

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

New Series—No. LX.

NOTES ON THE DERA GHAZEE KHAN DISTRICT,
N.-W. FRONTIER,
AND ITS BORDER TRIBES :

BY R. B. J. BRUCE, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner, Rájánpore, 1870.

LAHORE :

PRINTED AT THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS,

1871.

INDEX.

- CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ASPECT AND FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.
" II.—PRODUCTS.
" III.—PROPORTION OF AREA CULTIVATED AND CULTURABLE.
" IV.—LAND TENURES.
" V.—HISTORY OF THE BELOOCHES.
" VI.—THE MAZAREES.
" VII.—THE DREESHUKS.
" VIII.—THE GOORCHANEES.
" IX.—THE TIBDEE LOONDS.
" X.—THE LIGHAREES.
" XI.—THE BOOGTEES OR ZIRKANEES.
" XII.—THE MURREES.
" XIII.—THE KHETRANS.
" XIV.—THE KOSEHS.
" XV.—THE LOONDS OF SOREE.
" XVI.—THE BOZDARS.
" XVII.—THE KUSRANEES.
" XVIII.—THE MOOTKANEES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS BELOOCH TRIBES.
" XIX.—SKETCH OF THE TWO SYSTEMS OF FRONTIER DEFENCE IN FORCE IN JACOBABAD, UPPER SCINDE, AND DERA GHAZEE KHAN, IN THE DERAJAT.
" XX.—PAST HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.
" XXI.—INUNDATION CANALS.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

NEW SERIES—NO. IX.

NOTES ON THE DERA GHAZEE KHAN DISTRICT

AND ITS BORDER TRIBES:

By R. B. J. BRUCE, Esq., *Assistant Commissioner, Rájánpore.*

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL ASPECT AND FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

THE Dera Ghazee Khan District is situated in the south-west corner of the Punjab, in latitude $30^{\circ}5'$, longitude $70^{\circ}52'$ (approximate).

On the south it is bounded by the Kusmore Ilāqua, Upper Sind; on the east by the River Indus; on the west by a double range of mountains, the higher one being a continuation of the Suliman range; and on the north by the Dera Ismail Khan District. It is, I believe, the longest district in the Punjab, being 206 miles long.

Area Statements according to Pergunnahs.

	Acres.	Square Miles.	
Dera Ghazee Khan	... 857,601	... 1,340	
Jampore	... 691,113	... 1,079	Of this area, 175 square miles are hills.
Mithunkote	... 1,722,596	... 2,692	Ditto 836 ditto.
Sunghur.	... 445,233	... 695	
River Indus	... 463,398	... 724	
Total	... 4,179,941	... 6,530	

The hills included in the above are those which come within the boundary line in Captain Johnstone's map. This line does not appear to have been laid down on any fixed principle with regard to either territory or property.

The hills are those of the Suliman range, the highest peaks being those of Ekbaee, 7,462 feet; Dragul, 5,386 feet; Maree, nearly the same height as its neighbor, Dragul; and Gehnundaree, 4,458 feet.

The only river is the Indus. After heavy rains, streams issue from the hills along the whole of the frontier line; and on them the lands

along the foot of the mountain range depend for their irrigation. Of these hill streams, only one is perennial,—the Kaha, which waters Hurrund and the neighboring villages.

There are no regular forests in the district ; but all along the low lands which are covered by the inundations of the River Indus there are dense tree jungles. The trees grow to a height of 12 or 15 feet, and are cut down and used for fuel for the steamers. The trees found in these jungles are the leih, khunda, bhan, ibit, kurnah and jal. The latter grows a small sweet berry called peeloo, which is a staple food of the poor Belooches ; while with the branches they feed their goats and sheep, and a course mat thrown over the branches forms their house.

The only lakes in the district are inlets from the River Indus. When the inundations go down, the channels from which they are filled dry up. They are full of fish, and the fisheries are sold by Government for a large amount every year.

The soil of the Dera Ghazee Khan District is generally a tenacious clay—fertile if well irrigated, but almost perfectly sterile without water. The main cultivated area is divided into two classes—the “puchad” or lands irrigated by hill streams ; and the “scinde,” or lands within the influence of the river.

The puchad lands consist of large net-networks of bunds. The lands are of first-rate quality, as they are covered with an alluvial deposit brought down by the hill streams ; and if the bunds get filled once at the proper season of the year, it is sufficient to ripen the crop. As, however, they are dependent on the rain-fall in the adjacent hills, which is most uncertain, their cultivation is very precarious, and they are consequently very lightly assessed. The average assessment is less than 8 annas an acre.

The scinde lands may be divided into three classes,—*viz.*, canals ; “sylaba,” or river inundations ; and wells, whether receiving aid from canals or from the inundations. For the khurreef harvest wells are only used when the canals fail. For the rubbee, if the ground is first prepared by the canal or inundation water, the wells can irrigate twice the quantity of land they could do without such help. Thus, a well by itself can water only 15 or 20 beegas, while with the help of canal or inundation water it can water 30 or 40 beegas. The average assessment on the scinde lands is about 12 annas an acre ; but in addition to this, the owners of lands watered by canals have to pay a water-rate of 4 annas a beega on khurreef lands watered from natural flow, and 2 annas where raised artificially ; also 2 annas on lands receiving help for the rubbee. The cultivation from inundations is very precarious. Where the water leaves an alluvial deposit called “mutt,” the soil is splendid ; but this, like most other actions of the Indus, is governed by no laws. Where the water remains too long on the surface, or passes over it for some years without leaving a deposit, the soil frequently deteriorates. On this account, the landholders would be very glad to see canals brought into their estates, and bunds erected to shut out the inundations.

There is also a third description of cultivated land which requires mention ; but as its area is very small, I have not included it amongst the main divisions. These are called "dhunda" wells, so named from the peculiarly *difficult circumstances* in which they are placed, being situated above the influence of the inundations and canals, and below the hill streams, being a sort of connecting link between the puchad and scinde lands.

The following is an approximate estimate of the different classes of cultivated lands in the district as described, not including the Rajun-poor jagheer :—

	Acres.
Cultivated by hill streams	... 126,280
Ditto dhunda wells	... . 10,968
Ditto sylaba inundations	... 70,709
Ditto wells and canals	... 69,660
Ditto canals alone	... 46,254

The first class soils are not known by any particular names ; but the inferior descriptions are distinguished by local names having reference to the particularity in which its inferiority consists. They are as follows :—

Shor, or kullur.—This soil is impregnated with salt or saltpetre, and is utterly useless for cultivation.

Drummon.—The inferiority of this class consists in the good being mixed with layers of sand. If sufficiently watered, it will bear any crop grown in the district, but is not as productive as first-class land. This soil is peculiarly well adapted for indigo.

Kupper.—This is a hard clay soil, and requires much labor and water for its cultivation. It will only grow the inferior kinds of crops,—such as jowar, rice, sawuk.

Rupper.—This name is applied to lands the status of which has deteriorated from the inundations flowing over them. When strength has been taken out of them—and being generally situated far from the river, no alluvial deposit is left on them—the clay is hard like kupper, and dries fast, and therefore the crop which springs up will at first seldom come to perfection.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTS.

THERE are no metals found in the district.

The only minerals found are salt and saltpetre ; but in the hills on the borders are found alum, sulphur, and Fuller's earth. In the Murree hills there is a petroleum spring, and in the hills beyond the Khethran country,

some six marches beyond the frontier, coal has been found, and is said to be in large quantities. Specimens of the petroleum and coal have been sent to the Chemical Examiner at Lahore.

There is a small bush called "lanee," which grows on the barren plains near the hills, from which washing soda (kar or sujje) is manufactured.

The agricultural products are as follows :—

For the spring or rubbee—wheat, barley, chunna, mohree, mutter, cheena, surm ussoo, post (opium), tobacco, zeerah, bhung, pong, esabghol, dhania, soonf, and different kinds of vegetables.

For the autumn or khurreef—jowar, bajra, rice, til (oil-seeds), sawak, moong, mote, makhai (Indian corn), maw-naugli, cotton, indigo, chillies, and vegetables. Sugarcane grows in small quantities where the soil is peculiarly good.

CHAPTER III.

PROPORTION OF AREA CULTIVATED AND CULTURABLE.

Statement showing waste, culturable, and cultivated area, according to pergunnahs.

Pergunnah.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Dera Ghazee Khan ...	857,601	2,963	46,383	262,233
Jamoor ...	691,113	960	25,526	175,239
Rajunpoor ...	1,722,596	135,680	72,965	82,962
Sunghur ...	445,233	127,713	31,259	107,900
Total ...	3,716,545	267,316	196,133	628,334

The above details have been taken from the last summary settlement of 1916 and the annual papers, and I do not think that they can be relied on. The new settlement is now in progress, and when the measurements are completed, correct statistics can be obtained. During late years, an immense quantity of waste has been brought under cultivation ; and when some new canals have been sanctioned, for which proposals have been sent in to Government, some immense jungles will be cleared away, and large tracts brought under cultivation.

These mostly exist in the Rajanpoor Sub-division, as there is no cultivation from rain, "bairani," in the district; the whole of the cultivated area is irrigated.

CHAPTER IV.

LAND TENURES.

A SHORT description of the different varieties of soil in the district will help to illustrate the land tenures, and the several laws and customs relating to them.

I have already alluded to the classes of land known as the puchads, scinde and dunda lands—cultivated by hill streams, by the inundations of the river, and the line of country lying between the two, which could only be cultivated by wells. The latter got the name of "dunda," the word being a local Hindee word signifying hard (*sakht*), which they derived from the clay in that part of the country being very hard, as well as from their otherwise difficult circumstances. The introduction of canals about 150 years ago brought a new element into the country, and changed the character of those dunda wells, which were brought within their influence, thus dividing them into two classes—nahari dunda, or those receiving help from canals; and the original dunda wells, few of which now remain.

The scinde or inundation lands may also be sub-divided into two classes, namely, those lands situated nearest the river, on which the inundations leave an alluvial deposit called "mutt," and which do not require any other irrigation for their cultivation; and secondly, the lands situated further from the river, and which in consequence, although subject to the inundations, do not receive any alluvial deposit, and on which the harvest will not ripen without receiving aid from wells or jellars.

The proprietary land tenures in the district are chiefly perfect putteedaree, but there are a few zemindaree estates.

The different laws and customs existing between the landlords and tenants differ from one another with reference to the several classes of land I have described. The putteedaree tenures are known by the local name of "bhyawali chawar," *i. e.*, copartnership according to wells; that is to say, that each separate well is a separate property, and according to the shares in the proprietary right in it, the proprietors realize the litch or malikana (proprietary right), and the masul (a local word signifying the Government share of the produce in kind, as taken by former Governments), and pay their proportionate share in the revenue.

The custom in the puchad lands with regard to the bunds is the same as that in the wells in the scinde lands. Each bund is one estate in itself, being often sub-divided into a number of shares.

Formerly, strictly speaking, there were no hereditary cultivators (*asamee mustakhilee*) in the district.

The only cultivators who had a right of occupancy were those who cleared jungle in the scinde lands, called "muzara bootimar," and those who erected bunds on the puchad lands, called "muzara latbanda." These held more the position of inferior proprietors ("malikudna,") as their right was transferable as well as heritable. In the puchad lands there are few tenants with right of occupancy, as most of the bunds are erected by the proprietors themselves.

To describe the rights of a bootimar cultivator it is necessary to explain that, according to custom, there are four distinct rights in the soil:—

1st, "*Masul*," which is the Government share of the produce, generally the same as what was realized in kind by former Governments, and which is generally $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ taken first out of the whole produce. This is considered as the right of Government, and whoever receives it is responsible for the payment of the Government revenue. With our light assessments, the profits on the masul are sometimes very large, and much looked after by the people. In numerous instances, this right is assigned to third parties, either by the proprietors themselves, who receive "litch," or by Government, either subject to a revenue or maf. Thus, for political considerations, the Belooch Chiefs on the frontier receive the "masul" of the estates of their clansmen, and are responsible for paying the revenue assessed on them.

2nd, *Litch, or proprietary right.* This is usually $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{17}$ share of the produce after taking out the "masul," and is under all circumstances payable to the proprietor. What remains over is called the "rahkam," which means the profits derived from the cultivation (derived from "rahki," a local word signifying cultivation).

3rd, "*Anwanda*," which is a share in the profits derived from the cultivation (rahkam), and is $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ and sometimes as little as $\frac{1}{8}$ of it, varying according to the status of the land.

4th, "*Rakhm*." The remainder of the rakhm is divided amongst the cultivators according to their ploughs or bullocks. The customary allowances to village servants, weighmen, &c., are paid in kind from the whole rakhm.

The right that a "bootimar cultivator" acquires in the land is the third, right or anwand, or, more correctly speaking, the right of not having to pay anwanda to the proprietor, which he derived from having cleared the land of jungle with his own labor.

If the proprietor clears his own land and makes it over to cultivators, he receives from them anwanda; the share, as I said before, varying according to the status of the land, fixed according to the custom, so as to leave a sufficiency for the support of the cultivator and his cattle. The word "anwanda" is a local Hindee word, derived as follows:—"an"

means not, and "wanda" means the working of a plough. The proprietor being entitled to a share in the profits derived from the cultivation (rahkam) without having to work his own ploughs or bullocks, this share received the name of "anwanda." The proprietor having cleared the jungle, and brought them under cultivation at his own cost and labor, and not through the cultivator, acquires a right in the cultivation profits. In the same manner, in the puchad lands, if a proprietor erects his own bunds he receives a certain share as "anwanda;" if the cultivator erects them, he has not to pay this share, which he can sell or transfer at his pleasure, as he becomes a latbundi cultivator, with right of occupancy.

If a bootimar cultivator leaves his lands uncultivated for two or three years, he forfeits his right in the soil.

Proprietors have to supply a share of the seed proportionate to the share they receive as "anwanda." Bootimar cultivators are chiefly confined to that class of lands I have described, on which the inundations leave an alluvial deposit. The reason of this is manifest. These lands, until brought under cultivation, are mostly covered with dense jungles. The cultivator can clear and bring them under cultivation with the labor of his hands, and they do not require any artificial means of irrigation. In the other lands, where wells have to be sunk, water-courses excavated, &c., the cultivator is seldom able to pay the ready cash, and therefore the proprietor has to make his own arrangements.

There is, however, a custom very prevalent in the district called "adhlappee," which is for a proprietor of waste lands to allow a cultivator to sink a well in them at his own cost, on which he becomes half proprietor of the well lands; all the other expenses, such as clearing the land, is shared equally between them. This custom is extended to building-ground. A provides the site, B builds the house, which becomes their joint property.

The class of tenants who, from continued possession for a certain number of years, were declared to have right of occupancy, were created under our rule, and were not known under Native Governments. The cultivators on the lands on canals, wells, and hill streams are mostly tenants-at-will, who pay litch, masul, and anwanda to the landlords. On the canals the rates are about $\frac{1}{4}$ litch, $\frac{1}{4}$ masul, and $\frac{1}{4}$ anwanda; on the hill streams (puchad) the tenants pay a consolidated $\frac{1}{3}$, and sometime as high as a $\frac{1}{2}$. The cultivation requires little trouble, and the soil is so fertile that the bund, when once well filled at the proper season, is sufficient to bring the crops to perfection. On the wells where opium and vegetables are grown, the proprietors generally cultivate with their own cattle and paid servants.

In the Sunghur Pergunnah, a practice prevails to some extent of land-owners exchanging their lands, called "vaish;" but it has been discouraged as much as possible. The proprietors of lands in this district, in

addition to whatever other share they may receive of the produce, are entitled to what is called "jholee," which is about one *pai* in every puth of grain, 20 seers in 32 maunds, or $\frac{1}{64}$ of the whole. "Jholee" means "the skirt of the coat," and the custom was, as much grain as a man could carry in his skirt.

There is also a custom called "tobra;" it was first introduced by the Belooches, who paid a share of the produce, varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ to their chief or head man (mokaddam); afterwards it became recognized as a sort of huk lumberdaree or mokaddam; and about the same quantity of grain or johlee was given to the head or working man of the village. Since our rule commenced, and the lumberdars receive their regular allowance, this custom is dying out, and although it still prevails to some extent, it is not recognized by Government. It took its name, tobra, from the gram-bag. The mare being with the Belooch a sign of respectability, the tobra allowance was supposed to be for the mare of the mokaddam, whose *izzut* (honor) as their representative they were bound to support. When the southern part of the Rajanpore Sub-division was under the rule of the Ameers of Scinde, they allowed the Belooch Chiefs and others concessions in exchange for feudal service, in the shape of a remission from the Government demand, called "kussoor." These grants were continued under the Sikh Government, and subsequently under our rule. The share was generally $\frac{1}{2}$, and when the cash assessments were introduced, the lands were assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ revenue rates. The jagirdars of Rajanpore, who are the direct descendants of the Keelara Kings of Scinde, also introduced the custom in their jaghirs. There are other customs regarding the land in the Rajanpore jaghir which I will describe when I come to write on that head.

There are also some peculiarities in the tenures of the Belooch Chiefs and some of their headmen on the frontier, traceable either to the circumstances under which they took possession of the country or to political considerations; but as these are wound up with the internal economy of the tribes, I think it will be more in place to mention them under the history of the tribes themselves.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE BELOOCHES.

AS THIS is a frontier district, any history of its tribes would be incomplete without also giving an account of those tribes which live beyond our border, showing in what way they are connected with them and with one another, and their relations with Government. This is the

only district in the Punjab in which we have altogether Belooch tribes to deal with.

I will therefore first give a short account of the origin of the Belooch tribes according to their own traditions; secondly, an account of each tribe separately (both those inside the border, and those hill tribes with whom we have dealings and are brought into contact); and finally, a description of the system pursued in regard to the political management and defence of the frontier.

Few races have got less to go on in support of what they believe to be their ancient history than the Belooches. They are altogether an illiterate race, and I believe there are no books at present in existence written in their language. What they take their traditions from are the songs sung by their tribal musicians (which tell of the wanderings and the warlike deeds of their forefathers), and some old books written in the Persian language. They make themselves out to be of Arabian extraction; that their country was Aleppo in Arabia; and that they are descended from Meer Hamza, son of Abdul Mahtab, who lived in the time of Hazrut Imam Hoosein (Hijri 61).

The following are translations from a copy of an old Persian book which was lent to me by Belooch Khan, the Doomkee chief of Lehree, in Kutch (Khelat), who is the acknowledged head of all the Belooches:—

“The country of the Belooch race was formerly Aleppo in Arabia. They are descended from Meer Hamza, son of Abdul Mahtab, who lived in Arabia in the time of Hazrut Imam Hoosein, to whom they looked as their spiritual guide.

“In those days Yaziz fought with Hazrut Imam Hoosein, and by the order of God Imam Hoosein was killed; after which the Belooch people left Arabia to go into other countries. Yaziz pursued them and overtook them and fought with them, and by the help of God a small number of the army of Yaziz was killed. After this the Belooches collected their clansmen and went against Yaziz, and were victorious. They then took their departure, and went in the direction of Persia. Yaziz, with an innumerable army, again pursued and overtook them in the way; a fight ensued, in which, through the mercy of God and the blessing of the Prophet, Yaziz was again defeated. The Belooches arrived in the hill country of Kirman in Persia. Shumsuddin was at the time the Ruler of Kirman, and gave them a most kind and honorable reception, and bestowed on them a country in jaghir. After a short time, by the fate of God, Shumsuddin fell ill and died, and his son, Budroodeen, sat on his father's musnud and governed in his stead. In those days the Belooch people were divided into 44 tomuns (taken from the Persain word “tomun,” ten thousand, a tomundar being the head of 10,000 men), and Budroodeen ordered them to consult amongst themselves, and give him one girl in marriage from the head family of each of their several tomuns, and that if they refused he would fight with them and take them from them by force.

“ Being indignant at this demand, as the Belooches had never before contracted marriages with people of other races, after consulting together they came to the following good decision, namely, that they would take one full-grown boy from each of these 44 tomuns, and dress them up in female attire and present them to the Governor. According as they agreed so they carried out the deception. Of the heads of the 44 *paras* (sections or sub-divisions) there was one which occupied the place of Sirdar over the others, and from his house they chose a young man named Feroze Khan, and from the others 43 boys younger than him, and dressing them all in female attire, they made them over to the attendants of Budroodeen.

“ Fearing the result of their deception becoming known, as they were not powerful enough to stand against Budroodeen, they threw up their jaghir and fled from Kirman, and took refuge in Mekran. A small portion of the country was cultivated, and the greater part was lying waste. To provide themselves with the necessaries of life, the Belooches devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and they settled in Mekran, where they lived for 500 years. After this time, the Rhinds and Lisharees (Belooches) fought amongst themselves, and several contests ensued between them. On account of these quarrels, the Lisharees left Mekran and went to live in Khelat and Khorasan. The Rhinds soon followed the Lisharees, and as the Ameers of both tribes were brothers, they made up their quarrels and lived at peace. When the Rhinds and Lisharees came to Khelat and Khorasan the country was in the possession of the Nomra people, and the Belooches fought with them, turned them out of the country, and took possession of it.

“ There were many tomuns of the Rhinds and Lisharees. The Sirdar of the Rhinds was Mir Shahuk Khan, and the Sirdar of the Lisharees was Mir Ghoram Khan. They were both powerful and of one mind, and established their rule and order in the country. Mir Shahuk Khan had a son, Mir Chakur Khan, and Mir Ghoram Khan had a son, Mir Raman Khan. These two Ameers set their affections on the countries of Suvi and Kutchee, and plotted to take possession of them. With this end in view, they collected their armies, and went and encamped at the town of Kirtha (believed to be Kirthuk in Kutchee), situated in the hill country near Dadur and the Bolan Pass. The country of Suvi and Kutchee was in the possession of the Ubera people, and Mir Chakur and Mir Ramun sent a messenger to their Sirdar, Jam Nindoo Khan, to tell him that they had come to take possession of his country, and were encamped at Kirtha, in the hills of Maknais, near Dadur and the Bolan Pass, and that if he was going to contest it with them, they were ready to fight with him ; otherwise that he should leave the country at once, or they would come against him and take his head.

اگر صلح خواہے نذر اہم جنگ وگرنہ جنگ چہ نئی ندایم درنگ

“ As Jam Nindoo had not the power to stand against them, he fled from Suvi and Kutchee with his followers, and went to live at Nagur Futta, or Scinde Mefeta.

“The two Ameer then divided the country amongst themselves—Meer Chakur Khan governing in Kutchee, and Meer Raman in Gundawa.”

From the preceding gleanings from the ancient history of the Belooches, it may be gathered that up to the time of their leaving Mekran they were under one Ameer or head, and after that they became divided amongst themselves, and took distinctive names.

I will now give a sketch of their subsequent origin and history, as shown by their old ballads and traditions.

It appears that a short time previous to their leaving Mekran, their Chief was Julal Khan, who had four sons and one daughter,—Rhind, Hoth, Lesharee, Korai, and Mussamat Juttoo. From Rhind was descended Meer Chakur Khan, and from Lisharee, Meer Ramun Khan; and at the time of their appearance in Khelat and Kutchee they were in two sections—Rhind and Lisharee (called after the sons of Julal Khan),—and under the leadership of Meer Chakur and Meer Raman.

The Hoth and Korai also became known as distinctive tribes; but for the time they joined the standards of Meer Chakur and Meer Raman.

Mussamat Juttoo is said to have been the foundress of the Juttoo tribe.

After the Belooches settled in Khelat and Kutchee a quarrel arose between the Rhinds and the Lisharees. Rchan Rhind, a cousin of Meer Chakur, and Raman Lisharee raced their mares for a wager; Raman's mare won the race, but it was disputed by Rehan, who refused to pay the bet. Raman in a rage went and killed a camel belonging to Mussamat Gohur, a “jutni” of Mir Chakur's. On this the quarrel became more serious, and Mir Chakur and Meer Ghoram, Raman's father, collected their armies, and a battle ensued, in which Meer Chakur's cousin and 700 of his followers were slain, and the Rhinds were completely defeated.

Meer Chakur sent for assistance to Sultan Shah Hoosein, King of Persia, who sent an army under the command of Zummoo to his aid. A fight took place, in which the Lisharees were beaten, and Meer Raman (Ghoram's son), with 500 of their army were killed.

After their defeat, the Lisharees, finding that they could not hold their own in Kutchee, fled to Nagger Tutta and Hyderabad in Scinde, where their descendants are said to be living at Chul, in Kutchee, under their Sirdar, Meean Khan, subject to His Highness the Khan of Khelat.

When the Lisharees fled towards Scinde, the soldiers in the Persian army seized their women, who were afterwards released by the order of the King, on the Lisharees paying all the good mares in the tribes as their ransom. After the return of the Persian army, Meer Chakur had the country in his own hands, and committed Khelat to the charge of his two cousins, Mahomed and Brahim, from whom are descended the Mohumdanee and Brahmian Doomkies. They got the name of Doomkies from the Doomruksuja (stream), on which they settled.

After Meer Chakur had committed the country to the care of his lieutenants, it appears that he, with a number of his followers, joined the standard of Humayoon Shah in his attempts to recover the kingdom of Hindustan, and went with him to Dehli. Other reports say that he took Dehli from Humayoon Shah, and afterwards tendered his submission. The former account is, I think, worthy of more credit.

It appears from the History of India, that about A. D. 1542 (Hijri 959), when Humayoon Shah was driven from his throne, he went to the King of Persia, Tymassul Shah, for help, who assisted him with an army of 10,000 men; after defeating his brother Kamran, who had set himself up against him in Cabul, and rescuing his son, Akbur, from him, he again directed his steps to Dehli to try and recover his throne from Secunder Soor. He had a large army, and was joined by many people from the Punjab. It is very probable that he may have returned through the Bolan Pass and been joined by the Rhinds under Meer Chakur.

Be this as it may, it appears that after Humayoon Shah recovered his kingdom, he bestowed on the Belooches a grant of land in the Baree Doab, and Meer Chakur and his family settled at Satgurrah, in the Montgomery District, where they died, and where it is stated their tombs are still to be seen. I understand that there are traces of the Belooches in the Multan, Googaira, Jhung and Leia Districts, which support these traditions. There are also numerous Rhinds residing in the Montgomery District. It appears that several of the Belooches did not go with Meer Chakur; others, who went, returned again; but who did go and who remained behind is not clear.

They then separated from one another, and, under petty leaders, spread themselves through Khelat, Scinde and along the Derajat Frontier, and, driving out the former inhabitants of the country, took possession of their lands.

This would, I think account satisfactorily for the origin of the several Belooch tomuns now existing. The distinctive names by which they are now called were derived by them in different ways, generally either from the name of some distinguished leader, or from the name of the lands on which they settled. Thus the Goorchancee tribe are called after their ancestor, Gorish, while the Boogties take their name from the Boog lands on which they settled.

The fact of the musicians or "dooms" having been themselves from ages attached to the tribes, would make the songs which they state they have brought down from their ancestors more entitled to credit. If these traditions are true, it would make the exodus of the Belooches from Aleppo in Hijri 61 (A. D. 646), or 1223 years ago, and their advent in Kutchee, in Khelat territory, between 1540 A. D. (955 Hijri), and 1550 A. D. (965 Hijri), or about 320 years ago.

The language of the Belooches is either a corruption of Persian, or a distinct language of their own mixed with corrupted Persian. Their alleged long residence in Persia might account for this. Their years

of wandering amongst nations of other languages is perhaps the cause of their having no records written in their own.

The Belooches are divided into tribes or tomuns, each under a chief or tomundar. The tribes are divided into clans, "paras," each clan having its own head man or "mokuddam."

These are again sub-divided into sections of clans, "palli," under a head man, which are sometimes again sub-divided into sections of families. The offices of tomundar and "mokuddam" are hereditary; but often from incapacity the next of kin performs the work, and an allowance is given to the rightful head, or he is set aside altogether.

The constitution of the Belooch tribes is a sort of limited monarchy. The heads of sections and sub-divisions of sections are responsible to their mokuddams, and the mokuddams are responsible to their chiefs. Thus there is a system of responsibility running through the whole body. From ancient usage the Belooches look up to their chief or sirdar, and if he is a man of common energy and ability, he has immense power over his tribe. Too often, however, from incapacity or from laziness, they do not exercise their power, and the consequence is, that the tribe becomes disorganized. When the general interests of the tribe are at stake, they cannot act with impunity contrary to the wishes of the mokuddams or council of the tribe. Still, even when he is in the wrong, they seldom try and coerce their sirdar in the tribe, but the injured party or parties leave the tribe for the time and go and join some other tribe, where they try and carry out their revenge until the quarrel is made up.

Belooches always pay to their chief one-fifth share of plunder, and of the produce of their fields called "panjuk." This enables him to maintain his position, and to exercise that hospitality without which he would quickly lose his influence and his prestige.

Each tribe is generally at war with its neighbor, but amongst themselves they are generally peaceably disposed, and family feuds are rare.

The Belooches are a hardy, warlike race; their style of fighting is peculiar, and much more deadly than their neighbors, the Pathans. The Belooch dismounts and pickets his mare, and then enters the melee sword and shield in hand, while the Pathan engages with his matchlock from a distance, if possible under cover, and seldom closes with his adversary.

The difference in the physique of the Belooch and Pathan is very striking. The Belooch is a thin wiry man, while the Pathan is stout and able-bodied. The hospitality of the Belooch is proverbial, and they will never think of not offering their guests food and shelter. Lately, when going to Jacobabad with some 300 Boogties and Murrees, notwithstanding that they were Government guests, they went off every night in small parties to the houses of the Belooch through whose houses we were passing, where they were always entertained, no matter whether they happened to be their friends or enemies.

They are very jealous of their women ; and if they find them holding intercourse with any other man, they generally murder both parties. In the hills it is a common custom to murder the man, and tell the woman to go and hang herself, which she does. Thus the Belooch under British rule consider that the greatest grievance they are subject to are our laws about adultery ; and that in this one matter it is very hard that they should not be allowed to take the law into their own hands, as from their customary sensitiveness or shame, " nang," they are precluded from bringing their cases into our law courts.

They are nominally Mahomedans of the Sunni sect, but are particularly lax in their religious observances, and pay little attention to fixed times of prayer, pilgrimages, alms, tithes, fasts, &c., which orthodox Mussulmans set such value on. A Belooch on being asked why he was not keeping the Ramzan fast, naively replied that there was no necessity for his doing so, as his chief was keeping it for him. As might be expected, from their lax form of religion, they are not at all bigoted.

They are superstitious and believe in omens, such as particular days, particular stars, flights of birds, &c. ; also in charms and jins, and tell the most ridiculous stories about the latter, which they firmly believe to be true.

There are some other characteristics in their character which give them a decided superiority over their neighbours, the Pathans ; these are faithfulness, truthfulness, and their custom regarding their women. The Afghans swore not to molest our troops when retiring from Cabul, and the result is known ; the Belooches (Murrees) swore to keep faith with Captain Brown and his garrison in Kahun, and escorted them safely to the plains of Kutchee, although quite at their mercy, and dependent on them even for water.

They are in their independent state decidedly a truthful race. One reason of this is, the little advantage to be gained by deceit ; but there is a custom which they have got amongst themselves called " chaber," which also accounts for it in a measure. When one Belooch meets another, they invariably ask one another for the " chaber " or news, and they consider it a point of honor to tell everything they have heard of the news of the day truthfully, as a lie would soon be found out. It is to be regretted that the more they are brought into contact with our courts and people, and find how deception is made to pay, they gradually fall away from their old custom. If a Belooch commits an offence, he seldom or ever thinks of denying it to his chief, who he knows has heard the " chaber."

In all their wars and blood feuds, which they carry on with the most implacable enmity, they never molest women or children. When the alarm is given in a village that the enemy is near, the men fly with their flocks up the nearest hill, while the women and children remain in the village. Finding their prey flown, the invading party

enter the hamlet, have a conversation with the women, smoke their hookahs, and then return without committing any outrage. When circumstances on the frontier prevent the Belooches inside the border from going into the hills, they have no hesitation in sending in their women, and at all seasons of the year large parties of Belooch women are found wandering fearlessly about the hills, pulling the dwarf palm, or collecting Fuller's earth. It is a remarkable fact, that although as a race they are very poor, living from hand to mouth, they will not be induced to take regular service, as they will not wear uniform or undergo discipline, and are impatient of control. They are glad to take irregular service in the Frontier Militia, in which they are most useful. The proverb "set a thief to catch a thief" is applicable in their case.

Their prevailing faults are pride, over-sensitiveness, and indolence. They look down with contempt on the Jats and other inhabitants of the country; they think it beneath their dignity to labor; and although they are getting out of this by degrees, and now within our border thousands of ploughs may be seen daily worked by Mazarees, Koschs, Legharees, and others, still it takes a long time to wean them into it; and it is only from custom, and their tasting the profits derived from cultivation, that they cease from their marauding practices, or to look back with regret to the attractive adventures of midnight raids, cattle lifting, and reprisals.

From the sketch I have given of the Belooches, I think it will be manifest that there are many good points in their character, which render them very valuable subjects or feudatories. They are not bigoted, and have no fanaticism, nor any hatred against us on religious grounds (and these remarks refer to the hill tribes as well as those in the plains); and should ever another crisis occur like that of 1857, or should there be a combination of Pathan tribes against us, they would prove a most valuable aid.

A comparison of the present condition of the tribes within our border with those beyond, at once speaks for the immense improvement which the former have undergone under our rule, and it only needs to go about amongst them to know that they thoroughly appreciate the change, and would be sorry to revert to their former state of anarchy.

Still, even for those tribes within our border, much remains still to be done; while the condition of the hill tribes beyond presents a field for improvement which has hardly as yet been entered; and it must be acknowledged that the melioration of the condition of some 50,000 Belooches on a frontier like this, and enlisting their services on the side of order, is an object well worthy of the aim of the great and beneficent British Government, and is a policy which, while bearing in itself the fruits of peace, would prove most useful in times of war.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MAZAREES.

I will now give an account of each tribe separately, including a genealogical tree of the tomundar's family; a detail of the divisions and sub-divisions of the tribe; with a short history of it, both previous to and since annexation; and commencing at the extreme south of the district, I will proceed northward, taking them in order as they come.

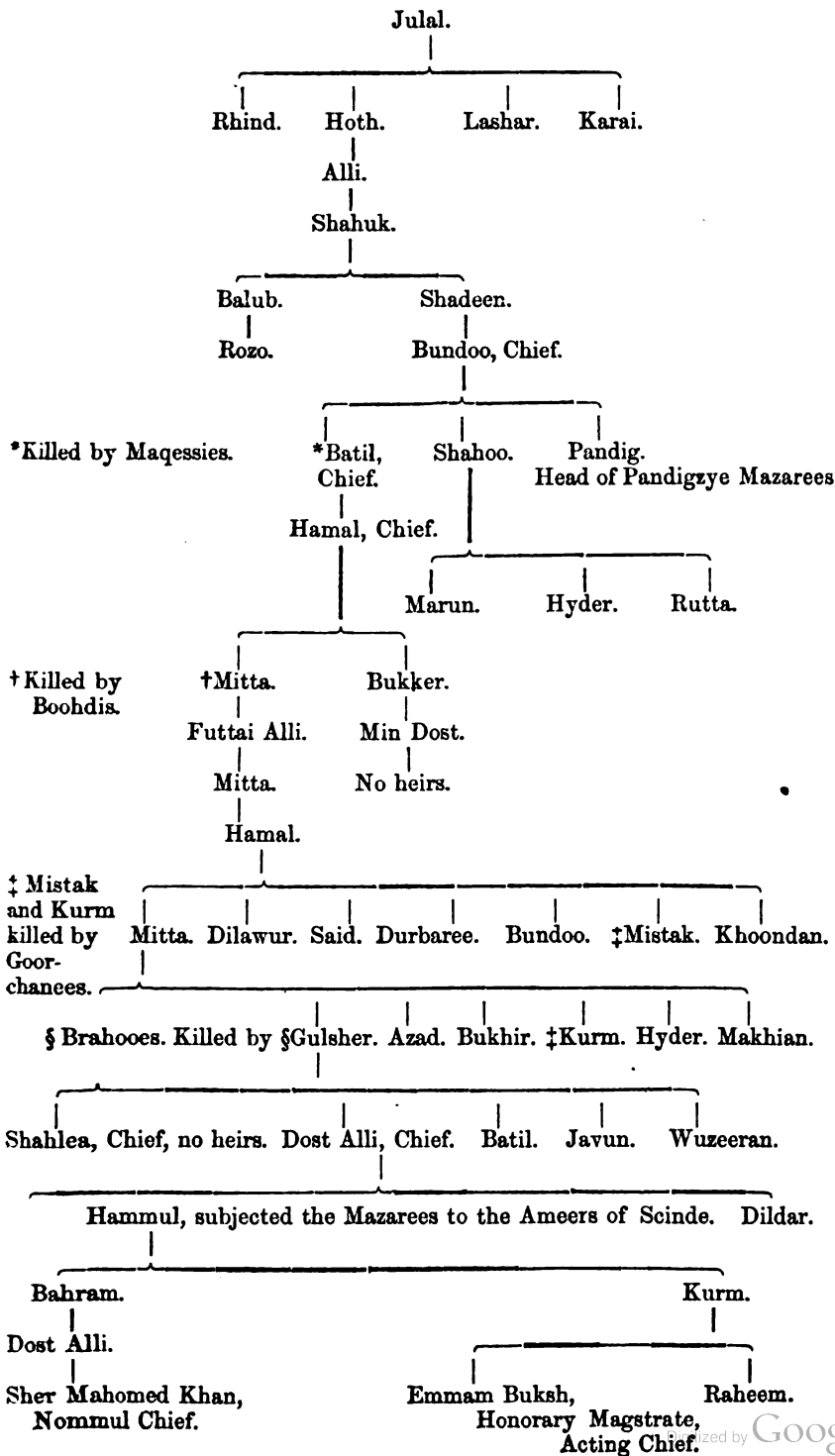
The Mazarees' tribe is divided into four main divisions—Balachani, Roosumani, Masidani, and Sargani, which are sub-divided into 57 sections, containing 4,000 fighting men. The chieftaincy of the tribe belongs to the Balachani branch.

They occupy a strip of country about 40 miles long by 20 broad, lying between the hills on the west and the Indus on the east, and extending from Ummerkote and the Pitoke Pass on the north to the Jacobabad and Shikarpoor Collectorates of Scinde on the south.

Its western boundary runs through the top of the Gehundarie mountain, and is almost identical with the boundary line in Captain Johnstone's map of the Dera Ghazee Khan District. The whole of the tribe now live in the plains; but during the inundation months, they have to take their cattle to graze into the low hills. Lying between the turbulent tribes of Murree, Boogtie, and Keyazye, or Shumbanee on the one side, the independent State of Bhawalpoor on the other, and Scinde on the south, it has always had an extremely difficult part to play; while from its numbers, position, and connexions, it is one of the most, if not the most, important tribe on the whole frontier.

The chief town is Rajhan, where the tomundar resides, which is 110 miles from Dera Ghazee Khan, and 40 from Rajanpoor, a military station, and the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of that sub-division.

Geneology of the Wazaree Chief's family, as given by himself—



*Killed by Maqessies.

*Batil, Chief. Pandig. Head of Pandigzye Mazarees

† Killed by Boohdis.

†Mitta. Bukker.
Futtai Alli. Min Dost.
Mitta. No heirs.
Hamal.

‡ Mistak and Kurm killed by Goor-chanees.

Mitta. Dilawur. Said. Durbaree. Bundoo. ‡Mistak. Khoondan.

§ Brahooes. Killed by §Gulsher. Azad. Bukhir. ‡Kurm. Hyder. Makhian.

Shahlea, Chief, no heirs. Dost Alli, Chief. Batil. Javun. Wuzeeran.

Hammul, subjected the Mazarees to the Ameers of Scinde. Dildar.

Bahram. Kurm.
Dost Alli. Emmam Buksh, Honorary Magstrate, Acting Chief. Raheem.
Sher Mahomed Khan, Nommul Chief.

From the family tree it will be seen that the real chief is Sher Mahomed Khan, who, like his father, Dost Alli, is a debauched and dissipated man of weak intellect, and the whole of the management of the tribe is carried out by Emam Buksh (who, during the life time of Dost Alli, was also the working man), who is an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class. I have only given the details of the chief's immediate family. The descendants of the other branches are living, and many sections of the tribe take their names from them.

AND ITS BORDER TRIBES.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions, and number of fighting men in the Mazarce Tribe.

Belochani Branch. Sher Mahomed Khan and Emam Buksh Khan. 266 fighting men.			Roostamani Branch. Ghazi Khan. 1,865 fighting men.			Masitani Branch. Sobdar Khan. 1,469 fighting men.			Sargani Branch. Sarung Khan. 400 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Goolsherani	Sher Mahd. & Emam Buksh	45	Peerhani	Ghazi	200	Selatani	Sobdar	35	Sargani	Sarung	250
Mistakani	Mohubbut & Hyat.	40	Murani	Ameer	175	Loolais	Zoorun	80	Jullon	Sawun	150
Azadani	Sultan and Kitchi.	25	Adiani	Jaroo	30	Doolani	Alli Sher	200		Gulloo	
Machiani	Roostum & Shauglada.	20	Hurwani	Alladad	80	Nookani	Kamalan	40			
Hyderanzye	...	12	Bungrani	Mahd. Khan	80	Meer Dost	Joonalan	50			
Saidazy	...	15	Abdulani	Bura	30	Sehlaf	Laka	74			
Khodadani	...	10	Kaiserani	Hyder	70	Saidani	Boodha	50			
Hybutain	Badul	10	Shabakani	Mitkh	150	Wohani	Hussoo	40			
Radani	Sahiban and Kasim.	50	Minglani	Rohil	50	Nozkani	Baran	70			
Batilani	Sona and Bahl.	19	Dharwani	Ali Sher	60	Lutani	Tulleo	120			
	Bifal and Laka.	30	Surwani	Khan Mahd.	90	Hourani	Bukkoo	40			
			Nazani	Morad	70	Suriya	Peer Buksh	50			
			Chounglani	Sain Dad	200	Gerani	Hourain	50			
			Zumkani	Mean	190	Tukerani	Kurmallee	80			
			Merari	Soda	90	Bhumberani	Morad	20			
			Gelab	Sorab	60	Murkani	Boodha	20			
			Lalani	Alla Dad	50	Poohitani	Pooklat	10			
			Gulani	Isbak	40	Esain	Buksh Ali	120			
			Esam	Pazar	20	Joar Kain	Peer Buksh,	80			
			Goolrain	Tara	90	Sumlani	Phaylwan	160			
			Bunnoo	Ditta	30	Roorkalli	Daood Khan	120			
			Talpoor	Budur	10	Shulain	Shukroo	50			
	Total	266			1,865			1,469			400

Total 4,000 fighting men. Of these about 800 men are in the adjoining districts of Scinde and Bhawalpoor.

It is said that at the time Meer Chakur went with Hamayoon Shah to Dehli (about 957 Hijri, or 1542 A. D.), Batil Khan was tomundar of the Mazarees, and it is not known whether any of them accompanied Meer Chakur or not.

After this time the Mazarees and Chundias of Scinde quarrelled. The Mazarees were beaten and took refuge with Batil Khan, who joined the Mazarees with a force, and went against the Chundias, and a fight ensued, in which Batil Khan, tomundar, and some of his followers were killed.

As his son, Hammal Khan, was a minor at the time of his father's death, the tomun was managed by his uncle, Pandiq Khan. When Hammal became of age, he assumed the "pugh," and on his death was succeeded by his son, Mitta.

Mitta was killed in a fight with the Booledis of Shikarpoor, in Scinde, and was succeeded by his son, Futtey Alli Khan. In the time of Futtey Alli Khan the Mazarees settled in the Sibaf Valley and Murrion Plain (at present the country of the Boogties), where they found water and grass in abundance for their flocks and herds. On Futtey Alli's death, Mitta became tomundar.

Mitta received the "pugh" about the year 1000 Hijri (A. D. 1585), at which time Akbar sat on the throne of Dehli.

At this time the Mazarees first became acquainted with the country they now occupy; and coming down from the hills, they commenced to commit depredations in the plains.

Mahomed Kasim Khan, caste Nahur, then held charge of the country between Kusmore and Ummerkote, as Subah to the King of Dehli.

When Mitta Khan died, his son, Hammal Khan, became tomundar, and in his time the Mazarees first began to leave the hills, and come down and settle in the plains.

Hammal Khan went and tendered his allegiance to Mahomed Kasim Khan, who, in return for service, gave him the lands of Tadi, Umdani, Lad Muth, Dilbur, and Tozeani, on the Daman pahar, in jagheer, and they took to cultivating the lands.

Hammal Khan cut a canal through the lands of Rofhan, which is still known as the Hammalwah, and it was after this time that the Mazarees settled altogether in the plains.

Dapil Khan, Tomundar of the Boogties, with 700 men, committed a raid on the Mazarees, and carried off a lot of cattle, and the Mazarees went in pursuit and secured their cattle, and killed two of the Boogtie tomundar's sons, and several of their followers. This was the commencement of war between the two tomans.

The Boogtie tomundar resolved to revenge and take an exchange for the death of his two sons, again collected his followers, and came down and killed two Mazarees, and carried off a number of cattle. The

Mazarees went in pursuit, overtook the Boogties, and a fight ensued, in which the former were beaten, and Kindan Khan, mokuddum, and a number of the Mazarees were killed. The Boogties returned to their homes with the plunder. Hammal Khan, with 1,500 sowars and footmen, went against the Boogties, and killed Seba and Mehralla mokuddums, and 15 of their men. After this there was a truce between the two tribes.

On account of the old enmity existing between the Booledis and the Mazarees, Mundoo Khan, the Booledi tomundar, with a large force, committed a raid, and carried off a number of Mazaree cattle.

The Mazarees went in pursuit and overtook and fought the Booledis, and killed the Tomundar, Moondoo Khan, and 80 of his men. Accordingly the spot where the fight took place was called Moondoo Koond, by which name it is still known.

As a reward for this service, Mahomed Kasim Khan bestowed on the Mazarees the lands along the banks of the river.

After these events took place, Mahomed Kasim Khan died, and his son Ibraheem Khan, was appointed Nawab or Subah in his stead.

The Kujazye tomun (now better known as the Shumbanees) at this time came down from their own lands, and were grazing their cattle with the Mazarees on the Gehundaree mountain, when the Dreeshuks committed a raid against them, and killed Tungoo Khan, Kujazye mokuddum, and a Mazaree, and carried off some herds of cattle. Hammal Khan, the Mazaree tomundar, with his clansmen, followed them, and a fight took place at Hamidpore, in which 15 of the Dreeshuks were killed. War was thus declared between the Mazarees and Dreeshuks. Shabuk Khan, the Dreeshuk tomundar, collected his men and went against the Mazarees, and Hammal Khan assembled a force and went against the Dreeshuks. It so happened that both forces crossed on the way without being aware of it. Shabuk Khan arrived at Rajhan, and contrary to the custom of Belooches, killed Hammal Khan's wife, wounded his mother, and killed Babul Khan, Mazaree, and looted Rajhan (the Dreeshuks state that the women were cut up by accident in the darkness, as the attack was a night one). Hammal Khan had, in the meantime, reached Asnee, and killed Hybut Khan, mokuddum, and 15 Dreeshuks.

Shabuk Khan again committed a raid on the Mazarees; but they were prepared, and a fight took place, in which Shabuk Khan, tomundar, and 24 Dreeshuks, were killed, and the Dreeshuks defeated.

The Mazarees lost Mungun Khan and Nathoo, mokuddums, and a few men killed, and Mitta Khan was wounded. Hammal Khan died, and his son, Mitta, succeeded to the tomundarship. Ibraheem Khan (Nahur), who had succeeded Mahomed Kasim Khan as Subah, was a dissipated and weak governor, and Mitta Khan, tomundar, taking advantage

of the opportunity, wrested the country from him, and took possession of it.

The Kujazye tomun (Shumbanees) at that time lived on the Siah Koh (a large mountain west of the Phylawar Plain), and committed two raids on the Mazarees. Mitta Khan went against them, and killed Ghoram Khan's (the Kujazye tomundar) two sons, and 40 men of his tribe, after which there was a truce between the tribes.

After this 200 Mazaree sowars looted a herd of Goorchanee camels which were grazing in the Dreeshuk lands near Futteypoor. Mahomed Khan, Dreeshuk, who tried to rescue the camels, was killed with 10 of his men. This was the commencement of hostilities between the Mazaree and Goorchanee tribes. Alum Khan, the Goorchanee tomundar, collected a force to take his "ivazi" out of the Mazarees, and committed a raid in the Mazaree country, and carried off a large number of cattle. The Mazarees came to the rescue; but in the fight which ensued they were completely defeated, and Mistak Khan, Mitta Khan's nephew, his son, Kurm Khan, and nephew Turah Khan, with thirty of the Mazarees, were killed. The Goorchanees made good their retreat with the plunder. For thirty years after Mistak Khan's death, there were constant fights and reprisals between the Mazarees and Goorchanees.

At length, about 1175 Hijri (A. D. 1759), the Mazarees succeeded in carrying off some 700 Goorchanee camels. The Goorchanees sent a mela" (deputation) to beg for the return of the camels, and as it was a favorable opportunity for making a truce, the Mazarees agreed to return the camels if the Goorchanees would give a girl in marriage from one of the head families of their tribe to Mistak Khan's grandson, Jumal Khan. The Goorchanees agreed to the conditions. Mitta Khan, tomundar, with 700 Mazaree sowars, went to Lall Ghur, the head-quarters of the Goorchanee tribe, where the betrothal was carried out.

After this the Mazarees returned the Goorchanee camels, and peace was established between the two tribes for the time being. Mitta Khan died about 1180 Hijri, and was succeeded by his son, Gulsher.

From these constant wars and blood feuds between the Mazarees, Dreeshuks, and Goorchanees, the whole of the country between Hurrund and Kusmore, which before had been highly cultivated and intersected by canals, was gradually becoming devastated. Further north, on the frontier, amongst the Ligharees, Khosas, Kusranees, and others, a similar state of things existed. The Belooches coming down into the plains spread over the country like a flight of locusts, and soon finding their strength, and that there was no strong power to control them, drove out the former inhabitants; while at the same time they carried on their own tribal feuds with such implacability, that the country became a waste, and turbulence and anarchy reigned supreme.

This state of things lasted until British rule was established in the country, and at annexation the whole of the Dera Ghazee Khan District

was marked by immense jungle tracts, which were found intersected with lines of old canals, and the remains of what had once been large flourishing villages.

When writing the history of the district and of the canals, I will give the particulars of how these changes came about; and I only allude to them here to mark the progress of events.

When Gulsher became tomundar, the Mazarees did not pay tribute or allegiance to any sovereign. Mohubbut Khan, who was at that time Khan of Khelat, seeing this, sent down Adim Khan, Brahooe, with an army, to take possession of the country.

The Mazarees fled into the hills, where they were pursued by the Khan's army, which came on them at Nuthill near Gehundaree, where a fight took place, in which Gulsher Khan, tomundar, and some eight of his followers were killed. The rest of the Mazarees fled up the mountains and escaped. Adim Khan took Kusmore, where he set up a thanna, and proclaimed the Khan's rule in the country, and retaining a sufficient number of men to garrison it, he sent back the army to Khelat.

Shahlu Khan, who was tomundar after his father's death, collected the Mazarees, and made a raid on Kusmore. Adim Khan fled, and two of his sons were killed, and the Mazarees took possession of Kusmore.

The Mazaree country formerly belonged to the Chundias, with whom at first they got on peacefully, and Maruk Khan, the Chundia Chief, gave Shahlu Khan his daughter in marriage.

After Shahlu Khan's death, his brother, Dost Alli, got the "pugh," who, after a while, quarrelled with the Chundias, and several feuds and reprisals took place between the two, until at length Maruk Khan and 60 of his men were killed, and the Chundias were driven out of the country and obliged to take refuge in Bhawalpore, where their descendants are still living. Since then there have been no Chundias in the Mazaree country. Dost Alli died, and was succeeded by his son, Hammal Khan.

War again commenced between the Mazarees and Boogties. Hammal Khan, with a strong body of his clan, looted a Boogtie village in the Marrow Plain, and carried off their plunder. The Boogtie tomundar followed them, and a fight took place at Kajoori, in which the Boogties were defeated, and a relation of the tomundar's and 80 Boogties were killed. The Mazarees lost 20 killed and several wounded, but they carried off their plunder in triumph.

In 1206 Hijri (A. D. 1791), Roostum Khan, Ameer of Khyrpore, in Scinde, summoned Hammal Khan to his Durbar. Hammal Khan obeyed the summons and went to Khyrpore, and tendered his submission to the Ameer. He was well received, and the Ameer bestowed on him the lands of Lad Mitta, Tozeani, Dilbur, and Mittrie, in short all the lands from the Pitoki to the Shorie which were watered by the hill streams, in jaghir,

and the other lands on half the revenue rates, as Kussoor. After this the Mazarees were subject to the Ameers of Scinde.

Futtey Khan was at this time tomundar of the Goorchanees, but the hereditary tomundar was Belooch Khan.

Belooch Khan aimed at getting the "pugh," and with this end in view he took refuge with the Mazaree tomundar, and offered to contract a marriage between his daughter and Dost Alli's son, Bahram Khan. The betrothal was effected; but Futtey Khan, finding out Belooch Khan's real aim, murdered him.

On this the Mazaree and Goorchanee war broke out again, and was carried on for some years with varying success. In 1216 Hijri (A. D. 1801) Hammal Khan died, and Bahram Khan was tomundar.

Bahram Khan collected his tomun and went to Hurrund, and completed his marriage with Belooch Khan's (Goorchanee) daughter.

Raids and retaliations again commenced between the Mazarees and the Dreeshuks, sometimes to the advantage of one side and sometimes of the other. In one of these raids Baktear Khan, Dreeshuk, mokud-dum of Kotla Nusseer, was killed by the Mazarees, and in another, Hajee and Bukht Ali, nephews of the Mazaree tomundar, were killed by the Dreeshuks.

At this time the Dajul and Hurrund Ilaquas were under the rule of the Khan of Khelat. Hyad Khan, the Dreeshuk tomundar, was held responsible by him for the management of his part of the border, and Meerun Khan, cousin of Hyad Khan, was appointed to look after Hajeepore.

The Mazarees looted some cattle from near Hajeepore, and Meerun Khan, who went to therescue, was killed with two Brahooees. After some further reprisals, a truce was declared. At this time the Goorchanees and Tibbee Loonds quarrelled, and Mussoo Khan demanded assistance from the Mazarees. The Mazarees sent a "lashkar" (force) to their aid, and the Mazarees and Loonds attacked the Goorchanees in the Kaha Nullah, and killed Mussoo Khan, the tomundar's grandson, and 50 Goorchanees. The Mazarees and Loonds also lost a few men in killed and wounded.

After this fight the Loonds left Tibbee and took refuge with the Mazarees at Rajhan.

The Goorchanees, under their Sirdar, Golam Mahomed, went to take their budla (exchange) out of the Mazarees, and making a descent on Rajhan, they killed Mussoo Khan, the Loond tomundar, and (60) sixty Mazarees; several of the Goorchanees were also killed. The Goorchanees returned home laden with the Mazaree plunder.

The Lisharees, (Goorchanees) were grazing their flocks on the Nisai plains, and were attacked by the Mazarees, who killed Gahna, their head man, and 18 of their clansmen.

After several exchanges of raids, peace was at length established between the two tribes.

Divisions at this time broke out in the family of the Ligharee Chief. Raheem Khan set himself up in opposition to Mahmood Khan, the rightful chief, who was his cousin, and wrested the "pugh" from him. Mahmood Khan, with Mahomed Khan and Julal Khan, came to Rajhan and demanded assistance from Bahram Khan. Bahram Khan sent his lashkar (army) with the Ligharees, and a fight took place, in which Raheem Khan was beaten, and 50 of his followers were killed. Raheem Khan then resigned his claim to the "pugh," and fled to Bhawalpore, where his family is still living.

A party of 60 Mazarees went in boats to Juttoo, in Moozuffergurh, and looted the Juttoos, and were making away with their plunder, but the Juttoos collected and followed them in a boat, and overtook the Mazarees. When the boats came together a fight ensued, in which Mahwal Khan, Rais of the Juttoos, and 20 of his men were killed.

Bahram Khan committed a raid on Bagh, in Kutchee, and carried off a number of cattle, and in return Gool Mahomed, Brahoo sent his son, with a force, against the Mazarees but the Mazarees; were prepared, and Gool Mahomed's son and 24 Brahooes were killed in the fight.

Quarrels again commenced between the Mazarees and Boogties, into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter; suffice it to say that for several years they were carried on, during which some 200 men were killed on both sides. Of these the only men of note were Mean Khan and Junghi (father and uncle of the notorious Gholam Hoosein) on the side of the Boogties, and Yaiah Khan on the side of the Mazarees. Bibrock Khan, Boogtie tomundar, and Ghoram Khan, Kajazie, came to Rajhan, and on Ghoram giving his niece in marriage to the Mazaree tomundar's cousin, peace was declared.

At this time the country from Mithenkote to Dera Ghazee Khan was under the rule of the Nawab of Bhawalpore, Mahomed Sadik Khan.

Kurm Khan, the Dreeshuk tomundar, on account of the exactions of the Nawab's servants, left his own estates and went to Bahram Khan, at Rajhan, and the Mazarees and Dreeshuks together commenced to commit large depredations on the Nawab's territories, till at length the Nawab's officials sent for the Dreeshuk tomundar, and redressed his grievances, and allowed him to return to his property.

About 1243 Hijri (A. D. 1827) Runjeet Singh took possession of the Dera Ghazee Khan District as far south as Mumerkote.

The Mazarees continued their depredations in the Mithenkote ilaqua.

Sawun Mull, who was Soubah of Mooltan, was sent with an army against them, and being joined by the Gorchanees, Ligharees and other Belooches, in all about 7,000 men, they marched to Budlee.

The whole of the Mazarees fled to the hills, where they collected the Tomun.

Mahomed Khan, tomundar of the Tibbee Loonds, acted as mediator, and on their returning all the plundered property they were pardoned and permitted to come in to Sawun Mull.

After a short respite the Mazarees again commenced looting in Mithenkote, and the kardar of that place took an army into their country and carried off a lot of cattle.

After this the Mazarees collected two thousand men and surrounded Mithenkote, and killed 12 Sikhs and looted the town. The kardar hid himself in a house.

Diwan Sawun Mull, with Kurruck Singh, again brought an army against the Mazarees, and they fled and took refuge in Scinde. Sawun Mull erected some mud forts in Rajhan, and, leaving his kardars and thannah in the country, returned.

About the time that these events took place, Moulvee Nusseer-uddin Ghazee came from Kandahar into Scinde with 1,000 men, horse and foot. The Mazarees joined him and made a descent on Rajhan, but, as they could make no impression on Sawun Mull's forts, having looted the country, they returned again to Scinde.

Sawun Mull on hearing of this sent Raheem Khan, Ligharee tomundar, to treat with the Mazarees, and having agreed to restore their kussoor and jaghir allowances, which he had confiscated, the Mazarees returned to their own country, and Bahram Khan went to pay his respects to Sawun Mull at Mooltan. Sawun Mull treated him well and gave him a khillut.

After returning to Rajhan, Runjeet Singh summoned Bahram Khan to Lahore, where he was well received. He presented a nuzzur, and Runjeet Singh gave him a khillut, and some presents to the 50 sowars whom he had taken with him. He also confirmed the grants made by Sawun Mull, and dismissed him.

On his return to Rajhan, Bahram Khan died, and his son, Dost Alli, was Tomundar. A short time after Bahram Khan's death the Jakranees committed a raid in Rajhan, but the Mazarees turned out and killed 17 of them and rescued their cattle.

This was the commencement of several raids and reprisals between these two tribes, in one of which the Mazarees with 1,200 men raided on Kot Tahri, the Jakranees, and killed 17 men and carried off a lot of cloot

The Sikh kardar and officials who were at Rajhan commenced to commit exactions on the Mazarees. In one case in particular, about a woman, they acted so tyrannically that Dost Alli determined to kill the kardar, but hearing of the plot he absconded.

Finding the kardar had fled, they killed his mohurrir, but fearing the result of what they had done, the Mazarees fled to the hills and afterwards to Scinde, where they made themselves as troublesome as possible.

About this time Dewan Sawan Mull was murdered in Durbar, and was succeeded by his son Moolraj, who sent for Dost Alli, and on his presenting himself at Mooltan, he pardoned him and allowed the Mazarees to return to their country, and forbid his officials from acting against them except in concert with their chief. In 1265 Hijri (A. D. 1848,) the Mooltan war took place, and on the 30th March 1849, a proclamation from the Governor-General declared the annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire in India.

I have gone largely into the details of the history of the Mazarees, to show what an extraordinary life these Belooch tribes led.

With such antecedents, it is not astonishing that for some years after annexation the Mazarees had the worst reputation of any tribe on this border.

Elphinstone, in his History of India, mentions them as famous for their piracies on the Indus, their robberies on the highway, and for their depredations into the countries of all their neighbors.

It appears that up to 1853 armed parties of the Mazarees continued to carry on their plundering expeditions. About that time an Assistant Commissioner was first appointed to Mithenkote, and from then the reclamation of the tribe commenced, so that what were once such inveterate plunderers and robbers are now peaceable and useful subjects.

It was found that Dost Alli, tomundar was a debauched and dissipated man, and the charge of the tribe was committed to his brother, Emam Buksh Khan.

After Dost Alli's death his son Sher Mahomed Khan was found to be even more incapable than his father, so that Emam Buksh Khan was still continued in the position of tomundar, and to him has justly been attributed the chief credit of having effected such a salutary change in the condition of the tribe.

He is a man of great tact, energy and perseverance, and saw from the first that without a heavy hand he could not bring such wild spirits into order; and throwing aside his natural prejudices in favor of his clansmen (which are peculiarly strong amongst the Belooches), and refusing to cover their offences, he invariably seized them and sent them up for punishment. In this he was assisted by some of the best mokudums in the tribe.

In 1857 he asked for permission to collect his people for service in Hindoostan, and when the cavalry regiment was called away from Asnee, he was made Ressaldar of a levy of horse and foot which was raised on this frontier, and afterwards he and his brother Dost Alli

received a khillut of Rs. 2,000 from Government for their services during the troubled times of the mutiny.

In 1859 he was created an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class, and has continued to use his powers to the best advantage.

After the raid on Hurrund in 1867, when the Mussoories and others in the hills were trying to give trouble, he was constantly out with his Mazarees, and in several instances pursued parties of the marauders some 50 or 60 miles into the hills, where they were either killed or taken prisoners. For these services he received from Government a khillut of Rs. 1,000, and was permitted to attend the Governor-General's Durbar at Agra.

Last year he married a niece of the Murree tomundar, Ghuzzar Khan, and thereby greatly increased the influence which he before possessed amongst the hill tribes ; and it is only due to him to say that he has always used his influence on the side of law and order ; and while giving all the aid in his power to coerce the evil-disposed amongst the tribes on this frontier, he has kept on good terms with those chiefs and others who proved themselves to be working on the side of Government.

He receives, in conjunction with his nephew, the lease of Kin Rajhan and Shahwallee, with a remission of one-half the revenue assessed on these estates as a kussoor grant, and the right of collecting their share in kind.

The lumberdars of Badlee, Meerunpoor, and Deen Dildar, also receive the kussoor on their estates.

The origin of this was that the former Government found that they could not work such a large and turbulent tribe through the tomundar alone, and accordingly enlisted some of the head men of the chief's family to aid them, allowing them these kussoor grants in return for service.

When our settlements were made these were continued ; but they have worked anything but well.

Instead of these men giving a return for the concessions allowed them, they set themselves up to undermine the tomundar's influence in his tribe.

For this they were fined by the Commissioner, Major Pollock ; but still continued to carry on their intrigues, until at length their kussoor grants had to be confiscated.

After a year the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Sandeman, recommended that some sowars they had in the frontier militia should be taken from them, and that the kussoor should be restored until settlements, which was sanctioned by the Commissioner, Colonel Graham.

Although afraid to do anything openly, they still continue to wor kmischief in the tribe, while they give little aid on the frontier ; and

instead of improving their estates they went into debt and mortgaged the lease of them to bunneas in Mithenkote.

I therefore trust that, at the approaching settlement, the kussoor grants, which are really an allowance for frontier service, may be made in favor of the tomundar, on whom falls all the public expenses of the tribe, such as entertaining men from the hills, feeding their clansmen when called out on account of raids, &c., &c., which are very heavy, while the recognition of other heads than the tomundar, if he is a fit man, can only tend to work evil in the tribe.

CHAPTER VII.

THE DREESHUKS.

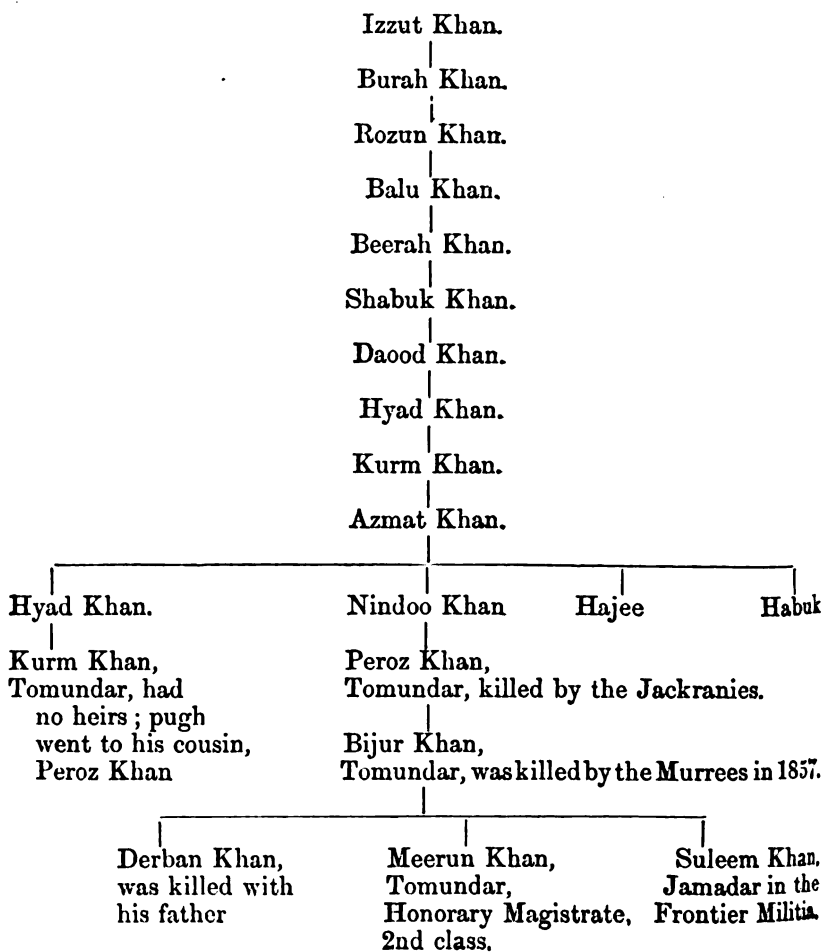
Next in order to the Mazarees come the Dreeshuk tribe, which is divided into six main branches, and sub-divided into 23 sections, containing 2,343 fighting men. The chieftancy of the tribe belongs to the Karmani branch.

They occupy the frontier line of country between the Pitoke Pass on the north and the Shori Pass on the south; but unlike their neighbors, the Mazarees and Goorchanees, their estates do not extend inside the line of hills.

The present chief is Meerun Khan, who is an Honorary Magistrate, with police powers on his own estates, which he exercises most satisfactorily, and is a thoroughly good servant of Government.

He is a hard-working, energetic young man, and has done much to improve his property.

He and his younger brother, Saleem Khan, have just married two near relations of the Murree chief, thereby greatly extending his influence beyond the border, and putting an end to the blood feud which has so long existed between the two tribes.

Genealogy of the Drceeskuk Chief's family, as given by himself—

Statement showing the Main Branches, Sub-Divisions, and Number of Fighting Men in the Dreeskuk Tribe.

Meerun Khan, 498 fighting men.			Goonafaz Hyder, 678 fighting men.			Sargani Sarung and Bahram, 831 fighting men.			Arbani, Dukoo Khan, 683 fighting men.			Jiakani, Ali Mahomed Khan, 40 fighting men.		
Section.	Head man.	♂ N	Section.	Head man.	♂ N	Section.	Head man.	♂ N	Section.	Head man.	♂ N	Section.	Head man.	♂ N
Kirman.	Meerun Khan.	30	Bukht Ali.	Hyder.	298	Brohmani.	Bahram and Sarung.	45	Arbani.	Dakoo.	300	Jis Kani.	Ali Mahomed.	40
Nookani.	Noorun.	272	Bijur.	Jasda.	380	Mohindani.	Meerun.	59	Chootani.	Loll.	45			
Mundwani.	Musoo.	61	Lashkar.			Ursiwani.	Noor.	100	Nartani.	Jamoo.	85			
Esani.	Choor Khan.	65	Ahm.			Mitani.	Khan Mahomed.	42	Mazarani.	Guldher.	58	This is a section of the Jis Kani Belooch tribe which was broken up and scattered and members of which are found amongst all the Belooch tribes on this frontier.		
			ni.			Kuttohul.	Mahomed Khan.	85	Muridani.	Fouj Ali.	40			
									Pleitani.	Shadoo.	45			
									Murani main.	Ali Sher.	65			
									Muzzerani.	Mohumda.	45			
		428			678						683			40
								331						

Total 2,343 fighting men.
Besides these, there are about 300 men who live in the District of Moolzuffergurh.

The Dreeshuks say that they are also descended from Hoth, the son of Jelal, and that they first came into the plains in the time of Rozun, tomundar, and that the Mazarees were settled in the plains before them.

The country from Ummerkote to Mithenkote was ruled by Islum Khan, Nahur, as viceroy to the King of Dehli.

The Nahurs gave the Dreeshuks the lands of Asnee and the Daman pahar in maafi; and they settled on them and cultivated the lands.

After a short time they quarrelled with the Mazarees, and for several years the two tribes carried on their feuds and reprisals after the manner of Belooches.

As a full description of these has already been given in the history of the Mazarees, the truth of which the Dreeshuks themselves corroborated, with the exception of a few unimportant particulars, it is unnecessary to enter again on a detail of them here.

Rozun was succeeded by his son, Balu, and Balu was succeeded by his son, Beerah, as tomundar. Nothing worthy of record occurred during the lifetime of these tomundars.

After Beerah's death, Shabuk was tomundar, who was afterwards killed in a fight with the Mazarees, as before related.

After Shabuk Khan was killed, his son, Daood Khan, was Sirdar.

In the time of Daood Khan, the Jiskani tribe lived on the northern Shoree Nullah. The Jiskanies and the Dreeshuks quarrelled, and Daood Khan collected his tomun, and went against the Jiskanies, and a fight took place near the Shoree Pass, in which Hasil Khan, the Jiskanie tomundar, and 120 of his clansmen were killed, and a large number of cattle carried off by the Dreeshuks. After this the Jiskanies were not able to hold their own on their former lands, broke up and scattered themselves amongst all the other Belooch tribes, where their descendants are still found. A few of them also joined the Dreeshuks.

When Daood Khan died, his son Hyad Khan, received the "pugh."

In his time the Dreeshuks went to war with the Hussenie tribe, which at that time resided in the Nisao plain and the adjoining lands.

After several raids and retaliations on one side or the other, in one of these fights, Sadik Khan, the Hussenie tomundar, with 120 of his followers, were killed by the Dreeshuks.

The Hussenies, who were also at war with the Murrees, were at length so weakened that they were obliged to fly from the country; and dividing themselves into two parts, one took refuge with the Sudozye Pathans, and the other with the Khetrans, of which tomuns they now form a considerable part. Since then, the Hussenies have lost their name and place amongst the Belooch tribes.

When Hyad Khan was tomundar of the Dreeshuks, Nawab Mahmood Khan, Goojur, was Governor of Dera Ghazee Khan. For some reason

Mahmood Khan was enraged with his Wuzeer, Ahmed Khan, Bozdar, and had him hanged.

Ahmed Khan's son, Khan Mahomed Khan, fled for protection and for assistance to Hyad Khan, Tomundar. Ahmed Khan, with a party of Dreeshuks, came across Noor Mahomed Khan, Mahmood Khan's brother, in the neighbourhood of Dera Ghazee Khan, and killed him. Hyad Khan was succeeded by his son, Kurm Khan, and about 1174 Hijri Kurm Khan died, and his son, Azmut Khan, was Tomundar.

In the time of Azmut Khan, the Dreeshuks carried on raids and cattle thefts in the Dera Ghazee Khan ilaqua, and Nawab Mahmood Khan sent an army under Kummun Khan to punish them. Kummun Khan made an attack on Asnee, and surrounded the fort; but the Dreeshuks, who had received trusty information, were all collected and prepared, and came out of the fort and attacked them; one hundred and forty of Kummun Khan's force were killed, and he only saved his life by flight. The whole of their property and arms fell into the hands of the Dreeshuks. Amongst the arms taken were ten zumboorchas (camel guns), and thirteen goordahs (long matchlocks), which are still in the possession of the Dreeshuk Chief's family.

After a considerable lapse of time, the Nawab agreed to overlook the past offences of the Dreeshuks, and committed the villages of Rajunpoor, Mahomedpoor, Jelalpoor, Russoolpoor, Ghouspoor, Shahpoor and Donea-poor to the charge of Azmut Khan, giving him 1-20th share of the masúl (Government share of the produce), as a remuneration for the service.

The whole of these villages, with the exception of Rajunpoor, were on the old Dhoondee Canal, and went to ruin with that canal in the subsequent anarchy which devastated the country.

Since the Dhoondee Canal has been re-opened, these towns are springing up again.

About the year 1811, Nusseer Khan, the Khan of Khelat, died, leaving three sons, Mahmood, Mir Mustafa, and Raheem. Raheem Khan raised the standard of rebellion, and murdered his brother, Mir Mustafa, out hunting. He was, however, obliged to fly from the country, and applied for assistance first to the Talpoor of Scinde, and afterwards to the Nawab of Bhawalpoor, but without success.

From Bhawalpoor he went to Hyad Khan, the Dreeshuk Tomundar, who promised to give him any assistance in his power. He then sent for Hyder Khan, the Khelat Kardar at Hurrund and Dajul, who refused to obey his summons.

Hyad Khan collected his followers, and went with Raheem Khan to Dajul; a fight ensued, in which Hyder Khan was completely defeated, and 100 of his followers were slain, and he only made his escape by flight. Raheem Khan then took possession of Hurrund and Dajul.

He was not, however, destined long to enjoy it, as the next year Mahmood sent an army under Kadir Buksh, Chief of Zahun, against him; and, in a battle which was fought at Meani near Hurrund, Raheem Khan was killed, and the country was recovered.

During the lifetime of Hyad Khan, the Boogtees and Dreeshuks quarrelled. The Boogtees committed a raid on Asnee, and carried off the Dreeshuk cattle which were grazing in the neighbourhood. The Dreeshuks attempted to rescue the cattle, but failed in the attempt, and had 28 of their number killed by the Boogtees, who carried off their plunder to the hills.

After this Hyad Khan made three successive raids against the Boogtees, in the last of which 24 Boogtees were killed by the Dreeshuks, who carried off a large herd of Boogtee camels.

Bibrook Khan, the Boogtee Tomundar, sent his wife with a "mela" (deputation) to Hyad Khan, according to the custom of Beloches, and peace was thus established between the two Tomuns, and the Dreeshuks returned the Boogtee camels.

Nawab Gyasooddeen, cousin to the King of Dehli, was passing through on his way to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and stayed several days with Hyad Khan.

On Hyad Khan's death, Kurm Khan was Tomundar, and in his time feuds broke out between the Dreeshuks and the Goorchanees, which were carried on for a length of time with varying success.

In one of these, Sadik Khan, uncle of Alli Mahomed Jaskanie, Mokuddum, was killed on the side of the Dreeshuks, and in another Meer Khan, father of Howran Khan (Duffadar in the Frontier Militia, but formerly one of the most celebrated thieves on this frontier), *alias* the Dachee, was killed on the side of the Goorchanees.

Kurm Khan died without any male heirs, and his cousin, Peroze Khan, son of Nindoo Khan, succeeded to the Tomundarship.

A large body of Boogtees and Jakranies carried off a herd of camels from near Kotla "Husn Shah."

Peroze Khan, Tomundar, collected his followers and went in pursuit, and came up with the raiders at the mouth of Shoree Pass, when a fight ensued, in which Peroze Khan, Tomundar, his nephew, Pain Khan, Fazul Khan, Mokuddum, and several of their followers, were slain, and the Boogtees and Jakranies carried off their plunder. In this fight the Dreeshuks were immensely outnumbered by their opponents.

It is worthy of remark here that Peroze Khan's son, Bijur Khan, Tomundar, and Parea's son, Futteh Khan, were afterwards both killed in the service of our Government. When Peroze Khan was killed, Bijur Khan (father of the present Chief) was made Tomundar.

This took place in 1252 Hijri (A. D. 1834), which brings the history of the tribe down to the commencement of our rule.

The most noticeable event connected with this tribe after annexation was the raid made on it by the Murrees in 1857, the circumstances of which are as follows:—In May 1857, when the regular troops were called away from the Rajanpore frontier to serve against the rebels in Hindoostan, their place was supplied by Beloch levies of horse and foot raised from the different tribes on our frontier. A body of 40 Dreeshuk sowars and 100 infantry were enlisted for the protection of Asnee, the command of which was given to Bijur Khan, the Dreeshuk Chief, who was appointed a Ressaldar.

In the month of August 1857, a formidable raid was made by the Murree tribe on the Asnee frontier. A party of 230 horsemen entered the plains by the Begaree Pass, and divided themselves into two parties; one went in the direction of Drijen and Bukkerpoor, and the other scoured the plains to the front of Mahomedpoor and Futteypoor, and driving off all the herds of cattle they came across, and murdering the herdsmen (seven men), they met again in the Futteypoor plain and made for the Begaree Pass.

Bijur Khan, who with his brother Nindoo Khan, his son Drehan Khan, and a party of 60 horse and foot happened to be patrolling at the time, heard of the raid from a villager, and, after sending information to all the posts, he went in pursuit.

Khuttoo Khan, Mussoorie Boogtee, from the Mahomedpoor post and Gola Khan, Boogtee, with about 50 horse and foot afterwards joined Bijur Khan, and thus reinforced he attacked the robbers at the Begaree Nullah, but as the raiders were more than double the number of the levies, after a severe fight the latter were ultimately defeated with great slaughter, and the marauders made good their retreat by the Begaree Pass, carrying their large booty with them.

In the engagement Bijur Khan, the Dreeshuk Chief, his son, Drehan Khan, and 38 men, chiefly Dreeshuks, were killed, and 4 were wounded. The raiders lost 3 men killed and 30 wounded.

The value of the cattle carried off was over Rs. 9,000.

The Dreeshuks were not supported on this occasion as they ought to have been. The Boogtees, Goorchanees and others who were present, as soon as they found the odds against them, fled from the field, leaving the Dreeshuks to bear the whole brunt of the fight, who rallied round their Sirdar, and fell fighting to the last.

A detachment of Mounted Police under Jehan Khan, and a party of levies from Drijen Post under Moousa Khan, Ligharee, accompanied by the Thanadar of Jampore, in all about 50 men, who had followed in pursuit of the raiders, held themselves aloof and took no part in the fight.

For their disgraceful conduct they were all dismissed from the service, and some of them sentenced to imprisonment.

In recognition of their gallant conduct Government bestowed on Meerun Khan, the present Chief, (Bijur Khan's second son,) a pension

of Rs. 1,000 per annum, while rewards were given to those who survived the fight, and pensions to the families of those who had fallen.

As the Murrees are nominally subjects of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Political Superintendent, Upper Scinde Frontier, was addressed with the view of obtaining restitution of the stolen property, and compensation for the sufferers, but without any successful result. In a raid which had been committed by the Boogtees and others in the previous year, the Chief Commissioner, in his letter No. 832, dated 13th October 1856, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division, requested that, in the case of future raids by His Highness' subjects, such procedure might be adopted. The men who acted as spies and led the Murree force into the plains were Shumbanee Boogtees and Lisharees.

Ghoram Khan, Shumbanee Boogtee, brother of the Shumbanee Chief, Mirza Khan, and Khutto Khan, Mussooree Boogtee, both in Government service, were suspected of complicity in the raid.

On a report of the circumstances of the raid being sent to Government, Ghoram Khan was dismissed from the service.

The Dreeshuks have got the name amongst all Beloches of being good swordsmen and brave men, which they gave undoubted proof of on more than one occasion. The tribe is immensely scattered in all the villages between Asnee and Booliwala, in the Jampore Tahsil, and consequently it takes a long time for them to collect. This led to their being blamed on one occasion, while, for the reasons explained, they were really not in fault. A scheme has lately been set on foot for locating some 40 or 50 families at Asnee, which will ultimately prove most useful and greatly strengthen their position on that frontier.

Another serious disadvantage which the Dreeshuks labor under is that most of their estates are situated in the jagir of Shah Newas Khan, who takes the revenues (masúl) in kind, and does not allow them to touch the crop till the harvest is thrashed out.

This is peculiarly irritating to the Beloches, who are always accustomed to pull the stalks which do not bear grain for their cattle. It is proposed at the new settlement to give the lease of the Dreeshuks' estates to the Chief, Meerun Khan (which the Dreeshuks are themselves most anxious for), who will pay the jagirdar in cash.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GOORCHANEES.

Next to the Dreeshuks on the north come the Goorchanee tribe.

They, with the small tribe of the Tibbee Loonds, live along the "Daman Pahar" country (at the foot of the hills), from the "Pitoke Pass" on the south to the Koorab Pass (the Ligharee boundary) on the north, a distance of over 35 miles, and from their situation they occupy a most important position on our frontier.

The Minree and Dajal mountains, as well as the Shum plain and half of the Phylauie plain, are also their hereditary property, and their boundary joins those of the Boogtees, Murrees and Khetrans.

The tribe is named after their ancestor, Gorish, and most of the Goorchanees pronounce the word as if it was spelt "Gorishanie."

They are divided into eleven main branches, which are sub-divided into 81 sections, containing 2,630 fighting men.

The chieftaincy of the tribe belongs to the Jelubanie branch, and the present Chief is Golam Hyder Khan. He resides at Lallgurh, the headquarters of the tribe, and occupies the position of an Honorary Police Officer.

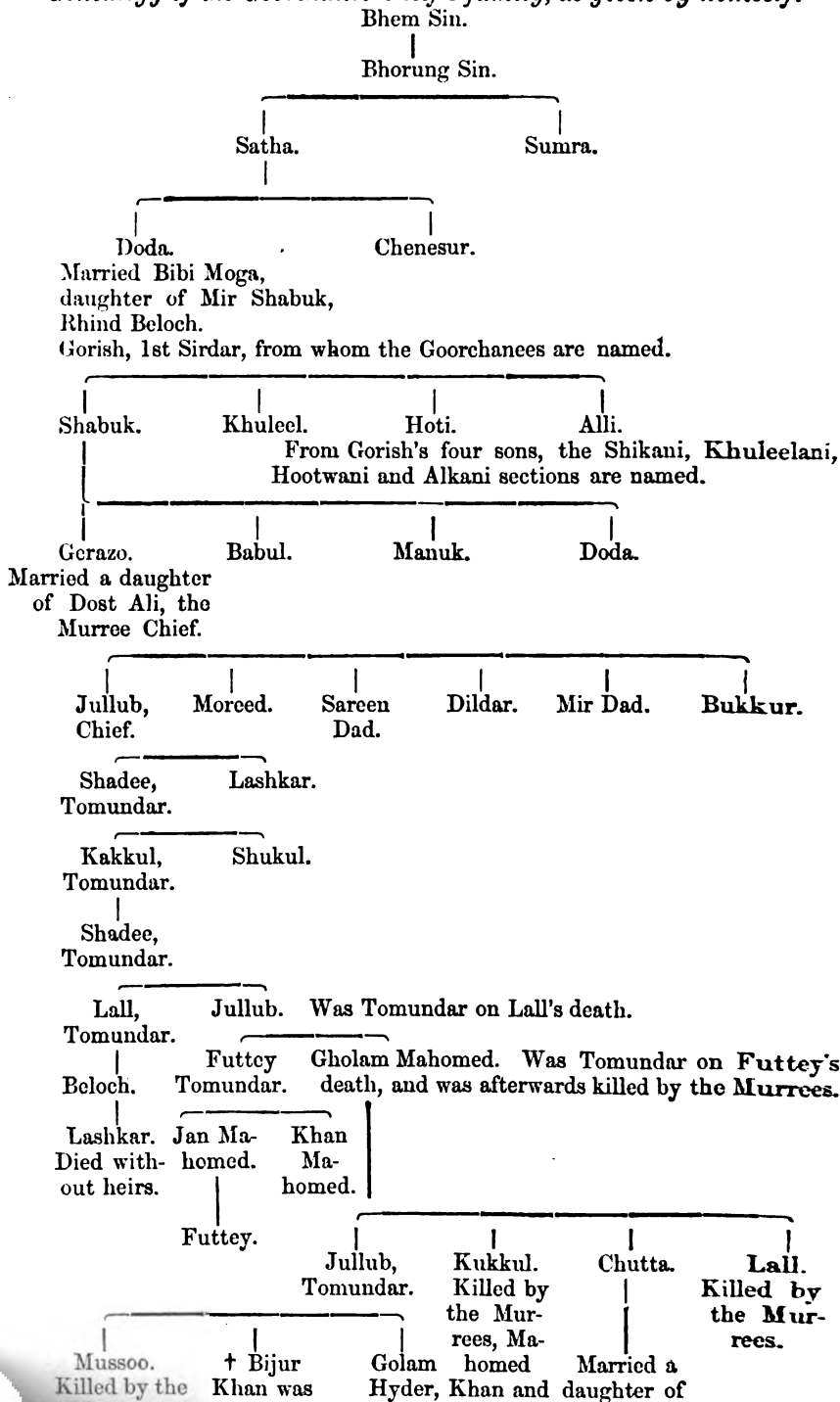
Muzarees. betrayed present Ismael Jela! Khan, Khan, Ligharee, and was afterwards killed by Bijur Khan (*vide* history).

Kardar, at Hurund, who swore on the Koran to preserve his life, but he was subsequently killed while a prisoner at Mooltan, it is said by Noor Ahmed, Ligharee, who paid a large bribe for him (*vide* history).

* Beloch was killed by his cousin, Ruteh.

† Bijur married a daughter of Rhindoo Khan, Ligharee.

Genealogy of the Gorchanee Chief's family, as given by himself.



STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN BRANCHES, SUB-
DIVISIONS, AND NUMBER OF FIGHTING MEN
IN THE GOORCHANEE TRIBE.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions

Shikanees ; Golam Hyder, Tomundar ; Alli Mahomed ; 320 fighting men.			Lisharee ; Khairah Khan and Yarah Khan ; 420 fighting men.			Pitafee ; Bahadur and Said Khan ; 240 fighting men.		
Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.
Jellubani	Golam Hyder, Tomundar	10	Jellubani	Khairah and Yarah	40	Jarwani	Bahadur and Said Khan	40
			Budolani	Jehanan	40	Hootman	Sigie	35
Shikani	Alli Mahomed	50	Goorkani	Houran, Duffadar	30	Kutalani	Bijur	20
Bukkerani	Mussoo	50	Bungalani	Shahuk	30	Brahmani	Kamal	20
Mankani	Hasil	40	Jumrani	Bijur	30	Mutakani	Boodha	40
Dodani	Kaiser	40	Ghoramani	Huddu	20	Jouglani	Shakul	20
Mehani	Lana	50	Mordani	Boodah	30	Surmorani	Golami	20
Babulani	Mitta	40	Gishkori	Bukahan	20	Thulrani	Saru	20
Mittani	Rohil	40	Nihalani	Rawun	15	Imegrani	Sahib	5
			Toorklani	Nohuk	15	Gokebawani	Gool Mahomed	20
			Gubool	Gamoo	25			
			Sundlani	Zabroo	20			
			Foujlani	Alla Dad	40			
			Shahwani	Bhugga	50			
			Hukdadani	Daloo	15			
		320			420			240
Khuleelani ; Bakur Khan ; 120 fighting men			Bazgeer ; Hyro Khan ; 130 fighting men.			Chang ; Suleman ; 90 fighting men.		
Bakerani	Baker	40	Mupoorwani	Hyro	30	Mewani	Suleman	30
Bahadoorani	Meer Dost	40	Pabadani	Jellee	40	Ahmdani	Jellu	20
Gorpatani	Koura	40	Dululani	Jamal	30	Kingani	Hasil	20
			Brahmani	Alladad	30	Kohunani	Helu	20
		120			130			90

Total, 2,530

and number of fighting men in the Goorchanee Tribe.

Jiskani ; Peeroo ; *120 fighting men.			Doorkani ; Mitta Khan ; 720 fighting men.			Hootwani ; Jamun Khan ; 260 fighting men.		
Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.
Dadani	Nindoo	20	Nokani	Mitta	20	Sanjani	Jamun	60
Futteyani	Peeroo	20	Lingrani	Noorah	40	Babulani	Alli	60
Kingani	Habub	20	Zahrani	Baman	40	Chuteani	Punjah	40
Funjwani	Jewun	20	Melohur	Meer Dost	20	Manukani	Newa	40
Dilshadani	Bijur	10	Gatani	Jullub	20	Kasmani	Kureem Dad	30
Ghuram	Shaboo	30	Zubrani	Sherah	40	Kulangani	Bahram	30
			Airie	Monsa	40			
			Gundagwa- lug	Mewa	120			
			Zehadani	Yarab	60			
			Umrani	Shabee	30			
			Jundani	Bahram	30			
			Alkani	Sona	80			
			Kahuri	Mehr Alli	40			
			Raoulkani	Meer Dost	20			
			Purkani	Malung	40			
			Seahpagh	Tota & Zork	40			
			Sulemani	Borab	20			
			Nehalani	Peer Ma- homed	20			
		120			720			260
Surani ; Sharbat Khan ; 110 fighting men.			Hoolwani ; Bungal Khan ; 50 fighting men.					
Harwani	Rohil	50	Wudani	Kunoo	20			
Meerkam	Peerun	20	Lodani	Bungal	15			
Moosani	Sharbat	20	Mutakani	Mistak	15			
Suwani	Sobhani	20						
		110			50			

fighting men.

According to traditions the Goorchanees are only of half Beloch descent. The account of their origin is as follows :—

One Bhem Sing was a Hindoo Rajah and ruler of Niramkote, or Hyderabad in Scinde, and on his death his son Bhoung Sing was ruler in his stead.

The Arabs came and conquered Scinde, and forced Bhoung Sing and all his people to embrace the Mahomedan religion. Sansur, who was the ruler of Ooch, at the same time was also forced to become a Mus-sulman.

Bhoung Sing had two sons, Satha and Sumra.

On Satha's death, his two sons, Doda and Chenasur, quarrelled.

Chenasur solicited for and obtained help from the King of Khorasan, and Doda, finding that he could not hold his own against such powerful opponents, fled from Scinde with his followers, in all about 2,000 families,

They journeyed on till they came to Mekran, where they found the Beloches settled under Mir Shabuk.

As Mir Shabuk was himself in fear of the King of Khorasan, he was glad to obtain the aid of such a powerful auxiliary as Doda, and joined him with himself and gave him his daughter, Mussamut Bibi Maga, in marriage.

Doda died and left one son, Gorish (from whom the Goorchanees are named).

When Mir Chakur, Shabak's son, fought with Mir Ghoram, Gorish fought on his side.

When Hamayoon set out for Dehli, he divided his army into two divisions, one of which was commanded by the King in person, and advanced by the way of Jelalabad and Pesháwar.

The second division took the route *viâ* Scri Dadur and Kutchee, through the hills. Gorish and his people accompanied the latter, and on passing through the lands of Phylawar, Shum and Maree, and seeing what a beautiful country and climate it was, they resolved to settle there.

The country was at that time inhabited by tribes of Pathans, and Gorish was joined by several sections of the Rhind Beloches, and they fought with the Pathans and drove them out of the country, and took possession of it for themselves.

Gorish had four sons, Shabuk, Kuleel, Hotee and Alli, from the three first of whom the Shikanies, Khuleelanies and Hootwanies are named; the other branches, namely, Lisharies, Doorkanies, Pitafees, Jis-kanies, Bazranies, Chángs, Suranies and Hoolwanies, are those sections of Rhind Beloches which joined Gorish. These all amalgamated together under the leadership of Gorish and his descendants, and formed the tribe now known as the Goorchanees.

At this time Dera Gházi Khan was part of the Empire of Hindoostan, and the Nahur family governed the country as Nazims to the King of Dehli.

The Goorchanees, on becoming acquainted with the country and passes, commenced to commit depredations in the plains.

When Shahuk Tomundar died he was succeeded by his son Gerago.

They lived on very friendly relations with their neighbours the Murrees, and the Murree Chief, Dost Alli Khan, gave his daughter in marriage to Gerago, the Goorchanee Chief.

When Gerago died, his son Jellub was Tomundar.

In Jellub the fourth Tomundar's time the Goorchanees became mooreeds of Sooltan Tyb, of Puneecalee, near Hurrund. The Kardar at Hurrund, who was kept in a constant state of alarm by the inroads of the Goorchanees, opened up communications with them through Sooltan Tyb, and invited the Tomundar to a conference at Hurrund.

Jellub, not suspecting any treachery, came to meet the Kardar with a few followers unarmed, but when they got inside the fort they were all treacherously murdered.

The tribe on hearing of this were enraged and applied for assistance from the Murrees against the Kardar, and the two tribes collecting a large force attacked Hurrund and killed the Kardar and 150 of his followers and looted Hurrund.

After some time had elapsed, relations were again commenced with the Goorchanees, and the Government gave them a small jagir near Hurrund.

Jellub was succeeded by Shadee Khan, Shadee by Kakkel, and Kakkel by Shadee No. II. Nothing worthy of particular record occurred during the lifetime of these Tomundars.

Shadee Khan had two sons, Loll and Jellub, and on his death Loll became Chief.

In 1749 A.D., Dera Gházi Khan was part of the kingdom of Khorasan, and was under the rule of Ahmed Shah, Abdalli Dourani, who sent a Nowab to govern the country.

Lall Khan, Tomundar, went to Dera Gházi Khan with his Mokuddums to pay his respects to the Nowab. They were well received, and the charge of the Dajul and Hurrund frontier was made over to the Chief, who was to be held responsible for the safety of kafilas on the Kandahar route as far as the Murree country, and in return for these responsibilities he bestowed on him and on his heirs for ever the half share of the masul Government share of the produce in kind of Meeanpore, Bamble, Kulotipore, Allipore, Bukkerpore and Bhurghur, also the "Chonbatra" (customs) of Dajul and Hurrund, and eight annas each "badraga" for each camel in kafilas and other dues.

About the year Hijree 1176 (1760 A.D.) Ahmed Shah, Dourani, took an army against the Mahrattas, in which he was joined by Nusser

Khan, Brohooe, the Khan of Khelat (to whom the whole of the Beloches paid allegiance). Loll Khan with a number of Goorchanees accompanied Nusseer Khan.

When the war was over, and the Mahrattas completely subdued, Ahmed Shah bestowed on Nusseer Khan the Dajul and Hurrund ilaqua for his services.

Nusseer Khan continued to the Goorchanees all the privileges granted them by Ahmed Khan, and ordered his kardar at Hurrund, Dost Mahomed Khan, to lay out as far as Rs. 7,000 in building a fort for the chief.

Accordingly, Dost Mahomed built the fort, which was called Lallgurb, after the chief, which has ever since been the residence of the chief and his family.

Numbers of the Goorchanees were by this time settled on the plains along the Hurrund border.

When Loll Khan died, his only son, Beloch Khan, was only four years of age, and his uncle Jellub was made chief.

The tribe at this time was on the best of terms with the Ligharees, and the Ligharce Tomundar gave his daughter in marriage to Jellub Khan.

In his time the wars between the Muzarees and Goorchanees commenced, which have already been related in the account of the former tribe.

On Jellub Khan's death, his son, Futtey Khan, became Tomundar.

Beloch Khan was by this time of age, and his intrigues with the Muzarees for the recovery of his "pugh," and afterwards his murder by his cousin, Futtey Khan, have already been described in the Muzaree history.

When Futtey Khan died, his two sons, Jan Mahomed and Khan Mahomed, were minors, and their uncle, Golam Mahomed, was made Tomundar, and since then the chieftainship has continued in his family.

In Golam Mahomed's time the wars with the Muzarees continued with greater fierceness than ever. In one of these fights the Muzarees and Loonds came on the Goorchanees in the Kaba Pass and killed Mussoo Khan (brother of the present Tomundar, Golam Hyder,) and others of the chief's relations. In return, the Goorchanees went against the Muzarees at Rajhan, and killed Mussoo Khan, the Loond Tomundar, and Bundoo Khan, the Muzaree Tomundar's uncle (*vide* Muzaree History). Both Tomuns having this obtained satisfaction (*uvázi*), a truce (*injam*) was made for the time, and Golam Mahomed returned to Lallgurb.

The Murrees and Goorchanees commenced stealing one another's cattle, which caused the friendship which had existed so long between the two Tomuns suddenly to come to an end.

The Murree Tomundar, Deen Mahomed, collected a force of about 3,000 men and made a sudden descent on Lallghur, and took the Goorchanees completely by surprise.

Golam Mahomed Tomundar was in Lallghur with only about 40 of his followers.

The Murrees surrounded the fort, scaled the walls, and killed Golam Mahomed and his two sons, Kukkel and Lall, also Kukkel's two sons and the 40 Goorchanees, and completely looted the place, but spared the women and children.

Jellub and Chutta, who fortunately happened to be absent at the Sukkee Surwur "zarut," on returning found their home desolate.

Jellub became Tomundar, and resolved to take retribution for the slaughter of his people. He collected the Goorchanees, and, being joined by about 150 Ligharees, he went against the Murrees and surprised a village and killed 90 Murrees and carried off a number of cattle. 12 of the Goorchanees were killed in the fight. The Murrees collected and went in pursuit, and a second fight took place, in which 40 of the Goorchanees were killed and the Murrees recovered their cattle. A few of the Murrees were also killed.

When Jellub died, his two sons, Bijur and Golam Hyder (present Tomundar), were minors, and their uncle Chutta was elected to act as Tomundar for them.

About the year 1839 or 1840 A. D., the Nawab of Bháwulpore took possession of the country as tributary to Runjeet Singh, and sent Mahomed Davin as Nazim to Dera Ghazee Khan.

After about two years Runjeet Singh sent General Ventura with an army and took the country under his direct management.

Chutta Khan went and paid his respects to the Sahib, who continued to him his jageer and all the privileges he had received under the former Government.

After a year General Ventura returned to Lahore, and Sawun Mull became Governor of the country.

Hursa Singh, the Kardar at Harrund, sent some of his sowars to arrest a Goorchanee thief in a village near Hurrund. The thief resisted his apprehension, and the sowars killed both him and his mother, who tried to defend him. The whole of the Goorchanees, enraged at the death of the woman, determined on vengeance, and, being joined by the Loonds, they surrounded Hurrund. The new fort was then just finished, but the gateway had not been put up, and they burst into the fort and killed Hursa Singh and all his people, and plundered the fort.

Sawun Mull, on hearing of this, took an army and some guns against the Goorchanees and Loonds, who absconded to the hills.

The Goorchanees took refuge with the Boogtees, and the Loonds remained in the Goorchanee hills.

Sawun Mull entered the hills and surprised and killed 40 of the Loonds. He placed another Kardar at Hurrund, and, leaving some guns in the fort, he returned to Mooltan.

After a short time Chutta Khan went across to the Nawab of Bháwulpore, and from there he went to Mooltan to ask for pardon. Sawan Mull promised to pardon him on his paying a fine Rs. 5,000. The fine was paid, and their privileges and jageers were restored to them and they were allowed to return to their country.

Up to this time Chutta Khan had no son, and Jullal Khan Ligharee (uncle of Jamal Khan, the present Tomundar,) gave him his daughter in marriage.

Bijur Khan, the rightful Tomundar, had now attained his majority, and resolved to recover his "pugh," and with this end in view he was joined by a large party in the tribe and went into the hills.

One night, when Chutta was at the village of Loondi, with only a few followers, Bijur came on him and killed him.

He immediately returned to the hills and summoned the tribe, who came to him and unanimously acknowledged him as Tomundar.

This affair was the foundation of the deadly enmity which has since then existed between the Goorchanees and Ligharees.

Chutta's wife returned to Jullal Khan's house, where she is still living.

The Government would not acknowledge Bijur, who remained in the hills with the tribes and raided in the plains.

He devastated the greater party of the Hurrund and Dajul Ilaquas, and extended his marauding expeditions at different times to the villages of Nowshera, Kotta Moglan and Loondi Pitafee, near Jampoor; so that numbers of people fled across the river to Bháwulpore and Moozuffurgurh. He thus made his name a terror in the country, and for years the old women used to frighten their children by telling them that Bijur Khan was coming.

Sawun Mull, on hearing of these raids, sent to his Kardars at Hurrund and Dajul to get hold of Bijur by fair means or foul.

The Hurrund Kardar sent a message to Bijur to say that if he came in he would pardon him all his offences. Bijur, not fearing treachery, came with a few followers to the fort, and the Kardar arrested him and sent him off under a guard to Mooltan. Bijur met a man on the road, and in the Belooch language asked him to let the Goorchanees know the trap he had been led into. On the Goorchanees hearing of it they went in pursuit and killed the guard and rescued Bijur.

When Sawun Mull heard of this he dismissed the Kardar, and put in an Affghan named Din Mahomed in his place.

On his return to the hills he (Bijur Khan) made himself more troublesome than ever, and one time with a large army he plundered the village of Jami Diwan near Dera Gházi Khan. The Government force at Ghazi pursued them, and, being joined by the Ligharees, they came up with the Goorchances near Chotee Bala, when a fight ensued in which 10 of the Government sepoy and 35 of the Ligharees were killed, and the rest absconded. A number of Zumboorchas and other arms were taken by the Goorchanees.

Renewed efforts were now made to entrap Bijur. The Kardar sent messages to him to come in, but Bijur refused to trust to them. At length, on the Kardar swearing on the Koran that no harm should be done to him, he consented to come in.

The Kardar came out to meet him, and received him with great cordiality and assurances of friendship, and allowed him to return to Lallghur.

He remained at Lallghur for about 3 months unmolested, until all his fears for his safety were allayed.

One day he went on business with a few men to Hurrund, and the Kardar arrested him and put him in irons and sent him off under a guard of 200 men to Mooltan.

He was kept for two months a prisoner at Mooltan, and it is said that Sawun Mull intended to have eventually let him off with a fine or on receiving security for the future, but the Ligharees used all their influence to have him destroyed, and on their paying a heavy bribe for him he was made over to them, and was killed outside the Mooltan city by Noor Ahmed, Ligharee. Bijur Khan's wife, who was also a Ligharee, went to Chotee after her husband's murder, where she is still living. This being contrary to Beloch customs, the Goorchanees look on it as a standing insult, and it prevents the feud between the two tribes being closed.

When the tribe came to hear of Bijur's murder they went off bodily into the hills. Golan Hyder, Bijur's brother, became Tomundar, and for a length of time they continued to harass the people in the plains.

This state of things continued for about two years. They afterwards tendered their submission to Moolraj, who restored to them their jageer, but as a punishment made them pay a yearly nuzzerana of Rs. 400.

In 1848 Moolraj's rebellion took place, and Lieutenant (the late Sir Herbert) Edwardes arrived in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. On his way to Mooltan he sent a summons to Goolam Hyder, with the other Beloch chiefs, to attend him. Golan Hyder came with 200 sowars, and was with Lieutenant Edwardes until Dera Gházi Khan was taken.

After this he was sent with Lieutenant (now Colonel) Young against Hurrund, where Mokum Chund, with 300 men and two guns, held the fort for Moolraj.

After a while Golam Hyder again joined Lieutenant Edwardes' camp before Mooltan, where he remained until the siege was over.

After the siege he returned with Lieutenant (now Colonel) Young to Hurrund. After a few days Mokum Chund surrendered, and was transported for life.

After the conclusion of the war Major Edwardes made him a Jemadar of Horse, and gave him 10 Bargeers in the Militia, and also presented him with a khillut of Rs. 1,000 for his services.

Subsequently, when General VanCortlandt received charge of the District, he at first continued Golam Hyder in part possession of his jageer, and he received one-third of the Government share of the produce in kind, subject to the nuzzerana of Rs. 400 which Moolraj had introduced. This continued for the two first years of our rule before cash assessments were introduced, and was subsequently changed by General VanCorlandt, on which I will afterwards remark.

It gives me more pleasure to report on this tribe than on any other tribe on the frontier; because, whereas the reclamation of most of the other tribes took place before I became acquainted with them, a change for the better has taken place in the character and circumstances of this tribe within the last few years.

With such antecedents as those which I have related, it is not remarkable that for many years after annexation they should have had the worst name of any tribe on this frontier, with the exception of the Muzarees.

The reasons why it should have kept up its bad name after the Muzarees and others had settled down and became peaceable subjects until a very recent date, is, I think, traceable to very natural causes.

The sections of the tribe which made themselves most troublesome were the Pitafees and Lisharees.

They were the most inveterate thieves, and their highway robberies in Hurrund, Dajul and Fazilpoor were notorious.

The Lisharees at that time lived mostly in the Murree mountain, but they used to come down and graze their flocks along the border, and had connexions and accomplices in the plains.

From 1854 to 1857 they continued to give much trouble, and in the latter year a party of them acted as guides to a strong Murree force which came down and plundered the Asnee plain at the time Bijur Khan, the Dreeshuk chief, and his followers were killed.

After this they absconded bodily to the hills, and the greater part of them went and joined the Murrees, with whom they continued to raid in the plains.

The first successful attempt which was made to reclaim the Lisharees was by Major Pollock about the year 1860. He bestowed on the Mokuddums Khaireh and Umran the revenue-free lease of the Mukwul Wah and Goliwah estates.

This gave a certain hold over the Mokuddums, and through them over the whole section; but as the produce of these estates was little more than sufficient for the maintenance of Khaireh and Umran's immediate families and relations, it was appropriated by them, while the means of the rest of the section was not improved by it.

They continued to live half in the hills and half in the plains, and many thefts and robberies were perpetrated by them, while the suspected persons were always certain to be in the hills and could never be found.

In 1866, Captain Minchin wrote of them: "The Lisharees are the worst-behaved on the whole border. They are nearly always fighting with the Boogtees, Murrees and Khetrans, and then rushing for shelter into the district. The robberies which often occur in the Mithunkote Sub-Division, particularly in the dense jungles about Fazilpoor, can nearly always be traced to them or the Pitafees. When anything happens to displease any of the sections, they at once go off in a body and join the Murrees."

A marked change for the better can now be recorded of them. During the past three years hardly a single highway robbery has been committed by them, while they have given little or no trouble in the hills.

A similar change may be marked in the Pitafees.

The reasons of this are as follow. In 1867, the Lisharees were withdrawn altogether from the hills and settled on an estate near Drigree called the Raju Wah, which was bestowed on them rent-free, and a tucavee grant was given them by Government to purchase cattle and seed. The lands as well as the tucavee was divided amongst the whole of the sub-sections rateably according to the number of their fighting men.

The Wuzeeri and Gurkuna estates near Hurrund were similarly bestowed on the Pitafees and the Doorkanees, who were also with the sanction of Government withdrawn from the hills and settled in the plains.

Another and the main cause which prevented the advancement of the Goorchanee tribe was the extreme poverty of the Chief, Golam Hyder Khan, which prevented his being able to keep up his position and exercise that hospitality which enables him to keep up that influence over his tribe which is of such paramount importance on this frontier.

Under former Governments, as before stated, the Tomundars received the farm of the Noorwah estates, consisting of the villages of Maranpoor, Kutalipoor, Bukkerpoor, Bumbli, Gurkuna Wuzeeri and Alliepoor, and realized the Government share of the produce in kind (masúl) from his clansmen, one-half of which was bestowed on the Tomundar as kussoor, the other half being paid by him to Government. These were exactly the same concessions as the Muzarces received in their villages.

This kussoor grant was afterwards converted by General VanCortlandt into a cash payment to the Tomundar of Rs. 532, which, as he was

still subject to the payment of the nuzzerana of Rs. 400, was really equivalent to confiscating the jagheer altogether, which we subsequently did, and which reduced the Chief to that state of poverty which I have mentioned, and which made it impossible for him either to support his position or keep his tribe in order. Major Minchin, in his report on the district, recorded: "I strongly recommend that at the next settlement he receive the lease of his ancestral estate, viz., the Noorwah lands, and be permitted like the other Belooch Chiefs to take his share in kind."

In 1867, the old Noorwah canal was bestowed on him, and his position was otherwise greatly improved by Captain Sandeman, and his influence was thereby in a great measure again established in his tribe.

In 1867, a raid was committed on Hurrund by 1,200 Murrees, Boogtees and Khetrans, under the leadership of the famous Gholam Hoosein, Mussooree Boogtee. Timely information of the intended raid was conveyed to the Goorchane Chief, who, when the raiders made their appearance, was ready with 500 of his followers.

It is unnecessary to go at length into the story of the raid, which has fully been reported on; suffice it to say that the Goorchanees and Loonds with the garrison of Hurrund, consisting of 40 sowars of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, completely defeated the raiders and killed Gholam Hossain and 257 of his followers (92 Boogtees, 70 Murrees and 95 Khetrans and Puthans) and took 24 prisoners (*vide* correspondence). A recommendation was sent in to Government by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, that, as a reward for his gallant conduct on this occasion, his kussoor grants which had been confiscated should be again restored to him, with the privilege of collecting his share in kind, the same as the other Belooch Chiefs. Sanction to this has lately been obtained in a complimentary letter from Government (*vide* letter No. dated) and he has lately been put in possession by the settlement officer.

As with our present light assessment this is a very valuable property, his position and *prestige* have been thereby completely re-established.

As the assessment is light, the profits are at present very great, and therefore the people who have been in possession since the Chief was ousted object to have to give it up; still, as it is in the option of Government to increase the present revenue or bestow their share of the produce on whomever they like, I trust that the Chief's prior claim may be acknowledged and that he be retained in possession.

It has been recorded by all the officers who have had experience of the Belooch tribe, that it is most politic and in the interests of Government to grant the Belooch Chiefs the lease of the estates held by their kinsmen on light terms, and to allow them to collect the Government share of the produce (*masûl*) in kind. It helps to keep up that chain which runs from the Chief through the branches and sub-divisions of the tribe, thereby keeping up its organization intact, which is of the utmost value for the well-being of the frontier.

For the last three years the Gorchanee Chief has proved himself quite equal to the successful management of his tribe, which is acknowledged to be one of the most difficult tribes on the whole frontier to keep in hand. He has put down crime, and has not spared his clansmen, but handed them up to justice; and I had much pleasure in lately reading a letter of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor (remarking on a political case on the Hurrund border) in which he stated that he hoped ere long to be able to confer magisterial powers on him (*vide* letter); and I only regret that in writing this report I have not been able to enter his name amongst those Chiefs on whom that much-coveted honor has already been bestowed.

He lives a long way from head-quarters, and has many enemies, and requires the support of the district officers to enable him to maintain his position.

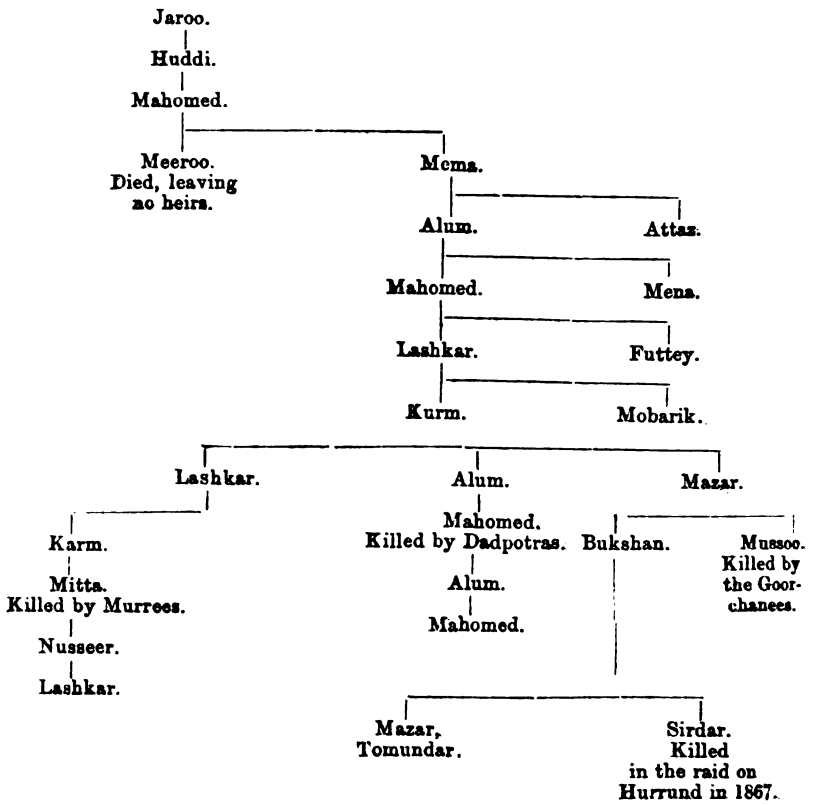
CHAPTER IX.

THE LOONDS.

The Tibbee Loonds are a small Belooch tribe, consisting of three main branches, which are subdivided into 23 sections, containing 920 fighting men. They live in the centre of the Gorchanee tribe, which is divided by them into two factions, the Gorchanees who live to the north of them being distinguished from the others by the name of Pachad Gorchanees.

The town of Tibbee, where the Chief resides, is the head-quarters of the tribe. The present Tomundar is Mazar Khan, but, as will be seen from the genealogical tree, the hereditary Tomundar is Lashkar Khan.

They are responsible for the care of the Saragery, Gattee, Chunnee, Peir Choor, and Jhundumee Passes to their front, for which they receive an allowance of Rs. 300 per annum from Government.

Genealogy of the Tibbee Loond Chief's family, as given by himself:—

Statement shewing the main branches, sub-divisions and number of fighting men in the Tibbee Loond Tribe.

Loond. Mazar Khan, Tomundar. 600 fighting men.			Rhind. Kurm Khan. 150 fighting men.			Kosehs. Abun Khan. 170 fighting men.		
Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.
Mehrani	Mazar Khan	20	Perozhani	Karam Khan	20	Bushimani	Atum Khan	30
Cholani	Bukahee	200	Kumalani	Boola	20	Shewani	Do.	25
Shibani	Meer Khan	80	Umdani	Chirbur	40	Sammadani	Do.	15
Rhind Kani	Sobani & Mohubbut	50	Sidkani	Kasmi	25	Jindiani	Do.	20
Koondani	Gahna	20	Doultani	Bijur	45	Sidwani	Jewan	30
Kamalani	Jamal	40				Kunjiani	Koura	10
Chandia	Darri	40				Alwani	Alloo	30
Pashingani	Peerun	20				Mirzani	Mizai	10
Gunjarani	Ahmed	30						
Mebhvani	Koura	100						
		600			150			170

Total, 920 fighting men.

The most remarkable events connected with this tribe have already been noticed in the histories of the Goorchanees and Mazaries, and I have little in addition to record of them here.

The Loonds are a compact, well-organized little tribe, and although they had many enemies, amongst whom were their powerful neighbours the Goorchanees, still they always managed to preserve their independence as a Belooch Tomun intact.

They took part with the Goorchanees in the attack on the Hurrund fort in which Hursa Sing, the Sikh Kardar, was killed, and in return for which Dewan Sawun Mull inflicted on them such summary and heavy punishment—(vide Goorchanee history).

From the time that British rule commenced they have always taken an active and a loyal part on the side of Government, and have never given any trouble to the local authorities.

For many years they were constantly harassed by the Lisharees through the passes to their front, but since the latter have settled in the plains they have enjoyed comparative rest.

In January 1867, when the famous robber Gholam Hoosein, with 1,200 Khetrans, Murrees, and Boogtees, committed a raid on Hurrund. Mazar Khan, the Loond Tomundar, with his brother, Sirdar Khan, and 300 of his followers, joined the Goorchanees, and fought side by side with our troops; and the material aid they rendered in no small degree tended to bring about the eminently successful result which followed.

Sirdar Khan was severely wounded in the fight, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards.

For their services on this occasion, on the representation of the local authorities, the village of Mahomedpoor was bestowed by Government, two-thirds to Mazar Khan and one-third to Sirdar Khan's son, revenue-free—the masúl to be realized by them in kind. Mazar Khan was also presented with a chair in Durbar.

One of the most advantageous results arising from the Hurrund raid was, that it completely put an end to the feud which had so long existed between the Loonds and the Goorchanees. The Goorchanees looked upon the raid as having been committed against them; and consequently they considered that the Loond Chief's brother had fallen fighting their battle for them, and, from being enemies, the two Tomuns have turned out to be fast friends. From their peculiar situation this is greatly to their mutual advantage, as well as saving the District Authorities much unnecessary trouble, to which their feuds gave rise.

Mazar Khan is an intelligent and sensible man; he has lately been recommended for Police powers (zaildaree) in his own Tomun. He is well fitted for this distinction, and as the Goorchanee Chief has been at the same time recommended for magisterial powers, it will prevent any jealousy arising between the two, which it is so important to avoid.

CHAPTER X.

THE LIGHAREES.

NEXT to the Goorchanees on the north we come to the Ligharee Tribe. They occupy the frontier line of country lying between the Sukki Surwur Pass on the north, where their boundary joins the Kosehs, and the Koorch Pass on the south, the Goorchanee boundary. They are responsible for the intermediate passes, for which the Chief receives a yearly allowance of Rs. 1,000 from Government.

The tribe is divided into four main divisions, consisting of about 5,250 fighting men.

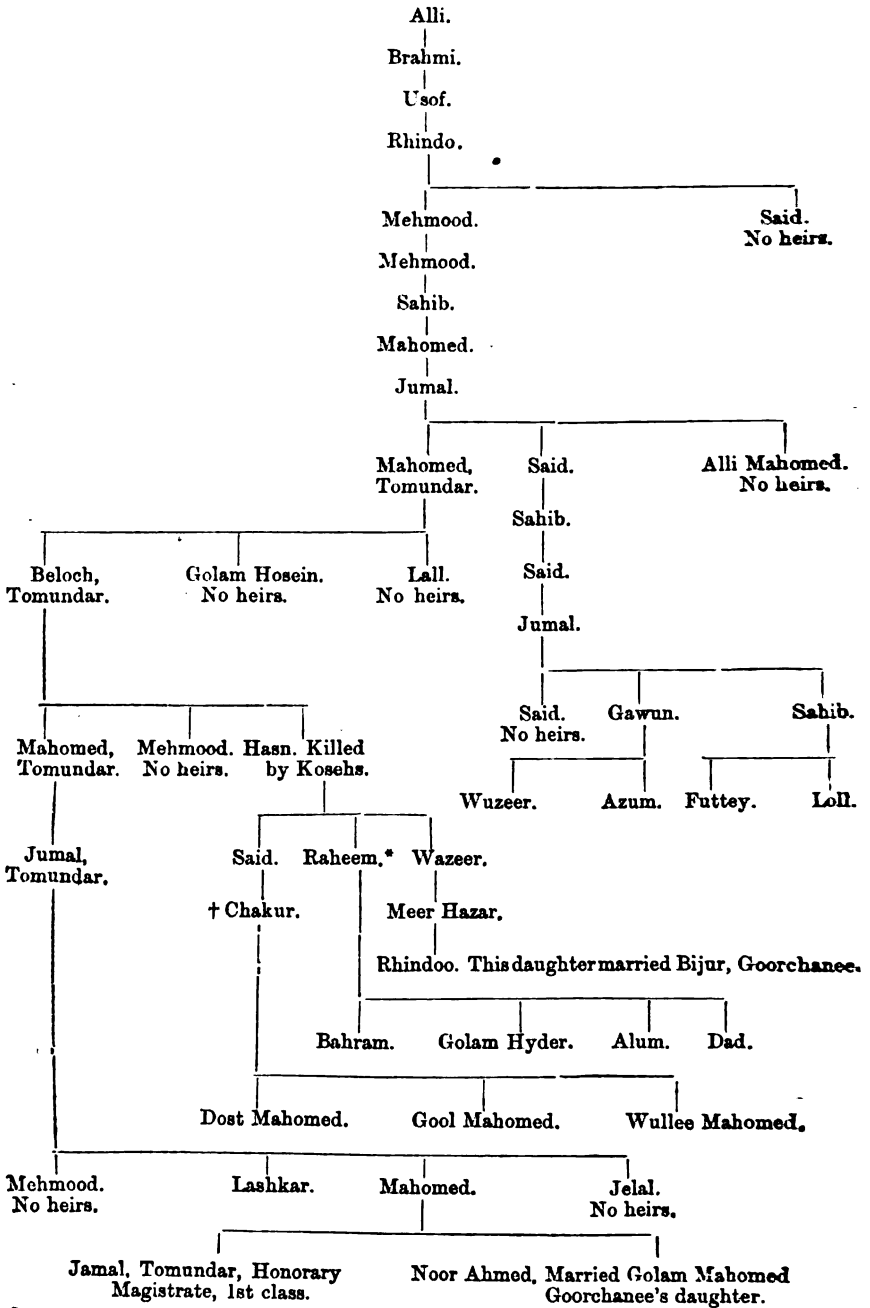
The Huddiani section live altogether in the hills, which makes the strength of the tribe in the plains about 4,000 fighting men.

The present Chief is Jamal Khan, of the Alliani branch, which takes its name from their ancestor, Alli.

Their chief town is Chotec, where the Tomundar resides.

The Ligharee tribe is one of the most influential on this border, and is closely connected with the hill tribe of Khetrans, and all our dealings with the latter are carried out through the Ligharee Chief.

Genealogy of the Ligharee Chief's family, as given by himself:—



* Raheem Khan's branch of the tribe, on account of a family quarrel, removed to Shawulpore, where they are still living.
 † Married Futtch Khan's daughter (Goorchanee).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN BRANCHES, SUB-
DIVISIONS AND NUMBER OF FIGHTING MEN
IN THE LIGHAREE TRIBE.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions

Alliani branch ; Jamal Khan, Tomundar ; 3,470 fighting men.			Huddiani branch ; Mussoo Khan ; 960 fighting men.		
Section.	Head man.	No.	Section.	Head man.	No.
Alliani	Jamal Khan, Tomundar	200	Kulloo	Mussoo	150
Chungwani	Kurm Khan	100	Diviani	Chutta	40
Briniani	Hajee Khan	100	Asarani	Ummeda	30
Sharti Briniani	Koura	150	Hybani	Jewun	80
Jagiani	Hyat	200	Sumailani	Jaroo	100
Husnani	Duleil	70	Hajowani	Dava	50
Munlagani	Sohara	100	Shahwani	Molung	60
Jelalagani	Bijur	50	Bijurani	Lushkeran	80
Sunjrani	Butchal	300	Zunglani	Bhago	40
Talpoor	Shahdad	300	Sharanee	Alloo	100
Bozdar	Ahmed	200	Ahmdani	Khizzer	60
Mehrwani	Nusseer	100	Bushwani	Gholam Hosain,	30
Undawani	Nusur	60	Shablani	Habeeb	60
Surajani	Khan Mahomed,	50			
Ahmedani	Khizzer	60			
Gubool	Hamul	50			
Sunwani	Alloo	50			
Mitwani	Chutta	40			
Moreedanf	Hussn	40			
Chyiani	Sorab	30			
Chandia	Manee	200			
Yakiani	Kamil	60			
Khulilani	Julub	10			
		2,570			960

Total, 5,250

Of these the Huddiani branch live altogether in the hills,

and number of fighting men in the Ligharee Tribe.

Booglani branch ; Noor and Mitta ; 1,110 fighting men.			Hybutani branch ; Marum Khan ; 710 fighting men.		
Section.	Head man.	No.	Section.	Head man.	No.
Booglani	... Noor and Mitta,	150	Hybutani	... Meerun	240
Kulleri	... Chutta	250	Roostomani	... Nihal	130
Mussowani	... Emam Buksh	40	Sarjani	... Roostum	100
Alladani	... Gullon	100	Budoi	... Nowrung	200
Mangrani	... Dost Alli	160	Sorani	... Kureema	40
Dadwani	... Secunder	40			
Diviani	... Chutta	40			
Bhag'ani	... Seeruk	300			
Asarani	... Ummad	30			
		1,110			710

fighting men.

leaving the strength of the tribe in the plains 4,290 fighting men.

The account given by the Ligharees of their origin is as follows :— They state that about 3½ centuries ago their ancestor Alli with his followers accompanied Meer Chakur when he went with Humayon to Delhi, and afterwards returned with him and settled for some time at Sat Gurrah. Subsequently, in the reign of Akbar, Mir Rhindoo, with the Ligharees, removed and settled at Chotee.

The Ligharee country, consisting of the villages of Chotee, Bala Manka, Viddore, Guddaie, Toonea, Bukkerwah and Khora Booglani, was at that time in the possession of the Umdanees, and the Ligharees fought with them and turned them out of the country and took possession of it themselves.

Ghazee Khan was Governor of Dera Ghazee Khan. He bestowed on them the villages named, and they settled there and took to cultivating the lands.

The southern countries of Dajul, Hurrund, Seetpoor and Mithunkote were ruled by the Nahurs as Soubahs to the Kings of Delhi. The Governor of Dera Ghazee Khan and the Nahurs quarrelled. Mir Rhindoo and the Ligharees joined the side of Ghazee Khan. Several fights ensued, the last of which took place close to Seetpoor, in which Ghazee Khan was completely victorious. The graves of those who fell may still be seen close to Seetpoor, and mark the scene of the battle.

Ghazee Khan bestowed on Mir Rhindoo Rs. 250 a month, which was paid from the customs of the town of Dera Ghazee Khan, as a reward for his services.

The Ligharees are very proud of boasting that the Talpoors, the late Ameers and rulers of Scinde, are a section of their tribe, and emigrated from Chotee about a century ago. The story, as they relate it, is as follows :—

At the time when Beloch Khan was Chief of the Ligharees, Shahdad was head-man (mokuddum) of the Talpoor section of the tribe. Shahdad had a quarrel with the Chilguri section, and killed four men of their number.

On hearing of this, Beloch Khan became enraged with Shahdad, and ordered him to be imprisoned. He afterwards released him, but ordered him to leave his Temun. Shahdad removed with all his followers to Hyderabad in Scinde, where they settled, and subsequently became the Mooreeds of Meean Gholam Shah Serai, who was of the Kularee dynasty, and ruled the country.

Meean Gholam Shah received Shahdad well, and bestowed on him a jagheer, and gave him a place in his Durbar.

After Shahdad Khan's death, his son, Mir Bahram, became the head of the Talpoors. He was afterwards made Wuzeer in Gholam Shah's Durbar, and increased his power and influence greatly.

When Meean Gholam Shah died, his son Meean Abdool Nubbee was Governor of Scinde.

Meean Abdool Nubbee demanded the hand of Bahram's daughter in marriage, and, on his refusing to comply with his request, he had him treacherously murdered.

Bahram's son, Mir Bijur, immediately raised the standard of rebellion, and finally succeeded in wresting the country from Meean Abdool Nubbee, who fled for refuge to Marwar.

Meean Abdool Nubbee sent a wakil to treat with Bijur, and invited him to an interview; and Bijur, not suspecting any treachery, came with only a few followers. When they came to the place of meeting, Bijur and his men were attacked and killed, and Abdool Nubbee again regained possession of his country.

He was not, however, destined to retain it long, as Bijur's son, Sobdar, resolving to revenge his father's death, again rebelled, and retook the country from Abdool Nubbee, who fled to the Punjab.

This was the end of the Kularee dynasty in Scinde; and the Talpoor Ameers continued to govern the country until it was conquered from them by Sir Charles Napier.

With some slight differences, most of the facts contained in this history are confirmed by Meean Shah Newaz Khan Serai, of Hajepoor in this district, the present head of the Kularee house (whose history I will afterwards write).

He states that, before the Talpoors left Chotee, the whole of the Ligharees were Moreeds of the family, and that it was on his invitation that they, as well as the Lisharees and other Belooches, emigrated from the frontier and settled at Hyderabad, and that when the Talpoor left Chotee the Chieftancy of the tribe was in their branch, and that Mir Kuka, father of Shahdad, was the Chief at the time.

It is certain that there are numbers of Ligharees and Lisharees in Scinde; and, if I had time, I should have endeavoured to ascertain from the Talpoors themselves their account of their former history.

Jamal Khan, the present Ligharee Chief, is a very enterprising man. He speculated largely in canals, and extended and improved his property in every direction, so that he is now the most wealthy Sirdar in the whole district. In 1859 he was created an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class, and has continued to use his powers to the benefit of his tribe, which is now one of the most prosperous and best behaved on the frontier.

Jamal Khan possesses a very fine property in Shum Makhman, Kot Nahur and Legaree Barkhan in the Khetran country (*vide* map), where in former times some members of the Chief's family used always to reside, and Jumal Khan was himself born at the latter place. Subsequently, on account of feuds with the Hussanies, they withdrew altogether from Barkhan; and afterwards and when that tribe were scattered and the Murrees seized their lands, the depredations of the latter prevented their again returning. If Jumal Khan could ensure the

protection of his country from the Murrees, some of the members of his family would now go and reside on his property (*vide* Khetran history).

His lands are at present occupied by the Nahurs, who are relations of his, and who pay him certain share of the produce in kind; but when we visited the country this year we found the greater part of the lands lying waste on account of the depredations of the Murrees. The lands are of the very best quality, and are abundantly watered by a perennial stream which rises in the lofty Jandram range of mountains.

The Ligharee and Khetran Chiefs' families have been for many years connected by marriage; for which reason, as well as for those before related, the Ligharee Chief possesses immense influence and power over the Khetran Tribe.

(For a further account of the Ligharee wars and feuds, *vide* Goorchancee history.)

CHAPTER XI.

THE BOOGTEES OR ZIRKANIES.

BEFORE proceeding any further with the histories of our own tribes, it will be well first to give an account of the independent Murree, Boogtee and Khetran tribes, who live in the high lands on our southern frontier, and whose lands adjoin those of the Muzarees, Dreeshuks, Goorchancees, Loonds and Ligharees; and in doing so I will endeavour to show their political relations with the British Government, as well as their connexions with one another and with our subjects. As will be seen from the sketch map, the country of the Boogtees is bounded on the north by the Murrees and Goorchancees; on the south by the Upper Scinde frontier; on the east by the Punjab frontier (Muzaree and Dreeshuk lands); and on the west by Kutchee in the Khelat State.

The head-quarters of the Boogtee tribe is Dun Bibrock on the Sihaf-budy, where the Tomundar, Golam Moortaza Khan, resides.

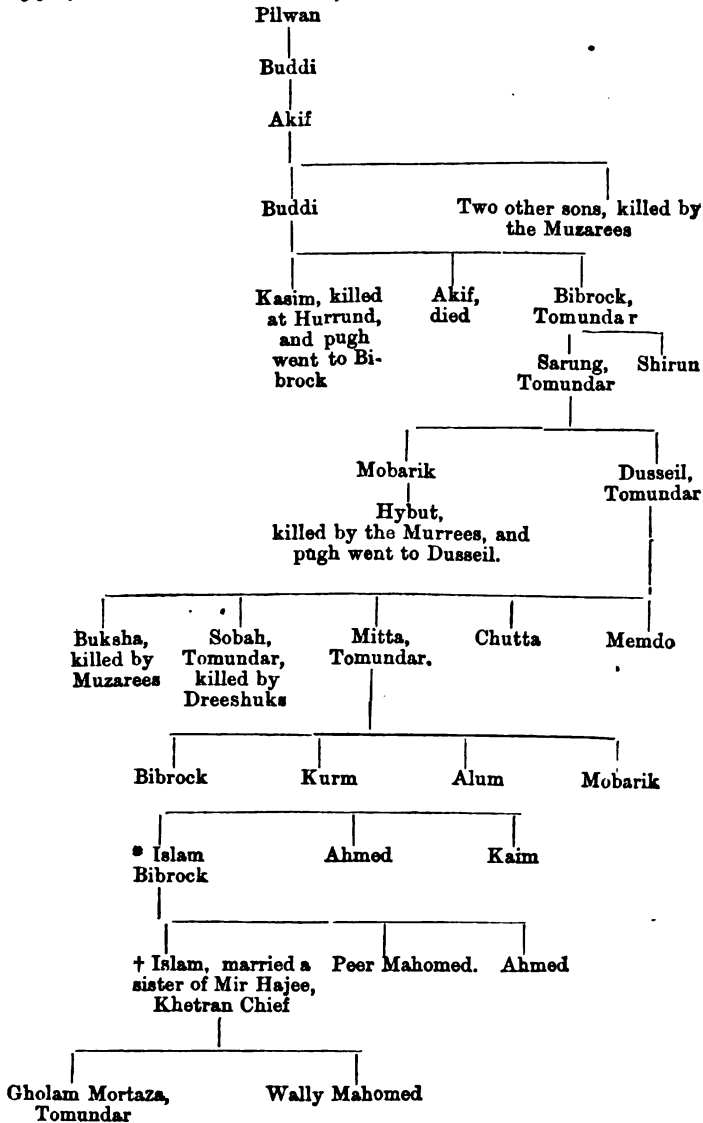
The tribe consists of six main branches, containing 2,210 fighting men.

The chieftaincy belongs to the Rihija branch.

The military outposts of Loor and Gundoor on the Upper Scinde frontiers are situated in the Boogtee country. The latter is only occupied by Boogtees, and is commanded by Alum Khan,* one of the head men of the Kulpoor Sections of the Boogtees, Ressaldar of Guides.

* Since writing this Alum Khan has been severely punished by Colonel Phayre, Political Superintendent, Upper Scinde Frontier, and removed from Gundoor, for intriguing against his Chief, Golam Moortaza.

Genealogy of the Boogtee Chief's family, as given by himself:—



* Islam was poisoned by Shahdad, the Doomkee Chief.

† Islam Khan is still alive, but made over the Tomun several years ago to his son.

Statement shewing the main branches, sub-divisions

Reheja ; Golam Mortaza Khan, Tomundar. 175 fighting men.			Noothani ; Futtey Khan and Dilli Jan ; 810 fighting men.			Mussoori ; Hyder and Batil ; 325 fighting men.		
Section	Head man.	No.	Section.	Head man.	No.	Section.	Head man.	No.
Reheja...	Golam Mortaza.	175	The Noothanis are sub- divided into two Sec- tions, the Perozianes and Zumkanies ; of these the former are divided into—			The Mussoories are di- vided into the Buksh- wani and Jefferani, namely—		
			<i>Perozianes.</i>			<i>Jefferanis.</i>		
			Rahum Khanze.	Futtey Khan	40	Jafferanis...	Hyder ...	30
			Pujlur ...	Ditto ...	90	Noreani ...	Do. ...	30
			Jackrani...	Ditto ...	70	Soonderani,	Do. ...	30
			Shalwani,	Ditto ...	65	Gurani ...	Do. ...	10
			Dhangiani	Ditto ...	55	Soorkri ...	Do. and	20
			Mahlani ...	Ditto ...	20	Ummer ...	Kadir Bux	100
			Bigiani ...	Ditto ...	30	Nookani ...		
			Ramuzye,	Ditto ...	40	And the Bushkwanies		
			Rohlani ...	Ditto ...	20	into—		
				Total ...	430	Goolshurzai	Batee ...	30
						Segrani ...	Do. ...	40
						Dihanee ...	Do. ...	15
						Jeskane ...	Do. and	
						Laloo ...		20
			And the Zumkanies into—					
			Kumkani...	Dilee Jan...	80			
			Shumbiani,	Ditto ...	100			
			Mehranzye,	Khittalie...	160			
			Amdranzai,	Dilee Jan...	40			
				Total ...	380			
...	...	175	...	...	810	...	...	325

Total, 2,210

and number of fighting men in the Boogtee Tribe.

Kulpoor ; Rugga and Alum Khan ; 250 fighting men.			Phong ; Dahoe Khan ; 150 fighting men.			Reazi, or Shumbani ; Mirza and Ghoran ; 500 fighting men.		
Section.	Head man.	No.	Section.	Head man.	No.	Section.	Head man.	No.
Pudlani...	Rezsa ...	120	Shong ...	Daboo ...	40	<i>Reazi.</i>		
Hoolkani,	Allum	40	Hyjmani...	Hyro ...	50	Mirzani ...	Mirza and	
Batilani,	Khan...	40	Moondrani,	Baráni ...	60		Ghoram...	20
Hamzani,	Meer Dost	40				Humzani ...	Boorah ...	10
	Hydur...	50				Mehreani,	Balich ...	10
						<i>Shumbani.</i>		
						Gudai ...	Gela ...	75
						Rahmlani,	Rahm Ally	75
						<i>Sydani.</i>		
						Tunjwani,	Ameerun...	80
						Tiksur ...	Ditto ...	30
						Poojdur ...	Ditto ...	20
						Reazye ...	Ditto ...	50
						Shoongwani	Ditto ...	20
						Muchobur,	Zungee ...	30
						Pabai ...	Roor ...	80
...	...	250	...	...	150	...	...	500

fighting men.

The Boogtee tribe trace their origin from the Rhind division of Belocchees.

In the Dreeshuk and Muzaree histories will be found an account of their wars with the Boogtees.

The interminable wars which have existed so long between the Murrees and Boogtees were commenced during the *regime* of the 1st Bikrock Khan, Tomundar, and were carried on until the time that Hybut Bujer Khan, who was acting as Murree Tomundar, gave his daughter in marriage to Hybut Khan, which put an end to hostilities for the time; but, as Hybut himself was shortly afterwards killed by the Murrees, the feud was renewed again with increased vigour.

From this period down to the time of the 1st Islam Khan, they carried on feuds with the Muzarees, Dreeshuks, Doomkies, Booldis, and others. Bibrock Khan the third was a celebrated leader, and obtained for himself great notoriety for his successful forays and adventures.

In order to punish them for their depredations in his territory, the Khan of Kelat sent a Brohee force, under the command of Meean Khan and Abdul Kadir, against them. A fight took place in the Murroo plain, in which the Brohee force was completely routed, and Golam Rusool, one of their leaders, and over 100 of number were killed. During the time of the Sikh rule, the Boogtees, under the leadership of the 2nd Islam Khan, made a raid in force against the Muzarees near Ummerkote. They were encountered by Harsa Singh, the Sikh Kardar, and a body of Sikh troops and Mazarees. A fight ensued, in which the Sikhs were defeated, and Harsa Singh with some 50 of his men and of the Muzarees were killed. The Boogtees took some Sikh banners and kettle-drums. They fixed the banners over the shrine of Soree Khoostuk, where they are still to be seen.

The Boogtees and Murrees occupy politically the same position with regard to our frontier, and our dealings with the two are identical. As our relations with both will be better understood after I have explained the circumstances and constitution of the latter, I purpose here simply to give a short summary of the most noticeable events connected with the Boogtees alone; and when writing the history of the Murrees I will endeavour to make clear the position which both tribes occupy in their relations with the British Government and also with that of the Khan of Kelat.

In 1839, a detachment of Major Bellamore's force occupied the town of Deeah, the Boogtee head-quarters. They had several skirmishes with the Boogtees, on whom they inflicted considerable loss.

In one of these fights 79 Boogtees were killed and a number were wounded. The loss on the British side consisted of four men killed and a large number wounded, amongst whom was their gallant leader, Lieutenant Clarke (Clarke was afterwards killed by the Murrees). Islam Khan, the Boogtee Chief's son, absconded to the Khetrans, and the old Chief, Bibrock Khan, was taken prisoner and sent to Shahpore. The

robbers of the plains who had sought refuge in the Murree and Boogtee hills surrendered, and the force left the hills. Bibrock Khan was kept a prisoner for two years, and was then released, and died a short time after obtaining his freedom.

In 1844-45 occurred Sir Charles Napier's celebrated campaign in the Boogtee hills. The Jackranee and Doomkee robbers of the plains were driven to bay in the famous stronghold of Truckee, where they were forced to surrender.

The Boogtees suffered but little loss on this occasion, and none of their men except Meer Husn Nothanie surrendered.

The Boogtee Chief and his followers fled for refuge to the Khetrans, but as soon as Sir Charles Napier's force left the hills they again returned to their lands and carried on their depredations in the plains of Scinde and Kutchee (Khelat). Sir Charles Napier proclaimed the whole tribe as enemies, and issued proclamations offering a reward for any Boogtees brought in dead or alive. So bold did they become that in 1846 a body of about 1,200 Boogtees penetrated into the plains of Scinde, and plundered the country round Meerpoor to within about 16 miles of the City of Shikarpoor, a distance of nearly 70 miles, and carried off with them an immense booty consisting of nearly 15,000 head of cattle.

In 1847 Major Jacob was appointed Political Superintendent of the Upper Scinde Frontier, and Lieutenant (now Sir William) Merewether was placed in command of the Shahpore out-post in Kutchee. In October 1847 the Boogtees committed a raid in force on the village of Kadunderami, and were retiring again to the hills, when, near Koonree, they were encountered by Lieutenant Merewether with 133 men of the 1st Scinde Horse. He immediately charged them, and an action took place in which he obtained a brilliant and complete victory. The Boogtees were completely routed, and some 500 of their number were killed and 120 taken prisoners. The numbers of the enemy were estimated by Lieutenant Merewether at 600 or 700 men. While the Boogtees were still completely paralyzed by the blow they had received, the Murrees came down on them, and killed 16 men including two leaders of note.

The whole tribe, broken and disheartened, fled for refuge to the Khetrans. The Boogtee Chief, Islam Khan, was married to a sister of Meer Hajee, the Khetran Chief. The Boogtees and Khetrans united and went against the Murrees, and killed 70 of them and carried off a large herd of camels. They again united with the Mousa Kheyl Pathans, and penetrated into the Murree country as far as Mondahi, but the Murrees had received intelligence and were prepared for them, and collected at a place called Poorb, where a fight ensued in which they were totally defeated and lost some 500 men, while the loss on the Murree side was trifling. Amongst the Boogtees who fell were Balu, father of Mewa, and Emam Buksh, father of Dillijan, Nathani Mukkudums, and many other men of note.

Golam Mortaza Khan had by this time come of age, and carried on the war with the Murrees with great vigor, and with such successful results, that after a short time the tribe were again able to return to their own country, where they unanimously elected him as their Tomundar, and Islam Khan retired from the scenes.

Golam Mortaza Khan is the *beau ideal* of a Belooch leader. He is the tallest man in his tribe, and finest-looking Belooch on this border, and is brave to rashness. He always leads his clan in person, and has been several times severely wounded.

The Kejazie or Shumbanie section quarrelled with the rest of the tribe, and went off in a body and joined the Murrees, where they harassed the Boogtees, but in their turn they got severely punished.

Many years before this the Kejazies had acted in the same manner on account of a quarrel they had about some land in the Murroo plain while living with the Murrees. Mirza and Ghoram married relations of the Murree Chief, which helped to keep up the connexion between them. Since Golam Mortaza's authority has been firmly established most of the Shumbanees have gone back and joined him, but the Kujazie subdivision still keep themselves distinct and separate.

The Shumbanee head-men are related by marriage to the Ligharee Chief; Mirza Khan's daughter is married to Noor Ahmed, and Ghoram's daughter is married to Mahmomed Khan, Jumal Khan's brother and son.

The Shumbanees own some of the finest lands in the Boogtee hills, consisting of the Sotee, Saph and part of the Murroo plains.

In 1858, Golam Mortaza Khan, with 700 of his clan, made a raid on the Murrees. He passed by Kahun itself and attacked the Bijuranees, who were encamped at Kolu, and killed 13 of them, and carried off an immense booty, consisting of 12,000 sheep and goats, 1,100 cows, and 120 female camels, and returned by the Gazhor road. The Murrees collected to intercept the Boogtees. The two clans came within sight of each other at night at the northern side of the Shum plain. Islam Khan and some of the Boogtees proposed that they should return the Murree property and make a truce, or that they should retreat to the Khetran country; but Golam Mortaza, who was backed up by the Nothani and Mussoori Mokuddums, steadily refused either to return the cattle or to retreat. In the morning Golam Mortaza attacked the Murrees at a place called Chumbree, where a hand-to-hand fight took place, which lasted throughout the greater part of the day, but which ended by the Boogtees gaining the victory. The Murrees retreated, leaving 130 of their number dead on the scene of the action, and many more died of the wounds which they received. Amongst those killed were Jinda, Sona, and Said Alli Bijarani, Mokuddums, and Dad Mahomed, father of Shaban Ghuzanie.

The Boogtees lost 40 men killed and a great number wounded. They thus returned home bringing with them their booty, which was increased by the addition of 84 mares and the arms of the Murrees who had

fallen in the conflict. This victory completely wiped out the defeat they had suffered at Poorb.

Since the time the Chumbree fight took place the war of retaliation has been carried on from year to year, with nearly equal losses on both sides.

Within the last few years, since our relations with these tribes have been placed on a better footing, and they are beginning to appreciate more the advantages of their connexion with us, which the prosecution of these feuds interrupts for the time being, the bloodshed has been, comparatively speaking, much less; and in time, there is every reason to hope, that, as we get them more in hand, the feud may be closed and they may be induced to settle down and cultivate their lands. At present the Murrees and Boogtees are grazing their cattle together in the Shum and Phylawur plains, which they have not been able to do for many years before.

The injam or truce which enables them to do this was carried out at their request through the medium of our own Chiefs by arbitration.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MURREES.

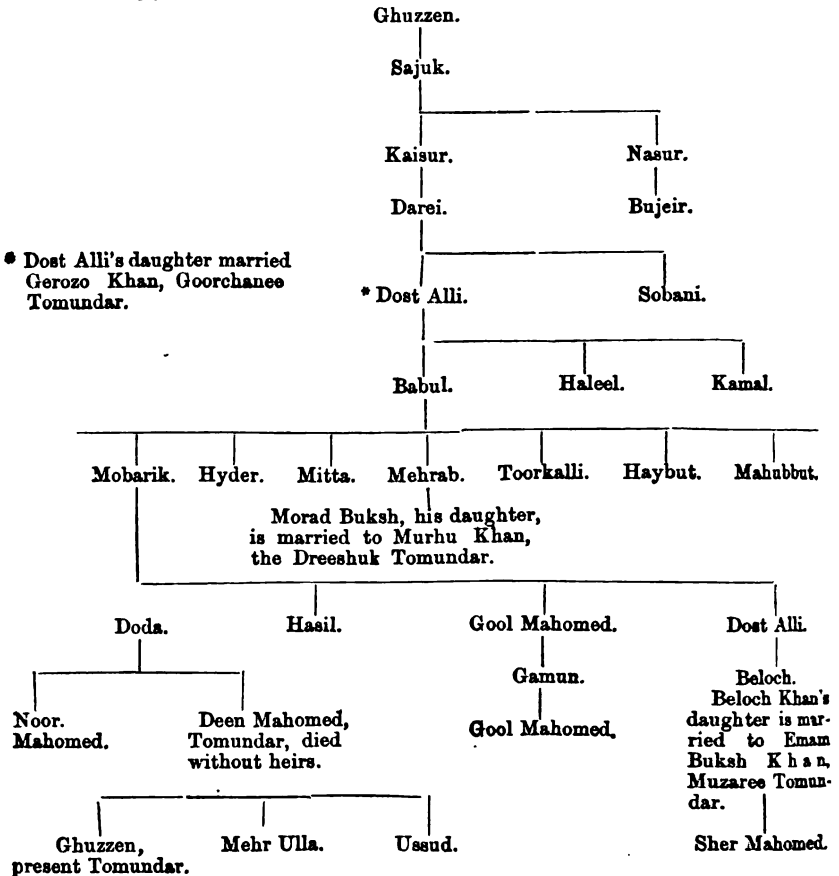
THE Murree country may be divided into four separate districts, *viz.*, Kahun Khas, Moondahi, Juntallee, Phylawur and Missoo.

Of these Kahun Khas was all that originally belonged to the Murrees; all the others have been taken by them with the sword from their neighbours.

The Moondahi district was formerly part of Souba, and was taken by the Murrees from the Barozye Puthans, in the time of Dada Khan. It consists of three towns, Moondahi, Khwut, and Badun. Each of these is watered by a permanent stream, *viz.*, the Beji at Moondahi, the Dada at Khwut and the Laki at Bodra, which it afterwards joins, and from the Bubber Kuch stream which waters the countries of Subbu, Kujjuck and Golam Boduck. This is now the finest part of the Murree country, and belongs two-thirds to the Ghuzzaie Section and one-third to the Bijuranees. Mammud was taken from the Zirkan Pathans by the Bijuranees, to whom it now belongs.

The district of Juntalli, Phylawur and Nissao was taken from the Huguni tribe by the Loharanies. The Murrees also lately purchased some lands at Kolee from the Zirkans. The Zirkans are a small, weak tribe, and cannot hold their own against their neighbours, and it is most likely that the Murrees will eventually oust them from the Kolee lands.

The country, as at present composed, is bounded on the north by Makheanees, Murechis and other small Pathan tribes; on the south by the Boogtees; on the east by the Khetrans and Goorchanees; and on the west by Kutchee Khelat State.

Genealogy of the Murree Chief's family, as given by himself:—

Before the time of the 1st Ghuzzen Khan, from whom the Ghuzzen section takes its name, the Chieftaincy was in the Bijuranee and Alliani section of the tribe. Vizeer Alliani was Tomundar before Ghuzzen, and when he died he left two sons, both minors, and Ghuzzen was selected Tomundar, and the pugh has since continued in his family. Ghuzzen was married to a daughter of Wuzeer Noor Mahomed. The present Ghuzzen's father was a half-witted man, in consequence of which his brother, Deen Mahomed, was elected Tomundar.

Statement shewing the main branches, sub-divisions and number of fighting men in the Murree Tribe.

Ghuzeni ; Ghuzzen Khan, Tomundar ; 1,400 fighting men.			Loharani ; Nihal Khan ; 1,100 fighting men.			Bijurani ; Wuzeer Khan and Kukel ; 1,500 fighting men.		
Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.	Section.	Head men.	No.
Bahawalzye ...	Ghuzzen Khan, Tomundar ...	40	Kunderani ...	Nihal Khan ...	200	Kulundorani ...	Wuzeer Kukel & Kurn Khan ...	110
Mohundani ...	Ghoran aud Meean Khan ...	100	Goosarani ...	Nohuk ...	200	Soomrani ...	Shahdie ...	80
Langani ...	Ramin ...	500	Sherani ...	Shahdad ...	500	Salarani ...	Shahbux ...	110
Esarani ...	Nohuk ...	80	Mohundani ...	Sona ...	200	Rahmkani ...	Ali Khan ...	400
Tuigeani ...	Jelloo ...	450				Poodi ...	Dewa ...	200
Mozundagani ...	Meer Hazur ...	20				Kungerahi ...	Said Khan ...	200
Ladwar ...	Hyad ...	60				Kilwannee ...	Betil ...	100
Chilguri ...	Waloo ...	100				Poorladani ...	Peroo ...	200
Alliani ...	Jarooo ...	50				Shaheja ...	Raheem Dad ...	100
Total ...	...	1,400			1,100		...	1,500

Total, 4,000 fighting men.

The Mazarnies, another section of the Murrees, about 700 strong, separated from the rest of the tribe many years ago, and now live to the west of Sewi on the Bolan Pass. They still continue to acknowledge a nominal allegiance to the Murree Tomundar, and pay him "panjuk," one-fifth share of plunder ; otherwise they are quite independent of him. Their head men are Kouchi and Sher Dil.

The Murrees are, like their neighbours the Boogtees, nominally the subjects of His Highness the Khan of Khelat. They occupy the hills which form the extreme northern frontier of his territory, and hold, with respect to him, more the position which the independent hill tribes on our frontier do with regard to the British Government, than that of subjects towards their rightful sovereign. Thus for years they have committed constant raids into his territories, coercive as well as conciliatory measures having been used from time to time to keep them in order.

Nusseer Khan, better known as the great Nusseer Khan, kept the Murrees and Boogtees well in hand and in good order. He claimed them as his subjects, and acknowledged his own responsibilities with regard to them as such. He did not allow them to carry on intestine wars and feuds, and under his powerful sway they occupied and cultivated their respective countries, which he allowed them to hold revenue-free, only obliging them to send a deputation of their headmen to attend his court once a year and to pay a small nuzzerana. Thus the people were happy, trade flourished, and the country prospered.

At that time the Hurrund and Dajil Pergunnahs of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, which were bestowed on Nusseer Khan by Ahmed Khan Douranee, formed part of the Khelat Territory (*vide* Goorchancee History), and the principal route of the Central Asian trade which was carried on through the great southern door, the Bolan Pass, was through the Murree, Boogtee, and Goorchancee countries, and the Chahur Pass to Hurrund and Dajil, which the subsequent anarchy and misrule diverted into its present route through Kutchee to Shikarpoor. The tribes were held responsible for the protection of kafilas within their respective boundaries, for which they received a certain fixed amount for each camel.

When Nusseer Khan died he was succeeded by his son, Mehrab Khan, who had neither the ability nor the energy to keep the country in the state in which he received it from his father. He remained in his citadel at Khelat, and allowed the Belooch tribes on his frontier to conduct themselves as seemed best in their own eyes. The evils of this policy were not long in manifesting themselves. The Murrees, Boogtees, Jackranies, Doonkies and others extended their devastations into the countries of all their neighbours; while at the same time wars and blood-feuds broke out amongst the tribes themselves, which rendered it impossible for them to give up the new life they had taken to until reduced again to order by one powerful ruling hand. This unsatisfactory state of things continued, and was found existing when first our Government came into contact with these tribes in 1839, and to it may be attributed the immense losses which Lord Keane's army suffered in their march through Kutchee and the Bolan Pass (Khelat territory) on their way to Affghanistan. The causes which led to the action which Government was subsequently obliged to take with regard to that kingdom (the particulars of which are matters of history, but of which, for the sake of

reference, I will here give a short summary of the principal events,) may be all traced to the same source. After Lord Keane's army had passed through the Bolan, a force of 700 men, under the command of Major Bellamore of the 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment, was sent to chastise the offending tribes and to render the road more safe for the passage of the convoys on which the army was dependent for supplies. He first proceeded against the Doomkies and Jackranies in the plains of Kutchee, who on their approach under their leader, Bijur Khan, abandoned their villages and fled for safety into the hills.

After several sharp skirmishes, which resulted in considerable loss to the enemy, the force assembled at Shahpore, where it divided itself into two detachments, one of which proceeded *viâ* the Garce Pass to Dehra, the head-quarters of the Boogtees, and the other *viâ* Lahree to Kahun, the Murree head-quarters, both of which places they occupied. After a short time the head men of the Doomkie and Jackranie tribes surrendered themselves, and the force returned again to the plains 3½ months from the day on which they had entered the hills. Nothing could have been more complete than the success of this expedition. The Doomkies and Jackranies as well as the mountaineers were defeated wherever they attempted to make a stand. The strongholds of the Murrees and Boogtees were penetrated in every direction, and their chief towns occupied by a force of 700 men, which returned without meeting a single *contretemps*.

The reasons of this extraordinary success are manifest. The name and doings of our Government (ikbal) had reached the ears of these wild tribes; and the ideas they had formed were more than established by the sight of Lord Keane's army. The Chiefs and those who had a position to support feared to rouse the anger of the British Government. Thus it was that the losses which the army suffered was by bands of desperadoes, from whom the Chiefs held aloof. If the Murree and Boogtee Chiefs had really opposed Bellamore's advance, the same results could not have been secured; and in the present day a similar expedition could not be attempted.

About the same time that these occurrences took place, Government, being exasperated at the opposition and losses the army suffered in Kutchee, and also having reason to believe that Mehrab Khan was intriguing with Dost Mahomed, sent an army against Khelat, which was besieged and taken after a gallant defence, in which Mehrab Khan himself was killed. After the siege Lieutenant Wiltshire was left in charge of Khelat; while a force of 600 men, under the command of Captain Lewis Brown, afterwards known as Kahun Brown, went against the Murrees. He besieged and took Kahun, which he occupied; and the force greatly distinguished itself. The Murrees abandoned their country, and fled to the Puthan boundary; but they still kept spies to watch the movement of the troops.

One day a detachment of 400 sowars, under the command of Lieutenant Walpole Clarke, was sent to guard a convoy of camels which was proceeding from Kahun to fetch supplies from Lahree. Having seen them in safety beyond Sartoff, 80 sowars were sent back to Kahun; but the Murrees, who had heard of their movements, cut them off, and killed them. They then went in pursuit of the kafilā, which they came up with, and a fight ensued, in which Clarke, with 60 of his men, were killed, and the rest fled. The horses, arms and the 200 camels were carried off by the Murrees. The Murree force consisted of about 800 men under Deen Mahomed, son of the Chief Doda. Brown's force was thus reduced to 200 men and one gun; and the Murrees, taking advantage of his weakness, returned and besieged him in Kahun; and his supplies soon began to run short.

In August 1840, a force consisting of some 500 men and 3 guns, under the command of Major Clibburn, was sent to the relief of Kahun. Hybut, a Sharanee Murree of Bamboor, sent intimation of the movement of the force to the Murrees; and they all collected and awaited its coming at the Nuffoosk Kunduk.

When Clibburn's force came in sight of the Murrees they halted, and an exchange of shots took place between the two. The Murrees feigned a retreat, and concealed themselves behind the precipice; and when the force advanced they came on them with a rush, sword and shield in hand. A fierce combat took place, in which the Murrees were defeated, and obliged to retreat, leaving 80 of their number—amongst whom were several of the leading men of the tribe—dead upon the field of battle. It so happened that, after the fight was over, Clibburn's men were straitened for want of water. As the Nuffoosh water was in the hands of the Murrees, and as the heat was fearful, and they could not stand the thirst, the men took the horses from the guns and started for the watering-place, which was some miles to their rear, leaving their camp standing. The Murrees, who had heard from their spies of what had happened, immediately went in pursuit, and surprised Clibburn during the night. The men were fatigued and forced to retreat before the Murrees, who cut them up until they reached Sartoff, where some 80 men surrendered themselves as prisoners. The Murrees then returned and took the three guns and looted the camp, and took a large amount of plunder. They afterwards sent the prisoners to Poolegi, and released them.

Brown, who was still closely besieged at Kahun, had completely run short of provisions; and as he found that he could not hold out much longer, he sent one Khan Mahomed, Rhind, to treat with the Murrees. The Murree Chief said that, if Brown would surrender himself with all his men, he would give him a safe-conduct to Poolegi; and Brown agreed to accept the terms. Accordingly Doda Khan sent his nephew, Gammu, with 300 men, who conducted Brown and his party in safety to Poolegi. Government was much pleased with the Murrees for the way in which they behaved to Brown and his party, and sent them letters of acknowledgment, and invited them to come in; and a deputation of the

headmen of the tribe came to Lehree, where they received khilluts. About this time Doda Khan died, and Noor Mahomed became Tomundar. After the close of the Kabul War Government restored Khelat to Mehrab Khan's son, Nusseer Khan; but, as he was still a mere boy, he found himself unable to control the confederation of Chiefs of which his kingdom was composed. The country continued in the same unsatisfactory state as before; and the Doomkies, Jackranies and others in the plains, and the Boogties in the hills, continued to carry on their marauding practices, extending their devastations to Scinde and the Punjab.

After the conquest in Scinde in 1844-45, a large force, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, was sent against the Doomkies and Jackranies, who fled for refuge to the Boogtee hills, where he pursued them, and where, after a successful campaign, he compelled them to surrender, having first run them to ground in the famous stronghold of Trukkee. The Murrees during the campaign took Sir C. Napier's side against their old enemies, the Boogtees. Morad Bux (Ghuzun), Murree, and Ghoram Khan, Kujazie (Shumbarie), remained with him as spies during the campaign.

The Doomkies and Jackranie Tomuns were after this almost entirely withdrawn from Kutchee, and settled in the plains of Scinde.

The Murrees and Boogtees still continued to carry on their predatory incursions; so bad were they that Sir C. Napier offered a reward of Rs. 10 a head for any Boogtee brought in dead or alive—for an account of the doings of the latter, *vide* Boogtee history). In January 1847, Major Jacob was placed in charge of the Upper Scinde Frontier and the political management of the Khelat territory.

In 1854, a treaty was entered into between the British Government and the Khan of Khelat, Nusseer Khan. One of the terms of the treaty was that he was to prevent plunder and outrages by his subjects within or near the British frontier, and to protect merchants passing through his territory to British dominions. Government agreed on their part to grant him an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000.

The proceedings on the part of Government were conducted by Major Jacob, who used all the great influence which he possessed in aiding the Khan in again establishing a strong government in his country, such as that which had existed under his grandfather, the great Nusseer Khan. As the Khan was an intelligent and energetic young man, and thoroughly desirous of placing things on a satisfactory footing, everything seemed to promise fair for the future. Nusseer Khan summoned the Chiefs of the Murree and Boogtee tribes, who came in and attended his Durbar at Bagh.

He bestowed on them an annual subsidy, in return for which they were to be responsible that their tribes abstained from plundering. He also placed posts at the head-quarters of the Murree and Boogtee

tribes, and made other arrangements for the protection of the frontier. Unfortunately for the success of all these arrangements, Nusseer Khan died suddenly in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother, Khodadad Khan, who was then a boy of only 17 years of age.

The inroads of the Murrees continued to be so bad that in 1858-9 Khodadad Khan, on the advice of General Jacob, collected the whole of the forces of the Khanate to go against them. Just at this time General Jacob died, and Major (now Sir Henry) Green received command of the expedition.

The Murrees abandoned Kahun, and fled towards the Pathan country, where the Khan's army followed them. They eventually surrendered, and the campaign ended without bloodshed. He took back with him two men of the Chief's family as hostages for the good behaviour of the tribe. After a while they either were or fancied themselves to have been in some way wronged, and absconded again to their own hills. He subsequently renewed with them the arrangements made by his brother, Nusseer Khan. An extra subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was at this time granted by the British Government to the Khan.

The arrangements did not prove successful, as again, in December 1862, the Khan was obliged to take another force into the hills, but without apparently much beneficial result; while these expeditions had the evil result of increasing the bitter enmity which already existed between the Murrees and Boogtees.

The efforts used by the Khan to keep the Murrees in order being found to fail, the extra subsidy of Rs. 50,000, for reasons I will mention hereafter, was stopped by Government.

On this account the Khan stopped the payment of the subsidies paid to the Murrees and Boogtees, leaving them to act as seemed right in their own eyes.

The Murrees devastated Kutchee, and were treated as enemies to the Khan of Khelat and to the British Government, and no communications were allowed to be held with them. They also made raids into Scinde when opportunity offered; but their enemies, the Boogtees, lying between, they were seldom able to penetrate in that direction.

The Boogtees got split up into factions,—the reasons of which I will give afterwards,—and committed several murders and raids in Scinde as well as the Punjab. In one instance the Mussoorees killed six men, and in another, three men and a woman. Ruzza, the headman of the Kulpars, carried off 180 camels and other property. At the same time thefts of cattle on a small scale were of daily occurrence; and I have heard that as many as 100 camels were stolen from the Scinde frontier in one month.

I have endeavoured to show in this history the past relations of the Murree and Boogtee tribes with regard to Scinde and Khelat

territory. I will now give a slight sketch of their history from the time of annexation, which will help to show how they are situated with respect to, and how they affect, the Punjab frontier.

As Scinde was annexed before the Punjab, the interests of the latter were apparently not taken into consideration when arrangements were being made for the management of these tribes.

It will be seen from the map that the country of the Murrees and Boogtees extends for some 80 miles along the Punjab border, from Kusmore to Hurrund,—the particular sections of the tribes whose lands join ours in that direction being the Mussoorees and Shumbanees of the latter, and the Loharanies of the former.

After the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, it was found that these tribes were in the habit of constantly committing raids in the plains; and the officer in charge of the Rajunpoor frontier saw that it was quite impossible for him to manage the borders without having these tribes in some way in hand; but as they were nominally subjects of the Khan of Khelat, and were as much under the management of the Political Superintendent, Upper Scinde Frontier, who regarded with extreme jealousy anything like what he considered interference in Khelat affairs, he was not allowed to hold any communication with their Chiefs. When it is taken into consideration the weak hold which the Khan himself had over these people, it will be evident that these arrangements could not prove satisfactory. The only way, therefore, which remained for him was to open communications with the sub-divisions of the tribes immediately adjoining our border.

The Shumbanees, who had quarrelled with their own tribe, were at this time living with the Murrees, and constantly brought them down to plunder. Lieutenant Bruce, who was in charge of the Rajunpoor border, sent for Ghoram Khan, the Shumbanee Chief's brother, and gave him and a number of his followers service in his regiment. In the same manner, shortly afterwards, Khutto Khan, a cousin of the Mussoorie headman, with a certain number of his followers, were enlisted in our service. It appears that in this Lieutenant Bruce followed the policy which had been adopted in Scinde, where Alum Khan, one of the Kulpar headmen,—who was one of the most famous robbers on that border,—had been enlisted in the Scinde Corps of Guides; and although it was the best that could be devised at the time, and worked well at first, still it had in it the seeds of future troubles, the fruits of which it did not fail in due time to bring forth.

It conveyed to these wild uncivilized races that a man had only to render himself famous as a bold robber to ensure him service; while it served to break the tribes up into factions, severing them from their allegiance to their Chief, and consequently from all control over their actions.

Thus the heads of sections set themselves up as petty Chiefs, and took to systematic plundering; while their friends and relations in our service ultimately commenced to play into their hands at the same time that they were eating the Government salt. Thus raids by the Murrees, in which they were brought down by the Shumbanee Boogtees, or the Lisharees (to whom the Murrees are also related), and by the Boogtees, were of constant occurrence. The leader on the Boogtee side was Gholam Hoosein, one of the most bold and daring robbers who ever harassed this border. Numbers of the Noothanies, under Mewa and Dillijan, and of the Kulpars, finding that plunder would pay them better than a quiet life with their own Chiefs, left their lands and joined the robber bands. In 1857, the Boogtees made a raid in force, and carried off some Rs. 6,000 worth of cattle, which they disposed of to the Khetrans. A blockade was put on the Khetrans; and they were forced to return the stolen property.

In the same year, when the troops were withdrawn from the Rajunpoor frontier for service in Hindoostan, the Murrees committed a raid in force, in which Bijur Khan, the Dreeshuk Chief, his son and 40 of his followers were killed—(for particulars of the raid, *vide* Dreeshuk history). As Goram Khan was suspected of complicity in the raid, he was dismissed from the service. There was also reason to believe that Khutto Khan was not free from blame.

In 1862 the Murrees and Shumbanees committed a raid; and application was made, through the Political Superintendent, Upper Scinde Frontier, to call upon the Khan of Khelat to make restitution to the sufferers, who replied that the Khan could not enforce restitution, as the allegiance of these tribes was quite nominal. On a report of the case being made to Government, the extra subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was suspended, and has not since been renewed. This unsatisfactory state of things continued up to 1866, during which time over 200 Punjab British subjects were killed, and property to the value of Rs. 1,26,000 was plundered. In July 1866 two Muzarees were murdered by Boogtees; and application was made by Captain Sandeman to the Scinde authorities to be allowed to send for the Boogtee Chief, Golam Mortaza, which was kindly granted, as was also authority to make such arrangements with the Chief as might appear expedient for the better protection of the Punjab border.

Golam Mortaza came in at once when summoned, declared himself willing and ready to serve the Government,—but that he was quite helpless without its support,—and stated that we had only to blame ourselves for the doings of his people, as by dealing direct with his Mukuddums, instead of through him, we had weakened his authority and ruined his tribe. As soon as the evil-disposed factions in the tribes saw the authority and responsibility being restored to its proper channel, they resisted to the very utmost extent of their power, as they saw plainly in the elevation of their Chief the sure means of their own downfall.

It was decreed against the Mussoorees, with the consent of their Chief, that they should give compensation according to Belooch custom for the two Mazarees that were killed, which was afterwards enforced. A short time afterwards they committed another raid, and carried off 97 Dreeshuk camels. As it was proved that Kuttoo Khan was an accomplice in the raid, a herd of camels belonging to him and his brothers were seized until restitution of the stolen property was made.

He was also deprived of some of his sowars; while at the same time sanction was received from the Government of India to bestow some sowars on the Boogtee Chief.

In January 1867 they made a final grand effort to rid themselves of the new yoke which was being put on them, and 1,200 men, composed of equal numbers of Murrees, Boogtees and Khetrans, under the leadership of the famous Golam Hoosein, made a raid on the Hurrund border. Accurate and timely information of all their movements were sent in by Golam Mortaza Khan, and the consequence was that they found the troops as well as our own Belooch tribes ready to give them a warm reception. In the fight which ensued (for a description of which *vide* Goorchane history) Golam Hoosein and 260 of his followers were killed, and 24 men, chiefly Loharane Murrees, were taken prisoners.

When Kuttoo Khan heard of the untoward result of the raid he absconded with all his bargeers to the hills.

As the opportunity was a favorable one for opening up communication with the Murrees on their applying for the release of the prisoners, they were informed by Captain Sandeman that they could not be listened to unless the Murree Chief attended with the jirga of his tribe.

After a short time (three months) Ghuzn Khan and his headmen arrived; and there was much force in the reasons to which he attributed the previous conduct of his tribe; and, like the Boogtee Chief, he did not hesitate to declare that our Government could not free itself of a large share in the responsibility for the state of things which existed, as he declared himself ready and willing to serve the Government if he received proper support. Arrangements of the same nature which had been made with Golam Mortaza were made with him; and a certain number of sowars were bestowed on him.

It is needless for me to enter here more at large into the several instances which subsequently occurred, which proved the success of the policy then adopted, full particulars of which will be found in the Government correspondence. Suffice it to say that, after a fair trial, its eminent success has obtained the approval of the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Home Government. From a perusal of the works and notes of Sir Charles Napier and General Jacob, and of the Political Correspondence of the Upper Scinde and Southern Derajat Frontiers, it will be seen that the Murrees and Boogtees have always been the great thorn in the side of the Political Officers on both fron-

tiers; while for the last three years they have given little trouble, and from being enemies to law and order have turned into staunch friends and allies.

Colonel Phayre, Political Superintendent, Upper Scinde Frontier, seeing the good results as regards the British border, entered into similar arrangements with the Murrees for the protection of the Khelat frontier in Kutchee, which worked well for a time, but which afterwards, on account of internal dissensions in the Khelat State itself, (which were foreseen at the time) afterwards broke down.

The truth is, however, that the internal condition of these tribes can never be entirely satisfactory as long as the Khelat State itself is in its present unsatisfactory condition. Colonel Phayre writes of it:—
 “In its best days, under the great Nusseer Khan, Belochistan was a strong military confederacy, headed by the Khan of Khelat. It has now degenerated into a weak, disjointed despotism. The present ruler, through the absorbing desire of self-aggrandizement, has for years attempted to govern the country through a few low mutinous mercenaries and Khanazad Naibs. Instead of having at his side and under his authority the powerful Sirdars of Jhulawan and Sarawan, he has never filled up the high office of the first since Taj Mahomed’s sudden and untimely death two or three years ago; and Moola Mahomed, the hereditary occupant of the second, and next in rank to the Khan himself, is a political refugee in the neutral district of Seba, stigmatized by his sovereign as a rebel.” Moola Mahomed is now with the Murree tribe.

This state of affairs is most injurious to the interests of the Punjab frontier. It unsettles the minds of our own border subjects, and prevents their settling down to peaceful occupations; it prevents the source of a flourishing trade between Central Asia and the Punjab.

Scinde and the Punjab being under separate Governments seems to throw the chief obstacle in the way of a satisfactory settlement of affairs. It is very doubtful if the management of the Murree tribe could ever be conducted from Khelat in regard to its relations with the Punjab frontier. When the great Nusseer Khan kept the Murrees in order he had the advantages of also holding the Dajul and Hurrund ilaqa of the Dera Ghazi Khan District. Since those times, on account of the withdrawal of the Goorchanees from the hills, the Punjab frontier is left completely open to the Murrees; while our Mizaree, Dreeschuk and Goorchanee tribes have all intermarried with them. On the other hand, the Scinde frontier (from whence Khelat affairs are directed) is separated from them by the Boogtee tribe.

Wherever the remedy lies, imperial interests of great weight demand that it should be applied; and there is little doubt that, if successful, it would materially add to the power of the British Government on one of the most, if not the most important parts of the North-Western Frontier, as well as to her *prestige* throughout Central Asia.

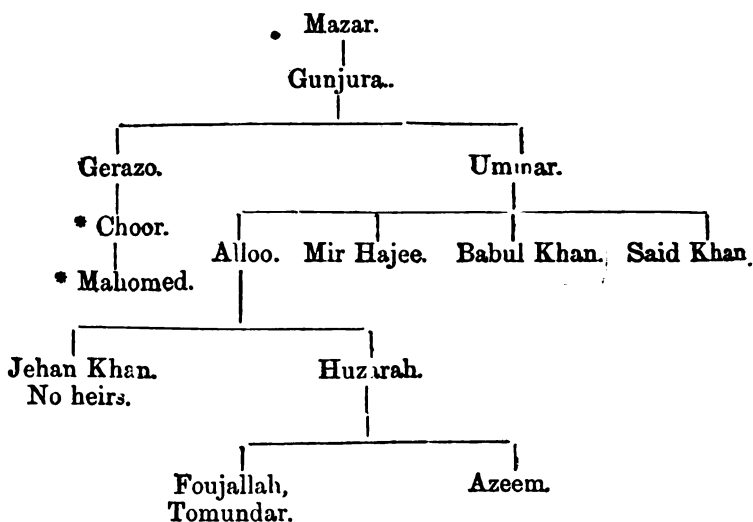
Colonel Phayre, in writing on this subject, says: "We should never forget, I submit, that in both the Belooch and Brahooes we have an element of inestimable value on this part of the frontier of British India. They are brave, hardy, entirely free from fanaticism, and are attached to us and our rule. Their conduct, as a people, during the mutinies warrants, I think, this favorable view of them; and, if so, no time should be lost in freeing them from the interminable war of retaliation in which they are so completely entangled as to render it utterly impossible for them to extricate themselves without our interference and help. By delay we are lending our countenance to a policy calculated in time not only to deprive us of a powerful and trustworthy ally, but to turn him into what may in the hour of difficulty prove a formidable enemy."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE KHETRANS.

THE independent tribe of Khetrans occupy the hill country between the Bozdar tribe on the north and the Murree tribe on the south; on the west by the Shahdozye, Mousa Kheyli, Zirkan and Loom Pathans; and on the east by that portion of our frontier occupied by the Ligharee and Goorchanee tribes.

They consist of four main branches, containing about 4,000 fighting men. Their chief town is Barkhan, where the Tomundar's family reside.

Genealogy of the Khetran Chief's family.

* After Gerazo died, Choor and Mahomed were both killed by Mir Hajee, who, with his brother Alloo, managed the tribe.

Jehan Khan died leaving no heirs, and Huzarah was killed in a fight with the Haddancees.

The present Tomundar is Foujallah; but he is a weak man, and the work of the Tomun is carried on by Babul Khan and Said Khan.

NOTE.—Said Khan died since the above was written.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN BRANCHES, SUB-
DIVISIONS, AND NUMBERS OF FIGHTING MEN
IN THE KHETRAN TRIBE.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions

Gunjura, or Khetran; Fouj Allah Khan, Tomundar; 2,930 fighting men.			Dariwal, or Chacha; Sher Mahomed; 980 fighting men.		
Section.	Headmen.	No.	Section.	Headmen.	No.
The Gunjura, or Khetran, branch is divided into two parts—Esablatta and Ballait.			Chacha ...	Sher Mahomed,	150
<i>1st.—Esablatta.</i>			Samun ...	Gannu ...	400
Mazarani ...	Fouj Ally, Bahal and Said Khan,	100	Dahmani ...	Rubba ...	140
Jogeani ...	Gannu ...	50	Lalla ...	...	80
Bibiani ...	Khan Mahomed,	40	Wagga and Towani ...	Gholam Hyder Sehikh ...	150
Hoshiani ...	Rubba ...	60	Mutt ...	Sultan ...	60
Rusimani ...	Salan & Futtoo,	120			
Kotri ...	Ally Mahomed,	300			
Mohmah ...	Kurm & Faez,	100			
Sudderani ...	Ramun ...	150			
Esubani ...	Khanun ...	200			
Bhorawani ...	Behar ...	80			
Chukrani ...	Noorun ...	100			
	Total ...	1,360			
<i>2nd.—Ballait.</i>					
Esaiani ...	Dukkoo ...	450			
Jamalani ...	Kurm ...	100			
Hosaini ...	Mukkoo ...	100			
Salarani ...	Dewa ...	100			
Jehanani ...	Meerun ...	200			
Zekrani ...	Noor ...	80			
Lanjani ...	Mousa ...	250			
Looma ...	Said Khan ...	150			
Murrani ...	Jelal ...	60			
Sulach ...	...	80			
	Total ...	1,570			
		2,930			
			980		

Of the Husseni branch, 580 live with the Shahdozae Pathans and 400 with

The Khetrans are the most peculiarly constituted tribe on this frontier. It is partly composed of branches of other tribes of either Pathan or Belooch origin, whose own tribes were scattered or broken up, and who, for mutual protection, joined the Khetrans, who have settled at Barkhan; and they divided the country amongst themselves, and took to the cultivation of the soil.

Each of these branches keeps up its own individuality; and I will give a short account of each separately, and then a short history of the tribe itself.

First in order come the Khetrans themselves, better known by the name of Gungura, which takes its name from their ancestor Gungura—(*vide* ancestral tree.)

The account of their origin is as follows:—

They state that they originally came from Khorasan, and first settled at Dera Ismail Khan, after which they came to Vehowah. Vehowah was at that time in the possession of the Magessi and Syl tribes; and the Khetrans fought with them and took the country from them. After this they committed some offence which brought on them the anger of the Emperor Akbar, who sent an army against them to punish them. The Khetrans fled to the hills, and settled at Barkhan, or Barkhum, and in the country at present occupied by them, where they took to the cultivation of the soil.

After some time had elapsed, and the king's anger had passed away, a number of them again returned to their lands at Vehowah, which they were permitted to occupy, and which their descendants (Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Khetran, Honorary Magistrate, and the Lumberdars of Vehowah) hold to this day. They state they are really Tirni and Utman Kheyl Pathans, and that they received their present name of Khetrans, after settling at Barkhan, from their devoting themselves so entirely to cultivation,—the word being derived from "kháthi," which in their language signifies cultivation.

The next branch of the tribe is the Chacha, or Dariwal. It is said they are Dodai Belooches of the same castè as Ghazee Khan, and that they formerly lived at Dera Ghazee Khan, but on account of some tribal quarrel they removed from there, and went and settled at Kukni, in the Khetran country; and the Khetrans made over to them the lands which they at present occupy, which were at the time lying waste. Their present Chief is Sher Mahomed, who receives privileges above those received by the heads of sections of the tribe.

The next branch of the tribe in importance is the Husseni branch. The Hussenies were formerly a distinct Belooch tribe, and occupied the Nisao and part of the Imtalli and Phylawar plains, lying between the Khetrans and Murrees—(*vide* map). In the time that Sadik Khan was their Tomundar they commenced committing depredations against the Murrees, who were at that time in fair subjection to the Khan of Khelat.

In one fight which took place between the Hussenies and the Murrees, 300 men of the latter were killed, and a number of the Murrees fled for protection to Lahree, in Kutchee, in Khelat.

The Hussenies carried on their depredations; and the Murrees applied to the Khan of Khelat for help, who sent his army against them; and, in a fight which ensued, Sadik Khan, Tomundar, and a large number of his men were killed.

The Hussenies were so weakened by this engagement that the Murrees found them an easy prey, and, after a short time, succeeded in driving them out of their country, which they took possession of themselves.

They broke up and fled for protection to the Shahdozai Pathans and to the Khetrans, of which tribes they now form a part; and since then they have lost their name as a separate tribe.

I now come to the last branch—the Nahurs. They are a branch of the Nahurs who governed Hurrund in the time of the former kings, which I have already alluded to in the accounts of the Muzaree and Goorchanee tribes.

They quarrelled with Ghazee Khan and the subsequent Governors of Dera Ghazee Khan. They were at length defeated and obliged to fly from the country, and took refuge with the Khetrans, where they settled down. A few remained at Hurrund, of whom the present Lumberdars of that town are the descendants.

The Khetrans are anything but a warlike tribe. They are all engaged in the cultivation of the soil; and the peculiar features of their country, which is composed of a succession of large valleys lying between parallel ranges of hills, the soil of which is of the most fertile description, renders their occupation a most remunerative one, and makes them the wealthiest tribe on the whole of this frontier.

Most of their other characteristics may be traced to the above reasons.

Grain is generally selling much cheaper with the Khetrans than it is in British territory; the consequence is, that the neighbouring tribes buy from them; and hence it is that, although they sometimes have quarrels with them, they cannot afford to keep them up long.

They are not a plundering tribe themselves, but are the recipients of almost the whole of the property stolen from this and the Scind frontiers; and at one time, when there was a great deal of plundering going on, Captain Sandeman found out that stolen camels were selling at Barkhan for Rs. 10 a head. Although they are not plunderers themselves, they afford protection to absconded criminals and others, whom they are glad to allow to fight and plunder for them. Thus for many years they gave protection to the famous robber, Golam Hossein; and it was only after his death in the raid on Hurrund that they were coerced into turning the

remainder of the band out of their Toman. There were 400 Khetrans amongst the raiders, of whom 95* were killed in the fight. On these accounts they have often got themselves into hot water with Government. They are, however, the easiest hill tribes to coerce on the whole of this border. Their country is entirely open to the operations of troops; while they carry on a constant trade with our territory, and are dependent on us, so that intercourse broken off with them, even for a short period, completely paralyzes them. As they are now aware of this, and also know that we are aware of it too, they have lately been very well-behaved.

They are closely connected with the Ligharees; and all our dealings with them are carried on through the Ligharee Chief, Jamal Khan.

Only a short time since, Babul Khan's daughter was betrothed to Jamal Khan's son, and Said Khan's daughter to Jamal Khan's nephew, thereby greatly strengthening his influence over the Khetrans.

The old town of Barkhan (called Ligharee Barkhan) is Jamal Khan's, but is farmed to the Nahurs, who are also related to his family.†

The Khetran and Boogtee Chiefs are related, and on this account the two tribes are always on good terms.

This year I had the pleasure of accompanying Captain Sandeman in his tour through the Khetran country. It consists of a succession of extensive picturesque valleys, which are abundantly watered by perennial streams flowing from the lofty ranges of mountains by which they are surrounded.

The valleys are dotted over with small mud forts, each the centre of a tract of cultivation; and when we were there beautiful wheat crops covered the country.

As I before stated, the country is completely open to the operations of troops; and a Regiment of Infantry, a Regiment of Cavalry, with a couple of guns, would reduce the whole country in a very short time.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE KOSEHS.

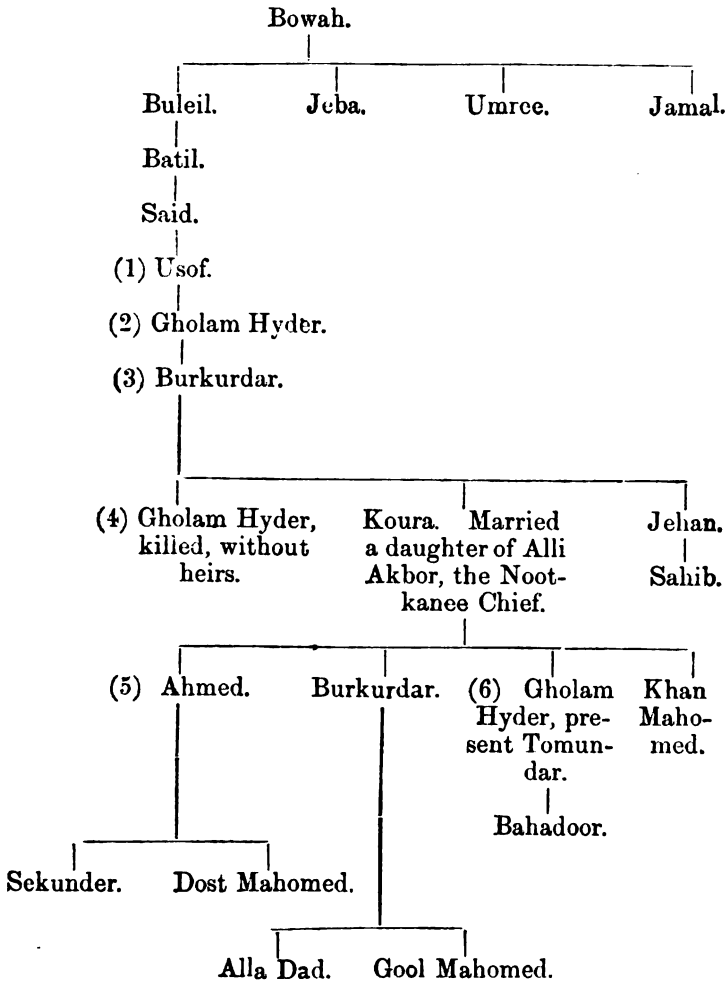
I WILL now take up the thread of our own Belooch tribes. And next in order to the Ligharees come the Kosehs.

They are one of the largest and most powerful tribes on the whole frontier; and from their position and influence, both before and since British rule commenced, they have always held a place of the first importance.

* Of these some 30 were Zukans and other Pathans.

† *Vide* Ligharee history.

Genealogy of the Koseh Chief's family, as given by himself.



-
- (1) Poisoned by the Esanis.
 - (2) Killed by the Esanis.
 - (3) Killed in fighting by Lall Khan, Nootkane, at Tousa.
 - (4) Killed by Sadik Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Bhawulpore.
 - (5) Married to sister of Gholam Hyder Khan, the Loond Chief.
 - (6) Since deceased. *Pugh* went to his son, Bahadoor Khan.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions

Baleil ; Gholam Hyder Khan, Tomundar ; 1,600 fighting men.			Juggul ; Kurum Khan ; 290 fighting men.			Jindani ; Khan Mahomed ; 300 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Baleil ...	Gholam Hyder ...	150	Juggul ...	K u r m Khan ...	60	Imdani ...	Khan Mahomed...	150
Kumlain ...	Khoda Buksh and Hoot...	150	Oogani ...	Lushkuru	30	Mehrwani,	Raheem and Ummer ...	100
Jehani ...	Khan Mahomed and Kurum Khan	800	Shebani ...	Ahmed...	50	Boodhani,	Mahomed and Mazar	50
Umrani ...	Alli and Behar ...	500	Hujjani ...	Khumur,	100			
			Goomrani...	Islam ...	50			
		1,600						300
					290			
Mehrwani ; Hussun ; 190 fighting men.								
Section.	Headman.	No.						
Mehrwani,	Hussun ...	30						
Kulleri ...	Ummer and Usman ...	100						
Rukumwala	Chutta ...	30						
Chanda ...	Fakeera ...	30						
		190						

Total, 5,420

and number of fighting men in the Koseh Tribe.

Jeawar ; Khoda Buksh and Raheem ; 380 fighting men.			Esain ; Khan Mahomed and Sahib and Kurm ; 2,010 fighting men.			Toomiwallah ; Sahib Khan ; 450 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Jerwar ...	Khodah Buksh and Raheem ...	200	The Esani branch is now divided into three distinct divisions, each under a separate Mokuddum :—			Tomewala,	Saboo ...	100
Lasharee ...	Durwesh and Jamnee ...	150				Boojriwala,	Dad ...	150
Dusti ...	Moorad ...	30				Ziewalla,	Jafir ...	100
						Zunglani,	Bahadur,	100
			1st—Yaroowallah, Khan Mahomed ; 1610 fighting men.					
			Eaein ...	Khan Mahomed....	80			
			Kohl ...	Brahim...	900			
			Haluti ...	Misk Alli,	100			
			Kofi ...	Miskeen & Bahkir....	50			
			Tundwani,	Emam Buksh....	80			
			2nd—Dillanawalla ; Sahib Khan ; 200 fighting men.					
			Esani ...	Sahib Khan	100			
			Jusela ...	Haji Khan,	100			
			3rd—Mamooriwallah Kurm Khan ; 200 fighting men.					
			Esani ...	Kurm Kan,	50			
			Mamooni ...	Nowrung,	150			
		380			2,010			450

fighting men.

In former times the Koseh tribe was second to none on the frontier in power and influence.

According to their accounts of their past history, it appears that when the Belooches first settled in the Khelat country the Kosehs received a share of the lands of Sewi Dadur and Khanpore. When Humayoon passed through on his way to Dehli the greater number of the Kosehs joined his standard; and when the war was over, in reward for their services, he bestowed on them lands at Soanee and Miani, at Hyderabad, in Scinde, where the main body of the tribe settled, and where their descendants, under their Sirdar, Jam Chatta, are still living.

About the same time another branch of the tribe, under the leadership of Batil Khan, settled in Koh Kuleid, on the Dera Ghazee Khan frontier. Batil Khan married into the Mirani Belooches of Dera Ghazee Khan, after which they settled in the plains on the lands which they at present occupy. When Batil Khan left the hills he was joined by Yaroo Khan, of the Esain section of the Khetrans, with a large number of his followers.

Since then the Esains have been a part of the Koseh tribe, of which, as will be seen from the preceding statement, they form the largest section. Batil Khan founded the town of Batil, and Yaroo Khan the town of Yaroo.

When Usof Khan was Tomundar, an enmity arose between him and the Esains, which ended in their poisoning him.

The enmity did not end with Usof Khan's death; and when his son, Golam Hyder, received the *pugh*, they also plotted to murder him. With this intent, they invited him to a conference, the alleged object of which was to settle their past differences; and, on his arriving, attended only by a few followers, they set on him and treacherously murdered him.

When Golam Hyder was killed, his son, Barkurdar, was still a minor; but when he came of age he determined to revenge the death of his father and grandfather. The tribe joined their Chief; and they attacked the Esains, and took their headman, Hussun, prisoner, whom they wounded and mutilated. The Esains then submitted, and Hussun gave Burkurdar his daughter in marriage, which, according to the custom of Belooches, put an end to the feud.

Mussoo Khan, the Nootkanee Chief, bestowed on Burkurdar the lands of Mutti and Mohore in return for some favors he had received from him. He also gave Koura Khan the hand of his granddaughter (daughter of Alli Akbur Khan) in marriage.

About this time the Koseh and Legaree wars first broke out, which continued to rage for several years with varying success on either side.

The Nootkanees took the side of the Kosehs, and the Goorchanees that of the Legarees. At length Jamal Khan, the Legaree Chief, gave

his daughter in marriage to Ussud Khan, son of the Nootkanee Chief, and peace was established for the time.

On the death of Alli Akbur Khan, the Nootkanee Chief, a fight took place between his brother, Lall Khan, and his son, Ussud, for the Chieftaincy, in which the Kosehs played a conspicuous part. The Kosehs and Kusranees took the side of Ussud; while the Nootkanees themselves, aided by the Bozdars and Usteranas, supported the claims of Lall Khan.

Burkurdar collected a force of 1,500 men, and went against the Nootkanees; and a fight took place in the Tousa Nullah, in which the Kosehs were completely defeated, and Burkurdar and 140 of his followers were killed.

Golam Hyder, Burkurdar's son, went again against the Nootkanees, and defeated them at a place called Pehur; and Lall Khan fled for refuge to Kandahar, and Ussud Khan was elected chief under the protection of the Kosehs. Lall Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Jubar Khan, brother of Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul.

This country was at the time under Kandahar rule; and Dost Mahomed gave Lall Khan a sunnud acknowledging him as Chief, on which he returned to Sunghur; but he was not destined to retain his power long.

He sent for Noor Mahomed and Yar Mahomed, the headmen of Mutti Kosehs, and murdered them; but, fearing the result of what he had done, he fled to Lahore, where he placed himself under the protection of Runjeet Singh.

Summund Khan, brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, was at this time Governor of Dera Ghazee Khan. The Kosehs in some way offended the Government, and Summund Khan sent an army, under the command of Golam Mahomed, brother of Nasur Khan, Populzye, against them. Golam Mahomed attacked the Kosehs near Yaroo, and inflicted a severe punishment on them. They tendered their submission; and, on their paying a fine of Rs. 4,000, they were pardoned. Quarrels again arose between the Kosehs and Legarees, which were settled by 40 families of the former going to live at Mamoori, and 40 of the latter at Bela and Vidore, where they still reside.

At this time the Nawab of Bhawalpoor took possession of the country for Runjeet Singh.

Lall Khan, Nootkanee, applied for and obtained his aid against the Kosehs, whom he attacked near Dilana; but in the fight which ensued he was himself defeated and slain.

Sadik Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Bhawalpoor, requested Golam Hyder, the Koseh Chief, to give him his daughter in marriage; but he refused to comply. The other Belooch tribes, who, on account of the country coming under a new Government, had agreed to put aside their own differences for the time being, and to act together for the

good of all, backed up Golam Hyder in his refusal, and promised him their support. The Kosehs fled to Gogri, when the Nawab sent an army against them, and, after several skirmishes, Golam Hyder, Tomundar, and a number of his followers, were killed.

Koura Khan, who became Chief on his brother's death, finding that he could hold out no longer, yielded to the Nawab's demands, and agreed to give his daughter in marriage to the Nawab's son, Bhawul Khan. In order to mitigate his own shame, Koura Khan instigated the Nawab to demand a betrothal from each of the other Belooch Sirdars, which he did, and took two from Ussud Khan, Nootkanee, one from the Legarees and one from the Goorchanees.

When General Ventura took over the country from the Bhawul-poor rulers, Koura Khan went to Lahore and paid his respects to Runjeet Sing, who bestowed on him a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

At this time a feud sprung up between the Kosehs and Bozdar. On one occasion Koura Khan's life was only saved by the fidelity of a favorite dog. A Bozdar came to the Chief's house and claimed his hospitality, and, watching his opportunity, he drew his sword and gave him several wounds, and would have despatched him had not the dog flown at him and seized him by the throat, on which he decamped. The Kosehs pursued and took 12 Bozdar lives to wipe out the insult.

When the Mooltan war broke out, and Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes was on his way down the frontier, Gholam Hyder Khan, son of Koura Khan, went to meet him at Dera Futtey Khan, and made his *salam* and tendered his services. Lieutenant Edwardes gave him a letter to General VanCortlandt, who sent with him Nasur Khan, Populzye, and ordered them to take possession of Dera Ghazee Khan.

Dewan Moolraj's Kardar, Lounga Ram, held the city of Dera Ghazee Khan, and refused to surrender. He was also aided by the Kosehs' old enemies, the Legarees. A brisk fight took place at Ambwalla well, to the east of the city, in which the Kosehs were victorious; and some 80 of the Dewan's troops and the Legarees were killed, and Lounga Ram was taken prisoner. The city was then surrendered to the Koseh Chief, who made it over, with Lounga Ram, to Lieutenant Edwardes on his arrival. Lounga Ram was afterwards transported for life.

For their services on this occasion, on Lieutenant Edwardes' recommendation, Government bestowed on Koura Khan a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum, also continuing to him the Rs. 1,000 which he received from Runjeet Sing. Rookwala Bagh at Dera Ghazee Khan was also granted to him revenue-free.

Koura Khan and Golam Hyder, with about 300 of their clansmen, accompanied Lieutenant Edwardes to Mooltan, and continued with him until the siege was over. A number of them were killed in the campaign, whose families now receive pensions.

After the close of the war, Gholam Hyder Khan was made a Ressaldar of Police on Rs. 100 per mensem.

With such a successful commencement in their relations with the British Government, everything seemed to promise fair for the future career of the Koseh chief and his tribe. Unfortunately, these bright prospects were not doomed to last long. Golam Hyder Khan's proud disposition and restless and unsettled mind rendered him incapable of subordination, and caused his downfall. He first absented himself without leave, and afterwards, when ordered, with his Ressalah, to Mithunkote, he refused to go, until at length, after committing other misdemeanours, he was dismissed from his command.

From that time he considered himself an aggrieved man ; and when the mutinies broke out in 1857, evidence of treasonable language being proved against him, he was committed to the Sessions, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

His father, Koura Khan, interceded for him ; and, in consideration of his former services, he was released.

The whole condition of Koura Khan's family is most unfortunate ; and, to aggravate the evil, there is a dispute amongst them regarding the Chieftaincy of the tribe. The eldest son, Ahmed Khan, is an idiot from over-indulgence in intoxicating drugs ; and his son, Secunder Khan, claims the Chieftaincy in his father's room. Thesecond son, Burkurdar Khan, is nearly as bad as Ahmed Khan, and quite uuable to undertake the duties. The third son is Golam Hyder Khan, who claims the position of Chief, as being the only capable son of the family, and in recognition of his services in 1848. To crown all, Koura Khan is never himself of the same mind for any length of time. He first disinherited Golam Hyder Khan, declaring Secunder Khan his heir ; he again took Golam Hyder Khan into his favor, and, after a short time, again dismissed him from his confidence without any apparent reason. The father regrets that he interceded to get his son out of jail, and the son that his father was not killed in the Mooltan war. Koura Khan is now in his dotage, and no reliance can be placed on him. Sekunder Khan is a man of less than ordinary abilities.

In 1857, Colonel Edwardes asked Koura Khan to send a body of 100 horse for service in Hindoostan. Sekunder Khan was the man chosen to command the troop, but proved himself quite unequal to the task. The troop only went as far as Googaira, where they shewed signs of insubordination, and finally, declaring that they would not go for service so far from their homes, broke up and returned. Sekunder Khan, although in many ways a good manager, is not well fitted for a Beloch leader ; and the disgrace of his failure in 1857, which still attaches itself to him, is also a stumbling-block in his way. Golam Hyder Khan is, on the other hand, the *beau ideal* of a Belooch leader. Captain Minchin relates of him—" He is brave to rashness, and boasts ' What man dares

do, *I dare*.' A man repeated before him the proverb : '*Jo jaiga Nadown, pir ayega kown ?*' ('Of those who go to Nadon, who return from it?'). He at once said 'I will go,' and started off then and there. He visited Nadown, and, after some months, returned, having had to sell his own and his followers' horses *en route* to procure funds for their support. He is, however, from the peculiarities of his temper, a bad governor and a worse manager." The tribe, thus left, as it were, without a head, broke up into factions, and obtained the worst name of any tribe in the whole district.

In 1859, Major Pollock recorded of them—"There never was such a house divided against itself as the Koseh tribe;—each little family seems to have its petty dissensions. The faults of the race seem exaggerated in them ; and a Koseh who has not been in jail for cattle-stealing, or deserved to be, who has not committed a murder or debauched his neighbour's wife, or destroyed his neighbour's landmark, is a decidedly creditable specimen ; and if, added to this, he be out of debt, he is a perfect marvel." Notwithstanding the great difficulties which thus stand in the way of organizing the Koseh tribe and reinstating them in their proper place amongst the other Beloch tribes, still there are very favorable grounds to work on, and much to encourage us to persevere in the attempt. The Kosehs have not lost their characteristics as Belooches. In addition to the large pensions and allowances for the care of passes, &c., amounting to about Rs. 4,000 per annum, received by the chief and his headmen, they have the finest landed property of any tribe in the district. Koura Khan, in the natural course of things, cannot live much longer. Golam Hyder Khan is himself a very delicate man. The Chief's family are at present very heavily involved ; but at the coming settlement, when their assets and liabilities have been ascertained, some arrangement can be made for placing their affairs on a sound footing, and there is every reason to hope that in time, as soon as one acknowledged and capable head can be found, the tribe may again regain its position and good name. That this is a matter of the very utmost importance to the well-being of the district and border will be admitted by all who are acquainted with this frontier.

At present Golam Hyder Khan is acting as Tomundar, and the tribe has not given much trouble of late.*

CHAPTER XV.

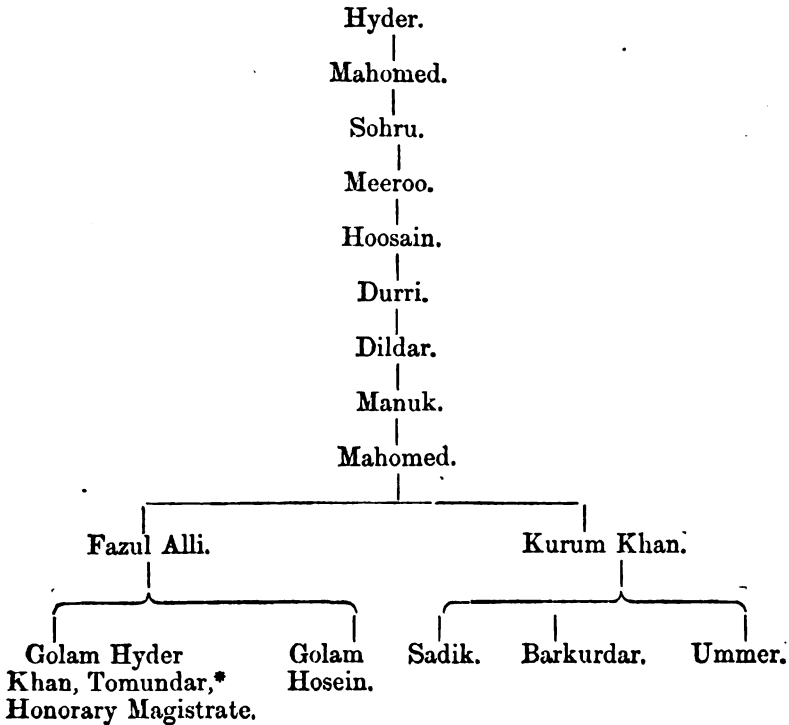
LOONDS OF SOREE.

THE Loonds known as the Soree Loonds, to distinguish them from the Tibbee Loonds, occupy the country lying between the Koseh tribe on the south and the Kusranees on the north.

* Since writing the above, Golam Hyder Khan died, and the *pugh* was placed on his son, Buhadoor, a boy of about 10 years of age, by his grandfather, old Koura Khan. The boy has been taken charge of as a ward by the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Sandeman, and the estates have been taken under direct management.

The Chief, Golam Hyder Khan, is responsible for the care of the Soree Loond Pass, for which he receives an allowance of Rs. 300 per annum from Government. His son, Ahmed Khan, is a Jemadar in the Frontier Militia, and commands the Mohil Post.

Genealogy of the Loond Chief's family, as given by himself.



Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions

Hyderani; Golam Hyder Khan, Tomundar; 100 fighting men.			Bahlkani; Yareh Khan; 70 fighting men.			Zeriani; Ahmed Khan; 430 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Hyderani	Golam ... Hyder	100	Chungwani...	Yareh ...	40	Nuthwani...	Ahmed ...	150
			Sabzani ...	Chakur ...	30	Juniwani ...	Emam Bux	70
						Subzani ...	Gamun ...	80
						Gumrani ...	Mahomed...	80
						Mutwani ...	Morad ...	50
		100			70			430

Total, 2,120

and number of fighting men in the Loond Tribe.

Gerazoani; Nusseer Khan; 1,050 fighting men.			Nihani; Hossan and Ahmed Alli; 220 fighting men.			Goorchani; Golam Hyder Khan; 250 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Gerozani ...	Nusseer ...	200	Nokani ...	Hoosein	100	Goorchani	Golam ...	150
							Hyder	
Mohumdani	Golam Ma-	60	Kasimani...	Ahmid	120	Sohani ...	Hyder ...	100
	homed ...			Alli ...				
Ladoli ...	Husseen ...	100						
Hootwani	Mazar ...	140						
Kumterani	Ummer ...	30						
Sirbani ...	Chanun ...	40						
Berani ...	Nusseer ...	20						
Dungwani	Mousa ...	30						
Mussoowani	Bukshan ...	200						
Gungam ...	Golam Hyder	150						
Lodani ...	Alloo ...	80						
		1,050			220			250

fighting men,

Before British rule commenced the Loond tribe occupied neither the position nor the influence which it at present possesses. Fazal Alli Khan, the father of the present Chief, was an energetic and clever man, and rendered himself deservedly respected in the country.

From the first he exerted himself on the side of Government. He joined Lieutenant Edwardes's camp with 200 sowars, and was present during the siege of Mooltan. To his services at this time, which were acknowledged and rewarded, may be traced the turning-point in the career of his family, as well as the influential position which the tribe and its present Chief now possess. The part which they took in the wars and feuds which convulsed the country under former Governments were chiefly confined to aiding their powerful neighbours, the Kosehs, in carrying on their wars with the Legarees and Bozdars, and are not deserving of special mention. Fazal Alli Khan cut or excavated a canal at his own cost through the Loond estates, which was called the Fazal Wah after him.

The enterprise turned out very successful, and greatly enhanced the value of the Loond properties and the well-being of the tribes. The present Chief, Golam Hyder Khan, receives the fifth share of the produce in kind (masúl) of the estates of his clansmen, and is responsible for the payment of the revenue. He is one of the wealthiest Chiefs in the whole district; and there is a rumour prevalent that his father, Fazal Alli, discovered a hidden treasure of great value in the old town of Sunghur. He has been invested by Government with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class, with Police jurisdiction on his own estates. He has been found to merit the distinction thus conferred upon him, and uses his powers and authority to the best advantage.

He is married to a daughter of Nowrung Khan, cousin of the Bozdar Chief, Ashuk Mahomed Khan; and all our relations with the Bozdars are carried out through him.

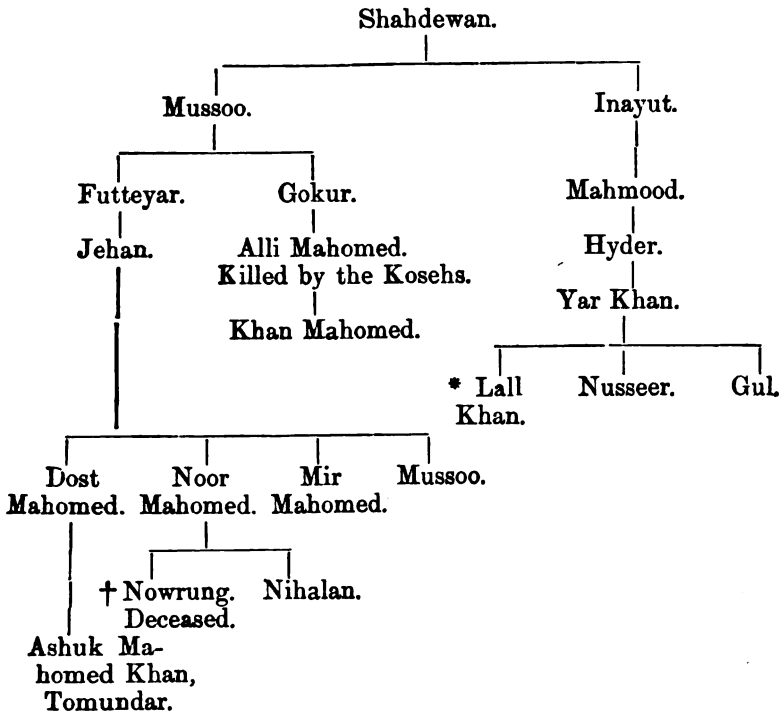
CHAPTER XVI.

THE BOZDARS.

THE tribe which naturally comes under consideration next is the powerful and independent hill tribe of Bozdars, as their eastern boundary joins that of the plain tribes of Loonds and Kosehs, of which I have just treated.

Their country extends from near the Sunghur Pass on the north, where their boundary joins the Kusranees, to near the Vidore Pass on the south, where their boundary joins the Kosehs and Legarees. On the south their country also joins that of the Khetranees; while on their west they have the Pathan tribes of Mousa Kheyl, Jaffir and Soth. The tribe consists of nine main branches, containing 2,720 fighting men.

Genealogy of the Bozdar Chief's family.



* Lall Khan and Gul Khan were murdered by Nowrung Khan.

† Nowrung Khan's sister is married to Golam Hyder Khan, Loond.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions

Doolani; Ashuk Mahomed Khan, Tomundar; 850 fighting men.			Ludwani; Roostum; 360 fighting men.			Golamani; Moorud Khan; 300 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Shahdama-ni.	Ashuk Mahomed Khan.	100	Ludwani ...	Roostum ...	200	Momdani ...	M o r e e d Khan ...	40
Kayani ...	Fakeera	250	Gahmani ...	Raheem ...	30	Nawundi ...	Malung ...	60
Mitani ...	Shikari & Fakeera.	40	Shahdani ...	Sumail and Peer Bux.	60	Málighani	Noor Mahomed ...	40
Bhalani ...	Khan Mahomed.	40	Digarani ...	Hajee ...	20	Moosani ...	Douran and Noorah ...	40
Buhodurani.	Ahmed & Dowla.	30	Dinurani ...	Usman ...	20	Bijurani ...	Jamul ...	20
Azmani ...	Gool Khan	40	Buskani ...	Molung ...	30	Nndwani ...	Kaloo ...	20
Chungwani.	Mudutt...	40				Mingani ...	Mahomed...	20
Thormadani.	Gool Mahomed & Mahmood.	140				Bungani ...	Nusseer ...	20
Sobiani ...	Mousa and Mena.	100				Juth ...	Dilloo ...	20
Mirkani	Hussen...	70				Mulgani ...	Sona ...	20
Jelani; Noor and 120 Alii fighting men.			Jafferani; Mohumdan; 300 fighting men.			Roostmani; Mohurmdan and Kumlan; 100 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Jelani ...	Noor Allee	100	Jafferani ...	Mohumdan	220	Roostmani	Mohumdan and Kamalan.	100
Azgani ...	Bijur ...	20	Junglani ...	Urizi ...	40			
			Poolatani ...	Roshan ...	40			
			Sodrani ...	Sekunder & Ahmed. ...	80			
			Pernani ...	Shikarie ...	20			
			Sohrdani ...	Molung ...	60			

Total, 2,720

and number of fighting men in the Bozdar Tribe.

Chukrani ; Sabak Khan ; 400 fighting men.			Sibani; Misk Alli; 150 fighting men.			Shahwani ; Yar Mahomed ; 140 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Chukrani ...	Sabak ...	360	Sibani ...	Misk Alli & Hajee	150	Shahwani...	Yar Mahomed.	40
Admiani ...	Do. ...	40				Dinrani ...	Mussoo and Mewa.	40
						Moosani ...	Mahomed...	20
						Admiani ...	Alli Mahomed.	40

fighting men.

The Bozdar tribe trace their origin to the Rhind division of Belooches.

Their name of Bozdar is derived from the Persian word "Buz," a goat, as they were famous for the immense numbers of sheep and goats which they possessed. The Chieftaincy of the tribe was formerly in the Sirdwani sections, but several generations back the Chief's family lost their power, and it passed into the Shahdewani section, in which it has since remained.

For several years before our rule commenced there was war between the Bozdars and the Kosehs, which was carried on with nearly equal results on either side.

In former times the tribe had always the name of being a turbulent one; and, being so powerful, and living in such close proximity to the border, former Governments found it politic to bestow a yearly allowance on the Chief, in order to give them a certain hold over the tribe.

Thus it appears that, as far back as the reign of Akbar, they received an allowance of 80 maunds of grain per annum. In the time of Bhawul Khan's rule the famous Ussud Khan, Nootkane, Government Kardar at Sunghur, bestowed on Dost Mahomed Khan, father of the present Chief, a personal allowance of Re. 1 a day.

Dost Mahomed Khan afterwards bestowed his daughter's hand in marriage on Ussud Khan's son, Azum Khan. During the time of Sawun Mull's administration the Government allowance to the tribe was Rs. 80 a month, and 13 rent-free wells in the Sunghur plain. These measures, however, were not found effective in keeping the tribe in hand, or in ensuring their good behaviour, as they continued to commit depredations in the plains. Sawun Mull, at length exasperated at their conduct, resolved to punish them; and, proceeding in person with his troops, he made a forced march by night to Mindanie, 30 miles, where he halted a few hours, and entered the hills the next morning by the Mohoie Pass and completely surprised the Bozdars. He remained three days in the country, plundering and burning; but, apparently intoxicated by his success, he seems to have quite overlooked the necessity of securing his retreat.

The Bozdars, finding themselves unable to cope with the regular troops on even terms, were not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity which the delay thus afforded them, and occupied all the passes, and in particular a narrow gorge in the Sunghur Pass, known as the "Khanbund."

Thus, when the Dewan's troops commenced their retreat, the Bozdars, in comparative safety themselves, were enabled to harass them, and when passing through the Khanbund they attacked them; and they abandoned their plunder and fled through the pass, disorganized, to Mungrota, losing great numbers.

On annexation an allowance of Rs. 361 per mensem and some rent-free wells were granted to the Chief on the agreement that he was to keep up a certain number of sowars to guard the passes and furnish information. They failed, however, to carry out their engagements, and continued to commit depredations in the plains, so that at length their allowances had to be stopped. The measures adopted failed to have the desired effect. It is probable that, emboldened by their success against Sawun Mull's troops, they thought that they could act with impunity against the British Government.

After bearing with them patiently for a length of time, and finding conciliatory measures fail, in March 1857 Government sanctioned sending a punitive expedition against them.

<p>A force as per margin, under</p> <p>One Wing, 1st Punjab Infantry. Do. 2nd " " Do. 4th " " Do. 1st Sikh Infantry. Do. 3rd " " 4 guns, No. 1 Hazara Field Battery. Nos. 2 and 3 Mountain Trains. 100 Sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry. 50 " 3rd " " 1 Company Sappers.</p>	<p>Brigadier-General Chamberlain, assembled at Towsa, and on the 6th March they entered the hills by the Sunghur Pass, and encamped at Dachee-ka-Kutchee, about 5 miles from the mouth of it. The enemy appeared in numbers on the heights at day-break. On the morning of the 7th the force marched, and, on nearing the "Khanbund," they found it, as well as the adjacent hills, strongly occupied by the enemy. It was calculated that they must have been from 1,500 to 2,000 strong.</p>
--	--

The heights were crowned, and an attack was made by the guns and infantry. For upwards of two hours the Bozdars made a gallant resistance, and held their ground, until at length they were gradually driven back, and lost heart and abandoned the position. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 60 men, which sufficiently proves the determined manner in which they opposed us. They were, however, aided by the extreme difficulty of the ground, and their intimate acquaintance with its strong points. The enemy's loss was estimated at about 20 killed and a large number wounded. After the fight the force encamped at a place called Hurrunbole, an open spot to the west of the "Khanbund;" and the enemy did not again make his appearance. From the 7th to the 14th the force marched through the country, destroying crops and burning villages.

On the 15th the Chief, Ashik Mahomed Khan, with the Jirgah of the tribe, came in and tendered their submission.

Fines and suitable punishments were awarded; and they were obliged to furnish hostages from amongst the headmen of the tribe, who were to remain at Dera Ghazee Khan for a year, as security for their good behaviour. The force remained in the hills until the fine was paid and the conditions were fulfilled; and on the 23rd of March they returned by the Sunghur Pass to Towsa.

The Bozdars have evidently profited by the lesson they received in 1857, as since that time they have given little or no trouble on this frontier.

The *prestige* of their celebrated stronghold "Khanbund," where they defeated Sawun Mull's troops with such loss, has now disappeared; while the knowledge we have acquired of their country, of its roads, and of its valuable productions of wheat, &c., are no small guarantees for their future good behaviour.

In 1864, the Supreme Government sanctioned the restoration of the rent-free wells which had been confiscated in 1857 to the Bozdar Chief: he also received a certain number of places for bargeers in the Frontier Militia.

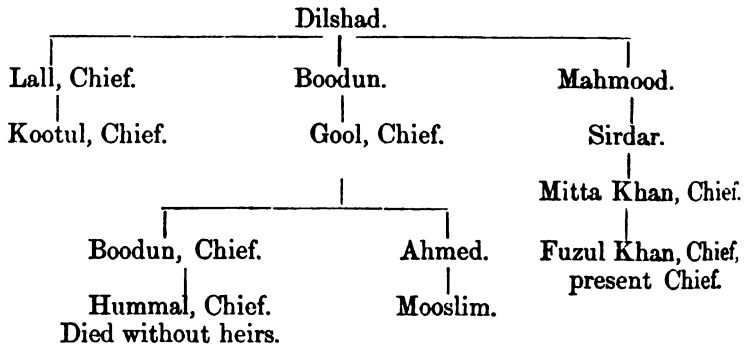
On a late occasion they proved themselves most useful allies. When arrangements were being carried out for coercing the Mousa Kheyl Pathans into surrendering Koura Khan, Kusranee, who carried off Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, into the hills, Ashuk Khan came forward with 300 of his clansmen, and gave active assistance until Koura Khan surrendered. For his valuable services on this occasion he received a khillut of Rs. 2,500.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE KUSRANEES.

THE last tribe we have to deal with are the Kusranees. Next to them, on the north, come the small Pathan tribe of Khetrans of Vehowah, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, said to be a branch of the hill tribe of Khetrans.

Genealogical tree of the Kusranee Chief's family.



Feroze Khan was Tomundar before Dilshad; he was killed by the Soth Pathans; and, as he had no children, the *pugh* went to his relation, Dilshad.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN BRANCHES, SUB-
DIVISIONS AND NUMBER OF FIGHTING MEN
IN THE KUSRANEE TRIBE.

Statement showing the main branches, sub-divisions,

Lashkarani ; Ahmed Yar ; 163 fighting men.			Roobdun ; Fazil Alli Khan, Tomundar ; 268 fighting men.			Boodani ; Ummer Khan ; 305 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Mussewani ...	Ahmed Yar, ...	18	Dilshadani	Fuzzul, Tomundar,	20	Brohani...	Ummer...	80
Runjani ..	Ditto ...	12	Mirani ...	Kamil ...	8	Inaitani...	Do. ...	12
Dunani ...	Mousa ...	10	Momdani,	Nowrung,	20	Makerani	Do. ...	7
Mindwani ...	Brahim,	30	Kaimani	Mitta ...	50	Jumwani	Do. ...	15
Bobani ...	Futtoo ...	30	Sharani	do. ...	7	Sobani ...	Mahomad,	15
Bukshani ...	Mahomed,	11	Gooreja	do. ...	5	Moradani	Mousa ...	25
Tootani ...	Usman ...	5	Chelgeri	do. ...	25	Lakani ...	Kirm Dad,	40
Howlani ...	Mahomed,	30	Jindani...	do. ...	10	Allani ...	Mousa ...	12
Abrani ...	Alli ...	10	Saidani ...	do. ...	5	Lungwani	Sudda ...	12
Bunjani ...	Mousa ...	5	Shamlani	Jamalan	25	Atani ...	Do. ...	7
Gazani ...	Gansum	7	Shorani	Kamur ...	23	Adiarani	Khan Mahomd,	40
Mahomdani ...	Mahomed,	5	Lalani ...	do. ...	25	Koopjani,	Ditto ...	5
			Esa ...	Koura ...	15	Hoolutani,	Alli Mahomed,	35
			Juseeme...	Yakoob	30			
		163			368			305
Roostumani ; Jelloo Khan ; 116 fighting men.								
Section.	Headman.	No.						
Roostumani ...	Jelloo ...	80						
Koseh ...	Palia ...	10						
Khanduk ...	Bisharut	10						
Choosa ...	Raheem	10						
Rahmani ...	Gamun...	6						
		116						

Total, 1,109

and number of fighting men in the Kusranee Tribe.

Wasooani ; Moosa Khan ; 57 fighting men.			Legarie ; Mahomed Khan ; 80 fighting men.			Jerwar ; Chutta Khan ; 120 fighting men.		
Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.	Section.	Headman.	No.
Bigani ...	Moussa ...	15	Jalam ...	Mahomed	15	Jerwar ...	Chutta ...	120
Hoorwani ...	Do. ...	15	Badoe ...	Do. ...	17			
Latfani ...	Do. ...	17	Lalani ...	Do. ...	23			
Esiani ...	Do. ...	10	Doani ...	Do. ...	25			
		57			80			120

fighting men.

The Kusranees are the most northern tribe of all the Belooches.

They are divided into three nearly equal parts. Of these, one part occupy that part of our frontier between Kot Kusrani and Vehowah; another part resides in the adjoining range of hills beyond our border; and the third resides in the Dera Ismail Khan District. As they did not occupy a very important place in the politics of the district previous to annexation, I do not intend to enter into a detail of their wars and feuds, which have already been touched on in the history of the Kosehs.

When the Mooltan outbreak took place, and Lieutenant Edwardes took the field against Dewan Moolraj, Mitta Khan, the Kusranee Chief, took possession of the fort of Mungrota, and ejected the Dewan's Kardar. He then quietly waited to see how events would turn out, prepared to act his part accordingly, and when he saw the scale turning in favor of the British Government he offered his services to Lieutenant Edwardes.

On annexation he was confirmed in the grants which he had enjoyed under former Governments.

The tribe, being divided and scattered in their separate jurisdictions, as before stated, soon became disorganized, and raids and other crimes were perpetrated on the Kusranee border, which brought down on them the anger of Government, which subsequently led to its being obliged to adopt severe measures against them.

The village of Jehangera, Kusranee, in Derah Ismail Khan, had to be placed under direct management, "Kham Tehseel;" and care-takers were appointed to watch the crops. One Nanuk, a Hindoo care-taker, was missed, and Mahomed, brother of Usof, the head man, or Mokuddum, of the Jehangera Kusranees was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

After being three or four months in jail, he attempted to make his escape over the wall at night; but in the fall he injured himself, and was again apprehended, and died after a short time from the injuries he had received.

When Usof Khan heard of what had occurred, he went off to the hills and collected the Kusranees and made a raid in force, and plundered the town of Futteh Khan, and carried off a number of cattle and other property into the hills.

In 1852, a force, under the command of Major Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner of Derah Ismail Khan, was sent against them. They burned Bhartie and other villages, and inflicted a severe punishment on the Kusranees, which produced very good effects—(*vide* correspondence in Deputy Commissioner's Office, Derah Ismail Khan).

After a short time, Usof Khan died; and his son, Kurm Dad, was afterwards pardoned and permitted to return again to his village on the security of Nawab Foujdar Khan, of Derah Ismail Khan, who is connected with Kusranees by marriage.

In 1862, Mitta Khan died, and was succeeded by his son, Fazul Khan, the present Chief, who was then a minor. As he was still a mere boy, he could not obtain any hold over the Toman, which became again disorganized; and Koura Khan, Mokuddum of Tibbee, in the Derah Ismail Khan District, set himself in opposition to his Chief.

As Koura Khan was a man of great wealth and influence, and received a chair in Durbar, he effectually undermined the authority of his Chief, usurping to himself, if not the name, the office of the Tomundar. Koura Khan's most powerful ally was Ahmed Yar Khan,—another of the chief Mokuddums. Fazul Khan first married a daughter of Ahmed Yar's; but, as the woman was much older than himself, he afterwards married another woman contrary to the wish of his father-in-law, which led to a quarrel between the two, and to the latter joining the opposition.

He could not, however, act out the part which he had taken, and was not long before he had committed himself.

In 1868, Lieutenant Grey, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, went out to Tibbee to investigate a charge of murder against Koura Khan's son, Jehangeer Khan. Koura Khan seized Lieutenant Grey, and carried him off to the hills.

Mahomed Khan, Khetran of Vehowah, with his followers and others, went in pursuit; and Koura Khan subsequently released Lieutenant Grey without offering any injury to his person or property.

He then fled for refuge to the hill Kusranees. Colonel Graham, Commissioner of the Derajat, and Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazee Khan, went to Vehowah, and collected the friendly Belooch and Pathan tribes, and blockaded the Kusranees; and Koura Khan was obliged to fly for refuge further on to the tribe of Mousa Kheyl Pathans, who were afterwards forced to surrender him and his followers. Koura Khan and his chief accomplices were tried and sentenced to different periods of imprisonment.

This was one of the most successful cases of its kind which ever occurred on this border. Two independent hill tribes were coerced into obedience by our own friendly tribes both within and beyond the border, and without having to appeal to the force of arms.

The officers who were engaged in the prosecution of the case received the acknowledgments of the Local and Home Governments (*vide* Government correspondence). The case had a good effect in helping to restore the authority of the Chief and in reducing Koura Khan to his proper position in the tribe.

The Tibbee Illaquah is now being transferred to the Dera Ghazee Khan District, which will place the whole of the tribe under one jurisdiction, and materially aid in placing matters on a safe footing for the future.

The present very limited means of the Chief prevent his occupying the position which he ought to do as head of the tribe. Mitta Khan held the lease of the Kot Kusranee estate, receiving a fourth share of the produce. He afterwards resigned his lease, which was made direct with the village proprietors, and received instead the Jaree estate, which was granted to him rent-free. This estate was shortly afterwards carried

away by the river, so that when Mitta Khan died it was found that his son, Fazul, had little or no property left.

Captain Minchin made an arrangement by which the men of the clan pay him Rs. 1,000 a year,—he being held responsible for the payment of the Government demand (Rs. 417). Taking all his sources of income into consideration, he does not realize more than about Rs. 1,000 a year, which is manifestly insufficient to maintain the position and exert the influence which the Tomundar of an important Belooch tribe on our frontier should do. At settlement the Kote Kusranee estate ought to be lightly assessed, and the lease restored to him. Captain Minchin, in writing of this tribe, says,—“ Amongst the Belooch tribes the question of maintaining the position and influence of the Chiefs is, in my opinion, one of paramount importance, both in the interests of the tribe and of Government. The tribes are sub-divided into sections or families, each governed by its own headman, who are again responsible to the Chief for the conduct of their sections. In all police cases the Chief, through their agency, is able to trace out the offenders and enforce their surrender to Government, whether residing in British territory or beyond the border. The members of the tribe willingly submit themselves to the guidance of their Chiefs; and, if he is a man of common energy and prudence, he is able to govern the tribe completely. No police measure could ever equal this paternal form of government. To enable the Chiefs to maintain their influence, it is absolutely necessary that they should be provided with ample funds to exercise that liberal hospitality which is as much regarded by the Belooches as the Arabs, from whom they are descended. If a Chief is unable, from poverty or other causes, to exercise the customary hospitality, he at once loses his *prestige*; the tribe soon become disorganized; the several sections remain intact, but they lose their clan feeling, and the general control is lost for the time.”

“ On these grounds, I would advocate that in the general interests it would be most politic to grant these Belooch Chiefs the lease of the estates held by their kinsmen on light terms, allowing them to collect their shares in kind. Their position is very different from Jagheerdars. Their interests are so bound up with those of their kinsmen, and the necessity of maintaining their influence so great, that there need be no fear of any oppression or extortion on their part; while the fact that they have the power to receive a fixed share in every holding, and to remit any portion, is the strongest hold they could possibly have over their clansmen.”

The opinion here expressed by Captain Minchin has been subscribed to by all the officers who have held charge of this frontier. Last year, Captain Sandeman addressed Government, recommending that at the coming settlement suitable arrangements might be made towards this end; and Mr. Fryer, the Settlement Officer, has since received instructions to carry his views into effect.

The plan adopted by the Scind Government with the Muzarees, and by the Sikhs with the Goorchanees, appears to be a most appropriate one,—namely, remitting half share of the Government demand in favor of the Chief, which he was permitted to collect from his clansmen in kind. If one uniform plan for all the Belooch tribes on this principle is adopted, it will prevent one tribe thinking that it has been hardly treated with regard to another. At present there are many men enjoying more than their just share of the profits, and whose interest it is to keep their tribes disorganized, and who therefore will oppose a proper arrangement.

If the profits on the half share should be considered too large, a *nazzearana* might be fixed in proportion.

These remarks are applicable to all the Belooch tribes. A bitter blood feud has existed for many years between the hill Kusranees and their neighbours, the Bozdars, which every now and then breaks out afresh, and gives a good deal of trouble to the local authorities. The difficulty is in preventing the Kusranees in the plains from assisting their kinsmen in the hills; and it is only by enforcing the responsibility of the chief and his headmen that it can be done. It is, however, altogether a clan-quarrel, and neither of the tribes bear any ill-will towards the Government.

A truce (*injam*) has lately been established between the two; and should it be again broken, the tribe in fault ought to be obliged to give compensation to the other according to the Belooch custom. The usual way of settling a blood feud is called *Vunnee ya Bunnie*, which is giving a bride to the relations of the deceased or a grant of land. The former is the most effectual of all ways of closing a Belooch blood feud.

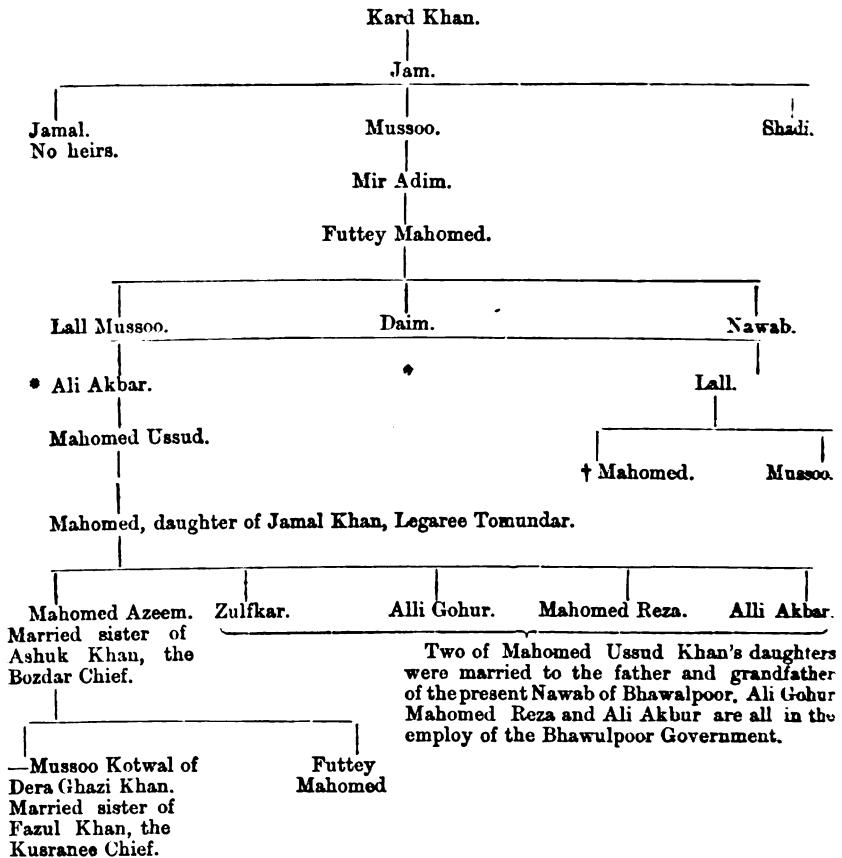
CHAPTER XVIII.

THE NOOTKANEES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS BELOOCH TRIBES.

BEFORE concluding the account of the several Belooch tribes of the district, it will be necessary to give a short account of the Nootkanees.

They are a small tribe of about 1,000 strong, and occupy the villages of Mungrata, Sakur, Moondrahee, Bookur, Hyro, Bundee, Chalani, Mukwul, Mohooe, Laloo and Mulkanees, in the Mungrota pergunnah.

The following is a genealogical tree of the Chief's family:—



Up to a very recent period the Nootkanees were a tribe of considerable importance, and, from their connexions and position, they exercised a great deal of influence in the district. Up to the time that General Ventura took over the country from Nawab Buhawal Khan, the governorship of Nungrota had continued in the family of the Nootkane Chief. They held the Butai of the whole of the Sunghur district, from Vehowah to Umdanee, for which they paid a yearly nuzzerana to Government of Rs. 57,000.

The first Mussoo Khan married two wives,—one a daughter of the Loonee Chief, and the other a daughter of the Usterana Chief. When

* Ali Akbar's daughter married Koura Khan, the Koseh Chief.

† Mahomed was killed during the siege of Hurrund by Mokum Chund, the Sikh Kardar.

Ali Akbur died a fight took place between his son, Ussud Khan, and his brother, Lall Khan, for the Chieftaincy of the tribe. The Loonees, Kosas and Kusranees took the side of the former ; while the Usteranas and Nootkanees joined the latter.

A fight took place in the Sunghur Nullah, in which the Koseh Chief, Burkurdar Khan, was killed, and Ussud Khan was defeated, and fled to Kot Kusrani. Subsequently, in the time of the rule of Sadik Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Bhawalpoor, these wars were brought to a close by the death of Lall Khan. He was killed in an attack on Dillawun ; and Ussud Khan was reinstated in the governorship of Sunghur —(for full particulars, *vide* Koseh history).

Nawab Sadik Mahomed Khan afterwards married a daughter of Ussud Khan's. This connexion tended greatly to increase Ussud Khan's influence ; and as he was married to four wives—one from each of the families of the Legaree, Loonee, Kusranee and Kolachee Chiefs—up to the close of the Bhawalpoor rule he continued to be one of the most powerful Chiefs in the whole district.

When Runjeet Singh was displeased with Bhawal Khan, and sent General Ventura to govern the district, Ussud Khan refused to come in and pay his respects to General Ventura, who did not at first resort to extreme measures ; but at length, finding that Ussud Khan was not inclined to give in, he reported to Runjeet Singh, who sent an army, under the command of Kurruck Singh, to proceed against the Nootkanees. In the meantime General Ventura commenced to treat with Mussoo Khan, Ussud Khan's cousin.

When Kurruck Singh arrived, Mussoo Khan joined him. Ussud Khan, with the greater part of the tribe, fled to the Bozdar hills; friendly relations had before existed between them and the Bozdars, as Ussud Khan's son was married to a daughter of the Bozdar Sirdar.

Kurruck Singh then returned to Lahore. General Ventura then offered to make over the Sunghur district to Mussoo Khan on condition of his paying Rs. 1,00,000 a year nuzzerana to Government, instead of the Rs. 57,000, formerly paid.

Mussoo Khan was afraid to undertake the responsibility, and declined the offer. This was the immediate cause of the dismemberment of the Nootkanees tribe ; and from that time they have lost their place amongst the Belooch Tomuns. The tribe, which had for ages been kept together under one head, became disorganized,—each man doing what seemed best in his own eyes.

Ussud Khan, with his followers, remained with the Bozdars, and committed depredations in the plains : one time he looted a large Oosterah kafilah in the Bhaitee Pass.

After some time he sent his son, Zulfkar, with a nuzzerana of Rs. 25,000, to sue for terms ; but he was arrested and sent as a prisoner to Lahore, where he was subsequently released by Runjeet Singh.

Ussud Khan himself then went and paid his respects to Sher Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan. Kuzán Singh, the Sikh Kardar of Leia, hearing that he was at Dera Ismail Khan, sent a message to say that, if he would come to him, he would make his peace with Government. He accepted the invitation; but, on his arrival at Leia, he was treacherously arrested and sent a prisoner to Lahore, where he was placed under surveillance. He was removed to Mooltan when Sawun Mull became Governor of Dera Ghazee Khan, where he received from Government a yearly pension of Rs. 4,000.

When the siege of Mooltan took place, Ussud Khan and his people joined the friendly army of the Nawab of Bhawalpoor, and continued on the side of the British until the close of the campaign. When the war was over, the Nawab invited him to Bhawalpoor, where he remained until his death, a few years afterwards. He received an allowance of Rs. 10 a day.

With the exception of Azeem Khan, who went into the service of Mir Alli Morad, of Bhairpoor, all his sons were taken into the employ of the Bhawalpoor State, where they at present hold good appointments. After the Mooltan war was over, Azeem Khan returned to Sunghur. Although Azeem Khan was the rightful head of the house, still, since annexation, Mussoo Khan (Lall Khan's son), on account of his services has been recognised by Government as head.

Mussoo Khan's eldest brother, Mahomed Khan, was treacherously murdered at the siege of Hurrund by the Sikh Kardar. Although Mussoo Khan has been married twice, he has no children.

A short time since, Azeem Khan died; and his eldest son, Mussoo Khan, has been lately appointed by Captain Sandeman Kotwal of Dera Ghazee Khan. He is married to a sister of Fazul Khan, the Kusranee Chief, and is a fine, intelligent young man. He receives from the Nawab of Bhawalpoor an allowance of Re. 1 a day.

Although the Nootkanees are disorganized, they have not in any way lost their characteristics as Belooches; and it may be a question worth the attention of Government—but is one on which I do not feel competent to offer an opinion—whether it might not be advantageous to restore them to their former position and to their place amongst the other Belooch Tomuns.

Their having so many influential connexions both within and beyond the border would, for political considerations, on a frontier like this, appear to be a strong argument in favor of the measure.

Mussoo Khan, the elder, is now getting old, and devotes a great deal of his time to religious exercises. He went last year, with his wives and a number of attendants, on a pilgrimage to Mecca. As he has no children himself, he might be induced to give his influence and support in carrying out any good arrangement for the benefit of the tribe.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS BELOOCH TRIBES.

Besides the Nootkanees there are several other miscellaneous tribes and classes of Belooch extraction scattered through the district. Amongst these are the Juttoors, Korais, Gopangs, Hoths, Kolachis and others. They are scattered through all the villages along the banks of the river; and although they still bear some traits of the Belooches, and adhere to many of their peculiar customs, still they can hardly be distinguished from their Jat neighbours, with whom they have intermarried and settled.

CHAPTER XIX.

SKETCHES OF THE TWO SYSTEMS OF FRONTIER DEFENCE IN FORCE IN JACOBABAD, UPPER SCIND, AND DERA GHAZEE KHAN, IN THE DERAJAT.

THE District of Jacobabad, on the Upper Scind frontier, is inhabited by the same classes of people as the Dera Ghazee Khan District,—namely, Belooch tribes and Jats; while on its frontier there are Belooches and Brohoes. The latter are said to be distinct from Belooches; but they intermarry with one another, and many of their customs are similar; so that the same policy which answers with one is found to adjust itself to the other.

It might therefore be presumed that the policies adopted on both frontiers would be identical. Such, however, is not the case; and they are so entirely dissimilar, that a comparison of the success of the two systems may not prove uninteresting. The question will naturally suggest itself as to the expediency or otherwise of uniting the two, and pursuing one common policy towards all.

I therefore propose to give a short sketch of the different systems, showing the advantages and disadvantages of each, and will leave the question as to the advisability of assimilating the two to be dealt with by those who have got better means at their disposal on which to form an opinion than I have.

The Upper Scind Frontier District runs nearly due west from Kushmore to Jacobabad, a distance of about 80 miles. Thus it will be seen that the extent of frontier to be guarded is not as large as Rajanpoor, or less than one-half of the length of the Dera Ghazee Khan border. The defence of the Jacobabad frontier is undertaken by a force consisting of three Regiments of Cavalry (the Scinde Horse), one Regiment of Infantry (Jacobs' Rifles), and a Mountain Train Battery. These regiments are composed chiefly of Hindoostanees, and no men of the country are entertained. The regular force is supplemented by a Guide Corps from the men of the hills and plains—chiefly Belooches—some 300 or 400 strong.

The whole is commanded by an officer who is also in political charge of the frontier, and is the Chief Court power in the district. He

is assisted in his work by officers selected from the Scinde Horse Regiments, who are invested with magisterial powers.

The Guide Corps is the same as the Dera Ghazee Khan Frontier Militia, with this difference, that they are supposed to be employed solely as guides, and are prohibited from joining in fights with the hill tribes, or from drawing their swords on them, for fear of giving rise to blood feuds. In the same manner the tribes and people of the country are entirely disarmed, and are not allowed to take any part in the frontier defence, which is left entirely to the regular troops.

The advantages supposed to be gained from this policy are the prevention of blood feuds, and consequently the establishment of a better feeling between the tribes in the plains and those in the hills; the putting a stop to violent crimes by disarming the population, thereby encouraging them to forsake their marauding habits and to take to agricultural pursuits.

The regular force in the Dera Ghazee Khan District consists of two Regiments of Cavalry and two Regiments of Infantry of the Punjab Frontier Force, of which one Regiment of Cavalry and a Company of Infantry is stationed at Rajunpoor.

The military and political charges are quite distinct, the latter of which is carried on by the Civil Officer in charge of the district.

Besides the regular troops, there is a small frontier militia of about 100 men, who are enlisted by the Civil Officer, but whose services are placed at the disposal of the Military Officer Commanding the frontier. The men in the militia are mostly nominees of the Belooch Sirdars, and aid them as a sort of nucleus in maintaining the organization of these clans, and indirectly, through them, securing the services of the whole. They are thus a great aid in the political administration of the frontier.

The Dera Ghazee Khan District, as well as the other trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, are exempt from the operation of the Arms' Act; and the Chiefs and people of the country are cordially encouraged to aid in every way in the defence and preservation of peace on the border. Except within a certain distance from the hills, the people are not allowed to wear arms unless called out for service.

The Chiefs are supported in their position, and receive concessions and allowances from Government, in return for which they are expected to keep their tribes well in hand, and to do justice to their people, and to be ready at a moment's notice to turn out, with their followers, in the defence of the frontier or in pursuit of marauders.

The rules laid down for their guidance are in accordance with those defined in the Indian Penal Code with regard to the right of private defence of person and property—namely, to carry on the pursuit until the robbers have succeeded in effecting their retreat. They are well acquainted with these principles; and it prevents them attacking the marauders once they have reached the villages, and also prevents

reprisals. The peculiar features of this frontier, where long distances intervene between the plains and the homes of the hill robbers, are favorable for carrying out pursuits of the kind; while their intimate knowledge of the country, their own position, and the knowledge that they will be held responsible if they act with indiscretion, are found to be quite sufficient safeguards against their pushing pursuits to an undue limit. I have now given a general outline of the two systems in force with regard to the defence of the frontier.

I am aware that the opinion has been held by some officers, on this as well as the Scinde frontier, that employing the people on the border defence encourages blood feuds between the tribes in the hills and those in the plains; but I think I can produce facts which prove that such is not really the case, if the rules laid down are adhered to. The hill tribes, as well as our own, know well where to draw the line; and if they are given plainly to understand that, when they are the offenders, any punishment inflicted on them by British subjects in the *bond fide* defence of person or property is done with the sanction and under the orders of Government, and that they will be held strictly responsible if their clansmen make any reprisals, they are willing to accept both the principle and the responsibility (I admit that if they are allowed to think that they can take their revenge for such acts, they will do so). In proof of this, I need only name a few, amongst many, instances which have occurred within the last few years on this border. The most conspicuous was the raid on Hurrund in 1867, when some 200 Murrees, Boogtees and Khetrans were killed by our subjects, the Goorchanees and Loonds. In the same year a band of Shumbanees attacked a Goorchanee village, and wounded a man and a woman; and the Goorchanees pursued and killed 17 of them. During the same year and the following one on several occasions the Muzarees followed up bands of plunderers, and either killed or took them prisoners, for which they received handsome rewards.

In none of these instances did the chiefs and headmen look on it as a fair *casus belli*. A few bad characters did try to carry on depredations, but their plans were always defeated through intelligence sent in by their own Chiefs.

After the occurrence of these raids, there were some who prophesied that an endless war of retaliation would ensue; but such has not been the case. Indeed, on the contrary, the peace has hardly been disturbed, and there has been little or no bloodshed.

The next question is—Does the disarming of Belooches tend to suppress violent crimes amongst them, or to make them settle down more to agricultural or peaceful pursuits? I doubt if there is anything to show that it does. I think I am not wrong in saying that there are few Belooches in Scinde, any more than in the Punjab, who have not got arms in their houses; and I believe a comparison of statistics will show that there is as much violent crime on that frontier as there is here;

while the Jackranees, Doomkees, Bozdars and others are not more advanced in civilization, nor have they taken more to agriculture, than the Kosehs, Legarees and Muzarees.

The great advantage of the Scinde system is the presence of a much larger body of troops to secure tranquility on the border. At the same time it must be taken into consideration that the force at Jacobabad has also duties in connection with the Kilat State, and watches the great road from Central Asia by the Bolan Pass, and is therefore much larger than would otherwise be required; and it is only having such a large body of troops on such a small extent of frontier which enables them to dispense with the assistance of the people and to ensure their protection.

To introduce such a system on this frontier would entail an enormous increase of expenditure in troops and police.

It can hardly be called the duty of regular troops to pursue small parties of thieves and robbers, which the people of the country are much better able to do; and most of the successful cases which have occurred on this border—some of which I have already alluded to—were conducted solely by our Belooch subjects.

There is, I think, one undeniable advantage which the Punjab policy possesses over the Scinde one, which is that it supports the position of the original aristocracy of the country, and teaches the people the habits of self-government, which is no doubt producing civilizing effects.

Our Belooch Sirdars are, as a rule, an intellectual and liberal-minded set of men, whose efforts are entirely directed on the side of Government. Most of them have been invested by Government with the position of Honorary Magistrates, and exercise their powers to the general satisfaction of Government and of the people; while each of them can, on the shortest notice, turn out his clan of good guerilla warriors.

It cannot be denied that it has the most wholesome effect on our hill neighbours to know that, if they do attempt to commit depredations they have to encounter, besides the regular troops, tribes composed of as good men, better armed, better organised, and better fed than themselves. If the regular troops should be called away on service, as they were from Rajunpoor in 1857, the defence of the border might be safely committed to their care.

In the present day the advance of the Russians in Central Asia is attracting much attention; and people, while directing their glances in the direction of the Khyber and Bolan Passes, pause to consider what is the most effectual means of securing our Indian frontier, and much difference of opinion exists as to whether it would be better to anticipate them by pushing on our present line to Jalalabad and Quetta, or to wait quietly where we are, and concentrate our efforts in strengthening and improving our present line. In whatever way this important

question may be settled, in the meantime we should endeavour to strengthen and unite the bands of those brave tribes who inhabit the plains along our border, and also to secure the friendship and interests of those hardy bodies of mountaineers who lie between us and Kandahar and Cabul—men who have been inured to war from their infancy, and who would, if found on our side, in the hour of danger prove to us a vast source of strength.

CHAPTER XX.

PAST HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

EXCEPT a few vague and fictitious traditions, little information is now available regarding the ancient history of the Dera Ghazee Khan District.

It is related that centuries before the first Mahomedan invasion there were only three towns in the whole district, namely, Hurrund, Marree and Asnee; and, with the exception of a small area of cultivation attached to these, all the rest of the country was waste and jungle.

The town of Hurrund was founded by one Hurranakiss Diet, who was at the time Rajah of Mooltan, and took its name from its founder.

When Hurranakiss died, he was succeeded by his son, Parlad, whose shrine is still at Mooltan, to which Hindoos from all parts of the country repair on pilgrimage. Mooltan is said to be the oldest city in this country, and that it was built about the time of Mahadeo.

About the time of Rajah Bikramajeet, Asnee and Marree became inhabited; and the story of their origin is as follows:—

There was a Rajah, name unknown, but who was called Sirkup, who founded the town of Asnee. It was called Asnee from its being the "asan" (a Hindee word, signifying a place or dehra) of the Rajah.

He had a beautiful daughter, whose name was Mussumat Kokola, whose charms and accomplishments became known through the length and breadth of the land.

The Rajah's appellation of "Sirkup" was thus derived: He was in the habit of playing a game called "Choper," the stake on the game being that, if the Rajah won, he was allowed to cut off his adversary's head and take his property; and if the Rajah was beaten, he was to give his opponent the hand of his lovely daughter in marriage. On the ground where the game was played the Rajah had a rat, which, when the dice were thrown, turned them, unobserved, with his tail, and so the Rajah won and beheaded his adversary.

Rajah Resalo heard of the fame of Mussumat Kokola, and came from far to try his luck for her hand. He also became acquainted with the deceit practised by Sirkup, and determined to frustrate it. For this end he brought a cat with him, which made its appearance when

the game commenced. The rat, seeing the cat, was afraid to leave its hole; and Resalo won the game, and with it the hand of the lovely Kokola, whom he married and made his Raneé. After his marriage, he suspected her of carrying on an intrigue with some man, and erected a large building of hard burned bricks of immense size on the site of the present town of Marree, in which he locked up his Raneé and her attendants whenever he went out hunting or was obliged to leave the district. The building became known by the name of Marree Kokola-wali, by which name Marree is known to this day.

One day, when the Rajah returned from hunting, he saw his Raneé's lover letting himself down from the top of the Marree by his loon-gee, and killed him. He then cut off some steaks of his flesh, which he roasted and gave to his Raneé to eat. After eating and approving of them, he informed her what he had done; and she threw herself from the top of the Marree and expired. After I heard the story, I sent to Marree and had some excavations made, and found several large hard burned bricks of different sizes, about two feet long by one foot wide, and weighing about 13 seers.

After the era to which these tales relate, ages elapsed, of which even tradition does not speak; and the next trace of its history that is taken up is from the time that the Lodi Dynasty commenced in Hindoostan.

It appears that in the year 768 Hijri (A. D. 1351) Ibrahim, an Affghan of the Lodi (now Lohanies) caste, obtained from Feroze Toghluks Shah, King of Delhi, the government of Mooltan and Lahore.

Subsequently, in 1450 A. D., Ibrahim's grandson, Bahlol, took Delhi from Allaoodeen, and became himself King of Hindoostan.

Having before become acquainted with this country on account of his father's having been Governor of Mooltan and Lahore, as soon as he became King, he sent his relation, Islam Khan, Lodi (now Nahur), to take possession of the country and govern it for him (Islam Khan was the ancestor of the Nahurs of Bhagsur and Dera Bhai, which towns with others they afterwards founded, and who claim to be Lodi Pathans).

When Islam Khan arrived in the country, Hurrund, Asnee, Murree, Chotee, Bala, Kin (the two latter are said to have been founded by Pathans) and Seetpoor were inhabited: all the rest of the country was jungle and waste.

By a change in the course of the Indus the Seetpoor illaqua was subsequently transferred to the Moozuffergurh District. The town of Dajul was built in the time of Islam Khan. It is said to have been founded by one Daod, a Nahur grazer, who took flocks there to graze on the Jal trees, and erected some huts near these, from which it received the name of Daod Jal, afterwards Dajal. During the 80 years

that the Lodi dynasty lasted the Nahurs were not required to pay any tribute ; and cultivation increased and towns sprung into existence.

When Islam Khan died, he was succeeded by his son, Mahomed.

Mahomed had three sons,—Kassim, Islam, and Tahar. After their father's death, they quarrelled amongst themselves, and agreed to divide the country between them. The division was made as follows :—Kassim Khan received the country from Kusmore to Ummer Kote (the present Mazaree country) ; Islam Khan, Seetpoor ; and Tahar Khan got the Hurrund and Dajil country. In Hijree 944 (A. D. 1527,) the Mogul Dynasty commenced under Babur ; and at his death in Hijree 956 (A. D. 1539) he was succeeded by his son, Humayoon. During these reigns the Nahurs were continued in power, but they were obliged to pay a certain amount of tribute to the Moguls.

When Humayoon advanced from Khorasan against Delhi, numbers of the Belooches joined his standard and accompanied him ; while at the same time the Muzarees, Dreeshuks, Goorchanees, Legarees and others made their first appearance in the hills adjoining our frontier.

Full particulars of their arrival, and of their subsequent advance into the plains, have been given in the history of those tribes themselves, so that it is unnecessary to enter again on it here.

When Humayoon died, in 973 Hijri (1554 A. D.), his son, Akbar, or Mahomed Jelalooddeen, came to the throne.

In his time one Ghazee Khan, Meerain, of Belooch origin, founded the city of Dera Ghazee Khan, of which he was created Governor, and which was named after him. He excavated the Kustoree and Mauka canals ; and, to encourage the spread of cultivation, the King of Delhi agreed to exact no tribute for that part of the country.

Ghazee Khan was a good and wise ruler ; and under his sway cultivation increased and the country prospered.

In 990 Hijri (1573 A. D.) Ghazee Khan died, and was buried at Chorutta, where his tomb is still in existence.

The government of Dera Ghazee Khan and its neighbourhood continued in the family of Ghazee Khan for seven generations after his death ; while the southern part of the district continued to be administered by the Nahurs.

About the year 1125 Hijri (1708 A. D.) it was found that none of the descendants of Ghazee Khan were left to carry on the administration of the country ; and Mahmood Googer was appointed Governor.

In 1130 Hijri (1713 A. D.) he excavated the Noor and Usaf (now Soan) canals, in 1140 Hijri, the Bisarut canal, and subsequently the Mahmood canals, called after himself.

In 1156 Hijri (1739 A. D.) Nadir Shah, King of Persia, took Khorasan and the whole of the country west of the Indus from Mahomed Shah, King of Delhi. The Dera Ghazee Khan District thus became part

of the empire of Khorasan. Nadir Shah, finding Mahmood Goojur a good ruler, continued him in power.

About this time the administration of the Nahurs commenced to decline; and one Makhdoom Shaikh Rajun, of Seetpoor, who had been an Ameer and Faqueer in their Durbar, usurped to himself part of their country, including Seetpoor itself.

He was an energetic man; and, with the permission of Government, he excavated the Buhishtee canal, now known as the Dhoondee, from which he opened the present Kootub branch, on which he founded the town of Rajunpoor, which he called after himself.

With the opening of the canals, flourishing towns and villages soon took the place of what had been vast jungle tracts. The full particulars of these, as well as of the change which took place in the face of the country, will more appropriately come under the history of the canals themselves.

Thus, while the Nahurs of Seetpoor generally were coming under the Mukdoom, the Nahurs on the south underwent a still worse fate.

In 1150 Hijri (1733 A. D.) the Mazarees rebelled; and, under their Tomundar, Mitta Khan, turned Nawab Ibrahim Khan, Nahur, out of the country, which they took possession of themselves. These were the descendants of Kasim Khan; and they fled to Scinde, where their descendants are still living. All that remained to them was Bhagsur (where Islam Khan's descendants are at the present day) and part of the Mithunkote ilaqua. Part of the Nahurs of Hurrund fled to the Khetrans, of which tribe they still form a part. The Lumberdars of Hurrund are also of the Nahur caste, and both claim to be the descendants of Tahir Khan, former Nazim of Hurrund—(vide Legaree history).

Thus, with the exception of the Mazaree country, which did not pay allegiance to any sovereign after the time they wrested the country from the Nahurs, the whole of the rest of the Dera Ghazee Khan District was at this time part of the Empire of Persia and Khorasan, and was divided into several Nizamuts, each administered by a Nazim or Governor, who acknowledged allegiance and paid a certain amount of tribute to the king. These Nazims were entrusted by Government with the fullest power in the administration of the country and the execution of the laws,—even the powers of life and death being left in their hands.

A praiseworthy spirit of rivalry prevailed amongst them, and their whole aim seemed to be which of them could best advance the interest of the district under his special charge; and under their exertions agriculture spread, and the country, which was then thoroughly intersected by canals, was in such a prosperous condition as it has never been in either before or since.

In Hijri 1166 (A. D. 1749) Nadir Shah was murdered, and the kingdom was usurped by Ahmed Abdalli, Suddozye, who afterwards changed the name of his tribe to Dourani.

In 1171 Hijri (A. D. 1761), when Ahmed went against the Mahrattas, he was joined by Nusseer Khan, Brohoe, Khan of Khelat, the acknowledged head of all the Belooches; and, after they were subdued he bestowed on him, for his services, the Hurrund and Dajeel ilaquis, from Gungebur on the north to Futteypoor on the south, which became from that time part of the Khelat territory. That tract of country is still known by the name of Nusseer Khan.

When Mahmood Googer died, he was succeeded by his son, Burkurdar. Burkurdar was afterwards killed in a family quarrel; and, on his death Ghazee Khan, a descendant of the 1st Ghazee Khan, was selected Governor of Dera Ghazee Khan.

After a while he rebelled and refused to pay his revenue; and Ahmed Shah sent a message to Mean Gholam Shah, Serai Kullora, Ameer of Hyderabad, in Scinde (grandfather of the present Jageerdar of Rajunpoor), to collect the revenue. Scinde was at this time tributary to Khorasan. He sent an army under Gidoo Ram, who took possession of the town of Dera Ghazee Khan and collected the revenue.

Afterwards Gidoo Ram was murdered by a sepoy; and Meean Gholam Shah came himself to Dera Ghazee Khan and arrested Ghazee Khan, Mussoo Khan, Nootraanee Chief, Shuffee Khan, Yar Shah and Gamoo Khan, Sachyar, and carried them off prisoners to Scinde, leaving Surbullund Khan as Nazim at Dera Ghazee Khan.

Ghazee Khan died in Scinde in 1189 Hijri (1773 A. D.) without heirs, and was buried at Hydrabad; and on his tomb is written this "bith":—

بيت

چر غازی خان د دنیا رنت محترم مسائر بیوطن مرداست مظلوم
خرد تاریخ وی گفته است بشنو مختفیع بشمیری ای یار معصوم

It was said that by the calculation called "abjud" the words or letters make up the date of his death.

In 1190 Hijri (1774 A. D.) Ahmud Shah was succeeded by his son, Timour Shah; and during his time there were several Nazims at Dera Ghazee Khan for short periods.

It was about this period that the wars between the Muzarees, Goorchanees and Dreeshuks first commenced; and their effects soon commenced to desolate the country and set on foot a state of anarchy, which continued up to the time of annexation; the effect of which eventually was, that the canals were neglected and cultivation given up, and towns and villages deserted, the inhabitants flying for shelter and protection to other countries, thus throwing back the country into a worse condition than that from which it had begun to emerge, some three centuries before, under the 1st Ghazee Khan—(vide history of the Belooch tribes).

It was also about this time that the Muzarees, under their Tomundar, Hummut Khan, subjected themselves and their country to the Ameers of Scinde—(*vide* their history).

Shah Mahmud, after deposing and putting out the eyes of his half-brother, Zeman Shah, and afterwards undergoing several vicissitudes of fortune, at length succeeded in obtaining possession of the throne of his father, Tumor Shah, and appointed Mahomed Zaman Khan, Barakzye, brother of his well-known Wuzeer, Futtey Khan, Barakzye, Nazim of Dera Ghazee Khan.

In 1236 Hijree (1819 A. D.) Nawab Sadik Mahomed Khan, father of Rookunoodowlah Bhawul Khan, Nawab of Bhawalpoor, with the aid of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, took possession of the Dera Ghazee Khan district as it then stood.

He held the country for about 11 years, during which time he paid an annual tribute of five lakhs a year to Runjeet Singh.

In 1244 Hijri (1827 A. D.) Nawab Bhawul Khan annexed the Hurrund and Dajul ilaqa, which up to that time had continued part of the Khelat Khanate.

In the year 1248 Hijri (1831 A. D.) Runjeet Singh sent General Ventura with a brigade, who took the country over from Nawab Bhawul Khan, with whom it appears there had been some difference about the payment of revenue.

General Ventura remained for two years, after which the government of the country was taken over by Sawun Mull.

Sawun Mull was a wise and energetic ruler, and governed the country with a strong hand, and did much to rescue it from the state of anarchy which was tearing it asunder.

In 1255 Hijree (1838 A. D.), in order to stop the devastations of the Muzarees, he sent an army amongst them, and annexed their country, which completed the present boundary of the Dera Ghazee Khan district and of the south-west corner of the Punjab, as it formerly stood, and as it at present stands—(*vide* Muzaree history).

The Goorchanee tribe commenced to give trouble on the Hurrund border in the time of Sawun Mull. He took an army against them, and did all he could to bring them into order, but with little success—(for particulars, *vide* Goorchanee history).

When Sawun Mull was murdered, his son, Moolraj, succeeded him.

In 1265 Hijri (A. D. 1848), Moolraj rebelled against the Sikh Government, and in 1849, after the close of the Mooltan and Punjab campaign, Dera Ghazee Khan was, with the rest of the Punjab, annexed to the British Empire of India.

CHAPTER XXI.

INUNDATION CANALS.

As Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, in his memo. dated 18th March 1869, has given a full description of the Inundation Canals of the district as they at present stand, I will here simply confine myself to a few remarks on their past history, the causes which led to their destruction, the partial resuscitation, and what still remains to be done.

Before the time of the 1st Ghazee Khan, who founded the city of Dera Ghazee Khan, the Bhagsur was the only Canal which existed in the district. It was excavated by Islam Khan, Nahur Nazim of Seetpoor, and watered the villages of Bhagsur, Bungala aud Sabzani.

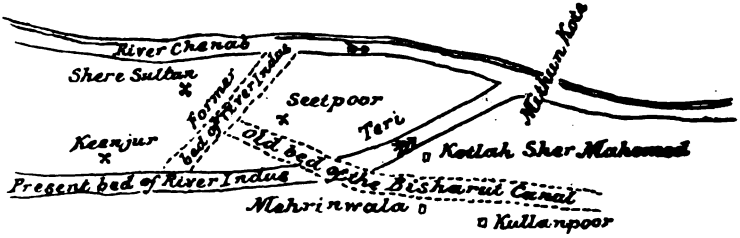
The Dhol, Usof, Kustari and Sahiba canals were formed by the 1st Ghazee Khan. The Dhol is said to have been one of the largest canals in the whole district. It took its rise near the village of Umdani, and, taking the high back-bone of the country, it ran west of the village of Chotee to near Mahomedpore, in the Rajunpore sub-division. Traces of the banks are still visible. The Usof canal watered the country near, irrigated by the Soonee canal. The Kustaree canal and its four large branches, Khan, Diwan Moti, Jam and Gidhar, water the villages of Bhai Biretta, Pirr Abdull Rahman, Jea Pitafee, Chatala Hajee, Ghazee Daugai, Diropela, Saoba Arien, Sakera Arien, Summun, Sudder Buddee, Satra Kotla Sikani, Nooria Poorai and Nowrung Kaki.

The Sahiba had two large branches, the Bunnooha and the Chibree (the latter has since got a separate mouth from the river). It watered the villages of Bait, Minlla, Abrum, Arien, Begwala, Mitta Chandia, Jangla, Jukkur Hajee, Kamaudh, Dusteewali, Dodakhas, Dhol, Sheroo, Alli Shah, Moulkani, Mahib Luskani, Machiwala, Noorwala, Bahmroalla, Gamun Sandela, Mana, Hindani, Nowrung, Julbania Ijhok, Goliwala, 2nd Mulkani, Noorpoor, Huddebi, Mulana, Kot Tohur; and on the Chibree branch, Modoswala, Hajee, Punnee Kotta Shekani, and Huzara.

About the year 1130 Hijree (1713 A. D.) the 3rd or 4th Nawab Ghazee Khan, through his Wazeer, Mahomood Googer, excavated the Bisharut canal. At that time the river Indus ran by the town of Reenjgur to Sher Sultan, where it was joined by the Chenab; and the whole of the Seetpoor ilaqua was at the west side of the river, and was part of Dera Ghazee Khan.

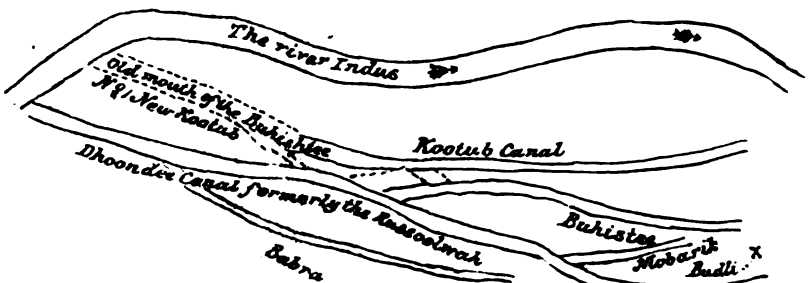
The head of the Bisharut canal was near Seetpoor; and on it were founded the villages of Kotla, Sher Mahomed, Tiri Mehriwala, Kullanpoor and Rungpoor. Subsequently the river Indus changed its course to the west of the Seetpoor ilaqua, and destroyed the Bisharut canal. This change wrought much injury to many of the canals, which I will mention when I write of them.

The following little sketch will serve to illustrate the change which took place:—



The villages formerly watered by the canal are now irrigated by the river inundations. The old banks of the canals are, I understand, still visible at the Seetpoor side of the river, as shown in the plan.

The next canal which was made was the Buhishtee, now a branch of the Dhoondee. It was opened by Mukdoom Sheikh Mahmood, Governor of Seetpoor. It had two large branches—the Rassoolwah (now Dhoondee), on the west side, and the Kootub on the east. The mouth was not found to work well; and he excavated a new mouth at a higher level, which he threw into the Rusoolwah, which he made the main canal, and from it fed both the Kootub and Buhishtee. He at the same time widened and extended the Rusoolwah to the lands of Buddi, near Rajhan, and opened out from it two large new branches,—the Babra and the Mobarik. The new mouth of the Rasoolwah ran along the head of high table-land, and the banks were constantly bursting, and the water spread itself over the country. Its name therefore got changed to Dhoondee,—the word Dhoond being a local Hindee word, signifying to overspread. The following is a rough sketch of the Dhoondee and its branches, as completed by the Makdoom:—



The dotted lines No. 1 show the old mouth of the Buhishtee and Rasoolwah—at present the mouth of the Kootub. The Dhoondee was the largest as well as the finest working canal in the district. It watered the towns of Hyeo, Khanwah, Kotla Moglan, Mahomedpoor, Noorpoor, Dooneepoor, Kotla Juinda, Shahpoor, Ghauspoor, Jelalpoor, Bhawulpoor, Russoolpoor, Kotlagyan, Kotla Ahmed, Mahomedpoor, Kotla Baul, Sooltanpoor, Kotla Lishareewalla, Kotla Daleill, Thool, Bakur and Rajunpoor,—most of which were brought into existence through its fertilizing influence. The bed of the Dhoondee was 90 feet wide near the mouth, and the remains of the old banks are still visible.

The Makdoom next opened the Kadra canal, with its four large branches,—the Pehan, Hamid, Gathi and Gamel.

The following villages were founded on them, namely, Kotla Nusseer, Kotla Noor Mahomed, Kotla Said Khan, Bustee Pullee, Dhuggo, Bhag, Morghai, Kadra, Kotla Husn Shok, Kotla Husn Jamrat, Ummerkote, Kotla Gyan, Kotla Futtoobul, Dirkaniwala, old Morghai, Kotla Rubeyuth, and Kotla Dehut.

About the year 1739 A. D., Mahmood Khan, Goojer, was appointed by Nadir Shah Governor of Derah Ghazee Khan. He was an energetic and enterprising man; and, seeing the immense advantage which the country had already derived from the canals, he devoted all his energies towards opening up new canals. Accordingly during his Governorship the following canals were excavated, *viz* :—the Mauka, and its branches, Shoria Kot, Chotawala, Dhori and Baja; the Kote; the Shori Shumbawala, with its branches, Karia, Kawur, Hasil and Alla Dad; the Dhingana, and branches Samoondri Raj, Behur, Boorawalie and Noor; the Soane, and branches, Paria, Mousa and Karia Gemoowala; the Noor, and its branches, Mahomed and Islam; the Mahmood, which was called after himself, and the Fazil.

The Mauka ran as far as Manooree, and watered 30 villages.

The Koti irrigated the villages of Burri, Daliel, Peer Adil Kot, Daod Papin, Bhutti, Maitta, Kain, Sultan and Nuretta. On the Shoria Shumbawala there were some 39 villages, and on the Dhingana 30. The Soane occupied the place of the old Usuf Canal: it reached nearly to Islampoor.

The Noor canal ran to Noorpoor, Munjeewala; while the Mahomed branch reached to Mahomedpoor near Rajunpoor, and the Islam branch to Islampoor. The Mahmood Canal watered the villages of Goojerat, Rekh, Sikniwala, Goojewala, Sahunwala, Kasimpoor, Shikanpoor and Akilpoor.

The Fazil was excavated by Fazil Khan, son of Mahmood, Goojer, and irrigated Fazilpoor and Kotla Dad.

Subsequently to the time of Mahmood Khan one Noor Mahomed, Kazi of Mithunkote, excavated the Kazi canal. He took its mouth

near Wung, and ran as far as Kadra, and irrigated the lands of Wung, Mohiballee, Mithunkote, Kotla Hossein and Kadra.

The last canal which was opened in the district was the Hashim, excavated by Hashim Khan, Mustajir of Dhingana, between the years 1770 and 1780 A. D.

At this time the canals had reached the highest state of perfection to which they ever attained, and a complete net-work of them intersected the country from Saughur to Rajhan. The country was in charge of Nazims, who vied with each other in improving the district in their respective charges.

Subsequently, influences divine and human combined to overthrow the state of prosperity to which the country had reached, and changed flourishing towns and well-cultivated country into waste and jungle, and law and order were succeeded by anarchy and misrule.

The first thing which happened to ruin the country was the river Indus changing its course, as before described. Thus the heads of the Bisharut and other canals in the south of the district were carried completely away; while inundations which had never been known before overspread the face of the country from the north to the south, working destruction in their path.

The three principal of these were the Jalpa, the Shahjawal, and the Tullai inundations. The Mauka, Sahiba, Shoria, Shumbawala and Dhoria were injured by the Julpa, the Noor and Soane by the Shahjawal, and the Kadra and others in the south, which had not been completely destroyed by the change in the river, by the Tullai.

The people in the most of the canal villages were only able to cultivate a small portion of their lands from the inundation water running along the bed of the canals, or by means of jhullars; while on those lying nearest the river *sylaba* took the place of canal cultivation.

It was about the same period that the Belooches, who had gained a firm footing in the plains, commenced that series of wars and blood feuds which lasted for over forty years, and devastated the country.

From the wars of the Muzarees, Dreeshuks, Goorchanees, and others on the south, the villages on the tail of the Dhoondee canal and its branches Islam, Mahomed, Babra, Buhishtee, and Mobaruk, also on the tails of the Kadra and its branches, were completely abandoned, while those of the Legarees, Kosehs and Nootkanees injured, although to a less extent, the Mavka, Shoria, Dhoree and others—(vide history of the Belooches). When the Dhoondee canal was injured, a new mouth was excavated from the river for the Kootub.

When Bhawul Khan took the Dera Ghazee Khan District for Runjeet Singh, he made some efforts to improve the canals. He opened a new mouth to the Kadra canals; and from it he opened out mouths for the Bhagsur and Kazi. He also gave a mouth to the Fazil from the

Kootub. When Sawun Mull became Governor he used vigorous efforts to resuscitate the canals.

He cleared out the Mauka and Soane, and gave a new mouth to the Karia Gamowala from the river; but, on account of the unruly state of the Belooch tribes, he was unable to extend his improvements far from his head-quarters at Dera Ghazee Khan.

A full account of the erection of the Kala and Shahjamal Bunds, to shut out the Julpa and Shahjamal inundations, as well as of all the improvements and changes which have taken place in the canals since the commencement of British rule, is to be found in Captain Minchin's memo. on the district, dated August 1867, and in Captain Sandeman's history of the canals, dated 18th March 1869. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to enter again on them here.

From a perusal of these memos. two things appear more particularly worthy of attention, namely, that the canals in the northern part of the district have to a great extent been resuscitated and improved; while little has as yet been done for the southern canals.

The tail of the Dhoondee has of late years been excavated, and the ruined towns of Dooniapoor, Kotla, Juda, Shahpoor, Jelalpoor, Kotla, Ruberjat and others are again springing into existence; but the supply of water in the whole canal is not sufficient for the existing requirements; while its large and important branches of Bobra, Buhishtee and Mobarik are still lying waste—ruined mounds and the remains of many wells marking the spots where their villages once existed.

In the same manner the more important branches of the Kadra and Kootub are still lying in dense jungles; while those canals themselves are only a fourth part of their former width, and water only a moiety of the cultivation which existed on them in ages gone by. A proposal was submitted to Government in 1867 for the improvement of the Kootub and Kadra canals, to which the Rajunpoor zemindars offered to subscribe a sum of Rs. 90,000; but up to the present no orders have been passed on it—(*vide* Government correspondence).

From a perusal of the correspondence which has taken place regarding the improvements and alterations which have lately been made in the canals it would appear that new extensions and alterations have been allowed to take place, which have interfered most seriously with existing rights; while new rights and new expenditure of water have been allowed to be introduced to such an extent that the whole body of water in the canals is not sufficient for their requirements. Every one acquainted with the circumstances of this district is aware that it is of the very utmost importance that this matter should be set right first of all, and that, where required, the canals should be increased in width to such an extent as to supply a sufficiency for the rights which are acknowledged to exist, and that old rights should have the preference of new ones.

At present nearly one-half of the whole produce of the district is derived from irrigation canals ; and hence, if traced to its proper source, a proportionate share of the land revenue is derived from them. What then will be the case when the canals are developed to their full extent?

The new settlement is now about to take place ; and I believe it is a matter of the first importance that villages whose lands will be assessed inclusive of canal irrigation should first be secured a sufficient supply of water, and that these lands should be known, so that on the further extension of canals the rights of Government may be asserted. Indeed, until such is the case, it would appear to be impossible to make a settlement which would be fair to the people, or one by which, in the long run, Government would not be a heavy loser.

The canals which are at present on their proper footing with regard to their capacity of water, and with respect to the area of land they are at present required to cultivate, are the Kustaree, Soane, Koti, Karia, Gamoo-wala, Sahiba, Kootub and Kadra. These might now be assessed; and statistics prove that they will return immense profits to Government, which, if they were widened and extended, might in time be increased fourfold.

On the other hand, the lands on the Mauka, Dhungana, and their branches, and others, for the reasons already explained, are not fit for assessment, and at present hardly repay Government the cost of their yearly clearance.

ENT