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N. 48.

S.A.

No. 155

## MILITARY REPORT

ON

# DIR, SWAT & BAJAUR

[FIRST EDITION]

COMPILED IN THE

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

DIVISION OF THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF

INDIA



SIMLA

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT MONOTYPE OFFICE

1906

1310



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## PREFACE.

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**T**HIS report has been compiled by Major A. C. M. Waterfield, M.V.O., D.A.Q.M.G., the bulk of Chapters VII and IX dealing with Administration and Political matter, together with the appendices, have been taken from the report on these tribes by Captain (now Major Sir) A. H. MacMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E. Detailed accounts of the expeditions referred to in Chapter VI will be found in "Paget and Mason" and the official accounts of these expeditions. Part II has been compiled from the "Gazetteer of Districts adjoining the routes followed by the Chitral Relief Force, 1895," which this work will now render obsolete, from information collected during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, 1897, and other sources.

W. MALLESON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Assistant Quarter Master General,*  
*Intelligence Branch.*

*July 1906.*



**PART I.**

**MILITARY REPORT.**





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## INTRODUCTORY.

The tract of country dealt with in this report is, roughly speaking, the mountainous and semi-independent area which lies to the north of the British District of Peshawar, between the Indus and Kunar rivers on the east and west, respectively, and as far north as the southern limits of Chitral and Mastuj. The Mohmand country, Buner and Indus Kohistan are not, however, included in the above, but form the subject of separate Military Reports.

The countries within this area are Dir, Swat, Bajaur, Sam Ranizai and the Utman Khel country, and lie within the limits of the Political Agency known as Dir, Swat and Chitral.

It has been found impossible to deal with Dir, Swat and Bajaur, each under a separate heading, because these terms do not nowadays define the recognised limits of any particular tribes, Khanates or administrative divisions. The whole of Swat proper and the greater part of Dir, for instance, are both occupied by one tribe, the Akozai Yusufzais, while the Tarkanris inhabit not only Bajaur but also the western portions of Dir. In what is now termed the Dir Khanate are comprised not only Dir, but a portion of Swat and the Jandul, Baraul and Maidan valleys of the Tarkanri country.

The Tarkanri and Akozai Yusufzai tribes are so intimately connected by origin and history one with another and their laws and customs are so similar, that to deal with each separately would lead to a repetition in each case of matters which can be treated, with equal effect, collectively.



## CHAPTER I.

### GEOGRAPHY.

The country dealt with in this report lies between Lat.  $34^{\circ} 20'$  and  $35^{\circ} 20'$  North and Long.  $71^{\circ} 15'$  and  $72^{\circ} 30'$  East. Roughly speaking, it comprises an area of 4,000 square miles and contains a population of some 400,000 inhabitants. With the exception of a small portion of Nawagai territory and the Utman Khel country draining into the Ambahar river in the south-west corner, and a narrow strip of country known as Sam Ranizai lying at the foot of the hills along the edge of the Peshawar valley plain, the whole country under report may be defined as the drainage area of three river systems, *i.e.*, the Swat, Panjkora and Bajaur (or Rud) rivers. These joining form one river which under the name of the Swat river issues through narrow gorges on to the Peshawar plain at Abazai.

The country is a very mountainous one, intersected by fertile valleys varying in breadth from the wide alluvial expanse of the Lower Swat and Panjkora and Rud valleys to the narrow steep glens of the upper branches of the affluents of these rivers. The general elevation of the country, which at the junction of the Swat and Panjkora rivers is about 2,000 feet above sea level, increases rapidly towards the north, where the heights of the mountain peaks vary from 15,000 feet on the north-west to some 22,000 feet on the north and north-east.

#### *Boundaries.*

The country is bounded on the north by the crest of the high mountain range which forms the southern watershed of the valleys draining into the Ghazal, Laspur and Chitral rivers; on the east by the watershed between the Swat and Indus rivers; on the south-east by Buner; south by the British district of Peshawar; south-west by the Mohmand country, and on the west by Afghanistan, of which the boundary here follows the eastern watershed of the Kunar river and has been demarcated as far south as the Nawa peak of the Hindu Raj range.

#### *Mountain System.*

The mountain system is an offshoot from the Hindu Kush range which it leaves in a southerly direction just east of the Ochili pass. North of Panjkora Kohistan this offshoot divides into three main ranges whose general direction is north and south. The general elevation of this most northerly portion varies from 15,000 to 18,000 feet and forms an almost impassable barrier between Panjkora and Swat Kohistan on the south and Mastuj and Yasin on the north. The most easterly of the three ranges above mentioned forms the watershed between the Swat and Indus rivers and constitutes the boundary between the country known as Indus Kohistan on the east and Swat Kohistan and Upper Swat on the west. The general altitude of the range as far south as the Dosiri peak varies from 19,000 in the north to 10,000 feet in the south. This range can be crossed during the summer months by two difficult passes which are said to be passable for mules. Below the snow-line the lower slopes are thickly clad with dense forest of deodar and other firs. From the Dosiri peak, which is east of the important village of Mingaora in Upper Swat, the range, decreasing in altitude, bends westwards towards the junction of the Swat and Panjkora rivers and forms first the boundary between Upper Swat and Buner and later that between Lower Swat and British territory and the strip of country known as Sam Ranizai. The Karakar pass gives access from Upper Swat into Buner, while from British territory the range is crossed by the Morah, Shahkot and Malakand passes into Lower Swat.

The second or central range forms the watershed between the Swat and Panjkora rivers from their sources to their junction. The range varies in altitude

from 15,000 to 10,000 feet, and decreasing in height as it continues south attains in the vicinity of the Laram pass an altitude of only 7,000. From the Laram pass at the head of the Adinzai valley, the range, which is here known as the Siar range, is crossed by the low kotal of the Katgola pass and rising again at Berchanrai to a height of over 6,000 feet terminates at the junction of the Swat and Panjkora rivers. The range is crossed by two more important passes—the Badwai (or Badgneh) between Swat and Panjkora Kohistan and the Laram pass from Uch in the Adinzai valley to Robat in the Panjkora valley and by other difficult tracks. Both the eastern and western slopes of this range in its upper portion are covered with forests of deodars, the wood of which is cut and floated during the summer months down the Swat and Panjkora rivers and is a source of considerable revenue to the inhabitants.

The third or more westerly of the three ranges forms the watershed between the Panjkora and Rud rivers on the east and the Kunar river on the west. Its general direction is north-east and south-west, and it is commonly known as far south as the Nawa peak as the Hindu Raj range and further south as the Kabul Tsappar range. From the Pushkari peak to the Shingara peak north of Bandai in the Baraul valley the crest of the range forms the boundary between Dir territory and Chitral. The Durand boundary line, which separates Afghan territory from that of the tribes within the British sphere of influence, leaves the Kunar river immediately south of Arnawai and ascending the crest of a spur of the Hindu Raj joins that range at the Shingara peak and follows the crest of the range as far as the Nawa peak at the head of the Chaharmung valley north of Nawagai, beyond which point the boundary has not been demarcated. North of the Baraul valley the Hindu Raj range is known locally as the Uchiri range and further west, that is north of the Watalai valley, as the Lakra range. From the extreme northern limits of Panjkora Kohistan to the Binshi peak at the head of the Baraul valley the range varies in altitude from 15,000 feet to 12,000 feet and is impassable except during the summer months. As the range continues south-west its altitude decreases to an average of 9,000 feet. Owing to the lower altitude and consequently lesser snowfall the character of the range changes and becomes less wooded than it is further north. A succession of more or less parallel spurs with a general direction of from north to south leave the main Hindu Raj range and separate the Bajaur (or Rud) river basin into several separate valleys. The most important pass over the range is the Lawarai (or Loari) pass, 10,250 feet, passable for mule transport from the end of April to November, and over which lies the main road to Chitral *via* Chakdara and Dir. The pass next in importance is the Nawa pass west of the Nawa peak. This pass is open all the year round and is passable by camels and is in constant use by traders between Nawagai and Pashat in the Kunar valley. The range is also crossed by other minor tracks which are open from April to December and are said to be passable by country mules, but as few of them have been reconnoitred to their summits it is difficult to say to what extent they could in their present state be used for military purposes. They are, commencing from north to south:—the Binshi pass at the head of the Baraul valley, the Trepaman pass the head of the Maskini valley and the Loegram pass at the head of the Babukara valley, all three of which communicate with Asmar in the Kunar valley. The Kaga and Ghakhe or Hindu Raj passes at the head of the Watalai valley.

South of the Bajaur valley and between it and the Swat and Ambahar streams is a detached and irregular mass of bare and barren hills culminating in a peak called Koh-i-Mohr, 8,150 feet, a prominent landmark from the Peshawar valley. These hills are inhabited by the Utman Khels, and would, owing to their steep and barren nature and to the want of internal communication, offer considerable tactical difficulty to the passage of any but lightly equipped troops.

#### *Valleys.*

The Swat river rises in the lofty mountain ranges east of Chitral. The upper portion of its valley and the drainage area of its affluents as far down as the village of Ain, near Barannial, is known by the general term of Swat Kohistan,

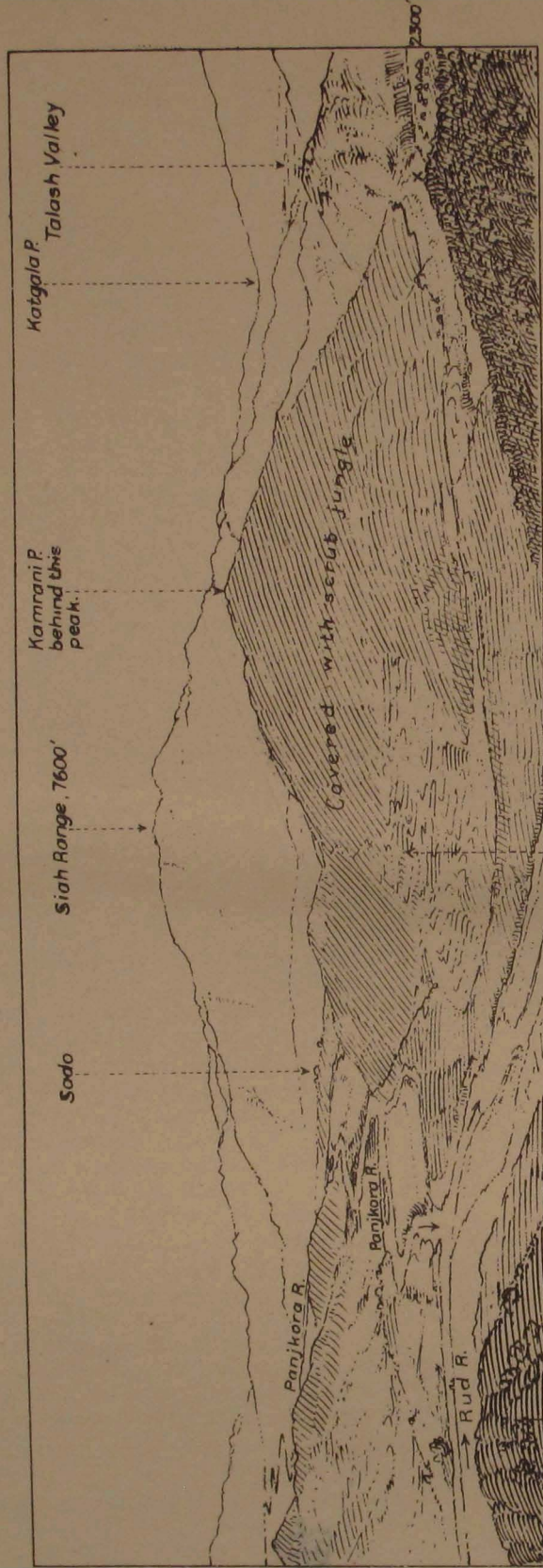




From a photograph taken in 1895.

THE LOWARAI PASS (10,250) FROM THE SOUTH

To face page 8



Terraced cultivation

Guides' Hill.  
13.4.95.

x Bridge behind this

From a photo. taken in 1895.

### THE PANJKORA VALLEY FROM THE RIGHT BANK SHOWING THE JUNCTION OF THE RUD AND PANJKORA RIVERS

J. B. Topo. Dy. No. 6.137.  
Exp. C. U. A., April 1906.

No. 3.755-I., 1906.

From the village of Ain commences Swat proper. The upper portion from Ain down to the Landakai spur, 5 miles above Chakdara, is known as Bar (upper) Swat, while the lower portion from Landakai downwards as far as the village of Kangalai is called Kuz (lower) Swat. The total length of the Swat river from its source to its junction with the Panjkora is, roughly speaking, some 130 miles. The average width of the valley of Swat proper, *i.e.*, from Ain to Kalangai, a length of some 70 miles, is about 12 miles from crest to crest of its watershed, and comprises a continuous series of tracts of rich alluvial lands of varying extent along the river banks. The river is fed by glaciers and snow, and during the summer months swells to considerable volume. During the winter months it shrinks to a small size and in mid-winter is fordable almost anywhere. It begins to rise about the middle of April and soon becomes unfordable, commencing to fall again in the middle of September.

Dir may be described as the country drained by the Panjkora river and its affluents as far as the junction of the Panjkora and Bajaur (Rud) rivers. The upper portion of the Panjkora valley as far down as its junction with the Dir stream (generally known as the Kashkar valley) is called the Panjkora Kohistan, or Kohistan-i-Malizai. The upper portion of Panjkora Kohistan is known as Bashkar and the lower portion as Sheringal. At Chutiatan, six miles below Dir, the Panjkora is joined on its right bank by the Dir (Kashkar) stream and by the Baraul river. The Maidan valley joins the Panjkora river about ten miles above its junction with the Rud river. On its left bank, commencing from the north, the Panjkora is joined at intervals by the streams draining the Ushiri, Niag, Kharo and Tormung valleys. The mouths of these valleys are all, more or less, narrow and confined, while higher up the valleys open out considerably. The Panjkora river is fordable in numerous places in the winter months. Like the Swat river, being snow-fed, its volume begins to increase rapidly in early spring and it is quite unfordable anywhere until late in the autumn. It has a larger volume and far greater velocity than the Swat river, and this renders it the most suitable river for bringing down the timber from the upper valleys. The main Panjkora valley is nowhere so wide as the Swat valley, and the extent of alluvial soil in the valley is very much less. The larger portion of the population live in the numerous rich valleys, mentioned above, which join the main valley. These are all extremely fertile. The upper slopes of the mountains are thickly wooded, and in Panjkora Kohistan contain valuable deodar forests.

Bajaur is, roughly speaking, the area drained by the Rud stream and its affluents on the left bank exclusive of the Jandul stream and consists of four valleys—the Chaharmung, Watalai, Babukara and Rud, together with a tract known as Surkamar, in which Nawagai is situated. Surkamar includes the Chamarkand and Suran nullahs, these uniting become the Pipal and subsequently the Ambahar river which joins the Panjkora and Swat rivers at some distance below their junction. Bajaur formerly included the Baraul and Maidan valleys within the Panjkora drainage system. The Maidan valley and the lower portion of the Jandul valley are now politically included in Dir, while the upper portion of the Jandul valley may be considered as independent of both Dir and Bajaur. The boundary line between Bajaur and Afghanistan, as demarcated, runs along the crest of the Hindu Raj range. Owing, as previously stated, to the lower elevation of the mountain range in which the affluents of the Rud river take their rise, the snowfall on them is slight. The rivers not being snow-fed, unlike the Swat and Panjkora, are lowest in summer and fullest in winter and spring. The main valley of the Rud is open and very fertile and productive, the Babukara valley is not so productive, and the Watalai and Chaharmung valleys are still less so. Owing to the rainfall in Bajaur being less than in Dir the hills are less wooded.

South of Bajaur is the mountainous tract of country lying between the Swat and Ambahar rivers. It is peopled by the Utman Khel tribe. The country is a network of low hills and nullahs and, with the exception of some alluvial tracts along the right bank of the Rud river, is an unfertile and unproductive country.

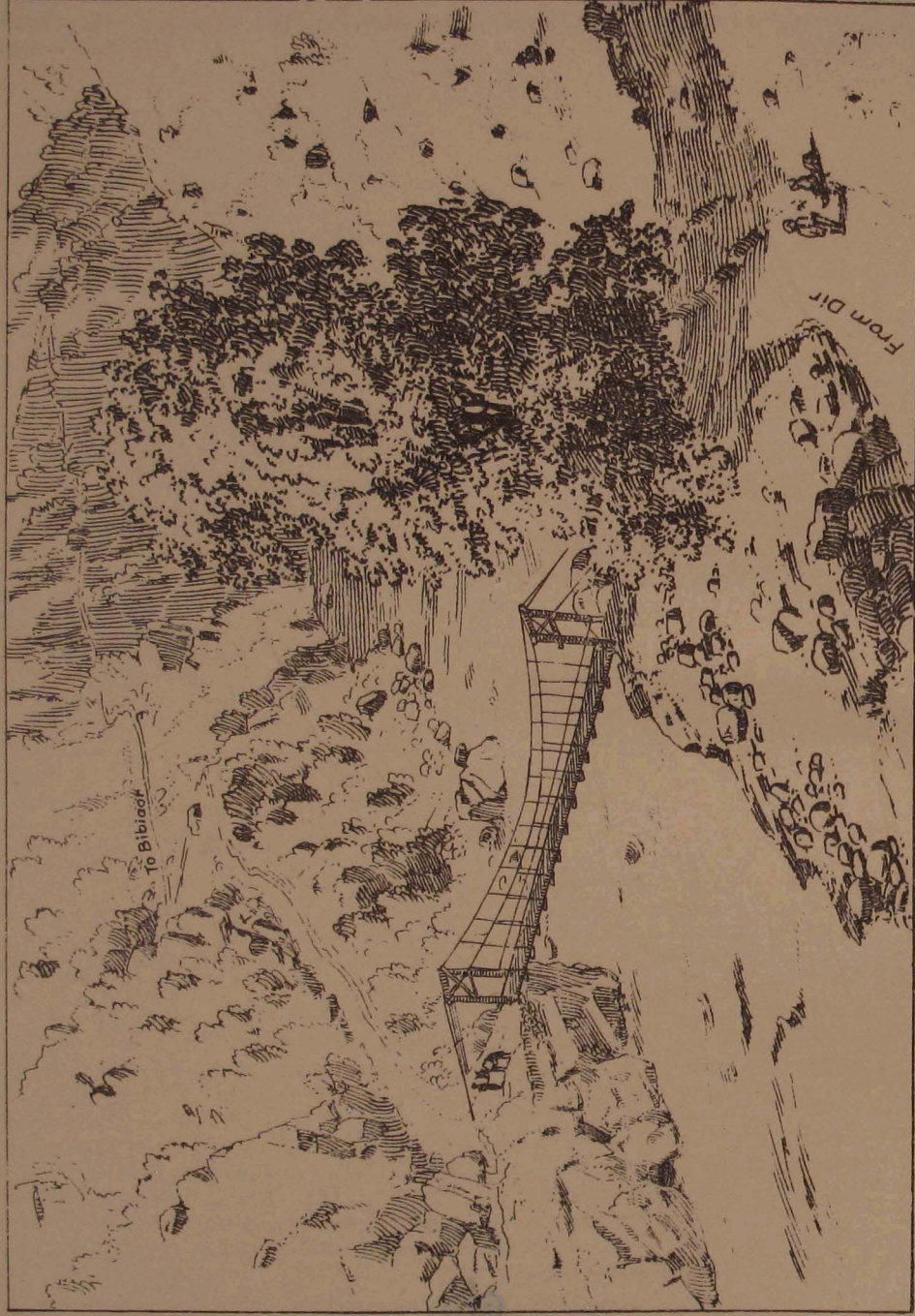
A small portion of the Utman Khel country lying between Totai on the east, the southern watershed of the Swat river as far as Bazargai on the north, and the Swat river below Bazargai on the west, is called Laman Utman Khel.

Sam Ranizai is a long narrow strip of country between the range of hills which form the southern boundary of Lower Swat and the border of British India which runs in the plain at some distance from the foot of the hills. The country is a dry tract with no river or stream throughout its area and has a very scanty rainfall.

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To face page 6



SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE PANJKORA R.  
AT CHUTIATAN

From a photograph taken in 1895.

J. B. Topo. Dy. No. 6,734.  
Esd. C. J. A., April 1906.

No. 3,752-I., 1906

## CHAPTER II.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *The Chitral Road.*—This is the most important route in the country and is the one used by troops when marching in relief between India and Chitral.

It is kept up by Government and is guarded throughout by tribal levies. From Dargai, which is connected by a narrow gauge (2' 6") line with the broad gauge railway system of the North-Western Railway at Nowshera, the route enters the Swat valley by the Malakand pass and crosses the Swat river at Chakdara by a recently constructed iron girder bridge. Leaving Chakdara the route ascends the Adinzai valley in a northerly direction for 4½ miles, it then bends sharp to the west and crossing the watershed of the Swat and Panjkora rivers by the Katgola pass (3,200') descends the Talash valley to the foot of the Kamrani pass (3,300') which it crosses to Sado on the Panjkora river. From Sado the road follows the left bank of the Panjkora river, by a very winding and tortuous course, for 45 miles to Chutiatan, at the junction of the Baraul, Dir and Panjkora streams. Here the road crosses the Panjkora river by a suspension bridge built in 1904, way 8 feet, span 83 feet, and ascends the right bank of the Dir stream to Dir where it crosses the stream by a strong wooden cantilever bridge and ascends the left bank to Mirga at the foot of, and 9 miles distant from, the summit of Lawarai (or Loari) pass (10,250'). From this point it enters Chitral territory and descends to the Chitral river, the left bank of which it ascends to Kila Drosh. From the Lawarai pass to Kila Drosh is 24 miles. From Kila Drosh to Chitral 24 miles, there are good roads to Chitral up both banks of the Chitral river.

Dargai, Malakand, Chakdara and Robat (Shamardin) are connected by telephone communication.

The total distance from Dargai to the top of the Lawarai pass is 109 miles. From Dargai to Chakdara, 17 miles, the road is metalled. From Chakdara to the foot of the Kamrani pass, a distance of 16 miles, there is a thirty-foot unmetalled drained road. Up to this point, a distance of 33 miles from Dargai, the route is practicable for wheeled traffic. From the foot of the Kamrani pass to Mirga at the foot of the Lawarai pass, a further distance of 67 miles, the route is practicable for camels, but that portion of it up the bank of the Panjkora requires frequent repairs. Beyond Mirga the route is only practicable for mule transport. From Sado the road rises gradually from 2,700 feet to 7,000 at Mirga. The remaining rise of 3,250 feet to the top of the pass is made in a distance of nine miles. Owing to the danger of avalanches on the Lawarai pass in the spring the annual reliefs now take place in the autumn, the usual camping grounds being as follows:—

Dargai.					
Khar	..	..	..	..	12 miles.
Chakdara	..	..	..	..	5 "
Sarai	..	..	..	..	12 "
Sado	..	..	..	..	12 "
Shamardin (formerly known as Robat)				..	14 "
Warai	..	..	..	..	9 "
Gandegar (formerly known as Darora)				..	15 "
Dir	..	..	..	..	11 "
Mirga	..	..	..	..	10 "
Mirga to top of Lawarai pass			..	..	9 "
					<hr/>
					109 "
					<hr/>

(For details *vide* "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 17.)

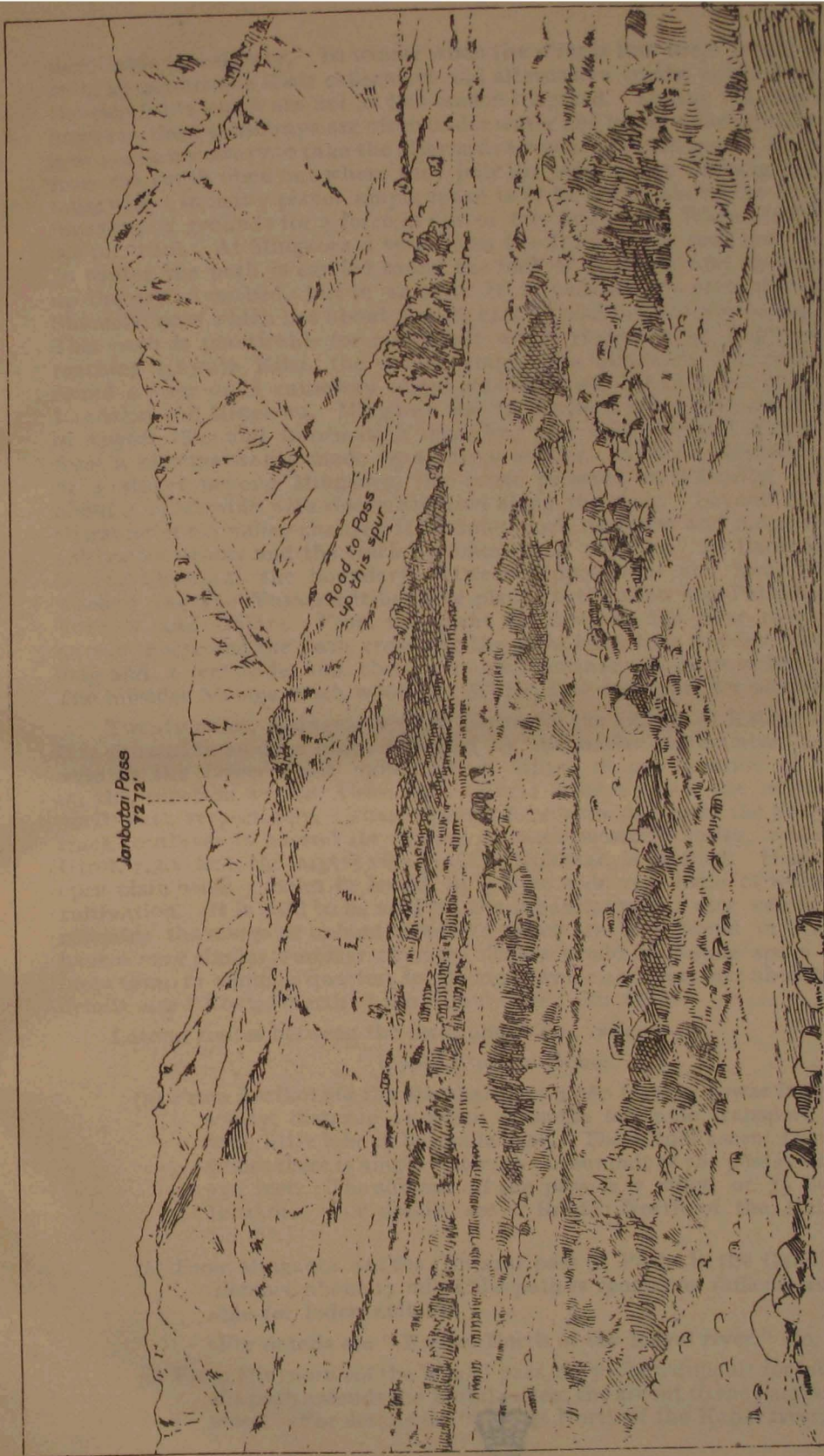
(2) *Chakdara to Nawagai*.—This route is the same as the Chitral road No. (1) as far as the foot of the Kamrani pass, some four miles beyond Sarai, where it leaves it and descends by a 10-foot road cut in the hillside, practicable for wheeled traffic, but not easy, to the Shigu Kas defile of the Panjkora river which is crossed by a wire hawser suspension bridge, reconstructed in 1901, a short distance below the junction of the Bajaur stream with the Panjkora, or in winter by a ford a short distance higher up stream. This bridge was entirely dismantled and reconstructed by our Sappers and Miners after the Chitral Reliefs in November 1905 and is suspended by 1½ inch steel cables. It is protected by a strong bridge-head built in 1903. The general direction of the route is west up the left bank and generally parallel to the Rud or main Bajaur stream, passing the entrances to the Jandul, Babukara and Watalai valleys. Shortly before reaching Nawagai a low neck joining the watershed of the Rud and Ambahar streams is crossed. The total distance from the Panjkora bridge or Sado to Nawagai is 35 miles or 3 stages. The route is easy throughout for all pack transport and could with little difficulty be made fit for wheeled traffic. In 1897 field artillery was taken by this route as far as the entrance to the Watalai valley. The country is generally open and there is ample space all up the valley of the Rud river for camping grounds, water is plentiful but fuel is scarce. The last seven miles before Nawagai is reached the route is through a network of ravines which would offer tactical difficulties to the progress of a force if opposed. (For details *vide* "Routes North of the Kabul river," Nos. 91 and 83.)

From Nawagai to Peshawar through the Mohmand country by the Gandab route and Shabkadar, the route is practicable for camel transport. Total distance 65 miles or 9 stages, water scarce.

(3) *Sado to Dir via the Jandul valley and the Janbatai pass*.—This is an alternative route to that portion of the Chitral road No. (1) from Sado to Chutiatan by the Panjkora valley. It follows Route No. (2) as far as Ghosam at the entrance of the Jandul valley and there turns north up the Jandul valley and crosses over the watershed between the Jandul and Baraul valleys by the Janbatai pass (7,270'), the summit of which is 3,600 feet above Kambat at the foot of the pass, into the Baraul valley. The road then turns north-east and following the right bank of the Baraul stream for a short distance crosses over to the left bank which it follows till Chutiatan is reached. The total distance from the Panjkora bridge to Chutiatan is 54½ miles or 5 stages. The Jandul valley has a general width of about 2 miles, and the route as far as near Kambat, when the ascent to the pass commences, is practicable for camel transport and could without difficulty be made passable for wheeled traffic. Beyond this point it is only passable for mules. In 1897 an 8-foot mule road was made over the pass; the ascent is, however, steep, the average gradient near the top of the pass being as steep as 1 in 9. The descent on the north side is not so great as the ascent, but it is steeper, the gradients in places being 1 in 5. There are sites suitable for camps for a brigade at many places along the route, water and fuel are plentiful. (For details *vide* "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 91.)

(4) *From Lower Swat up the left bank of Swat river to Swat Kohistan*.—The total distance from Khar in Lower Swat to the village of Utrot in Swat Kohistan is 99 miles. The route is practicable for camel transport as far as Mingaora in Upper Swat 30 miles from Khar, or in winter, when the river is low, as far as Chowarai, 65 miles, and thence for mule transport only. The path leaves the main Chitral road at the Amandara kotal between Khar and Chakdara. After passing the large village of Thana, the Landakai spur, which forms the boundary between Upper and Lower Swat, comes down to the river leaving only a narrow causeway between it and the river. The path keeps between the irrigated rice-fields on the north and the unirrigated upland cultivation on the south. Before Mingaora, the largest village in Upper Swat, is reached there are several places similar to the Landakai causeway where spurs come down from the south on to the river or irrigated land and where the road is either carried round the foot of the spurs by narrow stone causeways or leads over these spurs which are in all cases





THE JANBATAI PASS FROM KANBAT (3,550)  
AT THE FOOT OF THE SOUTHERN ASCENT TO THE PASS

From a photograph taken in 1895.

I. B. Topo. Div. No. 6,129.  
Expl. C. J. A., April 1906.

No. 3,747-I., 1906.



negotiable by infantry. In winter when the river is low there would be no difficulty in negotiating these causeways and alternative tracks could be made over the rice-fields which are not at this season irrigated. During the summer floods, however, these causeways are often under water and become damaged, in which case it would be necessary to take the alternative tracks over the spurs. The side valleys from the south open out where they join the main valley forming broad alluvial fans, where, in many places, ample space is to be found above the irrigated land for camping grounds for a force of one or two brigades. Water, fuel and fodder are plentiful. At Mingaora a spur from the Dosiri peak impinges on the river. In winter the path is carried round the foot of this spur and for some distance up the dry river-bed, but in summer it is necessary to cross this spur by the Shamelai pass which lies about 3 miles east of, and is 1,000 feet above, Mingaora. This path is practicable for mules but would require to be improved. Before reaching Khwaja Kilai, the second stage from Mingaora, the path is carried round a spur on a causeway above rice-fields similar to those passed between Landakai and Mingaora. Mingaora was the furthest place reached by our troops in August 1897 and information regarding this route beyond Khwaja Kilai is from a reconnaissance made by a native soldier. As far as Chowarai, 34 miles or 4 stages beyond Mingaora, the route presents no difficulty, the valley is about 2 miles wide with rice cultivation along the river. Beyond Chowarai the character of the valley changes, it becomes much narrower and more wooded, rice cultivation ceases and the track becomes much rougher. At Barannial, 5 miles beyond Chowarai, the boundary between Upper Swat and Swat Kohistan is reached and the Yusafzai tribes give place to the alien non-Pathans, Garhwis, Torwals and Gujars. From this point northwards the river runs through a narrow gorge and the path crosses to the right bank by a wooden bridge 75 feet long and 5 feet wide, and, though rough, continues to be passable for mules. The hillsides become much wooded. Water, fuel and grass are plentiful.

Twenty miles, 2 stages, beyond Barannial the village of Kalam is reached. It is situated in an open plain, described by the native reconnoitrer as being as wide as the Lower Swat valley about Khar, at an elevation of 6,500 feet at the junction of the Ushu and Gabral valleys from the north-east and north-west, respectively. These streams here unite and form the Swat river. A track continues to ascend the Gabral or more westerly valley, and in 9 miles Utrot, 7,300 feet, the largest village of the Kohistan, is reached. Here there is an open plain some 3 miles in length by  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide very little of which is under cultivation. It is said to be used by the inhabitants as a race course and must resemble the murgs or upland meadows which are to be found in Kashmir and have a very similar summer climate. There would be ample space here for a large camp or summer quarters for troops; water and fuel are abundant. (For details *vide* "Routes North of the Kabul river" No. 66.)

Lateral routes between the Swat and Indus valleys—

Upper Swat to Buner.

- (a) From Barikot *via* the Karakar pass, 4,380 feet, to Jowar in the Salarzai valley, distance 11 miles, passable for mule transport and could with little labour be made easy. The actual ascent from the foot, where there is ample water, to the summit of the pass is a rise of only 750 feet. The summit of the pass is 7 miles, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, from Barikot. (For details see "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 67.)
- (b) From Mingaora *via* the Jowarai pass to Pacha in the Gadaizai valley, distance about 17 miles, the path is rough and difficult and impassable for laden animals.  
(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 68.)
- (c) From Mingaora *via* the Khalel pass, 6,550 feet, difficult for laden mules, the path ascends the Janbil valley, the ascent to the pass is rough and steep. (For details see "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 69.)

### From Upper Swat to the Indus valley.

- (d) From Charbagh *via* the Kotkai pass to Thakot, distance 43 miles, passable for mule transport. For the first six miles after leaving Charbagh the path is quite passable for camels. Shortly before reaching the summit of the pass, 9 miles from Charbagh, the main path is joined by two other paths from Manglaor and Khwaja Kilai both of which are passable for mules. After crossing the Kotkai pass the path descends the Ghurband valley to the Indus following the right bank to opposite Thakot where there is a ferry. The route is said to be but little used by traders with mules, but it would appear to present no difficulty to mule transport except when descending the gorge of the Ghurband valley to the Indus. (For details see "Route North of the Kabul river," No. 70.)

### From Swat Kohistan to Kandia.

- (e) From the village of Kalam (Route No. 4) in Swat Kohistan a path ascends the Ushu valley in a north-easterly direction and then branches east up a lateral valley and crosses the Swat-Indus watershed by the Paloga or Kandia pass. The pass is said to be very high and to be closed from October to April and to be negotiable by small parties of traders with country mules. The descent is made to the Kandia valley and thence to the Indus.

(5) *Up the right bank of the Swat river.*—This route is shorter than route No. 4 but not so easy, being passable only for mules. On leaving Chakdara the route ascends the right bank of the Swat river for five miles when it turns north and after crossing the Shamoza hills descends again to the right bank of the Swat river near Chindakor at the mouth of the Deolai valley opposite Mingaora. The path then follows the right bank of the river to Barannial where it joins Route No. 4. (For details see "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 71.)

Lateral routes between the Swat and Panjkora valleys, connecting Routes Nos. (1) and (5). They are, commencing from south to north:—

- (a) From Chakdara to Robat *via* the Laram pass, 6,500 feet, 22 miles or 3 stages, made practicable for mule transport in 1895, the actual rise from the foot to the summit of the pass is 3,500 feet in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles the ascent is steep, some of the gradients being 1 in 6, and fatiguing, water and camping ground near summit of pass.

(For details see "Routes North of Kabul river," No. 74.)

- (b) From Chakdara to Tormang *via* the Batarai pass, 7,730 feet, 25 miles, or 3 stages, impracticable for mule transport.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 73.)

- (c) From Hazara in Upper Swat to Tormung on the Panjkora river *via* Manja pass, 7,750 feet, 30 miles, passable, yet difficult in its present state for mule transport. This route leaves No. 5 at the mouth of the wide Deolai valley which it ascends for 6 miles and then follows a branch valley north-west to the pass at its head and descends the Tormung valley to a village of that name on the left bank of the Panjkora river where it joins the Chitral road, Route No. 1. (For details see "Routes North of the Kabul river," No. 79.)

- (d) From Hazara in Upper Swat to Panjkora river, 6 miles above Robat, *via* the Tangai pass and the Kharo *nala* 30 miles, impassable for mule transport, the path follows (c), above, up the Deolai valley for some miles and crossing the range by the Tangai pass, 3 miles north of the Manja pass, descends the Kharo valley to the Panjkora.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 78.)

- (e) From Sherfalam on the Swat river to Warai on the Panjkora river *via* the Harnawai valley, Swatai pass, 9,200 feet, and the Niag valley, 33 miles, impassable in its present state for mule transport.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 80.)

- (f) From Sherfalam on the Swat river to Darora on the Panjkora river *via* the Harnawai valley, Barkand pass, 10,487 feet, and the Ushiri valley, 26 miles, difficult in its present state for laden mules, ascent and descent of pass very steep.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 81a.)

- (g) From Utrot, 7,300 feet (Route No. 4) in Swat Kohistan, *via* the Badguch (or Badwai) pass, 11,300 feet, the Lamutai nala and Sheringal or Upper Panjkora valley to Chutiatan, distance about 43 miles. From the reports of a native reconnoiterer in 1904 it may be said that the route could without great difficulty be made passable between April and December for mule transport, the Lamutai and Panjkora streams would require to be bridged in several places, an abundance of suitable timber to be found close at hand.

(For details see "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," No. 8.)

(6) *From Sado to Chutiatan by the right bank of the Panjkora river.*—Distance 51 miles, practicable for mules but difficult in places. After crossing the Panjkora either by a ford in winter just above Sado, or in summer by the bridge lower down, the path ascends the right bank of the Panjkora river crossing the Baraul stream near its junction with the Panjkora.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 76.)

(7) *Sado to Bandai in the Baraul valley via the Maidan valley and Kalpanai pass.*—7,224 feet, distance 38 miles, water plentiful, fuel and fodder obtainable, passable for mule transport but requires improving at the pass. This route follows Route No. 6 to the mouth of the Maidan, or Nasrudin valley as it is called in its lower portion, and ascends the valley which broadens considerably and crosses over the Kalpanai pass into the Baraul valley. This route presents no difficulty except at the pass.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77.)

There are several passes over the Hindu Raj range south-west of the Lawarai pass affording means of communication between Dir territory and Bajaur on the east and Afghan territory on the west. The most important of these, commencing from north to south are:—

- (a) From Janbatai in the Baraul valley *via* the Binshi pass, 8,023 feet, to Asmar, distance 32 miles, the route is used by traders and could without much difficulty be made passable for Government mule transport. The pass is open from April to November, earlier or later according to the snowfall.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 96.)

- (b) From the Jandul valley *via* the Trepaman pass, 8,500 feet, to Asmar, distance 30 miles, open from April to November, used by traders, but considerable labour would have to be expended to render it suitable for military purposes. This route leaves Route No. 3 at the village of Anapia, 5 miles north of Mundah, and ascends the Maskini valley. (For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94.)

- (c) From the Babukara valley *via* the Loegram pass to Marawara or Shurtan, distance, Pashat to Marawara, 17 miles, open earlier than

(b) above, used by traders but not practicable in its present state for Government mule transport. Leaving Route No. 2 at the village of Jar the path ascends the Babukara valley to Pashat thence north-west up a branch valley. A track passable for wheeled transport could without much labour be made as far as the foot of the Loegram pass, water plentiful, fuel and fodder procurable.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 85.)

- (d) From the Watalai valley *viâ* the Hindu Raj pass to Marawara, distance, Khar to Marawara, 24 miles. This route is practicable for mule transport throughout and for camels to the foot of the pass, the pass is said to be easier than the passes by routes (b) and (c) and to be open from April to December. The route leaves No. 2 at the village of Khar at the entrance of the Watalai valley which it ascends. No water between Inayat Killa and the foot of the pass, a distance of 10 miles; fuel scarce, fodder procurable.

(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 86.)

- (e) From Nawagai *viâ* the Nawa pass, 6,000 feet, to the Kunar river, distance 17 miles, open all the year, except in the case of an unusually heavy snowfall, passable for camels. Leaving Nawagai, 2,150 feet, the path ascends the Chamarkand valley to its head, the descent from the pass to the village of Danai in the Kunar river is steep but offers no obstacle to native traffic. From Danai to Pashat, 6 miles, down the left bank of the river.

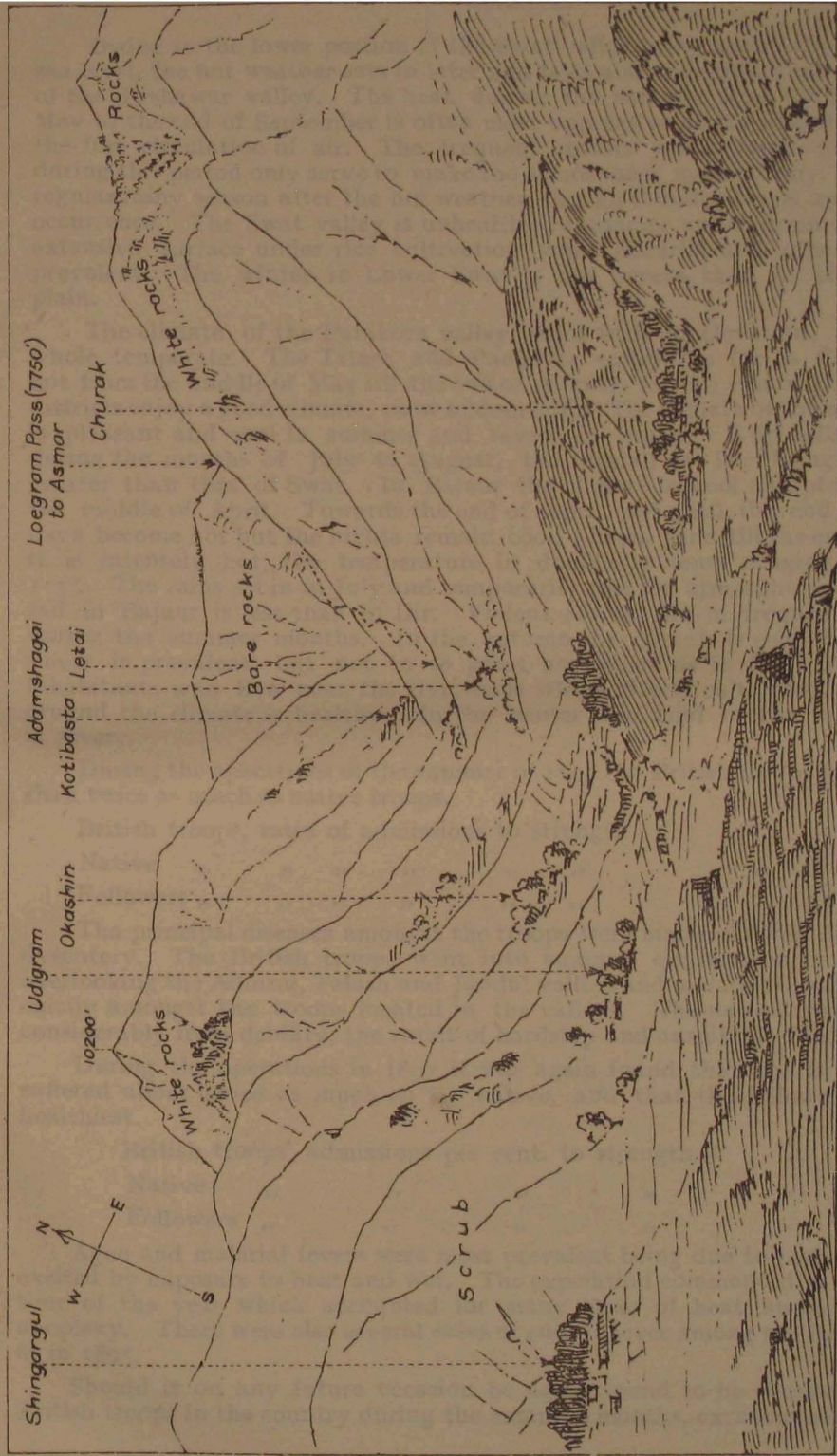
(For details see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 88.)

(8) *From Bajaur viâ the Rambat pass, 4,013 feet, to the Mohmand country.*—Passable for mule transport. This route leaves No. 2 near the village of Shamshak in a southerly direction, crosses the Rambat pass into the Utman Khel valley of Butkhor and the Ambahar valley, thence across the Danish Kol stream to Kamali, where it joins the Gandab route from Peshawar to Nawagai.

(See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 10.)

(9) *From Bajaur to the Utman Khel country.*—A difficult track, about which little is known, leaves the Rud valley near the village of Khar in a southerly direction and crosses over a pass east of the Koh-i-Mohr peak into the Barang valley and thence to the Swat river which here runs in a deep gorge and is only passable by rope bridges. This part of the Utman Khel country is a net work of rugged hills and deep ravines, and communications must be few and difficult.

To face page 10



THE APPROACH TO THE LOEGRAM PASS  
FROM THE SOUTH

From a sketch by—  
Lieut. A. Waterfield, XIth B.L.  
Dated 16th October 1897.

I. B. Topo. Dy. No. 6,140.  
Exp. C. d. A., April 1906.

No. 3,758-I., 1906.





## II

### CHAPTER III.

#### CLIMATE.

Owing to the lower portion of the Swat valley being about 2,000 feet above sea level, the hot weather sets in later and lasts a shorter time than in the plains of the Peshawar valley. The heat during the summer from the beginning of May to the end of September is often most oppressive as the mountains prevent the free circulation of air. The frequent storms which burst over the hills during this period only serve to make the atmosphere more steamy. There is no regular rainy season after the hot weather, though thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence. The Swat valley is unhealthy in summer and autumn owing to the extensive surface under rice cultivation when malarial and other fevers are prevalent. The winter in Lower Swat is less severe than in the Peshawar plain.

The climate of the Panjkora valley varies with its elevation. It is on the whole temperate. The Talash and Panjkora valleys as far as Chutiatan are hot from the middle of May till the end of August, for the rest of the year these districts enjoy a good climate, snow seldom lying. The climate of the upper valleys is pleasant and cool in summer and severe in winter. Rain falls frequently during the months of July to August, the rainfall in Dir being as a whole greater than that of Swat. In Bajaur the climate is cool and pleasant up to the middle of April. Towards the end of April and until the end of May the days become hot but the nights remain cool. From June till the end of August it is intensely hot, the temperature in double-fly tents ranging as high as 115°. The rains set in in July and temporarily cool the atmosphere, but the rainfall in Bajaur is less than in Dir. Violent storms are of frequent occurrence during the summer months. In the autumn the climate is cold and pleasant. Fever is prevalent, but not to so great an extent as in Swat, amongst the inhabitants who live near the river-beds where rice is cultivated. On higher ground the climate is healthy. In the winter the cold in the upper valleys is severe.

During the operations of the summer of 1895 the British troops suffered more than twice as much as native troops.

British troops, rates of admissions to strength	..	151 %
Native ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	..	68 %
Followers ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	..	54 %

The principal diseases amongst the troops were malarial fever, diarrhœa and dysentery. The British troops went into summer quarters on the higher hills overlooking the Adinzai, Talash and Jandul valleys and malarial diseases occurred chiefly amongst the troops located in the valleys. The native troops suffered considerably from debility, the result of hardship and unsuitable food.

During the operations in 1897 it was again found that the British troops suffered about twice as much as the native, and that the followers were the healthiest.

British troops' admissions per cent. to strength	..	95
Native ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	..	53
Followers ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	..	23

Ague and malarial fevers were most prevalent being due to malarial poisons excited by exposure to heat and wet. The expedition commenced at the hottest time of the year which accounted for many cases of heat stroke and heat apoplexy. There were also several cases of enteric fever among the British troops as in 1895.

Should it on any future occasion be again found to be necessary to keep British troops in the country during the summer months, excellent sanitarium and

summer quarters could be found for them on the adjacent hills, notably at Laram at the head of the Adinzai valley, at Barchanrai overlooking the Talash valley, and at Janbatai and Shahi at the head of the Jandul valley, all of which are easily accessible. Utrot in Swat Kohistan, which has an altitude of 7,300 feet and ample space and water, would make an excellent hill station dominating both Upper Swat and Panjkora Kohistan.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## RESOURCES.

*The Swat valley.*

Both Upper and Lower Swat are extensively cultivated. A large area of land is irrigated and devoted to rice cultivation. The upper lands bear rich crops of wheat and barley in spring and of maize in autumn. The spring crop of *khasil*, affording excellent fodder for animals, is procurable from 15th March to 15th June, the crop ripening earlier in the lower valleys and later in the higher ones. By the end of June there is abundant grass provided there is labour to cut and bring it in; no grass is stored by the inhabitants. The best months to cut and store the grass are October and November. The villages of Thana and Mingaora are the most important trading centres. The chief exports are *ghi*, timber, wheat, and barley. The imports salt, sugar, and cotton goods.

The latent resources of Upper Swat in corn and timber are very great. The Political Agent when visiting this country in May 1905 reported that the valley up to Charbagh, and as far as could be seen with glasses towards Kohistan, appeared to be one continuous expanse of wheat and barley, and that the great forests visible above Charbagh should, if worked systematically, prove a valuable timber supply.

In Swat Kohistan the area under cultivation is comparatively much smaller than in Swat proper. The same cereals, with the exception of rice, are grown as in Swat proper. The most important products are *ghi* and cattle. The Torwals and Garhwis breed a hardy stamp of hill pony. There are extensive forests of deodar in Swat Kohistan, the wood of which is cut and floated down the Swat river during the summer flood into the Kabul river in the Peshawar valley where it finds a good market.

*The Panjkora valley.*

The numerous valleys adjoining the main valley are extensively cultivated, and, with the exception of rice, which is raised in smaller quantities, grow the same crops as the Swat valley; the seasons owing to the greater altitude are later. The chief exports are *ghi* and hides and a small quantity of wheat and barley, the imports are salt, cotton goods, crockery, and household goods. Iron of very good quality and well known in Peshawar and the Afridi hills is smelted from sand found in the Nasrab Dara and Shingara Nala in the Upper Baraul valley. In Panjkora Kohistan there are extensive deodar forests. The sale of this timber which is floated down the Panjkora and Swat rivers to the Peshawar valley is a source of considerable revenue to the Khan of Dir. The trade was formerly in the hands of the Kaka-Khel Mians of Ziarat near Nowshera. There was, owing to the wholesale and indiscriminate cutting of this timber, at one time fear that the country would shortly become deforested. On the occasion of a Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, at Chakdara, on the 13th April 1905, when Badshah Khan was formally recognised as Khan of Dir, the following arrangements were made regarding the timber trade:—The Khan of Dir undertook to allow the forests to be inspected by a qualified native forest officer; not to cut and place in the river in any one year a number of logs in excess of that which the Chief Commissioner, after consideration of the state of the Dir forests, may determine; the agreement includes a prohibition against the employment of contractors in Dir territory and the liability of the Khan of Dir to pay such tolls on timber as the Government may fix.

*Bajaur.*

The main valley of the Bajaur (or Rud) stream is fertile and productive. The Babukara valley is not so productive and the Chaharmung and Watalai valleys are

still less so. The spring crops are wheat and barley and the autumn, maize. Fuel is scarce. The villages of Mian Killi and Mayar in the Jandul valley are important trading centres.

*The Utman Khel country.*

The country is a network of bare hills and deep *nalas* and is unfertile and unproductive. Fuel is scarce. The crops and seasons are similar to those of adjoining countries, but taken as a whole the cereal products are only sufficient for the needs of the inhabitants.

It is difficult, when dealing with the question of the resources of this country, to give any definite estimate of the extent to which they can be made available for the supply of a force operating in the country owing to the impossibility of forecasting the political as well as the military considerations which may prevail at the time. During the operations in 1895, the primary object being to obtain a free and unmolested passage of the troops for the speedy relief of Chitral, it was consequently both impracticable and inadvisable to draw to their full extent on the resources of the area passed through. At a later period of the same operations, while the troops were in occupation of Lower Swat, the Panjkora and Jandul valleys, pending the order of the Home Government regarding the retention of Chitral, it was undesirable for political reasons that the occupation of their country should be rendered more irksome to the inhabitants by large demands being made on their crops or that they should be interfered with more than was absolutely necessary. There were not wanting indications of a strong feeling of unrest among the tribes all along the route occupied by the troops, which "commandeering" would have undoubtedly brought to a head. The British troops had gone into summer quarters on the higher hills, the native troops being left to guard a long line of communications; the military dispositions were consequently not favourable for meeting a large tribal gathering.

The following table will serve to give some idea of the extent to which local resources were utilised under the conditions described above. In 1897, although it might have been allowable on political grounds to inflict a heavy punishment on the people by subsisting largely on their country, military considerations which necessitated the transfer of the troops to other parts of the frontier did not admit of the resources of the country being taken full advantage of. Should, however, on any future occasion the conditions be favourable and the necessity arise, the natural resources of the country are such that a considerable force of native troops could to a very great extent subsist on them.

During the operations in 1895 the average number of transport animals for six months—April to September—was 36,000 which were to a very great extent fed on the country.

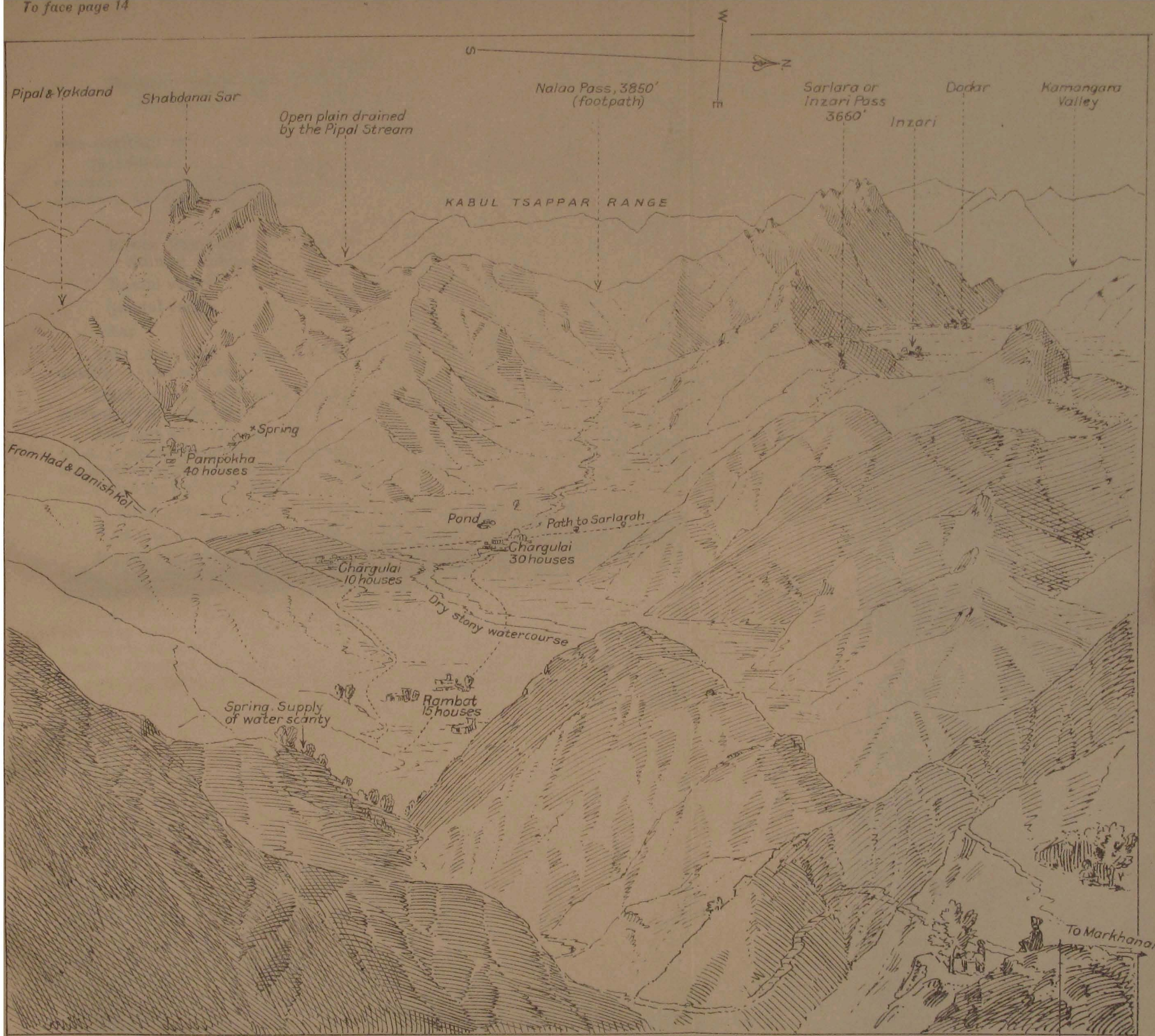
The following is a table of local purchases of forage:—

		<i>Maunds.</i>	
In Lower Swat (April to August).	{	Barley .. .. .	4,600
		Maize .. .. .	6,000
		Bhoosa .. .. .	22,000
		Green grass .. .. .	8,000

representing roughly rations for 1,000 animals for the same period.

		<i>Maunds.</i>	
Between Khar and Dir (15th May to 15th June).	{	Barley .. .. .	4,250
		Maize .. .. .	3,000
		Rice .. .. .	1,400
		Bhoosa .. .. .	20,000
		Green grass .. .. .	7,500
		Green wheat .. .. .	9,000

representing roughly rations for 4,000 animals for the same period.



AMBAHAR, (BUTKOR) UTMANKHEL COUNTRY  
FROM THE RAMBAT PASS

From a sketch by Lieut A. Waterfield, XIth B. L.

Dated 12th September 1897.

No. 3763-I. 1906.



		<i>Maunds.</i>	
Bandai, Surbat and Dir (9th May to 31st August).	}	Barley .. ..	3,000
		Maize .. ..	10,000
		Bhoosa .. ..	1,000
		Green grass .. ..	40,000

representing roughly rations for 1,600 animals for the same period.

In addition to the above the following sums were paid as compensation for crops cut and damaged and which, if valued at 2 maunds per rupee, would represent the following weights:—

		<i>Maunds.</i>	
Lower Swat and Adinzai valley.	.. Money paid Rs. 85,000, say	160,000	
Baraul valley	.. ,, ,, ,, 7,000	14,000	
Jandul valley	.. ,, ,, ,, 19,900	40,000	
Dir	.. ,, ,, ,, 3,000	6,000	

This, at a rough computation, represents forage for 9,700 animals for three months—April to June.

Meat on the hoof could be procured locally and in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of a large force for a lengthened period.

The bulk of the bread stuffs for the troops would have to be imported, but wheat grain in considerable quantities could be procured, and if troops remained in occupation of the country for any length of time, the supply of imported *atta* could be supplemented by getting the local grain ground.

No gram is grown in the country and it would have to be imported.

Fuel is plentiful except in Bajaur and Utman Khel country where it is scarce.

During the operations of 1897 grain was in the first instance obtained from India, but afterwards large quantities (amount not recorded) of barley were purchased in Bajaur. There was no difficulty in procuring fodder.

Owing to the support, both pecuniary and moral, and increased security which the tribes under our political control now enjoy, the general condition of the country has much improved. The trade has increased four-fold during the last ten years. The total value of exports and imports for the years 1899-1900 amounted to over 123 lakhs of rupees and continues to show signs of steadily increasing.

## CHAPTER V.

## ETHNOGRAPHY.

Origin of the tribes ; their divisions ; language ; religion ; and character.

*Pathan Tribes.*

All the Pathan races of the country dealt with in this report claim to be Bani Israel or Children of Israel and to be descended from Talut (Saul), king of Israel.

The tribes occupying this country are the Akozai Yusufzai, the Tarkanri (or Tarkalanri) and Utman Khel. Their descent is from a common origin, *i.e.*, Kais *alias* Abdur Rushid, said to be the 37th in lineal descent from Saul, and the first convert to the Muhammadan faith and to whom the name Pathan is said to have been given. The tradition is that these tribes migrated from the Khorasan north of the Zhob valley, in so-called Baluchistan. The history of the earlier wanderings of these tribes after leaving Khorasan, and of their occupation of the countries they now possess, will be found in Chapter VI.

In the Appendices will be found tables showing the genealogy of the tribes, their sub-divisions and sub-sections, a list of villages belonging to each sub-section of a clan, together with genealogical tables of the leading families of the Khans of Dir, Swat, and Bajaur.

*Akozai Yusufzai.*—This tribe inhabits the whole of Swat proper, that is, from the village of Ain on both banks of the Swat river to its junction with the Panjkora, together with the area drained by the Panjkora river and its affluents to its junction on the right bank with the Rud river, with the exception of the lower portion of Panjkora Kohistan and the upper portions of the Baraul and Maidan valleys.

Commencing with the Swat valley on the left bank and working upwards the sub-clans of the Akozai Yusufzai are located in the following order:—In Lower Swat, the Ranizai and Khan Khel. In Upper Swat, the Kuz Sulizai, a generic name for the Aba Khel and Musa Khel, the Babuzai and the Bar Sulizai, another generic term including the Matorizai, Azzi Khel and Jinki Khel. All of these, except the Ranizai, are known collectively as the Baczai. Crossing over to the right bank and working downwards the sub-clans are the Shamizai, Sebuji, Nikbi Khel, Shamozi ; and in Lower Swat the Adinzai, Abazai, and Khadakzai. All of these, except the last two named, are known as Khwazozai. The whole valley is well populated. The population of Swat proper may be roughly estimated at 150,000 persons, of whom 30,000 to 40,000 are fighting men. Turning next to the Panjkora valley and commencing from the north working downwards, we find the different sub-clans of the Akozai Yusufzai located as follows:—The lower portion of the Kashkar valley, in which is situated the village of Dir, is occupied by the Akhund Khel sub-section of the Paında Khel, Malizai, Yusufzai to which the Khan of Dir belongs. Below Chutiatan on the left bank the Paında Khel and on the right bank the Sultan Khel. Further down the Sultan Khel occupy both banks, and below them, on both banks, the Nasrudin Khel and then the Ausa Khel.

*Tarkanri.*—The area drained by the Bajaur (or Rud) river and its affluents on the left bank, together with the upper portions of the Baraul and Maidan valleys, are inhabited by the Tarkanri tribe who are akin to their neighbours—the Yusufzai of Dir and Swat. They entered the country about the end of the sixteenth century. The different sections of this tribe are located as follows:—The Maidan valley is inhabited by the Ismailzai section, while the Baraul and Jandul valleys are occupied by the Isozai section. The Babukara and Chaharmung valleys are occupied by the Salarzai, the Watalai valley by the Mamund. The Salarzais and Mamunds also own a considerable tract of country in Shortan and Marawara, in Afghan territory, on the northern slopes of the Hindu Raj range,



# SKELETON MAP SHOWING TRIBAL DIVISIONS DIR, SWAT AND BAJAUR

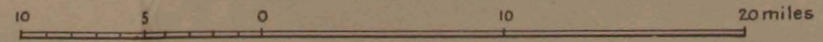
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I. B. Topo. Dy. No. 5.981.  
 Exd. C. J. A. July 1906.

No. 3,851-I., 1906.

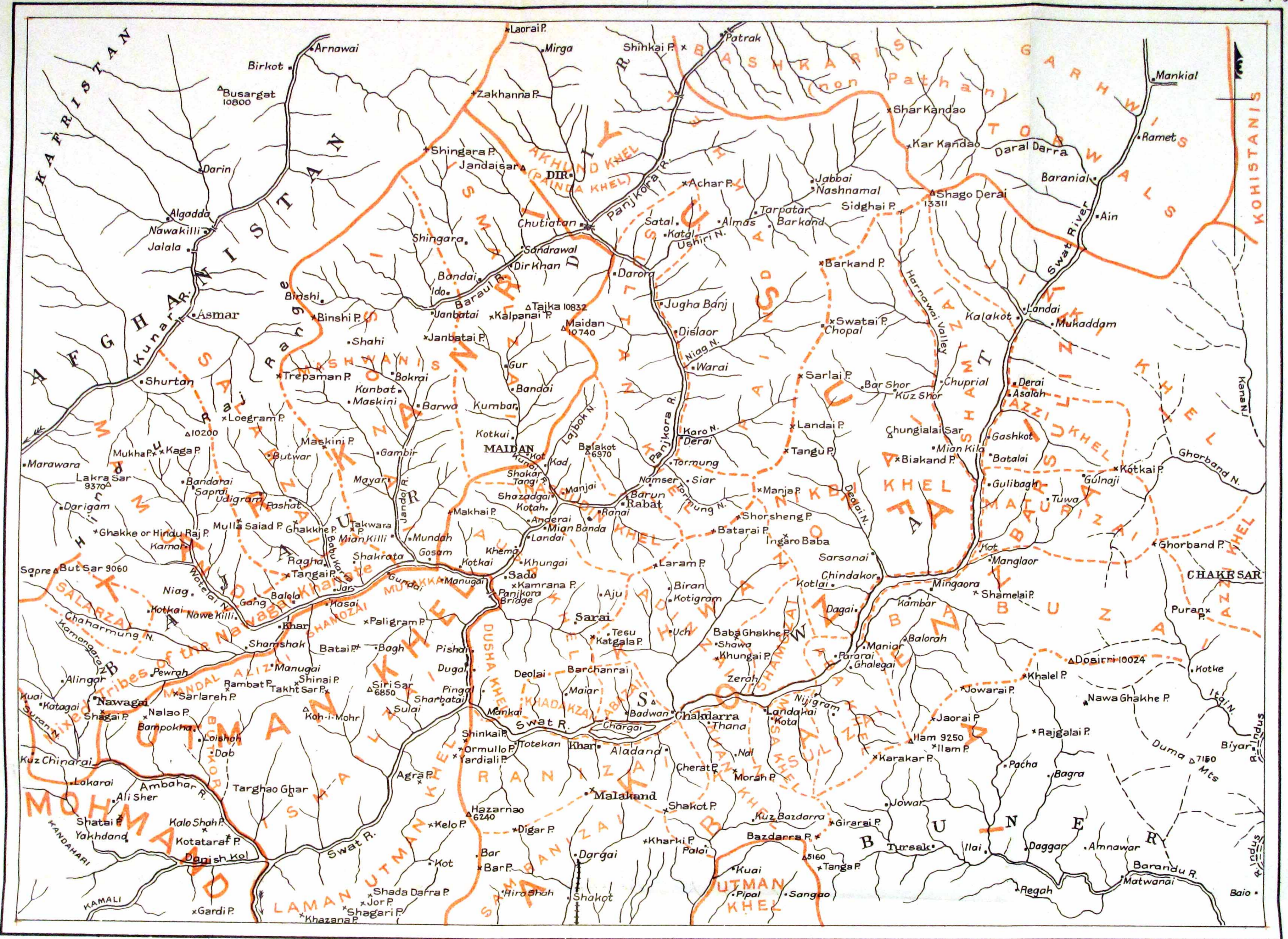
Scale 1 inch = 8 miles



Approximate Tribal Boundaries shown thus  
 " Section " " "  
 " Sub Section " " "

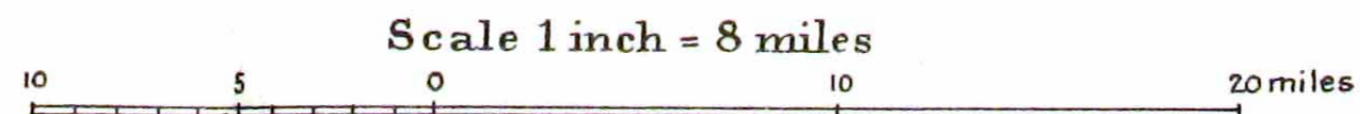
# SKELETON MAP SHOWING TRIBAL DIVISIONS DIR, SWAT AND BAJAUR

To face page 16



I. B. Topo. Dy. No. 5,981.  
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Approximate Tribal Boundaries shown thus

Section	---
Sub Section	- - -



The Rud, or main and most important valley of Bajaur, is peopled by a heterogeneous mixture of Tarkanri, Mohmands, Safis, Utman Khels and others. The tract known as Surkamar, in which Nawagai is situated, also contains a mixed population of Mohmands, Safis and Shinwaris, of whom the latter are located in the Chamarkand valley.

The total population may be estimated at about 100,000 persons.

*Utman Khel.*—This tribe inhabits the mountainous tract between the Rud river on the north, the Panjkora and Swat rivers on the east and south-east, and the Ambahar river on the south and south-west. They appear to be Pathans of the Kodai branch of the Kalanri who attached themselves to the Yusufzai and Mandan tribes during the migration of the latter from their earlier homes north-west of the Suleiman range, and have in course of time found themselves in possession of their present country which they occupied in the sixteenth century, at the same time as the Yusufzai conquered Swat and the Tarkanri took possession of Bajaur. The tribe is a large one numbering some 40,000 persons and is divided into many clans and sub-sections. The clans with which we have been brought most in contact are those inhabiting the northern slopes of the Koh-i-Mohr range on the right bank of the Rud river and are, commencing from west to east: the Mandal, Gorai, Alizai opposite Khar, the Shamozaï-Ismailzai opposite Jar, and the Mutakkai opposite the mouth of the Jandul valley. The Ismailzai section is by far the most numerous and occupies the portion of the country on the right bank of the Swat river below its junction with the Panjkora river and on the left bank of the Ambahar stream. The Butkor Section are south of the Rambat Pass.

A portion of the tribe belonging originally to the Sanizai, Bimbarai and Peghzai sub-sections occupy Totai on the left bank of the Swat river below its junction with the Panjkora.

*Sam Ranizai.*—South-west of Lower Swat and between it and the Laman Utman Khel are a people known as the Sam Ranizai. They can hardly be considered as a separate tribe as they comprise a heterogeneous mixture of Swatis, Bajazai, Khattaks, and Utman Khel. Having defeated all attempts of the Ghar Ranizai of Lower Swat to subdue them, they have now become a united people by force of necessity.

#### *Alien races.*

*Torwal and Garhwi.*—The inhabitants of Swat Kohistan, that is, from the village of Ain northwards to the head of the Swat valley, are Torwals and Garhwis who are non-Pathan races of whom little is yet known. They would appear to be remnants of the races who, prior to the invasion of Swat by the Yusufzai Pathans in the sixteenth century, occupied both Lower and Upper Swat. They number some 20,000 persons.

*Bashkari.*—Until recent times all the Panjkora Kohistan was occupied by non-Pathan tribes, known as the Bashkar. They are, doubtless, like their neighbours the Torwals and Garhwis of Swat Kohistan, remnants of the races who occupied the Dir country prior to the Pathan conquest. The Yusufzai have gradually spread over the Lower or Sheringal portion of this Kohistan and the aboriginal tribes are now chiefly confined to the upper portion, *i.e.*, Bashkar. Their principal villages are Rushkot (Pushtu Patrak), Bishkot (Pushtu Barikot), Biar, and Lamutai.

*Mashwani.*—There is no record of what stock this tribe are sprung from, or when they first appeared in Bajaur, but the name would seem to show that they are of the same stock as the Mashwani tribe near Kabul. They live principally in the Jandul and partly in the Maidan valleys. They own no land, but are tenants of the tribes within whose limits they dwell.

*Sheikh Khel, Mandizai, Senzai, Khwazozai, Haramzai and Shaibzai.*—These tribes, of whom the four first named inhabit Jandul and the two latter Maidan, are said to be of Kafir descent but are now converts to Islam and recognised as Pathans. With the exception of the Sheikh Khel they are unimportant.

*Rogani, Katni, and Guroh.*—They are of similar stock to the above and are located in Dir.

*Gujars.*—These are a ubiquitous and numerous race, who are found all over the country sides, chiefly in the Bashkar and Kashkar valleys and in Swat Kohistan. They are of Hindustani origin, probably Jat or Rajput. They are, as their name implies, herdsmen leading for the most part nomadic lives, coming down only occasionally into the valley; their numbers are impossible to estimate, but they must number many thousands.

#### *Religious classes.*

*Saiads.*—This is a term given to descendants of the Prophet.

*Mians.*—These are the descendants of saints and spiritual leaders who have acquired a wide reputation among the tribes in the past.

*Akhundzadas.*—Sometimes also known as Pirzadas. These are descendants of saints of merely local or tribal reputation. They are found chiefly at Khal in Dir, at Mayar in Jandul and at Bamboli in the Adinzai valley.

*Sahibzadas.*—These are descendants of Mullas who have gained a reputation for learning and sanctity.

#### *Hindus.*

The Hindu bunniahs are to be found in most of the larger villages of Dir, Swat and Bajaur. Most of them have settled in the country for several generations. Mian Killi, in Bajaur, appears to possess more Hindus than any other village, but numerous families of them are to be found in Kumbar, Mayar, and Dir, also in Nawagai. In the Swat valley they are chiefly located in Thana, Mingaora, Barikot, Butkhela and Khar.

#### *Language.*

The language of the country is Pushtu except in Swat Kohistan and a portion of Panjkora Kohistan. The Pushtu spoken by the Yusufzai tribes is of the purest and clearest form of that language. The Pushtu of the Utman Khels differs from it but little. The Bajaur people speak a very pure language also, but with a marked accent of their own.

The people inhabiting Swat Kohistan speak two languages, Torwali and Garhwi, while the Bashkars of Panjkora Kohistan speak Bashkari, which is said to be similar to Garhwi. Little as yet is known of these languages.

The Gujars now mostly speak Pushtu. Those found on the borders of Dir and Asmar still speak a dialect of their own which resembles Punjabi.

#### *Religion.*

The people of the countries under report are Mahomedans of the Sunni sect. The religion of the people themselves, bigotted as they may seem at first sight, is little more than skin-deep. The people as a whole are more superstitious than religious and it is by playing on their superstitions that the priests are enabled to obtain an easy and effective hold over them. Priests and religious communities swarm throughout the country. Few countries so abound with them as Dir, Swat and Bajaur. This is due to the existence of many famous shrines and to the superstitious weakness of the people which tempts those who come to visit the shrines to stay and profit by the gullibility of the people.

The real religion of the people is "Pakhtun Wali" or Pathan Law, which is the name given to an incomprehensible code of right and wrong. It is an unwritten law regulated by established local and tribal custom and which can be made to justify, necessitate or excuse most actions. The three important precepts of this code are:—"Nanawatai," the offering of an asylum or sanctuary to the fugitive. "Badal," the old Israelitish law of retaliation, and "Majlmastia," hospitality to the traveller.

Notwithstanding their subjection to priestly influence, the people are not individually fanatical like certain Pathan tribes further south. If left alone by their priests, they would be an easy people to deal with, but their collective fanaticism, when roused, is almost incalculable. The inhabitants of Swat and Panjkora Kohistan, and in the same way the Gujars, though they have only become Mahomedans within comparatively recent times, are now extremely ignorant and bigotted.

*Character.*

In character the people of the country appear to differ but little except in one respect from other Pathans. They possess all the vices common to other Pathan races, and are not behind them in pride, cupidity, revengefulness, or treachery. In treachery they may indisputably be given the first place among Pathans. They do not compare unfavourably with other Pathans in manliness, bravery or hospitality. Their superstition is perhaps more marked than in other Pathan races. Among themselves they differ but little. The Tarkanri tribes of Bajaur and more particularly the Mamunds are perhaps as a whole a braver and more manly race than the people of either Dir or Swat. It was the custom until recent times to disparage the martial instincts of the people of Swat, but the events of 1895 and 1897 have taught us that in this respect the Swati has been curiously misjudged. The Utman Khel have a reputation for a keener spirit of revengefulness than the people of Bajaur, Dir or Swat. They keep themselves much aloof from their neighbours and are constantly embroiled in bitter internal feuds.

The people of Dir and Swat as a whole differ materially from their neighbours in the spirit of discipline which they possess. To some extent this extends to Bajaur also, but to a less degree, and to a still less degree to the Utman Khel. The discipline which controls the members of a village community, and the effective control which thereby the Jirgas wield in matters of interest is important.

They are by no means individually fanatical, but it is doubtless owing to their innate spirit of discipline that their leaders are able to rouse a spirit of collective fanaticism which is a remarkable trait in the character of this people.

## CHAPTER VI.

## HISTORY :

*Previous to the British annexation of the Punjāb.*

**4th century B.C.** From the writings of Arian it would appear that Alexander the Great took an army through Kunar, Swat, Bajaur and Buner in the year 326 B.C., crossing *en route* the Panjkora or "Gurœus," and the Swat, or "Suastes" rivers, and besieging a city called Massaga in what is now known as the Talash valley. In the same century, some twenty years later, Alexander's General Selencus yielded these countries to Chandra Gupta. The latter's grandson, Asoka, who succeeded to the throne in 263 B.C., published those Edicts of Buddhism which have been found engraved on rocks in various parts of the country.

**3rd century B.C.** Menander, the Bactrian king, appeared in 165 B.C., and reigned in Peshawar and adjacent countries. He was followed by the Scythian dynasty which was in **2nd century B.C. to 7th century A.D.** turn succeeded by the Indian kings, who remained in power until the seventh century A.D.

**8th to 14th centuries.** At this period the rulers of Kabul and its dependencies were Hindus, who were in power until the tenth century, when they were expelled by Sabaktagin the Tartar and subsequently driven across the Indus by his son, the famous Mahmud of Ghazni; but Buner, Dir and Bajaur remained in the hands of the Indians, while Swat was still independent under its own ruler.

**15th century.** During the latter half of the fifteenth century the Yusufzais, Tarkanris (or Tarkalanris) and Utman Khels appeared on the scene. Owing to quarrels in their own country near Kandahar they were obliged to take refuge near Kabul. These tribes were subsequently driven from Kabul, and the Yusufzais under Malik Ahmed, whose grave is still to be seen at Alladand in Lower Swat, assisted by the Utman Khels and other tribes, took possession of the Peshawar valley from the Dilazaks whom they drove across the Indus into Hazara. Up to this period of the Yusufzai immigration, Bajaur was in the hands of a tribe who were known by the name of "Arab," who under their ruler, termed Hakim, continued to pay tribute to the sovereigns of Hindustan. The Tarkanris had in the meantime been driven from Lughman and taken refuge in Bajaur. The Yusufzais having overcome the opposition of the Swatis now began gradually to spread over Buner, Lower Swat and the Panjkora, and the Utman Khels settled in their present territory.

**16th century.** At this period the Emperor Babar invaded Bajaur which, with the exception of the Jandul valley, had by this time come into the possession of the Tarkanris. Babar then entered the Babukara valley and having raided the Jandul valley camped at the junction of the Swat and Panjkora rivers where he received the nominal submission of the Yusufzais. Babar then raided the Maidan valley, after which he marched into Upper Swat where, although he was unable to subdue the capital Manglaor, he exacted tribute from the Swatis and settled that as far as Abueh should be Yusufzai territory and above that Swati. He then proceeded through Buner and returned to Kabul about 1520. Babar died in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Hamayun. During the latter's reign the Yusufzais encroached on Upper Swat and having driven the Swati chief across the Indus got possession of most of the land they now occupy and apportioned the land among the members of the tribe. This distribution of land for all practical purposes holds good to the present day among the Yusufzai tribes. In 1555 Akbar succeeded his father Hamayun and two years later, after considerable opposition, enforced the submission of the Yusufzais which they had repudiated during his father's reign. In the meantime the "Arab" tribe in Bajaur had thrown off allegiance to the sovereign of Hindustan and had been ousted by the Tarkanris. Jandul and a considerable portion of Bajaur was still occupied by the Dilazaks. About the end of the sixteenth century the Yusufzais and Tarkanris combined, the former seized the whole of Upper Swat driving out the last remnant of the Swatis, and

the latter drove out the Dilazaks and occupied the whole of Bajaur. After a short period of peace the whole country became much disturbed owing to religious dissensions which again necessitated the interference of Kabul. This punitive expedition entered Bajaur by the Hindu Raj and passed on through Talash and Swat. By dint of being reinforced from Kabul the leader of this expedition finally devastated the country and reduced the Tarkanis of Bajaur and the Yusufzais to complete subjection, building forts at Malakand and Chakdara. These operations extended over five years from 1590 to 1595.

During the following century the tribes were left much to themselves but were obliged to submit to Aurangzeb who sent expeditions against them. 17th century.

Nadir Shah seized the Moghal throne at the beginning of the century and led a force in person against the Yusufzais south of Buner. On the death of Nadir Shah the Sadozai Duranis came into power, to whom the tribes paid tribute regularly. Afterwards the Sadozais were followed by the Barakzai dynasty. 18th century.

The Sikhs had by this time reached Attock, and were encroaching on the trans-Indus country. In 1823 the Yusufzai, among the other tribes, joined the Barakzais in opposing the Sikhs. The Sikhs were victorious and Ranjit Singh entered Peshawar. In 1829, the notorious Mir Said Ahmed Shah of Bareilly, the founder of the sect of Hindustani fanatics (Mujahidin), who still exist in Indus Kohistan, appeared on the scene. He made a combined attempt with the Durani Sardars of Peshawar to eject the Sikhs which failed. Ahmed Shah fled to Swat and later to Buner, from thence he was hunted to Hazara where he was killed by the Sikhs at the village of Balakot in 1831. In 1831 Abdul Ghafur, the Akhund of Swat, a religious leader of great fame and influence, joined the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan against the Sikhs, but on Dost Mahomed's defeat he was forced to retire into Swat, finally settling at Saidu in Upper Swat. In 1837 Dost Mahomed again tried conclusions with the Sikhs and was assisted by levies from Bajaur. In 1841 the Afghan war broke out, and in 1842 a contingent from Bajaur under Faiz Talab Khan fought against us at Jelalabad. In 1847 Major George Lawrence came to administer the Peshawar valleys on behalf of the Sikhs and soon began to experience trouble from the Yusufzais on the border of Swat. Sikh invasion.

*Subsequent to the British annexation of the Punjab.*

The Punjab was formally annexed in 1849 and British rule was established in Peshawar. The Yusufzais and Utman Khels, according to their custom, committed a series of raids and robberies within our border. Swat also became a harbour of refuge for outlaws and refugees from British territory and was, moreover, constantly urging the Pathans in our territory to rise and set our authority at defiance. The Utman Khels living in British Baezai refused to pay revenue. 1849.

An example became necessary; accordingly in December 1849 a force, as per margin, under Colonel Bradshaw, moved against the villages at the foot of the Shahkot and Morah passes. The inhabitants of Thana and Lower Swat, to the extent of from 5,000 to 6,000 came to the assistance of their kinsmen. The enemy numbered in all from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The operations were entirely successful. The enemy were driven from their positions across the border with great loss, their villages were destroyed and large quantities of grain were taken. Our loss was 3 killed and 22 wounded. It was afterwards ascertained that the combination of tribes against us was very large and that reinforcements, which did not arrive in time, were on their way from Bajaur and Dir.

At this period the influence of the Akhund was very great but his attitude was not aggressively hostile to Government. He impressed on the tribes the strength of the British power and urged that their only chance of resisting this formidable power lay in unity under a single leader. The Akhund put forward Saïad Akbar, a descendant of the famous Pir Baba whose grave in Buner is one

1 Troop Horse Artillery.

500 British Infantry.

2 Battalions Native Infantry.

1 Company Sappers and Miners.

1 Regiment Native Cavalry.



of the most holy shrines in the country to this day, as a candidate. Saiad Akbar came to be known as the Badshah or King of Swat.

1853. The Ranizais from Swat and within our border continued to commit acts of aggression and to cause disturbances on the frontier which led to further military

1 Troop Horse Artillery.  
600 British Infantry.  
1½ Battalions Native Infantry.  
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.

operations being taken against them. In March a force, as per margin, under Sir Colin Campbell, marched from Peshawar against the Utman Khels and burnt several of their villages. The force proceeded as far as Dargai and a fine of Rs. 5,000 was imposed on the Sam Ranizai.

The Sam Ranizai, however, repudiated their hostages and their fine remained

1 Troop Horse Artillery.  
2 Guns Field Artillery.  
1 Battalion British Infantry.  
5 Battalions Native Infantry.  
2 Regiments Native Cavalry.  
1 Company Sappers and Miners.

unpaid. In May a second force, consisting of 3,270 of all arms, detail as per margin, under Sir Colin Campbell, moved against the people of Sam Ranizai. The village of Shahkot was attacked and burnt on the 18th May, and the enemy, who were assisted by some 4,000 foot and 500 horse from Swat, were driven off with great loss and pursued up to and over the Malakand pass, where the Akhund and Badshah had been spectators of the fight. Dargai was also burnt. Our losses were 11 killed and 29 wounded. The following ammunition was expended by our troops:—Artillery, 211 rounds; Infantry, 20,613 rounds. The column marched all through Sam Ranizai country burning several villages and returned on the 24th to Gujar Garhi where the force was broken up.

During the summer of this year preparations on a large scale were made for a punitive expedition into Swat but it was postponed *sine die* as the tribes desisted from giving further trouble.

1857. Saiad Akbar, the King of Swat, died on the 11th May, the very day that the news of the mutiny at Meerut reached Peshawar. The native infantry regiment at Mardan, which had taken the place of the Guides when the latter went to Delhi, mutinied and some 500 of the mutineers crossed the border into Swat. Fortunately for us the Akhund, so far from taking active steps against us, drove out the mutineers.

1863. The Government was obliged in 1863 to send a punitive expedition against the Hindustani Fanatics in Buner. This came to be called the Ambela campaign. The Akhund probably had no very great desire to be drawn into direct opposition to us. The Bunerwals called on him for help and to refuse would have been to have lost his great influence. Not only did he join himself, but by his influence the leading Khans of Ranizai joined with some 5,000 men: Faiz Talab Khan, the Tarkanri Chief, brought a contingent from Bajaur and Ghazan Khan of Dir joined with 6,000 men, the power of the Akhund was strikingly illustrated by the ready reply to his call to arms and the severe fighting which ensued.

(Note.—A full account of the Ambela campaign and other expeditions on the frontier already referred to will be found in "Paget and Mason.")

For the next few years there were no serious disturbances on the frontier.

1877. The Akhund of Swat died in January 1877. During the latter years of his life he was never actively hostile to us and generally maintained a neutral attitude. On the death of the Akhund two powerful factions arose headed, respectively, by Rahmatullah, the Khan of Dir (son of Ghazan Khan), and by the eldest son of the Akhund, Abdul Manan, better known as the Mian Gul, both factions having numerous sympathisers amongst the Ranizais.

#### *The rise of Umra Khan.*

Events in Bajaur at this time require notice. It was at this juncture that Umra Khan, grandson of Faiz Talab Khan, who, as already stated, fought against us at Jelalabad in 1842 and at Ambela in 1863 appeared on the scene. On the death of his father Aman Khan, Umra Khan and his brother Muhammad Shah Khan were ousted from Jandul. Umra Khan succeeded, however, in

killing his elder brother and in the following year having, with the assistance of the Khan of Khar, defeated the combined forces of the Khans of Nawagai, Asmar and Dir, proceeded to make himself master of the whole of Jandul.

In Swat the two surviving sons of the Akhund tried in December of this year 1879. to raise a *Jehad* against the British Government who were engaged in military operations against Afghanistan, but owing to the critical stage of the internal politics in Bajaur and Dir and the opposition of Sherdil Khan of Alladand, the leading Khan of Swat, the proposal happily for us fell through completely.

The next ten years was a period of almost uninterrupted strife in Swat, 1880-90. Dir, Bajaur and Nawagai. The Mian Gul of Swat at one time siding with Ramatullah, Khan of Dir, at another with Umra Khan of Jandul. It ended in 1890 in the complete mastery of Umra Khan. Mahomed Sharif Khan, the late Nawab of Dir, who had succeeded his father in 1834, was driven out of Dir and forced to take refuge in Lower Swat. Dir territory, including Maidan and Baraul, fell into the hands of Umra Khan and was put in charge of his brother Mahomed Shah Khan. Umra Khan also invaded the Talash valley and Adinzai country, establishing his authority as far south as Chakdara.

On the death of Shah Tahmasp, the Khan of Asmar, Asmar was occupied by 1891. Afghan troops under the late Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan; the real object of this move being to check the influence of Umra Khan. At the instigation of the Afghans the Khan of Nawagai collected all the Tarkanri tribes, except those of Jandul, against Umra Khan. Umra Khan defeated his enemies with great loss. Meanwhile the Mian Gul advanced from Swat on behalf of the refugee Khan of Dir and was in turn also defeated. In the autumn of this year the Khan of Lalpura, incited thereto by the Sipah Salar on behalf of the Amir, joined the Khan of Nawagai against Umra Khan, but Umra Khan with half their number utterly defeated this combination. The Khan of Nawagai now attempted to seize Asmar but Umra Khan forestalled him.

An arrangement was made with the Khans of Lower Swat and Umra Khan 1892. whereby a postal route through Lower Swat and Dir, to Chitral was opened for the first time. This route was maintained by Umra Khan up to January 1895 without the slightest loss or damage to the mails.

In March the Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar again occupied Asmar and made extensive preparations for invading Jandul which led to the intervention of the Government of India. In June Afghan troops occupied Shortan; they were opposed by the Mamunds and Umra Khan, and the Afghans were driven out of the place.

At this time the Mehtar of Chitral was trying to raise the Yusufzai tribe against Umra Khan in favour of the Khan of Dir, the Khan of Nawagai being also hostile to Umra Khan. Under these circumstances Umra Khan appealed to the British authorities for assistance in arms and ammunition, but the request was refused.

Umra Khan now attempted to extend his conquests to Nawagai. A battle 1893. ensued in which Umra Khan was worsted. Meanwhile the Khan of Dir advanced from Swat supported by the Adinzai and the people of Talash and Dosha Khel, the Sultan Khel and Pinda Khel also joined him. Umra Khan patched up his quarrel with Nawagai and by June recovered all the country he had lost and inflicted heavy punishment on those clans who had risen against him.

Umra Khan who had appealed to Government for assistance now took umbrage at their refusal and was annoyed when he learnt that the Government had no intention of insisting on the withdrawal of the Afghan troops from Asmar, but having received the assurance of Government that unless he himself commenced hostilities he need fear no aggression by the Sipah Salar, he turned his attention towards Chitral and advanced to Kila Drosh, ostensibly in Government interest to support the Mehtar Nizam-ul-mulk against Sher Afzal, but on being informed that Government did not approve of his interference in Chitral, he withdrew. His next step was to occupy Nari and Sao in the then debatable strip of

country known as Narsat and to decline to interview our representative in Chitral with a view to a satisfactory settlement of Chitral-Bajaur claims, Matters were further complicated by Amir-ul-Mulk, brother of the Mehtar Nizam-ul-Mulk who came to Jandul and threw himself into the cause of Umra Khan against the Mehtar.

In November Umra Khan began to show signs of going against the wishes of Government and declared that he did not care to keep open the postal road to Chitral unless he was allowed to purchase in India all that he wanted in the way of arms and ammunition. There is little doubt that in doing so he was influenced by overtures from Kabul.

*Events in Chitral, 1877—93.*

Reference has been made above to Chitral, but in order to better understand the events which occurred in 1895 it is necessary to enter somewhat into the recent history of Chitral.

In 1874, Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk, who then ruled in Lower Chitral, proffered allegiance to the Amir of Kabul. Two years later the Afghans made an advance in the direction of Chitral, and Aman-ul-Mulk then sought the protection of Kashmir. In 1877, a treaty was negotiated, under the auspices of the Government of India, whereby Chitral acknowledged allegiance to Kashmir and agreed to pay Kashmir an annual subsidy: at the same time a Political Agency was established at Gilgit. In 1881 the Political Agency at Gilgit was withdrawn and the local management of affairs was left in the hands of the Kashmir Darbar. The Political Agency at Gilgit was re-established in 1889. Since its withdrawal in 1881 circumstances had greatly changed: events beyond our frontiers had increased the necessity for strengthening our line of defence, and among the points requiring special attention were the passes of the Eastern Hindu Kush. Altogether there were many good reasons for making a fresh effort to secure this portion of our strategical frontier, and many circumstances seemed to point with reasonable certainty to a favourable result. The Mehtar was given an annual allowance and a certain number of snider rifles. A brigade of Kashmir troops was stationed at and near Gilgit under the control of the British Agent.

In August 1892 Aman-ul-Mulk died. One of his numerous sons, Afzal-ul-Mulk, who was in Chitral at the time, proceeded to establish himself as Mehtar and was duly acknowledged as such by the Government of India. His elder brother, Nizam-ul-Mulk, fled to Gilgit.

At the invitation of the new Mehtar Government made arrangements to send a British officer to Chitral. While preparations for the Mission were in progress, Sher Afzal, an uncle of Afzal-ul-Mulk, who had long since been driven from the country by the late Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk, suddenly descended with a considerable following into Chitral by the Dorah pass, surprised the Fort of Chitral, slew Afzal-ul-Mulk and assumed the reins of Government. Nizam-ul-Mulk who had taken refuge in Gilgit, hearing of the death of his brother, at once plucked up courage to make an attempt to turn out the *de-facto* ruler. On crossing the frontier he soon collected a numerous following. By the 1st December he had occupied Mastuj and Drasan, and shortly afterwards Sher Afzal fled back to Afghan territory.

Early in 1893 Amir Abdur Rahman summoned Sher Afzal to Kabul and placed him under surveillance, while a few months later, His Highness gave a written promise to the Government of India that he should not be again permitted to create disturbances in Chitral. The Mission reached Chitral on the 25th January and under its influence the position of affairs improved. In May the Mission returned to Gilgit, but a Political officer with a small escort was left in the country for the purpose of supplying Government with trustworthy information as to events on that part of the frontier and of giving encouragement to the Mehtar,

To turn again to events in Bajaur and Dir. That enterprising chief, Umra Khan, was now at the zenith of his power and began to intrigue actively in Chitral. Early in the year he attacked some villages near the mouth of the Bashgul valley, claimed by the Mehtar of Chitral, and in defiance of the remonstrances of Government constructed forts in the Kunar valley, and made later in the year further encroachments on the Mehtar's territory. Nothing of special importance occurred in Chitral beyond the complications on its southern frontier due to the aggressive action of Umra Khan. As the Pamir question and Afghan boundary in that direction were still unsettled, it was decided to retain our Political Officer in Chitral. In December the Afghan-Bajaur Boundary Mission started from Peshawar, but Umra Khan refused to meet it. It was undoubtedly known about this time both in Chitral and Bajaur that Sher Afzal was coming from Kabul.

The state of affairs at the end of 1894 may thus be briefly summarised. Umra Khan and Saïdar Khan (Chief of Nawagai), after being at enmity for several years, made an offensive and defensive alliance. The former had established his authority over a considerable portion of Swat, the greater part of Bajaur and the whole of Dir: he still remained in possession of Narsat in the Kunar valley. Mahomed Sharif, ex-Khan of Dir, was a refugee in Upper Swat. The two years of Nizam-ul-Mulk's reign in Chitral had been uneventful, but he had not proved himself a strong ruler. Sher Afzal, the most popular candidate for the Mehtarship, was at Kabul and was intriguing with Umra Khan. Amir-ul-Mulk, who on the accession of Nizam-ul-Mulk had taken refuge with Umra Khan, had returned to Chitral and been reconciled to his brother the Mehtar. The Commission appointed to delimitate the boundary between Afghanistan, Bajaur and Chitral was assembled near Asmar.

#### *The Siege of Chitral.*

In January Amir-ul-Mulk, having returned from Jandul to Chitral, assassinated Nizam-ul-Mulk and invited the assistance of Umra Khan, but very soon cancelled his appeal. Sher Afzal then with the connivance of the Afghan authorities came down from Kabul and joined Umra Khan. Sher Afzal and Umra Khan, with a force of 3,000 to 4,000 men, crossed the Lawarai pass and advanced into Chitral territory. At the time of the murder of Nizam-ul-Mulk a Political Officer with an escort of eight men were at Chitral. About the middle of January the Political Agent at Gilgit left for Chitral to report on the situation, and while marching there heard of Umra Khan's invasion and pushed on to the assistance of the Political Officer at Chitral reaching that place on 1st February. During February the escort of the British Agent had been reinforced from Mastuj and now amounted to about 420 men, *viz.*, 99 men of the 14th Sikhs and some 320 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles. The Chitralis at first opposed Umra Khan's force, but their general attitude was doubtful and it was soon seen that there was no fight in them. On the 3rd March a reconnaissance was made by the garrison at Chitral which was repulsed and from that date the siege of the Chitral Fort, which was to last 47 days, commenced.

#### *Despatch of a relieving column from Gilgit.*

Information of the serious turn which affairs had taken reached Gilgit on the 6th March, when it was estimated that the garrison at Chitral, with recent reinforcements, amounted to about 410 men and had supplies for nine weeks, or till the end of April. News was received later in the month that there had been serious fighting between Sher Afzal's men and detachments of our troops between Gilgit and Chitral.

The history of the events of 1895 is to be found fully described in the official account of the Chitral expedition and it is not within the scope of this report to give more than an outline of the salient points.

On the 22nd March, the Officer Commanding the troops in the Gilgit Agency received orders to make such dispositions and movements as might be necessary

in order to re-open communications with Chitral. Excluding the troops in the Mastuj and Chitral districts, the effective troops available to march to Chitral and furnish garrisons for the numerous posts amounted in round numbers to 4 mountain guns, 850 Rifles, Native Infantry, and 1,260 Rifles, Kashmir Infantry. Only a portion of the latter had recently been armed with sniders and had received no training in their use. On the 23rd and 24th March a column, consisting of 400 Native Infantry, with 2 mountain guns, left Gilgit. The task before it was indeed a difficult one, apart from any opposition it might encounter *en route*. Chitral was some 220 miles distant, while between it and Gilgit was the Shundar pass, 12,250 feet high and deep in snow; a mule road existed only for a portion of the distance and throughout the whole length of the route there were many strong positions where an enemy might be able to completely block the way. The column was, moreover, to a very great extent dependent on the country through which it had to pass in the matter of supplies and transport.

#### *Chitral Relief Force.*

On the 14th March the Government ordered the mobilisation of the 1st Division of the Field Army, with certain modifications. The first object of the expedition was to relieve Chitral territory from invasion by Umra Khan, and assure it against such aggression in future. The force was to advance into Swat and thence proceed to the territory of Umra Khan and to coerce him into raising the siege of Chitral.

#### **Political arrange- ments.**

Every possible means was taken to make known to the tribes on the Peshawar border the reasons of the expedition, and with this object, on the 17th March, a proclamation was made to the tribes informing them of the reason of our passage through their country and assuring them that, if they did not molest the passage of our troops, no harm would be done to them or their property, and that there was no intention of annexing their country.

#### **Attitude of the tribes.**

Safdar Khan of Nawagai sent his brother in to Peshawar to arrange terms on his behalf and accepted an offer of Rs. 12,000 per annum and 1,000 rifles on the condition that he maintained order among the tribes and furnished supplies and assistance to the troops. He failed, however, to act up to his agreement and assumed merely a neutral attitude, owing no doubt to fear of reprisals from the Amir and Umra Khan on the withdrawal of the force. The Upper Swatis owing to misunderstanding between the Mian Guls and the Manki Mullah were happily prevented from combining against us. The people of Sam Ranizai promised to give us a free passage through their country, and the Khans of the Khan Khel and Ranizai of Lower Swat did their best to secure us an unmolested transit.

#### **Concentra- tion of troops.**

Subsequent orders were issued by Government for the force to be despatched as early as it could be made ready.

It was first thought that Peshawar should be the base of operations on account of the extensive sidings and large amount of store accommodation existing there, but it was seen that, owing to the nature of the communications between Peshawar and Mardan, Nowshera was better suited as a base for the operations in view. Nowshera was then but a small cantonment and possessed a mere roadside railway station. The railway authorities promptly constructed 1½ miles of siding. The capacious sidings at Peshawar, although 25 miles distant, were largely used. The railway concentration commenced on the 26th March and was completed on the 1st April, that is, within 17 days of the order to mobilise 15,000 troops, rather more than that number of followers and over 20,000 transport animals had been concentrated at Mardan and Nowshera; while during the same period 40 days' supplies for the whole force had been collected at and beyond the base. Within a period of 21 days, that is, up to the 3rd April, a force of approximately 15,000 men, with 19,000 followers and 26,000 transport animals with field hospitals and ammunition train complete, and their food supplies for two months were placed across the frontier 46 miles from the railway terminus,

30 miles of which road was unmetalled. During the concentration period orders were issued for the mobilisation and despatch to Rawalpindi of the Reserve Brigade, as well as for the formation of a movable column at Abbottabad for a possible advance to Chilas should the latter post be threatened.

The greatest difficulty was experienced with regard to the collection of transport and orders were subsequently issued for concentration at or near Nowshera as rapidly as possible of every mule in India fit for service, except mules in the Quetta district and mules of the Punjab Frontier Force; by this means 7,252 Government mules from the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Commands were collected. Orders were given for the hiring of 6,000 camels, but as there were difficulties in obtaining the requisite number, orders were subsequently issued for the purchase of 1,000 mules and 2,000 ponies and for the hiring of 1,500 mules, 5,000 pack bullocks and 2,000 donkeys. By the 13th May 30,669 animals were available for pack transport purposes, representing a carrying power of 103,238 maunds.

On the 1st April Lieutenant-General Sir R. Low assumed command of the force. It was intended to advance by the Shahkot and Malakand and to carry both these passes simultaneously. Accordingly on this day the divisional headquarters with the 2nd and 3rd Brigades marched to Jelala and the 1st Brigade moved to Lundkhwar. It was reported in the evening that the main body of the enemy were holding the Shahkot and Morah passes, while on the Malakand there were said to be only about 3,000 men. This information caused a change of plans. On the 2nd April the three Brigades were concentrated near Dargai, while, in order to deceive the enemy, the cavalry made a demonstration towards the Shahkot pass. On the morning of the 3rd April the 2nd and 1st Brigades marched from their respective camps at Dargai and Shahkot village to attack the Malakand, while the 3rd Brigade was held in reserve at Dargai. The enemy fired the first shot at 8-45 A.M., and by 2 P.M. our troops were in possession of the pass. The enemy's number were estimated at 12,000, about a third of whom were armed with fire-arms. The enemy's loss was estimated at not less than 500 killed. The casualties on our side amounted to 11 killed and 50 wounded. The ammunition expended during the day amounted to 331 shrapnel, 115 ring shell and 16,563 rounds of rifle.

On the 4th April the 1st Brigade descended from the pass to the Swat valley and on nearing the village of Khar encountered the enemy—some 5,000 or 6,000 strong. In the action which ensued the enemy lost some 600 killed alone. The casualties on our side were 2 killed and 18 wounded. Eighty-six rounds of gun and 24,915 rounds of rifle ammunition were expended during the day.

On the 5th April the 3rd Brigade marched to the southern foot of the Malakand pass, the 1st Brigade remained halted at Khar and a cavalry reconnoissance was made up the Swat valley in the direction of Chakdara.

On the 6th April the 2nd Brigade made a reconnoissance towards Thana where a gathering of the enemy had been seen on the previous day, and encamped near Alladand. In the evening it was reported that a large force of Umra Khan's followers, under the command of his brother Muhammad Shah Khan, had arrived and occupied Chakdara.

On the 7th April the cavalry and 2nd Brigade, supported by a mountain battery, crossed the Swat river at Chakdara defeating Muhammad Shah's force which was estimated at 4,500 men. The cavalry pursued the enemy to the Katgola pass, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Swat river. The enemy's losses were estimated at 250 killed alone, of whom the cavalry accounted for at least 100 during the pursuit. Our casualties consisted of 1 man drowned, 2 killed, and 9 wounded; 3 horses killed and 8 wounded. During the day 95 rounds of gun and 1,637 rounds of rifle ammunition were expended.

On the 8th the 3rd Brigade moved over the Malakand pass and joined the 1st Brigade at Khar.

During the action of the 3rd April it was reported by the troops attacking the pass that they had come across "an old pathway." On examination this turned out to be an old Buddhist road, disused for hundreds of years, but so well made originally that it took our engineers and sappers but two days to make it into a camel road from near Dargai to the top of the pass. The delay in the Swat valley from the 4th to the 8th April was chiefly owing to the difficulty encountered in conveying supplies over the pass, and it was not until the 8th, when camels had been crossing the pass for two days, that it was possible to re-equip the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, whose mules had been utilised in bringing up supplies, with transport for the baggage and 20 days' supplies preparatory to a further advance.

**Political  
arrange-  
ments with  
the Khan  
of Dir.**

Muhammad Sharif Khan, the Khan of Dir, who up to now had been a refugee at Mingaora in Upper Swat, had come in to the Political Officer at Dargai on the 2nd April, and expressed his desire to assist Government, his object being of course to recover his lost possessions. On the 5th April he crossed the Swat river to raise his own clans on our behalf against Umra Khan who about this date was reliably reported to have returned to Barwa from Kila Drosh. It was also known that he had two British officers prisoners and that he had left his main force in Chitral. A few days later it was reported that all the forts on the Panjkora and Maidan routes were held by the Khan of Dir in our interests and that he was attacking Dir fort. This alliance with the Khan of Dir subsequently secured for our troops an unopposed passage in the Baraul valley and thence through Dir over the Lawarai pass, it also afforded immunity from trouble by the powerful Malizai and Khwazozai clans who inhabit the Panjkora and the western portions of the Upper Swat valleys.

Owing to the political aspect of affairs at this time and to the possibility of trouble among the Bunerwals and Mohmands, the reserve brigade was moved from Rawalpindi to Mardan and troops for a second reserve brigade were warned to be in readiness.

**Advance  
to the  
Panjkora'**

On the 9th April Head-Quarters crossed the Swat river and joined the 2nd Brigade at Chakdara. At the same time a reconnaissance was made to Sado on the Panjkora river.

On the 10th April Head-Quarters and the 2nd Brigade crossed the Katgola pass into the Talash valley. The 3rd Brigade crossed the Swat river to Chakdara, the 1st Brigade being left to guard the Swat valley and communications. While the cavalry forded the Panjkora river and reconnoitred up the Bajaur valley.

On the 11th April Head-Quarters and the 2nd Brigade marched to Sado where a delay of six days occurred, owing to the river having become unfordable and to the difficulty of obtaining timber to make a bridge.

**Action at  
Sado.**

On the 13th April a battalion of infantry (The Guides), which had previously been conveyed across the river on rafts in order to cover the construction of the bridge, while engaged in burning villages on the right bank of the Panjkora river, became heavily engaged with large numbers of men from Mundah and Shamozaï Utman Khels. During its retirement which was supported by the troops on the left bank, our losses consisted of 4 killed and 21 wounded. The enemy's losses were afterwards reported to have been over 500 men. Our expenditure of ammunition was 177 rounds of gun and 49,287 rounds of rifle.

On the 14th April the 3rd Brigade concentrated at Sado.

On the 15th April a reconnaissance was made up the Panjkora valley to Robot. The road was found to be exceedingly difficult, though the inhabitants were friendly and the country quiet.

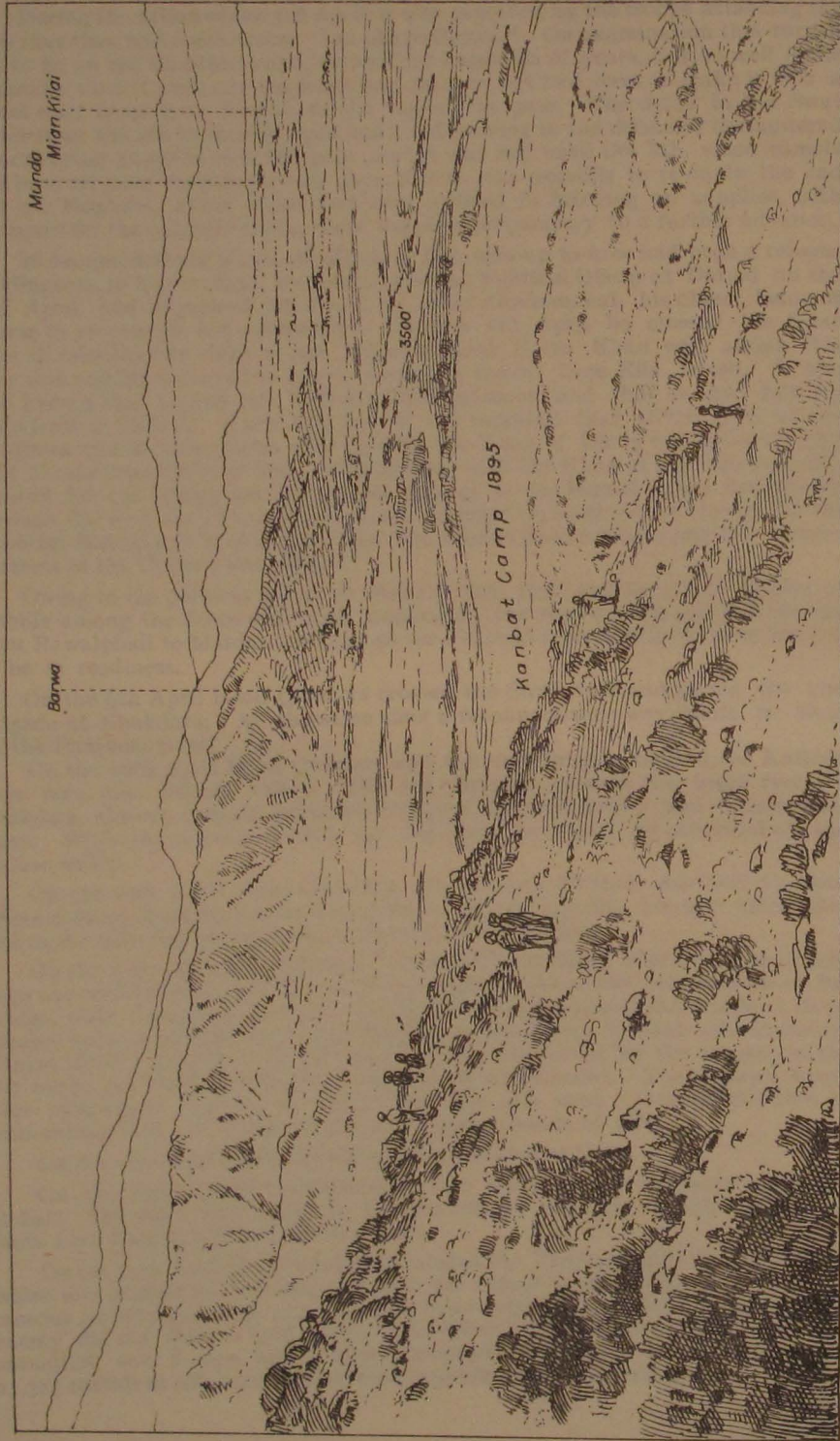
**Passage  
of the  
Panjkora  
river.**

On the 17th April the two brigades crossed the Panjkora, and the 3rd Brigade which was leading became engaged near the village of Mamugai with a miscellaneous gathering of some 3,000 to 4,000 Mamunds, Salarzais and Mohmands. The enemy did not show a bold front, but retired as the infantry advanced. Our casualties were 8 men and 9 horses wounded. Forty-six rounds of gun and 23,385 rounds of rifle ammunition were expended during the action,





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THE JANDUL VALLEY FROM THE JANBATAI PASS  
LOOKING SOUTH

From a photograph taken in 1895.

No. 3,748-I, 1906.

I. B. Topo. Dy. No. 6,190.  
Erd. C. J. A., April 1906.

On the 18th April the 2nd and 3rd Brigades advanced into the Jandul valley where it was expected Umra Khan would make a final stand. It now transpired that Umra Khan had fled the previous night to Shahi above the Maskini valley where he was joined by his family and Muhammad Shah Khan. Thence passing over the hills into Afghan territory he took refuge with the Sipah Salar by whom he was sent on to Kabul. An advance guard was pushed on to the foot of the Jambatai pass. **Flight of Umra Khan.**

At this stage of the operations all serious opposition to the advance of the force had been overcome. News was received on the 20th April that the garrison of Chitral was in great straits. A small force of 500 men lightly equipped was organised to push on to Chitral as rapidly as possible. At this time it was not known that Sher Afzal had abandoned the siege or that the force from Gilgit had reached Chitral on the 20th April. **Gilgit column reaches Chitral.**

On the 21st April, reassuring news came regarding the garrison of Chitral fort, and as this news was confirmed on the following day, orders were given for the force to proceed less hurriedly. The Khan of Dir was now instructed to capture Sher Afzal if possible. Sher Afzal was surrounded in Bashkar and brought in with several leading Chitralis to the Head-Quarters camp at Dir by the Khan of Dir on the 27th April. **Capture of Sher Afzal.**

During the 27th and 28th the advance column crossed the Lawarai pass and halted at Ashreth. The 2nd Brigade remained halted at Mundah. Head-Quarters reached Chitral on 16th May and left again on the 27th. Chitral had been relieved, and there was nothing further for the force to do except wait for the decision of Government as regards the continued occupation of Chitral and the opening of a road thereto. These orders were not received till September.

During April arrangements were made for re-organising the communications. Major-General Stedman was appointed to command the line which extended from the base to Chitral and was divided into four sections:—No. 1, Base to Panjkora; No. 2, Panjkora to Dir; No. 3, Dir to Ashreth; No. 4, Ashreth to Chitral. **Reorganisation of communications.**

Prior to this date, owing to the rapid movements of troops to the front, no definite system of supply existed. Five advanced depôts were now established at the following places:—Dargai, Chakdara, Mundah, Dir, and Kila Drosh. These advanced depôts maintained 20 days' reserve for the troops of their own section and 1 day's supply for all troops in front. A staging system was introduced. The number of transport animals in the field amounted to about 39,000. Between Nowshera and Dargai draught bullocks and ponies were used: between Dargai and Dir, camels, pack bullocks, hired mules, ponies and donkies, and between Dir and Chitral Government pack mules. The lifting power arrived at by these arrangements averaged 3,000 maunds daily from Dargai to Mundah; 2,000 maunds from Mundah to Dir; and about 1,000 maunds daily from Dir onwards. Pack ponies did not prove a success. **Supply.**

Twenty-five field post offices were opened. Beyond Dargai the mails were carried by runners disposed in stages and by this means mails were conveyed from Nowshera to Chitral, a distance of nearly 200 miles in 77 hours with satisfactory regularity. **Postal.**

By the 17th May telegraphic communication was opened with Chitral, the average rate of construction being 5 miles a day, 12 miles being the maximum. Altogether 26 field offices were opened. The amount of work disposed of was very heavy, averaging 714 messages a day in April and 1,438 a day in May. The average number of words per message being double the length of average Indian messages. **Telegraph.**

A trestle bridge had been completed over the Swat river at Chakdara on the 15th April. On the 4th May a pontoon bridge, capable of bearing wheeled traffic, was thrown across the river, and on the 8th June a suspension bridge

across the river was completed, on the 26th June the trestle bridge finally collapsed owing to the floods.

On the 10th May a 4th Brigade, composed of troops hitherto detailed for duty on the lines of communication, was formed. The British troops about the middle of the month took up summer quarters on the Laram and Janbatai hills.

On the 24th May the troops belonging to the Gilgit column started on their way back to Gilgit, the Chitral garrison being supplied by troops from the 3rd Brigade.

**Evacuation  
of the  
Jandul  
valley route.**

By the end of July the road to Chitral by the Panjkora route having been made practicable throughout, orders were given for the abandonment of the Jandul-Baraul route. By the 18th August the Jandul valley was evacuated, the whole of the troops being withdrawn to the left bank of the Panjkora river and the British troops of the 2nd Brigade went into summer quarters on the Berchanrai hills south of the Talash valley. Steps were also taken to bring the troops of the permanent garrison as near to their new posts as possible; troops returning to India being replaced by those detailed for Chitral. Throughout August supplies and stores were continually being pushed forward to Chitral. Early in September the orders of Government were received for the retention of Chitral and the keeping open of the Nowshera-Dir-Chitral road. Subsequently the 3rd Brigade was demobilised and the General Officer Commanding lines of communication issued orders for the withdrawal of the troops. On the 18th September the last convoy left the foot of the Lawarai pass for Chitral and on the 20th September the retirement of the troops from Dir commenced.

**Withdrawal  
of the force.**

The troops left to garrison Chitral were 2 Guns Mountain Artillery, 1 Company Sappers and Miners, 2 Battalions Native Infantry, and 2 Maxims. Supplies for the whole force were placed at Kila Drosh. Ammunition to the extent of 750 rounds per gun and 400 rounds per rifle was also sent with the garrison.

By the 27th September all troops were withdrawn except those detailed to hold the Malakand and Chakdara, at both of which places fortified posts were constructed. The composition of the Malakand Brigade is shown in the margin. Six weeks' supplies for men and animals for the whole brigade were placed at Malakand and their ammunition supply was 150 rounds per gun and 400 rounds per rifle.

- 1 Squadron Cavalry.
- 1 Battery Mountain Artillery.
- 1 Company Sappers and Miners.
- 4 Battalions Infantry.

constructed. The composition of the Malakand Brigade is shown in the margin. Six weeks' supplies for men and animals for the whole brigade were placed at Malakand and their ammunition supply was 150

**Political  
arrange-  
ments for  
keeping  
open the  
Chitral  
road.**

Arrangements were made with the Khan of Dir for the maintenance of an open road to Chitral in return for Rs. 10,000 per annum. The road was to be protected by Khan's levies, the cost of which would be defrayed by Government. Rs. 1,000 *per mensem* was to be paid as a postal subsidy, and in consideration for a further sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum, the Khan of Dir agreed to forego all tolls and taxes on trade passing from Ashreth to Chakdara. The Khan Khels of Thana and the Ranizai Khans and Maliks also agreed to forego all tolls on trade passing through their country for the sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Amir-ul-Mulk was deported to India and on the 2nd September his younger brother, Shuja-ul-Mulk, was formally installed as Mehtar of Chitral.

A political agency of Dir and Swat was instituted with head-quarters at Malakand.

The opposition which we had encountered in the Swat valley was mainly due to the evil influence of religious classes, but while our troops were in Dir and Jandul there was no organised fighting, though there is very little doubt that the situation was often critical, and that a very little would have caused a general rising of the whole of the Bajaur tribes and Utman Khels and probably the Mohmands also. The Hadda Mullah was doing his best to induce the tribes against us, and the Amir and his officials were working against us.

The Chitral Relief Force Expedition is worthy of note as being the first time we ever came into direct contact with the tribes of Bajaur, Dir and Upper Utman Khel. After the withdrawal of the troops the new political arrangements

worked smoothly. Matters progressed satisfactorily along the Chitral road, mails and stores being passed through regularly and safely. Trade along the route was largely increasing and the attitude of the people of Lower Swat was entirely satisfactory.

During January of the following year the Khan of Dir invaded and overran Jandul, but acting on our advice he again withdrew. The danger of his interference in Jandul affairs lay in the fact that it was likely to raise a strong faction against him which might cause serious trouble on the flank of the Chitral road. The Khan of Dir's invasion of Jandul, however, had the good effect of showing the Jandulis that they could not give trouble with impunity. The Chitral reliefs took place in May without any molestation. Towards the end of the year affairs in Nawagai were again unsettled owing to the Khan's endeavours to assert his authority in the Babukara valley. His real object being to extend his authority and get Government to regard him of sufficient importance to be treated on the same footing as the Khan of Dir. This situation became further complicated by the desire of the Khan of Dir to interpose. Further hostilities were only prevented by the intervention of our Political Officer. Matters in Upper Swat were still disturbed by constant factional fights and by the interference of the Khan of Dir. The trade of the country increased enormously during the year. The general condition of the Swat valley was satisfactory and nowhere was there the slightest trace of any general feeling of hostility to Government. The year did not however pass without disquieting rumours of Umra Khan's return and constant attempts on the part of the religious classes to stir up fanaticism.

During the early part of the year affairs continued to progress as satisfactorily as could be expected, and it looked as if the country was about to settle down to an era of peace. In Lower Swat, the Khans of Thana, Alladand and Pali, who had grown rich and prosperous, began committing acts of oppression against their weaker neighbours. The ringleader, Sharif Khan of Alladand, was punished and matters finally quieted down.

*Events previous to the fanatical outbreak in 1897.*

All through the early part of the year reports were received of persistent efforts on the part of the Hadda Mullah to stir up the Mohmands, Mamunds and the clans of Nawagai and the Utman Khel. Afghan influences were also at work among the Bajaur tribes. The Sipah Salar was at Asmar and arrangements were in progress for continuing the demarcation of the boundary where it had been interrupted in 1895. There were also rumours of Umra Khan's return. The Khan of Dir was also tampered with and received a letter from Kabul asking him, as a true Mussulman, what position he was prepared to adopt in the event of a general rising. It was thought highly probable that all these efforts to arouse Mahomedan fanaticism amongst the tribes against the Government would come to a head during the passage of the Chitral reliefs.

In April the Afghan Khassadars, who had again occupied the Mitai valley, were withdrawn at the demand of Government, and Afghan interference with the Mohmand sections on the British side of the Durand boundary having thus come to an end, the Amir was not further pressed for the delimitation of the boundary in dispute. This portion of the boundary still remains undemarcated. In May the annual relief of the Chitral garrison was accomplished, under tribal arrangements similar to those of the preceding year, without a hitch.

In June the feeling between the Khan of Dir, whose ambition had been for a long time to extend his influence over Upper Swat, and the Mianguls had become very strained. The Mianguls were likely to cause trouble in Upper Swat by raising the clans against the Khan and incidentally against us. The extension of the Khan's influence in this direction had until now not been encouraged by us; it was now, however, deemed advisable to let him try what he could do with the clans on the right bank. Up to now our relations with the Utman Khel and Bajaur

tribes had been satisfactory, but there was a restless feeling abroad among them. It was well known that intrigues were on foot from Kabul, and that the Hadda Mullah and Palam Baba in Dir, never at anytime anything but hostile to us, were particularly active in spreading every lying rumour which could inflame the minds of the tribes against us and were doing their utmost to give us trouble in every way. Early in July full jirgas from Upper Swat, which since our occupation of Lower Swat had never come in, came to Chakdara to lay their grievances before the Political Agent and requested him to settle matters for the future between them and the Khan of Dir. Their tone was distinctly friendly and they all expressed a desire to share that peace enjoyed by those who were brought into more direct contact with us. The power of the Mianguls, trading in the old Akhund's name, was broken; the Khan of Dir had established his authority over the tribes on the right bank of the river and the tribes concerned were outwardly pleased with the arrangement. Seldom since our dealings with this country began had the people appeared more content and the prospects of peace and quiet more hopeful. The unrest which for some time previously had been apparent throughout the country had, it seemed, disappeared for a time. That unrest, as knowledge subsequently obtained has shown us, was due to the efforts made by the religious leaders of the country, the Hadda Mullah, the Mianguls and others, to bring about a combined and simultaneous rising of the trans-border tribes during the Chitral relief. It is not known to what extent this was directly instigated at Kabul, but it is certain that it received the active support of the Sipah Salar and other Afghan officials. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of July.

**Appearance of the "Mad Fakir."** On the 18th July reports were received at the Malakand that a strange *fakir* who had recently taken up his residence at Landakai, was beginning to attract people's attention. It appeared that the man's name was Sadulla, that he was called Mullah Mastan or Fakir Sartor (bareheaded), and that previous to his arrival in Swat he had been preaching a *jehad* in Buner, of which country he was a native, but had left discredited.

**Attack on the Malakand and Chakdara.** On the 26th the Sartor Fakir started down the valley from Landakai and the people of Lower Swat joined him *en masse*. Late in the evening a hurried warning of the approach of the *fakir* was brought to the Malakand by a Levy Jemadar. The alarm was sounded and the troops had barely time to stand to their arms before the attack commenced. The fighting which now commenced never actually ceased at Malakand until the 1st August; Chakdara was also attacked on the 26th and fought hard until relieved on the 2nd August. The enemy, who on the first night had barely exceeded 1,000, increased in numbers with incredible rapidity to some 12,000 or more at Malakand, while upwards of 8,000 attacked Chakdara. On the 29th the Mianguls with a contingent of Upper Swatis and another contingent of Utman Khels appeared on the scene. Reinforcements arrived rapidly from Mardan and Nowshera, but it was not till the 2nd August that the garrison at Malakand was able to assume the offensive, and that the relief of Chakdara was effected. The enemy's losses between the 26th July and the 2nd August were estimated between 3,000 and 4,000, our casualties for the same period being 28 killed and 178 wounded.

#### *Operations of the Malakand Field Force.*

As soon as the Government of India became aware that the attacks on the Malakand and Chakdara garrisons were not merely the result of a small local disturbance, but that a deliberate attempt was being made by the combined tribesmen to turn our troops out of the country, immediate steps were taken to reinforce the Malakand; orders were issued on the 30th July for the formation of a field force, consisting of two brigades with divisional troops, for the purpose of crushing the rising and otherwise punishing the tribesmen. Three days later orders were issued for the formation of a 3rd or Reserve Brigade. The fanatical gathering had dispersed as quickly as it collected. The column which had

relieved Chakdara took up its position at the Amandara defile and on the 3rd August a cavalry reconnaissance was made up the left bank of the Swat river, proceeding 5 miles beyond Thana without opposition.

While the concentration of the field force was taking place, the troops already in the Swat valley made frequent excursions into the neighbouring country and met with no opposition. Enquiries were also being made with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the surrounding tribes were implicated in the recent attack. It was ascertained that the following clans had participated in the attacks on the Malakand and Chakdara:—The Sam and Bar Ranizais of Lower Swat, the Salarzai and Ashazai sections of the Bunerwals, the whole of Upper Swat, the Adinzai, Talashis, Dush Khels, various contingents from Bajaur, the Asil and Shamozaï Utman Khel and a small party of the Painda Khel Malizai, together with some 2,000 British subjects from Yusufzai. Reports from Bajaur showed that the Khan of Nawagai had up to date maintained a neutral attitude in spite of strong pressure brought to bear on him by Mullahs and others.

The Nawab of Dir's attitude was at first doubtful, but as soon as he saw that the fanatical rising was a failure he began to re-assert himself, and on the 5th August, having re-opened communication with Chitral, he posted a strong body of men at the Panjkora bridge. Had the Nawab moved promptly to Sado on the first outbreak, he would have been able to prevent the Bajauris, who formed the bulk of the opposition at Chakdara, from joining in.

News began to come in which shed a light on the cause of the unexpected and incomprehensible outbreak. Information was received that the Sipah Salar at Asmar had written to the *fakir* on the 20th July to commence a *jehad* and promised to afford help. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that the rising was a purely religious affair, and that it was a scheme, pre-concerted from both Kabul and India, for a simultaneous rising along the border, but that the *fakir* had precipitated matters. **Causes of rising.**

On the 8th August news was received of the attack on Shabkadar by the Mohmands under the Hadda Mullah. This news showed how far-spreading the Pathan rising threatened to be, and that it was evident that to avoid another outbreak in Swat a prompt move into Upper Swat was necessary.

The punishment of the Lower Swatis was already in progress and on the 9th August they surrendered unconditionally. The sight of the steadily continued destruction of their villages had been too much for them. The terms imposed being payment of a fine of Rs. 47,000, the surrender of all arms, and the forfeiture of allowances. **Punishment of the Lower Swatis.**

On the 12th August the Upper Swatis on the right bank of the river sent in to sue for peace. A fine of Rs. 20,000 was put on them and the Nawab of Dir was ordered to collect it in person, the tribes concerned were also warned that, in default of this fine being paid before the column returned from the left bank, a punitive column would be sent up their bank as well.

The Reserve Brigade was at this time ordered to concentrate at Mardan and Rustam to hold the Bunerwals, who were situated on the flank of the force which was to advance into Upper Swat, in check.

On the 17th August the 1st Brigade advanced into Upper Swat driving some 2,000 to 3,000 of the enemy from a strong position they had taken up on the Landakai spur. The column continued its advance into Upper Swat meeting with no further opposition and on the 19th August reached Mingaora where it halted till the 24th August. Steps were now taken to disarm the country as far as possible and arms were collected to the number of 41 breech-loaders and 800 guns. The tribesmen were also made to burn and demolish their own village towers, and to provide without payment, fodder, forage, and fuel. On the 26th August the 1st Brigade returned to Thana and the following day to Khar and the 2nd Brigade was in turn moved to Thana in readiness to move in any direction necessary. **Advance into Upper Swat.**

**Postpone-  
ment of  
punishment  
of Buner-  
wals and  
Cis-Utman  
Khels.**

In accordance with the intention of punishing in turn each of the tribes concerned, it was now proposed to deal with the Bunerwals, but as the fanatical rising had by this time spread to the Afridis and Orakzais, it was decided to postpone the punishment of the Bunerwals till a more fitting occasion should arise, and the troops in the Swat valley were directed to proceed with the punishment of the Utman Khels on the left bank of the Swat river. On the 30th August, the 2nd Brigade accordingly proceeded down the Swat valley with this object, and the 3rd Brigade, for whom there was no longer any need at Rustam and Mardan now that operations in Buner were deferred, was brought into the Swat valley.

It now becomes necessary to refer to events on the Mohmand border.

**The  
Mohmand  
rising.**

During the occurrences related above, that is, up to the 2nd August, there were no signs of unrest among the Mohmands. On the 3rd August, however, reports were received at Peshawar which showed that the Hadda Mullah was on the move with, as yet, a small gathering, and had called on the tribes to join in a *jehad* or religious war against the British. On the 7th the Mullah's gathering which had increased to 4,000 or 5,000 strong crossed the border and sacked and burnt the village of Shankargarh. On the morning of the 8th a force consisting of 4 guns, 2 squadrons, 2 companies of British and one battalion of Native Infantry arrived on the scene from Peshawar, and found the enemy in great force at the foot of the hills. An engagement ensued on the 9th, when the enemy who numbered between 5,000 and 6,000 men were driven back into the hills with a loss of between 200 and 300 killed besides a large number of wounded. Our casualties were 9 killed and 63 wounded. The Hadda Mullah's gathering, after the crushing defeat experienced at the hands of our troops on the 9th August, disappeared into the low hills in the direction of Gandab and eventually dispersed. In view of the then disturbed state of the frontier and of the necessity to concentrate a strong force at Peshawar, the punishment of the Mohmands was deferred until troops could be more conveniently spared.

**The Hadda  
Mulla  
threatens  
Dir.**

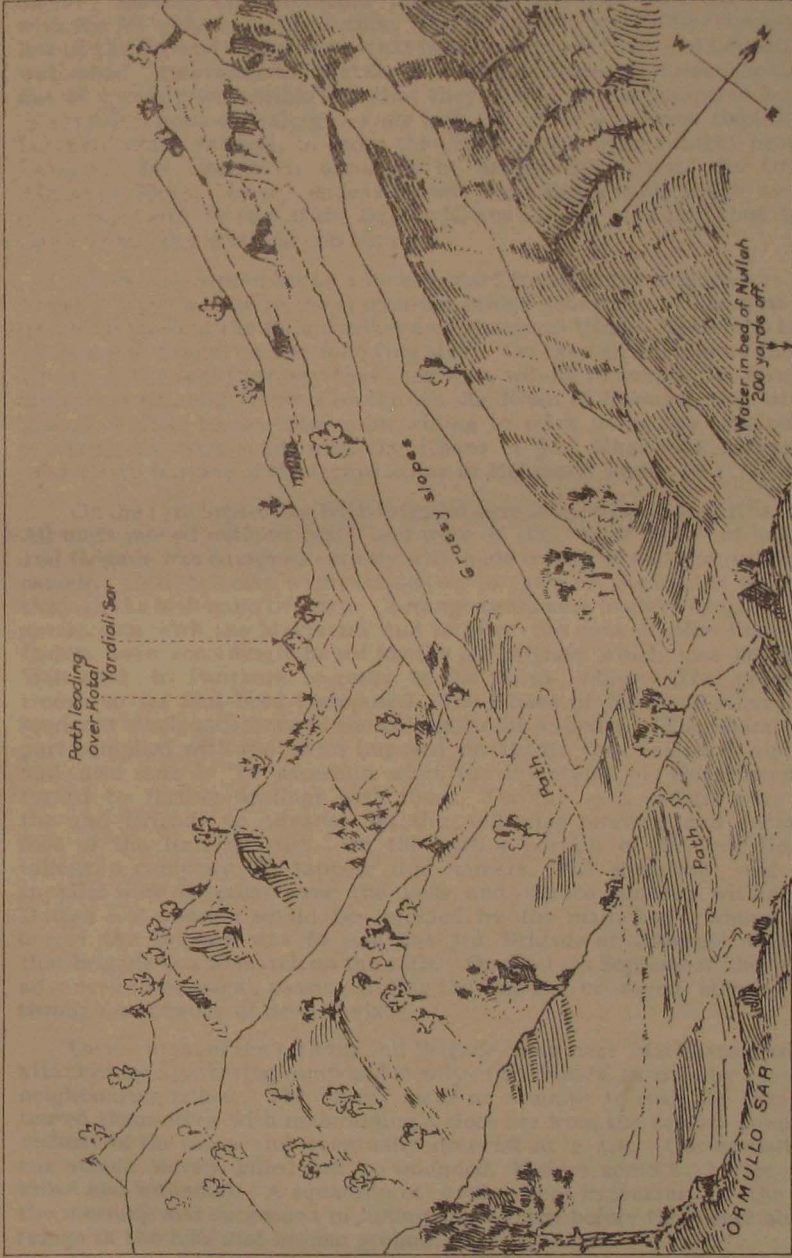
Towards the end of August the Hadda Mullah was again on the move, and it soon transpired that he was again collecting an army with the avowed intention of assuming the offensive against the Nawab of Dir for his having sided with us. News of the movements of the Hadda Mullah in the direction of Dir reached Swat on the 30th August, the movement of the 2nd Brigade against the cis-Swat Utman Khels was accordingly countermanded and the 3rd Brigade was rapidly concentrated at Uch in the Adinzai valley. The Hadda Mullah's gathering, hearing that troops were already in the Adinzai valley and prepared to support Dir, quickly dispersed.

The threat on Dir having collapsed, arrangements were made for renewing the operations against the cis-Swat Utman Khels which had been so suddenly suspended, but before these orders could be carried into effect, instructions were issued from Army Head-Quarters for the temporary suspension of punitive measures in Swat and for the co-operation of a portion of the Malakand Field Force with a force moving from the Peshawar border against the Mohmands.

*Operations against the Mohmands.*

The Government of India previous to the sudden change of the situation brought about by the renewal of an aggressive attitude by the Hadda Mullah had decided to postpone the question of a punitive expedition against the Mohmands, but they now decided to despatch an expedition into the Mohmand country as soon as possible.

The objects of the operations now in view were to destroy the Mullah's power and disperse his hostile gathering, to clear the Mohmand country of any hostile gathering, to support the Nawab of Dir and Khan of Nawagai and so frustrate any attempts to threaten our communications with Chitral. In order to thoroughly carry out the objects in view it was necessary that the



From a sketch by  
Lieut. A. Waterfield, XIth B.L.  
30th Aug. '97.

**THE YARDIALI PASS LEADING INTO THE  
CIS-UTMANKHEL COUNTRY FROM LOWER SWAT**

I. B. Topog. Dy. No. 6,144.  
Ed. C. J. A., April 1906.

No. 3,762-I., 1906





country of the hill Mohmands should be entered from two directions. A force, consisting of two brigades of infantry with divisional troops, styled the Mohmand Field Force, was to operate from the Shabkadar direction, while two brigades of the Malakand Field Force were to advance by Sado and Nawagai into the Mohmand country and join hands with the column from the south. After the defeat or dispersal of any formidable gathering by the combined forces, the two brigades of the Malakand Field Force were to march out of the country by the Peshawar border, leaving the Mohmand Field Force to deal with the arrangements with the Mohmands for the future. The operations were to be confined within the line of the Durand Convention, that is, they were not to extend beyond the Kunar watershed. It was essential that these movements through Bajaur should be carried out as speedily as possible and that they should not be hampered by opposition or considerations of dealing *en route* with the tribes who were implicated in the fanatical rising in Swat, in order that the troops engaged might be available at Peshawar for operations about to be undertaken against the Orakzais and Afridis in Tirah. Every endeavour was accordingly made to win over the Khan of Nawagai and the rest of the Bajaur Khans to our side and thus detach these clans from the fanatical combination.

On the 4th September an advance guard from the 3rd Brigade was dispatched to the Panjkora to seize the suspension bridge near Sado. This most completely upset the plans of the Bajaur tribes and Shamozaï Utman Khels who had decided to seize the bridge on the following day. On the 6th September the Shamozaï Utman Khels sent in to say that they were willing to submit to terms, and on our troops reaching Ghosam on the 9th, the Khan of Nawagai and other Bajaur Khans sent in to say they were willing to serve us in any way possible, and arrangements were made with the Khans of Jar, Khar and Nawagai for the unmolested passage of the troops as far as Mohmand limits.

On the 13th September both brigades were concentrated near Khar (in Bajaur). All units moved without tents and were on the "light scale" of baggage. The 2nd Brigade was equipped entirely with mule transport and the 3rd Brigade with camels. Both brigades were rationed up to the 23rd September for their march through the Mohmand country. Arrangements were made to drop all direct communication with the Malakand and to draw the next supplies from Shabkadar. Orders were accordingly issued for the 1st Brigade which was holding the line Malakand to Panjkora to retire to the Swat valley. The progress of the troops so far had been unopposed. The Khans of Nawagai, Khar and Jar had rendered much assistance in the collection of supplies. The Shamozaï had in part complied with the terms imposed on them; the Salarzais and Mamunds had also sent in to ascertain what the intentions of Government were in regard to further dealings with them. On the 13th orders were issued for the 2nd Brigade to advance on the following morning and encamp at the foot of the Rambat pass. On the 15th a portion of the brigade, two battalions, a company of sappers and miners, one squadron and five days' supplies were to cross over the pass and thence proceed without delay to Danish Kol where it would be rejoined by the main body, while the remainder of the brigade was to join the 3rd Brigade at Nawagai, to which place that brigade was to march on the 14th. On the 14th September the 3rd Brigade advanced to Nawagai, passing during the last six or seven miles of the route through a network of deep ravines.

On the night of the 14th the 2nd Brigade camp near Markhanai was suddenly attacked by a gathering composed mostly of Mamunds, assisted by a few men from neighbouring tribes. The enemy made no attempt to rush the camp and contented themselves with maintaining a close fire from the broken country in the vicinity of the camp and eventually drew off at 2 A.M. Our casualties during the attack were 7 killed and 10 wounded, besides some 85 horses and mules killed and wounded. A squadron of cavalry went in pursuit of the enemy in the morning and succeeded in killing 21 of them before they were able to take refuge in the hills and broken ground.

Previous orders were now cancelled. The 2nd Brigade was directed to at once undertake the vigorous punishment of the Mamunds, and on the 15th September moved camp to Inayat Killa at the mouth of the Watalai valley.

On the arrival of the 3rd Brigade at Nawagai on the 14th it was ascertained that the Hadda Mulla, with a gathering of Musa Khel Mohmands and fanatics which was daily increasing, was at Bedmani, about 8 miles distant. The proximity of the gathering was producing a bad effect on the Khans of Nawagai, Jar and Khar, who, though openly friendly, were covertly hostile. The turning aside of the 2nd Brigade to punish the Mamunds made a considerable change in the aspect of affairs in Southern Bajaur and the Mohmand country; the strategical situation which now developed itself was interesting. At Nawagai was a brigade (the 3rd) of all arms in a strongly entrenched position. About 8 miles distant south-west was the Hadda Mullah's gathering in the Bedmani pass. East and behind Nawagai lay the road to the camp of the 2nd Brigade at Inayat Killa running for about 6 miles through a network of ravines, the remaining 7 miles being open. The 3rd Brigade was not strong enough to advance and attack the Mullah's gathering singlehanded with a sufficient amount of odds in its favour, while it was considered inadvisable for it to fall back and rejoin the 2nd Brigade for the following reasons:—first, because the 2nd Brigade was deemed to be already strong enough for immediate requirements; secondly, because it would have been unwise to have retired through the ravines east of Nawagai in the face of the Mullah's gathering; thirdly, because it was expected that one of the brigades which was to advance from Shabkadar on the 15th would be within supporting distance by the 18th at the latest; and lastly, because support was necessary to keep the Khan of Nawagai with us. Accordingly it was decided that the 3rd Brigade should stay where it was until the advance of the Mohmand Field Force should make it possible to dispose effectually of the Mullah's gathering and clear the neighbouring valleys.

On the 17th news was received of the severe fighting of the 2nd Brigade in the Watalai valley on the previous day. On the 18th communication was opened by heliograph with the Mohmand Field Force, a portion of which, after being much delayed by the difficulties of the Gandab route, had reached the Nahaki pass.

**Attack on  
3rd Brigade  
Camp at  
Nawagai.**

On the night of the 19th and again on the 20th the enemy attacked the 3rd Brigade camp in considerable numbers, both attacks were effectually beaten off, with a loss to the enemy of at least 330 killed alone. Our casualties amounted to 1 killed and 31 wounded, besides about 120 horses and transport animals killed and wounded. The failure of the enemy's night-attacks had a most beneficial effect all over the country and specially on the attitude of the Khan of Nawagai.

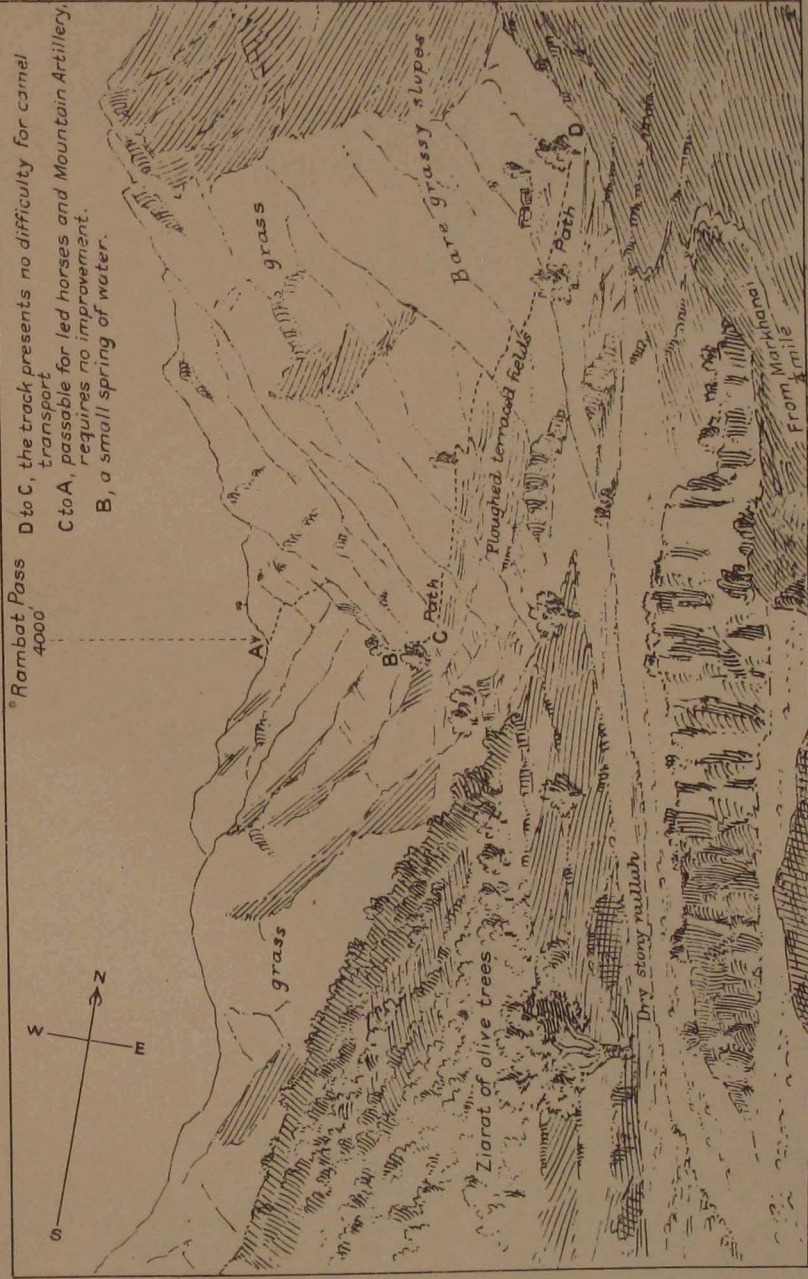
**Action  
at the  
Bedmanai  
pass.**

On the 22nd September the 3rd Brigade joined the 1st Brigade of the Mohmand Field Force, of which it afterwards formed a portion, at Kuz Chinarai and took part with it in the attack of the Bedmanai pass on the 23rd. On the 24th and 25th the 3rd Brigade was engaged in punishing the Musa-khel Mohmands of the Mitai and Suran valleys, on the completion of which it commenced its return march to Peshawar. The 1st Brigade of the Mohmand Field Force, having destroyed the Hadda Mullah's residence at Jarobi, marched down the Bohai Dag, or main valley of the Mohmand country, to Kamali, destroying *en route* the forts and towers of each of the tribes who refused to surrender. The 2nd Brigade of the Mohmand Field Force next proceeded to visit the Danish Kol and Ambahar valleys whose inhabitants hastened to comply with our terms. The objects of the expedition having now been attained the withdrawal of the troops was commenced, the last column reaching Matta on the 5th October.

**Operations  
in Bajaur.**

We must now turn to the operations of the Malakand Field Force in Bajaur. When the news of the severe fighting in the Watalai valley reached Government, it was recognised that a portion of the Malakand Field Force would be delayed in Bajaur, and that consequently the line of communications *via* the Malakand and the Panjkora must be maintained. Orders were issued for the re-occupation of the Panjkora by the 1st Brigade and for additional troops on

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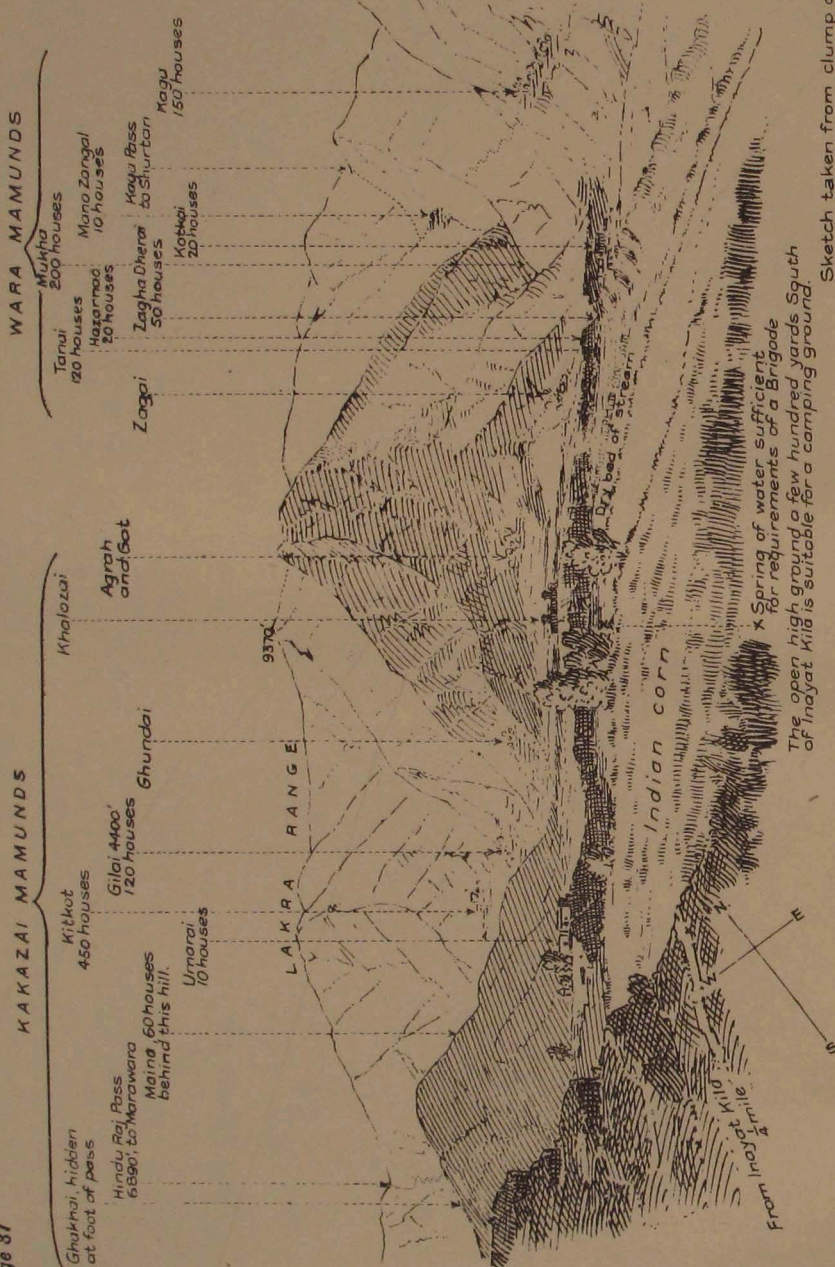
D to C, the track presents no difficulty for camel transport  
C to A, passable for led horses and Mountain Artillery, requires no improvement.  
B, a small spring of water.

From a sketch by Lieut.  
A. Waterfield Xth B.L.  
dated 12th Sept. 1897.

THE RAMBAT PASS  
LOOKING WEST FROM NEAR MARKHANAI

L. B. Tops, Dy. No. 6138.  
Exd. C. J. A., April 1906.

No. 3,757-I., 1906.



Sketch taken from clump of trees in bed of Nulloh near Inayat Kila, 3150'.  
Sd. A. Waterfield, Lieut. xith. B.L.  
13th. Sept. '97

THE WATALAI VALLEY FROM NEAR INAYAT KILI  
LOOKING N. W.

the communications at Nowshera and Mardan to move up to the Malakand: a reserve brigade was, owing to the reports of unrest amongst the Bunerwals, ordered to be formed at Rawalpindi.

Reference has been made to the severe fighting on the 16th September in the Watalai valley where the 2nd Brigade was now engaged in punishing the Mamunds for the attack on their camp on the night of the 14th. This proved to be a much more difficult task than was first anticipated. The Mamunds, including their fellow-tribesmen at Marawara and Shurtan in the Asmar valley, numbered some 6,000 fighting men; they possessed a considerable number of rifles and an apparently inexhaustible supply of ammunition. The invasion of their country had not been preceded by a decisive action like at the Malakand on the 2nd August which had been an object lesson to the Swatis. Besides, the physical features of the Watalai valley gave the tribe great advantages. The valley consists of a broad plateau cut up by ravines, especially at the top, and with hills rising somewhat suddenly on all sides. This plateau was practically waterless at this season, the only good water being near Inayat Killa at the mouth of the valley, where the camp was located. It was therefore necessary for our troops, when engaged with the villages at the head of the valley or on the sides of the hills, to march some seven miles before the fighting began and return the same distance to camp after the day's fighting was over. The tribesmen were, moreover, much assisted by the fact that they could remove their property beyond our reach over the high range of mountains whose crest forms the Afghan frontier. They showed great skill and patience in adhering to the tactics which gave them the best chance of success, retiring before our troops so long as they advanced and then following them up in skirmishing order as far as the open ground on their withdrawal to their camp. With the exception of the two days—17th and 21st—when the troops rested, the 2nd Brigade was daily engaged in this way from the 16th to the 23rd of September. A cessation of hostilities was then arranged so as to enable their jirgas to assemble as it was reported that the tribes were anxious to make terms. In the meanwhile the 1st Brigade had re-occupied the Panjkora bridge and was engaged in pushing supplies forward to the 2nd Brigade. Negotiations with the Mamunds, however, came to nothing, owing no doubt to the secret encouragement they received from the Khans of Nawagai, Khar and Jar. They refused to surrender the 50 guns and Rs. 4,000 now demanded of them as a preliminary to the dictation of any terms. Accordingly, operations were renewed on the 29th September. The sick and wounded, together with two battalions who had suffered heavily from casualties in action and from sickness, were sent back to the communications and replaced by 2 squadrons of cavalry, a mountain battery, and 1,000 infantry from the 1st Brigade. The operations against the Mamunds, the destruction of their villages and grain continued daily up to the 3rd October. On the 4th a further reinforcement of 4 guns field artillery, a battalion of infantry and a company of sappers and miners had reached Inayat Killa.

On the recommendation of the Political Officer, negotiations were again opened with the tribes who had now become aware of the arrival of reinforcements and of the futility of further resistance. On the 11th October the Mamund jirga came in and made full submission. The original terms of the surrender of 50 rifles for the attack on Chakdara was now reduced to the restitution of the 22 rifles which they had taken in fight from our troops on the 16th September; for it was considered that the destruction of some 26 of their villages, the losses inflicted in the way of grain and fodder taken by the troops and their losses in fighting, estimated at 300 killed and 250 wounded, had been sufficient punishment. The final settlement was not quickly arrived at, being greatly delayed by intrigues and further supplies of ammunition from the Afghan side of the border.

Having concluded with the Mamunds the force proceeded on the 12th to the Babukara valley to exact submission from the Salarzais. In dealing with this tribe regard was had to the fact that they had not taken any very active part in the fighting, neither had they as a tribe rendered any assistance to the Mamunds nor in any way interfered with our communications which passed close by the

**Settlement  
with Bajaur  
tribes.**

mouth of the valley. Taking these matters into consideration, it was decided that a fine of 20 rifles and 200 guns would be sufficient punishment. The attitude of the tribe was at first uncertain but by the 18th the terms were fully complied with.

On the 20th October the force commenced its return march to the Panjkora halting *en route* for the settlement of the Shamozaï Utman Khels. This tribe acknowledged to having taken part in the attacks at Chakdara, and a hundred of their men armed with rifles had since taken part in the night-attack of the 14th September on the 2nd Brigade camp after they had sworn to maintain peace. In consideration, however, for their subsequent services in guarding their portion of our line of communications, our original demand of 100 breech-loaders was now commuted to 35 breech-loaders and 120 guns and complied with. The last of our troops crossed the Panjkora on the 23rd October and by the 27th the whole force was again assembled in the Swat valley. The casualties in the 2nd Brigade between the 14th September and 11th October amounted to 6 officers killed and 24 wounded; 55 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 194 wounded; 49 horses and mules killed, 68 wounded, and 18 missing.

A statement of the punishments inflicted on the Swat, Dir, Bajaur and Utman-Khel tribes is given in Appendix XVI.

**Allowances and compensation.**

On leaving Bajaur territory, Government granted the Khan of Nawagai Rs. 10,000, to the Khan of Khar Rs. 3,500, and to the Khan of Jar Rs. 2,500 in recognition of the assistance they rendered during the occupation of Bajaur. In addition to this, Rs. 6,000 had been paid as compensation for crops taken and damaged by the troops.

For the next few weeks the troops of the Malakand Field Force remained at Malakand and Jalala and nothing of special interest occurred.

**Operations against the Cis-Utman Khels.**

On the 22nd November a column of the marginally noted strength entered the Cis-Utman Khel country by the Bar Totalai pass for the purpose of enforcing the submission of those sections of the Cis-Utman Khels who were implicated in the attack on the Malakand

on the 2nd August and who had not already tendered their submission. The Laman Utman Khels, who were under the political control of the Commissioner of Peshawar, were simultaneously dealt with. The column was on the light scale of baggage, without tents, and was equipped with camel transport, carrying seven days' supplies. The objects of the operations were fully and expeditiously attained without opposition. The Utman Khels of Bar Totalai and Agra surrendered 300 guns and provided forage without payment for the force during its occupation of their country. The Laman Utman Khels surrendered 300 guns, 300 swords, and paid fine of Rs. 2,000. The column evacuated Lower Totalai on the 4th December and was broken up on the following day.

1898. After the submission of the Cis-Swat Utman Khels the only tribes remaining to be dealt with were the Bunerwals, Chamlawals, Gaduns, Khudu Khels, and Amazais. The complicity of these tribes in the attacks on the Malakand, Chakdara and Landakai had been fully established. Each of these tribes was accordingly called upon to tender their submission. The Gaduns, Khudu Khels, and Amazais quickly complied. The Khudu Khels paid a fine of Rs. 2,000 and surrendered 150 guns, 200 swords and the standards of their principal villages. The Gaduns paid a fine of Rs. 2,500 and surrendered 200 guns, 200 swords and the standards of their principal villages. With regard to the Amazais, it was decided that their complicity being of little importance, no further terms should be exacted from them. The Bunerwals and Chamlawals, however, remained recalcitrant up to the end of December.

**Operations in Buner.**

Government accordingly decided to enforce their submission and a force, consisting of 2 brigades with divisional troops, was organised with this object. The Tanga and Pirsai passes were captured on the 7th January with a loss

on our side of one man wounded. The latter pass was but weakly held by the enemy, on the former there were about 2,000 men collected. The enemy's position on the Tanga pass was captured within five hours of the first shot being fired; the enemy made but a poor show of resistance and retired with a loss of some 20 killed and 30 wounded. After the attack on the Tanga pass, not another shot was fired during the two weeks our troops remained in Buner. When one brigade had established itself at the western end of the Buner valley, the other brigade was despatched *viâ* Rustam and the Ambela pass to effect an entrance from the south-east. The Bunerwals now surrendered unconditionally and paid a cash fine of Rs. 11,500 and surrendered 600 guns. By the 18th January the Chamlawals had surrendered and complied with the terms imposed on them and which consisted of the payment of a fine of Rs. 1,500 and the surrender of 100 guns and 100 swords. The general, political and military results of the expedition were in every way satisfactory. The demands of Government had been complied with in full and every valley of the country had been traversed by our troops. On the 19th January our troops evacuated the country by the Buner and Ambela passes and proceeded to Mardan where the force was broken up.

Although the greater portion of the troops which had formed the Malakand and Buner Field Forces returned to India, it was still deemed advisable to keep a movable column consisting of 1 mountain battery, 3 squadrons of cavalry, 6 battalions and 2 companies sappers and miners near the Swat valley until permanent arrangements could be made for the maintenance of communication with Chitral. The defences at Malakand and Chakdara were also considerably improved.

In May the Chitral reliefs took place without any trouble.

In July trouble again broke out between the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai over the burning question as to which of them was to get Jandul. An agreement between them was, however, effected in September in which the Nawab paid the Khan of Nawagai Rs. 20,000 for the possession of Jandul and relinquished his claims in the Babukara valley.

Towards the end of the year the "Mad Fakir" was again responsible for a great deal of unrest and excitement in the Swat valley; his action at one time appeared to be so serious that the movable column at Khar was moved to near Landakai.

The chief events of political importance during the next two years were the family disputes in Nawagai between the Khan, Safdar Khan, and his sons. The Khan at one time became hard pressed and appealed to us for assistance. In order to preserve the balance of power in Bajaur, 10,000 rounds of ammunition were sent him. A reconciliation was later effected between the Nawab of Dir and Khan of Nawagai in the presence of the Political Agent at Chakdara. The Nawab's subsidy was increased by Rs. 5,000 per annum. Owing to the danger of the avalanches on the Lawarai pass in the spring and to the heat for the troops marching from Nowshera, the season of the Chitral reliefs was in 1899 changed to the autumn. 1899-00.

On the 1st January the (2' 6") railway from Nowshera to Dargai was opened for traffic. Attempts of the Khan of Nawagai to extend his influence among the Salarzais led to fighting in the Chaharmung valley. In May the new wire hawser suspension bridge over the Panjkora at Sado was completed. 1901.

There was reported to be a good deal of excitement on the Yusufzai border early in the year owing to mischievous reports circulated regarding the concentration of troops for the Yusufzai manœuvres. The feeling of unrest among the tribes, however, quieted down and the movable column in Lower Swat, which had been reduced in strength to 1 mountain battery, a detachment of native cavalry, 1 company sappers and miners and 2 battalions native infantry was broken up. In July there was heavy factional fighting in Upper Swat. In Bajaur there was fighting between the Mamunds under Mahomed Amir Khan of 1902.



**Inayat Killa and the Khan of Nawagai** in which the Nawab of Dir threatened to join on the side of Nawagai, but on being warned by the Political Agent not to interfere with Bajaur affairs, he withdrew his forces.

**1903.** During the following year there were constant disputes between the Nawab of Dir and his sons, Aurangzeb, commonly called Badshah Khan, and Mian Gul Jan. Badshah Khan, the eldest son, became reconciled to his father, while Mian Gul Jan remained in disfavour and was deprived of his rule in Adinzai. In December Saiad Badshah, the eldest Mian Gul, was murdered and fighting ensued in Upper Swat between Amir Badshah and Gul Badshah, the surviving Mian Guls who contested the inheritance.

**1904.** During the spring of the year the state of affairs between the Nawab of Dir and the Swat clans on the right bank of the river gave cause for some anxiety. The danger lay in the Swatis being driven to revolt at the continued oppression and tyranny they were subjected to by the Nawab and of the fear of their calling to their aid the "Mad Fakir" from Upper Swat and their kinsmen from across the river, the result of which might be to endanger our communications with Chitral. The Adinzai in particular represented their state of affairs as intolerable and again referred to their petition of 1895 to be taken over by Government. After strong representation by the Political Agent that any aggressive action against the Swat tribes would meet with the disapproval of Government, the Nawab was induced to withdraw his forces, and by June a settlement was effected. Affairs in this quarter had no sooner settled down than trouble arose between the Nawab's sons in Jandul where it was feared that the younger son Mian Gul Jan might, in order to bring trouble on his father, cause disturbance during the ensuing Chitral relief. In November, after the Chitral reliefs, Badshah Khan proceeded to deal with his brother and under the Nawab's instructions besieged Mundah where Mian Gul Jan was. Mian Gul Jan, however, escaped to Nawagai, where he induced the Khan of Nawagai and his son Ali Jan to take up his cause. The Nawagai forces moved down towards Jandul but were repulsed by Badshah Khan. The Nawab of Nawagai, when called to account for interfering in Dir affairs in contravention of his agreement of 1898, defended his action on the ground that "Pathan honour" compelled him to side with Mian Gul Jan who had come to him as a guest and a suppliant.

On the 7th December the Nawab of Dir died suddenly. Fortunately, when the news of the Nawab's death arrived the second son Mian Gul Jan was at Thana where the Khan Khel Jirga were prevailed upon to detain him. He subsequently proceeded to Peshawar at the invitation of the Chief Commissioner.

The succession in Dir by the eldest son Badshah Khan passed off quietly, the Dir and Upper Swat right bank tribes recognising his position. The only troublesome factor was Saiad Ahmed Khan of Barwa, an uncle of Badshah Khan's, who endeavoured to improve the occasion by taking Tor and attempting Mundah with the object of securing the whole of the Jandul valley for himself. Saiad Ahmed Khan was promptly foiled by Badshah Khan, but commenced intriguing with the Nawab of Nawagai and Bajaur Khans and went to Bajaur to re-organise another attempt on Dir. The inhabitants of Mian Killi and Mayar, large trading villages in Jandul, took the opportunity of representing the troubles they had suffered from the Nawagai-Dir disturbances and hinted at the advantages to be derived from annexation. Just before the end of the year it was reported that the Nawab of Nawagai had decided to make war on Dir.

The Nawab of Nawagai was again warned that if he attempted to enter Dir proper, he must reckon on Badshah Khan having the full support of Government with troops if necessary. The movable column was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move on Chakdara if necessary.

Just before the close of the year the combined forces of the Nawab of Nawagai, Sardar Khan of Khar and Saiad Ahmed Khan of Barwa entered Jandul occupying Mayar and Barwa, and skirmishing ensued between their forces and those

of Badshah Khan of Dir. The Dir Jirga visited the Political Agent at Malakand and represented that the Jandul question was one to be settled between the Mast-Khel Tarkanris of Jandul and the Mallizai Yusufzais of Dir, that the people of Nawagai and Khar had no business to interfere and that if the Government did not support Badshah Khan, the riverain clans of Dir would break off their allegiance to Dir.

During the first week in January the Khan of Khar captured the village of Gambir in Jandul and got possession of over 200 breech-loading rifles which had been given by Government to the late Nawab of Dir. These, with other property captured, were divided between the Nawab of Nawagai, the Khan of Khar and Saiad Ahmed Khan of Barwa. Muhammad Ali, the eldest son of the Nawab of Nawagai, who was jealous of his younger brother, Ahmed Jan, now offered Badshah Khan to raise the Mamunds on his behalf against his father, the Nawab, and his uncle, Sardar Khan of Khar. The Salarzais and Mamunds then rose in favour of Saminulla Khan, ex-Khan of Pashat, against Walayat Khan, the Nawab of Nawagai's representative, and, having taken Gumbat, proceeded to invest Pashat in the Babukara valley. Whereupon Saiad Ahmed Khan of Barwa marched from the Upper Jandul valley *via* Maskini to the relief of Pashat which he effected and then returned to Mayar.

1905.

Desultory fighting continued in Jandul till the end of the month when it was reported that a four months' truce had been made between Badshah Khan of Dir and the Nawab of Nawagai. The cessation of hostilities was probably due to the severity of the winter and to the heavy fall of snow.

By the middle of February the "Lashkars" had broken up. The riverain Dir tribes were dissatisfied with Badshah Khan for not having evicted the Bajaur Khans from Jandul. On the other hand, the Ibrahim Khels, to whom the ruling Khans of Bajaur belong, were equally displeased with their recent enterprise, the results of which had alone been favourable to Saiad Ahmed Khan of Barwa who retained possession of Gambir, Tor and Arif in the Jandul valley, and it was considered as not unlikely that they would again try conclusions with the Mast-Khels. About the 21st February Mian Gul Jan, who was said to have been constantly urged by Saiad Ahmed Khan to join him in Barwa, having obtained permission to return to Thana, endeavoured to escape towards Buner, where he was stopped by snow and his party disarmed by Gujars. These arms were subsequently returned to the Political Agent by the Guratai Jirga of Upper Swat. Mian Gul Jan was escorted by the Khan-Khels of Thana back to Thana whence he returned to Peshawar.

In March a large Dir Jirga came in to the Political Agent and represented that the only way of preventing Mian Gul Jan from giving trouble on the Chitral road or of throwing in his lot with the Bajaur Khans was to keep him in British India. The Jirga proposed that Mian Gul Jan should receive Rs. 5,000 per annum from Badshah Khan's allowances and that the latter should set aside certain revenues for Mian Gul Jan's further subsistence. Towards the end of the month it was reported that friendly negotiations were progressing between Badshah Khan and Sardar Khan of Khar, and that the Nawab of Nawagai was endeavouring to win over the Salarzais and Mamunds. The latter sent in a Jirga to the Political Agent complaining of oppression on the Afghan side, from which quarter they considered that pressure was being put on them to abandon Badshah Khan's party. In Dir the exceptional heavy fall of snow and rain had caused considerable damage to the Chitral road north of Dir. The state of the country was so far quiet as to allow of two British officers with a small party of Gurkhas of the Chitral Garrison passing through on their way to Chak-dara and being well treated on the road.

On the 15th April the Chief Commissioner, North-West-Frontier Province, held a durbar for the installation ceremony of Badshah Khan, Khan of Dir, and an agreement, the text of which is to be found in Chapter IX (Political), defining the obligations of the Khan of Dir towards the Government and the allowances which he is to receive in return, was arrived at.

The durbar was attended by all the notables of Dir and Upper Swat. The Mian Guls were also present, this being the first occasion on which the descendants of the late Akhund had attended any Government public ceremony. Badshah Khan is to receive the same allowances as were enjoyed by his late father, *viz.*, Rs. 26,000 a year, *plus* the cost of the Dir Levies maintained for the safeguarding of the road from Chakdara to Chitral. The payment of these allowances date from the death of the late Nawab, 8th December 1904. Badshah Khan agreed, moreover, to pay Rs. 5,000 a year out of the Government allowance and to apportion certain revenues of the approximate value of Rs. 16,000 for the maintenance of his brother, Mian Gul Jan, as long as the latter remained outside Dir territory. The new agreement, while ratifying the former boundaries of Dir with Afghanistan and Chitral, made no reference to the Dir-Swat and Dir-Bajaur boundaries. The tribes appeared to have been agreeably surprised that the new agreement did not include any demand to the right of building cantonments at Dir and Mundah and the construction of a railway to Sado.

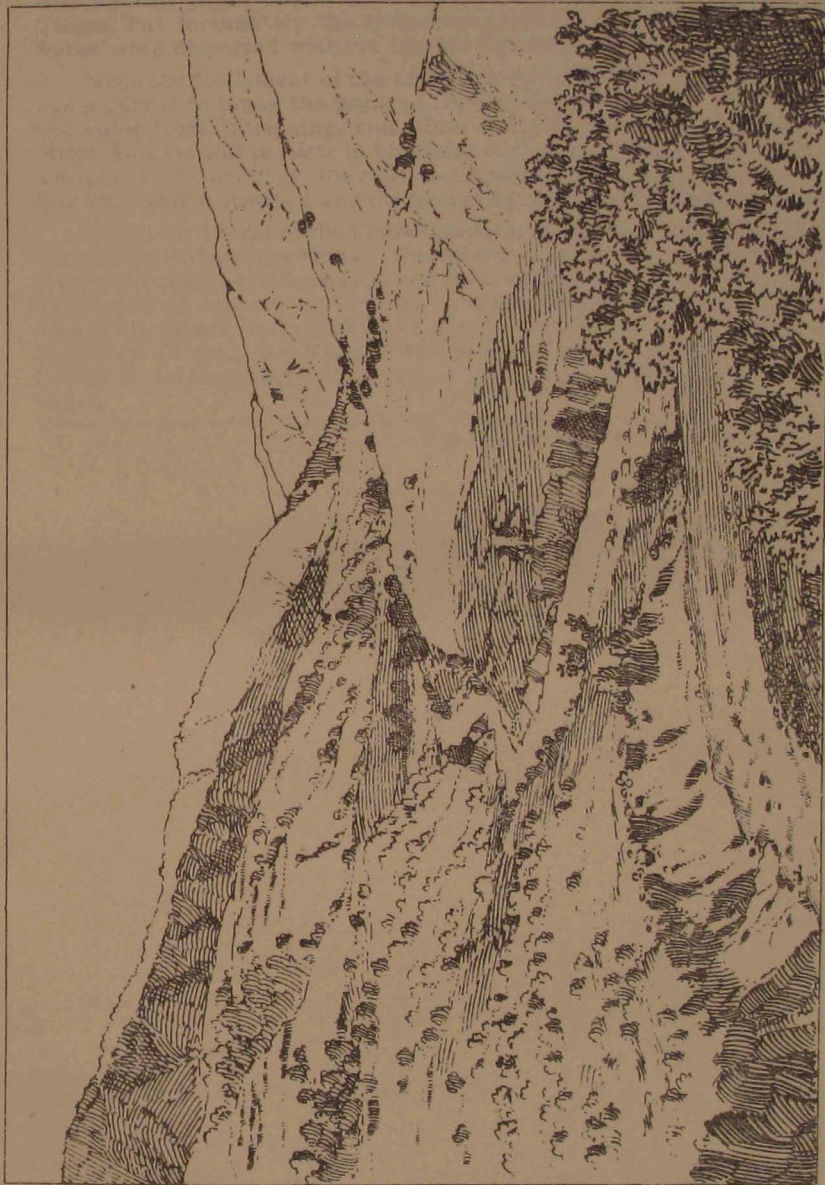
Towards the end of April the intrigues of the Shahi Bibi, Badshah Khan's mother, led to renewed fighting, near Sahi at the head of the Baraul valley, between Badshah Khan and his uncle Saiad Ahmad Khan, in which the Dir forces had the worst of it and lost a considerable number of arms. The casualties on both sides were severe and led to the *laskhars* being dismissed.

Early in May the Political Agent at the Malakand accepted an invitation from the Upper Swat Jirgas to visit their country. Travelling *vid* Thana and Kotah and after visiting the Akhund's grave at Sadu the Political Agent proceeded to Minglaor and Charbagh, the return journey being made by water.

Affairs in Bajaur and Dir might now have quieted down but for Mian Gul Jan's reappearance on the scene. Dissatisfied with the allowances made to him by his brother at the Chakdara Durbar on the 15th April, as already stated, Mian Gul Jan absconded from Peshawar early in May and made his way to Nawagai, having collected a sufficient number of sympathisers he joined forces with Saiad Ahmad Khan against his brother. Fighting was renewed on a large scale, the opposing forces in Jandul being on the side of Mian Gul Jan and Saiad Ahmad Khan 3,000 men and of Dir 2,500 men, and as Badshah Khan appeared to be getting the worst of it and his opponents had got a footing in the Maidan valley, thereby directly threatening the Chitral road, orders were issued on the 25th May, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, for the mobilization of the movable column. The combatant portion of this column concentrated at Chakdara on the 20th May: a half company of sappers and miners performing the very creditable feat of marching from Peshawar to Dargai, a distance of 58 miles, in two days, repairing a broken bridge *en route* and marching to Chakdara the third day. The camel transport of the column did not reach Chakdara till the 1st June. The moral support of the movable column at Chakdara, together with the timely arrival on the scene in Maidan of the exiled Khan of Bandai, Sardar Khan, with as many of the Dir Levies as could be placed at his disposal, soon produced the required results. Saiad Ahmad Khan's forces evacuated Maidan and Mian Gul Jan becoming temporarily reconciled to his brother was by him placed in charge of Mundah. Nawagai and Khar also seeing that nothing was to be gained by remaining in Jandul broke up their forces.

The movable column might now have been withdrawn but for trouble which arose at Thana between certain factions of the Khan Khels who, with the assistance of the Musa Khels, attacked and took Haibat Gram and Salala, hamlets of Thana, but were subsequently defeated by the people of Thana, and it was not till the 11th June that the prospect of a speedy settlement of these difficulties admitted of the column being broken up.

A settlement of the Dir-Bajaur trouble was arrived at on the 12th June at Chakdara in the presence of the parties most interested. The settlement, which will be referred to again in Chapter IX and though not an ideal one, was the best that could be obtained when so many conflicting interests are at variance, and it



THE BARAUL VALLEY LOOKING WEST

From a photograph taken in 1895.

No. 3750-L, 1906.

I. B. Topo. Dy. No. 6, 182.  
Eng. C. & A., April, 1906.

averted, at least temporarily, serious and extended disturbances. It practically leaves Munda, in charge of Mian Gul Jan, to Dir.

The trouble which threatened Thana earlier in the month broke out again towards the end of June in a more serious form. The disaffected Khan-Khels after their defeat raised a considerable force of Kohistanis and Upper Swatis. The Ranizai Jirgas and some of the Swat Levies were sent to the assistance of Thana, but fortunately the tribesmen came to a settlement and the opposing forces were dispersed without further fighting.

Since the settlement of the 12th June up to the end of the year 1905, nothing has occurred to break the peace of the Dir-Bajaur border. The Shahi Bibi does not cease from intriguing, and Mian Gul Jan, who still nurses his grievances about Adinzai and persists in his claim to it under his father's will, appears reasonable in his dealings towards Government, still the relations between the brothers remain strained and the breach between them is said to be widening. \*

The annual relief of the Chitral garrison was carried out during October under the usual tribal arrangements. On the return of the Reliefs the restoration of the Panjkora bridge at Sado, which had been damaged by floods, was undertaken by a company of sappers and miners: the abutments were raised 18", the anchorages strengthened and the old wire slings were replaced by 1½" steel cables. The Mehter of Chitral, the Khan of Dir and the Nawab of Nawagai proceeded to Peshawar in December and were presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

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\* See page 64.

## CHAPTER VII.

## ADMINISTRATION.

The two most important administrative divisions of the country are the Khanates of Dir and Nawagai, in addition to these are Swat Kohistan, Independent Swat (Upper and Lower), the Utman Khel and Sam Ranizai countries.

*Dir Khanate.*

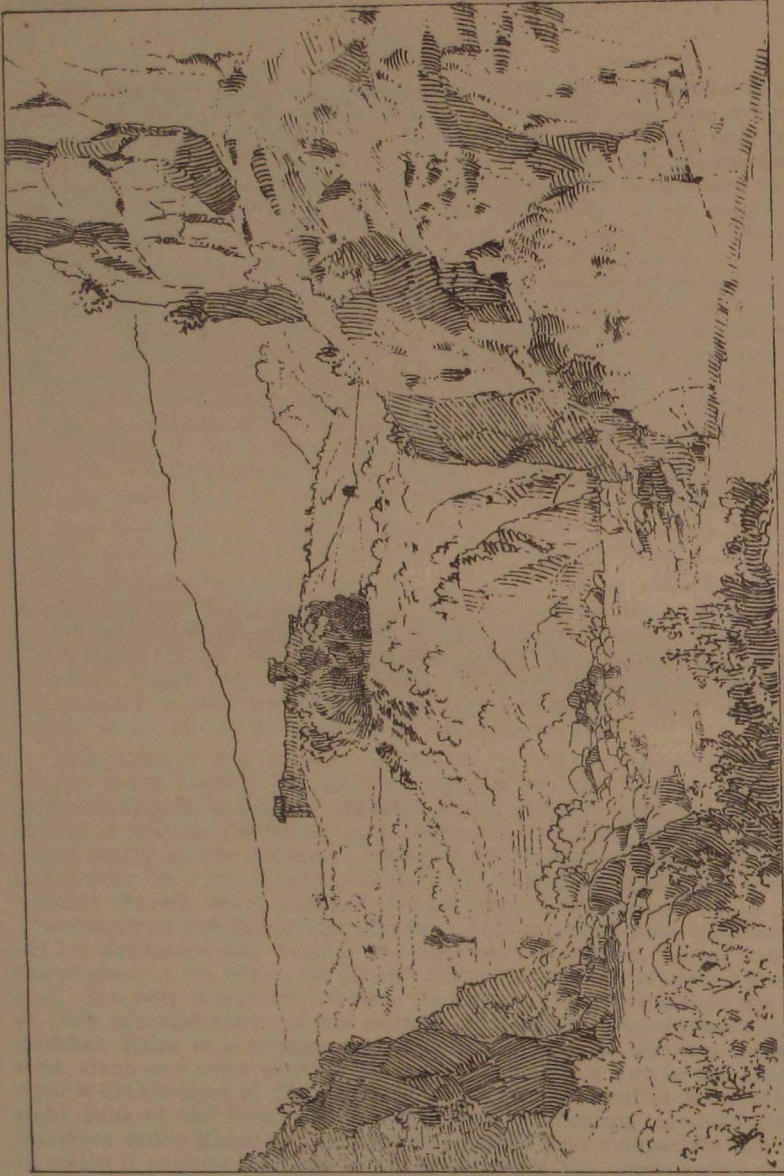
The Khanate of Dir, as at present constituted, may be described as the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents as far as the junction of the Panjkora river and Bajaur stream, the lower portion of the Jandul valley and the tract of country between the Panjkora and Swat rivers from the boundaries of Upper Swat and Swat Kohistan on the north to the junction of those rivers on the south. This includes the Dush-Khel country and the Talash valley which originally formed part of Swat. The Jandul valley was transferred to Dir by mutual agreement between the Khan of Nawagai and the late Nawab of Dir, the upper portion of the valley has since seceded from Dir and, under the control of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa, may now be considered as independent of both Dir and Bajaur. The majority of the Khan of Dir's subjects are Yusufzais; the Baraul, Maidan and Jandul valleys, however, are inhabited by the Tarkanri tribe who also occupy Bajaur and are the hereditary nominal subjects of the rival Khanate of Nawagai. The sympathies of the inhabitants of these valleys are consequently as much with their fellow tribesmen in Bajaur as with their nominal ruler the Khan of Dir, their allegiance to the latter depending on his power to enforce it. It is probable that in spite of former agreements the Jandul valley will long remain a bone of contention between the rival Khanates.

The Bashkaris of Panjkora Kohistan used to pay tribute to Chitral, and recently paid it to both Chitral and Dir. They now pay tribute to Dir only.

The boundaries of Dir territory, as agreed to by Badshah Khan on the occasion of his formal recognition as Khan of Dir on the 15th April 1905, are as follows:—With Chitral, the crest of the Lawarai Range. With Afghanistan, that portion of the Durand boundary which lies between the Shingara and Trepaman peaks. The Takwara ridge and Swat river which are respectively the nominal boundaries with Bajaur and Independent Swat have not been defined in the recent agreement with the Khan of Dir.

The whole of Dir territory within the boundaries above described is under the rule of the Khan of Dir, and its occupants whether Yusufzai or Tarkanri pay tribute to him or his Khans. Badshah Khan, who succeeded his father, the late Nawab of Dir, in December 1904, represents the lineal head of the recognised ruling family in the country. Owing to his position as hereditary Chief of Dir and also to the support both pecuniary and moral which is given him by Government the rule of the Khan of Dir partakes of the nature of an autocracy. The communal and democratic system of Pathan government continues throughout his dominions and beyond the enjoyment of tribute, "ushar," one-tenth of the produce of his tribes, the Khan's authority as chief is more apparent than real. It is only in matters affecting the safety of the Chitral road that the Khan of Dir's administration of his country is liable to Government interference. Badshah Khan is a stronger and more energetic ruler than his father was, but time alone can show whether he is able to hold his own in the Jandul valley against the intrigues of the Khan of Nawagai and to control his subjects on the right bank of the Swat river. His recent overbearing attitude towards the Panjkora valley Khans has gone far to alienate their sympathies and this course of action if pursued may end in the abolition of the entire ruling family. His relations with his brother Mian Gul Jan, which have been referred to in the previous chapter, are far removed from what they should be and a recrudescence of hostilities between the brothers may be expected at any time.

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From a photograph taken in 1895.

SANDRAWAL FORT

I. B. Topo. Div. No. 6,133.  
Eng. C. J. A., April 1906.

No. 3,751-I., 1906.

The Dir country is sub-divided into numerous minor Khanates, held by the hereditary Khans of those localities or by relations of the Khan of Dir to whom he may have assigned certain tracts of country. The genealogies of the ruling families of Dir and Bajaur, together with those of the minor Khans, will be found in Appendices VII to XIII. These Khans enjoy the "ushur" or tribute of those localities, but their rule little affects the communal system of government obtaining among the people.

These minor Khanates are as follows :—

**Bibiaor** is under Amir Muhammad Khan a brother of the late Nawab ; it includes 20 villages with a population of about 1,500, and the land on both banks of the Panjkora a few miles south of Chutiatan, and is of importance as it covers the entrance of the Dir valley : it is really the hereditary possession of the Khans of Dir.

**Atanr** in the Lower Baraul valley is under Muzaffar Khan, better known as Sardar Khan, a cousin of the Khan of Dir's ; he levies tribute for himself but pays none to the Khan. The district is about 15 square miles in extent with a population of 900, and like Bibiaor really belongs to the Khan. Bandai in the Baraul valley, generally known as Baraul-Bandai, was the portion of Badshah Khan during his father the Nawab's lifetime. The Khanate includes the whole of the Lower Baraul valley, except Atanr as already stated, and the two following Khanships :—

**Sandrawal and Darikand.**—These are both held by Pasand Khan, (for genealogy see Appendix IX), an Isozai Bezdad Tarkanri, and are situated at the lower end of the Baraul valley.

**Barwa** is the place where the chief Khan of Jandul lives. The Khan of Barwa is, in fact, the leading Khan of Jandul. The present Khan is Saiad Ahmad Khan, Mastkhel, Isozai, Tarkanri, a relation of the late Umra Khan of 1895 fame, and maternal uncle of Badshah Khan the present Khan of Dir, his sister, Shahi Bibi, being Badshah Khan's mother. Jandul itself has an area of 144 square miles, with a population of 27,000.

**Gambir** in the Jandul was held on behalf of the Khan of Dir by Saiad Muhammad Jan, a Sahibzada of Mian-killi, but since January 1905 is in the possession of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa.

**Mundah** in Jandul was held during his father's time by Mian Gul Jan, the younger brother of the present Khan, Mian Gul Jan having quarrelled with his father and elder brother took refuge, on the latter's accession, in Lower Swat. He then proceeded to Peshawar where he remained for some time under surveillance. Early in May 1905 Mian Gul Jan returned to the Jandul valley and in co-operation with his uncle, Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa, joined the Nawagai-Barwa coalition against his brother, Badshah Khan. Seeing, however, that no good would come of further opposition to his brother, he severed his connection with Nawagai and Barwa and became temporarily reconciled to Badshah Khan and now holds Mundah as a possession of Dir. Tor in Jandul was formerly held by Hyatulla Khan, an uncle of the Khan of Dir's, but was captured by Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa and wrested from Badshah Khan in January 1905.

**Kaskot** in Jandul is held by Abdul Ghani, Khan of Satbarg and an uncle of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa.

**Miskini** is held by Yusuf Jan, a son of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa.

**Bandai** in the Maidan valley, known generally as Maidan Bandai, was held for some time by Muzaffar or Sardar Khan, who, as stated above, also holds Atanr. During the disturbances in May 1905 Maidan came temporarily into the possession of the Barwa Khan, but was subsequently retaken for Dir by Sardar Khan, *alias* Muhammad Khan, the rightful Khan of Maidan Bandai who was for many years an exile at Jolagram in Lower Swat, but who has now been reinstated as Khan of Bandai. Under him is the whole of the Maidan valley with its population of 13,000, with the exception of the following :—Kumber in



Maidan is held by Saiad Karim Badshah. Janbatai is held by Abdul Rahman Khan, a brother-in-law of the Khan of Dir: the district, of which the population is 2,500, comprises the Upper Baraul valley.

Khal is held by Mahmud Jan, Akundzada: the district comprises 28 villages on the right bank of the Panjkora almost opposite Robat, the population is 2,700.

Robat possesses two rival and equal Khans, Abdullah Khan and Zarim Khan, both belonging to the Yakub-khel sub-section of the Nasrudin-khel, Malizai. The district is about 30 square miles, and includes the Robat and Siar valleys on the left bank of the Panjkora, a little distance below Bibiaor, with 42 villages and a population of 19,000.

Batal in the Ushiri valley, east of Panjkora, is held by Mujahid Khan.

Barun, on the right bank of the Panjkora nearly opposite Robat, is held by Malik Fahm Jan. He is really a Shinwari by origin but is called a Nasrudin-Khel, Malizai.

Sheringal was, during the late Nawab's life, held by Mian Gul Jan, but the latter shortly before his father's death fled the country and Badshah Khan took Sheringal as his portion. On the latter succeeding to the Khanate he placed Abdul Karim Khan in charge of this minor Khanate, but has since removed him.

The Khans of Dir and Jandul are seldom known by their own names, but by the names of their Khanates. This is a curious custom which is opposed to the democratic instincts of the people as a whole, and is almost unknown elsewhere in Pathan countries.

#### *Nawagai Khanate.*

The whole Tarkanri tribe who inhabit Bajaur at one time acknowledged allegiance to one ruling family of whom Safdar Khan, the Nawab of Nawagai, is the lineal descendant. Owing to dissensions in the tribe the former power of the ruling chief has in course of time diminished. Not only have the Baraul, Maidan and the lower portion of the Jandul valleys, which formerly formed part of Bajaur, come into the possession of the Khan of Dir and are now included in Dir territory, but the rule of the Khan of Nawagai over the remainder of Bajaur is in places merely nominal. The Rud, or main valley of Bajaur, is more directly under the control of the Nawab of Nawagai than other portions of Bajaur; a list of villages under the Nawab will be found in Appendix XIV. Bajaur is divided into the following minor Khanates:—

Nawagai, is retained by Safdar Khan for himself and is at present administered by his eldest son Muhammad Ali Jan.

Khar, held by his brother Sardar Khan.

Jhar, held by Wazir Khan, son of his cousin Wilayat Khan.

Alingar, held by his cousins Fattah Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan, brothers of Wilayat Khan. Dorsam and Ziarat, are held by his second son Yusuf Jan.

Rud, is held by his youngest son Ahmad Jan.

Pashat, in the Babukara valley, has recently been made over to Wilayat Khan, his cousin.

Kotkai in Chaharmung is held by Sargand Khan who, for the time being, has disclaimed allegiance to Safdar Khan and much fighting has taken place in consequence.

In each of these Khanates tribute, "ushar," of one-tenth of the produce is taken by the Khans from the people who are under the obligation to render military service to their respective Khans. The Mamunds of the Watalai valley and the Salarzais of the Chaharmung valley, while nominally acknowledging the Khan of Nawagai as their Tarkanri chief, constantly dispute his authority over them. Continued fighting takes place between them, and it is hard to say, from day to day, what portion of these tribes acknowledge allegiance to

him for the time being, and from what portions of the valley he enjoys tribute. The Mamunds who own a considerable tract of country on the northern slopes of the watershed which separates Kunar from Bajaur, though claimed by the Amir as his subjects, have hitherto refused to pay tribute to anyone. The Mitai valley, which adjoins the Surkamar valley, has been more than once occupied by the Khan of Nawagai. In July 1899 the Khan of Nawagai entered into an agreement with the Mohmands relinquishing his claims to the Mitai valley.

#### *Swat Kohistan.*

The inhabitants of Swat Kohistan are practically independent, but pay at irregular intervals a small nominal tribute to the Khushwakht ruling family in Yasin and Mastuj.

#### *Independent Swat.*

The Akozai Yusufzai tribes on the left bank of the Swat river are independent and pay no regular tribute to any one. Among them a pure democratic form of government prevails. The Khans are in reality little more than influential Malikis and have no great influence beyond that which their position in their party jirgas gives them.

The principal Khans in Swat are:—In Upper Swat, Habib-ulla Khan of Paitai; Mirdad Khan and Jamroz Khan (sons of Teja Nur), Khans of Mingaora; in Lower Swat, Inayat Khan and Bahram Khan (son of Aslam Khan) of Thana, Sharif Khan (son of Sherdil Khan) and Sargand Khan (son of Saadat Khan), Khans of Dheri and Alladand. There are many other minor Khans of varying importance. Some are hereditary Khans representing the ruling family, so to speak, of a whole tribe, others only of a portion of a tribe, while others are only Khans of a village. There are often two rival Khans of the same place as at Alladand and Mingaora. These Khans are mere leaders of their political parties. In Thana the democratic form of government is still stronger illustrated. The Thana Khan Khel Jirga representing in its most perfect form the party system of government on constitutional lines. Nearly all the members of this jirga are Khans, of whom two are hereditary leaders of the two rival parties, and the rest merely hereditary members of the jirga.

#### *Utman Khel and Sam Ranizai.*

Among the Utman Khel and Sam Ranizai the same tribal and communal system of local government maintains as in the other countries under report, only in a more purely democratic form, there being no Khans or chiefs of any importance.

It would appear from what has been already written in this chapter that several distinct forms of government exist in these countries. The rule of the Khans of Dir and Nawagai would seem to approach a form of monarchy, while we have a pure democracy existing throughout the Utman Khel, Independent Swat and much of Bajaur country. The same democratic system of communal government prevails throughout the whole country and is in reality but little affected by the various forms of oligarchy referred to above. In fact the form of government throughout this country is a purely democratic one, and were all the aristocracy in the form of the greater Khans removed it would in no way affect or dislocate the tribal and communal system of government now existing. The removal of the lesser Khans might do so, but only because they themselves are members of the democracy.

#### *Tribal and Communal System.*

When these countries came into possession of the tribes who now occupy them they were again sub-divided according to ancient custom between the sub-divisions of each tribe, and again between the sub-sections of each sub-division.

To each individual member of a sub-section was allotted equal shares of the land ("daftar") which fell to the portion of that sub-section. Such shareholder is called a "daftari," and, as long as he retains a share, is entitled to the name "Pathan" and has a voice in the village of tribal councils ("jirga"). The lower classes such as cultivating tenants—"Kasht Kars," armed retainers—"mallatars" and craftsmen are known as "Fakirs" and have no voice in the jirga. The management of all matters relating to a village rests with the village council—"jirga." Each village was represented in the jirga of its "Khel," each Khel in that of its sub-division, and each sub-division in the jirga of the whole tribe. This system still holds good except that it has been modified by one of party government which has since come into existence. In each village there are two or more political parties ("dalla")—each represented by its own jirga. The party who by numbers or influence are the stronger are in power, "bande dalla," and their jirga, for the time being, rule all matters concerning the village, administer justice and control the village revenues. The party in opposition—"lande dalla"—have to bow to the will of the party in office until such time as they are able to challenge the government. A few days' contest, generally accompanied by fighting, settles the matter one way or other, and the winners settle themselves in office. The same party system prevails throughout the whole tribe and according to the results of the village parliamentary contests varies the power of the party jirga in the higher tribal councils. All these matters are regulated by an unwritten but widely recognised code of constitutional law. The above system of party government is common to the whole country under report and has become but slightly modified in portions of the country by the growth of an aristocracy.

#### *System of land tenure.*

The system of land tenure obtaining throughout Dir, Swat, Bajaur and the Utman Khel country is one and the same and has undergone but little change since the time when the present owners of the country first came to it.

On the occupation of the country by the Pathans, all lands were divided between the sub-sections of each tribe. The portion—"daftar"—of each main sub-division was called a "tappa." Each "tappa" was sub-divided between the various sub-sections (khels) of each tribal sub-division, and the "daftar" of each khel was then again sub-divided into shares (called "brakha") among the individual members of the khel. Any person possessing a share, however small, in a "daftar" is called a "daftari." In order to make the shares of each "daftar" equal in value the lands of a khel were classed according to the nature of the soil or facilities for irrigation into plots, or "wands." Certain lands called "seri" were set aside as grants and were sometimes given to a powerful Khan, sometimes for the use of the village or tribal jirga, but more frequently to the priestly classes as glebe land and are as a rule lands on the border between two communities, disputed lands, and lands which for some reason or other would be difficult to hold except by those whose strength or religious status enabled them to form useful buffers for the rest of the community.

#### *Redistribution of land.*

The already complicated system of the division of land is rendered still more so by a system of periodical redistribution of all tribal lands with the object of further equalizing the shares of land.

This system of redistribution is called "Khasanre" or "Vesh" and is universal throughout the whole country under report, except in Sam Ranizai where it has fallen into disuse. It takes place periodically at intervals of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years according to local custom. It extends not only to the lands of individuals but to those of whole sub-sections and sub-divisions. With the lands go villages, houses and all other buildings. "Seri" lands only are not subject to redistribution. This system is a fertile source of quarrel and strife and is a most pernicious form of land tenure, the evil results of which are everywhere patent.

It is worth no man's while to enrich the land or plant a tree or to build anything but a hovel of stones and mud to live in. No tenants have any occupancy rights in land under this Pathan system of land tenure.

*Revenue System.*

There are no obligations of revenue payment attaching to the ownership of land, beyond that of paying one-tenth of the produce, "ushar," which is laid down by Mahommedan Law. The payment of "ushar" is not universal. The Utman Khel and most of the Upper and Lower Swat tribes on the left bank of the Swat river, and the Sam Ranizai do not pay "ushar" to anyone. The tribes of Dir and the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river pay "ushar" to the Khan of Dir or to the local Khan to whom the Dir ruler may have assigned any particular tract of country. In Bajaur "ushar" is taken by the Khan of Nawagai or minor Khans from such portions of each tribe as the Khans may from time to time have under their control.

The "Fakir" classes pay rent in kind to the landowner. Village artisans and armed retainers—"mallatars"—and others hold land as tenants free of rent in return for services.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MILITARY.

Apart from the general question of the defence of India, military considerations in this country may be said to be confined in normal times to such measures as may be necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Chitral road and for the unmolested passage of our troops when passing along it in relief to Chitral and back. These measures are effected by the garrisons at Malakand and Chakdara which ensure an entry into Lower Swat and the passage of the Swat river, by the maintenance in a state of constant readiness of a small striking force, called the "Malakand Movable Column," by a small body of local levies who garrison the posts along the road between Chakdara and the Lowarai pass and by the moral and pecuniary support given to the Khan of Dir through whose territory the road runs.

*Possible tribal combinations.*—The tribes more directly affected by the above considerations are Ranizais of Lower Swat and the Khan of Dir's Yusufzai subjects inhabiting the Panjkora valley. A fanatical rising throughout the whole country side, internal dissensions in Dir, inability of the ruling Khan to control his subjects, aggressive action on the part of the rival Khanate of Nawagai and intrigues from Afghan territory are each and all of them factors which may at any time upset the *status quo*. It is difficult to form an opinion as to which of these eventualities is the more likely to arise or the extent to which tribes are likely to combine. In the case of a fanatical rising it may be safely said that every tribe would be represented, and that if threatened with annexation every tribe would fight, though their action would probably be disconnected and local. It must be borne in mind that all the clans east of the Panjkora river are Yusufzais, and that they are alien and antagonistic to the Tarkanris of Bajaur and the Utman Khels west of that river, and that a serious and sustained combination of these tribes against us, except in the cause of religion, is unlikely to occur. The Swat tribes on the right bank of the river, though nominally under the rule and influence of the Khan of Dir, would probably take up the cause of their fellow independent clansmen on the left bank. The Bunerwals, though not dealt with in this report, would have to be reckoned with as they have on several occasions come to the assistance of the Swatis.

*Fighting Strength.*

## Independent Swat—

Ranizai, Lower Swat, left bank	..	..	6,840
Baezai, Upper " " "	..	..	8,960
			<hr/>
			15,800
			<hr/>
Baezai tribes in the Indus valley	..	..	4,500
			<hr/>

## Tribes under the Khan of Dir—

Khwazozai, Upper and Lower Swat, right bank	..	..	11,150
Talash valley and Dush Khels	..	..	2,569
Malizai tribes, in Panjkora valley	..	..	26,464
Panjkora Kohistan	..	..	5,200
Tarkanri tribes, Maidan valley	..	..	} 6,000
" " Baraul "	..	..	
" " Jandul "	..	..	
			<hr/>
			51,383
			<hr/>

## Bajaur—

Salarzai, Babukara valley	..	..	..	..	} 8,040
"    Chaharmung	..	..	..	..	
Mamunds, Watalai	..	..	..	..	12,000
Nawagai, Surkamar	..	..	..	..	10,000
Shinwaris, etc., etc.					
					<hr/>
					30,040
					<hr/>
Utman Khel	..	..	..	..	9,290
					<hr/>

The above figures give the total approximate combined fighting strength of all the tribes under report at about 111,000 men and would include every able-bodied man capable of bearing arms. a potential enemy we are never likely to have to face in reality. Still these numbers exist, and if for various reasons it may be considered improbable that we should find ourselves obliged to oppose such a combination at one time or place, an occasion might arise, when the tribes, under threat or fear of annexation, had been worked up to a high pitch of fanaticism by their religious classes and by intrigues from without, of our having to deal with its component parts in detail. It must be remembered that almost a third of this number collected in the space of a few days at Malakand and Chakdara in July 1897 without any previous warning and at a time when the position of affairs in that quarter was considered by those best able to judge as being more favourable to us than it had ever been contemplated it would become.

The Political Agent, who visited Upper Swat in May 1905, was much impressed by the latent strength of the country in armed men; to give his own words—"The latter are badly armed, it is true, and generally with old muzzle-loading Enfields, but they are absolutely under the control of the tribal parliaments. A sense of discipline seems to permeate the valley and gives the idea that once in motion the common people are like locusts or ants in a move to their objective until the word is passed to stop."

*Armament.*

The best armed tribes are those inhabiting Bajaur, while the Swatis have still but very few rifles. Of late years there has been a great improvement in the manufacture of local weapons, the matchlock is being replaced by a percussion gun. The local mistries in Dir, Nawagai and Mingaora can now turn out rifles of sorts. Ammunition is also made locally in large quantities, caps and lead are imported and empty cases, large quantities of which must have come into the possession of the tribes during the operations in 1895 and 1897 and still find their way into the country, are reloaded locally. There is a brisk trade in Martini-Henry rifles made by the Afridis in the Kohat pass. A few years ago there was a considerable leakage of Kabul made Martinis and ammunition from Afghanistan. There would appear to be no lack of Martini ammunition which is frequently reported to be arriving in Dir and Nawagai. Ammunition for 303 rifles is scarce, the supply being limited to what is stolen and imported from British territory, empty cases are of no use to the tribes as they are at present unable to procure cordite or to make the nickel-covered bullets.

The number of breech-loaders in possession of these tribes in 1906 was estimated as follows:—

	<i>Lee-Metfords.</i>	<i>Martinis.</i>	<i>Sniders.</i>	<i>Country made rifles of various styles.*</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Dir ..	19	414	433	19,681	20,547
Bajaur	32	647	220	28,261	29,160
Swat..	2	126	27	4,698	4,853
Utman Khel ..	..	26	15	8,349	8,390
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53	1,213	695	60,989	62,950

\* Probably nearly all muzzle-loaders.

Frequent reports are received from Political officers and others of a steady flow of both arms and ammunition into the country from various sources. The price of Lee-Metford rifles varies from Rs. 700 to Rs. 500, while the average price of an English made Martini-Henry is Rs. 400 and of a Snider Rs. 250. English made revolvers fetch as much as Rs. 100, a few Mauser pistols have found their way into the country but their price is prohibitive except for the richer Khans. The average price of a packet of ammunition is :—

Lee-Metford	..	..	..	Rs. 5 to Rs. 3
Martini-Henry	..	..	..	„ 3 to „ 2-8
Snider	..	..	..	„ 2-8
Revolver	..	..	..	„ 2

The Nawab of Nawagai has four muzzle-loading brass cannon of small calibre, the largest of which fires a solid spherical shot weighing 8 lbs.

The arming of the tribes with long range rifles is a most serious question. Under our benign influence the trade and general prosperity of the country has in recent years increased enormously. Sums amounting to Rs. 76,000, and which since 8th December 1904 have been increased to Rs. 77,000, are disbursed annually to these tribes as allowances and compensation, and yet there are no indications that they are attempting to apply their increased affluence to improving their country or themselves according to western ideas. They still continue to live in the same primitive way as they have done for hundreds of years. It cannot therefore but be feared that the bulk of the money which finds its way into the country is expended in the purchase of arms and ammunition.

#### *Seasons most favourable for operations.*

Military operations in this country can practically be carried on at any time of year, but preferably not during the months June to September owing to the excessive heat. The difficulty of the supply of fodder for transport animals and horses of mounted troops is greatly diminished during the period 15th March to 15th May and again during the autumn harvest of Indian corn. These periods would be the most unfavourable ones to the enemy. Operations in the winter would entail little hardship on the enemy once their autumn sowings for the spring crops are completed.

#### *Tactical aspect of the country.*

##### **Terrain.**

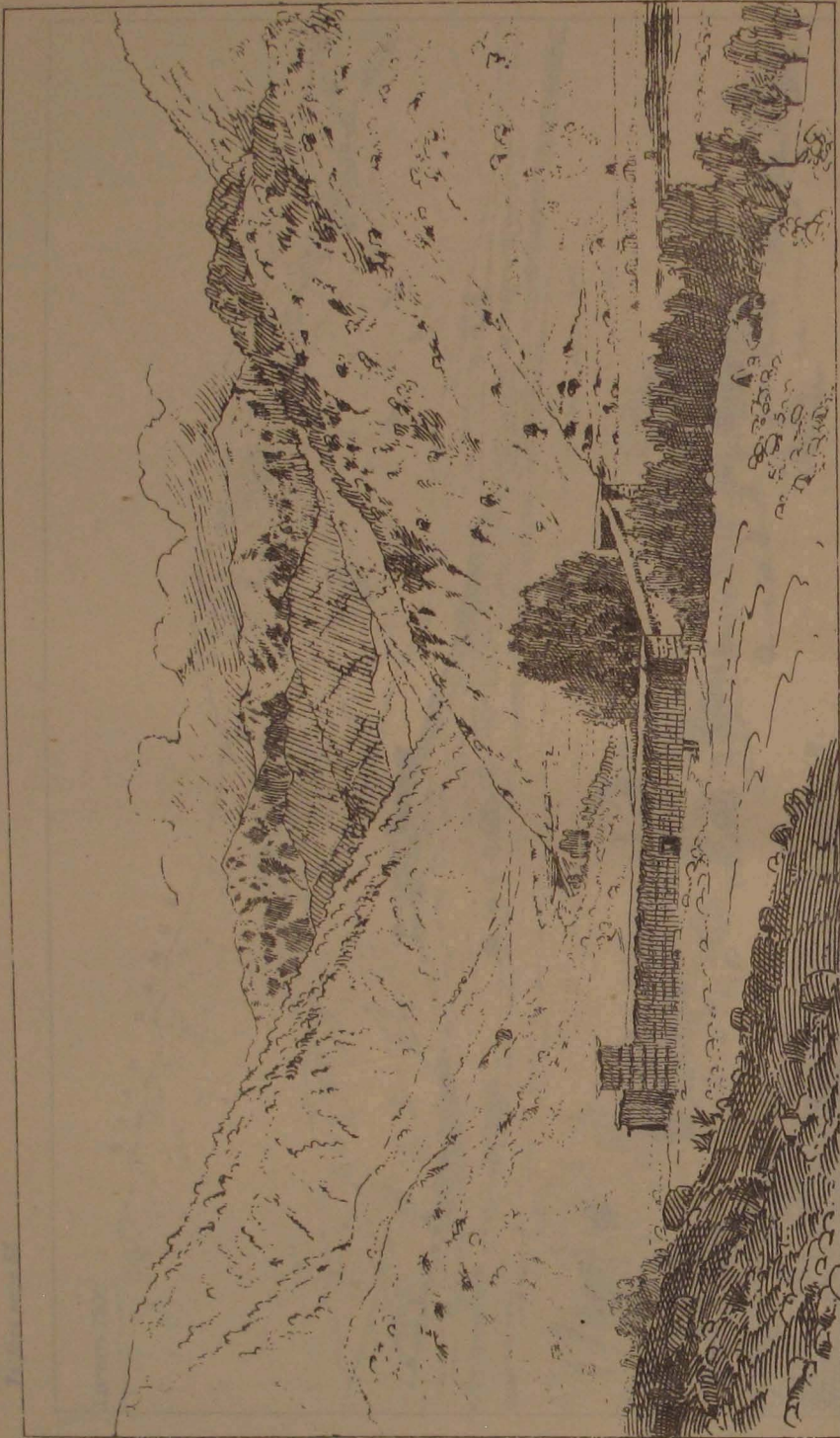
The more open portions, namely in Lower Swat, the Adinzai and Talash valleys and in Bajaur, are suitable for the employment of all arms. During the operations in 1897 field artillery penetrated as far as Inayat Killa in the main valley of Bajaur and could with little difficulty be taken to the head of the other valleys in Bajaur. In its present state the road to Upper Swat up the left bank of the river is impassable for wheeled artillery but it could without great difficulty be made so as far as Mingaora. Upper Swat, owing to the extensive irrigation, and the Panj-kora valley are practically impassable to cavalry except along the tracks and is unsuitable for their employment in shock tactics.

##### **Tactics of tribesmen.**

These tribes showed great determination and persistency in spite of very heavy losses during the attacks on the Malakand and Chakdara in 1897. In other respects their general tactics would not appear to differ from those of other Pathan tribes. They form no exception to the rule in a dislike to see their flanks turned or their rear threatened, and experience has shown that all camps and bivouacs should be prepared for an all-round defence and a sudden attack and that the severest fighting generally takes place when the retirement or withdrawal of the picquets commences.

The Bajauris perhaps require a special mention. In their attacks at Chakdara and investment of Chitral fort they showed exceptional courage, skill and

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From a photograph taken in 1885.

No. 3748-I., 1906.

### JANBATAI FORT

I. S. Topo. Div. No. 6,131.  
Eng. C. & A., April, 1906.



ingenuity. The Mamunds are perhaps the best and most persistent fighters; their bravery and persistent harassing of retirements during the operations in the Watalai in September and October 1897 was forcibly impressed on all ranks.

In Swat the villages are not adapted for defence, but the Panjkora valley, Bajaur and more particularly the Utman Khel country on the right bank of the Rud stream contain numerous small forts. In hilly country they are often advantageously located at river crossings and on commanding spurs but with a disregard to the requirements of defence. The forts are all much of the same plan and construction, being four-sided, rectangular and built of stones and mud interlaid with timber. The base of the tower at the corners is solid to a height of 12 or more feet and the walls from their base are generally as much as 6 feet thick and their summit is from 20 to 25 feet above ground level. On this there is a superstructure consisting of a thin loopholed parapet; the top of the thicker wall, supplemented occasionally by house roofs or timber galleries, forms a banquette. There are always flanking towers with a double tier of loopholes and projecting parapeted roof. If adequately garrisoned and well provisioned they would be awkward places to tackle without howitzers as neither mountain or field guns would do much damage except to the upper parapet. **Tribal defences.**

*Strategical aspect of the country.*

This question may be considered in two lights:—

- (a) In relation to the defence of India.
- (b) In relation to punitive expeditions against the tribes mentioned in this report.

As regards the first of these cases; the Kunar valley, the Mohmand country and the tract of mountainous and independent country with which this report deals lie directly on the flank of a force operating in Afghanistan on the line Attock-Khyber-Jelalabad. An enemy operating from the upper valleys of the Oxus across the passes of the Hindu Kush would threaten the flank of a force engaged in the Kabul scene of operations based on Peshawar. The importance of such a menace would be directly dependent on—

- (i) the strength of the force which could be brought over this route south of Chitral,
- (ii) The degree to which it may be expected the inhabitants would assist or oppose such an advance, and the value of their assistance.

There are several routes from the Badakshan frontier to the Kunar valley. Two of these are from the Munjan valley through Kafirstan to the Kunar valley about Chigha Sarai and Asmar. Further east there are several passes over the Hindu Kush giving access from the Wakhan valley to Chitral.

In addition to the Kunar valley route direct on Jelalabad there are several passes over the Swat-Kunar watershed available for an advance of troops on to the Attock-Khyber line through either Dir and Lower Swat or the Mohmand country to the Yusufzai plain.

The most important of these are—

- (i) The Lowarai pass, the only pass with a good pack mule road, the route thence being by the Chitral road and Lower Swat to Nowshera.
- (ii) The Nawa pass, which in its natural state is the next easiest, is open all the year round and is the only pass in its present state negotiable by laden country camels. The route thence being through the Mohmand country by the Nahaki-Gandab route to Peshawar.

Both these routes take the Khyber pass in rear.

The probable strength of a force advancing in this direction is restricted by the fact that the country north of the Swat-Kunar watershed is a comparatively poor one and a very difficult one to traverse. The force must depend largely on its base for supplies, and its communications from the Oxus valley being long and difficult are unsuited for maintaining a large force in the field.

Owing to the difficulty and length of the line of communication it may safely be assumed that the assailants would not arrive 80 miles south of Chitral with a greater force than 1 brigade with artillery. It would be quite isolated, and would be too small to act independently in the plains or south of the Kabul river. It would therefore be impossible for it to advance on the Peshawar-Khyber-Jelalabad line or the Attock bridge, unless joined by the inhabitants. This shows the danger which the latter constitute north of the Kabul river in their present state. If joined by the inhabitants *en masse*, it would be in the power of such a force to cut the lines of communication to Kabul or to neutralise a very considerable number of troops in India which would otherwise be available for the field army—probably a division. In order to maintain control over the inhabitants, the advance must at all costs be met on the Swat-Kunar watershed for should the assailant be allowed to issue into the Yusufzai plain, all communications west of Attock would become untenable.

In an advance south of Chitral, the assailant exposes his left flank to a force from Mastuj. In an advance on Jelalabad, his left flank is again exposed to a force from the Malakand or Bajaur. In an advance *viâ* the Lowarai or Nawa passes on Nowshera or Peshawar his right flank is exposed to attack from Jalalabad. In the former case his right flank would be further exposed to attack from Peshawar *viâ* the Mohmand country.

These considerations of possible lines of advance show that a force using them must contain Chitral and dominate Bajaur. The best strategical position therefore for the defender appears to be one which enables him, while dominating Bajaur from some central position about Jar in the main valley of Bajaur, or in the Jandul valley from which all central valleys and routes to the Kunar valley radiate, to forestall the assailant on the Swat-Kunar watershed. This position includes the most effective strategic disposition for supporting the Chitral garrison and for controlling the independent tribes up to the Durand line.

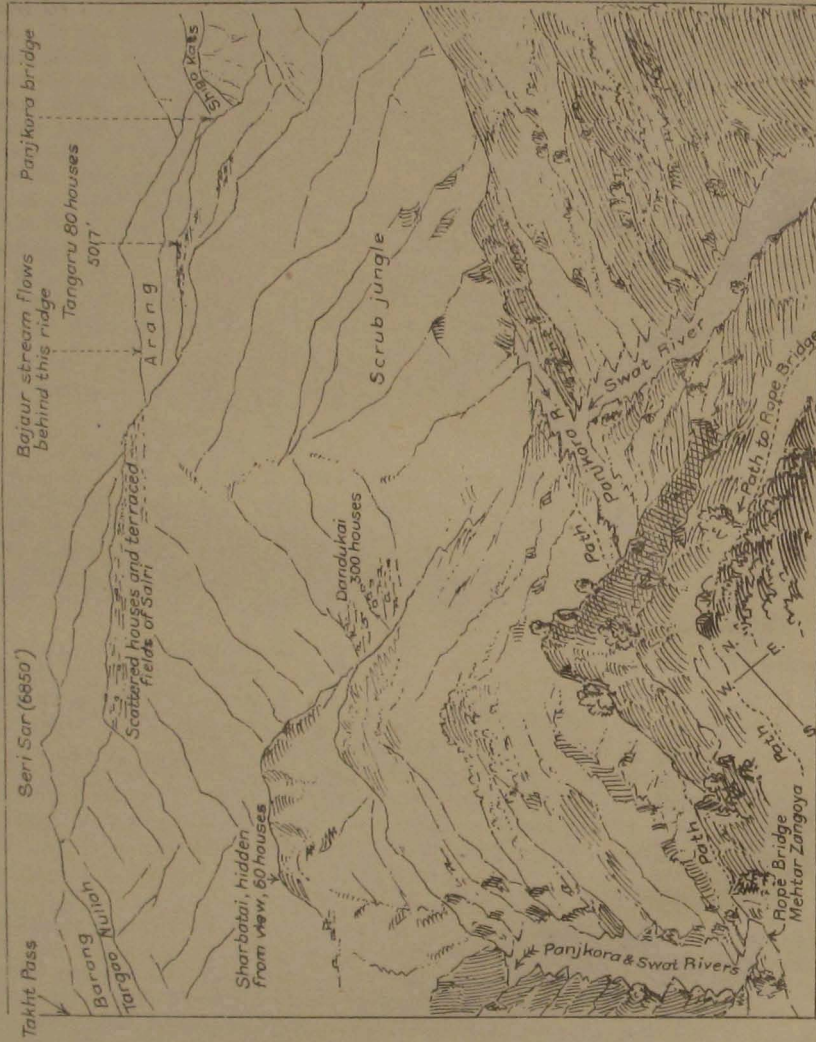
It appears therefore, that if the defence can support Chitral and contain on the line of the Swat-Kunar watershed the comparatively small force that can be sent against them, an advance from the upper Oxus valley across the Hindu Kush cannot seriously threaten the flank of the Attock-Khyber-Jelalabad line.

As regards communication, the Chitral road between Chakdara and the Panjkora requires to be metalled, the Panjkora river to be bridged for wheeled transport; it may be mentioned in this connection that the gradients in the Shigu Kas defile are steep and that a suitable site for a bridge might possibly be found above the Rud and Panjkora river junction. A metalled road should be constructed up the main Bajaur valley to Nawagai.

In regard to the strategical aspects of the country with reference to punitive expedition against the tribes. We are now assured by the occupation of the Malakand and Chakdara of unopposed access into Lower Swat. It is, however, a question whether the Malakand route is the best. The Shahkot and Morah pass routes offer a more direct line of advance into Swat from the Yusufzai plain and lead to the open plain near Thana. The Landakai spur may be said to be the key to Upper Swat and a force advancing from the Yusufzai plain direct on Thana would be in a better position to deal with Upper Swat and possibly Buner than by the Malakand route. The Sam Ranizai and Cis-Utman Khel country are directly accessible from the Yusufzai plain. The Malakand route can moreover have no possible bearing in the trans-Utman Khel country. The Panjkora river from the Shigu Kas defile, and lower down the combined Swat and



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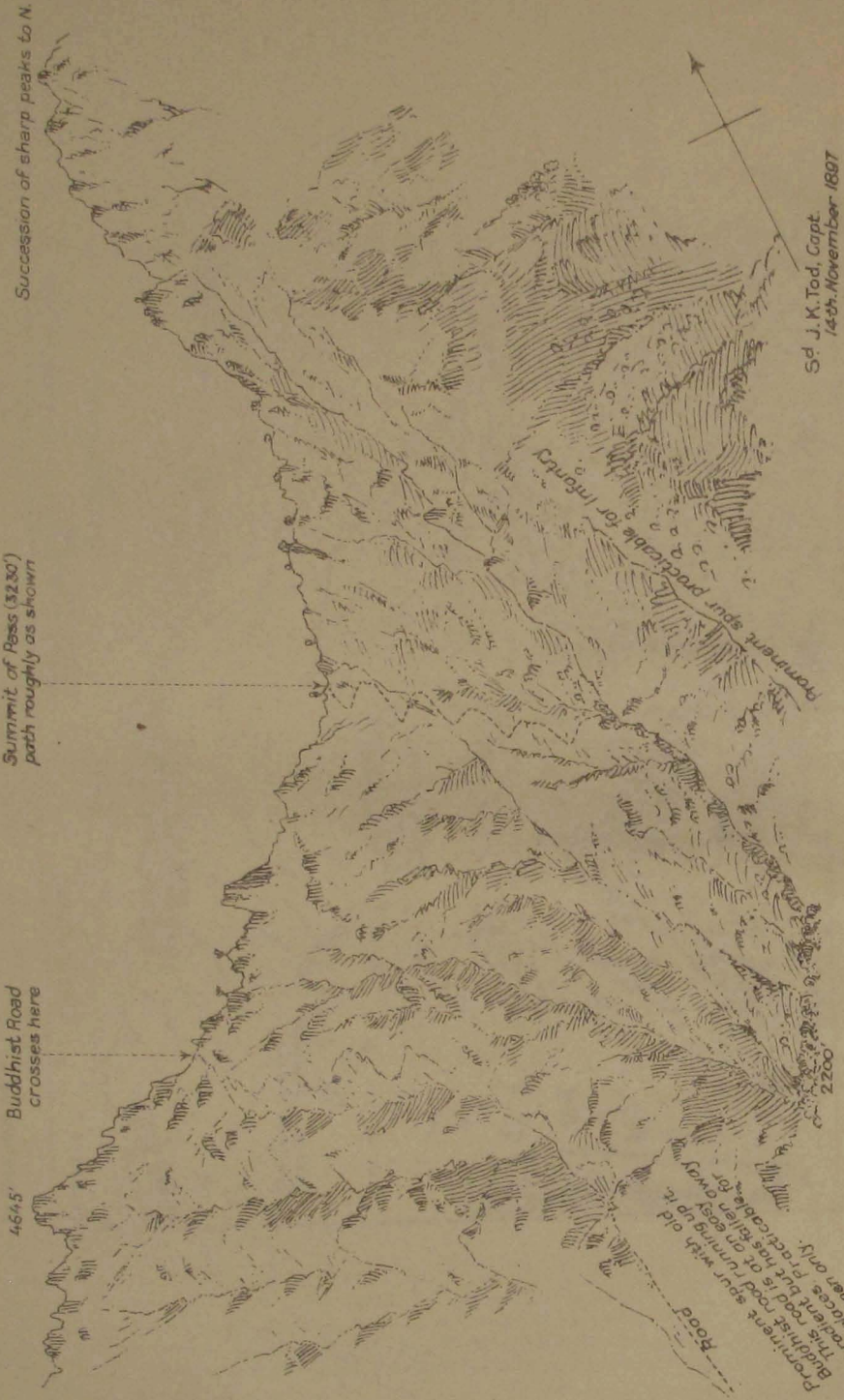
From a sketch by Lieut. A. Waterfield, XIth B. L.  
Dated 31st Aug. 1906.

I. B. Topo. Dy. No. 6143.  
Ed. C. J. A., April 1906.

### THE SWAT-PANJKORA JUNCTION AND THE UTMANKHEL COUNTRY

No. 3761-I. 1906

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Succession of sharp peaks to N.

Summit of Pass (3250') path roughly as shown

Buddhist Road crosses here

46"5'

Road

Prominent spur with old Buddhist road running up it in places but has been overgrown for footmen only.

Prominent spur practicable for Infantry

Sd J. K. Tod, Capt  
14th November 1897

THE SHAKHOT PASS FROM THE SOUTH

I. B. Topoc. Dy No. 8,142  
Ed. C. J. A. April 1906.

No. 3,760-I., 1906.

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Cherat Pass, 3580'

Mora Pass, 3550'



From a sketch by  
J.K. Tod, Captain  
24th August 1897

THE CHERAT AND MORA PASSES FROM THE SOUTH

I. B. Topo. Div. No. 6.151.  
Exp. G. I. A., April 1906.

No. 3.759-I., 1906.

Panjhora to where they debouch on the places near Abazai, run in a deep rocky gorge. The river is rapid and nowhere fordable, the local Pathans will not trust themselves in it either swimming or on mussacks as they do both above and below the gorge. The only existing means of crossing the river between these two points are some half-dozen ropes stretched across and it is estimated that not more than 100 men could cross by one of these bridges in 24 hours. In fact this gorge and the country on both sides of it is so rough and impracticable that the Bajaur and Utman Khel tribesmen who attacked Chakdara in July 1897 all crossed the Panjhora by our bridge, and it is said that during their subsequent retreat the crush at the bridge and fear of pursuit on that occasion will act as a deterrent to their ever engaging in a similar enterprise again.

The advantages of the Shahkot-Morah pass route over the present Malakand route may be said to be as follows:—It is a more direct line of advance into the Swat valley and thence *via* Chakdara to the Panjhora. It interposes between Upper and Lower Swat. It dominates the Landakai spur and the Amandara defile, the respective keys of Upper and Lower Swat. It offers the best line of operations for dealing with an advance of the Utman Khel or Bajaur tribes who must cross the Panjhora at or above the bridge.

It is always of great importance when dealing with hill tribes to, if possible, get behind them. Barikot and Mingaora in Upper Swat are consequently of strategical importance in connection with operations against Buner from the south, as they command the approaches to the passes over the Swat-Barandu watershed. From the Upper Panjhora a difficult track crosses the Swat-Panjhora watershed by the Badguch pass to Utrot in Swat-Kohistan and would enable a lightly equipped force to co-operate during the summer months from the north with a force advancing up the Swat valley.

The confluence of the Bajaur and Panjhora rivers is a position of strategical importance as it is the place where the main trade route from British territory bifurcates; one road branching northwards to Dir and thence to Chitral, while the other takes a westerly direction through Bajaur to Nawagai and thence either by the Nawa pass to the Kunar valley or to the Mohmand country. This position commands the first practicable crossing of the Panjhora and Swat rivers north of Abazai, a distance following the course of these rivers for about 40 miles.

The position of the Jandul valley is of the utmost strategical importance when dealing with tribes of Dir, Bajaur and Utman Khels. The route over the Janbatai pass at the head of the valley takes the Baraul, Maidan and main Panjhora valleys from Chutiatai southwards in reverse. It intervenes between the Panjhora valley, up which the Chitral road runs, on the east and the turbulent Bajaur tribes on the west. It dominates Bajaur. Roads and tracks radiate from it to all the passes over the Swat-Kunar watershed. The Utman Khel and Mohmand countries can be dealt with in co-operation with a force operating from the Peshawar valley on the Gandab-Nahaki pass line.

The attitude of the tribes towards us and the policy of Government towards them have not been taken into account. It seems probable, in view of the bearing this tract of country has on that portion of the defence of India on the Attock-Khyber-Jelalabad line, that the question of extending a less shadowy control than heretofore over the tribes up to the Durand line may come under consideration in the near future. As a preliminary step towards the ultimate subjugation of these tribes, the occupation of the main Bajaur or Jandul valleys would be a move of the first strategic importance.

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## CHAPTER IX.

## POLITICAL.

Previous to the events which gave rise to the military operations in this country in 1895, which have been narrated in Chapter VI, political relations with the tribes on this portion of the frontier of India were administered by the Commissioner of the Peshawar District.

Our policy with regard to the tribes dealt with in this report may be said to have been one of non-interference. The tribes governed themselves in their own way and it was only on the occasion of their becoming implicated in depredations and robberies within our border and against our subjects that it became necessary to have intercourse with them; matters being settled usually without much difficulty by the Civilian officers in charge of the districts bordering on the territory of the tribes concerned. In order to enforce our terms resort was at times had to "baramta" or the seizure of cattle, property or individuals within our border, at others to blockade, a system which sometimes produced the required results but at others proved too costly and lengthy a process to be commended and which could only be imposed with success against certain sections of the tribes whose topographical position admitted of the blockading force being suitably disposed. On the conclusion of the military operations in 1895, the countries of Dir and Swat came for the first time under our direct political control. In September 1895, a Political Agency for Dir and Swat with headquarters at Malakand was instituted, and in March 1897 Chitral, which had hitherto been for administrative purposes under the orders of the British Agent at Gilgit, was placed under the control of the Political Agent of Dir and Swat.

In order to carry out the policy of the Government regarding the retention of Chitral and the maintenance of a road thereto through Swat and Dir for the passage of troops for the periodical relief of its garrison, the following arrangements were made:—

Military garrisons were retained at Malakand and Chakdara in order to ensure access into Lower Swat and the passage of the Swat river, and agreements were entered into with the Nawab of Dir and neighbouring tribes for the maintenance and safety of the road from Chakdara northwards to the southern limits of Chitral.

**Allowances.** The late Nawab of Dir undertook in return for an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000, which was subsequently increased to Rs. 15,000, to keep open the postal route, protect the telegraph, maintain the road, levy posts and camping-grounds in good order, and to protect the line with levies, the cost of the upkeep of the latter being defrayed by Government. He received, in addition to the above, Rs. 1,000 per mensem as a postal subsidy. Prior to our connection with this country tolls on trade passing through Swat and Dir were levied by the Khans and tribes through whose limits the trade passed, their extortions threatened to prevent the expansion of trade and it became necessary to compensate all those who enjoyed an income from such tolls. The Nawab of Dir in consideration of a further sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum agreed to forego all tolls and taxes and a similar sum, the detail of which is given in the following table, was given to the Khans of Lower Swat for the same purpose.

The Nawab of Nawagai, who previous to the signing of the Durand Convention had been in the receipt of an allowance of Rs. 20,000 (Kabuli) from the Amir of Afghanistan, was also given an allowance of Rs. 10,000 per annum and was made a present of 1,000 rifles, on the condition that he maintained order among his tribes and furnished supplies and assistance to our troops should occa-



sion arise. Certain other tribal and special allowances are made and are shown in the following table:—

		<i>Allowances per annum.</i>	
		Rs.	Rs.
The Khan of Dir .. ..	.. ..		15,000
The Nawab of Nawagai .. ..	.. ..		10,000
<b>Dir tribes:—</b>			
Sultan Khel .. ..	.. ..	1,500	
Painda Khel .. ..	.. ..	2,500	
Nasrud-din-Khel .. ..	.. ..	1,500	
Ausa Khel .. ..	.. ..	1,500	
Adinzai .. ..	.. ..	1,000	
		—————	8,000
<b>Baezai Khan Khel:—</b>			
Inayat Khan of Thana .. ..	.. ..	3,000	
Bahram Khan of „ .. ..	.. ..	3,000	
Sarbiland Khan of Palai .. ..	.. ..	500	
Minor Khans of Thana .. ..	.. ..	500	
		—————	7,000
<b>Ranizai Khans and Maliks of Lower Swat:—</b>			
Sharif Khan of Alladand .. ..	.. ..	1,500	
Sargand Khan „ .. ..	.. ..	1,500	
Minor Khans „ .. ..	.. ..	1,000	
Maliks of Butkhela .. ..	.. ..	750	
Maliks of Khar .. ..	.. ..	750	
Maliks of Jolagram .. ..	.. ..	750	
Maliks of Totakan .. ..	.. ..	750	
		—————	7,000
Sam Ranizai Maliks .. ..	.. ..		3,000
Special allowances to headmen of Dir .. ..	.. ..		5,010
„ „ „ „ „ „ Sam Ranizai .. ..			1,000
TOTAL .. ..			————— 56,010

*Compensation in lieu of tils.*

		Per annum.
The Khan of Dir .. ..	.. ..	10,000
Khan-Khel Jirga of Thana and Palai .. ..	.. ..	5,000
Sharif and Sargand Khan of Alladand (in equal shares) .. ..	.. ..	2,500
Ali-Khel Maliks of Alladand .. ..	.. ..	500
Utmanzai Maliks of Butkhela .. ..	.. ..	500
Bahram-Kha-Khel Maliks of Khar .. ..	.. ..	500
Usmani-Khel Maliks of Jolagram .. ..	.. ..	500
Sultan-Kha-Khel Maliks of Totakan .. ..	.. ..	500
TOTAL .. ..		————— 20,000
Grand total of allowances and compensation .. ..		————— 76,010

The Swat Levies guard the road from Dargai to the Chakdara bridge, their Levies, strength is 216, i.e., 181 infantry and 35 sowars, and they are composed of Sam and Bar Ranizai with a small percentage of other mixed Pathans.

The Dir Levies are distributed in parties of varying strength at posts on the road between Chakdara and Dir and number 350 infantry and 40 sowars; more than half of them are Malizai Yusufzais, the remainder being Utmankhel, Tarkanri and other mixed Pathans.

The cost of these levies is defrayed by Government. They were originally armed with Sniders, but orders have been recently issued for their re-armament with Martini-Henri rifles.

### Leading Khans.

Dir country is sub-divided into numerous Khanates held by the hereditary Khans or relations of the Khan of Dir. The most important of these are:—

Amir Mahomed Khan of Bibiaor, an uncle of the Khan of Dir.

Sher Mahomed Khan of Atanr another uncle of the Khan of Dir's.

Pasand Khan of Sandrawal and Darikand, the present Khan of the Tangi-Khel, Isozai Tarkanri.

Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa, a Mast-Khel, Isozai Tarkanri and an uncle by marriage of the Khan of Dir with whom he is constantly at feud and from whom with the assistance of the Nawab of Nawagai he has wrested the villages of Gambir and Tor.

Abdul Ghani, Khan of Satbarg.

Yusaf Jan of Miskini, a son of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa.

Abdul Rahman Khan of Janbatai, a brother-in-law of the Khan of Dir.

Mahmud Jan Akhūnzada of Khal, Panjkora right-bank.

Mujahid Khan of Batal, in the Ushiri valley.

Abdullah Khan and Zarim Khan, rival Khans of Robot.

Muhammad Umar, commonly known as Sardar Khan, the hereditary chief of Maidan Bandai, from which he was evicted by the late Nawab of Dir. He lived for many years in exile at Jolagram in Lower Swat, but in accordance with the terms of the Chakdara agreement in May 1905 he was reinstated as Khan of Maidan.

Abdul Karim, Khan of Panjkora Kohistan, turned out by Badshah Khan in July 1905.

Malik Fahm Jan of Barun, Panjkora right-bank.

An important personage in Dir politics, and one who was the primary cause of the disturbances in the winter of 1904 between the Khan of Dir and Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa, is Shahi Bibi, the favourite wife of the late Nawab and mother of the present Khan of Dir.

Mian Gul Jan, a younger brother of Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir, and the second son of the late Nawab and his wife Shahi Bibi. He is now in charge of Mundah. Frequent reference to him will be found in this chapter as well as in Chapter VI.

Safdar Khan, the present Nawab of Nawagai, has two sons, the elder Mahomed Ali Jan and the younger Ahmed Jan Khan of Rud, the latter being his father's favourite.

The other important Khans of Bajaur are:—

Sardar Khan of Khar, brother of Safdar Khan's.

Walayat Khan of Pashat, cousin of Safdar Khan's.

Sargand Khan of Chaharmung.

Fateh Khan and Mahomed Yar Khan of Alingar, brothers of Walayat Khan.

Ghairat Khan, the leading man in Mitai.

The leading Khans of Lower Swat are Inayat Khan and Bahram Khan of Thana and Sharif Khan and Sargand Khan, the rival Khans of Alladand.

The principal Khans in Upper Swat are:—

Habibulla Khan of Paitai, Mirdad Khan and Jamroz Khan of Mingaora.

All the people of this country recognise spiritual leadership of one or other **Religious leaders.** of the following religious heads:—

The Hadda Mulla (Najim-ud-din), so called from his home in Hadda in the Jalalabad District, lived at Chamarkand in Nawagai territory. His disciples comprised the inhabitants of Bajaur, Jandul, the Mamund territory, Asmar, a portion of the Jalalabad District and the country of the Utman-Khels. He had also a large following in the Peshawar District and was one of the principal promoters of the fanatical rising in 1897, before leaving for his home near Jalalabad whither he was recalled by the present Amir on his accession. He died in 1903 and was canonized by the Amir Habibulla and a successor, styled Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, installed at a ziarat near Jalalabad.

The Manki Mulla, so called from his home at Manki near Nowshera. His disciples comprise most of the people of the Peshawar District, Sam-Ranizai and about half of the Utman-Khels. He has never openly committed himself in any act of hostility towards Government. \*

The Mian Guls of Swat, Mir Badshah, Gul Shahzada and Shirin Badshah, the three surviving grandsons of the Akhund of Swat, reside in Saidu in Upper Swat. Their descent and connection with the shrine of the Akhund, to which numbers flock from all parts of the country and from India, continue to give them considerable influence. They have lost the temporal power held by their grandfather, but continue to hold considerable spiritual influence over the country. For genealogy see Appendix X.

Saadulla, or the Mad Fakir, "Mullah Mastan," whose connection with the fanatical rising in 1897 has been referred to in Chapter VI, has lived now for sometime at Miandam near Paitai in Upper Swat and has given no trouble of late years. He has recently shewn a desire to enter into friendly communications with the British authorities. A recent rival of the above, Fakir Rahmatulla Khan, has of late acquired some notoriety in Swat and may possibly be heard of again.

The most important religious personage in Dir at the present time is the Palam Baba. He is a follower of the Hadda Mullah, a bitter opponent of the Manki Mullah and bears a deadly animosity towards the British Government.

Other religious classes are, Saiads, Mians, Akhundzadas, Sahibzadas, Mullahs and a host of seekers after knowledge, "talib-ul-ilm," aspirants for the religious profession who frequent the shrines and attach themselves to some religious leader for religious education. They oppose all progress and are at the bottom of all the mischief in the country, the instigators and often perpetrators of the bulk of the crime. The whole country is a hot-bed of intrigue, internecine strife and feuds, the ramifications of which it is not intended to enter into.

The country abounds in shrines of varying importance, the most popular **Shrines.** being that of Pir Baba in Buner. Next in importance comes the grave of the Akhund of Swat in Saidu in Upper Swat. The more important minor shrines, of which there are hundreds, are Mian Allahdad Chishti at Alladand, Pir Baba at Totakan in Lower Swat, Shahid Baba in the Nikbi-Khel territory on the right-bank of the Swat river, Sheo Baba at Hariankot near Dir itself, Khan Shahid in Baraul-Bandai, Bibi Sahiba at Mayar in Jandul and others.

The most important political event of recent times is the trouble which arises from time to time over the seemingly never-ending dispute for the possession of the Jandul valley; it is proposed to review briefly the history of recent events in this quarter and in doing so it will be necessary to recapitulate what has already been written in the latter portion of Chapter VI. The prime mover in these

\* He died in 1905.

troubles has undoubtedly been the Shahi Bibi, the widow of the late Nawab of Dir and mother of Badshah Khan, the present ruler of the country, and of Mian Gul Jan, the latter being her favourite son. Her tool has been her brother-in-law, Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa whom, with the object of causing trouble between the brothers and of furthering the cause of her favourite son, she has constantly twitted for his passive subjection to his nephew, Badshah Khan.

About the time of the death of the late Nawab in December 1904, Badshah Khan, the heir to the State, fearing the rivalry of his brother, Mian Gul Jan, is said to have promised his uncle Saiad Ahmad Khan the cession of the whole of Jandul including Mundah if the latter would abandon partizanship with Mian Gul Jan. Saiad Ahmad Khan, who had probably designs of his own with regard to Jandul and Dir, took advantage of the unsettled state of the country at the time of the Nawab's death to attack and capture the villages of Tor and Gambir which belonged to the Mundah dependency of Dir. Badshah Khan immediately marched a force to their relief and to strengthen Mundah. Saiad Ahmad Khan then called to his assistance the Nawab of Nawagai and Khan of Khar. The Mamunds and Salarzais, seeing an opportunity for paying off old scores against Nawagai, thereupon took the side of Badshah Khan and created a diversion in the Babukara valley by attacking Walayat Khan of Pashat. The attack on Mundah failed and the Nawab of Nawagai withdrew his forces. This incident did not tend to increase Badshah Khan's influence over his subjects, the riverain Dir tribes, who resented the interference of the Ibrahim Khels in Jandul affairs which they considered to be a question to be settled between themselves and the Mast Khels of Jandul, and complained of Badshah Khan's want of energy in failing to reassert himself in the valley by the recapture of Tor and Gambir.

Mian Gul Jan did not take an active part in these disturbances. At the time of his father's death he was at Thana, where the Khan Khel were instructed to detain him and after a futile attempt to escape into Upper Swat he was prevailed upon to take up a temporary residence at Peshawar.

On the 15th April 1905 a Durbar was held by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for the formal installation of Badshah Khan as Khan of Dir, when an agreement, the text of which is given below, was entered into between the opposing parties. The reiteration of our intentions not to annex the country and the pleasing surprise this caused to the tribesmen, as well as the arrangements for protecting the Dir forests and the omission of any definition of boundaries between Dir and Bajaur and Dir and Swat, are worthy of notice.

*Translation of an Agreement with Aurangzeb Khan of Dir (more commonly known as Badshah Khan), son of Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan, C.I.E., the late Khan of Dir.*

Whereas the Government of India have no desire to annex the territory of the Khan of Dir, but require a road to be kept open from the Swat valley to Chitral territory, on succeeding to his father, the late Khan of Dir, Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and of his successors, fully and freely undertakes—

- (i) that he will keep open the road from Chakdara to the boundaries of Chitral territory;
- (ii) that he will make any postal arrangements required;
- (iii) that he will protect the telegraph on any occasions when it is put up;
- (iv) that he will maintain the road, levy posts, and camping-ground enclosures in good repair; and
- (v) that he will protect the whole line with levies.

II.—In return for the above considerations the Government of India undertake to grant the Khan a payment of fifteen thousand rupees a year, and they will defray the cost, as may be necessary, of the maintenance of the levies.

III.—The Government of India further undertake on their part, in consideration of the Khan accepting the conditions aforesaid and performing the services required by them, that they will not interfere with his administration of the country as fixed by its present boundaries.

IV.—In consideration of receiving from the Government of India an annual payment of ten thousand rupees, the Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and his successors, declares that trade passing along the road from Chakdara to Ashreth shall for ever be free from all toll or tax within his territories.

V.—In consideration of receiving from the Government an annual payment of one thousand rupees, the Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and his successors, relinquishes his claims to grazing and all other rights on the Chitral side of the boundary as fixed by Government between Dir and Chitral.

VI.—The payments for the levies will be made at the end of every month; the payment of the allowances to the Khan mentioned in clause II and of the sums mentioned in clauses IV and V shall be made in equal half-yearly instalments, one payment in the spring of the year and one in the autumn.

These payments shall be made with effect from the date of the death of the late Nawab, 8th December 1904, and Badshah Khan will receive any sums which were due to his father up to that date.

VII.—The Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and of his successors, undertakes, at any time when the Government of India may wish to place troops temporarily on the Laram Hill or on the Dosha Khel Range, to give sufficient ground for their accommodation upon receiving a fair rent for the site or sites.

VIII.—The Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and of his successors, undertakes to abide by the present boundaries between Dir and Chitral and Dir and Afghanistan, and not to interfere in any manner whatsoever with any tribes or people beyond those boundaries, and promises that in the event of any dispute between him and any such tribes or people he will be guided by and will act in accordance with the advice and orders of the Government communicated through the Political Agent:—

- (i) The boundary with Chitral as fixed by Government is the crest of the Lowarai Range and the watershed.
- (ii) The boundary with Afghanistan is that which has been demarcated by Government.

IX.—The Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and of his successors, undertakes with regard to the trade in timber obtained from the forests of Dir, if so required by the Political Agent,—

- (i) to allow the forests to be inspected by a qualified (Native) Forest officer;
- (ii) not to cut and place in the river in any one year a number of logs in excess of that which the Chief Commissioner, after consideration of the state of the Dir forests, may determine;
- (iii) to employ directly, and not through a contractor, all the labour required before the timber reaches British territory;
- (iv) to require Contractors to maintain depôts in British territory where the timber shall be stocked, and to pay such, if any, toll to the British Government as may be fixed;
- (v) to cause each log to bear the registered mark of the Khan of Dir and of the purchaser.

X.—The Khan of Dir, on behalf of himself and of his successors, undertakes to provide for his brother Mian Gul Jan a sum of five thousand rupees per annum, which will be retained out of the allowance mentioned in clause II and paid by Government to Mian Gul Jan so long as the said Mian Gul Jan

continues to live in Peshawar, or, with the permission of Government, elsewhere out of Dir, and to make such further provision for his maintenance as may be agreed between the Chief Commissioner and the Khan of Dir.

Mian Gul Jan accepted the terms of the final clause of the above agreement, thereby giving up tacitly his claim to Munda and Sheringal, and remained for the time quietly in Peshawar. Hostilities again broke out towards the end of April in the Baraul valley between Badshah Khan and Saiad Ahmad Khan, in which the former's party was worsted. The incident gave rise to considerable interest in the country side, but would probably not have led to any serious consequences had not Saiad Ahmad Khan resumed his intrigues with the Shahi Bibi and Mian Gul Jan. The latter, allured by promises of the restitution of Munda and Sheringal and also apparently Dir, disappeared from Peshawar early in May and travelling *via* Nawagai, where he was promised assistance, joined Saiad Ahmad Khan at Barwa.

Saiad Ahmad Khan then wrote to the Shahi Bibi, to the Sultan Khel and Paindah Khel tribes of Dir urging Mian Gul Jan's claims to half the Khanate. Badshah Khan had, in the interval, done nothing to establish himself in the good wishes of his people. He had dismissed many of his father's old servants and made himself still more unpopular with his mother, by whom he was never beloved, and with the tribal jirgas whom he had offended in various ways. The latter joined the Shahi Bibi's party, and the whole country was ripe for revolt. Saiad Ahmad Khan then invaded Maidan and Baraul under colour of acting in Mian Gul Jan's interests. So far he was quite successful. His original plan was to move on Dir whence Badshah Khan had sent away his property to Chitral under the escort of the Dir Levies. The certainty of trouble arising on the Dir-Chitral road, were this move made, induced Government on the 25th May to order the despatch of troops to Chakdara.

After taking over Maidan, Saiad Ahmad Khan placed his own men in the captured forts instead of putting Mian Gul Jan in possession and refused the latter any of the property taken from Badshah Khan. This roused Mian Gul Jan's suspicions which, however, were temporarily allayed by the promise of Munda. Their lashkar moved to take the latter place. Saiad Ahmad Khan, counting his gains before they were secured, told Mian Gul Jan on the eve of the attack that Munda was his (Saiad Ahmad Khan's) hereditary property. Mian Gul Jan at last fully realised his uncle's designs and fled back to Nawagai, whence the Nawab wrote in that he was going to move his lashkar up to support Mian Gul Jan. Badshah Khan had meanwhile become alive to the gravity of his situation. The Maidan question was disposed of, and the exiled Khans were restored. A party was next despatched to Mian Gul Jan at the instance of the jirgas to arrange a meeting between the brothers who had come to the conclusion that Saiad Ahmad Khan was the real enemy of their house. The brothers after a solemn reconciliation moved down the river towards Jandul to which place the forces of Nawagai had advanced.

The Nawab of Nawagai was thereupon informed that no aggression on Dir would be permitted by Government and messages were sent to Badshah Khan, Mian Gul Jan, Saiad Ahmad Khan and the leaders of the Paindah Khels and Sultan Khels advising them to come to Chakdara to dispose of the whole case.

The arrival of the movable column at Chakdara by the end of May had made one point quite clear, namely, that Government desired no extraneous additions to the disturbing factors on the Chitral communications. Nawagai was persuaded that he had nothing to gain by remaining in Jandul, since Barwa was still in Saiad Ahmad Khan's possession, and Munda in that of Mian Gul Jan, where his brother had sent him as the Nawab of Nawagai had himself asked. Nawagai and Khar therefore broke up their lashkars and Saiad Ahmad Khan and Mian Gul Jan came into the Chakdara Camp.

The prospects of a peaceful settlement did not at first appear bright, but the family differences existing between the Tarkanri chieftains rendered a solu-

tion possible. Munda had represented the chief crux, since Maidan had been regained by the Dir Levies and the exiled Khan Sirdar Khan whom Badshah Khan had restored.

The sons of the Nawab of Nawagai were in no way anxious that Munda had should go to Sirdar Khan of Khar. It would have made him far too powerful, and Ibrahim Khan, the son of the Nawab, deputed to give the views of the latter, represented that the family wished Munda had to go to Mian Gul Jan. On the 12th June it was eventually agreed to by all parties—

- (1) that the settlement should follow the present lines of *de facto* possession in Jandul ;
- (2) that the boundary between Jandul and Dir should be that accepted by the late Nawab when he took over the Khanate in 1895, *viz.*, the crest line of the Janbatai range and the Jandul-Maidan watershed ;
- (3) that Munda had should remain in the hands of Mian Gul Jan ;
- (4) that the Nawab of Nawagai should be free to take action against either Saiad Ahmad Khan or Mian Gul Jan whichever by their aggression should first infringe this agreement ;
- (5) that unless the peace were broken Nawagai should not intervene in Jandul ;
- (6) that so long as Dir territory as defined in paragraph 2 above was not violated by Saiad Ahmad Khan, Dir would not invade his possessions ;
- (7) that the foregoing conditions should hold good for a space of two years during which time truce was to be maintained ;
- (8) Janbatai Khan was to ask and receive forgiveness of Badshah Khan and to consider the latter as his chief and be obedient to him in future ;
- (9) the Maidan settlement was to be binding on all the signatories to that document.

The combined jirgas also handed in to Badshah Khan a signed paper saying that if Mian Gul Jan should rise against his brother they, the heads of the tribes, would consider Mian Gul Jan as their enemy and would join in supporting Badshah Khan.

The parties were unwilling to sign to the Jandul section of the foregoing agreement. This point was therefore waived firstly because it would have prejudiced any settlement and very likely prevented one, and secondly because the Jandul valley is *de jure* Tarkanri property and we are not therefore so immediately concerned with the tribal arrangements about it as we are with the country on the Chitral line. The decision was the best that could be obtained where so many jarring interests were at variance. It practically leaves Munda had to Dir, but its possession by Saiad Ahmad Khan would have been little more regular than Mian Gul Jan's title, while its acquisition by Saiad Ahmad Khan would have involved him and the Khan of Khar in almost certain hostilities and these would have eventually affected both the Nawagai and Dir States besides the adjoining independent tribes who have political relations with both. Since the above settlement was arrived at nothing occurred during the year to break the peace. Negotiations were entered into to arrange a meeting between the two brothers, and it is hoped that Badshah Khan may be advised to assign the Adinzai revenues to Mian Gul Jan. Shahi Bibi continues to hanker after the Khanate of Dir for herself, and Mian Gul Jan may yet try and upset the latest Chakdara agreement. Saiad Ahmad Khan, it appears, means to leave no stone unturned to embroil the brothers and is reported to be preparing for a renewal of their differences. Badshah Khan has done much to alienate his chiefs and has brought about a widespread desire among them for the introduction of Government control direct through the tribal chiefs in

place of the present form of rule. Upper and Lower Swat (right bank) are also inclined to raise this question and naturally cannot understand why in their case the mere existence of a river should make the difference between self-government and no taxes on one bank, on the other ill-administered taxes and bad government.

The agreement come to on 12th June 1905 did not effect a maintenance of the peace for very long. In March 1906 Saiad Ahmad Khan made an ineffectual attempt to seize Mundah from Mian Gul Jan, the latter being on this occasion assisted by some of Badshah Khan's men.

In the meantime, however, Badshah Khan had announced that he had discovered a codicil to his father's will entirely disinheriting Mian Gul Jan, which once more gave rise to strained relations between the two brothers. Badshah Khan by several high-handed actions, notably the ousting of Jambatai Khan from his fort, caused considerable unrest among his own subjects, and Mian Gul Jan, taking advantage of this state of affairs, opened a fresh campaign by suddenly seizing the forts of Shazadagai and Kunatir. However, after a considerable amount of fighting, a reconciliation was effected between them and a new agreement was solemnly entered into at Chakdarra on 12th June 1906, the chief provisions of which were:—

- (i) The Khan of Dir to act on the advise given to him by the Chief Commissioner at his installation.
- (ii) The Riverain Khans to acknowledge Badshah Khan as their Chief,
- (iii) Mian Gul Jan to continue in the possessions which he held in his father's lifetime.
- (iv) All Khans and others in rebellion against Badshah Khan to be forgiven.
- (v) Janbatai Khan's fort to be restored to him.

After the recital of this agreement Mian Gul Jan and all the Riverain Khans paid public homage to Badshah Khan.

It would be difficult to prognosticate the time and nature of the next disturbance. It matters little, however, which of the three parties, Badshah Khan, Saiad Ahmad Khan or the Nawab of Nawagai, becomes the eventual possessor of Jandul. The valley, being properly speaking Tarkanri territory, possession can perhaps be laid greater claim to by either of the two latter than by Badshah Khan who is a Yusufzai and can only claim it by right of succession to his father who took possession of the country in comparatively recent times. The importance of the Jandul question, as well as that of all our dealings with these tribes, hinges on the question of the safety of the Chitral road. If that be threatened our interference becomes necessary, either in the form of political advice or warning, or the stoppage of allowances, and when these fail resort is had to force in the shape of the movable column.

The result of our political influence in Upper Swat has been recently demonstrated by the cordial reception given by the Upper Swat Jirgas to the Political Agent who early in May made, at their invitation, a tour in Upper Swat, visiting the grave of the late Akhund and penetrating as far as Charbagh. The extraordinary sense of discipline prevailing and the power of the tribal parliaments over the masses was exemplified by the attitude of the tribesmen, the cessation of all tribal feuds during the tour and the arrangements which were made for the safety of the visitor.

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# APPENDICES.



## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

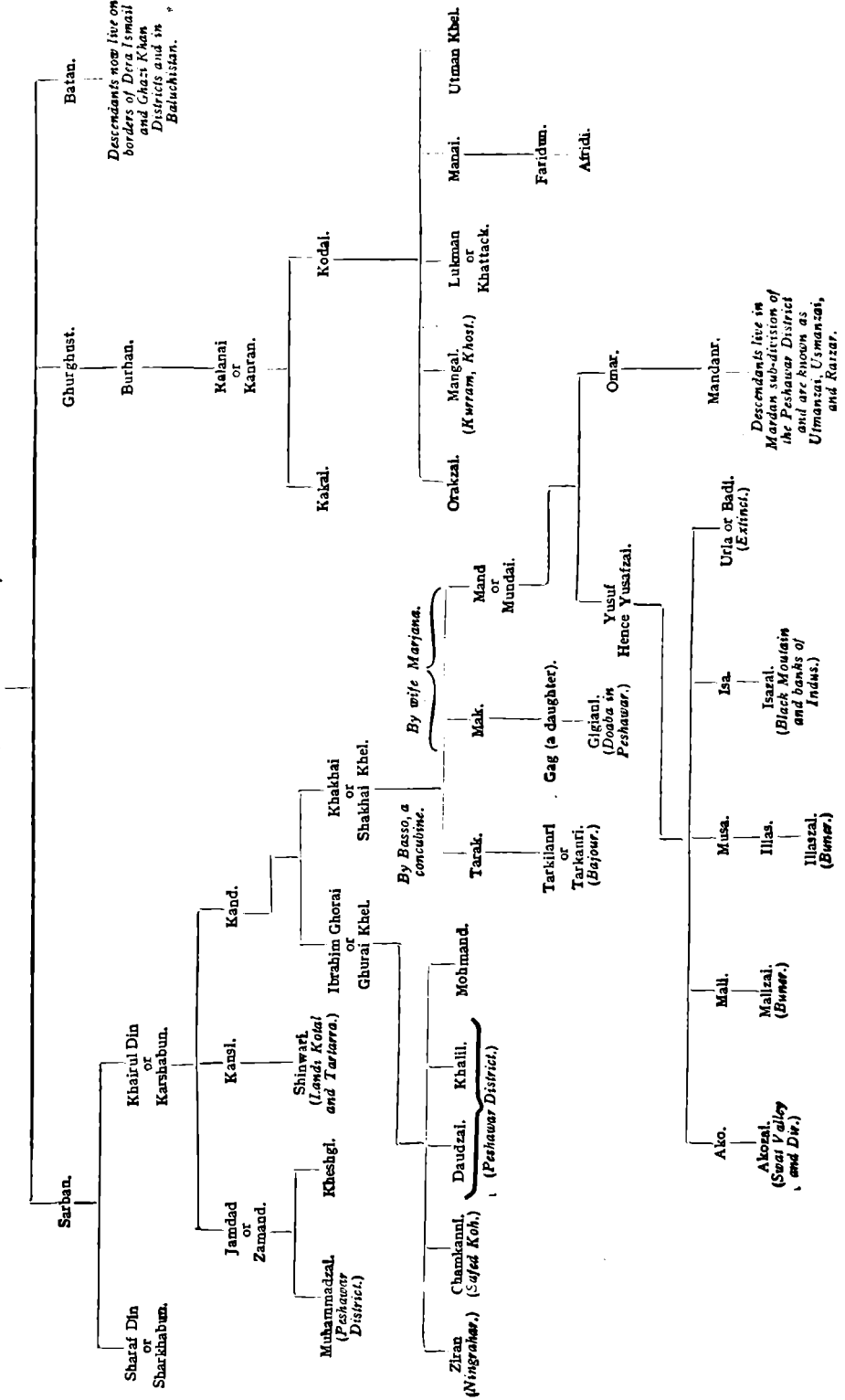
Each tribal genealogy includes several pages: on the first of these a general table is given showing the relation the various sub-sections bear to each other; the subsequent pages under the same numerical heading give the villages common to each sub-section as therein shown. The smaller numbers correspond to those on the general table, and have only been inserted for convenience of reference.

The name of the sub-section at the head of a list of villages means that all those villages are common to all the minor branches of that sub-section which are also shown at the top of the lists of villages. A bracket at the bottom of the page joining two or more separate sub-sections indicates that those villages below the bracket are common to all the sub-sections included in the bracket.

As a means of ready reference the Appendices have been freely referred to in the Gazetteer, Part II.

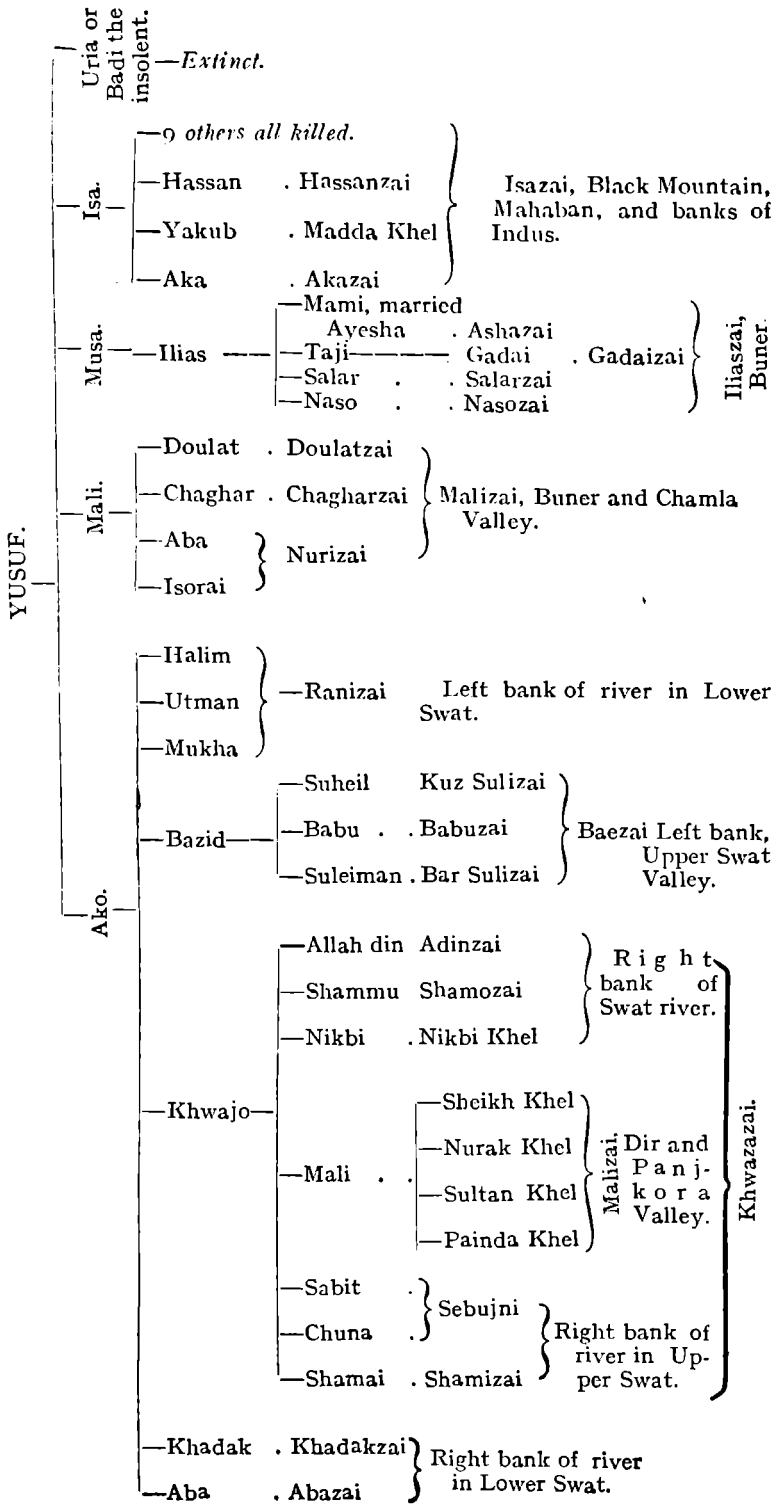


**APPENDIX I.**  
*General Genealogy of the Pathan Tribes.*  
KAIS (ABDUR RASHID).



APPENDIX II.

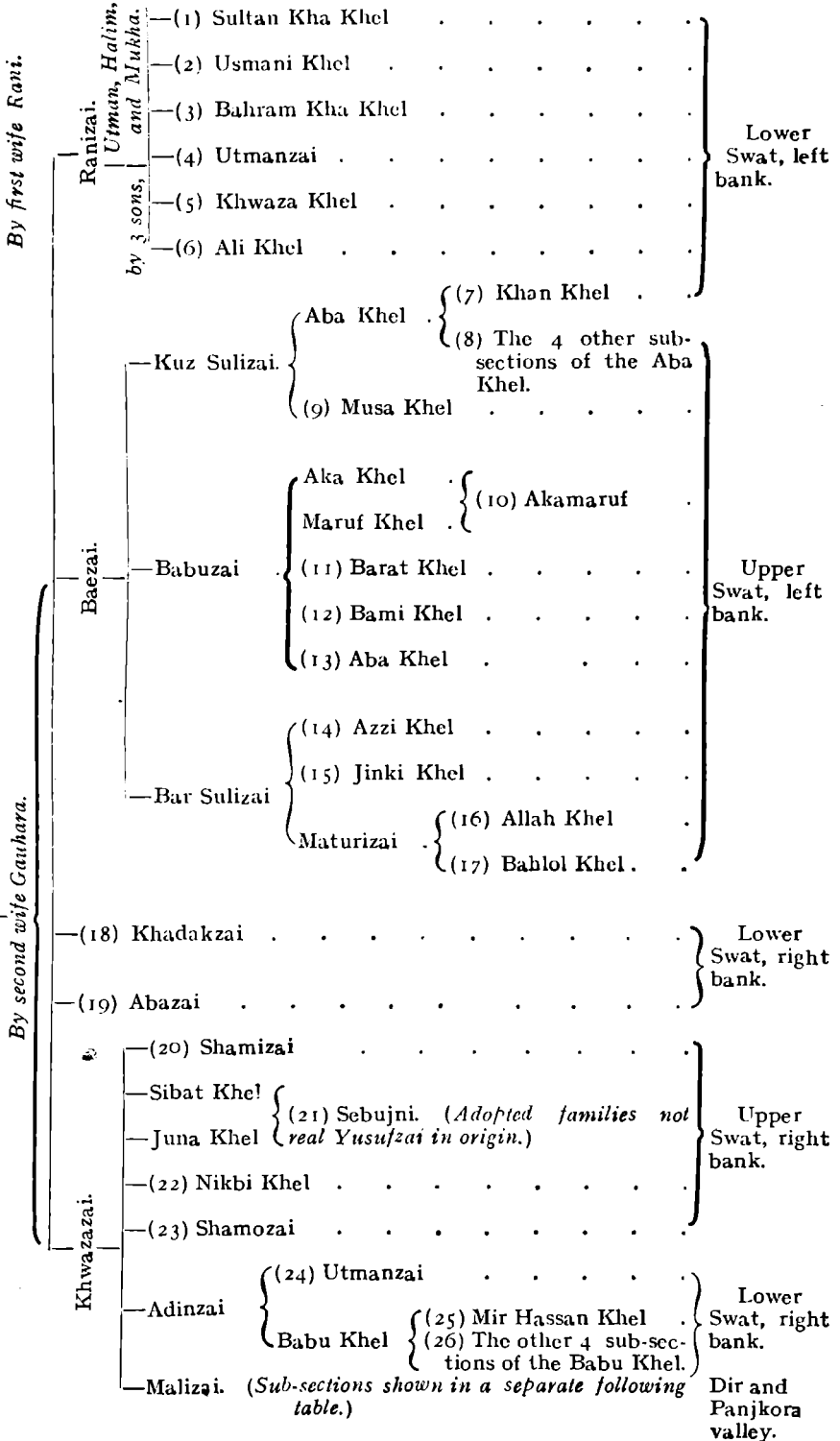
Genealogy of the true YUSUFZAI descended from YUSUF, son of Mand or Mundai.



APPENDIX III.

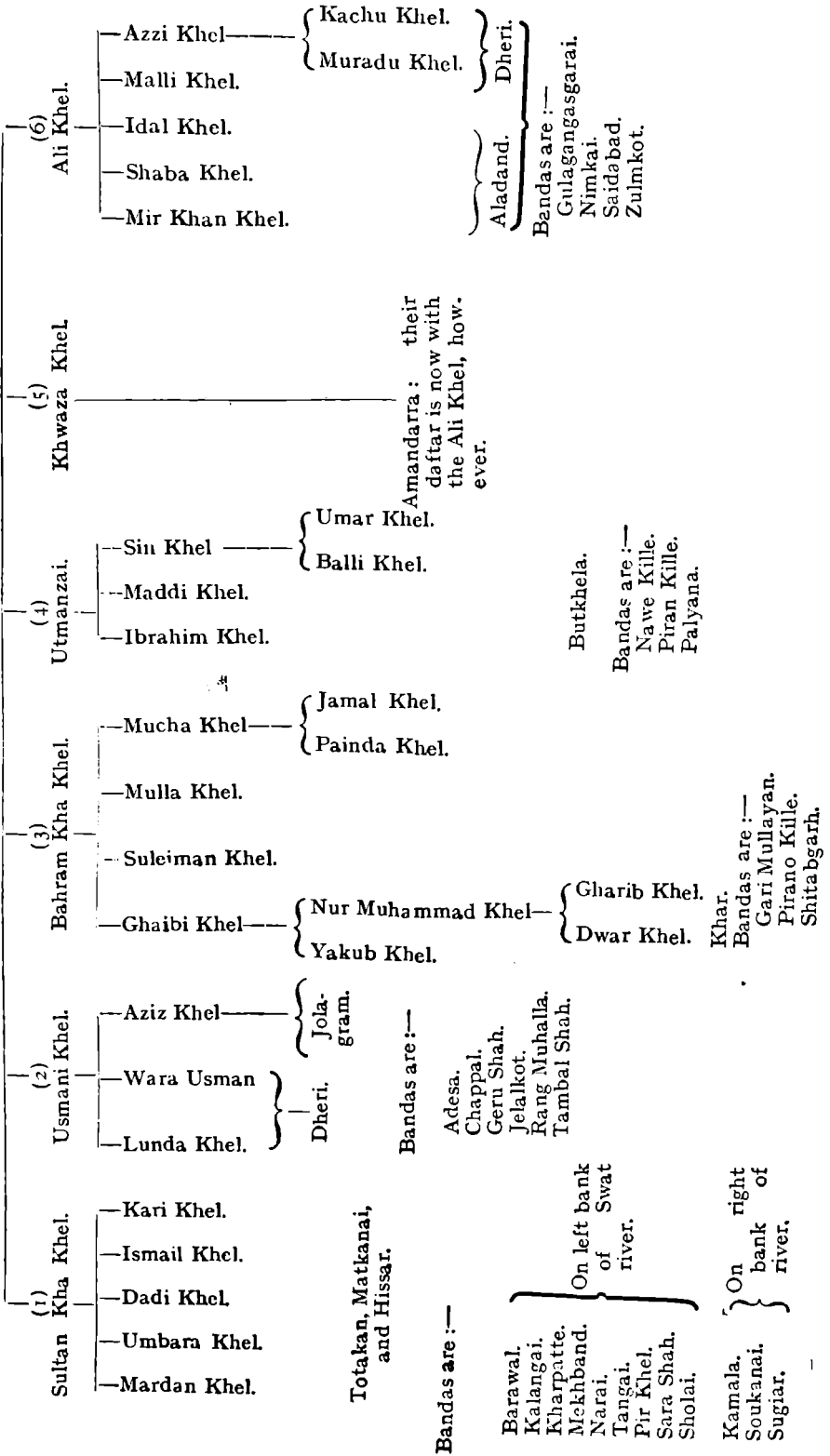
Genealogy of the Akozai Yusufzai.

AKOZAI, vide APPENDIX I.



APPENDIX III—contd.  
Genealogy of the Ranizai.

RANIZAI

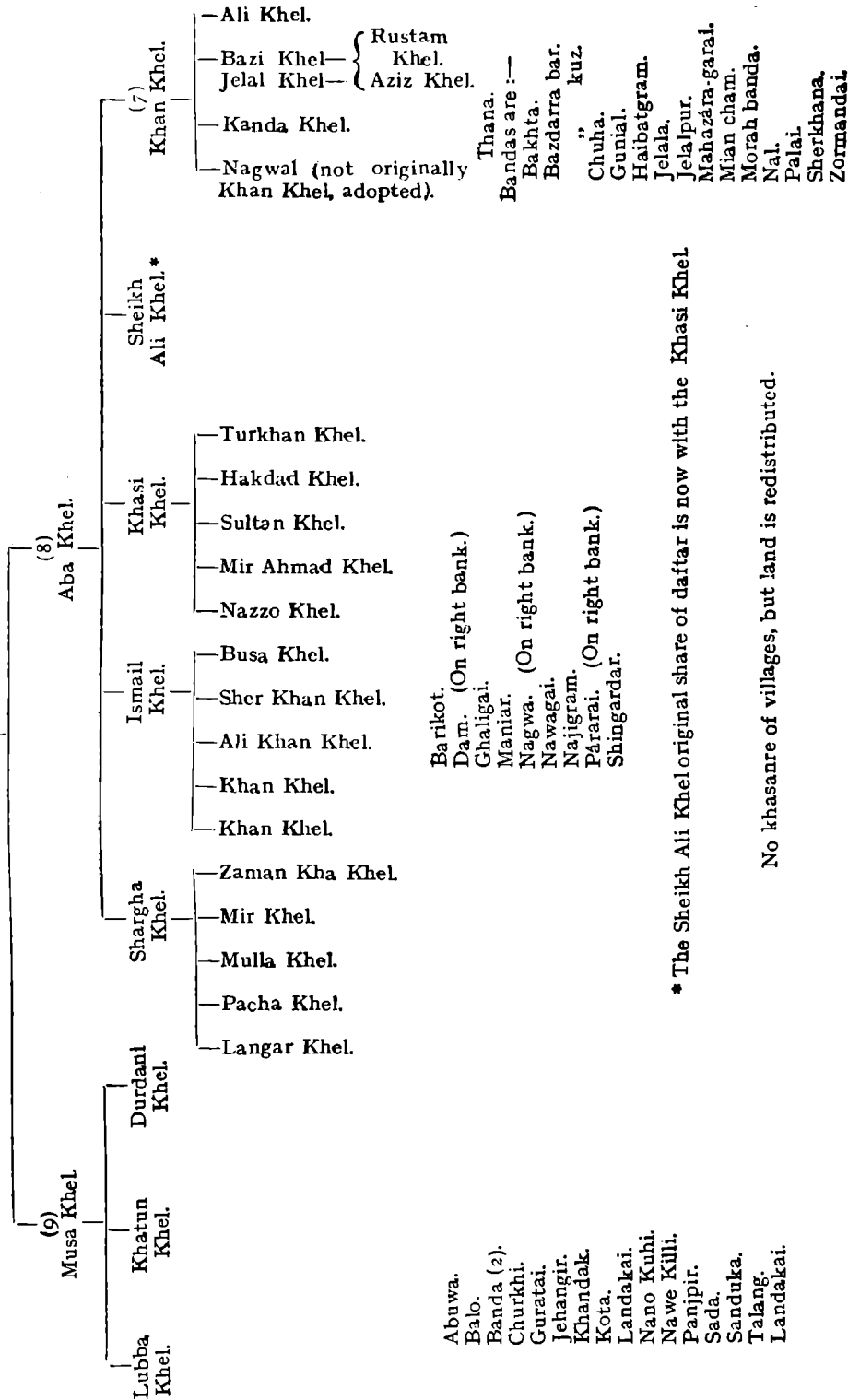




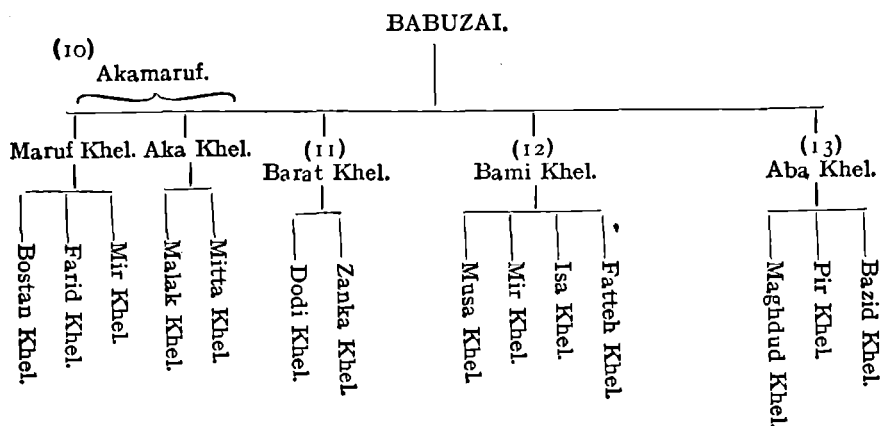
APPENDIX III—contd.

Genealogy of the Ranizai.

KUZ SULIZAI (SUHEIL).



## APPENDIX III—contd.



Ahangar Derai.  
Dangram.  
Mingaora.  
Nandeh.

Balogram.  
Gogdarra.  
Nawc killi.  
Pajigram.  
Udigram.

Banjot.  
Gurtai bar.  
" kuz.  
Jambil.  
Kokarai.  
Manglaor (pore).  
" (rá pore).  
Sangota.  
Sheikh Khorai.

Batora.  
Goligram.  
Katelai.  
Kokrai.  
Kambar.  
Spal bandai.  
Saidu bar.  
" kuz.  
Takhtaband.

Bandas are :—

Bagorba.  
Ghuraske.  
Loe Sar.  
Loe Banr.  
Manzai.  
Nizam Sandu.  
Sabutai.  
Taragat.  
Topsind.

(Khasanre every  
15 years.)

Bandas are :—

Kulládher.  
Sher Atráf.  
Topai Kandar.  
Totabrik.  
(Khasanre every  
15 years.)

Bandas are :—

Arak.  
Asmistai.  
Asharbanr.  
Baziderai.  
Beshbanr.  
Doshai  
Gat.  
Gadakot.  
Galai.  
Gori killa.  
Gishar.  
Kandao.  
Kangalai.  
Khwajai.  
Kach kot.  
Kurata.  
Khumar.  
Kas.

Killa.  
Lal Kamar.  
Mandanr.  
Nidaghal.  
Palkai.  
Puz warian.  
Sarah Sha.  
Sper war.  
Saidarai.  
Sar.  
Shamllai.  
Sharrarar.  
Shingrai.  
Samtir.  
Sangar.  
Ughuz.  
Zrai.

Bandas are :—

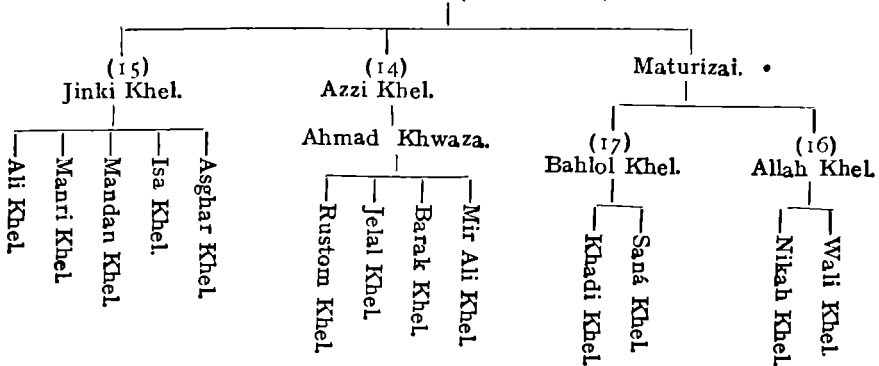
Chitor.  
Kar.  
Kuz Sher Atráf.  
Salampur.

(Khasanre every  
15 years.)

(Khasanre every 15 years.)

## APPENDIX III—contd.

## BAR SULIZAI (SULEIMAN).



Bar ginr (2).  
 Barram patte.  
 Binorai.  
 Cham.  
 Chinkolu.  
 Churarai.  
 Dherai.  
 Gari bar.  
 „ kuz.  
 Gul derai.  
 Khwar kille.  
 Kalla kot.  
 Jurai.  
 Jukhtai.  
 Landai.  
 Letai.  
 Manr petai.  
 Miandam (2).  
 Murai.  
 Lakhar.  
 Paitai.  
 Pia.  
 Sakhra.  
 Shagram bar.  
 „ kuz.  
 Shinr sam.  
 „ ghar.  
 Sinai.  
 Tirat.  
 Warmai.  
 Kotanraí.  
 Ustanar.

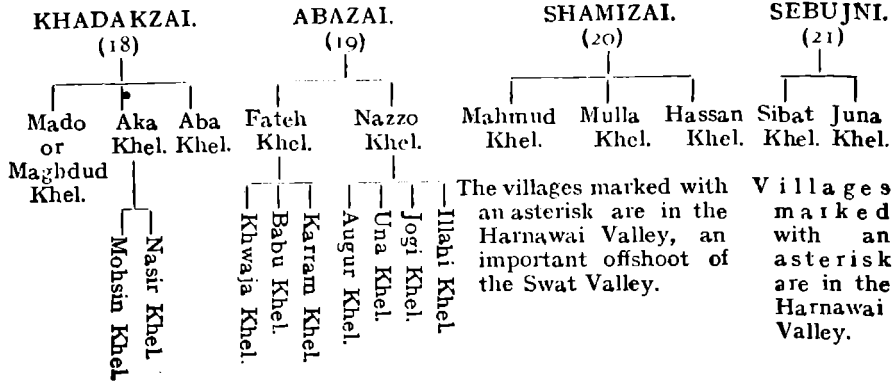
Chaliar.  
 Chamtalai.  
 Dad.  
 Jano.  
 Khwaza Khela.  
 Langar.  
 Mash Kumai.  
 Shahpinr.  
 Tarugai.  
 Tikarai.  
 Kitabat.  
 Bandas are :—  
 Babu.  
 Bandai.  
 Daudai.  
 Fakira.  
 Fash kor.  
 Spinkotai.  
 Topsind.  
 Urdam.

(Khasanre every  
 5 years.)

Charbagh.  
 Kashora.  
 Nawe killi.  
 Mungaltan.  
 Kot.  
 Ser.  
 Zangai.  
 Bandas are :—  
 Ashár banr.  
 Ganajir.  
 Jabba.  
 Tuhá.  
 (Khasanre every  
 15 years.)

Dakorak.  
 Gulibagh.  
 Alamganj.  
 Landai.  
 Miangan Bala.  
 Bandas are :—  
 Asharai.  
 Kakot.  
 Ruria.  
 Sangarkot.  
 Serai.  
 Shaltalu.  
 Shingát.  
 (Khasanre every  
 15 years.)

No periodical redistribu-  
 tion of villages, but  
 land is redistributed.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

The villages marked with an asterisk are in the Harnawai Valley, an important offshoot of the Swat Valley.

Villages marked with an asterisk are in the Harnawai Valley.

Barangola bar.  
" kuz.  
" Mianz.  
Kandar.  
Tangai.

Bandas are :—

Dehgám.  
Darbar.  
Doga.  
Gazdarra banda.  
Maiar.  
Nagiam.  
Tiruna.

Maghdud } = two  
Khel. } shares of Redistribution by  
Aka Khel } daftar. lot takes place  
Aba Khel } = two every 10 years.  
shares of daftar.

Redistribution by lot of the Pathan villages is done every 20 years and of the Bandas every 10 years.

Badwan bar.  
" kuz.  
Khambe.  
Ghargai.

Bandas are :—

Bágot.  
Darbar.  
Swato Banda.  
Uttar Koto.

Asharai.  
\*Bakarai.  
\*Bama Khela bar.  
\* " " kuz.  
Baidara.  
\*Bar Thana.  
Bash Kela.  
\*Chuparial.  
Drusha Khela bar.  
" " kuz.  
\*Ditpanai.  
Budigram.  
\*Kharerai.  
Kalakot.  
\*Labat.  
Nanga Kata.  
Lokhara.  
\*Shokhdara.

Bandas are :—

\*Aghal.  
Darmai.  
Balkarai.  
\*Garai (2).  
Lalka bar.  
" kuz.  
Nao Khar.  
Nawe Kille.  
Sakhra.  
Shahgiram.  
Tirat.  
\*Sindpura.  
Saubat.  
\*Tutkai.

Askhawaji.  
\*Arkot.  
\*Biha.  
Balasur.  
\*Biakand.  
Cham.  
\*Dagai.  
\*Fazilbanda.  
\*Gam Sar.  
\*Gorara.  
Ishtonrai.  
\*Gwaleraí.  
\*Jurra.  
Karagal.  
\*Mian Kille.  
\*Narkot.  
\*Mian Maira.  
Pir Kille.  
\*Pushtunai.  
Pelai.  
\*Roningar.  
\*Runial.  
\*Sijbanr.  
Sherfalam.  
Shakardarra.  
\*Shangwatal.  
\*Sutantánr.  
Shor bar.  
" kuz.  
Talkot.  
(Khasanre every 10 years.)

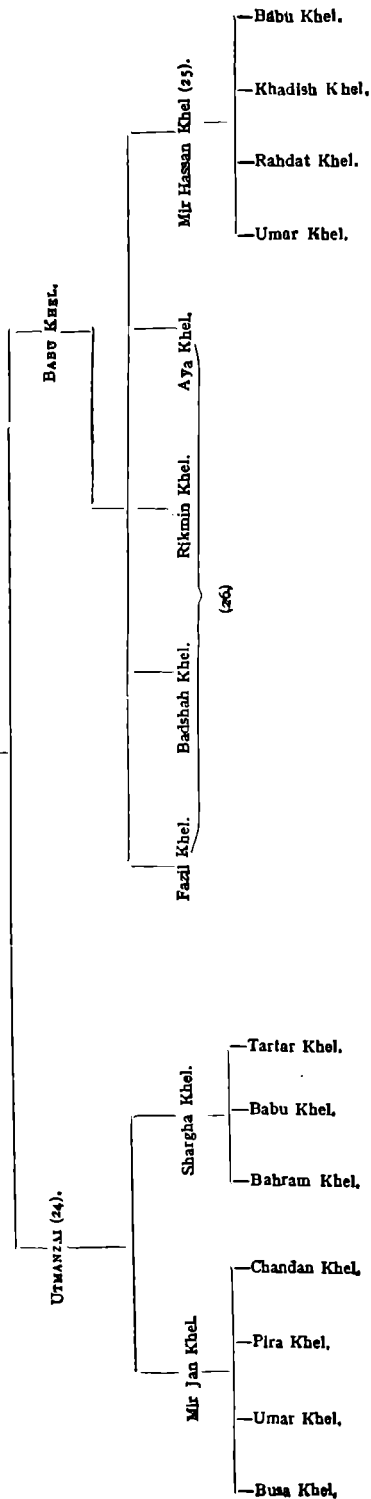
(Khasanre every 10 years.)

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

NIKBI KHEL. (22)		SHAMOZAI. (23)	
Asha Khel.	Aba Khel.	Bazid Khel.	Aziz Khel.
—Za Khel.	—Sappi Khel.	—Bahram Khel.	—Duri Khel.
—Zina Khel.	—Ghali Khel.	—Babi Khel.	—Umarzai.
—Mitta Khel.	—Dadi Khel.	—Khan Khel.	—Ismai Khel.
		—Maruf Khel.	—Aka Khel.
		—Sultan Khel.	
Aligrama.	Maluch.	Charela.	
Azara.	Muhammed Beg.	Chungai.	
Akhund Kille.	Kille.	Didaor.	
Banda bara.	Makh.	Gam Kot.	
„ kuza.	Maluka.	Garai.	
Chachu derai.	Mujar jare.	Kak Killa.	
Chindakor.	Munjab.	Khazana.	
Dilai.	Ningolai.	Kuhai.	
Dam ghar.	Nasrat ghar.	Nimogram.	
Dherai.	Pacha kille.	Rangila.	
Deolai Sam.	Payan.	Tirang.	
„ bar.	Shalpinr.	Zara Khela.	
Dardyal.	Samai bar.		
Dagai.	„ kuz.		
Dodara.	Sar Sanai		
Fazil banda.	or		
Ghurejo.	Suigalai.		
Gham jabba.	Sinderai.		
Garai.	Taghma (2).		
Galuch.	Tal.		
Gutyar.	Tango.		
Kanju bar.	Tutanobanda.		
„ kuz.	Tifak.		
Kala Kille.	Tighak.		
Kamyarai.	Shalhan.		
Kotlai.	Jamdarra.		
Mamderai.	Sore.		
	(Khasanre every		
	15 years.)		

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

ADINZAI.



Adam deral  
 Ali mast,  
 Pataur.  
 Badnumai,  
 Bakandai,  
 Barofai,  
 Chakdarra,  
 Dherai (2),  
 Garai,  
 Ghalanai,  
 Kandar shah,  
 Kibji killa,  
 Shairabad,  
 Parliament,  
 Lalka,  
 Ramai,  
 Maira,  
 Sesadda,  
 Tinnai bar,  
 Tiso.  
 Uch (2).  
 Redistribution every 12 years.

Bahram Khel,  
 Babu Khel,  
 Tartar Khel.

Darbar,  
 Gul mukam,  
 Kutai,  
 Katarai,  
 Teknai kuz,  
 Khanpur,  
 Jango,  
 Mirwali kille,  
 Khush mukam,  
 Ramora,  
 Ramora darra,  
 Sharab kuai,  
 Shalam baba,  
 Terogram.  
 Redistribution every 10 years.

Shewa,  
 Tindodak,

Chikhu bar,  
 Chararai  
 kuz,  
 Maschud garai,  
 Usakai  
 Warghar.

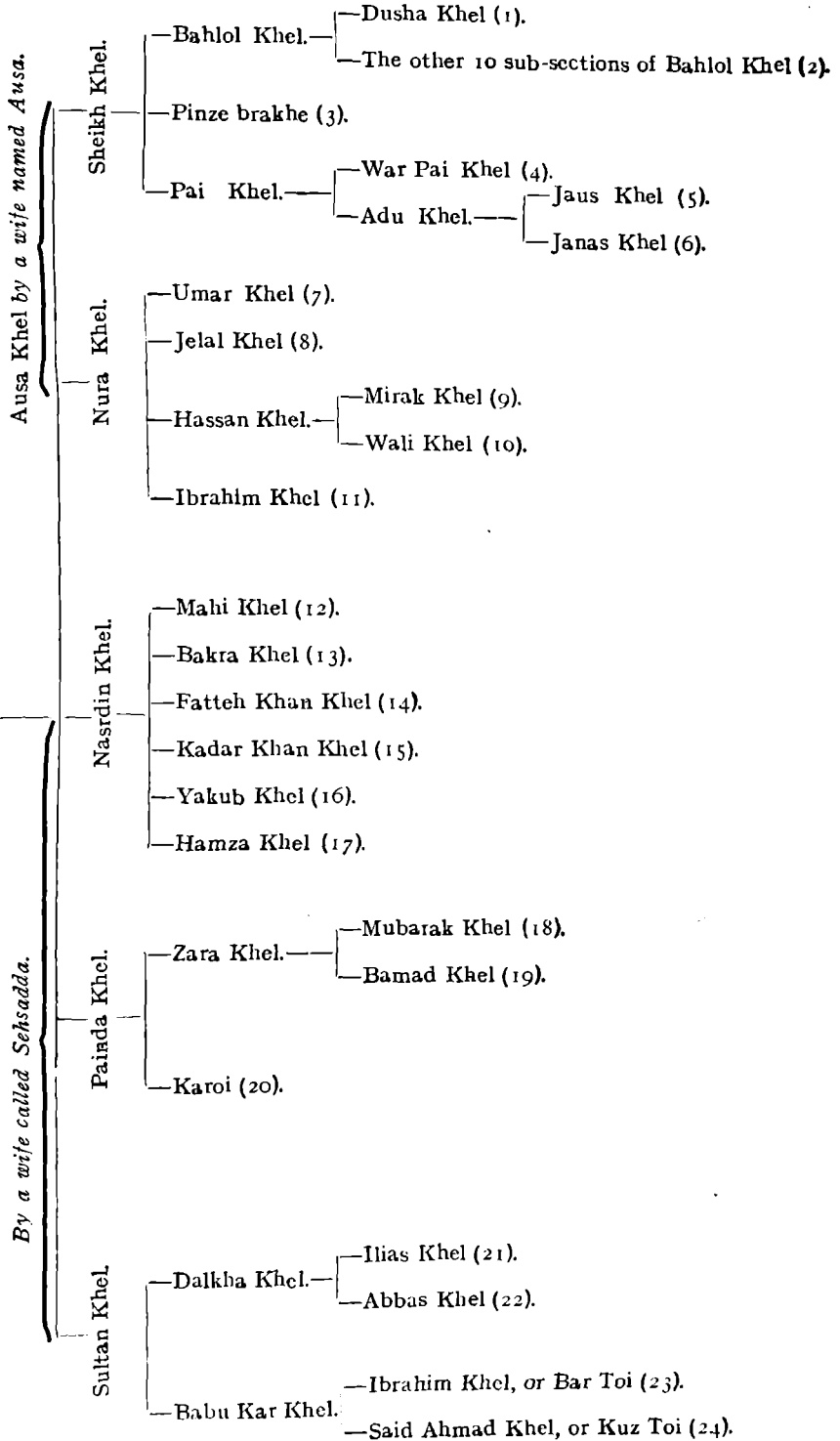
Redistribution every 10 years.

The following villages are occupied by Sais, Mians, Mullahs and Sahibzadas, but belong to the Adinzaï :—

Ashari manai,  
 Awi Shah,  
 But killa,  
 Biran,  
 Bambolai,  
 Diran,  
 Derai,  
 Kotigram,  
 Gadia khor bar,  
 " " kuz,

Jughrai,  
 Hamzabanda,  
 Kashmir,  
 Kasai,  
 Kotwal,  
 Laram,  
 Nasrat,  
 Aspan bar,  
 " kuz,  
 Sangar,  
 Shahbat,  
 Shah,  
 Ufala.

**APPENDIX IV.**  
*Genealogy of the Malizai Yusafzai.*  
 MALIZAI.

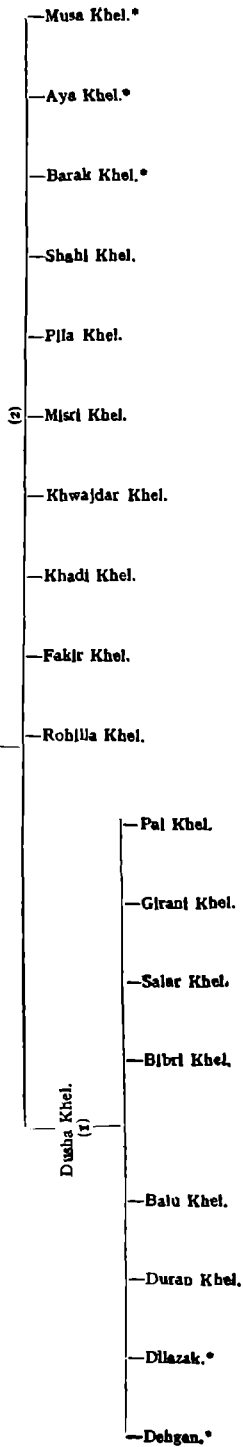


APPENDIX IV—contd.

AUSA KHEL

SARIK KHEL.

Bahlol Kbel.



- Dehrai.
- Gidar.
- Inzar.
- Katan.
- Pingal.
- Uvala.

\* Dehgans and Dilazaks are not Yusufzai, but allied in this case; they occupy these villages in return for some past services.

- In Talash.*
- Bandagai.
  - Cham.
  - Dherai.
  - Dokrai.
  - Dodhana.
  - Guro.
  - Kapartai.
  - Khushta.
  - Kauri.
  - Kilagai.
  - Landar.
  - Lekrai.
  - Mirwali banda.
  - Lwara.
  - Nekal.
  - Patosina.
  - Razabanda.
  - Said Rasubanda.
  - Singhalai.
  - Sari-Shah.
  - Shagai.
  - Shamsi Khan Killa.
  - Tangai.

The custom of redistribution has fallen into disuse.

*In Sin.*

- Akhun Killa.
- Balambat.
- Chargurai.
- Dherai.
- Ghulam darra.
- Kulam darra.
- Handerai.
- Kandar bar.
- kuz.
- Khema.
- Jabagai.
- Fraugdarra.
- Astanadar koruna.
- Shatai.
- Sar.

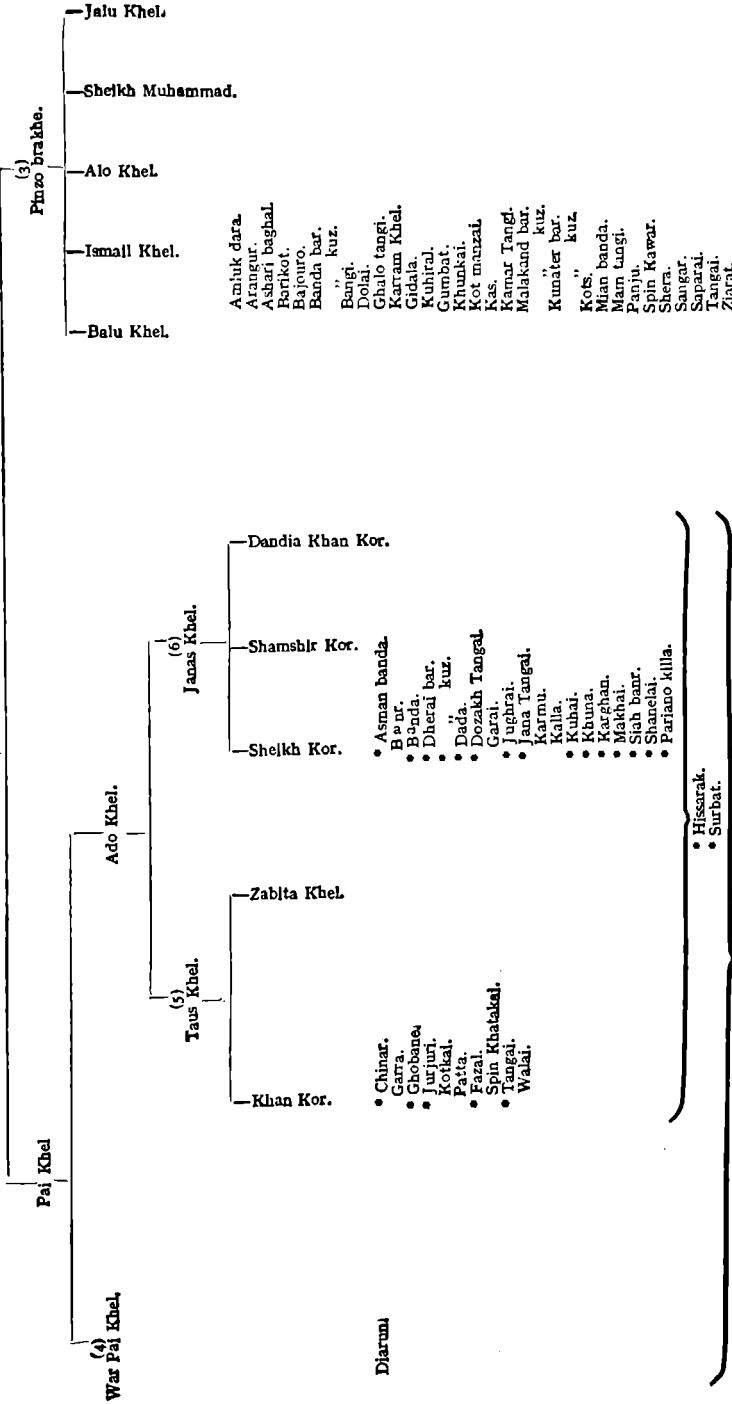
\* It is very doubtful if these are branches of the Bahlol Kbel or direct branches of the Shreikh Kbel.

In Talash there is no redistribution. In Sin, bandas are distributed every 5 years.



APPENDIX IV—contd.

AUSA KHEL  
SHEIKH KHEL.

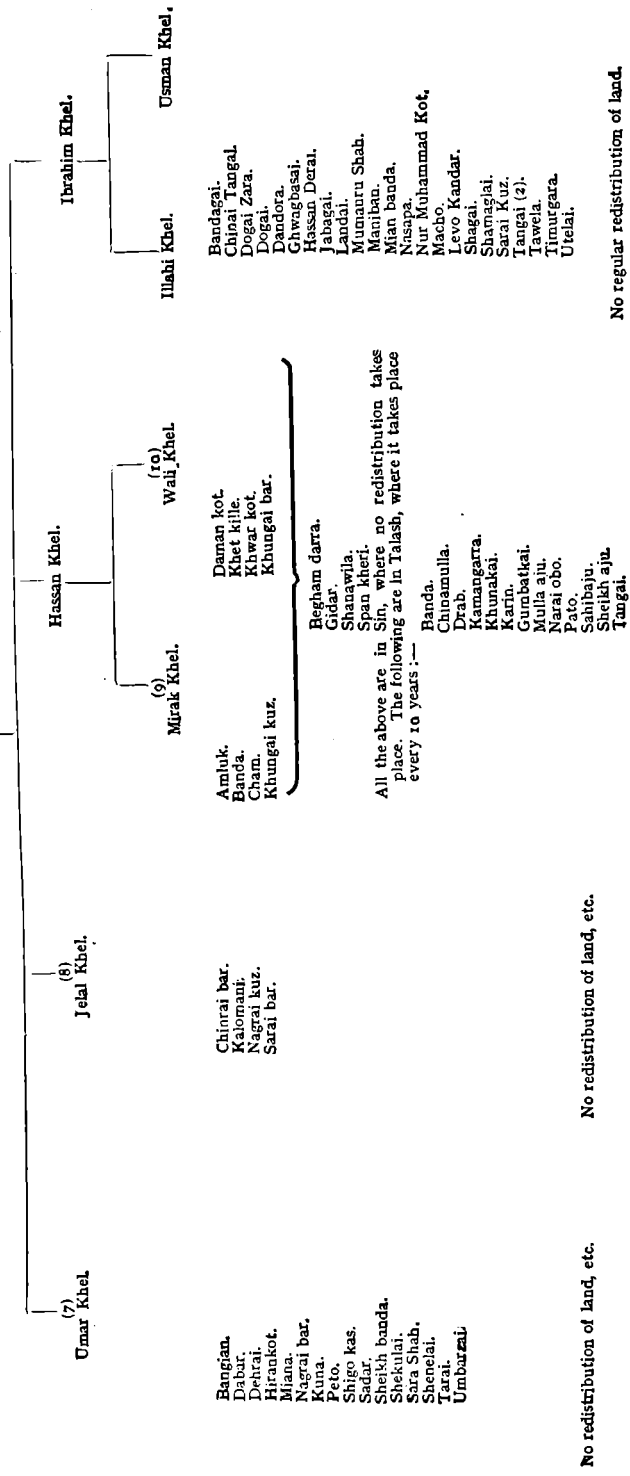


No redistribution of lands, etc., takes place.

\* Inhabited by Utman KHEL.

APPENDIX IV—contd.

AUSA KHEL.  
NORA KHEL.



No redistribution of land, etc.

No redistribution of land, etc.

No regular redistribution of land.

- Bangian.
- Dabar.
- Debrai.
- Hirankot.
- Miana.
- Nagrai bar.
- Kuna.
- Peto.
- Shigo kas.
- Sadar.
- Sheikh banda.
- Shekulai.
- Sara Shah.
- Shenelai.
- Tarai.
- Umbarzai.

- Chinrai bar.
- Kaloman.
- Nagrai kuz.
- Sarai bar.

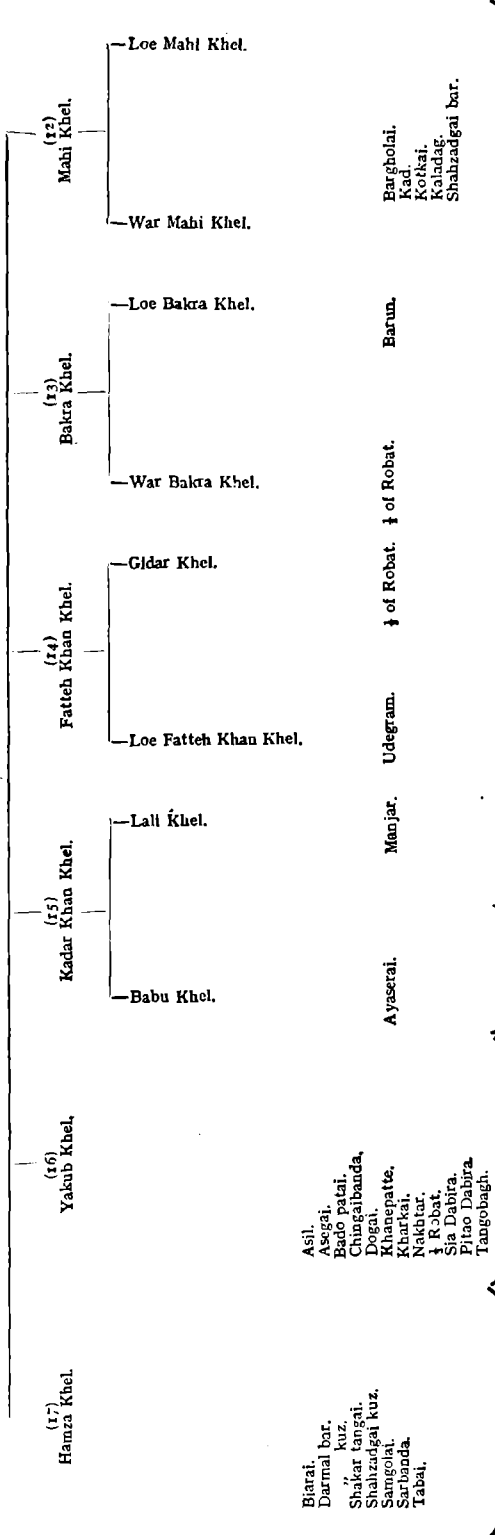
- Mirak Khel.
- Amluk.
- Banda.
- Charn.
- Khungai kuz.
- Daman kot.
- Khet kille.
- Khwat kot.
- Khungai bar.
- Wali Khel.
- Begham darra.
- Gidar.
- Shaawila.
- Span kheri.

- Ibrahim Khel.
- Bandagai.
- Chinot Taugal.
- Dogai Zara.
- Dogai.
- Dandora.
- Ghwagbasaj.
- Hassan Derai.
- Jabagai.
- Landai.
- Munauru Shab.
- Maniban.
- Mian banda.
- Nisapa.
- Nur Muhammad Kot.
- Macbo.
- Levo Kandar.
- Shagai.
- Shamagjai.
- Sarai Kuz.
- Tangai (2).
- Tawela.
- Timurgata.
- Utelai.

- Osman Khel.
- Osman Khel.
- Osman Khel.

APPENDIX IV—contd.

NASRUDIN KHEL.



No redistribution of these villages. No redistribution of these villages.

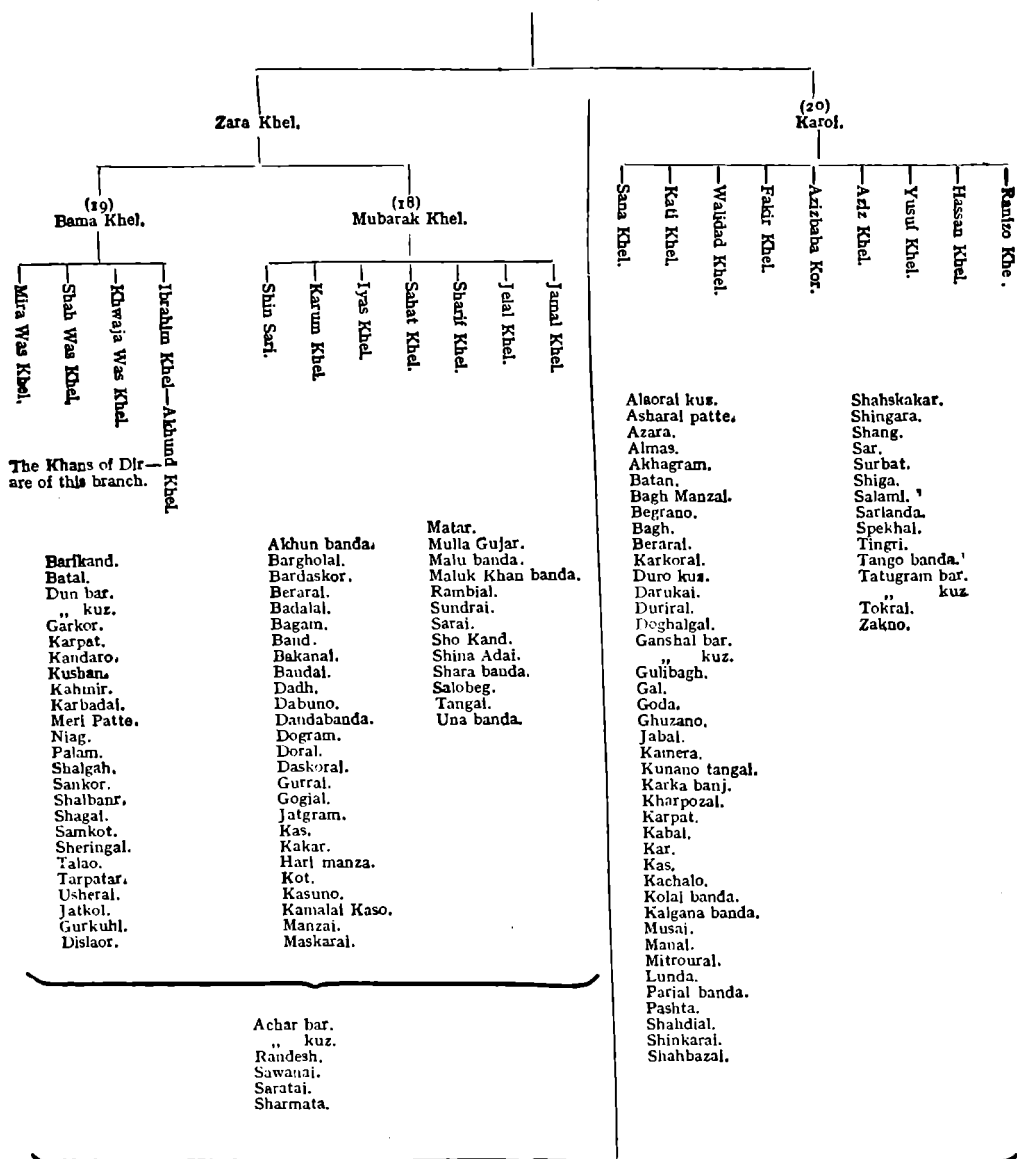
The following villages belong to the Nasrudin Khel and are occupied by Mullas, Mians, and tenants : the residents do not change, but lots are drawn by the sub-sections of the tribe every five years as to who shall take the tribute from each village :—

- |   |   |                |                                 |               |  |                               |
|---|---|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>Ananra,<br/>Awalis banda,<br/>Asigai tir,<br/>Bandasai,<br/>Biarai,<br/>Bar kille,<br/>Bagh,<br/>Bargholal,<br/>Bakbana,<br/>Balu,<br/>Sabakarai,<br/>Chenar tangal,<br/>Churbura,</p> | <p>Chiragh,<br/>Dud Khana,<br/>Dunamai,<br/>Dana bar,<br/>Degai (†),<br/>Dhanda,<br/>Dilo kandaol,<br/>Fazil banda,<br/>Giro,<br/>Gidar,<br/>Giro khwar,</p>                  | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(17) Hamza Khel.</p>       |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Asil,<br/>Asegai,<br/>Bado patai,<br/>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p> | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(16) Yakub Khel.</p>       |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(15) Kadar Khan Khel.</p>  |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(14) Fatteh Khan Khel.</p> |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(13) Bakra Khel.</p>       |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(12) Mahi Khel.</p>        |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(11) Loe Mahi Khel.</p>    |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(10) Loe Bakra Khel.</p>   |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(9) War Mahi Khel.</p>     |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(8) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(7) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(6) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(5) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(4) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(3) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(2) Sorbanda.</p>          |
| <p>Biarai,<br/>Darnal bar,<br/>kuz,<br/>Shakar tangai,<br/>Shahzadgai kuz,<br/>Sungolai,<br/>Surbanda,<br/>Tabai,</p>   | <p>Chingabanda,<br/>Dogai,<br/>Khaneapatte,<br/>Khatkai,<br/>Nautiar,<br/>R Robat,<br/>Sir Dabira,<br/>Pitao Dabira,<br/>Tangobagh,</p>                                       | <p>Manjar.</p> | <p>Udegram.<br/>† of Robat.</p> | <p>Barun.</p> | <p>Bargholai,<br/>Kad,<br/>Korkai,<br/>Kahdag,<br/>Shahzadgai bar.</p> | <p>(1) Sorbanda.</p>          |

M 2

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

## PAINDA KHEL.

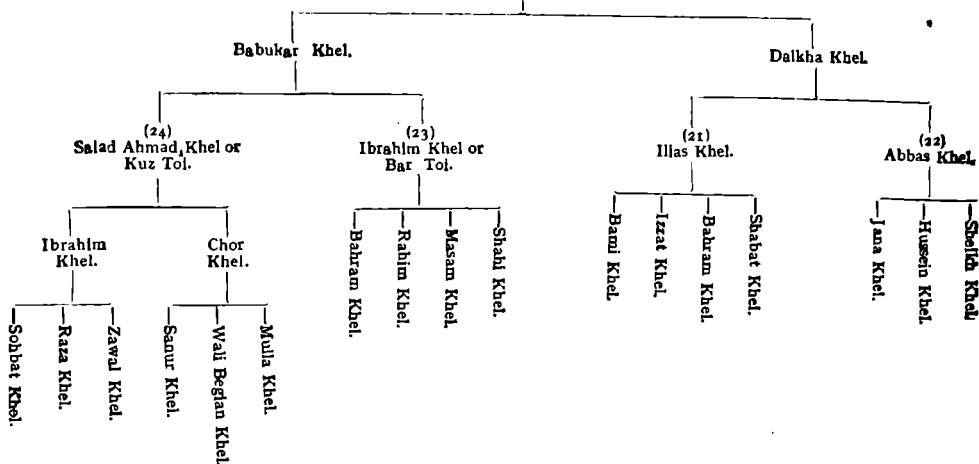


Jugha, Jugha banj, Bar Jugha banj and Malanga.

Land in the village of the Painda Khel is redistributed, but the tribe do not change villages.

## APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

## SULTAN KHEL.



Adu.  
Adukai.  
Awarā banda.  
Banda.  
Bar killa.  
Dheral.  
Doar.  
Drad banda.  
Dhanda banda.  
Gurai.  
Garkor.  
Kandaro.  
Kuz killa.  
Khwar kot.  
Kamartal.  
Kandao.  
Jughral.  
Lalu.  
Majra.  
Mamser.  
Mansur banda.  
Makardam.  
Maskaral.  
Puktawargi band.  
Rekhkar banda.  
Rangrai.  
Sacha.  
Saparal.  
Sanmodo.  
Shinkat.  
Tal.  
Usakal.  
Zormandl.

Redistribution every 5 years.

Asharal.  
Batlai.  
Mahabanr.  
Marano Shah.  
Charkum bar.  
" kuz.  
Chapar.  
Chinagalal.  
Chaotar.  
Dishar banda.  
Gamdaf.  
Gidar Sar banda.  
Havaro.  
Dukadal.  
Barkhwar.  
Kotkai baghal.  
Kaligram.  
Kasbanda.  
Kutibala.  
Karghano dherai.  
Khushal banr.  
Loe banda.  
Hangai.  
Mera.  
Maloi bar.  
" kuz.  
Nasapa.  
Nagul.  
Padjoro.  
Patao.  
Razagal.  
Sarai.  
Shagal.  
Shirat kal.  
Spirdar.  
Saparri banda.  
Soukai banda.  
Takhtabanj.  
" banda.  
Una.  
Umratal bar.  
" kuz.  
Jikat.

Redistribution every 5 years.

Ashka band.  
Ali mast.  
Asharal.  
Burai.  
Biangal.  
Bar patte.  
Bagh.  
Dargal.  
Derangal.  
Darora.  
Dhanda banda.  
Ghuz patte.  
Ghalo awarai.  
Kharoshah.  
Kotigram.  
Kasgai.  
Hanzaro shah.  
Hajdaral.  
Lakai.  
Manguh.  
Mulla Rasul Palai.  
Mulla patte.  
Nawab banda.  
Palosi.  
Razagram.  
Ser bar.  
" kuz.  
Siah gaonal.  
Shahid Khan banda.  
Sargerai.  
Undesa.  
Urgharal banda.  
Utelai.  
Batrai banda.

Redistribution every 10 years.

Ashar banr.  
Avi shah.  
As banda.  
Akramai.  
Bagh.  
Buchakaj.  
But killa.  
Babuzo.  
Bambolal.  
Bahram kor.  
Chuprai banda.  
Duro kandao.  
Debrao.  
Gumagat.  
Hamza banda.  
Inzarai.  
Jabbar.  
Jughral.  
Kuujal.  
Kalagal.  
Kandaro dherai.  
Khushal patte.  
Kumbar.  
Kaskal.  
Khwas.  
Kashmir.  
Kulalai.  
Kaim.  
Lewanai dumand.  
Loe gando.  
Manja banda.  
Manai.  
Mulla patte.  
Nawe killa.  
Narai manzaj.  
Petao gaonail.  
Rag barnai.  
Shikolai.  
Shorshing loe.  
" waruka.  
Shahadam.  
Shanal.  
Shahtut.  
Sartala.  
Sapani banda.  
Shaglut banda.  
Siah.  
Tormang.  
Tangban.  
Tangu Kandao.  
Umrail.  
Watala.  
Watal tangal.  
Warghal.

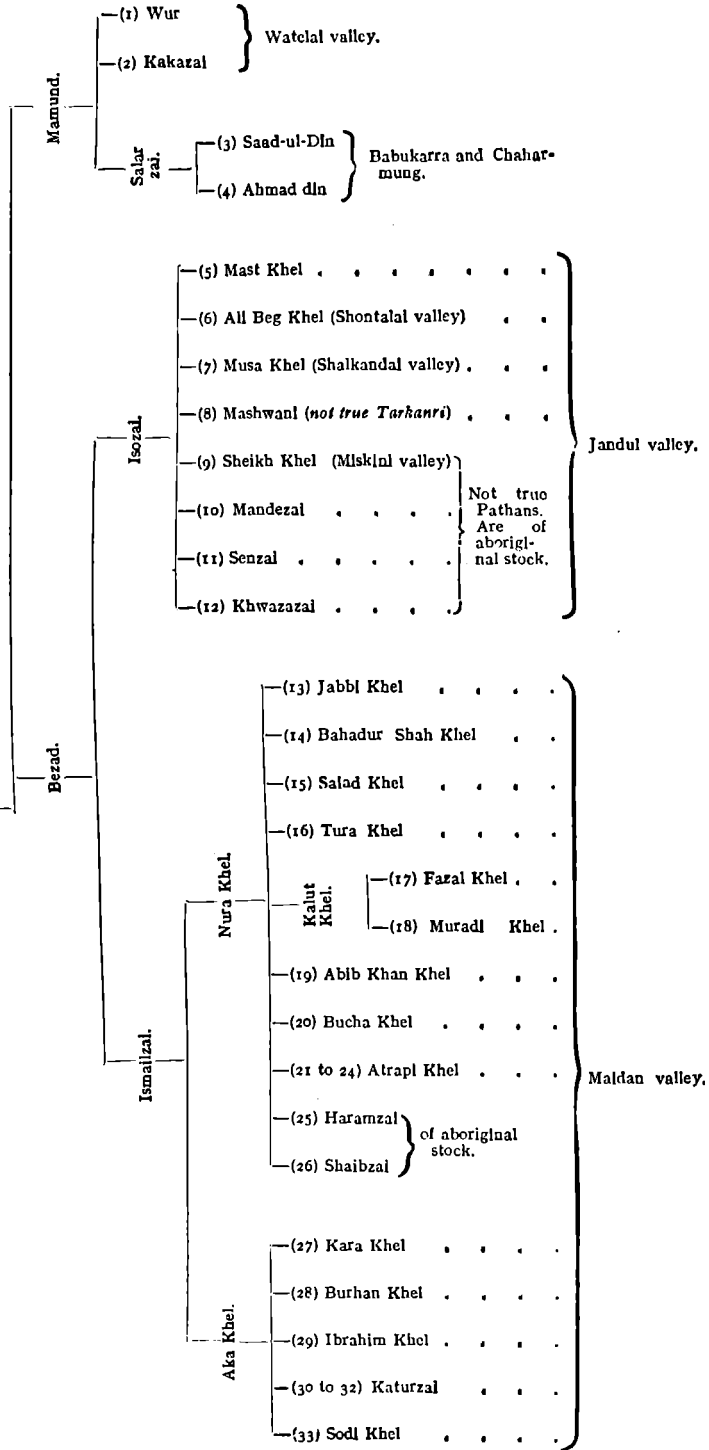
Redistribution every 20 years.

Awaral.      Khwadai.      Samal.      Tharas.  
Chakonral.    Manu.      Shalkanai bar.    Ughaz shab.  
Gato.          Raju.      " kuz.          Umar kor.  
Jaitar.        Shakapai.    Shalpalam.

APPENDIX V.

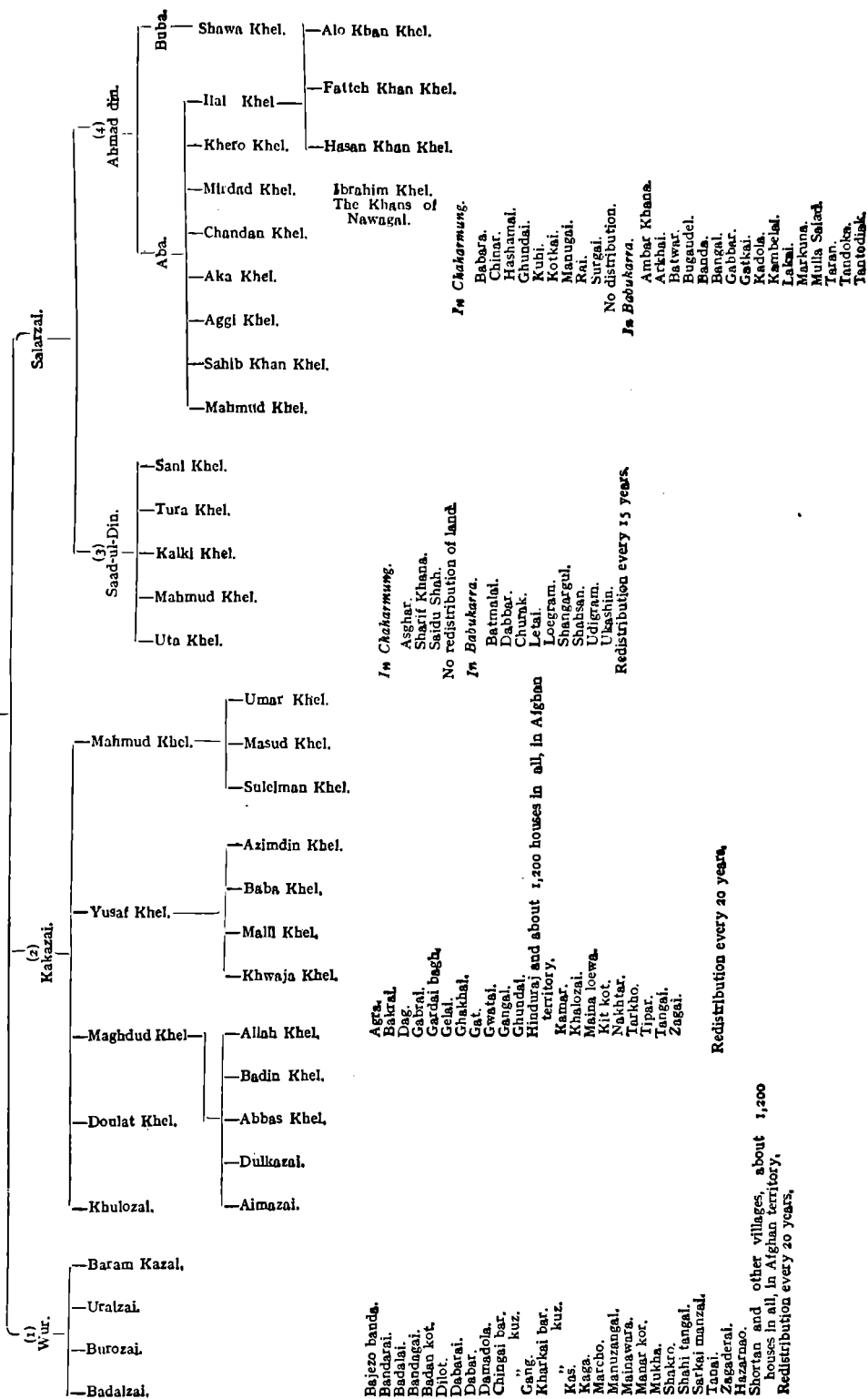
Genealogy of the Tarkhāri.

TARAK (vide APPENDIX I).



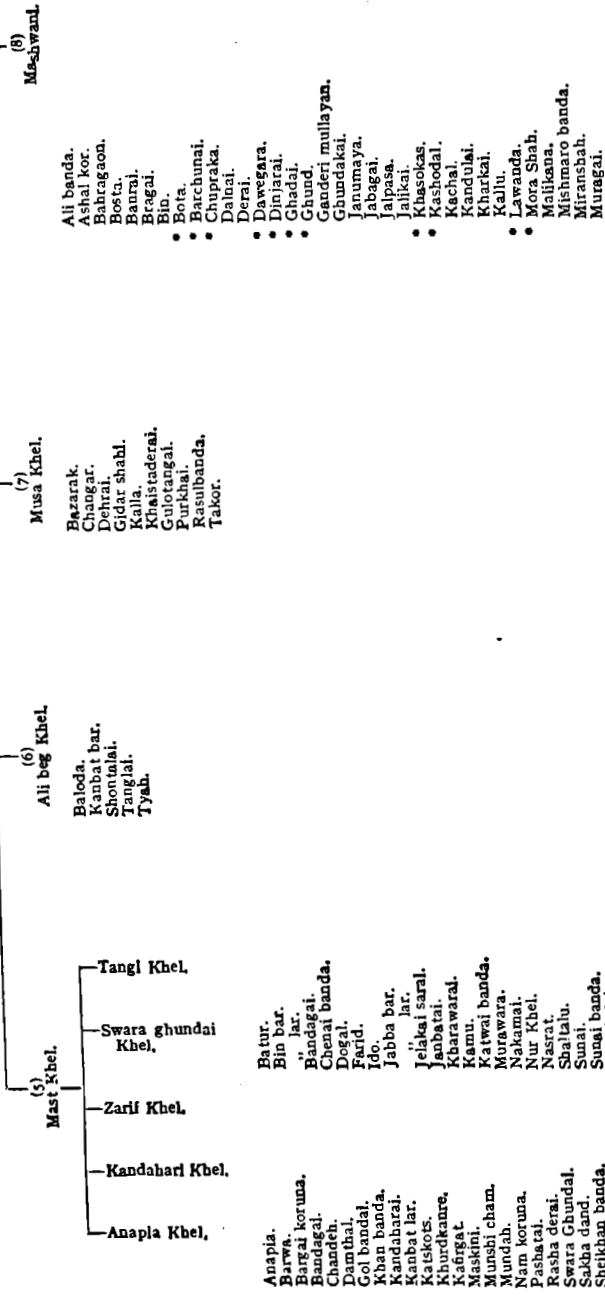
APPENDIX V—contd.

MAMUND.



APPENDIX V—contd.

ISOZAI.



The above are held by Meshwanis as tenants of the Isozai.

\* Asterisk denotes those in Mast Khel dafter.

The above are in the Janbat valley under Abdul Rahman Khan.

The above are in the Jandul valley.



## APPENDIX V—contd.

The following villages are given by the Isozai as seri :—

ISOZAI.	To <i>Mians</i> —	To <i>Akhundzadas</i> —	<i>Various.</i>	Kharakanai.
Sheikh Khel (9) or Shahi Khel.	Ajabai.	Chamyarano banda.	Asil banda.	Katasar.
Baádin.	Bokrai.	Gosam.	Badunai.	Landai.
Chingai.	Ijara.	Inzaro banda.	Bardai.	Mulla kille.
Darazanda.	Lawar.	Mayar.	Bawai.	Mezaro banda.
Gambi killa.	To <i>Saids</i> —	Mulla banda.	Bandagai.	Mayaro Sheikhan.
Ganderai.	Anangurai.	Rashakai.	Barikat.	Mazmal Kor.
Ghwará banda.	Chamartalai.	To <i>Sahibzadas</i> —	Chammunda.	Ranai dalai.
Jam kille.	Gudar.	Binshi.	Chanjai.	Rustam banda.
Kotkal.	Kanbat bar.	Damthal bar.	Chakdran.	Sadogai.
Kulala.	Kamangara.	Mian kille.	Churmungai.	Shukrata.
	Shinjai.	Shahzadgai.	Datai.	Sahibzada kille.
	To <i>Mullahs</i> —	Zain banda.	Dhopa.	Shagai.
	Gular.		Gurdesh.	Talib Kor.
	Kaga kas.		Hashin.	Takwara.
	Pitao.			Tatar.
	Shpano kasai.			
	Surano kazi.			

APPENDIX V—contd.

ISMALZAL.

Nura Khel.

Jabbi Khel (13).

Arkhai.  
 Bejugat.  
 Batror.  
 Bagharai.  
 Derai.  
 Dabuna.  
 Dokrai.  
 Gidar.  
 Hunzaro banda.  
 Jabagai.  
 Kokai banda.  
 Kats.  
 Kotkai.  
 Kaga.  
 Kabul kot.  
 Lapalkai.  
 Lashora.  
 Loea shah.  
 Mullano banda.  
 Meramai.  
 Moli.  
 Mayaro banda.  
 Mohan banda.  
 Parpaitai.  
 Rato.  
 Shadas.  
 Sangar shah.  
 Sopera.  
 Sar banda.  
 Taran.  
 Takatak.  
 Walai.  
 Zaro shah.

Under Sher Muhammad Kan, uncle of the Khan of Dir.

*In Maidan.*

Bandai.  
 Beragam.  
 Bagh banda.  
 Dargai.  
 Gumbatai.  
 Kalla.  
 Mukhranai.  
 Natakai.  
 Nabatai.

*In Atanr.*

Atanr.  
 Aiyor.  
 Baghro.  
 Dandai banda.  
 Dherai.  
 Ghuro banda.  
 Geri.  
 Gulibagh.  
 Ganaori.  
 Jangla banda.  
 Kandao "  
 Khakhdar.  
 Nao banda.  
 Sarku "  
 Shaikhi "  
 Saporai "  
 Surbat.  
 Sundrawal.  
 Salamkot.  
 Tarai.  
 Tabarlast banda.  
 Zulmkot "

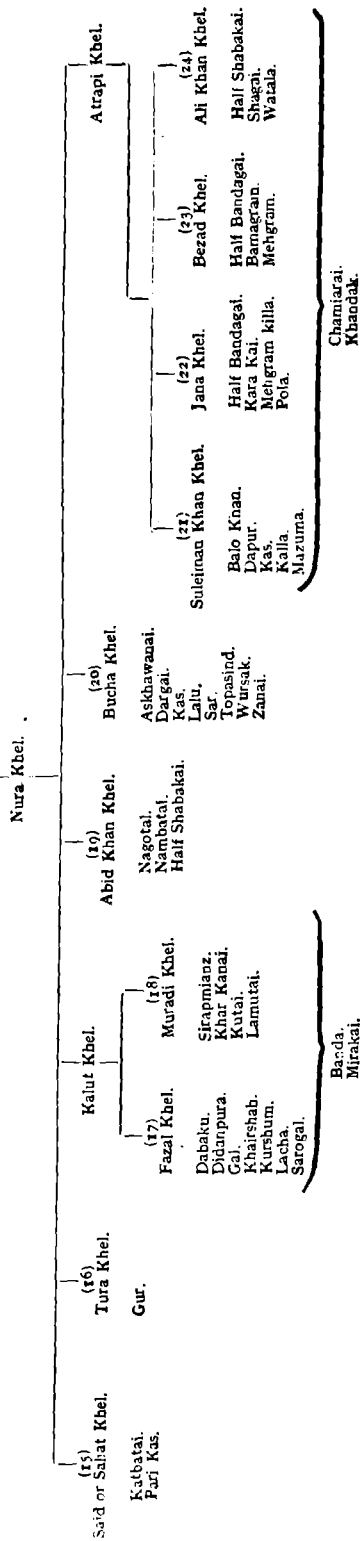
Bahadur Shah Khel (14).  
 Under Aurangzeb, alias Badshah  
 Khan, the Khan of Dir.

*In Baraul.*

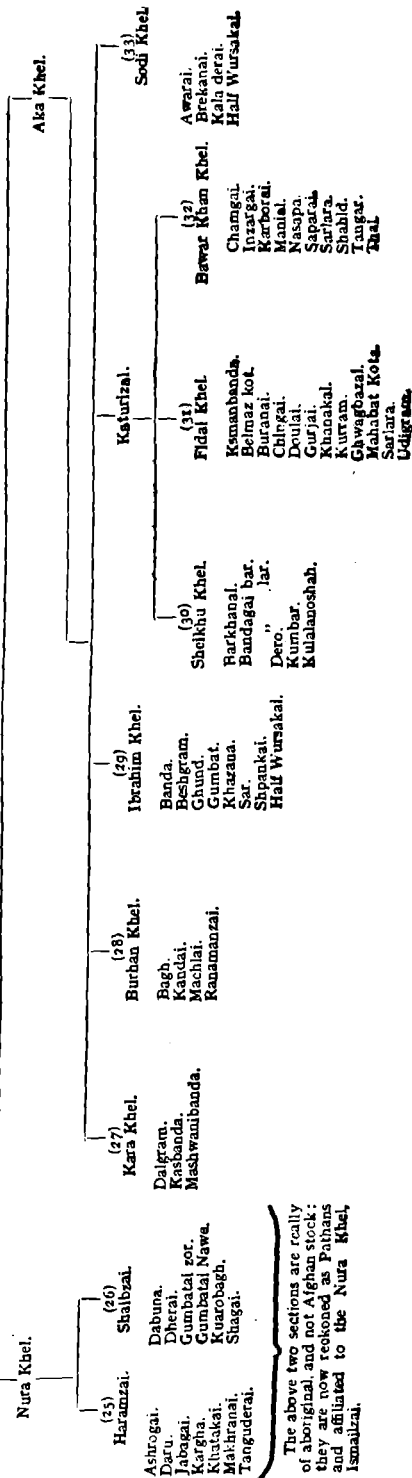
Ase mara.  
 Bandai.  
 Bilachand bar.  
 " lar.  
 Chupatarara.  
 Chindakot.  
 Darikand.  
 Dhandai.  
 Dir Khan.  
 Gharejo.  
 Gujar.  
 Geri.  
 Jakarai.  
 Kharkhanai.  
 Karborai.  
 Lil banr.  
 Maran.  
 Sokai bar.  
 " lar.  
 Shingara bar.  
 " lar.  
 Shingargal.  
 Topai.  
 Tikarkot.  
 Zormandai.

# APPENDIX V—*concl.*

## ISMALZAI.

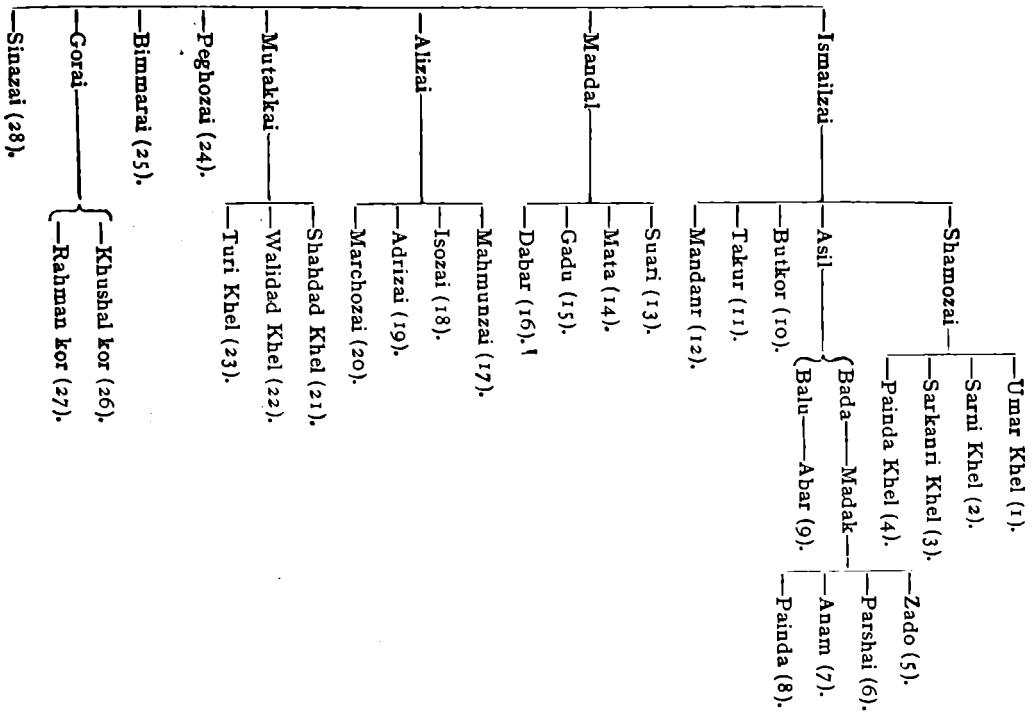


## ISMALZAI.



The above two sections are really of aboriginal, and not Afghan stock; they are now reckoned as Pathans and affiliated to the Nura Kbel, Ismailzai.

## APPENDIX VI.

*Genealogy of the Utman Khel.*UTMAN KHEL (*vide* Appendix I).*Utman Khel Sub-Sections and Villages.*

## ISMAILZAI.

## Shamozai.

## Umar Khel (1).

Agra.  
Bagh Pando.  
Chingai.  
Dheri.  
Garangai.  
Gadamár.  
Kár.  
Koká.  
Nazar kille.  
Siparri bar.  
" kuz.  
Shagai.  
Surlandai.  
Walai.

## Sarni Khel (2).

Aite.  
Báru.  
Bandagai.  
Baondai.  
Dandukai.  
Darra.  
Dherai.  
Inzargai.  
Manro.  
Nárinj.  
Meshta.  
Panjigram.  
Saidá.  
Sharbatai.  
Shabbaz Kotkai.  
Saiadai.  
Tungai.  
Zara Kulala.

## Sharkánri Khel (3).

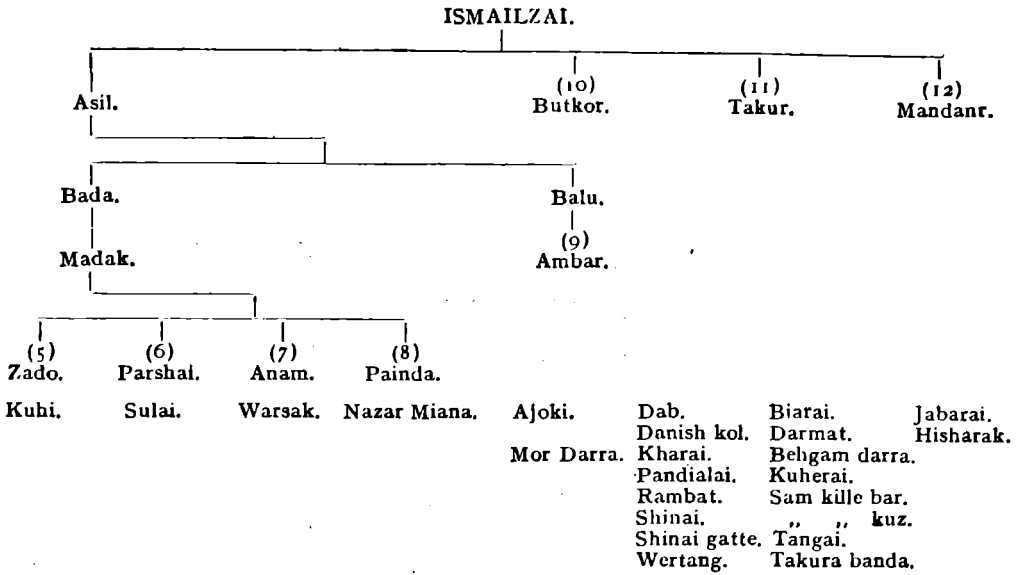
Arang.  
Baru kuz.  
Dés.  
Juár.  
Kharkai.  
Kháwarina.  
Koka.  
Kulala kuz.  
Koka kuz.  
Sharbatai kuz.  
Shabbaz Kotkai kuz.  
Zara bagh.  
Panjigram kuz.

## Painda Khel (4).

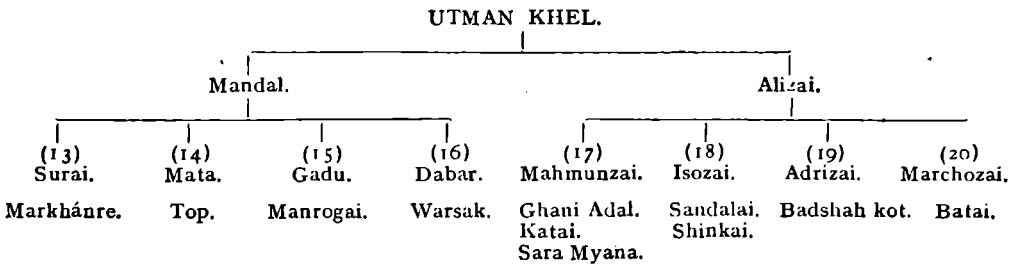
Bandagai kuza.  
Bára banda.  
Fázil.  
Háshim.  
Katasar.  
Kharkai bar.  
Rasul banda.  
Pishtai.  
Shamshi Khan.  
Surlandai kuz.  
Targhao.

APPENDIX VI—contd.

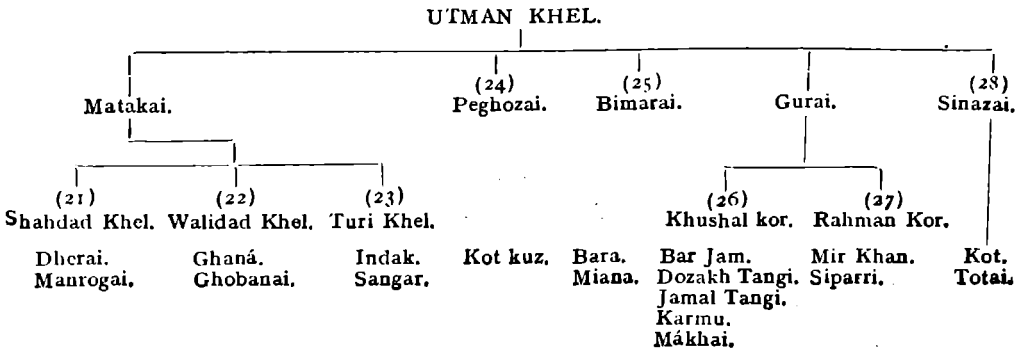
*Utman Khel Sub-Sections and Villages.*



*Utman Khel Sub-Sections and Villages.*



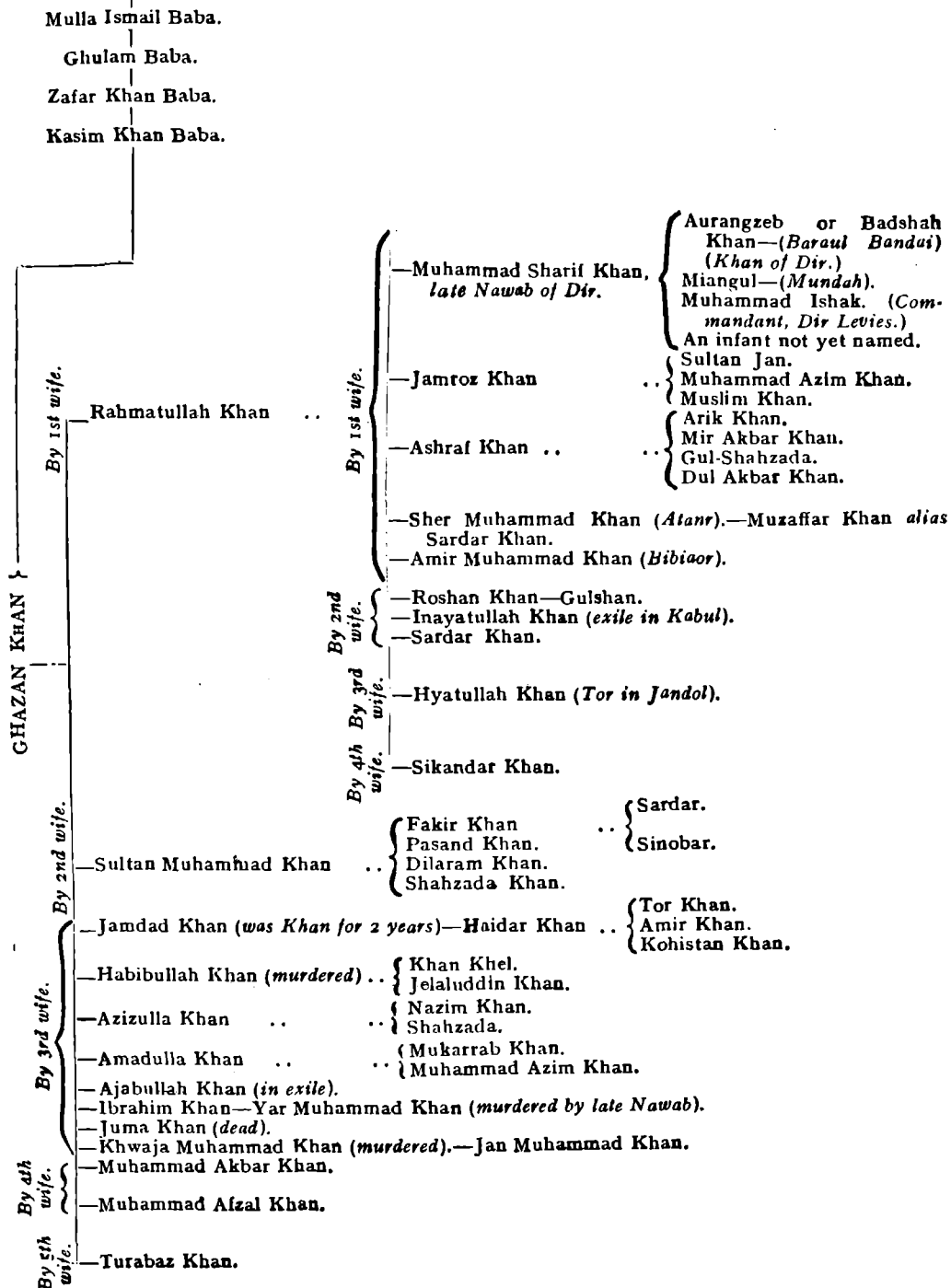
*Utman Khel Sub-Sections and Villages.*



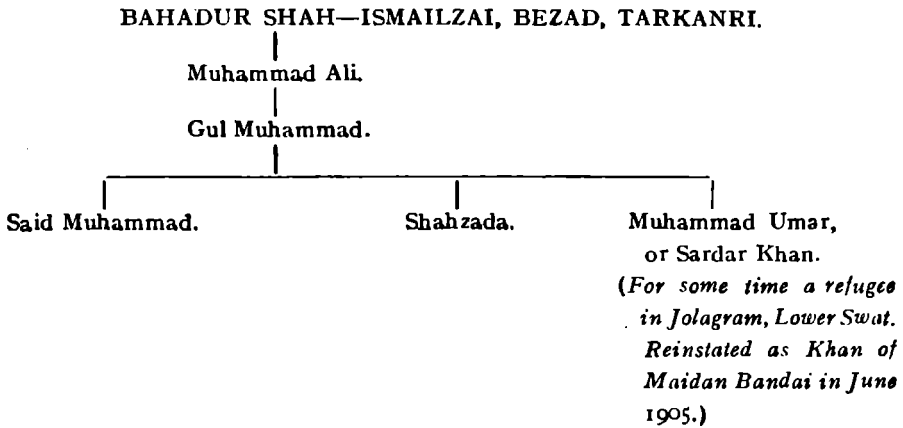
## APPENDIX VII.

## Genealogy of the Khan of Dir.

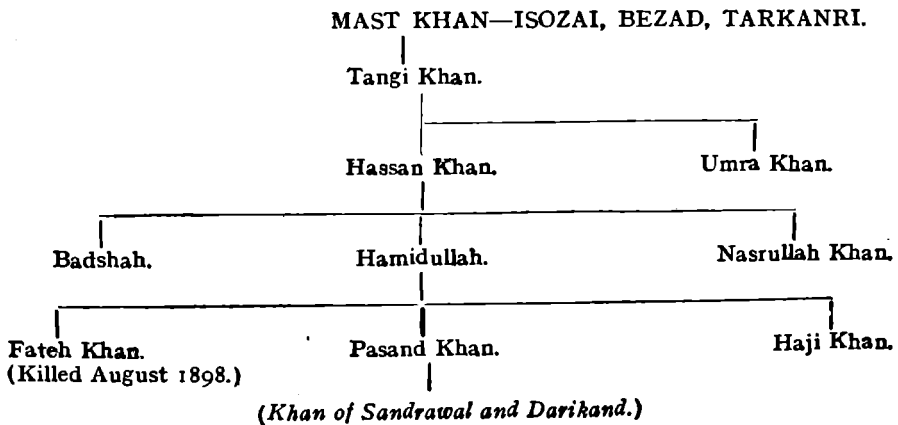
MULLA ILIAS OR AKHUND BABA, Pinda Khel, Malizai.



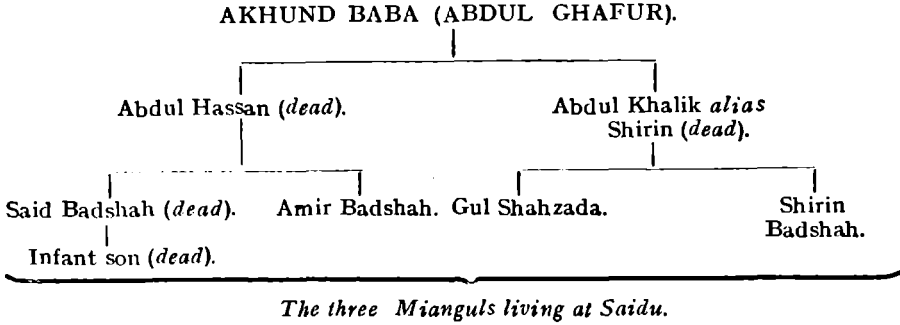
## APPENDIX VIII.

*Genealogy of Khan of Bandai.*

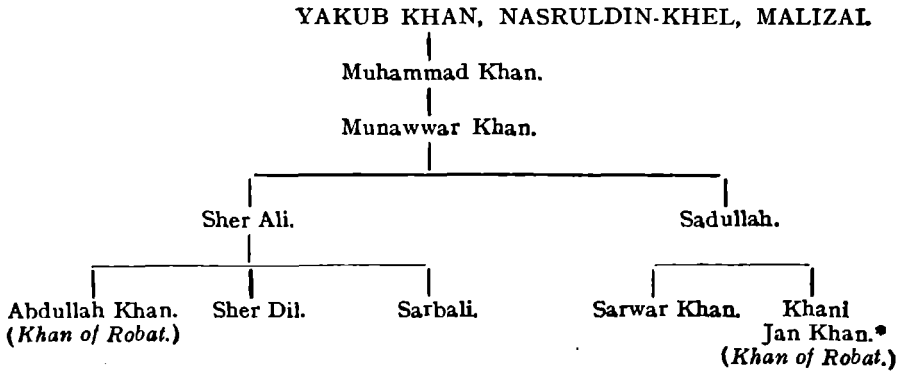
## APPENDIX IX.

*Genealogy of Khan of Sandrawal.*

## APPENDIX X.

*Genealogy of the Mianguls.*

## APPENDIX XI.

*Genealogy of the Khans of Robot.*

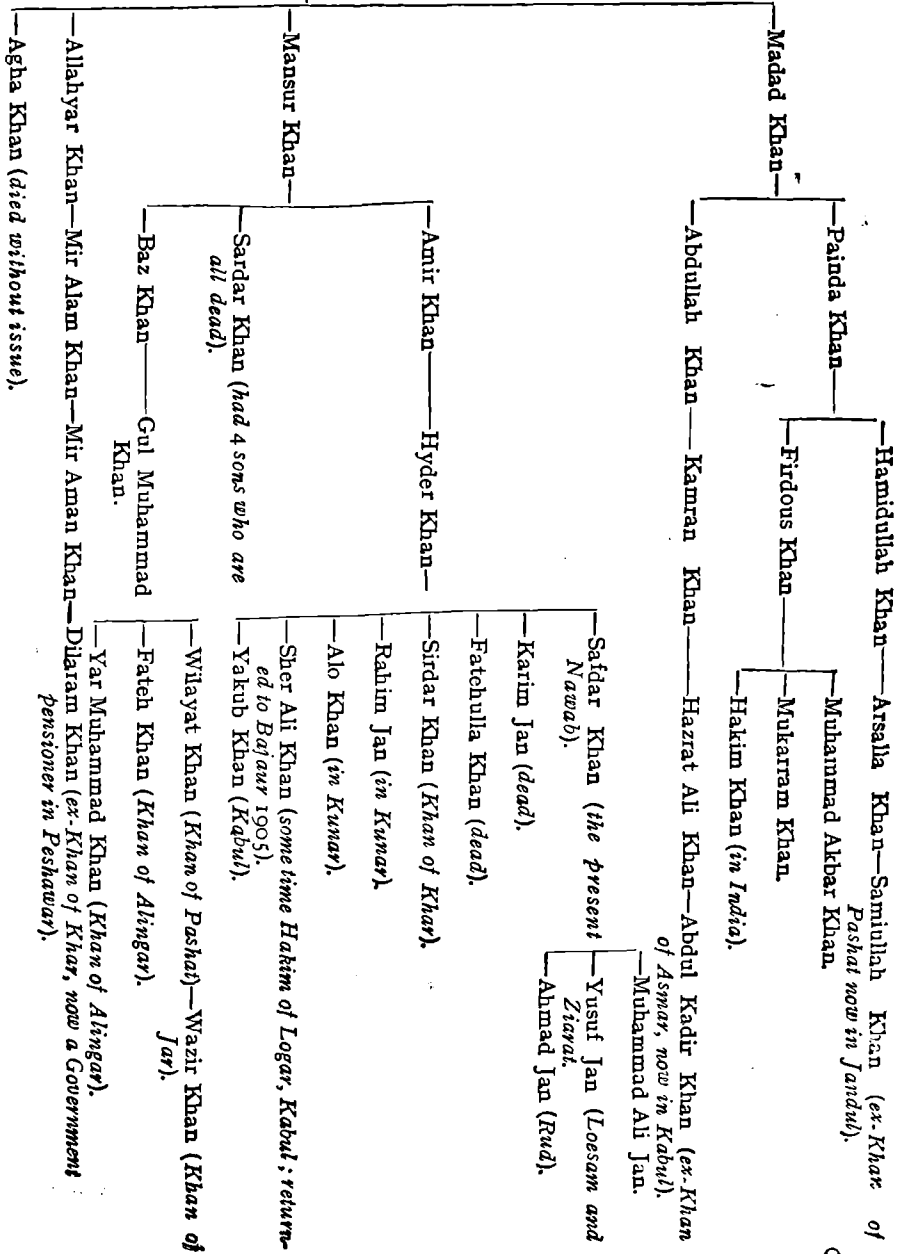
\* Now dead.—Succeeded by his son Zarim Khan.



## APPENDIX XII.

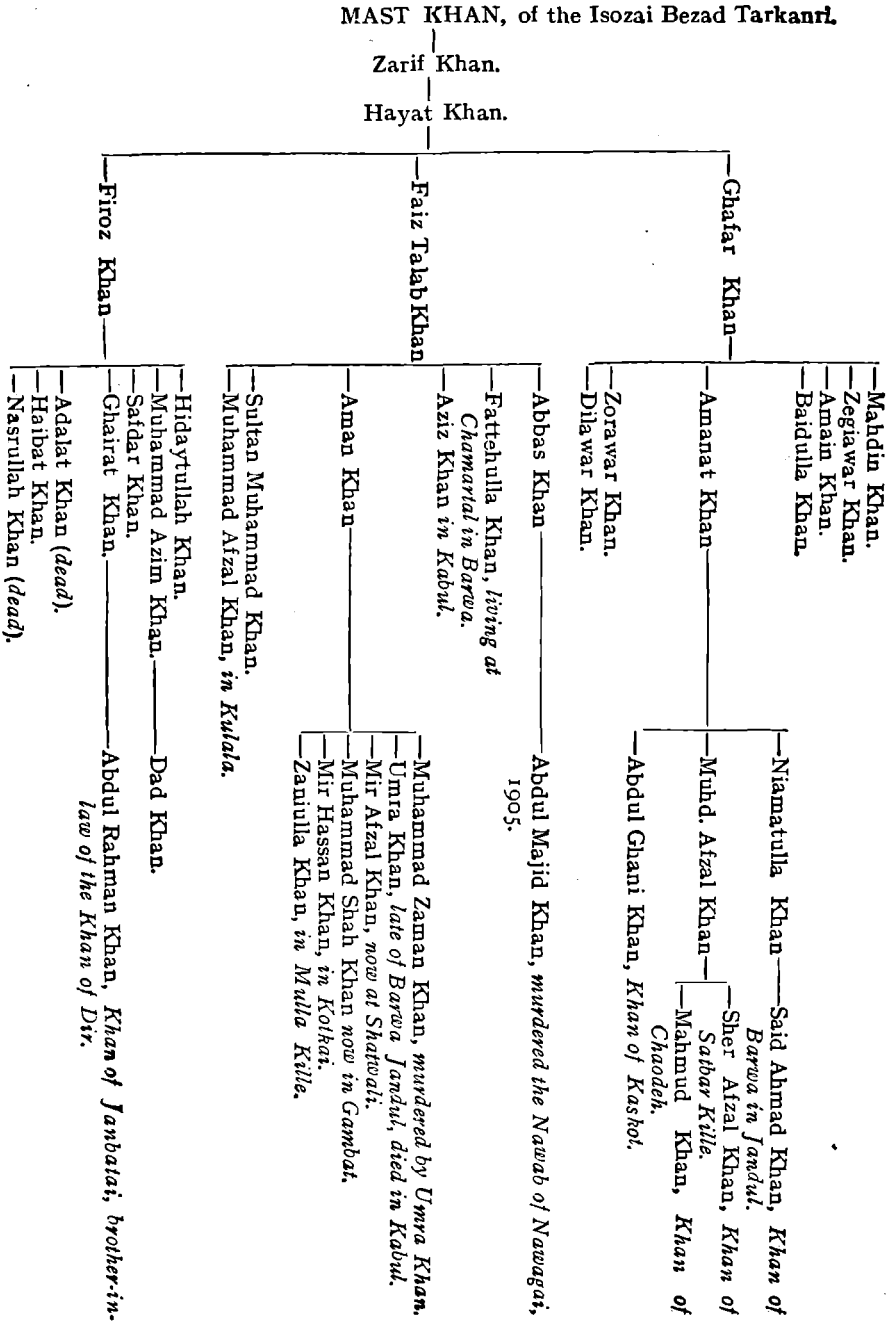
## Genealogy of the Nawab of Nawagai.

MAUZA KHAN of the Ibrahim Khel, Ilal Khel, Salarzai Tarkant.



## APPENDIX XIII.

## Genealogy of Umra Khan.



## APPENDIX XIV.

*Villages under Sajdar Khan of Nawagai.*

Aporai.  
 Arja Khel.  
 Banda Paian.  
 Bahi Samsa.  
 Bade sambur.  
 Chingazai.  
 Dodar (2).  
 Dōzakh shah.  
 Dehrai.  
 Ghundai.  
 Gumbatkai.  
 Inzarai.  
 Inayat kille.  
 Kulo kack.  
 Kaosav.  
 Khazana.  
 Loesam, bar.  
 „ kuz.  
 Lashora.  
 Nawab.  
 Nawe kille.  
 Pura.  
 Rasha kai.  
 Shuawai.  
 Samsai.  
 Sheikh kille.  
 Sham shah.  
 Sham kot.  
 Tarkai.

Amra.  
 Chinanloe.  
 Chingai.  
 Kuhi.  
 Khazina.  
 Kugh Pan.  
 Palosin.  
 Saipai.  
 Saparra.  
 Wadan Shah.  
 Ziarat.

The above are in-  
 habited by Kan-  
 haro Safis.

Adin Khel.  
 Bagh.  
 Gulab shah.  
 Gharbai.  
 Hadi Khel.  
 Kharkani.  
 Khankoh.  
 Kunater.  
 Kilagai.  
 Mari.  
 Morgai.  
 Said Wali.  
 Tarkaitangai.

The above are in-  
 habited by Gurbuz  
 Safis.

Bari Kadam.  
 Kai.  
 Lwar Chaharmung.  
 Manugai.  
 Nawa.  
 Umri Ghundai.

The above are in  
 Alkai Chaharmung.

Kuhai.  
 Karkana shah.  
 Kamangara bar.  
 „ lar.  
 „ man-  
 zamai.  
 Najmul shah.

The above are in-  
 habited by Khan-  
 zadas.

## APPENDIX XV.

Villages under *Sirdar Khan of Khar*—

## Inhabited by Sadin

Salarzal :—  
 Amanai.  
 Aspital.  
 Bigaldarra.  
 Beglai.  
 Choutra.  
 Changar.  
 Dresarai.  
 Derogat.  
 Dargah.  
 Derakai.  
 Dokrai.  
 Dherai.  
 Dhanda.  
 Geru.  
 Gidarshahi.  
 Jelaludin.  
 Jabagai (2).  
 Janbal.  
 Hudad Banda.  
 Kafirgat.  
 Kheri.  
 Kandar.  
 Kotkai.  
 Lalu.  
 Landai.  
 Laku.  
 Malikana.  
 Mishnai.  
 Maina.  
 Matorai.  
 Naraza.  
 Nakai.  
 Raidura.  
 Sadokai.  
 „ banda.  
 Shamko.  
 Rasha deral.  
 Tarralla.  
 Tetalai.  
 Wurplai.  
 Wurmal.  
 Watan.

## Inhabited by Ah-

maddin Salarzai :—  
 Ali Jan.  
 Amankot.  
 Agra.  
 Bawanai.  
 Belmaskot.  
 Barai.  
 Churghur bar.  
 „ kuz.  
 Chugai.  
 Dhand.  
 Darra bar.  
 „ lar.  
 Dagai bar.  
 „ lar.  
 Dak kille.  
 Durai.  
 Gang.  
 Ghundai.  
 Ghakhai.  
 Ghurag basai.  
 Haji Iwang.  
 Kuhl.  
 Killa Malik Abdul-  
 Hamid.  
 Kachai.  
 Kanbat }  
 or }  
 Ganbat }  
 Khar.  
 Kamar.  
 Kotko.  
 Kallacha.  
 Kotkai.  
 Mamu.  
 Mahmudzai.  
 Matasha.  
 Mahrusa.  
 Mian kille.  
 Mohiuddin koruna.  
 Neku derai.  
 Peshito.  
 Palang.  
 Paja.  
 Ragha bar.  
 „ lar.  
 Sheikh panah.  
 Sotmara.  
 Tangai.  
 Warmal.  
 Warsak.  
 Sheikh baba kille.  
 Shaku.  
 Zarashah.

Villages under *Yar Muhammad Khan of Alingar* inhabited by Shin-

waris :—  
 Alingar.  
 Chagai.  
 Chamarkand loe.  
 Guluno.  
 Kharkanai.  
 Inzarai Miangano.  
 Loanai.  
 Sheik baba.  
 Zeran.

Villages under *Wilayat Khan of Pashat* :—

Balam Khar.  
 Chinargoe.  
 Chilargam.  
 Dandukai.  
 Dankol.  
 Pashat.  
 Moragai.  
 Shama Khel.

Villages under *Watir Khan of Jar, son of Wilayat Khan of Pashat*.

Badizarghumal.  
 Gandiao Jat.  
 Mulla kille.

## APPENDIX XVI.

*Statement of punishments inflicted on Swat, Dir, Bajaur and Utman Khel tribes in 1897.*

	Fine.	Breach-loaders.	Guns or Jezails.	Swords.
	Rs.			
Clans of Upper Swat on right bank.	20,000	40	1,126	600
Clans of Upper Swat on left bank.	..(c)	45	800	600
Dir clans who were implicated	18,000 (a)	7	500 (b)	450 (b)
Khan Khels of Thana ..	20,000	6	100	..
"    "    Palai and the Darra.	5,000	5	..	..
Allahdand Dheri .. ..	10,000	11	100	3
Ranizai (Lower Swat, left bank)	22,000	..	850	30
Salarzai of Bajaur ..	..(c)	20	200	..
Shamozai Utman Khel ..	..	35	100	..
Total .. ..	..(c)	..	450	..
Laman .. ..	2,000	..	300	300
Mamunds .. ..	..(c)	22	50	..
Jandul clans .. ..	..(c)	40	30	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>4,956</b>	<b>1,983</b>

(a) Rs. 4,000 in addition to above was imposed at first on Adinzai and Talash, but remitted owing to losses incurred by providing fodder, etc., for our troops.

(b) Taken from Adinzai, Dusha Khel, and Maidan.

(c) No money fine exacted, as presence of our troops more than equalised money fine in the way of free fodder, food, etc., and villages burnt or destroyed for firewood.

## APPENDIX XVII.

Translation of Agreement executed by the late Nawab of Dir, December 1898, defining his boundaries with Swat, Chitral, Bajaur and Kabul.

I, Muhammad Sharif Khan, Nawab of Dir, hereby promise that in future I will not commit aggression on, nor interfere in any way with, any tribes or

people beyond the present boundaries of my country. I also promise that, in case of any disputes between me or my heirs and any of the tribes adjoining my present boundaries, I will be guided by, and will act in accordance with, the advice and orders of the Indian Government through the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, for the time being. The present boundaries of my territory are as follows :—

1. With Chitral, the crest of the Lowarai range, and the watershed as fixed by Government ; of course as regards the grazing rights with Chitral the arrangements made by the Political Agent in accordance with the old rights will hold good.

2. Trepaman, Takuara crest, and Ilanai with Bajaur and Utman Khels, in accordance with the settlement come to between me and the Khan of Nawagai.

3. Jandrai Sar, the watershed of the Panjkora, and the boundary of the Shamizai to the point marking that boundary between Tirat and Baranial, with Kohistan.

4. The bank of the Swat river with Swat.

5. My boundary with the Amir of Kabul is that which has been fixed and determined by Government.

I hereby set my seal to this agreement, so that it may serve as a sanad in future, on this 17th day of Rajab 1316 H.

### APPENDIX XVIII.

Translation of an Agreement between the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai, dated 13th October 1898, and renewed before the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, by the above Chiefs in person in August 1899.

Whereas there was enmity and spite between me and the Nawab of Dir on certain points we have therefore now effected a reconciliation between ourselves and entered into an agreement and fixed our boundaries. Accordingly the Takura Kotal, Elanai Fort, and Kotal Trepaman are the boundaries, and the Nawab of Dir will have no concern whatever at all on the other side of the boundaries, and I will have no concern on this side. The friends and foes of one will be the friends and foes respectively of the other, and whosoever of us will deviate from and act against the above agreement, he will be to blame. Therefore this writing is given so that it be a sanad hereafter. Executed on the 26th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1316.

### APPENDIX XIX.

Terms of Agreement arrived at on 14th July 1899 between the Khan of Nawagai and the Mohmands.

The following villages have been left to the Mohmands :—

Mitai . . . Tribute from this village was taken by the Khan of Nawagai for the last two years.

Sirkari killa.

Kar Kanoshak (burnt).

Salar

Gadai Tangai

Ter

Bahadur killa

Ghanam shah.

Bar Chiarai.

Sara khua.

} Suran Darra.

The boundary between the Khan and Mohmands is Kuz Chinarai and Sara Khua.

The towers of Enzarai are dismantled and the village left, belonging to nobody.

Mians and Mullahs only are to reside in it. He who fails to keep his promise and breaks the oath and takes Enzarai, the Mohmands will fight against him.





# PART II.

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GAZETTEER OF

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.



# A

## ABAKAND—

A hamlet of 4 houses, Roganis; *malik* in 1895, Gulltor; situated on Baraul stream below Sarbat. A few cattle; 5 acres wheat, 2 acres indian corn and 10 rice.—(*Burton.*)

## ABA KHEL—

A branch of the Nikbi Khels. They occupy at present the whole of the valley of the Nikbi Khel stream and the lands on the right bank of the Swat below the point where the stream enters the river. They, however, are said to exchange lands with the Asha Khel when *vesh* takes place. The leading man of the Aba Khel was in 1895 Nakshe Khan, but all the Nikbi Khels look upon Yusuf Khan (Asha Khel) as their chief.

For sub-divisions and villages, *vide* Appendix III (22).—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ABA KHEL—

A section of the Baezai tribes occupying the left bank of the Swat river above the Musa Khels and below the Babuzais. This is one of the three sections included in the Kuz Sulizais.

[For sub-divisions and villages, *vide* Appendix III (8).]

For communications *see* Chapter II, Routes Nos. (4) and (4) (a).

The Aba Khels are said to number 3,000 fighting-men, but this is probably exaggerated. The most influential man in the section in 1895 was Mir Alam Khan of Ghalegai, but they were also said to be under the influence of the Musa Khel *malik*, Faizullah Khan. There are numerous Gujar villages in the hills where numbers of buffaloes and cattle are grazed.

This section is closely connected with the Khan Khels (*q.v.*).

In addition to Faizullah Khan (Musa Khel), the following were in 1895 the most influential men in the section :—

Akbar Khan of Barikot.		Abdul Khalik of Ghalegai.
Daulat Khan of „		Ashraf Khan of Maniar.
Mansur Khan of Ghalegai.		Wafa Muhammad of Maniar.
Aslam Khan of „		Abdul Rahman of Parlai.
Faizullah Khan of „		Umar Khan of „

—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ABA KHEL—

A section of the Baczai tribe on the left bank of the Swat river. It is one of the four sections included in the Babuzais.

[For sub-divisions and villages, *vide* Appendix III (13).]

There are also numerous Gujar villages in the hills where cattle are grazed. The most important men in the section in 1895 were said to be Sher Afzal Khan, also Firoz Khan and Saadullah Khan of Kamar.

This section can probably produce 1,000 to 1,500 fighting-men, and the population is about 5,000.—(*Turner.*)

## ABAR-ZACHMA—

A narrow but very dangerous and boisterous rapid in the Panjkora river near the site of the Mita rope-and-cradle bridge in Dush Khel. The river here never exceeds 20 yards in width. The banks are rocky but not precipitous.—(*Turner.*)

## ABAZAI—

This section of the Akozai Yusufzais [*see* Appendix III (19)] occupies a small valley on the north bank of the Swat river. It is completely shut in on the east and west by the spurs from the Ogi and Barchanrai peaks which come down to the water's edge and divide it from the Adinzai and Khadakzai sections, respectively.

The Abazai are said to number 250 fighting-men with 100 guns.

Their land is very productive, a good proportion being *abi*, the principal crops being rice, wheat, barley and indian corn, also peas and clover. Rice, however, is greatly preponderant, the produce being about 2,000 *maunds*. In this section there are about 500 cattle.

The "Shanga" ford between Badwan and Butkhela is one of the best in Lower Swat, and appears to be little affected by the river when in flood, as it varies little from year to year.

For sub-divisions and villages, *see* Appendix III (19).

This section was in 1895 made over to the Khan of Dir together with the Adinzai, Khadakzai, Talash and Dush Khel territory.—(*Turner*.)

## ABUWA—

A village belonging to the Musa Khel section of Baczais, situated on high ground at the skirt of the hills on the left bank of the Swat river. It consists of 300 houses. Water from a copious spring.

The hamlet Baloh belongs to Abuwa, which is occupied by the Durdani Khel clan of the Musa Khels [Appendix III (9)].

	Sarfaraz Khan.
	Shahbaze Khan.
<i>Maliks in 1895</i> ..	Mukarrab Khan.
	Faizullah Khan.

The last named is said to be the most influential man among the Musa Khels and also in the neighbouring section of Aba Khels.—(*Turner*.)

## ADAM DERAI—

A *landa* belonging to the Adinzai village of Chakdara. It consists of 10 houses belonging to the Mir Jan Khel [Appendix III (24)] and is situated in the middle of the plain about 1½ miles north of Chakdara.—(*Turner*.)

## ADINZAI (sometimes called Andilzai)—

The Adinzais are a section of the Khwazazai Akozai Yusufzai (Appendix III). Their *tappa* embraces the widest part of the Swat valley on the north bank of the Swat river including the Uch and Shewa plains and the Ramora valley. The district is some 9 miles from north to south and 10 miles east to west in the widest places. The ground slopes gradually up from the river at Chakdara which is about 2,400 feet to Kotigram, 3,000 feet. The whole of the plain is cultivated, chiefly with wheat and barley. There is only one small perennial stream which flows from the Katgala side and skirting the hills finds its way to the river close to Chakdara. A large water-channel runs through the Shewa plain from the Aspan stream near Katiarai.

The Uch and Shewa plains are most productive, and in spite of the wasteful way in which the Swat people cut their crops, *i.e.*, cutting the corn nearer the ear than the ground, large quantities of *bhusa* are available. It is difficult to make an estimate, but there cannot be fewer than 500 well-made stacks, each containing about 1,000 cubic feet of *bhusa*. In most places it appears to be safe to calculate one such stack to every two houses.

There are numerous mills on the canal which runs through the Shewa plain and also on the Aspan stream from which the canal water is obtained.

The Adinzai can produce about 2,000 fighting-men out of a population of 7,000 persons.

Nasrulla Khan (Mirjan Khel), of Uch, was in 1895 the most influential man in the section.

The whole of the Adinzai Tappa was in 1895 taken over by the Khan of Dir, whom Umra Khan had ousted.

For sub-divisions of the tribe and the village they occupy *vide* Appendix III (24-26).—(Turner.)

## ADU—

A hamlet of 3 houses of Saiad Ahmad Khel, [Appendix IV, (24)] towards the head of the Lukman Banda valley, Panjkora right bank. A few acres of fields and a small number of cattle and sheep.—(Burton.)

## ADUKAI—

An Ibrahim Khel [Appendix IV (24)] village in the Lukman Banda valley, Panjkora right bank, standing on the hills above the stream. There are a few acres of terraced fields; 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats; a blacksmith and a carpenter. There are 10 houses; the *malik* in 1895 was Abid. Fuel is scarce in the vicinity; grazing on the hills and higher up the valley.—(Burton.)

## AGGI KHEL—

A sub-section of the Ahmad-din, Salarzai [*vide* Appendix V (4)]. They come under the heading of the Lar Madak in the division of the Babukara valley. Their villages lie at the south-west end of the valley.—(Maconchy)

## AGHARULLA—

A small hamlet of *mullas* in the Maskini valley of Jandul containing about 10 houses. It lies on the left or east bank of the Ram Gul stream, about 2 miles north-east of Maskini fort.—(Maconchy.)

## AGOSHA—ELEV. 3,300'.

Lies scattered about on Robat-Laram, 1½ miles from Robat, opposite the junction of the Dogai Nala. The houses lie amid fruit-trees and fields on different level spurs; much grass about. Fuel from the hills; water from *karez* stream. Room could be found for camping. Some cattle and sheep are owned. The village consists of 5 houses Miangan.—(Burton.)

## AHANGAR DERAİ—

A fort containing 20 houses on the left bank of the Swat river. It belongs to the Akamaruf village of Ningaora [Appendix III (10)].—(Turner, from native sources.)

## AHMUKNAR—

Situated on the left bank of the stream draining the Khair valley about 3 miles above the Panjkora junction. The banks of the stream are lined with terraced fields; fruit-trees are plentiful; fuel and forage abundant higher up the mountain behind. Water from *karez* streams tapping the Khair Nala which holds a perennial supply of water.

The village contains 25 houses with a mixed population of Katni and Wardak and Swati Yusufzai.

There are 12 acres of indian corn and 8 of rice. The inhabitants own 30 cattle and 30 sheep and goats. There is a mill and 1 carpenter.—(Burton.)

## AHRIMENZA—

A village of 20 houses towards the head of the Banda valley, Niag. The upper slopes of the mountains round are well wooded and forage and grazing are fairly plentiful. The inhabitants belong to the Jamal Khel section of the Painda Khel, Yusufzai [Appendix IV (18)], and cultivate 8 acres of indian corn and 4 of rice; 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats.—(Burton.)

## AIN—

A village of 20 houses at the extreme limits of Upper Swat on the left bank of the river. It belongs to the Jinki Khel section of Bæzais [Appendix III (15)].—(Turner.)

## AINGARO (OR INGARO) ZIARAT—ELEV. 5,020'.

The name of a pass leading from the head of the Aspan valley at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa into the valley of the Nikbi Khels. The path is quite fit for mule transport. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 72.

On the Nikbi Khel side, this pass is known as Ghakhe Banda from a village on their side of the *kotal* which forms the boundary between the two sections. The name is derived from the shrine of Aingaro Baba, at Manjawar, a little way down the west side of the *kotal*.—(Turner.)

## AJABI—

A village of Mians in the Jandul valley, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Barwa. It contains some 20 houses.—(Maconchy.)

## AJU (OR SHEIKH AJU)—

A village in the Sin valley of the Siar range in the north-east corner of Talash. It was formerly a considerable size, but now there are some 6 houses chiefly occupied by *mullas*. It belongs to the Hassan Khel branch of Nura Khels [Appendix IV (9) and (10)].—(Turner.)

## AKA KHEL (NALA AND VALLEY)—

One of the principal affluents of the Kunai stream. The valley drained by it is one of the districts of Maidan. At its head are the Khushalband and Taktaband passes leading to the Panjkora valley. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77-a.

The stream is formed by the various torrents draining from the south-east of the Maidan peak which uniting above Bishgram flow to join the Kunai stream a mile below Kumbar. The total length of the valley is about 9 miles. The head of the valley is fairly well wooded with ash, elm, fir, and the usual trees found at the height of 8,000 feet to 9,000 feet the lower part is bare of trees but holds shrubs and much grass. Indian corn, wheat and barley are grown on the slopes and spurs, the banks of the stream and alluvial flats being occupied by rice-fields.

The principal villages are Gumbat, Bagh, Dalgram and Mishgram, and there are 18 other villages. The inhabitants are various clans of the Ismailzai Tarkanris.

The streams are mere torrents with rough and bouldery beds, as a rule with high banks deeply cut into the ground and narrow; the main stream attains some breadth only a few miles from its junction with the Kunai stream.

Floods pass rapidly away, but there is always a supply of water in the various *nalas*, the sand from which iron is smelted is seen in all the streams, but is not worked.

Walnut, vines and fruit-trees are plentiful.

There is a gun and sword-maker at Kullal Derai. Iron is smelted in Machlai from sand of the streams; this sand is also taken to the Atrapi valley for smelting in the villages of Balo Khan and Kats.

The grazing is very good in the upper part of the valley and large flocks and herds are kept.—(Burton.)

## AKA KHEL—

A section of the Ismailzai Tarkanris (Appendix V). They inhabit a minor valley in the Maidan valley running in a south-westerly direction down from the slopes of Tajka Sar (10,832 feet) to Kumbar on the Kunai river. Their principal villages are Dalgram, Bagh, Warsakai, Kullal Derai, and Gumbat. For sub-divisions of the tribe and the villages they occupy, *vide* Appendix V (27—33). They number some 1,400 souls.—(Maconchy.)

## AKAMARUF—

A section of the Baezai tribe [Appendix III (10)] on the left bank of the Swat river, one of the four sections of the Babuzais. They are divided into 4 clans and occupy the village of Mingaora (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

**AKHAGRAM—ELEV. 3,500.'**

Is compactly built on a bare rounded hill above the left bank of the Kharo stream, about 3 miles by road from its junction with the Panjkora left bank. The hill on which the village stands is terraced for cultivation. There is no fuel or forage in the immediate vicinity, but both are procurable higher up the Kharo valley.

Towards the south-east end of the village are two square loopholed towers built about 25 years ago as a defence against the Sultan Khel of Tormung with whom there was then a feud.

The village is visible from the Panjkora road. It contains 60 houses of the Walidad Khel section of Pinda Khel [Appendix IV (20)] Yusafzai; *maliks* in 1895, Saiad Kamal and Mukarrab.—(*Burton.*)

**AKHAGRAM (FERRY)—ELEV. 3,200'.**

Is worked across the Panjkora river immediately above the Kharo junction. The river is here some 60 to 80 yards wide, with a smooth and rapid current. There are two rafts consisting of wooden frames covered with brushwood and supported on 6 bullock-skins: area 12 feet square. The men working the ferry live in Alaorai,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile up the Kharo valley. They are paid in grain, at each reaping, by the inhabitants of the Kharo valley.—(*Burton.*)

**AKHUND KILA—**

A village of 60 houses situated on the south side of the road to Upper Swat, 13 miles from Chakdara. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71. It is north of Dargai in the Nikbi Khel valley and is occupied by Miangans.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**AKHUNDZADA—**

A sect of Mians scattered through the Jandul valley professing to possess powers of healing diseases. They were founded by one Mian Amar Rahmat who came from Sao Kanni in Peshawar and settled at the large village of Maiar in the Jandul valley. He was given as freehold or "seri" the land round Maiar and the villages in the Ram Gul valley north of Kargha Kats. At his death he left his property to his foster-brother, Saiad Ahmad, who, however, handed it over to his sons, Adi Khan, Taban Khan, etc. They were driven out of Maiar by Umra Khan who appropriated their revenues. The Akhundzadas also have settlements at Gosam, Rashakai and Chimiaran Banda. Also see *religious classes*, Chapter V.

*Note.*—These are not to be confounded with the section of the Yusafzai tribe to which the Khans of Dir belong and who are called Akhund Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (19)].—(*Macconchy.*)

**ALADAND—**

A village in Lower Swat situated at the mouth of the valley leading to the Shakot Pass. It consisted formerly of 400 houses, but in 1887 was burnt by Umra Khan and consisted, in 1895, of 250 only. A good stream of water rises close to the village, and a roomy camping-ground to the north. Ample supplies are procurable. The inhabitants belong to the Ali Khel section of Ranizais [*vide* Appendix II (6)]. The following were in 1895 the sub-divisions of the section in the village, with their *maliks* :—

Idal Khel	..	{	Asam Khan.
			Pardesh Khan.
			Ghazi Khan.
Shaba Khel	..	{	Yakut Khan.
			Mir Dad Khan.
Mir Khan Khel		{	Marat Khan.
			Sakhawat Khan.

This village owes its importance to its position at the mouth of the Shakot Pass, and also because the so-called Khan of Aladand is the most important man in the Ranizai

tribe (*q.v.*) In point of fact the Khan of Aladand comes from the neighbouring village of Derai, but in 1905 Saadat Khan, who through the influence of the Manki Mulla had been exiled from the section, was recalled by our politicals and reigns in Aladand, while Sharif Khan, who was the only Khan when we arrived in 1895 and who took a very prominent part in the rising remains in Derai and shares honours with Saadat Khan who is his uncle (*vide Independent Swat*, Chapter VII—Administration). Sharif Khan and Sargand Khan are now, 1905, two of the leading Khans of Lower Swat.—(*Turner.*)

#### ALAKHUN—Elev. 4,050'.

A hamlet of 3 houses opposite Bibiaor at junction of the Alakhun Nala with the Panjkora river; round it are a number of fine walnut trees scattered about over the terraced fields of the village; fuel and forage is abundant in the Alakhun Nala (*q.v.*) and the hills round.

A few acres of indian corn or wheat, and some cows and goats. Water from a *karez* stream tapping the Alakhun.—(*Burton.*)

#### ALAKHUN NALA—

A narrow and thickly wooded valley drained by a stream of perennial water, which, however, becomes almost dry during the autumn months. The stream rises below the Chutieh Sar, north-east of the Maidan peak, and joins the right bank of the Panjkora river immediately opposite Bibiaor. The right bank, Panjkora road, crosses the *nala* steeply just below the village of Alakhun, standing on the spur between it and the Khair valley.

The length of the valley is about 4 miles; in its upper part is the grazing hamlet of Lawai Banda, property of Shamulgah village.

The elevation of the valley at the Panjkora junction is about 3,950 feet.—(*Burton.*)

#### ALAMGANJ—

A village of 100 houses belonging to the Maturizai section of Baezais [Appendix III (16) and (17)]. It is situated on a spur about a mile from the Swat river on the left bank opposite the Sebuji village of Sherfalam. Water from irrigation channel. *Malik* in 1895, Rahmat Shah.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### ALAMKOT—

Also called Gamkot. A *banda* of the Bazid-Khel Shamozaï village of Zarakhela consisting of 35 houses, situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of Khazana at the foot of the Baba Ghakhe pass which leads to the Adinzai valley.—(*Turner.*)

#### ALAIORAI—Elev. 3,400'.

A Painsa Khel [Appendix IV (20)] village scattered on both sides of the Kharo valley, Panjkora left bank,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above its junction with the Panjkora river. The houses stand above and in terraced fields lining the banks of the stream; fruit-trees dotted about. The hillsides above the village are covered with tufts of coarse grass bushes; the forage is therefore of poor quality and no fuel exists in the immediate vicinity. Water from *karez* streams tapping the Kharo higher up.

The village supplies the men to work the Akhagram ferry; it consists of 12 h uses of the Walidad and Aziz Khel sections of Painsa Khel, Yusefzai; *malik* in 1895, Hashim Ali.—(*Burton.*)

#### ALI BEG KHEL—

A section of the Isozai division of the Tarkanri tribe. Isozai is the generic name of that portion of the Tarkanris who inhabit the Jandul valley. The principal villages of the Ali Beg Khels are Kanbat, Tyah, Tanglai, Baloda, Ghwa Rabanda [*vide Appendix V (6)*]. These all lie in the ravine running north-west from Kanbat up towards the Shahi Kotal at the north end of the Jandul valley. The population of the Ali Beg Khel is about 1,500.—(*Macconchy.*)



## ALIGRAMA—

A village occupied by the Asha Khel branch of Nikbi Khels [*vide* Appendix III (22)]. Consists of 180 houses (*Daffadar Sikandar Shah*) and is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the right bank of the Swat and 16 miles from Chakdara on the Upper Swat road, which passes through the village. Water from spring. *Malik* in 1895, Muhammad Akram.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ALI KHEL—

A section of the Ranizais [*vide* Appendix III (6)], occupying the most easterly position of that tribe in Lower Swat, the next section to the east being the Khan Khels who belong to the Baezai tribe.

Their *daftar* includes the valley leading to the Shakot Pass together with the portion of the main valley opposite Chakdara. At this part the low-lying belt of irrigated land is very wide, in places as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The chief men of the Ranizai tribe, known as the Khans of Aladand, are always chosen from this section. *See* Aladand.

The total population of this section is about 3,000. They can muster some 800 fighting-men with 300 guns.—(*Turner.*)

## ALIMAST—

A *banda* of the Mir Jan Khel Adinzai village of Sesada [*vide* Appendix III (24)]. It consists of 25 houses and is situated 1 mile north-east of Chakdara.—(*Turner.*)

## ALINGAR VALLEY—

A valley running from the north into the Nawagai valley, some 4 miles west of Nawagai fort.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## ALINGAR—

A village situated in the Alingar valley on the road from Nawagai to the Chartanah Pass and some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Nawagai fort, and is held by Fattah Khan and Mahomed Yar Khan, brother of Walayat Khan of Pashat and cousins of Safdar Khan, the Nawab of Nawagai. It contains 40 houses.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## ALMAS—ELEV. 4,500'.

A large Painsa Khel village at the foot of the hills on the right bank of the Ushiri stream, 8 miles by road from the Panjkora river. The village stands above the cultivated terraces lining the bank of the stream. Walnut and fruit-trees are plentiful. Fuel and grass on the hills behind.

There are 100 houses in the village, the inhabitants belong to the Karoi section of the Painsa Khel, Yusafzai [*vide* Appendix IV (20)]; *maliks* in 1895, Zaroh and Badshah Jan.

Iron-smelting from the stream sand is carried on. There are 50 acres of indian corn and 35 of rice. The inhabitants own 200 cattle and 300 sheep and goats.

There are in the village 2 blacksmiths and a carpenter; also 4 mills.—(*Burton.*)

## ALO KHEL—

A branch of the Sheikh Khel section of the Malizai division of Khwazazais [*vide* Appendix IV (3)]. They live in the village Amulkdara in lower Talash.—(*Turner.*)

## AMANDARA—

An outpost containing tenants and *mulatars* of the Ali Khel section on the left bank of the river in Lower Swat. It is situated just east of the low *kotal* on the road between Khar and Aladand; 12 houses.—(*Turner.*)

## AMANKORA—

The site of a former fort and village of which mounds of stones and a covered well now only remain ; it lies along the left bank of the Tormung Nala where crossed by the Panjkora road up the left bank of the river.

The fort is said to have been built by Abas Khan, father of Abdul Majid of Jandul ; he was ejected by Rahmatullah of Dir and the Khans of Robat and the fort razed to the ground ; it has not since been re-built.

Amankora is said also to have been the site of a large Kafir town or fort at the time of the Mahommedan conquest.—(*Burton.*)

## AMANKOT—

A village of 12 houses on the Chandan Khel ravine at the mouth of the Babukara valley. It was in 1895 the border village of the Khan of Nawagai's territory here, and is owned by the Miankalai (Jandul) Saiads.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## AMBAHAR—

A district of the Utman Khel country inhabited by the Butkor section (*vide* Appendix VI) and situated in the valley of a stream of the same name, to the north are the Mandal Utman Khels while to the west and east are the Dawezai and Utmanzai Mohmands.

## AMBARKHANA—

A collection of hamlets belonging to the Ahmaddin Salarzais [*vide* Appendix V (4)] at the head of the Batwar valley which is the easterly one of the two valleys into which the Babukara divides above Pashat.—(*Maconchy.*)

## AMLUKDARA--

A village of 48 houses situated on the south side of Talash under the hills at the mouth of a great valley which divides the Barchanrai peak from the Deolai peak. It takes its name from the number of *amluk* trees which border the stream flowing from the above valley. It is inhabited by the Pinzo Barkhe branch of Shaikh Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (3)].—(*Turner.*)

## AMLUKDARA--

A Baezai *banda* of 40 houses containing tenants and servants of the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) village of Ghalegai. It is up a branch of the Karakar Nala, on the left bank of the Swat river. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ANANGURA—

A small village of 10 houses of Rogani (*v'de Alien Races*, Chapter V, Ethnography) tenants of the Nasurudin Khels (*see* Part I, Appendix IV), situated on the right bank of the Tormung Nala, about 3 miles from its mouth ; the village lies in pear and walnut trees above terraced fields some 10 acres in extent ; fuel scarce, forage and grazing good.

The people own 60 cattle and 80 sheep and goats ; *malik*, in 1895, Janai 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

## ANANGURI PASS—ELEV. 5,500'.

A pass leading from Maidan into Jandul which it enters at the head of the Shalkandai valley north-east from Mundah. The pass is very steep and difficult for laden animals. It is also called the Gudar or Shalkandai Pass.—(*Maconchy.*)

## ANANGURI (VALLEY)—

One of the valleys forming part of Maidan district ; the stream draining it joining the right bank of the Kunai stream below Dokrai fort and Kabul Kot.

At the head of the valley is the Inzhar or Gudar Pass over which runs a path between Maidan and Jandul. Grazing is good on the hillsides ; fuel of any size scarce. The cultivation consists mainly of indian corn, barley and wheat ; the conformation of the banks of the stream not being suitable for rice.

The valley contains 16 villages, none of any size ; the population is Ismajizai Tarkanis with a large admixture of Saiads.—(*Burton.*)

## ANAPIA--

A small village of Mast Khel Isozais situated about 5½ miles from Mundah on the Janbatai road.—(*Macconchy.*)

## ANDERAI—

An Ausa Khel village of 20 houses on the left bank of the Malakand Nala at its mouth ; below and on the hill above are 15 acres of fields ; no fuel in the vicinity ; grazing on the hills. The inhabitants belong to the Shahi Khel section of the Ausa Khel, Yusufzai [Appendix IV (2)] ; they own 60 cattle and 70 sheep and goats ; 1 mill. The *malik*, in 1895, was Abas.—(*Burton.*)

## AORA—ELEV. 5,850'.

Situated on the Atanr-Shingara road, 4½ miles from Atan ; 7 houses, Yusufzai ; 30 acres barley cut in middle May ; 30 acres indian corn sown in June. A few walnut trees. Iron smelted from sand of stream. A path to Dir Khan fort, 4 miles, from immediately below the village.—(*Burton.*)

## ARANG—

A valley on the eastern slopes of the Koh-i-Mohr peak. It lies east and west and is some 10 miles in length, the stream draining it flows into the Panjkora right bank just below the Panjkora bridge near the hamlet of Zulm Baba. The inhabitants are Ismailzai, Shamozai, Utman Khels (see Part I, Appendix VI). At the head of the valley is the Butai Pass which communicates with Bajaur about Jhar. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 84. The valley is much intersected by ravines ; the villages are generally speaking on either side of the valley on the lower spurs of the hills. Several foot-paths lead into it from Barand Kuz Taras on the right bank of the Bajaur stream, from Zulm Baba and Shigu Kas, also from Pajigram north of Shinkai. The villages from west to east are :—Bangoh (at foot of Butai Pass), Bado, Bagh, Utmatai where there is said to be ample water and space for camping for a small force, Bandai, Kotah, Mir Khan and Arangai.—(*Stanton, 1897.*)

## ARIAKOT—

Situated close to Dir fort on a spur above a cultivated plateau on right bank Dir stream.

Contains 100 houses Swatis and mixed Pathans ; *malik* in 1905, Abdullah ; about 10 acres only wheat and indian corn ; 80 cattle, 20 sheep, 100 goats, 5 horses, 4 mills, 7 *bantias*, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## ARKHAI—

Situated about midway up the Ananguri valley in Maidan on the hills above the left bank of the stream. Fuel scarce, good grazing, water plentiful ; 10 houses of Jabbi Khel [Appendix V (13)] ; *malik* in 1895, Gul Ahmed ; 12 acres of indian corn ; 40 cattle and 45 goats.—(*Burton.*)

ARNAWI, *vide* "HARNAWAI."

## ASALA—

A village occupied by the Azi Khel section of Baezais. It consists of about 60 houses and is situated on the left bank of the Swat river opposite the Shamizai village, Kuz Durshkhela. *Malik*, Nurdi.—(*Turner.*)

## ASEGAI—ELEV. 4,700'.

A Yakub Khel Nasruddin [Appendix IV (16)] village in the eastern branch of the Robat valley ; it stands on a flat spur at some height above the stream in cultivated fields surrounded by thick walnut groves ; the hill above and below falls steeply, and both it and the ravines on either side are thickly wooded to 1,000 feet above the village ; the hill-tops are bare of trees.

The village contains 12 houses ; *malik* in 1895, Faiz Talab ; 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats are herded. Fuel, forage and water plentiful. There is 1 mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## ASAIGAITIR—

A Nasruddin hamlet of 5 houses; *malik* in 1895, Miah Nur. It is situated on the hills to the north of Robat fort. A few acres are terraced on the hill-side; the village owns 100 goats and sheep. Fuel, forage and grazing plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## ASHAK BANDA—

A Sultan Khel village on the left bank of the Tormung stream,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from its junction with the Panjkora river. Fuel and forage on the mountains higher up the valley, but is scarce in the immediate vicinity. The village consists of 10 houses of the Dalkha Khel section of Sultan Khel, Yusufzai; *malik* in 1895, Ahmad Shah.—(*Burton.*)

## ASHA KHEL—

A branch of the Nikbi Khels [for divisions and villages *vide* Appendix III (22)]. They occupy the portion of the *daftar* which is on the bank of the Swat river above the point where the Nikbi Khel stream joins it. The leading man in 1895 was Yusuf Khan who was the most influential man among all the Nikbi Khel. See "Aba Khel."—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ASHALKOR—

A village of 50 houses on the Janbatai range in the Jandul valley, held by the Mashwanis as tenants of the Isozai Tarkanris.—(*Macconchy.*)

## ASHARAI—ELEV. 3,750'.

An Ibrahim Khel Sultan Khel village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile up a small valley which runs down to the right bank of the Panjkora river opposite the Niag junction. The village is perched on a spur in trees and cultivation; the ravines round hold grass and trees, but the mountain is bare. The path up the right bank of the river crosses the mouth of the valley.

The village consists of 15 houses; cultivation, 5 acres of Indian-corn and 4 of rice; 30 cattle and 50 goats.—(*Burton.*)

## ASHARAI—

A Shamizai village of 80 houses. It is on the left bank of the Sakhra Nala near its junction with the Swat river.

The *malik* in 1895, Husain Khan, had a reputation for cruelty. He was very old and is the most influential man among the Shamizais. He was also said to be very hostile to us.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ASHRINGAL—

Near Khazana and Karguh on the hills to the south of Aka Khel valley in Maidan. Fuel scarce; grazing plentiful; 12 houses; *malik* in 1895; Toti. A few acres of Indian corn and rice; 100 cattle and 120 goats.—(*Burton.*)

## ASIL—

A section of the Ismailzai Utman Khels inhabiting a tract of rough mountainous country on the right bank of the Swat river between the Arang and Barang valleys.

## ASIL—

A hamlet of 5 houses, Yakub Khel Nasruddin Khel [Appendix IV (16)] in the east or right branch of the Robat valley. It stands in a thick grove of fine walnut trees below which lie the few acres of terraced fields belonging to the village. The hill above is bare, but below and in the ravines on either side is thick wood. There is 1 mill, and a few sheep and goats are herded.—(*Burton.*)

## ASMAN BANDA—

Towards the head of the Katurizai valley in Maidan on the hills above left bank of the stream.

Consists of 20 houses, Fidal Khel [Appendix V (31)]; *malik* in 1895, Saida Khan; 16 acres of Indian corn; 60 cattle and 60 goats. Good grazing; fuel scarce.—(*Burton.*)

## ASMAN BANDA—

A collection of hamlets at the head of the Makhai Dara, which runs in a south-westerly direction from the slopes of Mohan down to the Rud near the fort of Kotkai. The hamlets are inhabited by Utman Khel as tenants of the Janas Khel Pai Khel Ausa Khels [*vide* Appendix IV (6)].—(*Macconchy*.)

## ASPAN—

The name of two Adinzai villoges—Kuz Aspan and Bar Aspan—in the valley of the same name which extends north-east from the upper end of the Shewa plain to the Aingaro Ziarat Kotal which is the boundary of the Nikbi Khels.

Bar Aspan was a fort on a spur with walls 20 feet high and four towers. It appears that seven parts of it belonged to the Akhundzadas of Bambolai and one part to the Dalka Khels, a Malizai section occupying a valley to the north. The former, however, claimed the whole village, and the respective parties have been at feud.

Kuz Aspan is a small ruined village in the Aspan valley, in the north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. It was mortgaged by the Adinzais to the Akhundzadas of Bambolai and was burnt in April 1895 by the Dalka Khels who were at enmity with the Akhundzadas.—(*Turner*.)

## ASPAN—

The name of a stream and valley in the north-east corner of the Shewa plain in the Adinzai Tappa. The stream rises near the Aingaro Ziarat Kotal, the boundary between the Adinzais and Nikbi Khels, and runs a straight course of 7 miles south-west to Katiarai, where the water is carried off in the canal which waters the Shewa plain.—(*Turner*.)

## ATAN—ELEV. 5,200'.

At bend of Atan Nala, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from its junction with Baraul stream. Fort is 48 yards square. Flanking towers and caponiers. Usual construction of mud, stone and timber; walls 24 feet  $\times$  6 feet loop-holed and in good repair. Commanded from 300 yards upwards except from north and south angles. Contains 27 houses Yusafzais and mixed Pathans. Is under Muzaffar Khan, better known as Sardar Khan, a cousin of Badshah Khan, Khan of Dir (*vide* *Dir Khanate*, Part I, Chapter VII). Cultivated terraces on all sides extending to several hundred acres. A number of walnut and fruit trees; 2 *banias*, blacksmith, 1 mill at fort gate. From here run paths to Dir, to Bandai *viâ* Naora, and also *viâ* Shingara, also a path up the Atan stream and over a difficult *kotal* to Gujar Kila in the Shingara Nala, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 98.—(*Burton*.)

## ATAN (NALA AND DISTRICT)—

Rising in the mountains forming the watershed of Chitral river and Baraul stream; flows in a southerly direction for about 15 miles to its junction at Sandrawal with the Baraul stream. The hills at its head and either side are throughout thickly wooded; at its upper waters and on the higher elevations with fir, pine, etc. The lower slopes and below Atan with holly-oak and smaller trees and bushes; walnut, apple, pear and other fruit trees are fairly numerous near villages.

The valley at Atan fort widens to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, narrowing again till it forms a gorge between steep hills, through which the stream flows to the junction with the Baraul.

The only stream of any size joining the Atan Nala is the *nala* from below the Musala Pass, which it receives immediately below Atan fort on its left bank.

In the valley are 8 villages, the fort and village of Atan being the largest.

The boundaries of the Atan district are the watershed of Chitral and Baraul to the north and the Atan-Baraul junction to the south; to the north-east the Salamkot spur, along Musala Pass and ridge; to the south-west the village of Aora.

*Detail of Atan Nala.*

		ACRES.
Villages ..	8	} 250
Houses ..	137	
Mills ..	6	} 210
Blacksmiths ..	5	
<i>Bajias</i> ..	3	Sheep 50
Carpenters ..	4	Goats 650
Potter ..	1	Cattle 540

Spring crop is sown in autumn, reaped in April and May. The wheat and barley is then replaced by an autumn crop of rice and indian corn sown in May and June reaped in early and late autumn according to elevation.

The Khan can collect 60 men with firearms, of local manufacture, for war in Atan or beyond his district; and in addition double the number armed with swords, etc., for local operations. He himself possesses two or three breech-loading rifles and has 5 or 6 *Tiarkhors* in his service.

Iron-smelting is carried on from the sand of the Atan and Baraul streams, and iron is the only export of any importance except walnuts and *ghi* and hides.

Though the Atan district is considered to belong to the Tarkanris, the population consists chiefly of Kohistanis and Swatis; there are also other mixed Pathans among them; the two uppermost villages in the valley are all Gujars.

From Atan fort run the following roads and paths:—

To Shingara in the Shingara Nala through Aora and Patrara. This is a good road and practicable for laden animals.

To Bandai *via* Naora, a bad road and impracticable for animals.

To Dir *via* Salamkot and Aleh, a bad road and impracticable for animals.

To Dobandi Nala over Musala Pass; a steep ascent to the Salamkot Ziarat, beyond that the road is good and practicable for animals.

A path down Atan stream to Sandrawal and a path up stream to head of *nala* from which a side track goes to Gujar Kila in the Shingara Nala. These are fit for men on foot only.

The Atan stream is bridged at Atan fort and at its mouth at Sandrawal; both bridges practicable for laden animals. It is fordable throughout at suitable points. The water is at its highest in April and May, when swollen by melting snows and diminishes in June. Is again swollen by rain in July and August.—(*Burton.*)

## ATANR—

A Mashwani hamlet of some 15 houses up the Shahi ravine from Kanbat and some 3½ miles from the latter.—(*Maconchy.*)

## ATCHIKU PASS—ELEV. 14,100'.

A pass across the Chitral-Panjhora watershed, leading from the Shishi Kuf to Patrak; see "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," No. 6.

The ascent on the Chitral side is in general steep and difficult, fit for cattle but quite impracticable for laden animals. It lies up the Atchiku Gol. On the south side there is first a steep descent of 700 or 800 feet over grassy slopes (in July) to the bed of the Sumanshahi valley. Thereafter the gradient is gentle, and the track is probably fit for laden animals.

In the middle of July there was a good deal of snow on the north side, but none on the south.

From Madaglasht in the Shishi Kuf to Patrak would be four marches by this route. The first camp would be made at the foot of the pass in the Atchiku Gol; the second at Jaba in the upper Sumanshahi valley; the third at Jashton (or Hakim Banda) at the junction of the Sumanshahi and Gurin valleys, whence it is a long march to Patrak.—(*Cockerill.*)

Atan is geographically included in Baraul (lower) but administratively is now (1905) under Muzaffar Khan who levies tribute for himself but pays none to Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir, it having been sold for Rs. 1,000 to Rahmatulla of Dir by Sardar Khan, Khan of Bandai, some 30 years ago.

On the flight of Umra Khan of Barwa, in 1895, it was given by Muhammad Sharif of Dir to his brother, Sher Muhammad, who now resides in Atan fort. Sher Muhammad had three sons; the eldest, Sardar Khan, about 25 years old, is also known as Muzaffar Khan and is the present (1905) Khan.

## ATOH—

In the lower part of the Ananguri valley, in Maidan, above the right bank of the stream; consists of 12 houses of Sheikhs: *malik* in 1895, Muhayudin; 12 acres indian corn; 20 cattle and 40 goats, 1 mill. Fuel scarce, good grazing; water from stream.—(*Burton*.)

## ATRANGO—Elev. 7,750'.

Atrango on *nala* of same name, 4½ miles above its junction with Dobandi stream north of Dir. *Malik* in 1895, Sadullah; 6 houses of Swatis; 50 acres indian corn, 25 goats and a few pairs of plough bullocks, 1 mill, 1 blacksmith. Iron is smelted from the sand of the stream.—(*Burton*.)

## ATRANGO (NALA)—

Rises in hills to north of Dobandi stream and in its course of about 7 miles flows under Atrango pass and village; joins the Dobandi between villages of Dobandi and Spo Kila. The sand below Atrango village contains iron; none above. The *nala* is bare of trees except at the source, the hills being rocky and bare except for small bushes.—(*Burton*.)

## ATRANGO PASS—

Watershed between branches Jajurai and Atrango Nalas, 3½ miles from Kolundi north of Dir. Over it runs the road to Dobandi Nala and from here also paths diverge to Zakhanna and Jajurai village. Ascent and descent of pass easy. The pass itself open and bare, formed by scantily wooded spurs running down from forest-clad hills.—(*Burton*.)

## ATRAPI KHEL—

A sub-section of the Nura Khel section of the Ismailzai Tarkanri [*vide* Appendix V (21 to 24)]. They inhabit a valley running nearly parallel to and north of the Aka Khel valley (*q.v.*), joining the main Maidan valley at Gur.

Their principal villages are Shagai, Babogam, Mehgram, Dapur and Bala Khan. Population about 1,600.—(*Maconchy*.)

## ATRAPI (NALA AND VALLEY)—

One of the divisions of Maidan. The stream draining it consists of two main branches, the larger rising under the Jaodoh pass to the west of the Maidan peak; the smaller and less important branch under the peak further to the west. The two branches are separated by the Mehgram spur joining only about a mile above the junction of the Atrapi with the Kalut Khel branch of the Kunai stream.

At the head of the Atrapi valley is the Jaodoh pass over which runs a path to Bibiaor *viâ* the Khair Nala, impracticable for animals. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 82.

The length of the valley is about 9 miles. The western face and upper part of the spur from the Maidan peak, which forms its eastern boundary, is well wooded. The rest of the valley is, as a whole, bare of trees. Grass is plentiful throughout and there are numerous streams. The spur between the two branches of the Atrapi stream, taking in its lower portion the form of long level plateaux, is covered with rice-fields; the upper part and sides of the valley being sown with Indian-corn, wheat and barley.

The inhabitants are mainly the Atrapi section of the Tarkanri. See above.

Walnut, plum, apricot and apple trees are plentiful and surround every village.

Iron is smelted in Balu Khan and Kats from sand brought from the Aka Khel valley.—(*Burton*.)

## AUSA KHEL—

One of the four great tribes of Yusafzai (*vide* Appendix IV) in Dir territory holding lands along the Panjkora river. Their land lies on the right bank of the Panjkora below the Nasrudin Khel boundary as far as the Bajaur river, ascending its left bank to the Jandul boundary stone, Toratigga. On the left bank of the Panjkora they hold all

the land as far as the Swat river junction at Sharbatai, the boundary between them and Adinzai running from the peak west of the Laram pass down the Katgala ridge, up to the ridge of the Berchaanrai mountain above Sarai whose watershed it follows in an easterly and south-easterly direction, reaching the right bank of the Swat river a mile below the bridge at Chukdara.—(*Burton.*)

They are thus seen to hold the Malakand, Makhai and Shatai valleys on the right bank of the river; and on the left bank the small valleys behind Khungai and Landai forts, Tafash and the slope draining into the right bank of the Swat river from a mile below Chakdara.

Of their villages, Kunater (Upper and Lower), Kotki, Landai and Khungai (Lower), are fortified.

They appear to be less homogeneous than the other three Yusafzai tribes of the Panjkora, possibly owing to the scattered nature of their territory. The Ausa Khel were early over-run by Umra Khan and they were subjected to his raids or under his authority from the years 1881—83 till the arrival of the "Chitral Relief Force" in 1895.

For detail of tribal divisions and villages they occupy *vide* Appendix IV.

#### AWALIA BANDA—

A village lying in the lower part of the Bando valley which runs down behind Bargulai fort on the right bank of the Panjkora river west of Robat; it contains 20 houses occupied by tenants of the Nasrudin Khel, Yusafzai. Some 15 acres fields on the slopes of the hills round. Fuel scarce; fair grazing up the mountains further up the valley. The people own 50 cattle and 30 goats.—(*Burton.*)

#### AWARAI—

Hamlet of 5 houses of Hindus (Hindki) in the Aka Khel valley in Maidan; situated on the side of the spur running down from the Maidan peak bounding the valley to the north-west; *malik* in 1895, Karim. A few acres of Indian-corn and 20 cows and goats.—(*Burton.*)

#### AYAGAI OR EGAI (BAR and LAR or UPPER and LOWER)—

Two hamlets, each of 7 houses, lying about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile apart. They are situated on the path between Dir and Sheringal about midway, that is 5 miles from either. A path to Patrak *via* Kelot also leaves Bar Ayagai. These villages can be reached from Miana on the Dir-Chitral road over the range of the Miana pass to the south of that pass.—(*Burton.*)

#### AYA KHEL—

A clan of the Babu Khel sub-division of Adinzais [*see* Appendix III (26)]. They number 300 fighting men with 60 guns. When the re-distribution of lands (*vesh*) takes place, they exchange with the Rikmin Khels.

The Aya Khel occupy the following village: and *bandas*: Katiarai, Khanpur, Chararai, Warghar, Oghaz.—(*Turner.*)

#### AYA SERAI—ELEV. 3,500'.

A ruined fort, 30 yards square, situated on the plain above left bank of the Kunai stream, Maidan valley; immediately below it is the Nasrudin Khel boundary. Consists of 30 houses. Cultivation 10 acres Indian-corn and 25 rice, lining the banks of the stream; a few cattle, 1 mill, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter; grazing on the plain and up hills behind the village; fuel scarce.—(*Burton.*)

#### AZGHAR—ELEV. 5,500'.

A small hamlet, situated on a cultivated spur towards the head of the Atrapi Nala, Maidan. Is under the *malik* of Dapur; inhabitants Atrapi.—(*Burton.*)

#### AZIM DAND—

A pool in the Panjkora river (*q.v.*) just above Doda. As a rule a rope-and-cradle are fixed up across this pool for people to cross the river.—(*Turner.*)



## AZIZ KHEL—

A sub-division of the Usmani Khel section of Ranizais [Appendix III (2)] on the south side of the valley in lower Swat. They occupy the village of Jelagram.—(Turner.)

## AZZI KHEL—

A sub-division of the Ali Khel section of the Ranizai tribe [Appendix III (16)] occupying the village of Derai.

It is further divided into the following clans:—

1. Muradu Khel.
2. Kachu Khel (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

## AZZI KHEL—

A section of the Baczai tribe, occupying the left bank of the Swat river above Mingaora between the sections Maturizai and Jinki Khel. The three are known collectively as Bar Sulizai.

For sub-divisions and villages [*vide* Appendix III (14)].

The inhabitants of the above number about 3,500, including 900 fighting-men.

In addition to the above there is a division of this section who inhabit the lower end of the Kana valley and Upal and Chakesar—see articles on these places. These altogether number about 4,000 inhabitants, including 1,200 fighting-men. Zadura Khan is the head of the section.—(Turner.)

## B

## BA'ADIN—

A Sheikh Khel or Shahi Khel [*vide* Appendix V (9)] village of some 30 houses situated in the Jandul valley (*q.v.*), some 2½ miles south of Kanbat and on the west side of the main road.—(Maconchy.)

## BABA GHAKHE PASS—Elev. 4,080'.

A pass leading from the Adinzai Tappa into the Shamozaï valley in Swat. The path leading to it goes about east-north-east from the village of Shawa. The ascent is about 1,000 feet. It is quite practicable for mules, *vide* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 72 (a).—(Turner.)

## BABAKARAI—

A small village of 8 houses in the upper part of the Dogai Nala on its right bank inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khel. A few acres of fields on the hill-sides; fuel and forage plentiful. The people own 20 cattle, 30 sheep and goats.—(Burton.)

## BABUZAI—

A grazing ground in the Dok Darra, which drains to the Panjkora at Duki. There is a little cultivation (Indian-corn) and a few Gujar huts.—(Cockerill.)

## BABU—

A Sultan Khel village on the right bank of the Panjkora river, 2 miles above the Niag junction. It is compactly built at the end of a bare cultivated spur, at about 100 feet above the stream, running the left bank of a steep and grassy ravine containing a number of small trees and bushes.

The road up the right bank of the river crosses the end of the spur, close to the river. Opposite at about 150 yards distance the small Maohah Nala joins the left bank, Panjkora. The road on that side crossing its mouth, and ascending the rocky spur above it, opposite the village.

The inhabitants number 10 houses and cultivate some 10 acres of Indian-corn and rice; 30 cattle and 30 sheep and goats. Forage, fuel and water in the ravine by the village which contains a perennial stream.—(Burton.)

## BABU—

A hamlet of 20 houses in Upper Swat on the east side of the valley in a lateral valley east of Chaliar. It belongs to the Azzi Khel section of the Bar Sulizai [*vide* Appendix III (14)]. Water is brought from a stream in a channel.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## BABUKARA (VALLEY)—

A valley running nearly parallel to and west of the Jandul valley.

Its boundaries are :—On the north Asmar, between which and it lies the range of hills culminating in Trepaman Sar (10,320 feet). On the east the Jandul valley, from which it is separated by the Takwara spur running down from Trepaman Sar south by the hill of Shinkas above Miankalai to the fort at Shakrata. On the west by the Mamund valley. On the south by the Khan of Jhar's territory. The general direction of the valley is north-north-west. Through it runs the Babukara stream.

The valley is some 15 miles long by 5 or 6 broad, at its southern end, where the river runs through a gorge, and this entrance to the valley is held by the two forts of Ragma, built by the Khan of Nawagai.

Passing up the valley northwards the main valley divides into two, some 8 miles from Ragma, and near Pashat, the principal village in the district. Of these two divisions, the eastern valley is called the Batwar and the western Loegram Dara. At the head of the former immense cliffs rise up to the top of Trepaman, although there is a steep and very difficult pass over the hills into Asmar. At the head of the Loegram Dara is a lower *kotal*, about 7,500 feet, leading into Asmar. This is the easiest route from Jandul or Babukara into Asmar. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 85. Numerous paths lead into the Jandul valley over the high spur between the two valleys. The easiest and lowest is that over the Rashakai or Takwara Kotal leading to Mundah about 4 miles from the *kotal*, *vide* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94. This is said to have been the route generally adopted by the Mamunds in their expeditions to the British camp at Mundah in 1895.

For dealings with the Salarzai in October 1897, *vide* Chapter VI, Part I.

For villages occupied by the different sections of the tribe *vide* Appendix V (3-4), those under the Khans of Khar, Jar and Pashat *vide* Appendix XV.

The inhabitants are Salarzais (*q.v.*) and are said to be able to turn out some 4,000 fighting-men. Probably 2,500 would be nearer the mark.

The upper villages are large and prosperous. At Pashat there is a *bazar*, *bania*, and artificers of various trades.—(*Maconchy.*)

## BABU KHEL—

A branch of the Adinzai section of Khwazazai Akozai Yusufzai. For sub-divisions of the clan and the villages they occupy *vide* Appendix III (25-6).

Their number in all 900 fighting-men with 200 guns.—(*Turner.*)

## BABUZAI—

One of the three primary divisions of the Baezai Akozai Yusufzai occupying the left bank of the Swat river above the Kuz Sulizais and below the Bar Sulizais, and include some of the most important villages of Upper Swat.

For minor divisions and villages see Appendix III (10—13).

The Babuzais can probably produce some 3,000 or 4,000 fighting-men in Swat.

In addition to the above there is a division of the same Babuzais in the Puran valley (*q.v.*).

These number about 2,500, including 750 fighting-men.—(*Turner.*)

## BADALAI—

A considerable village of 80 houses of the Jalal Khel section of Painda Khel, Yusufzai, [Appendix IV (18)]; *malik* in 1895, Charah. It is situated on the hills at the head of the Daskhor valley, an affluent to the Niag stream from the left bank in the lower part of its course; 50 acres of fields are terraced on the hill-sides and along the bed of

the stream ; 100 cattle and 150 sheep and goats are herded ; there are 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter ; fuel and grazing plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

**BADGUEH OR BADWAI PASS—ELEV. 11,300'.**

On the watershed separating Swat-Kohistan from Kohistan-i-Malizai. The pass is closed by snow for nearly seven months in the year, and is clear of snow only during the months of June, July and August, while for a month before and a month after those months it can be crossed on the snow with care. Snow was still lying in the sheltered *nales* in July when it was crossed by Sikandar Shah. The ascent to the pass begins near the Sejaun Nala about 7,500 feet, and it rises in 2 miles to a nearer ridge to a height of 10,400 feet a stiff climb over earth, through a dense pine forest. Thence it rises only 900 feet, in 2 miles to the top of the pass. From the pass the descent is easier to Lamutai, 6,800 feet, in about 8 miles over earth for the most part, except a rocky piece about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length near Lamutai, the whole way through thick pine forest, see "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," No. 8.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

**BAD-I-SAMBUR.—**

A village of Sahibzada Mians near the mouth of the Mamund valley about 1 mile south-east of Inayat Killi. It is under Safdar Khan of Nawazai and contains some 40 houses.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

**BADO PATAI—ELEV. 4,800'.**

Lies scattered along the level ridge of a terraced spur lying 100 yards to the west of the Robat-Laram road ; above the village the spur is bare, the trees having been destroyed by fire ; a few firs remain below. A number of pear trees are dotted in the fields round the houses. The spur, which at the village is almost level, falls steeply above and below.

Five houses of Yakub Khel Nasrudin Khel [Appendix IV (16)] ; *malik* in 1895, Shahbaz ; some cattle, goats and sheep are owned ; fuel and forage plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

**BADSHAH KHEL.—**

A clan of the Balu Khel branch of the Adinzais [see Appendix III (26)] inhabiting the village of Ramora and its neighbourhood. Together with the Fazil Khel, another clan who live in the same locality, they number 100 fighting-men with 20 guns. No *vesh* or exchange of land takes place among these clans.—(*Turner.*)

The Khan Khel claim feudal rights over the remainder of the tribe.

The Kalut Khel, Katurizai and Sodi Khel occupy the valleys on the right bank of the Kunai river, the Atrapi and Aka Khel those on the left bank.

**BADUNAI—**

A small village of 8 or 10 houses at the junction of the Maskini and Jandul streams inhabited by mixed Pathans.—(*Maconchy.*)

**BADWAN—**

A village situated in the Lower Swat, right bank below Chakdara. Inhabited by Abazai Akozais. It consists of Bar (Upper) Badwan and Kuz (Lower) Badwan, each containing about 70 houses.

For sub-divisions of Abazai see Appendix III (19).

In 1895 the chief *maliks* of the Fateh Khel were Hasham Khan (Khawajal Khel), Fateh Khan (Karam Khel), Miroh Khan (Khawajal Khel), and of the Nazzo Khel Rashtul Khan (Wuria Khel), Mazullah Khan (Wuria Khel), Azizullah Khan (Allahi Khel).

"Vesh" or exchange of lands takes place every 10 years between Bar Badwan and Kuz Badwan.—(*Turner.*)

**BAEZAI—**

One of the three great tribes which compose the Akozai branch of the Yusufzais (*vide* Appendix III and Chapter V, page 16). They occupy the left bank of the Swat river from the borders of Kohistan as far as and including Thana. Below this point are the Ranizais.

The different sections of the Baezais are as follows, beginning from the lower end :—

			Population.	Fighting-men.	
Kuz Sulizai	.	{	1. Khan Khel .. ..	11,800	3,000
			2. Musa Khel .. ..	5,500	1,500
			3. Aba Khel .. ..	8,000	2,000
Babuzai	..	{	4. Barat Khel .. ..	4,000	1,000
			5. Aba Khel .. ..	5,000	1,200
			6. Akamaruf .. ..	5,000	1,500
Bar Sulizai	..	{	7. Bami Khel .. ..	3,000	800
			8. Maturizai .. ..	4,500	1,300
			9. Azi Khel .. ..	3,500	900
			10. Jinki Khel .. ..	4,000	1,200
			54,300	14,400 *	

In addition to the above there are, beyond the limits of the Swat valley in the Ghurban, Kana, Puran and Chakesar valleys, the drainage of which finds its way into the Indus, the following :—

			Population.	Fighting men.
Babuzai	..	..	2,500	750
Azi Khel	..	..	4,000	1,200
Jinki Khel	..	..	11,500	3,000
			18,000	4,950
Making the total for the tribe in rough numbers,			population	72,000
			Fighting men	19,400

The principal villages in Baezai are :—

				Section.
Thana	..	..	..	Khan Khel.
Abuwa	..	..	..	Musa Khel.
Barikot	..	..	..	Aba Khel.
Ghalegai	..	..	..	Aba Khel.
Ningaora	..	..	..	Akamaruf.
Manglaor	..	..	..	Bami Khel.
Charbagh	..	..	..	Maturizai.

Like the rest of the Swat valley the portion occupied by the Baezai consists of a belt of irrigated ground on the river bank about 1 mile wide which is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of rice. This portion is much cut up by irrigation channels and is always difficult and at times impossible for the movement of troops. Above this is the *barani* or *lalmi* ground, which produces wheat and barley. In the lateral valleys and hamlets and *bandas* occupied by tenants and servants belonging to the villages below, while in the hills are numerous Gujar villages with herds of cattle and buffaloes.

In addition to the Baezai above described are the Sam Baezai, who occupy the land from our border to the foot of the hills below the Morah Pass. The villages on this territory formerly belonged to the Baezai *maliks*, and were occupied by their tenants and servants. These, however, have now become independent—and among them will be found many Utman Khels, Khataks, etc., who assisted them to obtain their independence.—(Turner.)

#### BAGAM—

Is situated near the mouth of the Banda valley, the stream in which is an affluent to the Niag stream (left bank) and about 11½ miles by road from the Panjkora. The inhabitants belong to the Sharif Khel section of the Mubarak Khel Pinda Khel,

\* Major Godfrey, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, gives this total in 1906, as 15,800.

Yusafzai [Appendix IV (18)]. The *malik* in 1895 was Mir Ahmed; there are 12 houses. A few acres of ground are cultivated; 20 cattle and 30 goats and sheep; there is 1 mill.—(*Burton*.)

## BAGH—

A Burhan Khel Aka Khel [Appendix V (28)] village in the Maidan valley, containing some 40 houses.—(*Macconchy*.)

## BAGH—ELEV. 3,700'.

An important village of Dusha Khel [Appendix IV (1)] situated in a small valley which drains into the Talash valley from the south. There is room for a brigade to encamp and water from a stream as well as from springs. It is approached from Talash by the Guroh valley and blocks the only route into Dusha Khel from this side (north).

The chief *maliks* in 1905 were Hasham Khan and Barani Khan.

There is a certain amount of rice cultivation about this village, but not much. *Bhusa* in small quantities available.—(*Turner*.)

## BAGH—ELEV. 4,800'.

Situated on broad cultivated slope above the left bank of Aka Khel stream of the Maidan valley. No trees in the vicinity except walnut and fruit trees immediately round the village. Through it runs the path to Taktaband; 60 houses of Burhan Khel (Tarkanri); *malik*, in 1895, Fa 1 Shah; 20 acres Indian-corn; 60 cattle, 60 goats; 3 mills. There is a carpenter and *mochi*. Water plentiful from *karez* streams.—(*Burton*.)

## BAGH MANZAI—ELEV. 4,000'.

A hamlet in the Jughabanj valley on the hills bounding it to the north; is surrounded by terraced cultivation and trees. Fuel and grazing on the mountain-side above the village.

The inhabitants are of the Kati Khel sub-section of the Karoi. Pinda Khel, Yusafzai [Appendix IV (20)] and number 6 houses; a few acres of Indian-corn; 10 cattle and 30 goats.—(*Burton*.)

## BAGHARAI—

Situated towards the head of the Ananguri valley, Maidan, on the hills above the left bank of the stream. The village belongs to the Jabbi Khel Nura Khel Ismailzai, [Appendix V (13)], and consists of 16 houses inhabited by Saiads; *malik* in 1895, Miah Abas; 15 acres of Indian-corn; 40 cattle, 60 goats; 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter. Good grazing; fuel scarce.—(*Burton*.)

## BAGROH—

On the left bank of the Atan Nala above Atan fort; 20 houses of Kohistanis and mixed Pathans under Sher Mahomed Khan, uncle of the Khan of Dir; *malik* in 1895, Misri; 20 acres of Indian-corn, 10 wheat; 60 cattle, 20 sheep, 50 goats; 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter; 1 mill. Iron is smelted from the sand of the stream. Wood plentiful and grazing good.—(*Burton*.)

## BAHADUR SHAH KHEL—

A section of the Ismailzai Tarkanris inhabiting the Baraul valley, see Appendix V (14)—(*Macconchy*.)

## BAHLOL KHEL—

A branch of the Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khel Malizai Yusafzais; for divisions and villages they occupy see Appendix IV (2) and (1).—(*Turner*.)

## BAHRAM KA KHEL—

A section of the Ranizai tribe [*vide* Appendix III (3)] occupying the left bank of the river in Lower Swat between the Usman Khel and Utmanzai sections. Its *tappa* is one of the richest in Kuz Swat. It extends from the Malakand pass to the river, and includes a large proportion of *abi* ground.

The chief produce is:—

4,000	<i>maunds</i>	rice (largely exported to Sam Ranizai).
1,500	„	barley.
1,000	„	wheat.
400	„	Indian-corn.
150	„	peas.

Also large quantities of clover.

There are some 600 head of cattle in this section and 80 mules. In the hot weather the cattle are sent to the Banju hill west of Malakand for grazing. There are 10 mills on the irrigation channels.

A good ford is below Khar in this section, but it is liable to shift each year.

Gujar Khan was in 1895 the most influential man in the section, which numbers about 800 fighting-men with 300 guns.

The total population must be about 3,500.—(*Turner.*)

#### BAHRAM KHEL—

A sub-division of the Adinzai section of Khwazazais, *vide* "Shargha Khel" [Appendix III (24)].—(*Turner.*)

#### BAI-CHINA—

A village on the Khan of Nawagai's border in the Chaharmung valley, containing 18 houses, inhabited by Salarzais.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

#### BAIDARAH—

A Shamizai village of 250 houses of the Hassan Khel clan [Appendix III (20)]. It is situated close under the hills,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the right bank of the Swat river. It is 31 miles from Chakdara on the road to Upper Swat. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71. An irrigation channel flows close by the village.

*Maliks* in 1895 Mohibullah Khan and Apat Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### BAJAURO—

A Talash village of 25 houses situated at the mouth of a valley in the Siar hills. Water is brought in a channel from higher up the valley. It is inhabited by the Jalu Khel clan of Shaikh Khel (Ausa Khels) and also a few Saids [Appendix IV (3)]. *Maliks* in 1895, Saïad Fakir and Rasul Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### BAJOUR OR RUD (RIVER)—

Is the main stream draining the Bajaur basin (Chapter I, page 3). Its course is almost entirely through the Khan of Nawagai's territory and it rises at the foot of a pass leading to and in the close vicinity of Nawagai fort; it receives the waters of various streams, the principal of which are on the north and include the Chaharmung, Watelai and Babukara and the Jandal stream.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

#### BAKANDAI—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Chakdara inhabited by Mir Jan Khel Utmanzai [Appendix III (24)] consisting of 25 houses, situated in a small valley of the hills on the west side of the main Chakdara valley. It is almost due west of Adam Derai and 2 miles distant. Water from spring.—(*Turner.*)

#### BAKARAI—

A village of 20 houses on the left bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat. It belongs to the Shamizai section of Khwazazais.—(*Turner.*)

#### BAKHANA—ELEV. 4,200'.

A hamlet inhabited by Roganis, tenants of the Nasrudin Khels, situated half-way up a spur running down to the left bank of the D gai Nahu. Ten acres of fields lie on all sides of the village which consists of 6 houses. The *malik* in 1895, Bunjar; 25 cattle and 15 goats and sheep are owned; fuel, forage and grazing are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## BAKHTA—

A village of 200 houses situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Thana on the road from Khar. It is better described as a suburb of Thana than anything else, and is occupied by servants and tenants of the Khan Khels [*vide* Appendix III (7)]. A stream runs between this village and Thana.—(*Turner.*)

## BAKHT-BILANDA—

A Dusha Khel village of 23 houses situated on the side of a spur south-east of Declai peak; water from a stream and from springs; *maliks*, in 1895, Allair Khan, Zabbardast Khan and Shabadin Khan; [*vide* Appendix IV (1)].—(*Turner.*)

## BAKOR—

A village of 40 houses on the left bank of the Harnawai stream in the Shamizai section of Khwazazais. It is near the head of the valley.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## BALALAI—

A village of 30 houses in Upper Swat on the left bank of the river about 4 miles north-west of Charbagh. The inhabitants belong to the Maturizai section of Baezais. It is close to an irrigation channel.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## BALODA—ELEV. 4,250'.

A village up the Ali Beg Khel ravine, some 3 miles above Kanbat. At the head of the Jandul valley. It belongs to the Alibeg Khel Isozai [*vide* Appendix V (6)]. It contains some 20 houses.—(*Macconchy.*)

## BALOGEH—

A settlement of tenant servants belonging to Akhund Kila and Dagai in the Nikbi Khel valley [Appendix III (22)]. It is situated on the skirt of the hills about 2 miles from the right bank of the Swat, and contains 40 houses.—(*Duffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## BALOGRAM—

A village of the Barat Khel (Babuzai) section of Baczais [Appendix II (11)]. It is situated on the skirt of the hills on the left bank of the Swat river from which it is distant about a mile, and opposite the Nikbi Khel village of Chindakor; 120 houses; *maliks* in 1895, Nazr and Nusrulla Khan, the latter one of the most influential men in the section.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## BALO—

A *banda* of 20 houses belonging to the Musa Khel village of Abuwa, Upper Swat left bank. It is situated just below a spur. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## BALO KHAN—ELEV. 6,700'.

Is situated towards head of Atrapi Nala of the Maidan valley on cultivated spurs, the ground being rough and steep and cut up, small *nalas*, no trees. The houses are built on terraces among the fields of Indian-corn and wheat, and are of a substantial and superior character.

Eighty acres of Indian-corn, 80 acres wheat; 300 cattle, 300 goats; 6 mills. Inhabitants, 60 houses, of the Suleiman Khan Khel sub-section [Appendix V (21)]; *malik* in 1895, Sardar Khan.—(*Burton.*)

## BALOLAI—

A Salarzai village containing 10 houses situated on the main road through Bajour, 2 miles north-east of Khar. Two roads branch off here—one to the north-west to the Mamund valley and one to the north to the Babukara valley.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## BALU—

Is situated on the right bank of the Dogai Nala, affluent to the Robot stream. Some 10 acres of fields on the hill-side round; fuel and forage procurable.

The people are Mashwani, tenants of the Nasrudin Khel; 12 houses, and own 20 cattle and 30 goats and sheep; *malik* in 1895, Gwaldai.—(*Burton.*)

**BAMAGRAM—ELEV. 5,400' to 5,500'.**

Scattered along broad ridge of spur running down along the left bank of the Atrapi Nala of the Maidan valley, the spur is cultivated and bare of trees and above the village rises abruptly to the slopes of the Maidan peak. Forty houses, Bezaid Khel Ismailzai Tarkanis [Appendix V (23)]; 15 acres Indian-corn, 8 wheat and 15 rice; 40 cattle and 60 goats.

Scattered fruit trees among the houses; *malik* in 1895, Amir.—(*Burton.*)

**BAMAKHELA—**

Two Shamizai villages of the Hassan Khel branch, Bar (Upper) and Kuz (Lower) Bamakhela [Appendix III (20)]. They are situated (the former about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of the latter) on the left bank of the Harnawai at its junction with the Swat river—each village contains 80 or 90 houses; Rashtul was in 1895 the *malik* of Kuz Bamakhela, while his son, Jahangir Khan, the headman in Bar Bamakhela.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**DAMBOLAI—ELEV. 4,500'.**

A village consisting of 120 houses situated in a small valley parallel to and south of the Aspan valley at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa.\* It is surrounded by crops and trees. The inhabitants are Miangans, descendants of Mian Umar Sahib of Chamkanni, Peshawar.—(*Turner.*)

**BAMI KHEL—**

One of the four sections of the Baezai tribe which are included in the Babuzais. They occupy the left bank of the Swat river, and are divided from the Akamaruf (the section next to the south) by the Shamlai spur. Above them (north) are the Bar Sulizais. For sub-divisions and villages see Appendix III (12).

They can probably muster about 800 fighting men. The population of the section is about 3,000.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**BANDA—**

A village of 28 houses in the north-east corner of Talash, situated in a valley of the Siar range, good spring; *maliks* in 1895, Muhammad Najib, Mian Khan, Muhabat Khan. The inhabitants belong to the Hassan Khel clan of Nura Khel, Ausa Khel, Malizai Yusufzais.—(*Turner.*)

**BANDA (BAR)—**

A village of 20 houses towards the head of the Malakand valley, Panjkora right bank, inhabited by the Pinzobrakhe Sheikh Khel Ausa Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (3)]. Fuel is scarce in the vicinity; grazing good. There are some 15 acres of fields on the spurs round; the villagers own 60 cattle and 80 goats and sheep. The *malik* in 1895, Mazaral.—(*Burton.*)

**BANDA (Kuz)—**

A village of 15 houses in the upper part of the Malakand valley, Panjkora right bank, inhabited by the Pinzobrakhe Sheikh Khel Ausa Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (3)]. There are 15 acres of terraced fields on the hill-side; fuel is scarce; grazing plentiful; villagers own 60 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. The *malik* in 1895 named Bahram.—(*Burton.*)

**BANDA—**

A village of 80 houses in the Aka Khel portion of the Maidan valley and belongs to the Ibrahim Khel sub-section [Appendix V (29)].

**BANDAGAI—**

A *banda* of Shamsikhan in Talash. It is situated in the north-west corner of the valley on the skirt of the Kamrani spur [Appendix IV (2)]; 16 houses; water from spring. This hamlet is passed on the road from Sarai to Sado and is at the foot of the ascent over the Kamrani Kotal.—(*Turner.*)

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\* It is reached through the Kukuro Tangi valley.



## BANDAGAI—ELEV. 5,500'.

In the Atrapi Nala of the Maidan valley on the slope of the mountain above its left bank; the hill rises steeply behind the village and is well wooded. It is occupied by the Jana Khel and Bezad Khel [*vide* Appendix V (22-23)]; 7 houses; *malik* in 1895, Amir; a few acres of Indian-corn and 30 cattle and sheep.—(*Burton*.)

## BANDAGAI—ELEV. 3,100'.

A small village of 10 houses, inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khel, Yusufzai, situated in the lower part of the Bando valley on the right bank of the Panjkora. Some acres of terraced fields; apple and pear trees; fuel and forage scarce in the vicinity. The villagers own 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.—(*Burton*.)

## BANDAGAI—

A village in the Kharo valley, Panjkora left bank, about 8 miles by road from the Panjkora river. It stands on the right bank of the stream above terraced fields and contains 10 houses. The inhabitants belong to the Hassan Khel section of Paida Khel, Yusufzai; 25 acres are under cultivation; there are 20 cattle, 30 goats and 2 mills. The *malik* in 1895, Moran.—(*Burton*.)

## BANDAGAI—

A scattered village, situated on the left bank of the Baraul Nala from the second to third mile from Janbatai on the Janbatai-Bandai road, under Abdul Rahman Khan of Janbatai, brother-in-law of Bad-bah Khan, Khan of Dir, *vide* Part I, Chapter IX "leading Khans"; 20 houses mixed Mast Khel Isozai Tarkanris [Appendix V (5)]; *malik* in 1895, Azam; 10 acres barley and wheat, 10 rice; 33 cattle, 30 goats; 2 mills. There are several thick groves of trees and a number of walnut and other fruit trees. The hill behind is thickly wooded with the smaller class of trees and shrubs.—(*Burton*.)

## BANDAGHAL—

A hamlet of 15 houses containing Miangans in Upper Swat on the left bank of the river. It is situated on the skirt of the hills in the Bami Khel "Tappa" of the Babuzai.—(*Turner*.)

## BANDAI—

A Salarzai village of the Khan of Nawagai, containing some 15 houses. It is situated on the south-west spur of the prominent star-shaped hill separating the mouths of the Mamund and Chaharmung valleys.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*.)

## BANDAI—

Stands on the hill-side, a short way up the Bandai tributary of the Niag valley, Panjkora left bank. Contains 40 houses of the Jamal Khel section of the Paida Khel, Yusufzai [Appendix IV (18)]. Some 40 acres of terraced fields are under cultivation, and the people own 80 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. There are 2 mills; a blacksmith and a carpenter. The *malik*, Gul Abdullah, was in 1895 the chief man in the Niag valley. Fuel and forage procurable.—(*Burton*.)

## BANDAI—

A hamlet of 60 houses belonging to the Azzi Khel section of the Baezais [*vide* Appendix III (14)]. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river, close under the hills, water from irrigation channel.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## BANDAI (BARAUL)—ELEV. 5,200'.

Above the left bank of the Baraul stream, 11 miles from Panjkora junction, consists of walled village, extent about 240 × 120 yards, in one corner of which is a small fort, 160 yards square, walls in good repair, 24 feet × 6 feet, loop-holed, with two flanking towers. The village walls are of irregular height and construction and in parts ruinous; 100 houses, Tarkanris and Kohistanis; *malik* in 1895, Hamidullah; 7 *banias*, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter; 50 sheep and 120 cattle, 12 ponies; 220 acres barley reaped in beginning of May, the same amount of rice being sown in May and June. For Administration

see "Minor Khanates of Dir," Part I, Chapter VII. For communication see Routes Nos. 3 and 7, Part I, Chapter II. The inhabitants are Bahadur Shah Khels [Appendix V (14)].—(*Burton*).

#### BANDAI (MAIDAN)—

Consists of a fort, 120 yards square, in bad repair in 1895 with houses inside and clustering round the walls, situated amid orchards and cultivation in the lower part of the Kalut Khel valley. Kumbhar lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles lower down. The Kunai stream flows past, about 200 yards to the west, the village lying about equi-distant from the hills which are here about 1,000 yards apart. Fuel scarce; grazing good and plentiful; water from *karez* stream. The inhabitants consist mainly of Bahadur Shah Khel, family of the Khan of Bandai and Maidan; 150 houses of Nur Khel Tarkanri, *vide* Appendix V.

The head-quarters of one of the "Minor Khanates of Dir," *vide* Part I, Chapter VII.

For communication *vide* Route No. 7, Part I, Chapter II.

Forty-five acres of Indian-corn and 40 acres rice; 100 cattle and 60 sheep and goats; 5 mills. There are a blacksmith and carpenter in the fort also, a gun and sword-maker.

A number of apple, pear and fig trees surround the village.—(*Burton*.)

#### BANDAI (BAR)—

An important village of the Asha Khel branch of Nikbi Khels [*see* Appendix III (22)]. Situated on the road to Upper Swat, about a mile above Kuza Bandai, *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71. It contains about 500 houses (780 according to *Sikandar Shah*). Water from irrigation channels; *malik* in 1895, Amirullah Khan.—(*Turner*, from native sources).

#### BANDAI (KUZ)—

The most important village of the Nikbi Khels. Containing some 500 houses, (*Dalladar Sikandar Shah* estimates the number at 950) of the Asha Khel branch of the section. It is situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the right bank of the Swat and is 20 miles from Chakdara on the road to Upper Swat, *see* above. The chief *malik* in 1895 was Yusaf Khan, the most important man among the Nikbi Khels at that time and a well-known man in Upper Swat. The Mianguls confer with him on any important matters and if any movements of troops into Upper Swat were found to be necessary, he would probably be one of the chief leaders against us. There is a *bazaar* in Kuz Bandai and a number of *parachas*, who trade in *ghi*, cloths, grain and fruits. Water is procured from an irrigation channel.—(*Turner*, from native sources.)

#### BANDAI (DISTRICT)—

The district, better known as Baraul-Bandai as distinct from Maidan Bandai, constitutes one of the minor Khanates of Dir, *vide* Part I, Chapter VII, and includes roughly the whole of the Lower Baraul valley, except Atanr, and the smaller Khan-ships of Sandrawal and Darikand. Its boundaries are as follows:—

To the south-west, the Upper Baraul or Janbatai boundary which runs down watershed of the Bin and Shingara Nalas and up Daka Nala mid-way between Janbatai and Bandai. To the north-east, the village and ridge of Aora down to Dir Khan fort. To the north-west, the water-shed between the Chitral and Baraul streams. To the south-east, the line Aya Serai, Katpatai, Dokrai, Kotkai, in Maidan. The rest of Maidan belonging to Dir.

At the head of the Shingara Nala is the Shingara Sar Pass over which runs a path to Arnawai; the Kalpanai Pass is at the head of the Maidan Khwar, over this runs the road from Baraul to Maidan.

The Bandai-Dir road runs through this district along the left bank, Baraul stream, *vide* Part I, Chapter II, Route No. 3. There are also the following roads and paths:—

#### Communications.

The Bandai-Arnawai road up Shingara Nala and over pass.

The Bandai-Maidan road over Kalpanai, *vide* Part I, Chapter II, Route No. 7.

The Shingara-Atan road over Shingara-Atan watershed.

The Bandai-Dir road which branches off at Noara to Dir *via* Atanr. Darikand, Bandai, Dir Khan, Sandrawal.

For genealogy of the Khan of Bandai *see* Part I, Appendix VIII.

Sardar Khan was on very friendly terms with Rahmatullah of Dir, father of Muhammad Sharif, and grandfather of Badshah Khan, the present Khan of Dir, and is married to his sister. The father and son were not on good terms, and in the old age of Rahmatullah, Muhammad Sharif evicted Sardar Khan from Bandai, recalling him, however, four years later. In 1890 Sardar Khan invited Umra Khan of Barwa into Bandai territory; he entered Maidan, and crossed the Kalpanai Pass into Bandai; he then took Dir Khan fort and Sandrawal, advancing to Sarbat, which he took, and where he rapidly entrenched himself. Here he was attacked by Muhammad Sharif, whom he completely defeated. Leaving a garrison in Sarbat, he ascended the Atanr stream and defeated Muhammad Sharif after a severe engagement on the Salamkot Ziarat; the Dir men stood again at Aleh village and spur; he again defeated them and advanced and took Dir, Muhammad Sharif fleeing first to Bibiaor and then on to Swat.

The eldest son of Sardar Khan, Ghulam Sarwar, who is described as a very able man, accompanied Umra Khan to Drosh and was afterwards present with Majid Khan at the siege of Chitral; he is now (June 1895) in Maidan.

On the advance of the British, in April 1895, Sardar Khan fled to Maidan and took refuge with the Kumbar Saiads. Later he came to terms with the Khan of Dir and held Baraul on his behalf. Owing to subsequent disagreements Sardar Khan left the country and was for some years a refugee in Jolagram, Lower Swat. He was re-instated in Maidan by Badshah Khan in 1905.

The district is in the Tarkanri *daftar*; the Khan being of the Bahadur Shah Khel family. The villages of Gujar, Gujar Kila and Bila Chand (Upper) belonged to Sardar Khan, Khan of Bandai, and the remaining villages in that *nala* to his relatives. The population is, however, very mixed, there being numbers of Yusufzais and other tribes in the different villages. There are also some Saiads and Mullahe. During the summer the population is increased by the arrival of Gujars with flocks and herds. Iron is smelted throughout the district, chiefly in the Shingara Nala, which supplies the sand for the purpose.

For local defence, some 3,000 men from the Maidan and Baraul territories, of whom 800 would be armed with fire-arms, could be collected. For distant operations 1,000 only.—(*Burton.*)

#### BANDO (VALLEY)—

A small valley, containing 4 villages, which runs down to the right bank of the Panjkora river by Bargolai fort. The villages are surrounded by fruit trees, but the valley is otherwise bare of wood. Grazing is fair on the higher slopes of the hills which rise steeply, but to no great height, above the valley.—(*Burton.*)

#### BANGOKAS—

A Khadakzai hamlet of 6 houses; is situated near the Swat river, west of Kuz Barangola, to which it belongs.—(*Turner.*)

#### BANJOT—

A hamlet of 40 houses on the right bank of the Swat river, containing tenants and servants of the Bami Khel village of Manglaor [*vide* Appendix III (12)]. Water from a stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### BANJU—

A hill west of the Malakand Pass, where cattle belonging to the Bahram ka Khel are grazed.

#### BANRAI—

A small Mashwani village [*vide* Appendix V (8)] in the Ram Gul Dara on the left bank just before it bifurcates into the Trepaman and Kachal ravines at the head of the Maskini valley of Jandul.—(*Macconchy.*)

BARAI, *vide* "LALKA."

BARAKAO—

A small village on the Mundah-Kanbat road in Jandul, some 2½ miles from Mundah. —(*Maconchy.*)

BARANGOLA—

A village on the north bank of the Swat river situated in the Khadakzai section [*vide* Appendix III (18)]. It is composed of three portions.

Bar Barangola is in the eastern portion of the *tappa*, and consists of 100 houses which are inhabited by Saiads, Miangans and *fakirs*. The Miangans are descendants of Pir-manda Baba, whose tomb is in the village. The headman was in 1895 Sahib Shah Mian; 2 *banias*.

Mianz (or Middle) Barangola. Also on the river bank, contains 80 houses, inhabited by the Aka Khel sub-division of Khadakzais; 1 *bania*; *maliks* in 1895, Brahim Khan, Lashkar Khan, Amir Khan.

Kuz (or Lower) Barangola, contains 80 houses, belonging to the Aka Khel and Madoh Khel, clans of the Khadakzais. This village is on the right bank of the Swat river at a point where it runs in a single channel. A skin raft which will carry 8 people is maintained here. It is shared by Derai and Jolagram on the opposite bank. Most of the produce of the section is stored at this village; *maliks* in 1895, Madar Khan, Aka Khel and Kubut Khan, Mudah Khel. Though the village is close to the river, excellent springs rise close to it.

A rough and difficult path leads from Kuz Barangola over the Jagh Kandau to Amluk-dara in Talash.

*Khasanre*, or exchange of lands, takes place every 20 years between Mianz Barangola and Kuz Barangola.—(*Turner.*)

BARANIAL—ELEV. 5,100'.

On the southern boundary of Swat-Kohistan, a Torwal village on the left bank of the Daral Nala, near its junction with the Swat river, the Daral is here spanned by a cantilever bridge, the roadway being formed out of a hollowed log, the Swat river is also spanned by two similar bridges, one opposite Baranial and the other about ½ mile above it, both these latter leading to Torwali on the opposite bank. Baranial has 230 houses and the *malik* in 1895 was Arshullah Khan.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

For communications see Part I, Chapter II, Route No. 4 and "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 71 and 66.

BARANIAL (ZOR)—

In Swat-Kohistan, a Torwal village of 50 houses, closely connected with Baranial.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

BAR ASPAN, *vide* "ASPAN."

BARAT KHEL—

One of the sub-divisions of the Babuzai Baczais inhabiting the left bank of Upper Swat. For sub-divisions and villages see Appendix III (11).

Their chief men in 1895 were Nasrullah Khan of Balogram, Pasand Khan and Firoz Khan of Udigram.

They can probably muster about 1,000 fighting men; population, 4,000.—(*Turner.*)

BARAUL (BAR or UPPER)—

Is geographically and administratively included entirely within the administration of the Khan of Janbatni, see "Minor Khanates of Dir," Part I, Chapter VII, with whose districts its boundaries coincide. It belongs to the *daftar* of the Mast Khel division of the Tarkanis [Appendix V (5)].—(*Barton.*)

## BARAUL (LAR or LOWER)—

Its boundaries geographically are to the north-west, the watershed between Chitral (Chitral or Kunar river) and Baraul stream. To the south-east the watershed running from Chino Sar along Baraul stream, beyond this boundary is Maidan. To the north-east, the ridge running down from Musala pass through Salamkot and on to Ganurai, on the left bank Baraul stream, about 2 miles below Sarbat. To the south-west the boundary runs along watershed between Bin and Shingara Nalas, to the mouth of and up the Daka Nala and to the Chino Sar. It will thus be seen that it consists of the Baraul stream and its tributaries to their respective watersheds from Upper Baraul to Dir boundaries.

Administratively it is one of the minor Khanates of Dir, *see* Part I, Chapter VII, and for genealogy of the Khans of Baraul-Bandai *see* Appendix VIII.

The whole of Lower Baraul, within its geographical limits, is considered to belong to the Tarkanris, and the inhabitants are described collectively as such though many different tribes of Pathans are represented among them, the people beyond the north-east boundary being called Yusufzais in the same manner.—(*Burton.*)

## BARAUL RIVER—

Is formed by the junction, at Janbatai fort, of the Janbatai, Binshi and Bin streams : from that point it flows in a north-easterly direction for about 17 miles to its junction with the Panjkora river at Chutiatan fort. During its course it receives on its right bank the Maidan Khwar at the head of which is the Kalpanai pass into Maidan and on its left bank the Shingara and Atan streams. Within the valleys thus formed are included the entire districts of Upper and Lower Baraul, the boundary between which and Dir is at Ganurai, about 3 miles above the Panjkora junction.

On the banks of the main Baraul stream are the forts of Ido, Darikand, Bandai, Dir Khan, Sandrawal and Sarbat, and in addition some 14 villages.

The elevation of the stream at Janbatai is about 5,400 feet, and it falls some 1,400 feet in its course to the Panjkora river. The slopes on either side of the river are cultivated throughout : the higher elevations with patches of Indian-corn ; the lowlands, where the valley formation is favourable along the banks of the stream, in terraced fields of rice, Indian-corn, wheat and barley.

The mountain slopes on the right bank are throughout thickly wooded ; the higher spurs with fir, pine, etc., the lower with holly-oak and smaller trees and bushes. The left bank is less well supplied with the larger trees and the lower spurs are mostly covered with bushes only.

The stream is bridged at Darikand and Sarbat with bridges passable by laden animals singly ; and at favourable points, foot-bridges, consisting of a few trees, are thrown across the stream. Fords exist at Ido, Darikand and Dir Khan forts, practicable always, except after heavy rain, for laden animals. The stream is strong and the bed as a rule bouldery. It is at its greatest height in April and early May, diminishes in volume in May and June as the snows decrease and is again swollen with rain in July and August.

The valley about and above Bandai is of fair width, in parts widening to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, some little distance below Bandai the banks heighten, the hills run more abruptly on to the river, and roads and cultivation are at a greater elevation from the stream. At Sandrawal the river enters a deep gorge and from this point to the Panjkora the bed is as a rule more rocky and bouldery and the stream narrower between cliff-like banks.

During June when the water is at its lowest, the stream is turned over the rice fields and becomes muddy and unfit to drink.—(*Burton.*)

## BARAWAL—

A hamlet of 12 houses containing servants of the Sultan-ka-Khel Ranizai [Appendix III (1)], village of Matkanni. It is situated to the south-west of the village on the left bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner.*)

**BARCHANRAI—ELEV. 5,000'.**

A Gujar village of 8 huts near the top and on the north face of the hills north of Lower Swat, situated directly above the village of Bar Sarai in Talash, to which it belongs. There is an excellent perennial spring here, giving 25,000 gallons a day.—(*Turner.*)

**BARCHANRAI PEAK—ELEV. 6,710'.**

A peak in the range separating the Talash valley from Lower Swat. There is considerable level space on the ridge here, affording camping-ground for two battalions. Excellent water-supply at the village of the same name (*q.v.*) where further accommodation is available. This site was used as summer quarters for British troops during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, *see* Part I, Chapter VI, and a good mule-road was then made up to it from Sarai in Talash. Distance, 7 miles. Excellent grass on the northern slopes, where numerous buffaloes and cattle are grazed.—(*Turner.*)

**BARGHOLAI—ELEV. 3,650'.**

Stands on the left bank of the Niag stream, 4 miles by road from the left bank of the Panjkora river; about 1 mile below is a bridge 33 feet span, 4 feet way, fit for laden mules.

The inhabitants are of the Karmu Khel section of Painsa Khel, Yusafzai [*see* Appendix IV (18)], they cultivate some 10 acres of terraced fields and own small herds of cattle, and goats. There is 1 mill, the *malik* in 1895 Ata Muhammad.—(*Burton.*)

**BARGOLAI—**

A Rogani hamlet of 5 houses on a flattish terraced spur on the hill-side above the left bank of the Dgai Nala, Panjkora left bank near Robat, the ravines on either side are thickly wooded and forage is plentiful, the inhabitants are tenants of the Nasrudin Khel. Some acres of terraced fields below the village: there are 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

**BARGOLAI FORT—ELEV. 2,880'.**

A small fort on the right bank of the Panjkora river, about 2½ miles above Shazadgai; it lies low on the cultivated plateau lining the river bank, and is commanded at the distance of about 600 yards from the hills on either side of the valley.

The fort is 50 yards square, of the usual construction, with 3 flanking towers: the walls are 20 feet high, the towers having a command over them of 10 feet.

A channel of the river, dry in winter, runs about 100 yards from the fort walls; the main stream is another 100 yards away: a thick hedge surrounds the fort.

The *malik* in 1895 Rahmatullah, son of Fahm Jan of Barun. *See* Chapter VII, page 44. There are in the fort 30 houses of the Mahi Khel section of the Nasrudin Khel, Yusafzais [Appendix IV (12)]: fifty acres of irrigated lands along the river belong to them: there are 20 cattle, 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. No room to camp in the vicinity unless the crops are cut: no fuel or forage.—(*Burton.*)

**BARIKOT—ELEV. 5,650'.**

Is situated on the left bank of the Panjkora, 6 miles above Patrak and 2 from Biar in Sheringal. The mountains here closely approach the river and are thickly wooded: the cultivation is consequently narrow and scanty, and there is little room for camping.

The village, of 40 houses, is compactly built on the hill-side, 50 yards from the river.

Fuel, forage and grazing are abundant. The river is spanned by a bridge fit for laden animals, 5 feet way, 63 feet span.

The people are Bashkaris, *see* Part I, Chapter V "Alien Races" unacquainted with Pashtu: *maliks*, in 1895 Dilbar Shah and Fazl Mir.—(*Burton.*)

**BARIKOT—**

On right bank of Dobandi Nala north of Dir fort 4 miles above Panakot: 10 houses of Yusafzai; *malik* in 1895, Ghazab Shah; 30 acres barley reaped in May; 1 blacksmith; 1 mill; a number of walnut trees and vines.—(*Burton.*)

**BARIKOT—**

A *banda* or hamlet of 30 houses above the vilage Bajauro, to which it belongs, in a valley on the north side of Talash. The houses are a good deal scattered. Ample water from a spring.—(Turner.)

**BARIKOT—**

An important village in the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) section of Baeznis [Appendix III (8)]. It consists of 400 houses and is about 9 miles above Thana on the left bank of the Swat river. Water from stream. A path leads from here up the valley to the south *viâ* Natmera and Nawagai over the Karakar pass to Ligiinnai and Jwar. This is the easiest pass into Buner. The hamlet of Natmera belongs to this village. For communication, *see* Part I, Chapter II, Routes (4) and 4 a.—(Turner, *from native sources*.)

**BARJU GAT—**

On the hills above right bank of the stream draining the Ananguri valley towards the upper portion of the valley.

Consists of 6 houses of Jabbi Khel, [Appendix V (13)], *malik* in 1895, Ghulam Hurcin. A few acres of Indian-corn, 10 cattle and some goats. Good grazing.—(Burton.)

**BARKAND—**

A large village of 200 houses scattered along the banks of the Barkand Nala, an affluent of the Ushiri stream in the upper part of the valley.

The people are Bamad Khel, Painda Khel, Yusufzai, [Appendix IV (19)]: the *maliks* in 1895 Rahmatullah, Merdullah and Feroz. The former is the chief man in the Ushiri valley. The Barkand stream is always fordable and 5 miles in length.—(Burton.)

**BARKAND PASS—ELEV. 10,490'.**

At the head of the Barkand valley, Ushiri. It is some 22½ miles by road from the Panjkora river. The pass itself is bare, but the lower slopes are thickly wooded: it is clear of snow in June. For communication *see* Part I (Chapter II, "Lateral routes between Swat and Panjkora valleys," No. (f) and "Routes North of the Kabul River" 81 (a).—(Burton.)

**BARKAND VALLEY—**

The stream draining it rises below the Barkand pass and joins the Ushiri stream after a course of 5 miles. The valley is thickly wooded throughout and the grazing is good.

At the head of the valley is the Barkand pass to Upper Swat, and halfway up it a path crosses the watershed to the south to Kabadhai in Niag.—(Burton.)

**BARKHANAI—**

Situated about midway up the Katurizai valley (Maidan) on the hills above the left bank of the stream which drains it.

Contains 20 houses of the Sheikhu Khel, Katur'zai, Ismailzai, Tarkanris, [Appendix V (30)]. *Malik* in 1895 Naoroz: 18 acres of Indian-corn: 60 cattle, 60 goats: 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith. Good grazing: fuel scarce.—(Burton.)

**BARORAI—**

A village of the Mir Jan Khel, Utmanzai, Adinzais; [Appendix III (24)]. It is situated in a re-entering angle of the low hills, north-east of Chakdara, and is 1½ miles north-east of Adam Derai. Twelve houses. Water from spring.—(Turner.)

**BAR THANA—**

A village of 80 houses on the left bank of the Harnawai stream in the Shamizai section of Khwazazais [Appendix III (20)].—(Turner, *from native sources*.)

**BARUN—ELEV. 2,900'.**

Is built close to the right bank of the Panjkora river, about 1½ miles below Robat and 4½ miles from Shazadgai. The fort lies very low on the wide stretch of cultivation

which lines the bank of the river, here 60 yards broad, flowing between low banks in a broad cultivated valley : it is built in the usual style of mud, stone and timber, with two flanking towers : is about 50 yards square and of no particular strength : the cultivated plateau on which it stands runs back about 300 yards to the base of bare stony hills along which runs the right bank Panjkora road. The fort is commanded at about 45 yards from the hills on both sides of the valley.

On a stony point above the road lies the village of Barun.

This fort was long an obstacle to Umra Khan being obstinately and successfully defended by Fahm Jan, a man of note, and his chief opponent on the Panjkora river : it was finally taken and Fahm Jan made prisoner and sent to Jandul : he escaped and finally returned with Muhammad Sharif of Dir from Swat in 1895. Fahm Jan is still, May 1905, of the leading Khans of Dir, *see* Part I, Chapter IX, page 58.

The *malik* of the village of Barun was, in 1895, Ahmed Jan, son of Fahm Jan, who owning also Bargolai fort, resides in either. The inhabitants are Loo Bakra Khel Nasrudin Khels.

There are 2 *parachas*, and 1 *bania*, converted to Muhammadanism.

In the fort and village are 80 houses of the Bakra Khel section of the Nasrudin Khel [Appendix IV (13)].

Fifty acres of irrigated land lie above and below the fort along the river : there are 120 cattle : 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

#### BARWA—

The residence and fort of the Khan, Saiad Ahmed Khan, who during the early part of 1905 engaged in hostilities against and broke off all allegiance to Badshah Khan the Khan of Dir, *see* Part I, Chapter VI. It is a large village, and contains some 200 houses, most of which are now in ruins.

The fort built by Umra Khan in 1895 is in the village and stands on the left bank of the Jandul river. There are numerous fruit gardens in the village and a handsome *mosque*.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### BASHKELA—

A *banda*, containing 80 houses of tenant servants belonging to Bar Durshakhela in the Shamizai country, Upper Swat right bank. It is situated on the skirt of the hills, north-west of Durshakhela. Water from spring.—(*Turner, from Native sources.*)

#### BATAL—

A considerable Painsa Khel village towards the head of the Ushiri valley ; it is some 16½ miles by road from the Panjkora river left bank.

The village stands above the right bank of the stream. The inhabitants number 70 houses and belong to the Akhund Khel a sub-section of the Bamad Khel, Painsa Khel, Yusafzai to which also belong the Khans of Dir, [Appendix IV (19)]. The *maliks* in 1895 Majid and Muhammad Aziz. They cultivate some 16 acres terraced on the hill-side and own 30 cattle and 50 goats and sheep. There is a mill : 1 blacksmith and a carpenter.

Wood, water and forage are plentiful, on a spur of the opposite mountain lives Palam Baba, a celebrated and much respected *mulla*, a disciple of the late Akhund of Swat. *See* Part I, Chapter IX, "Religious Leaders."—(*Burton.*)

#### BATANR—

A hamlet of 25 houses on the skirt of the hills north of the Shewa plain. For inhabitants *see* Appendix III (24). Water from a spring.—(*Turner.*)

#### BATARAI—

A Gujar *banda* at the head of the Tormung valley, near the Batarai pass. The Gujar who winter in Swat, number 8 houses, owning 30 cattle and 800 sheep and goats. Fuel and grazing abundant.—(*Burton.*)



## BATARAI PASS—ELEV. 7,500'.

A low pass towards the head of the Tormung valley, over its southern ridge. By it a path leads to Uch in Adinzai *via* Tiknai : it is not passable by laden animals.

The pass itself is bare, but the slopes of the mountains are well-wooded. This is the road by which Muhammad Sharif of Dir returned when he preceded the "Chitral Relief Force" in 1895, *see* Part I, Chapter II, and "Lateral routes between the Swat and Panjkora rivers" (b) and "Routes North of the Kabul River" No. 73.—(*Burton.*)

## BATHIAN—

Is situated on a spur in a side valley, about 7 miles up the Kharo stream. Above rises a sharp peak, scantily wooded with fir trees : there is a perennial stream, and grass is plentiful : the ravines hold much wood.

The village contains 12 houses of the Hassan Khel sub-section of the Karoi Pinda Khel, Yusufzai [Appendix IV (20)] ; cultivating 15 acres of land and owning 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. The *malik*, in 1895, Bakhil.—(*Burton.*)

## BATMALAI—

A Salarzai Saad-ud-din village in the Loggram section of the Babukara valley situated about 3 miles above Pashat. It contains about 80 houses.—(*Macconchy.*)

## BATORA—

A *banda* of 30 houses containing servants and tenants of the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Bazzais on the left bank of the Swat river. It is situated at the south end of the *tappa* on the skirt of the hills. Water from stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

BAZARGAI—*Vide* "GHURBAN."

## BAZDARA—

Eighty houses and Kuz Bazdara 60 houses. These villages are situated in a valley bordering on the Buner territory. They are on the south side of the hills containing the Morah pass, and some 3 miles north-east of Palai. The inhabitants belong to the Khan Khel section of the Bazzai tribe. The headman in 1895 Pulah Khan.

From Bazdara, 2 passes are said to lead into Buner :—

- (1) The "Nawadand" which leads to a village called Kingargali in Buner.
- (2) A pass leading over the hills to the Buner village of Girarai.

Neither of these passes is in its present state fit for mule transport. *See* "Routes North of the Kabul River" No. 64.

There is a stream at Bazdara and a spring at Kuz Bazdara.—(*Turner.*)

## BEDMANAI—

A valley and pass of the same name in Musa Khel Mohmand territory west of the Nawab of Nawagai's boundary at Kuz Chinarai, the scene of the action between the Mohmand Field Force and the Hadda Mulla's gathering 23rd September 1897.

## BELAH—

A small Kohistani village of 9 houses on the right bank of the Gwaldai Nala, about 6 miles above Patrak, the village is compactly built on the hill-side which is thickly wooded : forage and grazing plentiful.

The people can talk Pashtu : *malik* in 1895 Mir Azam.—(*Burton.*)

## BELANZAI—

Above the left bank of the Dir stream,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Dir, consists of 8 houses of Katanis : *malik* in 1895 Sherdil : 3 acres wheat, 5 acres indian corn. One blacksmith : 2 mills.—(*Burton.*)

## BELMAZKOT—

In the upper portion of the Katurizai Nala of the Maidan valley, situated on the hills above the left bank of the stream. The inhabitants are Fidai Khel, [Appendix V (31)].

Twenty houses of the Fidai Khel sub-section of the Katurizai: *malik*, in 1885, Sultan Jan: 16 acres indian corn: 60 cattle, 60 goats: 1 mill: 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter: good grazing: fuel scarce: water from streams.—(Burton.)

## BERARAI—

Stands above Pashta on the hills towards the head of the Kharo valley, Panjkora left bank, back from the right bank of the stream. The inhabitants are Hassan Khel a section of the Karoi Pinda Khel, Yusafzai [Appendix IV (20)] and number 50 houses, owning 30 acres of land: 80 cattle and 100 goats and sheep. There are 7 mills: a blacksmith and a carpenter. *Malik* in 1895 Fakir.

Forage, wood and water are plentiful.—(Burton.)

## BESHGRAM—ELEV. 4,350'.

In the Aka Khel valley, situated on a level cultivated plateau above the right bank of the stream about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the Aka Khel-Maidan junction.

The village is compactly built and surrounded by walnut, apple and other fruit trees and bounded on all sides by indian corn and rice-fields. Contains 30 houses, *malik* in 1895 Inayatullah; 15 acres of indian corn, 15 acres of rice: 80 cattle, 100 goats and sheep; 2 mills; 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter.

No fuel or forage in immediate vicinity, water plentiful from *karez* streams.

The inhabitants belong to the Ibrahim Khel sub-section of the Aka Khel Ismailzai Tarkanis.

The roads, "Routes North of the Kabul River" 77 a, to the Khushalband and Taktaband passes at the head of the Aka Khel valley diverge here; the latter crossing the stream to Bagh on the plateau above its left bank.

No ground available for camping till crops are out.—(Burton.)

## BESHUMAI—ELEV. 3,700'.

A small village of 7 houses of Papin Mullas in the Jughabanj district, it stands immediately above the left bank, Panjkora road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles up-stream from Jughabanj. The village is on a cultivated spur, surrounded by fruit trees: below it a cliff, 60 feet high, falls steeply to the road, at the side of which is a rock-pool of clear water, formed by overflow from the village water-course. Along the river bank, a short way up-stream is a long sandy plateau; room for camp of 3 regiments, and the site of a rope-bridge.

Fuel and grazing. Supplies from Jughabanj valley. The village cultivates a few acres of Indian-corn and rice and owns 10 cattle and 20 goats and sheep.—(Burton.)

## BIAKAND—

A village of 20 houses in the hills on the right bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat. It belongs to the Sebuji section of Khwazazais and is situated on their side of the Barkand pass (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

## BIAKAND PASS—

A pass leading over the hills from the valley of the Nikbi Khel to the Sebuji territory in the Harnawai valley in Upper Swat. It is said to be fit for horsemen. Standing at the top of the Aingaro Ziarat or Ghakhe Banda pass (between the Nikbi Khels and Adinzais), you look straight across the Nikbi Khel valley to the Biakand pass, a depression in the hills which seems about 6 or 7 miles off. The top of the *kotal* forms the boundary between Nikbi Khels and the Sebuji, see "Routes North of the Kabul River" No. 72 a.—(Turner.)

## BIAR—ELEV. 5,500'.

A Kohistani village on the right bank of the Panjkora river, about 4 miles above Patrak ; it is compactly built on the slope of the hill, one row of houses rising behind the other ; the ground round is all cultivated and the village stands about 200 yards from the river. The mountains round are thickly wooded.

There is sufficient room in the vicinity to camp two regiments. Fuel, forage and water abundant. The river is bridged opposite the village. A path from Biar goes *viâ* Jabbai to Upper Swat.

The village consists of 70 houses of Kohistanis who do not talk Pashtu ; *maliks* in 1895 Muhammad and Mullah Imam Muhammad.

There are four traders' shops.—(*Burton.*)

## BIARAI—

Is situated on the hills at the head of the Lajbok valley : fuel and grazing in the vicinity. The village consists of 10 houses, the occupants being partly Hamza Khel and tenants of the Nasrudin Khel : *Malik* in 1895 Ghulam Muhayudin. Some acres of terraced fields on the hillsides : 10 cattle and 25 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## BIBIAOR—ELEV. 4,050'.

The chief village of the district of the same name and the residence of the Khan, Amir Muhammad Khan, uncle of Badshah Khan the Khan of Dir, see "Minor Khanates of Dir," Part I, Chapter VII.

The Khan and his family reside in a small keep, built on the bank of a steep and narrow ravine, about 300 yards from the left bank of the Panjkora river. The village, of 25 houses, clusters under the north-west corner of the keep. The Chitral road crosses the ravine and rounds the spur close above the village within view and range for about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile. Coming from Chutiatan, both village and keep are hidden from view beneath the slope of the plateau lying to the north-west of them till the traveller approaches within a hundred yards.

Fuel is procurable in the ravines of the hills near ; forage is scarce. There is ample room for camping on the plateaus lying along the bank of the Panjkora above and below Bibiaor. Water from perennial streams.

The village has some 25 acres of indian corn and rice and owns 20 cattle ; also 3 mills.

The inhabitants are mostly retainers of the Khan. There is a *bania* and two gold-smiths.—(*Burton.*)

## BIBIAOR (DISTRICT)—

The district of Bibiaor lies along both banks of the Panjkora river for 6 miles : from the Baraul junction at Chutiatan to that of the Ushiri river at Darora. It is irregularly shaped : but may be said to be bounded to the north and east by spurs from the main watershed dividing the Ushiri from the Upper Panjkora, running down to Chutiatan and Darora, respectively. To the south by the Sultan Khel boundary formed by the spur running east-north-east from the Maidan peak to opposite the Ushiri junction ; and to the west by the spur running from the Tojka peak north-north-east towards the Baraul-Panjkora junction. The area of the district is some 28 square miles.

Strategically Bibiaor is of some importance, as it guards the exit from the Panjkora valley to Dir proper, and was the scene of several sanguinary engagements in the various attempts of Muhammad Sharif, the late Nawab of Dir, to regain Dir from Umrâ Khan.

The district forms part of the *daftar* or hereditary lands of the ruling family of Dir, but has been handed over to Amir Muhammad Khan uncle of Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir, who resides at Bibiaor fort.

The inhabitants are mainly Yusafzai, with an admixture of Katni, Swati and others. There are 20 villages with a population of about 1,500 : there are some 250 fighting-men, with 150 fire-arms.

In addition there are several Gufar *bundas* at the head of the Khair valley.

Wood is on the whole plentiful, especially towards the head of the Khair valley on the slopes of the Maidan peak. Grazing is also very good in the same direction.

The Chitral road, *see* Part I, Chapter II, Route (1), runs the length of the district up the left bank of the river.

There is also the right bank road up the river: paths lead to Maidan—(1) up the Khair valley over the Jaodoh pass: (2) up the ridge between Khair and Alakhun, and then turning south over the Khushalband pass to the Aka Khel valley, Maidan.—(*Burton.*)

#### BIHA—

A village of 40 houses in Upper Swat belonging to the SebuJNI of section of Khwazais, [Appendix III, (21)]. It is situated on the right bank of the Harnawai stream high up the valley.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### BILA CHAND (LOWER)—ELEV. 6,100'.

On left bank Shingara Nala 7 miles from Baraul-Bandai; 25 houses of Bahadur Shah Khel, [Appendix V (14)]: *maliks* in 1895 Mirullah, Sahib Ali: 200 acres barley, 100 acres rice: 50 cattle, 20 goats: 2 mills. Iron smelted from sand of stream: many fine walnut, pear and other fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

#### BILA CHAND (UPPER)—ELEV. 6,450'.

On left bank Shingara Nala, 8½ miles from Bandai: 22 houses as above: *maliks* in 1895 Jamad and Mir Afzal: 150 acres of barley reaped beginning May: 30 cattle. 30 goats: 4 mills and a lathe for turning wood. Iron is smelted from the sand of the stream. A large number of walnut, pear and other fruit trees. A path leads to Shingara Gol up *nala* on opposite side of the stream.—(*Burton.*)

#### BILKHANAI—

A Jinki Khel village in the Kana valley east of the Swat-Indus watershed.—(*Turner.*)

#### BIN (UPPER)—ELEV. 6,000'.

Fort-village on left bank, Bin Nala, 5¾ miles from Janbatai; 26 houses of Mashwanis: *malik* in 1895 Sher Ali: 100 acres barley, rice and indian corn: 20 goats and sheep, 25 cattle: blacksmith: 2 mills. Fort, 50 yards × 45 yards, with low outer and high inner walls, 9 feet × 2 feet. Inner walls, 20 feet × 4 feet, 2 flanking towers, the whole loopholed.—(*Burton.*)

#### BIN (LOWER)—

Fort-village above left bank, Bin Nala, 3 miles from Janbatal; 27 houses of mixed Pathans, retainers of Abdul Rahman Khan, the Khan of Janbatai: 100 acres barley and rice: 50 goats and sheep, 20 cattle; 1 potter, 2 blacksmiths; 2 mills. Iron smelted from sand of stream: some fruit-trees. Road to Shahkot fort immediately opposite. Fort walls, 54 × 60 yards and 20 feet × 6 feet flanking towers and loopholes.—(*Burton.*)

#### BIN NALA—

Rises below the Dolai and Jabo passes over the Uchiri range, the streams from which joining at Nur Khel, flow 8¾ miles to junction with Binshi Nala at Janbatai. The Dolai branch is narrow, with precipitous banks and thickly wooded with pine and fir, the Jabo more bare and open. From Nur Khel the valley is thickly cultivated, and as far as Lower Bin fort of fair breadth. The upper and lower portions are well wooded, the central less so. The usual crops of barley, etc., are grown, and iron smelted from sand of stream throughout. Population consists of Tarkanis and mixed Pathans, [Appendix V (5).]

Stream, easily fordable throughout, is swollen during April and May by snow. The valley contains 9 villages, Nur Khel, the largest and is under the Khan of Janbatai.—(*Burton.*)

## BINORAI—

A village of the Jinki Khel section of Buezais, [Appendix III (15)]. It consists of 60 houses situated on the left bank of the Swat river at a point where it is joined by a stream from the east, and opposite the Shamizai village of Landai. The inhabitants are closely connected with those of Paitai, and belong to the Ali Khel sub-division.—(Turner.)

## BINSHI—ELEV. 7,800'.

Below the east side of the Binshi pass, 15 miles from Janbatal: 120 houses of Mashwani Saiads: chief *mulik* in 1895 Arsala Khan. The village is situated in a broad valley, the greater part under plough, quite bare of trees: the houses being scattered over a large area. Said to contain 200 guns. Inhabitants independent, paying no taxes, except in kind on descending in the winter to Asmar to graze their cattle. Two blacksmiths, 2 *banias*, 2 mills, large numbers of goats and sheep and a number of plough and other cattle. The village must be traversed to cross the Binshi pass.—(Burton.)

## BINSHI PASS—ELEV. 8,000'.

The easiest entrance into the Kunar valley from Baraul. The pass is broad and open and quite bare of trees. Snow lies till about 15th April. Asmar is 15 and Janbatal 17 miles from the top of the pass.—(Burton.)

The *kotal* is at an altitude of 8,000' and is closed by snow up to about May 1st. Asmar is reached from it through the villages of Zara Baraul, Dangam and Bedad. The road up from Binshi village is bad, but could be easily improved, as it runs along cultivated slopes. On the Asmar side of the *kotal* the road appears to be good, at any rate for the first mile, and is broad and fit for mule pack transport *vide* Part I, Chapter II, Route (7) (a) and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 96.—(Maconchy.)

## BINSHI NALA—

Rises in the mountains forming the flanks of the Binshi pass, and after a course of about 16 miles, joining the Janbatal and Bin streams forms the Baraul river at Janbatal. The river is fordable throughout at favourable spots: the stream diminishes during the months of May and June as the snow becomes less on the mountains. The valley is narrow throughout and thickly wooded except in parts. Cultivation scanty in the upper half. Contains some 15 villages, Binshi village being the only one of any size. Iron smelting and working is carried on in the upper portion of the valley, where also much charcoal is made. It forms part of the Baraul district, but is under the Khan of Janbatal, and is considered to belong to the *daftar* of the Must Khel section of the Isozni Tarkanris, but the population is mixed, the greater portion being Mashwanis. During its course the stream receives the Shai Nala on its right bank and the Nasrat on its left.

Spring crops of wheat and barley are sown in spring and reaped during May, the ground reploughed and rice and indian corn sown in May and the beginning of June to be reaped in August and September. Wheat is sown on the high ground at the valley head in autumn and reaped following June.—(Burton.)

## BIRAN—

A hamlet of 12 houses situated 2 miles above Kotigram in the Laram valley. It is inhabited by Saiads and belongs to the Saiads of Kotigram. There is room here to encamp a battalion. Water from spring. This hamlet is on the road to Laram Kotal at a point where the valley is most narrow. The camping-ground is commanded by the hills on both sides of the valley.—(Turner.)

## BOKRAI—

A small village now in ruins on the road up to the Janbatal Kotal from Jandul and situated at the foot of the hills at the end of the promontory formed by the junction of the Kanbat and Damthal streams. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 92, stage No. 3. It is the site of the camp called Kanbat or Chashma during the occupation of the Jandul valley by the "Chitral Relief Force," 1895.—(Maconchy.)

## BOTA—

A Mashwani village of 20 houses in a ravine running up to the Janbatai range from the Ali Beg Khel ravine, about 1 mile above Kanbat. From Bota a fair mule-track leads up to a *kotal*, 7,250 feet, and thence down to Shahkot in the Baraul valley. The descent is steeper than that from the Janbatai Kotal, otherwise the line would seem to be an easier one than that taken by Route No. 01, "Routes North of the Kabul River."—(*Maconchy*.)

## BREKANAI—

Towards the upper part of the Aka Khel Nala of the Maidan valley in a small *nala* among trees,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the stream. The inhabitants belong to the Sodi Khel sub-division [Appendix V (33)].

Five houses: *malik* in 1895 Ghulam Nabbi: 5 acres indian corn: 20 cattle, 23 goats: 2 mills.—(*Burton*.)

## BUCHA KHEL—

A sub-section of the Nura Khel section of the Ismailzai Tarkanris in the Maidan valley. The Bucha Khels lie on the slopes of the hills, west of Gaur and Nagotal, for list of villages they occupy see Appendix V (20).—(*Maconchy*.)

## BUDIGRAM—

A Shamizai village of about 100 houses, situated on the right bank of the Swat river, about 2 miles above the junction of the Harnawai stream.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## BURJ—

A Gujjar village of 20 houses at the head of the Kana valley in Ghorband.—(*Turner*.)

## BUSA KHEL—

A sub-section of the Mir Jan Khel Utmanzai Adinzais, *vide* Appendix III (24).

BUTIAL—*Vide* "GHURBAND."

## BUTKHELA—

A village of 400 houses (12 Hindus) in Lower Swat on the left bank of the river. It is walled and surrounded with a ditch. A small stream runs past it on the east side; it dries, however, in the hot weather. The troops relieving Chakdarra on the 2nd August 1895 were fired at from this village which was carried at the point of the bayonet and afterwards burnt. The inhabitants belong to the Utmanzai section (Ranizais). For the *bandas* belonging to this village, *vide* Appendix III (4). For allowances see Part I, Chapter IX.

The principal *maliks* in 1895 were: Alam Khan, Brahim Khel; Aslam Khan, Saia Khel; Mozaffar Khan and Mukarrab Khan.—(*Turner*.)

## BUTWAR—

A Salarzai (Ahmad-din) village of some 60 houses in the Upper Babukara valley which is named after it.—(*Maconchy*.)

## BUTWAR PASS—ELEV. 8,500'.

Leads to Asmar at the head of the Babukara valley, but is quite impracticable for laden animals.—(*Maconchy*.)

## C

## CHACHU DERAI—

A village of 20 houses in Upper Swat situated on the left bank of the Nikbi Khel stream. The inhabitants are Nikbi Khels [Appendix III (22)]. They belong to the Aba Khel sub-division of the section.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## CHAHARMUNG—

A valley of Bajaur, *see* Part I, Chapter I, page 3.

The general direction of the valley is north-west to south-east.

Its boundaries are : north-west, the range separating Bajaur from the Kunar river. North-east, the Mamund valley. South-east, the Khan of Nawagai's territory. South-west, the Kamangara valley, a valley at the mouth of which the town of Nawagai itself is situated.

The inhabitants are mostly Salarzais, one of the four great divisions of the Tarkanri tribe, *see* Part I, Appendix V (3) and (4).—(*Sepcy Ghulam Nabli.*)

The upper portion of the valley is occupied by mixed Saad-ud-din and Ahmad Din sections who are independent. The boundary of the territory within the sphere of influence of the Nawab of Nawagai is roughly a line drawn across the valley from the village of Tangai to the village of Kotkai. These two villages and those lying south-east of this line are subject to the Nawab. *See* Nawagai.

CHAKAD—*Vide* "GHURBAND."

## CHAKDARA—ELEV. 2,400'.

An Adinzai village situated on the north bank of the Swat river.

It consists of the following portions :—

	Occupied by—	
Chakdara .. .. 60 houses	} Bahram Khel clan.	
Derai .. .. 50 "		
Garai .. .. 100 "		Shergha Khel clan.
Manungai .. .. This portion belonged to the Saiads of Kotigram, but has been purchased by Nasrulla Khan of Uch.		

Chakdara is important being at the crossing place of the river on the main route to Chitral and Bajaur. *See* Part I, Chapter II, Route (1), and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 17

The river here runs in six channels covering about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of ground. The village is on a bank 50 feet high and some 600 yards from the nearest branch of the river, the intervening ground being irrigated. A small stream from the north runs past the west of the village. A recently constructed iron girder bridge crosses the river  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile below Chakdara village. A fort and hornwork garrisoned by regular troops forms a bridge-head on the right bank, and the road to Sarai leaves the village about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the east. To the north of Chakdara is an open cultivated plain extending  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Kotigram.

There is a good camping-ground to the north of the village, but, after the month of May, it is surrounded with irrigation.—(*Turner.*)

## CHAKESAR—

A valley east of Upper Swat which drains into the Indus below the Ghurband and above the Puran villages. It is divided from the Ghurband valley by a range of hills which are crossed by the Upal pass, this leads into the lower end of the Ghurband valley which contains Azzi Khel (Baezai) villages.

The Chakesar valley has only one important village, Chakesar (400 houses). This is strongly fortified with high walls and towers at the corners. The walls consist of stone and mud with layers of timber horizontally at intervals. It contains 4 *masjids* and 4 *hujras*. It is situated on the left bank of Chakesar stream and occupies the centre of a level space in the valley about 2 miles wide. In the surrounding hills are a great number of "Bandajat" amounting in all to about 2,000 houses. The occupants of these are the original inhabitants of the country who were converted to Muhammadanism and are known as "Badeshi." They pay tribute to Chakesar, among other items being 4,000 *seers phi* and Rs. 4,000 yearly.

The leading men of Chakesar were in 1895 Haidar Khan, Ibrahim Khan and Nawab Khan.

In addition to the road into the Ghurband valley, another goes west to the Babuzai villages in the Puran valley.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## CHAKONRAI—

Is situated in the lower part of the Rogano valley, Panjkora right bank below Warai (this seems to be known more intimately as the Chapar Nala). Some 20 acres of fields are terraced on the hillside and along the banks of the stream. Fuel and forage procurable.

The village contains 40 houses, inhabitants Babukar Khel, Sultan Khel [Appendix IV (23) and (24)], and is in the district of Khal: *malik* in 1895, Togan; there are 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The inhabitants own a few cattle and 200 goats and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## CHALIAR—

A village of 60 houses situated on the left bank of the Swat river. It belongs to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais [Appendix III (14)]. *Maliks* in 1895, Kas and Bakas.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## CHAM—

A village of 40 houses of Miangans situated on the left bank of the river in Upper Swat a short distance above Charbagh. It is in the *tappa* of the Jinki Khel section of Baezais [Appendix III (15)].—(*Turner.*)

## CHAM—

In Swat-Kohistan, a Torwal village of 62 houses, 6 miles above Baranial and 56 from Chakdara, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 66, stage 9. Mulla Mehr Ali lives here and is looked up to and commands more respect than any other *mulla* in Kohistan, he is practically also the *malik* of this village.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## CHAM—

A Miangan village of 25 houses situated on the skirt of the hills in the Sebuji Tappa half a mile north of Sanbat and in the valley of the Harnawai stream. There are two portions of the village known as Bar Cham and Kuz Cham, respectively.—(*Turner.*)

## CHAMARTALAI—

A Saiad village in the Jandul valley containing 40 houses, situated on the right bank of the Jandul river 1 mile below Barwa. On the slope of the hills opposite the village and on the left bank of the river is a large grove of trees and a shrine, where there are Buddhist remains.—(*Macconchy.*)

## CHAMIARAI—

Hamlet of 6 houses, Suleiman Khel; *vide* Appendix V (21); *malik* in 1895, Sahib Khan; situated on mountain towards upper part of Atrapi Nala of the Maidan valley; the hill, well wooded, rises steeply behind the village.

A few acres indian corn; 25 cattle and goats; 2 mills.—(*Burton.*)

## CHAMTALAI—

A village of 60 houses on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. It is situated in a valley of Chaliar and belongs to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. Water from spring.—(*Turner.*)

## CHANDAN KHEL—

A sub-section of the Aba Khel, Ahmad-din, Salarzais (*q.v.*) forming a portion of the Lar Madak division of the Babukara valley. They occupy the south-west end of the valley. Principal villages, see Appendix V (4). They provide about 300 fighting-men.—(*Macconchy.*)

## CHANDESH—ELEV. 4,500'.

A small village standing high up above the right bank of the Panjkora river on a rocky and well-wooded spur. Grass is very plentiful and perennial water runs in the ravines on both sides of the village. The mountain behind rises steeply to a wooded and rocky peak. Opposite is Kundehgah and below it Darora camp on the plateau above the right bank Panjkora road.



The village consists of 8 houses ; some 6 acres of indian corn and rice ; 15 cattle and 20 sheep and goats ; 1 blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

CHANIGAI—

A small village consisting of 8 houses on the hills at the head of the Lajbok valley. A few acres of terraced field ; some cattle, sheep and goats are owned by the inhabitants.

Fuel, forage and grazing procurable.—(*Burton.*)

CHAOTAR—

A Gujar Banda of 6 houses at the head of the Robat valley on the ridge to the north-east of the Laram pass ; fuel and forage abundant.

The Gujars, who come from Swat, herd 15 cattle and 100 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

CHAPAR—ELEV. 3,800'.

A village of Bartoi, Babukar, Sultan Khel, *vide* Appendix IV (23), which is situated on the ridge above the left bank of the Rogano Nala\*: it is visible from the Panjkora road at Warai and is compactly built in a commanding position.

Thirty acres of fields are terraced on the hillsides and along the banks of the stream. There is a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter, also 1 shoemaker and a potter. The people herd 60 cattle and 100 sheep and goats.

The village contains 40 houses ; *malik* in 1895, Jan Gul.—(*Burton.*)

CHARBAGH—

A village of the Bahlol Khel Maturizai section of Baezais. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river about 24 miles above Chakdara ; on the north side of the village is a dry *nala*. It contains 600 houses and is one of the most important villages of Upper Swat, and is one of the few villages where there is a market. For communications see Part I Chapter II, Routes (4) and (4) (d), and " Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 66 and 70. This village surrendered its arms and standards on the advance of our troops into Upper Swat in 1895, *see* Chapter VI.

*Maliks* in 1895, Kalu Khan, Mir Afzal Khan and Saloh Khan.—(*Turner.*)

CHARELA—

A *banda* of the Shamozaï village of Zarakhela consisting of 40 houses situated at the upper (north) end of the valley under the hills.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

CHARGURAI—

A village of 30 houses in the Babukara valley situated on the right bank of the river about 2 miles below Pashat.—(*Maconchy.*)

CHAR-KOTLAI—

One of the hills south of Butkhela in Lower Swat, where the cattle of the Utmanzai section are grazed.—(*Turner.*)

CHARKUM (LAR or LOWER)—ELEV. 3,850'.

Opposite the Jughabanj valley, scattered among cultivated terraces on the hillside above the right bank of the Panjkora river. The hills in the vicinity are bare of trees and hold little grass on the lower slopes.

There are 8 acres of indian corn and rice and the village owns 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats.

The *malik* in 1895, Adam : 13 houses ; inhabitants Bartoi, Babukar, Sultan Khel, Yusafzai [Appendix IV (23)].—(*Burton.*)

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\* Also known as the Chapar Nala.

## CHARKUM (BAR or UPPER)—

Is situated about 1 mile above the village of Lower Charkum in the small valley running into the hills behind and is not visible from the river. Fuel is scarce on the hills round : grazing on the higher slopes ; a few acres of indian corn ; 10 cattle and 20 sheep.

The village consists of 7 houses.—(*Burton.*)

## CHARLAI—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Katiarai situated in the Tiknai valley in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai valley. It contains 6 houses and belongs to the Babu Khel Adinzais.—(*Turner.*)

## CHARMA—

A village of 40 houses in Upper Swat situated at the extreme upper end of the Har-nawai valley. The inhabitants belong to the Sebujni section of Khwazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## CHAWADA—

A small fort in the Maskini valley in a very dilapidated condition. The main entrance is on the north-west side, the gate being commanded by a flanking tower. There is also an opening in the north-east wall towards the river. In the south-west corner is a tower 20 feet high. On all except the north-west side the fort is surrounded by a tall and thick thorn hedge through which the only opening is the above mentioned one on the north-east side leading down to the river. The fort is situated 300 yards from the river on the right bank and opposite the Guler pass (*q.v.*) leading into the main Jandul valley near Shontalai.—(*Maconchy.*)

## CHERAT PASS—ELEV. 3,300'.

A pass leading from British territory into the Lower Swat valley. It is situated between the Morah and the Shakot passes. The ascent on the south side begins about 5 miles north of Palai, the greater part of that distance being along the road which leads to the Morah pass. The path zigzags up the hill which is very steep ( $35^{\circ}$ ) and rocky. It is not practicable for transport of any kind. The *kotal* could be defended against the approach of a force from the south by a handful of men, as the path is the only practicable way of getting to it. There is no room at the top of the *kotal* for collecting troops. The path zigzags a short distance down the north face, then follows the side of spur on the east side of a *nalz*. From this point the road on to Thana (about 3 miles) is easy.

Although the Cherat pass is steep and difficult, it is preferable for men on foot to the long and toilsome ascent of the Morah with its loose rocks and stones, *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 65 (a).—(*Turner.*)

## CHIKHU (UPPER and LOWER)—

An Adinzai village of 20 houses situated near the Katgala pass. Water from spring. Inhabitants Babu Khel.—(*Turner.*)

## CHIMARANNO BANDA—

A small hamlet containing 12 houses of Akhundzadas on the slopes of the hills west of Mayar in the Jandul valley.—(*Maconchy.*)

## CHINARAI (UPPER and LOWER)—

Two villages in the Bedmanai valley south-west of Nawagai fort and 6 miles from it. Lower Chinarai contains 80 houses and is the border village of the Khan of Nawagai in this direction whereas Upper (bar) Chinarai belongs to the Mohmands, *see* Part I, Chapter VI, "Action at the Bedmani Pass," 1897. The inhabitants are Safis.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## CHINAR GARHAI—

A hamlet situated on the plain above the left bank of the Kunai stream in the Maidan valley near the Nasrudin Khel boundary.

Five houses of Saiads : *malik* in 1895, Surajudin.

A few acres of indian corn ; some cattle and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## CHINARUNA—

A scattered village of 20 houses in the hills of Dusha Khel on the north side of the hills separating the Talash valley from Lower Swat. Water from springs. The village is inhabited by the Bibri Khel, Dusha Khels [Appendix IV (1)]. Chief *maliks* in 1895, Shamsuddin and Latif Khan.—(*Turner*.)

## CHINARUNASAR—

A Dusha Khel village of 22 houses situated on a spur south-east of Deolai peak. The inhabitants belong to the Bibri Khel sub-division [Appendix IV (1)]. Water from stream; headman in 1895, Abid Khan.—(*Turner*.)

## CHINDAGH—

A hamlet of a few houses of Painda Khel standing on an upland spur above Kakarbanj on the left bank of the Kharo stream, Panjkora left bank, Appendix IV, 20.

The hills round are thickly wooded and grassy, the spur below is cultivated and dotted with fruit-trees.—(*Burton*.)

## CHINDAKHOR (OR CHINDAKH KHWAR).—ELEV. 3,250'.

Two hundred and fifty houses. One of the most important villages of the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khel. It is situated about a mile from the Swat river and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the right bank of the Deolai stream which forms the boundary at this point between the Aba Khel and Asha Khel. Water from springs. *Maliks* in 1895, Nasar Khan, Bahram Khan.—(*Turner*, from native sources.)

For communications see Part I, Chapter II, Route (5) and (5) (c), and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71.

## CHINDAKOT—

On the right bank, Baraul Nala,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Bandai: the village belongs to the Bahadur Shah Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris and is within the Baraul-Bandai Khanate and contains 13 houses of Kohistanis and Taran Mullas: 20 acres indian corn, 5 wheat; 20 cattle; 20 goats; 1 blacksmith. Hills above thickly wooded. *Malik* in 1895, Imam Nakib.—(*Burton*.)

## CHINGAI—

A small fort, now demolished, in the Jandul valley, some 3 miles north of Mundah, and belongs to the Sheikh or Shahi Khel, Isozai, Tarkanris [Appendix V (9)].—(*Macconchy*.)

## CHINGAI PEAK—

A peak in the Siar range (*q.v.*).—(*Turner*.)

## CHINGAZAI—

A Mamund village of 40 houses at the mouth of the Watalai valley in the Khan of Nawagai's territory.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*.)

## CHINO PEAK—

A peak to the west of the Kalpanai pass in the range dividing Baraul from Maidan; a path from Maidan to Janbatai crosses the range between it and the Morah peak to the west.—(*Burton*.)

## CHIRAGH—

A hamlet, belonging to the Nasrudin Khels, of 3 houses inhabited by Mians above the Robat-Laram road. An acre or two of cultivation and a few cattle and sheep. It is distant from Robat  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.—(*Burton*.)

## CHITO—

A hamlet of 15 houses Saiads, situated in the Saidu valley in the Aba Khel (Babuzail Tappa) on the left bank of the Swat river [Appendix III (13)]. Water from a stream.—(*Turner*.)

## CHITRABAT—ELEV. 10,400'.

A grazing-ground with one or two Gujar huts, at the head of the Arnawai valley in Chitral. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile below the Zakhanna pass. There is plenty of room for a large camp and firewood and fodder are plentiful.

From Chitratbat paths diverge in all directions. Two lead down the Arnawai valley, one following the river-bed to Ramram and Arnawai; the other an upper path leading over the spurs to Kamsai and thence to Lambabat on the Chitral river. Another track leads a little west of north into the Damer Gol, another nearly north to the Gundur Gol, joining the Dir-Chitral road at Chigheri, the changing-station at the north foot of the Laorai pass, just above Ziarat. This point can also be reached from Chitratbat by a track crossing the range a little to the east. Again north-east from Chitratbat, a track leads to Gujar, and another further east drops down to Kolandi. Lastly an easy path crosses the Zakhanna pass and leads to Panakot and Dir, "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 99.—(*Cockerill*.)

## CHODGRAM—ELEV. 5,700'.

In Swat-Kohistan a Torwal village of 35 houses. *Malik* in 1895, Sarmast.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah*.)

## CHUKAI (OR SOKAI) (LOWER)—

Three miles above Bandai on right bank Shingara Nala: 10 houses of Bahadur Shah Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [Appendix V (14)]. *Malik* in 1895, Mir Hyder. Two hundred acres barley, wheat and rice; 35 goats and cattle. Walnut, pear and apple trees.—(*Burton*.)

## CHUKAI (OR SOKAI) (UPPER).—

On right bank, Shingara Nala,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bandai; 10 houses, Bahadur Shah Khel, as above; *malik* in 1895, Pirdost; 100 acres barley and rice; 30 goats and cattle. Walnut, pear and apple trees.—(*Burton*.)

## CHUNGAI—ELEV. 2,800'.

A Shamozaï village of 150 houses, 5 *baniās*, situated on the right bank of the Swat river about 3 miles east of the Ad'nzaï village of Ramora. The road, Part I, Chapter II, Route No. (5), into Upper Swat *via* Ramora and the Su'galai pass, passes about 200 yards to the north of the village. The inhabitants belong to the Bazid Khel [Appendix III (23)]. The headmen in 1895, Abdul Ghafar, Firuz Khan, Sardar Khan.

Formerly Khazana was a *landa* occupied by the servants of this village, but now Pathans live there.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## CHUPARIAL—

A village of 400 houses in Upper Swat on the west side of the valley. It is situated on the left bank of the Harnawai stream and belongs to the Shamizai section of Khwazais.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## CHUPATARARA—

A small village in the Baraul valley, inhabitants are Bahadur Shah Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris; belongs to the Khanate of Baraul-Bandai.

## CHUPRAKA—

A Mashwani hamlet in the Mast Khel *daftar* on the Janbatai range north-north-east from Barwa; contains 15 houses.—(*Maconchy*.)

## CHURBERA—ELEV. 3,050'.

A scattered village, which includes also the surrounding hamlets, situated on the bare spurs and slopes on the right bank of the Siar Nala and along the Panjkora road as far as Ranai fort.

The village belonging to the Nasrudin Khel, it consists altogether of some 20 houses inhabited by *mullas* and Miangan.

Twenty-five acres of dry cultivation are scattered among the houses: the people own 120 cattle. Fuel and forage are obtainable from the hills.

There are 2 *parachas*, a blacksmith, a carpenter and a potter.—(*Burton.*)

#### CHURKI—

A small hamlet on the hillside belonging to the Musa Khel village of Kotah (Baczai). Water from spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### CHURARAI OR CHOWARAI—

Two villages in the Jinki Khel Tappa of the Baczai tribe at the extreme north end of Upper Swat on the left bank of the river. At this point the valley is narrow and the hills are close to the east of the village. In all there are about 150 houses of Miangans. For communications see Part I, Chapter II, Route (4), and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 66. Water is obtained from a stream which flows from the east, on the left bank of which Churarai is situated.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### CHURULAKA—ELEV. 8,340'.

A very prominent sugar-loaf peak on the Janbatai range, rather more than half-way between Janbatai Kotal and Shahi. It is fixed point on the Survey map.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### CHUTIATANR—

Fort-village at Baraul-Panjhora junction, commands Banda-Dir road and bridge over and road along Panjkora river. For communications see Part I, Chapter II, Routes (1) and (3), and "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 17, 82, and 91. Twenty houses Yusufza's, Kohistanis, etc., retainers of the Khan of Dir; 30 acres wheat and rice and a few goats and cattle. Fort 48 × 36 yards; walls 25 feet × 5 feet, loopholed and flanking towers, in fair repair. *Malik* of fort in 1895, Shah Khan Kohistani.—(*Burton.*)

#### CHUTIEH SAR—ELEV. 8,400'.

A thickly-wooded peak to the north-east of the Maidan peak on the ridge running down from the latter between the Khair and Panjkora Nalas: below lies the cultivated plateau of Fazilai. A path from Bibiaor to Maidan runs under the north side of the hill.—(*Burton.*)

## D

#### DABAR—

A village of 40 houses in the Babukara valley on the right bank of the river about 1 mile below Pashat. Inhabitants Saad-ud-din Salarzais.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### DABIRAH—ELEV. 3,850'.

A small village inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khel, of six houses lying along the Robat-Laram road at the point where the two main branches of the valley meet. The spur above the village is grassy and higher up is well wooded. There is room for camping along the road for some distance above the village.

Water, fuel, and forage plentiful. The villagers own a few acres of crops, some cattle and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

#### DADAMA KATS—ELEV. 3,250'.

A Sultan Khel village perched on the steep hillside above the right bank of the Panjkora river just below and opposite the Kharo junction. The road up the right bank of the river passes through the village, the houses of which are crowded together and of a wretched description.

Below is a ford said to be practicable throughout the year except in sudden flood; in the beginning of August, when the water was discoloured by rain, it was up to a man's chest; animals are swum over and loads carried on men's heads.—(*Burton.*)

## DADH—

A hamlet of six houses, Mabarak Khel, Paında Khel [Appendix IV (18)]. on the hills at the head of the Niag valley ; *malik* in 1895, Habib ; there are a few acres of crops ; 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats ; 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

## DADIKHEL—

A sub-division of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais (Appendix III (1)).

## DAGAI—

A village of 60 houses in Upper Swat belonging to the Sebujni section of Khwazais. It is situated on right bank of the Harnawai stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DAGAI—

A village on the right bank of the Swat river, 14 miles above Chakdara occupied by the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels [Appendix III (22)]. It is situated above Garai and contains 50 houses. *Malik* in 1895, Gujar Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DAIRAI—

Situated on the Atan stream some miles above Atan fort north of the Baraul valley : 15 houses Kohistanis and Tirans : *malik* in 1895, Abdullah ; 10 acres wheat : 60 cattle, 5 sheep, 60 goats ; 1 blacksmith ; 2 mills. Iron is smelted from sand of stream.—(*Burton.*)

## DAKA NALA—

Runs into the right bank, Baraul stream, about midway between Janbatai fort and Bandai forming on that side of the stream the boundary between Upper and Lower Baraul. Is otherwise of no importance, being small and uninhabited.—(*Burton.*)

## DAK KILA—

A walled hamlet of 5 houses in Talash at the east exit of the Shigu Kas pass. It is dependent on the village of Shamsikhan.—(*Turner.*)

## DAKORAK—

A village of 100 houses belonging to the Allah Khel of the Maturizai section of Baezais [Appendix III (16)]. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river about 2 miles north of Charbagh. It is about a mile from the river and an equal distance from the hills. *Malik* in 1895, Muhammad Afzul Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DALAI—

A large village half Azzi Khel and half Jinki Khel, in the Kana valley (*q.v.*).—(*Turner.*)

## DALGRAM—

Situated in the upper part of Aka Khel tributary of the Maidan valley under the mountain forming the south-eastern boundary, on the path to the Taktabo pass.

Seventy houses Kara Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [Appendix V (23)] ; *malik* in 1895, Muhammad Shah. Forty acres indian corn ; 10 of rice ; 200 cattle ; 300 goats ; 2 mills. There is a blacksmith and a carpenter.

Hills above well wooded, grazing good and water plentiful from *karez* streams.—(*Burton.*)

## DALKHA KHEL—

One of the chief sections of the Sultan Khel, Yusufzai tribe on the Panjkora river ; they occupy many villages in the Tormung valley, see "Sultan Khel" and Part I, Appendix IV.—(*Burton.*)

## DAM—

A hamlet of 15 houses containing the servants and tenants of the village Parlai, which though on the right bank of the Swat river belongs to the Aba Khel section of Baezais [Appendix III (8)].—(*Turner.*)

## DAM OR ZIAM—

A hamlet of 15 houses situated on the right bank of the Swat river under the hills at the lower end of the Nikbi Khel Tappa. According to some sources it belongs to Aba Khels (*q.v.*) of Barikot (Kuz Sulizais) on the other side of the river. Between Dam and Didara the road is very difficult and on this account the Suigali route is preferred to that along the river-bank.—(*Turner.*)

## DAMGHAR—

A village of 60 houses belonging to the Asha Khel branch of Nikbi Khels. It is situated on the right bank of the Swat river above Kanju. The *maliks* of Damghar and Kanju are brothers.—(*Turner.*)

## DAMORAI—

An important Jinki Khel village in the Kana valley (*q.v.*).—(*Turner.*)

## DAMTHAL—

A village and old fort at the foot of the Janbatai range and at the head of the more easterly of the two branches of the Jandul river at its northern end. Damthal was one of the five *khanships* into which Hayat Khan divided the valley. It belongs to the Mast Khel Isozais. The inhabitants are half Sahibzadas and half Mandezais, an aboriginal tribe. It contains 40 houses.—(*Maconchy.*)

## DANDA—\*

A Rogani village of 6 houses situated on a cultivated knoll on the hillside towards the head of the Dogai valley. About 5 acres of terraced fields are round the village; 20 cattle and 20 goats and sheep.

The ravines on either side are thickly wooded. Forage and grazing plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## DANDA—

A Gujar village of 10 houses at the head of the Jughabanj valley on the ridge dividing it from Niag and Ushiri. Fuel and forage plentiful.

The Gujars herd 100 cattle and 100 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## DANDA—

A Gujar *banda* on the ridge at the head of the Tormung valley containing 20 houses of Gujars who winter in Swat. They own 300 cattle and 500 sheep and goats; fuel and forage plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## DANDAI—

A peak in the Siar range (*q.v.*).—(*Turner.*)

## DANGARAM—

A hamlet of 30 houses containing tenants and servants of the Akamaruf, village of Mingaora, in Upper Swat on the left bank of the river. Water from a stream.—(*Turner.*)

## DANWAH—ELEV. 2,950'.

A village of Miangan scattered along the Panjkora road, a short distance below the fort of Bargulai. The outlying portions are mainly ruined and the fields uncultivated, the chief part is built on a bare stony point abutting on the Panjkora river about opposite the village of Munjai and midway between Ranai fort and Shazadgai.

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\* This village appears to give its name to the pass on the range between the Lajbok and Rogano valleys.

The village owns 10 acres of irrigated lands in the river-bed : about the same amount is under cultivation on the hill slopes : there is a mill, 40 cattle and 30 goats and sheep.

The inhabitants are Miangan descended from Akhund Pir Baba of Peshawar, from whom also the Khans of Dir derive their descent.—(*Burton.*)

#### DAORI (OR DURI) KHEL—

A sub-division of the Shamozaï section of Khwazazais [*vide* Appendix III (23)]. They occupy the village of Tirang and its dependencies.—(*Turner.*)

#### DAPUR—ELEV. 6,000'.

Scattered along cultivated spur in upper part of Atrapi valley, one of the divisions of Maidan, above the right bank of main stream about 2 miles from Mehrgam. Includes also the hamlets of Torgai and Azghar. A few fruit-trees, otherwise no wood ; water plentiful from *karez* streams.

Thirty houses, Sulciman Khel [*vide* Appendix V (21)] ; *malik* in 1895, Sahib Khan. Twelve acres indian corn, 10 acres rice. Fifteen cattle, 80 goats ; 3 mills.—(*Burton.*)

#### DARAL NALA—

Joins the Swat river in Swat-Kohistan. It is said to rise in the vicinity of the Sidghai pass, but no ordinarily used road leads up to that pass, though a difficult footpath exists.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

#### DARBAR—

A "seri" or freehold village belonging to the Mianguls (descendants of the Akhund of Swat). It contains 70 houses and is situated near Badwan on the right bank of the Swat river in the Abazai Tappa [Appendix III (19)]. It is occupied by *fakir* tenants.—(*Turner.*)

#### DARBAR—

A "seri" or freehold village belonging to the Mianguls (descendants of the Akhund of Swat). It contains 60 houses and is situated near Kuz Barangola in the Khadakzai Tappa on the north bank of the Swat river [Appendix III (18)]. It is occupied by *fakir* tenants.—(*Turner.*)

#### DARBAR—

A village of 90 houses in the Adinzai Tappa, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-east of Chakdara. It belongs to the Babu Khel sub-section [Appendix III (25) and (26)].—(*Turner.*)

#### DARIKAND FORT—ELEV. 5,050'.

A ruined fort situated on the left bank, Baraul stream, at Baraul-Shingara junction. Commands at a distance of 250 yards the bridge and ford over Baraul stream and the road to Dir.

Contains 60 houses, of which 30 only inhabited by Swatis and Bahadur Shah Khel [*vide* Appendix V (14)] Pathans. *Malik* in 1895, Pasand Khan ; 10 acres indian corn, 10 barley, 10 wheat, 30 acres rice ; 40 cattle, 50 goats ; 3 mills. For Khans *vide* "Sandrawal fort."—(*Burton.*)

#### DARMAI—

A village of 80 houses on the left bank of the Lalka stream in the Shamizai section on the west side of the valley in Upper Swat right bank.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### DARMAL (BAR OR UPPER).

A Hamza Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (17)] village on the left bank of the Lajbok Nala in the upper part of the valley ; contains 8 houses ; *malik* in 1895, Amir. Some 8 acres of terraced fields on the hillside ; 1 mill ; a small number of cattle, sheep and goats. Fuel and forage procurable.—(*Burton.*)



## DARMAL (LAR OR LOWER).

About a mile below Upper Darmal on the right bank of the Lajbok. There is a mill and a carpenter. A few acres of crops and a few cattle and sheep are owned by the village which numbers 10 houses, Hamza Khel.—(*Burton.*)

## DARMOHRAI—

A small Kati Khel [Appendix IV (20)] hamlet of 3 houses on the hills to the north of the Jughabanj valley, a mile from Jughabanj, Panjkora left bank.

A few acres of indian corn and rice; 15 cattle and 10 goats and sheep are owned by the inhabitants. Fuel and grazing on the mountains behind.—(*Burton.*)

## DARORA—ELEV. 4,050'.

A considerable village on a cultivated spur overlooking the left bank of the Ushiri river, about a mile from the Panjkora junction. Inhabitants Ilias Khel Sultan Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (21)]. The road up the left bank of the Panjkora river crosses the Ushiri by a wooden cantilever bridge at a point about 300 yards below and commanded by the village.

Fuel and forage is obtainable in the ravine near. Terraced fields, walnut and fruit trees are all round. The main portion of the village is compactly built, and, with its outlying hamlets, numbers 120 houses.

Water is plentiful from *karez* streams tapping the Ushiri river. There is room to camp two regiments along the Panjkora road just below the Ushiri junction.

Forty acres of indian corn and 35 of rice are under cultivation; there are 6 mills, 3 blacksmiths and a carpenter. The villagers herd 100 cattle and 200 goats and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## DARU—ELEV. 4,000'.

Situated on the low bare hills lying between the Aka Khel valley and Kunai stream opposite Kumbar in the Maidan valley. Fuel scarce; a few clumps of trees; grass on the hills which are bare and stony.

Twenty houses of Haramzai Nura Khel Ismailzais [*vide* Appendix V (25)]. *Malik* in 1895 Kudrat Khan; 15 acres of indian corn, barley and wheat; 50 cattle and 20 goats; 1 *bania*.—(*Burton.*)

## DARUKAI—

A village in the Kharo valley about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora left bank; it stands on a level, cultivated spur running down to the left bank of the stream and is surrounded by a number of walnut, fig and other fruit trees.

Some 15 acres of fields belong to the village; 30 cattle and 60 goats and sheep. It contains 15 houses of the Hussan Khel section of Painda Khel, Yusafzai [*vide* Appendix IV (20)]; *malik* in 1895, Gujreh.—(*Burton.*)

## DASKHORAI (LAR OR LOWER)—

A Painda Khel village on the left bank of the Niag stream at the mouth of the Daskhor valley, 6 miles by road from the Panjkora. The *malik* in 1895, Lali; the people number 10 houses and own a few acres of land and a small herd of cattle and goats; there is a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## DASKHORAI (BAR OR UPPER)—

Is situated in the Daskhor Nala, a side valley, stream of which is affluent, on the left bank, from the Niag stream, 6 miles from its mouth. Contains 20 houses of the Karmu Khel [Appendix IV (18)]. A dozen acres of fields are terraced on the hills and banks of the stream; there are 20 cattle and 30 goats and sheep, 2 mills and a carpenter; *malik* in 1895, Abdul.—(*Burton.*)

DAULAT—*Vide* "GHURBAND"

## DEHRAI—

Small village of 7 houses of Sheikhs ; *malik* in 1895. Mir Padshah ; situated in the Kalut Khel Nala about a mile from the left bank of the main stream above Gaorkat in the Maidan valley.

A few acres of indian corn and rice ; 30 cattle and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## DEHRAI—

A small Rogani village of 8 houses in the lower part of the Rogano valley, it is the property of the Khans of Khal.

There is a mill, a blacksmith and carpenter. Some 7 acres of cultivation are terraced on the hillside ; 20 cattle and 40 goats and sheep are herded. Forage and grazing procurable.—(*Burton.*)

## DEHRAI—

A small village scattered along the left bank of the Kharo stream  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from its mouth ; is the property of the Khan of Dir to whose family it was given by the Painda Khel of Kharo.

Below the village lie terraced fields lining the stream, the spur above running down to the mouth of the Kharo stream, is barren and bushy. The *malik* in 1895, Arsala Khan ; the village contains 10 houses of the Jamal Khel section of Painda Khel [Appendix IV (18)], owning 15 acres of land, 16 cattle and 20 sheep and goats ; there is a mill, a carpenter and a blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

## DEO KANDAU—

The name of a *kotal* west of Barchanrai peak. There are a few Gujār huts belonging to Nasapa, a village in Talash.—(*Turner.*)

## DEOLAI—

Two villages in Upper Swat known as Sam Deolai and Bar Deolai. They contain 50 and 80 houses, respectively, and are situated on the Nikbi Khel stream, above where the stream divides into two branches. Sam Deolai is on the right bank of the south branch and Bar Deolai on the right bank of the north branch, *i.e.*, between the streams. They belong to the Aba Khel sub-section [Appendix III (22)].—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DERAI—

A portion of the Adinzai village of Chakdara (*q.v.*)—(*Turner.*)

## DERAI—

The name of a very small village and stream near the head of the Aspan valley in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa.—(*Turner.*)

DERAI—*Vide* "GHURBAND."

## DERAI—

A *banda* of 30 houses containing tenant servants of Damghar, a village of the Nikbi Khels. Water from irrigation channel.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DERAI—

A village in the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. It consists of some 30 houses of Mian-gans, and is situated on the skirt of the hills on the left bank of the Swat river opposite the Shamizai village of Bar Durshakhela. Headman in 1895, Totah Mian.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DERH—

One of the hills south of Butkhela in Lower Swat. The Utmanzai section graze their cattle here.—(*Turner.*)

## DERO—

In the lower part of the Katurizai valley on the right bank of the stream in the Maidan valley. Fuel scarce, good grazing ; water from main and tributary streams. Ten houses Sheikhu Khel [Appendix V (30)] ; *malik* in 1895, Gul Muhammad.—(*Burton.*)

## DIAL—

A hamlet high up on the slopes of the hills on the right bank of the river in the Maskini valley, about 3 miles above Maskini.—(*Maconchy.*)

## DHARMDIYAL—

A hamlet of 18 houses situated rather high up the hill-side in the north-east corner of Talash, containing *mulatars* of all the Nura Khel Ausa Khels. It used formerly to belong to the Nura Khel Khan's family.—(*Turner.*)

## DHERAI—

A *banda* of 30 houses containing *mulatars* of Shamsikhan in Talash. It is situated on the north side of the valley under the Siar hills.—(*Turner.*)

## DHERAI—

A village of 160 houses, 8 Hindus; about 1 mile from the left bank of the river in Lower Swat. It is close to Jolagram. There is a camping-ground for two battalions close to this village. Good water from a stream. The inhabitants belong to the Utman Khel section of Ranizais and consist of Lunda Khels and Wara Usmans, two sub-divisions of the section. The Lunda Khels are the most powerful. A list of the tenants' hamlets dependant on this village will be found under Appendix III (2).

<i>Maliks</i> in 1895	Ashraf Khan	}	Lunda Khel.
	Sharif Khan		
	Dawa Khan		
	Mirbaz Khan	}	Wara Usman.—
	Udai Khan		
	Asiam Khan		

(*Turner.*)

## DHERI—

An important village in Lower Swat situated close to and east of Aladand at the mouth of the valley leading to the Shakot Pass. It consists of 350 houses, 7 Hindus, and belongs to the Ali Khel section of the Ranizais [Appendix III (6)]. The following sub-divisions of the section are in this village:—

Azi Khel	{	Clan Muradu Khel.
	{	,, Kachu Khel.

From the Kachu Khel are selected the Khans of Aladand. For allowances see Part I, Chapter IX, Page 56.—(*Turner.*)

## DHOLAR—

Stands on the hill towards the head of the Banda valley, Niag, and is distant from the Panjkora about 17 miles. Contains 10 houses of the Jamal Khel section of Painsa Khel [Appendix IV (18)]; *malik* in 1895, Nura Khan. There are 7 or 8 acres of fields; 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats; a mill; 1 carpenter and a blacksmith. Wood and forage plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## DHOPA—

A small village of 10 houses on edge of the right bank of the Jandul river, 1 mile above Mundah. From it a track leads up to the Rashakai or Takwara Kotal, 4 miles from Mundah. This is the shortest route from the Jandul to the Babukara valley, "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 93.—(*Maconchy.*)

## DIDAO—

A *banda* of the Bazid Khel Shamozais [Appendix III (23)] close under the hills on the right bank of the Swat river about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles above Chakdara. It contains some 90 houses of tenants and servants, 2 Hindus.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DIGAR PASS—

Eight or nine miles (?) east of Agra Kotal. Road from Dargai leads up a *nala* to the west, sometimes actually in the bed of the stream, practicable for infantry mountain battery or lightly laden mules—road would require improving. The other side of the *kotal* the road descends to Mekhband. The village of Digar is in this *nala*, and about 1 mile higher an old ruined fort on a bluff, where there is a good water-

supply. The slope is easy and a fair road could be made to the crest of the *kotal*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## DILAI—

A village belonging to the Asha Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels, situated on the right bank of the Swat river opposite Manglaor and near the upper limit of the Nikbi Khel Tappa. It contains 50 houses.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DINJARAI—ELEV. 5,200'.

A Mashwani village of 30 houses situated about half-way between Kanbat and the Janbatai Kotal in the Mast Khel *daftar* of Jandul. The road "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 91, passes through the village. There is an ample water-supply and camping-ground for one regiment on the terraced fields round the village.—(*Macomber.*)

## DIRAN—

A village of 22 houses in the Aspan valley at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. Half of it belongs to the Miangans of Bambolai and half to the Miangans of Kashmir.—(*Turner.*)

## DIR FORT—ELEV. 4,900'.

The residence of the Khan of Dir and occupied almost entirely by his family and followers. Is situated at the lower end of a fan-like spur overhanging the cultivated plateau on the right bank of the Dir stream about 6 miles above its junction with the Panjkora river. The valley of the Dir stream here broadens out, narrowing above and below.

The fort is a quadrilateral structure with walls of varying height and thickness, the faces being each from 114 to 200 yards in length. The south-west part is divided off into an inner fort and keep of more recent construction than the remainder; this part is in good, the rest in bad, repair.

The village of Ariakot is situated about 200 yards from the south-west angle, and from that point round to the north-east angle the fort is completely commanded at distances of from 200 yards upwards.

The interior is crowded with hovels, which towards the south face rise level with and in places considerably above the wall on that side.

The enclosure contains 130 houses inhabited by the Khan's family and near relations [Akhund Khel, Appendix IV (19)], who live in the separate enclosure and keep, and his retainers who are Swatis and mixed Pathans.

The cultivation round consists of 30 acres wheat and 25 barley, spring crops, replaced in autumn with 100 acres rice and 70 indian corn; 20 cattle, a few sheep, 1 blacksmith, 7 *banias*, 1 carpenter, 1 goldsmith, 2 gun and swordmakers, 4 mills.

Wood is plentiful on the right bank of the Dir stream opposite the fort.—(*Burton.*)

## DIR KHAN—

Fort-village above right bank Baraul stream 3 miles below Bandai: commands the Bandai-Dir road, which here enters the river-bed and skirts face of rocky point opposite the fort, at distance of 300 yards; 40 houses empty; *malik*, in 1895, Bahram Khan. Thirty acres barley.

Fort 40 × 30 yards: walls 15' × 5'; flanking towers; the whole loopholed and in fair repair; a path up stream joining Baraul opposite the fort leads to Aora and Patrara villages on Atan-Shingara road.—(*Burton.*)

## DIR STREAM—

Rising under the Laorai pass flows in a direction slightly to the east of south for 18 miles to its junction with the Panjkora  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile above Chutiatan fort. During its course it receives on its right bank the Jajurai, Dobandi and Alch, and on its left bank the Miana Nalas with other lesser streams.

On it are situated the Panakot and Dir forts together with 13 other villages.

The valley, except for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Dir fort, is narrow, the hills on either bank steep and the cultivation except in the Dir valley itself confined to the bed and immediate banks of the stream.

Wood and grass are plentiful especially in that portion lying above Dir fort : the mountains and side *nalas* towards the head of the stream being thickly clothed with fir and pine.

The bed of the stream is throughout rough and bouldery, the stream strong and forming deep pools. It is consequently difficult to ford in any but the upper reaches above Panakot. The stream is swollen with melting snow till the end of May, but diminishes rapidly during June till the rain falls in July.

It is bridged at Mirga in two places, also at and above Mianna, at Kolandi (old and new), at Panakot, at and above Dir fort, and once between Dir and the Panjkora junction.—(*Burton.*)

All these bridges are practicable for laden animals, the majority having been reconstructed since the "Chitral Relief Expedition." See "Routes North of the Kabul River." No. 17.

#### DIROSHA—

A hamlet of 8 houses containing Miangans in the Usmani Khel section of Ranizais (Lower Swat, left bank).—(*Turner.*)

#### DISLAOR—ELEV. 3,700'.

A village of Miangan belonging to the Bamad Khel Painsa Khels [*vide* Part I, Appendix IV (19)] and is situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile from the left bank of the Panjkora river lying in a narrow and grassy ravine about 3 miles below Jughabanj. On the right bank of the river opposite is Umralai. Fuel is scarce in the vicinity, but grazing good and plentiful.

There are 6 acres of Indian-corn and rice : 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.

Name of *malik*, in 1895, Unen : there are 12 houses in the village which is invisible from the road.—(*Burton.*)

#### DITPANRAI—

A village of 60 houses on the left bank of the Harnawai stream on the west side of the valley in Upper Swat. The inhabitants belong to the Shamizai section of Khwazais [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (20)].—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### DO-ABA—

A ruined fort at the junction of the Bajaur and Jandul rivers.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### DOBANDI—

On bare spur above left bank Dobandi Nala, a tributary of the Dir stream 6 miles from Panakot, 8 houses of Yusafzai ; *malik*, in 1895, Badshah Gul. Twenty-five acres indian corn ; 10 cattle ; 2 mills. Inhabitants occupied in smelting iron from sand of stream. Path to Atrangoh and Kolandi on Dir-Chitral road up *nala* immediately above village.—(*Burton.*)

#### DOBANDI NALA—

Rises below the Zakhanna pass, 4 miles below which it is joined at Zakhanna by a branch from the *nala* up which is difficult path, 2 marches to Laorai. From this point it flows  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Panakot where it joins the Dir stream, receiving during its course the Daka and Atrangoh Nalas on its left, and the Musala Nala on its right bank. The valley contains 8 villages, and is cultivated as far as Zakhanna, a height of 8,100 feet. Is well wooded throughout. A considerable acreage of crops, barley, indian corn and rice. Iron smelting is carried on throughout. The valley is as a rule narrow and the river banks precipitous : it opens out, however, between Spo Kila and Zakhanna to an outside width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The upper portion suffers from Kafir raids. Over the Atrangoh and Musala passes are roads to Kolandi and Atan. The path over Zakhanna pass leads to Lambabat and Arnawai. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 99.

The stream is fordable throughout at suitable points and is swollen by snow during April and May after which it diminishes.

The valley forms one of the districts subject to the Dir Khan direct, paying  $\frac{1}{30}$ th of produce to him

## Detail of Dobandi valley :—

Villages .. ..	10	Sheep .. ..	20
Houses .. ..	88	Goats .. ..	50
Wheat and barley ..	145 acres.	Mills .. ..	9
Indian corn .. ..	225 ..	Forges .. ..	11
	Cattle .. ..		207

—Burton.

## DODA—

A small district of the Dusha Khel country, consisting of some spurs and valleys south and south-east of Deoli peak. It contains the following villages, Bakht-Bilanda, Chinaruna-Sar, Shinai and Mashi. Appendix IV (1).—(Turner.)

## DODA—

A Dusha Khel village of 12 houses situated at the point where the Bagh stream meets the Panjkora. The valley of the Bagh stream is steep with precipitous hills on either side. Some rice and indian corn are cultivated, however, with the greatest success.

Just above Doda is the site where the Panjkora is crossed by means of a rope and cradle.—(Turner.)

## DODAH—

A village of 40 houses on the Chaharmung stream close to where it is crossed by the Mundah-Nawagai road. The inhabitants are Salarzais.—(Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.)

## DODAR—

A large village of 100 houses to the south of the road to Nawagai, just before it enters the pass leading to Nawagai fort. It belongs to the Khan of Nawagai. (See Part I, Appendix XIV.)—(Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.)

## DODARA—

A Nikbi Khel village situated on the right bank of the Swat river about 12½ miles above Chakdara. It consists of about 50 houses occupied by Miangans. Headman, in 1895, Rahimullah.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## DOGA—

On left bank Binshi stream 2½ miles from Janbatai: 14 houses of Saiads and Mullas; *malik*, in 1895, Sharif Khan, of Shahkot. Fifty acres wheat and barley; 15 goats and sheep. Fine walnut and other fruit trees.—(Burton.)

## DOGA—

A Khadakzai hamlet of 14 houses situated in the hills on the east side of the Swat valley north of Kuz Barangola to which it belongs.—(Turner.)

## DOGAI—ELEV. 3,700'.

Is situated on the cultivated end of a spur lying between the Dogai Nala, Panjkora valley and Robot stream which here effect a junction. The trees round the village have been destroyed, but higher up the spur is well wooded with small fir trees.

Contains 8 houses Yakub Khel, Nasrudin Khels, and Mians [Appendix IV (16)]. There is a mill and a blacksmith. Some acres of field and a small herd of cattle, sheep and goats are owned.—(Burton.)

## DOGAI VALLEY—

Forms part of the Robot valley: the stream draining it rises to the west of the Laram pass and flows some 4 miles to its junction with the Robot stream about a mile above Robot fort.

The upper part of the valley is well wooded with pine, fir, holly-oak, elm, etc., the trees on the lower slopes have been destroyed by fire. Grass is plentiful and the stream of water, though at times scanty, is perennial.

The valley contains 6 villages, mainly Rogani. Its elevation lies between about 7,000 and 3,600 feet. Paths traverse the ridge at its head to Uch and Talash.—(*Burton.*)

## DOGHAKH-BAN—

The name of a small stream in the west (Adinzai) side of the Baba Ghakhe pass.—(*Turner.*)

DOGH NALA—*Vide* "DOK DARĀ"

## DOGRAM—

Stands on the right bank of the Niag stream, a mile above the point where it is bridged by the Panjkora road.

Fuel and forage scarce in the vicinity; the banks of the stream are lined with fields; the village owns some 20 acres; 20 cattle and 30 goats and sheep, 1 mill. The inhabitants belong to the Kaimu Khel section of Painda Khel, Mubarak Khel [Appendix IV (18)], Yusafzai numbering 30 houses; *malik*, in 1895. Ashraf Miah.—(*Burton.*)

## DOJANG—

The name given to the point where the Kormai Nala joins the Gwaldai valley at about 12 miles from its mouth in Panjkora Kohistan. Snow lies here till the middle of May.

The hills round are thickly wooded and grass is abundant.—(*Burton.*)

## DOKAI—

On right bank Bin Nala, 3½ miles from Janbatai: 6 houses mixed Pathans under Khan of Janbatai: a few acres wheat and indian corn, the inhabitants occupied in iron smelting.—(*Burton.*)

## DOKARAI—

A *banda* of Shamsikhan in Talash, 6 houses, containing *mulatars*, situated at the foot of Deolai spur where there is a stream.—(*Turner.*)

## DOK DARĀ—

A valley which drains to the right bank of the Panjkora river about ¾ mile above Shiringal. Formed by the confluence of three streams, one from each of the Pureth passes, and the third from the Kashuri pass, it is joined by a large affluent from the Dabarai direction and another from the Miana pass. Below 10,000 feet pine forest commences and the hill-sides are densely clothed with it down to an elevation of about 6,500 feet. Below this the hillsides seem bare, and the holly-oak apparently does not attain to the same luxuriance of growth as in the Dir valley.

The elevation of the range at the north of the valley averages about 13,000 feet, while the mouth of the valley is about 5,000 feet. The stream flows in a broad bed, fringed with grass, and the path up it seems easy.

From the head of the valley, foot-paths lead to Beorai by the Dabarai pass and Kashuri pass; to Drosh by the Pureth pass, and to the Jandel Kuf by a high and difficult pass, to which no particular name is attached. See "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," Nos. 3 and 4.

The only cultivation in the upper valley is Babozai (*g. v.*). At its mouth is the village of Duki.—(*Cockerill.*)

The upper part is deep in snow till the end of May. The valley is well wooded throughout and the grazing is good; it contains only a few small villages, but a number of Gujars herd their cattle in it during summer, paying 300 *seers* of *ghi* tribute to the Khan of Dir.—(*Burton.*)

## DOKLAI--

A village of 20 houses in the Babukara valley in Bajaur situated on the left bank of the river where the road over the Rashakai Kotal meets the river.—(*Macconchy.*)

## DOKRAI—ELEV. 3,700'.

A small fort in the Maidan valley situated on the level plain along the left bank of the Kunai stream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the stream and about 2 miles below Kumbar.

The fort is 40 yards square with two flanking towers; the whole in bad repair and of the usual construction.

Fuel scarce in the immediate vicinity; grazing on the plain and in the hills to the east of the fort. Water from *karcz* streams; cultivation all round.

Contains 40 houses; inhabitants Jabbi Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [Appendix V (13)]: *malik*, in 1895, Padshah.

Eight acres of indian corn and 25 of rice; 25 cattle and a few goats and sheep, 1 mill; one blacksmith and one carpenter.

Room for camping anywhere on the plain.—(*Burton.*)

## DOLAI PASS—

At the head of the Bin Nala about 16 miles from Janbatai. The east side is very steep, the west described as being less so. Narai on the Chitral river is two marches distant. The head of the pass and both sides are thickly wooded.—(*Burton.*)

## DOMAIN—

Stands on the bank of the stream about half-way up the Lukman Banda Nala in the Panjkora valley; a few acres of cultivation are terraced on the hillside; there are 30 cattle and 80 goats and sheep; 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The people are Bakra Khel Nasrudin Khels and number 12 houses; *malik*, in 1895, Shahmiran Zan.

Fuel is scarce; the grazing is good.—(*Burton.*)

## DOULAI—

A small village in the upper part of the Katurizai tributary of the Maidan valley above the left bank of the stream. Ten houses Fidai Khel [Appendix V (31)]; 8 acres of indian corn; 20 cattle, 20 goats. Fuel scarce, good grazing.—(*Burton.*)

## DOZAKH SHAH—

A village of 40 houses belonging to the Nawab of Nawagai situated in the plain at the mouth of the Chahaimung valley of Bajaur. *Malik*, in 1897, Zinulla Khan.

## DRAB—

A *banda* of 10 houses belonging to Gumbatkai in Talash.—(*Turner.*)

## DRAZANDA—

A village of 20 houses at the foot of the hills on the right bank of the Maskini river, 4 miles below Maskini fort. Inhabitants: Sheikh Khel, Isozai, Tarkanris [Appendix V (9)].—(*Maconchy.*)

## DUGAL—

A small Dusha Khel hamlet dependant on Utala in the Talash valley. It is situated on a small stream which is known by the same name, and which finds its way through a deep ravine with precipitous sides to the Panjkora river.—(*Turner.*)

## DURDANI KHEL—

A sub-division of the Musa Khel section of Baezais [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (9)] occupying the village of Abuwa on the left bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner.*)

## DURHOH—

A hamlet of a few houses on the left bank of the Panjkora river about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the junction of the Dir stream. It is situated on the hills which are here grassy and well wooded.—(*Burton.*)



## DURIAL—

Is situated at the bifurcation of the Kharo valley, Panjkora left bank, about 10 miles by road from the river.

The village is of some importance as the valley above it is inhabited chiefly by the retainers and servants of Durial; it contains 40 houses of the Ranizo Khel and Kati Khel, Karoi, Painsa Khel [Appendix IV (20)], owning some 60 acres of fields, 80 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. There are 3 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The *malik*, in 1895, Abid, one of the chief men of the Kharo valley. The hillsides beyond the village are thickly wooded; grass is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## DURSHAKHELA—ELEV. 4,225'.

Two villages Bar Durshakhela and Kuz Durshakhela.

Situated in the Shamizai Tappa, the former 1 mile from the right bank of the Swat river, the latter on the river-bank. They are on the Upper Swat road about 34 miles from Chakdara.

Bar Durshakhela contains about 300 houses of the Mulla Khel clan. It is the most important village in the Shamizai section. *Malik*, in 1895, Masam Khan, son of Husain Khan of Asharai, who was the most influential man among the Shamizai.

Kuz Durshakhela is occupied by the Hassan Khel (Shamizai) and contains about 200 houses, being the most important village of the clan. *Maliks*, in 1895, Gujar Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## DUSHA KHEL—

A small and mountainous district consisting of the western spurs and valleys from the Deolai peak in the range north of Lower Swat. It is bounded on the north by the Talash valley, on the south by the Swat river, on the west by the Panjkora river, and it includes the land up to the junction of these rivers.

It is divided into three districts—

1. *Dada*.—The portion furthest east, including a few villages south-east of the Deolai peak.
2. *Swat Selma*.—The valleys draining into the Swat river.
3. *Panjkora Selma*.—The valleys draining into the Panjkora river.

The inhabitants of Dusha Khel, who give its name to the district, are a branch of the Bahlol Khel division of Sheikh Khel.

The Dush Khel are a division of the Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khel, Malizai, Yusufzais. For divisions and villages see Part I, Appendix IV (1).

Probably owing to their difficult country these people seem more independent than their neighbours, and although on friendly terms with them, they bear an evil reputation as marauders and thieves. They used constantly to harry the people of Shamsikhan by looting any outlying hamlet, and then retiring into their hills. They held out longer than the people of Talash against Umra Khan and only paid revenue to him for two or three years. Their ruined villages, however, showed, in 1895, that they paid dearly for their resistance. The district has now been made over to the Khan of Dir.

In addition to their hilly country the Dusha Khel share some land on the right bank of the Swat river with the Khadakzai, from whom also they hold some rice lands in exchange for money advanced.

Communications.

These are nothing but pathways through the hills. The following are the principal ones:—

1. Guro *viâ* Bagh (1½) and Pingal (6½) to Soknai in the Swat valley; total distance 10 miles.

This is the main route through the country. With a little labour it might be made into a mule road. Umra Khan made use of it when he marched to Kuz Swat after reducing Dusha Khel. He took a number of mules and ponies with him, and mules of the country regularly use it, but it is hilly and difficult, though none of the ascents and descents are very long.

2. Bagh to Katan (2 miles), Shinai (6 miles), Tiruna and Barangola : total 15 miles
3. From Shinai another path branches off *viâ* Chinaruna Sar and Bakht Bilanda to Barangola.
4. Pingal to Masho, Tiruna and Barangola.

The principal places for crossing the Panjkora river, together with the approaches to them, are as follows :—

1. A path from Bagh down the ravine to the north-west leads to Doda, a small village close to the river. A short way above this the river is usually crossed by means of a rope and cradle. The nearest Utman Khel village on the opposite bank is Sapare which can be seen on the hills.
2. From Doda a path leads down the river to Gwadai and thence to a point opposite Khari, a collection of 2 or 3 huts on the Utman Khel side. This is one of the best known fords. It is also reached from Utala *viâ* the Jugrai stream.
3. From Utala a path leads *viâ* Dugal and the Dugal ravine along the hills south to Mita. Here there is usually a rope and cradle, no ford. It is opposite the Utman Khel village and stream of Tangaru.

From Pingal a path leads *viâ* Gidar over the hills to the confluence of the Swat and Panjkora. Just above this the Panjkora is forded opposite Sharbatai, an Utman Khel village. This and Khairi are the most generally used fords.

All the paths above described are difficult, especially those along the hills above the river.

There are no paths along the river bank. The hill-sides slope right down to the water's edge and are often precipitous.

Some mention is necessary of the Dush Khel servants. Owing to the manner in which the *mutatars* are recompensed for their military service, they have a greater interest in the land which is practically their own, and they seem to have been settled for years. They belong to the following classes :—

1. *Dehghanan*.—There are some 40 houses of these and they are supposed to come from Kunar in Afghan territory.
2. *Dalazak*.—Ten houses. More of these are to be found in Sam Ranizai, where they were formerly the servants of the Ranizai, but have now become independent.
3. *Swati*.—A few only. Others are in Sam Ranizai where like the Dalazak they are independent now. They appear to be the former inhabitants who became Muhammadans and took service.
4. *Gwari*.—Nine houses. These came from the Utman Khel country.
5. *Bajauri*.—Twenty houses. It is presumed that these originally came from Bajaur.—(*Turner*.)

## E

EGAI—*Vide* "AYAGAI."

## F

FAZILAI—*Vide* "CHUTIEH SAR."

FAZIL BANDA—

A small village in Upper Swat situated on the left bank of the Harnawai stream near its source. The inhabitants belong to the Sebujni section of Khwazazais. From this village a pass is said to lead over the hills to the Panjkora valley.—(*Turner*.)

FAZIL KHEL—

A section of the Babu Khel Adinzais [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (26)].

## G

## GADJAKHOR (Bab)—

A hamlet of 30 houses situated on the west side of the Lalku valley in the Siar range. There is sufficient room on the cultivated terraces to camp a battalion. Water from stream. It belongs to the Adinzai village of Uch.—(Turner.)

## GADIAKHOR (Kuz)—

A *banda* of 30 houses belonging to the Adinzai village of Uch. It is situated high up on the west side of the Lalku valley in the Siar hills. Water from springs. There is enough space on the cultivated terraces to camp a battalion; both these villages are occupied as *seri* by Mians and Saiads, tenants of the Adinzai.—(Turner.)

## GAL—ELEV. 4,700.

A village of 30 houses belonging to the Gal section of the Kalut Khel Nura Khel Ismailzai, Tarkanzai [*vide* Part I, Appendix V (17)] in the Maidan valley. It is situated at the foot of the Kalpanai pass on the promontory formed by the junction of the Kalut Khel and Kurshum waters. There is an ample water-supply and camping-ground for a battalion.—(Maconchy.)

## GALUCH—

A village of 40 houses in Upper Swat belonging to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels. It is situated a little above Sarsanai on the Nikbi Khel stream.—(Turner.)

## GAMBIR—

A dilapidated fort in the plain at the mouth of the Maskini valley of Jandul. It is built in the usual manner of stone and rubble held together by wooden crates. It is 70 yards square with flanking towers at each corner. Inside it is the tower and house of the Khan of the Sheikh Khels. The gate is at the western face. It was built originally by Baidulla Khan three generations ago. It has constantly been taken by the Khans of Jandul and retaken by the Sheikh Khels. The latter joined with Umra Khan at the commencement of his career on condition of having Gambir restored to them, but Umra Khan expelled them again 5 years later. The land in the neighbourhood of Gambir is said to be the richest in the Jandul valley.—(Maconchy.)

During the disturbance in Jandul in January 1905 the fort was captured from the Khan of Dir by the Khan of Khar and is now in possession of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa.

## GAMDAT—

A village of Miangan on the right bank of the stream draining the Panjkora river. Fuel, forage and grazing are plentiful. Some 10 acres of cultivation on the hill-sides and along the stream; 20 cattle and 30 goats and sheep are herded.

The village contains ten houses, and belongs to the Ibrahim Khel or Bar Toi Babakar Khel Sultan Khels.—(Burton.)

GAMKOT—*Vide* ALAMKOT.

## GAMSAR—

A village of 40 houses belonging to the Sebuji section of Khwazais. It is situated in the hills at the upper end of the Harnawai stream, Upper Swat right bank, near its source.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## GANBAND PASS AND PEAK—

The Ganband pass is situated in the range dividing Upper Jandul and Maidan and lies between the Maorah to south and Ganband peak to north; a road between the Kalut Khel valley and Upper Jandul goes over it. It should be passable except two or three months in the winter.

The pass and the peaks on either side are bare of wood; good grazing all round, where cattle and sheep are pastured in summer.—(Burton.)

## GANDAKAI—

Above Bandai-Dir road on hills to west, 3 miles from Chutiatan, 6 houses Bahadur Khel, under *malik* of Chutiatan, a few acres wheat and rice; 20 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

## GANDERI—

A village of 20 houses on the east side of the spur separating the Maskini from the Jandul valley, about 5 miles from Munda—belonging to the Sheikh Khel Isozai Tarkanris.—(*Macconchy.*)

## GANG—

A village of Wur Mamund Tarkanris, situated on the watershed crossed by the road from Balolai (*q.v.*) into the Mamund valley, 3 miles north-east of Inayat Killa. There are 30 houses in it.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## GANJRA OR GANGLA—

Here is the much frequented *siarat* of Ganjra Baba.

A Nasrudin village inhabited by Mians on the plateau at the foot of the hills above the right bank of the Robat stream about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile from Robat fort, Panjkora valley. The people number 20 houses and own some 8 acres of fields; *malik*, in 1895, Kutb Ali; 40 cows and 60 goats and sheep; there is also a mill. Forage and fuel obtainable.—(*Burton.*)

## GANSHAL—

A village near the head of the Kana valley, a tributary of the Ghorband valley, which flows into the Indus.—(*Turner.*)

## GANURAI—

On the spur to the north of the road to Dir about 3 miles above Chutiatan on the Baraul stream; 46 houses of Saiads and other Pathans; *malik*, in 1895, Sheik Miran; 10 acres barley, 10 wheat, 5 rice; 70 cattle, 30 goats; 2 blacksmiths, 1 mill. Some walnut, apple, and other fruit trees. The hills behind covered with low trees and bushes.—(*Burton.*)

## GAONAI—ELEV. 5,200'.

A Dalkha Khel (Sultan Khel) village in the Tormung valley, Panjkora valley; it stands on the right bank of the stream towards the head of the valley; there are 22 houses; the *malik*, in 1895, Hukmat Khan; 60 acres are under cultivation, of which one-half is irrigated; there are 100 cattle, 150 goats and sheep; 4 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The hills are thickly wooded and grassy; water is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## GAORKAT—

In the Kalut Khel tributary of the Maidan valley above and to north-east of Baraul-Maidan road on a bare spur. Consists of 8 houses of Saiads; *malik*, in 1895, Baba Khan; 5 acres indian corn, 10 acres rice; 20 cattle, 30 goats; 2 mills.—(*Burton.*)

## GARAI—

A collection of scattered hamlets inhabited by Mians situated in Shamizai territory in the Harnawai valley, Upper Swat, right bank.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## GARAI—

In Swat-Kohistan, a Torwal village of about 50 houses. *Malik*, in 1895, Saiad Akbar.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## GARAI—

A fort containing some 20 houses situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Thana on the road to Aladand and Khar. It forms an outpost in this direction for the Khan Khels to whom it belongs.

The fort is square, 50 yards side. Walls 16 to 18 feet high in good order built in the usual way with stones and mud and horizontal timbers at intervals of 3 feet. It is surrounded by a ditch which, however, is not a formidable obstacle. Water from a well. This fortlet is commanded at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile by the hill to the south.—(*Turner.*)

## GARAI—

A portion of the Adinzai village of Chakdara.—(*Turner.*)

## GARAI—

A Nikbi Khel village situated at the lower (south-west) end of the *Tappa* on the right bank of the Swat river. It is occupied by the Aba Khel branch.—(*Turner.*)

## GARAI OR GAREH—

A Bazid Khel Shamozaï village of 100 houses, about 8½ miles from Chakdara on the road to Upper Swat. Headman in 1895 Asar Ali Khan. This village was formerly a *banda* of Tirang, but is now occupied by Pathans and known as “bandesi”.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## GARH—

One of the hills south of Butkhela in Kuz Swat. The Utmanzai section of Ranizai graze cattle there.—(*Turner.*)

## GARHAI (LOWER OR KUZ)—

A village of 15 houses of mixed Kohistani and Yusufzai on the left bank of the Panjkora river 1½ miles above Shiringal.

The *malik* in 1895 was the same as of Upper Garhai, Gul Latif. Fuel and forage are abundant.—(*Burton.*)

## GARHAI (UPPER OR BAR)—

Is situated on the left bank of the Panjkora river 2 miles above the fort of Shiringal, contains 6 houses of Kohistani and Yusufzai. *Malik* in 1895 Gul Latif. Fuel and forage abundant.—(*Burton.*)

## GARKOR—

Stands on the bank of the stream about halfway up the Lukman Banda valley, Panjkora right bank. The inhabitants are Bamad Khel Zara Khel Pinda Khels; 13 houses; *malik* in 1895 Khan Miran.

There are 30 cattle, 80 goats and sheep, 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. Fuel is not plentiful; grazing on the higher slopes; a fair stream of water.—(*Burton.*)

## GASHKOR (OR KASH KOR)—

A village of 50 houses belonging to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river opposite Bar Bamakhela. Water from irrigation channel.

*Maliks* in 1895 Mukarrab Khan and Mir Zaman Khan. There are several hamlets in the hills dependent on this village.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## GATAI—

A village in the upper part of the Rogano valley, Panjkora right bank, the property of the Khans of Khal; it contains 20 houses of Rogani; *malik* in 1895 Mirzal.

Some 20 acres are under cultivation on the hillsides and along the banks of the stream. Fuel and forage plentiful; the people own 50 cattle and 80 goats and sheep. There is a mill, one blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

GATSAR—*Vide* GHORBAND.

## GAUR—

A village of 30 houses situated in the Maidan valley, 3 miles above Bandai, belonging to the Bahadur Shah Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [Appendix V (14)]. It is built on the edge of a cliff 50 feet high forming the right bank of the Kunai stream. The road to the Kalpanai pass goes through it. The ascent from the stream to the village is very steep and difficult for laden animals.—(*Macconchy.*)

## GAZDARRA—

A hamlet of 8 houses situated in the hills on the east side of the valley north of Kuz Barangola, Lower Swat right bank. The inhabitants are Khadakzai Akozais—(Turner.)

## GHADAI—

A Mashwani hamlet of 16 houses in the Mast Khel *daftar* of the Isozai Tarkanris situated on the Janbatal range above Damthal.—(Maconchy.)

## GHAKHE BANDA PASS—

A pass at the head of the Aspan Nala leading from the Adinzai valley into the Deolai valley of the Nikbi Khels.—(Turner.)

## GHAL—

Is situated above Godah on the hills towards the Niag valley in Kharo valley, Panjkora left bank. The people are Hassan Khel Karoi Pinda Khel and number 60 houses; the *malik* in 1895 Makdullah; a large stretch of cultivation amounting to 80 acres, half of which is irrigated, lies on the hillsides; there are 100 cattle and 150 sheep and goats, 3 mills. The hills are well wooded, grazing is abundant and water plentiful.—(Burton.)

## GHAL—

A village of 20 houses on the left bank of the Harnawai stream, Upper Swat right bank belonging to the Shamizai section of Khwazuzais.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## GHALEGAI—

A large village of 600 houses situated under the skirt of the hills in the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) section of Baezais on the left bank of the Swat river, Upper Swat. The leading men in Ghalegai were in 1897 Mansur Khan, Aslam Khan, Faizulla Khan and Abdul Khalik, son of Mir Alam.

Amlukdara and Nagowa (on the other side of the river) are *bandas* containing the tenants and servants of Ghalegai.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## GHALKHOR—

Is situated on the hills midway up the Sankor valley, Niag valley, an eastern affluent of the Panjkora; 12 acres of fields; 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats are owned by the villagers, of whom there are 20 houses; they belong to the Khwaja Was Khel, Bamad Khel, Zara Khel, Pinda Khels [Appendix 1V (19)]. The *malik* in 1895 Mir Muhammad; there is a carpenter and a blacksmith. Fuel and forage plentiful.—(Burton.)

## GHALO TANGAI—

A hamlet of 4 houses, Jelal Khel Ausa Khels; *malik* in 1895 Tuti. Is situated about half-way up the Malakand valley on the left bank of the stream, Panjkora right bank. The people own a few acres of land; 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.—(Burton.)

## GHAMJABAH—

A village of 25 houses belonging to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels. It is situated on the right bank of the Nikbi Khel stream about a mile above its junction with the Swat.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## GHANAM SHAH—

The border village of the Khan of Nawagal's territory up the Mital valley. It contains 20 houses of Musu Khel Mohmands. According to the terms of the agreement, 14th July 1899 between the Khan of Nawagal and the Mohmands the village was ceded to the Mohmands.—(Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.)

## GHANNA—

A Matakai Utman Khel village on an eminence on a spur running down from the Sarkai hill opposite Gosam, the southern limit of the Jandul valley.—(*Macconchy.*)

## GHARSHIN—

A village of the Jinki Khel section of the Bar Sulizai Baezais, situated on the left bank of the Swat river. It consists of some 60 houses the inhabitants of which are said to belong to the Mandan Khel sub-division of the Jinki Khel.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## GHABUJI—

A Babuzai village of 130 houses situated on the left bank of the Swat river opposite the Nikbi Khel village of Kuz Bandai.—(*Turner.*)

## GHATSAKAI—

Scattered among fruit trees and terraced fields at the foot of hills bounding Aka Khel valley to north-west about midway up the valley from Gumbatai in the Maidan valley; 20 houses; the inhabitants are Haramzai Nura Khel Ismailzai Tarkanris. *Malik*, in 1895, Jan Khan; 20 acres of indian corn and rice, 60 cattle and 60 goats.

Fuel scarce, grazing plentiful on hills above village, water from streams.—(*Burton.*)

## GHIDAR or GIDAR—

A Rogani hamlet of 6 houses on a terraced spur at some little distance from the right bank of the Siar valley, Panjkora left bank, near Robot. The village is surrounded by pear and walnut trees. The village is inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khel to whom it belongs. The hills round are grassy but bare of trees up to the mountain ridge which is fringed with firs; 10 acres of fields are terraced on the hillside; there are 50 cattle and 60 sheep and goats.

A weaver lives in the village. The *malik* in 1895 named Samidullah.—(*Burton.*)

## GHIDAR—

Situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the left bank of the Kunal stream, Maidan valley, at the foot of the hills, a short way above Aya Serai fort.

Contains 15 houses Banuri Saiads; *malik* in 1895 Ghulam Mubayudin.

Ten acres of Indian corn and a little rice; 40 cattle and 20 goats and sheep. Fuel of any size scarce; good grazing on the hills. Water from *karez* streams.—(*Burton.*)

## GHOBANI—

A village on the left bank of the Rud stream some four miles above its junction with the Panjkora. It belongs to the Walidad Khel Mutakkai Utman Khels.—(*Macconchy.*)

## GHUNDAKAI—A Mashwani village in the upper portion of the Jandul valley.

## GHURBAN (or GHOEBAND)—

A tributary of the Indus which rises in the hills east of Charbagh and Manglaor in Upper Swat. The general direction of its course is east. After running two-thirds of its course it is joined on the left bank by the Kana stream (*q.v.*) and a little lower down on the other side by the Upal (*q.v.*).

The valley of the Ghurban as far as its junction with the Kana is occupied by the Jinki Khel section of Baezais. Below this point to its junction with the Indus it belongs to the Azzi Khels.

In character it is said to be free from rocks, though not very productive. In many places the stream runs in a deep ravine which would make irrigation difficult.

The following are the villages in the valley. Most of them are on the road which follows the bank of the stream. They are given in order as much as possible beginning at the head of the valley.

*Bazargai*.—A *banda* of 40 houses belonging to Gatsar. From here a path leads over the hills west to Manglaor (*q.v.*). It is not easy and by no means the best route into Swat. Another path leads over the Ghurban pass into the Pran valley which is occupied by a division of the Babuzais. This path is said to be easy and fit for mules and horses the hills being the reverse of rocky.

*Achar*.—Forty houses; servant-tenants of Gatsar.

*Kanbak*.—Forty houses; tenants of Gatsar.

*Gatsar*.—Sixty houses, Jinki Khel. Headman, Jamal Khan.

*Bar-Kotkai*.—Two hundred houses, Jinki Khel. Headman, Mzaral Khan. From here a road goes over the Kotkai pass, bifurcates at a place called Keshaoora, one branch going to Manglaor and the other to Charbagh. It is a good road fit for horses and mules and free from rooks.

*Kuz-Kotkai*.—One hundred houses, Jinki Khel.

*Alpurai*.—One hundred and twenty houses; a group of three villages, Miangans.

*Basih*.—Sixty houses; this is in a lateral valley away from the road and stream. Inhabitants Miangans, descendants of Papin Baba. Headman, Muhammad Hanif.

*Liwanai*.—One hundred houses, Jinki Khel, on both sides of the stream.

*Pagorai*.—Sixty houses; containing servants and tenants.

*Pitao*.—One hundred houses, Jinki Khel. There are many mills }  
belonging to this village. }

In the hills  
away from  
the road  
and stream.

*Daulat*.—Thirty houses, Jinki Khel.

*Banda*.—Twenty houses, Gujars.

*Maiarah*.—Thirty houses, Gujars.

*Juragh*.—Twenty houses, servants.

*Zarah*.—Twenty houses, servants.

*Derai*.—Twenty houses. On the road. } *Bandas* containing tenants.  
*Ban*.—Twenty houses. In the hills. }

*Chakad*.—Eighty houses, Jinki Khel, on the road. Below Chakad the Kana stream joins the Ghurban. Then come the following:—

*Karor* (Salads). Consists of 3 villages, Serai, Bar Karor and Kuz Karor.  
Total 180 houses.

*Ranial*.— }  
*Kerai*.— } Tenants' hamlets, Azzi Khel.

Here the Upal stream joins the Ghurban on the right bank.

*Butial*.—At the junction of the Ghurban and Indus. This village is said to have been entirely carried away by a sudden flood of the river, but it has been re-built on the same spot.

The Jinki Khels in this valley number about 5,000 including 1,500 fighting-men.—  
(Turner, from native sources.)

#### GHWUND—

Towards the upper part and scattered about the spurs of the range running down the north-west side of the Aka Khel valley of Maidan. No wood except the fruit trees immediately round the houses. Good grazing, water from streams from hills above; 10 houses Ismailzai Tarkanris; *malik*, in 1805, Jan Khan; 15 acres indian corn and wheat; 30 cattle, 20 goats.—(Burton.)

#### GIDAR—

A small Dusha Khel village dependant on Pingal, and situated on a spur south-west of Deolai peak. The inhabitants are Dehgans and Dilazaks and are not Yusufzais. Seventeen houses. Water from the Pingal stream. Headman in 1895 Hakim Khan.—  
(Turner.)



## GIRAI—

One of the hills south of Butkhela in Kuz Swat. The Utmanzai section of Rani-zais graze cattle there.—(*Turner.*)

## GIRCHAT—

Above Bandai-Dir road to west,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chutiata, 30 houses Yusafzai; *malik*, in 1805, Habib; 50 acres barley; 30 sheep, 40 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

## GODA—

Stands on the right bank of the Kharo stream towards the head of the valley, Panj-kora left bank. The village consists of 15 houses of the Hassan Khel section of the Painda Khel, Yusafzai; *malik* in 1895 Hasan. There are 20 acres under cultivation, half of which are irrigated; there are 30 cattle and 60 goats and sheep; 4 mills; 1 carpenter and a blacksmith. The hills round are well wooded and grass is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## GODANO BANDA—

Is situated on the slope of the hills to the north-east of the mouth of the Robat valley. Fuel is plentiful on the higher slopes and forage and grazing abundant. The village contains 7 houses and belongs to the Nasrudin Khel but is inhabited by their tenants; *malik* in 1805, Tughan; a few acres are terraced on the hillside and 20 cattle and 100 sheep and goats are herded.—(*Burton.*)

## GOGDARRA—

A village of 200 houses in the Barat Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais, situated under a spur on the left bank of the Swat river. Water from irrigation channel. Headmen in 1805, Khaire Khan and Bedullah Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## GOLIGRAM—

A *banda* containing servants and tenants of the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais on the left bank of the Swat river. It is situated on the skirt of the hills at the lower end of the *tappa*. Water from stream and ample springs; 30 houses.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## GORA—

The name of a spur which runs down from the north to the bank of the Swat river about 1 mile east of Ramora. It forms the boundary between the Adinzai and the Shamozi Tappas. Crossing this spur forms the first difficulty on the road into Upper Swat on the north bank of the river.—(*Turner.*)

## GORAJAI—

On bare spur above right bank Baraul stream, 3 miles below Janbatai fort; 15 houses of Mullas and mixed Pathans; *malik* in 1895, Bullah; 10 acres indian corn, 10 rice; 15 cattle, 25 goats; 1 mill, some fruit trees below village, the higher spurs of mountains above thickly wooded.—(*Burton.*)

## GOSAM—

A village of 30 houses belonging to the Akhundzadas of Mayar situated on the left bank of the river Rud, 3 miles below Mundah.—(*Maconchy.*)

## GUD PASS—

A narrow gorgo on the Binshi Nala about 10 miles from Janbatai. The pass is a mile in length and the hills on either side thickly wooded throughout. The path ascends the right bank of the stream for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, when it enters the bed and emerges between rocky cliffs. That on the left bank rising precipitously to 60 feet; the one on the right bank about 50 feet high rising steeply to wooded hill above; the pass can be turned by crossing the hills to either hand, the hills on the right bank being the easiest. At the upper and lower approaches are the villages of Khara and Gudkote respectively.—(*Burton.*)

## GUDAR—

A Sniad village of 20 houses in the Shalkandai valley, an offshoot of the Jandul valley north-north-east from Mundah. The Ananguri Kotal (*q.v.*) leading from Jandul to Maidan is also called the Gudar or Shalkandai Kotal.—(*Maconchy.*)

## GUDHALA—

A small village of 8 houses on the right bank of the stream draining the Malakand valley inhabited by Utman Khel tenants of the Ausa Khel. The villagers cultivate a few acres of indian corn and rice and own 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats. The *malik* in 1895 Ashraf.—(*Burton.*)

## GUDKOTA—

At lower mouth of Gud pass above left bank Binshi Nala,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Janbatai; 5 houses Mashwanis; *malik* in 1805 Nur Ahmed; 40 acres wheat and a few goats and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## GUGHIAL—

Stands on the right bank of the Niag stream, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river left bank; 35 acres of cultivation are terraced on the hill and along the banks of the stream; there are 40 cattle and 40 goats and sheep. The people belong to the Iyaz Khel section of Pinda Khel Yusufzai and number 40 houses.—(*Burton.*)

## GUJAR—ELEV. 8,200'.

A Gujar *banda* of 20 houses situated on the Dir-Chitral road at the bifurcation of the stream from the Laoral pass, 12 miles above Dir.—(*Burton.*)

## GUJAR BANDA—ELEV. 8,650'.

Seven huts of Yusufzai Gujars situated in Shingara Nala,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Baraul Bandai; *malik* in 1805, Bazdui; inhabitants winter on Malakand pass and arrive here end of May; own 65 cattle, 100 goats, 100 sheep; pay Re. 1 per house on arrival and later on 64 maunds *ghi* to Khan of Dir. Grazing plentiful; thick fir and pine on hills round.—(*Burton.*)

## GUJAR CHAM—ELEV. 3,000'.

Winter quarters of Gujars on the Panjkora river; are built on a bare stony point opposite Barun fort just above the road up the right bank of the Panjkora; they are occupied only in winter, in summer the Gujars are scattered among the hills mainly in the *bandas* on the mountains surrounding the Maidan valley and towards Baraul. There are only 12 built houses, but the number of Gujars is large and they are said to own about 1,600 goats. They pay Rs. 40 per annum to Ahmad Jan, son of Fam Jan, Khan of Barun and Bargulai.—(*Burton.*)

## GUJAR KILA—ELEV. 7,200'.

On bare spur over Shingara Nala, left bank, 10 miles from Bandai in the Baraul valley; 200 acres barley, wheat and indian corn. The cultivated land forming level plateau running along bank of stream below the village. Contains 40 houses Yusufzai; *malik* in 1895, Durani. A mile further on up the valley are some 300 to 400 acres of wheat on the slopes of hills on either side of the stream. Barley and wheat which is cut by end of May. The higher wheat crops about 15 inches high; 60 cattle and 30 goats; 1 mill; iron smelted from sand of stream; 1 blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

## GUJARS—

See Part I Chapter V, ETHNOGRAPHY, *Alien Races.*

All Gujars frequenting the mountains in Dir and its affiliated districts appear to be of one origin; they say they are descended from Akhund Panja Baba whose *ziarat* is near Peshawar. They now call themselves Yusufzai Gujars, but they are not Pathans; they talk both Hindustani and Pashtu.

Many of the Gujars of Kolandi, Panjkora Kohistan and the Panjkora also draining from the Swat watershed have their own lands in those *nalas* which they occupy permanently and cultivate; remaining in them with their flocks and herds throughout the year, occupying low or high lands according to the season.

The Gujars of Baraul and its tributary streams and of Bajaur and Jandul appear to be mostly migratory: they are, however, of one extraction with the settled Gujars and seem to return always to the same *nalas* to their own *banda* or summer quarters

The Gujars are all armed and those who graze their herds in the *nalas* running down from the north-west boundary of Dir were exposed to continual Kafir raids. They do not, however, take part in any wars or disturbances, keeping their arms for their own protection only, and paying their tribute to the paramount authority for the time being.

They inter-marry among themselves only, appoint their own *maliks* and have their own priests and *nullas* whether settled or migratory; a house in each *banda* is set aside as a mosque.

They enforce the law among themselves, but the Khan of their district takes cognizance of offences and inflicts punishment as he does on the Pathans under his authority

They have no artificers among themselves and make use of the artificers of the villages in the valleys in which they are residing when necessary.

The amount of *ghi* paid by them to the *khans* of their respective districts appears to be fixed and unchangeable. They paid the same amount to Umra Khan as they have always been accustomed to pay to the Khans of Dir.

The Gujars paying to the Khan of Dir are taxed as follows:—

Dir stream and tributaries.	{	Gujars of Miana ..	.. 87	<i>seers</i> of <i>ghi</i> per annum.
		.. Laorai ..	.. 240	.. "
		.. Jajurai ..	.. 210	.. "
		.. Dobandi ..	.. 300	.. "
Panjkora Kohistan above the Dir junction.	{	.. Dogh ..	.. 300	.. "
		.. Gwaldai ..	.. 480	.. "
		.. Jandai Sar ..	.. 350	rupees in cash.
		.. Tarkhun ..	.. 120	<i>seers</i> of <i>ghi</i> .
		.. Shaour ..	.. 540	.. "
		.. Ganshal ..	.. 420	.. "
		.. Gulreh ..	.. 360	.. "

From the above it will be seen what a large amount of revenue is derived from Gujars: those who graze in the *nalas* running into the Panjkora river below Chutiatan have not been included.

The *ghi* is collected about October and November when the Gujars come down to the lower part of the *nalas* or are leaving the country for Lower Swat: *bantias* are sent for the purpose by the Khan.

The remainder of their produce the Gujars dispose of to the *bantias* who ascend the *nalas* and visit the different *bandas*. In this also is included hides, wool and hair.

Weavers also visit the Gujar huts and make up blankets, *puttoo*, etc., receiving fixed wages. The cloth is used locally; the blankets are of excellent quality and are taken for sale to India by the *bantias* and *parachas* to whom they are sold.

A certain quantity of wool and hair is also exported, being sold to *bantias* visiting the *nalas*, or taken to the various markets of Dir and Jandul.

The land cultivated by the settled Gujars is not taxed.

Their cattle are a stout breed of good quality. They herd also large numbers of buffaloes of a smaller and stouter variety than the one seen in India.—(*Burton*.)

GULDERAI—

A village of the Jinki Khel section of Baezais. It consists of some 80 houses and is situated on the skirt of the hills on the left bank on the Swat opposite the Shamizai village of Kuz Durshakhela. Water from spring. *Malik* in 1895, Subah Mulla.—(*Turner*.)

## GULER—

A village at the head of the Shontalai valley west of Barwa. The Village gives its name to a *kotal* above it separating the Jandul from the Maskini Valley, opposite the fort of Chawada—(*Maconchy*.)

## GULIBAGH—

Hamlet of 3 houses above Dir road, 3 miles below Janbatui, on right bank Baraul.—(*Burton*.)

## GULIBAGH—

A village of about 300 houses belonging to the Allah Khel Maturizai Bar Sulizais. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river in Upper Swat and about a mile from it, close under the hills. It is opposite the Sebuji village of Zangun. Water from irrigation channel. *Maliks* in 1895. Faiz Talab and Rahmat Shah. The latter is about the most important man in the section.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## GULIBAGH—

A Hassan Khel Karoi Pinda Khel village of 20 houses standing on the hills above Dorial in the Kharo valley. Panjkora left bank; the *malik* in 1895 Shamezan.

There are 20 acres of terraced fields; 60 cattle and 80 goats and sheep; a blacksmith and a carpenter. The hills are thickly wooded; water and grass are plentiful.—(*Burton*.)

GULINGAS—*Vide* INZAR.

## GULMAKAM—

An Adinzai village of 20 houses situated above halfway between Chakdara and Ramora.—(*Turner*.)

It belongs to the Babu Khel section of the Adinzais.

## GULSHAH (or GULASHAH)—

A village situated at the junction of the Chamarkand and Alingar valleys in the Nawagai valley. It contains 10 houses, the inhabitants are Safi, subjects of Safdar Khan the Nawab of Nawagai.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*.)

## GUMBAT—ELEV. 6,250' to 6,600'.

The uppermost village in the Aka Khel valley, Maidan, scattered among fruit trees and terraced fields for about 2 miles, and intersected by the various streams flowing from below the Maidan peak to form the Aka Khel streams.

Fuel and forage scarce in the vicinity but plentiful higher up the valley. Water plentiful from *nalas* and *karez* streams. A large number of walnut and fruit trees.

Room for camping could be found on the spurs below the village.

One hundred houses Ibrahim Khel Aka Khel Ismailzais [Appendix V (29)]. *Malik* in 1895, Fazal Karim.

Forty acres indian corn, 25 wheat, 20 rice; 400 cattle, 500 goats and sheep, 12 mills, 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter. The village owns the grazing up to the ridge of the pass above and taxes Khushalband Banda Rs. 11 a year for it.—(*Burton*.)

## GUMBAT—

A village of 20 houses on the south side of the Talash valley under the Deolai hills. It is inhabited by the Ismail Khel and Sheikh Muhammad clans of Sheikh Khel Aisa Khels. There are some interesting ruins here in a fair state of preservation, but there is some doubt as to their being of Buddhist origin.

*Maliks* in 1895, Sikandar Khan, Salu Khan.—(*Turner*.)

## GUMBATAI—ELEV. 4,000'.

Situated on the low hills running down between and to the junction of the Aka Khel and Kunai streams, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the junction.

No fuel in the vicinity : grazing on the low hills and further up the ranges. Water from the Aka Khel stream. The village is built in two parts, on two small knolls : through it runs the path up the Aka Khel valley to the passes at the head leading to Panjkora river. Twenty houses Shaibzai Nura Khel Ismailzai Tarkanris : *malik* in 1895, Amir ; 20 acres indian corn and rice ; 60 cattle and goats ; 2 mills. There is a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

#### GUMBATKAI—

A village of 20 houses in a valley of the Siar range in the north-east corner of Talash occupied by the Hassan Khel clan of Nura Khel Ausa Khels. It is close to Aju and was built when the latter was deserted. Good spring. *Maliks* in 1895, Ibrahim Khan, Zburg Khan, and Ghulam Jan Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### GUNIAL—

A village of 60 houses (Miangans) situated south-west of Thana on the skirt of the hills on the west side of the valley leading to the Cherat pass. Water from springs. This village is included in the *daftar* of the Khan Khel section of Baczais. There are extensive Buddhist remains in the neighbourhood.—(*Turner.*)

#### GURATAI (or GURTAI)—

A *banda* of 40 houses situated on the skirt of the hills on the east side of the river in Upper Swat. Its inhabitants are tenants and servants of the Bami Khel Babuzai village of Manglaor. Water from a stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### GURATAI (or GURTAI)—

A village belonging to the Musa Khel section of the Kuz Sulizai Baczais. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the hills. An irrigation channel passes close to the village. Two hundred and fifty houses.

*Maliks* in 1895, Nuralam Khan, Dib Rasul Khan and Shamsuddin Khan, the last being a man of some influence in the section. The hamlets Kandak and Jchangir contain servants and tenants of Guratai.—(*Turner.*)

#### GURDESH—

A collection of Sheikh Khel hamlets in Upper Jandul lying high upon the hills to the west of the Kanbat-Shahi road, and halfway between these two places. A footpath leads from Gurdesh over the hills through Pratah into the Maskini valley.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### GUR FORT—ELEV. 4,350'.

A small fort in the Maidan valley situated on the level peninsula between the Kalut Khel and Atrapi streams a short way above their junction.

The land round is under rice cultivation. The main Maidan-Baraul road runs past its east face at about 200 yards distance.

The fort is 25 yards square : walls of the usual construction, two flanking towers : the door is in the southern face : the whole in good repair. The fort is commanded from the east from a distance of 500 yards. Inside are 40 houses Bucha Khel Ismailzai [Appendix V (20)] Mashwanis and mixed Pathans. *Malik*, in 1895, Khair Muhammad.

Fifteen acres of indian corn, 30 acres rice, a few cows and goats, 1 smith, 1 carpenter. No fuel near : grazing on the hills : water from Kalut Khel and Atrapi.—(*Burton.*)

#### GURGIYAH (KUHIRAI ?)—ELEV. 2,850'.

Is situated in a rough grassy valley which runs down to the left bank of the Panjkora river just below Kunater ferry. The valley holds a few fir trees in sheltered spots, and the mountains of the Laram spurs towards the head are well wooded.

The village consists of 25 houses, the inhabitants belong to the Pinzobrakhe Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khels [Appendix IV (3)], who cultivate some 20 acres of land and own 60 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. There is a carpenter and a blacksmith.

The stream draining the valley is bridged where crossed by the Panjkora road by a bridge 40 feet span, 12 feet way, buttressed on stone walls.—(*Burton.*)

GURIN PASS—*Vide* SAMAD SHAHI PASS.

GURKUI—

A village of 25 houses, at the head of the Ushiri valley: the inhabitants are mullas and tenants of the Bamad Khel, Zara Khel, Pinda Khels. *Malik* in 1895 Torkai. The hills round are thickly wooded and the grazing is good. Twenty acres of terraced cultivation on the hillside: there are 80 cattle and 150 sheep and goats: 3 mills, a carpenter and a blacksmith. A little iron is smelted.

The village is about 20 miles by road from the Panjkora.—(*Burton.*)

GURO—

A village of 15 houses situated in the valley of the Loia Khwar after the latter has left the Talash valley and about 1 mile above its junction with the Panjkora. The inhabitants are Miangans, descendants of Haji Baba. Near Guro are the excellent rice fields which have been purchased by the people of Dusha Khel.—(*Turner.*)

GUROHDOB—

A hill at the lower west end of the Talash valley, dividing the Shigukas dofile from that of the Loia Khwar in which the village Guro is situated.—(*Turner.*)

GURRAI—

Is situated on the hills towards the head of the Daskhor valley, Niag, Panjkora left bank; there are some 8 or 10 acres of terraced cultivation: 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats: the inhabitants are Iyas Khel, Mubarak Khel, (Pinda Khel) and number 10 houses.—(*Burton.*)

GUZANO BANDA—ELEV. 5,250'.

Is situated on a rounded spur above terraced cultivation in the east or right branch of the Robat valley, Panjkora left bank. The hill above is bare, but below is thickly dotted with holly and holly-oak and falls steeply to the terraced plateau on the bank of the main stream 1,000 feet below. A thick walnut-grove stands in the middle of the cultivation belonging to the village which amounts to some 12 acres.

The inhabitants are tenants of the Nasrudin Khel and number 12 houses: they own 50 cattle and 70 goats and sheep.

Fuel and forage abundant: a number of pear trees.—(*Burton.*)

GWADAI or GUDA—

Three or four huts on the bank of the Panjkora in Dusha Khel. They are only inhabited in the winter months and are on the path from Doda to the Khairi ford.—(*Turner.*)

GWAGBASI—

A village of 10 houses situated on the right bank of the Rud stream in Bajaur just south of the village of Shamshak. The 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force was attacked at night here while encamped 1 mile south of the village.

## GWALDAI (GAWALDAI).

A Kohistani village in the Gwaldai valley,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Patrak: it is compactly built on the hill side above the *nala*. The valley is thickly wooded and grass is plentiful. There is room to camp two regiments in the vicinity. The people though Kohistani can talk Pashtu: the *maliks* in 1895 Roghan and Sultan Shah.—(*Burton*.)

## GWALDAI NALA—

Visible to north-east from head of Miana pass beyond the Doga Nala. Sher Afzal is said to have taken this road on his flight from Chitral to Patrak in April 1895. *Vide* also "Gurin pass".—(*Burton*.)

## GWALERAI—

A village of 80 houses belonging to the Sebujni section of Khwazais situated above the junction of the Shor stream with the Harnawai on the right bank of the latter, Upper Swat right bank.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## GWANDAKAI—

Situated among fruit trees and terraced fields at the foot of the hills bounding the Akakhel valley (Maidan) above the village of Ghatsakai. Twenty houses of Bucha Khel Ismailzai Tarkanis: *malik* in 1895 Shera.

Fifteen acres of indian corn and rice, 40 cattle, 60 goats, 3 mills. There is 1 blacksmith.—(*Burton*.)

## GWARGO—

A Rogani hamlet of 4 houses standing in a patch of cultivation on the hillside about midway up the Dogai valley above the left bank of the stream Panjkora. The ravines on both sides of the village are well wooded. The people own a few cattle and sheep and are tenants of the Nasrudin Khel.—(*Burton*.)

## H

## HAIBATGRAM—

A walled village of 60 houses on the left bank of the Swat river, 1 mile east of Thana. Water from an irrigation channel. This village is on the road to Upper Swat which passes between it and a small suburb called Cham. It is situated about 200 yards from the end of a spur from the south. To the south-east about a mile off are some Buddhist remains in a valley called Tordara.

Haibatgram belongs to the Khan Khel section of Baezais.—(*Turner*.)

## HAIDARRA—ELEV. 5,000'.

Is situated in a side valley of the Tormung stream which runs down to the village of Sehr about 4 miles from the junction with the Panjkora: the village stands on the hills which are covered with forest: some 15 acres of fields are terraced on the hill-sides and bank of the stream. The inhabitants are of the Ilias Khel section of the Sultan Khel, Yusufzai numbering 10 houses: they own 30 cattle and 40 goats and sheep: the *malik* in 1895 Firoz.—(*Burton*.)

## HAJIKOT—

Hamlet, 3 houses of Saiads under *malik* of Shahkot, on left bank of Binshi Nala  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Janbatai.—(*Burton*.)

HAKIM BANDA—*Vide* JASHTON

## HAMZA-BANDA—

The name of a small tributary which joins the Aspan stream from the north just below the village of Bar Aspan in the Adinzai Tappa. There is also a small hamlet of this name belonging to the Adinzai inhabited by Saiads and Mians.—(*Turner*.)

## HARAMIYAN—

On the left bank Atan Nala, a tributary of the Baratal valley, above Atan fort: 10 houses of Swatis: *malik* in 1895, Khangul: 10 acres indian corn, 10 wheat, 30 cattle, 30 goats, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter. Iron is smelted from the stream sand.—(*Burton*.)

## HARBANDA—

Five huts, summer quarters of Yusufzai Gujars, 5½ miles from Miana up Miana Nala. Here the Miana Nala forks, the north branch to Miana pass, the north-east to Ayagai on further side of range dividing Panjkora-Kohistan from Dir. Gujars arrive here at the end of May. Grazing plentiful; thick forest of elm and pine. The huts at summit of Miana pass go by the same name.—(*Burton*.)

## HARIANA—

A village in Swat-Kohistan on the left bank of the Swat river, 15 miles above Baranial. The inhabitants are Torwals, 60 houses; the *malik* is Mulla Abid.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah*.)

## HARIF (or ARIF)—

A small fort 50 yards square with two towers; situated on the right bank of the Jandul river opposite Tor, some 3½ miles from Mundah. The inhabitants are Khwazazais.—(*Macconchy*.)

## HARKOT (or NARKOT)—

A village of 80 houses on the right bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat. The inhabitants belong to the Sebuji section of Khwazazais.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## HARNAWAI—

An important tributary on the right bank (west) of the Swat river, about 30 miles above Chakdara. The stream at the hottest time of year (July) was 10 yards wide and 2 feet deep. The banks are low and sandy, and the bottom is sandy without stones. The valley of the Harnawai runs up in a north-westerly direction, and is about 2 miles wide at the entrance. The country on each side of the stream is irrigated for rice cultivation. On the right bank, the stream is joined by a small tributary from the south-west called Shor.

On the south side of the valley a lateral valley leads to the Biakand Pass which leads into the valley of the Nikbi Khels. Higher up on the same side is said to be a lateral valley (Shor Nala), at the foot of which is Fazil Banda.

[This lateral valley leads to the Swatai Kotal, from which a path descends the Niag Dara to the Panjkora valley.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah*.)]

There is also a pass leading from the head of the valley by the Barkand (not to be confused with Biakand) pass into the Ushiri valley and so to the Panjkora. The right bank of the Harnawai stream is occupied by the Sebuji section and the left bank by the Shamizais.

A list of Shamizai and Sebuji villages in the Harnawai valley will be found in Part I, Appendix III (20 and 21).—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## HASAN KHAN KHEL—

A branch of the Ilal Khel, Aba Khel, Ahmaddin Salarzai Tarkanris, from whom the Khans of Nawagai are descended [see Part I, Appendix V (4)].

## HASAN KHEL—

A branch of the Nura Khel Ausa Khel [see Part I, Appendix IV (10 and 11)] occupying the upper end of the Talash valley, known locally as Shin. They number 100 fighting men, and have about 100 cattle and 20 donkeys.—(*Turner*.)

## HASAN KHEL—

A sub-division of the Shamizai section of Khwazazais [(vide Part I, Appendix III (20)]. They occupy the left bank of the Harnawai stream and the lower part of the Shamizai Tappa on the bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)



HASAN KHEL—

A sub-section of the Karoi Painda Khel, Yusufzai of the Panjkora river [see Part I, Appendix IV (20)] are located in the villages of the Kharo valley.—(*Burton.*)

HAZARA—

A village of 200 houses occupied by the Asha Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels. It is situated about 1 mile from the Swat river on the left bank of the Nikbi Khel stream, and about 15½ miles from Chakdara on the road into Upper Swat.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

HISSAR KOTAL—ELEV. 8,500'.

A kotal on the Shahi-Binshi-Asmar route, ½ mile beyond the Ingaru Kotal. It is directly above the village of Binshi, and from this point the Asmar road gradually descends, following the slopes of the hills to the south to the Binshi Kotal.—(*Maconchy.*)

I

IBRAHIM KHEL—

The Khan Khel or clan of the chiefs of the Salarzai (*q.v.*) division of the Tarkanri tribe from whom the Khans of Nawagai are descended (see Part I, Appendix V).—(*Maconchy.*)

IBRAHIM KHEL—

A branch of the Nura Khel [Appendix IV (11)] occupying the villages Kuz Sarai, Bar Nagrai, Nasopa, Macho in Talash. The Khan of the Nura Khel belongs to this clan, but his family are always known as Lalkhani. They number some 120 fighting men and possess 30 head of cattle.—(*Turner.*)

ICH KILA—

Situated on hill above right bank of the Baraul stream just above the junction with the Panjkora river. Seven houses Kohistanis and Swatis; *malik* in 1895, Pasand; 4 acres wheat in spring crop, in autumn 4 indian corn and 5 acres rice. A few cattle.—(*Burton.*)

IDAL KHEL—

A sub-division of the Ali Khel section of Ranizais. They occupy the village of Aladand.—(*Turner.*)

IDO FORT—

On right bank Baraul stream, a mile below Janbatai fort, in the Mast Khel Tappa of the Isozai Tarkanris. Commands the roads along either bank of the stream and the ford immediately opposite. Is in good repair; 25 houses mixed Pathans; *malik* in 1895, Samar; 20 acres barley, 20 rice, 10 indian corn; 20 cattle; 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 2 mills.—(*Burton.*)

IJARA—

A Mashwani hamlet occupied by Mians on the Janbatai range east of Miran Shah and at the head of the Damthal ravine.—(*Maconchy.*)

ILAL KHEL—

A generic term for the sub-sections of the Lower Salarzais. They comprise the Alo Khan Khel, Fattah Khan Khel and Hassan Khan Khel [see Part I, Appendix V (4)].—(*Maconchy.*)

IMAM DERAI—

A *bandu* of the Nikbi Khel village of Kuz Bandai. It is occupied by tenants of the family of Yusuf Khan and is situated on the bank of the Swat river, 1½ miles south-east of Kuz Bandai.—(*Turner.*)

## INAYAT KILA—

A fort belonging to the Khan of Nawagai, at the entrance of the Mamund valley, on the right bank of the Watalai stream. It contains 60 houses.

It is built of mud, walls about 12 feet high. The gate is on the north-east side.

It is about 800 yards from the foot of the star-shaped hill at the mouth of the valley.

The brigade under Brigadier-General Jeffreys encamped near the village during the operations in the Watalai valley in September 1897; *malik* in 1897, Mahomed Amin Khan. During the operations against the Mamunds under Brigadier-General Jeffreys in September 1897 (*vide* Part I, Chapter VI) our troops were encamped a few hundred yards south-east of the village on the right bank of the Watalai stream where there is a good water-supply and ample space for camp for two brigades.

INGARO-ZIARAT *Vide* AINGARO-ZIARAT.

## INGARU KOTAL—ELEV. 8,903'.

The highest point on the Shahi-Binshi-Asmar route. It is a saddle on a precipitous spur running from Shahi Sar down to Shakhkot in the Baraul valley, and forms a strong position.—(*Maconchy.*)

## INKAL SAR—ELEV. 10,320'.

A local name for the south peak of the Trepaman Sar (*q.v.*).—(*Maconchy.*)

## INZAR—

A Dusha Khel village situated in the valley above Pingal, consisting of 45 houses. These are in 2 groups, one being called Inzar, the other Gulingas. A fair amount of rice and indian corn is cultivated here. The Inzar *daftar* includes the villages of Toda China, Mankai and Mashi. The inhabitants belong to the Debgans and Dilazahs, who are not Yusafzai but who occupy Dusha Khel villages in return for past services. The *maliks*, in 1895, Amir Khan, Nasrai Khan, Rustam Khan and Yakut Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## INZAREH—

A village of Mians 1 mile on the Bajaur side of the Sarlarah Pass, over which lies a track connecting the upper portion of the Jandul valley about Barwa with the Maidan valley. It contains 30 houses.

## INZARO BANDA—

A village of 16 houses belonging to the Akhundzadas of Mayar in the Jandul valley. It lies on the slopes of the hills above the fort of Harif and some 2 miles from it.—(*Maconchy.*)

## INZHAR BANDA—

A village whose inhabitants are occupied chiefly in herding cattle, near the Inzhar Pass at the head of the Ananguri valley in Maidan.

Consists of 12 houses Tarkanris; *malik*, in 1895, Amir Aman; 12 acres of indian corn; 60 sheep and 60 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

## INZHAR PASS—

At the head of the Ananguri valley. Over it runs a road between Maidan and Barwa in Jandul. The hills round are bare of wood, but the grazing is good.

The pass is a low one and should be passable nearly the whole year round.—(*Burton.*)

## ISAR (or HISSAR)—

A hamlet of 25 houses situated on the left bank of the Swat river about 1 mile below Totekhan. There is a raft here which will carry 8 men by which a crossing is effected to Soknai. The inhabitants are tenants and *mulatars* of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais. Between Isar and Totekhan is a *ziarat* containing the tomb of Pir Paya Baba, a much venerated shrine. The descendants of the Pir have been given a *seri* or freehold at Pir Khel village.—(*Turner.*)

## ISMAIL KHEL—

One of the sub-divisions of the Sultan ka Khel section of Ranizais [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (1)]. They occupy the villages of Matkanai Totekan and Hissar.

## ISMAIL KHEL—

A sub-section of the Pinzo brakhe, Sheikh Khels, Ansa Khels [*vide* Part I, Appendix IV (3)]. They occupy the villages of Gunbat and Amlukdarra in Lower Talash.

## ISMAIL KHEL—

A sub-division of the Shamozaï (*q.v.*) section of Khwazozais [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (23)].

## ISMAILZAI—

One of the four divisions of the Turkannia tribe (*q.v.*). They inhabit the Maidan (*q.v.*) valley east of Jandul. In Part I, Appendix V, will be found tables showing the division of the clan into sections and sub-divisions together with the names of the villages they occupy.

## ISOZAI—

That division of the Tarkanri tribe which is located in Jandul. They extend also into the upper portion of the Baraul valley about Janbatai. It comprises the Mast Khels, Ali Beg Khels, and Musa Khels. The other minor sections in Jandul, *viz.*—

Sheikh Khel, or Shahi Khel,

Khwazazai,

Senzai,

Mandizai,

are probably aboriginal tribes and are said to be converted Kafirs although they are now reckoned as Pathans.

The Khan Khel of the Isozais is the Mast Khel.

They occupy the valleys round Barwa, the Tangai ravine and some few villages in the centre of the valley, *e.g.*, Anapia and Gol Bandai. They claim rights, however, over the whole valley which is divided up into the Khanships of Mundah, Shina, Barwa, Damthal, Janbatai (Baraul), Shahi, Maskini and Gambir. The upper portion of the valley has since the early part of 1905 come under the rule of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa, and is independant of Dir, while the lower portion about Mundah is held by Mian Gul Jan for his elder brother Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir. The feudal system obtains throughout the tribe, the *khans* taking revenue from every village either in the form of grain, or money, or men for service, or horses for the *khan's* retainers.

The villages of Mians, Saiads, Akhundzadas and Sahibzadas are, however, exempted from taxation in any form. A list of these villages together with those occupied by the different sections of the clan, together with their tenants the Mashwanis, will be found in Part I Appendix V.

The *dastar* or hereditary land of the *khans* is farmed out to *zamindars* who are allowed to take  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the produce on irrigated and  $\frac{1}{2}$  on unirrigated land. From the remainder of the tribe the Mast Khels only exact revenue in the form of service, either men or horses. From conquered tribes, however, such as the Sheikh Khels, the Khans of Jandul used to exact  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce as tribute.

The *khans* have two kinds of retainers. First the *tiarkhor*, personal retainers who receive their food and clothing, board and wife.

Second, the fighting men, who are trained to a certain extent, but live at their homes which are given to them near the post to which they may be sent as a species of police. These men appear to form almost a distinct class and are quite indifferent as to who may be *khan* for the time being.

The Ali Beg Khels\* inhabit a few villages in the Shontalai valley, but their strength lies in the ravine running north-north-west towards Shahi from Kanbot—*vide* "Ali Beg Khel."

The Musa Khels occupy the Shalkandi valley north-north-east from Mundah and arc under the Mundah Khan—*vide* "Musa Khel." The Sheikh Khels live in the Mas-kini valley which has several times been taken from them by the Mast Khel Khans and retaken by them—*vide* "Sheikh Khel."

The Khwazozais, Mandezais and Senzais possess only one or two villages each.—(*Maconchy.*)

## J

### JABA—

A small lake at the head of the Sumanshahi valley from which the Gwaldai stream takes its rise.

A mile below the lake the valley is broad and open, and the spot is sometimes used as a camp on the Atchika route (*q.v.*). Firewood is scarce but grazing plentiful.

From Jaba a route strikes north-east over the hills, leading to the Tal pass. It is a footpath merely.—(*Cockerill.*)

### JABA—

A village on the hills at the head of the branch valley of Kharo which runs down from the Tangu pass. The hills round are thickly wooded: grass and water is plentiful. There are 20 acres of terraced fields on the hill-side: the people own 30 cattle and 50 goats and sheep.

The village consists of 10 houses of the Aziz Khel section of the Karoi Painda Khel, Yusafzai: *malik* in 1895 Ushreh.—(*Burton.*)

### JABAI—ELEV. 6,700'.

A Saiad village of 60 houses towards the head of the Ushiri valley, Panjkora left bank. From it paths diverge to Biar in Upper Panjkora, to Baranial in Upper Swat, also to Saiadgai and Lalka in the same. Some 50 acres of fields are terraced on the hill-sides: 50 cattle and 100 goats are herded. There are 2 mills, a carpenter and a blacksmith. Some iron smelting is carried on.—(*Burton.*)

### JABAR—ELEV. 4,300'.

A large village in the Ushiri valley, consisting of 250 houses, the scattered hamlets of Tangai being included, belonging to the Abbas Khel, Dalkha Khel, Sultan Khels. It is situated on the slope running down to terraced fields on the right bank of the stream, which is here crossed by a bridge used by laden mules, and is 5 miles from the Panjkora junction.

There are 150 acres under cultivation. The villagers own 200 cattle and 400 sheep and goats. There are 10 mills, 3 blacksmiths and a carpenter.

The *maliks*, in 1895, Hussein and Sultan. This and Darora are the only villages in Ushiri of the Sultan Khel, Yusafzai, the remainder belonging to the Painda Khel.—(*Burton.*)

### JABBI KHEL—

A sub-section of the Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanis [Appendix V (13)] in the Maidan valley, occupying the southern and western corner of the valley. Principal villages Kotkai, Dokrai, Kot. Population about 600.—(*Maconchy.*)

### JABO PASS—

At head of the right hand stream of Bin Nala from Nura Khel. The descent on the north-west side leads to Narai, joining the Dolai route at Machbanna, and is described as fairly easy.—(*Burton.*)

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\* They are included in the Khanship of Barwa.

**JAGH KANDAU—**

A deep and rugged *kotal* or depression dividing the two main features of the range of hills north of Lower Swat, *i.e.*, the Deolai peak on the west and the Barchanrai peak on the east. From the *kotal* a wide and deep valley opens to the south towards Barangolu in Swat and another towards Amlukdara in Talash to the north. A difficult path connects Swat and Talash by traversing these two valleys and the *kotal* between them.—(Turner.)

**JAILAR—**

A considerable Rogani village in the upper part of the Rogano valley in the Babukar Tappa of the Sultan Khels. Is the property of the Khans of Khal. It contains 80 houses : *malik* in 1895 Muhammad Shah. Some 40 acres of crops are grown on the hill-sides and along the banks of the stream. There are 4 mills ; a blacksmith and carpenter. The inhabitants own 115 cattle and 300 sheep and goats.

Fuel and grazing abundant.—(Burton.)

**JAJURAI—**

Situated 3 miles from the mouth of the Jajurai Nala, Dir valley right bank 500 feet above the stream, and on both banks. The right half is on a bare fan-like spur and consists of 12 houses of Katanis and Kohistanis : *malik* in 1895 Azimat Shah. The villagers possessed a number of cattle but they all died during the cattle plague of autumn 1895 : 5 acres barley : 1 blacksmith : 1 mill.

The left half of the village contains 12 houses : *malik* in 1895 Ali Muhammad Shah : 2 acres wheat and 5 Indian-corn, 30 cattle : 1 blacksmith : 1 mill.—(Burton.)

**JAJURAI NALA—**

Rising below the ridge between the Laorai and Zakhanna passes joins the Dir stream at Kolandi 6 miles above Dir. Course about 6 miles. Is thickly wooded on the right bank, less so on the left. Three miles from the mouth is situated Jajurai village on a bare spur above bank of stream. A path to Laorai pass from the Jajurai village crosses ridge at head of valley : the road to Dobandi Nala *via* Atrangoh ascends the hills above right bank for about 1½ miles.—(Burton.)

**JALIKAI—**

Situated on bare hill overhanging Binshi Nala opposite Kunai and 13 miles from Janbatai. From here begins the gentle ascent over bare slope leading to Binshi pass. Ten houses of Mashwani Saiads ; *malik* in 1895 Zardad Khan : 15 goats and sheep, 8 donkeys, 5 acres wheat and same amount ploughing for Indian-corn, 20 *maunds* charcoal : iron smelting from sand brought from Bin and Shingara Nalas, ½ mile to the west is a depression, diameter 150 yards, full of water from springs and melting snow.—(Burton.)

**JALU KHEL—**

A branch of the Pinzo brakhe, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khels [see Part I, Appendix IV (3)] section of the Malizai division of Khwazozais. They occupy the villages of Bajour and Amlukdara in Lower Talash.—(Turner.)

**JAMAL KHEL—**

A section of the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel Yusafzai tribe [see Part I, Appendix IV (18)] located on the Panjkora river. They are found principally in the villages of the Banda valley, Niag, and the upper part of the main Niag stream.—(Burton.)

**JAM KILLE—**

A Sheikh Khel village of 30 houses in the Jandul Valley situated on the right bank of the river opposite Anapia, 6 miles north from Munda.—(Macanby.)

**JANBATAI (DISTRICT)—**

The Janbatai district includes the whole of what is known as Bar or Upper Baraul. Its boundaries are as follows :

To the west and north-west the watershed between Asmar and Baraul along head of Binshi, Dolai and Jabo passes to the Bin-Shingara watershed.

To the south-east the watershed of the Chino Sar.

To the south-west the Janbatai Kotal and ridge running from it to Binshi Pass.

To the north-east the Lower Baraul boundary along Bin-Shingara watershed up Daka Nala.

It is thus seen to include the Janbatai, Binshi and Bin Nalas and the slopes draining into them also that part of the Baraul stream above the Lower Baraul boundary.

On its borders are the following passes, all of which are of importance:—

The Janbatai pass over which runs the road from Jandul to Dir, "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 01.

The Binshi pass from the head of which Asmar is only some 17 miles distant, "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 06.

The Dolai and Jabo passes over which run paths to Narai on the Chitral river.

Besides the roads running over the above-mentioned passes a road to Shai fort and Jandul leaves the Janbatai-Binshi road at Shah Talu in the Binshi Nala, also cross-roads between the Binshi, Bin and Shingara Nalas over the watershed respectively, dividing them.

There are forts at Janbatai and Ido on the main Baraul stream: and the forts of Shai, Shakkot and Upper and Lower Bin in the Binshi and Bin Nalas.

The whole of Janbatai belongs to the *daftar* of the Mast Khel division of the Tarkanris.

The Khan, now Abdul Rahman, is the hereditary chief: his genealogy will be found in Part I, Appendix XIII.

Although the Janbatai district is said to belong to the Tarkanri *daftar* it contains many tribes of Pathans.

The Khan belongs to the Mast Khel division of Tarkanris, but owing to his father having ousted all his brothers and their families, he has no relations in his own district. With the Tarkanris are mixed Mashwanis, who occupy the Binshi Nala to a large extent, Swatis, Kohistanis, etc. There are also a number of Saiads and Mullahs.

The revenue is collected by *muhassils* or deputies who are appointed by the Khan to each *nala* or other suitable division of his district: they go at harvest time to their villages and collect the Khan's share of the produce. Saiads and Mullahs own their own land and are exempt. Also the immediate servants of the Khan.

The spring crop of wheat and barley is replaced by an autumn one of rice and Indian-corn of about the same or rather less acreage.

The chief articles of export are iron, *ghi*, hides, and in lesser quantities walnuts, honey, and blankets.

The iron is of very good quality and well known in Peshawar and the Afridi hills: the sand from which it is smelted comes from the Nasrat Dara stream in Bin, and also from the Shingara Nala, and Baraul stream. The iron sells for about 6 seers the rupee.

A gun-maker lives in Jabo, who manufactures and repairs guns, swords, etc. The guns are sold at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

All luxuries such as powder, lead, accoutrements, shoes, cloth, etc., etc., come from Miankalai and Majar, the marts of Bajaur. The exports also are taken by *parachas*, *baniads* and occasionally the actual producer to the same markets. Some lead from Chitral.

For defence of his own territories the Khan can collect about 1,500 men with 1,000 firearms: for distant operations not more than 500 men.—(*Burton.*)

#### JANBATAI FORT—Elev. 5,540.'

An irregularly shaped fort situated at the junction of the Janbatai, Baraul and Bin streams. The walls are 5 to 6 feet thick at the bottom, narrow to 2 feet towards the

top, and are 20 feet high. The banquette is formed of a row of sticks some 5 feet from the top of the wall without any platform on them. The loopholes are only some 2 feet above the banquette, so that it is necessary to squat very low to fire through them. There are two towers 13 feet square at the east and south corners, raised some 7 feet above the walls which they flank. There are 3 other smaller towers flush with the top of the walls flanking the other sides. There are two gates opposite each other at the north-east and south-west sides with a broad road connecting them. A narrow foot-path leads up from the Janbatai stream and round to the north gate. From here a path is cut down through the cultivation to the Baraul stream. The south gate admits the main (native) road down from the Janbatai Kotal. Towards the east side of the fort the Khan's house and tower (30 feet high) is situated, with an inner courtyard. The remainder of the fort is occupied by native huts and the *mosque*. The interior is commanded by a hill on the south side, distant 300 yards. Across the Janbatai stream 150 yards is the village of Janbatai. The water-supply is unlimited and there is camping-ground for a battalion, but the site is commanded by rifle on all sides. The walls are made of stone and rubble held together by crates made of beams. The breaking of one of these beams would cause a considerable portion of the wall to fall down. The top of the wall is protected from the rain by brush-wood plastered with mud.—(*Manconchy*.)

#### JANBATAI KOTAL—ELEV. 7,270'.

This is the point where the main road from the Jandul valley to Dir and Chitral crosses the Janbatai range. A road up to it from both sides was made fit for laden mules during the Chitral Relief operations in 1895. On either side of the *kotal* sites for camps were made by digging out terraces for tents and standings for animals. Two battalions of British Infantry, a Mountain Battery, British and Native Field hospitals, Commissariat and details were encamped on the ridge to the east of the *kotal* during the summer of 1895. Water can be obtained from any of the ravines which strike down towards Jandul or the Baraul valley.—(*Macconchy*.)

The principal pass between Jandul and Baraul; the road to Dir passes over it and was the one chiefly used by caravans taking productions of India, Swat and Bajaur to Chitral and Badakhshan. The pass is clear of snow by the beginning of April. The gradients on either side are steep, the ascent from the Jandul side being 3,000 feet and the descent on the Baraul side about 1,700 feet.

The top of the pass and hills on either side are bare of trees; the spurs of the mountains forming the pass to either hand running down to it gently. The pass is therefore of an open character and forms an excellent defensive position as the descending spurs are bare, open and fully commanded at every point from the ridge.

The soil of the road ascending and descending near the pass is mainly sand and clay and becomes very heavy after rain.—(*Burton*.)

#### JANBATAI NALA—

Rises to the south of the Janbatai pass and flowing 5 miles to Janbatai fort joins the Binshi Nala forming the Baraul stream. The hills on either side are mostly bare of wood. The stream is a mere torrent. Is swollen by melting snow during March and diminishes rapidly during April and May, becoming almost dry in June. Is rough and bouldery but fordable throughout. Its banks are as a rule precipitous, formed of sand, shale, etc. The road from the Janbatai Kotal to Dir follows its left bank, crossing it at Janbatai fort.—(*Burton*.)

#### JANBIL—

A village of 40 houses belonging to the Bami Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. It is high up in the valley leading to the Kalal pass (into Buner). Water from a stream.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

#### JANDEL KUF—

A small valley which drains to the Gwaldai valley at Jashton (the Gwaldai joins the upper Panjkora river at Patrak).

From the Jandel Kuf, paths lead by the Gurin pass to Drosh in Chitral, by the Jandel Kuf pass to the Pureth valley and so to Drosh, and by another but loftier and more

difficult pass to the head of the Dok Darra. See "Route in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan." Nos. 3 and 4. The two latter routes are cattle tracks only, quite impracticable for laden animals.—(*Cockerill*.)

### JANDUL VALLEY—

#### Geographical.

The Jandul Valley is a division of Bajaur and comprises roughly an area of 144 square miles.

It is bounded on the north by the Baraul Valley, on the east by the Maidan and Nasrudin valleys, on the south by the Sheikh Khel section of the AUSA Khel Yusafzais and the Matakai, Utman Khels. On the west by Jhar (a portion of the Khan of Nawagai's territory), and the Babukara valley, while to the north-west lies Asmar.

Baraul is separated from Jandul by the Janbatai range with the peaks of Sur Gull (10,500 feet), Shahi (10,200 feet), Churu laka (8,340 feet) and Suki (8,842 feet) from west to east.

From the hill Suki a spur runs to the south terminating in the hill Mohan (height 7,630 feet). This spur separates Jandul from Maidan and Nasrudin Khel country.

The watershed running from the top of Mohan westwards down to Toratiga (a black rock on the left bank of the river Rud between the villages of Gosam and Ghobani) separates Jandul from the Sheikh Khel (Yusafzai) country, into which the valleys of Malakand, Shahtai and Makkai run in a southerly direction towards the Panjkora river which is joined by the Rud some 4 miles below Ghobani. The Matakai, Utman Khel lie on the right bank of the Rud which is the limit of Jandul from Toratiga up to opposite the fort of Shinkas, some 3 miles below Jhar on the Bajaur river.

The fort of Shinkas is situated on a spur running south from the hill of that name. This hill is the south end of a spur running south from the Trepaman peak (10,320 feet). This spur separates Jandul from the Babukara Valley.

The Trepaman and Sur Gul peaks (*vide* boundary between Baraul) are connected by a high ridge beyond which lies Asmar.

Jandul is thus bounded on the north-east, and partly on the south, by the Khan of Dir's territories. On the south and west by the Utman Khels, the Khan of Nawagai's territory, and the Salarzais who inhabit the Babukara Valley. On the north-east by the territory of the Amir of Afghanistan.

The valley of Jandul is enclosed by the two spurs described above which run south from the Hindu Raj range. It is about 14 miles long, some 10 miles broad at the north end, narrowing to 6 miles at the south end, where its waters join the Rud river.

The valley is well cultivated throughout its length and breadth, and even on the steepest portions of the surrounding hills crops are grown on terraces cut out from the general slope of the hills.

The hills as a rule are not well wooded, except the slopes of the spur running south from Trepaman and the north-east side of the latter peak itself at the head of the Maskini Valley. The remaining hills are covered with brushwood with a few larger trees scattered through it.

Jandul is well watered by:—

- (a) The Jandul stream which is formed by the waters of the Ali Beg Khel and Damthal ravines flowing out of the Janbatai range and which unite near Kanbat.
- (b) The Maskini or Ram Gul stream joining the Jandul near Tor, from the right bank.
- (c) The Tangai stream joining the Jandul at Katskot from the left bank.
- (d) Shontalai stream joining at Ganderai from the right bank.
- (e) The Shalkandi stream joining at Shinjai from the left bank.

Of the 4 tributaries of the Jandul stream the most important is the Maskini, which waters the valley of that name. The Maskini (called Ram Gul at its north end) valley is a rich well watered offshoot of the Jandul Valley. It is some 10 miles long and 1 mile wide at its broadest point, narrowing to a gorge towards the head of the Ram Gul stream which rises under the cliffs of the Inka and Trepaman peaks. The richest land in Jandul lies at the mouth of the Maskini Valley round the villages of Maiar, Gambir



and Jinikila, whilst the head of the valley is almost entirely given up to rice cultivation. The hills on the west side of the valley are thickly wooded, and oaks, wild olives, horse chestnuts and other trees abound, whilst the rocky crags on the sides of Inkal are studded with *paludar* and other pines. The scenery at the head of the Ram Gul Sar gorge is rough and picturesque.

The remainder of the Jandul valley is a plain covered with cultivation and fairly thickly populated, surrounded by bare-looking hills.

The following are the principal routes between Jandul and the surrounding countries :—

1. The main route through the valley is a good road, which was constructed in 1895. It was then practicable for camel transport as far as Kanbat at the southern foot of the Janbatai pass; the track over the pass itself was only made fit for mule transport, but camels could again be used in the Baraul valley. [See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 91.] The road goes along the bank of the Rud and afterwards of the Jandul streams as far as Kanbat or rather Bokra, a hamlet of Kanbat and the east of it. The rise is gradual and about 1,100 feet in 18 miles. From Kanbat the road ascends 3,700 feet to the top of the Janbatai pass in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles by the road constructed in 1895 and 6 miles by the old native road. The ascent is very steep and camels cannot be worked on it. The general slope of the hill is 25 degrees from the foot of the *kotal*.

2. From Munda a good road fit for camel transport animals branches off to the west, and following the left bank of the Bajour river passes through level country to Jhar, Khar, and Nawagai, the latter being 29 miles from Munda. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 83.

3. From Senzo, 2 miles north of Munda, and on the main road a track leads westward across the Jandul stream to Dhopa, thence through ground broken up by ravines with precipitous sides to Rashakai and over the low Takwara Kotal (3,100 feet), Munda being 2,607 feet. Here it crosses the range separating the Babukara valley from Jandul and enters the former at the village of Dokrai opposite the fort of Tarala. See "Routes North of Kabul River," No. 93. This path is the shortest route into the Babukara Valley, but is narrow, steep and difficult for laden mules in its present state. From Munda to Dokrai is about 6 miles.

3. From Munda a track leads east up the spurs of the hill Mohan and passing the head of the Makkai and Shahtai valleys leads down into the Malakand valley which debouches on the Panjkora river opposite the villages of Mulla Bandai and Landai. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 92.

This is the route by which Lieutenant Edwards was sent in to Sado by Umra Khan, April 1895, the Jandul valley being then occupied by fanatical tribesmen. The road is difficult for laden mules.

4. From Munda a track also leads in a north-easterly direction up the Shalkandi valley through the villages of Shalkandi, Khaista Derai and Gudar to the Ananguri or Gudar Kotal (5,500 feet) and thence two tracks lead off—one into the Nasrudin and the other into the Maidan valley (these are the same valley, with different names for the south and north ends). That to the east passes the villages of Takatak and Sherhanai to Shazadgai, 11 miles from the *kotal*. That to the north-east passes the village of Walai and on the Kumbar, a Saiad village in the Maidan valley, where it joins the main road up the Maidan valley from Shazadgai to the Kalpanai pass and on to Baraul. These roads are bad, although practicable for lightly laden mules.

5. Three miles up the Jandul stream from Munda the fort of Tor is reached where a road branches off to the north-west, passes through the large Main village of Maiar and then enters the Maskini valley. It leads past the villages of Gambir, Kotkai, Drazan and Chauda to the fort and village of Maskini. Up to this the road is practicable for mules. From Maskini on, the valley narrows into the Ram Gul gorge and the road becomes very bad, although local transport mules and donkeys travel by it. At the village of Kharkai, (6,700 feet), the road turns sharply to the west and rises in 3 miles to the Trepaman Kotal (8,450 feet) between the two peaks of the hill of that name. Thence it descends into the Asmar valley passing the villages of Bandai, Khara, Sian, Dangan, Bedad to Asmar, probably some 10 miles from the *kotal*, Asmar itself being visible from the northern slopes of Trepaman. The total distance from Munda to

Asmar by this route is about 26 miles. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94. Minor routes from this road are:—

- (a) Small hill foot-paths from Maiar, Kotkai, Drazan and Maskini to the west leading over the high ridge between Jandul and the Babukara valley.
- (b) From the fort to Chauda, 1 mile below Maskini, a mule-track leads east over the Shontalai Kotal to Shontalai, Suranrai and Barwa.
- (c) From Kharkai a very narrow and difficult mule-track leads east through the villages of Sheikh Patai, Kandola, Kachal over the Kachal Kotal to Rokna on route (8) leading to Binshi. This route, viz., 6 (c) is the one by which Umra Khan's family and property were taken from Shahi over the Trepuman Kotal to Asmar.
- (d) From Maskini a foot-path leads through Pratah over the ridge separating the Maskini from the Ali Beg Khel Valley in a north-easterly direction to Shahi.

7. From Barwa a steep, but practicable, mule-track leads east to a *kotal*, 1,545 feet above Barwa. Thence two tracks lead into the Maidan valley meeting at Kumbar, where the Shazadgai-Kalpanai road is met. The path going east-south from the *kotal* is the best of the two. Both are difficult for mule transport. The distance from Barwa to Kumbar is 10 miles. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77-b.

8. From Kanbat, (3,800 feet), a road leads in a north-westerly direction through the hamlets of Tanglai, Tiyah, and Baloda, to a stream and spring at 5,000 feet. From this the road ascends to the Shahi Kotal, (7,100 feet), in a little under 3 miles, the path being exceedingly steep. There are, however, remains of an old road, probably Buddhist, which followed a much easier line than the present native track. At the *kotal* the Shahi plain is entered with the village and tower of that name in the centre. This plain is covered with turf, is level, or nearly so, and has a stream flowing through it. It is over a mile long and 3 to 4 furlongs wide. From Shahi the road bifurcates, one road leading down to Shahkot in the Baraul valley at an easy gradient, and thence to Janbatai and Dir, the other by Rokna, the Ingaru Kotal (8,900 feet), the Hissar Kotal to Binshi village and *kotal* (8,023 feet). Total distance from Kanbat to the Binshi Kotal 14½ miles. This road from Shahi, when not covered with snow, is easy for mule transport. [From the Binshi Kotal the road descends through Zara Baraul to Asmar, about 10 miles.—See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 95.]

9. From Kanbat a path, sometimes used for mules by native traders, crosses the Janbatai range by a *kotal* above the villages of Bota and Lawanda. This *kotal* is 200 feet lower than the regular pass over to Janbatai, and the line of the road up appears to be easier. The descent on the other side to Shahkot appears to be very steep however.

The Jandul valley is the hereditary property of the  
Isozai section of the Tarkanri Pathans.

[For tribal divisions and list of villages occupied by the different sub-sections, see Part I (Appendix V)]

A large portion of Jandul is overrun by settlements of Saiads, Sahibzadas, Akhundzadas, Mians, and Mullas who have fastened on land and villages which they receive, as *seri* or freehold from the Pathans.

On the tops of the hills are also numerous Gujar hamlets where the Gujars live in the hot weather, while they graze their cattle, descending to the villages at the foot of the hills in the winter.

The Mast Khels are the clan of the chiefs of the tribe and claim to be the Khans of the Jandul valley, and also include Shahi and Janbatai in their *daftar* or hereditary land.

Their chief villages are Barwa and its outlying hamlets and in the Tangai valley.

The Musa Khels live in the Shalkandai valley north-east of Mundah.

The Ali Beg Khels inhabit the Shontalai valley and the sides of the main ravine forming the head of the Jandul river to the north-west from the village of Kanbat up towards Shahi.

The Sheikh Khels inhabit the Maskini valley from Gambir up to Karghakats. They were not originally Pathans but are now considered as such.

The Mashwanis inhabit the upper slopes of the hills along the northern boundary of Jandul and spread also into Maidan. They are a numerous clan, but are only tenants on the land which they occupy. The chief, called Muhammad Ali, lives in Nawakila.

*Population.*—The following numbers of the population of Jandul is compiled by adding together the reputed number of houses in each village and hamlet in the valley and computing the inhabitants at 5 per house.

				Houses.	Population.
<b>MAST KHELs :—</b>					
Barwa	..	..	..	140	800
Hamlets of Barwa	..	..	..	40	200
Shina	..	..	..	80	400
Swara Ghundai	..	..	..	80	400
Sardand	..	..	..	11	55
Tanga	..	..	..	60	300
Kandahari, etc.	..	..	..	40	200
Katskot	..	..	..	20	100
Golbandi	..	..	..	20	100
Anapia	..	..	..	20	100
Satbar	..	..	..	16	80
Ajabi	..	..	..	10	50
Mundah	..	..	..	50	250
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>607</b>	<b>3,035</b>

<b>MUSA KHELs :—</b>					
Katak	..	..	..	20	100
Dhal	..	..	..	16	80
Khaista Deral	..	..	..	20	100
Sheikh Khan	..	..	..	20	100
Takhor	..	..	..	40	200
Rustam Banda	..	..	..	20	100
Rassul Banda	..	..	..	30	150
Gidar Shai	..	..	..	20	100
Changar	..	..	..	10	50
Kalagai	..	..	..	10	50
Gudar	..	..	..	20	100
Pashatai	..	..	..	14	70
Manugui	..	..	..	8	40
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>248</b>	<b>1,240</b>

<b>ALI BEG KHELs :—</b>					
Kanbat	..	..	..	40	200
Tiyah	..	..	..	30	150
Tanglai	..	..	..	40	200
Baloda	..	..	..	30	150
Chakdaran	..	..	..	14	70
Lajbang	..	..	..	6	30
Shontalai	..	..	..	20	100
Ghwara Banda	..	..	..	35	175
Shpana Kasai	..	..	..	8	40
Tserai	..	..	..	10	50
Miwo	..	..	..	8	40
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>241</b>	<b>1,205</b>

## SHEIKH KHELS :—

Maskini	..	..	..	60	300
Chauda	..	..	..	40	200
Drazan	..	..	..	15	75
Kotkai	..	..	..	35	175
Gambir	..	..	..	45	225
Mullakila	..	..	..	13	65
Jinikila	..	..	..	30	150
Chinga	..	..	..	14	70
Ganderi	..	..	..	10	50
Asil Banda	..	..	..	8	40
Khushmakam	..	..	..	10	50
			<b>TOTAL</b>	280	1,400

## MASHWANIS :—

Ali Banda	..	..	..	8	40
Jaus	..	..	..	8	40
Ghund	..	..	..	12	60
Mian Cham	..	..	..	6	30
Zangian	..	..	..	12	60
Mani	..	..	..	7	35
Rokna	..	..	..	8	40
Shahi	..	..	..	30	150
Khaso	..	..	..	10	50
Bragai	..	..	..	8	40
Bota	..	..	..	18	90
Lawanda	..	..	..	17	85
Shahbanrai	..	..	..	8	40
Nawa Kila	..	..	..	14	70
Koru	..	..	..	8	40
Jibagai	..	..	..	6	30
Dinjarai	..	..	..	30	150
Morashah	..	..	..	15	75
Dawegirah	..	..	..	10	50
Ghadai	..	..	..	16	80
Chupraka	..	..	..	15	75
Lallu	..	..	..	9	45
Chinarai	..	..	..	8	40
Nikhau Banda	..	..	..	12	60
Tangai	..	..	..	9	45
Sodai	..	..	..	8	40
Barchunai	..	..	..	15	75
Naghah	..	..	..	4	20
Jaus (2nd)	..	..	..	8	40
Malkana	..	..	..	9	45
Ashalkor	..	..	..	50	250
Pandarai	..	..	..	10	50
Kharkai	..	..	..	12	60
Kachal	..	..	..	8	40
Banrai	..	..	..	8	40
Bosta	..	..	..	10	50
Kandolai	..	..	..	6	30
Ram Gull	..	..	..	25	125
Moragai	..	..	..	8	40
Jan Pasa	..	..	..	14	70
Pratah	..	..	..	12	60
Derai	..	..	..	8	40
Mian Banda	..	..	..	6	30
Kashodal	..	..	..	50	250
			<b>TOTAL</b>	585	2,925

SAIADS :—

Kanbat	..	..	..	300	1,500
Chamortalai	..	..	..	20	100
Kamangar	..	..	..	8	40
Shinjai	..	..	..	10	50
Gudar	..	..	..	20	100
				358	1,790
			TOTAL	..	..

AKHUNDZADAS :—

Gosam	..	..	..	30	150
Ram Gull	..	..	..	8	40
Rashakai	..	..	..	15	75
Chimiaran Banda	..	..	..	12	60
Mulla Banda	..	..	..	20	100
Inzaru Banda	..	..	..	16	80
				101	505
			TOTAL	..	..

MIANS, MULLAS AND SAHIBZADAS —

Agharulla	..	..	..	8	40
Godar	..	..	..	50	250
Ganderi (2nd)	..	..	..	10	50
Ba'adin	..	..	..	30	150
Suranrai	..	..	..	10	50
Kashodal	..	..	..	20	100
Shpana Kasai	..	..	..	16	80
Gular	..	..	..	30	150
Cham	..	..	..	20	100
Karbori	..	..	..	6	30
Karghakats	..	..	..	25	125
Pitao	..	..	..	10	50
Bokrai	..	..	..	10	50
Izara	..	..	..	5	25
Lowar	..	..	..	6	30
Zain Banda	..	..	..	40	200
Ghadai	..	..	..	20	100
Ajabi	..	..	..	10	50
				326	1,630
			TOTAL	..	..

*Towns and miscellaneous villages.*

Mayar	..	..	..	1,500	7,500
Miankalai	..	..	..	1,000	5,000
Damthal	..	..	..	40	200
Badunai	..	..	..	98	490
Harif	..	..	..		
Senzo	..	..	..		
Bazarak	..	..	..		
Dhopah	..	..	..		
Shinjai (2nd)	..	..	..		
Takwara	..	..	..		
				2,633	13,190
			TOTAL	..	..

Total number of houses	..	..	..	5,384	
Total population at 5 persons per household	..	..	..	26,920	

These tables are compiled in 1895 and agree very approximately with those of more recent date which are to be found in Part I, Appendix V.

A genealogical table of the Khans of Jandul is given in Part I, Appendix XIII.

For recent historical and political information, see Part I, Chapters VI and IX.

The principal products of the valley are :—

Crops.	The spring crop :—
	Barley.
	Wheat.
	Dal.
	Peas ( <i>Mashang</i> ).
	Onions.
	The autumn crop :—
	Rice.
	Indian corn.
	Millet.
	<i>Mai</i> (a sort of pea).

More barley than wheat is grown, the proportion being about one-half. The valley is exceedingly fertile and produces particularly fine crops. It would be safe to say that 10,000 *marunds* of barley and wheat could be counted on as available over the local requirements on the spring crop, and probably a similar amount of rice and indian corn in the autumn.

The valley of Jandul lies roughly at an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The climate is cool and pleasant up to the middle of April. In the end of that month the days become hot but the nights remain cool up to the end of May. It is then intensely hot, the temperature in double fly-tents ranging as high as 115°. Occasional showers accompanied by violent storms of wind and dust cool the air during June, but between these storms the heat is very great. In July the rain sets in. These consist of violent storms every few days, which temporarily cool the atmosphere. These continue till the end of August, when the weather becomes perceptibly cooler. In the autumn the climate is probably cold and pleasant, whilst snow falls in the winter.

Fever prevails amongst the inhabitants who live in the villages near the river-bed where rice is cultivated. On the higher ground the climate is healthy. Sites for sanitarium and hill stations could be found on the Janbatai range, the best site being the plain of Shahi at the western end of the range.

The inhabitants are a short race of men, but sturdy. Their features are plain and shew signs of admixture with the aboriginal Kafir races. Judging by their performances under Umra Khan, the Jandulis must be a brave race and possessed of considerable energy and enterprise.—(*Macconchy*.)

#### JANGIR OR JEHANGIR—

A hamlet of 15 houses containing tenants and servants of the Musa Khel Kuz Sulizai village of Guratai, Upper Swat left bank. It is on the skirt of the hills. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

#### JANGO—

A hamlet of 20 houses situated in the Shewa plain. Water is brought in a channel from the Aspan stream. It belongs to the Babu Khel Adinzai village of Tizogram.

#### JANGRI—

A hamlet in the Gwaldai valley, 3½ miles above the Gwaldai village, Panjkora Kohistan.—(*Burton*.)

#### JANO—

A village of 30 houses on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. It belongs to the Azzi Khel section of the Bar Sulizai Baczais [Appendix III (14)], and is situated in a lateral valley east of Chaliar. Water is brought from a stream in an irrigation channel.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## JAODOH OR JAOS BANDA—ELEV. 9,250'.

On bare spur immediately below the southern side of the Jaodoh Pass. Consists of 15 houses of Gujars from the Panjkora valley.—(*Burton.*)

## JAODOH (PASS)—ELEV. 9,700'.

Below and to the west of the Shakleh Sar or Maidan peak, forming the watershed between the Khair and Atrapi valleys.

The ridge of the pass is bare and open, formed by spurs sloping down gently from the Maidan peak to the east and the Tojko to the west. The ground falls steeply to the Khair and Atrapi valleys to the north and south, respectively; the northern side is scantily wooded with firs, the southern bare and grazing is good and plentiful, but the grass at the height of the ridge does not appear till the end of June.

By following the ridge to the west the Kalpanai pass is reached in 8 miles. To the east skirting the northern slope of the Maidan peak a path leads along the ridge of the Maidan-Panjhora watershed. Paths impracticable for animals descend the Atrapi to Maidan and the Khair valley to Bibiaor: distant respectively 9 and 11 miles. The southern side of the pass is clear of snow early in April, the northern somewhat later.—(*Burton.*)

## JARAI OR JURAI—

A *banda* containing tenant servants of the Jinki Khel village of Paitai, Upper Swat left bank. This hamlet is only about a mile below Jareh: 15 houses.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## JASHTON OR HAKIM BANDA—

A small *banda* in the Gwaldai valley which drains to the Panjkora river at Patrak. Jashton is the Chitrali name for the spot. It is situated at the junction of the Jandel Kuf and Shumanshahi valley and is, for troops, 2 marches from Patrak. The Atchiku route from Madaglasht, the Gurin route from Gurin, and the Pureth route from Parsat, all leading to Patrak, meet at this point.—(*Cockerill.*)

## JATGRAM—

Stands on the right bank of the Niag stream about 6 miles by road from the Panjkora river. The village consists of 20 houses, the inhabitants belonging to the Karmo Khel sub-section of the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Paında Khel [Appendix IV (18)]; *maliks* in 1895, Akbar and Yar Muhammed. The people cultivate 35 acres of land and own 40 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. There are 2 mills; a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## JELALA—

A walled village of 80 houses, situated on the left bank of the Swat river, about 28 miles east of Thana. It has the river to the north and a spur from the hills running close up to it from the south. The road to Upper Swat passes on the south side of the village. It belongs to the Khan Khel section of Baezais.

Above Jelala there is a ford across the river reaching the right bank below the Shamozaï, Kak Kila (fort).—(*Turner.*)

## JELAL KHEL—

A branch of the Nura Khel Ausa Khels [see Part I, Appendix IV (8)] occupying the villages of Kuz Nagre and Bar Sarai in Talash. They number some 150 fighting-men, and possess 70 head of cattle.—(*Turner.*)

## JELAL KHEL—

A sub-section of the Nubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Pianda Khels [see Part I, Appendix IV (18)].

## JELAL KOT—

A hamlet of 20 houses in Lower Swat on the left bank of the river. It belongs to the Usmani of the Ranizais Khel section,  $\frac{2}{3}$  to the village Derai and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to Jolagram and is situated in the valley about 1 mile south of these villages.—(*Turner.*)

## JELALPUR—

A walled village of 8 houses with towers. It is situated at the point of a spur about a mile north-west of Palai. Water from wells. The inhabitants belong to the Khan Khel section of the Baezai tribe. The headman in 1895 Mir Ahmad Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## JHAR—

A large village and fort situated on the promontory formed by the junction of the Bajaur and Babukara rivers. It is 7 miles west-south-west of Munda by a good road following the left bank of the Bajaur river. The Khan of Jhar, Wazir Khan, is a son of Walayat Khan of Pashat, and is a relation of the Khan of Nawagai and belongs to the Ibrahim Khel section of the Salarzai Tarkanis.—(*Macomber.*)

The villages included in the Khanate are given in Part I, Appendix XV.

## JIKAT—ELEV. 3,950'.

A Rogani village of 13 houses standing compactly on a spur  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile up a rugged and wooded ravine above the right bank of the Panjkora river immediately below the Ushir junction.

Some 7 acres of indian corn and rice. Forage, fuel and water plentiful. The villagers own 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. There are 2 mills and a carpenter. The village is in the lands of the Ibrahim Khel or Bar Toi, Babukar Khel, Sultan Khel [Appendix IV (23)]. The road up the left bank Panjkora crosses the mouth of the Jikat ravine steeply, close to the river.—(*Burton.*)

## JINKI KHEL—

The uppermost section of the Baezai tribe occupying the upper end of the Swat valley on the left bank. They extend to the borders of Kohistan near Barranial, and together with their neighbouring sections, the Azzi Khel and Maturizai, are known as the Bar Sulizai. For sub-division and list of villages, see Part I [Appendix III (15)].

The inhabitants of the above, together with their tenants, can muster some 1,200 fighting-men, while the population amounts to 4,000.

In addition to the Jinki Khel in the Swat valley, there are a number of villages in the valley of the Ghorband, a tributary of the Indus, which is divided from Upper Swat by a high range of hills. Again the valley of the Kana, which is a tributary of the Ghorband, is also occupied by Jinki Khels. A list of the villages will be found under the headings "Ghurband" and "Kana."

The approximate number of the inhabitants of these valleys is 11,500 with 1,800 Saids and Miangans. The number of fighting men is about 3,000.

This portion of the Jinki Khels are practically cut off from those in the Swat valley, as communication between the Ghorband valley and Swat valley is *via* the Kotkai pass, which leads into Charbagh (Maturizai). See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 70.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## JITKOT—

A hamlet of 5 houses on the left bank of the Panjkora river, about a mile below Shiringal fort.—(*Burton.*)

## JITKOT (NALA)—

A small valley running down to the right bank of the Panjkora river, 2 miles below Shiringal fort: on it are Bar and Lar Ayagai towards the upper part of the ridge dividing the Dir stream from the Panjkora valley. It is always fordable. Is well wooded and grassy.—(*Burton.*)

## JOLAGRAM—

A village (walled) of 80 houses (3 Hindus) in Lower Swat situated about a mile from the left bank of the river, and close to the village of Derai. The inhabitants belong to the Aziz Khel sub-division of the Usmani Khel (Ranizais).

Water from a stream and from spring; *maliks* in 1895, Habibulla Khan, Abbas Khan, Mamure Khan, Kutab Khan, Rahmat Khan. For a list of the hamlets in which this village has a share, *vide* Part I [Appendix III (2)].—(*Turner.*)



## JOWARAI (PASS)—ELEV. 7,000'.

A pass leading from Upper Swat into Buner (*vide* Part I, Chapter II, Communications, Upper Swat to Buner), and "Routes North of the Kabul River." No. 68. The path goes up the Saidu valley in the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section, past the villages Salanpur and Sapalbande over the pass to the Buner villages of Dukarrah and Batai. This is a very difficult route, though mules of the country manage to use it.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## JUBULUK—ELEV. 4,150'.

Is scattered amidst terraced fields and fruit-trees on the hill above the gorge of the Panjkora river: on the right bank and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below the Baraul-Panjkora junction.

The ravines and slope of the hill above are thickly wooded with holly-oak, wild olive and smaller trees and bushes. Grazing is good on the higher slopes: water plentiful from springs. The road up the right bank of the Panjkora rounds the hill below the village above the narrow gorge of the river. The people are Swati, numbering 16 houses; *malik* in 1895, Shahzada. Ten acres of indian corn and 8 of rice are under cultivation; there are 20 cattle and 20 goats.—(*Burton.*)

## JUGHA—

A small village of Mullas in the upper part of the Jughabanj valley on the hills on the northern side, the valley joins the Panjkora left bank below Darora and lies in Painsa Khel territory; *malik* in 1895, Sher Khan. A few acres of indian corn; 15 cattle and 30 goats and sheep. Grazing and fuel good and plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## JUGHABANJ (BAR OR UPPER)—

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Lower Jughabanj, Panjkora left bank, on the lower slopes to the north of the valley. A few acres of indian corn and rice, 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. A mill and 1 blacksmith. The grazing on the hills round is fair; wood on the higher spurs.

The village contains 8 houses, the inhabitants being mixed Painsa Khel, Yusafzai; *malik* in 1895, Mir Alam.—(*Burton.*)

## JUGHABANJ (LAR OR LOWER)—ELEV. 3,700'.

Lies along the road up the left bank of the Panjkora river at the lower end of the Jughabanj valley.

There is room to camp 3 battalions; fuel and forage plentiful on the hills; water from perennial streams. There are groves of fine walnut trees on the road; apple and pear trees are numerous. Supplies procurable in the open valley of Jughabanj at the back of the village.

There are 16 acres of indian corn and rice; 30 cattle and 50 sheep and goats; a mill; 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter.

The inhabitants belong to the Painsa Khel, Yusafzai (Appendix IV), and number 15 houses; *malik* in 1895, Ahmad.—(*Burton.*)

## JUGHABANJ (VALLEY)—

A broad open valley on the left bank of the Panjkora river between the Ushiri and Niag. Is inhabited by the Painsa Khel Yusafzai. The direction of the valley is east and west and shape triangular; its breadth at the base, which lies along the Panjkora road, being about 4 miles, and its greatest length 5 miles. The area is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The upper slopes of the hills bounding the valley are abrupt and well wooded, the lower bare, cultivated and dotted with villages: walnut, apple and pear trees are numerous. Although part of the lands of the Painsa Khel the revenue is apparently farmed by a contractor who pays a few hundred rupees a year to the Dir ruler.

There are in the district 9 villages and a gujar *banda* at the head of the valley; the population amounting to some 400 people. None of the villages are of any size

or importance. The usual crops are grown, but water is not plentiful and the area of irrigated lands is small.

Paths lead over the ridge at the head of the valley north and south into the Ushiri and Niag valleys.—(*Burton.*)

#### JUGRAI—

The name of a stream in Dusha Khel which rises above Utala village and runs a south-westerly course down a steep valley with precipitous sides into the Panjkora river.—(*Turner.*)

#### JURAGH—*Vide* "GHURBAND."

#### JURRA—

A village of 100 houses belonging to the Sebuji section of the Khwazazais, situated on the right bank of the Harnawai stream, a few miles above its junction with the Swat. This village was about 30 years ago the scene of a fight in which Gujar Khan, Sebuji, having through the Mianguls procured aid from the Ranizais, Adinzais and Shamozaais, defeated Husain Khan (Shamizai) and Jalal Khan, with whom he was at feud.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## K.

#### KABADHAI—

Stands on the hills above the Sankhor valley, Niag, Panjkora left bank; 40 acres of fields are terraced on the hillside and along the stream below; the villagers own 60 cattle and 80 sheep and goats; there is a carpenter and blacksmith. The village contains 40 houses of Kwajus Khel (Painda Khel).—(*Burton.*)

#### KABULKOT—ELEV. 3,750'.

A compactly built village on level cultivated plain near the left bank Kunai stream below Dokrai fort and belongs to the Jabbi Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai, Tarkanris [Appendix V (13)]. No fuel in the vicinity; grazing on the plain and on hills beyond; water from *karez* and Kunai stream.

Twenty-eight houses of Saiads; *malik* in 1895, Padshah Jan.

Ten acres of indian corn, 8 acres rice; 50 cattle and a few sheep and goats; 1 mill; 1 blacksmith and a gun and sword-maker.—(*Burton.*)

#### KACHAL—ELEV. 6,400'.

A small Mashwani hamlet of 10 houses situated at the head of the eastern branch of the Ram Gul Dara, in Jandul.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### KACHAL—(KOTAL)—ELEV. 8,400'.

A pass called after the village of that name leading from Shahi to the Trepaman *Kotal* and thence to Asmar through Derai, Sian, Dangam and Bedad. It is 3 miles from Shahi. This is the route taken by Umra Khan's family in their flight to Asmar in April 1895, see Chapter VI.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### KACHU KHEL—

A minor clan of the Azzi Khel sub-division of Ali Khels (a section of Ranizais). The Khans of Dheri are always selected from this clan, *vide* Part I [Appendix III (6)].—(*Turner.*)

#### KAD (BAR OR UPPER)—

Stands on the left bank of the Kunai stream just below the Lajbok junction; Maidan, consists of 7 houses of Mullas who cultivate some 15 acres of land and own 20 cattle and the same number of sheep and goats. There is a mill. The *malik* in 1895, Abdul Hamid.—(*Burton.*)

**KAD (LAR OR LOWER)—**

Stands on a bare point at the mouth of the Lajbok valley above the left bank of the stream Maidan.

Consists of 13 houses, Mali Khel Nasrudin Khel [Appendix IV (12)]; *malik*, in 1895, Muhanimad Habib.

There are a few acres of terraced fields. Fuel and forage scarce in the vicinity.—(*Burton*.)

**KAGA DAN—**

A deep pool in the Panjkora river, situated a short distance below the point where the Lohi Khwar falls into it. The pool, as its name denotes, is crooked in shape.—(*Turner*.)

**KAHAI—ELEV. 3,400'.**

A Sultan Khel Yusafzai village of 8 houses standing on the left bank of the Tormung stream opposite the village of Tormung. Below lie the terraced fields belonging to the village. Fuel and forage are scarce in the vicinity.—(*Burton*.)

**KAKARBANJ—**

Stands on a terraced spur above the left bank of the Kharo, about 7 miles distant by road from the Panjkora river. A stream of perennial water flows down the ravine past the village; above rises a sharp peak, its ridges thickly clothed with fir. Twenty-five acres of fields are terraced round the village; there are a number of fine fruit trees. The people are of the Aziz and Hasan Khel sections of Painsa Khel [Appendix IV (20)]; *malik*, in 1895, Gul Khan. There are 30 cattle, 60 sheep and goats; 1 mill; a carpenter and a blacksmith. There are 20 houses.—(*Burton*.)

**KAKAT—ELEV. 3,600'.**

A considerable Painsa Khel village standing on the hill-side above the left bank of the Niag stream a mile from its mouth. The stream is lined with the irrigated fields belonging to the village. Fuel and forage are scarce in the vicinity. The inhabitants belong to the Karmu Khel section of the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel [Appendix IV (18)], and number 200 houses; *malik*, in 1895, Amir.—(*Burton*.)

**KAKHAR—**

Is situated in the Dashkor valley, Niag valley and in the lower part of it; the village consists of 40 houses of the Karmu Khel section of the Painsa Khel Yusafzai; 20 acres of land is under cultivation, about one-half irrigated; the people own 100 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. There is a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The *malik*, in 1895, Hyder Khan. Fuel and forage are plentiful.—(*Burton*.)

**KAK-KOT—**

A small Shamozaï fort situated close to the Swat river on the right bank. It is almost opposite to the Khan Khel village of Jalala.—(*Turner*.)

**KAKORAI—**

A hamlet of 4 houses, Miangan, standing on a stony slope above the road up the right bank of Panjkora river near Ranai fort; it is included in Charberah.—(*Burton*.)

**KALA—**

A Dusha Khel village of 15 houses dependant on Pingal; situated on the bank of the Swat river below Soknai. *Muliks*, in 1895, Jallad Khan, Sarbale Khan.—(*Turner*.)

**KALADAG—**

A small village of Mahi Khel on the right bank of the Kunai or Maidan stream about 1½ miles below the Nasrudin Khel boundary.

The villagers number 8 houses of the Mahi Khel section of Nasrudin Khel [Appendix IV (12)]; *malik*, in 1895, Masha; they cultivate some 10 acres of land and own small herds of cattle and sheep. There is a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton*.)

**KALAGAI—**

A hamlet of 5 houses belonging to the Abbas Khel, Dalkha Khel, Sultan Khel, inhabited by Mullas in the Tormung valley, distant  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river; it stands above the left bank of the stream.—(*Burton.*)

**KALAGAI—**

Lies about a mile up the Siar valley and is visible from the Panjkora road just below Ranai fort. The village stands on the right bank of the *nala* with terraced fields above and below. There are groves of trees round, and the hill behind is grassy and dotted with fir trees.

The inhabitants are Saiads, Miangan and mixed Pathans; *malik*, in 1895, Subanudin; there are 14 houses.

There are 20 acres of fields; 60 cattle and 60 goats and sheep.

There are 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

**KALA KILA—**

A village of 40 houses in the Upper Swat situated on the bank of the Nikbi Khel stream near its junction with the Swat. It belongs to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**KALAKOT—ELEV. 4,450'.**

A Shamizai village situated on the right bank of the Lalka stream, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above its junction with the Swat river on its right bank.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**KALAM—ELEV. 6,500'.**

Situated at the junction of the Usha and Gabral streams which here unite and form the Kohistan river, known lower down as the Swat river. Two bridges of the cantilever type with the roadway "dug out" of the trunk of a tree span the Gabral, one at the village and the other about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile above. For communications see Part I, Chapter II, route (4) and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 66. Kalam has 460 houses and the principal *maliks*, in 1895, Dilbar Khan and Nabbat Khan; a good many Kohistani ponies are bred here.—(*Dafadar Sikandar Shah.*)

**KALANGAI—**

A hamlet of 20 houses. The last out-post in the direction of the Utman Khels and the lowest village on the left bank of the Swat river. It is occupied by servants and tenants of the Sultan ka Khel section of Ranizais.—(*Turner.*)

**KALBAD GOL—**

A narrow stony valley draining into the Dabarai Gol, about 4 miles above the upper hamlet of Beorai. Up it lies a bad footpath leading to the Dok Dara, which joins the Upper Panjkora at Shiringal, Panjkora Kohistan.

From Beorai it would be two easy marches for men on foot to Babozai in the Dok Dara, the intermediate halt being made on the Beorai side of the watershed at a grazing ground called Kalbad, or Galbat. The pass is also known as Kalbad.—(*Lockerill.*)

**KALBAD PASS, vide "KALBAD GOL."****KALEL—**

A village belonging to the Bami Khel section of Baezais. It is situated on the *kotal* of the pass of the same name which leads from Upper Swat into Buner. See Part I, Chapter II, Routes from Upper Swat to Buner.—(*Turner.*)

**KALEL PASS—ELEV. 6,560'.**

A pass leading from Upper Swat to Buner. The path leaves Ningaora and proceeds up the valley of the Kukarai stream past the villages Dangaram, Kukarai and Janbil to Kalel. These are all Swat villages belonging to the Bami Khel section (Baezais). Kalel is at the top of the *kotal*. The path descends then to the Buner village of Gokand. This is a long path, but the soil is easy, being earth and free from rocks. See Part I, Chapter II, Routes from Upper Swat to Buner and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 69.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**KALKOT—Elev. 6,150.'**

Is built on a spur running down to the right bank of the Panjkora river 15 miles above Patrak and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the junction of the Dir stream. The village contained formerly from 400 to 500 houses : it was burnt by Mubammad Shah, brother of Umra Khan, when Governor of Dir and in 1895, 120 houses only remained.

The Panjkora river is bridged opposite the village by a bridge span 54 feet, way 5 feet, of the usual native cantilever construction and fit for laden mules.

Both banks, particularly the right, of the river are lined with irrigated fields : the mountains are thickly wooded with *deodar*, pine and fir, at and around Kalkot, the Kaka Khel Miangan cut most of their wood. Forage is plentiful.

The inhabitants are Kohistani, unacquainted with Pashtu : *maliks*, in 1895, Mihrab Shah, Yusaf (1) and Yusaf (2).

The village lies somewhat scattered along the spur on which it stands and not in the usual terraced Kohistani style.—(*Burton*.)

**KALPANAI PASS—Elev. 7,224'.**

The lowest point of the ridge lying between the north of Maidan and the Baraul valley. The Maidan-Baraul road, formerly one of the chief trading routes used by caravans from India and Swat to Chitral and Badakhshan, runs over it. The road on both sides of the pass is rough, steep and stony, but perfectly practicable for animals.

The southern or Maidan side of the pass is bare of trees ; the northern or Baraul side is thickly wooded : near the summit with fir, hazel, elm, etc., and lower down with holly oak, wild indigo and smaller shrubs.

The summit is clear of snow by the middle of March and should be passable all but 3 months of the year. Grass is plentiful : and rain frequent in July and August.

The road passes through a gap in the ridge which rises steeply to either hand for a short distance : the Janbatai pass to the west and the Jaodoh to the east can be reached by traversing the ridge of the watershed about 6 miles in either direction.

The pass, lying within the territory of the hereditary Khan of Maidan and Bandai, affords the easiest entrance to Dir territory for an enemy from Jandul and was used by Umra Khan in his invasion of Dir in 1890. The summit is distant, by road, from Baraul Bandai  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and from Shazadgai, at the Panjkora junction, about  $23\frac{3}{4}$  miles.—(*Burton*.)

This pass leads from the Maidan valley to Baraul and thence to Dir and Chitral. It is named after a small village of that name on the Baraul side of the pass. The road leaves the Kunai stream at the village of Gall (*q.r.*) and ascends a steep spur to the *kotal*. Much of the road has a gradient of 1 in 3, but the soil is easy for working and the road could be diverted by zig-zags if required. It is 4 miles from Gall to the *kotal*. This *kotal* is on the continuation of the Janbatai range and below the peak of Tojka Sar 10,832 feet. Water is abundant halfway up on each side of the *kotal*. The descent on the Baraul side is steep but passable for laden mules. This pass is also known as the Kurshum from the village of that name on the Maidan side.—(*Maconchy*.)

**KALUBAN—**

The name of a wood and stream on the bank of the Panjkora in Dusha Khel, close Gwadai.—(*Turner*.)

**KALUT KHEL—**

A sub-section of the Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris. They are located in the north-west end of the Maidan valley and are sub-divided into the Fazal Khel, and Muradi Khel [*vide* Part, I, Appendix V (17) and (18)].—(*Maconchy*.)

**KALUT KHEL (VALLEY AND STREAM)—**

With its tributaries forms together with the Atrapi valley, the upper part of Maidan. The principal branch of the Kalut Khel stream rises below the Chino Sar and is joined by the branch rising below the Kalpanai pass at Gall and flowing past Gur fort is joined by the Atrapi stream at Nagotal, from whence the combined *nalas* receive the name of the Kunai stream.

The sides of the slopes with a northern aspect below the Chino and Ganband peaks are well wooded, but the rest of the valley is on the whole bare of trees of any size.

Grazing is very good and forage plentiful. Alluvial fans and long flats between various streams afford a large acreage of irrigated ground, and the valley is well cultivated. Fruit trees are plentiful.

The Maidan-Baraul road runs over the Kalpanai pass at the northern end of the valley and paths to Janbatai and Upper Jandul cross the ridge at the head of north-western branch.

The inhabitants are mainly of the Kalut Khel and Bucha Khel sub-sections of the Ismailzai Tarkanri tribe.

There are in the valley 17 villages, the fort village of Gur being the largest.

The lowest part of the valley has an elevation of about 4,250 feet and the higher peaks of the mountains bounding it rise to over 10,000 feet.—(*Burton.*)

#### KAMALA—

A village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Swat river opposite Totekhan. It is occupied by servants of the Sultan-ka-Khel whose *daftar* is chiefly on the other side of the river.—(*Turner.*)

#### KAMALEH KATS—

A Painsa Khel hamlet of 4 houses near the mouth of the Sankhor valley, Niag : a few acres of fields : some cattle and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

#### KAMANGARA DARA—

A valley running down from the Nawa peak on the Hindu Raj Range to Nawagai fort from the north as far as Kharai Kamangara ; it is the Khan of Nawagai's territory, the head of the valley belonging to the Salarzais of the Chaharmung valley.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

#### KAMANGARRAH—

A *banda* of 16 houses belonging to the village Tangai in the north-east corner of Talash. Spring.—(*Turner.*)

#### KAMAR—

A village of Sahibzada Mians, 1½ miles south-west of Jhar on the Nawagai road. It contains 12 houses.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

#### KAMBAR—

A village of the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais. It consists of 400 houses, and is situated 2 miles below Ningaora on the left bank of the Swat river. Danish was in 1895 the *malik* of this village as well as of Katchai, also Sher Afzal Khan, Firoz Khan, and Saadullah Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### KAMRANI—Elev. 3,300'.

The name of a spur of the Siar range dividing Sado on the Panjkora river from the Talash valley. The spur is crossed by the road to Chitral, *viâ* Panjkora river. The top of the *kotal* is about 600 feet above the lower end of the Talash valley and nearly 1,000 feet above the Panjkora river.—(*Turner.*)

#### KAMU—

On bare and shaly spurs of hill above right bank Bin Nala 7 miles from Janbatai and just above Upper Bin fort in the Janbatai valley ; 20 houses belonging to the Mast Khel Isozai Tarkanris under *malik* of Bin. Fifty acres barley : 1 mill : 1 blacksmith. Iron smelted from sand of streams joining Bin Nala at lower Bil fort.—(*Burton.*)

#### KAMUR JAL—

A village of 8 houses on the hills at the head of the Lukman Banda valley in the district of Khel Panjkora right bank. Some 8 acres of cultivation : there are 30 cattle and 30 sheep and goats. A blacksmith and a carpenter. Fuel is scarce, the grazing good.—(*Burton.*)

## KANA OR KANRA—

A tributary of the Ghorband river which flows into the Indus. It rises on the further slopes of the range which bound Upper Swat on the east and runs a southerly course until it joins the Ghorband on its left bank about 10 miles above its junction with the Indus.

This valley is inhabited by Jinki Khels,\* the same section of the Baczai tribe who occupy the uppermost *tappa* of the Swat valley on the left bank of the river. They are divided, however, from the Swat Jinki Khels by high hills, though at no great distance. For communications see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 67.

The Jinki Khels in the Kana and Ghorband valleys are far more numerous than those in Swat. Roughly the number in the Kana valley amount to 6,500 with 1,500 fighting men. The leading man in this division of the Jinki Khels was in 1895 Ali Haider Khan of Damorai.

The chief villages in the valley are Ganshall, 120 houses, at the head of the Kana valley which is thickly populated and highly cultivated, and about a mile further south the village of Bilkanaï, 200 houses, a centre for trade with many shops and "piracha" and whence there is a track, practicable for country mules *viâ* Jhalkao Kanda and the Karorai Pass to Upper Swat. The other villages are—

*Damorai* (Jinki Khel).—This also is an important village of 400 houses. Headmen, Ali Haider Khan (the most important man in this division of the section) and Mir Hamza Khan.

*Karshat* (Jinki Khel).—Sixty houses. *Malik*, Shagurai Khan.

*Bar Kana* (Jinki Khel).—Two hundred houses. *Malik*, Ibrahim Khan.

*Daila*.—A village of 300 houses with many trees, gardens, and orchards. This village is  $\frac{1}{2}$  Jinki Khel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Azi Khel. *Maliks*, Hakim Khan and Mosan Khan.

*Kuz Kana*.—One hundred and sixty houses, Azi Khel; *malik*, Jandad Khan.

The Azi Khel in this district are about 1,500 and 500 fighting men.—(*Turner, from native sources and G. N., 1904.*)

KANBAK, *vide* "GHURBAN."

## KANBAT—

A large village of 300 houses situated at the northern end of the Jandul valley at the point where the Ali Beg Khel ravine debouches from the hills. It is situated in the Mast-khel *tappa* and is under the control of Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa. It is on the old road leading from Jandul to Shahi and thence to Binshi and Asmar or Baraul, Dir and Chitral. There are about 80 Pathans' houses in the village, the remainder of the inhabitants being Saiads, Hindus and traders. There is a considerable market, and most of the Jaraul iron which comes in to Jandul is sold here. There are signs of an old Buddhist road from Kanbat to Shahi.—(*Macconchy.*)

## KANDAK—

A hamlet of 10 houses containing tenants and servants of the Musa Khel village of Guratai, Upper Swat, left bank. It is on the skirt of the hills. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KANDAR—

A small Khadakzai fort in Upper Swat on the right bank of the Swat river. It contains 15 houses and is west of Kuz Barangola to which it belongs.—(*Turner.*)

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\* Also a few Azi Khel at the bottom (south) end of the valley near its junction with the Ghorband.

## KANDAO—

A few huts on the north-east shoulder of Deolai peak in the hills north of Kuz Swat. They are only inhabited during the summer months. Good springs here.—(*Turner*.)

## KANDAR—ELEV. 2,700'.

Stands on the right bank of the Panjkora river about opposite Landai fort below the junction of the Malakand Nala.

The village consists of 14 houses of the Khwajdar Khel section of the Ausa Khel Yusufzai and owns 20 acres of irrigated and dry lands; 50 cattle and 80 sheep and goats.

There are 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The *malik*, in 1895, Tilawat Khan. Fuel and forage scarce in the vicinity.—(*Burton*.)

## KANDARO—

A Painsa Khel village on the hills at the head of the Niag valley; some 12 acres of terraced fields; 80 cattle and 100 sheep and goats: there is a carpenter and a blacksmith. The inhabitants belong to the Bamad Khel section of the Painsa Khel, Yusufzai and number 20 houses. Fuel and forage abundant.—(*Burton*.)

## KANDOLA OR KANDULAI—ELEV. 5,940'.

A small Mashwani hamlet on the Shahi-Trepaman-Asmar route. It is situated below Kachal (*q.v.*) in the Ram Gul Darra in Jandul.—(*Macconchy*.)

## KANDOLAI—

A peak in the Siar range.—(*Turner*.)

## KANDURSHAH—

A *banda* of 15 houses dependant on village of Uch in the Adinzai valley. The inhabitants are Mir Jan Khel, Utmanzai, Adinzais. It is situated above Khairabat in the Lalka valley. Water from stream.—(*Turner*.)

## KANJU—

Two villages, *i.e.*, Bar Kanju and Kuz Kanju, belonging to the Asha Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels. They are situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south-east of the road into Upper Swat, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chakdara and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the right bank of the Swat river. There are in all about 100 houses; *malik*, in 1895, Sultan Muhammad (*vide* "Daraghar").—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## KAPARTAL—

One of the hamlets of Shamsikhan village (*q.v.*) in Talash.—(*Turner*.)

## KARAKAR PASS—ELEV. 4,380'.

The name of a pass leading from Upper Swat into Buner. The path goes from Barikot, a village in the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) section of Baezais, and passing up a valley in which are the villages Natmera and Nawagai, it crosses the Karakar Pass to the village of Liganai and thence to Jowar in the Salarzai valley of Buner. See also Part I, Chapter II, Routes from Upper Swat to Buner.—(*Turner, from native sources*.)

## KARAME—

A village of 20 houses, situated in the Aspan valley, at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai country. It belongs to the Miangans of Bambolai.—(*Turner*.)

## KARBORAI—ELEV. 5,850'.

Situated at foot of spur running down from wooded hill to cultivated slope on right bank Shingara Nala, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bandai Baraul: 20 houses, Yusufzai; *malik*, in 1895. Shinwara: 250 acres barley replaced by rice when cut: 20 cattle and a few sheep and goats: 2 mills: iron smelted from stream sand. Vines and pear, apple and other fruit trees.—(*Burton*.)



## KARERAI—

A village of 80 houses in the Harnawai valley an important offshoot of the Swat valley on the west, right bank. It belongs to the Shamizai section of Khwazozais. (*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KARGHA KATS—

A *mulla* village of 25 houses, situated in the Maskini valley, where it narrows into the Ram Gul Darra a tributary of the Jandul valley. At this village the Sheikh Khels end, above being Mashwanis who pay revenue to the Akhundzadas of Mayar to whom the Ram Gul Darra was given as *seri* or freehold.—(*Maconchy.*)

KARGHA SAR, *vide* "TOJKA PEAK."

## KARGUH—

Near the villages of Khazana and Ashringal (Maidan valley) on the spurs running down from range bounding the Aka Khel valley to the south.

A small amount of cultivation; 100 cattle, 120 sheep and goats.

Fuel scarce; grazing good. Consists of 20 houses of Zarani Saiads. *Malik*, in 1895, Khan Muhammad.—(*Burton.*)

## KARI KHEL—

A sub-division of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais occupying the village Matkanai [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (1)].—(*Turner.*)

## KARMU KHEL—

A sub-section of the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, [*vide* Part I, Appendix IV (18)], Painsa Khel Yusufzai tribe on the Panjkora river, situated mainly in the lower part of the Niag valley, but appear also in the Jughabanj district.—(*Burton.*)

## KAROR—

A village of Saiads in the Kana valley.—(*Turner.*)

KARORA, *vide* "GHURBAN."

## KAROSHA—

In Swat-Kohistan, a Torwal village of 30 houses, about 47 miles from Chakdara. *Malik*, in 1895, Roshan Khan, also *malik* of Bara and Kuza Garai.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## KARPAT—

A small Painsa Khel village of 6 houses in the *nala* above the village of Kumerah in the Kharo valley which joins the Panjkora left bank midway between Robat and Warai. The upper part of the *nala* is well wooded and grassy; it contains a stream of perennial water. Fifteen acres are terraced on the hill-side and along the stream. The people are of the Bamad Khel section of Painsa Khel; *malik*, in 1895, Saïd Harif. There is a small herd of cattle and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## KARPAT—

Is situated on the hills at the head of the Niag valley; a path crosses the bridge above it into the Deolai Nala which runs down to Upper Swat. The inhabitants belong to the Khwaja Khel section of the Painsa Khel, Yusufzai numbering 80 houses.

There are some 65 acres under cultivation; 70 cattle and 150 goats and sheep are herded. There are 3 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The valley is well wooded and grass is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KARRAMAR—ELEV. 8,300'.

The name of a conspicuous peak on the spur running south from Trepaman Sar between the Jandul and Babukara valleys.—(*Maconchy.*)

## KARSHAT—

A Jinki Khel village in the Kana valley (*q.v.*).—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KAROI KHEL—

One of the two main divisions of the Painsa Khel Yusafzais ; for sub-divisions and list of villages see Part I, Appendix IV (20).

## KASAI—

A small cultivated spot on the banks of the Panjkora in Dusha Khel, just below the spot where the Jugrai stream joins the river.—(*Turner.*)

## KASAI—

A village in the Adinzai Tappa situated high up on the west side of the Lalka valley in the Siar range. There is a fair amount of cultivation on terraces, and ample water-supply from a stream. Kasai belongs to the Saiads of Shahbat.—(*Turner.*)

## KASHKAR—

On right bank of the Dir stream 4 miles above Dir ; a few houses are also scattered on either bank among the fields. The village is built along a bare spur running down to the Dir stream which rounds it 100 feet below.

The Dir-Chitral road runs through the village over a depression in the spur by a short and steep ascent and descent. The spur completely commands the road and valley above and below the village.

Contains 25 houses of Katanis ; *malik*, in 1895, Niamatullah. Ten acres barley along river replaced by Indian-corn in autumn ; 5 acres wheat on hill-sides ; 400 cattle ; 80 goats ; 4 mills. Wood is plentiful on the higher slopes of hills ; also much grass.—(*Burton.*)

## KASHMIR—

A village of 40 houses situated at the upper end of the Aspan valley in the north-east corner of the Adinzai district. It is inhabited by Miangans, the descendants of the Akhund Darwaza Baba of Peshawar. The Aspan valley is joined by the Kashmir stream at this point, the village being between the two valleys. The inhabitants of Kashmir also have a share in Diran.—(*Turner.*)

## KASHMIR—

A small village on the bank of the Niag stream about 15 miles by road from its mouth. The people are Bamad Khel numbering 10 houses, owning 20 cattle, 30 goats and sheep ; they cultivate some 8 acres on hill and stream : 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

## KASHODAL—

A Mashwani village of 50 houses on the Janbatai range in the Jandul valley.—(*Maconchy.*)

## KASHURI—

A grazing ground in the upper Dok Darra (which drains to Duki on the Upper Panjkora).—(*Cockerill.*)

## KASHURI PASS—Elev. 12,450'

A pass at the head of Painogh Gol, which, joining the Dabarai Gol at Beorai, forms the Beorai Gol that drains into the Chitral river just above Galatak. The pass may be reached from Drosh on the third day by the Taben pass (*q. v.*) or by the Beorai Gol in the same time. The latter route is longer but in general easier, but it is quite impracticable for laden animals. The actual pass was deep in snow at the end of June and is very steep on the Chitral side. Just below the pass a small lake is reached, 200 to 300 yards long, by 150 yards wide.

The route from Drosh lies up the Beorai Gol to Beorai. Thus far it could easily be made practicable for laden animals. It then turns up the Painogh Gol and becomes extremely rough and difficult. This valley is very steep and confined. The hill slopes are well wooded, but fall most abruptly to the bed of the stream. There are several steep ascents and descents and many rock faces have to be clambered over as best one can. About 5 miles above Beorai there is a little cultivation, perhaps an acre and a half,

called Painogh. The next 5 miles to Langar is a very stiff, trying climb. The camping-ground at Langar is cramped, and there is no room for tents. The place too swarms with snakes, which are not the harmless rock species. From Langar to the pass is another stiff climb of 3 miles and over bad rocks, and steep snow slopes. Kashuri is about 3 miles and Babozai 5 miles down the Dok Darra.

The pass is open at the end of May and closed at beginning of November.—(Cockerill.)

## KASUNO—

Is situated on the right bank of the Niag stream, 7 miles by road from the Panjkora junction.

It contains 20 houses of the Iyas Khel section of the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel, Yusafzai; *malik* in 1895, Tor.

Thirty acres of land are cultivated, half under irrigation: there are 20 cattle, 25 sheep and goats; 1 mill.—(Burton.)

## KATAN—

A Dusha Khel village situated in a valley above Bagh. It consists of some 40 houses very much scattered. Water from stream. A good deal of indian corn is cultivated on terraces. The inhabitants are Dehgans or Dilazaks, non-Yusafzai tenants of the Dusha Khel.

The *maliks* in 1895, Amanullah Khan, Mutaram Khan.—(Turner.)

## KATARO—

On hill above left bank Shingara Nala, 6 miles from Bandai; 12 houses Yusafzai; *malik*, Bahram; 60 acres barley replaced by rice when cut; 20 cattle, 40 goats; 1 mill; 1 blacksmith; iron smelted from stream sand. Pear, apple and other fruit trees.—(Burton.)

## KATBATAI—

A village of 30 houses in the Maidan Valley. The inhabitants are Saiad or Sahat Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai, Tarkanris.—(Maconchy.)

## KATELAI—

A village of the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Baeznais. It consists of about 200 houses and is situated about 1 mile below Ningaora on the left bank of the Swat river. *Maliks* in 1895, Haidar Khan and Danesh, who is also *malik* of Kambar. Water from stream.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## KATGALA PASS—ELEV. 3,200'.

The name of a pass leading from the Adinzai Valley in Swat into Talash. It is about 1½ miles long and is passed on the Chitral road between Chakdara and Sarai. There is no ascent or descent to speak of. The hills on either side are easily accessible to infantry. The pass is now traversed by a 20-foot *kacha* road bridged and culverted.—(Turner.)

## KATIARAI—

An Adinzai village of 120 houses, situated at the north-east end of the Shewa plain, near the junction of the Tiknai and Aspan streams. It is inhabited by the Aya Khel clan of the Babu Khel branch of Adinzais. Lands are exchanged with Tizogram when the redistribution takes place every 10 years.

*Maliks* in 1895 were Muhammed Azim Khan, Palwarai Khan.

The canal which waters the Shewa plain, starts from near this village.—(Turner.)

## KATI KHEL—

A sub-section of the Painsa Khel, Yusafzai tribe on the Panjkora river: they are found chiefly in the villages of the Jhugabanj valley.—(Burton.)

## KATS (ATRAPI)—ELEV. 6,800'.

The uppermost village in the Atrapi Valley of Maidan scattered about on the steep hillside, above the right bank of the upper stream of the Atrapi Nala, and terraced fields.

Thirteen houses of Atrapi Nura Khel, Ismailzai, Tarkanris; *malik* in 1895. Sherukeh. Thirty acres of indian corn and wheat; 150 cattle and 200 goats; 1 mill; 1 blacksmith.

No wood in the vicinity, procurable on the slopes of hills on the further side of the stream. Grazing also in the same direction and higher up the valley above the village.

Water plentiful from numerous small *nalas*. Apple and apricot trees scattered among the fields.—(*Burton.*)

## KATS BANDA—ELEV. 3,900'.

A village in the upper part of the Panjkora Nala; the inhabitants who are Ibrahim Khel or Bar Tol, Babukar, Sultan Khels, number 20 houses and cultivate some 16 acres of fields, half of which are irrigated, and own 20 cattle, 30 sheep and goats. There is a mill, a blacksmith, and a carpenter. The *malik* is named Ghulam Muhammad.

Fuel, forage and water are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KATS (KALUT KHEL)—

On cultivated plateau above right bank of stream in Kalut Khel Valley in Maidan above Gur fort. Eight houses Bucha Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris. *Malik* in 1895. Janai.

Eleven acres indian corn and wheat, 30 cattle and 20 goats and shecp.

Wood scarce, water plentiful from streams.—(*Burton.*)

## KATSKOT—

A square ruined fort in the Jandal Valley, situated about 7 miles north of Mundah.—(*Macconchy.*)

## KATURIZAI—

A section of the Aka Khel, Ismailzai, Tarkanris in the Maidan Valley. For subdivisions and list of villages see Part I, Appendix V, (30) (31) (32). They lie west of Kumbar in the Manyal Valley. Population 3,000.—(*Macconchy.*)

## KATURIZAI VALLEY—

A valley of Maidan, the stream draining it falls into the Kunai stream some distance below Kumlar. The length of the valley is about 6 miles; it is bare of trees of any size and has numerous side *nalas* running into it. The grazing is very good. Cultivation entirely indian corn, wheat and barley. The valley contains 12 villages, none of them large, the population being mainly Zirani and Tarkanri with a large proportion of Saiads.

The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in herding cattle and goats.

A path to Barwa runs up the valley crossing the Sarlara pass at its head.—(*Burton.*)

## KAWAREH—

A considerable Utman Khel village towards the upper part of the Malakand valley. Fuel is scarce in the vicinity; the grazing is good on the mountains above. The village numbers 40 houses and cultivates some 30 acres of land, owning 100 cattle and 200 sheep and goats.

The *malik* in 1895, Ali Khan.—(*Burton.*)

## KAZAGHAT—

A place on the road between Manglaor and Ningaora on the left bank of the Swat river. It is a difficult part of the road between the river and cliffs. An alternative route is usually used over the Shamali spur. Near the road in the neighbourhood of Kazaghat are said to be life-size images cut out of the rocks in a rather inaccessible place. There is also writing on the rock. These are supposed to be Buddhist remains.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KEDAM—

In Swat-Kohistan, 2 miles above Barania. A Torwal village of 20 houses.—  
(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## KELOT—

A small village of 7 houses on the path from Dir to Patrak about 6½ miles from Dir and 2 miles beyond Upper Ayagai.—(*Burton.*)

KERAI—*Vide* "GHURBAN."

KESHAORA—*Vide* "GHURBAN."

## KHAD—

A Nasrudin Khel village of 40 houses, ½ mile north-west of Shazadgai.—(*Maconchy.*)

## KHADAKZAI—

A section of the Khwazazai tribe [*vide* Appendix III (18)].

This section is the lowest on the right bank of the Swat river. It extends from the Abazai on the east to the country occupied by Dusha Khel on the west and north-west and consists of a strip of land between the river and the hills to the north. A large proportion of this ground is irrigated, and cultivated with rice: in this the people of Dusha Khel have a share. The strip of land is divided into two separate portions by a spur which comes down from the Barchanrai peak to the water's edge. On either side of this spur are valleys up which rough paths afford the only communication over the range. The section is said to number 500 fighting-men with 250 guns.

The annual outturn of grain, etc., is roughly:—

Rice	4,000	<i>maunds.</i>
Indian corn	800	"
Barley	800	"
Wheat	500	"
Peas	500	"

Large quantities of clover, sugarcane 200 *maunds.* There are some 12 mills in the *tappa.*

The revenue paid by the Khadakzais to Umra Khan amounted to Rs. 9,000.

There are some 500 head of cattle and 60 mules, a sure sign of prosperity.

At Kuz Barangola there is a raft which will carry from 8 to 10 men. This is shared by the inhabitants of Dersi and Jolagram on the opposite bank. Hemmed in as it is by rocky spurs, all the paths out of this section are difficult. In the cold weather there are practicable paths along the water's edge round the spurs, but when the river is swollen, higher paths only fit for footmen have to be taken. From Kuz Barangola a path leads over the Jagh Kotal to Amlukdarra in Talash country. Mules are said to use it but it is not fit for mule transport.

The principal village is Barangola which consists of Bar Barangola which is in the eastern or upper portion of the *tappa* and is occupied chiefly by Saiads and Miangans, also Mianz (middle) Barangola, Kuz (lower) Barangola, and Darbar which are in the western portion of the *tappa.* All are near the river.—(*Turner.*)

## KHADANG—ELEV. 5,500'.

A village of 13 houses situated on the watershed of the hills north of Kuz Swat, east of Deolai peak, occupied by the Shahi Khel clan of the Bahlol Khel (Sheikh Khels) [*vide* Appendix IV (2)]. In the summer months the inhabitants move up to Kandau after having sown their indian corn. *Malik* in 1895, Ghulam Majid.—(*Turner.*)

## KHADI KHEL—

A clan of the Bahlol Khel (*q.v.*) who occupy Kanrai, Lwara, and Shamsikhan Kala, being all portions of Shamsikhan in Talash. The Khan of the Sheikh Khels is always selected from this clan, *see* Appendix IV (2).—(*Turner.*)

## KHAIR—

Is situated in the upper part of the Khair valley on the right bank of the stream, Panjkora right bank; the inhabitants belong to the Akhund Khel section of the Painda Khel, Yusufzais and number 15 houses.

Grazing is good; fuel, forage and water plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KHAIRABAT—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Uch. It consists of 30 houses and occupies a position on a mound in the middle of the Lalka valley of the Siar range. The inhabitants are Mir Jan Khel, Utmanzai, Adinzais. Water from stream.—(*Turner.*)

## KHAIRI (FORD)—

The name of a ford in the Panjkora river, 2 miles below Doda in Dush Khel. It is one of the few places where the river-bed is free from rocks. It takes its name from an Utman Khel hamlet on the right bank, and leads to the village of Mir Khan in the Arang valley. On the Dush Khel side it is approached from Bagh *viâ* Doda and Gwadaï and from Utala *viâ* the Jugrai ravine, Nazarbeg and Pishogai, rough cattle tracks in the hills. The ford is practicable for footmen from September till May. It is sometimes known as the Mir Khan ford.—(*Turner.*)

## KHAIR SHAH—

At the foot of the hills bounding the Kalut Khel valley (Maidan) to the west and towards the upper part of the valley; below run level cultivated spurs. The hill above is bare of trees.

Sixteen acres indian corn and wheat; 25 acres rice; 30 cattle and goats. A few fruit-trees. There is a blacksmith.

The village consists of 8 houses belonging to the Fazal Khel, Kalut Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanis; *malik* in 1895, Asaf Khan.—(*Burton.*)

## KHAIR VALLEY—

Forms part of the district under the Khan of Bibiaor, lying on the right bank of the Panjkora river. The stream draining it rises below the north-east side of the ridge between the Maidan and Tojka peaks which forms the Jaodoh pass, and, flowing in a north-east direction, after a course of some 7 miles during which it receives numerous small affluent streams from the mountains on either hand, joins the Panjkora  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile above Bibiaor.

The valley is well wooded; the higher slopes having a northern aspect with pine and fir: the lower with the usual holly-oak and small trees and shrubs.

The grazing is good: water plentiful, and the valley on the whole well cultivated: the lower part has a large area of irrigated fields along the bank of the stream.

Walnut, apple pear, and fig trees are numerous. The area of the valley is some 12 square miles. It is 3 miles wide in the central, the broadest part: being narrow towards the head and Panjkora junction.

The inhabitants are mainly Katni and Wardak, Yusufzai; there are 9 villages and 3 Gujar *bandas* at the head of the valley, exclusive of the villages of Alakhun, Thaloh and Shamulgah on the ridge bounding the valley to the south-east. Miah Banda and Ahmuknar are the largest, and the total population, exclusive of 120 Gujars, amounts to 560.

A path from Bibiaor to Maidan runs up the valley crossing the Jaodoh pass at its head: the ridge running down from the Maidan peak to opposite Bibiaor can also be followed. The elevation ranges from about 9,700 feet at the Jaodoh pass to 3,950 feet at the Panjkora.—(*Burton.*)

## KHAISTA DERAI—

A village of 20 houses situated in the Shalkandai valley (Jandul) at the foot of the Anunguri or Gudar pass belonging to the Musa Khel Isozai Tarkanis.—(*Macconchy.*)

## KHAL—ELEV. 3,150'.

The collective name given to four Sultan Khel villages occupying a level cultivated bay on the right bank of the Panjkora river, 9 miles from Shazadgai and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  above Robat fort.

Of the four villages two are situated on the spurs of the hills bounding the cultivated plateau of Khal and two on the plateau itself. The bay lies along the river bank for 1 mile, and the cultivation stretches back from the river bank for some 400 yards.

The hills behind Khal are barren and stony, without grass or trees: the villages on the plateau are surrounded by fruit-trees, those on the spurs have none. Fuel and forage does not exist in the immediate vicinity.

There is ample room for camping when the crops are cut. Water from broad *karez* streams tapping the river.

The separate villages are compactly built at distances of 300 to 400 yards apart: that on the spur furthest up-stream has a fortified enclosure on its upper part occupied by the Khan and his immediate retainers.

The road up the right bank of the Panjkora passes through or near the villages.

The river in front is crossed by a ferry worked by raftmen living in Khal.

The villages of Khal are as follows:—

1. Laorai Kila .. .. .	..	..	..	40 houses :	<i>malik</i> , Ajun Khan.	
2. Zarmundai .. .. .	..	..	..	50 ..	.. Saifur.	
3. Bar Kila .. .. .	..	..	..	50 ..	.. Khan Akhunzai.	
4. Kundai .. .. .	..	..	..	20 ..	.. Khan Rasul.	
			---			
Total			..	160 ..		
			---			

in the order standing the first being furthest up stream.

The inhabitants are Ibrahim Khel Sultan Khels and Akhundzadas.

The cultivated ground amounts to 60 acres, mostly irrigated fields. The inhabitants own 50 cattle and 115 sheep and goats: there are 4 mills: 3 blacksmiths and 3 carpenters.

Twelve to 14 *parachas* live in Khal trading locally between Peshawar and Chitral.

Camels reach as far as this up the right bank Panjkora road.—(*Burton.*)

## KHAL (DISTRICT)—

Comprises besides the four villages of Khal the Lukman Banda and Rogano valleys. It is bounded to the west by the ridge of the Lajbok valley; to the east by the Panjkora river; to the south by the Nasrudin Khel boundary running down to the Panjkora just below Khal; and to the north the ridge bounding the Rogano valley.

The area is about 30 square miles: its frontage along the right bank of the river being 8 miles and its depth between the river and the Lajbok ridge somewhat over 4 miles.

The inhabitants outside the four villages of Khal are mainly of the Rogani, and Bakkar Khel tribes who hold their lands from the Khans of Khal who, with blood-relations, are hereditary owners of the soil and are called the Akhundzada; the other tribes holding towards them the position of feudal retainers.

The district of Khal contains 28 villages with a population of 2,500 to 3,000 people.

The Khans can put into the field 400 men armed with fire-arms.

Khal was not subdued by Umra Khan till Muhammad Sharif fled from Dir: he then came down the right bank Panjkora and defeated the Khans of Khal who fled to Swat.

On the advance of the "Chitral Relief Force" in 1895 the Khans returned with Muhammad Sharif of Dir; Saifur Khan going to Dir and assisting in the relief of Chitral. Mahmud Jan, Akhundzada, is the chief of Khal. Karibullah and Saifur Akhundzadas are both disaffected and dangerous men.—(*Burton.*)

#### KHAL FERRY—ELEV. 3,000'.

Is worked across the Panjkora river opposite Khal. The raft is of the usual construction—that is a wooden frame lashed on to 6 bullock skins; a thin layer of brush-wood over the whole. Area 12 feet square. The boatmen live in Khal and are paid in kind at each reaping at the rate of 3 seers per crop from each house in Khal.

The river at the ferry is 60 yards wide, with a smooth and rapid current: the right bank low; the left steep and rocky, the Panjkora road being immediately above.—(*Burton.*)

#### KHALOZAI—

A village of 80 houses situated 3 miles north-west of Inayat Killa on the right bank of the Watalai stream in the Mamund valley. Inhabitants Kakazai Mamunds. Water from springs, ample camping space in the vicinity.

#### KHANAKAI—

A Katurizai (*q.v.*) village of 25 houses in the Maidan valley.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### KHANE PATE—ELEV. 5,000'.

Stands at the end of a grassy spur in a side valley on the left bank of the Robat stream.

The spur is terraced into fields below the village, round which are a number of pear trees.

A few groves of firs still remain on the hill above the village: below few trees are left.

The village consists of 5 houses Yakub Khel, Nasrudin Khels: *malik* in 1895, Abas. There are some 20 cattle and 30 goats and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

#### KHAN KHEL—

Population 11,800, fighting-men 3,000. This section owing to its geographical position is included in Kuz Swat, but it is the only section of the Baezai tribe so described, the others being all in Bar Swat. Their *daftar* is situated in the wide part of the Swat valley on the south bank, above Chakdara, and extends from Palai on the south side of the Morah pass to the river; and from the Ali Khel (Aladand) *daftar* on the west to the Landakai spur on the east, thus including about 6 miles of valuable irrigated land on the river bank.

The produce of the *daftar* is said to be annually—

						Maunds.
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Indian corn	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	600

Clover in large quantities.

Unlike most *daftar*s, comparatively little barley is produced by the Khan Khel. They own about 1,000 cattle and buffaloes which in the summer months graze on the Morah and Cherat hills. About 100 mules are obtainable from the Hindus and *paruchas* in Thana.

There are about 20 mills, chiefly on the irrigation channels near the river. By an ingenious arrangement the water power can be made to grind corn or husk rice by pounding it.

The command of the Morah pass, which was the trade route for Upper Swat to Peshawar and India, gave additional importance and power to this section, and made their chief town, Thana, the most important in Swat.

The Khan Khel together with their neighbours up-stream, *viz.* the Musa Khel and Aba Khel, are collectively known as Kuz Sulizai. They are very closely connected



with the Aba Khel, indeed strictly speaking they are Aba Khel, but they have come to be regarded as a separate section [see Part I, Appendix III (7)].—(Turner.)

For the leading Khans see Part I, Chapter VII, *Independent Swat*.

Allowances will be found in Part I, Chapter IX.

A statement of the punishment inflicted on the Khan Khels for their complicity in the rising in 1897 is given in Appendix XVI.

For an account of the trouble caused by certain disaffected Khans in June 1905 see Chapter VI.

#### KHANPUR—ELEV. 4,050'.

A hamlet of 4 houses of Miangan on a cultivated spur on the right bank of the Panjkora river immediately above (and opposite to) the Ushiri junction. Wood and forage are plentiful: water from streams. Room for camp along the right bank, Panjkora road which here runs over level plateaux above the gorge of the river.

A few acres of crops: 10 cattle and 20 goats and sheep.—(Burton.)

#### KHANPUR—ELEV. 3,900'.

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Katiarai, containing 15 houses and situated among some fine trees on the left bank of the Tinkai stream. The valley here is nearly a mile wide and would afford an excellent camping-ground. This *banda* belongs to the Aya Khel clan.—(Turner.)

#### KHAR—

A large fort belonging to one of the Khans of Bajaur situated in the plain on the right bank of the Watalai stream 1 mile from its junction with the Bajaur river. It is built of stone and mud strengthened with beams and has 3 towers at the east, west and north corners. It is about 240 feet square. The gate is on the south-east side. Inside is the Khan's residence which forms a keep and is higher than the walls of the outer fort. It is on the north-east side of the fort, its gate being to the south. Sirdar Khan, the Khan of Khar, is a brother and a dependant of Safdar Khan the Nawab of Nawagai.—(Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.)

#### KHARA—

At western end of Gud pass situated on bare and narrow spur running down to right bank, Binshi Nala at the head of the Jandul valley from wooded mountain above. Distant  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Janbatai, 6 houses of Swatis; *malik* in 1895, Abdullah. A few acres of wheat, 16 goats and sheep and 1 mill. Completely commands road from an exit of Gud pass.—(Burton.)

#### KHARA—

Situated on slope, above left bank Bin Nala, 5 miles from Janbatai in the Baraul valley, in the midst of fields. Ten houses, Saiads and priests; *malik*, Jan Bahadur. Fifty acres barley and rice: 20 cattle and a few goats. Walnut and other fruit trees.—(Burton.)

#### KHARAI KAMANGARA—

The border village of the Khan of Nawagai up the Kamangara valley. It contains some 10 houses and is a settlement of Ghilzais.—(Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.)

#### KHARAPA—

The border village of the Khan of Nawagai up the Chaharmung valley. It is situated close to the low *kotal* separating the Chaharmung and Watalai valleys. It contains 15 houses and is inhabited by Salarzais.—(Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.)

#### KHARDARRA—

A village of Miangans in the valley about 3 miles south of the Malakand, and on the west side of the valley. Water from springs. This is said to be a freehold given by the Utmanzai section of Ranizais.—(Turner.)

## KHARKAI—

A hamlet inhabited by Yakub Khel Nasrudin Khel [*vide* Appendix IV (16)] in the upper part eastern or right branch of the Robat valley, Panjkora left bank : numbers 6 houses : *malik* in 1895, Mir Sahib. There are some 10 acres of terraced fields on the hillside : 30 cattle and 50 goats and sheep. Wood, water and forage plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KHARKAI—

Is situated on a bare hill above the left bank of the Siar Nala Panjkora left bank about 2 miles from its mouth. Terraced fields of about 10 acres lie below, and there are a number of pear and walnut trees. The village contains 10 houses of Miangan descendants of Akhund Dezrah Baba of Peshawar, tenants of the Nasrudin Khel. *Malik* in 1895, Saiad Afzal. There are 20 cattle ; a mill and a blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

## KHARKANAI—

A village of 35 houses in the Maidan valley belonging to the Muradi Khel, Kalut Khel Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [*vide* Appendix V (18)].—(*Macconchy.*)

## KHARKANRAI—

Situated at lower point of long spur running down to left bank, Shingara Nala. Down this spur runs a path to the village from the Atan-Shingara road. The ridge of the spur is flat, bare and of very gentle slope, 12 houses Yusafzai ; *malik* in 1895. Khana Banda : 20 cattle, 25 goats : 200 acres barley, following which is sown rice and indian corn ; 1 mill. Some walnut and pear trees. It belongs to the Bahadur Shah Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris and is in the Baraul minor Khanates [*vide* Appendix V (14)].—(*Burton.*)

## KHARO VALLEY—

A valley forming part of the territory of the Painsa Khel, Yusafzai, lying on the left bank of the Panjkora river. Its greatest length, measured along the stream draining it, is 10 miles : its greatest breadth 6 miles. The total area is some 48 square miles. It is bounded on the north and south by the ridges dividing it from the Niag and Tormung valleys, respectively : to the east beyond the watershed at its head lies Upper Swat : its western end lies along the Panjkora river. The valley runs east and west, the peaks rising to over 10,000 feet at its head, to its junction with the Panjkora river at the height of 3,200 feet.

The higher slopes of the hills are well wooded and grassy : the lower elevations are bare of trees except in the ravines, and grass is coarse and scanty. Fruit-trees are very plentiful.

The stream is always fordable except after sudden storms or during the melting of the snows : after the month of May it contains little water, the greater part being used for the irrigation of the autumn crops : the stream is therefore not bridged.

For communications see "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 76 and 78. The inhabitants are Painsa Khel, Yusafzai, chiefly of the Hasan, Kati, Aziz and Jamae Khel sections : the first preponderate. The chief men of the valley in 1895 were Abid Khan of Dorial and Saiad Kamal of Akhagram. The people were engaged in all the wars of Dir against Umra Khan and lost heavily in the various actions : 200 of them and the Sultan Khel were slain at Shamulgah.

There are no manufactures of any kind : a trade with Nikbi Khel in Upper Swat is carried on in fruit of which there are large quantities in Kharo.

The principal markets of the valley are Kotoh and Kumbar : salt they procure from the passing Khatak caravans.

There are in the valley 29 villages, the principal being Pashta, Berarai, Gal, Mitrourai, Akhagram and Durial.

The population amounts to about 3,200 : 400 armed men can be collected for outside war and 800 for defence of the valley : there are said to be 400 fire-arms available among them ; the rest would be armed with swords, etc.—(*Burton.*)

**KHARPOSAL—**

Is situated on the hills below the Tangu pass, Kharo valley Panjkora left bank and consists of 10 houses Hasan and Aziz Khel Paida Khels : *malik*, in 1895. Shahmul. Twenty acres are under cultivation : the people own 30 cattle, 40 sheep and goats. The hills round are thickly wooded and grass is plentiful.—(*Burton*.)

**KHATKAI—**

Situated on low bare hills above cultivation on left bank of Aka Khel stream, one of the principal affluents of the Kunai stream in the Maidan valley. Fuel scarce in the vicinity : grazing plentiful. Village consists of 10 houses of Saiads : *malik*, in 1895, Pir Hassan.

A few acres of Indian-corn and rice. Some fruit trees. Thirty cattle and 20 sheep.—(*Burton*.)

**KHAZANA—**

In the Aka Khel valley one of the principal affluents of the Kunai stream in the Maidan valley under the range bounding it to the east. Grazing good : fuel scarce in the vicinity. Some fruit trees. A small acreage of Indian-corn and rice. Sixty cattle, 80 sheep and goats.

Village consists of 24 houses of the Ibrahim Khel, Aka Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [*vide* Appendix V (29)]; *malik*, in 1895, Abdurrahman.—(*Burton*.)

**KHAZANA—**

A Shamozaï village of 200 houses. It was formerly a *banda* occupied by the servants and tenants of Chungai. It now, however, contains Pathans of the Bazid Khel sub-section [*vide* Appendix III (23)] as well, and such a village is termed "baudesi," meaning that it was formerly a *banda*. It is situated about 7½ miles from Chakdara on the road to Upper Swat, almost on the Shamozaï Nala. *Malik*, in 1895, Sohbat Khan. Water from springs.—(*Turner*, from native sources.)

**KHAZINA—**

A village of 20 houses situated ½ mile south of the road from Nawagai fort to the Bedmanai valley, 4 miles after leaving Nawagai.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*.)

**KHEMA—ELEV. 2,700'.**

A village of 16 houses of the Ausa Khel, Yusafzai. It stands on the right bank of the Panjkora river above the cultivation in the bed of the stream. The inhabitants cultivate 20 acres of land and own 30 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. The *malik*, in 1895, Pasand Khan.—(*Burton*.)

**KHONAKI—**

A hamlet of 4 houses belonging to the village of Banda in Talash. It is situated high up in the Siar hills, and gives its name to one of the peaks of that range. Good spring.—(*Turner*.)

**KHUNGAI (LAB OR LOWER)—**

Stands on a mound over the left bank of the Panjkora river, about 2 miles above the Jandul river junction.

The fort was originally built by Ghazan Khan of Dir, great grandfather of the present (1905) Khan : with the rest of Lower Panjkora it fell into the hands of Umra Khan and was dismantled during the "Chitral Expedition" of 1895 for the building of the Panjkora bridge : it is now in a ruined state. It contains 20 houses of the Hassan Khel section of the Ausa Khel, Yusafzai.

The *malik*, in 1895, was Ahmed Khan. Some 25 acres are cultivated by the inhabitants, who own 60 cattle and 70 sheep and goats. There are 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

Ample room for camping in the vicinity. Fuel and forage is scarce. The fort is 40 yards square with 4 flanking towers : a well inside.

It is commanded from distance of 400 yards upwards from the landward side and stands some 400 yards from the river.—(*Burton*.)

## KHUNGAI (BAR OF UPPER)—ELEV. 2,750'.

Lies along the road up the right bank of the Panjkora river, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile above Khungai fort and Sado camp : is surrounded with irrigated fields and has a few fruit trees.

The village contains 10 houses of the Hassan Khel section of Ausa Khel, Yusufzai and owns some 10 acres of irrigated lands, 30 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. The *malik*, in 1895, was Ghabar Khan.—(*Burton.*)

## KHUSHALBAND PASS—ELEV. 9,300'.

The western pass at the head of the Aka Khel valley Maidan and close under the Maidan peak : it takes its name from the Khushalband Banda situated just the further side of the ridge towards the Panjkora Nala.

The pass is rocky and bare, the road passing through a gap and the ridge rising steeply to rocky points on either hand. The ground falls steeply towards the Aka Khel and Panjkora Nalas. The northern side is well wooded below the ridge, and the southern side also on the sheltered sides of the ravines.

The grazing is good, and large herds of cattle and flocks of goats are fed on both slopes of the pass.

The path to Taktaband pass and Lajbok runs along the ridge to the east, the road to Bibiaor to the west skirting the Maidan peak. Down the Panjkora Nala run paths to Kotkai.

The pass is clear of snow on the south side by the beginning of April : the northern slope is blocked till some weeks later.

Laden animals cannot traverse this pass on account of the steepness of the slope to Aka Khel valley, but the road from Khushalband to Bibiaor is good and the gradient fairly easy.

The pass is about equi-distant from Kumbar and Bibiaor. It could be traversed by cavalry with ease and rapidity, and is the shortest road from the Maidan valley to Bibiaor. (*See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77-a.*)—(*Burton.*)

## KHUSHMAKAM—

An Adinzai village forming part of Ramora (*q.v.*). It contains 30 houses and is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Ramora fort on the north bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner.*)

## KHUSHMAKAM—ELEV. 3,100'.

A small hamlet of 2 houses of Miangan standing on the hill-side above the left bank of the Robat Nala opposite Robat Fort ; here is the *ziarat* of Mulla Baba.—(*Burton.*)

## KHWAJALI KALA—

A walled village of 10 houses situated in the valley north of Barangoala, Upper Swat right bank in the Khadakzai section. A path from here leads up the spur to the village of Bakht Bilanda and Chinaruna. Water is obtained from a well.—(*Turner.*)

## KHWAZA KHELA—

The most important village of the Azzi Khel section of the Baezais, 400 houses. *Maliks*, in 1895, Muhammad Khan and Jamal Khan. It is situated opposite Budigram (Shamizai) on the left bank of the Swat river, just below the point where it is joined by a stream. A path from Khwaza Khela leads up the valley in which this stream is in a south-easterly direction over the hills and into the Ghurban valley.—(*Turner.*)

## KHWAZAZAI—

A very small section of the Isozal Tarkanris in Jandul [*vide* Appendix V (12)]. They are probably an aboriginal tribe, although now considered as Pathans. They own the land round the small village of Harif (*q.v.*)—(*Maconchy.*)

**KHWAZAZAI—**

One of the three great tribes which form the Akozai branch of the Yusafzais (*vide* Appendix III). They occupy the whole of the Swat valley on the right bank of the river from Kohistan to the Panjkora, including Talash and Dush Khel. Also the Panjkora valley north of its junction with the Swat and the Dir country to the borders of Chitral.

The following are the different sections of Khwazazais in Swat, Talash and Dush Khel beginning at the upper end of the Swat valley.

	Population.	Fighting men.
Shamizai .. .. .	16,000	4,000
Sebujni .. .. .	8,000	2,000
Nikbi Khel .. .. .	11,000	3,000
Shamozai .. .. .	6,000	1,500
* Adinzai .. .. .	7,000	2,000
	48,000 †	12,500 †

The Matizai are also included in the Khawazazai.—(*Turner.*)

**KISU OR TESO—**

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Uch consisting of some 30 houses situated on the skirt of the Topai Sar spur at the extreme west of the Uch pain; inhabitants are Mir Jan Khel Utmanzai Khel Adinzai [*vide* Appendix III (24)]. Water from spring.—(*Turner.*)

**KITABAT—**

A village of 30 houses in Upper Swat on the east side of the valley. It is in a lateral valley east of Chaliar. The inhabitants belong to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. Water is brought from a stream in a channel.—(*Turner.*)

**KOKRAI—**

A *banda* of the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais, situated in the Saidu valley on the left bank of the Swat river. Water from stream; 25 houses.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**KOLANDI (OLD)—**

On the left bank, Dir stream, 6 miles above Dir, at the foot of a rounded spur against which the stream impinges.

The stream is bridged immediately below and the Dir-Chitral road zig-zags steeply up the spur above the village. The river here rushes through a gorge of precipitous cliffs 200 feet high and the spur completely commands the valley and road above and below.

Consists of 15 houses of Katanis or Baskaris (*vide* "Alien races" Chapter V, and Mixed Pathans): *malik*, in 1895, Miah Ali Shah: 12 acres barley and wheat, 5 Indian-corn in autumn crop, 200 cattle; 30 goats; 1 blacksmith; 2 mills; iron is smelted from the sand of the Dir stream.—(*Burton.*)

**KOLANDI (DISTRICT)—**

The name given to the valley of the Dir stream together with the valleys drained by its tributaries to their respective watersheds (excluding only the Dobandi Nala) and the portion of the Panjkora valley from the Dir-Panjkora junction to Chutiatan fort.

The upper villages as far as as Kashkar are inhabited mainly by Katanis who are an alien non-Pathan race and alien to the Torwals and Gharwis of Kohistan from which district they originally came. The population of the lower villages is very mixed, but the greater number are Swatis and the retainers and relatives of the Khan of Dir. The whole of Kolandi is in the *daftar* of the Akhund Khel section of the Yusafzais to which the Dir ruling family belongs.

\* This section has been handed over to the Khan of Dir.

† Major Godfrey, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral alters, this total, in 1906, to 11,150.

The population and resources are approximately as follows :—

Villages . . . . .	19	Acre of wheat and barley . . . . .	312
Houses . . . . .	456	Ditto                      Indian-corn . . . . .	65
Cattle . . . . .	1,290	Mills . . . . .	24
Sheep . . . . .	155	Forges . . . . .	10
Goats . . . . .	298	Banias . . . . .	15

The whole of this district pays  $\frac{1}{10}$  of produce to the Khan of Dir: the exempted classes excepted, that is Saiads and Mullas, *maliks* of villages and artificers. Mills and smelting furnaces pay from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per annum.

For revenue from "Gujars" see that heading. Timber and grass is plentiful, especially in the upper parts of the district.—(*Burton.*)

#### KORMAI NALA—

An affluent of the Gwaldai valley which joins its left bank at Dojang 12 miles by road above Patrak in Panjkora Kohistan. A bad track runs up it to Kalkot. The *nala* is uninhabited, thickly wooded and snow lies as low down as Dojang till the middle of May.

For communications see "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," No. 5.—(*Burton.*)

#### KOT—

A small hamlet on the Maidan-Baraul road, about a mile above Nasrudin the Khel boundary: compactly built on the plain above the left bank of the Kunai stream, consists of 6 house of Mullas: *malik*, in 1895, Musa Jan. Six acres of Indian-corn and 3 of rice; 10 cattle and 1 mill. No fuel near; grazing on plain and hills.—(*Burton.*)

#### KOT—

A village of 40 houses on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. Its inhabitants belong to the Bahlol Khel Maturuzai Baezais [see Appendix III (17)]. An irrigation channel is close to the village. There are a number of *bandas* in the neighbourhood belonging to this village.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### KOT—

A fort in Upper Swat, situated on a hill on the south side of the Harnawai valley. The inhabitants belong to the Sebujni section of Khwazazais. Water from a spring. Headman, in 1895, Rahmatullah Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### KOT—

A Jabi Khel Ismailzai Tarkaniri village of 30 houses in the Maidan valley.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### KOTA—ELEV. 2,860'.

Is an important village doing a considerable trade with Swat, Bajour, India and Badakhshan. It stands compactly built on a bare slope above the broad stretch of fields lining the right bank of the Panjkora river between Shazadgai and Kunater.

The people are mainly Saiads, but there are a number of traders and artificers: there being 2 houses of *banias*, 4 of *parachas*, 3 of goldsmiths, 3 of shoemakers and several gun and sword makers, one of whom turns out imitations of Martini-Henry rifles. The total of all classes is 200 houses. The *malik*, in 1895, was Jan Padshah.

Some 70 acres of fields, mostly irrigated, are owned by the village: also 300 cattle and 100 sheep and goats, there is a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The following are the usual prices of articles in the Kota bazaar: they may be taken as those prevailing generally in the district along both banks of the Panjkora from Sado to Ushiri :—

Wheat	..	..	..	..	20	seers	a	rupee.
Barely	..	..	..	..	40	"	"	"
Indian-corn	..	..	..	..	32	"	"	"
Dhal	..	..	..	..	32	"	"	"
Sharshum	..	..	..	..	16	"	"	"
Ghi	..	..	..	..	1½	"	"	"
Salt	..	..	..	..	20	"	"	"

These prices are of course those before the advent of the "Chitral Relief Force" of 1895: they have risen greatly during the present year, but should return to their normal level after the evacuation of the country. Plenty of room for camping. Supplies and water: fuel and forage scarce.—(*Burton.*)

## KOTAH—

A large village of 300 houses on the banks of the Panjkora,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile below Shazadgai. The land is "seri," given to Sahibzadas (*q.v.*) but the village is largely occupied by Hindus and traders of every description.—(*Maconchy.*)

## KOTAH—

A village belonging to the Musa Khel section of Baezais. It is the southernmost village of importance in this section and is situated about 2 miles from the left bank of the Swat river and some 5 miles from Thana. The stream on which it is situated flows into the river near Landakai. It consists of some 300 houses, of which 120 are occupied by the Barkhan Khel clan of the Musa Khel. The remainder of the village belongs to *Mullas: maliks*, in 1895, Saipur Khan, Sharifullah Khan, Bahram Khan. This latter is a "sherunke" in Guratai.

The following *bandas* are occupied by tenants of Kotah:—Landakai, Churkai and Talang.

From Kotah a path is said to go over the hills to Nalbanda in the Morah pass.—(*Turner.*)

## KOTAI—

One of the hamlets which go to make up Ramora village (*q.v.*). It contains about 25 houses.—(*Turner.*)

## KOTANAI—

A village of some 80 houses belonging to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river opposite Kuz Durshakhela. *Malik*, in 1895, Azad Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KOTIGAM—

Is situated on the right bank of the Panjkora Nala, about halfway up the valley. The people are Ilias Khel, Dalkha Khel, Sultan Khel, Yusufzai: cultivate about 8 acres of fields and own 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. The *malik*, in 1895, Khan Gul. Wood, water and forage are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KOTIGAON—

Is situated on the hills, standing back from the left bank of the Tormung stream, some 10 miles by road from the Panjkora. The inhabitants belong to the Dalkha Khel section of Sultan Khel, Yusufzai: *malik*, in 1895, Ahmed Nur: numbering 10 houses: they cultivate 8 acres of unirrigated land: owning 30 cattle and 60 sheep and goats. The hills above the village contain a fair number of fir and pine trees: grass fairly plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KOTIGRAM—ELEV. 3,000'.

A village situated at the mouth of the Laram valley, in the Adinzai Tappa. It consists of an upper and lower village, in all 120 houses, inhabited by Saiads who own most of the valley above. It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles due north of Chakdara and on the road over the Laram pass, at the foot of the ascent (see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 74). Ample water from a stream, and a roomy, though stony, camping ground above the village. It is, however, commanded by the hills on both sides.

Headman of village, in 1895, was Miasan Khan. The following *bandas* belong to the Saiads of Kotigram:—(i) Biran, (ii) Laram, (iii) Shalimanre, all in the valley above and (iv) Siah in the Tikhnai valley.—(*Turner.*)

## KOTKAI—

Is situated at the foot of the hills running down to the left bank of the Kunai stream, about 3 miles below the Nasrudin Khel boundary, Panjkora right bank.

The village consists of 7 houses of the Mahi Khel section of the Nasrudin Khel Yusufzai; *malik*. in 1895, Masha: a dozen acres of ground are under cultivation and the people own 20 cattle and 20 goats and sheep.—(*Burton*.)

**KOTKAI—ELEV. 3,100'.**

A small Saiad village standing just above the Panjkora road, where it circles towards the river above Robat Fort.

There are 7 houses; *malik* Saiad Fakir. Some 5 acres are under cultivation; 20 cattle and 50 goats and sheep are herded.

Fuel and grazing on the mountains behind the village. In this village is the *ziarat* of Saiad Jalal.—(*Burton*.)

**KOTKAI—ELEV. 3,600'.**

Stands above the right bank of the Niag stream, 2 miles from its junction with the Panjkora left bank. The inhabitants belong to the Karmu Khel section of the Painda Khel, Yusufzai and number 20 houses: they cultivate some 20 acres on the hill-side and along the stream and own 15 cattle, 20 sheep and goats. There is 1 mill. *Matik*, in 1895, Mirza.—(*Burton*.)

**KOTKAI FORT—ELEV. 3,850'.**

Situated on the right bank of the Kunai stream, below the Aka Khel junction in the Maidan valley. Behind it stretches a level plain to the foot of the hills. Cultivation all round. No fuel in the immediate vicinity. Good grazing in the vicinity and on the hills.

The fort is rectangular, of the usual construction and in good repair. Two flanking towers: the door faces the river: dimensions 30 yards square: walls 18 feet × 5 feet: one row loopholes in walls, two in towers.

Contains 30 houses of Saiads and Sheikhs. Khan in 1895 Saifullah Khan.

Eight acres of Indian-corn and 15 acres rice, 50 cattle, 20 sheep and goats; 2 mills; 1 blacksmith.—(*Burton*.)

**KOTKAI FORT—**

A stone fort built on the banks of the Rud, 3 miles above its junction with the Panjkora, by Umra Khan. He burnt and destroyed it before the advance of the "Chitral Relief Force." It is now (1897) in ruins.—(*Maconchy*.)

**KOTKAI (MASKINI)—**

A village of 40 houses situated in the Maskini (Jandul) valley, 2½ miles above Mayar on the Maskini road. The village has a *bazaar* and a considerable settlement of Hindu traders.—(*Maconchy*.)

**KOTKAI (SALARZAI)—**

There are two villages of this name in the Babukara valley. One on the right bank of the river, some 2 miles above the fort of Ragma (*q.v.*) and the other among the upper Salarzais situated on the promontory formed by the junction of the Batwar and Loegram rivers (*vide* "Babukara").—(*Maconchy*.)

**KOTKAI—**

A Salarzai village of 40 houses in the Chaharmung valley. It is situated at the foot of the hills 1 mile north of the bend of the river to the west and is the border village of the Khan of Nawagai's territory.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*.)

**KOTKE (BAR and KUZ), *vide* "GHURBAN."**

**KOTKE PASS—**

A pass leading from Upper Swat into the valley of the Ghurban which falls into the Indus. The best path leading to it is from Charbagh. This is said to be fit for camels as far as the village Kotke (*vide* "Manglaor"). There is also a path from the village Minglaor which joins that from Charbagh, *vide* "Charbagh" and "Manglaor." See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 70.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)



## KOTLAI—

A hamlet of 15 houses in Upper Swat, situated on the skirt of the hills in the Nikbi Khel valley. It belongs to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khel. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KOTO—

At the head of the Ananguri valley (Maidan) on the hills above the left bank of the stream. Fuel obtainable, grazing and forage plentiful. Twelve acres Indian-corn · 60 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. Twelve houses, Tarkanris, Ismailzai : *malik*. in 1895, Ghulam Husain.—(*Burton.*)

## KRUM OR KURRAM—

A hamlet in the upper part of the Katurizai valley (Maidan) above the left bank of the stream. Fuel scarce; good grazing. Eight houses Zirani : *malik*, in 1895, Muhammad Jalal. A few acres Indian-corn, 20 cattle, 15 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## KUAI—

A *banda* of the Shamozi village of Zarakhela consisting of 50 houses situated in a small recess of the hill on the east side of the Shamozi valley. Headman, in 1895, Rahmutullah Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KUI—

A village of 30 houses situated at the foot of a spur on the left bank of the Suran Nala and is one of the border villages of the Nawab of Nawagai's territory. It is inhabited by Musa Khel Mohmands.—(*Sepvy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## KUAN—

A considerable Pinda Khel village standing on the right bank of the Niag stream towards the head of the valley: it is distant about 16 miles by road from the Panjkora.

The inhabitants are of the Ibrahim Khel section of Pinda Khel, Yusufzai : *malik*, in 1895, Gul. They number 80 houses, cultivating some 60 acres of land, and owning 50 cattle and 100 goats and sheep. There are 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

Wood, water and forage are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## KUKARAI—

A village of 60 houses situated on the bank of a stream on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. The inhabitants belong to the Bami Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais. This village is on the road to the Kaler pass which leads into Buner. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 69.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KULADER—

A village of Saiads consisting of 30 houses. It is situated in the Barat Khel Tappa on the left bank of the Swat river and is on the Saidu stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KULAH OR KALLA—ELEV. 6,600'.

On a bare spur in the upper part of the Atrapi valley (Maidan) about 1½ miles above Mehgram. No fuel or grass in the immediate vicinity.

Ten houses Atrapi. *Malik*, in 1895, Kalta Padshah.

Ten acres of Indian-corn and wheat. One hundred and fifty cattle, 60 goats, 6 mills. There is a blacksmith in the village, also a carpenter.

Water from stream below the village, here crossed by the road through Atrapi valley to Jaodoh pass. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 82.—(*Burton.*)

## KULLALA—

A Shamozai U'tman Khel village  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the right bank of the Rud river and 1 mile below the junction of the Jandul and Bajour rivers which together form the Rud.—(*Maconchy.*)

## KULLALAN—

A small village in the lower part of the Katurizai valley (Maidan) situated on the hills above the left bank of the stream draining it. Fuel scarce; good grazing; water from streams.

Ten houses of Saiads: *malik*, in 1895, Jamdar.

Fifteen acres of Indian-corn and a few rice. Thirty cattle, 40 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## KULLAL DERAÏ OR KALLADERAÏ—

On cultivated plateau above the right bank Aka Khel stream (Maidan) about a mile above Beshgram.

Fuel scarce; good grazing; water from *karez* streams.

Fifteen houses, Sodi Khel Ismailzai (Tarkanri). Twenty acres of Indian-corn and rice. Forty cattle, 60 goats and sheep: 3 mills. There is a blacksmith, a carpenter and a gun and a sword maker in the village.—(*Burton.*)

## KULSHO—

A hamlet of 3 houses of Swatis on the right bank of the Dir stream just below Ariakot. A few acres of Indian-corn and rice: 10 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

## KUMBAR—ELEV. 4,000'.

One of the principal villages in the Maidan valley situated on a small conical hill above the channel of the Kunai stream: here broad, stony and lined with rice fields. The hills round Kumbar are low and bare of trees. Grazing is plentiful and good; the Maidan-Baraul road runs past the village which is equidistant from Shazadgai and the Kalpanai pass. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 77 and 77 b.

Kumbar was the refuge of Sardar Khan, Khan of Bandai, when the "Chitral Relief Force" advanced to Dir.

Houses mainly Saiads, with a few other Pathans.

Twenty acres of Indian-corn, 20 acres rice. Thirty cattle, 210 goats and sheep: 5 mills. There are 2 *mochis*, a blacksmith and a carpenter, also 13 *banias*.—(*Burton.*)

A large village of Saiads situated in the land of the Katurizais in the Maidan valley. Below Kumbar the valley is no longer called Maidan, but Nasrudin Khel country. The river also changes its name to the Kunai. Kumbar is on the right bank of the Kunai river at the junction of the road over the *kotal* east of Barwa from Jandul with the main road up the Maidan valley to the Kalpanai pass. The village consists of 140 houses and has a *bazaar* and settlement of Hindu traders.—(*Maconchy.*)

## KUMIRAH OR KAMERA—

Stands on the hills beyond Akhagram above the left bank of the Kharo stream: is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river left bank.

The inhabitants belong to the Walidad Khel, Painda Khel, Yusufzai; *malik*, in 1895, Nasir. There are 40 houses: 70 acres are cultivated, two-thirds under irrigation; 60 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. There are 2 mills, a carpenter and a blacksmith. Water is plentiful from *karez* streams: wood and forage from the hills behind.—(*Burton.*)

## KUNAI—

Above left bank Binshi Nala  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Janbatai. Hills immediately round bare of trees which have been destroyed in making charcoal. Immediately opposite the path ascends steep hill to Jaliki. Thirteen houses, Mashwanis; *malik*, in 1895, Hazratullah. Ten acres wheat and same amount sown with Indian-corn: 20 sheep, 6 donkeys: 2 mills, 40 maunds charcoal. The inhabitants occupied in smelting iron which is made from sand brought from Bin and Shingara Nalas.—(*Burton.*)

**KUNAI STREAM—**

The name by which the Maidan stream is known to the inhabitants of the Panjkora valley, refers especially to the portion below the Ananguri and Aka Khel junctions above which each part of the stream has a separate name. (See "Maidan," also "Kumbar.")

Its course from its source at the Kalpanai pass to the junction with the Panjkora at Shazadgai is 14 miles in a direct line.—(*Burton.*)

**KUNANO TANGAI—**

Is situated above terraced fields lining the right bank of the Kharo stream  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river. The inhabitants belong to the Walidad and Husein Khel sections of the Karei Paida Khel, Yusafzai, and number 20 houses. *Malik* in 1895, Kocheh.

The village takes its name from the number of wild olive trees on the hills near.—(*Burton.*)

**KUNATER FERRY—ELEV. 2,730'.**

Is worked across the Panjkora river at the 70th milestone from Mardan on the Panjkora road between Kotoh and Kunater. It consists of rafts of the usual construction supported on bullock skins: 6 are used as a rule, but the number is increased as the stream of the river is strong or otherwise: with 6 skins the raft area is usually 12 feet square.

The ferry is much used by caravans of laden animals when the river is unfordable: the loads are sent over on the rafts and the animals driven across the stream.

The river is here about 35 yards wide; the left bank steep up to the Panjkora road; the right cultivated fields. A jutting out rock on the left bank reduces the width at the starting point for the raft to 25 yards.

The boatmen live in Kunater and are a separate caste: the *ziarat* of their ancestor is on the roadside above the ferry. They are paid in kind at each harvest.—(*Burton.*)

**KUNATER FORT (LOWER OR LAR)—ELEV. 2,750'.**

Stands at the lower edge of a stony slope immediately above the cultivation lining the right bank of the Panjkora river about 400 yards down stream from Upper Kunater fort. The fort is 30 yards square and of indifferent construction: it contains a well. There are in it 30 houses of the Shahi Khel section of Ausa Khel, Yusafzai.

Some 40 acres of irrigated lands belong to the inhabitants: also 100 cattle and 60 goats and sheep. There is a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

Fuel and forage are scarce: supplies obtainable; room for camping above on the slope.—(*Burton.*)

**KUNATER FORT (UPPER OR BAR)—ELEV. 2,850'.**

Stands on a bare mound on a stony slope above the right bank of the Panjkora river about 250 yards back from the stream. It is of the usual construction, 40 yards square and with 2 flanking towers: there is a well inside. It is in good repair and is commanded only from the hills behind at a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile.

The fort contains 40 houses, Ausa Khel (Shahi Khel), Yusafzai; *malik* in 1895, Mukarab Ali.

Some 40 acres of irrigated lands belong to it: also 100 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. There are 4 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

**KUNDAI—**

In the Aka Khel valley (Maidan) on slope of spur bounding it to the west which runs down from the Maidan peak. Hills are bare of trees, but afford good grazing. Water from various streams. Some fruit-trees. Close by are the villages of Awarai and Machlai. Village consists of 30 houses of Ismailzai Tarkanis. *Malik* in 1895, Jumah. Twenty-five acres indian corn, 50 cattle and 60 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## KUNDAM—

A Rogani hamlet of 6 houses in the lower part of the Lukman Banda valley standing back on the hills. A few acres of fields and a small herd of cattle and goats. The *malik* in 1895, Rundhari.—(*Burton.*)

## KUNDEGAH—Elev. 4,100'.

A village of Miangan, about 2½ miles south-east of Bibiaor, situated at the foot of the hills above the slopes, which run down to the gorge of the Panjkora, on which is Darora camp. The village, which has 30 houses, is scattered on several small spurs and lies 1½ miles from the Panjkora road. Wood and forage are plentiful on the mountains which rise steeply behind: water abundant from perennial streams.

Twelve acres under cultivation: 50 cattle and 60 sheep and goats: 1 blacksmith. The *malik* in 1895, was Hazrat Hassan.—(*Burton.*)

## KURKURO TANGI—

A small lateral valley on the south side of the Aspan valley in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa.—(*Turner.*)

## KURSHUM—Elev. 6,150' to 6,250'.

At the head of the Kalut Khel valley (Maidan) below the Kalpanai pass (*q.v.*). The village is scattered along the bare spurs under the hills to the west of the valley and lies below and along the Maidan-Baraul road. Wood scarce; grazing on the rough and bare hills round. Water plentiful from various streams.

Twenty houses of Fazal Khel, Kalut Khel, Nura Khel, Ismailzai, Tarkanris, Safi and other Pathans; 15 acres indian corn, 50 cattle, 40 goats and sheep.

A certain number of plum, pear and other fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

## KUSHT—

One of the quarters of Shamsikhan village (*q.v.*) in Talash. It is occupied by *mullas*.—(*Turner.*)

## KUTS—

At foot of hill and scattered among fields on right bank Shingara Nala, 9 miles from Bandai, consists of 4 houses of Yusufzai and is property of Bandai Khan; 60 acres indian corn, 50 barley; 30 goats, 20 cattle; 1 blacksmith; some walnut and fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

## KWAJAWAS KHEL—

A sub-section of the Bamad Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel, Yusufzai, who are located mainly in the Sankor valley, a side valley of the Niag stream.—(*Burton.*)

## KWARAI—

A village of 60 houses in Upper Swat on the west side of the valley. It is on the left bank of the Harnawai stream and belongs to the Shamizai section of Khwazazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## KYAMUL BABA PEAK—

A bare peak at the head of the Bando valley which runs down to the Panjkora river near Bargulai.—(*Burton.*)

## L.

## LABAT—

A village of 80 houses at the upper end of the Harnawai valley on the left bank of the stream. It belongs to the Shamizai section of Khwazazais on the west side of the Upper Swat valley.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## LACHA—

A village on the north-west end of the Maidan valley of 27 houses. It belongs to the Fazal Khel section of the Kalut Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris.—(*Macconchy.*)

**LAGHARAI—**

On level plateau between branches of Aka Khel Nala about 2 miles above its junction with Kunai stream in the Maidan valley. The village is surrounded by fields : there are a few fruit-trees.

Twelve houses of Saiads, 8 acres indian corn, and a few of rice ; 15 cattle ; 2 mills.—(*Burton.*)

**LAIKOT—**

A Gujar settlement of about 15 houses, 13 miles above Baranial in Swat-Kohistan, on right bank of Swat river.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

**LAJBOK—**

Is situated on the hills at the head of the Lajbok valley above the left bank of the Kunai stream, Panjkora right bank. The inhabitants are of the Akhund Khel section of Pinda Khel, Yusafzai, the family of the Khans of Dir. *Malik* in 1895, Abul Hassan. There are 40 houses, the people own a few cattle and cultivate 40 acres of land : 2 mills : a carpenter and a blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

**LAJBOK VALLEY—**

Forms part of Nasrudin Khel territory in Lower Maidan running down to the left bank of the Kunai stream at Shakartangai. The stream draining it has a course of 8 miles, the valley being here more than 3 miles wide ; it is on the whole bare of trees ; the grazing is fair in the upper part of the valley. The ridge is crossed by paths to the Panjkora, Rogano and Lukman Banda Nalas : it can also be traversed in a northerly direction along the head of the Aka Khel valley towards Eibiaor.

The valley contains 8 villages, of which Lajbok is the largest, the population is mixed and amounts to about 520 persons, mostly of the Akhund Khel. The area of the valley is about 20 square miles.—(*Burton.*)

**LAJBOK BANDA—**

A hamlet of 5 houses of Mayar standing on the hills towards the head of the Lajbok valley above the right bank of the stream. A few acres of terraced fields : 20 cattle and 20 goats and sheep.

Fuel and forage procurable, but not plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

**LAKAI—**

A few cultivated terraces above Doda on the bank of the Panjkora river in Dush Khel.—(*Turner.*)

**LAKHTAI—**

A village of 15 houses at the foot of the hills north of the Munda-Nawagai road 5 miles east of Nawagai. It is held by followers of the Khan of Nawagai.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

**LALKA (BAR AND KUZ).**

A group of Miangan villages on the hill known by the same name near the north end of Upper Swat in the Shamizai Tappa on the west side of the valley.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**LALKA VALLEY—**

The name of a stream and valley also known as Barni, in the Shamizai section of Upper Swat. The stream, which is about 30 feet wide and 1½ feet deep in July, joins the Swat river between the villages of Kalakot and Landai. The valley is inhabited by the Shamizais and contains the following villages, all on the left bank of the stream, Darmai, Landai, Sakhrab, Naokahar. Also in the hills are the villages Bar Lalka, Kuz Lalka and Garai.

At the upper end of the valley is said to be the Sidghai Kotal which leads by the Ushiri valley to the Panjkora.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## LALKA—

A small hamlet of 10 houses situated high up in the valley above Khairabat in the Siar range. Water from stream. This hamlet belongs to the Adinzai village of Uch. —(Turner.)

LALKHANAI—*Vide* "IBRAHIM KHEL."

## LAIU—

In the Kalut Khel valley, which is a tributary of the Kunai stream in the Maidan valley, situated on the hills bounding it on the western side, about opposite Gur fort. Fuel scarce, the hills being quite bare of trees; grass plentiful; water from various streams.

Twenty-five houses of Tura Khel Ismailzai (Tarkanri); *malik* in 1895, Gulraj. Twenty acres of indian corn, 30 cattle and 20 goats and sheep.—(Burton.)

## LAMUTAI—

A village, in the north-west of the Maidan valley, of 40 houses. It belongs to the Muradi Khel section of the Kalut Khels Ismailzai Tarkanris.—(Maconchy.)

## LAMUTAI—

A considerable Kohistani village compactly built above the right bank of the Lamutai Nala which runs down to the left bank of the Panjkora about 28½ miles by road above the junction of the Dir stream and 19½ miles above Patrak, *see* "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," No. 8. The village stands about ¼ of a mile from the river the bank of which is lined with the field belonging to Lamutai. The hills round are thickly wooded with fine *deodar*, fir and pine trees; grazing and forage is plentiful. The inhabitants are unacquainted with Pashtu: the *maliks* in 1895, Azim Shah, Saïad Shah and Khush Ahmed: there are 120 houses.—(Burton.)

## LANDAI—

A hamlet of 6 houses belonging to Shamsi Khan in Talash and situated on the left bank of the Loia Khwar about a mile below Shamsikhana.—(Turner.)

## LANDAI—

A Shamizai village of about 150 houses situated on the left bank of the Lalka stream close to its junction with the Swat river. *Malik* in 1895, Kamran.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## LANDAI—

A village of 20 houses on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. Its inhabitants belong to the Maturizai section of Baezais. Water from an irrigation channel.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## LANDAI FORT—ELEV. 2,700.'

Is situated on the slope below the Panjkora road, and about 250 yards from it, about 3 miles above Khungai and Sado camps. Below it is a broad stretch of cultivation lining the left bank of the Panjkora river. The fort lies low and is commanded from the distance of 250 yards from the landward side: it is 40 yards square with 2 flanking towers and is of no strength: it contains a well.

The fort was built by Kasim Khan, great-grandfather of Muhammad Sharif of Dir (1895), destroyed by Faiz Talab of Jandul in the time of Ghazan Khan, who again rebuilt it. It is in bad repair.

It contains 24 houses of the Nura Khel section of Ausa Khel, Yusufzai; *malik* in 1895, Badshah Khan: there are 25 acres of irrigated lands: 60 cattle and 80 sheep and goats: 2 mills.

There is room for camping: fuel is scarce: grass procurable on the hills.—(Burton.)

## LANDAKAI—

A hamlet (15 houses) in the Musa Khel section of Baezais. It belongs to the village of Kotah and is situated on the same stream near its junction with the river. It is on

the east face of a spur which coming down to the river edge forms the boundary between the Musa Khels and Khan Khels. The road into Upper Swat passes round this spur, with the water on one side and a cliff on the other.—(*Turner.*) The advance of the troops into Upper Swat was opposed here on the 17th August 1895, see Chapter VI. The minor spurs leading up to the main ridge from Thana are negotiable by infantry and mountain artillery, the position can also be turned from the south by the Nal pass.

#### LANDAI PASS—ELEV. 8,200'.

A pass to the head of the Kharo valley about 15 miles by road from the Panjkora river: the path over it leads to Upper Swat *via* Dardial joining the road over the Tangu pass in the Deolai Nala. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 78 and 78 (b).

It is not used by laden animals. The pass is bare of trees, but the slopes of the mountains are wooded.—(*Barton.*)

#### LANGAR—

A village of 30 houses belonging to the Azzi Khel section of Baczais. It is in a valley of the hills east of Chaliar. Water is brought from a stream in an irrigation channel.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### LAORAI (LOWARAI) PASS—ELEV. 10,250'.

See Chapter I, page 2, and Chapter II, page 5.

A pass over the watershed between Dir and Chitral and which is crossed by our troops during the annual relief of the Chitral garrison.

The actual pass is a very marked depression in the range, the peaks on either side rising some 4,000 feet above it.

On the Chitral side the first 2,000 feet of descent is very steep, but the road constructed in 1895 zigzags down keeping a good gradient. When the Chitral Relief Force crossed the pass, towards the end of April 1895, the snow was found to extend about 3 miles on the Dir side and 2 miles on the other. The path on the Chitral side followed the bed of the stream which was deeply buried in avalanche snow. Over this the track descended for about a mile at an average gradient of 1 in 5½. In places, of course, it was far steeper. It was impossible to take fully laden animals down the slope, and it was found preferable to use coolie transport. Probably in winter this route will always have to be followed. The steep hill slopes along which the new road runs are intersected by frequent shallow ravines, which mark the natural course of winter avalanches. Under these circumstances the new road requires frequent repairs. The snow in the bed of the *nala* was quite hard in April, while that on the hill slopes lay very steep and very soft. By the end of May the snow almost entirely disappears from the pass and hillsides, but in June and even later the avalanche snow, rotten and unsafe, still lay in the bed of the valley. Probably snow first falls in November and in December, January, February, and the early part of March would have so hardened as to be no hindrance to baggage animals in fine weather. Umra Khan crossed the pass in January 1895 with 3,000 to 4,000 men, see Chapter VI, page 25. In March the avalanches commence to fall, the snow becomes soft, and till the end of April the route is extremely difficult for animals. At other times, the pass is an extremely easy one, compared to other passes in Chitral and Gilgit. The Baroghil, Shandur and Laorai passes must be bracketed together, as, roughly speaking, open for the same periods, and closed simultaneously and from the same cause, *viz.*, the softness of the snow.

The pass is most difficult in April and in the beginning of May, and the "Chitral Relief Force" crossed the Laorai when the pass was at its worst and least practicable for laden animals.

From the Laorai pass to Ashroth, the distance is about 10 miles. The track in April 1895 was rough, narrow and difficult. It was practicable for laden animals of the country, no doubt, when it is the custom to unload at all the difficult places, but for Indian mules it required much improvement. The swollen tumbling torrent had to be crossed three times, and at each place frail native bridges were found, which had to be entirely rebuilt. The track followed the stony river-bed, or the steep pine-clad

slopes, or along broken cliffs by rough galleries and staircases, and it took 15 hours for the troops to reach Ashreth, from Gujar.

Now, 1905, a good 8-foot mule road runs the whole way, and from Gujar to Ashreth is an easy march. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 17, and "Routes in Gilgit and Chitral," No. 1.

Colonel Davidson remarks as follows on the occasion of the passage of the Laorai pass by the Chitral Reliefs in May 1898.

Tools should be kept handy on the march; column delayed 2 hours and 10 minutes in dark on 16th May by the breakdown of a small bridge. A part of the rear-guard of the 27th Punjab Infantry was caught by an avalanche in a snow cutting and three men were killed. Recommended for consideration whether road should not be beaten down on the snow instead of excavated. When the weather is bright and frosty at night avalanches are less to be feared between 9 P.M. and 7 A.M. than during the day.

The transit of a column (6 companies 1-1 Gurkhas and details with 600 mules) from Ziarat to about 1½ miles of the Dir side of the pass (where danger from avalanches may usually be considered to have been passed) on 15th-16th May 1898 took about 12 hours, from start of advanced guard from former point, till the last of the rear-guard passed the latter point, *i.e.*, from 11 P.M. to 11 A.M. This included a delay of 2 hours and 10 minutes.

There was no moon. Pine torches lighted by the men were very serviceable. Columns should be small, and should leave Mirga on the south or Ziarat on the north, about 8 P.M. Colonel Ross, D.S.O., differs on the question of marching by night, on account of the difficulty of rectifying slight accidents to the transport in the dark.

His opinion is that a column of 1 battalion, the field hospital and 1,000 mules should leave Ziarat on the north, or Mirga on the south, at 3 A.M., hoping the advanced guard would reach the summit at 5 A.M. Colonel Davidson thinks that this does not leave enough margin for accidents.

It may be late in the day before the rear-guard has passed all dangerous places. It is no doubt safer, so far as avalanches are concerned, to cross the pass by night than by day. It would be a good precaution if a few local men could be told off to accompany each party to warn the commander of spots likely to be visited by avalanches or to give warning of their occurring. The avalanche region in May may be 2 miles on either side of the crest.—(*Cockerill and Davidson.*)

#### LARAM—

A village situated in the valley of the same name in the Siar range. It consists of 30 scattered houses of Miangans. There is an ample water-supply from a stream, and room to encamp a battalion on terraces. The road over the Laram pass, however, now follows the spur to the west of the village. This village is included in the Adinzai Tappa. The inhabitants are descendants of Buda Baba of Uch. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 74.—(*Turner.*)

#### LARAM PASS—ELEV. 6,500'.

The name of a pass over the Siar range leading from Kotigram in the Adinzai section to Robot on the Panjkora. The name is derived from the village Laram in the valley up which the ascent was made. The mule-road constructed in 1895 avoided Laram village and kept to the spur on the west. The ascent may be said to begin from Kotigram, and a rise of 3,500 feet is made in the 6½ miles from that village to the *kotal* which is about 6,500 feet. On the *kotal* is a tank of rain-water which, however, dries up in very hot weather.

There is no water in any quantity from Biran to the top, a distance of 4½ miles. At the top of the hill is a long ridge where two battalions were encamped during the summer of 1895. There is some difficulty, however, in the matter of water-supply. There is ample water on the north face near the village Tango Bagh some 1,000 feet below the crest, and also another spring on the south face, east of the road. The Saiads of Kotigram have crops on the summit and excellent wheat is produced. The north face of the hill is well wooded with pine, walnut, etc. The 1895 mule-road leads down to Robot, the steeper portion of the descent being about 3 miles. Water is reached on



the road on the north face at about 1,500 feet below the *kotal*. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 74.

There was a heavy fall of snow on the Siar range on the 20th March 1897.

#### LASHORA—

A village of 10 houses on the main road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Khar in Bajaur,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the village. The main road is crossed by the road from the Rambat pass to the Mamund valley and Hindu Raj and Kagah passes.

#### LATAKAI—

Village of 7 houses of Tiran *mullas*; situated among walnut and other fruit trees on left bank Baraul, 4 miles from Janbatai fort; 5 acres rice; 5 cattle, 15 goats.—(*Burton*.)

#### LATO—

A village of 12 houses standing on the bank of the Lukman Banda stream. The *malik* in 1895, was Mir Ajib. Some acres of field are terraced on the hillsides; there are 30 cattle and 80 sheep and goats; 2 mills; a carpenter and a blacksmith. The village lies about midway up the valley. Fuel is scarce; grazing towards the valley head.—(*Burton*.)

#### LAWAI BANDA—

A grazing village belonging to Shamulghah; it is situated on the hills at the head of the Alakhun valley; is occupied only in summer by flocks and herds belonging to the villagers.

The hills round are thickly wooded and grazing is plentiful and good.—(*Burton*.)

#### LAWANDA—

A Mashwani village of 18 houses on the Janbatai range near Bota (*q.v.*)—(*Maconchy*.)

#### LETAI—

Stands on a terraced spur back from the left bank of the Siar valley; a number of fine pear, walnut and other fruit trees around; the lower slopes of the hills are bare; there are trees on the higher spurs and the ravines are well wooded.

Some 20 acres are terraced on the hillside; 100 cattle and 40 sheep and goats; fuel and forage plentiful. The inhabitants are Utman Khel and Rogani, being tenants of the Nasrudin Khel and servants of the Sahibzada of Mian Kila (Panjkora). *Maliks* in 1895, Gulai and Samidullah.—(*Burton*.)

#### LETAI PASS—

A low pass in the ridge to the south-west of the Doga valley (Robat); a path over it leads to Talash.—(*Burton*.)

#### LEWATAI—

A village at the head of the Loegram Darra (*vide* "Babukara"). The pass leading from this darra to Asmar is sometimes known as the Lewatai. The village has 30 houses.—(*Maconchy*.)

#### LOE ASHA—

A village in the Ananguri valley, Maidan valley, near Lar Shura. Fuel of any size scarce; grazing good.

Ten houses Ismailzai, Tarkanris. *Malik* in 1895, Hazrat Ahmad. Ten acres of indian corn; 25 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.—(*Burton*.)

#### LOEGRAM—

A large village of 140 houses giving its name to the most westerly of the two valleys into which the Babukara divides above Pashat. It belongs to the Bar or Upper Sadin division of the Salarzais. It also gives its name to the pass and *kotal*

(the latter is sometimes called the Totian or Lewatui pass) at the head of the valley, leading into Asmar. The *kotal* is at an altitude of about 7,750 feet. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 85.—(*Macconchy*.)

#### LOESAM—

A large village of 200 houses 22 miles from Mundah on the Nawagai road. It is inhabited by followers of the Khan of Nawagai and Salarzais from the Chaharmung valley. Water is obtained from large ponds near the village. There are no springs. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 83 and 10 (*b*).—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*.)

#### LOIA KHWAR—

A stream which rising at the west exit of the Katgala pass flows down the south side of the Talash valley under the Deolai hills and finally pass Guroh down a steep valley with precipitous sides to the Panjkora.—(*Turner*.)

#### LUKMAN BANDA—

Is situated on the hills about halfway up the Lukman Banda valley in the district of Khal. The inhabitants are Bakkar Khel numbering 69 houses, some 40 acres of fields are terraced on the hillside; fuel is scarce; grazing fair. The people own 80 cattle and 200 goats and sheep. There are 3 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The *malik* in 1895, Abdullah.—(*Burton*.)

#### LUKMAN BANDA VALLEY—

Forms part of the district of Khal; the stream draining it rises to the east of the Lajbok ridge and after a course of 5 miles falls into the Panjkora river on the right bank, a mile below the Tormung junction. The valley is narrow and exits through a gorge to the Panjkora valley; it is throughout bare of trees; the grazing in the upper parts is fair. It contains 13 villages mostly mere hamlets, the only one of any size is Lukman Banda. The inhabitants are mainly Rogani and Bakkar Khel and number about 800 persons with some 200 armed men.

The area of the valley is about 12 square miles. Its general direction is south-east.—(*Burton*.)

#### LUNDA KHEL—

The most powerful sub-division of the Usman Khel Ranizais occupying the village of Dheri in Lower Swat.—(*Turner*.)

#### LWARA—

One of the quarters of Shamsikhan village (*q.v.*) in Talash.—(*Turner*.)

## M.

#### MACHALAI—

Near the villages of Kundai and Ghwund on the side of the spur, forming the western side of the Aka Khel valley.

Fuel scarce; grazing plentiful on hill above. Some fruit-trees round the village.

Twenty houses of Burhan Khel Aka Khel Ismailzai Tarkanris. *Malik* in 1895, Guldad Khan; 15 acres of indian corn; 50 cattle and 60 sheep and goats.—(*Burton*.)

#### MACHO—

A Talash village of 15 houses on the skirt of the Barchanrai spur. Three-quarters of this village, which is on the bank of the Loia Khwar, belongs to the Khan of the Ibrahim Khel, Nura Khel Ausa Khels, and is occupied by his servants. The remainder belongs to tenants. *Malik* in 1895, Gujar Khan.—(*Turner*.)

#### MADAK—

One of the two divisions into which the Babukara valley is divided by the Salarzais (*q.v.*).—(*Macconchy*.)

## MAHABOT KOTA—

A village in the upper part of the Katurizai valley of the Maidan valley on the hills above the left bank of the stream draining it.

Consists of 13 houses ; inhabitants Fidai Khel, Katuizai, Ismailzai Tarkanris. *Malik*, in 1895, Said Habib. Ten acres of Indian-corn ; 30 cattle and 50 sheep ; 1 carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## MAIAR—

A large village in the Jandul valley situated some 4½ miles from Mundah on the promontory formed between the Jandul and Maskini river. It contains some 1,500 houses and belongs to Akhundzadas (*q.v.*). It is a great trading centre and possesses a large *bazaar*. The inhabitants are mixed : Hindus, Muhammadan traders, Shoikh Khels, Jandulis, Utman Khels, etc., etc. The land in the vicinity is very rich and fruit gardens, *chinars*, mulberries and other trees abound.—(*Maconchy.*)

## MAIAR—

A Khadakzi hamlet of 25 houses situated halfway up a Lower Swat right bank valley north of Kuz Barangola to which it belongs. Water from stream.—(*Turner.*)

## MAIDAN DISTRICT—

The valley and its off-shoots drained by the Kunai stream, and its *affluents* as far down as the Nasrudia Khel boundary below Aya Serai is called Maidan.

The following are the valleys of Maidan and the streams draining them :—

The Kalut Khel rising below the Kalpanai Pass and the Chino peak ; the branches unite below Ghal and flow to Nagotal, where joining with the Atrapi stream the Kunai stream is formed.

The Atrapi rising below the Jaodoh pass and the Tojka peak, uniting at the point of the Mehrgam spur and joining the Kalut Khel at Nagotal.

The main Kunai stream thus formed flows to the Panjkora junction between Shazadgai and Udigram, receiving on its left bank the Aka Khel stream which rises below the Khushalband and Taktaband passes, and on its right the Katorzai from below the Inzar Pass ; both these streams join just below Kumbar.

Further down on the right bank the Ananguri joins, flowing from the Shalkandai Pass.

The above streams are named from the valleys they drain, which form the six divisions of Maidan.

Communications.

Up all the above valleys paths run as follows :—

The main Maidan-Bandai road up Maidan and Kalut Khel valleys over Kalpanai, 7,224 feet, to Baraul-Bandai. See Part I, Chapter II, route (7), page 9, and "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77.

A path up Aka Khel valley diverging at Bishgram to the Khushalband, 9,300 feet, and the Taktaband, 9,000 feet, both passes leading to the Panjkora valley at Bibiaor and Kotkai respectively. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77 (*a*).

Paths from the Kalut Khel valley over the ridge between Chino and Maorah, and Maorah and Ganband to Janbatai and Jandul, respectively.

Road up to Atrapi over Jaodoh Pass, 9,700 feet, to Bibiaor, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 82.

Road to Jandul up Ananguri valley over Inzar Pass.

Road to Barwar up Katorzai over Shalkandai, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77 (*b*).

Of the above the last two roads and the Maidan-Baraul are the only ones practicable for laden animals.

The highest of the above passes, the Jaodoh, is clear of snow on the Maidan side early in April on the Panjkora side somewhat later ; the other lower passes clear earlier according to their height.

The valley and the hills surrounding it may be said to be on the whole bare of forest ; trees existing in any numbers only on the slopes facing north at the head of the Atrapi, Aka Khel and west branch of Kalut Khel valleys.

The mountains at the head of the various valleys fall abruptly ; the valleys hold a large acreage of level ground which where suitable for irrigation is occupied by rice fields ; the more gentle slopes of hillsides and spurs being terraced for wheat and Indian-corn.

The length of the valley to the Nasrudin Khel boundary is in a direct line about 10 miles, there remaining about 4 miles more to the Panjkora river. Of this the upper  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles only, excluding the side ranges, is above the height of 4,000 feet, the elevation of the stream at Shazadgai being 2,900 feet ; the slope of the valley is therefore very gradual, and the climate in winter mild ; in the valley itself snow seldom falling and even then lying for a short time only.

June is hot, but towards the end of the month the temperature is lowered by frequent storms ; rain is frequent during July and August, much more so than on the mountains facing Baraul and the Panjkora river.

Water is plentiful, the Kunai stream and its affluents very seldom running dry, though none of them are so large as to be unfordable, except for a short time when swollen by storms : bridges therefore do not exist in the valley. The constant supply of water in the streams depends mainly upon the winter snowfall on the hills, and very seldom fails.

The inhabitants consist almost entirely of the Ismailzai Tarkanri tribe (*q.v.*) with a very large proportion of Saiads, and appears to be much less mixed than that of Baraul and Dir. The various clans of the Ismailzais are well marked in their different villages and valleys. See table showing sub-divisions of the tribe and list of villages in Part I, Appendix V.

The number of Saiads and Mullas is very large, and seriously detracts from the revenue and fighting strength of the country : no less than 23 villages are mainly composed of them, and they number at least 1,000 to 1,200 persons.

The valley is very fertile, and the ground available for cultivation large in proportion to its area. Owing to the mildness of the climate both crops ripen well.

The large alluvial flats along the banks of the streams afford a considerable area of irrigated land which holds heavy crops : upland spurs also, when of suitable formation, are irrigated. There is little or no cultivation above the height of 7,000 feet. Rice is grown up to 6,000 feet.

The Khans of Maidan and Baraul belong to the Bahadur Shah Khel, an off-shoot from the Nura sub-section of the Ismailzai branch of the Tarkanri tribe. See Appendix VIII ; also Part I, Chapter VII, page 44, and Chapter IX, page 57.

Summary of Maidan valley.

Autumn crop. Spring crop.

	Villages.	Houses.	Acre, Indian-corn.	Acre, rice.	Acre, wheat.	Acre, barley.	Cattle.	Goats and sheep.	Mills.	Bams.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Total population.	REMARKS.
Kalut Khel valley ..	17	285	184	110	350	200	475	490	5	..	4	1	1,425	Mds. { 15,500 Indian-corn. } Produce, { 7,300 rice. } autumn crop. { 10,000 <i>bhusa</i> . } { 10,000 stalks of Indian-corn. } Mds.
Maidan valley (Maidan-Bandai to Aya Serai).	14	500	114	160	220	300	387	373	17	14	6	4	2,680	
Atrapi valley ..	17	254	195	98	380	190	845	860	19	..	5	1	1,270	Produce, { 31,500 wheat. } spring crop. { 14,100 barley. } { 60,000 <i>bhusa</i> . }
Aka Khel valley ..	21	543	228	111	550	220	1,493	1,750	20	..	0	5	2,725	
Katorzai valley ..	12	182	152	..	300	..	500	485	5	..	5	6	920	Calculated at rate of 15 maunds per acre <i>gram</i> , 20 maunds <i>bhusa</i> and 10 maunds stalks of Indian-corn; for Khan's share, deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ for exemptions, and take $\frac{1}{10}$ of the remainder.
Ananguri valley ..	16	180	163	11	300	30	625	515	6	..	2	1	980	
TOTAL ..	97	1,944	1,030	490	2,100	940	4,325	4,473	72	14	28	18	10,000	

Forts exist at Gur, Maidan-Bandal, Kotkai, Dokrai and Aya Serai in the main valley and at Mehrgam in Atrapi. Those at Maidan Bandal and Dokrai are in bad repair, and not capable of being defended. That at Aya Serai was dismantled by Umra Khan.

These forts are all of the usual construction and plan: none are of any size or strength, but owing to their position on fairly level ground at some distance from the hills are not commanded from such short ranges as most of the forts in Dir territory.

The villages built on the level plateaux of the main Maidan valley are mostly compactly built and capable of defence. The majority of those in the side valleys and on the hillsides are as a rule scattered over a considerable area.

Although the population of Maidan amounts to about 10,000 people not more than 500 men can be got together for war outside the limits of the valley. The large proportion of Saiads and Mullas seriously detracts from the fighting strength of this section of the Tarkanris, as these useless drones are not liable to service, pay no revenue and cultivate very little land.

Some 1,300 armed men could be assembled on the border for the defence of the valley itself, and that may be taken to be the number of firearms owned by the inhabitants. See Part I, Chapter VII, page 49.—(*Maconchy.*)

MAIDAN STREAM, *vide* "KUNNAI STREAM."

MAKH—

A hamlet of 10 houses in Upper Swat situated opposite Sarsanai on the Nikbi Khel stream. It belongs to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

MAKHAI (KOTAL AND VALLEY)—ELEV. 5,000' (*kotal*).

A *kotal* on the spur running south-south-west from the hill Mohan in Jandul towards Mundah. On the east side of the *kotal* the Makhai valley runs south down to the Rud river (*q.v.*) near the fort of Kotkai. The Makhai Kotal is on the boundary between the Tarkanris and Yusafzais, the inhabitants of the Makhai valley are Utman Khel tenants of the Pai Khel, Ausa Khel, Yusafzais, whilst on the west side is Jandul which is Tarkanri. A track passable for laden mules passes from Mundah over this *kotal*, and *via* Asman Banda and Sarkoruna to the Malakand valley (Maidan). It was by this route that Lieutenant Edwards was sent into Sado by Umra Khan by night in April 1895.—(*Maconchy.*)

MAKRANAI, *vide* "MARKHANAI."

MALAI—

Stands on the hills to the north-east of Robat fort near the mouth of the Robat valley: a few acres of crops: 40 cattle, and 40 sheep and goats: grazing good and plentiful.

There are 6 houses, tenants of the Nasrudin Khels; *malik*, in 1895, Duran Shah.—(*Burton.*)

MALAKAND (LAR OR LOWER)—

Is situated in the lower part of the Malakand valley, standing on the left bank of the stream which flows in to the Panjkora river right bank 5 miles above the junction of the latter with the Rud river.

The inhabitants are Pinzobrakhe, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khel, Yusafzai, numbering 50 houses: 30 acres of land are under cultivation, one-half irrigated; there are 150 cattle and 200 goats and sheep: 5 mills: a carpenter and a blacksmith. *Malik*, in 1895, Arnim Jan.

No fuel in the vicinity: grazing higher up the valley.—(*Burton.*)

MALAKAND (BAR OR UPPER)—

Stands on the right bank of the Malakand Nala in the lower part of the valley, see above: numbering 40 houses; *malik*, in 1895, Sama: 30 acres of fields are

terraced on the hill-side : there are 100 cattle and 150 sheep and goats : 1 mill and a carpenter.

No fuel in the vicinity : grazing higher up the valley.—(*Burton.*)

MALAKAND PASS—LAT.  $34^{\circ} 34'$ ; LONG.  $71^{\circ} 58'$ ; ELEV. 2,866'.

A pass leading from Dargai, a village in Sam Ranizai, into lower Swat. It is approached from the south by a valley some 3 miles long, and a mile wide at the entrance. The original path followed the *nala* bed in this stream to nearly the head of the valley, then followed a zig-zag up the spur to the left. In addition there are now two roads which may be described as the old and new road. The latter begins to ascend the hills to the west of the valley at a mile from Dargai. It is a metalled tonga road, walled and drained; no bridges; gradient 1 in 20; from the foot of the ascent to the *kotal* is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The rise on this side is 1,100 feet. The road is nowhere less than 10 feet wide.

The old road is from 7 to 9 feet wide. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dargai to the foot of the ascent. The ascent is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Gradient 1 in 10. The distance across the *kotal* is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The descent to junction with the new road  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

As already stated the ascent on the south side is 1,100 feet, while the descent into Swat is 500 feet. Besides being the lowest pass into Swat, the Malakand has the great advantage of space for the accommodation of troops on the *kotal*, together with a good stream of drinking water. The *kotal* is commanded by the hills on each side. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 17.—(*Turner.*)

#### MALAKAND VALLEY—

A valley formed by the spurs of Mohan running south-east down to the Panjkora river. It is 7 miles long by 1 to 2 miles broad, where it debouches on to the Panjkora near Landai. The inhabitants are Ausa Khel, Yusafzais and subjects of the Khan of Dir. The valley is divided into 5 districts, *viz.*, Bandai, Tangai and Chappri, on the slopes of the hills at the head of the valley; and Bar (Upper) and Lar (Lower) Malakand both in the valley itself.

The valley is throughout bare of trees; its elevation varies from the hills at its head which rise to 7,630 feet to its junction with the Panjkora at the height of 2,700 feet.

The direction of the valley is south-east, it is broad in the upper part, the lower narrowing to the Panjkora. The area is about 12 square miles. The grazing in the upper part is fair.

It contains 10 villages with a total of 280 houses, the largest of which are Manugai, Lar and Bar Malakand and Kawareh. The population amounts to about 1,400, of whom 250 to 280 are armed with firearms and available for foreign wars: some 500 men could be collected for the defence of the valley.

At its head is the Shalkandai Pass to Jandul.—(*Burton and Maconchy.*)

#### MALANGAH—

Stands on the terraced hillside among fruit trees towards the head of the Jughabanj valley: a few acres of fields: 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats: the people are of the Karmu Khel section of Painsa Khel.

The *malik*, in 1895, Tajumal. Fuel and forage are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

#### MALI KHEL—

A sub-division of the Ali Khel section of the Ranizai tribe [*vide* Appendix III(6)] occupying the village of Derai.—(*Turner.*)

#### MALUK BANDA—

Stands on the hills towards the head of the Daskhor valley, Niag valley, Panjkora left bank, it consists of 10 houses of the Karmu Mubarak Khel Painsa Khel, Yusafzai [*see* Appendix IV(18)]; *malik*, in 1895, Fazul: there are a few acres of crops: 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats: fuel and forage obtainable.—(*Burton.*)

## MALUK KHAN BANDA—

Stands high up on the hills above the right bank of the Niag stream, Panjkora left bank: the village consists of 10 houses: inhabitants as above: some acres of crops: 20 sheep and goats and 20 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

## MAMUND—

A section of the Tarkanri branch of Pathans (*see* Appendix I) inhabiting the Watalai valley of Bajaur and lands in the Kunar valley on the north side of the Hindu Raj range. Appendix V gives a table showing the divisions of the Mamunds and a list of the villages they occupy. For a description of their country *see* Mamund valley below. For fighting strength *see* Chapter VIII.

The operations against the Mamunds in September and October 1897 have been briefly referred to in Chapter VI: a more detailed account of the operations will be found in the official account of the Malakand Field Force, 1897-98.

## MAMUND VALLEY—

The Mamund valley is a subsidiary valley on the left bank of the main Bajaur stream and is drained by the Watalai Nala which falls into the Bajaur stream at Khar.

It lies between the Babukara (Salarzai) valley on the east and the Chaharmung valley on the west; the head waters of the Watalai descend from the main Kunar-Swat watershed, known locally as the Lakra portion of the Hindu Raj range, between the Lewatai peak, 10,200 feet, and the point marked on the map as But Sar, 9,060 feet.

The valley is some 13 miles from north to south and some 10 miles wide at its widest.

The head of the valley is divided by a spur of the main range which juts out some 4 or 5 miles. The main *nalas* which form the Watalai run down on either side of this spur through rather cramped valleys and joining south of the spur the combined *nala* beds run through an open valley some 5 miles wide.

The *nalu* which leads down from north-east from the Kagah Pass to Asmar is considered the main stream and divides the valley into the Wur Mamund country on the east and the Kakazai Mamund country on the west. A table showing the minor divisions of the Mamund and the villages they occupy will be found in Part I, Appendix V.

The largest villages in the valley are built at the foot of the high hills and are generally speaking evenly distributed all round the head of the valley wherever there are good springs in the hills above.

There is no water in the main *nala* except when a freshet comes down or snows are melting and the villages in the open valley are dependent on tanks and deep wells (from 90 feet to 200 feet deep). Wells are not used when there is water in the tanks and at such times are unfit for drinking.

Perennial water in the main *nala* commences at Inayat Killi.

The valley is approached from the south across a wide open upland plain—cultivated throughout for spring crops of wheat and barley. There are many good sites for large camps of all arms on this plain where the conformation of the ground gives every facility for defence. The two sites occupied in 1897 by the Malakand Field Force are—

- (1) At Shamshak at the junction of a small perennial stream (from Khairabad and Tang-Hatta) on the west of the plain and the main Bajaur stream.
- (2) One mile south of Inayat Killi good roads run east and west past each of these camp sites, and they are in healthy situations.

Inayat Killi is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Khar (1) and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Shamshak (2); these routes are in the open plain and negotiable for all arms.

Pack roads lead to Inayat Killi from Jar (3) by Balolai or the Charg Pass from the Salarzai valley past Tangai and the Gang Pass, 10 miles; these are in their present state negotiable and a company of sappers could make them fair pack roads in a day.



(4) From Nawagai 13 miles by Doda Sheikh Kili and Tang-Hatta—a fair pack road. Pack roads lead up to the valley from Inayat Killi with branch roads to all the villages. At 5 miles from Inayat Killi near Khalozai village a pack road leads to the western branch of the valley and over the Ghakhai or Hindu Raj Pass to the Kunar river—a difficult pass used by country pack transport with light loads.

Ghakhai village at the foot of the pass is 6 miles from Khalozai and Darigam at the Kunar foot of the pass is some 10 miles on.

The route up the main valley from Khalozai leads 4 miles to Kharki village and then entering the hills leads to the Kaga Pass to Shurtan on the Kunar river; this pass is only a foot track.

The route following the general line of the main *nala* is practicable for field artillery for 8 miles from Inayat Killi, and from observations made in 1897 it could with little difficulty be brought within effective range of all the principle villages which are situated at the foot of the main hills.

Good sites up the valley for defensive camps for a force, the size of a brigade of all arms are found at Khalozai 5 miles from Inayat Killi on the right bank of the main *nala* and at Zagaderai, 6 miles from Inayat Killi on the left bank of the main *nala*.

The ground is open; upland cultivation with water from tanks. The loam soil is easily worked for throwing up defences or for road-making. Wheat and barley are obtainable in every village in considerable quantities. *Bhusa* stacks are numerous and in the spring when the *bhusa* was short the spring crops would be fit for cutting as Kasil. There are a limited amount of autumn crops grown of Indian-corn and jowar.

Firewood is scarce, and were hostilities in progress would be only obtainable from the materials used for building villages.

From Khalozai camp the villages in the western branch of the valley are all within a 6-mile radius, and from Zagaderai the chief villages in upper part of the main valley are within a 7-mile radius.

The valley as far as the village of Niag, Zor Tanrai, Umrai, Inayat Killi Gang belonged in September 1897 to the Nawagai Khan.

The total number of houses in the independent valley may be computed at 4,000 to 4,500.

Gabrai is the largest village in the valley, containing some 400 to 500 houses, the next largest being Kitkot, Ghakhai and Maina. The following is a list of the villages which were burnt by our troops during the operations in the valley in September and October 1897:—

Khulozai.	Zagaderai.
Kamar.	Hazarnac.
Tangai.	Manarkor.
Agra.	Bilot.
Gat.	Kotkai.
Zagai.	Damadola.
Amanata.	Chingai.
Jangzai.	Shinkot.
Mano Zangal.	Tanrai.
Chingai.	Nadankot.
Badalai.	

Momin Khan and Muhammad Amin Khan were the two leading men in the valley in 1897; they were the *maliks* of Inayat Killi and are said to have organised the attack on the camp at Makranai on the 14th September 1897. They are subjects of the Khan of Nawagai. Malik Kachai of Zagaderai was also spoken of as an influential man.—(Stanton, 1897.)

## MANAIKAN PASS—ELEV. 13,130'.

A pass across the range between Chitral and Dir. From Drosch to Dir by this route it is four marches in place of three by the Laorai route. The track lies up the Beorai Gol to Beorai, thence up the narrow, Dabarai Gol to the pass. To Beorai, the route is fairly easy, and might be readily made practicable for laden animals. The Dabarai Gol, however, is narrow, rough and difficult, and quite impracticable for animals. There is space to camp about 7 miles beyond Beorai. Thence to the pass the route, except for a very steep and difficult ascent of 400 feet, and several stretches of loose boulders, is easy. The descent on the Dir side is 5,000 feet in about 4 miles, fearfully steep, and quite impracticable for laden animals. The route joins the Laorai route, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 17, about 1 mile above the village of Mirga.—(*Cockerill.*)

## MANDESH—

Is situated in a small grassy valley, running down to the Panjkora road opposite Khal. No trees in the vicinity, but the mountains at the back are dotted with fir trees : the *nala* holds a stream of perennial water : forage and grazing are plentiful.

The village is Sultan Khel : 13 houses : *malik*, in 1895, Natullah Khan : there are 10 acres of terraced fields : 70 cattle and 100 sheep and goats : there is a blacksmith and 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

MANDIZAI, *vide* "ISOZAI" and Part I, Appendix V (10).

## MANGLAOR—

An important village in the Bami Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais, see Part I, Appendix III (12). It consists of 400 houses, and is situated on the left bank of the Swat river opposite the Nikbi Khel village of Dileh. It is divided into two portions by a big *nala*. On the north side of the village is a considerable stream some 2½ feet deep in the hot weather (not snow-water). The valley in which this stream flows leads up to the Kotkai Pass. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 66 and 66 (a).—(*Turner.*)

Headmen of Manglaor, in 1897, Pasand Khan, Asab Khan, Bahadur Khan. Its ancient name was "Mangala." There is a very fine *stupa* and other interesting Buddhist remains in the neighbourhood.

## MANGUH—

A village at the head of the Tormung valley below the ridge of the Batarreh Pass to the Adinzai valley. The hill is well wooded and grassy : there are 15 acres terraced on the hillside : 30 cattle and 50 goats and sheep.

The people are Ilias Khel, Dalkha Khel, Sultan Khel, Yusafzai : 20 houses : *malik*, in 1895, Faiz Rasan.—(*Burton.*)

## MANIAL VALLEY—

A valley on the west side of the Maidan valley (*q.v.*).—(*Maconchy.*)

## MANIAL—

Situated on the stream, draining the upper part of the Katurizai valley above its left bank.

Fuel scarce : forage and grazing plentiful. Sixteen houses belonging to the Bawar Khan Khel, Katurizai, Ismailzai Tarkanris, *vide* Part I, Appendix V (32) : *malik*, in 1895, Piroh. Fifteen acres of Indian-corn and some rice ; 40 cattle. There is a carpenter in the village.—(*Burton.*)

## MANIAR—

A village of 250 houses belonging to the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) section of Baezais on the left bank of the Swat river. Water from spring. Headmen, in 1895, Wafa Muhammad Khan, Ashraf Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## MANJA—

A village near the head of the Nikbi Khel valley, consisting of 20 houses belonging to the Asha Khel branch of the section. It is probably situated near the pass of the same name.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## MANJA PASS—ELEV. 7,500'.

A pass at the head of the Nikbi Khel valley said to lead over the hills, and down by the Tormung valley to the Panjkora. It is said to be fit for mule transport.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

At the head of the Tormung valley above the village of Wali Tangai. The path over it leads *viá* the Deolai Nala to Nikbi Khel in Upper Swat. The pass is bare, but the mountain slopes are well wooded. The road is used by laden animals but is bad. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 79. This is the road taken by Muhammad Sharif of Dir when fleeing to Swat from Umra Khan.—(*Burton.*)

## MANJAWAR—

A *ziarat* containing the shrine of Aingaro Baba, situated at the head of the Aspan valley and just below the Aingaro-Ziarat Kotal, which leads from the Adinzai district into that of the Nikbi Khels. A vessel of water is always kept at the shrine for the benefit of wayfarers. The name Manjavar is usually given to the 2 or 3 huts occupied by the attendants of such a shrine. A similar place with the same name exists in the Suigalai pass.—(*Turner.*)

## MANKAI—

A Dusha Khel village of 16 houses belonging to the *daftar* of Inzar, and situated at the head of a valley south-west of the Deolai peak. Water from springs. Headman in 1895, Jawab Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## MANKIAL—ELEV. 5,700'.

Two Torwal villages on the left bank of the Kohistan river opposite Chodgram, about 50 houses in each. *Malik* in 1895, Saiad Akbar.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## MANOH—

A Rogani hamlet in the valley  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Shalpalam : *malik* in 1895, Mir Gul : there are 3 houses : a few acres of land and some cattle and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## MANOH BANDA—

A village in the Bibiaor district standing on a mountain spur above Tangai Kats. It consists of 15 houses, Yusafzai ; *malik* in 1895, Aliyas : there are a few acres of unirrigated crops : 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats : 1 blacksmith. Fuel and forage are plentiful on the mountain above.—(*Burton.*)

## MANSUR BANDA—

Stands on the edge of a small grassy ravine just above the Panjkora road opposite Upper Khal, consists of 6 houses belonging to the Ibrahim Khel, Said Ahmad Khel, Babukar Khel, Sultan Khel : about 8 acres of fields under cultivation : 10 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. Wood procurable from the hills : grass is plentiful, and the ravine holds a stream of perennial water.—(*Burton.*)

## MANU—

Is visible from the road up the left bank of the Panjkora about a mile below the Ushiri junction : the village lies scattered about on various spurs among terraced fields and fruit-trees, at the distance of half-a-mile from the road which is crossed by a stream of perennial water flowing from the ravine below the village. Forage and fuel are plentiful. The people are Sultan Khel, Yusafzai : 5 houses ; owning 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## MANUBAN—

The name of a small stream on the west side of the Baba Ghakhe pass. Its name is derived from the myrtle bushes which abound there.—(*Turner.*)

## MAMUGAI—

A small fort-village on the right bank of the river Rud opposite Ghobani, 4 miles from the junction of the Rud with the Panjkora. The affair of the 17th April during the "Chitral Relief Expedition" is called after this village, the engagement having taken place in its vicinity.—(*Maconchy.*)

## MANUGAI—

A village of 40 houses of Rogani on the right bank of the Mulakand Nala near the mouth of the valley. Fuel is scarce in the vicinity : forage and grazing higher up the valley. There are 30 acres of crops : 80 cattle and 100 sheep and goats : 2 mills. The *malik* in 1895, Muhammad Hanif.—(*Burton.*)

## MANUGAI—

An Utman Khel village of 12 houses near the hamlets of Malai and Markhanni on the hills to the north-east of Robat near the mouth of the valley : some 10 acres are terraced on the hillside : 60 cattle and 120 sheep and goats. The hills are dotted with fir trees : grazing good and plentiful : the *malik* in 1895, named Nurbaz.—(*Burton.*)

## MANUNGAI—

One of the villages forming Chakdara (*g.v.*)—in the Adinzai section. It contains 40 houses, and was bought by Nasrulla Khan of Uch.—(*Turner.*)

## ANUNGAI—

Fifteen houses. A Dusha Khel village dependent on and situated a little north of Pingal. Water from stream. *Malik* in 1895, Saad-ud-din Khan.—(*Turner.*)

MANZAI—*Vide* "UTMAN KHEL MANZAI."

## MANZAI—ELEV. 3,550'.

A hamlet of Karmu Khel in the Warai valley near Warai, Panjkora left bank and just above Warai camp : the houses are scattered among fruit-trees on various small spurs in a few acres of fields. There are 10 cattle and 30 goats : the *malik* in 1895, Jumar Ali. There are 5 houses.—(*Burton.*)

## MAOHAIH—

A village of Miangan up the Maohah Nala which runs down to the left bank of the Panjkora river opposite the village of Babu. A few acres of fields : 40 cattle and 40 goats and sheep. Fuel is scarce : grazing good and plentiful : the *nala* holds a stream of perennial water.

There are 10 houses : the *malik* in 1895, Amanatullah.—(*Burton.*)

## MAOHAIH NALA—

A small valley running down to the left bank of the Panjkora river opposite the village of Babu about 3 miles above the Niag junction. It contains a stream of perennial water. The mouth is crossed by the Panjkora road below flood mark.

The *nala* is grassy, but contains few trees : the village of Maohah lies some way up it on the hills.—(*Burton.*)

## MAORAH PEAK—

A bare peak in the range dividing Maidan from Jandul ; to the south between it and the Ganband peak a path runs from Maidan to Upper Jandul.

The range round the peak is bare of wood, but the grazing is good, and cattle and goats are herded there in summer.—(*Burton.*)

## MARDAN KHEL—

One of the sub-divisions of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais. They occupy the village of Totekhan. See Part I. Appendix III (1).—(*Turner.*)

**MARKHANAI (MAKRANAI)—**

A hamlet of 3 houses of *mullas* on the hills to the north-east of Robat fort: a few acres of crops: some cattle and goats. *Malik* in 1895, Fazl Muhammad.—(*Burton.*)

**MARUSA—**

A village of 20 houses near Jhar (*q.v.*) on the left bank of the Babukara stream, 1 mile before it joins the Bajaur river and 1 mile below the fort of Raghā: the inhabitants are Ahmaddin Salarzais and subjects of Sirdar Khan of Khar.—(*Maconchy.*)

**MASHI—**

A Dusha Khel village of 18 houses belonging to the Salar Khel sub-division. It is situated on a spur south-west of Deolai peak, and is included in the *daftar* of Inzar. Water from springs. *Maliks* in 1895, Ahmad Khan, Warukh Khan.—(*Turner.*)

**MASHWANI—***See* Part I, Chapter V, page 17, and Appendix V (8).

**MASKARAI—**

Is situated on the left bank of the Niag stream about 10 miles by road from the Panjkora river. The people are mainly *mullas* of the Karmu Khel, Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Paında Khels: *malik* in 1895, Katni. There are some 20 acres of crops, half irrigated; 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. Fuel, forage, and water are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

**MASKINI—**

A tributary valley of Jandul. Is subject to Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa and is governed by his son Yusuf Jan. *See* Part I, Chapter IX, page 57. For communications *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94. The inhabitants are Isozai Tarkanris and Mashwanis.

**MAST KHEL—**

The most powerful section of the Isozai Tarkanris; they inhabit the Jandul and Janbatai valleys. For minor divisions and list of villages *see* Part I, Appendix V (5).

**MATAKAI—**

A clan of the Utman Khel tribe who live on the right bank of the river Rud near its junction with the Panjkora. *See* Appendix VI (21—23).—(*Maconchy.*)

**MATASHA—**

A village of 60 houses inhabited by the Ahmaddin Salarzais in the Babukara valley. It is situated at the south end of the valley about 1½ miles from the river and on the right bank towards the Chandar Khel valley and is under Sirdar Khan of Khar. *See* Part I, Appendix 15.—(*Maconchy.*)

**MATAR—**

Stands on the hills above the mouth of the Banda valley, Niag valley, Panjkora left bank; some 20 acres of crops; 60 cattle; 100 sheep and goats; a smith and carpenter; 2 mills. There are 30 houses of Sharif Khel. *See* Part I, Appendix IV (18). The *malik* in 1895, Izzat Shah. The village is 12½ miles by road from the Panjkora. The hills are well wooded and grassy.—(*Burton.*)

**MATKANAI—**

A village belonging to the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais. It is a walled village with small towers at the corners, and consist of 100 houses, 1 Hindu. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river about 1½ miles above Totekhan. The inhabitants belong to the Kari Khel and Ismail Khel sub-divisions of the Sultan-ka-Khel section. *See* Part I, Appendix III (1).

*Maliks* in 1897, Pasand Khan, Kari Khel; Jawab Khan, Kari Khel; Yasin Khan, Samel Khel; Saddar Khan, Samel Khel.

There is a skin raft on the river here. It will carry 8 men. The river flows in one channel about 130 yards wide.—(*Turner.*)

**MATOR—**

A small hamlet of 2 houses in the upper part of the Aka Khel valley (Maidan) situated above the left bank of the main stream on a cultivated slope and surrounded by fruit-trees.—(*Burton.*)

**MATURIZAI—**

A section of the Baozai tribe being one of the three included in the Bar Sulizais. See Part I, Chapter V, page 16, and Appendix III. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river below the Azzi Khel section and above the Bani Khels. The leading men of the section in 1897 were Kalu Khan and Satoh Khan of Charbagh and Rahmat Shah of Gulibagh. The latter probably is most influential.

The total population is about 4,500, while the fighting-men amount to 1,300.—(*Turner, from native information.*)

**MAYARO BANDA—**

A grazing village at the head of the Ananguri valley, consisting of 10 houses, inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khels. *Malik* in 1895, Said Fakir. Ten acres of indian corn; 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

**MAZERAI TANGAI—**

A hamlet of scattered houses inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khels. See Part I, Appendix IV. Standing on the ridges on either side of the Mazerai Nala near its mouth.—(*Burton.*)

**MECHANA—**

A village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Babukara river, and 2 miles above the point where the road from Jandul over the Rashakai Kotai crosses the river.—(*Macconchy.*)

**MECHANRAI—ELEV. 6,500'.**

A peak in the range of hills north of Lower Swat. It is about 1½ miles west of Barchanrai peak.—(*Turner.*)

**MEHRAH—**

A Sultan Khel village of 20 houses in the lower part of the Panjkora Nala; it stands on the left bank of the stream which is lined with 20 acres of cultivated land belonging to the village. There are 40 cattle and 40 goats and sheep; 1 mill; a blacksmith and a carpenter. The *malik* in 1895, Nasir. The hillsides further up the valley are thickly wooded, and water and grass is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

**MEHRGAM FORT—ELEV. 5,150'.**

Situated on gentle stony slope, terraced into fields, on the right bank of the western branch of the Atrapi Nala, Maidan valley.

The fort is of the usual materials of stone and timber, walls 24 feet × 5 feet: loopholed and with two flanking towers and two projecting galleries; sides 50 yards × 35 yards. It is commanded from the spur between the two branches of the stream from about 500 yards distance, from which the interior is visible: the walls are in fair repair.

Inside are 40 houses of Atrapi Khel Ismailzai Tarkanris and Mashwani. *Malik*, in 1895, Ahmed Ali.

No fuel near; grazing on the hills to the west. Water from *karez* stream.

Fifteen acres of indian corn and 25 of rice. Ten cattle and 40 sheep and goats; 3 mills; 1 blacksmith. For communications see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 82.—(*Burton.*)

**MEHRGAM (UPPER OF BAR)—ELEV. 5,300'.**

On the spur dividing the two branches of the Atrapi Nala; rice-fields lie below it to the south and east and west branch of the Atrapi flows below its western side. Fuel and grazing scarce in the vicinity. Water plentiful from *karez* stream flowing

through village. A number of apricot and apple trees. Mehrgam fort lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to south-west.

Twenty houses Atrapi Khel Ismail Khel Tarkanris ; *malik* in 1895, Amir. Fifteen acres of rice ; 20 cattle, 30 goats and sheep.—(*Burton*.)

## MEKHBAN—

A village of 50 houses situated in the valley leading up to the Digar pass in the south-west corner of Lower Swat. It is situated on a stream which is used to irrigate rice-fields. The inhabitants are *mulaturs* and tenants of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais. For communications see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 30 a.—(*Turner*.)

## MELGRAM—

A Bahadur Shah Khel village of 20 houses in the Maldan valley.—(*Macconchy*.)

## MIANA—

At the mouth of the Miana Nala, on the left bank of the Dir stream, 8 miles from Dir on the Dir-Chitral road. The Dir stream is here crossed by a bridge of poor construction 20' span, 3' way and 6' above the level of the stream, fit for laden animals singly. The village consists of 8 houses, Yusafzais. *Malik* in 1895, Muhammad Amir ; 25 acres indian corn about the village in the bed of the stream and along the banks of the Miana Nala ; 40 cattle ; 1 blacksmith. Village completely commands Dir road at 120 yards' distance.—(*Burton*.)

## MIANA (ZARD ALI)—

At mouth of rocky gorge on right bank Dir stream  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Dir. Eight houses ; 5 acres wheat, and the same amount of indian corn in autumn ; 100 cattle ; 1 blacksmith ; 2 mills.—(*Burton*.)

## MIANA KHWARA—

Situated on terraced cultivation on both sides of Miana Nala,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Miana. Twelve houses of Yusafzai Gujars. *Malik* in 1895, Shah Nur ; 35 acres of indian corn ; 1 mill ; 100 cattle and 70 sheep. These Gujars arrive in May from their winter quarters near the Malakand pass. The brother of the *malik* goes to Gujar Banda in the Shingar Nala. In June they move to Har Banda higher up the Miana Nala finally reaching the pass and hill-tops round. Forests of fir, pine and chestnut trees on both sides of the valley.—(*Burton*.)

## MIANA NALA—

Rising below the Miana pass runs 8 miles to Miana on the Dir stream. Is narrow throughout, and a mere mountain stream fed by numerous snow-filled *nalas*. Is thickly wooded throughout, the spurs of the hills being steep and in places precipitous, running up to bare rock peaks at the higher elevations. Contains 2 villages and several Gujar summer quarters. The hills are covered with thick grass down to the spurs above the Dir stream.—(*Burton*.)

## MIANA PASS—ELEV. 10,900'.

At the head of Miana Nala, 8 miles from Miana. The slopes on both north-east and south-east sides are steep, and not practicable for animals. The pass is clear of snow on the south side by the middle of May, the north side is not clear till the middle of June. The top of the pass is bare and level for 300 yards, rising gently to spurs of bare hill on either hand ; the slopes below the pass on both sides are thickly wooded. Over the pass the path from Miana runs down to Shat, 6 miles, and on to Patrak on the Panjkora, a day's march. Beyond the Doga Nala, down which the path runs to the north-east, are first the Gwaldai Nala and then the Panjkora valley. Sher Afzal is said to have traversed the Gwaldai in his flight to Patrak from Chitral in April 1895. A path over the hill-tops to the north-west leads to the Laorai pass, but is unsafe till the snow has melted by the end of May.—(*Burton*.)

## MIAN BANDA—ELEV. 2,750'.

Is built on a stony slope above the Panjkora road nearly opposite Lower Kunater fort. The inhabitants are Sniads descended from Pir Baba of Buner; the *ziarat* close to the road immediately below the village is that of their ancestor Mian Baba, who was cousin of the Mian Sakhi Baba of Mian Kila. There are 30 houses; 30 acres of fields are tilled on the hill slope and banks of the river. There are 60 cattle and 40 sheep and goats; 3 mills; a blacksmith, a carpenter and a shoemaker.

Fuel and forage are scarce in the vicinity, but are procurable in the small valley behind.—(*Burton.*)

## MIAN BANDA—

Stands above the left bank of the Khair stream about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from its junction with the Panjkora river. The village is scattered about on the slopes of the hills in terraced fields, dotted with fruit-trees. The hill above is thickly wooded with the smaller varieties of trees; grazing and water are plentiful.

The inhabitants are Miangan; 25 houses. *Malik* in 1895, Hazrat Husein.

There are 20 acres of terraced fields on the hillside and the banks of the stream; 30 cattle and 20 goats and sheep; 2 mills; also a shoemaker.—(*Burton.*)

## MIANGAN CHAM—

Village of 7 houses of Sniads on the left bank, Baraul stream below Sarbat. *Malih* in 1895, Sniad Hanif; 5 acres indian corn, 5 rice and 2 wheat; 10 cattle, 10 goats; 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

## MIANKALAI—

A large village situated on the right bank of the Jandul river near the entrance of the valley and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above Mundah fort. It contains 1,000 houses, and is a trade centre for all the neighbouring countries, and is reckoned the largest market between Peshawar and Badakhshan. The inhabitants include Hindus, Muhammadan traders and artificers of all trades. Its affairs are directed by certain Sahibzadas, a religious sect, which fact has perhaps saved the village from destruction during the tribal strifes which are constantly being waged in its vicinity. It is built on a slope rising from the river-bed, the houses being in tiers.—(*Maconchy.*)

## MIANKILA—

A Khadakzai hamlet of 10 houses situated a little south of Mianz-Barangola on the north bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner.*)

## MIANKILA—

A village of 20 houses in Upper Swat belonging to the Sebujni section of Khwazais. It is situated in the Harnawai valley near the east entrance to the Biakand pass.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## MIANKILA—

A village in the Azzi Khel Tappa (Baezai) on the left bank of the Swat river opposite Baidarah. It consists of 30 houses occupied by Miangans.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## MIANMAIRA—

A village of 20 houses containing Miangans. It is situated on the right bank of the Harnawai stream near Miankila, a village of the Sebujni in Upper Swat.—(*Turner.*)

## MINGAORA—

The largest and most important village in Upper Swat. It consists of 1,000 houses, and is situated on the left bank of the Swat river. Two streams from the south, one from the Jowarai pass and Saidu, and the other called Kukarai from the Kaler pass, meet at Mingaora, and passing to the east of it fall into the Swat. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 69 and 68. On the north side of the village is an irrigation channel. There is a considerable market here, and the *bazaar* contains 40 houses belonging to



*parachas*. There are also a few Hindus. They trade chiefly in salt, *ghi*, cottons, silks, blankets, rice, fruits and honey, and their traders go as far as Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. The inhabitants belong to the Akamaruf (Babuzai) section of Buezais. See Part I, Appendix III (10).

Mirdad Khan and Jamroz Khan are two of the most important men in Upper Swat.

There are said to be 1,500 fighting-men and 600 guns in Mingaora. Population 5,000. The inhabitants own numbers of buffaloes and cattle, and the traders have some 200 mules.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### MINZARA TANGI—

A small valley, an offshoot on the south side of the Aspan valley in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa.—(*Turner.*)

#### MIRAKAI—

A village of 45 houses in Maidan belonging to the Suri Pao sub-section of the Kalut Khel Nura Khel Ismailzai Tarkanris.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### MIRAN SHAH—ELEV. 5,600'.

A Mashwani village of 15 houses on the Janbatai range in Jandul. It is situated on the road from Kanbat to the *kotal*, 5 miles from the former. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 91.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### MIRASHA BANDA—

A group of huts occupied by servants of the Usman Khel section (Ranizais) situated below the Malakand pass in Lower Swat.—(*Turner.*)

#### MIRGA—

At mouth of rocky gorge on left bank Dir stream,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Dir. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 17. Fifteen houses of Katanis and Kohistanis. *Malik* in 1895. Mukarram: 10 acres wheat, replaced in autumn by indian corn; 80 cattle; 1 blacksmith; 1 mill.

The village contains a stone and timber-built tower for protection against the Kafirs, 15 feet square, 25 feet high, loopholed, the houses clustering round it.—(*Burton.*)

#### MIR HASSAN KHEL—

A clan of the Babu Khel branch of the Adinzai section of Khwazais, see Part I, Appendix III (25). They occupy the villages of Shewa and Tindodak in the Shewa plain, and can muster 400 fighting-men with 50 guns.—(*Turner.*)

#### MIRJAN KHEL—

A sub-division of the Utmanzai branch of the Adinzais. See Part I, Appendix III (24).

Nasrulla Khan of Uch was in 1895 the most important man in the clan, indeed among the whole of the Adinzais.—(*Turner.*)

#### MIR KHAN KHEL—

A sub-division of the Ali Khel section of the Ranizai tribe [*vide* Appendix III (6)] occupying the village of Aladand.—(*Turner.*)

#### MISHMAROH BANDA—

Is situated on the ridge at the head of the Niag valley near the Swatai pass: the people are Mashwani, numbering 10 houses; a few acres of terraced fields; 60 cattle and 80 goats and sheep.

Fuel is plentiful, the hills being well wooded, and water and grazing abundant.—(*Burton.*)

## MISIALA—

The name of a small tributary which joins the Aspan stream from the north near the head of the valley.—(*Turner.*)

## MITA—

The name by which the site of a rope-and-cradle bridge in Dusha Khel across the Panjkora is known. It is approached from Utala village *via* the Dugal ravine and then along the hills down the river. The path is only fit for men on foot. On the Utman Khel side of the bridge is the village Tangaro and the stream of the same name, and higher up on the spur the village Khushali. Where the bridge is thrown across, the river is about 35 yards wide with rocky banks some 50 feet high.—(*Turner.*)

## MITAI VALLEY—

A valley running from the west down into the Nawagai valley. It is inhabited by Musa Khel Mohmands. A pass goes up this valley and over a watershed down to Pashat on the Kunar river. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 89.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## MITROURAI—

A considerable village at the head of the Kharo valley, standing on the hills. There are 100 acres of fields mostly irrigated; 150 cattle and 200 goats and sheep; 5 mills; a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The hills round are well wooded, and grass and water are plentiful.

The village contains 80 houses of the Karoi section of Pinda Khel, Yusufzai, see Part I, Appendix IV (20). *Malik* in 1895, Zaman Shah.—(*Burton.*)

## MOHAN—Elev. 7,630'.

A hill lying between Jandul and the Nasrudin Khel country at the end of spur running south from Suki peak on to the Janbatai range. It stands directly above Munda to the north-east. The boundary between the Tarkanri and Yusufzai tribes runs round its west side (*vide* "Makkai").

The highest point of the hill is a survey fixed point.—(*Maconchy.*)

## MOHLOH—

A village situated above the right bank of the stream in the lower part of the Ananuri valley. Forage and grazing plentiful.

Comprises 12 houses, Aka Khel; inhabitants occupied chiefly in herding cattle and sheep; 10 acres of indian corn; 60 cattle; 60 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## MOHRNAI—

A Nasrudin Khel village about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the Lajbok valley standing above the fields lining the right bank of the stream. There are 10 houses; about 8 acres of cultivation; 10 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.

Fuel is scarce in the vicinity; forage higher up the valley.—(*Burton.*)

## MOLUI—

A village of Miangan towards the head of the Panjkora Nala above the right bank of the stream. Some 10 acres, half irrigated, are under cultivation. There are 20 cattle and 20 goats and sheep. The village consists of 10 houses.—(*Burton.*)

## MORAH PASS—Elev. 3,400'.

One of the passes leading from British territory into Swat. Being the most easterly it was, previous to the opening up of the Malakand route, chiefly used by traders travelling to Upper Swat. It is higher than the Malakand or the Shakot. The ascent on the south side must be about 1,700 feet. Although the gradient is less steep than that of the Shakot, the road is rougher and more tedious on account of the loose rocks and boulders which are met with from top to bottom.

The approach from the south is from the village of Palai. There is no space for collecting troops at the top of the *kotal* which is commanded by the hills east and west. The descent on the north side is not steep but rough, the difference of level between the *kotal* and Thana being about 1,000 feet. Half-way down the valley on the north side are a spring, running in August 1897 thirty gallons per hour, and tank, but water in greater quantity is not procurable till Nalbanda is reached, 1½ miles from the top. Here there is a stream, where transport can be watered. Thana is 3½ miles further north. It is regularly used by mules of the country, but our mules would find it difficult. As has been said the gradient is fairly good, and the road could be greatly improved with comparatively little labour by the removal of loose rocks and boulders. The road approaching the Morah pass from the Palai side is within a few miles of the Buner boundary, and the Bunerwals are said to maintain a suspicious outlook on this side. Palai is also the starting point for the passes from this side into their country. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 65.—(Turner.)

#### MORAH BANDA—

A small village situated under the hills about ¾ mile east of the south foot of the Morah pass. It belongs to the Khan Khel section of the Baezais. There is a small spring.—(Turner.)

#### MUHAMMAD AMIN—

On left bank Dobandi Nala, Dir stream right bank, 0 miles from Panakot : 12 houses, Yusafzai. *Malik* in 1895 Muhammad Amin. Twenty acres of Indian-corn, on spur of hill and along banks of stream round village ; 10 cattle ; 1 mill ; some walnut trees.—(Burton.)

#### MUHAMMAD BEG—

A hamlet of 15 houses in Upper Swat, containing the servants of the Aba Khel branch of Nikbi Khels.—(Turner.)

#### MUHAMMAD SHAH KOTKAI—

Half-way up the Ananguri valley on the left bank of the stream. Fuel of any size scarce, forage and grazing abundant. The inhabitants employed mainly in herding sheep and cattle.

Fourteen houses, Ismailzai Tarkanris ; *malik*, in 1895 Ghulam Akbar. Twelve acres of Indian-corn : 60 cattle and 60 goats and sheep.—(Burton.)

#### MUKHAI—

At foot of hill on right bank Shingara Nala, 4 miles from Bandai Baraul : 10 houses Yusafzai ; *malik* in 1895 Wazullah : 50 acres barley, on terraced plateau between village and stream, replaced by rice when cut : 25 cattle, 58 goats ; 1 mill ; some walnut trees.—(Burton.)

#### MULLA CHUM—

Ten houses of Swatis : *malik* in 1895 Mulla Khalil : is situated in grove of walnut trees on left bank Baraul, 1 mile from Janbatai : 7 acres barley, 20 rice ; 3 cattle, 15 goats.—(Burton.)

#### MULLA GUJAR—

A village belonging to the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel Pinda Khels [see Appendix IV (18)] inhabited by Miangan standing on the right bank of the Niag stream, 3½ miles by road from the Panjkora. It contains 30 houses ; *malik*, in 1895. Saiad. Some 30 acres of crops mostly irrigated : 40 cattle and 50 goats and sheep. There are 4 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. Fuel and forage are scarce in the vicinity.—(Burton.)

#### MULLAHANO CHAM—

The name given to a portion of the Adinzai village of Ramora, which is occupied by *mullas*. It contains about 10 houses.—(Turner.)

## MULLAYAN BANDA—

A hamlet at the head of the Ananguri valley situated on the hills above the right bank of the stream. Six houses of Ismailzai Tarkanris; *malik* in 1895 Nazim.

A few acres of Indian-corn are grown; 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## MUNDAH—

A fort in Jandul on the banks of the river  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below the village of Miankalai and on the opposite side of the river.

The walls are of stone strengthened by beams, and are in a dilapidated condition. They are 18 feet high and about 6 feet thick at the base thinning towards the top to 2 feet above the banquette. The gate is on the south-west side. To the south is a grove of fine *chinar* trees, and a large platform used as a mosque. The northern flanking tower is separating from the walls of the fort, and will probably shortly fall down. On all sides of the fort, except the south-west, there is a ditch 8 feet deep and 10 feet wide. Munda is the head-quarters and residence of Mian Gul Jan, younger brother of Badshah Khan the Khan of Dir.

Munda is an important fort, as it commands the entrance of the Jandul valley from the south.

There is a plentiful and never failing supply of water from two springs at the mosque. The river is some 200 yards distant on the south-west side of the fort. The fort was occupied and troops were encamped in its vicinity during the Chitral Relief Force Operations, April—August 1895.

Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler were kept prisoners in this fort by Umra Khan, April 1895 and it was from here that they were sent in to the "Chitral Relief Force" at Sado and Panjkora respectively.—(*Maconchy.*)

## MUNJAI—Elev. 3,000'.

Stands on a bare and stony spur at the mouth of the Bando valley on its right bank: 120 acres of land mostly irrigated and along the river bank belong to it: 150 cattle, 50 goats and sheep; 2 mills; a blacksmith and a carpenter. There are 40 houses, Nasrudin Khel, Yusafzai; *malik* Fahm Jan, *see* Part I, Chapter IX, page 59.

Fuel and forage scarce in the vicinity, but procurable up the Bando valley: the road up the right bank of the Panjkora passes under the village: Bargulai fort lies 500 yards to the south-east.—(*Burton.*)

## MUNJAI FERRY—Elev. 2,850'.

Is worked across the Panjkora river just below Danwah and opposite Munjai: it is of the usual description: a rough raft supported on bullock skins and thatched with brushwood: area, as a rule, 12 feet square, but it is varied according to the work and state of the water. The river runs in one channel with a full and rapid current, and is some 60 yards broad.—(*Burton.*)

## MURADU KHEL—

A clan of the Azi Khel sub-division of Ali Khels (a section of Ranizais). They live in the village of Derai, [*see* Part I, Appendix III (6)].—(*Turner.*)

## MURNAI—

On bare plateau above rice fields on the left bank, Aka Khel stream near its junction with the Kunai and opposite Gumbatai Maidan valley.

Fuel scarce; good grazing on the hills behind. Water from *karez* streams; 20 houses Haramzai (Tarkanri). *Malik* in 1895 Hashim Ali. Fifteen acres of indian corn, 8 acres rice; 40 cattle and 30 sheep and goats; 3 mills.—(*Burton.*)

## MUSA KHEL—

A sub-section of the Isozai Tarkanris, [*see* Part I, Appendix V (7)], inhabiting the Shaikandi valley, north-north-east from Munda.

## MUSA KHEL—

A section of the Baczai tribe [*vide* Part I, Appendix III (9)] occupying the left bank of the Swat river. Their territory extends from the Landakai spur, 4 miles above Thana, to the limits of the Aba Khel section, which is next above it. The Aba Khels, Musa Khels and Khan Khels are collectively known as Kuz Sulizais.

The Musa Khels are said to number some 1,500 fighting men. The most important man in the section was in 1895 Faizullah Khan of Abuwa. He has also great influence in the neighbouring section of Aba Khels.

There are a number of Gujar villages in the hills, where numerous buffaloes and cattle are grazed.—(*Turner.*)

## MUSALA—ELEV. 7,200'.

Situated on a sharp ridge running down to left bank of the Musala Nala  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from its junction with Dobandi Nala : 6 houses, Yusufzai ; *malik*, in 1895, Mir Mast ; 30 acres indian corn, round the village, and mostly on the right bank of the stream ; 30 acres wheat, on the slopes of the hills opposite village and higher up the *nala* ; 25 cattle ; 1 blacksmith. Hills below and round the village bare, but trees plentiful on the higher slopes.—(*Burton.*)

## MUSALA PASS—ELEV. 8,450'.

Musala pass at the head of Musala Nala ; over it runs the road from Dobandi Nala to Atan *via* Ziarat. The ascents both sides of the pass are easy, the approaches and the pass itself bare and open. The pass is formed by spurs of wooded hills running down from either hand.—(*Burton.*)

## MUSALA NALA—

The Musala Nala is about 3 miles in length, open and bare, the slopes of the hills on either side gentle, till below the village of Musala when the valley narrows, the stream emerging from a narrow gorge and joining the Dobandi Nala just below the spur of Spokila village. Wood plentiful on the higher spurs of the upper hills, the lower slopes bare. The pass is clear of snow in the beginning of April. There are two villages only on the north and its tributaries Sangar and Musala.—(*Burton.*)

## MYENZ BANDA—

A Nasrudin Khel village about midway up the Banda valley ; numbers 30 houses. There is 25 acres of terraced cultivation on the hill-sides : 70 cattle and 30 goats and sheep ; a carpenter and a blacksmith. A number of fruit trees round the village ; grazing is good, and fuel scarce.—(*Burton.*)

## N.

## NAGOTAL—ELEV. 4,300'.

Situated on the peninsula between the Kalut Khel and Atrapi streams in the Maidan valley at their junction just below Gur fort. The ground round is cultivated and dotted with a large number of walnut, apple, pear, and other fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

A village of 40 houses, of the Abid Khan Khel, sub-section of the Kalut Khel in Maidan [*see* Part I, Appendix V (19)], situated on the right bank of the river about 4 miles above Kubar.—(*Maconchy.*)

## NAGOWA—

A village of 60 houses situated on the right bank of the Swat river in a bay in the hills south-west of the Nikbi Khel Tappa. It belongs, however, to the village of Ghalegai on the other side of the river in the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) section, and to the village of Barikot in the same section. Copious spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## NAGRAM—

A hamlet of 15 houses in the Khadakzai Tappa situated east of Mianz Barangola on the north bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner.*)

## NAGRAI (BAN)—

A village of 30 houses situated on the skirt of the hills at the upper (east) end of the Talash valley under the Katgala spur. Its inhabitants belong to the Umar Khel Nura Khel Ausa Khels. Water from spring. *Maliks*, in 1897, Akhbar Ali, Aujun Khan, Dilawar Khan.—(*Turner*.)

## NAGRAI (KUZ)—

A village of 30 houses at the upper (east) end of the Talash valley. Its inhabitants belong to the Jalal Khel Nura Khel Ausa Khels. It is situated on the skirt of the hills. Water from springs. *Maliks*, in 1897, Hawaz Khan; Zinat Khan.—(*Turner*.)

## NAGREL—

Is situated in the upper part of the Panjkora Nala on the left bank of the stream. The inhabitants are Sultan Khel, Yusufzai: 20 houses; *malik* in 1895 Huscin; 24 acres, half of which are irrigated, are under cultivation. There are 40 cattle, 50 goats and sheep: 1 mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The hills round are thickly wooded, and the grazing is good: water plentiful.—(*Burton*.)

## NAJIGRAM—

A hamlet of 20 houses of the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) village of Barikot. It is in a valley to the east of the latter on the road to the Karakar pass, and is occupied by Miangans. Water from streams.—(*Turner*, from native sources.)

## NAKAI—

Small village lying to south-east of Maidan Bandai on the lower part of spur running down from the Maidan peak. Fuel scarce: good grazing. Eight houses of Tajiks: a few acres of indian corn: 20 cattle, 20 sheep and goats.—(*Burton*.)

## NAKAMAI—

Six houses of Saiads under Malik Sharig Khan of Shahkot situated on left bank of Binshi Nala, 4 miles from Janbatai. Fifteen acres wheat and barley, round houses which are scattered on level plateau on bank of stream. Walnut, apple and other fruit trees. A path to Nasrat over bare hill behind village. The slopes of hills near village scantily wooded. One mill.—(*Burton*.)

## NAKHTAR—

The name given collectively to 4 hamlets, amounting to 12 houses, situated on different spurs above the left bank of the Robot stream. The people are Yakub Khel Nasrudin Khels: some 10 acres of terraced fields scattered about. Fir trees at wide intervals the remnants of forest destroyed by fire; those that remain are marked with fire at the roots.—(*Burton*.)

## NALBANDA—

A village of 70 houses situated in the valley at the foot of the Morah pass on the north side. There is a small stream here at which transport animals coming over the pass could be watered. A path goes over the hills east from this village to the Musa Khel village of Kotah. The village belongs to the Khan Khel section of the Baezais, and is occupied by their servants and *mulatars*. There are extensive Buddhist remains in this neighbourhood. See "Routes North of the Kabul River" Nos. 65 and 66 a.—(*Turner*.)

## NAMABTAI—

On the lower spurs of the range forming western boundary of Kalut Khel valley, to the west of Maidan Bandai. Fuel scarce: grazing good. Twenty-five houses of Bucha Khel (Tarkanri); *malik* in 1895 Lalbaz. Twenty acres of indian corn: 40 cattle: 30 goats and sheep.—(*Burton*.)

\* Baladur Shah Khel, according to Macconchy, vide "Maidan" population.

## NANGAKATA—

A Shamizai village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Swat river —(Turner.)

## NANGAR KARAI—

Small village of 8 houses Ismailzai ; *malik* in 1895 Habib Khan, above left bank, Dir stream, 3 miles below Dir. Sixty acres barley on spurs near village. Fifteen cattle and 20 sheep. Reached from main Dir road by a bridge  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles below.—(Burton.)

## NAO—ELEV. 9,750'.

A few Gujar huts in bed of, and on hill above left bank, Shingara Nala 2 miles below the Shingara pass. Not occupied till end of June. Those in *nala* bed under snow till end of May. Thick pine and fir woods all round.—(Burton.)

## NAOKHAHAR—

A Shamizai village of 80 houses on the left bank of the Lalka stream on the west side of the Upper Swat valley.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## NAORA—

Hamlet of 5 houses, situated on a plateau on Bandai-Dir road,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bandai : 20 acres wheat round village. Fifteen cattle, 8 goats ; apple and walnut trees. Here diverges to north-east the path to Dir *via* Atan, see " Routes North of the Kabul River " No. 98.—(Burton.)

## NARAI-TANGI—

A valley in the hills west of Totekhan in Lower Swat given as a free hold to the descendants of the Akhund Sahib of Swat. It is very fertile and watered by a stream. It contains a village of the same name, containing 40 houses of *fakir* tenants of the Mian Guls.—(Turner.)

## NAREDALEH BANDA—ELEV. 8,800'.

A Gujar Banda of 10 houses towards the head of the Khair valley on the ridge running down from the Maidan peak. There are 10 houses of Gujars, owning 100 cattle.

The mountain slopes are thickly wooded with pine and fir : the grazing is very good.—(Burton.)

## NARKOT—

A village of 40 houses in Upper Swat high up on the right bank of the Harnawai stream. Its inhabitants are Saiads, tenants of the Sebuji.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## NASAPA—

Stands on the hillside towards the head of the Panjkora Nala : the village consists of 20 houses, Ibrahim Khel, Babukar Khel, Sultan Khel ; *malik* in 1895, Khalid Khan. There are 18 acres of terraced fields : 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. There is a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The hills round are thickly wooded : grass and water are plentiful.—(Burton.)

## NASAPA—

A Talash village of 23 houses situated at the foot of the Barchanrai hill on the bank of the Loia Khwar. It is on the road from Sarai fort to the Barchanrai summer quarters. The inhabitants belong to the Ibrahim Khel, Nura Khel, Ausa Khels.

*Malik*, in 1895, Pinda Khan.—(Turner.)

## NASHNAMAL—

A Saiad village towards the head of the Ushiri valley on the right bank of the stream : is about  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river.

The hills round are well wooded, and grazing is plentiful. There are 30 houses ; the *malik* in 1895, Sadullah Khan : 15 acres are terraced on the hillsides. There are

30 cattle, 50 goats and sheep : 2 mills and a blacksmith. A little iron is smelted from the stream sand.—(*Burton.*)

#### NASIR-BANDA—

A collection of 4 or 5 huts occupied by servants of the Usman Khel section (Rani-zais) below the Malakand pass in Lower Swat.—(*Turner.*)

#### NASRAT—

A hamlet in the Adinzai Tappa situated in the Lalka valley of the Siar range. It consists of 6 houses, and belongs to the Saiad village of Shabat.—(*Turner.*)

#### NASRATGHAR—

A village of 30 houses in Upper Swat situated opposite Deolai on the Nikbi Khel stream. It belongs to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels.—(*Turner.*)

#### NASRUDIN KHEL—

One of the four Yusafzai tribes holding lands in Dir territory on the Panjkora river (see Part I, Appendix IV). They occupy the lower part of the Maidan valley below Aya Serai, including the side valleys of Lajbok and Samalgai and the right bank of the Panjkora river from below Khal to Shazadgai : on the left bank the Robat district also belongs to them.

Their territory is thus seen to be roughly bounded to the north-west by Maidan, north-east by the Sultan Khel, south-west by the Ausa Khel, and south-east by the ridge of the Laram range at the head of the Robat and Siar valleys.

They own altogether 70 villages with a total population of some 5,000 people. They can muster about 1,500 fighting men with 600 firearms. The tribe was engaged in the wars of Umra Khan, bearing the brunt of the fighting till the death of Rahmatullah of Dir. They bear a good reputation as fighting men. Of these villages Shakartangai, Shazadgai, Bargulai, Barun, Ranai, and Robat are fortified. The chief men of the Nasrudin Khel are the Khans of Robat and Fahm Jan of Bargulai and Barun. The latter was the chief opponent of Umra Khan on the Lower Panjkora.—(*Burton.*)

#### NATMERA—

A hamlet of 20 houses, containing tenants and servants of the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) village of Barikot.

It is situated on the skirt of the hills in a valley to the east of the latter and on the road to the Karakar pass into Buner. Water from spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### NAWAGAI—

A village of 70 houses, containing servants and tenants, belonging to the Aba Khel (Kuz Sulizai) village of Shingardar. It is close under the hills. Water from a spring.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWAGAI—

Stands on the stony spur at the end of which is Robat fort about 250 yards from the south-eastern gate. An orchard of apple and pear trees lies between the fort and village. There is a large *karez* : fuel and forage from the hills bounding the Robat valley. The village contains 13 houses, of which 6 are *parachas* and 2 *banias*, the rest Nasrudin Khel dependants of Robat. There are 15 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. The village lands lie up the valley.—(*Burton.*)

#### NAWAGAI—

A town in Bajaur, the head-quarters of the Nawab of Nawagai. It is situated on the Kamangara stream immediately west of a low neck (3,400 feet) on the watershed between the Rud and Ambahar streams. For communications see Part I, Chapter II, Route No. (2). The town comprises 6 or 7 separate villages, containing altogether about 600 houses. The Nawab lives in the most easterly village which is surrounded by a wall 12 feet high and 6 feet thick at the base. Within this is the Khan's own residence enclosed by walls 20 feet high. The gate of the outer or village enclosure



is at the north-east side, and the Nawab's house on left hand side on entering the gate, the door of the house being on the south-west side.

The town is almost entirely surrounded by hills which command it, the only outlet being to the south-south-west, where the Kamangara ravine (dry) debouches into the open valley.

Water is obtained from tanks near the villages and also from springs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the Khan's fort under the hills to the north-west. The Nawagai plain lies to the south-west of the town, and is some 4 miles long by 3 broad. It produces good barley and wheat crops, but is dependant on the rainfall for water, there being no irrigation, and water scarce.—(*Sepoy Gulum Nabbi.*)

A genealogical tree of Sardar Khan, the present Nawab of Nawagai, will be found in Appendix XII. Appendices XIV and XV give a list of the villages under the Nawab and his feudal chiefs the Khans of Khar, Alingar, Pashat and Jar. The Nawab of Nawagai receives an allowance of Rs. 10,000 per annum from Government (*see* Chapter IX). For fighting strength of the tribesmen subject to the Nawab of Nawagai *see* Chapter VIII.

#### NAWAGAI DISTRICT—

The District under the immediate control of the Nawab of Nawagai and from which he receives revenue (*ushar*) either directly or through his feudal dependent chiefs is an irregular tract of country on the left bank of the Rud river in Bajaur and the tract known as Surkamar in the Ambahar drainage basin which latter includes the Kamangara, Chamarkand and Guluna valleys and the Batai plain as far west as the mouths of the Suran and Mitai valleys, the southern limit being the Lakarai Gorge where the Mitai stream flows into the Kandahari plain.

As hereditary chief of the Tarkanri tribe the Nawab of Nawagai's influence is very much more extensive than his actual territory. He is consulted on what may be called foreign politics by all the neighbouring tribesmen, and while not able to restrain them from local hostilities, he could combine a very large gathering against a common enemy. He used this influence of his to settle the Mamund difficulties, and during our occupation of Nawagai territory in September and October 1897 he was constantly being consulted by various representatives from the neighbourhood. On the south his influence extends to the Safis of the Kandahari plain about Gurbaz, Mashwad and Shamshokhel and to the Dawezai Mohmands of the Pival valley, while to the east he has much influence over the Mandal, Alizai and Butkhel Utmarkhels on the right bank of the Rud river.

The Shinwaris of Chamarkand, the Salarzais of Chaharmung and the Ghilzai and Durani settlements in Kamangara are also much under his influence.

The Nawagai boundary within which the Nawab collects revenue appears to be :—

The western boundary (*see* Agreement in Appendix XIX).

From the waterparting at Yari Sar on the spur east of Bedmanai Pass, it runs north down the spur and across the plain at the mouths of the Mitai and Suran valleys including the villages of Kuz Chinarai, Karkano Shah and Kuai in Nawagai territory. From Kuai the boundary follows the watershed between the Suran and Guluna or Sheikh Baba valleys up to the main Swat-Kunar watershed to the Nawa peak. The northern boundary then descends a ridge separating the Kamangara and Chaharmung valleys, crosses the Chaharmung valley to the village of Kotkai, Tangai and Kotkai being Nawagai. The general direction of the boundary from here is east. Following a low watershed to the village of Niag it crosses the Watalai stream to the spur at the head of the Tangai villages including in Nawagai territory the following villages : Niag Umrai, Tanrai, Bad-i-Shambar and Gang. The boundary descends from the Tangai pass and crosses the Babukara valley to the crest of the spur between the Babukara and Jandul valleys including the following villages : Balolai, Derai, Amankot, Ragma, Kamr, Mahrusa, Gandao and Shukrata where the boundary touches the Rud River.

The southern boundary then ascends the Rud stream to opposite Loi Sam where it ascends to the Bajaur-Ambahar watershed at the Inzari or Sarlara pass. It follows this watershed westward, and then continues south along the watershed between the

Tsagai and Kamangara valleys crossing the gap in the hills through which the Nawagai valley stream runs into Ambahar; Garibai and Kalagai being Nawagai villages. The boundary continues south along the crest of the ridge and crosses in a westerly direction the Mitai valley stream at the Lakerai Gorge and ascends to Yari Sar.

For operations in the country see official accounts of the Malakand and Mohmand Field Force Operations, 1897 also Part I, Chapter VI.

Appendix XIV gives a list of the villages now under the Nawab of Nawagai and the tribes which occupy them.

#### NAWAKILA—

A Mashwani hamlet of 15 houses situated in the Bota (*q.v.*) ravine on the Janbatai range. It is the home of the chief of the Mashwanis.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### NAWAKILA—

A village of 60 houses belonging to the Khan of Nawagai at the mouth of the Mamund valley 2 miles south-east of Inayat Killa. Water from Watalai stream.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A hamlet of 40 houses, containing tenants and servants of the Barat Khel Babuzai village of Pajigram (Baezai). It is situated close under the hills on the left bank of the Swat river.

It is also known by the name Tindodak. There are a few Pathans. Headman in 1897 Husain Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A Baezai *banda*, containing servants and tenants of Mingaora on the left bank of the Swat river. It consists of 30 houses, and is close to a large irrigation channel.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A village of 40 houses walled and with towers, belonging to the Musa Khel section of Baezais. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river, and shares in the *bandas* of Kotah. Water from irrigation channel.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A village of 20 houses in Upper Swat on the east side of the valley. It is situated on the river bank. The inhabitants belong to the Maturizai section of Baezais.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A village of 20 houses situated on the left bank of the Swat river. It belongs to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais in Upper Swat. Water from an irrigation channel.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A hamlet of Miangans near Tirat in the Shamizai section at the extreme end of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAWEKILA—

A walled village of 40 houses, formerly an outpost occupied by the servants and tenants of the Utmanzai village of Butkhela. It is situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile west of Butkhela in Lower Swat on the left bank of the river. Good camping-ground is to be found east and west of the village. Water from spring, also under the hills to the south there is an excellent camping-ground, and a perennial spring with a sufficient supply of water for a brigade.—(*Turner.*)

#### NAYAKILA—ELEV. 7,800'.

On bare spur above left bank Dobandi Nala, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Panakot. Thirty-five acres barley on spurs of hills: 50 acres indian corn and wheat along plateau on left

bank of stream and slopes of hills on right bank further up *nala*. Forty cattle : 2 mills : 1 blacksmith. The village contains 12 houses, Yusufzai ; *malik* in 1895, Muhammad.—(Burton.)

#### NAZAR BEG—

A few huts in Dusha Khel on the banks of the Panjkora river. They are on the path which leads from Utala to the Khairi ford.—(Turner.)

#### NEKAI—

A *banda* of Shamsikhan in Talash situated on the north side of the valley on the skirt of the Siar hills. Five houses. Water from spring.—(Turner.)

#### NIAG—

The principal village in the Niag valley. It stands on the right bank of the stream, and is distant 14 miles by road from the Panjkora river. It contains 40 houses of the Shin Sari section of Painda Khel : *malik*, in 1895, Yakut : some 35 acres, mostly irrigated, are under cultivation. There are 60 cattle and 50 sheep and goats : 2 mills : a carpenter and a blacksmith.

The higher slopes of the mountains are well wooded and grassy. The *jirgas* of the valley are held in this village.—(Burton.)

#### NIAG VALLEY—

Forms part of the territory of the Painda Khel, Yusufzai, on the Panjkora river. The valley runs south-west to the left bank of the Panjkora. It is bounded roughly to the north by the ridges separating it from the Ushiri valley, to the east by the watershed on the further side of which lies Upper Swat, to the south by the Kharo, its eastern narrow end lying on the Panjkora river. Its greatest length in a straight line is 15, and its greatest breadth nearly 8 miles, but it narrows very much towards the Panjkora river into which its stream debouches through a narrow gorge.

The upper part of the valley and the higher slopes facing the north are well-wooded and grassy, the lower part of the valley is bare of trees, except in the sheltered ravines. The elevation ranges from the ridge at its head over 10,000 feet high to its junction with the Panjkora river at a height of 3,400 feet. The stream is swollen by snow water till the end of May, after which it diminishes, and, except after sudden storms, is only a scanty stream. It is bridged above the mouth by the Panjkora road and also at Mulla Gujar and Sundial.

Roads ascend both banks : that up the left bank is used for laden mules and crosses the Swatai pass to Upper Swat. See "Routes North of the Kabul River" No. 80. The right bank road becomes bad for animals above Sundial and the passes in that direction are not practicable for laden mules. A path also ascends the Sankhor valley, crossing the Shalgah pass to Ushiri used for laden mules.

The inhabitants are various sections of the Painda Khel, Yusufzai. (See Part I, Appendix IV.) *Jirgas* are held at Niag. The population amounts to about 6,500 people : 1,200 armed men could be collected for foreign quarrels, and 2,000 for the defence of the valley itself.

The valley is very fertile and thickly populated. The water of the stream is mainly used for the irrigated lands after the month of May. The total area of Niag is some 95 square miles.—(Burton.)

#### NIKBI KHEL—

A powerful section of the Khwazakai Akozai Yusufzais [see Part I, Appendix III (22)] occupying a valley on the north bank of the Swat river. It is bounded on the south-west by hills separating it from the Shamozaï valley, which is reached through the Suigalai pass. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71. To the north-west it extends as far as the hills which form the watershed between Upper Swat and the Panjkora. On this side are the Tangu and Manja passes leading, respectively, by the Kharo and Tormung valley to the Panjkora. See Routes Nos. 78 and 79. On the north-east are the Sebuji and Shamozaï sections.

The leading man among the Nikbi Khels in 1897 was Yusuf Khan (Asha Khel).

The Nikbi Khel can probably bring 2,500 fighting men into the field out of a population of about 11,000.—(*Turner.*)

#### NILBAN—

A village in Upper Swat situated on the right bank of the Harnawal stream. It belongs to the Sebujni section of Khwazazais. Forty houses.—(*Turner.*)

#### NILBAU—ELEV. 6,000'.

On Atan-Shingara road, 8 miles from Atan. Thirty acres barley on terraces on steep face of hill below village and banks of stream between it and next spur. Eight houses, Yusufzai: *malik* in 1895, Zareh. Thirty acres also sown with indian corn. Twenty cattle, 30 goats and sheep: 1 mill. Iron smelting from stream sand.—(*Burton.*)

#### NIMAKAI—

A hamlet of 16 houses under the spur west of Aladand, containing tenants and servants of that village. Water channel from the Aladand stream, also wells.—(*Turner.*)

#### NIMOGRAM—

A small Shamozaï hamlet, consisting of a few houses, situated at the north end of the valley under the hills close to the east exit of the Baba Ghakhe pass. It is a sort of outpost, and is shared by all the Shamozaï villages.—(*Turner.*)

#### NINGOLAI—

A village belonging to the Asha Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels. It consists of about 100 houses, and is situated on the road to Upper Swat, 23 miles from Chakdara. Just beyond (north) of this village a spur from the hills to the west comes down to the river edge, forming the boundary between the Nikbi Khels and the Sebujni.—(*Turner.*)

#### NURA KHEL—

A branch of the Ausa Khel Malizai Khwazazais (*vide* Appendix IV), inhabiting the upper or east end of the Talash valley.

#### NUR KHEL—

A village of 50 houses, mixed Yusufzai, Mashwanis and other Pathans scattered along both banks of Bin Nala from 6½ to 8½ miles from Janbatai. Two hundred and fifty to 300 acres barley and wheat along banks of stream and ends of lower spur of hills. A number of walnut, apple and other fruit trees. One hundred and fifty cattle, 60 sheep and goats, 8 donkeys. One lathe and 2 mills. One blacksmith. Iron is smelted from stream sand. At Nur Khel, join the streams from the Deolai and Jabo passes. Path to village of Jabo over hill to north-east. Plenty of room for camping on the cultivated plateau along the stream. Wood scarce in vicinity.—(*Burton.*)

## O

#### OGHAZ—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Kitiarai, consisting of 6 houses, situated in the Tiknai valley in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa.—(*Turner.*)

#### OGI-SAR—

A peak in the hills north of Kuz Swat. It is situated east of Barchanrai peak, and is divided from the latter by the Badwan Kandau or Kotal.—(*Turner.*)

#### OKASHIN—

A village of 60 houses in the Babukara valley situated on the left bank of the Loegram Dara about 4 miles above Pashat.—(*Maconchy.*)

## OSAKAT—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Uch. It is situated on the skirt of the hills south-west of Uch, and consists of 20 houses. A rough path leads from here to the Badwan Kotal and also to the camp site at Barchanrai. Water from stream.—(Turner.)

## P

## PAI KHEL—

A branch of the Sheikh Khel Ausa Khels [see Appendix IV (4)-(6)] living in the corner between the junction of the Rud and Panjkora rivers and the hill Mohan, from the Toratiga near Ghobani downwards.—(Maconchy.)

## PAINDA KHEL—

A branch of the Malizai Khwazazai Akozai Yusufzais, (see Part I, Appendix IV) occupying the Ushiri, Niag and Kharo valleys on the left bank of the Panjkora river. Their territory is bounded to the north by the watershed between the Ushiri and the Upper Panjkora valleys, to the south by the Sultan Khel of Tormung, to the west by the Panjkora river, to the east by the watershed beyond which lies Upper Swat.

The total population is about 13,000 people. They can muster 3,900 fighting men, and own some 2,000 firearms.

Their chief men in 1895 were:—in Ushiri, Rahmadullah of Barkand and Mir Afzal of Samkut, in Niag, Gul Abdullah of Bandai and in Kharo, Abid Khan of Dorial and Saiad Kamal of Akhgram.

A number of men of this tribe, especially in the Kharo valley, appear to take service in India, chiefly in the Central India and Hyderabad States and the Bombay Army. The various valleys, etc., will be found under their separate headings.—(Burton.)

## PAITAI—

An important village of the Jinki Khel section of Baezais. It consists of 250 houses situated on the left bank of the Swat river opposite the Shamizai village of Kalakot, and on the left bank of a stream which here joins the river from the east. The *bandas* of Jarai, Jareh and Tutan are included in the *daftar* of Paitai and Binaorai, which is on the opposite bank of the stream.—(Turner, from native sources.) Habibullah Khan of Patai is now, 1905, one of the leading Khans of Upper Swat.

## PAJIGRAM—

A village of the Barat Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais situated on the skirt of the hills on the left bank of the Swat river. Eighty houses. *Malik*, in 1895, Galeh Khan. This village is opposite the Nikbi Khel village of Dageh.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## PAKIRA—

A village of 20 houses on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. It is in a lateral valley east of Chaliar, and belongs to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. Water from a spring.—(Turner, from native sources.)

## PALAI—

A walled village of 160 houses, 3 Hindus, situated on the south side of the hills at a point, where the Morah, Cherat and Shakot valleys converge. It commands the road to these passes and also to Bazdarra, which again is the starting point for certain passes into Buner. Apart from its strategical importance, Palai is the last place where an ample supply of water is available for transport animals between this point and the Swat valley. The ground is undulating and well-drained, and should afford excellent camping ground. Large quantities of *bhusa* are available when the crops are cut in May. The village belongs to the Khan Khels, under which heading full particulars will be found about the inhabitants. They are a section of the Baezai tribe. The Khan is Sarbuland Khan, a man of considerable influence and who remained at

his post with the Swat Levies during the fanatical rising in 1897. He belongs to the Babu Khel family.—(*Turner.*)

#### PALAM—

Stands on the right bank of the Ushiri stream which is bridged opposite the village. It is distant  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river. There are 100 acres of fields mainly irrigated land, along the stream and on the hill-sides: the hills are well-wooded and grazing is fair. There are 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats: 2 mills and a blacksmith.

The inhabitants belong to the Bamad Khel, Zara Khel Painsda Khel: *maliks*, in 1895, Abdullah and Arsala Khan. There are 100 houses.—(*Burton.*)

#### PALULA—

A local name for the south peak of Trepaman (*q.v.*) or Inkal Sar (*q.v.*) in Jandul at the head of the Ram Gul Darra.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### PANAKOT—

On spur above left bank, Dir stream commanding Panakot Fort at distance of 200 yards. Fifteen houses of Yusufzai; under *malik* of Panakot fort: 30 acres wheat and rice along *nala* running from back of village. Fifteen cattle, 20 goats, etc., 6 mules: 2 blacksmiths, 1 *bania*. Walnut, plum and other fruit trees also vines. Up *nala* to back runs path to Sadik Banda and Kashkar, 1 mile and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  distant respectively. Hills round full of grass, and wooded on north slopes. The Dir stream between village and ford is not fordable till the end of May. For bridge see "Panakot Fort."—(*Burton.*)

#### PANAKOT FORT—

Containing 20 houses, Yusufzai; *malik* in 1895, Paldih Saiad. Is situated on right bank, Dir stream at Dobandi junction,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dir, commanding the Dir-Chitral road. Fort 50 yards  $\times$  45 yards, walls 18 feet  $\times$  5 feet with an inner-keep 20 yards square. Flanking towers and caponier over stream from which water is drawn. The whole loop-holed and in fair repair. The fort is commanded from all sides but the south-east facing down the Dir stream. Fifty acres barley on terraces along left bank, Dobandi Nala. Eleven cattle, 2 horses: 2 mills. Communication with Dir road by bridge of poor construction but passable by laden animals singly. Span 20 feet, way 3 feet, height above stream 8 feet: bad approaches.—(*Burton.*)

#### PANDARAI—

A Mashwani hamlet of 10 houses situated at the head of the Ram Gull Dara, 2 miles below the Trepaman Kotal on the road to Asmar [see Appendix V (8)]. The *kotal* is sometimes spoken of as the Pandarai.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### PANIH—

Stands on a spur above the right bank of the Siar valley, and is visible from the Panjkora road. Some 10 acres are terraced on the hill-side. There are 40 cattle and 80 goats and sheep. The people are Rogani: 10 houses: *malik*, in 1895, Talib.

The ravines are well-wooded and grazing is abundant. A number of fruit trees round the village.—(*Burton.*)

#### PANJKORA—

Is visible from the Panjkora road, standing on a terraced knoll above the right bank of the Panjkora Nala about 2 miles from its mouth. There are some 35 acres of fields terraced on the hill-sides and along the bank of the stream. The villagers own 40 cattle and 40 sheep and goats: 2 mills: a blacksmith and a carpenter. There are 40 houses of Ibrahim Khel Sultan Khel, Yusufzai. [See Appendix IV (23)]. The *malik* in 1895 Amir Saiad, a very influential man and the chief of the Panjkora Nala.

The valley higher up is thickly wooded, and holds much grass. There is always a fair stream in the bed of the *nala*.—(*Burton.*)

#### PANJKORA NALA—

Rises in several branches to the east of the ridge at the head of the Aka Khel and Lajbok valleys of Maidan, and flows in an easterly direction for 6 miles, falling into the

Panjhora river on the right bank at Kotkai below Jughabanj and about midway between the Ushiri and Niag streams.

The upper part of the valley is broad, with many affluents divided by long spurs towards the Panjhora junction, it narrows and finally exits through a deeply cut and narrow gorge. The slopes of the mountains and ravines near its source are thickly wooded with pine and fir: lower down the smaller varieties of trees are numerous. The grazing throughout is good, especially on the ridge at its head.

The inhabitants are all Sultan Khel, Yusafzai, except two villages of Miangan and the Gujar Bandas of Khushalband, Taktaband and Maband on the ridge dividing the Panjhora Nala from the Aka Khel valley.

There are in the valley, exclusive of Gujars, 12 villages the largest being Schrai, Patao and Panjhora.

The population amounts to 1,400 people. Two hundred and fifty men with firearms are available for distant war, and some 400 could be collected for the defence of the valley. The people own their own land, and pay no revenue to Dir.

The chief man in the valley in 1895 was Amir Saiad of Panjhora.—(*Burton.*)

#### PANJKORA SELMAH—

A district of the Dasha Khel country, consisting of the hills and valleys, whose drainage finds its way into the Panjhora river.

It contains the following villages: Utala, Bagh, Katan, Chinaruna.—(*Turner.*)

#### PARIYAL PASS—

A pass in the ridge between the Kharo and Niag valleys over which a path runs between Mithraora and Mathar.—(*Burton.*)

#### PARLAI (PARARAI)—

A village about 150 houses situated on the right bank of the Swat river about 10 miles above Chakdara. It is in a bay of the hills shut in on both sides by under-features from the Surgali spur. This bit of ground though situated in the lower portion of the Nikbi Khel (Khawazai) Tappa is included in the *daftar* of the Aba Khels (Baezai) of Barikot on the other side of the river. Headmen in 1895 Abdul Rahim and Umra Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### PARLAMAR—

A small hamlet of 10 houses situated high up in the Lalka valley of the Siar hills. It belongs to the Adinzai village of Uch. Water from stream.—(*Turner.*)

#### PARPITAI—

A village of Saiads standing on the left bank of the Kunai stream just below the Aka Khel junction: facing it on a point on the opposite bank is Katpatai. The village is compactly built, and stands on a cultivated level plain, stretching from the river bank to the hills to the west.

No fuel in the vicinity, grazing on the plain, and forage and fuel on the hills a mile distant. Unlimited ground for camping. Water from *karez* and the Kunai stream.

Twenty houses of Saiads. *Malik* in 1895 Ramat Shah. A few acres of indian corn. Twenty cattle and 30 sheep: 1 blacksmith.

The Maidan-Baraul road runs past the village.—(*Burton.*)

#### PASHAT—

A large defensible village in the Babukara valley. It contains 120 houses, and is a trade centre, containing a *bazaar* and a large settlement of Hindu and Muhammadan traders. It is situated on the right bank of the river near the junction of the Batwar and Logram streams. It is also the residence of Walayit Khan, the head Khan of the Salarzais, who is a cousin of the Nawab of Nawagai, and who has a fort outside the village. It should not be confused with the Pashat district beyond Nawagai near the Kunar river.

## PASHTA—

Is situated on the hills towards the head of the Kharo valley above the right bank of the stream, about 10 miles by road from the Panjkora river.

The inhabitants are of the Hasan and Azzi Khel sections of Pinda Khel, and number 50 houses: the *maliks* in 1895 Fanjang, Hafiz and Manuh.

There are 70 acres of cultivation, mostly irrigated land: 100 cattle and 150 sheep and goats: 4 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter. The hills are well wooded and grassy.—(*Burton.*)

## PATAO—ELEV. 6,000' (?).

Stands compactly built on a bare cultivated upland spur at the head of the Panjkora Nala.

There are some 45 acres of land under cultivation, half of which is irrigated by *karez* streams: 100 cattle and 100 sheep and goats are herded. There are 2 mills, a carpenter and a blacksmith. The inhabitants are Ibrahim Khel Sultan Khel numbering 60 houses. *Malik* in 1895, Ghazan.

The hills are well wooded, and grazing is good and plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## PATE—ELEV. 5,800'.

A few scattered huts on a spur south-east of Deolai peak in the hills north of Lower Swat. They are only occupied during the summer months by the Shahi Khel clan of Bahlol Khel, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khels.

There is here an excellent site for summer quarters for troops. There is level ground sufficient to accommodate 2 battalions. A fair water-supply close by, but for an ample supply a descent would have to be made to a valley, 800 feet below. At present the site is very inaccessible. The best places to make roads from, would be Barangola in Swat or Amlukdarra in Talash.—(*Turner.*)

## PATEH (BAR)—

A village in the Tormung valley standing back on the hills from the right bank of the stream, about 5½ miles from its mouth.

The inhabitants belong to the Dalkha Khel section of the Sultan Khel Yusatzai. *Malik* in 1895, Feroz. They number 10 houses, cultivating 8 acres of land and owning 30 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. The hills near are well wooded and grassy.—(*Burton.*)

## PATI—

A hamlet or *banda* of 6 houses dependant on Gumbatkai in Talash.—(*Turner.*)

## PATRAK—

A considerable Kohistani village compactly built in terraces above the right bank of the Panjkora river, on the spur running down between the Panjkora and the Gwaldai Nala. The terraced fields belonging to the village line both sides of the spur and the banks of the streams. The hills round are well wooded. There is unlimited ground for camping when the crops are cut.

The river is bridged opposite Patrak by a cantilever bridge, 96 feet span, 5 feet way, fit for laden mules: the approaches to the bridge are bad. The Gwaldai Nala is also bridged for the Gwaldai road.

There are 140 houses of Kohistanis: the head *malik* in 1895 was Sultan Muhammad, others are Ali Shah, Kazi Abdullah and Khair Muhammad.

Above this village the authority of the Khan of Dir is nominal, and he gets no revenue.

In Patrak are four traders' shops. Iron is made from the stream sand.

The inhabitants can talk Pashtu: they pay the usual  $\frac{1}{10}$  of produce to the Khan of Dir.—(*Burton.*)

For communications see "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan" No. 8.



## PATRARA—ELEV. 5,700'.

On bare and cultivated ridge of long level spur running from below Atan-Shingara road at right angles and joining mountain, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile distant: 20 houses of Saiads: 30 acres barley and 60 acres indian corn along ridge and on slopes below either side and in *nala* beds. Forty cattle, 60 goats. Iron smelted from stream sand. Through Patrara runs path to Dir Khan fort, 3 miles on Baraul stream.—(Burton.)

## PATTA BANDA—ELEV. 9,590'.

A Gujar *banda* lying below the Jaodoh pass on the north-eastern side towards the Khair valley. It is the property of the Khan of Bibiaor. There are 10 houses of Gujars, owning 80 cattle: the *malik* in 1895 Shah Muhammad.

The slopes below are well-wooded with pine and fir. The grazing is very good.—(Burton.)

## PAUNA—

One of the hamlets of the Dusha Khel village of Utala. It is situated above Pishai on the Sulai stream. Fourteen houses.—(Turner.)

## PIAZAKI GHAT SAR—

A peak in the Siar range (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

## PILA KHEL—

A clan of the Bahlol Khel in Talash, [see Appendix IV (2)]. They occupy the portion of Shamsikhan village known as Kaparthal.—(Turner.)

## PINGAL—

One of the most important Dusha Khel villages, situated in a valley west of Deolai peak. The stream which drains the valley finds its way into the Swat river. This is one of the most open valleys in Dusha Khel, being nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, and produces a fair quantity of rice and indian corn. The village is on the main route from Kuz Swat to Talash through Dusha Khel. A path leads from here to the junction of the Swat and Panjkora rivers just above which is the Sharbutai ford across the Panjkora. The inhabitants are Dehgans and Dilzaks, tenants of the Dusha Khel.

The headmen in 1895 Faizullah Khan, Ashraf Khan, Gul Khan, and Rustun Khan. The first named is about the most influential man in Dusha Khel.

Camping ground for two battalions between Pingal and Inzar.—(Turner.)

## PINZO BRAKHE—

A division of the Sheikh Khel Ausa Khel, [see Appendix IV (3)].

## PIRA KHEL—

A sub-division of the Mir Jan Khel, Utmanzai Adinzais [see Appendix, III (24)].

## PIRAN—

A few huts on the Malakand Kotal. This village with the *kotal* is shared by the Utmanzai, Usman Khel and Bahram-ka-Khel sections.—(Turner.)

## PIR KHEL—

A village of 60 houses occupied by Miangans situated in the valley leading to the Digar pass in the south-west corner of Lower Swat. It is in part of the *tappa* of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais. The inhabitants are descendants of the Pir Paya Baba, whose tomb in the *ziarat* between Totokhan and Isar is an object of great veneration.—(Turner.)

## PIR KILLA—

A village of 30 or 40 houses situated on the right bank of the Harnawai stream in the Sebujni Tappa. It is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chakdara on the Upper Swat road, and is occupied by Miangans. Headman in 1895 Harun Pacha.—(Turner.)

## PISHAI—

One of hamlets of which the Dusha Khel village of Utala is composed. It is situated on the Sulai stream. Twelve houses.—(*Turner.*)

## PISHOGAI—

A few huts in Dusha Khel on the hill-side above the Panjkora river. They are on the path which leads from Utala to Khairi ford.—(*Turner.*)

## PITAO—

A *mulla* village of 10 houses on the Janbatai range in Jandul.—(*Maconchy.*)

## PITAO—

A village of 40 houses situated north-east of Shakot in the Sam Ranizai country. It is inhabited by *fakirs* and Gujars, and is said to belong to the Utmanzai section of Ranizais. Water from springs.—(*Turner.*)

## PIYA—

A village of 60 houses near the limits of Upper Swat on the left bank of the river. It belongs to the Jinki Khel section of Baezais. Water from a stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## PIYALANA—

A hamlet of Gujars, 6 houses, in a small valley branching off south-east from the valley leading from Aladand to the Shakot pass. It is situated in the Ali Khel Tappa. A foot-path goes from Piyalana over the hills to Sherkhana at the southern entrance to the Morah pass. Water from spring.—(*Turner.*)

## POLA—

A small village on the lower part of ridge of spur running down between the two branches of the Atrapi Nala opposite Behragaon.

Fuel scarce : good grazing. Eight houses, Jana Khel, Atrapi, Nura Khel, Ismailzais : *malik*. in 1895, Muhammad Ali. A few acres of indian corn and rice : 30 cattle, 20 sheep and goats. Walnut and apple trees and some vines.—(*Burton.*)

## PRATAH—

A Mashwani village at the head of the Maskini valley high up on the hills on the right bank of the river. A foot-path leads through it from Maskini fort to Shahi.—(*Maconchy.*)

## PURAN—

A stream rising in the hills west of Chakesar and beyond the hills bounding the Swat valley east of Manglaor. It rises in the Ghurban pass which crosses the hills which divide the head of the Ghurban valley from the source of the Puran. The latter after a southerly course falls into the Indus. The lower portion of the valley belongs to Chagarzai, but the upper portion belongs to a division of the Babuzais in Upper Swat. Their villages are as follows beginning from up-stream :—

						<i>Houses.</i>
Sanela	..	..	..	..	..	80
Sandui	..	..	..	..	..	100
Chagam	..	..	..	..	..	60
Bingalai	..	..	..	..	..	50
Aloch	..	..	..	..	..	150
Kotkai	..	..	..	..	..	60

The inhabitants number about 2,500, of whom 750 may be considered fighting men. The leading men among them are Azad Khan and Kashmir Khan, said to be very generous and popular chiefs.

The valley is a rich one, and contains a great number of cattle and buffaloes. These Babuzais can reach their friends in Swat by the Ghurban pass into the Ghurban valley, and then by the Kotkai pass to Charbagh. There is also a path leading over the hills to Chakesar.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## PURETH PASS—ELEV. 12,980'.

A pass crossing the range, separating the Panjkora and Shishi Kuf valleys. From Drosh by this route, it is 3 marches to Shiringal on the Panjkora river. For men on foot the route is a good one, but it is quite impracticable for laden animals, although outfit can be taken by it.

The actual pass is a slight gap in a serrated ridge of rock, there being actually two passes about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile apart, of which the more easterly is preferable. From the pass a fine view of the Chitral and Panjkora valleys is obtainable.

The pass opens for men on foot at the end of May, and is quite free from snow by the middle of July. It closes at the end of October.

On the Panjkora side the path is very steep for 1,500 feet, but not difficult, as it leads over grass slopes. About 1 mile down it strikes the Dok stream, and thence follows grass slopes bordering the stream, descending as far as can be seen gently and easily (about 1 in 10) to Duki. Five miles from the pass the first cultivation, Babozai is reached.—(*Cockerill.*)

## PUSHTUNAI—

A village of 80 houses in Upper Swat situated high up the valley on the right bank of the Harnawai stream. The inhabitants belong to the Sebujni section of Khwazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## R

## RAGHA—

The name of a small fort at the mouth of the Babukara valley on a ridge commanding the entrance. It is one of the border villages of the Khanate of Nawagai and has several times been the scene of fights between the rival Bajaur Khans.—(*Maconchy.*)

## RAMBAL—

Stands on the hills above the right bank of the Niag stream in the lower part of the valley, a few acres of terraced fields; there are 100 cattle and 100 sheep and goats, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The hills are wooded and grazing is good and plentiful. The village consists of 7 houses of the Karmu Khel section of Painsa Khel [see Appendix IV (18)].—(*Burton.*)

## RAMET—

A Torwal (Swat Kohistan) village on left bank, Swat river.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## RAM GUL DARA—

The name given to the head of the Maskini valley from where it narrows to a gorge some 3 miles above Maskini fort.

The Ram Gul Dara is occupied by Mashwanis, who are tenants of the Akhundzadas of Maiar, who hold the land as "seri". At the village of Kharkai the gorge divides into two, the one to the east leading up to the Kachal Kotal and from thence a road leads to Shahi; the one to the west leading up to the Trepaman Kotal (*q.v.*). See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94.—(*Maconchy.*)

The inhabitants are Mir Jan Khel, Utmanzai Adinzais [see Part I, Appendix III (24).]

## RAMIAL—

A *banda* belonging to the Adinzai village of Chakdara under the skirt of the hills to the north-west. It consists of 10 houses.

A fairly easy path leads from here along the hill to Barchanrai peak.—(*Turner.*)

## RAMORA—

An Adinzai village situated on the north bank of the Swat river. It is inhabited by the Badshah Khel and Fazil Khel clans of Babu Khel, and consists of the following portions:—

Ramora Kila (fort).	Principal <i>maliks</i> are:—
Shrabkue.	
Khushmakam.	
Kotai.	
Dalbar.	
Mullahano Cham.	
	Sardar Khan.
	Fakir Khan.
	Kachkol Khan.
	Gujar Khan.
	Palware Khan.

These are all situated close together, and number in all about 100 houses.—(Turner.)

## RAMORA KILA—

An Adinzai fort forming part of the Ramora village, and situated on the north bank of the Swat river. It is a well built square fort 50 yards wide. The main walls, which are stone and rubble with beams laid horizontally every 3 feet, are some 16 feet high and 6 feet thick at the base. It is surrounded by a formidable ditch 15 feet deep and 15 feet wide at the top with almost perpendicular sides. At the top of the escarp is a smaller wall, and between this and the main wall is a space of 2 or 3 yards, which is thoroughly commanded by flanking fire from caponiers built at the corners. It is said that Umra Khan built this fort with the assistance of some ex-sappers who live in the neighbourhood. In 1895 the walls were partly in ruins but could easily be put in a state of repair. The fort is commanded at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from a hill to the north.—(Turner.)

## RANAI FORT—ELEV. 3,000'.

A small fort on the left bank of the Panjkora river, 2 miles below Robot: it stands low in irrigated fields 300 yards from the Panjkora road.

It is 40 yards square with 2 flanking towers and is commanded from both sides of the river at distance of about 400 yards. It contains 30 houses Nasrudin Khel: 30 acres of irrigated land are attached to it, there are 4 mills: 1 *paracha*.

Fuel and forage can be procured from the Siar valley: no room for camping till the crops are cut.—(Burton.)

## RANGILA—

A village of 40 houses situated at the north end of the Shamozaï Tappa. The inhabitants are Bazid Khel Shamozaïs.

## RANGMALA—

A group of huts below the Malakand pass in Lower Swat containing servants of the Usman Khel section of Ranizais.—(Turner.)

## RANIZAI—

One of the three great tribal divisions forming the Akozaï branch of Yusafzais (*vide* Part I, Appendix III, also under heading "Akozaï Yusafzai," Chapter V). It occupies the left bank of the Swat river from the district of the Khan Khels (the lowest section of Baizais), who are at Thana, to the Utman Khel boundary which is about 3 miles above the junction of the Swat with the Panjkora. To the north their territory extends to the river and includes the islands between the different channels. The southern boundary is formed by the watershed of the hills on that side. The importance of the tribe lies a great deal in the fact that the Malakand and Shakot passes are in their territory. The Digar pass which is further to the west also leads into the Ranizai country, but the pass itself is partly in the hands of the Utman Khels.

Formerly the whole of the country from the hills to our border, which is now held by the Sam Ranizais, belonged to the Ranizai tribe, as the people now known as Sam Ranizais were originally servants and tenants of the various Ranizai sections. The section of the Sam Ranizais still correspond in name with those of the Ranizai tribe.

For tribal allowances and leading Khans see Chapter IX.

The Ranizal tribe consists of the following sections :—

	Population.	Fighting men.
(i).—Ali Khel .. ..	3,000	800
(ii).—Utmanzai .. ..	2,500	700
(iii).—Bahram-ka-Khel .. ..	3,500	800
(iv).—Usman Khel .. ..	2,000	600
(v).—Sultan-ka-Khel .. ..	2,500	700
	13,500	3,600

—(Turner.)

In Part I, Appendix III, will be found a table showing the tribal divisions and the villages they occupy.

RANZIRA—

A small village situated on the hills above the left bank of the Khair Nala about half-way up the valley. Contains 5 houses of Katni; *malik*, in 1895, Budhu, the people own a few acres of land, some cattle and goats. Fuel, forage and water are plentiful.—(Burton.)

RASHAKAI—

A village of 40 houses, belonging to the Khan of Nawagai between the 20th and 21st miles on the Mundah-Nawagai road, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 83.

RASHAKAI—

Two small hamlets of the Alkhundzadas of Maiar at the foot of the *kotal* of this name 2 miles west of Dopa (*q.v.*) in the Jandul valley. A road leads over the *katal* into the Babukara valley. This is the shortest and most direct route between the two valleys. The pass is also known as the Takwara, or Takora see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 93.—(Maconchy.)

RASHAKAI KOTAL, *vide* "RASHAKAI" also "TAKWARA."

RASHKHANAI—

Stands in a ravine near the head of the Siar valley above the right bank of the stream. The adjacent spurs are bare and the ravine falls steeply from a round and thickly wooded hill. The village consists of 13 houses, inhabited by tenants of the Nasrudin Khel: *malik*, in 1895, Sadul. Some 12 acres are terraced on the adjacent spurs: 80 cattle and 60 sheep and goats. The grazing is good: fuel up the mountain.—(Burton.)

RAZAGRAM—

Is situated above a broad cultivated alluvial fan on the left bank of the Tormung stream: the hill behind is bare of trees and bushy. Fuel and forage are scarce in the vicinity, but procurable higher up the valley. The village is 4 miles by road from the Panjkora river: it contains 40 houses of Ilias Khel, Dalkha Khel, Sultan Khels; *malik*, in 1895, Lalnur. Fifty acres, mostly irrigated, are under cultivation; there are 60 cattle, 100 sheep and goats: 3 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(Burton.)

RIKMİN KHEL—

A sub-division of the Babu Khel branch of the Adinzai section of Khwazazais [see Part I, Appendix III (26)]. They number some 100 fighting men with 20 guns—and occupy the village of Tazogram in the Shewa plain.

When the redistribution of land takes place (*vesh*), they exchange with the Aya Khel.—(Turner.)

ROBAT FORT—ELEV. 2,902'.

Stands on a mound immediately above the Panjkora road at the end of a long baro spur running down the right bank of the Robat stream which here falls into the left bank of the Panjkora.

There are six flanking towers : one at each corner and one at either end of the curtain which divides the fort into two parts : the walls are 90 yards × 60 yards, and 25 feet × 26 feet ; the towers have a command of 10 feet : there are doors in the south and east faces : the 2 Khans of Robat occupy the separate portions of the fort. The whole is loopholed and of the usual materials : an orchard lies outside the southern face, beyond it is the village of Nawagai 250 yards from the walls. The fort is commanded from the spur at the distance of about 800 yards.

The fort was restored to its present good condition by Abdullah Khan when Umra Khan became dangerous. It was evacuated by the Khan on the fall of Ranai.

It contains 40 houses, Nasrudin Khel of the Yakub Khel section of the tribe ; the Khans are Abdullah and Zarim Khan joint rulers. Some 45 acres of irrigated land are attached to the fort : a few cattle and sheep : 1 mill and a blacksmith : the servants, traders, etc., of the fort are in the adjacent village of Nawagai, *see* " Routes North of the Kabul River. " Nos. 17 and 70.—(*Burton.*) It is connected by telephone with Chakdarra over the Laram pass.

#### ROBAT VALLEY\*—

The stream draining the Robat valley rises in two principal arms on the north side of the Laram ridge. Three miles lower down the branches join and a mile below the stream receives the Dogai valley on its left bank, flowing into the Panjkora river at Robat fort after a course of 6 miles. The upper parts of the valley and the ravines are well wooded with fir, holly-oak, hazel, etc., and some firs still remain almost down to the level of the Panjkora river. Grass is plentiful, and the stream of water never dries : little, however, reaches the mouth as it is swallowed up by the irrigated lands. The valley throughout is well cultivated, the fields reaching to almost the highest spurs.

The chief pass at the head is the Laram pass over which runs a track to the Uch valley, *see* " Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 74 ; there are various minor passes also crossed by paths to Talash and Swat.

The valley contains 25 villages, none of any size except Robat fort. The inhabitants of all the outlying villages are mixed Rogani, Wardak, Mashwani, etc., dependants of Robat.

The total area of the valley is about 18 square miles. The upper part is broad with many small side valleys and long dividing spurs, towards the mouth it narrows to some few hundred yards only.

The stream which crosses the Panjkora road by a broad stony bed is always fordable. The genealogy of the Khans of Robat will be found in Part I, Appendix XI.—(*Burton.*)

#### ROGANI TRIBE—

A tribe located chiefly in the Rogano valley but found largely scattered in the villages of the lower Panjkora. The tribe is said to be of Afghan origin and to have come to the Panjkora valley from Kabul after the Muhammadan occupation of the country : they occupy the position of dependants to the various Yusufzai tribes in whose *daftars* they happen to be settled, and own no lands of their own, *see* Part I, Chapter V, page 18.—(*Burton.*)

#### ROGANO VALLEY—

Forms part of the district of Khal on the right bank of the Panjkora river. The stream draining the valley rises in several branches to the east of the Lajbok ridge, and runs due east to the right bank of the Panjkora below Warai and the Niag junction.

The valley throughout is somewhat bare of trees, except in the sheltered ravines : the *nala* contains a fair stream of perennial water. The upper part is broad, but it narrows towards the river into which it exits through a deep, narrow and rocky gorge. The grazing is fair throughout and good in the upper part of the valley and on the surrounding hills. It is inhabited entirely by the Rogani tribe, dependants of the Khans

\* *Vide* also under " Siah."

of Khal to whom the lands belong. A path crosses the Danda pass at its head to Lajbok; said to be fit for laden animals. Footpaths lead also to the head of the Shal-palam valley and across the ridge to the south to the Lukman Banda and north to the Panjkora Nalas. Blankets are made for local consumption.

The valley contains 7 villages, of which Jailar is the largest. The population amounts to 1,200 people. Some 360 armed men can be collected, of whom 200 would have firearms.

The length of the valley is 6 miles: its greatest breadth, 3 miles, and its area about 12 square miles.—(*Burton.*)

#### ROKHAN—

A village of 14 houses, Yusafzai, on the path between Dir and Shiringal: it stands on the hill about 2½ miles by road from Dir. The hills round are thickly wooded and grassy.—(*Burton.*)

#### ROKHNA—ELEV. 7,900'.

A hamlet of Mashwanis on the top of the Janbatai range at its west end lying under Shahi Sar. It is on the road from Shahi to Binshi and Asmar. A road also leads from Rokna to the west over the Kachal Kotal into the Ram Gul Dara and thence to Asmar. This was the route by which Umra Khan's family and property were taken to Asmar on the advance of the "Chitral Relief Force."—(*Maconchy.*)

#### RONINGAR—

Probably the same as Losingar. This is the last village of importance at the extreme upper end of the Harnawai valley in Upper Swat and belongs to the Sebujni section of Khwazazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### RUD—

The name locally given to the river formed by the junction of the Bajour and Jandul rivers. The term means "river" but it is known by no other name.

#### RUNDESH—

Stands high up on the hill above the left bank of the Panjkora river 3½ miles by road above the Dir stream junction, consists of 15 houses Zara Khel, Pinda Khels and Kohistani: the hills above are grassy and well wooded.—(*Burton.*)

#### RUNIAI—

A village of 60 houses belonging to the Sebujni section of Khwazazais. It is situated on the right bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat near the Biakand pass.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### RUSTAM BANDA—

A hamlet of Musa Khel Isozai Tarkanris on the slopes of Mohan running down into the Shalkandai valley in Jandul.—(*Maconchy.*)

## S

#### SADUKAI—

A small hamlet in the Ram Gul Dara in Jandul.

#### SAIAD GUJAR—

A hamlet of Miangan and Mullas standing on a cultivated spur at the junction of the Sar Paloh Nala with the Siar valley; the spur above is dotted with trees and the banks of the stream lined with terraces. A few acres of crops and 20 cattle are owned by the people, of whom there are 5 houses.—(*Burton.*)

#### SAIDGAI PASS—

A pass at the head of the main branch of the Ushiri valley, over it a very bad road, impassable to laden mules, leads to Lalka in Upper Swat.—(*Burton.*)

## SAIDU—

A group of three villages sometimes called Sainadugan. Situated in a valley south of Mingaora. Of the three villages, two are occupied by Pathans (Aba Khel section of Baezais). The most important, however, belongs to the Mianguls, and the valley in which the village is situated is a freehold granted to them. A difficult pass fit for footmen only is above this village. The path goes *vid* Salanpur and Sapal Bande over the Jowarai pass to Dukarrah and Batai in Buner, *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 64. This village contains the tomb of the Akhund Sahib of Swat, and is a shrine that is held in great veneration not only by the inhabitants of Swat but by all Muhammadans on the north-west frontier, *see* "Religious leaders" and "Shrines" Part I, Chapter IX. For genealogy of the Mianguls *see* Appendix X.—(Turner.)

## SAILKATS—

A hamlet of 5 houses of Katni in the Khair valley; it stands on the hills above the left bank of the stream: fuel, forage and water plentiful. A few acres of terraced fields and some cattle and sheep are owned by the inhabitants. The *malik*, in 1895, Azad.—(Burton.)

## SAKHRA—

A village of 80 houses on the left bank of the Barui or Lalka stream in the Shami-zai Tappa (Khwarzais) in Upper Swat. The valley is sometimes known by the name of this village.—(Turner, *from native sources*.)

## SALAMKOT—

On lower ridge of long spur, running parallel to Salamkot Ziarat (*q.v.*) spur above Atan, in southern direction in the minor Khanate of Atan under Sher Muhammad Khan. Ridge of spur bare, flat and cultivated; houses scattered along *nala*. 15 houses, the inhabitants are Nura Khel Ismailzai Tarkanris: 100 acres wheat, Indian-corn, and barley along spur, and on terraces in *nalas* on either side. One hundred and twenty cattle, 400 goats; 2 mills; water from *karez* bed and springs. The Salamkot spur completely commands the Atan-Dir road to which it runs at right angles the road running through the village.—(Burton.)

## SALAMKOT ZIARAT—

Level wooded spur, parallel to and 300 yards distant from Salamkot spur. Atan is visible from it. 2½ miles to south-west; from above, the road from Musala pass runs down the spur and along it on to Sandrawal; the Atan road descends its south-west side steeply. The spur completely commands, on either side, the Atan-Dir road and can be turned only from the direction of Musala and Sandrawal.—(Burton.)

## SALANPUR—

A village of 60 houses, Miangans, situated in the Saidu valley in the Aka Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais. It is on the road to the Jowarai pass which leads to Buner. The inhabitants are descendants of the Akhund Darwaza who died in Peshawar. Water from a spring.—(Turner, *from native sources*.)

## SALAR KHEL—

A sub-section of the Dusha Khel [*see* Part I, Appendix IV (1)].

## SALARZAI—

One of the four divisions of the Tarkanri tribe. They are located in the Babukara and Chaharmung valleys of Bajaur and also own land on the northern slopes of the Hindu Raj Range in Afghan territory, *see* Chapter V. For tribal divisions and villages *see* Appendix V. For fighting strength *see* Chapter VIII. For operations in Bajaur in 1895 and 1897 *see* Chapter VI.

In Babukara they are divided into the Madak and Sadin, each of these divisions being sub-divided into Upper and Lower ("bar" and "lar") according to their position in the valley. Thus the Lar Sadin and Lar Madak are at the lower or south end of the valley and the Bar Madak and Bar Sadin at the upper end. These



divisions appear to be separate from the usual division into Khels. The Madak lie to the east in the upper valley and to the west in the lower.

The Khan Khel of the Salarzais is the Ibrahim Khel. To this clan the Khans of Nawagai, Khar, Jhar, Asmar, and Pashat belong, exercising a species of feudal right over the remainder of the tribe.—(*Maconchy.*)

**SALÉN OR SARLAI PASS—ELEV. 8,400'.**

At the head of the Kharo valley about 17 miles by road from the Panjkora, the path over it leads into Deolai Nala and down to Upper Swat; it is not used for laden animals; the Salén and Landeh peaks lie north and south of the pass, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 78 a.—(*Burton.*)

**SALIGRAM—ELEV. 4,700'.**

A Rogani hamlet standing on a cultivated plateau on the left bank of the Robot stream, just above the Dogai junction; a number of pear trees round the village; there are a few acres of fields, some cows and goats; 3 houses; *malik*, in 1895, Sherzaman.—(*Burton.*)

**SAMAD SHAHI OR GURIN PASS—ELEV. 12,900'.**

A pass at the head of the Gwaldai valley crossed by Sher Afzal in his flight from Chitral in 1895. It is about 20 miles distant from Patrak. The road over it is very bad and the Pass is thick with snow till the end of May; below the pass are the Gujar huts of Hakim Banda.—(*Burton, from native sources.*)

The Chitrali name of this pass is Gurin (*q.v.*). It leads to the village of Gurin in the Shishi Kuf valley of Chitral, which is distant 9 miles from the pass. I much doubt if this pass is really ever called Samad Shahi. The Samad Shahi valley (called Suman Shahi by Chitralis) rises in a lake at the foot of the Ateliku pass and is joined by the Jandel Kuf valley at Hakim Banda. The ravine leading to the Gurin pass is a tributary of the Jandel Kuf and it is therefore extremely unlikely that anyone would call the pass at its head "Samad Shahi". There is a footpath leading from Samad Shahi to Gurin *vid* Dubajh by another, and more difficult pass which is possibly called Samad Shahi, but then this is not the pass by which Sher Afzal crossed.—(*Cockerill.*)

The general rise to the crest of the pass from the Hakim Banda side is steep and stony.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

**SAMAI—**

A Rogani village of 15 houses on the hills towards the head of the Rogani valley; some acres of terraced fields on the hill-sides: 30 cattle and 80 sheep and goats: 1 mill. The *malik*, in 1895, Saiad Ahmad. The grazing is good and plentiful; fuel procurable, but not abundant.—(*Burton.*)

**SAMGOLAI—**

Stands on the hills at the head of the Samgolai valley: there are a few acres of fields: 15 cattle and 30 sheep and goats: the village consists of 10 houses, Hamza Khel, Nasrudin Khel [see Part I, Appendix IV (17)]: *malik*, in 1895, Miah Khan. Fuel is scarce; grazing fair.—(*Burton.*)

**SAMGOLAI VALLEY—**

A small valley running from the Mohan peak to the Kunai stream above the Lajbok valley: it contains only 3 villages: is bare of trees. Its length is about 3 miles.—(*Burton.*)

A ravine running east from Mohan down to the Nasrudin Khel country, to the village of Sherkhanai.—(*Maconchy.*)

**SAMKOT—**

A considerable village on the right bank of the Ushiri stream which is bridged just opposite: it is 16 miles by road from the Panjkora river: some 60 acres of fields are cultivated, half under irrigation, there are 15 cattle, 30 sheep and goats: 2 mills and

a blacksmith. The hills are well wooded and the grazing is fair. The villagers are Akhund Khel [see Appendix IV (19)]: the *malik*, in 1895, Mir Afzal, one of the principal men of Ushiri.—(*Burton.*)

SANBAT—Elev. 4,050'.

A Shamzai village of the Hassan Khel branch [see Appendix III (20)]. It is situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the Swat river on the road into Upper Swat, 29 miles from Chak-dara at the point of a spur coming down from the north-west. It contains about 150 houses. An irrigation channel is close to the village. A path from Sanbat leads up the left bank of the Harnawai stream. *Maliks*, in 1895, Anagul and Ghalbud.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

SANDRAWAL FORT—

At Atan-Baraul junction on point 150 feet above the streams, commanding bridge over Atan stream and Dir road which runs under its north wall. Contains 20 houses. Fort 60 yards  $\times$  45 yards: walls 18 feet  $\times$  5 feet: flanking towers the whole loop-holed but in bad repair inside and out. Fort completely commanded from every side.

The present Khan of this minor Khanate is Pasand Khan, the head of the Tang Khel, Mast Khel, Isozai Tarkanris, see Appendix V (5) and Part I, Chapter IX, "Leading Khans."

For genealogy of the Khan of Sandrawal see Appendix IX.—(*Burton.*)

SANGAR—

Sangar situated up *nala* from left bank Musala Nala  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above its junction with Dobandi Nala. Six houses, Yusafzai; *malik*, in 1895, Yasin: 30 acres Indian-corn: 30 cattle, 10 goats: 1 blacksmith: iron smelted from stream sand.—(*Burton.*)

SANGAR—

A group of 3 or 4 huts in the Laram valley.—(*Turner.*)

SANGAR SHAH—

A Mulla village of 30 houses in Maidan.—(*Maconchy.*)

SANGOTA—

A village containing 80 houses belonging to the Bami Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais [see Appendix III (12)]. It is situated on the left bank of the Swat river near Manglaor, and on the left bank of a stream which comes from the Kotkai valley (east). *Malik*, in 1895, Nauker Khan.—(*Turner.*)

SANKOR—

Stands on the hill-side a short way up the Sankor valley, Niag valley: there are a dozen acres of terraced fields: 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats: a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The people are Khwajawas Khel, Bamad Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel [see Appendix IV (19)] numbering 20 houses: the *malik*, in 1895, Mir Muhammad.—(*Burton.*)

SANSALA—

A few scattered houses on a *kotal* west of Deolai peak in Dusha Khel. They are above the village of Katan.—(*Turner.*)

SAONAI—

Stands on both sides of the road up the right bank of the Panjkora about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the junction of the Dir stream: contains 7 houses of Yusafzai and Kohistani.—(*Burton.*)

## SAPARAI—

A small village towards the head of the Katurizai valley (Maidan) on the hills above the left bank of the stream. The inhabitants are of the Bawar Khan Khel sub-section [see Appendix V (32)], occupied chiefly in herding cattle.

Eight acres of Indian-corn : 40 cattle and 50 goats : 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter. There are in the village 10 houses of Zirani.—(*Burton.*)

## SAPARAI—

A small village of the Ibrahim Khel, Saiad Ahmad Khel, Babukar Khel, Sultan Khel, [see Appendix IV (24)] : *malik*, in 1895, Afzulla Khan : a few acres of terraced fields : 20 cattle, 40 sheep and goats : 1 mill : a blacksmith and a carpenter. The village which contains 8 houses stands on the hills towards the head of the Lukman Banda valley.—(*Burton.*)

## SAPARAI—

A village of 20 houses on the hills at the head of the Malakand valley belonging to the Pinzo brakhe, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khel [Appendix IV (3)] : some 15 acres of fields are terraced on the hill-sides : 50 cattle and 30 sheep and goats : the *malik*, in 1895, Abid Khan.

Fuel is scarce : grazing on the mountain ridge.—(*Burton.*)

## SAPRI—

An important Utman Khel village, situated about 4 miles above Abazai, behind the first low range of hills.

It consists of three hamlets at the foot of the ridge of the Sulala range, commanding a small glen or cut in the hills where the most valuable land of the village is situated.

The man of most considerable influence in Sapri, prior to 1877, was Mian Rukn, to whose intrigues was attributed the Swat Canal outrage (December, 1876). In 1878, this raid was avenged by a night attack, arranged by Captain Cavagnari, then Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. Two hundred and fifty of the Guides Cavalry made a long march of 30 miles to the foot of the hills near Abazai ; there 50 sowars were left with the horses, while the remainder proceeded on foot to the village, which was assaulted at daybreak. Amongst others, Mian Rukn was killed. This raid had a most salutary effect on the Utman Khel, who had 9 men killed and 7 wounded. The Guides had 6 men wounded, see Utman Khel.

## SAR—

A Saiad village of 20 houses situated in the hills on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. It is included in the Bani Khel Babuzai Tappa : water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SARAI (Kuz)—

A small ruined village in Talash, the site of the Sarai fort. This village is the residence of Amir Khan, the Khan of the Nura Khels. He belongs to the Lalkhanai family from which the Khan is always selected. He has, however, no power. Ample camping-ground. A fine group of *chinar* trees. Water from Loia Khwar and spring.—(*Turner.*)

## SARAI (BAR)—

A village of 50 houses at the foot of a spur of the Barchanrai hill on the south side of the Talash valley. The inhabitants belong to the Jalal Khel clan of Nura Khels, Ausa Khels [see Appendix IV (8)], and it may be said to be the head-quarters of the latter. Rough guns are made here. Water from the Loia Khwar stream. *Maliks*, in 1895, Faizullah Khan, Rahmatullah Khan, Firdos Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## SARAI—

Is situated on the hills in the upper part of the Banda valley, Niag valley ; contains 40 houses of the Karmu Khel section of Painsa Khel, Yusufzai [see Part I, Appendix IV (18)] : some 37 acres, half irrigated, are terraced on the hills and in the bed of the stream. There are 80 cattle and 100 goats and sheep : a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The hills are well wooded and grassy, and water is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

SARA SHAH—

A small village of Mullas standing on the left bank of the Kunai stream near its mouth in Nasrudin Khel country : a few acres of fields and a small herd of cattle and sheep : there are 7 houses.—(*Burton.*)

SARATAI—

Stands on the hill-side above the right bank of the Panjkora river which here flows in a deep and narrow gorge : round the village are fields dotted with walnut trees. Fuel and grazing are abundant on the hills. The village consists of 13 houses of mixed Zara Khel Pinda Khels and Swati, and is distant by road above the Dir junction about 1½ miles.—(*Burton.*)

SAR BANDA—

A village at the head of the Bando valley Panjkora right bank near Bargulai fort : contains 20 houses, Nasrudin Khel : there are 15 acres of crops : 40 cattle and 30 sheep and goats ; fuel is scarce : the grazing good and plentiful, there are a number of fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

SARDAND—

A Mast Khel village on the Tangai ravine in the Jandul valley. It contains 11 houses.—(*Maconchy.*)

SARDARAI—

A group of 4 or 5 houses of Saiads in the hills on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat in the *tappa* of the Bami Khel section of the Babuzai ; water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

SAR-GORI—

One of the hamlets which make up the Dusha Khel village of Utala. It consists of a dozen houses on the top of a spur.—(*Turner.*)

SAR-I-SHAH—

A hamlet of 8 houses belonging to the village of Shamsikhan, situated at the west end of the Talash valley, at the point of the Gurodob spur. Inhabitants Bahlol Khel, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khels.—(*Turner.*)

SARKU—

On left bank, Ataur Nala above Atan Fort : 30 houses of Swatis, belongs to the Ataur minor Khanate under Sher Muhammad Khan ; *malik*, in 1895, Khangul : 30 acres Indian-corn, 20 wheat : 40 cattle, 40 goats : 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter : 1 mill. Iron is smelted from the stream sand.—(*Burton.*)

SAR KORUNA—

A hamlet at the head of the Shahtai valley (*q.v.*) on the road from Mundah to the Malakand valley *viâ* the Makkai Kotal.—(*Maconchy.*)

SARLAI PASS, *vide* "SALEN PASS".

SARLARA—

A Fidai Khel, Katurizai village of 25 houses in the Maidan valley [*see Appendix V (31)*].—(*Maconchy.*)

At the head of the Katurizai valley below the pass to which it gives its name. The people are Zirani and largely engaged in herding cattle and own 60 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. Twenty-five houses : *malik*, in 1895, Musa Nif. Eighteen acres of Indian-corn : fuel is scarce : forage and grazing good and plentiful. There is a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## SARLARA PASS—

At the head of the Katurizai valley : over it runs a road between Maidan and Barwa. The summit is distant from Barwa about 3, and from the Maidan stream about 7 miles by road.

The hills round and the pass itself are bare of trees. Grazing is good and plentiful, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77 b.—(*Burton.*)

## SARMODO—

A hamlet of 4 houses of Ibrahim Khel Salad Ahmad Khel Sultan Khel [see Appendix IV (24)] on the bank of the Lukman Banda stream near the mouth of the valley : there are a few acres of land and some 30 cattle : is the property of Khal.—(*Burton.*)

## SARO GAL—

Above the village of Gal at the foot of the hills forming western boundary of the Kalut Khel valley, 10 houses, Fazal Khel, Kalut Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris [Appendix V (17)] ; *malik*, in 1895, Hazrat Amir.

Ten acres of Indian-corn and 8 acres rice : 40 cattle and 30 sheep and goats ; 2 mills, 1 blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

## SAR PATO—

A hamlet of 3 houses at the head of the Sar Pato Nala running down to the left bank of the Siar valley at Saiad Gujar belonging to the Nasrudin Khel and occupied by their tenants : a few acres of crops and 30 cattle. The grazing is good.—(*Burton.*)

## SARSANAI—

A village of 80 houses in Upper Swat belonging to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels, a section of the Khwazazais. It is situated on the right bank of the Nikbi Khel stream a few miles above its junction with the Swat and 2 or 3 miles north of Chinda, khor.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SASAN—

A small village of 5 houses in a valley east of Deolai peak in the hills north of Kuz Swat. The inhabitants belong to the Shahi Khel clan of Bahlol Khel Ausa Khels.—(*Turner.*)

## SATARA—

On the lower spurs of hills bounding Aka Khel valley of Maidan to west of Gur fort. Fuel scarce : good grazing, water plentiful from streams.

Thirteen houses, Ismailzai Tarkanris ; *malik* in 1895, Abdul Khalik. Ten acres, Indian-corn and a little rice. Twenty cattle and 20 goats and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## SATARA—

A village of 30 houses in the Maidan valley. It belongs to the Bucha Khel sub-section of the Nura Khels [see Appendix V (20)].—(*Maconchy.*)

## SATBAR—

A small ruined fort and village (15 houses) of the Mast Khels on the left bank of the river at the mouth of the Tangai ravine in Jandul.—(*Maconchy.*)

## SEBUJNI—

A section of the Khwazazai tribe [*vide* Appendix III (21)] occupying the right bank of the Swat river above the Nikbi Khel section. Their territory extends from the spur just above Ningolai to the Harnawai stream. All the villages on the right bank of the latter belong to them. Communication is maintained with the Nikbi Khels either by the river bank or through the Biakand pass. The most influential man in the section is said to be Jalal Khan.

In all the Sebjuni have probably 2,000 fighting men. Population 8,000.—(*Turner.*)

## SEDKAI—

A Nasrudin Khel village on the left bank of the Kunai river 3 miles above Shazadgai.—(*Maconchy.*)

## SEHR—

Stands on a broad spur falling precipitously to the right bank of the the Termung stream at the mouth of a side valley ; the village is surrounded by 20 acres of terraced fields ; a number of fruit trees. There are 30 cattle, 60 goats and sheep ; 3 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The village is 4 miles by road from the Panjkora ; it contains 10 houses Pinda Khel ; *malik*, in 1895, Tuti.

The mountain and ravines near are thickly wooded ; grazing is fair.—(*Burton.*)

## SEHRAH or SHERA—

A village of 8 houses of Mayar towards the head of the Malakand valley above the left bank of the stream ; inhabitants Pinzo brakhe Ausa Khels ; there are a few acres of crops, 20 cattle and 50 goats and sheep. The *malik*, in 1895, Alif Shah.—(*Burton.*)

## SEHRAI—

Is situated in the lower part of the Panjkora Nala on the left bank of the stream ; 36 acres are under cultivation, mostly irrigated, there are 40 cattle and 40 sheep and goats, 1 mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The inhabitants are Sultan Khel, Yusafzai, numbering 40 houses ; *malik*, in 1895, Saiadkar.

Fuel and forage plentiful on the hills, the water-supply is abundant from the Panjkora stream.—(*Burton.*)

## SENZAI—

A small tribe, probably aboriginal, giving its name to a village 2 miles north of Mundah in Jandul [*see* Part I, Appendix V (11)].—(*Macconchy.*)

## SEFSADDA—

An Adinzai village of 30 houses situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-east of Chakdara. Its inhabitants belong to the Mir Jan Khel Utmanzai Adinzais [*see* Appendix III (24)]. *Maliks*, in 1895, Shaban Khan, Zardulla Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## SHABA KHEL—

A sub-division of the Ali Khel section of the Ranizai tribe occupying the village of Aladand.—(*Turner.*)

## SHABAN—

A hamlet of 6 houses in the Aspan valley at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa.—(*Turner.*)

## SHABAT—

A village of 20 houses situated at the mouth of the Lalka valley in the Siar range north-west of Uch in the Adinzai Tappa. The inhabitants are Saiads ; water is brought from higher up the valley in a channel.

Belonging to this village are the *bandas* of Nasrat and Kasai higher up the same valley.—(*Turner.*)

## SHADAS—

A Saiad village in the Ananguri valley in Maida in the lower part and situated above the right bank of the stream belonging to the Jabbi Khel [*see* Appendix V (13)] ; *malik*, in 1895, Mahmud.

The Saiads own 100 cattle. Twelve acres Indian-corn ; fuel is scarce, forage good and plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## SHADIKOT—

Hamlet of 4 houses of Badi Khels on right bank of Bin Nala  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from Janbatai, 40 to 50 acres wheat, barley and rice on terraces along stream, a few goats and sheep and a dozen cattle. Hills round thickly wooded with low trees.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAGAI (AKA KHEL)—ELEV. 4,450'.

Small village to west of road up Aka Khel valley in Maidan; inhabitants Aka Khel Ismailzai. A few acres of Indian-corn and rice. Fuel scarce; grazing on hill above. Some fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAGAI (ATRAPI)—ELEV. 5,750'.

On the upper part of the slope running down to Mehrgah fort in the Atrapi valley in Maidan situated in fruit trees under the mountain which rises steeply behind it.

Fuel scarce; grazing on the mountain above: water from streams and the branch of Atrapi Nala flowing past the village. Forty houses, Ali Khan Khel Atrapi Ismailzai Tarkanis [see Appendix V (24)]. Fifteen acres Indian-corn and 15 of rice. Forty cattle and 20 goats: one blacksmith.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAGAI—

One of the quarters of Shamsikhan village (*q.v.*)—(*Turner.*)

## SHAGAI—

A hamlet on the hills to east of the Maidan-Baraul road, about 1½ miles above Gut fort. It is surrounded by fruit trees. A quantity of holly and other small trees in the vicinity. Good grazing; water plentiful from streams.

Seven houses belonging to Ali Khan Khel [Appendix V (24)]; inhabitants are Saiads and Mullas: *malik*, in 1895, Amir. A few acres of rice; 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAHBANDAI—

Stands on the left bank of the Kunai stream in Maidan, Nasrudin Tappa, a mile below Aya Serai: the village consists of 8 houses of *mullas*: *malik*, in 1895, Mir Ahmad Jan: there are a few acres of fields and some cattle and sheep: 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAHBAZAI—

Stands on a spur running down to the left bank of the Kharo stream, Panjkora left bank, in cultivation and fruit trees. The head of the side valley above it is well wooded and above rises a sharp peak scantily clothed with firs: the ravine by it contains a stream of perennial water. The grazing is fair.

There are 10 houses, Kati Khel Karoi Painda Khels Appendix IV (20): *malik*, in 1895, Abdur. Some 10 acres are under cultivation, there are 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. The village is about 7 miles by road from the Panjkora river; a number of fruit trees round.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAHDIAL—

Is situated on the left bank of the Kharo stream below Chindagh and 8 miles by road from the Panjkora; 25 acres are under cultivation; there are 40 cattle, 50 sheep and goats; a blacksmith and a carpenter and 2 mills. Fuel and forage procurable.

The people are of the Kati Khel sub-section of Painda Khel [see Appendix IV (20)]: *malik*, in 1895, Hakim. Some fruit trees.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAH GIRAM—

A collection of 4 villages at the extreme north end of the Shamizai section [Appendix III (20)]: 2 villages are situated on each side of the *nala* which here joins the Swat river opposite Churarai. There are in all some 200 houses occupied by Miangans. Headmen, in 1895, Shah Akbar and Talib. This village is situated at the extreme limit of Upper Swat.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SHAHI—ELEV. 7,000'.

A Mashwani village of 30 houses on the top of the Janbatai range, at its west end and under the peak called Shahi Sar. The Khan of Barwa has a tower and fortified house in the village. It is situated in a plain or *marg* on the top of the range. This plain is over 1 mile in length and 600 yards in breadth. A stream runs through the centre and there are two good springs. The land is not terraced being nearly flat and covered with turf. It would make excellent summer quarters for a brigade. An

old Buddhist road leads up to it from Kanbat. This used evidently to be the route taken in former days to Dir and Chitral, the *kotal* is lower than the Janbatai and the descent into the Baraul valley easy, there being a succession of plains or *margs* for a considerable distance down the hill. Shahi is also on the road to Asmar *viâ* the Binshi Kotal, and also *viâ* Rokna (*q.v.*) and the Trepaman Kotal, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 95.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHAHID—

A Rogani hamlet of a couple of houses on the Lukman Banda stream, Panjkora right bank. There are 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats : is the property of Khal.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHAHIDANDA—

A Gujar *banda* of 7 houses below the Tojka peak on the slope facing the Khair valley. The slopes of the hills are well wooded and grazing is good and abundant. There are 70 cattle. The *malik*, in 1895, Adal Nur.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHAHI KHEL—

A sub-division of the Bahlol Khel, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khel, [Appendix IV (2)], occupying small and scattered hamlets on the high spurs east of Deolai peak, *viz.*, Khadang, Patai, Zargai, Sasan, Kandau.—(*Turner.*)

#### SHAHI KOTAL, *vide* "SHAHI."

#### SHAHI SAR—ELEV. 10,200'.

One of the western peaks of the Janbatai range. It lies above the village and plain of Shahi.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHAHJAN—

Hamlet of 3 houses, 1 mile on Jajurai side of Atrangoh pass. Thick woods above. A few cattle.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHAHKOT—

Fort-village above left bank of Binshi Nala at junction of Nasrat Nala ; 30 houses of Mast Khel, Isozai, Tarkanris and mixed Pathans, Kohistanis, etc. : *malik*, in 1895, Sharif Khan : 70 acres of wheat and barley on plateau round fort ; 1 horse : 1 mill ; apple, pear and other fruit trees.

Fort of usual construction 80 yards by 50 and 18 feet high and 6 feet thick, flanking towers. The whole loopholed and in good repair. Commanded at distances of 500 yards upwards except from side facing towards Binshi Nala. Road up Binshi Nala runs below the north face, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 96.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHAHTAI—

A valley running south-south-west from the hill Mohan down to the river Rud (*q.v.*) near the fort of Kotkai. The inhabitants are Pai Khel Ausa Khel and Utman Khel [see Appendix IV (5) and (6)].—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHAKANAI—

Stands on the hill-side towards the head of the Jughabanj valley on the southern slope. The village consists of 15 houses of Painda Khel, Yusufzais ; *malik*, in 1895, Muhayudin. Some 17 acres are terraced on the hill-sides ; the villagers own 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.

Fuel and forage are procurable, but are not plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHAKANAI—

Is situated about half way up the Rogano valley ; some 40 acres of land are cultivated belonging to the Babukar, Sultan Khels ; half of which is irrigated. There are 80 cattle and 150 sheep and goats ; 2 mills, a blacksmith and a carpenter.

The inhabitants are Rogani, numbering 40 houses ; the *malik*, in 1895, Jorah ; fuel is scarce in the vicinity ; the grazing on the higher hills is good and plentiful.—(*Burton.*)



## SHAKARDARA—

The southernmost village of the Sebujni section, situated in a small valley in the hills west of the road into Upper Swat,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chakdara opposite Charbagh. It contains about 150 houses. Water from springs on the side of the road, and also irrigation channels.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SHAKARTANGAI—

A small fort standing on the right bank of the Kunai stream just above the Lajbok junction, it is 30 yards square with 2 flanking towers and two doors. The fort contains 40 houses of the Hamza Khel section of the Nasrudin Khel: Khan, in 1895, Pirdost Khan: there are some 35 acres of land, mostly irrigated, along the river bed: 20 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAKLEH SAR—

The local name for the Maidan peak. A bare rocky peak rising steeply out of the Maidan-Panjhora watershed between the Jaodoh and Khushalband passes. The spurs springing from it are wooded, thickly on the northern slopes, with fir, ash, elm, etc.

During the months of June, July and August much rain falls on the peak and the spurs in its vicinity which are constantly concealed in clouds and mist. The torrents flowing from it hold a constant supply of water, and the grazing on the lower slopes and spurs is very good.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAKOT PASS—ELEV. 3,200'.

Is situated 4 miles south of the Ali Khel village of Aladand in Lower Swat and is in the most direct route from Mardan to Chakdara, the crossing point of the Swat river. It appears to have been formerly the pass most generally used by traders going to Bajaur while those going to Upper Swat usually travelled by the Morah pass.

The Shakot is about 400 feet higher than the Malakand, and the gradients are steeper. There is no water on the top of the *kotal*, nor is there any standing room for troops the top. The face of the hill is very rocky, especially on the south side near the top. Formerly there was a very rough zig-zag track which, however, was used by country mules fully loaded. This was improved in 1895 by local labour under arrangements made by the Khan of Aladand, assisted by a few sappers and miners, and the road was regularly used by the "maundage" transport "Chitral Relief Force" thus relieving the Malakand route already sufficiently crowded.

The approach to the Shakot pass from the south side is from Palai about 4 miles to the south-east. Here transport should be thoroughly well watered, as there is no favourable place for watering again till Aladand is reached. The road goes up the valley which at commencing is about 2 miles wide, and narrows gradually to the head the valley where the road reaches the foot of a curtain with spurs running parallel on either side. The path then zig-zags up the curtain. There is a spring half way up, but insufficient for baggage animals in any quantity. The *kotal* itself is commanded by heights on both sides, but chiefly those to the west.

Mention has been made of two spurs up either side of the curtain on the south face. The old Buddhist road, up the west spur near the *kotal*, does not lead out on to the *kotal*, but almost to the top of the rocky heights to the west. It is easily distinguishable by the retaining walls which in some places are still in a state of preservation. In these places the going is easy, but as the road gets higher and the hill more precipitous, the buttresses have fallen away, and it is a long and very difficult climb to the top at a point several hundred feet above the *kotal*. In spite of the difficulty I found it protected by *sangars* and at the top of the height were many *sangars* commanding the ridge and *kotal*. A turning force making use of this old road could not make its way to the *kotal* without first climbing to the top of the heights, and if the *sangar* were occupied, it would be almost impossible. One man only can advance at a time, and there is no way round. The *sangars* at the *kotal* are, however, commanded by a point on the old road about  $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the way up at a range of some 450 yards.

The ascent on the Palai side is 1,500 feet. The descent to Aladand is 800 feet. The first portion down a zig-zag after which the path goes down a valley north to Aladand. Half-way the valley becomes very narrow at the village of Zulmkot.

South of Zulmkot a valley branches off the main valley in a south-easterly direction. In this there is a small Gujar hamlet, Piyalana, whence a path goes over the hills to Sherkhana about 1 mile north of Palai (see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 59, also Part I, Chapter VIII, page 54).—(Turner.)

#### SHALAMBABA—

A *banda* of 20 houses belonging to the Adinzai village of Tozogram. A path from this hamlet leads over the Baba Ghakhe pass into the Shamozaï Tappa.—(Turner.)

#### SHALGAH—

A large village at the head of the Sankhor valley, Niag valley, on the bank of the stream. There are 65 acres of crops partly irrigated: 200 cattle and 400 sheep and goats: 5 mills: a blacksmith and a carpenter: the hill-sides are well wooded and grassy. The inhabitants number 100 houses of the Khwajawas Khel, Baniad Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel, Yusafzai [see Appendix IV (1), (9)]; the *maliks*, in 1895, Ramadullah and Rumzullah.—(Burton.)

#### SHALGAH PASS—

Is on the ridge between the Ushiri and Niag valleys: the path over it leaves the Niag stream at the village of Niag and ascends the Sankhor valley, passing through Shalgah and reaching the Ushiri by Barkand; it is used for laden mules.

There are 2 Gujar *bandas* near the pass.—(Burton.)

#### SHALHAN—

A village of 20 houses in Upper Swat, situated on the bank of the Nikbi Khel stream. The inhabitants belong to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels.—(Turner, from native sources.)

#### SHALKANAI—

Stands in the valley behind Shalpalam at a distance of about 3 miles; there are 12 houses belonging to Babukar Khel Sultan Khel and inhabited by Rogani tenants; *malik*, in 1895, Morcha Khan: some 10 acres of fields: 80 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. Fuel is scarce: grazing on the mountains at the head of the valley.—(Burton.)

#### SHALKANDAI—

A valley in Jandul lying north-north-east from Mundah, belonging to the Musa Khel section of the Isozai Tarkanris [see Appendix V (7)].—(Maconchy.)

#### SHALKANDAI PASS \*—ELEV. 5,940'.

Is at the head of the Malakand valley: the path over it leads into Jandul.—(Burton.)

#### SHALKHO—

Gujar village of 20 houses at the head of Atanr Nala: 100 cattle, 200 goats: is occupied during summer only.—(Burton.)

#### SHALKOT—

A Mast Khel village, north of Barwa in Jandul, containing 15 houses.—(Maconchy.)

#### SHALKU—

A peak in the Siar range (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

#### SHALKU PASS—

A low pass at the head of the Dogai valley, Robat: the path over it leads from Babakra to Khairabad in Uch and is said to be fit for laden mules.—(Burton.)

\* Maconchy states that Shalkandai is an alternative name for the Ananguri pass (*q.v.*) and that there is no regular pass at the head of the Malakand valley, except that skirting the south of Mohan peak and thence by the Sar Koruna and Makkai Kotals to Mundah.

## SHALPALAM—

A village on the road up the right bank of the Panjkora just above the Lukman Banda junction, *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 76. In front of the village lies a stretch of irrigated land on which are 3 mills in a grove of trees; the river-bed opposite contains some large rocks used formerly as supports for a bridge.

The village belongs to the Sultan Khel Tappa and contains 12 houses, Rogani; *malik* in 1895, Kamaludin; there are 12 acres of land, half irrigated; 30 cattle and 20 sheep and goats; 2 mills; a blacksmith and a carpenter. Fuel and forage are scarce. The small valley running down by the village is bare of trees and of very barren appearance. At the head of the valley a path crosses a path to the Rogani valley.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAI TALU—

On side of bare hill above cultivated plateau on left bank of Binshi Nala,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Janbatai, 12 houses Mast Khel, Izozi, Tarkanris, *see* Appendix V (5); *malik* in 1895 Saiad Ahmad. Thirty acres indian corn on level ground on both sides stream; 15 goats and sheep; 2 mills; 1 blacksmith; hills in vicinity bare. Opposite village, *nala* up which at 3 miles is Shai fort. Stream crossed above village by bridge of poor construction, but fit for laden animals singly, 40 feet span, 4 feet wide, 15 feet above stream; wood fit for bridging procurable from Gud pass 2 miles further up *nala*.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAMIZAI—

A section of the Khwazazai Akozai Yusufzais [*vide* Appendix III (20)] occupying the upper end of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river. Their *tappa* extends from the left bank of the Harnawai stream to the limits of Kohistan—a distance of some 18 miles.

The leading man of the section in 1895 was Husain Khan, the old *malik* of Asharai. He is a Mama Khel.

The ground bordering the river is irrigated and prepared for rice cultivation, and is intersected with water channels.

The Shamizais can probably muster 4,000 fighting-men and there must be some 1,500 able-bodied Miangans in the *tappa*. The population of this section, including Miangans, cannot be less than 20,000.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SHAMLAI OR SHAMELAI PASS—ELEV. 4,300'

A pass over a spur between Manglaor and Ningaora, which is used by travellers to avoid a difficult of part of the road between the river bank and the cliffs at the end of the spur.—(*Turner, from native sources.*) *See* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 60 (a).

## SHAMOZAI PASS—

The name of a pass leading from the Shamozaï valley into that of the Nikbi Khels, *vide* "Surgalai"; also Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 71 and 71 a.—(*Turner.*)

## SHAMOZAI—

A section of the Utman Khel tribe inhabiting the right bank of the Bajaur and Rud rivers from opposite Jhar down to the junction of the Rud with the Panjkora, the Arang valley and right bank of the Panjkora [*see* Appendix VI (1—4)].—(*Macconchy.*)

## SHAMOZAI—

A section of the Khwazazai Akozai Yusufzais [*vide* Appendix III (23)], occupying a valley on the north bank of the Swat river between the Adinzais and the Nikbi Khels.

It is divided from the former by the Gora spur and from the latter by the hills in which the Surgalai pass is situated. The *tappa* is triangular in shape, the hills forming the sides of the triangle and the Swat river the base. As the spurs run right down to the water's edge it is completely shut in.

From the Adinzai territory the roads into the Shamozaï valley are :—

- (1) A difficult path over the Gora spur near the river.
- (2) Over the Baba Ghakhe pass from the village of Shewa (fit for mules.)

The paths leading from the Shamozai valley into the Nikbi Khel country are :—

- (1) Over the Surgalal pass (fit for mules).
- (2) Along the river bank round the spur (only fit for men on foot).—(Turner.)

#### SHAMSIKHAN—

A village consisting of a cluster of 7 hamlets, which are situated at the lower end of the Talash valley at the foot of a spur from the Deolai peak and on the left bank of the Loia Khwar.

The different quarters of the village are as follows : Tangai, Shamsikhan Kila, Lwara, Kaparthal, Kanro, Shagai and Kusht. They contain in all 100 houses. Kusht is occupied entirely by *Mullas*. The remainder are occupied by the various clans of the Bahlol Khel, Sheikh Khel, Ausa Khels [Appendix IV (2)].

It is the residence of the Khan, who is always selected from the Khadi Khel clan. The present Khan is Abdul Hassan.

The chief *maliks* in 1895 were :—

Ala Muhammad Khan of Snagai.	
Zainun Khan	,, Kanro.
Asir Khan	,, Shamsikhan Kila.

—(Turner.)

#### SHAMSIKHAN KILA—

An old fort forming one of the quarters of Shamsikhan village (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

#### SHAMULGAH—ELEV. 5,000'.

Is situated on the spur between the Khair and Alakhun valleys, about 3 miles by road from Bibiaor : fruit-trees and cultivation are scattered along and on the south side of the spur. Water is plentiful from a *karez* stream ; fuel and grazing are scarce in the vicinity : there is plenty of room for camping.

The village consists of 25 houses of Katni, Wardak and Swati : *malik* in 1895, Nur Khan. There are some 20 acres of fields. Thirty cattle, 30 sheep and goats : 1 mill and a blacksmith.

The path up the ridge leads over the Khushalband pass to the Aka Khel valley, Maidan.—(Burton.)

#### SHANGA (FORD)—

The name of a ford across the Swat river between the villages of Badwan and Butkhela in Lower Swat. This is one of the easiest fords on the river, and is said to be less liable to shift than most fords.—(Turner.)

#### SHANGWATAI—

A village of 120 houses belonging to the Sebujni section of Khwazazais situated on the right bank of the Hurnawai stream in Upper Swat, a few miles above its junction with the Swat river.—(Turner.)

#### SHANPIN or SHAHPINR—

A village of 60 houses on the east side of the valley in Upper Swat. It belongs to the Azzi Khel section of Baezais. Water from a stream.—(Turner, from native sources.)

#### SHARBATAI—

A ford across the Panjkora river just above its junction with the Swat. Its name is derived from a village on the Utman Khel side. The best approach to it is from Pingal *via* Gidar and across the hills. It is said to be fordable by men from September till May. This ford is one of the most used at this part of the river, being convenient for Utman Khels who wish to go to Kuz Swat.—(Turner.)

## SHARGHA KHEL—

A branch of the Utmanzai division of Adinzais, can muster 500 fighting-men [see Appendix III (24)].—(*Turner.*)

## SHARIF KHEL—

A sub-section of the Mubarak Khel, Zara Khel, Painsa Khel, Yusufzai; they appear in the lower part of the Niag valley [see Appendix IV (18)].—(*Burton.*)

## SHARMAI—

A village of 18 houses, Kohistani and mixed Yusufzai above the right bank of the Panjkora river, 2½ miles by road above the junction of the Dir stream. Fuel and forage are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## SHATAI—ELEV. 2,700'.

A village on the right bank of the Panjkora river about opposite Landai fort in Sin: it contains 30 houses of the Khwajdar Khel sub-section of Ausa Khel [Appendix IV (2)]. *Malik* in 1895, Tilawat Khan: there are 20 acres of irrigated land; 50 cattle and 80 sheep and goats. No fuel in the vicinity; grazing on the hills behind the village.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAWAI—

A village of 25 houses, 2 miles north-west from Loesam in the Khanate of Nawagai, Appendix XIV.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## SHAZADGAI FORT—ELEV. 2,900'.

Is situated at the end of a bare spur running gently down on the right bank of the Kunai stream at its junction with the Panjkora river. The fort walls are 60 yards × 50 yards: 15 feet high × 6 feet; there are 5 flanking towers and a gallery; the whole of the usual construction loopholed and in good repair. The fort is commanded at the distance of 600 yards from the left bank of the river; its interior is visible from the Panjkora road as it is built on a considerable slope towards that direction.

There are in it 80 houses Nasrudin Khel, Yusufzai; the Khans in 1895 were Subah and Amirullah Khan.

Some 700 acres of irrigated land belong to the fort; there are 3 mills; a blacksmith and a carpenter. No fuel or forage in the vicinity; the slope behind is bare and rises gently to a bare mountain distant some 2 miles. The "g" in Shazadgai is silent, and it is pronounced Shazadai.—(*Burton.*)

## SHAZADGAI (BAR OR UPPER)—ELEV. 2,950'.

Stands about 200 yards up the slope behind Shazadgai fort; contains 40 houses, Mahi Khel, [Appendix IV (12)] Nasrudin Khel; *malik* in 1895, Hazrat Ahmed.

Some 30 acres of irrigated land along the Kunai stream; a few cattle and sheep; 1 carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## SHEIKH BABA—

A village of 60 houses in a valley of the same name between the Charmarkand and Suran valleys, and forms part of the minor Khanate under Yar Muhammad Khan; the inhabitants are Shinwaris. It is a noted shrine.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## SHEIKH KHEL—

A tribe living in the Maskini valley of Jandul. They are said to be converted Kafirs and not originally Pathans, although they are now counted as such [see list of villages Appendix V (9)].—(*Maconchy.*)

## SHEIKH KHEL—

A branch of the Ausa Khel Malizai Khwazazai Akozai Yusufzai [see Appendices III and IV (1)—(6)] occupying the lower end of Talash, also Dusha Khel and both banks of the Panjkora above the Rud junction.

## SHEIKH MUHAMMAD—

A branch of the Sheikh Khel [see above and Appendix IV (3)]. They live in the villages of Gunbat and Amlukdarra in Talash.—(*Turner.*)

## SHEIKH PATAI—

A Mashwani hamlet in the Ram Gul Dara between Kharkai and Kandola on the road between Shahi and the Trepaman Kotal.—(*Macconchy.*)

## SHERFALAM—

A village in the lower (south) part of the Sebuji Tappa, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the right bank of the Swat river on the road into Upper Swat, about 26 miles from Chakdara. About 100 houses; *malik* in 1895, Ghafar Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SHERKHANA—

A walled village of 80 houses, with towers,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Palai on the road to the Morah pass. Water from wells. Persian wheels. This village belongs to the Khan Khel section of Baezais. The headman in 1895 was Hamid Khan who belongs to the Ismail Khel sub-division of the section. A footpath from this village leads over the hills to the north-west and descends the Piyalana valley, entering the valley south of the Shakot pass just below Zulmkot.—(*Turner.*)

## SHERKHANAI—

A village inhabited mainly by *mullas* on the left bank of the Samgalai stream, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above its junction with the Kunai river (Maidan); there are 20 acres of fields terraced on the hillside; a few cattle and sheep; 2 mills and a blacksmith. There are 20 houses; the *malik* in 1895, Abdul Padshah. Fuel and grazing scarce in the vicinity.—(*Burton.*)

## SHEWA—

An Adinzai village of 200 houses situated in the plain east of Uch. Its inhabitants belong to the Mir Hassan Khel clan of the Babu Khels [Appendix III (25)]. Water is brought in a water channel from the Aspan stream.

*Vesh* takes place with Tindodak every 10 years, when Shewa is divided into 3 portions, each of which is considered equal to Tindodak in the re-distribution of lands.

*Maliks* in 1895 Samat Khan, Muhammad Jan, Rosham Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## SHIGU KAS PASS—

A defile leading from the lower end of the Talash valley to the Panjkora river. It is in the direct route from Swat to Bajaur. It consists of a deep ravine between rocky hills. The sides are rugged and in places somewhat precipitous. It is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. A hill road fit for camels was in 1895 cut out of the north side of the ravine, at the bottom of which runs a stream. The road is commanded from both sides of the river.—(*Turner.*)

## SHIKAOLAI—

Is situated on the Tormung stream above the irrigated fields lining its right bank. There are 25 acres, mostly irrigated; 60 cattle and 90 sheep and goats; 3 mills. The inhabitants are Abbas Khel [see Appendix IV (22)], numbering 30 houses; *maliks* in 1895, Ali Baz and Muhammad.

Fuel and forage on the mountain at the back of the village; the Panjkora valley is distant by road 7 miles.—(*Burton.*)

## SHINA—

A village of 80 houses in Jandul, situated at the end of the northern spur of the Tangai ravine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Barva. It is Mast Khel [Appendix V (5)], and the residence of one of the Khans of Jandul.—(*Macconchy.*)

## SHINAI—

An important Dusha Khel village; situated in the hills south of Deolai peak. It consists of some 50 houses, and water is procured from 3 springs. The headmen in 1895 were Hakim Khan, Kurai Khan and Khani Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## SHINDALBAR—

On steep hill side above left bank of Dobandi Nala, 2 miles from Panakot, above it runs the path up *nala* to Zakhanna. Eight houses of Yusufzai; *malik* in 1895, Mehrdil; 20 acres indian corn and barley on face of hill and terraces along bank of stream; 40 cattle, 20 goats; 1 blacksmith. Iron smelted from stream sand. Walnut trees and vines. Hills round thickly wooded with holly and small trees. Fir on the higher slopes.—(*Burton*.)

## SHINGARA (LOWER)—ELEV. 5,450'.

Situation same as Upper Shingara, 4 miles from Bandai; 150 acres barley replaced when cut by rice, 20 cattle, 60 goats; 1 mill; walnut, pear trees, etc., and vines. Iron is smelted from stream sand. Here joins the Atan-Shingara road *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 98.—(*Burton*.)

## SHINGARA (UPPER)—ELEV. 5,500'.

On upper edge of cultivated plateau along left bank, Shingara Nala, 4½ miles from Bandai; 13 houses, Yusufzai; *malik* in 1895, Mazullah; 100 acres barley, replaced when cut by rice, on plateau between village and stream; 40 cattle, 50 goats; walnut fruit trees and vines.—(*Burton*.)

## SHINGARA—

A hamlet in the Kharo valley standing on the hills back from the right bank of the stream, is about 9 miles by road from the Panjkora river. Contains 5 houses, Walidad Khel (Paında Khel) [Appendix IV (20)]; *malik* in 1895 Moran: about 15 acres of crops: 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats: there are 2 mills.—(*Burton*.)

## SHINGARA NALA—

Rises below the Shingara pass and flows south-east for about 15 miles, joining the Baraul stream at Darikand fort near Bandai. It receives no affluents of any size on its way, is fordable throughout and the water diminishes after the month of May, as the mountains become clear of snow. The lower 9 miles of the valley is broad and open with terraced fields stretching along both banks of the stream and is cultivated further up to the height of 8,000 feet and a distance of 12 miles from Bandai. The hills are throughout well wooded, particularly the northern slopes and higher peaks. Fruit trees are plentiful in all villages up to 8½ miles from Bandai. Grass is plentiful on the higher slopes. The valley contains some 16 villages, of which Gujar Kila is the largest. Roads to the Atan Nala from Lower Shingara and Gujar Kila, the former practicable for laden animals from the left bank; and to Bin Nala from right bank; from Gujar Kila and opposite Kharkanrai; from which latter village also a path joins the Atan-Shingara road.

*Detail of Shingara valley.*

Villages	..	..	15	Cattle	..	370
Houses	..	..	215	Sheep	..	205
Wheat and barley	..	..	1,840	Goats	..	400
Indian-corn	..	..	160	Forges	..	6
Rice	..	..	240	Mills	..	13

The first crops of wheat and barley are sown in spring and reaped in May when the ground is re-ploughed and rice and indian corn planted during end of May and beginning of June to be reaped in August and September. The wheat on the high slopes, at valley head, sown in autumn and reaped following June *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 98.—(*Burton*.)

## SHINGARA PASS—ELEV. 11,600'.

At head of Shingara Nala, about 16 to 16½ miles from Bandai. Over it runs the road to Arnawai on the Chitral river. The approaches on either side are very steep, the ground rising at a gradient of upwards of 30°. The south-east face is, except the beds of ravines, clear of snow at the end of May. Snow falls again in October. The north-west side is clear by the end of June. The mountains round the pass are thickly wooded to the height of 10,000 feet, above which elevation the trees become scanty, ceasing altogether at 11,000 feet, the peaks being bare, rocky and precipitous. The top of the pass is bare and open, the ridge narrow, formed by spurs running down from bare

mountains at either hand. The spur from the south-east slopes gently down from a peak at a distance of about a mile, the north-east one more abruptly. The approaches from both sides of the pass are completely commanded from the spurs and ridge and practically cannot be turned. The ravine towards Arnawai appears to be narrow and precipitous. The road is said to be difficult and rough. Arnawai is distant 2 marches on a bearing of 294° to the north-west. No inhabitants on the way except at hamlet of Ramram, 8 houses,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the way from the pass. From Bandai the road up Shingara Nala is as far as Gujar Banda, practicable for laden animals, above that quite impassable and traversed only by footmen on the Arnawai side. The Jabo and Zakhanna passes can be reached by paths over mountains to south-west and north-east from June till October.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHINGARDAR—

A village of 40 houses in the Aba' Khel (Kuz Sulizai) section of Baezais, [Appendix III (8)], on the left bank of the Swat river. An irrigation channel flows past the village. The *banda* of Nawagai belongs to this village.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SHINKARAI—

Stands on the bank of the Kharo stream above terraced fields of some 30 acres. There are 80 cattle : 4 mills ; a blacksmith and a carpenter. The inhabitants number 40 houses of the Aziz Khel section of Pinda Khel, Yusufzai : *maliks* in 1895, Yakut and Hakim.

The hills are fairly wooded. Grazing procurable higher up the valley. The village is distant 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHINKAS (or SHINGAZ)—

A hill standing over Miankalai in Jandul at the south end of the great spur running south from Trepaman Sar and separating Jandul from Babukarah. At the foot of the hill at its southern most point is a fort, also called Shinkas, commanding the road from Jandul to Nawagai.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHINKAT—

A village of 6 houses on the hills towards the head of the Lukman Banda valley belonging to the Said Ahmad Khel, Babukar Khel, Sultan Khel [Appendix IV (24)] : *malik* in 1895, Joghah Shah : a few acres of fields : 10 cattle and 30 goats and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHINKOT—

A village of 40 houses situated on the bank of the Watelai river in the Mamund country, opposite Inayat Kila (*q.v.*). The village was burnt by our troops during the operations against the Mamunds in September and October 1897.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

#### SHINR—ELEV. 4,300'.

Two villages, known as Bar Shinr and Sam Shinr of the Jinki Khel section of the Bar Sulizai Baezais, containing altogether 200 houses of the Mandan Khel clan [see Appendix III (15)]. They are situated on the left bank of the Swat river. They are the lowest villages of the Jinki Khel Tappa ; *maliks* in 1895, Abdul Rahman Khan and Abdul Rahim Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### SHIN SARI—

A sub-section of the Pinda Khel, Yusufzai [Appendix IV (14)] : are located in Niag village in the Niag valley.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHIRAT KAL—

A Sultan Khel village towards the head of the Panjkora Nala inhabited by the Ibrahim Khel sub-section [see Appendix IV (23)], the hill sides and streams are lined with terraced cultivation mainly irrigated. There are 40 cattle, 20 goats and sheep ; 2 mills : a blacksmith and a carpenter.

There are 20 houses : the *malik* in 1895, Sher Gul. The spurs of the hills and the ravine near are thickly wooded. Grazing and water are plentiful.—(*Burton.*)



## SHIRET—

A hamlet in the Gwaldai valley, 3½ miles above Gwaldai and 11 from Patrak.—  
(*Burton.*)

## SHIRINGAL FORT—

Stands on a terraced plateau, 100 yards from the right bank of the Panjkora river. There are a number of walnut trees in the vicinity. The fort walls are 100 yards × 80 yards : 18 feet high × 5 feet. There are four flanking towers : it is of the usual construction and in good repair. Is commanded from the west at 800 yards and from across the river to the east at 1,000 yards distance. The door is in the south face. The hills rise 800 yards behind the fort thickly wooded. A road from Dir, 10 miles distant, crosses the hills behind. The fort contains 40 houses of mixed Swatis, Yusafzais, etc., retainers of the Khan of Dir. It is distant by road 9 miles from the junction of the Dir stream.—(*Burton.*)

From the Pureth pass, there is visible, on the left bank of the Panjkora river much cultivation extending to a considerable height. This was said to be cultivated by Shiringal people. Above the fields there are extensive forests of pine to an elevation of about 10,000', above which the hills are steeper and quite bare.—(*Cockerill.*)

## SHISHI KUF—

A considerable tributary of the Chitral river, draining to its left bank from the north-east. It takes its rise near the Lohigal pass, and has a length of nearly 30 miles. At the upper end of the valley, there are fine *deodar* forests, and much timber is cut in the neighbourhood of Atchuku, about 3 miles below Madaglasht, and exported to India.

The villages in the valley, beginning from the upper end are—

		Houses.			Houses.
1.	Madaglasht	30	13.	Gaouchi	9
2.	Kutik	7	14.	Tar	33
3.	Kalas	18	15.	Gurin	7
4.	Kawash	5	16.	Istrum	5
5.	Patigal	5	17.	Muzhdeh	5
6.	Kashindel	11	18.	Kaiari	2
7.	Ziarat	15	19.	Shahinur	9
8.	Birga	20	20.	Purigal	10
9.	Birga Nissar	15	21.	Pursat	7
10.	Kashish	1	22.	Shishi	37
11.	Lawan Nissar	1	23.	Lawi	20
12.	Tingal	8			
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>144</b>
			<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>270</b>

The ordinary population of the valley is about 1,400 souls, and there are said to be some 200 families of Gujars in addition. The main valley from Kalas to Shishi is inhabited by Chitralis, while between Kalas and Madaglasht, there are several Gujar "belas." The tributary valleys are all occupied by Gujars. Madaglasht is a Persian settlement.

There are two routes from Madaglasht to the Gulen Gol, (i) *viâ* the Lohigal pass, open to horses for 4 months, and (ii) *viâ* Dok pass, open for 5 months, but very difficult (on account of loose boulders) for horses. There is also a footpath from Madaglasht to Uzghor in Gulen Gol, but this is extremely difficult and seldom, if ever, used. Four routes lead over the southern watershed to Bashkar and Dir :—

(i) *Viâ* the Atchiku pass, very difficult for laden animals, which would have to be frequently unladen.

(ii) *Viâ* the Gurin pass to the Jandel Kuf, practicable with difficulty to laden animals.

(iii) *Viâ* the Jandel Kuf pass, which leads from Pursat to the Jandel Kuf by the Pureth valley. This is only a footpath, but fit for cattle.

(iv) *Viâ* the Pureth pass and Dok Darra to Duki in Dir territory. Fit for cattle only.

The valley at its mouth is 4,100 feet in elevation, and it rises to 9,000 feet at Madaglasht, and over 14,000 feet at the Lohigal pass. Near its head numerous peaks rise to over 18,000 feet.

The route up the valley might very easily be made practicable for laden animals. It is quite fit for load ponies in its present state, and the hill slopes are chiefly shale and very easily workable.—(*Cockrill.*)

#### SHOKAI—

A Khadakzai hamlet of 15 houses situated in hills in a valley north of Bar Barangola, Lower Swat right bank. Water from a stream.—(*Turner.*)

#### SHOKAND—

A small village at the head of the Banda valley, Niag valley; the inhabitants are Mubarak Khels, [see Appendix V (18)]: a dozen acres of fields are terraced on the hill-side; there are 20 cattle and 50 goats and sheep.

The hills round are thickly wooded and grass is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

#### SHOKHDARA—

A village of 100 houses situated on the left bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat on the west side of the valley. The inhabitants belong to the Shamizai section of Khwazazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SHOLAI—

A hamlet of 15 houses, containing servants and *Mulatars* of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais. It is situated in the Mekhban valley at the south-west corner of Lower Swat. There is a stream here and a good deal of rice cultivation.—(*Turner.*)

#### SHONTALAI VALLEY—

A minor valley in Jandul on the west of the main road, between Maiar and Barwa some 2 miles south of Kanbat. At the head of the valley is the Guler Kotal, over which passes a road from Barwa to Maskini fort, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHONTALAI—

A village in the Shontalai valley belonging to the Ali Beg Khels, [see Appendix V (6)] containing 30 houses.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHOR—

A small tributary on the right bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SHOR—

Consists of 2 villages, Bar Shor and Kuz Shor, close to the junction of the Shor stream with the Harnawai. They contain 60 and 40 houses respectively, and the inhabitants belong to the Sebuji section of Khwazazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SHPANA KASAI—

An Ali Beg Khel hamlet on a spur north of the Shontalai valley (*q.v.*). There is also a settlement of *mullas* in the village.—(*Maconchy.*)

#### SHPANKAI—

A village of 23 houses in the Maidan valley, inhabited by Ibrahim Khel, [see Appendix V (29)].—(*Maconchy.*)

## SHRABKUAI—

The name of a portion of the Adinzai village of Ramora (*q.v.*). It contains 15 houses.—(*Turner.*)

## SHURA (LAR)—

A village about midway up the Ananguri valley (Maidan) on the hills above the left bank of the stream. Fuel is scarce: forage and grazing plentiful. Consists of 10 houses. Ten acres of indian corn: 20 cattle and 15 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## SHURSHIN PASS—

A pass, practicable for men on foot only, between Tormung and Upper Swat: the path over it runs between Kalagai in Tormung and Bambolai and Shurshin in Swat.—(*Burton.*)

## SIAH—

A village in the Adinzai Tappa. It consists of 25 houses and is situated on the west side of the Tiknai valley in the Siar range. This is at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. Siah belongs to the Saiads of Kotigram.—(*Turner.*)

## SIAH PASS—ELEV. 6,700'.

Lies to the north east of the Laram pass at the head of the eastern branch of the Robat valley: a foot path over it leads to Kotigram from Tango Bagh.—(*Burton.*)

## SIAH GANRAI—

Stands back from the left bank of the Tormung stream above Kalagai: a path through the village leads over the Batarreh pass to Ueh and Chakdara. There are 20 houses: 15 acres of fields: 30 cattle and 50 goats and sheep: a blacksmith and a carpenter. The hills are thickly wooded and the grazing is fair. In the village is the *ziarat* of Akhund Baba.—(*Burton.*)

## SIAHSANR—ELEV. 9,513'.

A peak in the range, bounding the Maidan valley to the east: below it to the north is the Taktaband pass between the Panjkora and Aka Khel valleys.

The peak itself is bare, but the slopes are well wooded, especially towards the north, with pine and fir.

A path runs along its western face from Bibiaor in the Panjkora valley to the Lajbok valley in Nasrudin Khel.—(*Burton.*)

## SIAR—

A range\* of hills running generally east and west and extending from the Panjkora river, south of the point where it is joined by the Jandul stream, along the north of the Talash and Adinzai districts, after which it bends to the north-east and joins the mountain range east of the Panjkora. The principal features of the watershed taken in order from the west are as follows:—

1. *Kanrani* peak and spur. The latter extends down to the Panjkora in the neighbourhood of the bridge.

2. *Dandai* peak. From here a spur runs down in a northerly direction, east of Sado.

3. *Kandolai*† peak, elevation 7,493 feet. This is the westernmost point of the high part of the range, and a particularly fine view is obtainable from it of Adinzai, Talash, Jandul and the Panjkora valley.

4. *Chingai*† peak, 7,600 feet. One of the highest points on the range. There is a certain amount of cultivated ground and a small Gujar encampment at the top. A spring gushes out from a rock not more than 150 feet below the peak. It is on the north-west side of the peak and gives about 8,000 gallons a day

\* This range is commonly called Laram which term, however, is only applicable to a lateral valley and a portion of the range.

† These peaks are spoken of by the natives as *Shaku Dop*, *Chingai Dop*, etc., the term *Dop* evidently meaning peak.

5. *Shalku\** peak, 7,800 feet. From here a large spur running down to the south and known as Topai Sar divides the Talash valley from that of the Adinzai. There is some fairly level cultivated ground just west of the peak, and a spring and Gujar encampment on the north-west slope near the top and more springs 500 feet or so lower down.

6. *Piazaki Ghat Sar* (onion peak), a peak east of Shalku. On the north face below this was the camp of the 60th Rifles in 1895 who obtained water from a stream below. From here there is a ridge about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long at the east end of which is a rain-tank where the ridge is crossed by the Laram Kotal.

7. *Tiknai Sar*. A peak east of Laram Kotal. From this point Gondesar peak, 8,300 feet bears north-east. There is a Gujar settlement and a certain amount of cultivation, also a rain-water tank at the top of Gondesar peak, from which a big spur, known as Mangudand, runs north-west towards the Panjkora, east of Gondesar is the Batarai pass which is reached from the south by the Tiknai valley.

The general appearance of the south face of the range is bare and devoid of trees. In every valley, however, wheat, barley and indian corn are cultivated wherever the ground is level enough to make terraces, and rice wherever there are facilities for irrigation. There are no streams of any size, though springs are to be found in every valley. The north face is well wooded, the following being among the trees which are to be found—pine, walnut, pear, hazel, *amlak*. Water is more abundant than on the south side, and considerable streams find their way from the valleys into the Panjkora. The principal lateral valleys, with their villages, on the south face, are as follows, in order from the west :—

1. *Bajauro* valley (part of Talash). Villages, Bajauro, Barikot, Panju, Khonakai.
2. *Aju* valley (included in Talash). Villages Aju, Gumbatkai, Dharmdiyul.
3. *Lalka* valley (east of Topai Sar, being part of Adinzai). Villages, Lalka, Kase, Bar Guriakhur, Kuz Guriakhur, Nasrat, Shabat, Khairabat.
4. *Laram* valley. Kotigram, Biran, Laram, Shalimanre. This valley for the most part belongs to Saiads, but is included in the Adinzai Tappa.
5. *Tiknai* valley (Adinzai). Villages Siah, Wargar, Brahmikai, Bar and Kuz Tiknai, Khanpur. East of this come valleys inhabited by the Dalka Khel section of Malizais.

On the north face of the range the principal valleys are as follows :—

1. *Robat* valley, down which the road over Laram pass passes. It is drained by the Asegeh, Tango Bagh and Khaneh Pate streams, which uniting at the bottom of the steep part of the hill form the Robat stream. In the Asegeh branch of the valley are the following villages, Asil, Asegeh, Banda, Kharkai. In the Tango Bagh branch are, Tango Bagh, Badopateh. The village Khaneh Pate is the only one in that branch. Lower down the Robat valley are rice lands, known as Pitao Dabirah and Dasori Dabirah.

In the above mentioned villages are grown wheat, barley, indian corn, and lower down the valley rice. All belong to the Khan of Robat. They are inhabited by Utman Khel and Wardak sub-divisions of Malizais. The Robat Khan belongs to the Nasrudin Khel section of Malizais.

The Siar valley is west of the Robat valley and is inhabited by the Rogani and Utman Khel sub-divisions. On the east side of the valley are the villages, Ananguri, Gidar, Letai and Panih : on the west side are, Siar, Kharkai, Tangai, Rashkhanai and Bangaparai. These villages belong to Dir and only form a rough list.—(Turner.)

A small valley forming part of Robat territory ; it runs from south to north joining the left bank of the Panjkora river just below Ranai fort.

The valley contains 9 villages, with a population of 455 : the people are mainly Rogani and Utman Khel, dependants of Robat, and add little to its fighting strength.

The valley contains a certain number of firs, but is on the whole bare of trees : water is plentiful and the grazing bare. There are numbers of fruit-trees, chiefly pears. The elevation ranges from the ridge which is about 7,000 feet high to the Panjkora junction at a height of 3,000 feet. The valley is broad at the head and closes to a gorge at Kalagai, about a mile from the Panjkora.

\* These peaks are spoken of by the natives as Shalku Dop, Chingai Dop, etc., the term Dop evidently meaning peak.

The mouth is crossed by the Panjkora road ; the bed of the stream holds very little water.

The length of the valley is 4 miles and its greatest breadth 2 miles.—(*Burton.*)

#### SIJBANR—

A village belonging to the Sebjuai section of Khwazazais, situated on the right bank of the Harnawai stream, a few miles above its junction with the Swat river, and not far from the Biakand pass which leads into the Shamozaï Tappa.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SIKANDARAI—

A small fort, 5 miles from Mundah on the road to Jar in Nawagai territory.

#### SINDPURA—

A village of 80 houses situated on the left bank of the Harnawai stream in Upper Swat on the west side of valley. The inhabitants belong to the Shamizai section of the Khwazazais.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SINGHAR—

An Ausa Khel village, about midway up the Malakand valley above the right bank of the stream. Some 7 acres of cultivation : 30 cattle and 50 sheep and goats : there are 8 houses : the *malik* in 1895, Nur Muhammad.—(*Burton.*)

#### SODI KHEI.—

A sub-section of the Ismailzais in Maidan, [*see Part I, Appendix V (33).*]

#### SONA—ELEV. 5,809'.

A peak of the boundary spur between Jandul and Babukara which has been taken as a survey fixed point. It lies west of Maiar. A path leads up to it from Harif and also from Maiar.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### SORBAN—

A hamlet of 15 houses of Miangans on the east side of the river in Upper Swat. It is situated in the hills in the Bami Khel Tappa. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SOUKANAI—

A village\* of 10 houses on the right bank of the Swat in Dusha Khel. It is inhabited by Miangans and is almost opposite the Ranizai village of Isar, where there is a ferry raft. There is also a ford from October till April between Soukanai and Isar.

There is room to encamp a brigade at Soukanai.—(*Turner.*)

#### SPAL BANDAI—

A village of 80 houses, Miangans, situated in a valley in the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Bazzais. It is on the road to the Jowarai pass which leads to Buncer. The inhabitants are descendants of the Akhund Darwaza who died in Peshawar. Water from stream.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### SPERKHAI—

Stands on the hills in the valley running down from the Tangu pass, Kharo valley : a few acres of fields : 30 cattle and 40 goats and sheep.

The hills are well wooded and grassy.

The village contains 12 houses, Hasan Khel, [*Appendix IV (20).*]—(*Burton.*)

#### SPO KILA OR UPPER DOBANDI—

On bare spur above left bank of Dobandi Nala, 7½ miles from Panakot. Commands the road to Zakhanna pass, and that from Kolandi *via* Atrangoh up Musala Nala to Atan ; this latter runs through the village crossing the Dobandi stream below, and running up the Musala Nala immediately opposite to it *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 99. Five houses, Yusufzai ; *malik* in 1895, Hakikullah. Twenty acres indian corn, mostly along stream at foot of spur. The spur itself is bare, rising steeply

\* The Sultan-ka-Khel, a Ranizai section on the other side on the river, claim to have given this freehold to the Miangans.

behind the rocky hill, the ground falling steeply to either hand ; 7 cattle : 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

**SUGIAR—**

A hamlet of 10 houses on the right bank of the river in Lower Swat opposite Matkanai. Its inhabitants are tenants and servants of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais, whose *daftar* is for the most part on the other side of the river.—(*Turner.*)

**SUIGALAI—***Vide* "SURGALAI".

**SUKI—**ELEV. 8,842'.

The most easterly peak on the Janbatai range in Jandul. From it runs south the spur forming the eastern boundary of Jandul. It is a survey fixed point.—(*Maconchy.*)

**SULAI—**

A stream in Dusha Khel, rising in the spurs west of Deolai peak and falling into the Panjkora river. Its course is about 3 miles during which it falls 2,000 feet, and forces its way through the hills in a deep ravine to the river.—(*Turner.*)

**SULTANTANR—**

A village of 20 houses of the Sebuji section of Khwazazais. It is situated in the hills at the head of Harnawai valley.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

**SULGHALAI—**

A *banda* belonging to Shamsikhan in Talash. It is situated on the north side of the valley under the Siar hill, 9 houses. Water from wells.—(*Turner.*)

**SULIZAI (BAR)—**

The name by which 3 sections of the Baezai tribe are known, (*see* Chapter V, page 16, and Appendix III).

The sections are as follows (in order from south to north) :—

Maturizai.

Azi Khel.

Jinki Khel.

They occupy the north end of Swat on the left bank of the river to the limits of Kohistan. To the south their territory extends as far as the Bami Khel (Babuzai) section of Baezais.—(*Turner.*)

**SULIZAI (KUZ)—**

The name given collectively to the following 3 sections of the Baezai tribe, (*see* Appendix III) :—1. Khan Khel (*q.v.*) 2. Musa Khel (*q.v.*) 3. Aba Khel (*q.v.*)

They occupy the left bank of the Swat river from Thana to Maniar inclusive.—(*Turner.*)

**SULTAN KHEL—**

One of the sections of the Malizai Yusufzai tribe, in Dir territory on the Panjkora river, (*see* Appendix IV) : its territories lie mainly on the right bank of the stream, and on that side are bounded on the north by the boundary of Bibiaor : on the west by the ridge beyond which lie the Aka Khel and Lajbok valleys, and on the south by the Auz Khel : on the east lies the Panjkora river. On the left bank the Sultan Khel occupy the villages of Darora and Jabar in Ushiri, and the whole of the Tormung valley within its watersheds. It will be seen to comprise therefore roughly the Panjkora Nala, and the Rogano, Lukman Banda and Tormung valleys and to include also the Khal Nala.

They number altogether 66 villages, with a population of over 8,000 people. They can muster some 2,400 fighting-men, of whom 1,500 would have fire-arms. None of their villages are fortified.—(*Burton.*)

**SULTAN-KA-KHEL—**

A section of the Ranizai tribe [*vide* Appendix III (1)], which occupies the lowest *tappa* on the left bank of the Swat river. It extends from Usmani Khel section on

the east (from which it is divided by a spur which runs down to the river bank) to a point some 3 miles above the junction of the Swat and the Panjkora. Here its border is conterminous with the Utman Khels, who evidently give cause for anxiety as is witnessed by the towers of refuge which stand in the crops on this side. To the south the *tappa* extends up the Mekhban valley to the Digar pass which is in the same range as the Malakand, but further west.

The principal villages are Totekhan and Matkanai. They are both on the river bank.

The land of this section is very productive and includes a large proportion of *abi* (irrigated) land on the bank of the river, and where rice is produced in considerable quantities.

There are 20 mills in this section. Their cattle to the number of some 400 are taken during the hot months to graze in the Digar hills. There are altogether about 50 mules and donkeys.

The Sultan-ka-Khel have a grievance against their more powerful neighbours, the Utman Khel, who occupy several villages which were at one time in their possession, e. g., Munde, Bakhmal Khwah Banda, Mishta, Inzarge, Bararosar, Kam Agra, Loi-Agra, Naranje, Barcharai, Barghole, Silaipate. The Utman Khels also occupy villages to the south of the Digar pass.

In all there are about 700 fighting-men in the Sultan-ka-Khel. The total population being 2,500.—(Turner.)

#### SUMANSHAHI or SAMADSHAHI—

A valley which taking its rise in a small lake near the Atchiku pass, and which at a spot called Hakim Banda is joined by the Jandel Kuf, and so forms the Gwaldai stream which drains to the Panjkora river at Patrak.

The valley in its upper course, i. e., above Hakim Banda is open and descends very gradually. It is devoid of forest trees, but the bed is well clothed with grass. Below Hakim Banda the valley grows more confined, falls more rapidly, and the hills are densely covered with pine forests.

From the valley routes lead :—

- (i) by the Atchiku pass to Madaglasht ;
- (ii) by the Anduwer or Kamrot pass to Tal ;
- (iii) by the Gurin pass to Shishi ;
- (iv) by the Jandel Kuf pass and Pureth valley to Pursat ; and
- (v) by a higher and more difficult pass to the Dok Darra and thence to Shiringal.

None of these routes in their present state are practicable to laden animals.

The Gurin is the best in the Shishi Kuf direction.

The Sumanshahi valley is a great mart in summer for butter and *ghi* ; Gujars make a practice of meeting there when they have any of these commodities for sale. I have seen two men in the Atchiku valley coming from the Sumanshahi direction with salt on their backs, which would seem to indicate that something in the nature of a bazar is established there.—(Cockerill.)

#### SUNAI—

Three-quarters mile up *nala*, joining Binshi opposite Khara, 11½ miles from Janbatai : 13 houses, Mashwanis ; *malik* in 1895, Nurullah : some acres of wheat and indian corn : 16 goats and sheep : 1 mill.—(Burton.)

#### SUNDHAL—

Stands near the right bank of the stream in the Niag valley below the junction of the Sankhor Nala, there are 35 acres of cultivation : 40 cattle and 30 sheep and goats : 2 mills : a blacksmith and a carpenter. The village contains 40 houses of the Painda Khel, Yusufzai : *malik* in 1895, Musa.—(Burton.)

## SURAN—

A branch valley running into the Mitai valley from the north. It joins the latter some 7 miles west of Nawagai fort. The inhabitants are Musa Khel Mohmands.—(*Maconchy.*) See Operations in Suran valley, October 1897, Chapter VI.

## SURANRAI—

A small *mulla* village of some note in Jandul, 1 mile south of Kanbat on the west side of the main road. The name of the chief *mulla* in 1895 was Lalli Abdul Kahir. The village only contains 10 houses.—(*Maconchy.*)

## SURBAT—

Village in ruined fort, of which only two towers and one face remain, on Dir-Bandai road, 7 miles from Bandai, 5 miles from Chutiatan. Contains together with Lower Surbat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile along road to west, 23 houses. The inhabitants are Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanis; *malik* in 1895, Unah Kabil. It belongs to the A'azar minor Khanate under Sher Muhammad Khan. Eighty acres wheat and barley on slope behind village and terraces above Baraul stream; 15 sheep, 30 cattle; 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter. Hills round wooded with holly and other small trees; the higher slopes opposite on right bank of stream with pine.—(*Burton.*)

## SURDAM—

Stands on the right bank of the Khair stream, about midway up the valley. Some 24 acres of fields are terraced on the hill and along the bank of the stream; there are 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats; 1 mill. The village contains 20 houses.

Fuel and forage are abundant on the hills; water is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## SURGALAI or SUIGALAI—

A *fakir* settlement on the west side of the Nikbi Khel valley. It consists of about 20 houses, situated about a mile north of the road to Upper Swat at the eastern exit of the pass of the same name. It is dependent on the village of Parlai and belongs to the Aba Khel Nikbi Khels.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SURGALAI or SUIGALAI PASS—ELEV. 4,315'.

A pass leading from the Shamozaï valley into that of the Nikbi Khels. The *kotal* forms the boundary between the two sections. The road into Upper Swat right bank goes by this pass which is 10 miles from Chakdara. The ascent from the west is about 1,000 feet in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; the descent to the east is longer and easier. It is quite practicable for mules in its present condition. It is also known as the Shamozaï Kotal, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## SUR GULL—ELEV. 10,500'.

The most western peak on the Janbataï range in Jandul. This peak is the end of this range and is the boundary between Asmar and the British "Political sphere of influence." On the 12th May 1895 the last 500 feet of the ascent from the Binshi or northern side was under snow.—(*Maconchy.*)

## SWARA GHUNDAI—

A collection of hamlets, containing 80 houses in the Tangai valley in Jandul. The inhabitants are Mast Khels.—(*Maconchy.*)

## SWATAI (OR SAWATAI) PASS—ELEV. 9,330'.

At the head of the south-east branch of the Niag valley, which is called the Banda Nala. The pass is 19 miles by road from the Panjkora river; the path over it which is used by laden animals leads to Fazal Banda (*q.v.*) and Biha in Upper Swat; the pass itself is bare, but the mountain slopes are well wooded; it is clear of snow by the beginning of May, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 80.—(*Burton.*)

## SWAT-SELMAH—

A district of the Dusha Khel country, consisting of the hills and valleys, whose drainage finds its way into the Swat river.

It contains the following villages, Pingal, Kala, Gidar, Toda China, Mankri, Inzar.—(*Turner.*)



## T.

## TABARLASTEH—

Gujar village of 10 houses at head of Atanr Nala. Seventy cattle, 150 goats: occupied only during summer months.—(*Burton.*)

## TABEN PASS—ELEV. 10,300'.

A pass over the watershed between the Drosh and Beorai Gols. It is a mere foot-path, very steep and very difficult, but practicable for cattle of the country. It gives a short cut from Drosh to the Kashuri pass, but adds much to the climbing.—(*Cockerill.*)

## TABOH—

A hamlet of 6 houses of Mayar on the right bank of the Samgalai stream a mile above its junction with the Kunai: there are a few acres under cultivation and half a dozen cows.—(*Burton.*)

## TAGHMA—

A small village in Upper Swat on the bank of the Nikbi Khel stream belonging to the Aba Khel branch of the section.—(*Turner.*)

## TAKATAK—ELEV. 3,850'.

A Saiad village about a mile up the Ananguri valley in Maidan: *malik* in 1895, Saiad, Umar.

Contains 20 houses of Saiads; 2 mills, 1 blacksmith, about 20 acres of indian corn and rice, 30 cattle and a few goats and sheep.

Fuel scarce: forage procurable on the hills.—(*Burton.*)

## TAKHT—

A hamlet at the head of the Kana valley (*q.v.*)—(*Turner.*)

## TAKHTABAND—

A village of 40 houses in the Aba Khel (Babuzai) section of Baczais near Mingaora. Water from irrigation channel.—(*Turner.*)

## TAKTABAND PASS—ELEV. 9,000' (about).

One of the passes at the head of the Aka Khel valley and Panjkora Nala: over it runs the road between Kotkai and Maidan. Takes its name from the Taktaband Banda on the Panjkora side of ridge. It is separated from the Khushalband pass by a low peak to the north-west rising out of the ridge, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 77 a.—(*Burton.*)

## TAKWARA—

Two villages Bar and Lar (upper and lower) at the foot of the Rashakai Kotal in Jandul. The *kotal* is also known by this name. The inhabitants are Sheikh Khan Khels, probably an aboriginal tribe, of which there is no trace in any other part of Jandul. The land is owned as *seri* by the Akhundzadas of Mayar, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 93.—(*Maconchy.*)

## TAL—

The uppermost village in the Panjkora Kohistan, 20 miles by road above Patrak and 29½ above the junction of the Dir stream. It is compactly built in terraces on plateau above the right bank of the Panjkora river and is surrounded by fields: the hills are covered with thick forest of fine *deodar*, pine and fir: the valley is cultivated for some distance above the village: the grazing is very good. The stream is fordable at favourable spots: 2½ miles below, it is crossed by a plank bridge resting on an island in the bed. Iron is smelted from the river sand. Above Tal the Panjkora river and valley take the name of the village.

There are 500 houses of Kohistanis; *maliks* in 1895. Kazim and Kazi.

No strangers are allowed above Tal nor are the Kaka Khel permitted to cut timber. The village was laid under contribution by Muhammad Shah when Governor of Dir.

and he carried off a quantity of cattle and ponies. The people are independent and pay no revenue to Dir.—(*Burton*.)

## TAL—

A village of 30 houses in Upper Swat on the left bank of the Nikbi Khel stream above Deolai. The inhabitants belong to the Aba Khel branch of the Nikbi Khels.—(*Turner*.)

## TALANG—

A hamlet of 10 houses situated on the skirt of the hills in the Musa Khel Tappa on the left bank of the Swat river. It contains servants and tenants belonging to the village Kotah.—(*Turner*.)

## TALAO—

Is situated on the right bank of the Niag stream towards the upper part of the valley and is about 16 miles by road from the Panjkora river. The inhabitants are of the Bamad Khel section of Pinda Khel numbering 40 houses. There are 37 acres of terraced fields on the hill and banks of the stream: 80 cattle and 70 sheep and goats: 2 mills, a carpenter and a blacksmith. The hills are well wooded and grassy.—(*Burton*.)

## TALASH—

A valley lying north of Lower Swat draining into the Panjkora. It is about 5 to 6 miles in length (east to west) and from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. It is bounded on the east by the Katgala pass and a spur\* from the Siar range. By these it is divided from the Adinzai valley. The water of the latter drains into the Swat river, while that of Talash finds its way to the Panjkora. On the north, the valley is bounded by the western portion of the Siar range, the watershed being the boundary between Talash and the Nasrudin Khels of the Robat district. On the west it is bounded by the Shigu Kas pass and the Panjkora river, and on the south, by the Deolai peak and the hilly district of Dush Khel which separates it from the Swat valley.

A stream sometimes called the Loia Khwar, runs from east to west under the hills along the south side of the valley and falls into the Panjkora after winding through a defile in the hills about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. Its junction with the river is about 1 mile below the abrupt turn at the western exit of the Shigu Kas pass. The drainage of the hills on the north side causes several *nalas* which running north-east and south-west across the valley, discharge their contents into the Loia Khwar. They are all dry except after rainfall. Their beds are stony and their banks in places are high and steep, making the valley a less desirable place for cavalry manœuvres than it looks.

The Talash valley being somewhat higher (elevation from 3,100 feet at the east end to 2,700 feet roughly) than the Swat valley, and being free from irrigation, enjoys a more wholesome climate. The rainfall of course is much the same. The occasional storms in July and August are called "Shabe baran" which means very heavy and sudden rain, which is in contradistinction to the winter rainfall, which is not heavy but continuous.

Talash was formerly under Umra Khan but since 1895 it has been incorporated in Dir territory.

The inhabitants of Talash are Ausa Khels, a division of the Malizai section of Khwazais, see Part I, Appendix IV.

For communications see "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 17, 32 and 35, also the following tracks which are not fit for mule transport:—

- (1) From Bar Sarai over the Badwan Kotal east of Barchanrai peak to Badwan on the north bank of the Swat river.
  - (2) From Bar Sarai over the *kotal* west of Barchanrai peak to Bar Barangola (very difficult).
  - (3) From Amlukdarra over the Jagh Kandau (*kotal*) to Kuz Barangola.
  - (4) † From Shamsikhan through Dusha Khel (*q.v.*) to Soknai in the Swat valley.
- The above are all in the hills to the south.

\* Known as Topai-Bar.

† This route was used by Umra Khan who took a number of mules and ponies along it about the year 1892.

The following are paths over the Siar range to the north, in order from east to west :—

(1) *Via* Kuz Nagre, Bar Nagre, Dharmdiyul, Kuz Guriakhur, Bar Guriakhur, and Kunah to the *kotal* east of Shalku peak. This path descends *via* Dano and Kharkai to Robot on the Panjkora.

(2) From the above a path branches off at Kuz Guriakhur to Kase and Laram Kotal.

(3) From Bar Sarai across the Talash valley to the north-east corner where it rises past Aju, Banda, Tungi, Karin, Drab, Kharowa Banda, (ample water) to Chingai peak.

(4) From Kamangarrah up the spur to Pate, thence to Khonaki Kotal.

(5) From Bajauro past Barikot, Bajauro Khonaki to Rashkanai Sar, whence it descends the Siar valley passing the villages of Rashkanai and Siar to the Panjkora.—(Turner.)

#### TAMBALSHAH—

A group of huts below the Malakand pass in Lower Swat occupied by the servants of the Usman Khel section of Ranizais.—(Turner.)

#### TANGAI—

A village of 40 houses situated on a spur commanding the bend of the Chaharmung stream to the west. It is the border village of the Khan of Nawagai's territory towards Chaharmung.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi*). *Malik* in 1897, Mukrib Khan.

#### TANGAI—

One of the quarters of Shamsikhan village (*q.v.*).—(Turner.)

#### TANGAI—

Seventeen houses. A village in the north-east corner of Talash on the skirt of the Siar range. It belongs to the Hassan Khel clan of Nura Khel Ausa Khels. Water from spring. *Maliks* in 1895, Maimund Khan, Pasand Khan.—(Turner.)

#### TANGAI—

Stands on the hills towards the head of the Daskhor valley, Niag: a few acres of crops on the hillsides: 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats: there are 10 houses of the Iyaz Khel section of Painda Khel, [see Appendix IV (18)].—(Burton.)

#### TANGAI—

A small valley in Jandul belonging to the Mast Khel clan. It lies some 2 miles south of Barwa. A footpath leads through it into Maidan over a *kotal* leading to the Manyal valley.—(*Maconchy*.)

#### TANGAI KATS—

Stands on the Panjkora road about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile below Bibiaor on a slope above the river gorge: fruit-trees surround the village and below is cultivation. Fuel procurable from the ravine of the river: grazing towards the mountains. Water from several perennial streams. The village consists of 15 houses of Yusufzai: there are 16 acres of crops: 20 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.—(Burton.)

#### TANGAI—

A Khadakzal hamlet of 20 houses situated in the valley north of Bar Barangola, Lower Swat right bank. Water from a spring.—(Turner.)

#### TANGARU, *vide* "MITA".

#### TANGLAI—

A collection of Ali Beg Khel, [Appendix V (6)], hamlets containing 30 houses, commencing 1 mile above Kanbat in Jandul.—(*Maconchy*.)

#### TANGO—

A village of 20 houses in Upper Swat on the west side of the river. It is situated on the left bank of the Harnawai stream. The inhabitants belong to the Shamizai section of Khwazazais.—(Turner, *from native sources*.)

**TANGO BAGH—ELEV. 5,350'.**

Stands on the flattish end of a spur below the Laram pass to the east of the Laram-Robat road; a number of fruit-trees, chiefly pear, are round the village: the hills are fairly well wooded with fir and other trees: 8 acres of fields are terraced on the sides of the spur: there are 10 cattle and a small herd of goats. The village contains 7 houses.—(*Burton.*)

**TANGO BANDA—**

Stands back on the hill above Ahlorai near the mouth of the Kharo valley: 25 acres of terraced fields on the hillsides: there are 80 cattle and 70 sheep and goats: 1 blacksmith: fuel procurable in the various ravines: grazing further up the valley. The people are Karoi Painsa Khols, [Appendix IV (20)]: 20 houses: the *malik* in 1895 Hyat Khan.—(*Burton.*)

**TANGU PASS—ELEV. 8,100'.**

A pass at the head of the Nikbi Khol valley which leads by the Kharo valley down to the Panjkora. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 78.

At the head of the south-east branch of the Kharo valley and is distant from the Panjkora by road 15 miles. The road over it used for laden mules and leads *vid* Tangu village to Thal in Upper Swat. South of the pass is the Doghulgai peak on which is a Gujar *banda* of Swat Gujars. The pass is bare of trees: the northern slopes of the hills are wellwooded: it is closed by snow for two or three months in the year only.—(*Burton.*)

**TARALLA—**

A village of 25 houses in Babukara on the right bank of the river opposite the Rashakai Kotal (*q.v.*).—(*Maconchy.*)

**TARAN—**

Two *mulla* villages in Maidan containing 60 houses.—(*Maconchy*)

**TARKANRI OR TARKALANI—**

A Pathan tribe inhabiting Bajaur, the Maidan and Baraul valleys (see Part I, Chapter V, page 16, also Appendix V).

For fighting strength see Chapter VIII, page 49.

**TARNAO—**

A village of 20 houses in the Aspan valley at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. It is inhabited by Miangans.\* Water from stream.—(*Turner.*)

**TARPATAR—ELEV. 4,800'.**

A considerable village in the Ushiri valley; is distant by road  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Panjkora river and stands on the right bank of the stream here crossed by a bridge of the usual type. One hundred acres of cultivation, mostly irrigated, line the banks of the stream and are terraced on the hills. Fuel and forage are plentiful higher up the valley: there are a number of fruit and walnut trees: 100 cattle and 200 sheep and goats: 4 mills: 2 blacksmiths and a carpenter. The village numbers 130 houses of the Zara Khel Bamad (Painsa Khel); *maliks* in 1895, Mehtar and Talib.—(*Burton.*)

**TATUGRAM—**

Stands on the hills above Shinkarai in the Kharo valley: 15 acres of crops, 30 cattle and 60 sheep and goats: 1 smith and a carpenter: the hills are fairly wooded with the smaller trees: grazing higher up the valley. The village contains 20 houses, Karoi (Painsa Khel); [Appendix IV (20)]: *malik* in 1895, Gul Raza.—(*Burton.*)

**TAWELA—ELEV. 2,750'.**

Stands at the end of the bare stony slope higher up which is Mian Banda, overlooking the river close to the Panjkora road nearly opposite Lower Kunater. There are 15

\* Descendants of Buda Baba of Uch.

acres of fields, partly irrigated : 30 cattle and 40 sheep and goats : 2 mills. The village consists of 12 houses, Miangan ; tenants of the Ibrahim Khel, Nura Khel, Ausa Khel, [Appendix IV (11)], *malik* in 1895, Rakib. Fuel and forage are procurable in the small valley behind Mian Banda.—(*Burton.*)

## TEZOGRAM—

An Adinzai village of 60 houses situated in the Shewa plain. Water is brought in a channel from the Aspan stream. The inhabitants belong to the Rikmin Khel clan of the Babu Khel, [Appendix III (26)]. *Maliks* in 1895, Saluk Khan, Saiad Rali Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## THANGKATA—

A village of Mians containing 15 houses, 4 miles west of Khar in Bajaur on the Nawagai road.—(*Sepoy Ghulam Nabbi.*)

## THAL—

A village of 20 houses in the upper part of the Katurizai valley in Maidan situated at the foot of the hills above the left bank of the stream ; *malik* in 1895 Harun, belonging to the Bawar Khan Khel section, [Appendix V (32)].

Twelve acres of indian corn and some acres of rice. Fifty cattle and a few sheep and goats. There is a mill, a blacksmith and a carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

## THAL OR THALOH—ELEV. 6,000'.

Is situated on the ridge of a spur running down to the right bank of the Khair valley : there are a number of walnut and fruit trees round the village, and there is a plentiful stream of perennial water : there is room for the camp of a regiment higher up the ridge above which the hill is wooded and grazing plentiful. There are 6 houses of Chandalan ; *maliks* in 1895, Bazar and Jambar ; some 10 acres of terraced fields ; 30 cattle and 30 sheep and goats ; there is 1 mill. A path from Bibiaor to Fazilai and on to the Khushalband Pass.—(*Burton.*)

## THANA—

This is the largest and most important village in the whole of Swat. It consists of some 1,200 houses, and is built on the west side of a small spur which is an under feature from the long spur descending from the height east of the Morah Pass.

The houses, which are built in tiers one above the other on the hillside, make the village a conspicuous object from a long distance to the west. Below the village to the west, north and south are trees and enclosures. All the ground to the north is irrigated and traversed by wide water channels. The best camping-ground is to the south or south-west, from which direction a stream of good water flows between Thana and Bakhta. There is a *bazaar* of 60 Hindu shops forming the principal market in Swat. Most of the goods are from Peshawar.

The inhabitants of Thana belong to the Khan Khel section of the Baezai tribe.

Much of the importance of Thana is due to its position commanding the entrance to the Morah and Cherat passes.—(*Turner.*)

## TIGHAK—

A hamlet in Upper Swat (10 houses) situated at the upper end of the Nikbi Khel valley near the hills and close to Titanu Banda. Water from a spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## TIKARKOT—

Above right bank of Baraul stream 2 miles below Bandai ; 20 houses of Bahadur Shah Khel Nura Khel, Ismailzai Tarkanris ; *malik* in 1895, Khan Daula ; 50 acres wheat and barley ; 30 acres rice and indian corn on slopes of hills and terraces above river. Forty cattle, 20 goats ; 1 blacksmith : road over hills to back, 3 marches to Panjkora river, also path to Chaptara, 2 miles off to south-west. Pear, apple and other fruit trees. Hills thickly wooded.—(*Burton.*)

## TIKDARAI—

A village belonging to the Azzi Khel section of Baczais. It consists of 50 houses and is situated on the right bank of the Ghurban stream close to its junction with the Swat; *malik* in 1895, Nasrulla Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## TIKNAI (BAR)—ELEV. 4,000'.

A village of 50 houses situated in a valley of the Siar range at the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. Ample water from a stream. There is a long strip of cultivated ground, both above and below Tiknai, which would afford excellent camping-ground. This village belongs to the Mirjan Khels of Uch [Appendix III (24)].—(*Turner.*)

## TIKNAI (KUTZ)—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Katiarai, consisting of 40 houses situated on the right bank of the Tiknai stream in the valley of the same name in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. It belongs to the Babu Khel clan [Appendix III (26)].—(*Turner.*)

## TIMUR GARA—ELEV. 2,700'.

Lies below the Panjkora road about 1 mile above Sado camp and Khungai. The village lies low above the terraced fields lining the river bank.

It contains a very fine *masjid*. The inhabitants are of the Ibrahim Khel section of the Ausa Khel, Yusafzai [Appendix IV (11)]. There are 15 acres of irrigated lands belonging to the village; 60 cattle and 30 sheep and goats; 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter.—(*Burton.*)

TINDODAK.—*Vide* "NAWEKILA."

## TINDODAK—

An Adinzai village in the Shewa plain. It contains some 50 houses, inhabited by the Mir Hassan Khel sub-division of Babu Khel [Appendix III (25)]. Water from a water channel brought down from the Aspan stream; *maliks* in 1895, Khowand Khan, Bahram Khan.

When *vesh*, or the exchange of *daftar*, takes place this village changes with Shewa, which counts as 3 parts, while Tindodak counts as 1.—(*Turner.*)

## TINGRI—

In the valley below the Tangu Pass, Kharo valley, there are 20 acres of fields terraced on the hills; 30 cattle and 60 sheep and goats; the mountains are thickly wooded and grassy. The village contains 15 houses of Hassan Khel (Painda Khel). The *malik* in 1895, Kamul.—(*Burton.*)

## TIRANG—

A Shamozaï village of 120 houses, 8 Hindus, situated on the right bank of the Swat river, 6 miles above Chakdara. It is inhabited by the Bazid Khel Shamozaï [Appendix III (13)]. The hamlet Garai was included in its *daftar*, but now Pathans live there; *maliks* in 1895, Ghafar Khan, Nawab Khan, and Khairullah Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## TIRAT—

A collection of villages containing in all 200 houses at the upper (north) end of the Shamizai Tappa. It is in the middle of a large freehold occupied by Miangans and is close to the right bank of the Swat river and 43 miles by road from Chakdara. There is here an impression on a rock said to be Budha's foot-print, also an inscription in Pali.

The headmen in 1895 were Kaiser Mian and Tor Shah Mian.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## TIRBAT—

Stands on the hills towards the head of the Khair valley, Panjkora right bank, above the left bank of the stream; 16 acres of fields are terraced on the hillside and along

the stream; the hills are well wooded and grassy, and water is plentiful; there are 20 cattle and some sheep; 1 mill.

The village contains 15 houses of Wardak; *malik* in 1895, Zamaneh.—(*Burton.*)

#### TIRBAT BANDA—

A Gujar *banda* of 6 houses standing on the mountain side towards the head of the Khair valley on the north side. Fuel and grazing abundant; there are 80 cattle.—(*Burton.*)

#### TIRUNA—

A Khadakzai village of 25 houses situated on the skirt of a spur north-west of Barangola, Lower Swat right bank, to which it belongs.

Water from springs. A path leads over the hills from this village into Dusha Khel.—(*Turner.*)

#### TIYAH—

A collection of Ali Beg Khel hamlets [Appendix V (6)], containing 25 houses commencing 2 miles above Kanbat in Jandul, on the Shahi road.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### TODA CHINA—

A Dusha Khel village of 25 houses situated about 1 mile north of Soknai. Good springs.

The place is known for its extensive Buddhist remains. This village belongs to the Inzar *daftar*, and its inhabitants belong to the Sala Khel, sub-division of Dusha Khel; *maliks* in 1895. Bahram Khan and Kutab Khan.—(*Turner.*)

#### TOJKA (PEAK)—ELEV. 10,832'.

A rocky peak between the Kalpanai and Jaodoh passes in the range bounding the Maidan valley to the north-east. The slopes of the northern side are well wooded with fir, pine, etc., the aspect towards Maidan is bare of trees.

The grass is very good and there are several Gujar summer quarters on the ridges springing from the peak. Kargha Sar (the crow's peak) is an alternative name for Tojka peak.—(*Burton.*)

#### TOPAI SAR—

A hill at the east end of the Talash valley, being a spur from Shalka peak of the Siar range which runs down to the Katgala Pass.—(*Turner.*)

#### TOPASIN—

On level cultivated plateau between branches of the Kalut Khel stream about 1 mile above Gur fort. Fuel scarce; water from *karez* and streams; 12 houses, Bucha Khel [Appendix V (20)]; *malik* in 1895, Guljat Khan; 10 acres indian corn and some rice; 20 cattle, 30 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

#### TOR—

A fort in Jandul  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Mundah on the Janbatai road. It is situated opposite the junction of the Maskini and Jandul rivers. It was captured by Saiad Ahmad Khan of Barwa from Badshah Khan of Dir in January 1905.

#### TORGAI—

A hamlet in the Atrapi valley, Maidan, forming with Azghar part of the village of Dapur.—(*Burton.*)

#### TORMUNG—ELEV. 3,400'.

Is compactly built on the flat top of a terraced spur running down on the right bank of the Tormung to the Panjkora river left bank, in the village is a tower 40 feet high built during a feud with the Painsa Khel of Kharo.

There are 40 acres of crops mostly irrigated and in the bed of the stream; 80 cattle and 100 sheep and goats; 3 mills; 1 carpenter and 1 smith. The village contains 80 houses of the Abbas Khel section of Sultan Khel [Appendix IV (22)]; the *malik* in 1895, Gulbaz.—(*Burton.*)

## TORMUNG (VALLEY)—

Forms part of the territory of the Sultan Khel, Yusufzai, on the left bank of the Panjkora river; its general direction lies west and then north-west. Its greatest length is 7 and its greatest width 4 miles, its total area being about 24 square miles; the central portion is broad, the valley narrowing at the upper and lower ends. The upper slopes of the mountains at the head of Tormung are well wooded; the lower bare of trees; the lower parts of the valley hold timber only in the sheltered *nalas*. The grazing is not very good and is scanty towards the mouth of the valley. The stream draining the Tormung contains little water after the snows have melted; from the month of June till the end of the year the whole supply is swallowed by the irrigated lands, except after sudden storms; the stream is now bridged at the mouth.

The valley is well cultivated and affords a considerable acreage of irrigated lands. Fruit-trees are fairly plentiful.

The elevation varies, from the mountains of the Swat water shed, 9,500 feet in height, to the Panjkora junction, at a height of 3,150 feet.

The inhabitants are mainly the Dalkha Khel section of the Sultan Khel, Yusufzai; there are 15 villages, of which Tormung is the largest; the total population amounts to some 1,600 people. About 480 fighting-men can be mustered, of whom 300 would have fire-arms. None of the villages are fortified, Tormung only having a loopholed tower.

There are paths up both banks of the stream, of which the right bank is the best; at the head of the valley are the Manja Pass to Nikbi Khel in Swat, and the Batareh Pass to Uch; the former only fit for laden animals, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 73 and 79. There is little or no trade; Kotigram, Kotoh and Kumbar are the markets for the valley. The chief man of Tormung in 1895 was Afzal Khan of Wali Tangai.—(*Burton.*)

## TORWAL—

In Swat-Kohistan, a Torwal village of 50 houses, about 1 mile to the west of and higher up the hill than Kedam; this place must not be confounded with Torwali, a village on the left bank opposite Baranial.—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## TORWALI—

A Torwal village on the left bank of the Kohistan river opposite Baranial with which it is connected by two bridges.—(*Daffdar Sikandar Shah.*)

## TOS—

A hamlet of 4 houses of Swatis on the right bank of the Baraul stream, 2 miles above Chutiata; 4 acres wheat, 5 indian corn; 10 cattle; 12 goats.—(*Burton.*)

## TOTEKHAN—

The lowest village of importance on the left bank of the Swat river. It is situated at a point where the river bends to the north-west about 5 miles above its junction with the Panjkora. It is a walled village surrounded by a small ditch and contains 160 houses; 7 Hindus.

The inhabitants belong to the Umbara Khel and Mardan Khel sub-divisions of the Sultan-ka Khel [Appendix III (1)].

*Maliks* in 1895, Mujaat Khan, Umbara Khel; Amani Mulk, Umbara Khel; Arsala Khan, Umbara Khel; Ardil Shah, Mardan Khel.—(*Turner.*)

TOTIAN PASS.—*Vide* "LOEGRAM."

## TREPAMAN KOTAL\*—ELEV. 8,450'.

A well-defined "V" shaped *kotal* on the north side of the Trepaman peak. The shortest road from Mundah to Asmar lies over this *kotal* passing through the Maskini valley and Ram Gul gorge, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 94.—(*Macconchy.*)

\* This *kotal* is sometimes spoken of as the Pandarai.



## TREPAMAN SAR—ELEV. 10,320'.

A peak at the head of the Maskini valley in Jandul. It is the eastern extremity of the range of hills separating the Salarzai and Mamund countries from Asmar territory, and marking the boundary between Afghan and British influence. From the peak a great spur runs south dividing Jandul from Babukara. It is exceedingly steep and precipitous for 2,000 feet from the top, which is a narrow, knife-like ridge. The ascent of the peak was made from the north-west side with considerable difficulty on the 13th May 1895, owing to the snow, which was still lying deep in every ravine between the cliffs. The peak is also locally known by the names of Inkal Sar and Palula.—(*Maconchy.*)

## TSAGAI—

A large village of 150 houses on the hills some 4 miles south-east of Nawagai fort. It is occupied by followers of the Khan, who receive the land in return for their services as fighting-men.

## TURA KHEL—

A sub-section of the Suad-ud-din Salarzais in Babukara valley [Appendix V (3)].

## TURTAM—

A Karmu Khel [Appendix IV (18)] hamlet of 4 houses on the northern slope of the Jughabanj valley; *malik* in 1895, Shal; there are a few acres of fields; 15 cattle and 20 sheep and goats; 1 mill.—(*Burton.*)

## TUTAN—

A *banda* of about 30 houses containing tenant servants of the Jinki Khel village of Paitai. It is situated about 1 mile east of the Swat river on the right bank of a stream which joins the Swat opposite the village of Tirat.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## TUTANO BANDA—

A village in Upper Swat (30 houses) situated at the upper end of the Nikbi Khel valley on the skirt of the hills near the entrance to the Ghakhe Banda pass.

The inhabitants belong to the Aba Khel branch of the section. Spring.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## TUTKAI—

A village of 40 houses in Upper Swat on the west side of the valley. It is situated on the left bank of the Harnawai stream, close to its junction with the Swat. Its inhabitants are Shamizais, a section of the Khwazazai tribe.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## U

## UCH—

Is the most important village of the Adinzai section of Khwazazais. It is situated in the middle of the *tappa*, about 5 miles north of Chakdara near the foot of the Larām pass.

It belongs to the Mirjan Khel clan of Utmanzais (a branch of the Adinzais) [see Appendix III (24)] and consists of the following 4 portions:—

1. Nurkhata (*i.e.*, east) Uch—60 houses.
2. Zargaro-kila—40 houses.
3. Charikarano-kila—30 houses.
4. Kabla (*i.e.*, west) Uch.

This last has 30 houses of Marjan Khel ;

20	„	Akhund Khel ;
60	„	Miangans ;
12	„	Hindus ;
40	„	<i>Parachas.</i>

Water is obtained from copious springs in the village. The village is surrounded by luxurious cultivation and in addition has a share in the rice crops on the south side of the river.

Uch village can produce some 500 fighting-men, and as many more can be mustered from the various *bandas* dependent on the village.

Nasrulla Khan of Uch, also called Malik Naziri, was the most influential man in the Adinzai section. He took a leading part against us in the rising in 1897 and was deported.

The following were, in 1895, the most important *maliks* : Arshul Khan, Zardulla Khan, Mursal Khan.

Uch was burnt by the Nawab of Dir in 1897 in punishment for the attack on Chak-dara.

When the redistribution of lands takes place the people of Uch cast lots with those of Chakdara and Sesadar.—(*Turner.*)

#### UDEGRAM—

At the end of a bare spur at the mouth of the Kunai stream on the left bank, Panjkora right bank, the bare hill rises steeply to the mountain behind. There are 50 acres of irrigated lands in the bed of the Kunai and along the right bank of the Panjkora river ; a few cattle and sheep. There is 1 smith, 2 shoemakers and 3 *parachas*. The village contains 50 houses of the Loe Fateh Khan Khel section of Nasrudin Khel [Appendix IV (14)]. The *malik* in 1895, Kapur Khan. Fuel and forage are scarce in the vicinity.—(*Burton.*)

#### UDEGRAM—

A village of 30 houses situated on the right bank of the Loegram Dara in Babukara.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### UDIGRAM—

A village belonging to the Barat Khel (Babuzai) section of Baczais. It contains 400 houses and is surrounded by a wall with towers. It is situated close to the hills on the left bank of the Swat river nearly opposite the Nikbi Khel village of Akhund Kila.

These are the remains of a stupa and Buddhist monastery on a spur above the village.

This village shares its *daftar* with Pajigram. The headmen in 1895 were Pasand Firoz Khan, Firoz Khan, Hafiz Khan, Gwalai Khan, Dostai Khan.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

#### ULABI—

A collection of Mast Khel hamlets in Jandul containing 40 houses at the foot of the hills between the Tangai and Shalkandai valleys.—(*Macconchy.*)

#### UMARA KHEL [see APPENDIX III (24)].

#### UMARKOT—

A Rogani village of 5 houses about 4 miles from Shalpalam at the head of the valley behind that village. There are a few acres of crops ; 30 cattle and a small flock of sheep ; the *malik* in 1895, Ism.—(*Burton.*)

#### UMARZAI—

A sub-division of the Aziz Shamozaï of Khwazazais [vide Appendix III (23)]. They occupy the village of Zarakhela and its dependencies.—(*Turner.*)

## UMBARA KHEL—

A sub-division of the Sultan-ka-Khel section of Ranizais [*vide* Appendix III (1)]. They occupy the village of Totekhan and are more important than the other sub-divisions.—(*Turner.*)

## UMRATAI (LAR OR LOWER)—

Stands on a spur abutting on a grassy and wooded ravine running down to the right bank of the Panjkora river, 3 miles south of Jughabanj. Below the village are 4 or 5 acres of terraced fields; there are 15 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. The village is about 1 mile from the road up the right bank of the Panjkora. It contains 7 houses of Mian-gan tenants of the Ibrahim Khel Sultan Khel [Appendix IV (23)].—(*Burton.*)

## UMRATAI (BAR OR UPPER)—

Lies about 1 mile up the ravine of Lower Umratai above that village, and is not visible from below. There are a few acres of terraced fields; 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats; 1 smith. There are 8 houses of Mian-gan.

Fuel and forage is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

## UNDESAH—

A Gujar *banda* of 20 houses on the ridge dividing the Tormung valley from Swat; it contains 20 houses owning 100 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. The Gujars winter in Swat.—(*Burton.*)

## UNTKAR—

A hamlet of 7 houses of Swati Mullas standing on the hills above the Panjkora road between Bibiaor and Chutiatan; 6 or 7 acres are terraced on the hillside; there are 15 cattle and the same number of sheep and goats.

Grazing is plentiful and fuel abundant in the ravines on the mountain sides.—(*Burton.*)

## UPAL—

A village of 100 houses (Azzi Khel section of Baczais) in the valley described below and on the right bank of the stream. There is also a fort on a height overlooking the stream, said to be impregnable.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## UPAL (VALLEY)—

A small lateral valley on the south side of the Ghurban valley near its junction with the Indus. A road from Karor in the Ghurban valley goes south up this valley over the Upal Pass into Chakesar. It is said to be fit for mules and horses.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## USHIRI—

Stands on the right bank of the Ushiri stream near the junction of the Barkand valley; below the village is a bridge; there are 70 acres of cultivation on the hillsides and along the banks of the stream, mostly irrigated; 150 cattle and 100 sheep and goats; there are 2 smiths, 1 carpenter and 4 mills. There is room to camp 3 regiments in the vicinity: the hills are thickly wooded; water and forage plentiful.

The village contains 80 houses of the Zara Khel section of Painsa Khel; the *malik* in 1895, Saïad Fakir.—(*Burton.*)

## USHIRI (VALLEY)—

Forms part of the territory of the Painsa Khel Yusafzai. The stream draining it rises in two main arms below the Barkand and Sidghai passes, unites at Ushiri village, and flows into the left bank of the Panjkora at Darora. The general direction of the fall of the valley is south-west. The total length of the valley is 19 miles and its greatest breadth, which is towards the head, is 10 miles; it gradually contracts towards the mouth and exits to the Panjkora through a narrow gorge. The mountains are well wooded in the upper portion of the valley and on the higher slopes with fir and pine: the lower ravines hold the smaller varieties of trees in considerable numbers. The grazing is not very good, but is fairly plentiful at high elevations. Walnut and fruit trees are plentiful; the valley is well cultivated and the supply of water for irrigation abundant.

A path ascends the left bank, practicable but difficult for laden mules. At the head of the valley are the Barkand, Shemash Shamai and Sidghai passes to Upper Swat. The first is the easiest though bad; the other two are not practicable for animals. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," Nos. 81 and 81-a. There are also two side passes to the Niag valley from Almas and the Barkand valley, and a path from Jabai to Bair in Upper Panjkora.

The stream draining the valley is unfordable from melting snow till the end of June; in the upper parts more from the roughness of the channel and rapidity of the current than from the depth of water. From July it is liable to be swollen by sudden storms, the water rising and falling with great rapidity. The stream is bridged in 7 places in addition to the bridge of the Panjkora road below Darora; the bridges are as a rule opposite the larger villages.

The inhabitants are Painsa Khel, Yusafzai, except the villages of Darora and Jabar, which belong to the Sultan Khel, and are mainly of the Zara Khel and Akhund Khel, Painsa Khel.

There are in the valley 10 villages, exclusive of Darora and Jabar, of which the population amounts to some 3,700 people; none of them are fortified.

About 1,100 men can be mustered for home defence, of whom 600 would have fire-arms.

There is little trade and the only manufactures are iron and blankets for local consumption.

The elevation of the valley varies from over 11,000 feet at the head to 3,750 feet at the junction with the Panjkora.

The chief man of Ushiri in 1895 was Rahmatullah of Barkand; another influential man was Mir Afzul of Samkut.

It may be noted that with the exception of Darora all the villages are on the right bank of the stream. The total area of the valley is about 130 square miles.—(*Burton.*)

#### USMANI KHEL—

A section of the Ranizais [*vide* Appendix III (2)] occupying the left bank of the Swat valley. On the east are the Bahram-ka-Khel (Khar), while on the west are the Sultan-ka-Khel.

The *tappa* is divided from the latter by a spur from the Malakand hills which runs down to the river's edge opposite Barangola and forms a natural boundary.

In a southerly direction the *tappa* extends up to the Malakand hills being divided from the Khar territory by a rocky but low hill.

The chief villages are Jolagram and Derai which are situated close together about 1 mile from the river.

The section probably numbers about 2,000 in all, with about 600 fighting-men and 200 guns.

The people of this section have a share in the raft which is used as a ferry at Barangola. Their *daftar* includes the ground on the islands in the river.—(*Turner.*)

#### USORAI—

Is situated up a mountain valley above the Panjkora road  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Jughabanj; there is a small stream of perennial water which crosses the road below; grass and small fuel are plentiful on the hill sides round the village.

A few houses only of Miangans.—(*Burton.*)

#### UTALA—

A small village situated near the head of the Aspan valley and below the Aingora Ziarat Kotal in the extreme north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa, inhabited by Saiads.—(*Turner.*)

#### UTALA—

A Dusha Khel village, situated in the Panjkora "Selmaq." It consists of the following hamlets: Utman Khel Manzai, Sar-Geri, Pishai, Pauna

There are in all 50 houses occupied by Deghans and Dilazaks [see Appendix IV (1)]. The valley in which these hamlets are situated has a good stream. Paths from Utala lead to Bagh and Pingal, and also to a ford on the Panjkora known as "Khairi." The chief *maliks* in 1895, were Nasir Khan and Asam Khan.

No supplies in any quantity.—(Turner.)

#### UTETAI—ELEV. 4,500'.

Is situated on the right bank of the Tormung stream,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road from the Panjkora river; below lie 15 acres terraced along the bank of the stream and the same amount on the hillsides round the village.

There are 30 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. The adjacent *nalas* and the mountain behind are thickly wooded with small trees. The village has 10 houses of the Ilias Khel section of Sultan Khel [Appendix IV (21)]. The *malik* in 1895, Firoz.—(Burton.)

#### UTMAN KHEL—

A tribe of Pathans of the Kodai branch (see Appendix I) occupying a rough mountainous country on both banks of the Swat river, between Bajaur on the north and Mohmand country on the west and south-west. For further details see under the heading "Utman Khel, Chapter V, Part I."

The Utman Khel country thus lies on both sides of the Swat river. The larger portion to the north may be roughly described as a series of valleys between spurs of hills radiating from the lofty Koh-i Mur, a mountain 8,200 feet high, north of which on the right bank of the Bajaur stream are the homes of the Mandal Alizai and Murtaki branches of the Utman Khel, while to the south and south-east of this great central mountain peak are the important divisions called Arang, Barang, and Ambahar, inhabited by the Shamozais and Asils.

Between the south or left bank of the river and British territory is the narrow hilly tract known as the "Laman," which is traversed from west to east by the Sulala range rising to its highest point in Mount Khanora, north of Pranghar.

The valley of the Jhindal, a small perennial stream receiving the drainage of Khanorai and the southern slopes of Hazarna, divides this tract from Totai, a district included in Sam Ranizai, but inhabited by the Sanizai, Peghzai, and Bimbarai, who claim to be Utman Khel.

The word "Laman," as its name implies, denotes strictly only the country between the watershed of the Sulala range and the plain. The portion intercepted between that and the river has no special name. Its inhabitants are called "Hill Umr Khel," to distinguish them from their brethren in the valley of Ambahar across the river.

A table showing the various divisions and sections of the tribe and the villages they occupy will be found in Appendix VI.

For fighting strength see Chapter VIII.

Our connection with the Utman Khel dates from the first years of British rule in the Peshawar valley. They then gave us a great deal of trouble by raiding in the Hastnagar division and on the "maira" to the south of their hills, and at last, in 1852, capped their misdeeds by giving an asylum to and aiding Ajun Khan, the fugitive Khan of Tangi.

On this orders were given by the Government for their signal chastisement; and a force, consisting of 1 troop horse artillery, 2 companies sappers, 300 British infantry, 1 regiment Native cavalry, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  regiments Native infantry, under Sir Colin Campbell, proceeded against them in May 1852. Their principal villages Pranghar and Nawadand were taken and completely destroyed, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the first place.

The result of the chastisement of the Utman Khel was to restore order and security to the Hastnagar division, and to put a stop to the flight of the chiefs on the border. After the expedition the fort at Abazai was erected.

Since then the Utman Khel have given but little trouble. In 1876, however, they became conspicuous by the part they played in what is known as the 'Swat Canal outrage.'

On the night of the 7th December, a raid was made on the defenceless coolies employed on the Swat canal works, a considerable number of whom were killed or wounded. This raid was probably due to the hope of easy plunder and to the effects of intrigue. The instigators, who held land in British territory, were punished, and their property forfeited; while the tribe was rigorously excluded from British territory. The tribe was further punished, in 1878, by Captain Cavagnari's raid on Sapri in which Mian Ruku, the supposed ringleader, was slain. And, again, by the expedition made by the Guides against Bacha, during which the *Jirga* came in and submitted to our terms. These terms included the payment of a fine of Rs. 5,000, which was not, however, fully paid till the end of 1880. During the Afghan war the Utman Khel gave us no trouble whatever. On the whole, they cannot be considered a formidable tribe. They have few allies, and have always been beaten in their contests with other tribes. They have no friends; and an attack upon them would be less likely to provoke a combination against us than an attack on any other tribe along the Peshawar border. Moreover, their villages in the Laman are easily reached from Abazai, and are completely at our mercy.

Some sections of the tribe, more particularly the Shamozais, joined the other tribes in opposing the passage of the Swat river at Chakdara on 7th April and of the Panjkora at Sado on the 13th April 1895. In 1897 though they had intended seizing the Panjkora bridge to prevent the passage of our troops through Bajaur to the Mohmand country, on being forestalled they submitted and arrangements were made with them and the Bajaur Khans for the unmolested passage of our troops. Except for joining with the Mamunds in the attack at Markhanai on the 14th September, they acted up to their engagements and complied with our terms by surrendering 35 breech-loaders, 120 other guns. A column entered the Cis-Swat Utman Khel country penetrating as far as Agra during November of that year, meeting with no opposition and exacted the compliance of the terms imposed on them and on the Laman Utman Khels for their participation in the rising and attack on the Malakand in July (see Chapter VI).

#### UTMAN KHEL MANZAI—

One of the four hamlets which make up the village of Utala in Dusha Khel. It is situated in a valley and consists of about a dozen houses. The inhabitants are tenants of the Dusha Khel *maliks*. As the name implies, they came originally from the Utman Khel country on the other side of the Panjkora, but nobody can remember when, and their sympathies are now entirely with the tribe among whom they dwell.—(Turner.)

#### UTMANZAI—

A branch of the Adinzai section of Khwazazai [*vide* Appendix III (24)].—(Turner.)

#### UTMANZAI—

A section of the Ranizai tribe [*vide* Appendix III (4)], who occupy the *tappa* on the left bank of the river in Lower Swat between the Bahram-ka Khel (Khar) and the Ali Khel (Aladand). It is divided from the latter by a spur from the hills to the south which extends to the river edge. This section has a large share of *abi* ground on the bank of the river, and is able to export a considerable quantity of rice.

The yearly produce is about as follows:—

						<i>Maunds.</i>
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Peas	..	..	..	..	..	200
Indian corn	..	..	..	..	..	100

There are luxuriant fields of clover at the end of April.

The section possess about 800 head of cattle, which graze during the summer months on the hills known as Char-Kotlai, Derh, Girai, and Garh. These are all to the south. About 30 mules are procurable in Butkhela, which is the principal village. Between

Butkhela and Badwan is the Shanga ford, one of the easiest on the river. The islands between the river channels belong to the Utmanzai, the boundary being the northernmost channel.

This section numbers about 2,500 with 700 fighting-men.—(*Turner.*)

UTROT—ELEV. 7,300'.

Situated at the eastern extremity of a large plain (in Swat Kohistan), nearly 3 miles long with an average breadth of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (see Chapter III, page 12). The plain is almost uncultivated, and on it the ponies, which are largely bred here, are exercised and raced. The people have built miniature race-stands about the plain, consisting of logs raised on stones as seats with another log as a back rest. The Sejaun Nala, which rises near the Badguch pass, flows into the Gabral Nala just below Utrot: the pass is called as the Badguch or Badwai and not known as the Sejaun at all. Three hundred houses; the principal *malik* in 1895, Janbaz (see "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan," No. 8).—(*Daffadar Sikandar Shah.*)

## W.

WAINAI—

A village in Upper Swat. It contains 60 houses belonging to the SebuJNI section of Khwazazais, and is situated close to the Fort Kot in the Harnawai valley.—(*Turner.*)

WALAI—

A small ruined village, near the junction of the Rud and Panjkora rivers.—(*Macconchy.*)

WALAI TANGAI—ELEV. 6,000'.

Is situated at the head of the Tormung valley below the Manja pass, and is 10 miles by road from the Panjkora river. There are some 40 acres of terraced fields round and below the village, 60 cattle and 80 sheep and goats; a smith, a carpenter and 3 mills. The village contains 40 houses of the Abbas Khel section of Sultan Khel; [see Appendix IV (22)]; the *malik* in 1895, Afzal. The hills round are well wooded and grass is plentiful.—(*Burton.*)

WARAI—ELEV. 3,600'.

A village in a small side valley back from the left bank of the Panjkora river a mile below the Niag junction. It is scattered widely on terraced slopes dotted with trees. The well-wooded hill rises steeply behind, opposite the village, the plateau of Warai camp lies above the Panjkora road. There are 10 acres of crops: 50 cattle and 60 sheep and goats; a smith, a carpenter and two mills. The people are Zara Khel (Painda Khel), 15 houses; the *malik* in 1895, Saadat. Warai is included in Niag.—(*Burton.*)

WAREJUH—

A hamlet of 10 houses, belonging to the Asha Khel branch of the Nikbi Khel in Upper Swat. It is situated on the right bank of the Swat river.—(*Turner.*)

WARGHAR—

A *banda* of the Adinzai village of Katiarai, containing 15 houses and situated in the Tiknai valley in the north-east corner of the Adinzai Tappa. [See Appendix III (25 and 26)].—(*Turner.*)

WARGHARA—

A Gujar *banda* of 6 houses on the ridge to the north-east of the Laram pass, at the head of the eastern branch of the Robat valley; there are 70 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. The Gujars winter in Swat. The *malik* in 1895, Makbud.—(*Burton.*)

WARGHARA (Pass)—ELEV. 6,700'.

At the head of the eastern branch of the Robat valley. A path over it leads from the village of Asil to Tiknai in the Adinzai valley. It is not practicable for laden animals.—(*Burton.*)

## WARSAK—

A village of the Adinzai Tappa, situated at the corner of the Ogi spur, south-south-west of Uch. A stream flows past the village, which eventually finds its way into the Swat river west of Chakdara. The inhabitants are Miangans, descendants of Buda Baba of Uch.—(*Turner.*)

## WATAI—

A small fort in Babukara, on the right bank of the river, where the road from Jandul by the Rashakai Kotal crosses the stream.—(*Maconchy.*)

WATELAI VALLEY—*Vide* "MAHMUND VALLEY".

## Y.

## YARANI—

Situated on hill above Janbatai stream,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Janbatal fort. Fifteen houses, Tarkanris; *maliks* in 1895, Amir Jan and Ghulam; 50 acres wheat and barley, 40 cattle, 24 sheep, 20 goats, 1 blacksmith, 2 mills.—(*Burton.*)

## YUSAF KHEL—

A sub-section of the Kakazai Mamunds [*see* Appendix V (2)].

YUSAFZAI (TRIBE)—*Vide* Appendices I and II and Chapter V, page 16.

## Z.

## ZAIN BANDA—

A village of Sahibzadas in Jandul, containing 30 houses and situated on the slopes of the hills north-east of Barwa.—(*Maconchy.*)

## ZAKARIA—

A hamlet of 5 houses on the left bank of the Niag stream towards the head of the valley. Some acres of crops, 10 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. The people are of the Khwajawas Khel section of Pinda Khel.—(*Burton.*)

## ZAKHANNA—ELEV. 8,100'.

Twenty huts. Summer quarters of Gujars, not occupied till end of May, situated about 4 miles below Zakhanna pass, at junction of stream from pass and affluent from another stream up *nala* of which is path to Laori pass, two marches. The village contains also two stone-built watch-towers, 15 feet high, walls 4 feet thick, loopholed, for protection against the Kafirs. Wood thick on surrounding hills, grazing plentiful. The huts completely command the approach above and below.—(*Burton.*)

## ZAKHANNA (PASS)—ELEV. 11,000'.

A pass at the head of the Arnawai valley, by which Panakot and Dir may be reached from Arnawai. The actual pass is steep for 1,000 feet on either side but the track lies over turf slopes, in which a good mule track might easily be constructed. On the Dir side, the route is fairly easy throughout, but on the Arnawai side, the valley is so narrow, so obstructed with boulders and so tangled with underwood that a mule road could not be constructed, except with weeks of labour. The pass is quite free from snow in August, and probably also in June and July.—(*Cockerill.*)

At head of Dobandi Nala, 17 miles from Panakot. The approaches on both sides steep, particularly on the Arnawai side. Over it runs road to Lambabat, two marches from the summit, and on to Arnawai, 5 miles below it, on the Chitral river, *see* "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 99. There is also a direct road to Arnawai, practicable only when the hills are clear of snow. Both roads are very difficult and quite unpassable to animals. The road from Panakot could be made for laden animals as far as Zakhanna and possibly 2 miles above; beyond that point the ravine is too steep. The top of the pass is clear of snow by the end of May, the north-west side not till the



end of June. The ridge of the pass is narrow and the spurs forming it rise steeply to either hand. The mountains round are thickly wooded up to nearly 10,000 feet, above that height the trees diminish in size and numbers and cease altogether at about 11,000 feet; the summits being bare, precipitous and rocky. The Laorai pass can be reached over the hills to north-east, when clear of snow.—(*Burton.*)

## ZAKHO—

Stands on the hills above the right bank of the Kharo valley opposite Akhagram; fuel scarce and small; there is some grazing; the village consists of 8 houses, Walidad Khel (Painda Khel) [Appendix IV (20)] and is reckoned with Khaona Tangai, which stands below; 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## ZAMANKHA KHEL—

A sub-division of the Aba Khel section of Baezais [Appendix III (8)].

## ZANAI—

Near the village of Satara at the foot of the hills bounding the Bucha Khel [Appendix V (20)] valley to the west of Gur fort in the Maidan valley.

Fuel scarce, grazing good on the hills above. Water from *karez* streams.

Twenty houses of Bucha Khel; *malik* in 1895, Maidan.

Twelve acres of indian corn and a few acres rice, 30 cattle and 25 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

## ZANGIAN—

A Mashwani village of 14 houses, 5 miles above Kanbat towards Shahi at the head of the Jandul valley.—(*Maconchy.*)

## ZANGIAN—

A *banda* of the Sebuji village of Sherfalam containing about 50 houses.—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ZARAI—

A Painda Khel hamlet of 5 houses on the hill side near the mouth of the Daskhor valley, Niag. There are a few acres terraced on the hill, and a small herd of cattle and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

## ZARAKHELA—

A Shamozi village of 180 houses, 8 Hindus. Situated 5 miles east of Chakdara, close to the road leading over the Suigali Kotal into Upper Swat (see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 71); *maliks* in 1895, Ajun Khan, Kadar Khan, Samandar Khan. The following hamlets belong to Zarakhela: Gamkot or Alamkot, Kuhai and Charela.

The inhabitants of Zarakhela belong to the Bazid Khel Shamozaïs [Appendix III (23)].—(*Turner, from native sources.*)

## ZARA KHEL—

A section of the Painda Khel, Yusafzai, they are located in the Ushiri valley [Appendix IV (18 and 19)].

## ZARGAI—Elev. 5,000'.

A village in the hills north of Kuz Swat, situated in a valley east of Deolai peaks. The inhabitants belong to the Dusha Khels [Appendix IV (1)]. In the summer months the inhabitants move to Pate higher up the hill. *Malik* in 1895, Ghandal Khan.—(*Turner.*)

## ZIARAT—

A hamlet of 30 houses, situated under the skirt of the hills on the south side of the Talash valley, close to Gunbat. It is a *fakir* settlement of the latter.—(*Turner.*)

## ZIARAT—ELEV. 7,100'.

A spot in the Ashreth valley, about 3 miles below the Laorai pass. There is space here for a regiment and a battery to camp. Firewood plentiful. Excellent water. Grass scarce except in summer, when it can be found, in small quantities. Suitable spots for a camp can be found on either bank of the river.—(*Cockerill.*)

## ZIRANI—

A small village at the foot of the Janbatai Kotal, on the north side, where the road first crosses the stream after leaving the *kotal* from which it is distant 2 miles, see "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 91.—(*Maconchy.*)

## ZORMANDAI—

A walled village of 60 houses, situated about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of Palai, on the road to the Morah pass. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 65. Water from wells (Persian wheels). This village belongs to the Khan Khel section of the Baezai tribe. There are four Gujar villages in the neighbouring hills dependent on this village. The headman in 1895, Manullah Khan.—(*Turner.*)

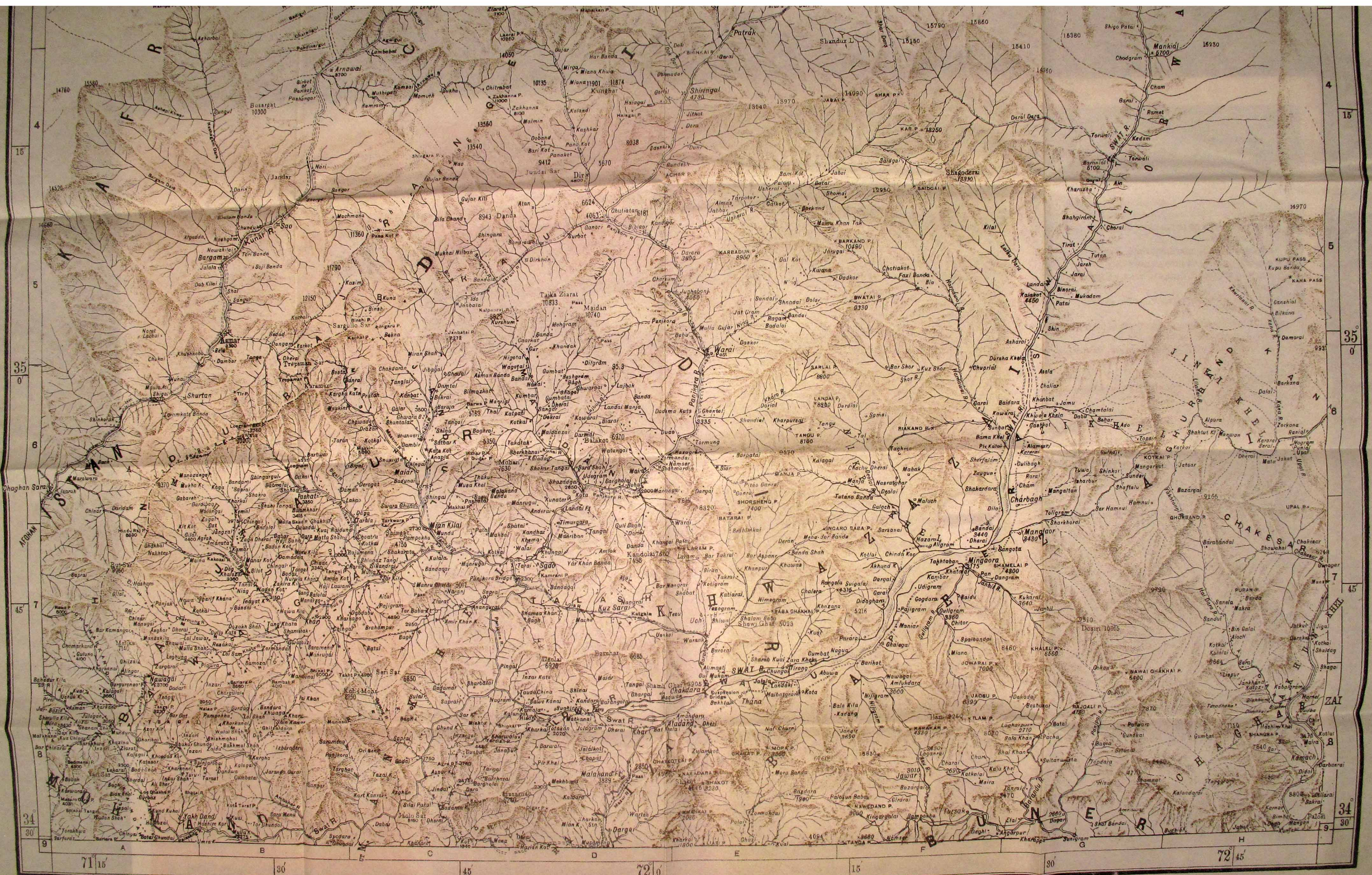
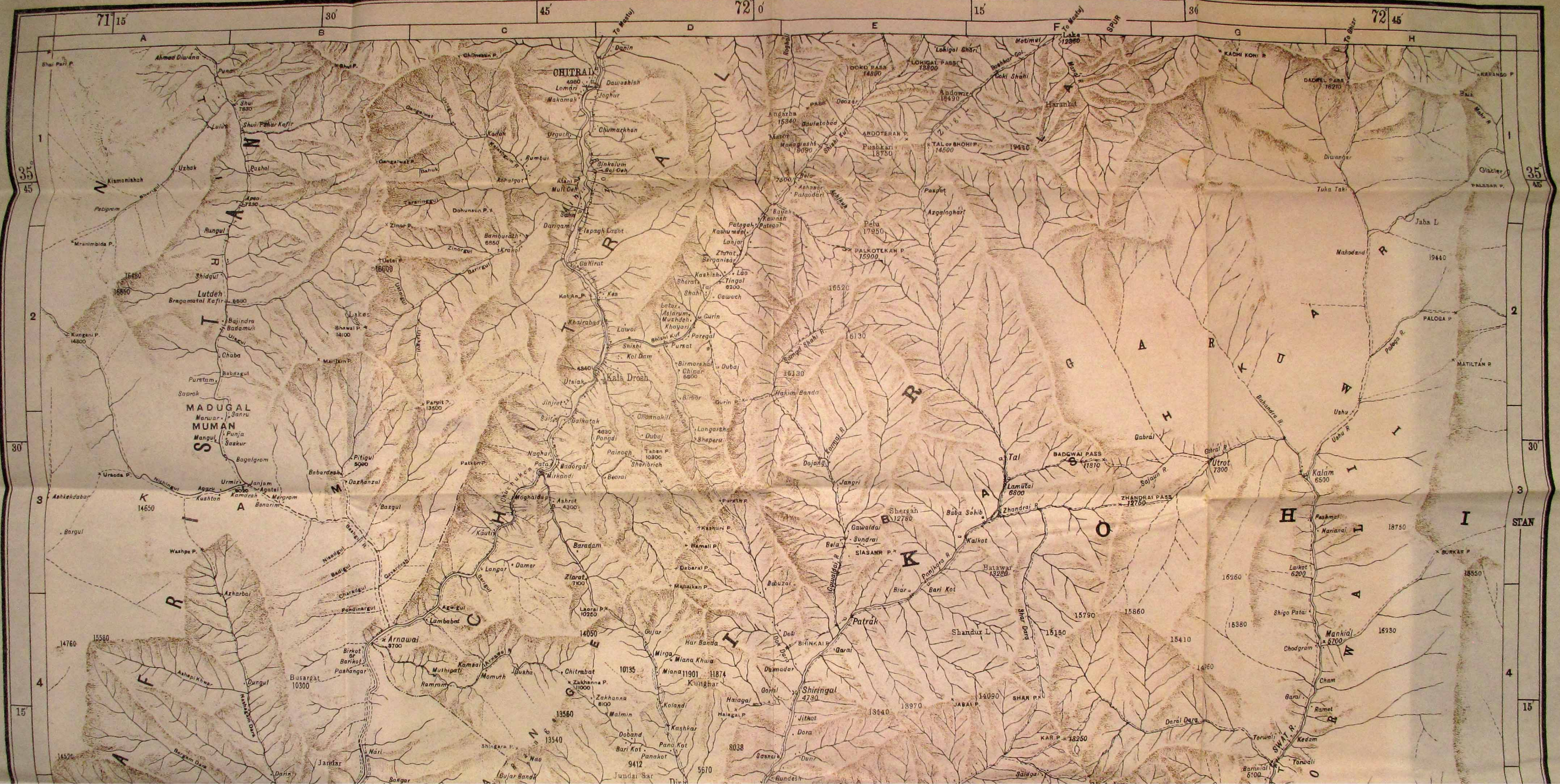
## ZULLA KHAN—

On bare side of hill above left bank of Binshi Nala,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Janbatai. Six houses of Mashwanis; *malik* in 1895, Gujar Khan. A few acres (10) indian corn and some pairs plough-bullocks. One-fourth mile above the village, the Jar Nala, 3 miles off at head of which is Shai fort, runs into Binshi, on right bank.—(*Burton.*)

## ZULMKOT—

An outpost of 40 houses, containing tenants and servants of the Ali Khel villages of Aladand and Deraï in lower Swat [Appendix III (6)]. It is situated at a narrow part of the valley, leading to the Shakot pass. See "Routes North of the Kabul River," No. 59. Water is procured from a spring in the hills to the west.—(*Turner.*)

MAP  
OF  
DIR, SWAT AND BAJAUR.



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