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SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. XXV
RECORDS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

SURVEYS IN TRIBAL TERRITORY
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE



PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF
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1. Report on the survey in Nandihār, Tikri,
and the Black Mountain tribal areas,
1928-29.

2. -Report on the survey of Allāi and Cher
1921.

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Extra Assistant Superintendent.

INTRODUCTION.

This supplement contains detailed reports of the surveys undertaken by "A" Company in the Cis-Indus tribal territory to the north and west of Hazāra District, N.W. Frontier Province. The triangulation and survey are briefly described in Sections 2, 5 and 7 of Vol. XXV of the Records of the Survey of India. Mr. C.M. Aslam was in charge of the Survey Camp which carried out the work. It is largely due to his enterprise and to his capacity for establishing friendly relations with uncompromising tribesmen that the survey was carried through to a successful conclusion.

S. W. Sackville Hamilton

SIMLA

Colonel,

17th May 1934

Director, Frontier Circle.

I. REPORT ON THE SURVEY IN NANDIHĀR, TIKRI AND THE BLACK MOUNTAIN TRIBAL AREAS, SEASON 1928-29.

GENERAL. In accordance with 'A' Survey Company's programme for 1928-29, sheets 43 F/2 and 6 were undertaken this year for detail survey on the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale. As part of 43 F/2 fell in tribal area of Black Mountain and Nandihār, the Deputy Commissioner, Hazāra district, under whose jurisdiction it lays, was asked to make the necessary arrangements for our surveyors to enter it.

I had originally visited a part of this area in 1925-26 when its triangulation was completed under very strong opposition. The information then collected and the friendly relations established with the local Khans proved great assets to me in my present task.

MAIN ROUTES. From Hazāra three main routes lead into tribal territory. First, from Oghi to Thākot via Jāl Gali (5650 ft). This route is not really fit for pack mules, though it is often used by the local people for their own animals.

Second, Battal - Chhatar Plain - Sharkūl Gali - Batgrān-Thākot. Entering tribal area at Sharkūl this route drops suddenly 1500 ft. in about 2 miles till it reaches Nilishang. Beyond here, however it runs over very even ground and crossing the Nandihār nala at Tamai, reaches Batgrān, the most central place in tribal area. From here it breaks into two, one running along the stream joins the first route near Pashora, while the second ascending northwards reaches Paimāl and thence to Thākot via Chanjul. This route throughout is fit for country mules.

Third, Battal - Chhatar Plain - Dandoi Gali - Banser - Gabrai Gali-Pokal (Allāi). Crossing the border near Dandoi Gali this route runs along a nala till it reaches Rājdhāwari, whence one branch runs westwards along the Nandihār Nadi and meets the second route at Batgrān; another branch, a mere footpath, goes to Banser. Thence it ascends northward and crossing Gabrai Gali (9050 ft.) enters Allāi territory and

reaches Pokal. This is the main route to that country and though it is strictly speaking only a foot-path Allāiwāls do often take mules over it.

TRIBES. Except for a small portion of the eastern slopes of the Black Mountain occupied by the Pariāri Saiyids, the whole of this area is inhabited by Swātis of various clans.

NANDIHĀR. This, the biggest tract of all, is inhabited by (i) Khan Khels (ii) Dodāls (iii) Panjghols (iv) Panjmirāls and (v) Torhs.

Khan Khels are in the hands of two big Khans viz Muhammad Akram Khan of Garhi Habibullah, owning Nili-shang and Rājdhawāri villages, and Ghulam Haidar Khan of Hill. Among Dodāls Jahangir Khan of Batgrān is the nominal head. On the other hand Panjghols at Phagora Ajmera and Chhapargram and Panjmirāls at Battamori are democratic tribes who do not recognise any Khans but settle their affairs by the jirga system. Between Dodāls and Panjmirāls live Torhs who are under the control of Roshan Khan of Allāi.

TIKRI. The main tribes inhabiting this area are (i) Ashlors with headquarters at Trand (ii) Malkāls at Biājmaira (iii) Tor Khans at Bānda, Maira and Chirmang (iv) Narai Ashlors at Shalkhai and (v) Narors at Bānian. Except the first tribe, the Tikri-wāls one and all are of democratic ideas.

BLACK MOUNTAIN. The southernmost parts of the eastern slopes of Black Mountain are inhabited by Pariāri Saiyids. They are the least friendly to Government and are always ready to give protection to outlaws. North of them live the Deshis and Azizwānis both of whom are completely democratic. Utal, Pashora, Kuz Shingliān, Bar Shingliān and Gajbori are the main villages of the Deshis. Among all the tribes they are the most ill-disposed towards Government.

THĀKOT. This area is inhabited by a mixture of Swāti tribes. It is under the powerful control of Bradar Khan. A Government representative remains permanently there to prevent a clash of interests between him and the Wali of Swāt.

POLITICAL CONTROL. Politically the whole of this area is under Deputy Commissioner Hazara, who exercises his control through an Assistant Political officer stationed at Oghi. Except the Dodāls who own land in British territory and Bradar Khan of Thākot who is much indebted to the Government, the tribes listen to authority only when it suits them. All of them receive annual subsidies in cash.

Arrangements for Survey. Prior to the advent of my survey party, the Political Assistant, Oghi had received the consent of the tribes in writing for survey work to be carried out in their respective areas. Originally it was intended that work should start from as far north as possible but the local tribal conditions prevented the surveyors from penetrating very far at the outset. Dodāls who were expected to be friendly started fighting with Panjghols. Consequently it was thought advisable for the present to enter the most peaceful area, Rājdhwāri and Nīlīshang, the Khan of Ghari Habibullah's estate in tribal territory.

TRIBAL OPPOSITION. It was hoped that once the work was started, it would proceed normally but the surveyor's entry into the area immediately aroused hostility. Its main causes were as follows:-

Firstly, the tribes at the meeting of the first jirga were wrongly given to understand that the whole area would be finished within a month or so. Consequently they were expecting that the surveyor would only visit one or two hill tops in each tribe's area. But as soon as detailed planetauling was commenced, they became very suspicious and connected it with annexation. Their fears were further strengthened by the machinations of the mullas and their disciples, always our worst enemies in tribal territory. Secondly, the sudden transfer from Oghi of K.B. Rana Talai Muhammad Khan, who had first negotiated for the survey, gave rise to fears amongst the tribes that the promises made at the first jirga would no longer be observed. And thirdly, the hope of some of the khans of having their rewards increased by making a display of serious opposition.

The result was that all the tribes resolved collectively to dishonour their promises. As soon as the news was received attempts were made to break this union. Their jirga was summoned to Oghi but they refused to attend, and sent evasive replies, each tribe insisting on the work being started in some other tribe's area. To make things still worse, exceptionally bad weather was experienced, unheard of within the last thirty years. This was about the end of January 1929. Heavy snow provided yet another excuse to the tribes for their failure to attend the jirga. Only Ghulam Haider Khan of Hill, the most powerful of all khans in Nandihār, committing himself by a slight show of acceptance. Seizing the opportunity, I went out to see him personally at his own place. Till recently he was exceedingly hostile to the British Government; but he was eventually persuaded to let surveyor Ghulam Muhammad start work in independent tribal territory.

COMPLETION OF WORK IN NANDIHĀR. The way having thus been opened, the other tribes could not stand out very long. Panjmirāls, the neighbouring people, realising the futility of further opposition then yielded to our pressure and admitted the surveyor to their areas as soon as he had finished all that could be done in the Khan of Hill's territory. From here he extended his work westward into Jasol Ilaqa, owned by Roshan Khan of Allāi, but controlled by Rahm Khan of Bāzārgai. Dodāls, who under the leadership of Jahangir Khan and Kalia Khan, were still holding back, and Panjghols, who had taken the leading part in early opposition now also showed signs of submission, and these tribes accepted the proposals before Captain G. Kirkbride, Assistant Commissioner, Mansehra, in the annual jirga for the distribution of rewards held at Oghi on the 27th of March 1929. This completed the agreement of all the tribes in Nandihār to give full freedom of action to surveyor Ghulam Muhammad who made the best of his opportunity and by the end of May had finished the detail survey of nearly the whole of Nandihār, about 110 sq. miles of difficult hilly country, and returned to Shinkhari in the first week of June.

OPPOSITION IN TIKRI. The Tikriwāls held out long. They had been variously approached but with very little effect. Their case therefore had to be postponed till the meeting of the annual jirga at the end of March which they were expected to attend. Accompanied by Mr. Gul Muhammad Khan, Political Assistant, Oghi, and myself, Captain Kirkbride interviewed the deputations from Tikri who, though outwardly agreeing to his proposals, refused individually to incur the 'disgrace' of being the first tribe to admit a surveyor into their area after offering so much opposition. On the second day as they proved refractory, the Tor Khans whose area lay just adjacent to Jāl Gali were ordered, at the risk of losing their annual rewards, to have the survey started in their area first, and to avoid any further delay, Mr. Sajawal Khan, Sub Asstt. Supdt., was immediately sent to accompany them lest they went back on their word. But our fears were only too soon realised for the very next day I learnt from him that the men who had taken him along deserted him as soon as they had reached their own territory. All this happened at the instigation of the khans of Trand, who remained throughout our principal opponents. The only remedy at the time therefore lay in establishing friendly relations with their opposing sections and in thus playing them off one against another. Mr. Sajawal Khan lost no time in approaching Hukmat Khan of Banda and Rahm Khan of Chirmang, who consented to render him assistance. And lest they should change their minds again, I also went to tribal territory to see them personally. I met their full jirga of about 200 men consisting of all the friendly people among Tor Khans, Malkāls and Narai Ashlors and was able to satisfy them. Hukmat Khan particularly proved of immense help to Mr. Sajawal Khan for in spite of very strong opposition and threats he never wavered. It was principally through his influence that Malkāls and Narai Ashlors agreed without much opposition to have their areas surveyed. Thus partly by consent and partly by persistent pressure, the detail survey of the whole of Tikri, the home of this medley of tribes, was completed by the end of April. Throughout this period the opposing section never kept quiet and in the end went so far

as to attack Hukmat Khan merely because he had rendered help to the survey party.

SURVEY OF THAKOT. Having completed Tikri Mr. Sajawal Khan proceeded to Thakot where Bradar Khan provided him with every sort of assistance, although while working within his border Mr. Sajawal Khan was once fired upon by the Khan's enemies, he received really genuine help from him during the whole time he was there.

BLACK MOUNTAIN. Originally when the survey programme was prepared, it was not intended to touch the eastern slopes of the Black Mountain, occupied chiefly by Pariāri Saiyids and the Deshis. But considering the opposition that had been met with in the early stages of the work, it was thought advisable at the time of the annual jirga to tackle these tribes too so that like difficulties might not have to be experienced again.. Though Pariāri Saiyids flatly refused, Deshis agreed to have their area done when the survey of other tribal areas had been finished. Consequently Mr. Sajawal Khan in the beginning of June entered from Thakot into the Deshi country. This tribe was most recalcitrant and he experienced a lot of trouble before he could start his work there. This was further aided by the evil influence of the Trad Khans at whose instigation the local Mullahs and their disciples attacked him while he was camping at Ughas Bānda, and it was only by a clever piece of bluff that he managed to save his planetable from them. Among this tribe Malik Aman Khan of Pomang and Malik Zardad Khan of Pashora have been of great help to the survey while Mullah Sarwar Gul of Gajberi was the most reactionary. In spite of our great efforts, the Pariāri Saiyids could not be brought round to consent to a regular survey of their territory. The Political Assistant, Oghi sent for their jirga twice but they refused to come. Their area therefore had to be sketched in from neighbouring points.

After thus finishing the survey of about 102 sq. miles of difficult tribal territory in less than four months Mr. Sajawal Khan returned to British territory on 25th July 1929.

2. REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF ALLĀI AND CHOR,
SUMMER SEASON 1931.

TRIBES IN ALLĀI. As in Nandihār the main population of Allāi consists of the Swātis collectively called Torans. They are subdivided into the following eight divisions known as Pāos:-

Name of division or Pao.	Approx. fighting force.	Chief villages occupied.	
1. <u>Bibāl Loe</u>	500	Biārai, Pckal Banān, Kharg, Bāndi and Rup- kani.	Tribes of Bar
2. <u>Bibāl Wāra</u>	500	Pāshitiān Darra and Naugram	Allāi, Roshan Khan Khānate.
3. <u>Peāl</u>	400	Konshgirār and Nair	
4. <u>Ashrāl</u>	60	Bejrai and Rup- kani.	
5. <u>Shamkuri</u>	60	Naugram and Banān.	
6. <u>Dotiāl</u>	500	Kasai, Robāt, Telus and Shakargāh	Tribes of Kuz Allāi, Sher Muhammad
7. <u>Gilāl</u>	400	Tandol	Khan's
8. <u>Jalāngiāl</u>	350	Chiran and Bandi Mulla	Khānate.

Besides the Swātis the following other

Saiyid tribes live in Bar Allāi:

9. <u>Saiyid Jalāli</u>	200	Batile	Accept Roshan
10. <u>Saiyid Imāmi</u>	500	Gantar	Khan as their Khan.
11. <u>Madde Khel</u>	500	Rāshang and Gungwāl	Subject tribes to
12. <u>Akhun Khel</u>	400	Batkul and Kanai.	Roshan Khan.

Bibāl Loe Pāo is the ruling tribe in Allāi. Sardar Roshan Khan, Shah Mahmud Khan, Aziz Khan, Barkat Ali Khan and Qalandar Khan as well as Sherat Khan belong to this tribe. On the other hand Bibāl Wāra Pāo is the most numerous. They chiefly reside in Pashtowāl Darra though some of them live in Naugram. Jandurai Khan of Pāshtiān is the leading man among them. Though not so numerous Peāi is also a powerful tribe. They have not much landed property but make apt businessmen. Many go abroad to Siam and other countries and the money so earned has mostly been advanced to their neighbours, the Batilewāl Saiyids, on the security of their lands. Ashral and Shankuri are insignificant tribes. In Kuz Allāi the Dotials are the most powerful. Sher Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Akbar Khan belong to this tribe. The Gilāl of Tandol are equally important. Mulla Atiqullah of Bāndi belongs to the Jalāngiāl tribe who obey him more than they do Sher Muhammad Khan.

The Saiyids of Allāi belong to the same dynasty as the Saiyids of Hazāra district. The Saiyids Jalāli of Batile are connected with the Saiyid Jalalis of Kāgān and Bāgarian, while the Saiyid Imāmis of Gantar trace their decent from those of Bāi and Jabbar, their ancestors Saiyid Imam Baba and Saiyid Jalal Baba, being the off-spring of the same father. The Gantarwāl Saiyids are the stronger of the two, both in number and valour. They are a headstrong race and can ill tolerate the lead of a single individual even from among themselves, but against outsiders they are at perfect unity. On the other hand the Batilewāls are hopelessly divided among themselves which is the cause of their weakness. Mian Musharf Din and Hisamuddin, sons of Kaisar Mian, are the most prominent among them. Besides the Saiyids and the Swātis, the Madde Khels who possess nearly a quarter of the whole Allāi proper form a prominent tribe. They are under the sole authority of Sardar Roshan Khan. Their chief villages are Rāshang and Gungwal, in the latter Totia and Abdul Haq are the most prominent men. Abdul Akbar in Rāshang was a very able man but was unfortunately killed in August 1931. Like the Madde Khels, the Akhun Khels of Sindhkari

too are a subject tribe of Sardar Roshan Khan's. They are not so numerous as the former.

RECENT HISTORY OF ALLĀI. Arsalla Khan of Pokal against whom the expedition of 1888-89 was principally undertaken was the chosen Khan of the whole of Allāi for about eighty years. About 1890, Dotial, Gilāl and Jalāngial tribes having risen in rebellion against him selected Bahadur Khan of Shakargāh as their head and brought him to Kasai. For many years Arsalla Khan and Bahadur Khan remained at war with each other with the result that Bahadur Khan was confirmed in the Khānate of Kuz Allāi. Soon after Arsalla Khan died leaving Ghazi Khan, Samundar Khan and Sattar Khan as his heirs. Ghazi Khan being the eldest was now chosen as the Khan of the Bar Allāi Tribes. For about twenty five years he was their ruler and like his father had constantly to fight Bahadur Khan to keep his supremacy. At his death he left three sons, Aziz Khan, Ajun Khan and Roshan Khan. Roshan Khan though the youngest was the ablest, and even in his father's lifetime he had made himself independent. Through his courage and ability he had formed a very strong party for himself in Nandihār and from 1914 to 1917 he was constantly at war with the principal Khans there, even against his father's men, and almost always had the upper hand. On his return to Allāi in 1918 he did not go to Pokal, his father's place, but took his abode in Biārai a small village about a mile and a half east of Pokal. On his father's death Aziz Khan being the eldest was offered the Khānate of Allāi by the Torans but he realising his own weakness and inability to bear this responsibility against Roshan Khan's opposition, refused the honour in favour of his youngest brother. Thus Roshan Khan was proclaimed the head of the Bar Allāi tribes. The personal landed property of Ghazi Khan together with about 300 riflemen maintained on these lands, were equally divided amongst the three brothers. Roshan Khan over and above his share received the Khānate rights in Chcr and a special plot of land in Madde Khel area as his 'pagri'.

A year later, Ajun Khan died leaving Shah Mahmud Khan and two other minor sons as his heirs. Aziz Khan

who is still alive and has four sons of whom Barkat Ali Khan is the eldest, is a man of peaceful nature but his son thinking that the Khānateship belonged to his father and consequently to himself, is at deadly enmity with Sardar Roshan Khan. Towards the beginning of May 1931 when the survey party entered the area the tension was acute. The result was a tribal war in Pokal which lasted from 25th May to 2nd June as narrated elsewhere. Roshan Khan again had the upper hand and his enemies for the time being were completely subdued.

In Kuz Allāi, Bahadur Khan had two sons. As the eldest had died in his lifetime, Sher Muhammad Khan, the younger, was proclaimed Khan of that area. Muhammad Akbar Khan of Telus is the eldest of Sher Muhammad Khan's four nephews. Bahadur Khan's landed property was equally divided among Sher Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Akbar and his brothers. Like his father, Sher Muhammad Khan, though engaged to Roshan Khan's daughter, is always at enmity with him, his chief reason of being so is his conception that once he makes common cause with him his individuality would be lost. In the fight above alluded to he fought against Roshan Khan. He had to sustain a heavy defeat and his nephew Muhammad Afzal Khan was dangerously wounded.

SURVEY OPERATIONS IN ALLĀI. Bar Allāi. Mandihār, Thakot and the Black Mountain territory having been surveyed in 1929, it was decided that the survey operations might be extended to Allāi and adjacent areas in the summer of 1930. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazāra was requested to make the necessary arrangements with the Khans and a survey section under the charge of Mr. A.A. Graham was sent out to take up this work as well the remaining portion of Kāgān valley. Due to the contagious effect of civil disobedience and Red Shirt movements in India and on the Frontier and the consequent taking up of arms by a section of Allāi-wāls in the cause of jihād (religious war), negotiations for entry broke down and the two surveyors appointed for the work after having waited at Oghā for over two months, were transferred

elsewhere. The area was again included in the summer programme of 1931 and in order to make use of the personal relations which I had been able to establish with the Nandihāri Khans during my visits to the area in 1925 and 1929, I was sent out to Oghi early in April when the Deputy Commissioner Hazāra had summoned the full tribal jirga for distribution of the annual rewards. Though repeatedly asked, none of the Allāi-wāls however came. Knowing that there were two parties in Allāi and that Ghulam Haider Khan of Hill and Bradar Khan of Thākot sided with Sardar Roshan Khan, leader of one of them, and Jahangir Khan and Kalia Khan of Batgrān with Sher Muhammad Khan of the other, I discussed the matter with these Nandihāri Khans and the Deputy Commissioner asked them to help us in every possible way. Further the Political Moharir Zainul Abedin, was sent out to Allāi to obtain the views of those Khan's who had failed to reply. Jan Muhammad son of Bradar Khan of Thākot and Khushal Khan brother of Jahangir Khan accompanied him there and after a few days discussion he was able to obtain the consent of six of the principal Khans. Thus on the 4th of May, with three surveyors and twenty Khalasās I once again reached Oghi to take up work in Allāi.

Tribal opposition. Taking into account the rivalry between the two it was arranged that one surveyor each should go to Roshan Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan's territories. Rahm Khan of Bāzārgai and to a less extent Wasil Khan of Batgrān for the former and Khushal Khan and Kalia Khan for the latter were appointed intermediaries from Nandihār. In order to extract the Allāi Khans' consent I found that P.M. Zainul Abedin had made impossible promises to the Khans, with the result that though he attained his object he left a legacy of extreme dissatisfaction and ill-will for us. Each one of the six Khans was promised a separate surveyor irrespective of the extent of his area. Knowing now that they had been tricked, Barkat Ali Khan in conjunction with Qalandar Khan (of 'Ghaza' fame in 1930) in Bar Allāi and Mulla Atiqullah in Kuz Allāi started a campaign of spreading ill-will and rousing the tribes and Mullas against us

and against Sardar Roshan Khan their old enemy. Within a few days they had the whole tribal jirga, representing about five thousand souls, collected. They presented a united demand to Roshan Khan and Sher Muhammad to oust the survey party from their territories, or else they would bring war against them. The Khans however remained resolute and evaded them by stating that they would only have their own private lands surveyed when they would send us back.

Tribal War. In the meantime a fresh and more serious trouble broke out. Realising that the advent of the survey party into the area was due solely to Sardar Roshan Khan's exclusive friendship with Government, his rivals caused my camp in his village to be fired at on the 19th May night. It was lucky that no one was hurt but the Khan took this insult to heart. On the 25th of May the suspected person, a retainer of Ghazi Qalandar Khan, was shot by Roshan Khan's servants and killed. Qalandar Khan and his allies Barkat Ali Khan, Sher Muhammad Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan and Mulla Atiqullah who were Roshan Khan's arch enemies and were looking for such an opportunity, at once started a tribal war in Pokal, hardly a mile from Biārai, my headquarters. From the 25th May to 2nd of June there was continuous fighting and though it was suggested that I should leave tribal territory I thought it better to remain for even my temporary absence from the area would have weakened our position, and not only would the area had been left unsurveyed this year but in all probability for many a year to come. On the 3rd a truce was declared and gradually things began to return to normal. Roshan Khan's decisive victory over his rivals curbed their false pride and within a few days both Barkat Ali Khan and Qalandar Khan yielded to our persistence and permitted the surveyor to work in their areas.

Gantar Darra. Surveyor Mir Abdullah who had so far been waiting at Oghi for work in Basi Khel area reached Allāi on the 15th of May. To provide work for him Saiyid Pir Ali Shah was sent out to the independent tribes and in spite of Mullas opposition he was successful in bringing the jirga of the Batilewāl Saiyids

to Biārai. Simultaneously the Gantarwāl Saiyids came in. After prolonged discussions the latter consented to take the surveyor along. Mir Abdullah had hardly started work in their area when the Mullas, their disciples and the Peāi tribe came collectively to Gantar and repeated the old request to turn him out of their territory. The Gantarwāl Saiyids however stuck to their determination in spite of having had to sustain heavy losses by the incendiarism practised by the enraged Mullas. Their area was finished by the 20th of July when the surveyor again returned to Biārai.

Musa Khel and Batile. In the meantime negotiations had proceeded with the Musa Khels, and Shrab Khan - the maternal uncle of Roshan Khan and a leading man among the tribes - yielded to our persuasions and took the surveyor to his village in spite of promises made to his tribesmen. On the 31st night the Mullas once again asserted themselves and fired about twenty shots at the place where the surveyor was staying. It was fortunate that none was hurt and in the next few days the surveyor was able to complete the Peāi and Musa Khel, and part of the Batilewāl Saiyids territories.

Fashtiān Darra. But the Pashtowāls, the most numerous and treacherous tribe in the whole of Allāi, still held out. Messenger after messenger was sent out to them in vain. When all efforts had failed surveyor Mir Abdullah was once again detailed to sketch the area from commanding points without entering the territory and thus with the help of Sardar Roshan Khan the whole of Upper Allāi was completed.

Kuz Allāi. As regards Kuz Allāi, the area did not turn out to be as great as was supposed. It was generally understood that Sher Muhammad held the Khānate of half of Allāi for which area Surveyor Sher Gul was separately detailed. But actually it was even less than a quarter of Allāi proper and that too included a portion of the Kohistān territory over which Sher Muhammad had no control. Sher Gul had reached Kasai about the time we came to Biārai. On arriving there he found that the Khan's nephew Muhammad Akbar

who like other petty Khans was in error promised a separate party, was much disappointed and was not of a mind to give us spontaneous help. Likewise Mulla Atiqullah of Bāndi was obdurate. Even Sher Muhammad Khan who considered himself as important as Roshan Khan of Biārai, was undecided and looked to his nephews and others. But where Kalia Khan of Batgrān, who had taken the responsibility for Kuz Allāi and accompanied Sher Gul there proved to be of greatest use to me. Besides explaining matters to the Khans he immediately sent for me. I was able to satisfy them and thus Sher Gul was permitted to start work in the area on the 20th of May. The subsequent fighting at Pokal and tribal opposition later on again caused some delays but the surveyor completed the whole of the area by the 20th of July 1931.

Mulla Atiqullah of Bāndi, the sixth principal signatory never consented. In fact most of my subsequent troubles were due to the inimical activities of his mosque mulla, Walidad, and himself, who never stopped preaching jihad against us throughout our stay. The firing at Bāndi and Gungwāl were popularly attributed to it. In spite of such strong opposition however, what little area Mulla Atiqullah had under his control was successfully surveyed by the surveyors while working in the adjoining territory.

Chor. Comprising an area of about 125 sq. miles and separated from Allāi proper by a high range, Chor is a hilly tract very rich in pasture lands. Starting from Malik Siri Poli, about 12 miles due west of Nārān, the main stream runs S.W. almost parallel to the British District boundary along Kāgān, Nadi, Panjūl and Jabbar Darras whence it takes a turn and flows towards the north. From this point to the east it is called Bar (Upper) Khwar and to the west Kuz (Lower) Khwar. The latter also receives the water of Patti and Monjan side valleys of Chor. From October to May the area is snow bound but during the summer months it is a paradise for grazing cattle.

This territory appears to have been acquired by the Allāiwāl Swātis at the time when they entered

Allāi. On account of the high altitude of the country, cultivation and consequently permanent residence is impossible. The area however was equally divided among the eight sub-tribes or Paos of Allāi-wāls each taking a baihk and Arsalla Khan the grandfather of Sardar Roshan Khan was vested with its Khānateship or pagri rights in lieu of which he collected one hundred seers of ghee from each baihk and something extra in cash. Gradually as the tribes became more numerous and experienced difficulty in the management and distribution of the revenue of their shares they began selling them out to the Khan with the result that Sardar Roshan Khan, in addition to the Khanateship rights of the whole of Chor, now owns about five of the eight baihks as his personal property. He is solely responsible for making transactions with, and for the safety of, the gujars who resort to the area from Allāi, Nandihār and Mansehra Tahsil annually. About sixty of his men pass the summer there as guards. Besides the eight hundred seers of ghee above referred to, he collects revenue in cash running into thousands.

This being the case, all the other Khans of Allāi, through jealousy of Roshan Khan endeavoured to create trouble in Chor from the outset; and for that purpose sent messages to the Pālaswāl Kohistānis to lay claim to the area on the plea that as the water from the valley flowed through their land, it was theirs. Early in July when Chor was overflowing with gujars and their cattle, the Kohistānis committed a decoity and took away twenty head of cattle. At the same time they made representations to the Political authorities laying claim to the area and indicating that it would go ill with the Government surveyors if they entered it without their permission. It was a serious challenge to Sardar Roshan Khan but he listened to my advice and acted with patience and prudence. As the immediate entry into the area might have brought for him another tribal war and involved his gujar tenants in heavy loss it was decided that work should wait till the end of August when the gujars were likely to have vacated the territory so that if the feared attack did come, there would not

be much loss incurred.

By the 25th of August work in Allāi proper was fully completed and on the 30th I left Biārai for Chor, with surveyors Mir Abdullah and Sultan Muhammad Khan and sixty of Sardar Roshan Khan's riflemen and twenty of Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan's. As the Kuz Khwar was comparatively the more dangerous, the Majority of the riflemen went there with surveyor Mir Abdullah and myself. He started detail survey and I visited a station for triangulation while surveyor Sultan Muhammad took Shah Mahmud Khan's men to the Bar Khwar. The first week in Chor was spent in considerable apprehension but fortunately nothing untoward happened. All possible haste however was exercised in completing the territory. By the 23rd of September the survey was finished and the whole party finally quitted the tribal area on the 24th September 1931.

Thus in spite of very strong opposition the whole of Allāi and Chor comprising an area of about 315 sq. miles was surveyed in less than five months.
