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NOTE.

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**BRIEF GAZETTEER**  
OF THE  
**MOST IMPORTANT AND USEFUL**  
**PLACE NAMES IN THE**  
**WAZIRISTAN DISTRICT.**

This place Gazetteer has been compiled by the General Staff, Waziristan District, and is issued separately as Appendix "H" to the Military Report on Waziristan District, Fifth (1935) Edition.

The references given are to the latest gridded or meshed map sheets now available (January 1935).



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## **GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR WORDS COMMONLY FOUND IN PLACE NAMES.**

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As in other areas of the N. W. Frontier, physical features in Waziristan District are frequently called after some natural peculiarity of colour, shape etc., e. g. AHNAI TANGI—AHMADWAM—KAZHA KACH—SPINGHAR—SUR KAMAR—SORAROGHA—KOTKAI.

Some villages are named after that of the malik or section (“Khel”) of a tribe.

Such words, therefore, will often indicate the nature of the place and assist in the interpretation of maps etc.



*Algad*—a valley, water course.

*Band*—a dam.

*Bara (or Bargha)*—upper, higher, above.

*Barani*—cultivable land dependent on rain; also called “Lalmi”

*Burj*—a tower.

*Chalweshtai*—a party which enforces tribal decisions.

*China*—a spring.

*Daman*—the plain adjoining the foothills.

*Dand*—(dinga) a pond.

*Danga*—a dry stone retaining wall around fields and buildings.

*Dara*—a pass, defile, gate, door, rocky glen.

*Darmand*—the threshing floor ground where the grain is trodden out, usually by bullocks.

*Dhok*—(see *Mela*).

*Dre*—three.

*Dwa*—two.

*Ghair Ilaga*—independent territory; trans-border.

*Ghakhai*—the crest or ridge of, or a pass over, a mountain.

*Ghar*—a cave (also see “Smutz”).

*Ghar*—a mountain, hill.

*Ghara*—a ridge.

*Ghash*—chasm.

*Ghundai*—a hillock or low mound, usually detached.

*Gudar*—a crossing place (over water etc.); a ford.

*Gurgurra*—a bush with berries like sloes.

*Hud*—boundary, frontier.

*Hujra*—a guest house.

*Jaba*—a collection of springs surrounded by bushes, usually found near the banks of a river.

*Kach*—(Kats) an alluvial flat near the banks of a stream.

*Kafir*—an infidel, an unbeliever.

-*Kai*—a suffix to denote a diminutive.

*Kalai*—a village (usually with towers and surrounded by walls).

*Kamar*—a cliff.

*Kamkai*—small.

*Kandi*—a division or quarter.

*Kanrai*—a stone (Kanrai kegda = to place a stone = a truce).

*Karez*—an underground irrigation water channel.

*Khel*—a section of a tribe, community or association. Also see *Zai*.

*Khula*—mouth; a wide part of a stream, usually where joined by a tributary or where it debouched into the plains.

*Khuni*—a murderer; bloody.

*Khwar*—a ravine.

*Kirri*—a nomad encampment of tents or “chappars”.

*Kot*—a stronghold, hill fort; walled village.

*Kuchi*—a nomad (from “Kuch”, a migration or march).

*Kuchmina*—(Khushmina). sweet place; or Kachmiana = cultivated land near a river bed.

*Lalmi*—(see *Barani*).

*Lar*—a road.

*Lara (or Laryha)*—lower, below.

*Luta*—a clod of earth.

*Lmanza*—the deodar tree.

*Maidan*—a plain; a large open space.

*Manda*—a stream.

*Manzil*—a stage (of a journey).

*Margha*—a plateau adjoining a river bank on which there is usually a graveyard.

*Mazri*—the common dwarf—palm.

*Mela*—a habitation on cultivated or grazing ground.

*Nakhtar*—(Nashtar) the blue pine.

*Narai*—a pass or col.

*Oba*—water

*Pachad*—the land lying between the Indus and the foot of the Suleiman mountains formed by the wash from hill streams.

*Pal*—a small nullah or ravine.

*Palosi*—Babul, the thorny acacia tree (liked by camels).

*Pat*—alluvial deposit.

*Punga*—an elevated glade or grazing ground.

*Qila*—a fort.

*Raghza*—(Rogha) a stony plain.

*Sangar*—a stone breastwork.

*Sanzala*—a tree of the willow variety, often planted in river beds to make bunds for the reclamation of land.

*Sar*—head; peak.

*Sara*—cold; winter.

*Sarwek*—land near the head of a stream.

*Shin*—Green (fem. Shina).

*Shinawuna*—the wild pistachio (Lit = green tree).

*Shwanan*—the wild olive.

*Smutz*—a cave or cavern of the type inhabited by Mahsuds.

*Spin*—white; clear; true (fem. Spina).

*Star*—big, large.

*Sur*—Red (fem. Sra).

*Tangi*—a defile, a tight or narrow place.

*Tapa*—a division. Tapa Malik = a Malik responsible for a division.

*Taud*—warm (fem. Tauda).

*Thal*—waste or sandy land at the foot of a hill.

*Togh*—a name given to the open sandy valleys between low ridges of hills.

*Toi*—a stream.

*Tor*—black (fem. Tora).

*Trikk*—bitter.

*Tserai*—the holy oak.

*Wal*—a suffix denoting “an inhabitant of”.

*Wam*—see *Kach*.

*Warsak*—a spur of a hill.

*Wolla*—the willow tree commonly found in river beds.

*Wuch*—(Uch) dry.

*Wuna*—a tree.

*Yakh*—(Yakhni) severe cold.

*Yaghistan*—(see *ghair ilaga*)

*Zai*—a suffix meaning “Son of” and a corruption of ‘Zoe’; is used to denote a sub-section of a tribe or place.

*Zam*—a river.

*Zamaka*—land.

*Zao*—a name for a very difficult pass.

*Zer*—yellow, weak, (fem. Zera)

*Zhawar*—a ravine.

*Ziarat*—a shrine.





**ABA KHEL.** 38L/14.—E93.—E94. pop. 2700.

A large Marwat village inhabited chiefly by Saiyids. Ample good water available near the surface from unlined wells to the north of the village. A railway station on the Lakki—Manzai extension.

**ADHAMI NULLAH.** See **BARGANATTU.**

**AGHZAN.** 38H/13—0159. 3,400 ft.

An Upper Daur village, on the right bank of the Tochi river, 4 miles east of Boya.

**AHMAD KHEL.** 38H/13—0260 3,400 ft.

An Upper Daur village, on the left bank of the Tochi river, 4 miles east of Boya. Post formerly held by the North Waziristan Militia and now by Daur Khassadars.

**AHMADWAM.** 38L/2—0606.

Mahsud village and caves. Screw pile road bridge of 10 spans at mile 93.5 over the Tank Zam. Mahsud Khassadar post.

**AHMADWAM.** 38H/15—9695.

A large Mahsud village with many caves. A centre of the hitherto remote and difficult Upper Shinkai Toi area, the inhabitants of which have been frequently bombed and are usually among those most hostile to Government.

**AHNAI TANGI.** 38L/3—0897.

A position of great natural strength which has usually been stubbornly held by the Mahsuds in previous operations. On the 14th January 1920, the most fiercely contested battle ever fought in Waziristan (and possibly on the N. W. Frontier) took place near this formidable defile. (See Chap: I of M. R.). In 1924, a small post was built on the top of

**AHNAI TANGI—Contd.**

the hill on the right bank of the Tangi and was occupied by the S. W. Scouts until the 4th July 1934, when it was evacuated and demolished.

**AKRA.**

38L/9—6949.

The site of an old town on the banks of the Baran (Lohra) river 8 miles south of Bannu. Many Greek and other early period coins of various descriptions, cornelians, agates, signet rings and antiquities, dating back to the 1st century B. C., have been unearthed in the several mounds near-by.

**ALAZAWI (or ALIZAI)**

38H/6.—C58.

A range of hills separating the upper portion of the Shawal valley from Birmal and extending from the Mangrotai pass to Khwaja Khidr. It is covered with pine and deodar and provides excellent grazing everywhere which is shared by the Gangi Khel and Birmal Kabul Khel Wazirs. Boundary pillar No. 16 is placed on its highest peak, called Ghalimi Ghar.

**ALIMAI (and BARA ALIMAI)**

38H/16—8958 and 8966.

Two outstanding hills which have often proved very useful in the past for visual signalling and tactical purposes, on the routes from Khajuri Kach and Sarwekai to Wana.

**AMA KHEL.**

38L/11—5988.

A large village, 17 miles from Tank on the Bain pass road to Bannu, inhabited chiefly by Kundis and Marwats, who were involved in the Red Shirts disturbances in that area in 1931-32. A noted religious leader, the Faqir of Ama Khel, named Akhmad Shah, lives here.

**ANATI.**

38G/12—7073.

A village in the small enclave occupied by the Tanni tribe in North Waziristan. During the Khost disturbance of the

**ANATI—Contd.**

winter of 1932-33, the inhabitants sheltered and abetted certain malang agitators, as a result of which the village was partially destroyed by Madda Khel Wazirs, acting under Government orders.

**ASAD KHEL.**

38E/1—1041.

A large and important Wuzi Khel, Mohmit Khel, Wazir village, containing about 20 towers. It stands high on the left bank of the Khaisora, on the main road Bannu—Razmak at mile 48, where several tracks converge.

**ASMAN MANZA.**

38H/14—8304.

6,500 ft.

A large elevated plateau and ridge between the Trikh Konr and Murdar algads, to the north of, and dominating Kaniguram. Good camping ground for a mixed brigade with ample water from the Trikh Konr.

**BABAKRA.**

38H/14—9528.

The main algad from which the Shaktu river is formed lower down. Although well within the general Wazir limits, some of the inhabitants are Malikshahi Mahsuds who are hamsayas of the Wazirs, but now own the land through long occupation. Other similar near-by villages are Shina, Bandiza and Sole Malikshahi.

**BABAR GHAR.** 38L/2—2421. 6,098ft; also Baba Ziarat-2722.

The culminating peak of the Bhitanni Hill range where the boundaries of the civil districts of Bannu and D. I. Khan and the South Waziristan Agency meet. Its slopes provide excellent grazing and some cultivation for the Mahsuds of the Sheranna Algad and Lower Shaktu, who move up to this remote and difficult area for the hot weather, or when hostile action is expected. The Waziristan Militia held this range during the Operations of 1902 to prevent Mahsud cattle from being driven into Bhitanni territory.

**BADDAR ALGAD.**

38H/14.

The Southern of the two main algads which meets the northern Tauda China one at Dwa Toi to form the Tank Zam river. It rises to the west of Pir Ghal, its chief perennial tributaries, all of which rise in the southern slopes of the same mountain, being the Trikh Konr, Murdar, Potwela and Maidan Algads. These drain a prominent portion of central Mahsud territory, the fertile valleys supporting a large population, including the chief centre and town of Kani-guram.

**BADINZAI.**

38H/14—8113.

An upper portion of the Maidan Algad leading to the eastern slopes of Pir Ghal mountain. The Badinzai section of the Shaman Khel division of the Mahsuds have a number of villages in this area which was visited by a punitive column at Christmas 1894.

**BAD NARAI.**

38H/14—8405.

A pass on the road Tauda China—Tiarza.

**BADSHAHI LAR.**

38G/12. G16.

A road made by Makhmud of Ghazni, from Ghazni to Khost, which skirts the northern border of Waziristan, near the Durand Line. From Mir Tsappar (5674), it leads, *via* the head of that Algad, round the north side of Charkhel mountain, east to the Spilgin, or Dadan Narai (6073); thence along the Tochi-Khost watershed to the north of Mazdak, through thick oak forests with some steep gradients, to Dwa Nashtar Narai, which is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Mir Tsappar. The road then follows along the summit of the ridge for one mile, and to the north of Birzal Peak, through another dense oak forest to Katorai Sar, at  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Mir Tsappar, from where one branch goes north to Matun, and the other south-east to the Dawagar valley and Miranshah. Well marked tracks lead off to the north at miles 9 and  $17\frac{1}{2}$ , the

**BADSHAHI LAR—Contd.**

former to Warzhala (Tanni) valley and the latter, via Narezi, to Matun. Some portions of this road are in good condition, while other sectors in the forest areas have become blocked and almost obliterated by fallen trees, or overgrown with brushwood. Military columns traversed this route in the Tochi expedition of 1897.

**BAGHAR CHINA.**

38H/6—B.9203. 7,500 ft.

A spring and algrad, 20 miles N. W. of Wana, near the Durand Line, in the Musa Nika locality. Ample camping ground and water exists on an open plain in the midst of a forest of chilghozas and junipers. The South Waziristan Militia formerly had a summer camp here. Easy routes fit for camel transport, and well used by the Ghilzai Powindahs during their annual migrations, connect up, southwards with Wana, *via* the Sra Kanda and Manzai Oba Algrads, westwards to Shakin and Birmal, *via* Musa Nika Ziarat and the Zindawar Algrad; and South-west to the Upper Gumal and Wazikhwa areas, *via* the Staghai Pass and the Zawar Algrad. Access from the Dhana valley on the east is obtainable *via* the difficult Niza or Manra Narais. The grazing and other rights are held chiefly by sections of the Wana Ahmedzai Wazirs among whom disputes sometimes occur.

**BAIN.**

38L/11—6298.

Algrad, Pass, Post and village on the motor road from Tank to Ghazni Khel;  $26\frac{1}{2}$  miles (along the road) N. E. of Tank and 17 S. W. of Ghazni Khel junction with the main road Bannu—D. I. Khan. The road goes through the Pass, which is about 5 miles long and which is frequently blocked after rain by land-slides. The near-by hills are part of the Bhitanni range.

**BAKHMAL and BACHAKAN  
AHMADZAI.**

38L/10—6922 and 7723.

Large Marwat villages on the route Bannu—Hawed—Bain;

**BAKHMAL & BACHAKAN AHMADZAI—Contd.**

civil rest house, police station and post office; water obtainable from the Chal nullah to the north.

**BAKRI PUNGA.** 38L/2—2016. Hill 6,182 ft.

Good grazing grounds, with some occasional cultivation, exist around this somewhat inaccessible locality which has often afforded refuge for wanted bad characters. It forms part of the Saruna uplands inhabited chiefly by the Jalal Khel Mahsuds, the majority of which move southwards lower down the Shuz'a Algad or to the Mastang Algad, south of Chagmalai, during the cold weather. It was visited by military columns in 1895 and 1902 (*See also under Babar Ghar*).

**BALOCH.** 38L/8—4565.

A large Baloch village, with many towers, one mile south of Tank post office on the Manzai road.

**BANGIWALA.** 38H/14—0407. Mahsud Khassadar post.

A village of about 80 houses of Char Khel, Shaman Khel Mahsuds, some 3 miles up-stream from Sorarogha, on the left bank of the Tank Zam. The inhabitants have usually been more friendly and useful than most Mahsud villages, probably due to the influence of military pensioners.

**BANNU.** 38L/9—6562. 1,279 ft.

Cantonment and city; population (1931 census) 5,559 and 24,980 respectively. Within the perimeter wire and cantonment limits are:—Headquarters Bannu Brigade, in Fort Edwardes, and all troops of the Brigade except those at Mir Ali; church; club; dairy farm; golf course; grass farm stacks; military hospital; military rest camps, British and Indian; the civil lines, including the headquarters of the Bannu Civil district and Tehsil; circuit house, dak bungalow, head post office, head telegraph office and telephone

**BANNU—Contd.**

exchange, Law Courts and Treasury. Adjoining the cantonment are:— the railway station; district gaol; headquarters lines of the Bannu Frontier Constabulary and the Bannu district Police; civil, mission and veterinary hospitals. A medical branch of the Church Mission Society, known as the Afghan Medical Mission, was started in 1862 and, in connection with this, in 1865, a school was opened which has since grown to large proportions. This Mission is inseparably connected with the name of the late Dr. T. L. Pennell, whose influence extended far along and across the border until his death in 1912.

The cantonment was originally called Edwardesabad, after Lieutenant Edwardes who selected the site and commenced building the fort in the cold weather of 1847-48. It is well wooded and plenty of irrigation water is available. The R. A. F. landing ground is at Islam Chauki,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles along the Tochi road towards Mir Ali. The city lies to the south of the cantonment, is surrounded by walls and has seven gates. A weekly Fair is held on Fridays which is largely attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding country who bring in supplies of all kinds. The city itself is comparatively modern and is well planned. It has no ancient history like that of D. I. Khan, but has largely grown up under British control since 1847. The military occupation of Waziristan during the last decade, with consequent new roads, large garrisons such as Razmak and Mir Ali and the general economic development of forward tribal areas, has greatly increased the military and commercial importance of Bannu, which is the present railhead and natural trading base for North Waziristan and adjoining Afghan areas. (See also population tables at the end of Chapter III and Chapter VI of M. R.)

**BARAMAND.**

38L 2—1527.

A large walled-in Bahlolzai Mahsud village in the Shaktu valley, 30 miles west of Jani Khel. Visited by punitive

**BARAMAND—Contd.**

military columns in 1881, 1895 and 1902. Plenty of good water from the Shaktu but camping ground difficult.

**BARAN.**

38K/8, K/12, L/9.

A river formed by the Sangasara and other nullahs draining the southern watershed of the Darweshta hills and the Sheratala plain. It flows from N. W. to S. E. between the Kurram and Tochi rivers, 5 miles west of Bannu, providing canals and ample irrigation water for the large area to the south. Below Bharth (6950) it is known as the Lohra, and thence quickly joins the Gambila (Tochi) river at 7441, to the north east of Takhti Khel village. The road Bannu—Razmak crosses it by a long bridge at miles 5. A portion of the Katch Kot canal, known as the Baran canal, flows west to east and to Ghoriwala village, and is crossed by a bridge at mile 5 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan.

An Ahmedzai Wazir Khassadar post (built in 1886 and formerly garrisoned by the Frontier Constabulary) is at 568630, on the right bank of the river where the old Frontier road crosses it, and 2 miles north of mile 6 on the road Bannu—Razmak. Water from a small canal from the Tochi river and pools in the nullah nearby.

**BARARI.**

38L/2.

Algad, Narai and Tangi.

The algad flows southwards from the Barari Narai, at 0718, to its junction with the Tank Zam, about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, at the Barari tangi at 0605. This direct route is passable for local camels, links up the Shaktu and Tank Zam valleys and is much used by the Mahsuds of these areas. The tangi is an exceptionally difficult feature and more formidable than the Ahnai Tangi locality. The Mahsuds have always offered strong opposition here to expeditions, especially in 1861 and 1920. A good and ample camping ground for a mixed brigade exist east of



**BARARI—Contd.**

Janata, at 062145, 8 miles from Sorarogha, but water may be scarce there in the dry season.

**BARGANATTU.**

38K/12, K/16, L/9.

The name of a large nullah, about 12 miles long, to the N. E. of Bannu, formed by algads in the Chappari locality, and draining the southern slopes of the Juni Ghar hill range. It flows southwards through Hathi Khel, Ahmadzai Wazir country to the administrative border of the Bannu civil district, after which it is known as the Adhami nullah and then flows for some 12 miles more before joining the Kurram river, 4 miles S. E. of Jhandu Khel village (7758).

Heavy spates occur in this nullah after rain and, for short periods, frequently block with sand the main road Bannu—Kohat, between miles 70 and 71.

A former Frontier Constabulary post, built in 1875, was situated on the left bank of the nullah, in 8175, where it issues from the hills. There is now a Hathi Khel Wazir Khassadar post here, known as Bazargai. Ample camping ground for a Brigade with water from the nullah and also from the adjoining Chashmai. The nullah bed provides a good camel route into the Hathi Khel country and this has been used on several occasions by military columns.

**BARGHULI.**

38L/3—199901.

A narai, over which a well used track connects the lower Shuza river with the Tank Zam, near Jandola. Used by Mahsud camel bahirs of the upper Shuza trading with Tank.

**BARWAND.**

38H/15—8981. 3,850 ft.

A large raghza, stretching from 2 to 6 miles north of Sarwekai, about 50 ft. above the level of the Shahur river which forms its northern and eastern limits. Above the northern edge of this plain the Shahur is known as the

**BARWAND—Contd.**

**Khaisara river.** There are a number of caves adjoining the river bed which are inhabited in winter only, and mostly by sections of the Bahlolzai Mahsuds who bring down their flocks from the higher altitudes, such as the Upper Baddar Toi, to graze over the plain, and who also have kirries dotted about over it. The chief sub-section is the Giga Khel, who suddenly attacked the S. W. Scouts party on the plain in December 1924, when Lieut. Tapp was killed. During the 1917 operations determined Mahsud opposition was encountered in this locality. Ample good camping ground available, but water in the Shahur for one brigade in the cold weather only, and practically none in the hot weather (except after rain and spates for short periods), as it flows mostly underground for a distance of several miles in this area.

**BHARTH.**

38L/9—6950.

A large Bannuchi village on the Baran river, 8 miles south of Bannu, on the Kaki road which is fit for light M.T.

**BHITANNI.**

38L/2, L/3, L/4, L/6, L/7, L/8.

A hill range forming part of the northern and southern boundary respectively of the D. I. Khan and Bannu civil districts.

The Bhitannis inhabit the western borders of the Tank and Bannu tehsils and are all controlled politically by the Deputy Commissioner of D. I. Khan or Bannu. They are divided into three principal sections, Waraspun, Dhana and Tatta. Some reside within the administered civil areas and pay revenue, while the majority occupy a strip of tribal territory adjoining Mahsud country to the west. This strip has a maximum length and breadth of 30 miles and 20 miles respectively. On the west it extends approximately from Gabar Ghar in the north, along the Spin Ghar range to Jandola and Girni Sar in the south; on the east from the

**BHITANNI—Contd.**

foot-hills of the Bain Pass in the north to Khirgi and Girni post in the south. The Bhitanni hills are extremely rough and almost devoid of verdure; they are very stony and scored by deep valleys and nullahs, along which there is but little cultivation, except where the rather intermittent water supply has been taken on to the kach land by irrigation channels. Although resembling the Mahsuds in physique, the Bhitannis are not so rough, presenting a more civilized and clean appearance, while their Pushtu is also more easily understood. They are the hereditary enemies of the Mahsuds, although, in the past, they have sometimes aided and abetted them in their attacks and raids in British administered territory. The tribal area Bhitannis number about 5,000 fighting men; some are enlisted locally in the South Waziristan Scouts, the Frontier Constabulary and the Khassadars. The former Bhitanni Levy Corps was abolished in April 1922, on the introduction of the Khassadar scheme.

**BIBAK.**

38H/6—W.6928

A conspicuous pointed hill, 10,084 ft., 2 miles north of the Zowe Narai on the Durand line, from where a good view of Birmal is obtained. A good mule track leads up to it from the Karam Raghza in the Zowe valley.

**BIBI.**

38H/9—6057

The name given to a collection of villages in the Upper Kazha valley, below the confluence of the Stara Bibi (or Mir Tsappar) and the Wucha Bibi algads. There are eight hamlets and approximately 200 houses of various sub-sections of the Madda Khel (Utmanzai) Wazirs. Principal cultivation is Indian corn in the autumn, and wheat and barley in the spring. About 500 yards above Stara Bibi there are some springs which feed a large irrigation channel and a good camping ground, on the right bank, above these springs for a mixed brigade. Firewood and camel grazing available.

**BIBIZAI.**

38H/14—9213.

Khassadar post. A camping ground, somewhat cramped, but frequently used by the Razmak Column, just above the junction of the Baddar Toi and the Tauda China Algads, at Dwa Toi. A good made track leads up to the camp from mile 104 on the main road D. I. Khan—Razmak. Ample water from either of the algads at all times. A sub-section of the Shabi Khel, Alizai Mahsuds, is also named the Bibizai, who are believed to have originally been the descendants of one Bibi, a Bannuchi, and who were at first hamsayas of the Alizai, and later became incorporated in them in the same way as the Budinzai with the Shaman Khel.

**BILAND KHEL.**

38K/11—D28.

A group of villages on the right bank of the Kurram river, near Thal, in the extreme north of the North Waziristan Agency. Biland Khel nominally belongs to the Bangash tribe, but the inhabitants are very mixed, the neighbourhood including many Wazirs of the Miani, Saifali, Malikshahi and Pipali sub-sections of the Kabul Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, who, to a great extent, control the area and the Bangash owners. The cultivation depends on water from irrigation channels which take off from the Kurram river, near Thal, the inhabitants of which are hereditary enemies of the Biland Khel, and numerous quarrels have occurred over their water rights in the past. There are reported to be approximately 700 houses and 1,000 fighting men in these villages. In May 1919, they assisted the Afghan forces, under General Nadir Khan at the investment of Thal, for which, in June, many of their towers were demolished and large quantities of supplies were taken away by the British relieving columns. On several previous occasions, since 1856, punitive operations have been carried out against the Kabul Khel Wazirs in this locality.

**BILOT.**

38P/3—N.95.

A village on the right bank of the Indus, reached by a road passable for light cars in fair weather, 38 miles north of D. I. Khan. There is a civil rest house and telephone, and also a ferry across the Indus to the south of the village. The Paharpur canal takes off about one mile below the ferry. Visual signal communication obtainable with Kundian and D. I. Khan from a hill  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles west of the rest house. There are ruined stone forts, belonging to the old Hindu era of the sixth and seventh centuries, with shrines containing idols and carvings, at Kafir Kot near-by, on the Kasor hill range, in which are also some peculiar hill formations resembling huge impregnable castles.

**BOSH NARAI.**

38H/10—5809.

10,280 ft.

A pass on the mountain watershed at the head of the Sang Toi and Shawal Algads.

It is much used, except in very cold weather, by Wazirs and Mahsuds proceeding to and from Birmal and other Afghan areas of the Southern Province.

**BOYA.**

38H/13—9657.

An Upper Daur village and Khassadar post with telephone on the right bank of the Tochi, 11 miles west of Miranshah. Up to 1931 the post was occupied by the Tochi Scouts and the former North Waziristan Militia, and suffered during the disturbances of 1919 and 1930. The Tochi river road crossing near by is frequently blocked to traffic after rain, especially during July and August, when heavy spates occur. A bridge has been sanctioned for this crossing for some years past and will be built as soon as funds are made available. Unlimited water from the Tochi river at all times; also a number of springs of good drinking water near-by. Unlimited space for camping grounds on the stony plains to the south of the road and as far west as Dagan village in 9057.

**BURJ ZAM.**

39I/2—H.24.

A very small post, occupied up till 1934 by the Frontier Constabulary, situated at a defile alongside the road on the right bank of the Khora river, 8 and 4 miles west and east of Draband and Drazinda respectively. The post marks the administrative boundary of the civil district of D. I. Khan, the country of the Sheranni tribe to the west, as far as the Baluchistan (Zhob) boundary, being tribal territory but also under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the D. I. Khan district.

**CHAGMALAI.**

38L/3—1181.

A post, 5 miles west of Jandola on the Wana road, situated high up on the right bank of the Shahur river, at the eastern entrance to the Shahur tangi and just below the Mastang algad junction. It can accommodate 100 I. O. Rs. and was built in 1924 for the South Waziristan Scouts who garrisoned it until November 1932, since when it has been occupied by Mahsud Khassadars. Camping ground for two brigades on the raghza to the south, and unlimited water from the Shahur at all times.

The Jalal Khel and a few other Mahsuds who live in kirries graze their flocks on the raghza and hills near the Mastang during the cold weather season, moving to the Saruna uplands, north east of Sorarogha, for the hot weather. The Mastang route was much used formerly by Mahsud gangs raiding in the Derajat. The Shahur road crossing, near the post, is frequently blocked by debris brought down by spates after rain, especially during July and August. A fair amount of camel grazing is available in the locality.

**CHANGOS ALGAD.**

38K/16—9071.

This drains a large area of the Hathi Khel Wazir tribal territory to the north east of Bannu and west of Latamber. Except for pools in the hill sector, the bed is usually dry.

**CHANGOS ALGAD—Contd.**

but heavy spates occur after rain when the road Kohat—Bannu, near miles 62-63, is sometimes blocked with sand for short periods.

**CHAPRI.**

38P/5—Q.38.

A collection of villages at the mouth of the Chichali pass in the Isa Khel tehsil. It has a population of about 2,000, mostly Khattaks, and a civil rest house.

**CHARKHAI.**

38K/4.

A main algad which rises in the southern slopes of the Tochi—Khost watershed and drains a portion of the Gurbaz country. It runs southwards across the Dande Plain, north of Miranshah, to join the Chashmai Algad. Except near the Afghan boundary, the bed is usually dry and forms one of the chief Afghan trade routes between the Tochi and the Khost District.

**CHARKHEL.**

38G/12—5971.

A range of hills joining on to the Mazdak range and running south-west from the Dadan (or Spilgin) Narai, then tapering down towards Pir Koti and the Mastoi river in Afghan territory. The Mir Tsappar (or Stara Bibi) algad, which rises to the north-west, cuts through this range and, together with the Sur Toi and Lataka algads which commence from the eastern slopes, flows into the Kazha river and thence to the Tochi. The Spilgin river rises in the northern slopes and flows to Domanda to join the Shamil river and thence, *via* Matun, to the Kaitu river.

This range is one of the chief grazing grounds of the Madda Khel Wazirs during the hot weather and has many made paths over it. The highest point is Khar Kamar, 9,773 ft., on which is Boundary Pillar No. 1 of the Charkhel—Laram sector of the Durand Line and from which other pillars to the east and west are numbered consecutively; a

**CHARKHEL—Contd.**

very comprehensive view of the Afghan districts of Khost and Birmal may be obtained from this peak. The range separates the Zadran and Tanni areas of Khost, on the north, from that of the Wazirs of the Lataka and Sur Toi, on the south. The range is well wooded, the principal trees being the deodar, chilghoza and pine; some of the latter being as much as 14 ft., in girth and of great height. At lower altitudes and on the northern slopes the ordinary hill oak is plentiful. There are several sites suitable for hot weather sanitarium on the range, and much terraced cultivation on the southern slopes and spurs among the many alghads and nullahs. The "Badshahi Lar" (*q. v.*), coming from the west, joins the range just north of Khar Kamar peak and then runs eastwards along the crest of the Mazdak range (*q. v.*) boundary.

**CHARMINA.**

38H/9—6142.

A rocky, precipitous hill about three miles south-east of Dwa Toi and five miles south-west of Shirani in the Upper Tochi valley. Its spurs run northwards to the Tochi, westwards to the Sind alghad, southwards precipitously to the Shawal tangi, and eastwards to the Shawal alghad and Maizar locality. It is a conspicuous landmark, the summit being a mass of black rock which affects the compass and makes the ascent very difficult. It was used a little in the 1897 operations against the Madda Khel Wazirs who use the lower slopes as hot weather grazing grounds (chiefly the Machas of Dwa Toi, the Shawal Tangi and those of Maizar).

**CHASHMAI (1)**

38H/9—7751.

A general name given to a collection of Khiddar Khel, Mohmit Khel Wazir villages and cultivation, mostly on the right bank of the Upper Tochi, just west of Datta Khel post. The locality is about two miles long by one mile broad and includes some 200 houses.



**CHASHMAI (2)**

38L/1—1258.

A large algrad flowing from the north into the Tochi, 4 miles south of Miranshah post. It is formed by the Char-khai (*q. v.*) and several other nullahs, all draining from the Khost boundary watershed across the Dande Plain, north of Miranshah. The road Bannu—Datta Khel crosses it at mile 35/6 and is here frequently blocked for short periods after rain, especially in July and August. A girder bridge built over it was partially washed away in 1921; it was repaired in July 1929 and again broken in July 1930.

**CHAUDWAN.**

39I/6—Q15.

A small town in the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district, 9 miles south of Draband from which a road, fit for light cars in fair weather, runs to it. It is the centre of the settled Babar section of the Ghilzai tribe, and has a civil rest house, police station, post office and dispensary. Ample irrigation water from the Chaudwan Zam makes this a very fertile locality. This river is formed by algrads to the west, the chief being one flowing from the Zhob (Baluchistan) district through the formidable Dhana Sar defile (*q. v.*), *via* Mughal Kot and Domanda posts, and known at various stages as the Karher river, the Chuhar Khel Dhana and the Toi river. There is ample good camping ground space and water available near Chaudwan.

**CHIGHA PUNGA.***See* MAZDAK.**CHINAKAI NARAI.**

38L/1—1450.

An important tactical feature on the road Bannu—Razmak which passes half a mile to the east of it in mile 39-40 at a height of 3,300 ft. There is a camping ground, which is not normally used now, with a masonry reservoir (capacity 25,000 gallons) and a 3-inch piped water supply from Dizh Narai reservoir.

**CHINAKHWA.**

38H/8, H/12.

The name given to three algads which unite in 5861 to form the Chinakhwa Chau and Khulla which flows from the west into the Wana Toi at Dotanni, in 6459, 6 miles south-west of Tanai post. Pack routes lead up the algads (*a*) south-west to Khan Kot and Domandi on the Gumal river and (*b*) north-west to Wana *via* the Zir Gwazha or the Bagh Pass. From Dotanni a good pack route leads up the Wana Toi, *via* Tatai, to Karab Kot, 9 miles distant.

**CHUHAR KHEL DHANA.***See* **DHANA SAR.****CHUNDA.**

A civil rest house at mile 56/2 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan. A track leads up from here to Sheik Buddin, 9 miles distant.

**DAB KOT.**

38H/11—5875.

The largest of the villages on the plain comprising the group known as Wana, situated 2 miles south-west of Wana camp and occupied by Zilli Khel Ahmadzai Wazirs.

**DABRA.**

38L/8—3260.

A large village 9 miles south-west of Tank on the road to Manzai. The headquarters of the South Waziristan Militia for a short time, when first raised in 1900. There is a ruined fort, built some 150 years ago by the famous Sarwar Khan, a Khatti Khel, Lohani, who then dominated the Tank area and from whom the successive and present day Nawabs of Tank have descended. Under Sikh rule this fort was a large one and used to collect the dues from Ghilzai Powindahs, but on the British occupation it was abandoned for the more advanced posts of Girni, Jatta and Murtaza.

**DADAM.**

38G/12—6073—6172.

A village of the Bakhshi Khel and Khizzar Khel sub-sections of the Madda Khel Wazirs, lying on the eastern slopes of the Charkhel mountain at an altitude of about 8,000 ft. It is near the head of the Sur Toi Algad, a few hundred feet above the right bank, and consists of two distinct hamlets with a considerable amount of terraced cultivation, extending high up the hill sides. Visited by a Column in the 1897 Madda Khel operations. The Dadam (or Spilgin) Narai is a steep pass to the north-west, 8,800 ft., leading to the Sur Kot and Spilgin rivers in Khost and is not fit for pack transport of a column. The malangs responsible for the 1933 disturbances in Khost were many times reported as residing and being afforded refuge in this locality.

**DADDIWALA.**

38L/13—Z27.

A Bannuchi village, with a police station, on the left bank of the Kurram river, on the direct route from Serai Naurang to Isa Khel, *via* Landiwah, in the Bannu civil district, and 11 miles north-west of Lakki. Water and camel grazing plentiful.

**DAMAMA.**

38K/7, K/8.

A large algad rising on the Durand line watershed, north of Besharam Narai (3302). It runs south for some 12 miles to join the Kaitu river on the left bank in 3291. The area belongs mostly to the Massan Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, but a large number of kirries of the Ahmadzai, Ghilzai Powindahs from Khost, occupy the upper portion of this during the cold weather months and used to pay grazing fees to the Wazirs, but quarrels and fighting have frequently occurred between them in the past, owing to the increasing encroachment of the Ghilzais.

On the 11th January 1934, a Tochi Scouts gasht of 100 rifles was attacked in the lower portion of this Algad by Ghilzais, estimated to number 500. In the ensuing fighting

**DAMAMA—Contd.**

both sides lost several men and the Ghilzais badly mutilated the body of one Scout.

**DAMDIL.**

38L/1.

A camping ground in 1043 at mile 46/3 on the road Bannu—Razmak, used by training columns and by units on relief as a staging camp. From 1923 till October 1929 a permanent regular garrison was located here, since when it has been occupied by Wazir Khassadars only. The water supply is from a masonry reservoir of 48,000 gallons capacity and is obtained by a 4 inch gravity pipe line from Asad Khel reservoir. Cement water troughs exist but taps and connections are fitted only when required.

Damdil Narai, 4020 ft., at 114446, at mile 45/6 has a small camping ground not normally used now. A masonry water reservoir of 30,000 gallons capacity, supplied by a 1½ inch pipe line from Damdil Camp reservoir; this has no roof and is therefore subject to atmospheric and other pollution.

Old Damdil; camping ground at 113474, at mile 44/2, is also not normally used now. It has a masonry water reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity supplied from Damdil Narai reservoir by one 2-inch and one 1½-inch pipes; this is used by local inhabitants and therefore polluted.

**DANAWAT.**

38H/15—9674.

A tributary of the Shahur river, formed at Sarwekai by the Warogha and Pasta Algads which drain the hills of Madijan and Bara Alimai to the west and south. Garezi Algad (*q. v.*) joins it from the north, on the left bank, about 1½ miles below Sarwekai post, and 2 miles lower down the Sheranna Algad (*q. v.*) flows into it from the south. There is ample good water throughout the year in the Danawat from Sarwekai to its junction with the Shahur, in 0279, at Manzal camping ground. It crosses the road Jandola—

**DANAWAT** — *Contd.*

Wana in this sector at three places, each of which is liable to be blocked for short periods after rain. There is a fair amount of cultivation in the valley, the inhabitants being Shaman Khel Mahsuds. Some quantities of bhoosa are also available in season.

**DANDE PLAIN.**

38K/4.

The flat alluvial tract, 5 to 6 miles square, to the north of Miranshah, which contains some good camel grazing. The ownership is claimed partly by the Daur and partly by the Bora Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs. Some Saiyidgis live on the plain as hamsayas of the Bora Khel and the latter have a few kirries along the eastern edge of the plain in winter. The chief trade routes from the Tochi to Khost cross this plain, the two most important being *via* the stony Charkhai and Chakai (or Dawe Manda) Algads.

**DARA ALGAD** or **TOI.**

38H 10. H/14.

An important algad some 20 miles long, with many tributaries, rising near the Dara Narai, in 6517, in the difficult high mountains to the north-west of Pre Ghal peak. It flows entirely through Mahsud territory, including the Razin locality and the fertile populous Makin area, and is joined from the north by the Tauda China Algad, in 8815, above Marobi village, whence it proceeds on to meet the Baddar Toi and to form the Tank Zam river at Dwa Toi, in 9412. It has ample perennial water and also drains a large area of the northern slopes of the Pre Ghal range, consequently heavy spates frequently come down it after rain and block the crossing on the Ladha road, in 8814, for short periods.

**DARABAN** or **DRABAND.**

38I 6—J03.

A small town in the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district, 37 miles west along a road, mostly unmetalled,

DARABAN (OR DRABAND)—*Contd.*

from D. I. Khan and near the Sherani border. The chief inhabitants are Mian Khels. Ample water available from near-by streams for the extensive surrounding cultivation. There is (1935) a post of the Frontier Constabulary unit whose headquarters are now at Drazinda, but which were at Daraband till about 1926. There are two civil bungalows, a civil rest house, a police post, a combined post and telegraph office and telephone exchange.

A daily motor mail service runs to and from D. I. Khan. Roads, mostly unmetalled, but usually fit for light M. T. also run from Daraband—

- (a) north to Kaur Bridge, on the road Tank—Jandola, 33½ miles.
- (b) west to Drazinda, Domanda and Mughal Kot posts; 13, 28 and 43 miles respectively.
- (c) south-west to Domanda post, *via* the Chaudwan Zam, 15 miles.
- (d) south to Chaudwan, 9 miles.

**DARDONI.**

38K/4—0569.

A village on the edge of the Dande Plain, 5 miles north-west of Miranshah, near which was formerly the military camp named Dardoni.

**DARGAI OBA and PAL.**

38H/16—8067.

3798 ft.

The site of a former South Waziristan Militia post and now a Wazir Khassadar post, at mile 32/6 on the road Jandola—Wana. Camping ground for up to two brigades on the right bank of the Pal. Drinking water from various near-by springs collected into cement tanks; and usually ample for animals and washing purposes from other neighbouring springs and the Dargai Pal lower down stream.

The Mahsud—Wazir boundary runs along the Madijan ridge to the east. A camel track down the Pal leads to the Spin plain, 7 miles. There are practically no inhabitants

**DARGAI OBA AND PAL**—*Contd*

in this locality nearer than the Spin plain but the Wazirs graze some flocks there in the cold weather and cultivate a little land near the bed of the Pal and west of the road bridge. The Pal is formed by several smaller nullahs draining the southern slopes of the Kundi Ghar mountain and flows, *via* the Spin plain and Tangi, into the Gumal river, east of Toi Khulla.

**DARGAI SAR.**

38H/15—0388.

A very prominent hill, 5740 feet, overlooking the Splitoi valley. It would be very useful as a visual signalling station during local operations. The Abdur Rahman Khel Mahsuds of the Splitoi graze their flocks on the slopes of this hill.

**DARRA ALGAD.**

38H/13—8537.

An algad flowing northwards from the Shuidar mountain peak and the Sirdar Narai through Manzar Khel, Utmanzai Wazir territory, to the Mamirogha Algad. From Razmak, *via* the Sirdar Narai and the Darra Algad, is a very short route to Datta Khel now passable to small parties under favourable conditions in one day. Before being passable for a column with pack transport the ascent to the Narai from the south would need only a little work, but the descent to the north would require much improvement and clearing of trees in a few places. There is usually ample water in the Algad, particularly in the gorge between Karwanda (8537) and Wala (8740); and in a few places it is just wide enough for a camping ground for one brigade.

**DARRA TANG.**

38P/2—2417.

The name of the gorge through which the Kurram river has forced its way between the Maidani and Marwat ranges. The river is fordable at the gorge but is liable to interruptions from floods and is sometimes unsafe owing to

**DARRA TANG**—*Contd.*

quick-sands. A large force could encamp anywhere within the vicinity but the water is brackish. Small canals take off from near here to irrigate the Isa Khel plain. There is a police post and a civil rest house on the right bank. The railway girder bridge is 1183 feet in length and has a block-house at each end. (See chapter VIII of M. R.).

**DARWESHTA.**

38K/8.

A conspicuous and formidable hill in Hassan Khel, Mohmit Khel Wazir limits, west of Spinwam, with two peaks two miles apart, Stara Darweshta, 5,073 ft., at 335827; and Kama Darweshta, 4,824 ft., at 355848. Visual signal communication is obtainable from the eastern slopes, 1,000 feet below the summit, with Khajuri post in the Tochi and Thal in the Kurram. From the summit, Bannu, Spinchilla and most other hills in the Tochi valley and Khost are visible. A good track from the Kaitu river leads across the Darweshta narai, 327844, to Idak and Miranshah. The Darweshta algalad to the south of the hills runs into the Sangasara algalad.

**DARYA KHAN.**

39M/1.

A village and bazaar on the left bank of the Indus. It is the broad gauge railhead (N. W. Railway) for D. I. Khan, 14 miles distant on the opposite bank, and thence for Tank and South Waziristan. It was very much used as such during the 1919-24 and former operations in South Waziristan but, owing to improved road communications, it is not likely to be so important in future, the northern railheads of Mari Indus and Bannu being now more suitable *vis-a-vis* roads and general administrative dispositions. During the cold weather months, bridges of boats, connected up by temporary tracks and passable for light cars, bullock carts and pack animals, are maintained across the several branches of the Indus. These boats are dismantled during



**DARYA KHAN—Contd.**

the hot weather months when the river rises and becomes one broad expanse of water, and when a daily steamer and motor launch service is provided by the P. W. D. under the Deputy Commissioner, D. I. Khan. There are waiting rooms, a refreshment room and a railway telegraph office at Darya Khan station; also a branch post office with a telephone in the village. There is a "Railway Out-Agency" at D. I. Khan.

**DATTA KHEL (1)**

38H/13, H/9.

A large Tochi Scouts post at 803507 with a Wazir Khassadar post and serai near-by. It is (1935) motor road-head in the Tochi valley, at mile  $63\frac{1}{2}$  from Bannu. Datta Khel village is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west, in 7850.

The Scouts post has wireless telegraphy installation and, in the political portion of it, a combined post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a tehsildar and the usual political quarters. Ample camping ground for a brigade to the south of the post, with sufficient water from springs and karezes in the near vicinity but this supply requires careful control and watering arrangements at some seasons. The locality to the west, as far as Sheranni in 6749, provides unlimited good camping ground space, with ample water at all times from the Tochi river. The local inhabitants are Khiddar Khel, Mohmit Khel Wazirs, and the Scouts post has suffered on occasions in the past from hostile Wazir lashkars. Datta Khel is a trade and political centre for the Upper Tochi, Shawal and Kazha valley areas.

**DATTA KHEL (2)**

38K/8—4781—4980—4680.

A group of Tori Khel Wazir villages on both banks of the Kaitu river, 4 miles below Spinwam. Good camping grounds for one brigade in 4979 and 4781, with ample water at all seasons from the Kaitu river.

**DAUR AREA.**

38H/13, L/1 and L/5.

The Daur tribe occupy the fertile land on both banks of the Tochi valley, to a depth inland varying from one to three miles, and some 40 miles in length, from the Shinki defile in the east, to Pai Khel village, between Boya and Datta Khel posts, in the west. East and west of the tangi at Tal (Tochi) is known as Lower and Upper Daur respectively. Prior to the 1895 Boundary Commission, the whole of the Daur area was considered to be Afghan territory and, nominally at least, paid revenue to the Afghan Governor at Khost.

**DAWAGAR.**

38G/16.

A collection of villages, in an algad of the same name which flows through a cultivated fertile valley some 15 miles in length, running west to east, just south of, and parallel to the Khost Afghan border, and about 8 miles north of the Tochi river. The algad rises in the Psarlai mountain, at B. P. XIII, and flows into the Chakai, north-west of Miran-shah. Several good tracks lead from the valley into Khost. The inhabitants of the villages are Saiyidgis who were formerly hamsayas of the Daurs, and paid revenue to the Afghan authorities in Khost.

**DEGAN.**

38H/13—9157.

A village in Daur territory on the right bank of the Tochi river, near mile  $52\frac{1}{2}$  on the road Bannu—Datta Khel. Unlimited camping ground space on the stony plain south of the road, with ample water from the Tochi river at all seasons. There is extensive cultivation around the village and a number of fruit trees.

**DERA ISMAIL KHAN.**

39I/13.

A very old walled city, on the right bank of the Indus dating from the 15th century and now the second largest town in the N. W. F. Province (*See* Chapters I and III of

DERA ISMAIL KHAN—*Contd.*

M. R.). The cantonment is to the east of the city and was first occupied by the British in 1847. Since then it has been the Headquarters of the former Derajat District, the Derajat Independent Brigade, the Waziristan Force and, during the cold weather only, the present Waziristan District, formed in 1924 (*See Chapter VI of M. R.*). The majority of the former lines have been demolished but Fort Akalgarh to the north of the city, built by the Sikhs in 1836, is maintained, in which area are the Military Hospital and the Headquarters of the Waziristan District Signals. There is an excellent large air landing ground just north of the cantonment. In the civil lines are the headquarters of the D. I. Khan civil district (4.215 square miles and the largest in the N. W. F. Province), with its three tehsils of D. I. Khan, Tank and Kulachi; civil law and police courts; large central gaol; treasury; headquarters of district police and lines; post and telegraph office; telephone exchange; circuit house and dak bungalow (*See Chapter VII of M. R.*).

For many centuries D. I. Khan has been the chief centre of the Ghilzai Powindahs who migrate and trade annually between Afghanistan and India (*See Chapter III of M. R.*). The nearest railway station is Darya Khan (*q. v.*). The population of the city in the 1931 census was approximately 40,000, of which just over half were Hindus and the remainder nearly all Mohammedans. Total inhabitants of the district are about 275,000 and, excluding D. I. Khan city, are practically all Mohammedans who belong to many tribes and are very mixed. (*See Chapter III of M. R.*).

**DERAJAT.**

38 and 39 Million Sheets.

The name given to the tract of plain country extending for some 300 miles along the west bank of the Indus, from the Kalabagh range of hills on the north, to the northern boundary of the Sind in the south, and hemmed in on the west by the foot-hills of the Takht-i-Suleiman mountain

**DERAJAT—Contd**

ranges. The name is derived from the three chief towns in the area, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Fateh Khan. The language spoken by the majority of the settled inhabitants is known as "Derajati" and resembles the Multani, Jatki and Punjabi dialects which were classified as "Lahnda" in the 1931 census. (See Chapter III of M.R.)

**DHANA ALGAD.**

38H/6, H/7 and 3.

A large stream rising on the Shawal watershed at the Dre Nashtar narai, C-75, and Ghalimi Ghar on the Durand line, C-45. It flows south for nearly 30 miles through Toji Khel and Gangi Khel Ahmedzai Wazir limits, and then east to Wana, encircling the large plain, after which it is known as the Wana Toi (*q. v.*) to its junction with the Gumal river at Toi Khulla. In its upper course it flows through steep rocky beds and has many smaller tributaries. The Gangi Khel have often shown a truculent attitude in the past and have harboured outlaws. In recent years military columns from Wana have occasionally camped as far up as Kastorai, 5189; Amin Shah, 5190; and Boza, 4489, on the Manra algad, (*q. v.*) near all of which are good camping grounds and sufficient water for a brigade. There is a track fit for 6-wheeler M. T. from Wana to 5186, just south of Wuchoba. A direct short route from Wana to the Upper Tochi valley leads up the Dhana and down the Shawal valley to the north. The north and south limits of the Gangi Khel and Toji Khel in the Dhana algad are south of the village of Ajim Khan, 5092.

**DHANA CHUHAR KHEL  
and DHANA SAR.**

39E/15. 39I/2, I/3, I/6.

A river formed by many nullahs in the mountainous Chuhar Khel, Sheranni territory, in the Zhob civil district of Baluchistan, east of Fort Sandeman and Manikhwa. It is called the Karher river as far as the Dhana Sar, 0770, and later, from Mughal Kot post to Domanda post, the Toi river; and thence to the plains the Chandwan Zam.

DHANA CHUHAR KHEL and DHANA SAR—*Contd.*

The Dhana Sar defile, at the southern end of the main Takht-i-Suleiman range, is a stupendous gorge, about 8 miles in length, with banks rising precipitously several thousand feet high, and is one of the four passes that penetrate through the Western Suleiman mountain range. A very ancient trade route from D. I. Khan to Fort Sandeman goes through this gorge and the track is mostly cut out of the side of the rock cliffs just above the river bed. This route is used principally by many thousands of Ghilzai Powindahs and their camels during their annual migrations between Afghanistan and India. There is a small Sherani levy post at the western (Zhob) entrance to the gorge, and Mughal Kot post lies at the eastern (D. I. Khan) exit. A motor road, fit for light M. T., runs from D. I. Khan, *via* Draband, to near the Zhob boundary, a few miles beyond Mughal Kot post; but beyond this, through the gorge and nearly to Manikhwa, is a stretch of about 20 miles which is not yet motorable, the cost of making a road through the gorge being very prohibitive. Good quality petroleum, fit to burn in its crude state, is found in the bed of the river in the gorge, west of Mughal Kot, but its extraction on a large scale does not yet appear to be a profitable commercial undertaking. The inhabitants throughout the course of this river to Domanda post are Sheranis.

**DIBBA.**

38H/15—9976.

A village and fertile kach locality along both banks of the Danawat river between Haidari Kach and Sarwekai. Wheat, rice, barley and jowar are grown and small quantities of good bhoosa are usually available in the early summer. The inhabitants are Shahur Shaman Khel Mahsuds. There is a camping ground for three brigades close by, with ample water from the Danawat stream.

**DOMAIL.**

38K/16—8166.

A village in the Bannu civil district at mile 69/4 on the road Kohat—Bannu,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bannu. It has a post office and police station; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of the latter is a spring of good water in the Adhami nullah which is normally sufficient for the use of one brigade.

**DOMANDA.**

1934 39I/2—P15.

A post, occupied up to ~~the present (1935)~~ by Frontier Constabulary, on a hill between the junction of the Toi river and the Khanistana nullah in Largha Sheranni territory, in the tribal portion of the D. I. Khan civil district. The two motor roads from Draband and Drazinda join here and this then proceeds on, *via* Mughal Kot post, to the Baluchistan (Zhob) boundary, on the Fort Sandeman route.

**DOMANDI.**

39E/5—B95.

A locality between the junction of the Kundar river with the Gumal, and at which is No. 1 Boundary Pillar on the Durand Line, where Afghanistan and the Districts of Waziristan and Baluchistan meet. The great majority of the Ghilzai Powindahs who migrate annually to and from India pass through Domandi and along these rivers. There is a good camping ground for one brigade on the left bank of the Gumal just below the Kundar junction. The Gumal water is slightly saline. Some fuel and grass are available in the vicinity.

**DARPA KHEL.**

38L/1—0961.

A large and important Daur walled-in village with towers, on the left bank of the Tochi, south of Miranshah post and mile 40 on the road Bannu—Datta Khel. Some supplies are available.

**DOSALLI.**

38H/13—0240. 4675 ft.

A large post, occupied by the Tochi Scouts and completed in 1931, on the left bank of the Khaisora river, at M.S. 53/3 on the main road Bannu—Razmak. It has electrical and piped-water installations; also a political serai and quarters with a branch post office and telephone exchange. The post dominates the important Wazir route along the Khaisora, and also that up the Sre Mela Algad to the Sham plain which passes Dosalli village, in 0138. The inhabitants are Wuzi Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs. Unlimited camping ground space on the raghza east and west of the post.

**DOTANI KOT and  
DOTANNI.**

38H/11—5871 and 38H/12—6459.

Two villages on the Wana plain and at the junction of the Chinakhwa Khulla with the Wana Toi respectively. The permanent Dotanni inhabitants are all that now remain to show that until comparatively recent times the Wana plain was inhabited entirely by the Ghilzai tribe. Their general and final eviction from the plain area may be considered as having occurred about 1894. There was formerly a powder factory at Dotani Kot and some artizans and mistris are still to be found there.

**DOZAKH.**

38H/16—9558.

A hill to the north of the famous Dozakh ("hell") Tangi (which is some three miles long, in the Gumal river). This very formidable tangi is impassable to wheels or pack transport and was formerly the scene of many outrages. The locality is extremely desolate, rocky and barren.

**DRABLUKAI.**

38G/12—6762.

A Macha Madda Khel Wazir village on the right bank of the Lataka algad,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above its confluence with the Kazha river. A small algad flowing south of the village is also known as the Drablukai.

**DRAZANDA.**

39E/5—C06—07—29—45 and 55.

Large plains near the Gumal river which provide extensive grazing grounds for the Powindah Suleiman Khel Ghilzais who collect and camp in these areas according to season or other considerations.

**DRAZINDA.**

39I/2—G82—83 and 93.

A plateau, chief Sherani village and headquarters large post of the Frontier Constabulary, 50 miles west along the motor road from D. I. Khan. There is a combined post and telegraph office; a dispensary; telephone connections; a school; and a good R. A. F. landing ground  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of the post, at C.9425. An Extra Assistant Commissioner is stationed here who deals with the administration of the Sherani tribe in the surrounding tribal territory, under the Deputy Commissioner, D. I. Khan civil district. Ample camping ground space with water from the Zam available. A former military post here was garrisoned by regular troops until about 1919.

**DREGHUNDARI.**

38L/5—528599.

A new post, at M.S. 8/3 alongside the road Bannu—Razmak, occupied (1935) by the Frontier Constabulary of the Bannu unit. This post superseded a former one at Islam Chauki (*q.v.*). The rifles of the Ghilzai Powindahs and others are collected here prior to entering the administrative area of the civil district of Bannu.

**DRE-NARAI.**

38H/10—5702. 8340 ft.

A pass where three tracks cross between the Shakai and Dhana valleys.

**DRE-NASHTAR NARAI.**

38H/6—C75. 8737 ft.

A pass at the head of the Dhana valley leading into the Shawal valley to the north. Named after three withered pine-trees near a ziarat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the summit. The



**DRE-NASHTAR NARAI—Contd.**

direct route between Datta Khel and Wana, 65 miles, 6 stages. The pass is easy for mules and could quickly be made fit for camels. The ground near-by consists of gently sloping hills covered with grass or thick with pines, but the pass is often blocked with snow during the winter months.

In the summer months Wazir kirries are located there, the Gangi Khel (Ahmadzai) to the south and the Kabul Khel (Utmanzai) mostly to the north of the pass.

**DREWASTA (or DARIAWASTI)**

38H/13.

A large nullah joining the Tochi on the right bank at 812550. It is formed by several nullahs, the chief of which are known as the Manzar, Manekon, Serkon, Dwa Kamar, Wuchobai and Tarkhe Punga. These drain part of the northern slopes of the Shuidar mountain and run down northwards across a stony plain to the south of Datta Khel post. This large plain is known as the Tsirai and, in this area, the water sinks below the surface and does not re-appear until near its junction with the Tochi. Up the main valley, routes lead to Razmak, *via* the Shuidar Narai and Spinkamar; *via* the Darra algad and the Sir Dar narai; and also along the unmetalled road, *via* Tut Narai, Lwargai Narai and the Mamirogha Algad to Razani. The inhabitants of the area and Drewasta village, at 808545, are mostly Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs. In summer many of their kirries are dotted about the plain where there is plenty of grazing and firewood; the upper portions of the plain are known as Lwar Manzar and the Prat Manzar.

**DROZANDAI.**

38L/5—3441.

A large plain in Shogi, Tori Khel, Wazir limits, on the left (north) bank of the Khaisora river. Ample camping ground space and water available and space suitable for an air landing ground if cleared.

**DUGA.**

38H/13—8559.

A large wide nullah which joins the Tochi on the left bank, in at 8658, near Ghazlamai village, at M. S. 56 on the road Bannu—Datta Khel. Its chief tributaries are the Gurgura, Maidan, Wuzhgai and Stare Darbala Khwar algads. The easiest route to the upper Kazha valley leads up this nullah and also two routes to Khost, *via* Spina Khaisora post and Wuzhgai. The Babai Tangi, about 5 miles up from the Tochi junction, is formidable but the track here avoids this by going across a raghza.

**DUNIKOT.**

38K/3—B2753 and 38K/4—254932.

A gorge on the Durand border at Pt. 2930, through which the Kaitu river flows from Khost into British territory. Traversed by a large composite force, including guns and elephants, under Nadir Khan, in May 1919, in his rapid advance on Spinwam and Thal posts.

**DWA NASHTAR NARAI.**

38G/12—7673.

A pass on the Tochi—Khost watershed, on the Mazdak range, on the Durand Afghan border, at Pt. 8473; so called from two very large pine trees there which form a very conspicuous landmark. The Badshahi Lar (*q. v.*) here crosses the ridge. There is a camping ground on the Khost side at the head of a small stream. The locality contains plenty of wood and grass; it is known as the Uru Khaisora and is used as a summer grazing ground by the Madda Khel Wazirs and the Tanni tribe. A good track leads up the Duga nullah to this narai and the Mazdak range.

**DWA TOI.**

(a) 38H/14—9412. (b) 38H/9—5946.

Pushtu for "two streams" and a name commonly given to the locality where two streams join, these being the two best known in Waziristan. (a) The junction of the Baddar Toi and the Tauda China or Dara Algad forming the Tank Zam river, in the Mahsud territory, at M. S. 102/2

**DWA TOI—Contd.**

on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak. (b) The junction of the Margha and Mastoi streams, which form the Tochi river near the Durand line, and the small Macha Madda Khel Wazir village of Dwa Toi. There is ample water always available and camping ground space for one brigade just above the streams' confluence.

**DWAWARKA.**

38L/5—3141.

A large stony plain in Shogi, Tori Khel, Wazir territory on the left (north) bank of the Khaisora river. Ample camping ground space and water available.

**EDWARDESABAD.**

The old name for Bannu cantonment (*q. v.*). This name was unpopular and was never much used.

**ENGAMAL.**

38H/14—9124.

Narai and Algad.

A track, passable for pack mules and traversed by a Column in 1893, leads up the algad from the Tauda China nullah, south of Razmak Camp; thence over the narai into the Shawali branch of the Upper Shaktu river. This route is the approximate boundary between the Wazirs and Mahsuds in this locality, consequently skirmishes and sniping have often occurred between the two tribes, especially in the hot weather when large numbers of Wazir kirries inhabit the Razmak plateau and graze their flocks in the Engamal vicinity.

**FAQIR CHAUKI.**

38L/11—678985.

A small post of two towers near the eastern (Bannu) end of the Bain pass on the road Tank—Ghazni Khel. It is occupied (1935) by a detachment of Frontier Constabulary from the Tank unit.

**GABAR GHAR.** 38L/6—3419 or B7283. 6380 ft.

The highest peak in the Sara Ghar range which forms the boundary between the Mahsuds to the west and north, and the Bhitanni tribe to the east and south. The summit of the Great Gabar is suitable for a hot weather station, having an easy access, ample water and plenty of space for a camp and buildings on the east side.

**GAMBILA.** 38L/14—8527 or Y6814.

A large post near mile 25 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan, occupied (~~1935~~) by Frontier Constabulary from the Bannu unit. Near the village is a P. W. D. rest house, a post office, a railway station with telegraph office, a police post and ample camping ground space. The Gambila river, which runs close by, has ample water at all seasons and is the name by which the Tochi river is known south of Bannu. It is crossed at mile 26 by a combined road and railway large girder bridge and joins the Kurram river a few miles lower down.

**GANA KACH.** 38L/3—0997.

A large strip of kach land along the Tank Zam, just south of the Ahnai Tangi and to the east of the road; used as a camping ground during the Mahsud operations in January 1920 in that locality.

**GANDAPURS.** 39-1.

The name of a tribe inhabiting some 500 square miles of the 'daman' in the Derajat, chiefly in the vicinity of Kulachi, which town is their largest centre. Other of their large villages are Hathala, Luni, Saggu and Takwara. They were originally a poor section of the Powindah Ghilzais, dependent upon their flocks, and who first settled near Rori, about 1600 A. D.

**GAREZI.** 38H/15—Hill and Algad.

The hill, in 8974, dominates the ridge on which stands

— until . 1934

**GAREZI—Contd.**

the Sarwekai Old Militia Post, now occupied by Mahsud Khassadars. The algad drains the eastern slopes of the Kundi Ghar mountain and runs across the Barwand raghza to the east, to join the Danawat stream  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Sarwekai Scouts Post.

**GAT.**

39E/13, 39E/14, 39I/1.

A name common in these areas. The best known is a river, flowing west to east through a stupendous defile several miles long, which pierces the Takht-i-Suleiman mountain range, separating it from the Zawar range to the north. The defile is only a few yards wide with perpendicular sides of limestone rock about 2,000 feet high. The bed is full of water and covered with large boulders, being only passable to men on foot. The several streams which form this river rise in, and flow through, a large area of the north-east portion of the Zhob civil district of Baluchistan. The chief tributary is the Lahar Khwara or Khaisor Manda, which flows northwards for 30 miles before turning east into the Gat defile.

**GER.**

38H/9.

A purely geographical term given only to the open cultivable ground of the Madda Khel Wazirs in the Upper Tochi valley, from Dwa Toi on the west to Datta Khel on the east, and including the Maizar area of the Lower Shawal valley to the south.

The opposite term is 'kazha', which is similarly used to denote the area and inhabitants of that valley to the north. These two words are not used in an ethnological or political sense, and the various sub-sections of the Madda Khel reside equally in both areas.

**GHABARGAI NARAI (1)**

38H/15—992908.

A useful pass, on a short direct route through Mahsud territory, from the Upper Splittoi valley to the Lower Shinkai Toi. It was traversed by military columns in January 1895 and in December 1901.

**GHABARGAI NARAI (2)**

38H/11—7072.

A nullah flowing south and joining the Wana Toi at Rogha Kot.

**GHAROSTI.**

38K/4, K/8.

A large wide nullah, some 20 miles long, rising in the Laram range on the Khost Afghan border. It flows eastwards through Hasan Khel, Mohmit Khel Wazir territory to join the Kaitu river, in 3290, near Kani Ziarat. The upper portion was occupied by the Gurbaz till about 1894 when the Wazirs caused them to desert it. There is not much water in the nullah and it is but little used as a route nowadays.

**GHASIARA.**

38K/8—509768.

Narai and Nullah.

The short direct route from Bannu to Spinwam and Shewa, *via* Kurram Garhi and Datta Khel (on the Kaitu river). The track has fallen into a bad state since the motor road from Mir Ali to Thal has been opened, consequently it is not fit for the pack transport of a military column at present (1935) but it could quickly be made so. Columns, without transport, have frequently traversed it of late years.

**GHAT GHUNDAL.**

38H/11—6891.

A very prominent peak at the head of the Tiarza nullahs, overlooking the upper Khaisara Mahsud villages and a sector of the new road Tiarza---Tauda China,

**GHAZLAMAI.**

38H/13—8558.

The most westerly Daur village, situated on the left bank of the Tochi river near its confluence with the Duga Khulla, at mile 56 on the road Bannu—Datta Khel. The village also contains some Saiyids.

**GHAZNI KHEL.**

38L/10—8110.

A Marwat village near mile 34 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan and at the Tank road junction. There is a post office, a police post and a civil rest house close by. Unlimited good camping ground space with water from wells and tanks.

**GHORIWALA.**

38L/9—7852.

A large village of Mughal Khel inhabitants of Yusafzai descent, in the Bannu tehsil, near mile  $8\frac{1}{2}$  on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan. There is a post office, a railway station and police station near by.

**GHWARER OBA.**

38H/8—3365.

The name of the long algad flowing southwards near the Afghan boundary, from Oba Sar, *via* Khan Kot and the Zarmelan plains, into the Tangi algad; thence into the Gumal river, near the road crossing in D. 16 (39E/9).

**GIRNI.**

38L/4—2372 or P0247.

A post, built in 1872 and now (1935) occupied by Frontier Constabulary from the Tank unit, situated 5 miles west and south-west of Manzai camp and Khirgi post respectively. It guards the entrance to the GIRNI ALGAD route which leads north-west over the pass to the Mastang algad, Chagmalai post and the Shahur river; this was formerly a favourite route for Mahsuds gangs returning from raiding in the Derajat owing to the uninhabited and difficult rocky nature of the area. The post was taken over

**GIRNI—Contd.**

in 1912 by regular troops from the Border Military Police for some time, pending the formation of the Frontier Constabulary Corps. GIRNI SAR, 5859 feet, 7 miles west of the post, in 1170, is the watershed in this locality between the Gumal and the Tank Zam. It is a rugged cluster of jagged peaks, rising abruptly over 4,000 feet above the level of the adjacent country, with steep barren slopes, making it a very conspicuous object from the Derajat plains and south Waziristan. The summit has been scaled once only and then with great difficulty.

**GUL KACH.**

39E/9—D16.

The road Tanai—Fort Sandeman crosses the Gumal river near pt. 3035, which is the boundary between the Waziristan District and the Zhob civil district of Baluchistan and where it is anticipated (1935) that a bridge will be built in the near future. A new post, completed in 1932 and garrisoned by the Zhob Militia, is situated some 800 yards to the south. The ruins of two former Zhob Militia posts exist some distance up stream on the right bank. Ample camping ground space and water available at all times; also some camel grazing and fuel. The inhabitants are chiefly Suleiman Khel Ghilzai Powindahs (during the cold weather months only).

**GUMAL.**39E, 39I, 38H. (*See* Chapter II of M. R.)

Excluding the Indus, this is the longest and largest river in the Waziristan District. It rises in Kharoti Ghilzai territory in Birmal, near Urgun, in the eastern slopes of the Western Suleiman range and near the source of the Tochi river. On the right bank it receives two large tributaries of the Kundar and the Zhob, which are approximately 130 and 200 miles long respectively; on its left bank the Wana Toi is the chief stream. Its length in Afghanistan is unknown but it flows through the Waziristan District



**GUMAL—Contd.**

for about 150 miles, the first 40 of which form the boundary between the Zhob civil district of Baluchistan and the South Waziristan Agency and which portion is mostly barren and uninhabited. For centuries it has been the great highway for the Ghilzai Powindahs in their annual migrations between Afghanistan and India; also on many occasions, invaders, such as Makhmud of Ghazni, traversed this route to and from India. On reaching the Derajat plains it is known as the Luni river, whence most of its water is led off by canals for irrigation purposes so that, except after heavy rain, practically none ever reaches its junction with the Indus, 16 miles below D. I. Khan.

The large village of Gumal, at 38L/4—U.96, is in the centre of a fertile valley irrigated by this river on debouching from the hills, near Murtaza. It has a police station and a post office, and formerly also had a Frontier Constabulary post.

**GUMATTI.**

38K/12—K73—K85.

A Wazir village, with a former Frontier Constabulary post adjoining which is now occupied by Sperkai, Ahmadzai Wazir Khassadars, situated 7 miles north of Bannu, on a raghza beyond the northern end of the long and formidable Gumatti Tangi defile. A similar but older post, 3 miles to the south and now occupied by Bizan Khel, Ahmadzai Wazirs, stands near the southern entrance to the defile and to which there is a track passable for light cars. North of the village the algad is known as the GRANG and rises near the village of that name in D.90, in the Juni Ghar range, to which village an expedition was sent in 1852 against the Umarzai Wazirs. Operations against outlaws in the Gumatti area were carried out in February 1899; and again in 1902 when four military columns were employed. There is a good camping ground and water for one brigade near the northern old post. The whole of the

**GUMATTI—Contd.**

area is in Wazir tribal territory and under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

**GURBAZ.**

38K/4. L/5.

A tribe of the Spin Ghund faction, occupying the territory on both sides of the Khost Afghan border, north of Miran-shah; also a small area south of the Tochi river at Saidgi. The tribe is descended from the same ancestors as the Mahsuds and the Wazirs whom they still resemble in appearance but have otherwise long since lost all their former connection, and their manners and customs are now similar to those of the Khost tribes. The Gurbaz are chiefly a nomadic and pastoral people who move to the heads of their valleys in summer and whose territory provides excellent grass to support their large flocks; they also engage in a considerable carrying trade between the Tochi and Khost. They are therefore of special importance in the event of any trouble or unrest in Khost. The 'mazri' (dwarf palm) plant grows in great quantities and size in their area and is very largely used locally to construct matting shelters.

**GURGURA.**

38H/15—8490.

An algal flowing southwards to join the left bank of the Khaisara river near the difficult Narai Tangi portion. Visited by a punitive column in 1895 and 1917. The inhabitants are mostly Michi Khel, Manzai, Alizai Mahsuds. The word 'gurgura' is often used in place names in Waziristan and is the Pushtu word for the small bushy tree with berries like aloes, commonly found there. Another GURGURA NARAI is at 224867 in 38K/4, over which a track leads from the Gharoshti algal into the upper Kaitu river.

**GUSH KAMAR.**

38H/13—868427.

A prominent peak, 7120 feet, on the Tochi—Khaisora watershed, 6 miles south-east of Datta Khel post, overlooking the Mamirogha algad villages and the Tsirai plain stretching down to Datta Khel.

**GWALERAI.**

38H/16—972500.

A narai, 3452 feet, from which two algads of the same name start. One of these runs west, joining the Gumal river at Khajuri Kach, while the other runs east to join the same river at Nili Kach. A well used track connects up these two places, *via* these algads and narai, thus avoiding the impassable and tortuous course of the Gumal river and the formidable Dozakli ('hell') Tangi in this sector. Prior to the 1919 debacle, when the posts at Khajuri Kach and Nili Kach were garrisoned by Regulars or Militia, this was the main route to Wana and was maintained in good order and fit for tongas. Since then, the route has been abandoned for that *via* Jandola and Sarwekai to the north, and has greatly deteriorated, but the Ghilzai Powindahs continue to use it in large numbers as usual during their annual migrations. During the operations in 1917 and 1919 severe fighting and heavy casualties occurred in this locality in actions against the Mahsuds.

**GWARGWARA.**

38H/11—6192.

A narai, 7123 feet, 3 miles south-east of the Janimela mountain, from which the algad flows southwards to join the Wana Toi. A track up this algad and narai is much used by the Wazirs and connects up to Shakai valley (Main Toi and Sang Toi) with that of Wana.

**H Aidari Kach.**

38H/15—0479.

A cultivated plateau on the right bank of the Shahur river. A raghza just above it, opposite milestone 11/4 on the road Jandola—Wana, was formerly often used as a Brigade

**Haidari Kach—Contd.**

camping ground although commanded at 500 yards range from the hills to the south. Of late years this site has been superseded by those at Splitoi post and Manzal, near M. S. 9/4 and 13 respectively. A former regular post on the raghza was demolished in 1901.

**HATHALA.**

38L/12—6548.

A large Gandipuri village at M. S. 26 on the road D. I. Khan—Tank. It has a post office, civil rest house and unlimited camping ground space. Masonry water tank reservoir of 110,000 gallons capacity can be filled when required. An unmetalled motor road takes off here to Kulachi, 10 miles distant.

**HAWED.**

38L/9—6644.

A large fertile Bannuchi village on the left bank of the Gambila (Tochi) river, on the unmetalled motor road from Bannu. It has a police post and there is ample camping ground space and water available near by. It has several times been involved in anti-Government movements of recent years.

**HINNIS TANGI.**

38L/3—2180.

A narrow and formidable defile in Bhitanni tribal territory on the Tank Zam, 400 yards long and 100 yards wide, near mile 71 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak. A girder bridge on stone piers crossed the river here on the old road alignment in use up till 1935 in this sector. The hills on both sides rise precipitously from 500 to 1100 feet above the river. The Bhitannis offered strong resistance here to our columns in 1860 and 1880.

**IDAK.**

38L/1—2459—2660.

This is probably the largest of the Daur villages and stands on the left bank of the Tochi river, one mile south

*IDAK—Contd.*

of M. S. 28 on the road Bannu—Razmak. It used to be the residence of the chief Daur nullahs and a religious centre for students. Alongside the road at M. S. 27 is the former militia and Scouts post, now occupied by Daur Khassadars. Adjoining this post was the camp occupied by regular troops until May 1931, when it was abolished on the occupation of Mir Ali Camp, 4 miles to the east.

**INDUS.** 38 and 39 Million Sheets. (*See Chapter II of M.R.*)

This river flows south and forms the eastern boundary of the Waziristan District for about 150 miles, from Mullawali in the north, past Kalabagh, Isa Khel and D. I. Khan. A railway bridge, with a footpath alongside for pedestrians, connects up Mari Indus with Kalabagh; and between Darya Khan and D. I. Khan communication is provided by means of bridges of boats in the winter, and by steam and motor launch ferry services in the summer. It is at all times a great deep unfordable river but there are several ferries across it. For many years it has been gradually washing away part of the cantonment of D. I. Khan but extensive masonry 'bunds' were constructed between 1923 and 1926 which, up-to-date (1935), have prevented further serious erosion. The river teems with fish, and 'magar' are fairly plentiful in the D. I. Khan and lower stretches.

**INZAR KACH.**

38H/9—6559.

An important Madda Khel Wazir village on the left bank of the Kazha river. Very good large camping ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the village with ample water from the Kazha, also some grazing and firewood available near by. The inhabitants are mostly of the Khazar Khel sub-section.

**INZAR NARAI.**

38H/11—639880. 5,900 ft.

A pass, 7 miles north of Wana, on the track over the

**INZAR NARAI—Contd.**

ridge at the northern end of the Kotkum range, leading from Wana to the lower end of the Shakai plain, in the upper Khaisara valley. This route across the Wana plain and up the INZAR ALGAD to the narai is passable for light 6-wheeler M. T. and is much used by the Wazirs of the Wana plain and Shakai.

**INZAR TOI.**

38H/14, H/15 and L/3.

An important stream and route which joins the Tank Zam at Kotkai, where there is a large screw pile bridge over it at M. S. 82 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak. The Shinkai Toi (*q. v.*) joins it at 2 miles above Kotkai and just above this junction is the awkward INZAR TANGI, and some Guri Khel Mahsud cave villages. The two algads which form it are the Wucha Khwara and the Zaghe Oba, and, up these, routes lead to a large number of Manzai Mahsud villages, as far as the Zaterai range to the south-east of Ladha.

**ISA KHEL.**

38P/6—V60—V70.

A trans-Indus tehsil of the Mianwali civil district, in the RAWALPINDI ~~Multan~~ division of the Punjab Province but entirely within the Waziristan Military District. (See Chapters II and VII of M. R.). Area 726 square miles; population 69,455, mostly Niazis, Jats and Awans, with a few Hindus. The civil districts of Kohat, Mianwali, D. I. Khan and Bannu adjoin the tehsil on the north, east, south and west respectively.

The municipal town of Isa Khel, 679 feet a. s. l., is the headquarters of the tehsil, situated 4 miles west of the Indus. It has a population of 7986, of whom about two thirds are Niazis, also a Tehsildar and the usual civil offices; hospital and dispensary; schools; a railway station with telegraph office; a civil rest house; a combined post and telegraph office; police stations and ample camping ground

**ISA KHEL—Contd.**

space and water. A fair quantity of supplies of all kinds are available locally at short notice. The only other town in the tehsil is Kalabagh (*q. v.*).

**ISHA.**

38L/1—158587.

A small post, now occupied by Daur Khassadars, on a hill overlooking the junction of the road Bannu—Razmak, at M. S. 33/5, with that leading off to Miranshah and Datta Khel. The site is usually known as ISHA CORNER. The ISHA ALGAD rises south of the post and flows eastwards for several miles to join the Tochi river at the village of Mubarak Shahi.

**ISLAM CHAUKI.**

38L/5—550603.

The site of a former Frontier Constabulary post, built in 1904, near M. S. 7 on the road Bannu—Razmak, and which has been superseded by the new post at Dreghundari (*q. v.*) at M. S. 8/3.

**IZHKHA ALGAD.**

38K/7. K/8.

The Kam and the Stara Izhkha algads rise near the Kauntari Sar, on the watershed which forms the boundary between the Kurram and North Waziristan Agencies. They flow southwards parallel to, and east of the Damama algad (*q. v.*), through Hassan Khel, Mohmit Khel, Wazir territory, till they unite in 3794. It then continues south for 4 miles to join the Kaitu river on the left bank, in 3788, near Kot Ghulam Jan. A track leads up the Stara branch over into the Shabak algad and thence to the Kurram river near Manduri. The Powindah Ahmadzai Ghilzais from Khost annually migrate and graze their flocks in this area during the cold weather. Friction and hostilities have frequently occurred in the past between the Ghilzais and the Wazirs over these grazing grounds; and on several occasions in recent years, the Tochi Scouts and local Wazir

**IZHKHA ALGAD—Contd.**

Khassadars have also been involved with these Ghilzais, when both sides have suffered casualties.

**JALER ALGAD.**

38L/1, L/5.

An algad, some 20 miles in length, rising in the hills north of the road Bannu—Razmak, at M. S. 43. It runs through difficult hilly and barren country, belonging to the Tori Khel Wazirs, in which there are practically no villages or cultivation. It is joined by another main branch from the north, in 2445, and further down, in 3242, it is known as the Kiwa river, which soon joins the Khaisora river in 3541. The local inhabitants have occasionally fired on Tochi Scouts gashts in this area which has never yet been traversed by a military column and is but little known at present (1935).

**JANDOLA.**

38L/3—1782.

2270 ft.

A large Bhitanni village on the right bank of the Tank Zam, in the tribal territory portion of the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. It adjoins the Mahsud boundary and has figured largely in past operations against that tribe on that border. It is situated 74, 34, 12, 41 and 51 miles respectively by road from D. I. Khan, Tank, Manzai, Razmak and Wana. Prior to the 1919—20 operations, Jandola was the most advanced post on the Tank Zam line and, until December 1924, it was always occupied by regular troops. The present large post was then completed and occupied by the newly formed South Waziristan Scouts as Corps Headquarters, when the regular troops were withdrawn. Inside the post is a telephone exchange and a large political serai, in which is a combined post and telegraph office; also quarters and the usual offices for the Naib Tehsildar stationed there to deal with the Bhitanni tribe. It has electrical and piped water installations. The former Levy post, 250 yards west, is



**JANDOLA—Contd.**

now used as a civil hospital and for M. E. S. stores. Jandola was always an important outpost, being situated at the junction of the Shahur and Tank Zam rivers up which lead the two main routes into Mahsud country, and alongside of which the two present day roads lead to Razmak and Wana. It was the advanced base for all operations against the Mahsuds from 1860 to 1923. The long screw pile bridge over the Tank Zam was opened in January 1928, and replaced a former masonry one which had just been completed when it was washed away, in August 1921. Camping ground space for one brigade on the right bank, and unlimited on the left bank on the Spinkai raghza where space exists for an air landing ground, with ample water from the Tank Zam. Jandola village was destroyed in 1860 and 1861 for having given help to the Mahsuds.

**JANI KHEL.**

38L/5—5439. L/9—5639.

The post, built in 1862, is occupied (1935) by Frontier Constabulary from the Bannu unit. It is situated one mile to the west of the village, 15 miles south-west of Bannu, on the old Frontier road which is passable up to the post for light M. T. in good weather. It is well sited to watch the mouths of the Shaktu and Khaisora rivers which were formerly frequently used by Mahsud and Wazir gangs raiding in the Bannu district area. The inhabitants are Jani Khel, Wali Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, who have practically lost their original pastoral and nomadic habits and have settled down to agriculture in the Bannu civil district as revenue paying subjects:

**JANIMELA.**

38H/11—590951. 9295 ft.

The highest peak between the Wana and Shakai valleys,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Wana Camp, and a trigonometrical survey point. The high hills in this area are all covered with dense forests, grass and foliage.

**JANJAL.**

38H/14—9811.

A large Kach and village on the Tank Zam between miles 99 and 100 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak, 3 miles below Dwa Toi junction. The inhabitants are Kharmach Khel, Shingi, Balholzai Mahsuds. On the 24th April 1921, 400 Abdullais, under Musa Khan, inflicted heavy casualties of men and camels on a large Government convoy in this locality.

**JAN PIR RAGHZA.**

38H/9—6848. 4420 ft.

An open stony plain but somewhat broken and sloping, on the right bank of the Tochi river, one mile south-east of Shirani village. It is an excellent camping ground for one or two brigades as it is not commanded by any near hills; ample water from the Tochi river. Mama Ziarat and the village of Umar Khel, to the north-east, is the boundary between the Madda Khel Wazirs to the west and the Khiddar Khel, Mohmit Khel, to the east.

**JATTA.**

38L/4—2557 or V19.

A village 14 miles west of Tank, near Kaur, on the motor road to Murtaza and the Gumal route. From about the years 1880 to 1919 there was a post here garrisoned by regular troops.

**JUNIGHAR.**

38K/12, K/16.

The very rugged and difficult range of hills in Wazir tribal territory, 13 miles north of Bannu, from which several algads start and flow southwards towards Bannu. Its highest peak is Kafir Kot, 4,004 feet, which is a striking feature as seen from the Bannu plain, as it resembles the ruins of a gigantic castle. Its summit is inaccessible though General Chamberlain once nearly reached the top.

**KACHARI NARAI.**

38H/15—940928.

A pass on a short direct route which leads from the

**KACHARI NARAI—Contd.**

upper Splitoi over to the Dre algaḍ and the Shinkai Toi, near Ahmadwam. This route would be very useful in the event of operations in those areas which have not been visited by troops since December 1901. The Mahsud inhabitants are usually among the first to cause trouble and are more unruly than most. Kachari village is to the east, in 9692.

**KACH KOT.**

38K/12, L/9, L/13.

The largest canal system in the District. It takes off from the Kurram river about 2 miles north-west of Bannu, near Kurram Garhi post, and flows south-east for over 30 miles towards the Kurram river, north of Lakki. It irrigates 42,000 acres of land to the south and south-east of Bannu, thus making the whole area extremely fertile. This area is very much cut up by smaller distribution channels and generally so swampy as to render it impassable by any troops except along the roads or village tracks. The upper portion of this canal was in use before the arrival of the Bannuchis (early in the 14th century).

**KAFIR KOT.**

38P/4—N94. P/6—C00.

The name given to two sites at the north and south of the rocky Khasor hill range which runs south for 40 miles in the D. I. Khan civil district, close to the right (west) bank of the river Indus. The inhabitants are Khasor Pathans and the range is also commonly known as Ratah Koh or Kafir Kot. On these sites are old ruined stone forts, dating from the early Hindu kings of the 6th and 8th centuries, containing idols and carvings, and often called "Rajah Til" and "Rajah Bil" respectively. This range has other ancient ruins and peculiar hill formations which resemble the outlines of huge impregnable castles. Such features and ruins of other religions on the N. W. Frontier have frequently been named "Kafir Kot" ("The fort of the infidels") by the later Mohammedan inhabitants.

**KAITU.**

38K/4, K/8, K/12.

A long river which is formed at Matun in Khost, chiefly by the junction of the Shamil and the Matun rivers. Thence it flows east and south through Afghan territory for about 20 miles to the Dunikot gorge (*q. v.*) on the Durand Line, where it enters North Waziristan. From here it proceeds east for 30 miles, *via* Spinwam post, to join the Kurram river in D.30, near Zarwam, 12 miles north of Bannu. This important and short direct route was used by Nadir Khan, in May 1919, in his rapid advance from Matun on Spinwam and Thal, accompanied by a large mixed force with guns and elephants. The Kaitu usually has a good flow of water, as much as, or more than the Tochi, but it is fordable everywhere except when in flood. Its chief tributaries in British territory are the Damama and the Ghoroshti algads (*q. v.*), 8 miles north-west of Spinwam. The road Mir Ali—Thal crosses it by a large girder bridge, near mile 18. In British territory, the inhabitants along its course are all Wazirs; the Titi Madda Khel near the Afghan border, then the Hassan Khel, Mohmit Khel down to Spinwam; below, are the Tori Khel, as far as the hills east of Datta Khel, from where the Khojal Khel, Ahmadzais mostly reside in this last sector which is winding and rocky, with almost impassable gorges.

**KAJURI KACH.**

38H/16—9048.

2357 ft.

An old post, now (1935) occasionally occupied when necessary by Mahsud Khassadars, formerly garrisoned by regular troops or by the South Waziristan Militia from about 1890 to December 1921. It is situated at the junction of the Zhob and the Gumal, up both of which rivers lead important trade pack routes much used by the Ghilzai Powindahs on their annual migrations. Formerly there was also a separate small civil post close to the large military one. There is a camping ground for one brigade south of the post with ample water from either river, but

**KAJURI KACH—Contd.**

that of the Zhob is deleterious as it contains large quantities of irritating mineral matter in suspension; the locality is very barren and practically uninhabited. The country between these two rivers, i. e., to the south of the Gumal and west of the Zhob, is in the Zhob Agency of Baluchistan.

**KAKI.**

38L/9—7148.

A large Bannuchi village, 10 miles south of Bannu along a motorable road in the midst of the very fertile area irrigated by the Kach Kot canal.

**KALABAGH.**

38P/9—R27—R37.

A municipal town, with a population of 9,592, in the Isa Khel tehsil, situated at the foot of the Salt range on the right bank of the Indus, at the point where the river debouches from the hills, 105 miles south of Attock. A large railway bridge with a side foot track for pedestrians over the river, was completed in 1931 and joins Kalabagh with Mari Indus on the opposite bank. The town has a combined post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a civil hospital and dispensary, a civil and railway rest house, a railway station and telegraph office, schools and police stations. (See Chapter VIII of M. R. for railway and bridge details). The houses nestle against the side of a precipitous hill of solid rock salt, piled one above another in successive tiers, the roofs of each tier forming the street which passes in front of the row immediately above. A salt mining industry is carried on here and some alum and coal mines are still worked in the neighbouring hills. The Awan family of the Nawab of Kalabagh holds an estate of 107 square miles. This family settled here about 350 years ago and exacted tribute from the Bhangi Khel Khattaks to the north and other near-by tribes, being thus recognised as chiefs by Timur

**KALABAGH—Contd.**

Shah and under the Sikh regime. The family helped to build the present Bannu fort and rendered great assistance during the Mutiny period. The income used to be Rs. 22,000 annually, of which Rs. 1,000 were derived from the alum industry. The military administrative arrangements formerly existing at Kalabagh till 1931 have been superseded by those at Mari Indus to a large extent.

**KALUR.**

38P/6—V64.

A collection of villages in the Isa Khel tehsil, and 5 miles north of that town, with a population of about 2,000.

**KAMA CHASHMAI.**

38K/16—8475.

A Hathi Khel Wazir village, adjoining the Kohat District boundary, two miles north-west of the road Kohat—Bannu at M. S. 65/2. Ample camping ground available but water is scarce.

**KAMAR MASHANI.**

38P/5—Q10.

A small town in the Isa Khel tehsil, on the right bank of the Indus, with a population of several thousand people. Ample camping ground space and water available. It has a combined post and telegraph office, a railway station and telegraph office, a civil rest house (District Board) and a police station and thana.

**KANIBOGH.**

38G/16—M75.

A wide, shallow and stony nullah formed by the Dawagar (*q. v.*) and Dawe Manda algads, south of Kanibogh Ziarat. It joins the Chakai nullah in the Dande plain, north of Miranshah, and thence the Tochi river. The inhabitants are Saiyidgis.

**KANIGURAM.**

38H/14—8303.

6,500 feet.

The chief tribal centre and general meeting place of the Mahsuds, 12 and 20 miles south and north-east of Razmak and Wana respectively in a direct line; or 20 and 40 miles respectively by road. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a ridge 500 feet above the left bank of the very fertile and populous Baddar Toi. It contains some towers and about 500 well-built houses in terraces above each other. The inhabitants are mostly URMARS (See Chapter III of M. R.) with a few Mahsuds and Syeds; these Urmars have to provide food and accommodation free for Mahsuds attending tribal jirgas there. There are some artizans in the bazaar where the well-known Mahsud dagger knives are made and certain other metal work is carried on. Kaniguram has figured largely in all past operations against the Mahsuds from 1860 to 1920, and was generally known as the "commercial" capital as opposed to the "religious" centre of Makin. Camping grounds in the vicinity, with ample water at all seasons from the Baddar Toi, are (a) for two brigades on the Asman Manza to the north; (b) for one brigade on a large raghza at 844038 to the east, and at Sararogha to the south-west, on a raghza at 819023. About 4 miles south-west of Kaniguram is the Chalweshti camp site.

**KANIROGHA.**

38H/13—8457.

3,950 ft.

A large walled village of the Manzar Khel Wazirs, with several towers, on the right bank of the Tochi, near Datta Khel post and at M. S. 57/4 on the road Bannu—Datta Khel. Maliks Zangi Khan and Dande (Madda Khel) own 50 kanals of land near this village.

**KANZWARAI**(or **KANJWARAI**)

39E/9—D48; and 38H/12—6944.

A prominent hill range, through which the road Tanai—Fort Sandeman runs for a few miles, between Toi Khulla and Gul Kach and which dominates that sector. The

**KANZWARAI (OR KANJWARAI)—Contd.**

algad of the same name runs north-east to join the Gumal at Toi Khulla old post. There are practically no villages but the land is owned by the settled Dotanni Ghilzais.

**KARAB KOT.**

38H/12—7069.

The site of a former small militia post, on the left bank of the Wana Toi, at mile 41 on the road Jandola—Wana. There is an excellent large camping ground for three brigades, with ample water from the Wana Toi. It is generally used as a staging camp by units marching on relief in the Wana Brigade.

**KARAHAI**

39I/2—N14. 5,900 ft.

A village of the Largha Sheranis, in the tribal territory portion of the D. I. Khan civil district, 11 miles south-west of Drazinda. A small post garrisoned (1935) by the Frontier Constabulary from Drazinda is situated close to the village to protect the routes in the Raghasar Khwar and the Oba Khel Dhana localities. It is very close to the Takht-i-Suleiman mountain range and Ziarat.

**KARAMA**

. 38H/14—8802.

A well known Manzai Mahsud village at the head of the populous Shinkai Toi valley. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Kaniguram, to which a good camel track leads over the Zaterai range (*q. v.*) *via* the KARWANA NARAI, 6868 feet, in 8603; distance about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This route was formerly much used being the most direct from Kaniguram to Tank, *via* Ahmadwam and Kotkai. A small camping ground is near the village.

**KARKANA (1)**

38H/16—8751.

A large algad running into the left bank of the Gumal river at Kajuri Kach. It drains a large area of the country south of the road sector Sarwekai—Dargai Oba. The



**KARKANA (1)—Contd.**

Karkana hill range and the raghza are to the west of the Gumal junction. KARKANE SAR and NARAI are in 0063, on a track from Sarwekai to the Gumal. The area is very barren and belongs to the Mahsuds, but there are practically no villages or permanent inhabitants.

**KARKANA (2)**

38L/2—1107.

An algad, north of Sorarogha, flowing eastwards into the upper Shuza algad. Its water is considered to be very pure. The area belongs to the Haibat Khel and Jalal Khel Mahsuds. Another small KARKANAI ALGAD, in 0706 near by, joins the Tank Zam near Sorarogha.

**KARKANWAM.**

38L/5—3734.

A village and kach, at the mouth of the Shaktu river, 10 miles south-west of Jani Khel post, and near where the North and South Waziristan Agencies meet the Bannu civil district boundary. The area is claimed by the Tori Khel Wazirs.

**KASHKARAI NARAI.**

38H/9—6658. 5,780 ft.

A pass on the short direct track from Ismail Khel and Zuram Atsar to Inzar Kach, in the Kazha valley. The route is not difficult but is rocky and requires improvement to make it a good mule track. It avoids the narrow and long winding defiles in the Kazha river in this sector. The inhabitants are Madda Khel Wazirs.

**KASHMIR KAR.**

38H/16—9943. 39E/13—F34.

An old post which was formerly garrisoned by levies, and later by the South Waziristan Militia till about 1919. It is situated on the Kashmir Kar algad, 13 miles south-east of Kajuri Kach and in the extreme south of the South Waziristan Agency, near the borders of the D.I. Khan district and the Zhob Agency. The algad, which rises

**KASHMIR KAR** — *Contd.*

to the south, runs north for 20 miles to join the Gwaleraï, and thence to the Gumal at Nili Kach. The area and grazing rights are claimed by the Zilli Khel, Wana Wazirs who occupy it during the cold weather months only. Disputes and friction with other tribes regarding these grazing rights have frequently occurred in this area.

**KASHU ALGAD.**

38K/16. L/13.

This drains the Bahadur Khel area and the southern slopes of the Manzalai range. In passing through the salt hills its water becomes saturated with brine and this also renders the Kurram water brackish below its junction with that river. In the Bannu district its bed is broad and very sandy.

**KATIRA.**

38L/1, L/5.

A large algad which joins the Tochi 2 miles south-west of Khajuri post. It has two branches; a path leads up the northern one to the upper Jaler algad, thence to the Sarobi plain adjoining the main road Bannu—Razmak. Up the southern branch a camel track leads into the lower Jaler algad and thence to the Khaisora river. The inhabitants are Tori Khel Wazirs, who have many kirries in the area in the cold weather, but little cultivation and very few villages. The algads are usually dry except near the Tochi junction.

**KAUR.**

38L/4—2857 or V38.

In mile 52 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Tank, at the junction of the roads leading off to Draband and to Murtaza. The large post, built in 1919, was garrisoned by regular troops until June 1924, when it was taken over by the Frontier Constabulary until July 1926, since when it has not been occupied. The railway station buildings adjoin the post. This locality

**KAUR—Contd.**

was frequently involved in the disturbances of 1919–1923 (See Chapter I of M. R.). The Kaur nullah drains the eastern slopes of Girni Sar and the area west of the Manzai ridge, then flows south of the post where all the water is used up for irrigating that locality.

**KAZHA.**

38H/9, H/13.

The principal valley and tributary river of the Tochi, into which it flows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Datta Khel post. It is formed by the Wucha Bibi and Stara Bibi algads which rise in the Mir Tsappar locality of the Zadran hills in Khost. Its chief tributaries are the Sur (or Sara) Toi and the Lataka coming from the north. It is owned and occupied entirely by the Madda Khel Wazirs (and a few of their hamsayas); these are known as the KAZHAWALS, as opposed to those of the Tochi valley called the GER. These terms are purely geographical, not ethnological, as all tribal sub-sections reside equally in both areas. The upper portion of the valley is fairly open and easy, with many villages and much cultivation, but the lower sector has narrow and tortuous defiles, with very few inhabitants. It contains ample water at all seasons and there are several good camping grounds for one brigade or more in its upper course. Excellent grazing grounds lie to the north, on the Afghan border, and in the hot weather a large number of Madda Khel move up to these higher altitudes with their flocks. The Kazha area was traversed several times by military columns during the operations against the Madda Khel in 1897 but since then no troops have re-visited it. In late years the inhabitants have several times caused trouble and engaged in hostilities or schemes against Government (See Chapter I of M. R.) The chief villages are Bibi, Sanzalai, Nawa Kalai, Inzar Kach, Stara Kazha, Narakki, Raghza Kalai, Khembo, Malag, Zuram Atsar, Ismail Khel, Haidar Shah,

**KHAGLANWALA.**

38P/6—B67.

A large village, 4 miles south of Isa Khel, on the left bank of the Kurram river, near its junction with the Indus. The inhabitants are mostly Niazis, the remainder being Awans.

**KHAIRU KHEL.**

38L/10—6706. 1,189 ft.

A Marwat village, in the Lakki Marwat tehsil of the Bannu civil district, on the road Ghazni Khel—Tank, 10 miles west of its junction with the road Bannu—D. I. Khan, and 33 miles north-east of Tank by road through the Bain Pass. There is a post here, occupied (1935) by Frontier Constabulary from the Bannu unit, which controls the northern portion of the Pass. Camping ground for one brigade west and south of the post, but water is scarce.

**KHAISARA.**

38H/11.

The name of the upper and narrow portion of the Shahur river formed by the Main Toi and Sang Toi algads, and about 15 miles in length, from Torwam to Ospana Raghza. The inhabitants are all Mahsuds, chief sub-sections being the Michi Khel, Kikarai and Nekzan Khel. The valley is very fertile and has a large number of villages with strong towers. The Narai Tangi and the Tangi Toi sectors are very narrow and difficult. The chief villages are Torwam, Juma Kot, Manzara, Kundiwam and Abbas Khel. The operations in 1917 (*See Chapter I of M. R.*) were directed chiefly against these Mahsuds, when the 16th (Indian) Division was formed into the South Waziristan Field Force and traversed the valley, meting out punishment, since when (1935), it has not been visited by troops, although several times previously, from 1860, military columns had operated against the Mahsuds there. There is ample water in this sector at all times but camping ground sites are few, those at Ospana Raghza, Kundiwam and near Torwam being most suitable for a brigade. A

**KHAISARA—Contd.**

road from Sarwekai up this valley to join the road Wana—Razmak, near Torwam or the Tiarza Narai, is highly desirable in the near future.

**KHAISARI.**

38L/3—2795.

A tributary nullah of the Shuza algad joining it from the north.

**KHAISERI.**

38K/8—3763.

A tributary nullah of the Sangasara algad. It crosses the motor road 4 miles north of Mir Ali.

**KHAISARGARH.**

39E/14—M61.

The name of the western and highest of the ridges forming the Takht-i-Suleiman mountain range. It forms the boundary between the civil district of D. I. Khan and the Zhob Agency, and on it is the highest peak of the whole range, the OBASTA TSUKAI, 11,325 ft.

**KHAISORA.**

38H/13. L/1. L/5. L/9.

Formed at Gardai by the Mamirogha and Kupri algads, this important river flows between and parallel to the Tochi and the Shaktu rivers, through the centre of North Waziristan and entirely through Utmanzai Wazir territory, to join the Tochi near the villages of Nurar and Hawed, in the Bannu civil district. It drains the northern slopes of the Shuidar and the Razmak Narai and is the most direct route to those areas. It was formerly the chief trade direct route from the Bannu district and is still very much used as such by the Wazirs and their camels, but its importance has diminished since the motor road from Bannu to Razmak was made in 1923. It has been traversed several times since 1881 by military columns; its wide stony bed generally presents no difficulties and it could

**KHAISORA—Contd.**

quickly be made passable for wheels and light M. T. throughout its course, along which, good convenient camping ground sites exist and water is available near by. Its chief tributaries are the Sre Mela, the Dakai and the Jaler (Kiwa) algads (*q. v.*). The inhabitants from west to east are the Manzar Khel, Mohmit Khel, Tori Khel, Jani Khel and Bakka Khel. The hill range watershed between the Khaisora and the Shaktu to the south is (very approximately) the boundary between the Wazirs and Mahsuds in this area, and, therefore, also between the North and South Waziristan Agencies. The lower portion of the river below Asad Khel (1041) usually has plenty of water flowing in it but above this it is often dry on the surface. ("Khaisora" or "Khaisara" is a Pushtu word signifying an open valley surrounded by hills).

**KHAJURI POST.**

38L/5—3756.

A large, spacious, single storied post, occupied (1935) by the Tochi Scouts, on the left bank of the Tochi river, at its junction with the Shna algad. It stands at the eastern end of the wide and very fertile Lower Daur valley; and at the western entrance to the long and formidable Shinkai defile. It has a branch post office and telephone exchange. Ample camping ground space adjoining the post and water from the Tochi close by.

**KHAND NARAI.**

38H/8—3067. 5,563 ft.

An easy pass over the Spera range with an ascent of only 300 feet from Oba Sar algad and camp site. It is on the Durand Line at boundary pillar No. XIV and gives direct access between Wana and the Gumal route to Ghazni, *via* the Staghaj pass and the Katawaz area.

**KHAR GHUNDAL.**

38L/3—0678. 5,051 ft.

A peak, 2 miles south of Splitoi post, on the hills which

**KHAR GHUNDAI—Contd.**

form the right bank of the long and formidable Shahur Tangi. A permanent piquet was maintained on this hill during the period 1919-1924.

**KHARKACH NARAI (1)**

38H/15—876935.

A useful pass leading from the Nanu valley over into the Dre Algad. It is passable for mules and lightly laden camels.

**KHARKACH NARAI (2)**

38L/2—123194.

A pass, on a route between the Shaktu and Shuza rivers in Mahsud territory, which was visited by military columns in 1895 and 1902.

**KHAR KAMAR.***See* **CHARKHEL.****KHARSIN.**

38G/16—L91—L61.

The name of a tribe whose claim to be Saiyids is doubtful. The villages of Kharsin and Wuzhgai are inhabited by them, and also a portion of the Gorwekht algad to the west of the Shawal valley.

**KHASOR RANGE.** *See* **KAFIR KOT** and Chapter II of M. R.

**KHINA ALGAD.**

38H/9—7137.

One of the two main branches which form the Shawal. It rises near the KHINA NARAI, west of Shuidar, and runs for about 12 miles to near the village of Gurgushti, above the Maizar area. The valley is well wooded with ilex, fir and deodar. Throughout its course it is a defile, with steep rocky hills on both sides rising 800-1200 feet above the bed. The valley belongs to the Madda Khel Wazirs and was traversed by a light military column in the 1897 operations. The route is used by the Madsuds of

**KHINA ALGAD—Contd.**

the Spinkamar area and was a favourite one during the exodus to the disturbances in Khost in 1933.

**KHIRGI.**

38L/3—2778. 1,865 ft.

On the right bank of the Tank Zam, at mile 66 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak, at the entrance to the foothills, 5 miles north of Manzai, and 7 south-east of Jandola. It lies just within the administrative border of the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. The post (See Chapter VII of M. R.) was first built in 1871 and was occupied till 1883 by the Punjab Frontier Force; then by the Border Military Police till about 1911, after which it was taken over by regular troops till September 1933, when it was handed over to Bhitanni Khassadars. It was rail-head from May 1921 to 1924 and the line was dismantled back to Manzai in 1929. Ample good camping ground space available near the post for two brigades, with unlimited water from the Tank Zam at all seasons. The former air landing ground is not now maintained. There are no villages near, but the Bhitannis claim the vicinity and grazing rights.

**KHOST.**

38/G.

See Chapters I and VII of M. R. and Military Report on Afghanistan for details.

The northernmost district of the Southern Province of Afghanistan. The chief garrison of regular troops and centre of administration is at Matun (3,892 feet), situated in the very fertile valley at the junction of the Matun and Shamil rivers. It forms the northern boundary of the Waziristan District and of the North Waziristan Agency. This area is frequently referred to as "The Khost Salient". The chief inhabitants are Mangals, Zadrans, Jajis, Muqbils, Tannis, Gurbaz and miscellaneous called "Khostwals". The Khost district has often been the centre and starting point



**KHOST—Contd.**

of disturbances against the Afghan Government, and of late years the Wazirs and Mahsuds have joined in these, notably in 1919, 1924, 1929 and 1933. A British force occupied the Matun locality in 1879; and Khostwals numbering from 8,000 to 12,000 invaded the Tochi valley and attacked Miranshah and other places in 1914 and in 1915 when they suffered heavy casualties before retreating across the border. The most direct lines of approach into Khost from Waziristan are *via* the Kaitu river (*q. v.*) and the Dande plain, north-west of Miranshah; and from near Manduri, Alizai, Arawali and Kharlachi in the Kurram Agency. Khost contains no large towns but very many villages, and a considerable trade is carried on with these from Miranshah and Bannu

**KHUZHMA.**

38L/4—N1209.

H/16—9767.

A former South Waziristan Militia small post, in Mahsud limits, on the left bank of the Kuzhma Algad, near its junction with the Gumal river,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Murtaza. A camel route which leads up this algad, northwest over the Kuzhma Sar Narai (5,000 feet) and into the Sheranna algad, was much used by convoys to Sarwekai until 1919; also by many Mahsud gangs, from the Khaisara—Splitoi valleys and beyond, when raiding in the Derajat.

**KHWAJA KHIDR.**

38H/6—C13.

10,270 ft.

This well known peak is the second highest on the mountain watershed range which forms the boundary between Waziristan and Afghanistan (Birmal), and is the site of boundary pillar No. XXXI on the Durand Line, at the head of the Dhana valley. Several other peaks on the North West Frontier are similarly named (after the great saint) and there is usually a ziarat on the summit, e. g., 38L/2—1119; 39E/14—S89.

**KIRTA (or KIRTAL)**

38L/5.

The name of the level, richly cultivated plateau which forms the lower or eastern portion of the Daur valley. It extends from the junction of the Sarghulana algad with the Tochi river on the west, above Idak, to the Shna algad in the east, at Khajuri post.

**KOTKAI.**

38L/3—1091.

A post, built in 1924 and garrisoned by the S. W. Scouts till November 1932, when it was handed over to the Mahsud Khassadars. It is situated near mile 82 on the road D.I. Khan—Razmak, at the junction of the Inzar (or Shinkai) Toi with the Tank Zam. Kotkai village, to the north, is in a strong tactical position on a long elevated plateau between the river junction; the inhabitants are Shingi Mahsuds who have many cave dwellings there. Below the post, one long screw pile bridge crosses the Tank Zam at mile 81; and another crosses the Inzar above the post, at mile 82. The road goes through a tunnel, 130 yards long, under a spur near the village. Kotkai was formerly known as Shingi Kot or Kot Shingi, and was visited on several occasions by military columns from 1860 onwards. This locality was also prominent in the 1919-20 Mahsud operations, being held by regular troops until December 1923 (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). A good camping ground near the post for one brigade, with ample water at all seasons from the river bed.

**KOTKUM.**

38H/11.

A hill range, 4 miles long, north of Wana, average height 7,000 ft. The Wana Toi divides it from the Ghizha Pezha range to the south, near mile 48 on the road Jandola—Wana; and the Inzar Narai is at its northern end. Together with KAMKAI KOTKUM to the east, it forms the watershed between the Tiarza and the Inzar algads and was formerly used as a visual signal station for Wana.

**KRUM NARAI.**

38H/9—734550. 5,500 ft.

A pass,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of Datta Khel post, on the Tochi-Kazha watershed. The Kram algad drains southwards from the narai into the Tochi. A short direct route, fit for pack mule transport, leads up this algad over the narai and down to Ismail Khel village in the Tochi. This track was improved and constantly used by camel transport during the operations in 1897 against the Madda Khel Wazirs, but the soil is soft in places.

**KULACHI.**

39I/5—C75.

An important walled town in the Derajat, 28 miles by road west of D. I. Khan and 20 miles south of Tank. It is the headquarters of the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district and has a population of 8425. It has a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange and police stations. It is the chief centre of the Gandapuri tribe which first settled in the neighbourhood early in the 17th century. A local skilled woodwork industry is carried on. An unmetalled motor road, 11 miles long, leads to it from Hathala, at mile 26 on the road Tank—D. I. Khan. The area of the tehsil is 1,089 square miles, with a population of 51,851 nearly all of whom are Mohammedans.

**KUND SAR.**

38L/3—070870. 5,078 ft.

A prominent blunt hill 3 miles southwest of Kotkai from which a good track leads over it and down to the Splitoi post. Many Mahsud flocks are usually to be found in the locality. It overlooks the Splitoi and Tank Zam valleys and is a good visual signalling site.

**KUNDAL.**

38P/6—B86.

A group of villages on the right bank of the Indus, south of the Kurram junction, and 7 miles south of Isa Khel. A ferry leads across the Indus to Silwan.

**KUNDI GHAR (1)**

38H/15—8178. 8,149 ft.

An isolated mountain, 8 miles north west of Sarwekai post, overlooking the Khaisara, or upper Shahur, valley. It dominates the Sarwekai and Madijan areas in appearance, but it is too far away from any route or villages to be of any real tactical importance. The chief algads rising in its slopes are the Wospas and the Garezi which drain eastwards to the Shahur. It has been climbed on several occasions in early expeditions from all sides; its ascent is not difficult, that from the Sarwekai direction being the easiest and fit for mule transport to the crest. Some of the spurs are thickly wooded with ilex; near the summit are springs with good water with grass meadows and flowers.

**KUNDI GHAR (2)**

38H/6—C79. 10,306 ft.

The highest peak on the mountain range which forms the watershed and the boundary between Afghanistan (Birmal) and Waziristan. On the summit is boundary pillar No. XV, on the Durand Line, and the Mangrotai and the Zowe Algads rise near by. It is thickly wooded on all sides, mainly chilghoza, cedar and ilex.

**KUNDIWAM.**

38H/11—7687.

An important Mahsud village on the left bank of the Khaisara (upper Shahur) river, in the difficult Narai Tangi sector. There is a camping ground here for one Brigade and which has generally been used by previous expeditions up the valley; ample water in the river at all seasons.

**KURRAM.**

38K.

This river rises in Afghanistan and flows from Kharlachi through the Kurram Agency (Kohat District) to the North Waziristan boundary at Thal; thence, *via* Shewa, Bannu and Lakki Marwat to join the left bank of the Indus, west of and opposite to Mianwali; its total length in Waziristan District being about 100 miles. It is normally fordable everywhere, but it has a very large catchment area and is

**KURRAM—Contd.**

often subject to floods, due to rain or the melting of snow on the Sufed Koh in its upper reaches, when it becomes dangerous. Much of its water is taken off, *via* the Katch Kot and other canals, for irrigation purposes in the Bannu civil district. It is generally a rapid river throughout; below Bannu, the water is brackish and quicksands are common. It is crossed by road bridges at Thal and Bannu and by a railway bridge at Darra Tang, near the Indus junction and west of Kurram Marwat station. The sector in the hills from Shewa to Bannu is very difficult and contains several defiles and gorges but below, it flows through wide open plain country. The Gambila river (formed by the Baran and the Tochi) joins it just below Lakki Marwat.

**KURRAM GARHI.**

38K/12—K2219.

A former post was on the right bank of the Kurram, 5 miles northwest of Bannu, just below where the river debouches from the hills. It was built in 1885 and was garrisoned by regular troops until May 1919 after which the Frontier Constabulary occupied it until July 1931. It was sited to command the three routes into tribal territory, *via* the Kurram and Baran rivers and the Ghasiara narai, and was demolished in 1933. Camping ground for one brigade near the post with ample water from the Kurram.

**LADHA.**

38H/14—8709. 5,700 ft.

A Mahsud locality on the left bank of the fertile and populous Baddar Toi, at its junction with the Potwela algad, 15 miles south of Razmak by road. A S. W. Scouts camp post has been established here since May 1931. It is the first march stage on the new road Razmak—Kani-guram—Wana and has a camping ground and water for one brigade. It was a prominent centre of the 1920 Mahsud operations and was occupied by regular troops until

**LADHA—Contd.**

February 1923. This was also the locality chiefly involved in the 1930 Mahsud disturbances.

**LAGHRAKAI NARAI.**

38G/12—7173.

A pass on the Tochi—Khost watershed in the Mazdak hills, on the Durand line, near boundary pillar VIII. A track reported to be fit for camels leads from the Tochi and Kazha valleys over this narai and then on to Narezi and Matun.

**LAKA NARAI.**

38H/9—657567. 5,920 ft.

An open easy pass on the watershed of the route from Sheranni in the Tochi valley to Inzar Kach in the Kazha valley. Several tracks diverge from this point.

**LAKARAI NARAI.**

38H/10—632122. 10,320 ft.

A pass on the Pir Ghal range which separates the Shawal from the Khaisara valley.

**LAKKI MARWAT.**

38L/14—F46.

The headquarters town of the Lakki Marwat tehsil of the Bannu civil district, on the right bank of the Kurram river near its junction with the Indus; population 7,703. It has a Government sub-Treasury and usual civil offices; schools; dispensary; civil rest house; police stations and thana; post and telegraph office; telephone exchange; railway station, refreshment and waiting rooms and telegraph office. The Manzai railway extension takes off from this junction (See Chapter VIII of M. R.). Ample camping ground space available. The tehsil area is 1236 square miles, with a population of 108,419, of which 91% are Mohammedans.

**LALEZAI.** 38H/15—8494. 7,224 ft.

A pass on a route from the Khaisara over the Dre (or Tre) algad. A small village and algad of the same name are to the north east.

**LANDIDAK.** 38L/9—6052.

A canal which irrigates the land between the Tochi and the Baran rivers south of Bannu. There are a number of villages in this area with the word Landidak prefixed to them in some of which are a few Mahsuds.

**LANDIWAH.** 38L/13—L/14—Z84 and 85.

A large Marwat village on the camel track Serai Naurang—Isa Khel.

**LARAM.** 38K/4.

A range of hills north of Miranshah which forms the Tochi—Khost watershed and the Afghanistan—Waziristan boundary; average altitude 6,000 feet. There are very good grazing grounds in this area utilized chiefly by the Bora Khel and Hassan Khel Wazirs.

**LARE LAR NARAI.** 38H/11—763002 7,056 ft.

A pass adjoining the road Razmak—Kaniguram—Wana, near the Sharawangi Narai.

**LARKHWA.** 38H/7 and 3—3478.

A large camping ground area with water, on the Manzai Oba algad, on the route leading from Wana to Musa Nika and Birmal.

**LATAKA.** 38G/12, H/9.

A large algad with tributaries which rise near the Durand Line on the Afghan border and flow southwards entirely through Madda Khel Wazir limits into the Kazha river.

**LATAKA - Contd.**

The area consists of stony hills and downs covered with holly on the northern slopes and intersected by nullahs. There is little cultivation but a good supply of coarse hill grass. There are but few villages, the chief being Drablukai, Domandi, Turai and Zindakas; these are mostly unoccupied in the winter but many kirries of the Macha sub-section are located there in the summer. Two routes lead up the main algad to Dadam, at the head of the Sur Toi, fit for camels as far as Domandi (682657) and for mules to Zindakas (668681).

This area was traversed by military columns during the Madda Khel operations in 1897 and was prominent in connection with the whereabouts of the "malangs" responsible for the disturbance in Khost in 1933. Camping ground and water for one brigade at Zindakas.

**LILANG or LULANDA.**

38L/2—1907; L/3—1799.

One of the two main algads which form the Shuza river. It rises in the Saruna uplands at the Sammal (or Ismail) narai and flows south entirely through Bhitanni territory to the Shuza Tangi junction; the spin Ghar ridge on the west forms the boundary between the Bhitannis and the Mahsuds to the west.

**LOHRA.**

38L/9—7245.

The name given to the Baran river (*q. v.*) in its lower course, south of Bannu, and near its junction with the Tochi (Gambila) river. There are several other less important algads and nullahs of the same name in the district.

**LUNI.**

39I.

The name by which the Gumal river (*q. v.*) is known in its lower course, from about LUNI POST (39I/5—B78) to its junction with the Indus. The post is situated on the right bank of the river, near M. S. 17/4 on the road Draband—



**LUNI—Contd.**

Kaur Bridge, and was occupied by Frontier Constabulary for many years until it was evacuated on the 1st January 1928. LUNI village is in I/5—C07 and is 7 miles west of Kulachi.

**LWARA.**

38H/9—5657.

The triangular-shaped undulating plain, covered with short grass, in the area between the Stara Bibi and the Wucha Bibi algads which unite to form the Kazha river. The grazing on the western portion in Afghanistan belongs to the Kabul Khel Wazirs, and that on the eastern side to the Madda Khel Wazirs. The average altitude is 6,500 feet, sloping southwards. It is practically waterless except after rain, when the few water-pools are filled for a time. The southern edge of the plain is somewhat intersected by nullahs. Excellent camping ground sites are available in the eastern portion, with water from the Stara Bibi stream. An easy road, passable to camels, to Urgun and Ghazni leads *via* the Wucha Bibi and across the southern portion of the plain. The Durand Line runs north and south across the plain, and some Afghan Khassadar or Militia posts lie just to the west of the boundary.

**LWARGAI NARAI.**

38H/13—891455.

Situated at mile 8 (halfway) on the road Razani (Gardai) —Datta Khel, and is a subsidiary march stage on that route. There is a camping ground for one brigade on the raghza, with water from springs collected in two large covered-in masonry reservoirs at 889453, built in 1931. A Manzar Khel Wazir Khassadar post is close by.

**MAD HASAN.**

38L/4—N3614.

An old tower, formerly occupied by the S. W. Militia, 4 miles north-west of Murtaza, on the left bank of the Tormandu algad and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above its junction with the Gumal river.

**MAD HASAN—Contd.**

Up this algad, and thence *via* the Urman and the Mastang algads, is a short direct camel track from the Gumal to the Shahur river, at Chagmalai, which was formerly much used by the Mahsud raiding gangs. The post is now in the charge of Mahsud Khassadars.

**MADIJAN.**

38H/16—861698.

A locality, some 3 miles long by 2 miles broad, with an average altitude of 4,200 ft., between Sarwekai and Dargai Oba, and north of the road to Wana. It consists mostly of grassy downs scored with stony nullahs which emanate from, and drain the southern slopes of the Kundi Ghar mountain. The area is mostly uninhabited except for a few kirries in the cold weather, but it is owned by the Mahsuds who graze their flocks as far as the Wazir boundary, at the Madijan Mahsud Khassadar post, at 831689.

**MAGHALGAI.**

38G/16—M37.

A tributary nullah of the Sanzalai stream in Khost, near the Durand Line and 13 miles north-west of Miranshah. A route from the Tochi valley leads up this nullah, thence, *via* the Lalezai narai and Derogeh (Daragi), to Matun; this was used by those Mahsuds and Wazirs who participated in the disturbances in Khost in 1933 and on similar previous occasions.

**MAIDAN ALGAD (1)**

38H/14—8412.

A large algad which rises in the eastern slopes of Pre Ghal mountain and flows eastwards through a valley with many Mahsud villages, to join the Baddar Toi,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Ladha. A difficult sector in its upper course is named the Badinzai Tangi (*q. v.*). About 1 mile north of Ladha, on the right bank of the algad, is a large raghza locality and a village also called Maidan. This area was prominent in the

**MAIDAN ALGAD (1)**—*Contd.*

1930 disturbances. The inhabitants are chiefly Shaman Khel Mahsuds.

**MAIDAN ALGAD (2)**

38G/12—7564.

This rises near the Durand Line on the Khost—Tochi watershed, drains the southern slopes of the Mazdak (or Chiga Punga) mountain and is the chief tributary of the Duga algad (*q v.*). Tracks lead up these algads to the Dwa Nashtar and the Laghrakai Narais, thence into Khost. The area is practically uninhabited, but it is owned by the Madda Khel Wazirs who graze their flocks there in the hot weather and cut timber from the dense forest, near the Afghan boundary. The algad generally has deeply-cut rocky sides with a small swift perennial stream of good water. Good camping ground for at least one brigade in 7663.

**MAIDANI (1)**

38K/7—4803.

An algad rising to the north-west of Shewa and flowing northwards into the Kurram river, 4 miles above Thal. Two passes of the same name are near its source at 453990 and 475023. Its chief tributary is the Kountari algad. The area belongs to the Hassan Khel and Kabul Khel Wazirs, but during the cold weather the Ahmadzai Ghilzai Powindahs graze their flocks over it. Frequent disputes and occasional fighting have occurred over the grazing rights between these tribes in recent years, in some cases of which the Tochi Scouts and regular troops have been involved. A punitive column of 4,000 men from Thal, under General Chamberlain, attacked the Kabul Khel near the Maidani Narai in December 1859.

**MAIDANI (2)**

38G/16—M3733.

An algad and narai in the Dawa Ghar valley, 7 miles

**MAIDANI (2)—Contd.**

north of Boya post from near which a route leads over this narai and thence to Khost.

**MAIDANI (3) (or LOWARGARH)**

38P.

The hill range, running north from the Kurram river at Darra Tang, which separates the civil district of Bannu from the Isa Khel tehsil to the east. About 18 miles north of Darra Tang, the range bifurcates; the eastern block called Surghar, highest point 4345 ft., sweeps round towards the Indus at Kalabagh. The western block, called Shinghar, highest point 4782 ft., follows parallel to the eastern block as far as the Bhangi Khel Khattak territory. Markhor and oorial are reported to be obtainable at the northern end of this range.

**MAINTOI.**

38H/10—6502. H/11—6799.

One of the two main streams which form the Khaisara (Shahur) river. It rises at the Lakarai Narai, 10,320 ft., (632122) on the Shawal range watershed, and flows south-east for 12 miles through the Shakai area to Torwam, where it is joined by the Sang Toi and forms the Khaisara. The inhabitants in its upper sector are Mahsuds, and in the lower half are Ahmadzai Wazirs. The locality was visited by a punitive column in 1894-95.

**MAIZAR.**

38H/9—6446.

The name given to a group of Madda Khel Wazir villages situated on both banks of the Shawal algad, just above its junction with the Tochi river and 9 miles west of Datta Khel post. The greater portion of the cultivation, some 350 acres, and about 12 of the hamlets are on the right bank, where the hills, receding, leave a semi-circular basin of very open ground, 2,500 yards long by 1,200 yards broad, which slopes in broad cultivated terraces to the Shawal stream. On the left bank are about 6 hamlets and a narrow strip of

**MAIZAR—Contd.**

cultivation of 50 acres. The houses total about 300, the chief villages being Kiz Khoji Khel, Manz Kalai and Sar Kalai on the right bank; and Zarai Narai Kalai and Stara Parsha on the left. As a result of the Maizar outrage on the 10th June 1897, an expedition was sent the same year to this and neighbouring areas and punished the Madda Khel Wazirs who were responsible for it.

**MAKARWAL.**

38P/1—2250.

A village with a coal mine, in the Isa Khel tehsil, 25 miles S. S. W. of Kalabagh.

**MAKIN.**

38H/14—8617.

6,000 ft.

A large collection of terraced Mahsud villages with many towers, situated chiefly on a spur on the left bank of the Dara Algad, and 4 miles south of Razmak camp. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Abdullai section. Next to Kaniguram, it is the largest and best built place in Mahsud territory, the houses being principally of solid stone walls with excellent roofs. It is regarded as the second Mahsud capital and was formerly the centre of a considerable iron smelting industry. The whole of the neighbouring valley locality has been cultivated and the ground terraced with considerable skill. Large portions of the villages were destroyed by punitive columns during the operations of 1860, 1881, 1894, 1901 and 1919-23. A track leads up to the Pir Ghal mountain to the west.

**MAMA ZIARAT.**

38H/9—6948.

A large and well known very sacred shrine near Umar Khel village, on the right bank of the Tochi river, 6 miles west of Datta Khel post, in Khiddar Khel, Utmanzai Wazir limits.

**MAMI ROGHA.**

38H/13—9042.

A group of Manzar Khel, Utmanzai Wazir villages 7 miles S. E. of Datta Khel post and 10 miles north of Razmak camp; formerly a centre of the iron industry. The Mamirogha algrad is formed by the Darra and Numrije algrads which drain the densely wooded hills to the north-east of Shuidar. It then flows east to Gardai camp site, below which it is known as the Khaisora river (*q. v.*).

**MAMREZ SAR.**

38H/15—9373. (“The rowel of a Spur”)

A conical hill, immediately to the west of Sarwekai post, situated at the south end of a ridge which runs down north to the Garezi tangi. It is an important tactical feature which dominates the neighbouring locality and provides a very useful visual signalling station for all directions.

**MAMU SAR.**

38H/14—841279. 8,531 ft.

A prominent hill 3 miles north-west of Razmak camp. MAMU CHINA is at 848294 and MAMU NANAI is at 841289. This locality has been the scene of many disputes between the Mahsuds and the Wazirs in connection with their adjoining boundaries.

**MANA.**

38H/9. H/10.

- (1) A pass at 671318 leading into the Shawal valley.
- (2) A small algrad running from the above narai westwards into the Shawal Tangi at 612319.
- (3) Another large algrad with several tributaries, 4 miles south of the above, flowing westwards from the Spinkamar, Spinkai and Maidanki narais into the Shawal just above the Tangi. The upper area is magnificently wooded with deodar and belongs to the Bakka Khel Wazirs, while the central portion belongs to the Jani Khel section. There is also a Gurbaz settlement at the lower end, near the Shawal junction, at 607282.

**MANA—Contd.**

(4) A village, at 646270, where there is some open ground, with forest, grass and good water supply.

**MANDA KHEL.**

38P/5—Q41.

A group of villages on the right bank of the Indus, north-east of Kamar Mashani, in the Isa Khel tehsil. It has a school and there is a ferry across the river opposite it.

**MANDECH.**

38H/14—8021. 7114 ft.

An Abdullai Mahsud village, 5 miles south-west of Razmak, in the Mandech algad which is a tributary of the Dara algad. The Mandech narai is at 814243. This remote and inaccessible locality was formerly a centre of Mahsud malcontents, hostiles and anti-British Afghan intrigue.

**MANDRAK.**

38H/9—6058.

A large algad flowing south from the Charkhel mountain and joining the Kazha river, at 625576, near Sanzalai. It is about 6 miles long, with an average width of 100 yards; and a route, reported easy for all pack transport, runs up it to the Lataka Narai at 599668 in 38G/12.

**MANGROTAL.**

38H/6, H10.

An algad rising at the Mangrotai Narai, 8,800 ft., on the Afghan boundary line and flowing eastwards to join the Shawal at 596232. A fair route for mules leads from the Shawal along this algad to Mangrotai village, thence to Margha and Shakin in Birmal. The inhabitants are chiefly Kabul Khel Wazirs. Another algad of the same name rises near the narai and flows north-west into the Margha river, in Afghan territory throughout.

**MANJHI.**

38L/4—2251.

An old post, garrisoned in turn from about 1870 by the

**MANJHI—Contd.**

Punjab Frontier Force, the Border Military Police, regular troops and then, from 1919, by the Frontier Constabulary till it was abolished as a permanent post in 1930. It is in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. S. W. of Manzai, near the right bank of the Gumal. It was frequently involved with Mahsud gangs raiding in the Derajat and in the operations of 1919-24 in that area (See Chapter I of M. R.) and was built chiefly to watch the passes *via* the Sheranna and Zarwani algads. The village of Manjhi is about one mile east of the post. A small detachment of the Frontier Constabulary from Tank normally occupy the post during the cold weather months for "tirni" purposes, while the Zilli Khel Wazirs and Ghilzai Powindahs are grazing in this area.

**MANRA ALGAD.**

38H/7 and 3.

This starts from the Manra Narai at 388935 and runs eastwards for about 12 miles to join the Dhana algad (*q. v.*). Manra Punga is 3 miles to the north of the narai. The inhabitants are mostly Zilli Khel and Gangi Khel, Ahmadzai (Wana) Wazirs. On the 29th May 1934, while proceeding to a camp near Boza, (448898) a detachment of six platoons of the S. W. Scouts was heavily attacked, 2 miles S. E. of that village, by a large number of Zilli Khel Ahmadzai Wazirs of that locality.

**MANZAI.**

38L/3—3172. 1,600 ft.

A military perimeter camp station in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. It has been occupied continuously by regular troops since it was first formed, in 1919, up to date (1935). It is situated between mile 61-62 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak, and 20 miles W. N. W. by road from Tank. It is railhead for the Wana line and terminus of the narrow gauge (2' 6") extension of the Kalabagh—Bannu railway from Lakki junction, *via* Tank. (See Chapter VIII of M. R.). In November 1929,



**MANZAI—Contd.**

the Brigade, which till then had been stationed at Manzai, was transferred to Wana on the re-occupation of the latter, leaving the present reduced garrison in Manzai (*See Chapters I and VI of M. R.*). The area around the camp is practically uninhabited but the land belongs mostly to the Bhitannis; some Wazirs kirries are also to be found in the cold weather in the Narsas algad locality to the west.

**MANZAI OBA.**

38H/7 and 3—3382.

The name of an algad running north to south, 16 miles west of Wana, parallel to the Dhana valley and near the Afghan boundary line. A good route from Birmal and Musa Nika in the north runs along this algad and is used by a number of Ghilzai Powindahs and their camels on their annual migrations between Afghanistan and India. At Larkhwa, 3478, and at Baghar China, 3502 in 38H/6, are camping ground sites which were occasionally used in the hot weather by the former S. W. Militia.

**MANZAL.**

38H/15—0179.

A large camping ground site on a triangular kach for one Division, north of mile 13 on the road Jandola—Wana, situated just above the junction of the Shahur river with the Danawat algad, the latter of which provides ample good water. This site was occupied for several weeks in the hot weather operations in 1917 by approximately three brigades of the South Waziristan Field Force. The water in this sector of the Shahur usually runs below the surface except immediately after rain.

**MANZALAI.**

38K/12. K/16.

A rugged range of hills, rising to 4566 ft., some 20 miles north-east of Bannu, which forms part of the boundary between Waziristan and Kohat Districts. The inhabitants are *Khattaks*.

**MARGHA.***See* **TOCHI.****MARI INDUS.**

38P/9—B37.

The broad gauge railhead, terminus and base for Waziristan District. It is situated on the left (east) bank of the Indus, in the Mianwali civil district of the Punjab and is connected up with Kalabagh (*q. v.*), on the opposite bank, by a large railway bridge opened in August 1931. (*See* Chapters VI and VIII of M. R.)

**MAROB.**

38H/14—9114.

A large and important village, chiefly Sultanai, Shabi Khel, Alizai Mahsuds, on the left bank of the Dara (or Tauda China) algad, near mile 105 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak, and 10 miles south of Razmak camp by the road. It was the home of the famous anti-British Mahsud leader, known as "The Mullah Powindah," who is buried here and whose tomb is now held in great respect. The village was visited by several early punitive columns and was destroyed in the 1894-95 operations.

**MARWAT.**

38L/11, L/15, P/2, P/3.

Also known as the Sheikh Budin range. (*See* Chapter II of M. R.).

This hill range starts at the Darra Tang, on the Kurram river, in the Isa Khel tehsil, and runs south-west to the Pezu Pass, the highest point being Sheik Budin, 4513 ft. Thence it turns north-west to the Bain Pass, and this portion is sometimes called the Bhitanni range. It forms the southern boundary of the Bannu civil district, dividing it from that of D. I. Khan and the Isa Khel tehsil. Markhor are sometimes found on this range. (*See* Chapter III of M. R. for details of the Marwat tribe.).

**MARWATTA.**

38H/7 and 3.

A well-wooded mountain range with an average elevation

**MARWATTA—Contd.**

of 10,000 ft. west of the Dhana valley and north-west of Wana. It extends southwards for about 15 miles from Khwaja Khidr (10,270 ft.) on the Durand line, the highest peak being Momin Sar, 10,766 ft., at 414953. This locality is reputed to have been the original home of the Marwat tribe, now settled in the plains around Pezu and Lakki Marwat in the Bannu and D. I. Khan civil districts.

**MASTANG.**

38L/3—1077.

A large algalad which rises in the northern slopes of Girni Sar and runs north to join the Shahur river in 1180, at its exit from the Tangi, near Chagmalai post. This was formerly a favourite route used by Mahsud gangs raiding in the Derajat as several tracks lead into it. There are a few small springs in the nullah but the bed is usually dry, except after rain when heavy spates sometimes come down and block the road crossing at Chagmalai. The area is normally uninhabited in the hot weather, but in the cold weather a number of Jalal Khel Mahsud from the Upper Shuza area, east of the road Kotkai—Sorarogha, move there with their kirries for the grazing.

**MASTOI.***See* **TOCHI.****MAZDAK.**

38G/12—7273.

A well-wooded mountain range, with an average elevation of 8,500 ft., forming the chief portion of the Tochi—Khost watershed, along which the Durand line (Afghan boundary) runs. It stretches east to west for about 12 miles, parallel to, and about 14 miles north of the Tochi river. The Badshahi Lar (*q. v.*) road also runs along the crest of this range and several passes lead over it into Khost, the best known being the Spilgin (or Dadam), Wariji, Shinkanri, Laghrakai and Dwa Nashtar narais. The chief peaks are Mazdak (or Chiga Punga), Mamon Punga and Birzal, each being nearly

**MAZDAK—Contd.**

9,000 ft. There are fine oak forests with excellent grazing along this range which, on the British side, belong to the Madda Khel Wazirs except for a small Tani enclave of a few miles around Anati and Sohan Kot of which the centre is about 710730. This locality was prominent in 1932-33, when the inhabitants harboured the malang agitators who instigated the disturbances in Khost, when large numbers of Mahsuds and Wazirs went over there (*See Chapter I of M. R.*) The Afghan inhabitants to the north of the boundary are mostly Tanis.

**MICHAN BABA.**

38H/11—692747.

6150 ft.

A very conspicuous, dome shaped, dark, rocky hill,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Wana. It rises abruptly from the road, about 2,000 ft. above the surrounding country, and was much used in former days as a visual signalling station. Close by, a very well known sacred ziarat lies between the road and the Wana Toi. This is to the memory of the ancestor of the Michan Khel section of the Niazi Pathans who died there. His descendants are now wealthy Sheikhs, living and owning villages in the Bannu civil district. There is a Wazir Khassadar post close by.

**MIR ALI.**

38L/5—3161.

2,250 ft.

A large military camp station with modern buildings, M. T. workshops, electric light and power installations, piped water supply and ample space to encamp one brigade in tents inside the perimeter, in addition to the permanent garrison in their own barracks and lines. (*See Chapters I and VI of M. R.*) It is situated on a ridge about one mile to the north of mile 23 on the road Bannu—Razmak, in the North Waziristan Agency, in the Lower Tochi valley. The road Mir Ali—Thal leads past the north-west side of the perimeter. The garrison forms part of the Bannu Brigade, and TOCOL is normally based on this camp which

**MIR ALI**—*Contd.*

is sited to control the Tochi and Khaisora valleys to the south, and the Spinwam—Kaitu river area to the north. There is a combined post and telegraph office and an automatic telephone exchange. A large increase in the garrison and buildings of this camp is contemplated as soon as funds are made available. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south of the camp, on a ridge at 325605, is a stone post, built in 1929 and occupied by the Tochi Scouts until 1930, when it was handed over to the Wazir Khassadars (*See Chapter VII of M. R.*) The land to the north belongs to the Tori Khel Wazirs, and that to the south of the main road is owned by the Dauris.

**MIRAN**

39I/11—Y23.

A village near the right bank of the Indus, 32 miles south of D. I. Khan on the unmetalled motor road to Dera Ghazi Khan, and 5 miles north of the boundary between these two civil districts. It has a civil rest house.

**MIRANSHAH.**

38K/4—1163.

3063 ft.

A very large post, which has been considerably increased and modernised during the last decade, situated on the southern edge of the Dande Plain, in the North Waziristan Agency, and 39 miles due west from Bannu, *via* the motor road.

The post was built in 1905, and ever since then the greater portion of it has always been occupied by the headquarters of the former North Waziristan Militia (raised at Idak in 1900), and, since 1922, by their successors, the present Tochi Scouts (*See Chapter VII of M. R.*). The permanent residence, quarters, offices, etc., of the Political Agent, North Waziristan and his staff, also have always similarly been located in a sector of the main post, usually known as the civil portion, in which there is a post and telegraph office. In addition to the usual quarters, barrack

**MIRANSHAH—Contd.**

rooms, offices, etc., the post contains electric light and power installations; piped water-supply and pumping engines; and a wireless station.

Adjoining the north side of the main post is a large semi-detached portion, built in 1925, and occupied permanently by a Detached Flight of the Royal Air Force. This contains the usual barracks, offices, quarters and technical buildings, and is supplied with light and water from the main Scouts post.

The aerodrome adjoins this post on the north side.

There is unlimited camping ground space in the vicinity, but the water supply, which is obtained from the wells inside the post, is normally sufficient for one brigade only, although there is unlimited water in the Tochi river and the Chashmai stream, 2 miles to the south.

The former military station of Dardoni,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north of the post, was evacuated and demolished in February 1925.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south-west of the post is the very large serai containing many shops which carry on a considerable trade with villages in the Khost district of Afghanistan, to the north.

Miranshah village is about 2 miles south of the post, in 38L/1—1060, on the left bank of the Tochi river.

**MIRIAN.***See* **NURAR.****MIR TSAPPAR.**

38G/12. H/9.

A large algrad, also frequently called the Stara Bibi, which rises in Khost from the western slopes of the Charkhel mountain, and flows south-east from the Mir Tsappar narai, at 563741, for about 12 miles, where it unites, at 600572, with the Wuch Bibi algrad to form the

**MIR TSAPPAR—Contd.**

Kazha river (*q. v.*). A pack route leads up the algad, over the narai, then down the Surkosh (or Spilgin) algad, through Zadran territory in Khost, to Domandi, where it joins the main Shamil river route which leads eastwards, *via* Almarah, to Matun. There are no villages or cultivation in the Mir Tsappar valley, but magnificent forests and excellent grazing exist along it, on both sides of the Durand boundary line, and these belong to the Madda Khel Wazirs, who move up to these higher altitudes in large numbers for the hot weather from the Kazha and Tochi valleys. Ample good camping ground sites, with water, are available on the Lwara plateau (*q. v.*), just above the junction of the Stara Bibi and the Wuch Bibi algads.

**MITHA KHATTAK.**

38P/1—2340.

A large village of about 1,000 Barak Khattaks, at the eastern foot of the Maidani range, 13 miles north of the Kurram river at Darra Tang, 12 miles north-west of Isa Khel and in that tehsil. It has a civil rest house.

**MOMIN SAR.**

38H/7 and 3—414953. 10,766 ft.

The highest peak on the Marwatta range (*q. v.*), 16 miles north-west of Wana, covered with chir and chilghoza trees.

**MORGHA.**

39I/2—G44.

A Sherani village, 6 miles north-west of Drazinda, on the right bank of the Khora algad. A brigade camped here in 1906.

**MUGHAL KOT.**

39I/3—U/56.

A large post on the right bank of the Dhana Chuhar Khel river, at its eastern exit from the Dhana Sar Tangi (*q. v.*). Up to date (1935) it has for many years been continuously occupied by the former Border Military Police and their successors, the present Frontier Constabulary.

## MUGHAL KOT—*Contd.*

It is in the tribal territory portion of the civil district and tehsil of D. I. Khan, and is 7 miles east of the boundary between that district and the Zhob Agency of Baluchistan; this is also the military boundary between Waziristan District and the Zhob Independent Brigade Area. It is 68, 30, 30 and 15 miles south-west of D. I. Khan, Drazinda, Draband and Domanda (*q. v.*) respectively by the direct motor road; or 81 and 43 miles respectively from D. I. Khan and Draband, *via* the better road through Drazinda. It has the usual officers' quarters, barrack rooms, piped-water supply and a large serai adjoining it, in which is a post and telegraph office.

The local inhabitants are Largha Sheranis who have given no trouble for many years past. For centuries, this route has been traversed by the Nasirs and other sections of the Ghilzai Powindahs on their annual migrations between Afghanistan and India; a fair amount of trade between D. I. Khan and Fort Sandeman is also carried on along this route, chiefly on camels. From Mughal Kot to Fort Sandeman, *via* Manakhwa, is 53 miles; the road continues on past the post for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Katao Dabra; from here on to the Zhob boundary, through the formidable Dhana Sar Tangi, and nearly at its western end, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and through this sector and for some miles beyond, towards Manakhwa, there is no motorable road at present (1935). There is ample camping ground space for 3 Brigades on the raghza near the post, with plenty of water in the river bed, 200 yards below, but the approach down to this is difficult.

(*Note.* This post should not be confused with the Mughal Kot post in the Lower Zhob valley in Baluchistan, in 39E/9—E32, which was formerly held by the Zhob Militia and was handed over to Sherani Levies in 1933).



**MUGHAL MELA.**

38K/8—4068. 1,975 ft.

A plain, east of the road Mir Ali—Thal, south of the Sheratala plain, and about 6 miles north-east of Mir Ali camp, in Tori Khel Wazir limits of the North Waziristan Agency.

**MUGHALWOL MELA.**

38G/16—M58. 5,200 ft.

A plateau just across the Durand boundary line in Khost, 15 miles north-west of Miranshah. This was the place of concentration of the large numbers of Wazirs and Mahsuds who went over in the spring of 1933 to attack Matun and other Afghan posts (*See Chapter I of M. R.*).

An easy good route leads from Miranshah, up the Chakai, Dawe Manda and Maghalgai nullahs to this plateau, from where several tracks lead down to Matun, the best being by either the Lelezai, Pashonon, Inzarkai, Baron Tangai, Soli Manjkai or Wuche Khore narais.

**MULLAZAI.**

38L/7—5392.

An important village in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district, 15 miles north of Tank. A road to it, about 4 miles long, branches off at Ama Khel on the road Tank—Bain Pass—Ghazni Khel. It has a post office, a police station and a civil rest house. Until recent years the B. M. P. and (later) the Frontier Constabulary also garrisoned a post there. The inhabitants are chiefly Marwats and Kundis.

**MURDAR ALGAD.**

38H/14—8205.

An algad rising in the southern slopes of the Pir Ghal mountain and flowing south-east and then north-east, to the north of Kaniguram, to join the Baddar Toi on the left bank at Ladha, in 8709. There are a number of Mahsud villages along its banks, chiefly of the Toi Khel, Bahlolzai section.

**MURTAZA.**

38L/4—U69.

A large village in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district, 18 miles west of Tank along the motor road, and 3 miles east of the Gumal river crossing on the old road to Wana. The former South Waziristan Militia garrisoned the post here till about 1919, since when it has been held (1935) by Frontier Constabulary from the Tank unit. The post is sited to control the entrance to the mouth of the Gumal where it debouches from the hills.

**MUSA NIKA ZIARAT.**

38H/6—B70. 7,300 ft.

A famous shrine, where Musa, the ancestor of the Wazir and Mahsud tribes is buried, about 20 miles north-west of Wana, in the upper Zindawar (or Nika) algad and close to the Durand boundary line, on a main route to Birmal. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage of the above tribes. The local inhabitants are Bomi Khel, Ahmedzai Wana Wazirs. The plateau locality to the west of the ziarat is called NIKABAND.

**MUSEZAI.**

39I/6—J10.

A large Mian Khel village, near the mouth of the Chaudhwan Zam, in the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. It is on a motorable track, 4 miles south of Draban and 6 miles north of Chaudhwan.

**NAGUNDI OBA.**

38H/12—765658.

The site of a former post at mile 35/4 on the present road Jandola—Wana. It was built about 1895 and occupied by regular troops till about 1902, when it was taken over by the newly formed South Waziristan Militia (raised in 1900). A few years later, when the Shahur route to Wana was abandoned in favour of that *via* the Gumal, it was demolished and its place taken by Tanai post (*q. v.*). The Nagundi Pal flows past the old site into the Dargai Pal, 2 miles to the south.

**NAMBOTAI.**

38H/8—4667.

The name of a hill range, peak and algad, running north and south, about 10 miles south-west of Wana. The range has an average elevation of 6,000 ft., and is about 3 miles long. It flanks a route from Wana to the Zarmelan plains and Domandi, *via* Bagh and Khan Kot.

**NANU.**

38H/15—8888.

An important Salimi Khel, Manzai, Alizai Mahsud village, owned by Qutab Khan, a son of the famous Badshah Khan who was recognised during his lifetime as being the chief "Khan" of all the Mahsuds. The village is strongly situated on a hill,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of Sarwekai post, in the Nanu algad which is the main branch of the Splitoi river, and 2 miles north of the Shahur river at Ospana Raghza, from which a route leads to it over the Nanu narai, at 886878.

The village has several times been visited by punitive columns and was destroyed by the S. W. F. F. in 1917 (*See* Chapter I of M. R.).

**NARAI OBA.**

38H/11—643887.

A spring near the head of the Wucha Tiarza algad, one mile to the north-west of the Inzar Narai. The former South Waziristan Militia held a tower near this spring and, since 1933, it has been re-occupied by Wazir Khassadars, being situated one mile west of the new Mahsud boundary which was then decided upon for this area. There is usually sufficient water for one battalion at the spring.

**NARAI (or TANGI) RAGHZA.**

38H/11—7988.

A plateau on the left bank of the Khaisara (or Shahur) river, in Mahsud territory, 12 miles north-west of Sarwekai post. There is ample good camping ground space for 3 Brigades on the plateau with water from the river bed. The gorge in the river bed below is very difficult and, although it has been improved by various punitive columns

**NARAI (OR TANGI) RAGHZA—Contd.**

(especially by the S. W. F. Force in 1917) it is now only just wide enough in places to allow the passage of laden camels in single file.

**NAREZI.**

38G/12—745789.

A very large Tani village in Khost, on the Darra tributary of the Warzhala algad, 3 miles north of the Durand boundary, 16 miles north of Datta Khel post and 20 miles south-west of Matun. This locality was involved in the Khost disturbance of 1933 (*See* Chapter I of M. R.)

**NARGASE ALGAD.**

38H/14—9617.

(Also sometimes called **NARGAO** or **NARGASHI**).

One of the three tributary algads which unite to form the Piazza algad. A difficult track leads up to this, past Lataka village, (the home of Mullah Fazl Din, the Shabi Khel Mahsud leader), over the Dur narai, at 974231, down into the Shawali algad, at 987255, and thence into the Shaktu river. This locality was traversed by a punitive column during the operations in January 1895. The inhabitants are mostly Shabi Khel Mahsuds.

**NARGASSAI.**

38H/7 and 3.

A range of hills, 12 miles north-west of Wana, in Zilli Khel, Ahmadzai Wazir limits. The Nargassai Sar Narai is at 443867.

**NARSAS ALGAD.**

38L/4—P23.

This runs southwards from Khirgi post, past Manzai and Kaür, and about one mile to the west of the road. In the cold weather a number of Zilli Khel Ahmadzai Wana Wazir kirries occupy, and graze in, this area. It is in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district.

**NASRAN.**

38L/7.

A Bhitanni village 7 miles north of Tank in that tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. Formerly, there was a B. M. P. and Frontier Constabulary post here.

**NAWAL NARAI.**

38H/14—914265. 7,498 ft.

A pass, 2 miles north-east of Razmak camp, on a short direct track leading to the Shawali algad and the Shaktu river. This route has been used by Razcol.

**NAZAND.**

38H/7 and 3—2888.

A former Afghan post on the Durand boundary, 20 miles W. N. W. of Wana, with a narai, 8,620 ft., at 338918; and an algad (Zawar) of the same name running south-west past the post site. The locality belongs to the Zilli Khel, Ahmadzai Wana Wazirs.

**NAZHMARAI.**

38H/14.

Two small algads, one called the Stara, the other the Kama which run westwards into the Tauda China algad, 2 miles south of Razmak camp. The narai, 7,089 ft., and spring of the same name are at 919219 and 902222 respectively. Disputes and fighting between the Wazirs and Mahsuds have frequently occurred in this locality, which is their approximate inter-tribal boundary. Good iron exists in the hills adjoining these algads and the Engamal algad; this was formerly extensively used by the mistries of Kaniguram and Makin.

**NIKABAND.***See* **MUSA NIKA ZIARAT.****NILI KACH.**

38L/4—U0172. H/16—0655. 1,610 ft.

Two old posts on the former main route to Wana, on the right bank of the Gumal river, 16 miles south-west of Manzai and 12 miles south-east of Sarwekai. One post was occupied almost continuously by regular troops from 1895 to December 1921; and the other, by the former South

**NILI KACH—Contd**

Waziristan Militia from about 1902 to 1919. For some years after, Mahsud Khassadars were stationed here as protection, for this area of the Gumal river has always been allotted to the Mahsuds. Ample good camping ground space for one brigade, with unlimited water from the Gumal.

**NISHPA (1)** 38H/14—029181. 7,453 ft.

A very prominent well-wooded hill, in Mahsud territory, 9 miles N. N. W. of Sorarogha post, midway between the Tank Zam and Shaktu rivers. As a visual signalling position it has a very long range, and Alexandra Ridge post, near the Razmak narai, is visible from it.

**NISHPA (2)** 39I/2—N13.

A village and the site of the former B. M. P. and Frontier Constabulary post, in the Khidderzai Dhana valley, in Sherani territory, 4 miles south-east of the Takht-i-Suleiman peak and ziarat.

**NURAR (or MIRIAN)** 38L/9—5852.

A large Bannuchi village, on the left bank of the Tochi river, in the Bannu civil district, and 8 miles south-west of Bannu, by the motor road which continues on as a cart track to Jani Khel, 8 miles further south. This village has on several occasions in the past caused trouble in connection with the harbouring of outlaws and the more recent Red Shirt and civil disobedience movements of 1930-32. It has a post office, a police station and rest house. There is ample good camping ground and water available close by.

**NUR RAGHZA.** 38H/11—7094.

The name of the stony plateau at the junction of the Main Toi and Sang Toi which form the Khaisara river. Since the revision of the Wazir—Mahsud boundary in 1934, this locality has been reserved as a neutral Government enclave.

**OBA SAR.**

38H/8—3367. 5,200 ft.

A spring in the Ghwareroba algad, 16 miles W. S. W. of Wana and 2 miles east of the Khand narai on the Durand boundary line. There is sufficient camping ground space and ample water for one brigade. The Wana Column has camped here.

**OBASTA TSUKAI.**

39E/14—M61. 11,325 ft.

The highest peak in the Takht-i-Suleiman mountain range, and the second highest in the Waziristan District, situated on the western and loftiest ridge known as the Khaisargarh (*q. v.*), which forms the boundary between the civil district of D. I. Khan and the Zhob Agency of Baluchistan.

**OSPANA RAGHZA.**

38H/15—8885.

A plateau on the left bank of the Shahur river, in Mahsud territory, 8 miles north-west of Sarwekai post, across the Barwand raghza. Camping ground space for 3 Brigades, with ample water from the Shahur in the winter, but this usually recedes up stream in the summer, to distance of up to 2 miles, from where it flows underground for several miles down stream, and does not re-appear till in the vicinity of Turan China, in 9980.

**PALOSINA.**

38L/3—1486.

A raghza, 3 miles north-west of Jandola, on the left bank of the Tank Zam and south of the road D. I. Khan—Razmak, at mile 78. This locality was particularly prominent in the operations against the Mahsuds in 1919 and also in 1860 (*See Chapter I of M. R.*)

**PALOSI ZIARAT.**

38H/15—9372. 3,500 ft.

A shrine one mile south-west of Sarwekai post, near the spring in the bed of the Danawat stream, known as Palosi Oba. In former days this was a favourite rendezvous of Mahsud raiding gangs as several tracks meet here. It is

**PALOSI ZIARAT—Contd.**

sometimes called Momrez (*q. v.*) Ziarat after the prominent hill just to the north.

**PAHARPUR.**

38L/16—Z86.

A large important village, about 24 miles by the motor road leading north from D. I. Khan. This locality is the best wooded in the D. I. Khan tehsil. It has a post and telegraph office, a police station, a civil rest house and a telephone exchange.

**PANIALA.**

38L/16—T24.

A large Baluch Pathan village, 28 miles due north of D. I. Khan. It is celebrated for its dates and for several hot water springs which flow out of a hill near the village. This locality was formerly frequently used by Derajat Brigade for training camps. It has a post office, a police post and civil rest house.

**PARAO.**

39I/14—S53.

A large village, 21 miles S. S. W. of D. I. Khan along the motorable unmetalled road to Dera Ghazi Khan and near the right bank of the Indus. It has a post and telegraph office, a police station, a civil rest house and hospital.

**PASTA ALGAD.**

38H/15—9472.

A small nullah running northwards and joining the Danawat algad at 944726,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-west of Sarwekai post. A route which was formerly much used by the Mahsud raiding gangs from the Khaisara valley and beyond, leads up this nullah, thence south-east, *via* the Sheranna and Khuzhma algads, into the Gumal and the plains near Murtaza.



**PASTA KHWAZHAI ALGAD.**

38H/15—0375.

A large algad running northwards into the Shahur at Haidari Kach, in 0478. A route leads up this algad for 2 miles, thence south-east over the Charkundi narai, into the Urman algad in which were the former S. W. Militia small posts of Tormandu and Mad Hassan (*q. v.*), thence into the Gumal and the plains near Murtaza. This route was also very much used in former days by Mahsud raiding gangs from the Splitoi valley and beyond.

**PEZU.**

38L/11—8182.

A village, just within the limits of the Bannu civil district, 38 miles north of D. I. Khan and 51 miles south of Bannu, on the main motor route between these two towns. The road for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwards, towards Bannu is cut through the fantastically shaped sandstone hills. There is a block-house in the Pass, to the west of mile 48/4, which is garrisoned by a few local levies who protect the railway which runs near the road (*See Chapter VIII of M. R.*). The Pass was formerly notorious for the bands of robbers which infested it and, up to the present (1935), orders have always been in force forbidding European personnel to traverse it except during daylight hours. The village has a post and telegraph office, a police station, a military camping ground and a good dak bungalow; the railway station with telegraph office is one mile to the west. A good camel track, 11 miles long, leads eastwards up to the Sheikh Budin hill, 4513 ft., (*q. v.*) which used to be the hot weather hill station for the headquarters of the former Derajat and Bannu Brigades, as well as for those of the civil administration of the two districts. Pezu was formerly noted for its breed of large strong donkeys.

**PIAZHA.**

38H/14 - 9712.

A large raghza and algad between miles 100-101 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak, and 15 miles south-east of

**PIAZHA—Contd.**

**Razmak.** The algad flows into the left bank of the Tank Zam and is formed by the three smaller ones of Nargase, Zangara and Tanai, which rise in the hills of the Shaktu—Tank Zam watershed to the north. Difficult pack routes, which have been used by former punitive columns, lead up these algads and then down into the Shaktu valley in the north. The chief villages are Piazha, Lataka (the home of Mullah Fazl Din), Pomona and Asap Qila (or Zadrana). The Mahsud inhabitants are chiefly Shabi Khels in the upper localities of the three small algads, and Band Khels in the lower Piazha algad area. Ample good camping ground site for one Division on the raghza, with unlimited water from the Tank Zam; during the Mahsud operations, this camp was permanently occupied by troops from February 1920 till November 1923 and is still occasionally used by the Razmak Column.

**PIR GHAL.***See* **PRE GHAL.****PIR GWAZHA.**

38H/12—613677.

A narai, 4,726 ft., from which the algad runs southwards into the Chinakhwa and the Wana Toi. A short, good pack route, from Wana to the Toi Khulla crossing, on the motor road to Gul Kach, leads *via* this narai and algad, thence *via* Dotanni and the Wana Toi bed. The territory belongs mostly to the settled inhabitants of the Dotanni section of the Ghilzai Powindah tribe.

**PIR TANGI.**

38L/3—3089.

A gorge in the Shuza river, in Bhitanni tribal territory, in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district, 8 miles north-east of Jandola. There is a post on the left bank of this tangi upon which normally 60 Bhitanni Khassadars are based; these control the Shuza route which was formerly much used by gangs of Mahsuds from the west who raided the villages around Tank.

**POTAH.**

39I/9—E17.

A village, 16 miles north-west of D. I. Khan, on the main motor road to Tank. It has a post office and a civil rest house.

**POTWELA.**

38H/14—8310.

An algrad rising in the slopes of the Pre Ghal and running eastwards into the Baddar algrad, in 8709 at Ladha camp. There are numbers of villages in the valley belonging to various sub-sections of the Palli Khel, Manzai, Alizai Mahsuds. This locality was involved in the disturbance of 1930, and had been visited by earlier punitive columns.

**PRE GHAL.**

38H/10—747140.

11,556 ft.

The highest mountain in the Waziristan District,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Razmak camp. It is often incorrectly called PIR GHUL ("the thieves' saint"), but the term is really considered to denote a very holy man, and it is thus named after one such faqir who lived a hermit's existence there in ancient times. There is a shrine and a shelter for pilgrims on the top, but no custodian. It is frequented chiefly by men desiring male offsprings and by barren women who pray for issues. It is entirely in Mahsud territory in the South Waziristan Agency. It is normally covered with snow from October to May and several algrads have their sources in its slopes.

On the 7th and 8th of May 1881, during the Mahsud expedition, a large party of men and animals ascended to its summit from the base camp at Kaniguram, *via* the Trikh Konr algrad; heliograph communication was opened up with other portions of the Force at Razmak Narai, Vezhda Sar and Sheikh Budin.

On the 7th, 8th and 9th of September 1927, another small party under the Political Agent, South Waziristan, accompanied by maliks and tribesmen numbering 200 to 300,

PRE GHAL—*Contd.*

ascended to the summit from Razmak camp; the route taken was *via* the Sur, Pash Ziarat and Zulpiri narais, Lowari Punga, Razin village and the Gariwam algad; the return journey was practically the same; the aneroid reading then taken at the summit showed 11,625 ft.

Except for the actual summit and a few precipitous faces, the whole mountain is well-wooded with spruce, silver fir, deodar, oak, wild cherry, etc. Many varieties of herbs are found there and these are in great demand by the tribesmen for medicinal and other purposes. Bears and oorial are plentiful; and panther and markhor are also found there; the absence of bird life is remarkable.

**RAJAH BIL, RAJAH TIL and  
RATAH KOH.**

*See* **KAFIR KOT.**

**RAZANI (OLD) (1)**

38H/13—9337. 5,720 ft.

A large Mohmit Khel Wazir village, with about 20 towers, in the North Waziristan Agency. It is 8 miles direct, and 12 miles by road, N. N. E. of Razmak camp; and just to the west of mile 60/4 on the road Bannu—Razmak.

There is a camping ground site for one Brigade which is sometimes used by Razcol; water from a piped supply in reservoirs and from the Kupiri algad. The Pariat narai, 6,030 ft., is crossed about one mile south-west of the camp, on the road towards Razmak.

A short pack route, sometimes used by Razcol, leads north from the camp into the Mamirogha algad, at 925420, where it joins the Datta Khel—Razani motor road, at the foot of the ascent leading to the Lwargai Narai.

**RAZANI (NEW) (2)  
or GARDAI RAGHZA.**

38H/13—9740 5,270 ft.

A plateau on the right (south) bank of the Upper Khaisora river in Mohmit Khel Wazir territory, to the

**RAZANI (New) (2) or GARDAI RAGHZA—Contd.**

west of mile 57/4 on the road Bannu—Razmak, 10 miles direct, and 15½ miles by road, N. N. E. of Razmak camp. Ample good camping ground for one Division, with a gravity piped water supply and reservoirs for one Brigade from Old Razani. This camp is frequently used by Razcol. There is a Khassadar post with a telephone and serai here. The unmetalled 3rd class motor road to Datta Khel, 16 miles long, leads off the main road through the camp, *via* the Lwargai Narai which is 8 miles distant.

**RAZIN.**

38H/10—7619.

A Taji Khel, Jalal Khel, Bahlolzai Mahsud village, at the head of the Dara Toi, 7 miles W. S. W. of Razmak camp. It was visited by a punitive column in 1894. For many years a colony of Hindustani fanatics resided near this village in the remote and inaccessible valley, from where the agitators were aided by Afghan agents and money, and carried on anti-British intrigues and propaganda (*See* Chapters I and VII of M.R.). These fanatics gradually grew less and by 1930 all had departed elsewhere.

**RAZMAK CAMP.**

38H/14—8724.

6,556 ft.

The most important military station in the Waziristan District and one of the largest garrisons in India. It is in the North Waziristan Agency at the southern end of the large plateau which slopes down gradually from the Razmak Narai (7,156 ft.), 5 miles to the north. The area around the perimeter camp belongs to the Tori Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, who move up in large numbers in the hot weather from the Khaisora direction and locate their numerous kirries and flocks all over this plateau. By road, the camp is 115 miles north-west of D. I. Khan, 73 miles W. S. W. of Bannu and 58 miles N. N. E. of Wana, these mileages being nearly double the actual direct distances. It is the Headquarters of the Razmak Brigade and, in the hot

### RAZMAK CAMP—*Contd.*

weather only, of the Waziristan District and of the Resident-in-Waziristan. The garrison has now (1935) been accommodated mostly in barracks, lines, huts and buildings of various categories, and only a very small portion remain in tents. It was first occupied permanently by troops in January 1923, although it had previously been visited by several punitive columns from 1860 onwards. It has a piped water supply; electric light and power installations; an air landing ground; a modern refuse destructor; a Club with several residential quarters for officers; a large bazaar; a cinema; post and telegraph office; a telephone exchange; a Government sub-Treasury; a Mahsud and Wazir tehsil, each in charge of a tehsildar; a civil hospital; and a military Dairy farm.

Situated in the centre of Waziristan tribal territory, on the boundary between the Wazirs and Mahsuds, the large Razmak Column is in a very favourable position to move out quickly in any direction and effectively to control, support and dominate any area. Just to the north of the camp, alongside the road to Bannu, is a large post in which numerous coolies are located who are employed by the M.E.S. and other contractors on buildings and road construction; a little further along this road is a large Wazir Khassadar post and a serai. The inhabitants of the permanent villages and towers on the north of the Razmak plateau are Bora Khel, Mohmit Khel Wazirs. For many years past, disputes and fighting have frequently occurred between the Tori Khel Wazirs and the Mahsuds in the Razmak vicinity, in connection with their land boundaries and rights.

In August 1934, the boundary in the Shora algad locality was demarcated by Government and this policy may settle the controversy. (For further details of Razmak *see* Chapters I, VI, and VII of M. R.).

**ROGHA KOT.**

38H/11—7071.

The site of a deserted village and a former S. W. Militia tower on the left bank of the Wana Toi, 9 miles south-east of Wana.

**RORI.**

38L/8—4449.

A large village of the Gandapuri tribe, 11 miles south of Tank, 12 west of Hathala, in the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. Excellent camping ground sites and water are available. The village has an ancient history and was involved in the Ghilzai Powindah fighting of the 16th century and later periods (*See* Chapter III of M. R.)

**ROSHAN RAGHZA.**

38H/14—954048.

A plateau in Mahsud territory, at the head of the Wurza algad, 7 miles east of Kaniguram, 5 miles E. S. E. of Ladha camp and 7 miles west of Sorarogha post. Camping ground space and water for one brigade which has been used by Razcol.

**RUCHA.**

38L/5—4250.

A large nullah in Gurbaz territory, draining the Pir Dil range, south of Saidgi and flowing into the Lower Khaisora river. A good pack route, which has been used by Tocol, leads from Saidgi to the Khaisora along this valley which is practically uninhabited.

**SAGAR ALGAD.**

38L/3—2083.

A large nullah running through Mahsud and Bhitanni limits,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Jandola, and joining the Tank Zam at the Hinnis Tangi. This nullah was formerly frequently used by Mahsud raiders to avoid passing up the Tank Zam route too close to Jandola post.

**SAGGU (Shumali) (1)**

39I/9—K58.

A mixed Jat-Baloch village, 20 miles west of D. I. Khan on the unmetalled motor road to Draban. The Luni (or Gumal) river flows close by and a ferry boat for the road crossing is usually maintained whenever the volume of water there necessitates it. A P. W. D. rest house is close by.

**SAGGU (Janubi) (2)**

39I/13—9338.

A village, 11 miles north of D. I. Khan, on the main road to Bannu, with a P. W. D. rest house. It is on the left bank of the Takwara stream which, although bridged here, sometimes comes down in spate sufficiently to overflow and block the road for some hours.

**SAIDGI.**

38L/5—4555.

A dilapidated post at mile 13/6 on the road Bannu—Razmak, on the left bank of the Tochi river in the portion of the tribal territory under the administration of the Bannu civil district. The adjoining area is owned by the Bakka Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, who provide the Khassadars for the post and neighbouring tower road piquets, but there are practically no inhabitants in this barren locality. There were formerly two posts, occupied by regular troops and the North Waziristan Militia, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of the present one which was built later and garrisoned in turn by the Militia, regular troops, the Tochi Scouts, the Frontier Constabulary and, eventually, about 1928, by the present Khassadars. A camping ground site for one brigade adjoins the post with ample water supply; this site is normally used as the first stage by units marching on relief from Bannu, but it has recently been superseded by the Dreghundari site, at mile 8/3, as a camp for Tocol.

**SANGASARA.**

38K/8—4469.

An algrad in the North Waziristan Agency rising in the



**SANGASARA—Contd.**

hills south-west of Spinwam post and flowing about 15 miles southwards across the Sheratala plain; thence north-east through the hills for some 8 miles where it unites with the Gosa algad to form the Baran river, in the Bannu civil district. The inhabitants in its upper (plain) area are Tori Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs; and Muhammed Khel, Ahmadzai Wazirs in its lower hill sector. There are several camping grounds on the plain with ample water for one brigade; two good sites used by Tocol are at 445834 and 446726.

**SANG TOI.**

38H/10. H/11.

The southern of the two main streams which run across the Shakai plain and unite in 7193, near Torwam, to form the Khaisara, or Shahur river (*q. v.*). It rises in the mountain range watershed at the Bosh narai, 10,280 ft., and flows through Ahmadzai Wazir territory past a number of their villages. This locality was visited by a punitive column in 1894-95.

**SANZALA (or SANTALA) ALGAD.**

38H/12—7367.

This rises in the western slopes of the Kundi Ghar mountain and flows southwards, past Karab Kot and Tanai posts, into the Dargai algad in the Spin plain. A channel carries water from the Wana Toi into the bed of this usually dry algad, near Zaranni Oba, in 7169, and this is used to irrigate localities of the Tanai posts and the Spin plain to the south. The inhabitants are mostly Utman Khel, Sheikh Bazid Khel and Kaka Khel sub-sections of the Wana Ahmadzai Wazirs.

**SANZALAI ALGAD.**

38G/16—M37.

This rises to the north of the Psarlai peak on the Durand boundary and flows from the Manne Narai, 6863 ft., through the Khost district, to join the Dawe Manda stream on the

**SANZALAI ALGAD—Contd.**

Waziristan border, 10 miles north-west of Miranshah post. The Maghalgai and Zanshora nullahs join this algad on the Khost side of the boundary. The Sanzalai and the Mughalwol Mela (*q. v.*) plateaux are close by. The inhabitants of the area are Gurbaz.

**SANZALAI.**

38H/9—6257.

A large Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazir village with several towers on the right bank of the Kazha river, in the North Waziristan Agency, 11 miles north-west of Datta Khel post. Maliks Arsala Khan and Dalai live here. Camping ground site with ample water for one brigade adjoining the village.

**SARA TOI or SUR TOI.***See* **SUR TOI.****SARAWANA NARAI.**

38H/9—680536.

5447 ft.

A pass over the Tochi—Kazha watershed. Two tracks from the Tochi cross here, one from the Tarmora Kandao, the other from the Spala Kun nullah, the former being the easier route. From the pass, which is open, these tracks diverge north-west to Inzar Kach, *via* the Laka Narai, and north-east to Zuram Atsar and Ismail Khel villages, all in the Kazha valley. All these areas belong to the Madda Khel Wazirs and were traversed by columns in the 1897 operations.

**SARDAR KHAN KALAI.**

38G/16—M88.

An important Gurbaz village in Khost, one mile beyond the Durand line and 12 miles north-west of Miranshah post. It was conspicuous in the 1933 Khost disturbance.

**SARELA.**

38H/15—9882.

A small algad running into the left bank of the Shahur river, opposite Turan China village, 4 miles west of Splitoi post. The route up this algad was used in 1881 by the

**SARELA—Contd.**

expedition which visited the Abdur Rahman Khel Mahsud villages in the upper Splitoi valley.

**SARGHULUNA.**

38K/4, L/1.

An algal rising in the hills north of Miranshah and running southwards towards Idak, thence eastwards to the Tochi river. The road Bannu—Razmak crosses it by a long bridge at mile 27/6. The Sarghuluna narai is at 174709 and to the south-east of this are several springs in the nullah bed. Camping ground sites, used by TOCOL, are at 199701 and 208698. The area belongs to the Bora Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs.

**SAROBI.**

38L/1—1545.

A plateau, average elevation of 3,500 ft., on the watershed between the Tochi and the Khaisora rivers, in the vicinity of miles 40—44 on the road Bannu—Razmak. The western portion is called STAR Sarobi, and the eastern KAM Sarobi; the DIZH narai connects the two localities. The land belongs mostly to the Wuzi Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, whose kirries are located there according to season, but water is scarce in this area.

**SARUNA.**

38L/2.

The name given to a large area of grassy downs, average elevation of 5,500 ft., at the head of several streams in Mahsud territory, north-east of Sorarogha post. It includes the localities of Babar Ghar, Gurgwara Punga and Bakri Punga (*q. v.*). The chief algal rising from this watershed are the Weshtaria, Wariamina (or Urimanna), Lilang (or Lulanda) which flow southwards to form the Shuza river; and the Sheranna, Tiazha and Karesta (or Karishta) flowing northwards into the Shaktu river. The area is used as grazing grounds, chiefly by the Jalal Khel section in the western half and by the Shabi Khel in the eastern half.

**SARUNA—Contd.**

There are also a few permanent inhabitants of the Galeshai section of the Shaman Khel division, who cultivate patches of land when sufficient winter rain (*barani*) falls. There are several good camping ground sites for one brigade, the best being near the Ismail, or Sammal, narai, in 2517, with water from the Karesta algad; and east of Babar Ghar hill near the Ziarat, in 2722, where there is a grassy plateau, 1,300 yards by 300 yards. The Saruna area was traversed by three punitive columns in January 1895 and by another in January 1902 (*See Chapter I of M. R.*). In the cold weather many of the Jalal Khel inhabitants move south into the Mastang algad locality (*q. v.*), near Chagmalai, for their grazing.

**SARWEK.**

38L/3—0799; H/14—9904.

The name of a small algad, sometimes called DRAILMI, running southwards through difficult hills to the west of Khwaja Gundai hill, and joining the Tank Zam on the right bank, just above the Ahnai Tangi. At the head of this algad are some Langar Khel, Gidi Khel, Manzai, Mahsud villages; the locality to the west, at the head of the Wucha Khwara or Wurza algad is also called Sarwek, the inhabitants being of the same sub-section.

**SARWEKAI.**

38H/15—950733.

3496 ft.

Situated overlooking mile 18/4 on the main road leading west from Jandola to Wana, and on the left bank of the Danawat stream, in Mahsud territory, in the South Waziristan Agency. The new post, built in 1924, has always been occupied by the South Waziristan Scouts; it superseded the old one, three miles to the west, which was built about 1895 and occupied by regular troops till 1903, then by the former South Waziristan Militia till 1919, and by Mahsud Khassadars since 1922.

**SARWEKAI—Contd.**

This important locality is near the junction of several routes for Wana and the Khaisara valley, from the Gumal and Jandola direction, and has figured largely in the past history of South Waziristan (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). The new post has a piped water supply, electric light and wireless installations; a telephone exchange, a political serai with a post and telegraph office and the usual civil quarters attached thereto. Camping ground space for one brigade north of the post; and for three brigades south of the road, 2 miles to the west, near the air landing ground, in 9272; water from the Danawat and Warogha Tangi streams.

**SAWAN.**

39I/1—2123.

The lower portion of the Zao river (*q. v.*) in Largha Sherani limits, in the tribal territory portion of the D. I. Khan civil district. It enters the plains through the Sheikh Haider pass, 4 miles west of Zarkani post and 10 miles north-west of Draban. This route was formerly much used by Ghilzai Powindahs, being one of the few which pierces through the Takht-i-Suleiman mountain range.

**SERAI GAMBILA.***See* **GAMBILA.****SERAI NAURANG.**

38L/13—Y79.

A large village in the Bannu tehsil, at mile 15 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan, 2 miles west of the Kurram river. It has a post and a telegraph office; a railway station with telegraph office; a civil rest house; a police post; a civil dispensary and veterinary hospital, and a Government Military Grass Farm depot, with machinery for baling bhoosa and fodder (*See* Chapter V of M. R.). A weekly live stock market is held on Thursdays here. There is a camping ground for one brigade north of the serai, with water from wells and irrigation canals of poor quality.

**SHAH ALAM RAGHZA.**

38H/11. 6,000 ft.

A large stony plateau on the left bank of the Main Toi, north of Torwam, in the Khaisara valley, in the South Waziristan Agency. Ample good camping ground space available and which was used in the expeditions of 1881 and 1917; water from the Khaisara river below the motor road crossing. Several subsidiary routes converge on this locality.

**SHAHBAZ KHEL.**

38L/11—8292.

A large Marwat village in the Lakki Marwat tehsil of the Bannu civil district, at mile 44/4 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan and 3 miles north of the Pezu pass exit. It has a railway station with a telegraph office and a P. W. D. rest house.

**SHAHUR.**

38H/11. H/15. L/3.

A river formed at Torwam, at the lower end of the Shakai plain, by the Main Toi and Sang Toi streams (*q. v.*). It flows eastwards for about 25 miles, in Mahsud territory throughout, and joins the Tank Zam on the right bank, at Dotak, 2 miles west of Jandola. The first half of its course is usually known as the KHAISARA (*q. v.*) and runs through difficult hills and tangis, as far as Ospana Raghza. It receives the drainage of the whole of the southern portion of Mahsud territory, and its road crossings are frequently blocked for periods up to three days, during the rainy season, when heavy spates occur (*See Chapter VIII of M. R.*). It forms the main line of approach to Sarwekai and Wana; and also a route to Shakai and Kaniguram. The formidable and dangerous Shahur Tangi is about 3 miles long and the posts of Splitoi and Chagmalai are situated at its western and eastern ends respectively. The route up the Shahur and the Khaisara has been traversed by several former expeditions, the last being in 1917 (*See Chapter I of M. R.*). There is always a

**SHAHUR—Contd.**

good flow of water in its bed, except in the 8-mile sector from Ospana Raghza to Turan China where it flows underground, except after heavy rain when it is visible on the surface for a short period.

**SHAKAI.**

38H/10. H/11.

The name of the open valley in the basins of the Main Toi and Sang Toi streams, (*q. v.*) in the South Waziristan Agency, north of Wana. Its area is about 50 square miles with an average elevation of 6,000 ft. It is thickly inhabited and largely cultivated, while the slopes of the surrounding hills provide good grazing for the numerous flocks and herds in the warmer months. The valley is overlooked by the high Shawal range from the north-west, and by the Janimela group on the south-west. The inhabitants are various sub-sections of the Kalu Khel, Ahmedzai (Wana) Wazirs.

**SHAKIN.**

38H/7 and 3. 6,900 ft.

The name of a village and area in Birmal, in Afghanistan, 3 miles west of the Durand Line boundary pillar XXVII, in 2999, and 25 miles north-west of Wana. The village has about 200 houses with some towers, and is situated at the junction of the Zindawar algad with the Zawara stream which is a branch of the Gumal river and inhabited by the Ghilzai Powindahs. There is good cultivation, water and grazing in this locality.

**SHAKRAI.**

38L/2—1012.

A tributary algad of the Shuza river, 6 miles N. N. E. of Sorarogha. It is inhabited chiefly by the Galeshai Shaman Khel Mahsuds and was visited by several punitive columns in former years.

**SHAKTU.**

38H/14. L/2. L/5. L/6.

A river, formed chiefly by the Shawali and Babakra algads, 8 miles east of Razmak, and flowing mostly through Mahsud territory to Karkanwam, in the Bannu plains, west of Jani Khel post (*q. v.*). It affords a line of approach from Bannu into central Waziristan, parallel to the Khaisora and Tochi rivers to the north, and was used as such by several of the earlier expeditions (*See* Chapters I and II of M. R.). The watershed between the Shaktu and the Khaisora is approximately the Mahsud—Wazir boundary. Its chief tributary algads are the Sham, Sheranna and the Karesta, or Kraishta (*q. v.*). There are numbers of Kikarai and Malikshahi, Bahlolzai, Mahsud villages in its upper sector, 10 to 15 miles east of Razmak; also some Shabi Khel and Marsanzai in the lower portion. At present, the Shaktu basin is one of the most remote and least known portions of Waziristan. Razcol proceeded as far east as Madamir Kalai, in 1022, in September 1933 (*See* Chapter I of M. R.).

**SHAM PLAIN.**

38H/13. L/2.

A large, wide, grassy plateau on the watershed between the Shaktu and the Khaisora valleys in the North Waziristan Agency about 10 miles north-east of Razmak camp. It is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from east to west and from north to south, but several broad valleys open into it so that the actual extent of the plateau is considerably larger. It forms one of the chief grazing grounds of the Tori Khel Wazirs who move up there with their flocks in large numbers in the warm weather. There are no villages on the plain but some ground near by is cultivated. The hills to the east and west rise to about 200—300 feet and are covered with dwarf oak bushes, giving plenty of grass and camel grazing. A route from Waladin, in the Shaktu, leads across the plain and down the Sre Mela algad to Dosalli post. Several former punitive columns have visited this area; and Razcol camped there, at 012338, in November 1932 (*See* Chapter



**SHAM PLAIN—Contd.**

I of M. R.), having proceeded *via* Dosalli and Sre Mela algad.

**SHARAWANGI NARAI.** 38H/11—769999. 7007 ft.

The highest point on the direct road from Razmak to Wana, *via* the Tiarza, on the watershed between the Baddar and Khaisara valleys and 4 miles south-west of Kaniguram; the area is densely wooded. Former expeditions to Kaniguram *via* the Shahur (Khaisara) river traversed this pass.

**SHNAWANAI NARAI.** 38H/11—773892. 5500 ft.

A pass on a track across a hill feature overlooking the Khaisara (Shahur) valley. This route was used by the Mahsud expedition in 1881 and other columns to avoid the very difficult tangis in this sector of the river bed below.

**SHAWAL.** 38H/9. H/10.

A large algad in the extreme west of the North Waziristan Agency, formed chiefly by the BARIALA, MANA and KHINA streams (*q. v.*), rising in the high, 11,000 ft., mountain range which separates them from the Baddar, Main Toi, Sang Toi and Dhana algads. It flows approximately parallel to, and about 8 miles east of the Afghan boundary line, and joins the Tochi river in 6448, 2 miles west of Shirani village. The last 4 miles of its course is through a broad open valley, called Maizar (*q. v.*), the scene of the tragedy and following expedition in 1897, when punitive columns traversed the whole of this very remote and inaccessible region up to the Khina narai, 706324; the Warzakai narai, 573296, and the junction of the Bariala and Mana streams in 6028. Below this junction is the narrow tortuous SHAWAL TANGI, which has deep precipitous sides and runs for about 10 miles to near the junction of the Khina stream, in 6641.

**SHAWAL—Contd.**

The inhabitants are mostly Jani Khel and Bakka Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs in the upper portion; a few Gurbaz and Saiyidgis in the centre sector; and Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, in the lower (Maizar) area below the Tangi to the Tochi junction. Except in the Maizar sector, these tribes are mostly nomadic and very few reside there in winter, owing to the excessive cold, but move up from the lower altitudes in large numbers with their flocks for the warm weather.

Magnificent pine and deodar forests and grazing grounds exist all over this area, of which the altitude ranges from 8,500 down to 4,500 ft. There are also a number of open sites suitable for camping grounds. Several routes lead along, or across the valley into Wazir, Mahsud or Afghan territory; and Lord Kitchener, when Commander-in-Chief in India, in 1904, went from the Tochi valley direct to Wana, *via* the Shawal Tangi, the Bariala and Dhana algads.

**SHAWALI.**

38H/14—9925.

One of the two algads which rise to the north-east of Razmak camp and flow eastwards to form the Shaktu river. A route which has been used by Razcol and previous columns leads over the Nawal narai, at 914265, into this algad and thence to the Shaktu (*See* Chapter I of M. R.) The area is in the North Waziristan Agency and belongs to the Tori Khel Wazirs who have a few permanent villages there.

**SHEIK BUDIN.**

38L/15—S87.

4513 ft.

The highest peak on the Marwat hill range (*q. v.*) which runs north-east from the Pezu pass to the Kurram river, at Darra Tang. The crest of this range forms the boundary between the civil districts of Bannu and D. I. Khan. For many years, until about 1919, Sheik Budin was the hot weather headquarters of the civil and military administrations

**SHEIK BUDIN—Contd.**

of the Bannu and D. I. Khan areas; a few of the buildings still remain and one bungalow is maintained in good condition. Practically no water exists there and all requirements have to be taken up from Pezu (*q. v.*). It was formerly the chief visual signalling station in the present Waziristan District area and used as such on all expeditions up to 1917. The best route up to it is 11 miles long, leading from Pezu dak bungalow. Markhor are sometimes found on this desolate and barren range.

**SHEIKH HAIDAR.**

39I/1—2819.

A pass and ziarat, in Largha Sherani limits, in the tribal territory portion of D. I. Khan civil district. It is 4 miles west of Zarkani post and 10 miles north-west of Draban. The Sawan, or Zao river (*q. v.*) debouches on to the plains from this pass which used to be a favourite hiding place and line of retreat for gangs raiding in the plains.

**SHERANI.**

39E. 39I.

The name of the tribe (*See* Chapter III of M. R.) inhabiting the mountainous country east and west of the Takht-i-Suleiman range, in the D. I. Khan civil district and the Zhob Agency of Baluchistan respectively. These two main areas are usually known as LARGHA (Lower) and BARGHA (higher) SHERANI respectively.

**SHERANNA ALGAD.**

38L/2—1721.

An algad rising at the Sheranna narai, in the grassy Saruna uplands (*q. v.*), at 149181, and flowing entirely through Jalal Khel and Shabi Khel Mahsud territory to join the Shaktu on its right bank, in 2929, and the largest tributary of that river. This locality has been visited several times by former expeditions (*See* Chapter I of M.R.).

**SHERANNA ALGAD. (2)**

38H/15. H/16.

Another nullah, which is usually dry, starts from the Khuzhma narai vicinity and runs northwards for several miles to join the right bank of the Danawat stream, in 9976, 3 miles north-east of Sarwekai post. This route was used in former days by gangs of Mahsuds raiding in the Derajat plains, *via* the Khuzhma algad and the Gumal.

**SHERANNA ALGAD. (3)** 38L/4—14—24; or U30 and U74.

A large nullah which debouches on to the plains 2 miles west of Manjhi post. An easy route leads up this nullah to the south-west, thence over a narai and northwards, *via* the Muskeni nullah to Nili Kach, on the Gumal. The hills in this area are extremely barren, desolate and cut up by small nullahs.

**SHERANNI (or SHIRANI).**

38H/9—677490.

A very large and important Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazir village, on the right bank of the Tochi river in the North Waziristan Agency, 7 miles west of Datta Khel post. Khan Sahib Zangi Khan resides here who, like his father Sadde Khan before him, is the most important Wazir malik and generally recognised as being the chief Khan and spokesman of the whole Wazir tribe. Saddhe Khan and his village were held responsible for the tragedy in the adjoining Maizar (Shawal) valley in 1897, as a result of which the Tochi Field Force was formed which destroyed Sheranni and traversed the whole of the Madda Khel territory in the Tochi, Shawal and Kazha valleys (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). There is ample good camping ground for two brigades on the raghzas near the village with unlimited water from the Tochi river.

**SHERATALA.**

38K/8.

A large, open, flat plain, sloping down slightly from the north-west to south-east, 6 miles north-east of Mir Ali camp,

**SHERATALA—Contd.**

in the North Waziristan Agency, and on both sides of the road Mir Ali—Thal. It is drained by the Sangasara and tributary algads flowing into the Baran river. It belongs to, and is inhabited in winter by Tori Khel, Utmanzai Wazir kirries; in the hot weather it is deserted. It is said to have been owned by the Afridis in former times. The Mohmit Khel Wazir boundary runs along the low hills bordering the plain on the north-west and that of the Muhammed Khel, Ahmadzai Wazirs along the hills on the east. The soil is light and sandy and in most places free from stones. A small succulent bush, called Lana, Khar or Taman, which is relished by camels and also used for burning for "sajji" (carbonate of soda), is found all over the plain; there is no firewood and practically no water, but a fair amount of grass along the nullah beds. One M. E. S. masonry covered-in well has been sunk at 386724, in the Kand nullah bed, 100 yards west of the road crossing. There is practically no cultivation on the plain now, but the eastern portion of it was, some generations ago, irrigated from the Kaitu river, by a disused channel taking off below Spinwam and passing over the Sarwek Narai, at 460810. In more recent times the Tori Khels attempted to bring a water channel over the Kandalai pass, at 415828, south of Spinwam, but owing to a miscalculation of levels just failed to do so by a few feet, when only 300 yards from the watershed. If water could be brought on to the plain, from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of excellent soil would be brought under cultivation and thus form a very fertile tract.

**SHEWA.**

38K/8—524926. 2,200 ft.

A post near the right bank of the Kurram river, in the North Waziristan Agency, on the road Mir Ali—Thal, 27 miles north-east of the former and 12 miles S. S. W. of the latter place respectively. It is normally occupied by Tochi Scouts in the winter and by Wazir Khassadars in the summer months; formerly it marked the extreme northern

**SHEWA—Contd.**

limits (inclusive) of the Waziristan Military District in peace and in war, the sector northwards to the Kurram river road bridge at Thal being then included in the Kohat Military District, although lying within the North Waziristan Political Agency. In 1934 this inter-District military boundary was advanced northwards to the Toada China nullah, at M. S. 4/2 on the road Thal—Mir Ali, so as to coincide with the political boundary dividing the North Waziristan Agency from the Kurram Agency. The inhabitants of the surrounding area are Kabul Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs. A number of Ghilzai Powindahs annually use the Kurram river route and pass this post on their migrations. Several punitive columns have operated in this area since 1859; and Nadir Khan came down the Kaitu river from Khost in May 1919 and then proceeded to besiege Thal, *via* Spinwam and Shewa posts which he captured enroute (See Chapter I of M. R.). Shewa post was re-occupied by the Tochi Scouts in February 1925. A good camping ground site, used by Tocol, is at 527909, one mile south of the post with unlimited water from the Kurram close by; there is also room for two brigades adjoining the post near the river. Shewa village is about 500 yards north-east of the post and has a post office.

**SHINGHAR.**

38 O/4—P/1.

The western branch of the Maidani hill range in the Isa Khel tehsil. It runs northwards from the Darra Tang, on the Kurram river, as far as Bhangi Khel Khattak territory, the highest point being 4,782 ft. Markhor and oorial are to be found at the northern end.

**SHINKAI TOI.**

38H/14. H/15. L/3.

A large algalad rising in the hills east of Kaniguram and flowing eastwards entirely through Mahsud territory to join the Inzar Toi and the Tank Zam near Kotkai post.

**SHINKAI TOI—Contd.**

Its chief tributaries are the Dwe and Tre algads. There are numbers of Manzai Mahsud villages in its upper sector, the inhabitants of which have often given trouble in the past thus necessitating operations against them, the last being by air action in 1924-25 (See Chapter IX of M. R.).

**SHINKI.**

38L/5—4155.

A difficult defile in the lower Tochi valley through which the road Bannu—Razmak runs for about 4 miles, from mile 15 near Saidgi to mile 19 at Khajuri post. The road crosses the Tochi river twice in this sector, by the Lower and Upper Shinki bridges, at miles 15/4 and 16/3. The post on the hills to the north at 413560 (2255 ft.) is normally held by a small detachment of Tochi Scouts from Khajuri post, and the several piquet towers on both sides, by Wazir Khassadars. The inhabitants are Bakka Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs to the north, and Gurbaz and Tori Khel Wazirs to the south. The boundary between the North Waziristan Agency and the tribal territory portion of the Bannu civil district lies along the crest of the Kharaghar hill range which runs north, and through, this defile. Another SHINKAI NARAI, 2509 ft., is at 483723, in 38K/8; this is on the short direct pack route from Bannu to the road Mir Ali—Spinwam, *via* the Baran river, Sangasara algad and the Sheratala plain, and has occasionally been used by Tocol. (*c. f.* GHASIARA).

**SHNA ALGAD.**

38K/4, K/8 and L/5.

A large nullah rising in the southern slopes of the Derweshta hills and running south-west, just north of Mir Ali camp, to join the Tochi at Khajuri post. The bed is stony and generally contains a few pools of water.

**SHORA (or SHURAN)**

An important algad formed by the tributary Khuni,

SHORA (OR SHURAN)—*Contd.*

Sur, Bishmish and Tangi Zawars, which rise in the southern slopes of the Shuidar mountain. It runs south-west past Razmak camp, where it is joined by the Kabutar and Sirdar algads, and then flows into the Tauda China algad,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the camp. Its upper sector is known as the Spinkamar area and contains a large number of Abdullai Mahsud villages. The Shora is approximately the boundary between the Mahsud and the Wazirs, consequently disputes and fighting have for many years past frequently occurred between them in the adjoining debatable localities, over land and grazing matters. During the past decade, this fighting has on several occasions involved the use of troops of the Razmak garrison. As these two tribes could not settle the matter themselves, this boundary was demarcated by Government in August 1934, and this policy may settle the controversy. Good tracks lead up the upper tributary algads to the Sur, Spinkamar, Shuidar and Sirdar Narais and thence down towards Datta Khel in the Tochi valley; Razcol has visited these narais in recent years. A detachment of the Tochi Scouts is usually located near the Shora during the hot weather months, when large numbers of Tori Khel Wazirs and their flocks move up to the Razmak plateau for the grazing and incidents are liable to occur between them and the Mahsuds.

**SHUIDAR.**

38H/13—822337.

10,955 ft.

The third highest mountain in the Waziristan District, situated in the North Waziristan Agency in Manzar Khel, Utmanzai Wazir territory, 6 miles north of Razmak camp and 10 miles south of Datta Khel post in the Tochi valley. Its slopes are densely wooded with fir and ilex, and are deeply intersected by the many algads which rise from them, the eastern sides towards Mamirogha being very precipitous. A magnificent view is obtainable from its summit, the ascent of which is not difficult. Pigs, bears, porcupines and monkeys are sometimes seen on its slopes.



**SHUIDAR—Contd.**

The Shuidar Narai, 9,000 ft., is 1,000 yards to the south-west, at 811330, over which a track from Razmak leads down towards Datta Khel. Other high peaks jutting off from the main Shuidar mountain are Walisher Sar, 10,213 ft; Chesanchat, 10,658 ft; China, 10,278 ft.

**SHUZA.**

38L/2. L/3. L/7.

A river formed chiefly by the Karkana, Weshtaria Wariamina, Lilang and Khaisari algads, all rising in the Saruna uplands (*q. v.*) in the South Waziristan Agency, north-east of Sorarogha. It flows south and then eastwards, parallel to the Tank Zam and north of Jandola and Khirgi posts, and then debouches on to the plain 10 miles N. N. W. of Tank, whence its waters are all normally used up for irrigation purposes. The inhabitants in the upper portion as far east as the Shinghar range in 1594, are Mahsuds, mostly of the Jalal Khel sub-section; lower down the remainder are all Bhitannis. The Shuza water is generally brackish, especially west of the Shinghar range. The upper portion of the area has several times been visited by punitive columns (*See Chapter I of M. R.*). Some coal exists in the hills north of Kotkai.

**SIRDAR ALGAD.**

38H/14. H/13.

A tributary of the Shora Algad (*q. v.*) rising from the southern slopes of the Chesanchat mountain, 10,658 ft., 5 miles N. N. W. of Razmak camp. A track from Razmak leads up this algad over the Sirdar Narai, at 849331, thence northwards down to Mamirogha and Datta Khel areas. The piped water supply for Razmak camp is obtained from this algad in the vicinity of 848295.

**SOD GHAR.**

38L/2.

The name given to the range of hills forming the southern watershed of the Shaktu river, to the north of the Saruna plateau and the Sheranna algad, in Mahsud territory.

**SOHAN** or **SAWAN KOT.***See* **ANATI.****SORAROGHA.**

38L/2—080035.

4,000 ft.

Situated on the right bank of the Tank Zam in the South Waziristan Agency, at mile 92 on the road D. I. Khan—Razmak,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. N. W. of Jandola and 24 miles south-east of Razmak by the road. The large post on the extensive high raghza was completed in March 1924, and has been occupied by a Wing headquarters of the South Waziristan Scouts since that date. It has a piped water supply, electric light and wireless installations, and a telephone exchange. The Political Serai attached to it contains a post and telegraph office, a civil hospital and the usual quarters for the Assistant Political Officer and Tehsildar normally stationed there. The air landing ground adjoins the post to the south. Several routes converge on this locality which has been prominent in previous expeditions up the Tank Zam and particularly in the more recent operations of 1919-24. The local inhabitants are mostly Haibat Khel, Bahlolzai Mahsuds. On the 1st December 1923, Sorarogha was evacuated by all regular troops (who had occupied a perimeter camp there on the raghza since January 1920), leaving the South Waziristan Scouts in a position alongside the post then being built. To the north of the landing ground and west of the post is ample good camping ground space for two brigades, with a piped drinking-water supply from a reservoir near by, and for animals unlimited quantities from the Tank Zam below.

**SPERA.**

38H/7 and 3. H/8. 39E/5.

The name of the mountain range which runs about 20 miles west of Wana, from north to south, for 40 miles from the Musa Nika locality to Domandi on the Gumal river, at the junction of Waziristan, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. It forms the boundary between the South Waziristan Agency and the Birmal district of Afghanistan, to the west; and boundary pillars numbers I to XXVII (inclusive) of the

**SPERA—Contd.**

Durand line are located along its crest. Its highest peak is named ZIOBA, 9,559 ft., in the north, at 324950, and the range descends south from this to 4,500 ft., near Domandi. From the Warsak spur, 5,665 ft., near Domandi, north to Wucha Sar, 8,590 ft., at 314758, the range consists of two or more bare, uncultivated, rocky ridges rising steeply some 2,000 ft. above the plain; further north, it changes to one high forest-clad feature from whose slopes a number of streams rise. The chief passes through the range are the Wuchband Narai, 282909, Nazand Zawar, 292886, the Khand Narai (*q. v.*), 308674; and the Aghbargai Pass, 333508.

**SPILGIN NARAI.**See **DADAM.****SPIN.**

38H/12—7254.

A large open plain, average elevation 2,800 ft., about 10 miles square, in the South Waziristan Agency, 12 miles S. S. E. of Wana and 5 miles north of the Gumal river, at Toi Khulla. The inhabitants are various sub-sections of the Zilli Khel, Ahmadzai Wana Wazirs. A fair amount of cultivation is carried on, the scanty rainfall being aided by irrigation channels from the Sanzala alga (*q. v.*) which receives it through a canal from the Wana Toi. There is also good grass and camel grazing, but the area is treeless. The road Tanai—Gul Kach—Fort Sandeman runs across the western edge of the plain for about 4 miles. In the spring and autumn, some kirries of the Ghilzai Powindahs are met on it, while enroute to and from India to Afghanistan.

**SPINA KHAISORA.**

38H/13—840617.

An old post, formerly garrisoned by the North Waziristan Militia and now occupied by Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazir Khassadars. It is situated on the right bank of the Stare

**SPINA KHAISORA—Contd.**

Darbalai algad, near the upper Tochi valley and 7 miles N. N. E. of Datta Khel post.

**SPINCHILLA NARAI.**

38H/13—847516.

5,400 ft.

A pass over a spur of the Vezhda Sar in the North Waziristan Agency. It is 3 miles east of Datta Khel post from which a good camel track leads over the pass towards Boya post; this route is several miles shorter than *via* the winding motor route along the right bank of the Tochi and much preferable tactically. On the 11th December 1921, very severe casualties were inflicted on a convoy escort in this pass (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). The area belongs to the Manzar Khel Utmanzai Wazirs.

**SPINGHAR.**

38L/2. L/3.

The range of hills dividing the Lilang and the Wariamina algads which form the Shuza river (*q. v.*). The slopes are very precipitous and difficult. The crest of this range forms the boundary between the Bhitannis and the Mahsuds whose territories lie to the east and west respectively. To the south of this range and to the east of Kotkai post is the SPIN GHARA and SHUZA SAR hill peaks of 3,713 and 3,693 ft., respectively which dominate this area.

**SPINKAI RAGHZA.**

38L/3—1784.

2,350 ft.

A large flat stony plain, on the left bank of the Tank Zam, to the north of Jandola post and just within the limits of Bhitanni territory. Ample good camping ground space for two brigades with water from the Tank Zam below. This locality was conspicuous in the beginning of the 1919-20 operations against the Mahsuds (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). The SPINKAI GHASHA (or Pass) lies to the north-west.

**SPINKAMAR.**

38H/14.

An area and algrad of the same name at the head of the Shora algrad (*q. v.*) in the South Waziristan Agency, from 3 to 6 miles north-west of Razmak camp. This enclosed valley contains a number of villages and many well built towers of the Lalli Khel, Abdullai Mahsuds who for many years past have frequently been involved in disputes and fighting against their Wazir neighbours, in connection with their adjacent land boundaries and rights in this locality (*See Chapter I of M. R.*). A good track, used by Razcol in November 1931, leads up and alongside the algrad to the Spinkamar Narai watershed; and thence down to the Shawal Tangi valley, *via* the Mana algrad (*q. v.*).

**SPINKHAK.**

38G/12—7563.

5,300 ft.

A stony raghza, east of the Sur Toi algrad, at the foot of the southern slopes of the Mazdak range, north of Datta Khel post and the Kazha river. The upper portion consists of rolling downs and stony slopes covered with coarse grass, holly, ilex and wild olive trees; and is cut up by deep nullahs, draining south to the Duga algrad. A good route from the Tochi to the upper Kazha crosses the southern portion of the plateau. The only good camping ground site for one brigade is east of the Maidan algrad which has ample and good perennial water. The area belongs to the Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs and is in the North Waziristan Agency.

**SPINWAM.**

38K/8—436847.

A large post in the North Waziristan Agency, on the left bank of the Kaitu river, garrisoned by the Tochi Scouts. It lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the road Mir Ali—Thal,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. N. E. of Mir Ali; and 21 and 9 miles south-west of Thal and Shewa posts respectively. This post was evacuated by the North Waziristan Militia in May 1919, when Nadir Khan, with a large force, made his rapid advance from Khost

**SPINWAM—Contd.**

down the Kaitu and then on to Shewa and Thal (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). The post has wireless and electric light installation and a telephone exchange; also a Political serai adjoining, in which is a post and telegraph office and the usual Political quarters for the Tehsildar normally stationed there. The large cultivated plateau, kach and village of Spinwam lies to the north-west. The upper portion belongs to the Hassan Khel, Mohmit Khel; the lower portion to the Tori Khel; and the hills to the north to the Kabul Khel, all being Utmanzai Wazirs. There is a good camping ground for one brigade south of the post; Tocol has also used a good site on the right bank, south of the road and river, at 445834. Unlimited water at all times from the Kaitu.

**SPLITOI.**

38H/15. L/3.

A river, formed chiefly by the Nanu alga (*q. v.*), rising in the Lalezai hills, flowing eastwards in Mahsud territory throughout and parallel to the Shahur river which it joins in 0681, at the western end of the Shahur Tangi. Since 1922, the South Waziristan Scouts have had a garrison on the raghza, a little to the west of the junction, and occupy the post there, built in 1924, situated overlooking mile  $9/4$  on the road Jandola—Wana; adjoining this to the north is ample good camping ground space for one brigade, with water from the Splitoi or the Shahur. The upper portion of the Splitoi normally has but very little water in it. The inhabitants are mostly Abdur Rahman Khel Mahsuds who have on several occasions been involved in hostilities against Government and which necessitated punitive columns or other reprisals. (*See* Chapter I of M. R.).

Tracks lead northwards into the Shinkai Toi valley, *via* the Ghabargai, the Kachari and Kharkach narais, and the Ghozghani alga; and southwards into the Shahur valley, *via* Sarela alga, Baskai Gundai hill and the Nanu narai.

**SREKHAWRE.**

38H/6—C63.

A tributary algad of the Dhana stream, 20 miles N. N. W. of Wana, in the South Waziristan Agency, near the Durand boundary line. There is a wide open space suitable for a camping ground; it is occupied in summer by kirries of the Gangi Khel, Ahmadzai Wana Wazirs.

**STARA BIBI.***See* **MIR TSAPPAR** and **KAZHA.****SUI ALGAD.**

38H/16—9566.

A tributary of the Sheranna algad (*q. v.*) which it forms with the Khuzhma, at 960681, 3 miles south of Sarwekai post. The Tunda Sui narai and hill are at 931641 and 923647 respectively, from where the Tunda Sui algad runs southwards into the Gumal at Khajuri, and to which a track from Sarwekai leads *via* these algads. The Wucha Sui algad also runs to the west of, and parallel to the Tunda Sui and rises in the Bara Alamai hill.

**SULTAN KHEL.**

38P/1—2746.

A large group of villages in the Isa Khel tehsil, 24 miles north-east and south-west of Lakki and Kalabagh respectively. Population about 3,500.

**SUPE KACH.**

38L/3—2092.

A locality in the Shuza valley, in Bhitanni territory, in the South Waziristan Agency, 6 miles north of Jandola.

**SUR GHAR.**

38 O/8. P/1.

The eastern of the two main ridges which form the Maidani hill range, the western being the Shinghar (*q. v.*). The boundary between the Kohat district and the Isa Khel tehsil (in the Waziristan District) runs along the crest of this ridge, the highest point of which is 4,345 ft.

**SURKAMAR (1)**

38L/4—2844 or U3317.

A post, garrisoned by the Frontier Constabulary from the Tank unit, on the right bank of the Gumal river, in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district, at mile  $23\frac{3}{5}$  on the road Draband—Kaur. There is a long screw-pile bridge over the river to the north of the post.

**SURKAMAR (2)**

38L/1—220621.

An old post formerly garrisoned by the North Waziristan Militia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of mile  $29\frac{1}{4}$  on the road Bannu—Razmak, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Idak.

**SURTOI (or SARATOI or SOR TOI)**

38G/12. H/9.

An algad rising near the Spilgin (or Dadam) Narai, in 6073, on the Durand line, on the southern slopes of the Mazdak range of hills, the crest of which forms the Afghan boundary and the Tochi—Khost watershed. It flows south-east through the North Waziristan Agency entirely in Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazir territory, and joins the Kazha river, in 7358, at Ismail Khel village. This valley was traversed by columns of the Tochi Field Force during the operations of 1897. Suitable Column camping ground sites are in the vicinity of Ismail Khel, Isham Kot and Pirakai; and for the equivalent of one battalion at Dadam, in 6172. The upper sector contains excellent forests and grazing grounds, to which numbers of the Madda Khel move up during the hot weather months.

**TABAI.**

38K/4.

The name of several features the best known being:—

(1) the algad 4 miles north of Miranshah, on the edge of the Dande plain, in the limits of the Bora Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs.

(2) the hills and narai, 2 to 5 miles south of Spinwam post, alongside the road Mir Ali—Thal, belonging to the Tori Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs.



**TAGHRAI.**

38L/1.

The name of the gorge, about 3 miles long, through which the Tochi flows, 2 miles south of Isha corner road junction, in the North Waziristan Agency. East and west of this tangi, the areas are known as Lower Daur and Upper Daur territory respectively.

**TAJAZAI.**

38L/14—8318 or E6376.

A Marwat village in the Lakki tehsil of the Bannu civil district, at mile 28/6 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan. A good 3rd class unmetalled road leads off here to Lakki junction railway station, 10 miles distant.

**TAJORI.**

38L/10—6418.

A large village in the Lakki Marwat tehsil of the Bannu civil district. It is near the old frontier road track from Jani Khel to the Bain Pass and is 10 miles west of the main road Bannu—D. I. Khan at mile 29. There is a post garrisoned by the Frontier Constabulary of the Bannu unit.

**TAKHT-I-SULEIMAN** or 39E/14. (*See Chapter II of M.R.*).  
**EASTERN SULEIMANS.**

The huge mountain range in the Sherani tribal territory area, administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the D. I. Khan civil district, in the south-west portion of the Waziristan District. For some 60 miles, its crests form the boundary between this district and that of the Zhob Agency of Baluchistan. It consists of a huge cap of coral limestone. It has several high parallel ridges, running north to south, the highest being the most western, called the Kaisargarh, on which is the highest peak, Obasta Tsukai, (or Ubashta Chukar) 11,325 ft., the second highest point in Waziristan District. The Takht-i-Suleiman peak itself is 11,100 ft., in T85; there is a ziarat 2 miles north of this peak which is held in great reverence by both Hindus and Mohammedans. It was explored and surveyed

*until*

1934

**TAKHT-I-SULEIMAN OF EASTERN SULEIMANS—Contd.**

by a party under Major Holdich during the expedition there in 1883-84; its summit can best be ascended from the Drazinda or Mughal Kot directions. Between the high parallel ridges are open valleys along which it is possible to march for miles. The two main ridges of the Kaisargarh and the Takht Ziarat are separated by a broken plateau called Maidan, about 9,000 ft., which is covered with alpine flowers, rose bushes, violets, etc. Large numbers of chilghoza trees (edible pine) are found in this area; also another variety of the common pine which reaches considerable dimensions, up to 60 feet high and from 3 to 4 feet in diameter; and a third kind of pine which resembles a cypress in appearance. The range is pierced by the Zao, Gat and Chukar Khel Dhana streams (*q. v.*) running west to east and forming stupendous defiles.

**TAKWARA.**

38L/12—7059.

A large Gandapuri village group, 28 miles N. N. W. of D. I. Khan, 8 miles N. N. E. of Hathala, in the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. The Takwara algaad runs for some 70 miles from the Kot Nasran locality, north of Tank, south-east across the roads Tank—Bain Pass and D. I. Khan—Bannu, and then joins the Indus. It is the main flood channel of the Tank Zam and the Shuza rivers, and, with its tributaries, it collects any water from this large area which is not required for irrigation purposes; normally this is very little, but after heavy rain in the hills it sometimes comes down in spate, causing damage to property and roads en route. It is bridged near Gul Imam, on the Tank road; and at Saggu, north of D. I. Khan. There is a post office in the village.

**TAL.**

38L/1—1554.

A small post on the top of a hill, to the east of the road Bannu—Razmak, at mile 36/6, over-looking the Tochi river

**TAL—Contd.**

and road bridge to the north, at mile 35/6. It was formerly occupied by the North Waziristan Militia until during the Great War period, when it was taken over by regular troops until 1929, when it was handed over to the Bora Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazir Khassadars, to which section the locality and village of Tal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-west of the post, belong. The Tochi river here flows through a defile for about 3 miles, known as the Taghrai Tangi (*q. v.*). The Tal algrad, about 9 miles long, rises in the eastern spurs of the Vezhda Sar and drains north-east into the Tochi, west of Tal village.

**TANAI.**

38H/12—733658.

A large post, completed by June 1932, and occupied by the South Waziristan Scouts who had been encamped there since April 1930. It has electric light and wireless installations; a post office; and a piped water supply from a well inside the post. It is 14 miles south-east of Wana (by road), on the large stony plain to the west of mile 37/6 on the road Jandola—Wana from which the lateral road Tanai—Gul Kach—Fort Sandeman takes off, at mile 39/1, close by. One mile to the south, at 736639, is the old post of the former South Waziristan Militia which was re-built in 1932 and occupied by Zilli Khel, Ahmadzai Wazirs Khassadars. This old post was built about 1902, when the route to Wana *via* Jandola and the Shahur was abandoned in favour of that *via* the Gumal, Khajuri Kach, Toi Khulla and Spin plain. Ample good camping ground sites are available near the posts for one brigade, with water from the well inside the Scouts post; and also from the Sanzala algrad channel when supply is normal or not cut off.

**TANGAI (or TANAI).**

38H/14—9817.

One of the three chief tributaries of the Piazza algrad

**TANGAI (OR TANAI)**—*Contd.*

(*q. v.*) in the South Waziristan Agency, the inhabitants being Mahsuds, mostly of the Patonai, Shabi Khel sub-section. A track leads up this algad and down into the Shaktu river in the north; it was visited by a punitive column in January 1895.

**TANG DARRA.***See* **DARRA TANG.****TANK.**

38L/8—4469. 850 ft.

A town and former cantonment in the D. I. Khan civil district. It is situated, by road, 42 miles north-west of D. I. Khan; 73 miles south-east of Razmak, and 78 miles south of Bannu, *via* the Bain Pass. Inside the wired perimeter of the former cantonment are the headquarters of the Tank tehsil, with an Assistant Commissioner, Courts and usual offices connected with law, revenue and administration; the headquarters of the Political Agent, South Waziristan, a post and telegraph office; a telephone exchange; a civil hospital and a C.M.S. Zenana hospital; a Government sub-Treasury; headquarters lines and offices of the Tank unit of the Frontier Constabulary; police station; a Government Military Grass Farm Depot and fodder baling machinery ~~and railway siding~~. Near the perimeter, to the south, is the large R. A. F. landing ground with hangars, and the British cemetery.

Tank first became part of British India in 1849, and since 1860 has formed a base for all expeditions in South Waziristan; it was formerly occupied by troops of the Punjab Frontier Force, and later by the regular army, until final evacuation in 1927, when the temporary buildings erected for the Mahsud operations of 1919-24 were demolished (*See* Chapter I and VI of M. R.).

Two miles north of the cantonment is the railway station, with telegraph office and petrol storage tanks, on the Lakki

TANK—*Contd.*

Marwat—Manzai extension of the Kalabagh—Bannu narrow gauge railway (N. W. R.).

The city is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-west of the cantonment area and has several gate entrances; a school; a civil hospital and dispensary; a post and telegraph office; a police station; and a large, well-kept bazaar.

It is the chief trading centre for the whole of the South Waziristan Agency and neighbouring tracts.

In 1860 and again in 1879, large numbers of Mahsuds, up to 3,000, raided the city; and on many occasions since then, until quite recent years, they committed lesser raids in the city and villages on the surrounding plains.

The hereditary chief is the Nawab of Tank who receives certain revenues; he is descended from the Katti Khel subsection of the Daulat Khel, Lohani Ghilzai Powindahs who first came to the locality about 1600 A. D.

The great majority of the Bhitanni tribe reside in the Tank tehsil, either in the administered area or in the tribal territory portion; the remainder are in the Bannu civil district to the north. A tehsildar is stationed at Jandola to deal with their administration, under the Assistant Commissioner at Tank. The 1931 census gives the whole tehsil area as 646 square miles with a population of 51,194, mostly Kundis, Lohanis, Bhitannis and Marwats; the city inhabitants, which include many Hindu traders, numbering 6,419. (*See Chapter III of M. R.*). The Gumal, the Tank Zam and Shuza rivers provide water for nearly the whole of the tehsil in the plains which are generally well irrigated and fertile, producing cereals and also some dates and fruit. In common with the adjoining tehsils of D. I. Khan and Kulachi it is excessively hot throughout the summer months.

**TANK—Contd**

Ample good camping ground available to the south of the wired perimeter; with water from a reservoir storage tank of 50,000 gallons capacity, on iron trestles 60 feet high, just south-east of the Frontier Constabulary lines.

**TANK (or TAKKI) 38H—38L. (See Chapter II of M.R.).**  
**ZAM.**

A river formed by the Tauda China (or Dara Toi) and the Baddar algads, at Dwa Toi, in 9412—38H/14; the water is good and sweet throughout. It flows south-east and through the centre and most important area of the South Waziristan Agency. It drains the greater portion of Mahsud territory from the Razmak, Makin and Kaniguram localities, down to Jandola; thence through Bhitanni country for some 12 miles, when it debouches, 5 miles east of Khirgi post, on to the Tank plains; its total length from Dwa Toi being about 50 miles. It is joined by the Inzar or Shinkai Toi, at Kotkai; and by the Shahur river, 2 miles west of Jandola. Except when in flood, the whole of its water is normally used up for irrigation purposes on the Tank plains; but after rain in the hills, it and its various tributaries are subject to heavy spates, especially in July and August, and these frequently cause damage to roads and property. On such occasions the excess water is carried away by the Takwara algad (*q. v.*) through the area to the north of D. I. Khan and then on into the Indus. It is fully bridged throughout the portion of the circular road which runs along its banks from Razmak to Khirgi post, and then swerves off to Manzai, Tank, D. I. Khan and Bannu. From Dwa Toi to Barari Tangi, near Sorarogha, it is generally narrow and closely confined between high hills; below this it becomes much broader and runs through open country, except at the Ahnai and Hinnis Tangi localities. It was the line of advance for the several expeditions in South Waziristan from 1860 to the last Mahsud major operations of 1919-24, and much of the past history of South Waziristan has been made along

**TANK (or TAKKI) ZAM—Contd.**

the fertile valley of this river, on which the livelihood and prosperity of a large number of Mahsuds depend.

**TARMORA.**

38H/9—6549.

A large Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazir village in the North Waziristan Agency, on the left bank of the Tochi, 8 miles west of Datta Khel post. From here a route leads north over the Tera Tezhe Narai, 6,800 ft., thence to Inzar Kach in the Kazha valley; another route also leads north from the village over the Tarmora Kandao, 4,950 ft., and the Sarawana Narai, 5,447 ft., thence down to the Gharlamai Pal to the Kazha, at Zuram Atsar and Ismail Khel villages. Both of these tracks were used by columns of the Tochi Field Force in 1897, when the towers of Tarmora were also blown up as a punishment for complicity in the Maizar outrage.

**TAUDA CHINA (1)** (lit= warm spring).

38H/14—8818.

A large Bahlolzai Mahsud village with about 20 towers, on the right bank of the algad of the same name, 3 miles direct (or 5 by road) south of Razmak camp. The subsections are Shingi, Malikshahi and Abdullai.

**TAUDA CHINA (2).**

The large camping ground site of the same name is 2 miles further south, where the road Tauda China—Tiarza takes off from the main road D. I. Khan—Razmak, at mile 108/2; it is an open plateau and can accommodate one Division, with water from the Dara Toi algad and springs, and is often used by Razcol.

**TAUDA CHINA (3).**

The Tauda China algad rises in the hills to the west of Razmak Narai and runs south, past the village and camp site (in 2 above), thence east to Dwa Toi, in 9412, where it joins the Baddar algad to form the Tank Zam river (*q. v.*).

**TAUDA CHINA (4).**

Another Tauda China nullah with a Madda Khel Wazir village of the same name is in 6862 in 38G/12, and joins the Kazha river at the village of Khembo, in 6860, in 38H/9.

**TAUDA CHINA (5).**

Another Taoda China nullah is in 50 (or D28) of 38K/11 and joins the Kurram river on the right bank, one mile below Biland Khel village, south of Thal. It forms the approximate boundary in this locality between the Kabul Khel Waziris and the Bangash tribe. The boundary between the military Districts of Waziristan and Kohat, and also between the Political Agencies of North Waziristan and the Kurram, is where this nullah is crossed by a bridge, M. S. ~~1/2~~ on the road Thal—Mir Ali.

*near* ~~1/2~~  $\frac{3}{4}$

**TIARZA.**

38H/11.

An algad rising to the south of the Ghat Ghundai hill and flowing south to join the Wana Toi, near which a bridge crosses it at mile 46/7, on the road Jandola—Wana, 4 miles east of Wana (by road). The Wucha Tiarza algad also rises to the west of Ghat Ghundai, flows southwards on the east of the Kotkum range and parallel to the main Tiarza algad which it joins at Tiarza Khulla, at 6979, where there is a good camping ground site and water for one Brigade. The area of these algads to the north of the Khulla belongs to the Mahsuds; and to the south, to the Wazirs.

The Tiarza Narai, 5,420 ft., is at 734853; one mile N.N.W. of this narai, at 723868, is the hutted perimeter post garrisoned since 1933 by the South Waziristan Scouts. The road Tauda China—Tiarza runs past this post, the narai, and to the east of the main algad.



**TITTAR KHEL.**

38L/10—8003.

A large Marwat village of about 2,000 inhabitants, at mile 38 on the road Bannu—D. I. Khan, in the Lakki Marwat tehsil of the Bannu civil district.

**TOCHI.**38H. 38L. (*See Chapter II of M.R.*).

One of the largest and most important rivers in the Waziristan District. It is formed just within British territory in the North Waziristan Agency, by the Margha and Mastoi streams (*q. v.*) which rise in Birmal district and flow through Afghan limits for about 60 miles each, to their junction at Dwa Toi, in 5946 of 38H/9.

The Tochi flows eastwards through the whole of the centre of the North Waziristan Agency and the Bannu civil District. Below Bannu it is usually known as the Gambila (*q. v.*) and joins the Kurram river 8 miles west of Darra Tang (*q. v.*); and thence shortly afterwards enters the Indus.

It always contains a good volume of water but it is normally fordable everywhere, except after floods. Much of its water is carried off for irrigation purposes by numerous channels in all sectors of its course, thus making the whole valley very fertile and prosperous, especially in the Daur area and the Bannu plains. Its chief tributaries are the Shawal, Kazha and Baran (*q. v.*); it also receives some water, which is not used for irrigation purposes, from the Khaisora and Shaktu rivers, in the plains south of Bannu. Its total length in the Waziristan District is about 125 miles. It is crossed by road bridges at Tal, Upper and Lower Shinki defile, and at Gambila, the last being also a railway bridge. With its many tributaries it has a large catchment area and is liable to heavy spates, especially in July and August. The Boya crossing on the road Miranshah—Datta Khel, is often impassable for up to three days at a time; a bridge over this has been contemplated for many years and will probably be built in the near future. The road from Datta Khel to Bannu, *via* Miranshah, Isha

**TOCHI—Contd.**

Corner and Mir Ali, runs close to the Tochi throughout and forms one of the main trade routes into Southern Afghanistan, through Khost or Birmal districts, towards Ghazni or Kandahar. Invading armies from Afghanistan came to India *via* the Tochi route in 1738 and 1748 and Makhmud of Ghazni also used it. The Tochi may be divided into five main approximate sectors and tribes from west to east:—(1) the Madda Khel and Mohmit Khel Utmanzai Wazirs in the Upper Tochi, from Dwa Toi to Duga Khulla; (2) the Upper Daurs to Tal bridge; (3) the Lower Daurs to Khajuri post; (4) the Bakka Khel and Jani Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs to Nurar vicinity; and (5), the Bannuchis and Marwats along the Gambila to the Kurram junction.

**TOI KHULLA.**

38H/12—7145.

Sometimes known also as Sawan Kot. At the junction of the Wana Toi with the Gumal river, in the South Waziristan Agency, 12 miles due south of Tanai post. About 1904, when the convoy route to Wana was transferred from the Shahur to the Gumal, a post was built here and garrisoned by the South Waziristan Militia till May 1919; afterwards it remained unoccupied and was demolished by the Wana Column in 1933. Two miles north-west is the Toi Khulla crossing over the Wana Toi, on the road Tanai—Gul Kach—Fort Sandeman. There are good camping ground sites and water for one brigade at the old post and also near the road crossing. The area to the north of the Wana Toi here belongs to the Ahmadzai Wazirs; and that to the south, to the Dotanni and Suleiman Khel Ghilzais.

**TORGHAR.**

39I/3.

The name of the mountain range, which is a part of the main Takht-i-Suleiman, or Eastern Suleiman range, running south from the Chuhar Khel Dhana stream, near Mughal

**TORGHAR—Contd.**

Kot post. Its highest peak is Misri Ghar, 10,208 ft. Its eastern slopes are covered with pine trees. Its crest forms the boundary between the Zhob Agency and that of the Loralai (Musa Khel tehsil) and D. I. Khan civil districts.

**TORMANDU.**

See **URMAN.**

**TORWAM.**

38H/11—730920.

A Shabi Khel, Mahsud village on the left bank of the Khaisara (Shahur) river in the South Waziristan Agency. It is 11 miles (direct) north-east of Wana, or about 22 miles by the road which passes  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the west of it. Good camping ground space for one brigade with water near by, used by the 1881 expeditions when the village was blown up; also used in 1917; and again in 1934 by Razcol.

**TRAG.**

38P/5—V77.

A group of villages in the Isa Khel tehsil, 20 miles south-west of Kalabagh, population about 4,000. It has a railway station with a telegraph office; and a post office. There are some small mines of coal (of poor quality) here. (See Chapter V of M. R.).

**TRE (or DRE)**

38H/15—9494.

One of the two large algads which form the Shinkai Toi, in 9795. The fertile valley contains a number of villages of mixed sections of Mahsuds. It was visited by a punitive column in 1895; and by three separate ones again in December 1901.

**TSAPPAR GHAR.**

See **KUND SAR.**

**TRIKH KONR (or TRIKHAN).**

38H/14—8104.

A small algad rising in the southern slopes of the Pre Ghal mountain and running south-east to Kaniguram,

**TRIKH KONR (OR TRIKHAN)—Contd.**

where it joins the Baddar Toi in 8404. The inhabitants are mostly Nazar Khel, Bahlolzai Mahsuds. Visited by a punitive column in December 1894.

**TUT NARAI.**

38H/13—873483. 5,150 ft.

A pass near the road Razani—Datta Khel, and on a good camel track from Datta Khel to Degan in the Tochi valley. An old post formerly occupied by the North Waziristan Militia and now by Manzar Khel Wazir Khassadars, lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-east of the narai, at 878488. This post was cleverly captured in May 1917 by a gang of Mahsuds, under Musa Khan, who succeeded by a daring ruse in getting away with 59 rifles and 120,000 rounds of ammunition, and Rs. 581/- in cash. (See Chapter I of M.R.).

**UMAR KHEL.**

38H/9—6948.

A collection of villages on the right bank of the Tochi, 6 miles west of Datta Khel post. The well known MAMA ZIARAT is close by. The inhabitants are a sub-section of the same name of the Khaddar Khel, Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs. This area is highly cultivated on both banks of the river. Immediately to the west is the Madda Khel Wazir area. Ample good camping ground for two brigades on the Jan Pir Raghza to the south, with water from the Tochi. A motor track was made from Datta Khel to Umar Khel, during the Khost Cordon operations, in March 1933.

**UMAR RAGHZA.**

38H/15—0195.

A large stony plateau intersected by nullahs, above the junction of the Shinkai Toi and the Inzar Toi streams, north-west of Kotkai. It is about 3 miles long and triangular in shape. A good camel track leads across it to Ahmadwam village and thence up the Dwe and Dre (or Tre) algads (*q. v.*). There are a few cave dwellings on it,

**UMAR RAGHZA—Contd.**

and also some small trees and bushes in parts. The area belongs to the Guri Khel, Manzai Mahsuds. Several columns of the earlier Mahsud expeditions traversed this plain.

**URIMANNA (or WARIAMINA) ALGAD.**      *See* **SHUZA.****URMAN.**      38L/4—N03 and N22.

A large nullah flowing south-east into the Gumal, 3 miles W. N. W. of Murtaza. The lower portion is also known as the TORMANDU nullah. Two small posts of Tormandu and Mad Hassan are in this nullah at N1829 and N3613 respectively, and were held by the former South Waziristan Militia up to 1919. This route was frequently used by gangs of Mahsuds raiding in the Derajat plains in former years and leads into the Shahur and Mastang valleys (*q. v.*).

**URMANAI.**      38L/3—2078.

A nullah running north from Girni algad, into the Tank Zam, one mile below the Hinnis Tangi and west of Khirgi.

**VEZHDA SAR.**      38H/13—943471.      7,764 ft.

A very prominent conical peak on the Tochi—Khaisora watershed, 8 miles E. S. E. of Datta Khel and 4 miles N. N. W. of Razani camp, in the North Waziristan Agency. It was used in former days as a visual signalling station for the whole of the Tochi valley line and is visible from the roof of Albert Mansions, in Bannu Fort. A magnificent view of the country up to Safed Koh is obtainable from its summit, to which several tracks lead up from all directions. The area belongs to the Mohmit Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs.

**VIHOWA.**

39I/4. I/8. I/12.

An algad, pass and very large village in the Dera Ghazi Khan civil district and on the borders of the D. I. Khan civil district. The old post of CHITARWATA is in the pass which forms the actual boundary. The village is 52 miles S. S. W. of D. I. Khan and 12 miles west of mile 52 on the road D. I. Khan—Dera Ghazi Khan. The inhabitants are mostly Jats and Baluchis.

**WANA.**

38H/11—6176. 4,530 ft.

A large stony plain, about 12 miles long and 8 broad, in the south-west portion of the South Waziristan Agency. There are many prosperous villages of the Zilli Khel and Toji Khel sections of the Ahmadzai Wazirs located along the fertile and populous valley of the Wana Toi stream which bisects the plain. Wana has always been a place of great political importance owing to our relations with tribes of that area and the Afghan Government. It was finally included within the British border in 1894, as a result of the Durand Boundary Commission and subsequent Afghan agreement. It was then occupied by regular troops till 1900, when the South Waziristan Militia was formed with headquarters located there in a large post, and the regulars were gradually withdrawn shortly afterwards. This continued till May 1919, when the Militia had to evacuate this, and the majority of their other smaller posts, in the general rising on the North West Frontier (*See* Chapter I of M. R.). It was re-occupied by the Wana Column from December 1920 till December 1921, after which the newly formed Wazir Khassadars were left in charge. The situation then deteriorated, and a detachment of 500 men of the newly formed South Waziristan Scouts again occupied Wana from May 1922 till April 1923, when these were withdrawn and the Khassadars once more remained alone. Military Columns from the Razmak or Manzai Brigades and detachments of the S. W. Scouts paid periodical visits there for a few days, from 1925 onwards. In November 1930, the Manzai Brigade

WANA—*Contd.*

was transferred there, to the present perimeter camp, as a permanent measure and was re-designated as the Wana Brigade. During some of the earlier periods when Wana was unoccupied, Afghan officials with troops and hostile agents were located there, and these carried on active anti-British propaganda among the Wazirs and Mahsuds and encouraged hostile acts generally.

The camp is 16 miles east of the Afghan border, 51 miles west of Jandola, and 58 miles S. S. W. of Razmak, *via* the Tiarza road. There is an excellent large air landing ground to the north. The Assistant Political Agent of the South Waziristan Agency normally has his headquarters there. The camp has electric light and piped water supply; also a post and telegraph office and telephone exchange. Railhead is Manzai. All of the former Militia post, except the keep, and also the buildings made by the 1920-21 column were demolished several years ago. Until comparatively recent years (1890), the Wana area belonged to the Ghilzai Powindahs but only a few villages of the Dotanni section now remain, the largest being Dotanni Kot. The Wana Toi rises on the Afghan border and Shawal watershed, and flows south to the Wana plain, being known as the Dhana algad up to this locality; it then runs eastwards across the Wana plain, thence southwards through the hills to join the Gumal river at Toi Khulla (*q. v.*). There is unlimited camping ground space on the plain, with ample water at all times from the Wana Toi. There is a large hutted cooly camp on the east side of the perimeter. In the keep of the former Militia post are located the well and pumping plant for the water supply. In August 1934, Government decided to build a "New Wana" with permanent lines and quarters for the present Brigade garrison and Political authorities. The work is to be done mostly by troops labour and is expected to be completed in about four years.

**WARIAMINA ALGAD.***See* **SHUZA.****WARIJI NARAI.**

38G/12—627739. 8,500 ft.

A pass on the Tochi—Khost watershed, on the Durand boundary line at the head of the Sur Toi algad, in the Mazdak hill range. The locality and the village of Dadam, one mile to the south, belongs to the Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazirs, who move up to this locality in the hot weather for the grazing.

**WAROGHA.**

38H/15. H/16—9271.

An algad and tangi, 2 miles south-west of Sarwekai post. Lower down, this stream is known as the Danawat. Ample good water is available in the Tangi.

**WOSPAS.**

38H/15—8383.

A large Michi Khel, Manzai Mahsud village in the Wospas algad, 9 miles north-west of Sarwekai post. The algad rises in the northern slopes of the Kundi Ghar mountain and flows east into the Shahur river. This locality was visited by the South Waziristan Field Force in 1917.

**WUCH BIBI.***See* **MIR TSAPPAR** and **KAZHA.****WUZHGAI.**

38G/16—L61.

A village on the border of Madda Khel Wazir territory, in the North Waziristan Agency, 8 miles north of Datta Khel post. About mile 56 on the road Bannu—Datta Khel, a good track leads off from the Tochi river, up the Duga Khulla, past Spin Khaisora old post and on to Wuzhgai. During the Khost Cordon operations of March 1933, this track was made fit for light M. T. up to this village, adjoining which about half a brigade of troops was encamped. The site will accommodate one brigade with sufficient water close by.



**YARIK.**

38L/16—8755 or Y76.

A village, 21 miles N. N. W. of D. I. Khan, on the road to Bannu. It has a post office and civil rest house.

**ZAKKA.**

38K/7—49.

An area north of Spinwam in the North Waziristan Agency. There are two narais and two algads of this name in the locality. Disputes and fighting over grazing rights have often occurred in this area between the Kabul Khel Wazirs and the Ghilzai Powindahs who come down there in the cold weather from Khost. The Tochi Scouts have been involved in some of these disputes in recent years. (See also DAMAMA and MAIDANI).

**ZAM.**

38L/7—3775.

(lit=a river) a common prefix or suffix on this portion of the frontier. *(until 14<sup>th</sup> August 1934)*

A post garrisoned by the Frontier Constabulary of the Tank unit, situated on the stony plain 2 miles south of the defile where the Tank Zam debouches from the hills. It is in the Tank tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. Prior to the motor road being made, this post was on the main route from Tank to Jandola and Wana, *via* Khirgi, and it is still used by practically all tribesmen on foot and their camels, being much shorter than *via* the road. The inhabitants of the locality are Bhitannis. From about 1880, till after the Mahsud operations of 1919-20, the post was occupied by the Punjab Frontier Force and by regular troops.

**ZAM BURJ.***See* BURJ ZAM.**ZANGARA (I)**

38H/14—9814 and 0223.

One of the two main algads which form the Piazha algad (*q. v.*). Visited by a punitive column in January 1895.

**ZANGARA (2)**

An algad separated from (1) by a narai and running eastwards into the Shaktu river.

**ZANGARA (3)**

38K/12—68 or D31 and D83.

A large algad in the Gangi Khel Wazir territory north of Bannu. It runs from the Kafir Kot range down to the Kurram river, about one mile north of the junction of the Kaitu with the Kurram, at Zarwam. It was visited by a punitive column in November 1902, and is in the tribal territory portion of the Bannu civil district.

**ZAO.**

39E/13. I/1.

A river rising in the high mountains to the west of the Takht-i-Suleiman range in the Zhob Agency of Baluchistan. It flows north to the D. I. Khan district boundary; and thence east to the Derajat plains, near Zarkani post, north-west of Draband. It is called the Sawan (*q. v.*) in its lower sector. The inhabitants throughout are Sheranis. The Frontier Constabulary from the Drazinda unit occupy a post at Chalweski on the right bank, about 179224 in I/1. The former post of Zao, at F 8337 in E/13 was abandoned some years ago; in this boundary locality is the stupendous Zao Tangi, which is a defile of about 30 to 40 yards wide but narrowing in places down to 10 yards only; its perpendicular rock sides rise to 2,000 ft. and it is one of the few gorges which pierce the Takht-i-Suleiman range.

**ZARKANI.**

39I/5. H/59.

A village, with a post garrisoned by the Frontier Constabulary from the Drazinda unit, at mile 8 on the road Draband—Kaur, in the Kulachi tehsil of the D. I. Khan civil district. It lies 3 miles east of the Sheikh Haidar Ziarat and defile through which the Sawan (or Zao) river debouches on to the plains. The inhabitants are a colony of Sheikhs.

**ZARMELAN.**

38H/8. 39/E5.

A large, stony, waterless plain, about 120 square miles in area, situated north of the Gumal river at Domandi (on the Afghanistan—Baluchistan—Waziristan boundary) in the extreme south-west corner of the South Waziristan Agency. It is used as a winter grazing ground by various Powindah Ghilzais of the Suleiman Khel division, whose kirries are located along the Urghar or other alghads and springs where water is found near the foot of the hills.

**ZATERAI.**

38H/11. H/15.

A range of hills, average elevation 8,000 ft., which runs northwards from the Khaisara (Shahur) river towards the Baddar Toi and Kaniguram, in Mahsud territory, in the South Waziristan Agency. The road Tauda China—Tiarza runs along the western slopes, *via* the Lare Lar and Sharawangi narais. This was formerly often called the Bar Pit range.

**ZAWE (or ZOWE).**

38H/6. H/9. H/10.

A large alghad rising at the Zowe narai, from the Kundi Ghar mountain, 10,306 ft., on the watershed of the Durand boundary line, and flowing northwards to join the Margha river (*q. v.*) in the Upper Tochi valley of the North Waziristan Agency. The valleys of the Shawal and Gorwekht alghads run parallel to it, to the east and west respectively. The inhabitants are nearly all Saiyidgis, whose villages are mostly in the centre portion of the valley and who reside there throughout the year. The upper portion of the valley is densely covered with forests of ilex, cedar and chilghoza, but there is very little grass or undergrowth. This very remote part of the border has only once been visited by a column (in the 1897 Tochi Field Force operations). Several tracks lead up and cross the valley into Afghanistan or the Shawal area.

**ZERTANGA.**

38K/4—180637. 4,335 ft.

A conspicuous peak 4 miles east of Miranshah post. It was formerly a valuable visual signalling station, as from its summit communication by heliograph could be obtained with Bannu Fort, Fort Lockhart and Gulistan on the Samana range, Sheikh Budin, Vezhda Sar, Spinwam and all Tochi valley posts.

**ZHOB.**

38H/16.

A large river which flows northwards for about 200 miles through Baluchistan to join the Gumal river at Khajuri Kach (*See* Chapter II of M. R.). For about the last 10 miles it forms the boundary between the South Waziristan and Zhob Agencies. For centuries, the route from Khajuri Kach, along its valley to Fort Sandeman and beyond, has been used by Ghilzai Powindahs on their annual migrations between Afghanistan and India.

**ZINDAWAR.**

38H/6.

An algal in the extreme north-west of the South Waziristan Agency and 25 miles north-west of Wana. It rises in the Khwaja Khidr slopes, 10,270 ft., on the Durand boundary line watershed, and flows south-west, *via* the Musa Nika Ziarat locality (*q. v.*), to the Shakin (Afghan) locality in Birmal; thence *via* the Zawara algal southwards into the Gumal.

**ZIR GHWAZA NARAI.**

38H/12—567670. 5,033 ft.

A pass, 6 miles south-west of Wana, leading into the Chinikhwa Pal, thence to the Wana Toi; sometimes used by Wanacol.

**ZURAM.**

38G/12—6465.

An algal flowing into the Lataka stream, thence into the Kazha river in Madda Khel Wazir territory. A

**ZURAM—Contd.**

village of the same name is at 642713. This word is a common one and is probably a corruption of Zer Wam (=yellow kach).

**ZURAM ATSAR (ACHAR).**

38H/9—7158.

A large village on the right bank of the Kazha, 6 miles north-west of Datta Khel post, in Madda Khel, Utmanzai Wazir, territory. There is a good camping ground site for one brigade or more, with unlimited water from the Kazha, which was used in the 1897 Tochi Field Force operations. The inhabitants are Achars, who claim to be Saiyeds, but whose origin is doubtful though believed to have been Yusafzai by some authorities.