

AM Lib  
folio  
DS  
485  
.N7  
A3

# EAST INDIA (NORTH-WEST FRONTIER).

## PAPERS REGARDING

- I. ORAKZAIS: Request of certain Clans to be taken under British Administration.
- II. ZAKKA KHEL AFRIDIS: Operations.
- III. MOHMANDS: Operations.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

---



LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and  
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or  
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or  
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAPTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.

[Cd. 4201.] Price 1s. 6d.

# EAST INDIA (NORTH-WEST FRONTIER).

## PAPERS REGARDING

I. ORAKZAIS: Request of certain Clans to be taken under British Administration.

II. ZAKKA KHEL AFRIDIS: Operations.

III. MOHMANDS: Operations.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

---



LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.; and  
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or  
OLIVER & BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or  
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
<b>PART I.—ORAKZAIS : REQUEST OF CERTAIN CLANS TO BE TAKEN UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.</b>						
1	Letter (Extract), with 5 enclosures.	1904. August 18	Government of India.	Secretary of State for India.	Proposal to extend protection to certain of the Orakzai clans on the Kohat border.	1
2	Despatch (Extract).	October 28	Secretary of State for India.	Government of India.	States that H. M. Government are unwilling to authorise, under present circumstances, proposal in No. 1.	11
<b>PART II.—ZAKKA KHEL AFRIDIS : OPERATIONS.</b>						
1	Letter (Extract), with 5 enclosures.	1898. November 17	Government of India.	Secretary of State for India.	Agreement with the Khyber Pass Afridis.	13
2	Letter (Extract), with 10 enclosures.	1905. January 5	Ditto	Ditto	Relations with the Afridis. Raid on Darshi Khel village. Question of allowances.	15
3	Telegram	March 3	Viceroy	Ditto	} Raid on Matanni police post ...	21
4	Ditto	March 7	Ditto	Ditto		
5	Ditto	March 13	Ditto	Ditto	Raid at Garhi Shahdad ...	22
6	Ditto	March 15	Ditto	Ditto	Capture of raider at Kaddam ...	22
7	Letter (Extract), with 33 enclosures.	May 25	Government of India.	Ditto	Offences of Afridis and others in British territory. Punishment of offenders. Details of raids reported in Nos. 3 to 6. Question of allowances.	22
8	Telegram	1907. January 16	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Proposed action against Zakka Khel. No action to be taken other than baramta and stoppage of allowances without reference to Secretary of State.	38
9	Ditto	January 21	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Proposed action against Zakka Khel. Question postponed till March, 1907. Raid near Peshawar.	38
10	Ditto	January 29	Ditto	Ditto	Raid on serai at Matanni ...	38
11	Letter (Extract), with 22 enclosures.	March 7	Government of India.	Ditto	Proposed occupation of the Bazar Valley. Review of conduct of the Zakka Khel Afridis. Badhber, Pabbi and Matanni raids.	39
12	Telegram	March 24	Viceroy	Ditto	Proposed occupation of the Bazar Valley. Recommendation of Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.	59
13	Ditto	March 31	Ditto	Ditto	Raid on Khaizara village ...	60
14	Ditto	April 9	Ditto	Ditto	Badhber raid. Release of kidnapped Hindu.	60
15	Ditto	April 10	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Proposed operations against Zakka Khel. Expediency of immediate measures questioned. Enquiry as to strength of force required in the event of operations.	60
16	Ditto	April 22	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Proposed operations against the Zakka Khel: Question postponed till September, 1907. Force to be employed, &c.	60
17	Ditto	May 1	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Proposed operations against the Zakka Khel: Postponement approved.	60

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
18	Letter (Extract), with 15 enclosures.	1907. May 30	Government of India.	Secretary of State	Conduct of the Zakka Khel Afridis. Further raids reported.	61
19	Telegram	October 31	Viceroy	Ditto	Raid on Pabbi ... ..	66
20	Ditto	November 25	Ditto	Ditto	Necessity of punitive measures against Zakka Khel Afridis. Recent raids committed by the section.	66
21	Ditto	November 30	Ditto	Ditto	Raids on Matanni and near Marai in Kohat. Opposition shown to Railway Survey party at Smatzai.	67
22	Ditto	December 3	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Matanni and Marai raids: Enquires if raiders were Zakkas.	68
23	Ditto	December 4	Ditto	Ditto	Request to be kept fully informed as to course of events.	68
24	Ditto	December 5	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Matanni and Marai raids. States that the gangs were mainly composed of Zakkas.	68
25	Ditto	December 11	Ditto	Ditto	Raids on Masho Khel and on Khyber road near Fort Maude.	68
26	Papers transmitted by Government of India, 5 and 12 December, 1907; received 21 and 28 December, 1907.	—	—	—	Opposition to Loi Shiiman Railway Survey Party: firing on Smatzai and Shinpokh.	69
27	Telegram	1908. January 4	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Raid on transport post at Jalozai ..	71
28	Ditto	January 8	Ditto	Ditto		
29	Letter (Extract), with 50 enclosures.	January 9	Government of India.	Ditto	Offences of Zakka Khel. Proposal that Afridi jirga should be summoned and invited to insist on Zakka Khel giving reparation for the past, and behaving properly in future; failing successful intervention on the part of jirga, an advance to be made into the Bazar Valley. Correspondence with regard to events reported in Nos. 19 to 28.	71
30	Telegram	January 27	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Raid on Kacha Garhi railway station.	93
31	Ditto	January 30	Ditto	Ditto		
32	Ditto	January 30	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Permanent occupation of Bazar Valley disallowed. Limitation of measures to blockade, and punitive measures in the Bazar Valley. Request that terms of proposed communication to Afridi jirga may be reported for sanction.	94
33	Ditto	January 30	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Raid on Peshawar City ... ..	95
34	Ditto	January 31	Ditto	Ditto	Operations against Zakka Khel: Requests sanction for immediate action. Communication to the Afridis.	95
35	Ditto	February 1	Ditto	Ditto		
36	Ditto	February 2	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Expedition into Bazar Valley: Proposal approved subject to restrictions contained in No. 32. Suggestion as to most effective method of punitive action.	96
37	Ditto	February 4	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Bazar Valley Expedition. Force to be employed and scope of operations.	96
38	Ditto	February 6	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Communication to be made to Amir of Afghanistan. Approval of force proposed in No. 37. No occupation or annexation contemplated; object of measures strictly punitive.	97
39	Ditto	February 7	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Raid on Abazai village ... ..	97
40	Ditto	February 8	Ditto	Ditto	Raid on Tirahi Bala; Hindu's house looted.	97

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
41	Telegram.	1908. February 9	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Communication to the Amir. Instructions for expedition issued by Government of India.	98
42	Ditto	February 10	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Request for details of force to be employed and of operations.	98
43	Ditto	February 12	Ditto	Ditto	Request for estimate of cost of operations.	98
44	Ditto	February 12	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Composition of force to be employed.	98
45	Ditto	February 13	Ditto	Ditto	Estimate of cost of operations ...	99
46	Ditto	February 13	Ditto	Ditto	Zakka Khel have moved families, flocks, &c., to Ningrahar and Bars, &c.	99
47	Ditto	February 14	Ditto	Ditto	Announcement to Afridi jirga; their proposal to put pressure on Zakka Khel.	100
48	Ditto	February 14	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Instructions to General Willcocks. Asks that substance may be telegraphed. Inquiry as to supply of expanding bullets.	100
49	Ditto	February 15	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Reports substance of instructions to the Officer Commanding the Bazar Valley Field Force. No expanding bullets have been issued.	100
50	Ditto	February 16	Ditto	Ditto	Bazar Valley Field Force: arrival at Walsi, near China.	101
51	Ditto	February 16	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Ditto	Junction of columns ...	101
52	Ditto	February 17	Ditto	Ditto		
53	Ditto	February 19	Viceroy	Ditto	Report on situation from Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Field Force.	102
54	Ditto	February 19	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Ditto	Destruction of fortified towers of China.	102
55	Ditto	February 19	Ditto	Ditto		
56	Ditto	February 20	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Proclamation by the Amir of Afghanistan forbidding his subjects to help Zakka Khel. Enemy's casualties.	103
57	Ditto	February 20	Ditto	Ditto	Attitude of Afridi jirgas. Instruction to General Willcocks.	103
58	Ditto	February 20	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Ditto	Reconnaissance of Sassobi Pass ...	104
59	Ditto	February 21	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Instructions reported in No. 57 approved. Avoidance of any operations liable to be construed as infringement of Afghan territory.	104
60	Ditto	February 21	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Secretary of State	Action at Halwai ... ..	104
61	Ditto	February 22	Viceroy	Ditto	Possibility of settlement through Afridi jirga: Instructions to General Willcocks.	105
62	Ditto	February 23	Ditto	Ditto	Negotiations with Afridis: arrival of jirga.	105
63	Ditto	February 23	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Ditto		

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
64	Telegram	1908. February 24	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Secretary of State	Report on situation. Enemy's reinforcements.	105
65	Ditto	February 24	Ditto	Ditto	Reconnaissances in neighbourhood of Jabgai. Attack on hill above Halwai. Retention of troops so long as their presence conducive to satisfactory result of negotiations.	106
66	Ditto	February 26	Secretary of State	Viceroy		
67	Ditto	February 25	Viceroy	Secretary of State		
68	Ditto	February 25	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Ditto	Negotiations with Afridi jirga: Possibility of settlement. Reinforcement of Zakka Khel by Sangu Khel Shinwaris.	107
69	Ditto	February 26	Ditto	Ditto	Meeting of Afridi jirga and Zakka Khel at Halwai.	108
70	Ditto	February 26	Ditto	Ditto		
71	Ditto	February 27	Viceroy	Ditto	Raid on Peshawar City railway station.	109
72	Ditto	February 27	Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition.	Ditto	Negotiations between Afridi jirga and the Zakka Khel. Attitude of lashkar of Sangu Khels and others from Afghan territory.	109
73	Ditto	February 27	Ditto	Ditto		
74	Ditto	February 28	Ditto	Ditto	Arrival in camp of Afridi jirga ...	110
75	Ditto	February 28	Ditto	Ditto	Report on military and political situation.	110
76	Ditto	February 29	Ditto	Ditto	Settlement with Afridi jirga. Bazar Valley vacated by troops.	110
77	Ditto	March 1	Ditto	Ditto	Settlement with Afridi jirga ...	111
78	Letter with 2 Enclosures.	April 2	Government of India.	Secretary of State	Report on the political aspect of the Bazar Valley operations and orders thereon.	111
79	Letter (Extract), with 2 Enclosures.	April 9	Ditto	Ditto	Bazar Valley Field Force: Report on military operations and orders thereon. Summary of casualties.	116
80	Despatch	May 22	Secretary of State	Government of India.	Appreciation of services of political officers.	121
81	Ditto	May 29	Ditto	Ditto	Bazar Valley Field Force; appreciation of services of General Sir J. Willcocks, officers and troops.	122
82	Letter with 2 Enclosures.	June 4	Government of India.	Secretary of State	Final settlement with the Afridis. Political Report.	122

### PART III.—MOHMANDS : OPERATIONS.

1	Letter (Extract) with an enclosure.	1897. January 13	Government of India.	Secretary of State	Assumption of Political control over certain Mohmand clans.	125
2	Telegram	1908. April 3	Viceroy	Ditto	Raid on Marozai, Mirzadhar and Chikkor villages.	126
3	Ditto	April 17	Ditto	Ditto	Gathering of Mohmands under Hazrat Sahib and Sufi Sahib Movement towards British territory.	126
4	Ditto	April 21	Ditto	Ditto	Arrival of Mohmand lashkar at Kamali. Patrols and posts fired on. Movement of troops.	127

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
5	Telegram	1908. April 21	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Proposed offensive operations against Mohmand gathering. Movement of troops. Strength of Mohmand lashkars.	127
6	Ditto	April 21	Ditto	Ditto	Troops fired on by Mohmands: military preparations.	128
7	Ditto	April 21	Ditto	Ditto	Report on situation by General Willcocks from camp Matta, Moghal Khel.	128
8	Ditto	April 22	Ditto	Ditto	Report on situation by General Anderson. Occupation of Sadr Garhi.	128
9	Ditto	April 22	Ditto	Ditto	Spread of fanatical feeling to Shamoza, Utman Khel, and Bajaur.	129
10	Ditto	April 22	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Sanctions such military action as may be considered necessary.	129
11	Ditto	April 23	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Departure of mullas and sheikhs, &c., to join Mohmands.	129
12	Ditto	April 23	Ditto	Ditto	Military situation: reported arrival of Hazrat Sahib and men at mouth of Gundab.	129
13	Ditto	April 23	Ditto	Ditto	Movement of troops to Shabkadr, &c.	130
14	Ditto	April 23	Ditto	Ditto	Enemy attacks Abazai, Shabkadr Matta and Garisad.	130
15	Ditto	April 23	Ditto	Ditto		
16	Ditto	April 23	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Suggestion as to immediate dispersal of Mohmand gathering.	130
17	Ditto	April 24	Viceroy	Secretary of State	General Willcocks authorised to cross border and assume offensive, when necessary.	131
18	Ditto	April 24	Ditto	Ditto	Movement of troops to Mohmand border. Details.	131
19	Ditto	April 24	Ditto	Ditto	Peshawar-Shabkadr telegraph line cut.	131
20	Ditto	April 24	Ditto	Ditto	Mohmand Field Force: composition.	131
21	Ditto	April 24	Ditto	Ditto	Attack on enemy's position to west of Matta and Shabkadr.	132
22	Ditto	April 25	Ditto	Ditto		
23	Ditto	April 25	Ditto	Ditto		
24	Ditto	April 26	Ditto	Ditto	Reconnaissance up Gundab Valley: enemy's position abandoned.	132
25	Ditto	April 27	Ditto	Ditto	Military situation: report ...	132
26	Ditto	April 27	Ditto	Ditto	Dispersal of lashkar moving against Panjkora bridge. Failure of attempt to cause rising in Dir and Swat.	133
27	Ditto	April 27	Ditto	Ditto	Additions to Mohmand lashkars. Failure of attempt to cause rising of Afridis.	133
28	Ditto	April 27	Ditto	Ditto	Mohmand casualties. People of Ningrahar disheartened. Attitude of Afridis.	133
29	Ditto	April 27	Ditto	Ditto	Movements of Mohmand leaders. Constitution of enemy's forces in recent engagements.	133
30	Ditto	April 27	Ditto	Ditto	Advance of two brigades from Mohmand border authorised.	134
30	Ditto	April 28	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Suggested blockade and stoppage of allowances as possible alternatives to proposed advance.	134
31	Ditto	April 28	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Return of Sarkauri Mian Mulla to Afghan territory.	134



No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
82	Telegram	1908. April 28	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Offer of service by Loargai Shinwaris. Efforts of Afridi elders to counteract influence of Afghan sheikhs in Tirah.	134
33	Ditto	April 29	Ditto	Ditto	Reports blockade suggested in No. 80 impracticable owing to interposition of friendly tribes.	135
34	Ditto	April 29	Ditto	Ditto	Situation in Ningrahar, Dara, Bazar and Tirah. Enemy reported to be dispersing. Position of the Hazrat Sahib.	135
35	Ditto	April 29	Ditto	Ditto	Military situation at Shankargarh	135
36	Ditto	April 30	Ditto	Ditto	Report as to enemy's intention to attack Panjkora or Dargai. Situation in Ningrahar and Tirah. Arrival of Khugiani lashkar at Peshbolak. Attitude of Afridis.	135
37	Ditto	April 30	Ditto	Ditto	Movements of Hazrat Sahib and Sufi Sahib. Reinforcements to Khugiani lashkar.	136
38	Ditto	May 1	Ditto	Ditto	Summons to attend jirga: attitude of the tribes. Firing on Border Military Police at Abazai.	136
39	Ditto	May 1	Ditto	Ditto	Bajaur, Dir. and Swat remain loyal	136
40	Ditto	May 1	Ditto	Ditto	Reported discontent of Sufi Sahib's lashkar at Peshbolak. Situation in Tirah.	137
41	Ditto	May 2	Ditto	Ditto	Attack on Landi Kotal anticipated. Government of India's decision not to make advance till situation is clearer. Instructions to General Willcocks as to communication to be made to jirgas.	137
42	Ditto	May 2	Ditto	Ditto	Mohmand Field Force; composition	138
43	Ditto	May 3	Ditto	Ditto	Enemy's advance on Landi Kotal: occupation of Khargali and Bagh and attack on Michni. Failure of Sufi Sahib to collect Afridi lashkar.	138
44	Ditto	May 3	Ditto	Ditto	Arrival of General Willcocks at Landi Kotal.	139
45	Ditto	May 4	Ditto	Ditto	Arrival of certain Mohmand jirgas and efforts to secure attendance of others.	139
46	Ditto	May 4	Ditto	Ditto	Attitude of Afridis: Zakka Khel refuse to join Sufi Sahib.	139
47	Ditto	May 4	Ditto	Ditto	Attack on Michni Kandao block-house: continuous firing on Landi Kotal.	139
48	Ditto	May 4	Officer commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	} Landi Kotal: defeat of Sufi Sahib's lashkar. Disposition of forces in the Khyber.	140
49	Ditto	May 4	Viceroy	Ditto		
50	Ditto	May 5	Ditto	Ditto	Inadequate attendance at Mohmand jirga; intimation to the tribes.	140
51	Ditto	May 5	Ditto	Ditto	Upper Swat: failure of attempts to raise lashkar on behalf of Mohmands. Situation in Dir: message from Viceroy expressing high appreciation of loyalty of Dir chiefs.	141
52	Ditto	May 5	Ditto	Ditto	Landi Kotal: disappearance of lashkar over Afghan boundary. Enemy's casualties.	141
53	Ditto	May 6	Ditto	Ditto	Departure of Pandiali and Halimzai jirgas to communicate Government's intimation to other sections. (See No. 50.) Enemy's movements.	141

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
54	Telegram	1908. May 6	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Afridi: Failure of Sufi Sahib to induce Zakka Khel and other Afridis to join him; his return to Afghanistan.	142
55	Ditto	May 7	Ditto	Ditto	Death of Major H. Coape-Smith ...	142
56	Ditto	May 7	Ditto	Ditto	Return of troops from the Khyber to Peshawar.	142
57	Ditto	May 7	Ditto	Ditto	Government's intimation to tribes: Jirga summoned to discuss question of attendance at Shankargarh, Afghan subjects recalled.	142
58	Ditto	May 7	Ditto	Ditto	All quiet on border from Abazai to Michni.	143
59	Ditto	May 8	Ditto	Ditto	Return of troops to Peshawar from the Khyber.	143
50	Ditto	May 9	Ditto	Ditto	Situation in Ningrahar. Arrival of Hazrat Sahib at Kama. Reported recall of Mullas.	143
61	Ditto	May 9	Ditto	Ditto	Afghan subjects recalled. Refusal of certain clans to attend jirga at Shankargarh.	143
62	Ditto	May 10	Ditto	Ditto	Necessity for prompt restoration of order: despatch of troops into Mohmand country authorised.	143
63	Ditto	May 10	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Action reported in No. 62 approved	144
64	Ditto	May 10	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Situation in Swat and Ningrahar. Attitude of Upper Mohmands. Movements of Sartor fakir.	144
65	Ditto	May 11	Ditto	Ditto	Dir and Swat. Assurance of loyalty in reply to Viceroy's message (See No. 51).	144
66	Ditto	May 12	Ditto	Ditto	Situation in Ningrahar. Movements of Hazrat and Sufi Sahib. Attitude of Banizais.	144
67	Ditto	May 12	Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	Mohmand expedition. Advance to begin on 13th May.	145
68	Ditto	May 13	Viceroy	Ditto	Instructions to General Willcocks	145
69	Ditto	May 13	Ditto	Ditto	Composition of Mohmand Field Force.	145
70	Ditto	May 14	Ditto	Ditto		
71	Ditto	May 14	Ditto	Ditto		
72	Ditto	May 15	Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	General Willcocks arrives at Nahaki. Reconnaissance up the Khapak Pass.	146
73	Ditto	May 15	Viceroy	Ditto		
74	Ditto	May 15	Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	Further reconnaissance of Khapak, &c. Casualties.	147
75	Ditto	May 16	Viceroy	Ditto	All quiet on border from Michni to Abazai.	147
76	Ditto	May 17	Ditto	Ditto	Attack on camp picquets at Darwazagai. Destruction of towers of Kandahari Sufis and Halimsais.	147
77	Ditto	May 17	Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto		
78	Ditto	May 18	Viceroy	Ditto	Mohmands reinforced from Afghan territory: Amir's prohibition.	148
79	Ditto	May 18	Ditto	Ditto	All quiet on border from Michni to Abazai.	148
80	Ditto	May 18	Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	Military operations against Kandahari Sufis.	148

No.	Document.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
81	Telegram	1908 May 19	Viceroy	Secretary of State.	Military operations against Kandahari Sufis.	148
82	Ditto	May 19	Ditto	Ditto	Nahaki Camp attacked. Operations near Zarawar China. Destruction of Khan Beg Khor village. Casualties, &c.	148
83	Ditto	May 19	Ditto	Ditto	Mohmand Field Force. Replacement of 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment by 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.	149
84	Ditto	May 20	Officer commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	Further attack on Nahaki Camp. Destruction of Kung village towers. Casualties.	149
85	Ditto	May 21	Ditto	Secretary of State	Operations at Umra Killi. Casualties.	149
86	Ditto	May 22	Ditto	Ditto	Operations against Kandahari Sufis. Terms accepted by the Zulbaz and Masand sections of Sufi tribes.	150
87	Ditto	May 23	General Barrett	Ditto	Reconnaissance towards Shabai Pass.	150
88	Ditto	May 24	Ditto	Ditto	Operations at Kargha. Reconnaissance towards Mulla Killai.	150
89	Ditto	May 25	Viceroy	Ditto	Operations against the Sufis: Submission of Sufi and Musa Khel Mitais.	151
90	Ditto	May 25	Officer commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	Operations on the Ambahar ...	151
91	Ditto	May 27	Ditto	Ditto	Enemy's casualties on the Ambahar Junction of 1st and 2nd Brigades at Mulla Killai.	151
92	Ditto	May 27	Ditto	Ditto	Submission of Utmanzai, Dawazai and Khwaizai Sections.	151
93	Ditto	May 29	Ditto	Ditto	Operations against the Baizai section at Khuda Khel: Casualties.	152
94	Ditto	May 30	Ditto	Ditto		
95	Ditto	May 30	Ditto	Ditto		
96	Ditto	May 31	Viceroy	Ditto	Death of Lt. W. Young ...	152
97	Ditto	June 2	Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force.	Ditto	Casualties during withdrawal of picquets.	152
98	Ditto	June 2	Viceroy	Ditto		
99	Ditto	June 2	Ditto	Ditto		
100	Ditto	June 4	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Return of troops to Peshawar	153
100	Ditto	June 4	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Mohmand Expedition: Summary of results. Services of General Willcocks and other officers highly commended.	153
100	Ditto	June 4	Secretary of State	Viceroy	Satisfaction of H.M.'s Government at the result: concurs in tribute paid to General Willcocks and other officers.	153
101	Ditto	June 16	Viceroy	Secretary of State	Estimated cost of Zakka Khel and Mohmand operations: details of casualties.	154

PART IV.—APPENDICES.

- I.—List of raids and outrages committed on the North-West Frontier from July, 1899, to July, 1906. (1).—Khyber and Peshawar and Kohat Border. (2).—Kurram. (3).—Dir, Swat, Bajaur and Chitral ... .. 155
- II.—List of raids committed by Zakka Khel during the six months from August, 1907, to February, 1908 ... .. 164

## PART III.

### MOHMANDS: OPERATIONS.

#### No. 1.

*Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 13th January, 1897. Received 1st February, 1897.*

(EXTRACT.)

We have arrived at arrangements which promise to be satisfactory with those Mohmand clans, over which the Government of India have assumed political control. Representative jirgas of them met Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, by invitation, early in November. Their attitude was good and they accepted the position as explained to them; they have been allowed to continue to receive river tolls as heretofore, and allowances\*

	Ra.
• Halimzai ...	8,480
Kamali ...	2,800
Dawezai ...	1,200
Utmanzai ...	720
Tarakzai ...	3,600

aggregating Rs. 16,800 a year have been fixed for them in lieu of those heretofore actually or nominally paid by the Amir. The allowances and presents made to the tribes through the Khan of Lalpura, amounting to about Rs. 7,000 a year will, at their request, be paid to them direct in future. A slight addition of Rs. 325 a year to the old *inam* of Rs. 1,000 a year drawn by the Isa Khel and Burhan Khel Pindiali Mohmands has also been sanctioned. We have told His Highness the Amir that arrangements have now been completed with the Halimzais and Tarakzais and certain other sections of the Mohmands in a manner satisfactory both to the Government of India and to the jirgas of the tribesmen; that the allowances which the tribes have received either directly from Kabul or through the Khan of Lalpura will now be paid to them by the Government of India, and that His Highness will be relieved of any concern in regard to them.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 5th December, 1896.*

(Extract.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor held a Darbar near Shabkadr to receive the representatives of the "assured" Mohmand clans and thereby openly mark the change in our relations with them which has been effected by the Durand Agreement and the recent negotiations with Mr. Merk. Over 1,000 members of the above clans were so received by His Honour, who conveyed to them on behalf of the British Government the assurance that they had passed under sole British control, and that such grants as they had before received from the Kabul Government would be regranted to them and maintained by the British Government. The clans were clearly and emphatically informed that in return for these allowances they would be expected to render such service as Government might require from them, and to be faithful and well conducted in their dealings with the British Government. They fully recognised and more than once recurred to the main fact of their having come under our sole control. A copy of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's speech, which was delivered by His Honour in English and afterwards translated to the members of the jirga in Pashtu, is enclosed for the information of the Government of India; and I am to explain, in order to account for some phrases in it which may sound strangely to English ears, that it was prepared with a view to being translated into Pashtu.

## Annexure.

*Note of proceedings of the Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor near Shabkadr on 26th November, 1896.*

(Extract.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies received representative jirgas consisting of 1,109 men of the Halimzai, Tarakzai, Utmanzai, Dawezai, Isa Khel, and Burhan Khel Mohmand clans in a private Darbar held near Shabkadr on 26th November, 1896. His Honour addressed the assembled clansmen as follows:—

"I have called you here to-day in order that I might explain to you myself that the British Government has agreed to accept and has now assumed sole political control over you. As you know, three years ago a commission of British officers visited Kabul, and by a convention with His Highness the Amír a demarcation of the boundaries of political influence of the British Government and of His Highness the Amír was settled, and in consequence of that agreement you have come on that side of the boundary which is under sole British influence and control. In future therefore your relations will be with the British Government alone, and with no other Government, and I am sure that, as hitherto our relations have been good, so also hereafter the new relations, which I am glad to see have been commenced, will prove entirely satisfactory and will result in the advancement of the prosperity and welfare of yourselves. The British Government is just, and in order that you may not lose by coming under the sole control of that Government it has been decided and I inform you that the allowances which you have hitherto received from His Highness the Amír through the Governor of Jalalabad or the Khan of Lalpura will be continued to you, and the first half year's instalment will be paid to you by the Commissioner immediately. Some of your clans, such as the Utmanzai, the Dawezai and the people of Pindiali, have not received such allowances, but the British Government in its kindness has agreed to give them allowances also. In return for these allowances you will, whenever the Government thinks it necessary, be called upon to do service in such manner as Government considers advisable, and upon the service you render, upon your good conduct, and upon your fidelity to the Government will depend your allowances and the favour which the great British Government will show to you. Also as you were in the habit of receiving presents from the Khan of Lalpura, the Government in its justice will see that you do not lose in this matter. The distribution of these allowances and presents will be settled by my officers, to whom I have given authority for this purpose. Most of you have long known our Government and have dealt with its officers for over 50 years and have received *jagirs* and *inams* from that Government, and you all know that the British Government treats its dependents with kindness and consideration; it is always just; it is strong to reward and to punish; and in return for its kindness and consideration it expects and requires that its dependents show fidelity and service, and I sincerely trust that your new relations with the British Government will lead always to your prosperity and welfare, and that your name will be always well spoken of in the house of the Suzerain."

---

## No. 2.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

On the night of 24th March village Marozai, six miles to the north-east of Shankargarh police station, was raided; two Hindus killed, one wounded. Troops at Abazai and Shankargarh turned out, but raiders escaped. On the night of 24th, Mirzadhar village, two miles from Marozai, was raided, several Hindus' houses looted and burnt, and one Hindu carried off. Burtan Khels Mohmands brought back Hindu, and handed over a Koda Khel Mohmand raider whom they captured. On the night of 30th March a raid was committed at Chikkor, nine miles south-east of Shankargarh, and Hindus' houses looted. All three raids are believed to be the work of remnant of Mohmand lashkar, which collected at the end of Zakka Khel expedition. Military detachments at Abazai and Shabkadr are being strengthened, and military will temporarily take over Moghal Khel Border Military Police post, in order to set free Border Military Police for patrol, as further activity is apprehended from this gang.

---

## No. 3.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 17th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

North-West Frontier. My telegram dated 3rd instant. Telegram dated 14th instant from Political Agent, Khyber, states that Mullahs, headed by Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh, have been preaching in Ningrahar, and crossed the river on 10th

instant at Lalpura, their intentions being uncertain; also that Koda Khel at encampments have left their country and have taken refuge with the neighbouring clans. Telegram dated 15th April from Officer Commanding at Landi Kotal, states that on 14th instant Sufi Sahib of Kot, with 1,500 men, left Lalpura for Koda Khel to join force of Hazrat Sahib, total being thus brought up to over 3,000; that villagers are joining in masses, Ghaza being general, with the reported object of delivering an attack on night of 17th April upon Dheri Shabkadr, Malik Gholam Khan, Pindiali, being attacked *en route* because he released Hindu who was captured in Mirzadhar raid and arrested two Koda Khel. Movement to Kamali towards British territory has, according to later information received to-day from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, been made by Mohmand gathering, which now, including some 2,000 Afghan subjects, numbers about 5,000, with Sufi Sahib's son and Hazrat Mulla at their head. Kamali are reported unreliable by Mohmand chief. Attempt made by Halimzai jirga to bring in Koda Khel jirga to discuss matters was unsuccessful. There is, in Chief Commissioner's opinion, a distinct danger of a fanatical outbreak with these influential Mullas present. General Officer Commanding has been asked by him to reinforce Shabkadr Abazai line by sending out more troops there. Everything possible is being done, through Mohmand chiefs, to reassure the clans, the gathering having apparently been caused by a rumour that we intend to invade Mohmand country.

---

## No. 4.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated 17th instant. Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, telegraphed as follows on 19th and 20th instant respectively:—

(1) "Arrival of Mohmand lashkar at Kamali, with intention of attacking Gholam Khan, is reported from Shabkadr. It is said, however, that Gholam Khan, who has moved to British territory, is with his family at Matta Moghal Khel. About 10,000 is said to be number of Mohmand lashkar. A band of 150 men to watch Kotah, about half a mile outside our border, was sent last night."

(2) "Mohmand gathering. See my telegram of yesterday. Patrol west of Matta Moghal Khel, inside our border, was fired upon yesterday by band of Mohmands. Patrol did not return fire. Post at Matta was fired into last evening, and firing from both sides of road was directed against a party of troops moving from Garlhi Sudda to Matta. One sepoy, 28th Punjabis, and one syce, 19th Lancers, severely wounded, and one man of the Warwicks killed. After consulting me, General Officer Commanding is moving out, under General Anderson, a column of two guns and 1,000 infantry from Peshawar. I have, this morning, advised General Officer Commanding to move to Peshawar a second column which is being held ready at Nowshera in case of need. Every endeavour to prevent further collision will be used by General Willcocks, who has to-day gone to Shabkadr."

---

## No. 5.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of to-day. Mohmands. Following telegram dated 20th instant received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province:—"The longer this gathering under fanatical Mullas remains in its present position, the greater is the probability of a big fanatical outbreak; I am therefore definitely of opinion that a sufficiently strong force should be organised at Shabkadr to assume offensive. In view of trouble spreading to other portions of Peshawar border, I would also urge maintenance at Peshawar of a strong column." Telegraphing on the 20th April from Shabkadr, General Willcocks states that he has ordered two squadrons of cavalry from Nowshera Cavalry Brigade to Shabkadr, and also two guns, Mountain Battery, and one Field Battery, and £00

infantry from Nowshera to Peshawar. He further states that presence of a lashkar about 7,000 strong at Pandiali, of another about 2,000 strong at Kamali, and of a third about 1,000 strong at Alakandi, six miles from Matta Moghal Khel, is asserted by all reports alike; and that large numbers have evidently gathered, though numbers are probably exaggerated. It is reported that at Pandiali a jirga of all big Mullas is to-day assembling. All precautions against attack are being taken by General Willcocks.

## No. 6.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmand disturbances. General Willcocks wires 20th:—"Mohmands fired patrol yesterday, west of Matta Moghal Khel inside our boundary. Fire was not returned. Yesterday evening a party moving from Garhi Sadda to Matta Moghal Khel was fired at from both sides of road. Post at Matta was also fired into. Private R. G. Adams, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, killed; Private Picard, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, slight gunshot wound, arm; one Sepoy, 28th Punjabis, and one Syce, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse) wounded severely. Fire was returned on both occasions. In consultation with Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, am moving out this morning a column from Peshawar of two guns and 1,300 infantry under General Anderson. Another column is being held in readiness at Nowshera in case of need. Am just going out myself and will use every endeavour to prevent further collision." Willcocks wires later from Shabkadr:—"Chief Commissioner strongly recommends in writing that troops from Nowshera be moved to Peshawar at once with a view to further developments and for security communications with Shabkadr. I have ordered two guns, mountain battery, and one field battery, and 800 infantry by road and rail from Nowshera to Peshawar at once. I will be at Matta to-night. Have also ordered two squadrons cavalry from Nowshera Cavalry Brigade to Shabkadr." Troops mentioned by Willcocks left Nowshera for Peshawar last night by road.

## No. 7.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

In continuation of my telegram of to-day. Willcocks wires from camp Matta Moghal Khel at 11 a.m. on 21st April:—"No firing last night. Mohmand watch posts, along hills just outside border, visible. I will give no possible cause for Mohmands to attack us. If they do, we are in a position to repulse and punish them. Troops from Nowshera all reach Peshawar by road to-day. Cavalry from Nowshera arrived by night march at Shabkadr this morning. At 8 o'clock this morning a party of Mohmands crossed our border, in open, and fired on our standing patrol, west of camp. Patrol was withdrawn, as I am endeavouring to show that we are here in purely protective advanced position, but, as Mohmands kept in open ground, I fired three shells and dispersed them. Whoever their parties are, they are evidently doing their best to draw us across the border, but they will not do so unless they attack us in force. They have now planted a standard 4,000 yards from camp. Health of troops good, but weather is very hot."

## No. 8.

*Telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 22nd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated, Shankargarh, 22nd April, received from General Anderson:—"During the night there was a little sniping into camp, Matta; no casualties resulted. In consequence of occupation of foot hills west of Sadr Garhi,

and about 3,000 yards from Matta camp, by at least 1,000 of the enemy, a strong post was established and occupied at Sadr Garhi by 300 of our men. Flank guard moving to Sadr Garhi was fired on in desultory fashion all morning. Only casualties were two horses wounded. On night of 21st April, telephone wire was cut and carried away. Shankargarh fort, city, and camp on west side subjected to a certain amount of sniping."

---

### No. 9.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 22nd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of yesterday. Mohmands. Following telegram, dated 21st April, received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province:—"Spread of fanatical feeling to Shamozaï, Utman Khel, and Bajaur is shown by reports received at Malakand from Nawab of Nawagai; Jihad has been avowed and is being preached by deputies from the Mullas."

---

### No. 10.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 22nd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. Your telegram of to-day, repeating Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 21st instant. You will, of course, take such military action as you may consider necessary, bearing in mind the policy of His Majesty's Government on the frontiers. I shall be glad to be kept informed promptly and fully.

---

### No. 11.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following reports from Panjkora bridge, telegraphed by Political Agent, Malakand, 22nd instant:—"Mulla Barbara, Inzarai, Doda Jan, Sufi Sahib, Badshah of Islampur, and disciples, and Sheikhs of Hadda Mulla have started for Shabkadr at head of Mamund Salarzais, Mandals Khels, Charmangis, and other Bajis. Men of Asmar, Shigal, Kohistan, Shortan, Kama, and Kunar are coming to join fanatics.

---

### No. 12.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated 22nd April, received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, regarding Mohmands:—"Desultory long-range fire has been kept up by enemy, who, reports show, are holding low hills from Swat River to Subhan Khwar. One havildar 53rd Sikhs wounded. It is said that Hazrat Sahib and son of Sufi Mulla, with some 3,000 men, have reached mouth of Gundab. Grain, ammunition, and cash are being steadily sent down to Mohmands. from Ningrahar, and attitude of gathering is even more aggressive to-day."

---



**No. 13.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from General Anderson, 22nd April, regarding Mohmand disturbances:—"Considerable bodies of enemy now occupy the whole line of foot hills between Swat river and Subhan Khwar. Enemy has kept up desultory firing all day. One havildar, 53rd Sikhs, wounded slightly, and two cavalry horses wounded close to Matta Camp while on patrol; long range fire in all cases. There is no general advance into plain though a few of enemy frequently come down and fire here and there."

Following from General Willcocks, at Shabkadr, dated 22nd April:—"Large following of Mohmands with standards dispersed this afternoon by shell fire. They were advancing from west towards Garhi Sadr, which is opposite to Abazai. Considering that the enemy now evidently mean business, I have ordered following troops from Peshawar to Shabkadr:—18th Field Battery, 2 guns Derajat Mountain Battery, Seaforth Highlanders, and 200 men of 28th Punjabis. When these troops have arrived I shall have following force on line Abazai, Shabkadr, Michni:—2,700 infantry, 520 cavalry, and 12 guns."

**No. 14.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from Intelligence Officer, Peshawar, 23rd April, regarding Mohmand disturbances:—"Last night little firing took place at Shabkadr and Abazai, shown on map as Hajizai, where bridge-head is held by small guard. No news from Matta, to which place telephone is cut, as also telegraph to Peshawar. Last night village of Katozai was raided. On morning of 23rd April, Intelligence Staff Officer rode to Peshawar from Shabkadr."

**No. 15.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphed 23rd April from Shankgarh that an attack by the enemy on bridge-head Abazai on Shabkadr-Peshawar road last night was repulsed, one sowar wounded slightly. Throughout the night enemy fired upon Shabkadr fort and hornwork. Matta was sharply attacked by them; 21st Cavalry had one sowar wounded in head. Excited by the heavy firing, 80 horses of the 19th Lancers and 21st Cavalry stampeded, broke away, jumped intrenchments; many are being recovered to-day, though some are still missing, and others killed in barbed-wire fencing. Village, five miles within our border was attacked and looted by enemy, who, during darkness, crossed our main road from Abazai to Matta. At same time, Garisad post, opposite Abazai on Swat River, where fortified camp has just been established by me, was attacked by the enemy. Attack repulsed with loss to enemy of several wounded and four men killed.

**No. 16.***From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 23rd April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram repeating telegram of 20th April from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. In view of large gatherings reported in later telegrams, are you satisfied that maintenance of defensive will not promote big fanatical outbreak? Might not safe policy be to disperse gathering before it becomes larger? It is for you, of course, to judge.

**No. 17.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegrams 22nd and 23rd April. I have given authority, on representations from Chief Commissioner and General Willcocks, to cross border and assume offensive when necessary, impressing at the same time on General Willcocks observance of policy of Government regarding permanent occupation. Immediate mobilisation of two brigades with reserve brigade and divisional troops has been sanctioned.

**No. 18.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

The following units have been moved to Mohmand border up to the evening of 22nd April, making a total of 2,700 infantry, 520 cavalry, 12 guns, on the line Michni, Shabkadr, Abazai:—Royal Field Artillery, 18th Battery, and 4 guns 80th Battery; 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery, 2 guns; 1st Section 6th Company Sappers and Miners; detachments of 19th Lancers, 21st Cavalry, Guides' Cavalry, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 28th Punjabis, 53rd and 54th Sikhs, 59th Sind Rifles. The 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers and 30th Punjabis have been moved to Nowshera, and the 45th and 54th Sikhs and 55th Rifles to Peshawar.

**No. 19.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

The telegraph wire between Peshawar and Shabkadr was cut again about 9.30 last night, and has not yet been restored.

**No. 20.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmand Force. Following are the names of Commanders:—Major-General Sir J. Willcocks to command the Force, Brigadier-General C. Anderson to command First Brigade, Major-General A. A. Barrett to command Second Brigade, Major-General J. G. Ramsay to command Reserve Brigade.

Following is composition of force:—First Brigade:—1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Wilde's Rifles, 59th Scinde Rifles, Sections A and B No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 101 Native Field Hospital, Brigade Supply Column. Second Brigade:—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Infantry of the Corps of Guides, 28th Punjabis, 55th Coke's Rifles, Sections C and D No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 102 Native Field Hospital, Brigade Supply Column. Reserve Brigade:—1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 21st Punjabis, 22nd Punjabis, 40th Pathans, Sections A and B No. 7 British Field Hospital, No. 112 Native Field Hospital, Sections A and B No. 113 Native Field Hospital, Brigade Supply Column. Divisional Troops:—21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, Mountain Division No. 8 Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, No. 6 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, No. 1 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, 34th Sikh Pioneers, No. 103 Native Field Hospital. Reserve Brigade to proceed to Peshawar. Orders have been issued for all movements, including

following reliefs :—No. 2 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, Roorkee to Peshawar; 33rd Punjabis, Jubbulpore to Nowshera; No. 5 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, Roorkee to Rawalpindi.

## No. 21.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

A telegram, dated 24th April, has been received from General Willcocks, at Shankargarh, reporting that to-day two columns comprising all available troops simultaneously attacked enemy's position to west of Matta and Shabkadr. Enemy driven from their sangars. Two casualties in Shabkadr column and about sixty casualties in Matta column.

## No. 22.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. Following telegram from General Willcocks, 24th April, from Shankargarh :—"Two columns, consisting of all available troops on this border, to-day reconnoitred and searched out enemy's lashkars on foothills two miles west of Shabkadr. Column under Colonel Unwin, 21st Cavalry, one squadron 21st Cavalry, 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery, two guns 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery, 100 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks, 400 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and 150 28th Punjabis, moved up Gundab Valley as far as village of Shabaz Kor. Enemy's strength was ascertained and position of his sangars. Enemy mostly armed with Lee-Metfords and Martinis. Matta column under Brigadier-General Anderson. Column consisting of 300 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, and 200 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks, and 250 53rd Sikhs, and 220 57th Rifles, and 150 59th Rifles, and one squadron 19th Lancers, and one squadron 21st Cavalry, and four guns 80th Battery Royal Field Artillery, moved against enemy's sangared position to the north-west of Matta. Enemy offered determined resistance, but all his positions were gallantly carried by the troops. One sangar was taken by 57th Rifles with bayonet. 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks found enemy escaping through a gorge, and inflicted heavy loss on them with rifle fire. Enemy estimated at minimum of 4,000 men. General Anderson commanded with much dash, and has inflicted heavy blow on Mohmands. Following casualties in both columns, and in sniping into camp. Killed :—British rank and file, 2; native, 5. Wounded severely :—British officers, 4. British rank and file, 10; native, 18. Wounded slightly :—British rank and file, 7; native, 12. Authentic reports received show that enemy lost over 100 killed.

## No. 23.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

A telegram, dated 25th April at Shankargarh, has been received from General Willcocks, reporting that no sign was found of enemy during reconnaissance made this morning beyond Hafizkor village up Gundab valley. Their positions to west of Matta have also been abandoned.

## No. 24.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 26th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram received to-day from Willcocks at Shankargarh regarding Mohmands reports that since yesterday everything has been quiet. The condition of all the wounded is satisfactory. There has been no further cutting of wires or raiding.

**No. 25.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated the 23rd April. Mohmands. It appears that, in order to prevent Mohmands and Afghans being taken in rear, *via* Nawagai, Shamozaïs, Salarzaïs, and Mamunds, had collected lashkar to attack and destroy Panjkora bridge. Lashkar has dispersed, Dir riverain Khans and their men having joined levy of reinforcements which had been despatched. Mullas have retired having failed as they hoped to cause rising of Dir and Swat.

**No. 26.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram, dated 25th instant, from Political Agent, Khyber, reports continuance of crossing at Lalpura for Mohmand country of parties of 10 to 50 men with flags. General opinion is that lashkars cannot hold out long, and messages asking for more food are constantly received from Mohmand country. No success has so far attended efforts that are being made to get Afridis to rise. Khyber Zakka Khel are full of protestations of loyalty, and Loargai Shinwaris are staunch and reliable.

**No. 27.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 26th instant, regarding Mohmands, as follows:—"Large number of men are arriving from Mohmand country with killed and wounded according to report of messenger who arrived from Hazarnao this morning. In fighting west of Matta, on Friday last, they own to having 240 casualties. Corpses of Maliks Lataman and Deh Bashi, of Khassadars at Dakka, have been brought to Hazarnao by Shakar of Hazarnao, Naib Kotwal of Jalalabad, who has arrived there wounded in the head, and also bringing corpse of his still more notorious brother, Ilm Sadbarhi of the Hazarnao Khassadars. Large number of friends, who have taken this excuse to leave lashkar, accompany each dead and wounded man brought to Ningrahar. Small belated parties are still going on towards Mohmand country, but the people of Ningrahar are much disheartened at these losses. An attempt to induce Zakka Khel to rise is being made by a mulla from Ningrahar who went, *via* Sassobi Pass, to Bazar Valley on the 24th April. Mulla Saiyid Akbar is reported to have sent messages to Sufi Sahib that he cannot persuade Afridis to rise, but that latter will not oppose lashkar, and many will probably join it, if, instead of attacking Landi Kotal, Sufi will bring his Sangu Khel lashkar to the lower Bara *via* the Bazar Valley.

**No. 28.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram dated 27th instant received from General Willcocks regarding Mohmands:—"According to most recent information, Mir Sahib Jan Badshah of Islampur Kumar, the leading spirit in Matta fight, has crossed the Indarai pass into Kamali Halimzai limits, and Hazrat Sahib of Bhat Khak, with his lashkar, is still in Khwaizai limits. In addition to their Afghan adherents, each has still a considerable contingent of Mohmands. With exception of the

Tarakzai, a small following of Gholam Khan Isa Khel, and the elders of the Gundab Halimzai, there appears to be little doubt that Mohmands, as a whole, were implicated in recent engagements with our columns from Matta and Shabkadr. The Ambahar Utman Khel, under leadership of Mir Baz, and the Khoda Khel Baizai, under leadership of Mahasal, were the most prominent; Kunaris, a large contingent of Ningraharis, Khwaizai, men of Lalpura, and Khassadars, were included among their Afghan allies."

---

### No. 29.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

We have instructed General Willcocks, after considering Mohmand situation in Council this morning, that an advance should be made with two brigades from Mohmand border, one on Pandiali and the other up the Gundab, to operate in Kamali Ambahar, if jirga does not arrive at once and submit. Offensive measures are considered necessary both by General Willcocks and by Chief Commissioner. Enemy are not yet dispersed though apparently disheartened.

---

### No. 30.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 28th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 27th April. You have, I presume, considered carefully how far it is advisable to order what practically is a new expedition into hill country, distant from our border. Might not case possibly be met by blockade and, if necessary, stopping allowances?

---

### No. 31.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 28th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

According to news from Bajaur, other Mullas are greatly depressed by action of Sarkanri Mian Mulla, Kunar, who has returned to Afghan territory, in consequence of receiving letter from Amir that this is not holy war now.

---

### No. 32.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 28th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following report, dated 27th instant, received from Political Agent, Khyber, regarding Mohmands:—"Confirmation received of report that enemy's losses in fighting of 24th April were very heavy. No more volunteers are expected to be going in direction of Mohmand country, whence a steady stream of men has been returning for the last two days. Good work is being done, so far with success, by Afridi maliks and elders to counteract efforts of Afghan sheikhs and mullas in Tirah. It is reported that at Girdi, four miles from Dakka, there was a large gathering of between 2,000 and 3,000 last night, but as regards its composition or intentions there is no accurate information. Bhar lashkar of Loargai Shinwaris, some 1,000 strong, of whom about 600 possess rifles, has offered its services."

---

**No. 33.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 28th April. Blockade is impracticable owing to interposition of friendly tribes between our border and those implicated. I am most anxious to avoid expedition, but it is necessary to enforce some punishment. I will instruct General Willcocks to do all he can to arrive at reasonable terms when jirga assembles, which will not be for some days. We may be obliged to advance if negotiations fail, but it will only be with intention of returning at once after inflicting punishment.

---

**No. 34.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram dated 25th instant received from Political Agent, Khyber:—“Excitement in Ningrahar is dying and situation is improving. No fresh parties reported going to Mohmands, and all day yesterday boat-loads of men crossed from Lalpura on their return from Mohmand country. Gathering at Girdi has now dispersed; it consisted mainly of men returned from war. Sangu Khels are reported to be dispersing to their homes, and Sufi Sahib to be sick at Drabgai. It is stated that Hazrat Sahib, with about 400 men, has withdrawn to Ucha and Jawan in the Bohai Dag. In order that he may be able to make a demonstration on Friday next on the Shabkadr line, he is sending to Ningrahar for reinforcements, and mullas are proceeding from one village to another calling upon people to join Hazrat Sahib; people, however, return to their homes after going a few miles. It is not believed that those who have returned from Mohmand country will go back to Hazrat, though they have promised him to do so. From Bara, Bazar, and Tirah all reported quiet.”

---

**No. 35.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram received from General Willcocks at Shankargarh, dated 28th April, reports all wounded are doing well. Everything is quiet on the border. None of our camps have been fired at.

---

**No. 36.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Malakand, telegraphed 28th instant, as follows:—“Malik of Kotkai reports that attack upon either Panjkora or Dargai is intended by Ambahar and Laman Utman Khels. As same report has reached Panjkora, I have informed Officer Commanding Malakand Force, but I am doubtful of truth of the report.”

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 29th instant, as follows:—“My previous telegram, as to discouragement of people and disinclination for further fighting, is confirmed by numerous reports from Ningrahar. Boat bridge at Lalpura has been dismantled, Kabul River being in flood. The Mian Sahib of Tsappar, near Gandamak, has arrived and is halted at Peshbolak, at the head of a large lashkar of Khugianis. This lashkar is the only one now assembled in

Ningrahar; it is 4,000 strong according to report, but this is probably an exaggeration. Its leaders are at Drabgai with Sufi Sahib. All is reported quiet by Afridi elders and maliks in Tirah, who continue to oppose efforts of Afghan Mullas successfully. Adverting to my telegram, dated 26th April, Afridis have given most discouraging replies to Mulla, who is sounding them on the subject. Several Zakka Khel elders, from Bazar, have been here to say that Zakka Khels have replied to Mullas that they object to and will oppose passage of any lashkar through their country; and Malik Yar Muhammad Khan has sent his son to say that he will oppose any Afghan lashkar approaching Chura.

---

### No. 37.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30th April, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

I repeat, for information, the following telegrams regarding Mohmands.

(1.) General Willcocks telegraphed last night, 29th April, as follows:—“Mullas' activity in Mohmand country still continues. On night of 28th instant, Hazrat Sahib was at Koda Khel, whither he has now moved, up Bohai Dag. Hazrat is announcing that he will attack us at Kharappa, and that Sufi Sahib, with a Shinwari lashkar, is on his way to join him, and has reached Lalpura. Hazrat's movements, however, it may be noticed, are bringing him by degrees nearer home. Have received information of collection in Alikandi Pass of miscellaneous lashkar, consisting of about 300 Mohmands.”

(2.) Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed, also on night of 29th instant, as follows:—“Khugiani lashkar is reported to be 6,000 strong, by a messenger who has just returned from Peshbolak. In addition to above, lashkar was joined at night by following parties of Shinwaris of Safed Koh:—500 Adal and Marjan Khel, 500 Pekhawal, and 700 Sangu Khel.”

---

### No. 38.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1st May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphed, 30th April, from Shankargarh, as follows:—“While nothing definite is known, so far, regarding attitude of other tribes, it seems probable that subsidised tribes will attend jirga on 4th May. Ambahar Utman Khels and Burhan Khels have sent in replies; the latter say that summons to Shabkadr will be obeyed by them. Ambahar do not definitely state that they will come; they say that any settlement Mohmands may make with General Commanding will be followed by them, and that, for the rest, they are Mussulmans. After visit to Khuda Khels, Hazrat Sahib has returned to Khwaizai. Much anxiety to keep this mischief-maker with them is still evinced generally by Baizai and Khwaizai, who say that they will raise another lashkar if Sufi Sahib comes. Reports of gatherings in Alikandi Pass and Gundab are negatived by latest information. Firing was again opened last night on Border Military Police, at Abazai boat bridge, over Kabul River.”

---

### No. 39.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1st May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

In spite of efforts of local mullas, acting under advice of Hazrat and Sufi Sahibs, all leading Bajaur Khans remain loyal, according to telegram from Political Agent, Malakand, dated afternoon of 30th ultimo. Loyal attitude also maintained by Dir and Swat.

---

**No. 40.**

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1st May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 1st May as follows:—"At Mian Killi, one of the Peshbolak villages, public prayers were yesterday held by Sufi Sahib. After prayers he was mobbed by members of his lashkar, who are growing discontented; they demanded that either they should be dismissed to their homes or else led against enemy. Villagers give as little food as possible to lashkar, which is billeted on villages round Peshbolak. A consultation was held with leaders, at which Sufi explained difficulties of the situation to the latter, saying that he could not go to Bara, as Afridis, on whose co-operation he had confidently counted, had refused to join him, and that an attack by him on their brethren in the Khyber Rifles at Landi Kotal might be resented by Afridis. He further said that, with Landi Kotal strongly garrisoned on one flank and Afridis unfriendly on the other, it would be dangerous to advance towards Peshawar through Bazar Valley. Messenger says that, although supplies are steadily coming in, numbers rise in proportion, so that lashkar will be forced to advance or disperse at once; no decision had, however, been arrived at when messenger left. Ningraharis have been telling lashkar that Landi Kotal is impregnable and very strongly held, whereas members of lashkar, who are mostly from distance, at first believed what mullas had been telling them, viz., that Landi Kotal was very weakly held. All is reported quiet at Tirah by a Zakka Khel Malik of Upper Bara, who has just arrived. Latter states that Mulla Saiyid Akbar has not succeeded in getting even a dozen men, though he has made great efforts to raise a lashkar."

**No. 41.**

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Situation in the Khyber has now become most serious and disquieting. Movement has been made, in two bodies, by the Afghan lashkar, which is variously estimated at from 13,000 to 20,000; it is expected that Landi Kotal will be attacked this evening by the former and better-armed body, or its advance guard, which has passed Landi Khana. It is expected that Chura fort, belonging to Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, who helped us in Zakka expedition, and also Ali Masjid, will be attacked to-night by latter body, which is moving through Bazar Valley. With a view to rendering assistance, troops have been despatched to Jamrud. Position that has now developed, with this invasion of British territory and threatened attack upon a British fort by Afghans, has been considered by us in Council. While we cannot conceal from His Majesty's Government extreme gravity of the situation, we have decided for the present to await events and remain strictly on the defensive. As the replies about the jirga are not satisfactory and Mullas are still active, an immediate advance on the Mohmand side is strongly urged by both General Willcocks and the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. We have decided, however, though not insensible to these considerations, that, at any rate, until the situation is clearer, no advance shall be made on Mohmand side. More reassuring news is sent by Political Agent, Malakand, who says that bravery of Government troops is admitted by Mohmands and other tribes, and that excellent military arrangements have astonished and discouraged them. We are telegraphing to General Officer Commanding as follows:—"Government of India have decided on broad grounds of policy, while fully recognising weight due to arguments of yourself and Chief Commissioner, that no advance should at present be made. As regards terms, Government of India are unable, for the same reason, to come to a decision at present. Authority is therefore given to you to open proceedings by calling for an explanation of their conduct from those who attend, saying that what they may have to say in their defence will be considered by you; but you are not to announce any terms to jirga. Until authorised by the Government of India to do so, you will make no definite communication to them. You should lose no opportunity of bringing influence to bear on others to attend the jirga."



**No. 42.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Composition of force against Mohmands, as follows:—Commanding, Major-General Willcocks, with full political control, and Major Blakeway as Political Officer.

General Commanding First Brigade, Brigadier-General Anderson, with following troops:—1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Rifles, 59th Rifles.

General Commanding Second Brigade, Major-General Barrett, with following troops:—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Corps of Guides Infantry, 28th Punjabis, 55th Rifles.

Divisional troops, 21st Cavalry, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, No. 1 and No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, 34th Pioneers.

Third brigade in reserve.

Commanding, Major-General Ramsay, with following troops:—1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 21st Punjabis, 22nd Punjabis, 40th Pathans.

We have arranged, also, to keep Khyber and Malakand movable column complete. We have also moved the following troops in the hills to stations on the line of rail:—Firstly, a brigade, consisting of 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, to Jullundur, Nowshera, and Ferozepore. Secondly, 21st Kohat Mountain Battery, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, and 1st Battalion 6th Gurkhas, to Hasan Abdul; also the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, from Dagshai to Rawalpindi.

**No. 43.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphs 2nd May, as follows:—

(1.) "Villages of Khargali and Bagh have been occupied by lashkar which appears to be some 6,000 strong, and can be plainly seen due west of this fort about 4,000 yards off. No serious attempt to attack has been made by lashkar, though it has exchanged shots with our post at Michni Kandao. Enemy are being forced to take southern route, which will bring them against our strongest side, by Loargai Shinwaris, who are holding hills to the north of Landi Khana, and are behaving very well. Mulla had promised men of lashkar that, as soon as they appeared at Landi Kotal, all Khyber rifles would desert, and all the Afridis would join lashkar; men are, however, disheartened, and appear anything but enterprising now that they see no signs of fulfilment of these promises. Messages have been sent by Sufi Sahib, who is in Bazar Valley, and who has promised to send an Afridi lashkar to help lashkar here, summoning whole Afridi jirga to meet him in Bazar Valley. I have received a message from the leaders of Afghan jirga that, if we will give up fort and pay a nagha of Rs. 60,000, they will let us go in safety, as they do not want any unpleasantness. Lashkars are entirely composed of pure Afghans, and contain no tribesmen. I have written to Sarhang of Dakka not to send any more caravans at present, as caravan might be used as stalking horse by enemy. I request that orders to stop caravans may be given in Jamrud and Peshawar."

(2.) Same date. Later:—"Report from Tirah, by Malik Shah Mard Khan, states that Mulla was unsuccessful in attempt, made on receipt of Sufi's letters, to collect Afridi jirga. No Zakka Khels have joined Sufi, whose lashkar, about 6,000 strong, was seen at Khwar, in Bazar Valley, at noon to-day, by Malik's messenger."

(3.) On morning of 3rd May:—"There was strong attack all night on Michni Kandao. No serious attack here, though heavy firing took place at intervals throughout night. All well."

No further news of Mohmands. On Malakand side things are quiet.

**No. 44.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Landi Kotal, 2.40 p.m. to-day:—"Arrived here 2 p.m. with one squadron of cavalry. Ramsay's Indian Brigade with four field guns will be here in one hour. Ali Masjid is held by one battalion and two mountain guns. General Barrett, with 2½ battalions of infantry, two guns 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and 23rd Mountain Battery, should reach Ali Masjid to-day. Enemy are firing few shots from hills west of Landi Kotal."

**No. 45.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram to following effect, dated Shankargarh, afternoon 3rd instant, received from Chief Political Officer, Mohmand Field Force:—"Gundab Halimzai are present as usual. No jirgas are reported on their way other than those of Pandiali Mohmands, viz., Burhan Khel and Isa Khel, which have arrived to-day. Date originally fixed for jirga was to-morrow. Instructions in your telegram\* will now be carried in effect, and, by using members of jirgas now present as intermediaries, it is hoped that attendance of others may eventually be secured in spite of hostile influence of Mullahs."

**No. 46.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 3rd May as follows:—"Most of Zakka Khel having gone to Maidan to sow maize, there are now very few of them in Bazar Valley. A jirga with Sufi was held yesterday evening by those in Bazar Valley; they told him that unless all Afridis agreed to join him they could not do so and would oppose his advance, as they had just made peace with Government for five years and other Afridis had stood surety for them. Messengers begging them to come to him in Bazar Valley have been sent by Sufi to Mullahs and elders of Afridis; he apparently fears to advance."

**No. 47.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated 3rd instant, from Political Agent, Khyber:—"Repeated and determined efforts were made last night by enemy to take Michni Kanda blockhouse, upon which their main attack was concentrated. From 3 p.m. yesterday to 8 a.m. to-day heavy firing continued. Every attack was driven off and loss inflicted on enemy by Subadar Tor Khan, Khyber Rifles. Landi Kotal was fired upon at 10 p.m. from north and south, and firing was repeated at short intervals until daylight this morning from all points of the compass. Repeated efforts to take and burn caravanserai were made by enemy, but heavy fire from the blockhouse drove them off on each occasion. Shinwaris of Khargali report that they know 17 wounded and three killed among enemy, who have now withdrawn to Khargali and to hills on Afghan border to west. Men who took letter to Sarhang

\* See telegram from Viceroy, dated 2nd May, 1908 (No. 41).

yesterday met some being carried to Dakka last night, so that their casualties probably exceed above figures. One casualty on our side. Except that a chaukidar's hut at the head of waterworks near Khargali is reported to have been burnt by them, enemy have done us no harm. Parties of them can now be seen retiring to Darband over ranges. Orders are reported to have been sent to lashkar here by Sufi Sahib that, as he wished to attack from south and thus make it appear not a deliberate attack from Afghanistan but an Afridi rising, lashkar should on no account attack the Afghan side; but that orders were disobeyed, lashkar having got out of hand. All attempts of enemy to occupy hills commanding Landi Kotal from the north-west were repelled by the Loargai Shinwaris lashkar, which was engaged at intervals during the night. No Afridis have joined Sufi according to report of Zakka Khel elders who have come to offer their services."

---

### No. 48.

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

The present situation in the Khyber is as follows:—At Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid, in support of the Khyber Rifles, are all the 3rd Brigade and half the 2nd Brigade Mohmand Field Force, together with 54th Sikhs, 31st Punjabis, two mountain batteries, six guns, and one squadron of cavalry. An attack was made this morning on lashkar which had entered British territory under Sufi Sahib, and which was not more than 4,000 yards from fort at Landi Kotal, and had been firing three days into fort. Our force consisted of three battalions with two batteries. Enemy fled over border into Afghan territory, where they could not be followed.

---

### No. 49.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Landi Kotal, 4th May, attacked to-day Sufi Sahib's lashkar, and drove it across Afghan boundary, being careful to keep himself well within our own boundary. Enemy's force, estimated not more than 1,000, had occupied villages of Bagh and Khargali about 4,000 yards directly west of Landi Kotal. Enemy, who did not appear to be well armed, were easily driven from their sangars and friendly Shinwari villages, which they have forcibly acquired possession of. They exposed themselves frequently in the open and must have suffered from our shrapnel and rifle fire. Mulla leading them escaped on horseback early in day. Owing to continuous thunderstorms and heavy rain our troops had hard day. We attacked in two columns, viz., Ramsay's, with 28th Mountain Battery, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 40th Pathans, two companies 21st Punjabis on left, 80th Battery Royal Field Artillery, in a position on Landi Kotal, Dakka road. Roos-Keppel, with 50 dismounted 19th Lancers, two companies 21st Punjabis, 500 Khyber Rifles on right. Following casualties occurred:—Lieutenant G. D. Campbell, 40th Pathans, gunshot wound in thigh, slight; 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, No. 6938, Private Edward Lynch, gunshot wound in shoulder, severe. Khyber Rifles, one sepoy wounded slightly. 3rd May, one bugler, 21st Punjabis accidentally killed.

---

### No. 50.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Gundab Halimzai and Pandiali jirgas were interviewed on 3rd May by Political Officer, Mohmand border, who told them that no communication could be made to them, as they were not a representative jirga of Mohmand and other tribes,

and as General Willcocks was absent. Political Officer agreed to proposal made by them that they should go to other sections in jirga and persuade them to obey the summons; he told them at the same time that information of the result of their mission must be sent in by night of 8th instant. They have been given clearly to understand that, if information as to the jirga's intentions is not sent by the 8th May, or if the jirga fails to arrive by the 10th instant, Government reserves the right to act as may seem fit.

---

## No. 51.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

News received from the Political Agent, Malakand, yesterday, is summarised as follows:—An endeavour to raise a hostile lashkar in Upper Swat is being made by Sartor fakir; it is, however, opposed by Maliks. Loyal messages have been sent by Nekpi Khels, and Khan Khels of Thana refuse to listen to Mulla. It is at present their desire, as well as that of Khan of Dir and Dir chiefs, to employ their own tribal lashkar to deal with any trouble. A message sent to them by Viceroy expressing high satisfaction at their loyal conduct has greatly encouraged all of them. Refusal to join Afghan Mullas, on the ground that it is against the will of the people, has been repeated by Palam Ba of Dir.

---

## No. 52.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires 5th May from Landi Kotal, 1.30 p.m. "All quiet here, Lashkar has disappeared over Afghan boundary. Authentic reports state they had about 60 casualties yesterday, including three mullas killed by a shell."

---

## No. 53.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 6th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated 5th instant from Chief Political Officer, Mohmand border, reports departure, post haste, on afternoon of 4th instant, of Pandiali and Halimzai jirgas for the purpose of visiting other sections; he feels confident that utmost endeavour to bring in absentees will be made by them. Except for a few Sheikhs, Mir Sahib and Hazrat Sahib are now without a following. Mir Sahib has returned from Chamarkand near Nawagai to Sufi limits, and Hazrat Sahib has left Khwaizai limits with the intention of going to Ningrahar. Telegram dated the same evening, from Political Agent, reported that at Panjkora bridge all was quiet, and that a relative had been sent by Sartor Fakir to state that he does not intend to rise against Government, though he had received many letters from Afghan Mullas urging him to do so, unless tribes of Swat and Upper Swat are ready to join him.

---

**No. 54.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 6th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, has reported following news:—On the 4th instant Sufi Sahib was still at China, his lashkar in Bazar being scattered about in adjacent villages and reduced to some 1,000 men. Great efforts were made by him to induce the Zakka Khel and other Afridis to join him. All respect for Sufi Sahib vanished upon arrival of a messenger with report of the annihilation of his Landi Kotal lashkar while Sufi was holding a jirga; he accordingly returned to Afghanistan with his following at nightfall. No members of either lashkar remained in Khyber Agency on the 5th May. Return of Sufi Sahib and his lashkar either to Bazar or to Landi Kotal is considered improbable by Political Agent.

**No. 55.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Major H. Coape-Smith, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, Commandant, 50th Camel Corps, killed at Ali Masjid on 6th May in attempt to recover transport animals carried off by raiders.

**No. 56.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. General Willcocks telegraphs from Landi Kotal, 6th May, orders have been issued for the return to Peshawar to-morrow of troops in Khyber with the exception of two guns, 28th Mountain Battery, which will be left at Landi Kotal, and 54th Sikhs at Jamrud.

**No. 57.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated 6th May from the Chief Political Officer, Mohmand Border, reported that a general jirga to discuss question of attendance at Shankargarh was to be collected in Halimzai limits on May 6th or 7th, at which all Mohmand Sufis and Utman Khel were to attend. Hazrat Sahib has gone to Chaknawar on Kabul River, having abandoned all hope of again rousing fanatic Mohmands. According to a credible report the Amir has recalled Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, who has also returned to Kunar. Corroboration of this news is provided by information sent by Bajaur Khans to Political Agent, Malakand, to the effect that principal Afghan Mullahs have received urgent orders to return immediately to Afghanistan. Telegram dated the evening of 6th May, from Political Agent, Khyber, reports that it is generally believed that, even if he wished to do so, Sufi could not reassemble his lashkar, which has dispersed in all directions. Political Agent adds that excitement appears, generally speaking, to be subsiding in Ningrahar.

**No. 58.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Anderson wires 7th May from Shankargarh all reported quiet this morning on border from Abazai to Michni.

---

**No. 59.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 8th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires on 8th May from Peshawar:—"Arrived yesterday. Ramsay's Brigade reached Ali Masjid yesterday and arrives Peshawar to-morrow, 9th May. General Barrett with Seaforths, Guides, and 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, arrived Peshawar this morning. 54th Sikhs remain in garrison at Jamrud, and two guns 28th Mountain Battery are at Landi Kotal."

---

**No. 60.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 9th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated the night of 7th May from the Political Agent, Khyber, states that things continue to quiet down in Ningrahar. Arrival of Hazrat Sahib at Kama is reported. It is generally believed that Mullas are being recalled, though purport of communications is not known for certain. On the Shabkadr and Mohmand side there are no further developments.

---

**No. 61.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 9th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Report from Political Agent, Malakand, dated last night, states that tribesmen begged Hazrat Mulla, who was returning, under the Amir's orders, to Afghanistan, to remain until settlement is arrived at, and at their request he has remained at Khwaizai, Mohmand country. News that all Afghan subjects who had crossed frontier had been recalled by the Amir is confirmed by reports from Asmar.

Telegram dated evening of 8th May, from Chief Political Officer, Mohmand Border, reports refusal to obey our summons to jirga on the part of Khwaizai and Baizai, who have sent a letter saying that "bygones are bygones" must be the basis of any peace we may wish to make with them. Attendance has also been declined by Utmanzai Dawizai Sufi and Ambahar Utman Khel. Pandiali Mohmands say they will come in whenever required, but only Kamali and Gandab Halimzai are present at Shankargarh.

---

**No. 62.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 10th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. You are aware that two periods were given to them, in which to assemble in jirga summoned to meet Sir J. Willcocks on our frontier, in hope that a punitive expedition into the Mohmand country might thus be avoided. Yesterday

was the date on which the time allowed expired, and I am very sorry to say that news reached us this morning of refusal of Mohmand Maliks to come in, and of the receipt of insulting replies from some of them. The prompt restoration of order on this part of the frontier being imperatively necessary, I have, pending your approval, to-day authorised the Commander-in-Chief to send troops into Mohmand limits. Major Godfrey has consulted friendly tribes, who agree that the expedition is necessary. Spirit of your instructions in regard to Zakka Khel will be strictly followed. The force would consist of two brigades and one in reserve, and should advance immediately. Your early sanction is very anxiously awaited.

---

### No. 63.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 10th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of to-day's date. Your directions to Commander-in-Chief as to Mohmand expedition, to be carried through on the lines of the Zakka policy, have my entire approval.

---

### No. 64.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 10th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

There is no change in the position. Swat is steady and Ningrahar quiet. The Upper Mohmands say they will fight. Sartor Fakir, according to report, has reached territory of Azzi Khel, but his arrival there is not acceptable to Dabuzis.

---

### No. 65.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 11th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following further telegram, dated 4th May, from the Political Agent, Malakand, is repeated for information in continuation of my telegram dated 5th instant:—"The Khan of Dir and the chief of the tribes are all at the Panjkora bridge; the message of the Viceroy has been communicated to them. They all assembled immediately with the native officers of Dir levies, and made unanimous request that an assurance of their loyalty to the British Government should be conveyed to Lord Minto, to which they added statement that threefold strength and determination to keep any disloyalty to the Government of India in check has been given to them by the Viceroy's kind notice. Khans of Swat were much gratified by the Viceroy's message, of which I went to Chakdara to tell them."

---

### No. 66.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 12th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

According to telegram dated the night of 11th May, from Political Agent, Khyber, all was quiet in Ningrahar, and no sign of anyone going to join Mohmands. After visiting Governor of Jalalabad, Hazrat and Sufi Sahib have returned to Charbagh and Drabgai. According to telegram from Political Agent, Malakand, an attempt to incite tribesmen to ghaza is being made by Sartor Fakir, who is at Manglaor. Ranizais, in Major Godfrey's opinion, can and will hold their own

against him, and so far he has not met with much success. A warning to be in readiness to attack Drosh is reported by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, to have been sent to Padshah of Kunar, a disciple of the late Hadda Mulla, who had incited the people of Asmar and Kafirstan to join the Mohmand lashkar. In view of Mulla's want of success in Kafirstan and elsewhere, Assistant Political Agent thinks that the chance of aggression by Padshah is remote. The necessary precautions have, however, been taken.

---

### No. 67.

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 12th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

The advance into the Mohmand country will begin to-morrow. All posts on the Mohmand border are now held by the 3rd Brigade, whilst the 1st and 2nd Brigades are concentrated at the mouth of Gundab Nullah.

---

### No. 68.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 13th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks has been instructed as follows:—"Instructions as to objective of expedition against the Mohmand tribes have already been received by you. The policy of Government is the same as that announced in the case of the expedition against the Zakka. Punishment and the reduction of the Mohmands to submission as soon as possible are the objects of the expedition. The absence of all desire or intention on the part of the Government to annex Mohmand territory or to interfere with the *status quo* in respect of the general relations between Government and the Mohmands should be made widely known by you. In bringing offending sections to submission you will lose no opportunity of securing assistance of other sections. You should treat with indulgence sections who have shown a disposition to submit. No terms should be announced by you to any section without previous reference to Government of India. Complications with tribes or sections of tribes who may be settled on Afghan side of the Durand line must be avoided."

---

### No. 69.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 13th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 2nd May. Composition of force. Owing to sporadic cholera following changes have been made: First Brigade, 22nd Punjabis replace 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; Second Brigade, 54th Sikhs replace Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Third Reserve Brigade, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles replace 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and 22nd Punjabis. Queen's Own Corps of Guides have been added to divisional troops. First and Second Brigades as now constituted will advance into Mohmand country. Queen's Own Corps of Guides and one battalion from Third Reserve Brigade will hold lines of communication in advance of Shab-kadr. Remaining three battalions of that Brigade will hold posts on Mohmand border and lines of communication back to Peshawar. 1st Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles are being brought up from Hasan Abdal to complete the Malakand Moveable Column in place of 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles. When reported free from infection, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers return to Peshawar, and 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers go to Nowshera as a temporary measure.

---



**No. 70.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 14th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 13th May. Following further changes have been made in composition of force:—Third brigade:—19th Punjabis replace 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, moved into camp on account of cholera. 21st Punjabis is regiment from third brigade holding lines of communication in advance of Shabkadr. The 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, who replaced 54th Sikhs at Jamrud (see my telegram of the 8th May), are being withdrawn to Peshawar. The composition of fourth brigade:—1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles replace 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and 19th Punjabis.

**No. 71.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 14th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphs 13th May from Shankargarh:—"All quiet on Mohmand border. 26 fresh cases of cholera in 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, and one in 40th Pathans. Nine deaths and 29 cases in 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers to date."

From Camp Dand, Gundab Valley, 13th May:—"First brigade and divisional troops arrived here to-day. Road has been improved for camel transport. Second brigade at Hafizkor. Flying column advances to-morrow without transport; remaining troops follow as far as Ghalanai. Second brigade will come to Dand. Heliographic communication may be difficult, but Officer Commanding Ghalanai will report."

**No. 72.***From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 15th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Arrived Nahaki yesterday with two battalions, four guns, two squadrons. Kharappa and Nahaki Passes not held by enemy. Reconnaissance up the Khapak Pass fired on. Remainder of First Brigade and Second Brigade arrive here to-day from Ghalanai.

**No. 73.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 15th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphs from Nahaki, 15th May, 7 a.m.:—"Arrived here yesterday with part of Anderson's Brigade. No opposition experienced by main portion of column, but reconnaissance to Khapak Pass and patrol in this valley fired on; also some sniping here last night. No casualties. Health troops here excellent. Heat very great during day, but nights cool."

**No. 74.**

*From Chief Staff Officer, Mohmand Field Force, to Secretary of State, dated 15th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Further reconnaissance of Khapak Pass carried out to-day, and found to be held in strength. Reconnaissance also carried up valley to N.E. Nahaki, where enemy was found in small numbers. 1st and 2nd brigades will be concentrated at Nahaki to-morrow. Casualties during day, three sowars, 21st Cavalry, slightly wounded.

**No. 75.**

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 16th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General, lines of communication, telegraphs 16th May, 1908, from Shankargarh:—All reported quiet this morning from Michni to Abazai.

**No. 76.**

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 17th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General, lines of communication, wires to-day:—"All reported quiet on Mohmand border from Michni to Abazai."

General Willcocks wires from Nahaki:—"Anderson reports determined attacks were made last night on his camp picquets at Darwazagai, during severe thunderstorm. Picquet of 22nd Punjabis had to be reinforced between 10 and 11 p.m. Enemy was beaten off about 2 a.m., leaving many dead bodies on hills round the picquets. Our casualties were:—22nd Punjabis, one native officer, seven rank and file killed, four men dangerously wounded, five men wounded severely, five men wounded slightly; 57th Rifles, one man wounded slightly; 59th Rifles, one native officer killed, one native officer wounded slightly; total, two native officers and seven native ranks killed, one native officer and 23 native ranks wounded."

**No. 77.**

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 17th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Determined attacks were made last night on picquets of Darwazagai camp during a severe thunderstorm, picquet 22nd Punjabis being so hard pressed that it was necessary to reinforce it. Enemy beaten off at 2 a.m., leaving many dead bodies on hills round picquet. Our casualties during 17th, and night 16th-17th, including those reported in my telegram of yesterday, were:—22nd Punjabis, one native officer and seven sepoy killed, four sepoy dangerously, five sepoy severely, and five slightly, wounded; 59th Rifles, one sepoy slightly wounded; 57th Rifles, one native officer killed, one native officer wounded, one sepoy dangerously, five sepoy severely, two sepoy slightly, wounded. Both Brigades were occupied to-day in destroying towers of villages of Kandahari Sufis and recalcitrant Halimzais. First Brigade destroyed 14 towers to north and north-west of Darwazagai, while Second Brigade destroyed those of Gum Batai, Lachi, and Khawaja Kin. Quantities stacked grain also destroyed. Brigade camps as yesterday.

**No. 78.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 18th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Intelligence received from Political Agent, Khyber, 16th May. Following is summary:—Mohmands from Afghan territory, to number of 400, have gone to join those within our limits. They have not been joined by any Afridis. A farman from Kabul has been received by the Sarhang of Dakka. He has publicly announced that the Amir disapproves of his subjects joining the Mohmands. The Hakim of Lalpura has made similar announcement. Sarhang has had orders that various Afghan officials who took part in the first Mohmand outbreak and joined in the invasion of Khyber are to be sent by him to Kabul.

---

**No. 79.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 18th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Officer Commanding lines of communication telegraphs from Shankargarh, 18th May:—"All reported quiet this morning on Mohmand border from Michni to Abazai."

---

**No. 80.***From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 18th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

First Brigade after punishing most southernly of the Kandahari Sufis has returned to Nahaki. Second Brigade has proceeded up the Bohai Dag to destroy Khan Beg Kor, which was latterly the headquarters of Hazrat Mulla. Casualty, one sepoy, 59th Rifles, slightly wounded.

---

**No. 81.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Nahaki last night that First Brigade has returned to Nahaki from operations against Kandahari Sufis. Second Brigade has proceeded up the Bohai Dag Kor. Casualty, one sepoy, 59th Rifles, wounded slightly.

---

**No. 82.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Camp of First Brigade was attacked last night at Nahaki by about 500 men, said to be Utmanzai and Darwazai lashkar. Enemy came on from three sides, advancing encouraged by shouts of Mulla and tom-toms playing. Attack was not pushed home, being checked by fire of picquets, though sniping continued during the night. Our troops were thoroughly well entrenched and covered in village, and casualties were very slight. One sepoy, 22nd, and one transport driver slightly wounded, and some horses and mules hit. Report just received from General Barrett that Second Brigade, *en route* to Khan Beg Khor, met with strong

opposition yesterday from Khwaizais, Baizais, and others, near Zarawar China, the hills on both sides of the valley being held. From these they were dislodged with heavy loss, the 58th taking the spurs on the north, and the 28th those on the south, with great dash. While 34th Pioneers were destroying towers of Zarawar China, one party was charged by 12 ghazis, who were all bayoneted after killing three and wounding two Pioneers. The village of Khan Beg Khor was reached and destroyed, the troops camping for night at a tank two miles east. Enemy's loss heavy, estimated at 60 killed. Five prisoners, with rifles, taken. Enemy were estimated at 2,000, and fought well. Our casualties were:—Lieutenant Ivens, 26th Punjabis, attached 54th Sikhs, dangerously wounded; Captain Finlay, 58th Rifles, attached 57th Rifles, and Lieutenant Sparling, 57th Rifles, both slightly wounded. 28th Punjabis:—1 sepoy killed; 1 sepoy dangerously, 1 sepoy severely, 2 slightly, wounded. 54th Sikhs:—1 sepoy severely, 1 slightly wounded. 57th Rifles:—1 sepoy killed; 2 severely, 1 slightly, wounded. 34th Pioneers:—3 sepoy killed; 2 severely wounded. 55th Rifles:—1 sepoy killed; 3 severely, 1 slightly, wounded. 23rd Mountain Battery:—1 sepoy slightly wounded. 21st Cavalry:—1 sowar slightly wounded. 28th Mule Corps:—1 mule driver slightly wounded. Total, 3 British officers wounded. Rank and file, 6 killed, 18 wounded. Second Brigade retiring to Nahaki to-morrow, and First Brigade moves north towards Lakari. Field Force Headquarters will accompany this Brigade.

---

### No. 83.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 14th May. 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, being free from cholera, have replaced 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment in Fourth Brigade.

---

### No. 84.

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 20th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Nahaki camp of First Brigade here was again attacked in force last night from 9 to 12. The enemy showed much daring and crept up to close quarters through the many ravines in vicinity of camp. Some were bayoneted on the breast-works. Though the firing was heavy and continuous, I am glad to be able to report that casualties were small. One sepoy, 22nd Punjabis, killed; one sowar, 21st Cavalry, wounded. Several transport animals were also killed and wounded. Second Brigade, yesterday, destroyed the towers of the village of Kung, and has, to-day, returned to Nahaki. First Brigade moved, to-day, to Umra Killi. May be out of touch for next four days, during which time General Barrett will communicate with you. Following casualties, Second Brigade, since night, 18th:—One man, 21st Cavalry, severely wounded; Seaforth Highlanders, No. 9546 Private John White, accidentally killed; 54th Sikhs, one man killed, two men dangerously wounded, and three men severely wounded; 54th Rifles, one man severely wounded.

---

### No. 85.

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 21st May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

We yesterday found enemy holding village of Umra Killi, a deep and very intricate nullah behind, and hills beyond, in considerable strength. From these they were dislodged by First Brigade after stubborn resistance, during which their

leaders frequently led charges with swords. Enemy consequently lost very heavily, probably over 200, very many dead bodies being counted by our officers; but even then they closed in on the entrenchments as night fell and made several half-hearted attacks during night. Towards evening numbers could be seen leaving their main body, carrying dead and wounded. The lashkar was composed of Dawazai, Utman Khel, and Sufis. To-day I will destroy Utmanzai and Sufi villages and quantities of corn, which is stored all over valley.

*Casualties:—*

Killed.—Lieutenant Soole, 21st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, attached 57th Rifles. Slightly wounded.—Lieutenant Bruce, 53rd Sikhs.

Killed.—One native officer, 57th; one sepoy, 57th; one sepoy, 53rd. Wounded.—One gunner, No. 8 Mountain Battery, and one gunner 81st Heavy Battery, employed as signaller; one subadar, three sepoy, 53rd; six sepoy, 57th; two sepoy, 59th; two sowars, 21st Cavalry; three followers.

Total.—Two British officers killed, one wounded; native officers, one killed, one wounded; rank and file, two killed, 15 wounded. Several horses and mules killed and wounded.

55th Rifles and two guns, 28th Mountain Battery, join this column for present operations.

## No. 86.

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 22nd May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Yesterday and to-day have destroyed towers and grain of Kandahari Sufi village between Nahaki and Lakarai, that section having refused the very moderate terms offered them. In consequence of punishment meted out to Kandahari sections the Zulbuz and Masand section of Sufi tribes have now come in and accepted terms. Enemy held very strong position on Lakarai Kotal in great strength, but, when we occupied pass, they put up a white flag and sent in jirga. Casualties: Captain O'Grady, 59th Rifles, gunshot through thigh, severe. All quiet at Nahaki.

## No. 87.

*From General Barrett, Commanding Second Brigade, Mohmand Field Force, to Secretary of State, dated 23rd May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

I reconnoitred to-day towards Shabai Pass, remaining out till 3 p.m. No guns heard from Willcocks' direction. But few enemy seen. My casualties nil. Health troops here remains good.

## No. 88.

*From General Barrett, Commanding Second Brigade, Mohmand Field Force, to Secretary of State, dated 24th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks heliographs to-day:—"We are now close to Kargha, in front of which about 2,000 Utman Khels had taken up a regular sangared position, but after shelling them they have cleared and now do not mean fighting. We reach Mulla Killai to-morrow." I reconnoitred to-day to within three miles of Mulla Killai. No opposition. Regret to report death of Major M. C. Maclachlan, Seaforth Highlanders, accidentally shot in camp to-day.

**No. 89.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Report from General Willcocks states that terms were not accepted by Sufi jirga which came in on the 21st or 22nd instant. Upon resumption of punitive operations against them, payment of the whole Sufi fine was undertaken by Gurbaz Masaud Sufi. Sufi and Musa Khel Mitai jirgas made submission on the 23rd instant, the terms being the demolition of Bagh and of one village in Lakarai, and a fine of Rs. 4,500. As regards the settlement arrived at, Sir J. Willcocks, who says that negotiations were full of difficulties, commends the skill and great patience of the Political Officer, Major Blakeway.

**No. 90.***From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 25th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Kargha, 24th May. First Brigade moved yesterday from Lakarai to Shato Khel with only slight opposition. Casualties: one sepoy 55th, and one 57th, wounded. To-day advanced to this place. Enemy held strongly entrenched position at entrance to Ambahar, about 2,000 strong from all Utman Khel sections, with men from Bagura and Nawagai. Their left flank was turned, and they were heavily punished, the cavalry pursuing and completing the rout. Enemy left over 100 killed on the field. Our casualties were slight; two native ranks killed, and nine wounded. Moving to-morrow to Mulla Killai, where troops will have a well-earned rest of two days, while I hope to clear up political situation. Heat intense, but health of troops good.

**No. 91.***From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 27th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Mulla Killai, 26th May. Enemy's casualties on the Ambahar have now been ascertained as 140 killed, and large numbers wounded. Reached this place yesterday, with opposition, with First Brigade, and joined here this morning by portion of Second Brigade with convoy of supplies. First Brigade leaves for India, *viâ* Pandiali, on the 28th. I proceed, with Second Brigade, to settle certain questions with Baizai and Khwaizai, and hope to recross one border, *viâ* Gandao Valley, on 1st June. Heat very trying; wounded doing well, and health of troops good.

**No. 92.***From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 27th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Nahaki, 27th May. Marched to-day from Mulla Killai with portion Barrett's Brigade to bring further pressure on recalcitrant Utmanzai and Dawazai sections. Presence of our troops at Yakdand proved sufficient to bring both to terms, and since my arrival here the Khwaizai have also sent in jirga and submitted. There only remains now the Baizai section recalcitrant, and I am dealing with them to-morrow and following day. Hope all troops will have crossed border by 31st. Sick and wounded doing well, and general health good in spite of great heat and arduous marching.

**No. 93.**

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated  
29th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Proceeded yesterday with Second Brigade from Nahaki to Khan Beg Kor. As only the Bazar section of Mohmands has refused to submit after being given every opportunity of doing so, and as they have taken part in many fights against us, I considered it necessary to punish them before leaving Mohmand country, and consequently visited their headquarters at Khuda Khel to-day, where I have destroyed all their towers and large quantity of grain and fodder. Second Brigade returns to Khan Beg Kor to-day, and to Galanai to-morrow, 30th. First Brigade proceeds to-day from Dag to Lagham. All troops will leave Mohmand country by 31st.

---

**No. 94.**

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated  
30th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Following casualties occurred in fighting with Khuda Khel yesterday:—Lieutenant W. Young, 67th Punjabis, attached 54th Sikhs, gunshot wound, abdomen, dangerous. Havildar, 5 sepoy, 54th Sikhs, and 4 sepoy, Guides' Infantry, wounded. 2nd Brigade withdrawn over Khapak and Nahaki Passes respectively to Galanai in Gundab Valley without a shot being fired. 2nd Brigade moves to-morrow to Hafiz Kor. 1st Brigade to-day moves to Nafgal Khel and proceeds to Peshawar 31st instant.

---

**No. 95.**

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated  
30th May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Regret to report death to-day from wound received in action of Lieutenant W. Young, 67th Punjabis, attached 54th Sikhs.

---

**No. 96.**

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 31st May, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Hafiz Kor, 31 May, following casualties are reported during night 29th-30th and withdrawal picquets evening 30th May:—One private, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 4 sepoy, wounded.

---

**No. 97.**

*From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated  
2nd June, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Last troops Mohmand Field Force crossed border at 2 p.m. yesterday. No shots fired since leaving Khwaizai country.

---

**No. 98.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd June, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Punitive measures having concluded, General Willcocks and staff returned to Peshawar 31st May. First Brigade re-crossed administrative border on 30th May, and Second Brigade on 31st May; lines of communication troops on 1st June. Demobilisation is now proceeding as rapidly as possible.

**No. 99.***From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd June, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks has informed you from time to time of progress of military operations against Mohmands. In now reporting conclusion of operations I send following summary of results achieved. Punitive force reached hostile territory on 15th May last, and the punishment of sections commenced after Willcocks had announced there was no intention of annexation or interfering with maintenance of *status quo*. Mitai Musa Khel section of Baizai were first to submit, and were on 19th May ordered to pay fine of Rs. 2,000 and surrender 6 rifles. Sufis, whose towers had been destroyed on 17th May came in on 20th May, but refused to accede to demands. After further punishment they agreed to fine of Rs. 4,500. Pandialis on 22nd May accepted fine of Rs. 2,000 and 6 rifles. Kamali Halimzai submitted on 25th, but were to be exempted from fine as they had been severely punished by destruction of towers. Utmanzai and Dawazai agreed on 27th May to fine of Rs. 1,000 each, while Khwaizai submitted same day, but were not fined as they had suffered severely. Utman Khel received heavy punishment, losing 140 killed at Ambahar on 24th May, but were not further proceeded against. By 28th May all sections had submitted except Baizai of Bohai Dag and had either paid fines or furnished hostages for prompt payment. Announcement was made on 28th May that account with them was settled, that allowances outstanding would be forfeited but that payment would be resumed forthwith. This announcement has been received with satisfaction. Baizais whose attitude had been contemptuous throughout were duly chastised, and by 30th May entire force was well on way back. Combined jirga of assured tribes and Khwaizai met Willcocks at Galanai on same day and delivered request signed by Maliks that Government might be informed of their intention to refuse passage to Baizai raiders. Willcocks reports they harbour no ill will towards us and ascribe their misfortunes to Baizai. All fines were paid in by 31st May and hostages released. Entire force is now back in Peshawar district. We consider the result of expedition highly satisfactory, and that it reflects much credit on General Willcocks and his Chief Political Officer, Major Blakeway, who were working under great difficulties. We also consider that great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, Political Agent, Dir, Swat, &c., whose management of Bajaur, Dir, and Swat tribes during recent expedition contributed largely to localisation of the disturbances. We have already intimated our high opinion of the value of Colonel Roos-Keppel's services in keeping the Afridis quiet.

**No. 100.***From Secretary of State to Viceroy dated 4th June, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

His Majesty's Government share the satisfaction you express in your telegram of the 2nd instant at the result of the expedition against the Mohmands, and offer their congratulations to yourself and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I request that General Willcocks and the other officers named may be informed of my entire concurrence in the tribute which you pay to their services.



## No. 101.

*From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 16th June, 1908.*

(Telegraphic.)

Frontier operations. Cost of Zakka Khel expedition. It is not yet possible to obtain final figures, as it will take time to determine the exact extent of replacements. But at present £57,000 is estimated cost. Mohmand and connected operations. Estimate is £150,000, but this is wholly provisional. Excess of cost over that for expedition against Zakka Khel is due to the precautionary movements made in view of prevention of possible developments, to the outbreak of cholera among the troops, and to the longer duration of operations. Provision for batta is also included in the estimate. The Gazette casualties are as follows:—(1.) Expedition against Zakka Khel. Native troops: one killed, two died of wounds, two died of disease, 25 wounded, none taken prisoner. British troops: two killed, one died from wounds, nine wounded, none taken prisoner. The enemy lost 70 killed and 130 wounded; no prisoners were taken. (2.) Kargha. No casualties among British troops. Native troops: two killed and nine wounded, none taken prisoner. The enemy lost 120 killed and 200 wounded. Five prisoners were taken and released, with the exception of two mullas and one man long wanted for crimes in the Peshawar district. The mullas will also shortly be released. (3.) Mohmand. British troops: eight killed, two died of wounds, 39 died of disease, 33 wounded, none taken prisoner. Native troops: 22 killed, four died of wounds, 12 died of disease, 142 wounded, none taken prisoner. The enemy lost a large number wounded, and between 300 and 400 killed; five prisoners were taken who have since been set at liberty.

---

# PART IV.

## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX I.

*List of Raids and Outrages committed on the North-West Frontier from July, 1899, to July, 1906.*  
(Prepared in the Intelligence Branch Division of the Chief of the Staff Army Head-Quarters in India.)

(1.)—KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
<b>1899.</b>			
28th September...	Gurkha picquet at Michni Kandao fired on. One man wounded.	Shinwaris (led by Shakar).	
September 1899 to February 1900.	Constant raids and counter-raids across the Afghan border.	Khusrogis of Bazar and Shinwaris of Ningrahar.	
<b>1899.</b>			
28th October ...	Murder of a man in Shinpokh ... ..	Shilmanis ... ..	Fine imposed.
2nd November ...	Two horses stolen from Peshawar, cavalry lines.	Shinwaris.	
15th November...	Eighty Commissariat goats raided at Landi Kotal.	Khusrogis ... ..	Goats recovered by Khyber Rifles.
17th November...	Attack on Khyber Rifle picquet at Michni Kandao.	, ... ..	Four Khusrogis killed; one wounded.
30th November...	Three Government bullocks stolen from Peshawar.	Shinwaris of Ningrahar.	
1st December ...	Two Hindus kidnapped in Peshawar District.	Khusrogis.	
2nd December ...	Convoy fired on in the Khyber ... ..	Khusrogis ... ..	Houses of leaders burnt.
<b>1900.</b>			
7th January ...	Cattle of the village of Achini, Peshawar District, raided.	Khusrogis and Shiwaris...	Booty recovered by pursuing party.
9th January ...	Sepoy of Khyber Rifles wounded at Jamrud.	Kuki Khel sepoy of Khyber Rifles.	
25th March ...	{ Murder of Mr. Gunter at Shabkadr ... ..	{ Kuki Khel Afridi... ..	Executed.
15th April ...	{ Murder of Lieutenant Green, R.E. ... ..	{ Aka Khel.	
15th April ...	Village of Phandu, Peshawar District, attacked.		
19th April ...	Sentry of Khyber Rifles murdered ... ..	Kuki Khel <i>hamsaya</i> ... ..	Fine of Rs. 1,500 and a rifle imposed.
Ditto ...	Telegraph wire cut between Peshawar and Hari Singh.	Khusrogis.	
1st May ...	Two Kuki Khels shot at Taikhal Bala ... ..	Villagers ... ..	Compensation paid.
7th August ...	Sepoy of Khyber Rifles murdered on Khyber road.	Unknown ... ..	Rs. 1,200 fine imposed on neighbouring villages.
3rd September ...	Attempted cattle theft in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins ... ..	One man captured and tried. Sentence not stated.
20th October ...	Donkeys raided near Ilm Gudr ... ..	Kuki Khel.	
27th October ...	Donkeys raided near Chora ... ..	, ... ..	Leader imprisoned and released on giving security.
—	Several raids in Kohat District ... ..	Zia-ud-dins ... ..	Four months' allowances cut.
9th December ...	Naik of Khyber Rifles wounded near Jamrud.	Aka Khel.	
<b>1901.</b>			
6th January ...	Three Khyber Rifles' rifles stolen... ..	Unknown.	
January ...	Two mules stolen from Peshawar ... ..	Mullagoris ... ..	Rs. 200 fine. Mules recovered.
" ...	Ten camels stolen from Peshawar ... ..	" ... ..	Camels recovered.
February ...	Sheep raided in Kohat District ... ..	Zia-ud-dins ... ..	Fine of Rs. 50, Sheep recovered.
2nd March ...	Shinwari sheep raided ... ..	Hazarnao gang.	
16th " ...	Bullock stolen from Peshawar ... ..	Khusrogis ... ..	Recovered.
4th April ...	Aka Khel cattle raided on Kajuri plain...	Kuki Khel.	
3rd May ...	Convoy fired at in the Khyber ... ..	Khusrogis ... ..	Offenders imprisoned.
28th " ...	4 rifles stolen from Khyber Rifles ... ..	Shinwaris, including 2 sepoys.	Sepoys sentenced to three years' imprisonment.
8th June ...	Six hundred sheep raided from Ningrahar	Sangu Khel refugees ... ..	Sheep restored.
Two June ...	Two horses stolen on Kohat road... ..	Paindai Zakka Khel ... ..	Horses restored. Fine of Rs. 250 paid.
2nd July...	Four men murdered close to Landi Kotal	Shinwaris ... ..	Rs. 1,000 fine imposed.
8th August ...	Sowar of Khyber Rifles murdered on Peshawar road.	Unknown.	
9th August ...	Hindu kidnapped on Kohat road ... ..	Aka and Zakka Khel.	
17th October ...	Mare stolen from Nowshera ... ..	Shinwaris ... ..	Mare recovered.
1st December ...	Trading party attacked near Hazarnao ... ..	Khusrogis.	
1st " ...	Sheep raided in Shilman ... ..	Zakka Khel ... ..	Recovered.
3d " ...	Two ponies stolen from Peshawar transport lines.	Ningraharis ... ..	Recovered by Khyber Rifles.
16th " ...	Two Sepoys of Khyber Rifles fired at near Ali Musjid.	Kuki Khel ... ..	Fine of Rs. 75 imposed.
23rd " ...	Sheep of village of Sangu raided... ..	Khusrogis ... ..	Houses of leaders burnt; fine imposed.

KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
<b>1902.</b>			
6th January ...	Two dakaities in Peshawar District ...	Aka Khel and others ...	Fine of Rs. 8,000 (Kabul) imposed.
January ...	Some shots fired near Khyber road ...	Pakhai Zakka Khel ...	Fine recovered by tribe.
February - March	Several raids and counter-raids ...	Shinwaris of Loargai and men of Dakka.	
17th March ...	Border Military Police sepoy shot near Ilm Gudr.	Unknown ...	Sepalis of Ibn Gudr fined Rs. 2,000.
4th May ...	Bania of Landi Kotal robbed ...	Afghan Khassadars.	
5th July ...	Sangu Khel murdered in the Khyber ...	Zakka Khel sepoy of 20th Punjab Infantry.	Fine of Rs. 600.
14th " ...	Ningrahari traders robbed near Torkham	Zakka Khel... ..	Property recovered and thieves captured by Khyber Rifles.
August ...	Several raids on the Kajurai plain ...	Aka Khel.	
<b>1903.</b>			
20th February ...	Khyber Rifle picket fired on ...	Khusrogis ... ..	House of leader burnt.
2nd May and following days.	Khyber Rifles at Smatzai fired on ...	Koda Khel Mohmands.	
26th May ...	Afghan post at Durbaba fired at ...	Anai Zakka Khel.	
July-August ...	Continuous unsuccessful attacks on the Shia Orakzai.	All Afridi and Sunni Orakzai sections.	
22nd August ...	Women of Landi Kotal carried off through Afghan territory.	Zakka Khel.	
14th November...	Malikdin Khel women seized close to Jamrud.	Kuki Khel ... ..	Women released by Political Agent.
<b>1904.</b>			
29th January ...	Telegraph wire in the Khyber cut ...	Unknown.	
4th March ...	Ditto ditto ...	"	
21st " ...	Attempt to murder Colonel Finnis, R.E., at Peshawar Railway Station.	Aka Khel Afridi ... ..	Executed.
9th June ...	Policeman murdered and attempt to attack British soldiers.	Mulla of Kunar ... ..	"
15th " ...	Cattle stolen from village of Masbu Khel, Peshawar District.	Shinwaris and Zakka Khel	Cattle re-captured by Malik Yar Muhammad.
3rd September ...	Raid on the village of Darshi Khel, Kohat District.	Zakka and Kambar Khel ...	Tribe forced to take action. Several ringleaders killed; others expelled.
7th October ...	Rafts on the river near Loi Shilman fired on.	Mohmands.	
2nd December ...	Attempt to murder the Sub-divisional Officer in charge of the Mullagori road.	Unknown.	
4th December ...	Raid on the village of Pabbi. One man killed and two wounded. Property valued Rs. 4,000 stolen.	Residents of District ...	Some local residents arrested and Rs. 350 worth of property recovered.
9th December ...	Peshawar Railway station entered and cash stolen from booking office.	Local bad characters.	
<b>1905.</b>			
10th January ...	Afridi outlaws fire on Khyber Rifles at Samghakal Pass and Karawal hill. One sepoy killed and one wounded.	Sipah Afridis ... ..	Two killed and two wounded.
1st February ...	Raid on Akhora Bazar. Two constables and two villagers wounded and one chaukidar killed.	Hazarnao gang ... ..	One raider killed, others believed to have been wounded.
February ...	Border Military Police post surprised at Banda Daud Shah, Teri, Kohat. Six rifles stolen.	Zakka Khel Afridis.	
23th February ...	Attack on the Matanni police post ...	Peshawaris, Afridis and the Hazarnao gang.	
8th March ...	Raid on the village of Sherdad Garhi ...	Kuki Khel and others ...	Sahibgul, Kuki Khel, arrested.
10th March ...	Raid on <i>dharma</i> in Peshawar City. Cash box said to contain Rs. 25,000 and large amount of property stolen.	Jafar, Torai and other Hazarnao outlaws with 12 Afridis.	Afridi <i>jirga</i> paid fine of Rs. 1,000, the Bawa and chaukidar imprisoned.
13th " ...	Attempt to steal rifles from station cells at Kohat, two sepoys wounded.	Basti Khel Afridis... ..	Three captured and imprisoned. Basti Khels fined.
22nd April ...	Twelve women carried off from Landi Kotal. One wounded.	Khusrogis ... ..	Women returned on payment of ransom of Rs. 105 each.
21th April ...	Raid on Jamrud. No details ...	Hazarnao gang ... ..	Special references made to the Amir regarding the Hazarnao gang.
25th April ...	Attack on the tonga <i>chauki</i> at Matanni. Five ponies stolen.	" " ... ..	" " "
26th April ...	Tonga pony station at Matanni raided ...	The Hazarnao gang, etc.	
9th May ...	Khassadar post at Smatzai attacked ...	Afghan Khassadars.	
9th June ...	Border Military Police, Kohat, fire on gang of outlaws: 1 captured.		
9th September ...	Murder on the Mullagori road ...	Mullagoris.	
September ...	Attack on grass-cutters at Matanni, one man killed, one rifle taken.	Zakka Khel Afridis.	

KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
<b>1905—cont.</b>			
20th September...	Villagers of Matanni robbed ... ..	Aka Khel and Sturi Khel.	
16th December ...	Lieutenant Mackie fired on near Jamrud	Mullagoris.	
22nd " ...	Raid on village of Banamari ... ..	Zakka Khel and outlaws ...	One outlaw shot.
31st " ...	Mullagori sepoy of Kohat Railway murdered near Jamrud.	Two Mullagori sepoys ...	Seven years' imprisonment inflected.
January ...	Attack on the shop of a Hindu in Kohat District. Ram Singh, the owner, wounded.	Nine men led by a Zakka Khel.	
<b>1906.</b>			
3rd March ...	Kuchi sheep raided in Ningrahar ...	Sangu Khel refugees and Zakka Khel.	Settled through Malik Yar Muhammad.
21st March ...	Raid on village of Jogin. Theft of property valued at Rs. 15,700.	(1) Outlaws and others, resident in Afghanistan, and (2) Tarakzai Mohmands.	Amir informed regarding (1). Mohmands surrendered 20 persons of whom 7 detained for trial.
9th April ...	Raid on village of Tangi ... ..	Zakka Khel, Mohmands, Utman Khel and others.	Utman Khel fined.
26th " ...	Mullagori contractor murdered in Railway Camp.	Mullagori ... ..	Murderer sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.
28th May ...	Attack on village of Shahab Khel ...	Zakka Khel.	

## (2.)—KURRAM.

<b>1899.</b>			
29th November...	Raided a small flock of sheep belonging to Ghilzai <i>humsayaks</i> living in Kurram.	Khoedad Khels, Khojal Khels.	
<b>1900.</b>			
3rd March ...	Cutting telegraph wire; two posts torn and 20 yards wire carried off.	Khani Khel Chamkannia.	
10th August ...	Shots fired at night into Sadda village ...	Maseuzai.	
16th August ...	Sepoy of Kurram Militia shot ... ..	Kuki Khel, Afridis ...	Brother, and two other relatives, of murderer arrested, July 1901.
September ...	About 400 men raided village of Kharsin near Matun; two villagers killed and 300 cattle and 2,000 sheep and goats carried off.	Wazirs and Dauris.	
14th September	25 cattle carried off from Bonzala grazing-grounds.	Khoedad Khels.	
October ...	Small party carried off some cattle belonging to a Turi, near Darwazagai.	Jajis.	
October ...	Carried off seven flocks of sheep from some Ghilzai encampments near Matun.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
7th November ...	Large gang of raiders attacked some Ghilzais at Tor Obo in Khost; one killed on each side.	Wazirs.	
November ...	Raided Khadizai, in Khost; 60 cattle carried off.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
December ...	Stole three mules from main road in Kurram.	Mastu Khel, Maseuzai.	
8th December ...	Carried off flock of sheep from a Ghilzai encampment at Tor Obo, in Khost.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
8th December ...	Carried off 80 sheep and eight donkeys from Shelkhan, in Khost.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
<b>1901.</b>			
February ...	Carried off 120 cattle and 100 sheep from Gurbaz, in Khost.	Mahsud Wazirs.	
22nd February ...	Party of 30 men cut telegraph wire near Sadda.	Mastu Khel, Maseuzai.	
25th February ...	Carried off 400 head of cattle from some Ghilzais near Matun; one Ghilzai killed.	Wazirs.	

## KURRAM—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1901—cont.			
3rd March ...	Ineffectual raid on Ghilzai flocks near Tor Obo, in Khost; two Ghilzais and three Wazirs killed.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
7th March ...	Ineffectual raid on Hassan Khel, Wazir flocks; one Wazir killed.	Ghilzais.	
9th March ...	Party of Turis, carrying salt, attacked on road between Tutkai and Thal.	—	
March ...	Carried off 20 head of cattle from Khapianga, in Lower Kurram.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
13th March ...	Ineffectual raid on Turi cattle near Darwazagai.	Jajis ... ..	Governor of Khost informed and requested to prevent recurrence.
25th March ...	Carried off Rs. 1,000 in cash from a Ghilzai <i>kufila</i> in Khost.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
28th March ...	Strong gang completely looted Hindu caravan between Matun and Dawar; two Afghan sepoy, and one Hindu killed.	Wazirs.	
13th March ...	Carried off 100 sheep from Lakand, in Khost.	Madda Khel, Wazirs.	
28th March ...	Raided 20 head of Turi cattle from Darwazagai.	Jajis ... ..	Governor of Khost notified.
27th June ...	Raided 40 head of cattle from Paiwar villages.	Do.	
2nd July ...	Raided nine bullocks and 14 sheep from Turi village of Kunj Alizai.	Muqbils.	
July ...	Attack on Ibrahimzai village; some villagers carried off.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
16th August ...	Attacked party of Khostwal residents of Inzrai, in lower Kurram; one Khostwal killed and remainder looted of all they had.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
7th October ...	Carried off 128 sheep from Baliamin ...	Jajis ... ..	Governor of Khost notified.
November ...	Raided 10 head of cattle and some sheep from Tanni villages in Khost.	Kubul Khel, Wazirs.	
1902.			
8th February ...	Cutting telegraph wire in Kurram ...	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
13th March ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
28th March ...	Raided 32 sheep from Turi village of Bugdi	Mangala	
19th April ...	Ineffectual raid on Turi cattle near Laka Tiga post.	Jajis.	
20th April ...	Large <i>lashkar</i> fired on labourers at work on Laka Tiga post.	Do. ... ..	Governor of Khost notified.
23rd April ...	Raided 23 head of cattle belonging to malik of Baliamin.	Do.	
3rd May ...	Ineffectual attempt to raid Turi cattle close to Kharlachi post.	Jajis.	
19th May ...	Gang of 80 men raided large number of cattle and sheep from Turi villages of Jalmaid and Chasdiwan; most of animals recovered and 3 Jajis killed.	Jajis.	
July ...	Raided flock of sheep from Dargai, in Khost.	Mahmud Khel, Wazirs.	
8th August ...	Large gang attempted to raid cattle from Turi villages of Kharlachi and Shingak; 2 Turis, and 4 Muqbils, said to have been killed.	Muqbils ... ..	Governor of Khost notified.
August ...	Raided about 200 cattle from Khadizai, in Khost.	Wazirs.	
30th August ...	Raided into Kurram and carried off over Rs. 3,000 worth of property, killing one man.	Jajis, Muqbils.	
9th September ...	Raided 9 Turi bullocks ... ..	Jajis.	
September ...	Samana rifles patrol fire on raiders. One wounded and captured.	Khojal Khel Tori Khel.	
29th September...	Affair with Kurram Militia near Wali China.	Jajis.	
1903.			
January ...	Raided 20 camels from Ghilzais in Khost	Wazirs.	
3rd February ...	Large gang attempted to raid Ibrahimzai and Satta villages; met Militia patrol from Satta post on whom they fired; were finally driven off after engagement lasting 3 hours.	Mastu Khel, Masuzais.	
15th March ...	Attacked party of Ghilzais on road between Chapri and Thal and carried off 180 sheep.	Zaimukhte.	
March ...	Attacked a Ghilzai camp in Khost, killed the Ghilzais and carried off 4 rifles and 120 camels.	Mahmud Khel, Wazirs.	

## KURRAM—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1903—cont.			
20th April ...	Carried off a Hindu woman from just outside Sadda village and kept her till Rs. 1,100 was paid as ransom.	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
4th August ...	Raided 80 sheep from Mulla Bagh in Kurram; 2 Turis seriously wounded.	Ningraharis... ..	Naib-Hakim of Niagrahar informed.
September ...	Raided 300 cattle and sheep from Ningrahar.	Chamkannis.	
September ...	Raided a Shinwari village; killed and wounded several villagers and drove off some cattle.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
25th September...	Raided 12 head of Turi cattle ... ..	Jajis.	
1904.			
11th February ...	Cut telegraph line between Ibrahimzai and Balish Khel.	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
8th March ...	Attempted to break into Sadda village; damaged parapet walls of new Sadda bridge.	Ditto.	
May ... ..	Carried off 4 Hindus, 1 Hindu woman, 1 mare, 9 donkeys laden with merchandise from main road near Chapri.	Mastu Khel, Massuzais ...	Four Hindus returned through efforts of <i>Jirga</i> .
7th September ...	Raided 15 donkeys from Turi woodcutters.	Muqbils.	
1st December ...	Raided 16 sheep from (Walai China) Turi village.	Jajis ... ..	Pursuit party caught 1 bullock belonging to Jajis.
8th December ...	Raid on cattle at Samir, one herdsman killed, one wounded.	Parachamkannis ... ..	<i>Vide</i> entry against 11th May 1905 below.
28th December ...	Deshera Dandar village raided, 40 donkeys looted.	Kurram outlaw and Jajis	Kurram outlaw reported to have been arrested by Governor of Khost, but not confirmed.
1905.			
January ...	Raided 40 Turi donkeys.	Jajis.	
18th January ...	Telegraph wire cut at Ibrahimzai. Attempted burglary of village—shots fired at Survey camp.	Parachamkannis ... ..	<i>Vide</i> entry against 11th May below.
16th March ...	Raid on Turi cattle at Shabak ...	Khattak outlaw and Khostwals.	Two raiders killed; subsequently 4 arrested by Governor of Khost.
22nd March ...	Mill burnt at Samir; five telegraph poles broken and telegraph wire carried off.	Chamkannis... ..	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May below.
20th March ...	Raided 7 Turi donkeys and two raids on Kandar Nasti Kot.	Muqbils ... ..	One raider killed.
21st March ...	Damaged bridge on main road, 2 miles from Parachinar, and out telegraph line.	Chamkannis ... ..	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May below.
25th March ...	Raid on cattle at Chapri ... ..	Zaimukhts ... ..	Two raiders captured.
4th April ...	Travellers raided at Kaddam Sapper ...	Afghan sepoya.	
5th April ...	Damaged Sadda bridge ... ..	Parachamkannis ... ..	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May below.
6th April ...	Shakar Kot raided ... ..	Jajis.	
8th April ...	Maru Khel raided ... ..	Jajis.	
12th April ...	Raided 10 head of cattle from Ahmadi Shama, in Lower Kurram.	Saifali, Wazirs.	
16th April ...	Ibrahimzai village surprised. All firearms, 2 boys and 1 woman carried off.	Massozais ... ..	<i>Jirga</i> called on to restore and pay fine of Rs. 1,000 (fine subsequently deducted from tribal allowances).
25th April ...	Raided 12 Jaji cattle and wounded some Jajis.	Turis.	
11th May ...	Cut telegraph line, and destroyed large number of newly-planted young trees. Said Abbas Ziarat.	Chamkannis ... ..	Many Chamkannis captured by <i>baranta</i> , fines paid.
13th May ...	Two women carried off to Khost from Alizai.	Khostwals, who had been residing in British territory.	
5th June ...	Sultan village raided. 1 man killed, 1 mule stolen.	Jajis ... ..	Gang arrested by Governor of Khost and sent to Kabul in chains.
10th June ...	Attempt to raid Taida village. 1 villager wounded.	Muqbils ... ..	Raiders repulsed.
15th June ...	Attempt to drive off cattle from Zehran.	Kharotis of Ningrahar ...	Ditto.
28th June ...	4 telegraph poles uprooted, telegraph wire broken, 400 young trees along road destroyed.	Parachamkannis and Gharbinas.	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May.
July ... ..	Raid on cattle at Gram and 2 men kidnapped at Alamsher. Between Sadda and Ibrahimzai.	Parachamkannis and Gharbinas.	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May.
1st July ...	Attempt to raid Hunza Khel encampment	Jajis ... ..	Raiders repelled, 1 killed.
21st July ...	1 boy carried off from Mata Sanga ...	Muqbils.	

## KURRAM—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
<b>1905—cont.</b>			
1st August ...	Large gang raided Turi hamlet of Mahmud Kala, killing several villagers and carrying off many women and children.	Muqbils.	
8th August ...	Raid on wood-cutters at Ahmadzai ...	Jajis ... ..	Orders issued to arrest any of the gang who enter Kurram.
13th August ...	Raided 47 Turi cattle ... ..	Jajis.	
18th August ...	Raid on crops at Sadda ... ..	Aliheerzai ... ..	One raider wounded, maliks called on to give redress.
23rd August ...	Kurram Militia attacked by 70 armed Massuzai, after having arrested some armed thieves who fired on them. Between Ibrahimzai and Sadda.	Mastu Khel, Gar Massuzai	Massuzai ordered out of Kurram and prisoners dealt with according to law.
2nd September ...	Attempt to raid Kunj Alizai ... ..	Muqbils ... ..	Raiders repelled.
5th September ...	Raid on encampment at Alizai, 3 men killed and 2 mules carried off.	Khatak outlaw and Khostwals.	Governor of Khost addressed, no result.
15th September ...	4 Bangashes fired on at Khattak Daud ...	Jajis.	
15th September ...	Attempt to drive off cattle from Mahura	Jajis ... ..	Raiders repelled.
26th September ...	House broken into at Bughdi ... ..	Jajis.	
27th September ...	2 Turis killed by raiders at Wali China ...	Jajis.	
28th September ...	2 men kidnapped at Shilozan ... ..	Samil Massuzai ... ..	Jirga called on to have the men released. Result apparently not reported.
1st October ...	Massuzai murdered at night outside Bisattu.	Jajis.	
3rd October ...	Attacked Survey party near Shabak ...	Wazirs.	
5th October ...	Attempt to raid Tangai ... ..	Khostwals ... ..	1 thief killed, 1 wounded.
19th October ...	Attacked Survey party near Shabak ...	Khostwals ... ..	Governor of Khost notified.
20th October ...	2 men kidnapped from Sadda ... ..	Zakka Khel, Afridis	Both escaped.
October ...	2 men kidnapped from Zeran ... ..	Parachamkannis ... ..	Many Chamkannis captured by <i>baramta</i> , fines paid.
31st October ...	Raid on woodcutters, 4 donkeys carried off, Tor Ghar Hill.	Jajis.	
16th November ...	Raid on Bakhtawar, 40 goats and some property carried off.	Jajis ... ..	Pursuit party shot 1 raider and recovered goats.
November ...	Reported that despite letters to Governors of Aryob and Khost the Afghan subjects on the Kurram border persist in pulling down cairns and flag posts erected by British survey parties.		
15th December ...	Attacked Survey party near Kotkai ...	Jajis.	
31st December ...	Raided 20 Turi donkeys ... ..	Muqbils.	
<b>1906.</b>			
6th February ...	Raided 600 sheep and goats from Mangal kirris in Lower Kurram.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
20th February ...	Cut telegraph line and destroyed young trees near Ibrahimzai.	Ditto.	
17th April ...	Raided 150 Turi sheep and goats, and killed 1 man and 1 woman.	Jajis.	

## (3).—DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL.

<b>1899.</b>			
1st July ...	Two Levy sepoy, escorting postal runners, attacked on the Laorai pass; wounded them and took their rifles.	Gujars of Nari.	
17th September ...	A ferry-boat, carried down by flood, burnt at Matkanai.	People of Matkanai (Utman Khele).	Fined.
29th " ...	Lee-Netford and sporting rifle stolen from the relief (Chitral) column at Chak-dara.	Unknown (probably Adinzai).	
9th October ...	Three Levy sepoy, escorting post, attacked: 1 killed; 1 wounded.	Najim, a robber, and others (probably Adinzai).	
12th " ...	5 cattle drivers attacked at Shakot; wounded 4 (1 died afterwards) and robbed them of their money but left cattle.	Six men of Mardan subdivision, dependents of Sarbnland Khan of Paled.	

## DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1899—cont.			
1st November ...	The Chitral mail attacked near Minjawar; wounded 1 and killed another escort sepoy (one rifle taken).	Swat valley men (probably) (Nawab of Dir is supposed to be at the bottom of these raids on mails to throw suspicion on the Khan of Nawagai).	Neighbouring villages fined.
7th " ...	Attacked the Chitral mail between Sado and Bobat. Two Levy sepoy of escort killed.	Unknown. (Tor Lalai supposed to be implicated.)	
11th December ...	Two thousands maunds of grass of a Commissariat agent burnt at Batkhela.	Unknown.	
16th " ...	Broke into a widow's house near Dargai; killed her and her 3 children and looted the house.	One Badrai of Shakot and four men.	Badrai and another man executed.
30th " ...	Stock of 1,000 maunds of grass burnt at Khar camp.	Unknown.	
1900.			
29th January ...	Attacked Afghan traders; killed 1 and wounded another near Totekan.	Totekan robbers ... ..	Four captured; 1 executed.
31st " ...	Madras sapper shot at Chakdara while on sentry at 2 a.m.: rifle and bayonet stolen.	Unknown.	
About 15th February.	Robbed the house of a zemindar, in the Talash valley.	Fourteen men, some of them servants of the Nawab of Dir.	
23rd February ...	Shot at and wounded a Sikh sentry of 26th Punjab Infantry at Khar, and escaped.	Rifle thief; tribe unknown.	
31st March ...	Killed Gul Mohammad Khan, Akhundzada of Munda at Mian Killi. A servant of Sahibzada Badshah Jan pursued him and was shot.	Tor Lalai (the outlaw) and 12 men.	Nawab of Dir ordered Utman Khels to give up Tor Lalai, but they refused. Tor Lalai murdered 6th July, 1900.
11th July ...	Made an attack on Ganbat and was repulsed.	Malik Akhan.	
24th " ...	Martini-Henry rifle stolen from the Nawab's workshops at Dir.	...	
27th August ...	Robbed Khataks of their salt, 10 miles west of Sado.	Shamozai Utman Khels ...	Salt subsequently returned.
25th September...	Shot Malik Painda Khan of Nasafa in the Talash valley.	Villagers of Badwan.	
1901.			
28th January ...	Robbed 2 Madras Sappers of their rifles on the road between Khar and Malakand.	Two Swat Kohistanis from Kalam.	Thieves caught.
2nd May... ..	Various quarrels between Palai and Than; crop-stealing and fighting.	Khan Khels ... ..	Parties fined Rs. 500 each. Leaders kept at Malakand.
2nd " ... ..	Crop-cutting, fighting and village burning	Nawab of Dir's <i>Jirgas</i> and the Shamozais.	Nawab contrite: says he will make proper settlement and punish his representative who broke an old compact with the Shamozais.
May ... ..	Stole 3 bayonets, 60 rounds small arms ammunition, and some uniform, from Kushalgarh.	Mamunds ... ..	One coat and 1 bayonet recovered.
4th July... ..	Stole a bag of flour and other articles from carriers of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, the Chitral contractor, near Pann Kot.	Men of Dir (probably).	
July ... ..	Fighting ending in submission to settlement. The <i>Jirgas</i> came in: the leader of one side was wounded while asleep and under British protection.	Aladand Khels ... ..	Sargand Khan, his brother, a nephew of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Dargai and several followers fined and imprisoned.
2nd September ...	Fought with men of Barun; killed Hamid Jan and 2 of grandsons of Falun Jan of Barun, in Panjkora.	Shahzadai men (of Subah Khan).	Paid fine of Rs. 16,000 and allowed to return.
24th " ... ..	Carriers of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, the Chitral contractor, robbed near the Laora pass.	Gujars ... ..	Nawab of Dir ordered property to be restored and offenders punished.
17th October ...	Captain James, 42nd Gurkhas, robbed of belt, sword, field glasses at Drosh.	Unknown.	
21st " ... ..	Martini-Henry rifle stolen from sepoy of 26th Punjab Infantry while doing hospital guard at Chakdara.	"	
12th November...	A <i>bania's</i> shop robbed at Khar, and <i>bania</i> wounded (shot through lung) the <i>chaukidar</i> who fired to catch them. The <i>chaukidar</i> died.	Servants of Maliks of Khar and Batkhela; also Hakim Khan, a refugee, from Kharki in Mardan.	
14th " ... ..	A bayonet stolen from 37th Dogras at Dargai.	Unknown.	
19th " ... ..	Mail attacked above Sado, and again near Warsak, but robbers repulsed.	Robbers (tribe unknown).	



## DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
<b>1801—cont.</b>			
November ...	Continued fighting between Nawab of Amb and the Amozai.	Nawab of Amb and Amozai	Warned by Commissioner and terms of peace arranged.
30th November...	Fight close to British camp (and killed 1 and wounded 10 men) over a land question.	Men of Dargal (rival factions).	Parties kept at Malakand; village fined 50 guns.
About 16th December.	The Native Assistant for Sam Ranizai robbed.	Kadir (a robber) and a gang	Captured and shot by the Dheri Alladand Jirga. Sharif Khan, who harboured the gang, sent to Peshawar to be under surveillance.
<b>1802.</b>			
7th January ...	Chitral mail fired on. A Levy sepoy killed and the runner wounded.	Ausa Khel and Nasruddin Khel.	Driven off, Nawab told to put a stop to this.
13th March ...	A Sikh chankidar murdered ...	Mohmands from Peshawar district employed as coolies in Supply and Transport.	Cattle returned and Nawab asked to punish them. He fined them.
13th April ...	Khatak coolies, who were quarrying for the bridgework, attacked and cattle taken.	Chakdara villagers (likely Ali Khels).	Nawab of Dir fined them, confiscated their lands and told Badshah's son to take the customary revenge.
6th June ...	Badshah Khan of Landai (near Sado) shot dead.	Some of his relations (probably).	(Trouble caused by holy men, who refuse to perform funeral rites—frequent occurrence.)
15th "	A levy sepoy of Sado post, while he was on leave, shot dead in Arangi village.	Three Shamozaï Utman Khel of Naranj.	
5th July ...	A Punjabi Musalman, who had been a coolie working at Chakdara, but was now going about begging, murdered on road near Malakand Levy Post.	Unknown.	
6th "	The Hindu's <i>dharmaśala</i> pulled down; their well filled up; their religious books destroyed. Rs. 900 worth of damage done.	Mullas of Sam Ranizai ...	Security taken against future disturbance. <i>Jirgas</i> summoned and warned.
4th August ...	The 37th Dogras' washing stolen ...	Ghilzais from the nomad camp near Thana.	Pursued, dropped their loot: 7 were subsequently captured.
30th "	Came into 37th Dogra camp fired on, but escaped, 1 hit.	Robbers (tribe unknown).	
5th September ...	Three Adinzai travellers robbed, killed 1 and another wounded.	Probably men of Dir.	
11th & 12th September.	A crop watchman murdered and the father of one of our Levy Jemadars shot at next night; also Chitral contractor's carrier attacked and robbed.	Khan Khels.	
29th September	A 31st Punjab Infantry Rifle stolen ...	Mohmands (probably).	
4th December ...	Post runners fired on ...	Unknown.	
<b>1803.</b>			
13th February ...	Gul Mohammad Shah of Sado killed ...	Shamozaïs ...	Nawab asked to deal with it.
August ...	A trader attacked, robbed and wounded ...	Unknown ...	Nawab of Dir fined village.
" ...	Went out armed to enforce their water claims in spite of Levy Jemadar warning them.	Khar villagers ...	Weapons confiscated.
8th September ...	The house of a Dir Levy sepoy set fire to	A Mulla of Kana Ghurband	
21st "	A trader's house broken into at Mian Killi	Dakaitis from Jhar...	Explanations required from Nawab of Nawagai, etc.
9th November ...	The Chitral postal escort attacked. A Dir Levy sepoy shot.	Gang of armed men of Kilagai and Charmung.	
20th "	Attacked the Chitral postal escort, but were overpowered and caught.	Four Utman Khels and a Mohmand of Usakai.	
15th "	Rs. 3,000 abstracted from the guard treasure box at Malakand.	Usakai ...	Thieves caught.
December ...	Hindus of Khar and others robbed on the road between Mundah and Jhar.	Shamozaïs ...	
"	Broke their promise and began faction fighting, killed and wounded several, including a small girl.	Ranizai villagers ...	Guns confiscated. <i>Jirga</i> decided that blood money could not be taken as fight was factional. Security taken.
<b>1804.</b>			
15th January ...	A house broken into and one man shot at Mian Killi.	Shamozaïs.	
16th March ...	Raid on Jalala; destroyed the head of the main water-channel in Thana.	Musa Khels and Shamozaïs	A revenue collector of Dir, who headed the raid, removed.
27th July ...	Raiding on the Chitral road near Sado and thereabouts.	Mianguul Jan, son of the Nawab of Dir.	Nawab of Dir went out to punish him, but forgave him, under pressure from Agent; takes the Adinzai district from his son.

DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
<b>1904—cont.</b>			
31st October ...	Three Hindu and 2 Musalman merchants robbed, killed and their bodies thrown into a well, at Shakrat.	Shamozai servants of Miangul Jan.	
23rd November ...	Nawab of Nawagai comes to help Miangul Jan, and breaks his agreement with British Government by attacking Dir territory, but is beaten.	Nawagai men.	
16th December ...	Starts raiding on the death of the Nawab of Dir, his brother-in law.	Saiyid Ahmad Khan.	
<b>1905.</b>			
8th January ...	Two murders in Khan Khel limits ...	Khan Khels ... ..	Found guilty and shot by the Jirga.
December 1904 January 1905 April ...	Raids and counter-raids, and general disturbance due to the death of the Nawab of Dir, 8th December, 1904.	Numerous tribes.	
April ... ..			
April ... ..	Fight over wood and grass near Thana; 8 casualties.	Musa Khels and Khan Khels.	
May ... ..	Houses of two <i>Maliks</i> burned for receiving allowances from Government.	Gud Mulla ... ..	
July ... ..	Robbery and violence on the Dir road ...	Dir Levy sepoy concerned	Case handed over to Khan Khel Jirga.
August ... ..	Robbery under arms, between Dargai and Malakand.	Three men (tribe unknown)	Culprits escaped.
24th August ...	One of a party of traders attacked, robbed and killed in Sam Ranizai country.	Unknown ... ..	
30th August ...	Raid on graziers at Rumbar, Chitral: 200 sheep and goats carried off.	Thieves from Afghan territory.	Amir's representative written to: result not reported.
8th September ...	Destroyed a telegraph pole and broke the line.	Unknown, probably Mians	Damage only charged against villages, because their first offence.
2nd October ...	Rifle bolt taken from the Chitral reliefs.	Unknown ... ..	
8th " ...	Faction fighting at Bathkela; several <i>maliks</i> killed; road traffic stopped to Malakand.	...	
16th " ...	Lee-Enfield rifle stolen from 1st Gurkha camp.	...	Steps taken to prevent its leaving the country.
16th " ...	Cash box extracted from the post chest ...	...	Villagers fined and box found by them almost intact.
31st " ...	Rifle stolen from 1st Gurkhas on the march.	Pathan rifle thief ... ..	Dargai fined.
3rd November ...	The mail attacked; 3 Dir Levy (escort) men killed.	Gujars from Aemar ...	1 killed, rest escaped.
th December ...	Quarrelled and killed 4 and wounded 9 ...	Shamozais and Swatis ...	Fined.
<b>1906.</b>			
31st January ...	Theft of timber from a bridge ... ..	...	Fined.
29th " ...	Bags of grain stolen from railway enclosure.	...	
29th " ...	2 buffaloes stolen from the Military Bazaar.	...	Thief tried by jirga and shot.
31st " ...	Caused a fire in a Hindu's house and great loss.	Robbers,	
8th March ...	Fired on an unarmed deputation of Sultan Khels.	People of Agra, Utman Khels.	
March ...	Faction fighting continued between Badshah Khan (Khan of Dir) and his unole, brother, and others (January 1905).	Numerous tribes.	
April ...			

## APPENDIX II.

LIST OF RAIDS COMMITTED BY ZAKKA KHELS DURING THE SIX MONTHS FROM AUGUST, 1907, TO FEBRUARY, 1908.

(1.) In the Peshawar District (prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom and to whom communicated.	Action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	Distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
1	Raid at Patwar Bala.	24th October, 1907.	No information received ...	Nil.	Mathra Police Station, 1½ miles ... District police proceeded to the spot immediately upon receipt of report to investigate. Border Military Police at Shahgai distance about 3 miles, were not informed of the raid until 8 hours after the raid. Interception impracticable.	Nil.	No co-ordination possible in this case. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss, Rs. 52 worth.
2	Raid at Pabbi	27th October, 1907.	Ditto. ...	Nil.	Taru Police Station, 3 miles ... Information reached Peshawar at 6 p.m. 40 Police Constables were at once despatched in tumtums to Baddher to intercept raiders. Border Military Police posts were warned by telephone and the outer line Fort Mackeson to Bara was patrolled. The Police party, which also started from the city towards Baddher, encountered the raiders about 1½ miles beyond the city on the Baddher road at about 1 a.m. Two Constables were wounded and one was killed. One raider was mortally wounded. All stolen property (save some cash), viz., two horses and clothing, value Rs. 7-10-0, was recovered. Upon receipt of first report Military authorities were informed, and as a result reinforcement of the Military detachment at Pabbi was despatched by the 7 o'clock evening train.	Sergeant Craufurd, 1st Mule Corps, encamped at Pabbi, took 10 sepoy of the 45th Sikhs, with three Police Constables, and pursued the raiders, but without success. On receipt of further information at 9 p.m. that the raiders intended to attack another village, military assistance was invoked. 30 sepoy were sent in tumtums to Phandu, 15 to Pakha, and 15 down the Grand Trunk Road. These started about 11 p.m. Detachment of Gordon Highlanders at Jalozai arranged escort for mail tonga between Jalozai and Pabbi.	See columns 6 and 7.
3	Affair at Bara Fort.	20th November, 1907.	On 20th November, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, telegraphed to Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Political Agent, Khyber, informed Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, by letter that the Zakka Khel gang was meditating a raid in the Peshawar District. No precise information was received as to the direction in which the raid might be expected to take place.	All Border Military Police posts were warned to be on the alert. The District Police were similarly informed.	Bara Fort Border Military Police, 200 yards from scene of affair. Firing was heard at Sarband village, about one mile distant from Fort. Border Military Police party turned out of post at once, and was waylaid at a bridge 200 yards from the Fort. In the fight which ensued one Lance-Naik and one sowar were killed and two sepoy were wounded out of 16 men. One raider was wounded and subsequently succumbed. Raiders retired towards Ilm Gadr pursued by Border Military Police party and village <i>chigha</i> . On receipt of news of affair in Peshawar by telephone three Native Officers and 30 sepoy of the Border Military Police were despatched at 8 p.m. by tumtums to Bara to reinforce post and to assist in pursuit. Raiders made good their escape in the darkness.	None invoked, as not practicable.	No property was carried off.

4	Raid near Matanni.	25th November, 1907.	No information received. But for some days previously vague rumours had been received that an attempt upon the Burj Ladaur Border Military Police post was possible.	The strength of the Burj Ladaur Post was increased from 7 to 12 men on 21st November, 1907, and the neighbouring Border Military Police posts and Matanni Police Station were warned to be on the alert.	Matanni Police Station, 2 miles ... .. The raiders appear to have formed two parties. One party carried off a large number of goats from the Matra in the afternoon. This was not reported till later. The other party attacked the Burj Ladaur Post about 7 p.m. The post replied and succeeded in keeping the raiders at bay, no loss occurring on either side, until the arrival of a Border Military Police party from Fort Mackeson, the village <i>chighas</i> of Matanni and Adezai, and some Police from the Matanni Police Station. Whole party, including another Border Military Police party from Garhi Jani, pursued the raiders, but the raiders made good their escape in the darkness.	None invoked, as no news of the attack was received till the following morning.	73 goats were recovered by their owners on ransom from Zakka Khels in Basar Valley. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss of goats.
5	Raid on sheep of Achini Payan.	3rd December, 1907.	Nil.	Nil.	Burj Hari Singh Police Station and Kacha Garhi Border Military Police, each about 4 miles. No report of the raid was received till the next day, so no action was possible. The village <i>chigha</i> had gone in pursuit, but never came up with the raiding party.	Nil.	Political Agent, Khyber, informed of the loss of 70 sheep.
6	Raid at Masho Khel.	6th December, 1907.	Nil. It was generally rumoured that Multan and his gang were bent on raiding as usual.	As a result of the Bara affair of 20th November, 1907, one company of the 57th Rifles under two British Officers had been located in the Bara fort since 25th November, 1907. One company of a Native regiment was also at Badbher for training. Two other companies of Nativetroops were ready in Peshawar in case of need. Signalling communication between Bara and Badbher and Peshawar was arranged.	Bara Fort, 3 miles ... .. The raiders attacked a Hindu's house at about midnight. The Hindu was shot dead. The village <i>chigha</i> with 15 Government rifles pursued the raiders. A party of the 57th Rifles and some Border Military Police on hearing the firing turned out of the Bara Fort and proceeded towards Masho Khel, leaving two picquets at certain places. This party met the village <i>chigha</i> , and by an unfortunate mistake in the matter of recognition the <i>chigha</i> fired two shots at the party, wounding one Lance-Naik. The party then went on in pursuit of the raiders towards Ilim Guhr, but the raiders had escaped in the darkness.	See column 6 ... ..	See columns 6 and 7. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss, which was insignificant.
7	Raid on Transport post at Jalozai.	3rd January, 1908.	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, received information from Political Agent, Khyber, and Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, respectively on 2nd January, 1908, that a strong party of raiders was likely to enter the Peshawar District. This information was confirmed by informers in Peshawar, and it was said that Kaggawalla, a village near Badbher, was likely to be attacked.	All Border Military Police posts and Police Stations were warned. 30 Police Constables were despatched to Kaggawala. The Khyber Rifles sent a strong detachment to the Kajurni plain. The arrangement referred to in this column under No. 6 had been abandoned by General Officer Commanding's orders.	This raiding party came unexpectedly across 41 Government mules at Jalozai and attacked the post, wounded one Duffadar and one Drabi, and carried off all the mules at about 8 p.m. They made off in a south-easterly direction. Shaunshatu Border Military Police Station, distant 7 miles. See column 7.	Invoked at 11 p.m. upon receipt of information. Available at about 1.30 a.m. A squadron of Cavalry proceeded to Matanni and two companies, Native Infantry, picketed the Kohat and the Bara roads. Failure to intercept raiders due in the main to lateness in receiving information, the first information being a deferred telegram despatched from Pabbi at 9.17 p.m. by the Zaidar.	39 of the 41 mules were recovered through the Aka Khels and the Border Military Police.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, Attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom and to whom communicated.	Action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	Distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
8	Attempt at Kacha Garhi.	24th January, 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Kacha Garhi Border Military Police Post, 600 yards from Kacha Garhi Railway Station. The raiders attacked the Kacha Garhi Railway Station intending to ambuscade the Border Military Police party, which it was anticipated would turn out of the post on hearing the shots. The Border Military Police post contained 11 men only, and consequently, and in accordance with orders, did not turn out. The raiders then made off across the border. Owing to the telephone between Kacha Garhi and Peshawar being out of order, information of the raid was not received until a Railway telegram from the Station Master reached the Deputy Commissioner at 12.10 a.m. The Station Master was also unable to get a telegram through to Jamrud until still later. The Khyber Rifles turned out by 1.45 a.m., but it was then too late to intercept the raiders. Failure was due to the temporary non-working of the telephone and the difficulty the Station Master experienced in getting his Railway telegrams through to Peshawar and Jamrud.	Nil.	Nil.
9	Raid on Peshawar City.	28th January, 1908.	On 28th January, 1908, Political Agent, Khyber, reported verbally that he had definite information that the Zakka Khel gang had spent the previous night at a ziarat near Dag Ismail Khel, and that the gang intended to raid the house of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan at Badrashi, a village close to the Nowshera Cantonment.	Political Agent, Khyber, himself went down to Nowshera and made arrangements with the General Officer Commanding there for the troops to turn out immediately any firing was heard. In Peshawar the whole of the road from Peshawar City to Kohat Pass was picketed by the Military. Ditto the Peshawar-Bararoad. Border Military Police held the Railway line and the Grand Trunk Road about 3 miles below the City Station. Police held the country between the City Station and Nisatta road.	The City Police Station, distant 220 yards from the scene of the raid. So far from a raid occurring at Badrashi, the gang attacked the Andarshahr quarter of the Peshawar City shortly before midnight. The City Police were under strength owing to other arrangements made in view of the report that Badrashi would be attacked. Some 50 Police from the stations, patrols and fixed points came to the scene. Firing was heavy upon both sides. Three Constables were shot, of whom two subsequently died. The nearest City gates were held in force, but the raiders escaped through the famous Mohabbat Khan Mosque, and by the aid of ladders escaped over the city wall. A party of Border Military Police of 1 Subadar and 18 men came to the scene from the Border Military Police lines, but arrived too late to be of any assistance. With the exception of the Military Cavalry patrol down the Peshawar-Jamrud road (see column 7), it was impossible to attempt to intercept the raiders, as the Military garrison, the Police and Border Military Police were all reduced to very low numbers by the arrangements described in column 5.	See column 5. The arrangements detailed there were made and carried out by sunset. In addition 100 sowars of the Native Cavalry were held in readiness to proceed before sunrise to Matanui. In addition, upon information of the raid being received, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police obtained the assistance of 160 sowars of the Native Cavalry, who turned out by 2 a.m. and picketed the Peshawar-Jamrud road, endeavouring to intercept the raiders. The Khyber Rifles at Jamrud were informed by urgent telegram by the Superintendent of Police by 2 a.m. The Khyber Rifles sowars turned out and attempted to intercept the raiders, but did not come upon them.	See columns 5, 6, and 7.

10	Raid at Tirahi Bala.	3rd February 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Police Station Mathra, 6 miles. No report of the affair was made till 9 a.m. the following morning. Consequently no steps could be taken towards intercepting the raiders. One raider was shot, and died subsequently in hospital.	Nil.	Nil.
11	Raid at Adezai	5th February, 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Matanni Police Station, 2 miles. Raid took place at 1 a.m. Report was not made to Police Station, Matanni, till 5 a.m. Border Military Police at Fort Mackeson heard firing, and at once proceeded to try and cut off raiders at Toti Khan Talab, but saw nothing of them.	Nil. News was not received in Peshawar until 2 a.m., when it was too late to invoke Military assistance.	Nil.

PESHAWAR,

The 17th February, 1908.

(2.) In the Kohat District (prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid by whom, and to whom communicated.	The action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	The distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
1	Raid on Samarai village.	5th October, 1907.	Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, received information of the intended raid from the Subdar-Major of Samana Rifles, who was in Tirah, 24 hours before the occurrence, and communicated to the Commandant, Samana Rifles. From subsequent enquiries it appears that the raiders had actually entered the district before the Deputy Commissioner received notice of the intended raid. They had in all probability concealed themselves on the Ghobar hill south of Hangu and Ibrahimzai.	The Commandant, Samana Rifles, and Border Military Police and Samana Rifles posts were warned to be on the look out for the raiding party. All the available men of the Samana Rifles and Border Military Police were turned out and held likely routes in to the district.	Border Military Police and Samana Rifles turned out, but did not come across with the raiders. The nearest post is Hangu, 13 miles distant from the scene of the attack. The time of the raid was 7 p.m., but information did not reach Hangu till 10 a.m. on the following morning, too late to admit of the raiding party being intercepted, although pursuit parties of Border Military Police and Samana Rifles were sent out from Hangu. The raiders apparently retreated with the greater expedition, crossing the border between the Muhammadzai and Alizai posts at an unexpected point, just missing the Border Military Police of Kohat and of the Muhammadzai Post, who were holding the Oblan Pass 2 miles or so to the north.	Not invoked.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, Attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom, and to whom communicated.	The action taken upon that information so prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	The distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
2	Raid at Lachi ...	13th November, 1907.	No information was received.	—	200 yards from Police Station, Lachi. The villagers, the Police, and a party of Border Military Police opened fire on raiders and dispersed them.	The 58th Rifles picketed the line near Hangu and shot one raider dead on their retreat.	Property worth Rs. 23-12-0 recovered through 56th Sikhs.
3	Dacoity at Kachi Marai.	25th November, 1907.	Political Agent, Khyber, informed Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, of the intended raid two days before the occurrence. The information was of a very indefinite nature, being merely to the effect that 60 Zakka Khels intended to raid in the Kohat District. Nothing was said as to the probable objective. The raiding party was first seen in the broken country between the Kachi and Marai posts. They were then engaged in looting some women of their ornaments. A Border Military Police sowar in <i>mufti</i> rode up to them, and on seeing what was going on turned and galloped to the Kuchi Post. Information was sent from there to Marai, and the garrisons of both posts and a detachment of Cavalry which had been stationed at Marai, together with <i>chighas</i> from both villages, turned out in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting off some of the raiders, who would probably have been destroyed to a man had night not come on.	A party of 15 Samana Rifles was sent to each of the posts at Marai and Kachi, and half troop of 23rd Cavalry to Marai and another half troop to Alizai. Villagers also were warned to turn out <i>chighas</i> if they heard firing.	The Samana Rifles, Border Military Police and Military drove the raiders back towards the hills west of Marai with the result of two casualties of raiders. One Pass-made Martini also was captured from the raiders.	See column 5 ... ..	See column 5. The ornaments taken from the women were found in a leather bag which had been dropped by the raiders.

