

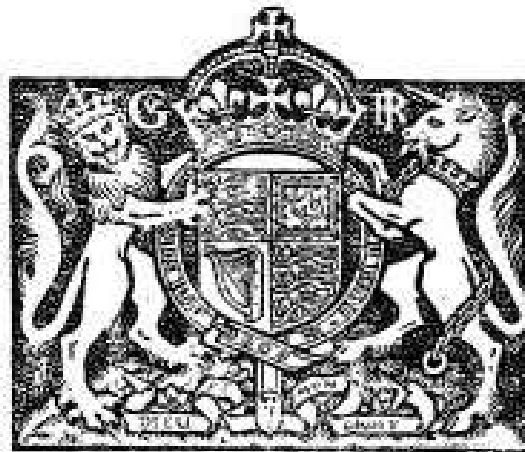
L. P. S. / 20. B. 296

WHO'S WHO

IN

THE DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL AGENCY

Corrected up to 1st September 1933



Part I—Dir, Swat and Bajaur.**PREFACE.**

A brief historical note may be useful as a preface to the Malakand Directory Excluding Chitral, it may be said that the history for the past 300 years of the country included within the boundaries of the agency relates almost entirely to the three great Pathan clans which form the predominating element in its population—the Yusafzai, Tarkanrai and Utman Khel. If we accept the evidence of tradition, these clans were originally nomad, and towards the end of the 14th century moved from the uplands of Central Afghanistan to the Peshawar border, and after a long series of raids and forays succeeded in establishing themselves in the Peshawar District at the expense of Dilazak. Towards the end of the 15th century the Yusafzai invaded Swat and Buner, and by the middle of that century had made themselves masters of those regions. Meanwhile the Tarkanrai had invaded Bajaur from the west and seized upon the country. The Utman Khel appear to have acted in concert with the Tarkanrai and Yusafzai in the campaigns just referred to and about the same time as the conquest of Swat by the Yusafzai the Utman Khel settled in the country they at present occupy. In the division of lands which followed, the tribes adopted the primitive tribal custom of assigning to each clan a share of the tribal lands, the shares being sub-divided among the tribesmen according to families, the land of each clan being subject to Wesh or periodical distribution. The shares or Daftar then fixed appear to have been maintained throughout, subject to the operation of the principle of the redistribution of all the lands within each clan at the end of a fixed term of years. Among the Tarkanrai however, the ancient practice has in certain tribes undergone considerable modifications in the direction of separate ownership. The same remark holds good of the Malizai of Dir and of the Utman Khel. As was to be expected in the case of Afghan nomad tribes, the structure of society among the tribes in question at the time of their invasion of Swat was of an ultra democratic nature; and the change from the nomad to the settled state has effected little, if any, modifications in their political theories. Such development as has occurred has proceeded on tribal lines, and outside influences have not to any great extent been brought to bear on the course of the social constitution in Swat and the adjacent countries. This was only natural considering the remoteness of the tribal settlements, which largely accounts for the fact that the tribes were never brought effectively under the control either of the Mughal Empire or later on of the kingdom of Kabul. The most strongly-marked feature in the political history of the tribes is the development of village self-Government by party, a system which prevails universally in Swat Ranizai and Sam Ranizai, and to a less extent in Dir and Bajaur. It is strange that with the political capacity revealed by these institutions there should have been no attempt at a higher co-ordination of villages, clans and tribes into a wider republic. Where such a definite agglomeration of political forces has occurred, the movement has been in the direction of asserting semi-feudal or aristocratic principles. As examples of the tendency the modern states of Dir and Swat may be cited.

Perhaps the strongest influence at work in the social sphere has been religion. The results are deeply marked on the community of the present day and pious superstition has helped to build up great religious families, whose influence has extended over temporal as well as religious affairs. As an example the case of the family of the Akhund of Swat may be cited. The Akhund, who established himself at Saidu about 1845 and died in 1877, by his reputation for sanctity and his genius for intrigue, gave for a time to Swat and Ranizai something of the political unity which they had failed to achieve of themselves. This great religious leader was immensely enriched by gifts of land from the faithful. His descendants lost much of

their influence owing to quarrels amongst themselves but the only surviving grandson, Miangul Gulshahzada succeeded in 1917 in setting himself up as Ruler of Swat, and subsequently extended his sway over Buner, Chamla and Khudu Khel and the tracts lying between the upper portion of the Swat Valley and the Indus. His system of Government is far more autocratic than anything previously known in this Agency. He was recognised by Government as Wali or Ruler of Swat in 1926 and his eldest son Jahanzeb was formally recognised as his Heir Apparent in 1933, but it is too early to prophesy whether his kingdom will become a permanent institution. His firm rule has brought peace and security to his dominions with a great increase of wealth and prosperity.

The Khanate of Dir is another example of the potency of religious influence in securing temporal power. The founder of the family acquired merit and the title of Akhund by his religious qualifications, and with the impulse thus given his successors succeeded in establishing a kind of hegemony over the Malaizai, to which group of tribes they belong. It is possible that the necessity of some point *d'appui* against the encroachments of the Tarkhanrai Khans from Bajaur, Maidan and Jandul was of some effect in establishing the Dir family on a permanent basis. The Khanate has now absorbed the Tarkharai areas of Maidan and Jandul and the present Nawab Shah Jahan Khan. rules the greater part of his State on autocratic lines.

The important family of the Akhunzadas of Khal (Dir) furnishes yet another example of the growth in the power of the church in the regions with which we are dealing.

On the Tarkhanrai side feudal tendencies have been more marked, and in Bajaur, Jandul, Maidan and the southern borders of Dir proper we find conditions resembling those of a feudal baronage. The prominent Khanships are, however, confined chiefly to three great families—the Ibrahim Khel, the Mast Khel and the Bahadur Shah Khel, and of these the last two are now completely subordinate to the Nawab of Dir. In fact the Mast Khel family has been almost entirely deprived of its possessions.

At the time of the British occupation of the Malakand the Ibrahim Khel Khan of Nawagai Safdar Khan held a predominating position in Bajaur which was greatly strengthened as a result of our Operations in 1897, after which even the Mamunds and Salarzais of the remoter Valleys acknowledged his overlordship though they did not pay him revenue. His position however soon grew weaker on account of dissensions with his eldest son, who even ousted him from power and kept in a confinement for a time. When he died his third son Ahmad Jan Khan succeeded to the Khanate, but he possesses very little influence and the leading figure amongst the Khans of Bajaur is now Safdar Khan's nephew Mohd. Jan Khan, Khan of Khar. He however is only ruler of the villages belonging to his ancestral domain or that of the Khan of Jar which he has annexed and he is unable to exercise any control over the real tribal areas.

The origin of these Khanates is not easy to trace. The most probable theory is that successful tribal leaders were either assigned large tracts of land by the tribal councils or were able to seize and hold such lands by force. It is significant that in most cases the estates of the Khans lie on the borders of foreign tribal country, and probably in many cases the founders were prominent military leaders in the tribe, who were appointed or recognised as wardens of the marches. The Maidan, Barawal and Dir Khans, also Khar, Jar and Mundah and Asmar, are examples of this process.

In Swat Ranizai, though Khans of position and influence are to be found, nothing of a feudal nature has penetrated the social fabric, and society has remained more thoroughly democratic. In Thana the Baizai Khan Khel and Khanan families owe their importance chiefly to their having been gifted with lands by their clans in return for their rendering services in preventing raids and forays by the Ranizai.

Sam Ranizai, the tract of the country lying south of Malakand on the Peshawar border, was upto 60 years ago the property of the Ranizai. The leading villages then combined, and by a successful revolution threw off the Ranizai connection. They are inhabited by a mixed population of Utman Khels, Khattaks, Shilmanis, Swatis and other tribes—all originally tenants of the Ranizai.

Who's Who.

DIRECTORY OF THE DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL AGENCY.

Part I—Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

1. **Abdul Jalal Khan.**—Khan Khel of Thana, Lower Swat. One of the leading Khans of the faction of K. B. Bahram Khan. Is a *Karsi Nashin* and a very useful man.

2. **Abdul Jalil.**—Akhundzada, of Khal. Used to be a supporter of Alamzeb Khan, but came over to the Nawab in 1928 when Alamzeb Khan was turned out of Jandul. Was appointed "*Mashir Ma'*" (Revenue Minister) an office which he still holds. Is the Nawab's nominee as Mail contractor on the Dir Road. A capable man who can give useful advice, and is more to be trusted than most of the Dir aristocracy.

3. **Abdul Latif alias Effendi,** of Maina in Kot-Totai country.—Before the War served for a time in the Swat Levies and Peshawar District Police. Went on a pilgrimage to Baghdad and there took service with the Turks. During the War he fell into our hands. Was sent to India and interned as a prisoner of War. On his release he returned to his home and became a dangerous agitator. Started an anti-Government school in his village. Was arrested in 1924 as an associate of Risaldar Rukn-ud-Din and released on furnishing security. Was very prominent in the Red Shirt movement and was sentenced to two years imprisonment under Section 40-F. C. R. in 1930. On the expiry of his sentence in 1932 he refused to give any assurance regarding his future conduct and was therefore sentenced to a further three years imprisonment.

4. **Abdul Majid Khan** of Dargai.—Is leader of one of the factions in the village and probably the most influential personality in the whole of Sam Ranizai. He served for many years as a Jemadar in the Swat Levies. Is extremely clever and an expert liar. Should not be trusted too far. Is a Member of the Canal Advisory Committee.

5. **Abdul Malik** of Dir.—A young man greatly in favour with the Nawab. Has lately been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Dir State forces. Is conceited and does not appear to possess much ability.

6. **Abdul Matin Khan.**—The eldest son of the late Umra Khan of Jandul. Was a political refugee in Kabul with the rest of his father's family until beginning of 1916. When he returned with the object of regaining his father's patrimony in Jandul. He was unsuccessful in his efforts to get the Jandul and Mamund tribes to help him, and turned to the Nawab of Dir; the latter also was unable to do anything and Abdul Matin Khan became a pensioner, dependent upon the Nawab. In August 1917 he succeeded by a *coupe-de-main* in occupying the fort of Tor in Jandul on behalf of the Nawab, which largely contributed to the conquest of Jandul by the Nawab. Early in 1918, however, he made a serious attempt to seize Barwa from the Nawab but was defeated and taken prisoner. He was released but thence forward he became a formidable enemy to the Nawab and never relaxed his efforts to make himself master of the whole of Jandul. In 1919 he returned to Kabul and from there announced his intention of advancing on Bajaur. In August of that year he effected an entry into Barwa and for a time dominated Upper Jandul. In September, however, the Nawab's lashkars attacked Barwa and, after desperate fighting, stormed the stronghold and captured Abdul Matin Khan, who, from that time onwards, remained in Dir as a Political prisoner, but was soon after released and turned out of the Nawab's territory. On the death of the late Nawab Badshah Khan, he was deputed by Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan to raise a contingent of Bajauris and threaten Alimzeb Khan who aspired to the

Nawabi. This, Abdul Matin Khan did with such success that he lost sight of Shah Jehan Khan's interests and attacked Kambat Fort in the hopes of regaining his patrimony. He was, however, severely defeated and his contingent dispersed. He now lives quietly in a village near Chutiatan, which has been given to him by the Nawab.

7. **Abdul Qadus Khan** of Khwazha Khela in Swat.—One of the Wali's most trusted officials. In 1925 led the Wali's forces successfully against Baradar Khan of Thakot. Is at present Hakim of Mandair with his headquarters at Totali in Khudu Khel.

8. **Abdul Qaiyum**, Sahibzada.—Usually known as the Faqir or Baba Sahib of Spankhare. Is uncle of the present Mulla of Manki. Maintains a big langerkhana in his village and has a considerable following amongst the Utman Khels and in Swat Ranizai and Sam Ranizai. He owns property in B. T. and has disputes with the Tangi Khans. While not openly espousing the cause of Government is careful to avoid offending it. Behaved well in 1930 and refused to allow his village to be used by the hostile lashkar (see also No. 28 Who's Who in the Peshawar District).

9. **Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Miangul Gulshahzada**, Wali of Swat.—The grandson and eldest surviving representative of the family of the Akhund of Swat. The Akhund died in 1877 leaving two sons Abdul Haran and Abdul Khaliq. These died in 1888 and 1892 respectively, each leaving two sons Gulshahzada was the son of the latter. He murdered his two cousins and then started to quarrel with his younger brother Shirin. The election of Sayid Abdul Jabbar Shah as King of Swat in 1915 brought about a reconciliation between them. Sayid Abdul Jabbar Shah was, however, too strong for them; he succeeded in establishing an ascendancy over them, and subsequently drove them out of Upper Swat altogether. The two brothers thereupon joined the Nawab of Dir, and were with him in his attempts to reconquer Swat in 1916. In 1917 an undertaking was effected between them and Sayid Abdul Jabbar Shah, and the Mianguls left the Nawab and entered into alliance with the rest of Swat. Miangul Gulshahzada was unable to remain long in agreement with Sayid Abdul Jabbar Shah, and soon started an intrigue to get rid of him. In this he was successful and in September 1917 the Swat clans dismissed Sayid Abdul Jabbar Shah and gave their allegiance to Miangul Gulshahzada. In 1918 Miangul Sherin Badshah was killed while fighting against the Nawab of Dir. In 1919 Miangul Gulshahzada defeated the Nawab of Dir and occupied Adinzai. In 1922 he was induced by political pressure to restore Adinzai to the Nawab and a boundary was fixed by Government between the States of Dir and Swat. The Miangul then occupied Buner, and established his rule over part of Swat Kohistan and the country lying between the Swat valley and Indus. In May 1926 he was formally recognised by the Government of India as Ruler or Wali of Swat at a Durbar at Saidu held by the Chief Commissioner. A formal agreement was drawn up, by which he undertook to be friendly to Government and to observe certain boundaries in return for an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000. He possesses Seri land in Swat Ranizai, Sam Ranizai, Mardan Tahsil and Adinzai. He was made a K. B. E. on 1st January 1930. In May 1933 his son Jahanzeb was recognised by Government as his Heir-Apparent. He has always shown himself most loyal to Government and hospitable to Government officers. He rendered inestimable service in 1930 by preventing the Red Shirt movement from spreading to those factions of his State which adjoin the Mardan-Sub-Division.

10. **Abdur Rahim**, Maulvi.—Usually known as Maulvi Basir. Originally of Lahore. Now head of the Hindustani Fanatic Colony at Chamarkand. Opposed to Maulvi Fazal Ilahi (q. v.). Violently anti-British and supposed to be a Bolshevik agent, but is at present pro-Nadir. (See Who's Who in Afghanistan No. 85.)

11. **Abdur Rahim**.—Usually known as Sorana Baba. Lives at Sorana Sam Ranizai. Originally belongs to Gujar in Daudzai Tappa of the Peshawar Tahsil. Was Imam Masjid of the late Manki Mullah and on his death settled in Sam Ranizai. Is much respected and has considerable influence. Well-disposed to Government but takes no part in politics.

12. **Abdur Rahman.**—Originally of Topi, Swabi Tahsil. Lives at Kotkai Chaharmung. A prominent member of the anti-Government party in Bajaur. Is suspected of being in Bolsheviki pay. Usually known as Jermani Mirza—as he has been in Germany at some time or other.

13. **Abdur Rahman Khan** of Robat.—Succeeded his father Abdullah Khan as Khan of Robat in 1932. An old man without much personality or influence.

14. **Abdur Rahman Khan** of Thana.—Khan Khel of K. B. Bahram Khan's faction. Educated up to B. A. At present takes no interest in politics and devotes his time to trade.

15. **Abdur Rashid Khan** of Thana.—Eldest son of K. B. Bahram Khan. Is a Jamaadar in the 4/14th Punjab Regiment. Can talk English fluently.

16. **Abdur Razaq.**—Mian of Kumbar, in Maidan. Is a Khan Sahib. Lives in Chitral. (See Chitral No. 7).

17. **Ahmad Ali Khan.**—His father belonged to Chitral but came to Saidu with the Wali of Swat's mother. He is employed by the Wali of Swat as Commander-in-Chief of the Swat armies and is a younger brother of Wazir Hazrat Ali (q. v.). Illiterate and of quiet habits.

18. **Ahmad Jan Khan.**—Third son of Safdar Khan, one time Nawab of Nawagai. Owing to the displeasure of Safdar Khan with his eldest son, Muhammed Ali Khan, Ahmad Jan Khan was recognized by him as his successor. During his father's life-time Ahmad Jan Khan lived at Kotkai Chaharmung and after his death in 1916 occupied Nawagai, where he has maintained his position in spite of several attempts by the Khan of Khar to oust him. The Haji of Turangzai is the main supporter of Ahmad Jan Khan and on account of his influence the latter used to be afraid to show any friendly disposition towards Government. Since 1932 however he has appeared more anxious to obtain Government support and he now frequently sends his agents to and corresponds with the Political Agent, Malakand. Said to be a man of little personality and influence. Has therefore the support of the tribes against the Khan of Khar whose ambition they fear. Can read and write Persian.

19. **Akbar Said** of Dir.—One of the Nawab's "Commanding Officers". A quiet and pleasant man—always ready to co-operate.

20. **Akram** of Skhakot, Sam Ranizai.—Is a Shilmani. His father, Samad, was a man of character and influence, and did good service on many occasions to Government. Akram is the head of one faction in Skhakot but has been excluded from the village jirga by the Political Agent's order in 1931 owing to the bad behaviour of his family during the Red Shirt movement and the very large arrears of water-rate he owes. His brother Rahat Khan (q. v.) was the Red Shirt leader in Sam Ranizai. Is a broken-down and garrulous old man. Likely to give trouble if not watched.

21. **Alamzeb Khan.**—Younger brother of the present Nawab of Dir. Born about 1899. Was given the fort of Munda by the late Nawab in September 1917, together with several other tracts, including Sheringal on the Panjkora and the whole of Jandul. After the death of his father in 1925 he was supported for the succession by a strong faction in the State and a struggle with his elder brother Shahjehan Khan was expected. The latter however thanks to his presence in Dir and the assistance of Government was promptly recognised as Nawab. An agreement was then concluded between the two brothers whereby the property assigned to Alamzeb Khan by his father was assured to him. The brothers however continued to intrigue against each other, and matters came to a head in 1928 when Alamzeb Khan was expelled from Jandul and fled to Bajaur where he took refuge with the Khan of Khar. In 1930 he went on the pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back he was detained for fear that his presence in Bajaur might lead to trouble. He escaped from detention in October 1930 and returned to Bajaur. On the Nawab of Dir's entering into an alliance with the Khan of Khar in May 1931, he was expelled by the latter and went

to Dabgai in Shamozaï country. During 1932 he was a close associate of the Faqir of Alingar in the attacks on Jandul though he refrained from active participation in the hostilities against Government troops at Bandagai. Early in 1933 he applied to be received back into Government favour and came into interview the Political Agent, Malakand, on safe conduct. Relations were renewed with him but he was told that Government was not prepared to interfere between him and his brother unless he would agree to accept an allowance from him and settle in B. T.

22. **Aman-ul-Mulk** of Dheri Jolagram, Ranizai.—Has a certain amount of influence and is a good orator. Unreliable as a contractor.

23. **Amil-ul-Huq**, Mullah Khel.—Usually known as the Ganderi Hakim. Used to reside in Jandul but now keeps a shop in Mardan. Was educated at the Tibbia College Delhi and has a great reputation for medical skill. Is a suspicious character and is believed to have connections with the anti-Government party in Bajaur.

24. **Amir Khan** of Serai.—A leading Khan of the Ausa Khel and well-disposed to Government. Was useful when the troops were camped at Bandagai in 1932. Has several very well-educated sons.

25. **Amir Khan** of Naranj in Arang.—One of the leading Shamozaï Maliks. Was their spokesman in Jirgas during the troubles of 1933. An *ex*-Havildar of the Dir Levies. In the faction of the Nawab of Dir and usually well-disposed to Government.

26. **Amir-ud-Din** of Shingargul at the head of the Babukarra Valley.—Usually known as the Shingargul Maulvi. A prominent member of the anti-Government Mulla party in Bajaur.

27. **Amirullah Khan** of Khar.—In 1933 succeeded his father Maazullah Khan as leader of one of the factions. Was a Havildar in the Levies. Talkative and unreliable.

28. **Arab Shah** of Dargai.—Leader of one of the factions in his village. Is an old man with a quick temper. His eldest son Said Shah (q. v.) now performs all Government work on his behalf.

29. **Asaf Khan** of Totakan.—A Kursi Nashin and an inveterate Mulaqati. Of no particular use.

30. **Ataullah** of Hafizabad Gujranwala District, B.A., LLB.—Has been Secretary to the Wali of Swat since 1926. Capable and polite. Has a brother who is a Professor in Kabul.

31. **Azim Khan** of Thana.—Owing to feuds takes it in turn with the other Khans to reside one year at Thana, Dheri Allahdhand and Palai. Belongs to the faction of K. B. Bahram Khan. He rendered much assistance when at Palai during the Red Shirt movement and is a very useful man.

32. **Badshah Jan** *alias* **Ganori Jan** of Ganori, near Chutiatan.—Is one of the Nawab of Dir's Counsellors.

33. **Badshah Mohd**, Paracha of Khal.—Son of Mian Said, who is still alive, and was once connected with an anti-British School at Khal. A prominent trader. Is reported to be the richest man in Dir and is said to be owed a considerable sum of money by the Nawab.

34. **Bahram Khan** of Thana, Baezai, Swat.—He is head of one faction in Thana. Is a supporter of the Wali of Swat. He and his grand-father before him have always shown consistent loyalty to the British connection. He receives a personal allowance of Rs. 3,000 and is a Provincial Durbari. Received the title of Khan Sahib for valuable services rendered during the disturbance of 1915, and was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in January 1924. Has rendered much assistance in connection with the recruiting for the Indian Army. His eldest son Abdur Rashid (q. v.) is a Jemadar in the 4th/14th Punjab Regiment.

35. **Bahramand** of Saidu.—Son of the late Miangul Shirin and nephew of the Wali. Educated at the Islamia College. Is the constant companion of the Wali-i-Abd Jahanzeb but holds no official position in the State.

36. **Bakht Jehanzeb Khan.**—Born in May 1918. The third and youngest son of the late Nawab Badshah Khan by a sister of His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral. The late Nawab gave Landai and other villages to the widow for the maintenance of herself and son. The present Nawab has ratified this gift. The family lives at Timur Qala. The boy is studying in the Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar.

37. **Bakhtpur alias Faghfur,** Shamozaï of Pajigram in Arang.—A well known badmash whose name is often mentioned in connection with offences on the western border of the Protected Area. Is a close associate of the Faqir of Alingar and poses as the head of the "Bad-i-Saba" or violence party in Utman Khel country. Collected several bombs after the bombing of the Shamozaï in 1932 and on two occasions endeavoured to use them for outrages in British Territory.

38. **Banaras** of Kot.—A long leading Utman Khel Malik; is head of the Peghzaï section. Was given a revolver as a reward for his services in the agitation of 1930.

39. **Daulat Khan.**—An influential Painsa Khel Khan of village Batal. He is a supporter of Alamzeb Khan against the Nawab. After Alamzeb Khan's expulsion from Jandul he took refuge with the Wali of Swat.

40. **Daurai** of Sulai in Barang.—Leading Malik of the faction among the Khumar Khel Asil Utman Khel opposed to Nuran Said (q. v.). An associate of the Faqir of Alingar and inclined to be hostile to Government. In the autumn of 1932 constructed a bridge across the Swat River at Kajurî for the Faqir's lashkar which did not materialise.

41. **Dawa Khan.**—Leading Malik of Dheri Jolagram in Ranizai, Swat. Head of the dominant faction, but contrives to keep "dallabazi" at low ebb. Is a large land owner. Is a Kursi Nashin. Has lately lost influence in his village. Is a partisan of the Wali of Swat. A clever intriguer!

42. **Dilawar Khan** of Kotkai Chaharmung.—Son of the late Zorawar Khan. Is the leading Khan in Chaharmung. Is in the faction of the Nawab of Dir who pays him an annual allowance.

43. **Dir Nawab** of.—*Vide* Shah Jehan Khan (No. 117).

44. **Faqir Shah.**—Known always as the Faqir of Alingar. About 45 years old. Originally belongs to a family of Mians in Upper Swat. Became a disciple of the Sandaki Mullah and set up his Headquarters at Alingar in Shinwari country. Is a religious maniac and for some years now has directed all his efforts to stirring up the tribes against the Government. Led the Utman Khel Lashkar to the Jindai Khwar in 1930. Collected another Lashkar in Shamozaï country in March 1932 with the intention of attacking Government posts. Spent the hot weather 1932 in attacking the Nawab's forts in Jandul and in the autumn collected a Lashkar in Arang and attacked the troops camped at Bandagai. Has great influence amongst the Shamozaï Utman Khels and Salarzais of the Babukarra and less amongst the other Bajaur tribes.

45. **Faribullah.**—Mian of Agra. A Kaka Khel Mian. Exercises considerable influence in his village.

46. **Fazal Iahi.**—A Carpenter of Wazirabad Punjab. Educated in Scotch Mission, School, Wazirabad. Passed Matriculation in 1900. Served for some time in different departments in the Punjab. First visited Asmas in 1905. About 1908 became a worker in the Punjab for the Mujahidin. Arrested in 1915 under Ingress Ordinance after return from Tribal territory. Released November 1918. Proceeded to Kabul in 1920, afterwards taking up residence in Chamarkand in 1921. At one time was leader of the Chamarkand colony but has recently been ousted by Maulvi Bashir. Is pro-Amanullah.

47. **Fazal Mahmud.**—Usually known as Mulla Makhfi. Originally of Parang in the Charsadda Tahsil. Resides at Dhand in Salarzai

country. Some years ago he established anti-Government Schools in Khal, Dir and elsewhere. Is believed to be a Bolshevik agent. In 1931 negotiated for a time for permission to return to British India but subsequently appears to have abandoned the idea.

48. **Fazal Rahman.**—Mian, Kaka Khel, of Kot. Is influential, and helpful in Government work. Is Kursi Nashin. Was given a rifle as a reward for services in the agitation of 1930. A clever schemer. Is interested in Charas-smuggling.

49. **Fazl-i-Akbar.**—Mian of Maina. Did good work in the Red Shirt movement especially in 1930 when he was made a Kursi Nashin and given a shot gun.

50. **Fazl-i-Latif.**—Mian of Badragga. Son of Fazl-i-Rahim (q. v.) Educated privately in India and in his village. Can read and write English. In 1930 was the recognised Red Shirt leader of Sam Ranizai. He obtained a large following and his arrest in April nearly became the occasion of a serious demonstration. He subsequently recanted and lost much of his influence. After the release of Red Shirt prisoners in 1931 he again became involved in the movement though he refrained for the most part from any open participation in it. He was arrested at the end of 1931, but released after a short time and ordered to reside in Nowshera. He was allowed to return to the Agency in August 1932. He is now well-disposed and devotes himself to agriculture.

51. **Fazl-i-Rahim.**—Mian of Badragga. Younger brother of Fazl-i-Rahman (No. 52 q. v.) and father of Fazl-i-Latif (q. v.).

52. **Fazl-i-Rahman.**—Mian of Badragga. Has also land and connections at Tangi in the Charsadda Tahsil. Is head of the Badragga Mian family. His eldest son Abdul Wadud took a prominent part in the Red Shirt movement and was imprisoned. In 1932, he was released after asking for pardon and committed suicide. The father is now outwardly well disposed.

53. **Ghulam Habib Khan.**—Joint Khan with his brother, Umra Khan of Dukrai, in Maidan. Belongs to the Bahadur Shah Khel family. Is a feudatory of Dir, and some years ago incurred the Nawab's displeasure for making trouble about admitting a garrison to his fort. Was turned out of Dukrai Fort by the Nawab, who destroyed the stronghold entirely. Subsequently was received back into favour by the Nawab, but is at present again out of favour.

54. **Ghulam Hazrat.**—Usually known as Kashkar Khan. Lives at Maidan Bandai and is one of the leading Maidan Khans. In the opposite faction to Haji Khan (q. v.).

55. **Ghulam Mohammad Khan.**—Son of Sargand Khan, Ranizai, Alikhel, of Allahdhand. Is Khan of Allahdhand and receives the personal allowance of Rs. 2,750 per annum. Is not on good terms with the opposite faction in the village which is led by Mohd. Sharif Khan (q. v.) of Dheri. Is a sensible man and a reliable Jirga member where his own village politics are not concerned.

56. **Ghulam Khan.**—Son of Hazrat Ali who was once Khan of Asmar but was deposed by the Amir Abdur Rahman. Resides at Tiya in the Babukara valley. In 1930 with the assistance of a Salarzai Lashkar made an unsuccessful attack on the Afghan Garrison at Asmar. Is related to His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral through the latter's mother, and the raid on Asmar is believed to have been carried out with the Mehtar's connivance.

57. **Gul Khan.** Subedar.—Maternal uncle of the Nawab of Dir and at present Tahsildar at Lal Qala (Maidan).

58. **Gul Sahib.**—See No. 89 Muhd. Yusuf.

59. **Habib Ullah.**—Jinki Khel, of Paitai known as Miandam Khan. Used to be largest land-owner in Swat and could turn out a lashkar of 2,000 men. Was not friendly to Government. Opposed the Wali and

was defeated by him in 1921 and driven into the Kohistan. He was subsequently pardoned and returned to his estate. In September 1928 he took part in a conspiracy against the Wali which failed. He fled to Dir and is now living as a refugee at Robot.

60. **Haji Khan** of Bandai Maidan.—One of the leading Maidan Khans. Father-in-law of Alamzeb Khan (q. v.). For several years lived as an exile in Dehri Jholagram. Has recently been pardoned and allowed to return to his village on payment of large sum to the Nawab.

61. **Hashim Malik** of Batkhela, Ranizai.—Intelligent and well-disposed. Leader of one of the factions. Is a Kursi Nashin.

62. **Hassan Khan**.—Babuzai, of Mingaora. Was Subedar-Major of 12th Pioneers, but retired on pension in 1917. Received the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with title of "Bahadur". Was for a time exiled to Thana but has now been permitted to return to Mingaora. Was made Honorary Captain in 1927.

63. **Hayatullah Khan**.—Maternal great uncle of the Nawab and Khan of Dodba. Is a Kursi Nashin. He is in charge of Tor Fort in Jandul.

64. **Hazrat Ali**.—Is son-in-law of the Wali of Swat, also his "Wazir". Hazrat Ali's father was an "Akhund" or "Mulla" of Owir in Chitral and came to Swat with the Wali's mother who was a daughter of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk. Hazrat Ali is the Wali's right hand man. He is extremely capable and very loyal to his master. He was made a Khan Sahib in 1930.

65. **Hazrat Saiyid** of Khak.—Is the leading man amongst the Sultan Khel Akhundzadas and possesses considerable power and influence. Is a member of the present Nawab of Dir's Council and has betrothed his daughter to his son. Has for some years been Hakim of Barwa (Jandul). Is the only one of the "elder statement" of Dir whom the Nawab still trusts.

66. **Hidayatullah (Tulla) Khan** of Allahdhand.—Was a Jemadar in the Swat Levies when he and Sargand Khan, his brother, attempted to murder Mohd. Sharif Khan (q. v.). In 1911 he was put on security for three years, which period he spent in self-imposed exile in Uch. In 1915 he was allowed to return to Allahdhand, but made such a nuisance of himself to every body that he was again expelled from Ranizai. He returned to his village, but in July 1924 his two sons, Ajab and Shahzada, killed their own brother, and Samat, son of their uncle, Mohabat Khan. In this case Ajab and Shahzada were expelled from Ranizai till they made peace with Mohabat Khan, and Hidayatullah Khan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in default of furnishing security for keeping peace with Mohabat Khan. After his release he was expelled from Allahdhand for a time and lived in Adinzai. He returned to Allahdhand in 1928. His son Ajab, was killed by Mohabat, and Shahzada died in 1929. He was again expelled from his village for three years in 1930, but was allowed to return at the expiry of the period in 1933, after he and Mohabat Khan had furnished security to keep the peace.

67. **Jahanzeb**.—Eldest son of the Wali of Swat. His full name is Miangul Jahanzeb Abdul Haq. Was recognised by Government as Wali-i-Ahd in 1933. Born in 1908. Educated at the Islamia College Peshawar. Talks English fluently and has adopted European dress and manners. Is taking a large part in the administration of the State. Capable and energetic but lacks the personality of his father.

68. **Jahanzeb** of Totakan.—Leading Malik of one of the factions in the village. Belongs to the more modern type of Malik. Is a good shot.

69. **Jalal Khan** of Uch.—A leading Malik of Adinzai. Belongs to the Nawab's faction.

70. **Kashmir** of Kot Totai.—A leading Utman Khel Malik, and is head of the Sinazai section. Is a Kursi Nashin. Was given a revolver as a reward for services in the agitation of 1930.

71. **Khanzada.**—Loi Mamund of Khalozai Bala in the Watelai Valley. The leader of the faction in power in Mamund country. Possesses considerable influence over the whole tribe.

72. **Khar, Khan of.**—*Vide* Muhammad Jan Khan (No. 84).

73. **Majid alias Marid.**—Shamozai Malik of Sharbatai. Concerned in the kidnapping of an Irrigation S. D. O. in 1920. Truculent and untrustworthy.

74. **Marullah.**—Malik of Batkhela, Ranizai. A recognised elder in the village councils but commands little respect. Is a Kursi Nashin.

75. **Mir Abdullah Khan** of Thana.—Younger brother of Muhibullah Khan (q. v.). Educated upto 10th class. Was a Naib Tahsildar candidate, but his name had to be struck off as he could not pass the prescribed examinations. Capable and intelligent. Is a Kursi Nashin.

76. **Mir Khan** of Thana.—Is a retired Jamadar of the Swat Levy and is an influential man in the village. His younger brother, Khan Sahib Khalid Khan, is a Tahsildar. Belongs to the faction of K. B. Bahram Khan but is friendly to the Nawab of Dir, and is on good terms with the leader of the opposing faction in Thana. Can give impartial advice in connection with factional disputes. Is a Kursi Nashin.

77. **Mohabat Khan** Khan of Batai.—Is one of the Nawab's consellers. Spends most of his time in Dir. In 1933 his faction attacked that of Mohd, Fahim Khan (q. v.) in the Ushiri Darra and inflicted severe losses in it.

78. **Mohibullah Khan.**—Son of the late Khan Bahadur Inayat Ullah Khan of Thana. He has been made a Provincial Durbari in place of his father and also given a personal allowance of Rs. 3,000. Is leader of one of the factions in Thana. Loyal to Government. Did good work in keeping the Red Shirt movement out of Thana when his faction was in power. Friendly to the Nawab of Dir and hostile to the Wali of Swat.

79. **Muhd Amira Jan.**—One of the leading Akhundzadas of Khal. An old man with considerable influence. Not in favour with the Nawab.

80. **Muhammad Arif Khan.**—Nasr-ud-Din Khel. Khan of Shahzadai. A feudatory of Dir. He belongs to the faction of Alamzeb Khan (q.v.) with whom he is living in exile at Dabgai.

81. **Muhd. Behram Khan** of Dheri Allahdhand.—Eldest son of Muhd. Sharif Khan (q. v.). Does Government work on behalf of his father. Is about sixty years of age, and belongs to the old school.

82. **Muhammad Fahim Khan.**—Son of Abdul Rahim Khan of Samkut, Painsa Khel. Foster-brother of Nawab Shah Jehan Khan and a member of his council. Used to be in favour with the Nawab of Dir and was Commander-in-Chief of his force during the Chitral Reliefs of 1932. He subsequently fell from power and the Nawab now distrusts him. A sinister and untrustworthy man. Is believed to be responsible for the attempt of the Painsa Khels to attack Warai Camp, during the Reliefs of 1932. Is usually known as Samkut Khan.

83. **Muhammad Isa Khan.**—Second son of the late Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan and uncle of the present Nawab. Usually known as Darora Khan. After the death of Miangul Jan he aspired to fill his place as pretender to the Dir Khanate, and became a centre of intrigue. He was Subedar-Major of the Dir Levies, but in March 1915 he left the appointment and went to Jandul to the Khan of Barwa, where for a time he did his best to create a combination strong enough to overcome the Nawab and turn him out, hoping the succession would fall to him. Events, however, did not turn out as he wished. He went from Jandul to Swat in the beginning of 1917 to try his fortune there, but with no better result. Has been given lands in Manogai village, Adinzai, where he lives. The present Nawab distrusts him and keeps him as far as possible from Dir. He is capable and well-mannered. His eldest son is serving as a Jamadar in the Frontier Constabulary.

84. **Muhammad Jan Khan, Khan of Khar.**—Second son of the late Sardar Khan Ibrahim Khel. Born about 1889. Has married a daughter of Muhammad Ali Jan, son of the Khan of Nawagai. Since the decline of the Nawagai Khanate he has endeavoured to make himself master of Bajaur. He always signs himself Nawab of Bajaur, although his power only extends over a few villages. His ambition is to capture Nawagai but the tribal party has hitherto proved too strong for him. He has always maintained friendly relations with Government and has had from time to time to resist the attacks of the Haji of Turangzai and other religious leaders in consequence. Has allied friendly from time to time with the Nawab of Dir, the Wali of Swat, Alamzeb Khan, etc. as it suited his convenience. He is notorious for double-dealing but is the only member of the Ibrahim Khel family who possesses any ability and is capable of ruling Bajaur. Since 1931 he has been in alliance with the Nawab of Dir, and in September of that year with the Nawab's assistance he made an attack on the Khan of Pashatand captured two of his forts. During the troubles of 1932 he rendered no active assistance to Government or the Nawab but this was probably due to the precariousness of his isolated position.

85. **Muhammad Rasul Khan of Drushkhela (Sham/zai).**—Son of late Habib Khan, who was a leading Malik in Upper Swat. He suspected the Wali of murdering his father, and after an unsuccessful conspiracy to assassinate the Wali in September 1928 fled to Dir State where he is now living as a refugee at Kunater in Sind. He receives grain for his support from the Nawab. In 1931 he collected a lashkar for the invasion of Swat but was stopped by the Nawab, on an order received from the Political Agent.

86. **Muhammad Said Khan I.**—Usually known as "Mashar Said Khan" to distinguish him from the other Said Khan (see below). Takes it in turn with Azim Khan (q. v.) and the other Said Khan to live at Thana, Dheri Allahdhand and Palai. Belongs to the faction of Muhib-ullah Khan and receives a personal allowance of Rs. 500 p. a. Belongs to Khanan (as distinct of the Khan Khel) family. A stormy petrel who is always trying to stir up trouble in Thana. People now know his character and he is not trusted even by his own faction.

87. **Muhammad Said Khan II.**—Usually known as "Kashar Said Khan". To distinguish him from Muhammad Said Khan I above. Takes it in turn with Azim Khan (q. v.) and Muhammad Said Khan I to reside at Thana, Dheri Allahdhand, and Palai. Belongs to the faction of K. B. Bahram Khan. Lacks personality.

88. **Muhd. Sharif Khan of Dheri, Ranizai, Ali Khel.**—One of the leading Khans of Ranizai and possessed of considerable influence. Fairly well-disposed, but is a fiery-tempered man. Is a Provincial Durbari, and gets a personal allowance of Rs. 2,750 from Government. Opposed us in 1895 and joined in the rising of 1897. He narrowly escaped being murdered in 1901 at the hands of Sargand Khan and Tullah Khan, his rivals in the village, and was seriously wounded. By the mediation of Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum (q. v.) Fa-jir of Ospankharai, Sharif Khan in 1912 temporarily made up his difference with his rival, Sargand Khan, but the settlement was short lived. In February 1920 there was a serious dispute in Dheri Allahdhand village in which much property was damaged and many men lost their lives. Sharif Khan was in consequence expelled but was soon permitted to return. After the death of Sargand Khan, his son, Ghulam Mohd. Khan, made a settlement with Sharif Khan, and village politics have since been peaceful. Is now very old and has assigned the management of affairs to his eldest son Mohammad Behram Khan.

89. **Muhd. Yusuf.**—Usually known as Gul Sahib. Son and successor of the Mulla of Babra. Accompanied the Lashkar which was bombed in Pindiali in March 1932. Is in the pay of King Nadir Shah and the Nawab of Dir, and is not violently anti-Government. Has considerable influence in Chaharmung but not much elsewhere.

90. **Muhammad Yusuf Khan.**—Eldest son of Sayid Ahmad Khan of Barwa. Born about 1884. Lives at Shahket in Barawal as a dependent of the Nawab of Dir.

91. **Muhammad Zafar Khan.**—Usually known as Badshah Khan, Khan of Pashat. Succeeded his father the late Sami-Ullah Khan in 1932. Was taken prisoner by the Khan of Khar when the Dagi forts were captured in 1931 but subsequently escaped. During 1932 was on friendly terms with the Faqir of Alingar but as far as possible kept himself aloof from the anti-Government movement. Came in with the Salarzai Jirga in October 1932 and has since been in regular correspondence with the Political Agent. Bitterly opposed to the Khan of Khar. Does not possess very much influence over the Salarzais. A small man, nervous in temperament and religiously inclined.

92. **Muhammad Zali.**—Mian of Chingai. The most important of the Umar Khel Mians of Chingai who are much respected by the Utman Khels. Is a close friend of Alamzeb Khan (q. v.) and well-disposed to Government.

93. **Muhammad Zaman Khan.**—Usually known as Barkand Malik from his village Barkand in the Niagdarra. Is in favour with the Nawab and is at present his Tahsildar at Balambat. Has an unpleasant manner but is capable.

94. **Muhammad Zarin.**—A leading member of the Khal Akhundzada family. (See Hazrat Saiyid of Khal.) Is a Kursi Nashin. Is on very bad terms with the Nawab. Used to live in Jandul with Muhammad Alamzeb Khan, but on Muhammad Alamzeb Khan's ejection in June 1928 from Jandul, returned to Khal.

95. **Musa Khan.**—Haji, Aba Khel, of Bari Kot, in the Swat. Is one of the most wealthy men in Swat and is a great trader. His son, Abdul Latif, is a Naib-Tahsildar. He has lost his influence since the Wali's rise to power and is not on good terms with the ruler.

96. **Naushirwan of Mingoara.**—Used to be one of the most powerful Khans in Swat, and is still the head of faction, but is not in favour with the Wali and now has little influence.

97. **Nuran Said** of Kuai in Barang.—Leading Malik of one of the factions among the Khumar Khel Asil Utman Khel of Barang. An old man. Well disposed towards Government.

98. **Nur Khel** of Amankot in Barang.—Of the faction of Nuran Said (q. v.) Usually the spokesman of the Asil Jirga.

99. **Nur-ul-Hadi Khan** of Kanju.—Belongs to a leading Nikpi Khel family. A prominent official in the Wali's service, is now Hakim of Chakesar.

100. **Nur-ur-Rahman.**—Usually known as Ajar. Mian of Khushalgarh in Sam Ranizai. Took a prominent part in the Red Shirt movement and was arrested and imprisoned in 1930. He recanted and was released in 1932. Is now outwardly well-disposed but owes heavy arrears of water-rate.

101. **Qalandar Khan** of Skhakot.—Belongs to the faction of Akram Khan (q. v.). Did good work during the Red Shirt movement, and is treated officially as leader of the faction in place of Akram Khan. Is a Kursi Nashin.

102. **Qamran.**—A leading Malik of the Swat Shamoza. Was guilty of treachery in December 1910 in admitting the Nawab of Dir's men into Kak Killa. Took a leading part against the Nawab in 1915 and 1916. Is in high favour with the Wali and acts as his Tahsildar in Shamoza.

103. **Rahat Khan** of Skhakot.—Brother of Akram Khan (q. v.) Became leader of Sam Ranizai Red Shirts in 1931. Is a man of some personality and influence. In December 1931 was sentenced to three years imprisonment on refusal to furnish security under Section 40 F. C. R. Is at present undergoing his sentence.

104. **Bira Khan** of Dir.—Is one of the Nawab's favourites and is employed by him as Tehsildar Adinzai. Was specially posted to assist the troops at Bandagui during the trouble in September and October 1932. Is capable and possesses very pleasant manners. Is always ready to co-operate with Government Officers.

105. **Saad**.—Son of Muhammad Said, of Garhi Usmani Khel. A leading malik of some wealth. Is a Kursi Nashin.

106. **Said Hazrat**.—Akhunzada of Khal. Younger brother of Hazrat Said (q. v.) with whom he is not on very good terms. Is Jemadar incharge of Robot Post. A man with independent views and a pleasant manner. Not in favour with the Nawab.

107. **Saiyid Faqir** of Bakhta near Thana.—Has acquired land at Skhakot where he mostly resides when on leave. Joined the Swat Levies in 1895. Became Subedar Major in 1923 and is still serving in the same capacity. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1931.

108. **Said Shah** of Dargai.—Son of Arab Shah (q. v.) Is performing Government work on behalf of his father. Gave much assistance during the Red Shirt movement though several of his near relations were involved in it. Not to be trusted too far in any matter relating to his own village, where faction-feeling runs very high.

109. **Saiyid Ahmad Khan** of Barwa, Mast khel.—The late Umra Khan was his cousin, but he did not share in the schemes of conquest indulged in by his relatives, and had to fly for his life, his sympathies being with the Khan of Dir, who had married his sister. He was restored to Barwa by the British in 1895, and remained in possession till 1917. Was loyal throughout the 1897 disturbances, but not actively so. He supported the late Nawab's policy of aggrandizement in Jandul and assisted him in turning out the Umra Khan family. He was disappointed in not getting Mundah as a reward for his adherence, the Nawab preferring to bestow the estate on his younger son, Miangul Jan. Saiyid Ahmad Khan remained outwardly loyal to the Nawab's connection during the Nawab Mohammad Sharif Khan's time, but immediately on the latter's death (December 1905) he threw off the mask and formed a strong combination against Aurangzeb, the Nawab's elder son who had succeeded to the Khanship; and in alliance with the Nawagai and Khar seized Gambir and over ran Janbatai and Maidan. Later on, in 1906, he supported Miangul Jan, and, but for Government intervention, would have driven Aurangzeb Khan from Dir. He made several more attacks on Dir, and once in 1911 was treacherously arrested by the Nawab, but subsequently released. In 1913 he and Miangul Jan succeeded in driving the Nawab from Dir but their triumph was short lived. In June 1917 his lashkars, who were building a fort at Garrara near Kotkai Pir khel, were attacked by the Nawab's forces and decisively defeated, losing their fort, about 300 rifles and many horses. Subsequently in August he found himself unable to resist the lashkars of the Nawab, and surrendered Jandul with all its forts to him, and himself came to Dir and threw himself on the Nawab's mercy. Is now residing at Shahi and has lost all the influence he had in the country.

110. **Sarbiland** of Dargai, Sam-Ranizai.—A leading Malik. Belongs to Arab Shah's Dalla. Took a prominent part in the Red Shirt movement in Sam-Ranizai in 1930. Was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment for failure to give security under Section 40-F C. R. Was subsequently released on furnishing the required security.

111. **Sardar Khan**.—Usually known as Bibior Khan. Lives at Bibior. A distant cousin of the Nawab of Dir. Formerly a Jemadar in the Dir Levies but dismissed in 1925 for inefficiency and misbehaviour. Addicted to drugs.

124. **Sher Ali Khan.**—Uncle of Ahmad Jan, the Khan of Nawagai, (q. v.). Was for several years in the service of the late Amir of Kabul, but he returned at the time of the Durand convention. Is on bad terms with the Nawagai family, and lives apart from them in a small fort at Umrai Gundai in Chaharmung country. Has very little influence, but is well-disposed.

125. **Sher Malik** of Panjkora.—One of the most influential Maliks in the Sultan Khel. Is a Subedar of the Nawab's Tiarkhors. Is usually known as "Maira Malik".

126. **Sher Mohammad** of Dargai.—Is a shrewd and intelligent Malik. Cousin of Jemadar Abdul Majid and belongs to his faction. Is a Kursi Nashin.

127. **Sultan Khan.**—Known as the Jurai Khan. The leading Sebuji Khan who has not fled to Dir. Is a constant companion of the Wali. Appears to lack personality.

128. **Sultan Khan** of Shinr, Upper Swat.—Used to be one of the leading Khans of the Jinki Khel. Is now a refugee in Dir.

129. **Swat, Wali of.**—*Vide* Gulshahzada (No. 9).

130. **Torsam Khan**, Malik of Charg.—One of the leading Salarzai Maliks. Was a prominent supporter of the Fakir of Alingar during the troubles of 1932, but in 1933 on account of enmity with his cousins deserted his cause and joined the Khan of Khar's party. As a result his house was burnt by the Fakir.

131. **Umar Said**, Utman Khel of Hariankot.—Head of one faction. Is a Kursi Nashin. Is a professional go-between with the independent Utman Khel tribes, and should not be trusted too far, but is loyal on the whole and played up well during the Red Shirt movement. His younger brother Aman Said is a Jemadar in Swat Levies.

132. **Umra Khan.**—Eldest son of the late Khan of Khar. Was exiled by his father, and on the latter's death his younger brother, Mohammad Jan Khan (q. v.) seized the Khanate. Is now living at Paja near Khar. Is addicted to Charas.

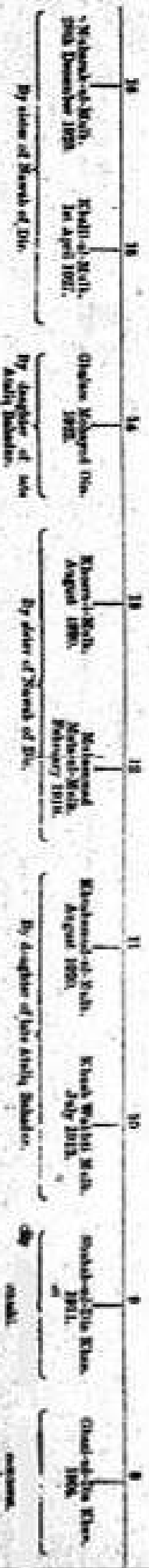
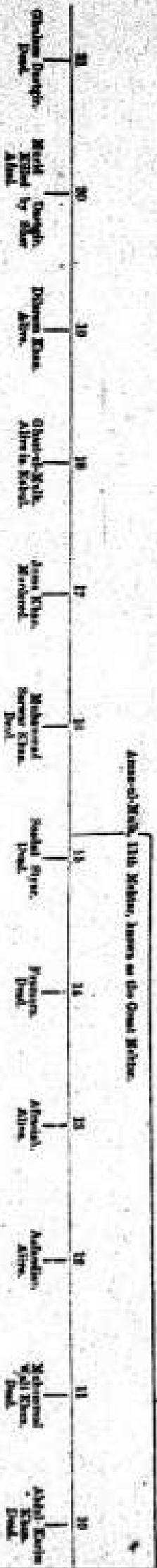
133. **Usman** of Batkhela, Ranizai, Swat.—A Kursi Nashin. Heads the party in power in his village. Did very good service in connection with Upper Swat Canal. A strong and reliable Malik and well-disposed.

134. **Zarif Khan** of Robot.—Nephew of the late Abdullah Khan, with whom he was not on good terms. Was placed in possession of the estates of Abdullah Khan by the Nawab in 1913. But these estates were again taken away from him and restored to Abdullah Khan in 1915. For this reason he headed a revolt of Sind Khans against the Nawab in December of that year which was soon quelled. Is not a man of much character. Is a Kursi Nashin. Soon after the accession of Shah Jahan Khan, his fort was burnt by the Nawab and his property taken possession of by Abdullah Khan. He lived for a time at Mayar in Jandul as an exile under the protection of Alamzeb Khan. On Alamzeb Khan's eviction from Jandul Zarif Khan took refuge in Dheri Allahdhand, where he still lives.

135. **Zubair Shah** of Skhakot.—Leader of one of the factions in his village. Did good work in the Red Shirt movement in which the opposing faction in his village (see under Akram Khan) became deeply involved. Rather weak, performed the Haj in 1933.

Genealogy of the Mehtar of

Bahadur Shah I, 1707-1737
 Shah Alam I, 1737-1753
 Shah Jahan II, 1753-1759



Shah Alam I, 1737-1753
 Shah Jahan II, 1707-1737

Part II—Chitral.

PREFACE.

The social fabric of Chitral is made up of the Adamzada clans, the Arbabzadas and the Fakir Miskin.

The Fakir Miskin do all the hard labour and fill the ranks of the Sapper and Miner Companies.

Since the advent of the British, the Adamzada has gone down in the world. No longer is he exempt from the payment of taxes, nor does he possess the influence enjoyed by his predecessors. The increase in their numbers, now that the natural check of intestine strife is removed with no corresponding increase in the amount of agricultural land available, has added to his discomfort. Now-a-days the average Adamzada is a poor man.

The Adamzada clans represent the fighting class of the nation. They supply the Chitral Scouts with their recruits, but the Bodyguard is recruited from both the Adamzada clans and the Arbabzadas.

The Arbabzadas form a very small class, really successful Fakir Miskin who have earned position in the service of the Mehtars.

An Adamzada will marry an Arbabzada girl and an Arbabzada will take unto himself a Fakir Miskin woman, but they will be doubtful about giving their daughters to a lower class.

Nasratīs and Gujars.—The southern end of the valley from Drosh downwards is inhabited by Nasratīs and Gujars, the former speaking a dialect of Pushtu which is unknown to most Chitralīs. They have no persons of note among them.

Kafirs.—The original Kafirs of Chitral are of the Kalash tribe and are of the lowest status. There are now some colonies of Kam Kafirs in the country who fled from Kafiristan to escape conversion. The headman of the Kam Kafirs, locally known as Bashgalīs, is Chandlu of Bimboret. The Kafirs, Kam and Kalash, talk their own languages, which are also spoken by those who have been converted to Islam.

Language.—The language of the Chitralīs is Khowar, made up of words from various tongues from Sanskrit to Turki. The aristocracy speak Persian and some individuals know Pushtu. The written language is doggerel Persian.

The best index of the character of a man in Chitral is the part he played in the disturbances of 1895, and though subsequent events may have tended to modify favourable or adverse opinions, it is good that those who were on our side in time of stress should be remembered.

Ruling family.—The ruling family is of the Kator clan of Adamzadas. Legitimacy is considered a matter of prime importance in the succession to the Mehtarship, but is otherwise a disadvantage, as illegitimacy conferred some immunity in the periodic epidemics of assassination which formerly occurred when a succession took place.

The ties of the foster kinship are considered stronger than those of blood relationship, and there is great competition for the fostering of the Mehtar's children.

The appended genealogy of the Chitral ruling family is interesting, and affords a very fair epitome of its history.

Part II—Chitral.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. **Shahzada.**—Only the sons of the ruling Mehtar enjoy the title of Shahzada.
2. **Mehtarjao.**—Formerly the title given only to sons of a past Mehtar, but now used rather loosely by the common people when referring to anyone related to the past Mehtars.
3. **Clans or Tribes.**—These are noted in brackets after the name of the person referred to; and unless otherwise mentioned will be one of the Adamzada Clans.
4. **The Council.**—A Council of Elders.
Selected Elders are called up in turn about 6 at a time to hear the petitions and law suits of the people, and submit their opinion to His Highness who is the final authority on everything.
5. **Ataliq.**—Name of appointment, giving control of a large valley or large sub-district.
6. **Hakim.**—Name of appointment, giving control of a large valley or large sub-district.
7. **Charvellu.**—Name of appointment giving control of a large village or small district of hamlets in lesser populated areas. Some Charvellus rank as equivalent to a Hakim.
8. **Baramoush.**—Name of appointment giving control of labour for State works.

1. **Abdul Alim** (Zundre).—Is Charvellu of Buni and a Subedar in the Bodyguard.

2. **Abdul Hamid** (Dashmane).—Son of Zarin Shah of Chitral. Appointed Charvellu of Arandoo in 1931 in place of Subedar Jafniullah. Has had a eventful career. Was dismissed from the Jungle Officer appointment for suspected defalcations. In 1926 retrieved his position by pursuing His Highness's cause in the attempt to recover Asmar Province. His present appointment is apparently by way of award for this. Is a poor figure of a man with no force of character.

3. **Abdul Hassan**, Sayed of Charan.—He is Adjutant-Subedar of the Bodyguard and lives most of the year in Chitral.

4. **Abdul Murad Khan** (Riza) of Chuinj.—Is Hakim of Yarkhun in Mastuj. A well-intentioned and fairly intelligent man. In the 1925 Maulai agitation turned Sunni, but has reverted to Maulaism and is popular in Yarkhun.

5. **Abdul Qadir.**—Son of Umra Khan of Jandul and a nephew of the present Mehtar. Owns property both in Chitral and Shaghor. A waster.

6. **Abdul Samad.**—Son of Asfandiar Khan (No. 18) (Kator) of Danin. Lieutenant in the Bodyguard.

6A. **Abdul Qadir Khan.**—He is half brother of Ghulam Khan of Asmar No. 38 and a cousin to His Highness the Mehtar. From 1922 to 1925 he was Levy Subedar in the Chitral Levies. After this he was summoned to Kabul. His Highness refused him permission to go, so he went without it. In Kabul he hoped to be given the Khanate of Asmar. He was however disappointed in this. He was offered land elsewhere, this he refused to take and went to Dir, from thence he returned to Chitral where he is entirely dependent on his Highness for his livelihood. The latter has now settled him in Arandu. He is of no consequence in Chitral, but may have some influence in Asmar.

7. **Abdur Rauf.**—Eldest son of Asfandiar Khan (No. 18). Subedar-Major of the Chitral Scouts since 1930. Resides in Danin.

22. **Bulbul**, Syed, of Chuinj, Yarkhun.—Is the eldest son of the late Shah Abdul Hamid, Maulai Pir of Yasin. Many of his Murids live in Gilgit Agency. Has some influence, but has been compelled to fly to Yarkand on account of his intrigues against the Mehtar. Not a very reputable person.

23. **Dashman Daq** (Arbabzada) of Bohr-Tuli.—Where he is Charvellu. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard.

24. **Dashman Ghazi** (Khushe) of Zanglasht in Turikho.—Is Ataliq of Turikho. Also known as Sher Ghazi.

25. **Dilaram Khan**, Khan Sahib, *alias* Thuick, Mehtarjao of Gairat.—Is the youngest (posthumous) son of Mehtar Aman-i-Mulk. Was formerly Subedar in the Scouts. Is intelligent. At present is in charge of the Revenue Department of Chitral State. Knows Urdu and a little Persian, Pushtu and English. Received the Delhi Durbar Medal of 1911. Received the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 for his services in the Afghan War of 1919. A most influential man and trustworthy, has acted as Regent on two occasions during the absence of the Mehtar in India. He is the leading man in Chitral next to the Mehtar and is a trusted favourite of his.

26. **Dosh** (Mohammed Bege) of Kosht where he is Charvellu.—He is foster-father of Shahzada Khedev-ul-Mulk and a member of the Mehtar's Council. During the 1925 agitation had a bad name for oppressing Manlais.

27. **Faredun** (Riza) of Rich in Turikho.—Foster-father of Shahzada Khusravi-ul-Mulk. Behaved badly in 1895. Now an old man.

28. **Farman Akbar Khan** (Riza) of Chuinj.—Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard. Was converted to Sunnism in 1925.

29. **Fazli Azam** (Riza).—Is Hakim of Drosh and Subedar in the Bodyguard. A pleasant man who tries to help. Acts for the Governor of Drosh during the latter's frequent absence in Chitral.

30. **Fazli Karim**, Haji, of Kushum.—An influential Mullah in the north of Chitral, but is now an old man. Was member of the Mehtar's Council.

31. **Feroz Khan** (Qozie Arbabzada) of Chitral.—Is Dewan Begi of Chitral Bazaar and an official in the Revenue Department. Is notorious for his corrupt methods with traders and Hajis passing through Chitral. Unreliable.

32. **Ghafar Lal** (Khushamade) of Reshun.—Late Havildar in the Scouts. A member of His Highness's Council.

33. **Ghaziuddin**, Shahzada.—Fourth son of the present Mehtar Born 1904. Educated at Islamia College Peshawar and Aligarh University where he obtained a B. A. degree. Suffered severe concussion in a motor accident 1930, which has affected his temperament. Unreliable.

34. **Ghas-ul-Mulk**, Mehtarjao of Chumarkhon.—Is half-brother of the Mehtar. His mother was Kafir woman. Was a Subedar in the Scouts but resigned. He subsequently (1921) defied the Mehtar's authority and killed a sepoy. He was arrested, but escaped from captivity and is now in Afghanistan. Is somewhat fanatical. Was most popular in Drosh.

35. **Ghulam Jaffar** of Chitral.—Son of late Mirza Muhammad Ghufraan of Chitral (Dashmane) brother of the Quartermaster Subedar of Bodyguard Ghulam Murtaza (No. 38). Is permanent Assistant Secretary and manages His Highness's office. Is always present in Chitral.

36. **Ghulam Muhammed** of Madaglasht.—Son of late Jan Muhammed Charvellu of Madaglasht (Taji). Has been appointed Charvellu of Madaglasht in succession to his father who died in 1928.

37. **Ghulam Khan** of Asmar.—Known locally as Asmari Khan. Is a cousin of His Highness and his sister is married to Shahzāda Nasir-ul-Mulk. He is a nephew of the late Ghulamullah Khan. He came to Chitral after Asmar fell into the hands of the Amir, but is now settled in Bajaur on his own land.

38. **Ghulam Murtaza**.—Son of late Mirza Muhammed Ghufan (Dashmane) of Chitral. Is Subedar Quartermaster of the Bodyguard.

39. **Ghulam-ul-Abidin**, Qazi, of Ayun.—Is an important Mulla.

40. **Gulab** (Zundre) of Sonoghar.—Is a member of the Mehtar's Council and an important landholder.

41. **Gul Hassan Shah** (Roshte) of Warijun in Mulikho.—Is Subedar-Major of the Bodyguard.

42. **Habib-ul-Ahmad**.—Son of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmad Khan (No. 82) (Khusrawe) of Barenis. Is Subedar and Jemadar-Adjutant on the permanent staff of the Scouts. Is an intelligent and smart young man. Well-disposed. Proceeded to India in 1931 for a month's training with the South Waziristan Scouts.

43. **Haji Khan** of Chitral (Qozie Arbabzada).—Eldest son of Dewan Begi Feroza (No. 31). Reported to be a drug addict. Is a Subedar of Bodyguard.

44. **Hissam-ul-Mulk**, Shahzada.—Is third son of the present Mehtar by a sister of Abdur Rahman of Yasin. Returned from Islamia Collegiate School in 1925. Was offered further education at Aligarh, but refused. Is at present Governor of Drosh. Is married to a daughter of Abdur Razaq Pasha (No. 8). Is foster-brother of Muhammed Sharif (No. 72). Is a pleasant individual and is developing into a popular Governor with a fair amount of initiative and energy.

45. **Ibadat Khan** (Sangale) of Chitral.—Was present in the Fort during the siege, 1895.

46. **Ibrahim**.—Brother of Abul Mu'ani (No. 9) of Ozhur. Has a large following in Yarkand but only a few murids in Chitral and has in consequence permanently settled in Yarkand.

47. **Jamiullah** (Dashmane) of Swir.—Is Subedar of the area from Ashret to Arandu. Was Charvellu for many years but was relieved of his duties in 1931.

48. **Jamna Muz** (Zundre) of Sonoghar.—Was a Havildar in the Scouts and a member of the Mehtar's Council. For services in the 3rd Afghan War, 1919, received the I. O. M., Military Division. Originally a Maulai, became nominally a Sunni in 1925.

49. **Joo** (Dashmane) of Sart in Mulikho.—Is Baramush of Mulikho and Subedar of the Bodyguard. Is head of his clan.

50. **Kamran Khan** (Zundre) of Ayun.—Was in the Fort during the siege. Now an old man of not much importance.

51. **Khadimi Dastgir** of Kesu.—Son of the late Ghulam Dastgir. Subedar of the Chitral Scouts. Steady and loyal.

52. **Khedev-ul-Mulk**, Shahzada.—Born in 1904. Mother/daughter of Pahlwan Mehtar of Yasin. Is now Governor of the Mulikho District and lives in Drasan Fort.—Educated Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar, not clever but is an English Scholar. Married a daughter of the late Shah Abdul Hassan Maulai Pir of Hassanabad and also daughter of the late Nawab of Dir by the sister of the present Mehtar of Chitral.

53. **Lal Zaman Khan**, Mehtarjao, of Ayun.—Second son of Mehtarjao Bahadur Khan, former Governor of Mastuj, who died in 1915. Is Hakim of Bimborette Valley which is his personal Jagir. Was Subedar in the Scouts until his resignation in 1927.

His younger brothers Muhammed Zaman Khan and Rahmat Zaman Khan were Subedars in the Scouts. The latter received the I. D. S. M. for services in the Afghan War, 1919.

54. **Mahmud of Chitral** (Qozie Arbabzada).—Son of the Dewan Begi Feroza (No. 31) A.-D.-C. to His Highness.

55. **Maina**.—Son of Saleh Muhammed (Arbabzada) of Sor Laspur. Was Honorary Jemadar on the permanent staff of the Scouts, and retired in 1927 with a gratuity. For gallant and distinguished services in the field during the 3rd Afghan War, 1919 received a mention in despatches and was awarded the I. D. S. M.

56. **Mehrban Shah** (Anjasai Arbabzada) of Mujhigram.—Is Charvellu of Arkari. Is an oldish man and leaves much of his work to be performed by his son, Azim Shah who is a Subedar in the Bodyguard.

57. **Mir**.—Son of Muhammed Shah (No. 71) (Arbabzada) of Shoghor. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and performs the duties of Charvellu for his father.

58. **Mir** (Riza) of Avi.—Is Hakim of Laspur and was once orderly to the Assistant Political Agent. Showed up badly in the Maulai agitation of 1925 when he became a nominal Sunni. Is a pleasant and intelligent man, and is well disposed. Very unpopular with the people. A big land owner.

59. **Mir Ahmad Khan** (Khusrawe) of Koghazi.—Is brother of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmad Khan (No. 82). Is Hakim of Koh (Barenis to Kari) and is a Subedar in the Bodyguard. A jovial individual. Was once Subedar of the Levies.

60. **Mir Ghiasuddin** (Dashmane) of Chitral.—Is an official in the Revenue Department and bears the honorary title of Subedar. Is in charge of the Treasury.

61. **Mir Gulab Shah**.—Son of the late Subedar-Major Sultan Shah (Roshte) of Chitral. Is a cousin of Sarfaraz Shah (No. 89). Is a Lieutenant in the Bodyguard and is A.-D.-C. to the present Mehtar. Appointed to the Revenue Department in 1931 in addition to his other duties.

62. **Mir Haider Ali Khan**.—Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Mehtarjao Ghulam Dastgir of Kesu. Is the favourite son of his father. Was one of the ring-leaders in the 1926 agitation, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment which he underwent in Abbottabad Jail. On return to Chitral it was stated that he refused to give or obtain security for his good behaviour. Was therefore deported and has now been granted land in Kohdaman Afghanistan. Is related to Jan Badshah of Haryankot, Dir. Was probably the only real offender in the "agitation".

63. **Mir Hassan Shah**.—Son of Bahadur Ataliq (Roshte) of Sart, in Mulikho. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and performs the duties of Ataliq in Mulikho for his brother, Ataliq Sarfaraz Shah (89).

64. **Mir Jawan** (Sangale) of Mot Springs in Lutkoh and a Subedar-Major in the Bodyguard. Is a converted Sunni.

65. **Mir Lal** (Riza) of Shagram.—Was Havildar in the Chitral Scouts and received the I. D. S. M. for services in the Afghan War of 1919.

66. **Mir Muhammed Shah Maulvi** of Arandoo.—Son of Khanadan (Mazadari) of Arandoo has been made foster father of Shahzada Ghaziuddin's eldest son.

67. **Muallim Shah** of Laspur.—Eldest son of the late Sayed Sabit Rahim Maulai Pir. A disgruntled young man who, dissatisfied with his lot, created trouble for himself and had to flee to Gilgit in 1928-29, where he has remained ever since. Endeavours by sending continued reports of all the scandals of Mastuj and Laspur to the Assistant Political Agent and Political Agent to maintain himself in the public eye. His wife and family are still in Chitral. Has Murids in Laspur and Gupis.

68. **Muhammed Aqil** (Dashmane) of Mori.—Is the Head Maulvi of Chitral. Was appointed in 1930 on death of previous incumbent.

69. **Muhammed Ghulam Lal** of Chitral (Kator).—Council Member.

70. **Muhammed Hussain** (Atambege) of Girth, Mulikho Jemadar of Chitral Levies. His father was Ataliq to the present Mehtar's father Aman-ul-Mulk.

71. **Muhammed Shah** (Arbabzada) of Shoghor.—Is Charvelli of Ojhur. Turned Sunni a few years ago. Is now an old man. Is father of Mir (No. 57).

72. **Muhammed Sharif Khan**, M.B.E. (Riza) of Mujhgol.—Was Hakim of Drosh until 1924 when he was removed from the post for incurring the Mehtar's displeasure. Is brother of Musannif Khan (No. 74). Was made an M. B. E. for his services in the Afghan War, 1919. Lives with his foster brother Shahzada Hissam-ul-Mulk.

73. **Muhammed Yakub**.—Son of Wazir Inayat Khan (Mirasiye) of Jughur. Was educated at Aligarh School and knows English, Urdu and Persian. Is Subedar Incharge of the Mehtar's artillery.

74. **Musannif Khan** (Riza) of Kosht.—Is brother of Muhammed Sharif Khan (No. 72). Was ringleader in the 1926 agitation, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment which he underwent in Abbottabad Jail. Foster brother of Shahzada Hissam-ul-Mulk and also relative to Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk.

75. **Mutaib Shah** (Riza) of Avi.—Is brother of Mir Hakim (No. 58). Was a Havildar in the Scouts until 1926. Was formerly on the permanent staff of the Scouts but was removed for bad behaviour. Is in His Highness's good book.

76. **Muzaffar-ul-Mulk**, Shahzada.—Second son of the present Mehtar. Was born in 1901. Was fostered in Turikho and sometimes goes by the name Turkhoichi. Is married to the sister of Abul Mu'ani (No. 9) by whom he has a daughter. Was educated at Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar. Good-looking, with pleasant manners and is the favourite son of the Mehtar. Speaks English. Is now the Governor of the Turikho and lives in Shagram.

77. **Nasir-ul-Mulk**, Shahzada.—Eldest son of the present Mehtar. Born 1898. Fostered by Qurban of Kusham (No. 85). Is unprepossessing in appearance and clumsy. Speaks good English. Is very intelligent and keen to learn. Has somewhat advanced Political ideas. Is very devout in his religion, and inclines towards Wahabiism. Is allowed little independence by his father who dislikes him. Is an enemy of Sarfaraz Shah and his party. In 1928 he was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the 6th Royal Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles. He has done three periods of training with them. During the cold weather 1932-33 worked as Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Hangu.

78. **Nasrat Ali Khan** (Mirasiye) of Joghur.—Has been Superintendent of Police for many years. Often accompanies young Shahzadas on their journeys to school in India.

79. **Niaz Muhammed** (Arbabzada) of Chitral.—Is brother of Qurban (No. 85). Was in the Fort during the siege of 1895.

80. **Nisar Dastgir** (Kator) of Kesu.—Third Son of the late Mehtarjao Ghulam Dastgir. Is married to the daughter of the present Mehtar and is Lieutenant in the Bodyguard.

81. **Niyat Zarin** (Khushe) of Rayin. in Turikho.—Succeeded his father, Shah Zarin, as Charvelli of Turikho. Is foster-brother of Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk. A good Polo player. Strong and honest. Is a Subedar-Major in the Bodyguard and a member of the Mehtar's Council.

82. **Nur Ahmad Khan** (Khusrawe), Khan Sahib, of Barenis.—Now lives in Chitral. Son of the late Khudai Deru, foster-father of the present Mehtar. Much in favour of the Mehtar, and has much influence. Was in the Fort during the siege. Intelligent and reliable. Was Subedar Major of the Scouts. Knows Urdu and a little Persian and Pushtu. One brother, Purdum, is a blind Hafiz and lives in Barenis. His other brother is Mir Ahmad Khan (59). He received the title of Khan Sahib for his services in the Afghan War. Is a Major in the Bodyguard.

83. **Ometi Muhammed**.—Son of Mehtarjao Muhammed Ali Beg (Kator) of Mori. Is a member of the Mehtar's Council. Has four brothers. Afzal Aman (No. 11), Fazal Rahman of Pret and Hassan. Fazal Rahman was Subedar of Levies from 1927 to 1929.

84. **Pin Jawaan** (Sangale) of Hot Springs in Lutkon.—Is a Council member.

85. **Qurban** (Arbabzada) of Kusham.—Is brother of Niaz Mohammed (No. 79). Charvellu of Kusham. Foster-father of Mehtar's eldest son. Was appointed orderly to Major Younghusband by Metar Nazam-ul-Mulk. Then became orderly to Lieutenant Gurdon, and was his right-hand man during the siege. Sher Afzal imprisoned his family and murdered his brother while he was in the fort to shake his allegiance. A man of great knowledge of his country and some strength of character. Has been severely tried and not found wanting. Has often accompanied the Mehtar and British Officers to India. Has his faults, but on the whole to be relied on. Is in the opposition party to Sarfaraz Shah. Knows some Urdu and a little Pushtu. Has aged considerably in the last few years.

86. **Rahmat Karim** (Kator) of Kesu.—Second son of Mehtarjao Ghulam Dastgir.

87. **Saadi Khan**.—Son of Mirza Ibadat Khan (No. 45) (Sangale) Persian Secretary to His Highness. Young good mannered, active man, good Polo-player.

88. **Sahib Nagin** (Zundre) Charvellu of Mastuj.—Is foster-brother of Shahzada Khushwakt-ul-Mulk. Is a Sunni convert; and was an active agent in the Sunnising Campaign, 1925. Is an intelligent youth.

89. **Sarfaraz Shah** (Roshte), M.B.E.—Son of the late Ataliq of Sart in Mulikho. Has succeeded his father as Ataliq, but rarely visits Mulikho and his duties there are performed by his brother, Mir Hassan Shah (No. 63). Is Major in the Bodyguard and Hakim of Lutkoh. His sister is married to the Mehtar, and has borne him three sons, the eldest of whom Khushwakt-ul-Mulk is studying at the Indian Royal Military College Dehra Dun. Sarfaraz Shah, though illiterate, is one of the most capable men in Chitral and a first class Polo-player. His father was vexed at the selection of Qurban (No. 85) to be foster father of the Mehtar's eldest son, and ever since there has existed bad feeling between his party on the one side and Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk and his party on the other. Can speak Persian and Urdu. He is not absolutely to be trusted. His influence with the Mehtar is great. Is not very popular with the aristocracy. Was created M. B. E. (Civil) for his services in 1919. His section is really in the Arbabzada class but is now regarded as belonging to the Adamzada. Since 1930 has been acting as His Highness's agent in charge of the Military Supply Contract Drosh.

90. **Shah Bumber** (Arbabzada), M.B.E. of Owir.—Son of Guchara. Nominally Hakim of Owir, but his duties there are performed by his eldest son, Rustam. He now lives in Chitral. Is foster father of the Mehtar's son, Shahzada Shahab-ud-Din Khan. Is Major in the Bodyguard and an officer in the Revenue Department. Was created M. B. E. for his services in 1919. Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1927. He is now an old man and is rather an invalid.

91. **Shah Doni** (Arbabzada) of Shagram, in Turikho.—His grandfather was foster father to Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and a Council Member.

92. **Shah Jahani Mulk**.—Eldest son of the late Mehtarjao Mukaddas Aman son of Mulk Aman a Mehtar of Yasin. His father was ordered to live in Chitral by Government and died here in 1930. Whilst alive received a subsidy of Rs. 60 through the Kashmir Durbar.

93. **Shah Nawaz** (Khushamade).—Is Charvellu of Charan and a Subedar in the Bodyguard. Was Havildar Instructor in the Scouts but behaved badly and was dismissed in 1921. Himself a Sunni convert, was one of the most active of the Sunnising agents in 1925. A favourite of the Mehtar.

94. **Shamas Panah** (Mohammed Begi) of Kosht.—Is a member in the Mehtar's Council and a Subedar-Major in the Bodyguard.

95. **Sher** (Khushamade).—Son of Wazir. Appointed Charvellu of Reshun in 1928 in place of his father who was murdered in a suspected adultery case by relatives of Mehtarjao Lal Zaman Khan.

96. **Sher** (Riza) of Broz.—Subedar in the Bodyguard. Has a local reputation for being a Badmash and fighter. Is big physically and reported to be a bully.

WHO'S WHO

DIRECTORY OF THE DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL AGENCY.

Part I, Dir, SWAT and BAJAUR.

1. **ABDUL GHANI.** A leading malik of Wartair village in Sam-Ranizai. Well to do.
2. **ABDUL HANAN.** An old respected malik of Haryankot. Is a Kursi nashin.
3. **ABDUL JALAL KHAN.** Khan Khel of Thana, Lower Swat. One of the leading Khans of the faction of K. B. Bahram Khan. Is a Kursi Nashin and a very useful man.
4. **ABDUL JALIL.** Akhundzade, of Khal. Used to be a supporter of Alamzeb Khan, but came over to the Nawab in 1928 when Alamzeb Khan was turned out of Jandal. Was appointed "Mashir Mal" (Revenue Minister) an office which he still holds. Is the Nawab's nominee as Mail contractor on the Dir Road. A capable man who can give useful advice, and is more to be trusted than most of the Dir aristocracy.
5. **ABDUL KABIR KHAN.** Khan Khel of Thana. Of the faction of Mohibullah Khan. A useful man.
6. **ABDUL KARIM KHAN.** Of village Bajkatta in Swat State. Tribe is Barkanai. An important malik and has an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum from the State.

7. **ABDUL KHALIQ.** A mian of Badragga village in Samranizai and a Kurai Nashin. Educated at Islamia College and is the leading man of his locality.

8. **ABDUL LATIF** *alia*, **KHYENDI OF MAINA IN KOT.** Total country. Before the war served for a time in the Swat Levies and Peshawar District police. Went on a pilgrimage to Baghdad and there took service with the Turks. During the war he fell into our hands. Was sent to India and interned as a prisoner of war. On his release he returned to his home and became a dangerous agitator. Started an anti-Government school in his village. Was arrested in 1934 as an associate of Risaldar Rukn-Ud-Din and released on furnishing security. Was very prominent in the Red Shirt movement and was sentenced to two years imprisonment under Section 40-F. C. R. in 1930. Wanders about in Bajaur and Utman Khel country. Tries to set up schools by which he can earn a livelihood but has not so far been successful. He was released on the expiry of his sentence.

9. **ABDUL MAJID KHAN.** Of Dargai—Is leader of one of the factions in the village and probably the most influential personality in the whole of Sam Ranizai. He served for many years as a Jemadar in the Swat Levies. Is extremely clever and an expert liar. Should not be trusted too far.

10. **ABDUL MALIK.** A Painda Khel by tribe and the Commander-in-Chief of the Dir State Army. Is much trusted by the Nawab.

11. **ABDUL MATIN KHAN.** The eldest son of the late Umra Khan of Jandul. Was a political refugee in Kabul with the rest of his father's family until beginning of 1916. When he returned with the object of regaining his father's patrimony in Jandul, he was unsuccessful in

his efforts to get the Jandul and Mamund tribes to help him, and turned to the Nawab of Dir; the latter also was unable to do anything and Abdul Matin Khan became a pensioner, dependent upon the Nawab. In August 1917 he succeeded by a **COUPE-DE-MAIN** in occupying the fort of Tor in Jandul on behalf of the Nawab, which largely contributed to the conquest of Jandul by the Nawab. Early in 1918, however, he made a serious attempt to seize Barwa from the Nawab but was defeated and taken prisoner. He was released but thence forward he became a formidable enemy to the Nawab and never relaxed his efforts to make himself master of the whole of Jandul. In 1919 he returned to Kabul and from there announced his intention of advancing on Bajaur. In August of that year he effected an entry into Barwa and for a time dominated Upper Jandul. In September, however, the Nawab's Lashkars attacked Barwa and, after desperate fighting, stormed the stronghold and captured Abdul Matin Khan, who, from that time onwards, remained in Dir as a Political prisoner, but was soon after released and turned out of the Nawab's territory. On the death of the late Nawab Badshah Khan, he was deputed by Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan to raise a contingent of Bajauris and threatened Alamzeb Khan who aspired to the Nawabi. This, Abdul Matin Khan did with such success that he lost sight of Shah Jehan Khan's interests and attacked Kambat Fort in the hopes of regaining his patrimony. He was, however, severely defeated and his contingent dispersed. He now lives quietly in a village near Chutiatan, which has been given to him by the Nawab. Was arrested by the Nawab in September 1935 on suspicion of being implicated in the attack on Jandul by Alamzeb Khan and is still detained.

12. ABDUL QADUS KHAN. Of Khwasha Khela in Swat. One of the Wali's most trusted officials. In 1925 led the Wali's forces successfully against Baradar Khan of Thakot. Is at present Hakim of Manda with his headquarters at Totali in Khudu Khel.

13. ABDUL QAIYUM SAHIBZADA. Usually known as the Faqir or Baba Sahib of Spankhare. Is uncle of the present Mulla of Maniki. Maintains a big langerkhana in his village and has a considerable following amongst the

Utman Khels and in Swat Ranizai and Sam-Ranizai. He owns property in B. T. and has disputes with the Tangi Khans while not openly espousing the cause of Government is careful to avoid offending it. Behaved well in 1930 and refused to allow his village to be used by the hostile Lashkar. In February 1936 his house was raided by a gang of dacoits who carried off much property and wounded a daughter of the Faqir (See also No. 28 Who's Who in the Peshawar District).

14. **ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN.** Of Churorai in Swat State. An important malik drawing an allowance of Rs. 300 per annum from the State.

15. **ABDUL WADUD, K.B.E., MIANGUL GULSHAHZADA.** Wali of Swat—The grandson and eldest surviving representative of the family of the Akhund of Swat. The Akhund died in 1877 leaving two sons Abdul Hanan and Abdul Khaliq. These died in 1888 and 1892 respectively, each leaving two sons Gulshahzada was the son of the latter. He murdered his two cousins and then started to quarrel with his younger brother Shirin. The election of Sayad Abdul Jabbar Shah as King of Swat in 1915 brought about a reconciliation between them. Sayad Abdul Jabbar Shah was however, too strong for them; he succeeded in establishing an ascendancy over them, and subsequently drove them out of Upper Swat altogether. The two brothers thereupon joined the Nawab of Dir, and were with him in his attempts to reconquer Swat in 1916. In 1917 an undertaking was effected between them and Sayad Abdul Jabbar Shah, and the Mianguls left the Nawab and entered into alliance with the rest of Swat. Miangul Gulshahzada was unable to remain long in agreement with Sayad Abdul Jabbar Shah, and soon started an intrigue to get rid of him. In this he was successful and in September 1917 the Swat clans dismissed Sayad Abdul Jabbar Shah and gave their allegiance to Miangul Gulshahzada. In 1918 Miangul Sherin Badshah was killed while fighting against the Nawab of Dir. In 1919 Miangul Gulshahzada defeated the Nawab of Dir and occupied Adinzai. In 1922 he was induced by political pressure to restore Adinzai to the Nawab and a boundary was fixed by Government between the States of Dir and Swat. The Miangul then occupied Buner, and

established rule over part of Swat Kohistan and the country lying between the Swat valley and Indus. In May 1926 he was formally recognised by the Government of India as Ruler or Wali of Swat at a Durbar at Saidu held by the Chief Commissioner. A formal agreement was drawn up, by which he undertook to be friendly to Government and to observe certain boundaries in return for an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000. He possesses Serai Land in Swat Ranizai, Sam Ranizai, Mardan Tahsil and Adinzai. He was made a K.B.E. on 1st January 1930. In May 1933 his son Jahanzeb was recognized by Government as his Heir-Apparent. He has always shown himself most loyal to Government and hospitable to Government officers. He rendered inestimable service in 1930 by preventing the Red Shirt movement from spreading to those factions of his State which adjoin the Mardan Sub-Division. Was operated upon for cataract in 1936 and has recovered the sight of the affected eye. In 1934, he delegated full powers of administration to the Wali-Ahad, his heir-apparent. Evidently his intention was to make his son's position as secure as possible before his actual succession and to give him the greatest possible experience. Later on however, he became dissatisfied with the manner in which the Wali Ahad had used the powers conferred upon him and being persuaded that these powers were being used against his Chief Minister and Sipah Salar (Commander-in-Chief) he decided to take over complete control once again. Rather drastic action was taken to assert his authority. Efforts were made to reconcile the two in order to maintain unity in the State and were partially successful.

16. **ABDUL WAHAB.** A mullah of Duber in Indus Kohistan who is sometimes entrusted with messages from the people of that Ilaqa to the P. A. Knowledgeable. Reliability doubtful.

17. **ABDUL RAHIM.** Usually known as Sorana Baba. Lives at Sorana Sam Ranizai. Originally belongs to Mian Gujar in Daudzai Tappa of the Peshawar Tahsil. Was Imam Maajid of the late Manki Mullah and on his death settled in Sam Ranizai. Is much respected and has considerable influence. Well-disposed to Government but takes no part in politics.

18. **ABDUR RAHMAN.** Originally of Topi, Swabi Tahsil. Lives at Kotkai Chaharmung. A prominent member of the anti-Government party in Bajaur. Is suspected of being in Bolshevik pay. Usually known as Jermani Mirza, as he has been in Germany at some time or other.

19. **ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN.** Of Thana. A Khan Khel of K. B. Bahram Khan's faction. Educated up to B.A. At present takes no interest in politics and devotes his time to trade.

20. **ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN.** Of Robot—Succeeded his father Abdullah Khan as Khan of Robot in 1938. An old man without much personality or influence.

21. **ABDUL RASHID KHAN.** Of Thana. Eldest son of K. B. Bahram Khan. Is a Subedar in the 4/14th Punjab Regiment. Can talk English fluently.

22. **AFKIN KHAN.** Of village Chakesar in Swat State. Tribe Amna Khel. Is a Subedar in the State army and has an allowance of Rs. 100 per year from the State.

23. **AHMAD ALI KHAN.** His father belonged to Chitral but came to Saidu with the Wali of Swat's mother. He is employed by the Wali of Swat as Commander-in-Chief of the Swat armies and is a younger brother of Waxir Hazrat Ali (q.v.). Illiterate and of quiet habits.

24. **AHMAD JAN KHAN.** Third son of Safdar Khan, one time Nawab of Nawagai. Owing to the displeasure of Safdar Khan with his eldest son, Muhammed Ali Khan, Ahmad Jan Khan was recognized by him as his successor. During his father's life-time Ahmad Jan Khan lived at Kotkai Chaharnang and after his death in 1816 occupied Nawagai, where he has maintained his position in spite of several attempts by the Khan of Khar to oust him. The Haji of Turangzai is the main supporter of Ahmad Jan Khan and on account of his influence the latter used to be afraid to show any friendly disposition towards Government. Since 1932 however he has appeared more anxious to obtain Government support and he now frequently sends his agents to and corresponds with the Political Agent, Malakand. Said to be a man of little personality and influence. Has therefore the support of the tribes against the Khan of Khar whose ambition they fear. Can read and write Persian.

25. **AJUN KHAN.** A malik and Kursi nasbin of Khar village in the protected area. Respected.

26. **AJUN KHAN.** A malik and party leader of Garhi Usmani Khel village. In poor circumstances. Of independent character.

27. **AKRAM SAID.** Of Dir. One of the Nawab's "Commanding Officers". A quiet and pleasant man—always ready to co-operate. He is in the bad books of the Nawab of Dir.

28. **AKRAM.** Of Skhakot, Sam Ranizai. Is a Shilmani. His father, Samad, was a man of character and influence and did good service on many occasions to Government. Akram is the head of one faction in Skhakot but has been excluded from the village Jirga by the Political Agent's order in 1931 owing to the bad behaviour of his family during the Red Shirt movement and the very large arrears of water-rate he owes. His brother Rabat Khan (q.v.) was the Red Shirt leader in Sam Ranizai. Is a broken-down and garrulous old man. Likely to give trouble if not watched.

29. **ALAMZEB KHAN.** Younger brother of the present Nawab of Dir. Born about 1899. Was given the fort of Munda by the late Nawab in September 1917, together with several other tracts, including Sherigal on the Panjkora and the whole of Jandul. After the death of his father in 1925 he was supported for the succession by a strong faction in the State and a struggle with his elder brother Shahjehan Khan was expected. The latter however, thanks to his presence in Dir and the assistance of Government, was promptly recognised as Nawab. An agreement was then concluded between the two brothers whereby the property assigned to Alamzeb Khan by his father was assured to him. The brothers however continued to intrigue against each other, and matters came to a head in 1928 when Alamzeb Khan was expelled from Jandul and fled to Bajaur where he took refuge with the Khan of Khar. In 1930 he went on the pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back he was detained for fear that his presence in Bajaur might lead to trouble. He escaped from detention in October 1930 and returned to Bajaur. On the Nawab of Dir's entering into an alliance with the Khan of Khar in May 1931, he was expelled by the latter and went to Dabgai in Shamozai country. During 1932 he was a close associate of the Faqir of Alingar in the attacks on Jandul though he refrained from active participation in the hostilities against Government troops at Bandagai. Early in 1933 he applied to be received back into Government favour and came in to interview the Political Agent, Malakand, on safe conduct. Relations were renewed with him but he was told that Government was not prepared to interfere between him and his brother unless he would agree to accept an allowance from him and settle in B. T. He employed certain Mashwani exiles and Salarzai and launched an attack on Jandul in September 1936. Shahzullah Khan of Shahzadai surrendered the Miskini Fort to Alamzeb, which he occupied but was ousted by the Nawab's forces after a battle. In 1936 he attempted to arrive at a settlement with the Nawab but negotiations which were conducted by the P. A. broke down as neither party were willing to make sufficient concessions to the other.

30. **AMAN-UL-MULK.** Of Dheri Jollagram, Ranizai—Has a certain amount of influence and is a good orator. Unreliable as a contractor. He has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 217- I.P.C., for harbouring an outlaw in October 1934 and is now a Kursi nashin. Has since been released and is doing well.

38. **ARAB SHAH OF DARGAL.** Leader of one of the factions in his village. Is an old man with a quick temper. His eldest son Said Shah (q.v.) now performs all Government work on his behalf.
39. **ASAF KHAN OF TOTAKAN.** A Kursi Nashin and an inveterate Mulaqati. Of no particular use.
40. **Asim Khan.** Was at one time the leading Khan in Buner but for the past 17 years has been an exile living sometimes in B. T. and sometimes in Amb State. Has purchased land in Sudhum in the Mardan District and some of his followers are living there. By order of Government he is not allowed to live there himself. There is a file about him in the office. Is given an allowance by the Nawab of Dir. An inveterate enemy of the Wali.
41. **ASPANDIAR.** A relation of the Khans of Nawagai and Khar. Visits the Political Agent about once a month. Lives in Khar Ilaga and is fairly reliable.
42. **ATAULLAH OF KAFIRABAD GUJRAWALA DISTRICT.** B.A. LL.B.—Has been Secretary to the Wali of Swat since 1926. Capable and polite. Has a brother who is a professor in Kabul.
43. **AZIM KHAN OF THANA.** Has land also at Palai and is one of the most useful of the Thana Khans. Is a Kursi Nashin.
44. **AZIM KHAN OF CHALIYAR IN SWAT STATE.** Tribe Rastun Khol. An influential man and has an annual allowance of Rs. 200 from the State.

45. Babozai Khan. Of village Dai in Swat State. Tribe Khadeen Khel. An important malik who has an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum from the State.
46. **BADRAI MALIK.** Of village Sarzanai in Swat State. Tribe Baba Khel. Is in receipt of an annual allowance of Rs. 440 from the State.
47. **BADSHAH JAN** *alias* **GANORI JAN.** Of Ganori, near Chutiatan. Is one of the Nawab of Dir's Counselors and second in command of the Army. Is a Kursi Nashin.
48. **BADSHAH KHAN OF YHANA.** A well to do and respected Khan. Is a Kursi Nashin.
49. **BADSHAH MOHD.** Paracha of Khal—Son of Mian Said, who is still alive, and was once connected with an anti-British School at Khal. A prominent trader. Is reported to be the richest man in Dir and is said to be owed a considerable sum of money by the Nawab.
50. **BAGH MIAN.** A Mian of Bagh in Ghar Shamozaï country who has influence locally and is against the Faqir of Alingar.
51. **BAHRAMAND.** Of Saidu. Son of the late Mianguļ Shirin and nephew of the Wali. Educated at the Islamia College. Is the constant companion of the Wali-Ahad Jehanzeb but holds no official position in the State but latterly he has again been taken into favour and spends some of his time in the State. He has been expelled from his State by the Wali and now lives at Musa Maina in Sam Ranizai.

52. **BAHRAM KHAN OF THANA.** Baczai, Swat. He is head of one faction in Thana. Is a supporter of the Wali of Swat. He and his grand-father before him have always shown consistent loyalty to the British connection. He receives a personal allowance of Rs. 3,000 and is a Provincial Durbari. Received the title of Khan Sahib for valuable services rendered during the disturbance of 1915, and was granted the title of Khan Bahadar in January 1924. Has rendered much assistance in connection with the recruiting for the Indian Army. His eldest son Abdur Rashid (q.v.) is a Subedar in the 4/14th Punjab Regiment.
53. **BAJORAI KHAN.** Of village Chakesar in Swat State. Tribe Ghora Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 200 from the State.
54. **BAKHT JAHANZEB KHAN.** Born in May 1918. The third and youngest son of the late Nawab Badshah Khan by a sister of His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral. The late Nawab gave Landai and other villages to the widow for the maintenance of herself and son. The present Nawab has ratified this gift. He studied at Islamia College up to the 6th class but has now left and lives at home.
55. **BAKHT JAMAL.** An intelligent malik of Herpshah. A great talker.
56. **BAKHTPUR** alias **PAKHPUR.** Shamozaï, of Pajigram in Arang—A well known badmash whose name is often mentioned in connection with offences on the western border of the protected Area. Is a close associate of the Faqir of Alingar and poses as the head of the "Bad-i-Saba" or violence party in Utman Khel country. Collected several bombs after the bombing of Shamozaï in 1932 and on two occasions endeavoured to use them for outrages in British Territory.

87. **BANARAS of Kot.** A long leading Utman Khel Malik; is head of the Peghzai section. Was given a revolver as a reward for his services in the agitation of 1930.
88. **BEHELAN KHAN.** Of village Chachoderai in Swat State. Tribe Jura Khel. Influential and has an annual allowance of Rs. 310 from the State.
89. **DAULAY KHAN.** An influential Painda Khel Khan of village Batal. He is a supporter of Alamzeb Khan against the Nawab. After Alamzeb Khan's expulsion from Jandal he took refuge with the Wali of Swat.
90. **Daurai.** Of Sulai in Barang. Leading Malik of the faction among the Khumar Khel Asil Utman Khel opposed to Nuran Said (q.v.) An associate of the Faqir of Alingar and inclined to be hostile to Government. In the autumn of 1932 constructed a bridge across the Swat River at Kajuri for the Faqir's Lashkar which did not materialise. Was prominent in the Utman Khel hostilities of 1934-35. In 1937 he displeased the Faqir by refusing to hand over his cradle bridge at Kajuri to him.
91. **DAWA KHAN.** Of Dehri Jholagram of which he is the leading malik and has also influence throughout Rani-zai. Is a partizan of the Wali of Swat. Got into trouble in 1934 and went to jail for a year. He is now doing well and his Kursi Nashini has been restored to him.
92. **DILAWAR KHAN OF KOTKAI CHAHARMUNG.** Son of the late Zorawar Khan. Is the leading Khan in Chaharmung. Is in the faction of the Nawab of Dir who pays him an annual allowance. In 1933 he harboured an intriguer hostile to the Afghan Government whose surrender or expulsion was demanded by Government. On non-compliance his fort was bombed from air.

63. **DILAWAR KHAN.** Of Mehrdi in Sam Razzai & well to do malik.
64. **DIB NAWAB OF.** (*Vide* Shah Jehan Khan No. 193).
65. **DOSTAI KHAN.** Of Barikot in Swat State, Tribe Zaman Khel. Has annual allowance of Rs. 200 from the State.
66. **DUSHAM KHAN.** Of Matkanni in Swat Razzai. Has influence in the village. He is employed as a go-between by Alamzeb Khan, the exiled brother of the Nawab of Dir.
67. **FAQIR SHAH.** Known always as the Faqir of Alingar. About 45 years old. Originally belongs to a family of Mians in Upper Swat. Became a disciple of the Sandaki Mullah and set up his Headquarters at Alingar in Shinwari country. Is a religious fanatic and for some years now has directed all his efforts to stirring up the tribes against the Government. Led the Utman Khel Lashkar to the Jindai Khwar in 1930. Collected another Lashkar in Shamozai country in March 1932 with the intention of attacking Government Posts. Spent the hot weather 1932 in attacking the Nawab's forts in Jandul and in the autumn collected a Lashkar in Arang and attacked the troops camped at Bandagai. Has great influence amongst the Shamozai Utman Khels and Salarsais of the Babukarra and less amongst the other Bajaur tribes. Took a prominent part with the Haji of Turangzai in the Mohmand hostilities of 1935. In 1937 his influence shows signs of waning somewhat largely as a result of some personal ambitions coming to light. In August 1934, he tried to carry out Amr-i-Marsal on

71. **FAZAL NUR.** A retired Subedar Major of the F. C. Lives at Matkanni. A very fine man with a good record.
72. **FAZL-I-AKBAR.** Mian of Maina. Did good work in the Red Shirt movement especially in 1930 when he was made a Kursi Nashin and given a shot gun.
73. **FAZAL-I-RAHMAN.** A mian of Kot village who is much respected and is influential in that area. Has been of great service since the Agra area was opened up. His son is a Jemadar in the Levies.
74. **GHARIB MOHD.** Of village Macha in Swat State Tribe Mandan Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 150 from the State.
75. **GHAWAR KHAN.** A well to do malik of Skhakot in Sam Ranizai. Fairly reliable.
76. **GHORAI KHAN.** An influential malik of Hsi in Swat State. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 500 from the State. Tribe Ya-Khel.
77. **GHULAM HABIB KHAN.** Joint Khan with his brother, Umra Khan of Dukrai, in Maidan. Belongs to the Bahadur Shah Khel family. Is a feudatory of Dir, and some years ago incurred the Nawab's displeasure for making trouble about admitting a garrison to his fort. Was turned out of Dukrai Fort by the Nawab, who destroyed the stronghold entirely. Subsequently was received back into favour by the Nawab, but is at present again out of favour. Owns property in Sam Ranizai. Is known as Dukrai Khan.

78. **GHULAM ALI** *alias* **GANDIGAR MIAN**. A mian by class who is a Subedar of the Nawab of Dir. Was at one time in the Dir Levies. Lives at Gandigar near Darora and is trusted by the Nawab.

79. **GHULAM HAZRAT**. Usually known as Kashkar Khan. Lives at Maidan Bandai and is one of the leading Maidan Khans. In the opposite faction to Haji Khan (q.v.).

80. **GHULAM KHAN**. Son of Hazrat Ali who was once Khan of Asmar but was deposed by the Anur Abdur Rahman. Resides at Tiya in the Babukara valley. In January, 1929, probably with the connivance of His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral to whom he is related, he took advantage of the disturbed state of affairs in Afghanistan to seize Asmar. He remained in occupation till December of the same year when he retired on the approach of Afghan troops. In March 1930 he again threatened to attack Asmar and an unsuccessful raid was carried out by a party of Salarzais undoubtedly at his instigation.

81. **GHULAM MOHD. KHAN**. Son of Sargand Khan, Ranizai, Alikhel, of Allahdhand. Is Khan of Allahdhand and receives the personal allowance of Rs. 2,750 per annum. Is a sensible man and a reliable Jirga member where his own village politics are not concerned.

82. **GUL KHAN**. Subedar. Maternal uncle of the Nawab of Dir and at present Tahsildar at Adinzai.

83. **GUL SAHIB**. See No. 140 Muhd. Yusuf.

86. **GUL SARIN.** A Tahaidar of the Nawab of Dir in charge of the Dir Ilaga. A pleasant character who has the confidence of the Nawab.
88. **HABIB KHAN.** A Kursi Nashin and an important Malik of Dehri Allahband.
89. **HABIBULLAH.** Jinki Khel, of Paitai known as Maidam Khan. Used to be largest land-owner in Swat and could turn out a Lashkar of 2,000 men. Was not friendly to Government. Opposed the Wali and was defeated by him in 1921 and driven into the Kohistan. He was subsequently pardoned and returned to his estate. In September 1928 he took part in a conspiracy against the Wali which failed. He fled to Dir and is now living as a refugee at Robot.
87. **HADI KHAN.** Of Sijban in Swat State. Tribe Shama Khel. Has an allowance of Rs. 300 per annum from the State.
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90. **HAJAB KHAN.** Of village Shang in Swat State. Has an allowance of Rs. 200 per annum from the State. Tribe Khudu Khel.
89. **HAJI KHAN.** Of Bandai Maidan. One of the leading Maidan Khans. Father-in-law of Alamzeb Khan (q.v.). For several years lived as an exile in Dehri Jholagram. Has recently been pardoned and allowed to return to his village on payment of a large sum to the Nawab.

97. **HAZRAT ALI, KHAN BAHADUR.** Is son-in-law of the Wali of Swat, also his "Wazir". Hazrat Ali's father was an "Akhund" or "Mulla" of Owir in Chitral and came to Swat with the Wali's mother who was a daughter of Mehtar Aman-Ul-Mulk. Hazrat Ali is the Wali's right hand man. He is extremely capable and very loyal to his master. He was made a Khan Sahib in 1930 and Khan Bahadur in 1934. His daughter has been betrothed to a son of Jehanzeb, the Wali Ahad (W.W. 103).
98. **HAZRAT ALI.** Is a Subedar of the Nawab of Dir. Was at one time tehsildar at Chakdarra. Capable.
99. **HAZRAT SAIYID.** Of Khal. Is the leading man amongst the Sultan Khel Akhundzadas and possesses considerable power and influence. Is a member of the present Nawab of Dir's Council and has betrothed his daughter to his son. Has for some years been Hakim of Barwa (Jandul). Is the only one of the "elder statement" of Dir. Since the Jandul rebellion of August 1935 he has lost favour with the Nawab.
100. **HIDAYATULLAH KHAN.** Of Allahdhand. Was a Jemadar in the Swat Levies when he and Sargand Khan, his brother, attempted to murder Mohd. Sharif Khan (q.v). In 1911 he was put on security for three years, which period he spent in self-imposed exile in Uch. In 1915 he was allowed to return to Allahdhand, but made such a nuisance of himself to every body that he was again expelled from Ranizai. He returned to his village, but in July 1924 his two sons, Ajab and Shahzada, killed their own brother, and Samat, son of their uncle, Mohabat Khan. In this case Ajab and Shahzada were expelled from Ranizai till they made peace with Mohabat Khan and Hidayatullah Khan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in default of furnishing security for keeping peace with Mohabat Khan. After his release he was expelled from Allahdhand for a time and lived in Adinzai. He returned to Allahdhand in 1928. His son, Ajab, was killed by Mohabat, and Shahzada died in 1929. He was again expelled from his village for three years in 1930, after he and Mohabat Khan had furnished security to keep peace.

101. **KHALIL KHAN.** A leading malik of the Asil Utman Khan who owns the Jowar cradle bridge over the Swat river
102. **ISMAIL KHAN.** Of Bazdarra. Is a Kursi Nashin and has influence.
103. **JAHANZEB.** Eldest son of the Wali of Swat. His full name is Miangul Jahanzeb Abdul Haq. Was recognised by Government as Wali-i-Ahad in 1933. Born in 1908. Educated at the Islamia College, Peshawar. Talks English fluently and has adopted European dress and manners. Is taking a part in the administration of the State. Capable and energetic, but lacks the personality of his father. His son has been betrothed to a daughter of Hazrat Ali, the Wazir (W. W. 97).
104. **JAHANZEB OF TOTAKAN.** Leading malik of one of the factions in the village. Belongs to the more modern type of malik. Is a good shot.
105. **JALAT KHAN.** Of Uch. A leading Malik of Adinzei. Belongs to the Nawab's faction.
106. **JANDAR KHAN.** A Kursi Nashin and leading malik of Batkhal.
107. **JAMSOZ KHAN.** A Kursi Nashin and important malik of Dehri Allahdhand.

108. **JUHAN.** A malik of Wartair. Untrustworthy. Is a Kursi Nashin.
109. **JUMA KHAN.** A leading malik of Dehri Jholagram, who is much respected. Reliable.
110. **KATOR KHAN.** A Kursi Nashin and influential malik of Batkhei.
111. **KAMIL SHAH.** A retired Jemadar of the Levies. Lives at Kalangi. Is a Kursi Nashin and is respected. Reliable.
112. **KAMEAN MALIK.** One of the most important persons in the Swat State. Is a magistrate of his Ilāqa and has an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the State. Lives at Chongi. Tribe Bazi Khel.
113. **KHAISTA PACHA.** Of village Runial in Swat State. Tribe Shama Khel. Annual allowance Rs. 240 from the State.
114. **KHANZADA.** Loi Mamund of Khalozai Bala in the Watelai valsey. The leader of the faction in power in Mamund country. Possesses considerable influence over the whole tribe.
115. **KHAN.** Khan of.—*Vide* Muhammad Jan Khan (No. 138).

123. **MIR AKBAR SHAH.** Of Heroshah in Nam Hanizai. A Kursi Nashin. Has a bad reputation for bribe taking.
124. **MIR KHAN.** Of Thana. Is a retired Jamadar of Swat Levy and is an influential man in the village. His younger brother, Khan Sahib Khalid Khan, is a Tahsildar. Belongs to the faction of K. B. Bahram Khan but is friendly to the Nawab of Dir, and is on good terms with the leader of the opposing faction in Thana. Can give impartial advice in connection with factional disputes. Is a Kursi Nashin.
125. **MIR ZAMAN KHAN.** Of Batkhel. A quiet and useful malik. Is a Kursi Nashin.
126. **MOHABAT KHAN.** Of Batai. Is one of the Nawab's Counsellors. Spends most of his time in Dir. In 1933 his faction attacked that of Mohd. Fahim Khan (q., v) in the Ushiri Darra and inflicted severe losses on it.
127. **MOHIBULLAH KHAN.** Son of the late Khan Bahadur Inayat Ullah Khan of Thana. He has been made a provincial Durbari in place of his father and also given a personal allowance of Rs. 3,000. Is leader of one of the factions in Thana. Loyal to Government. Did good work in keeping the Red Shirt movement out of Thana when his faction was in power. Friendly to the Nawab of Dir and hostile to the Wali of Swat. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1935.
128. **MOMIN KHAN.** Of Bazdarra. Is a Kursi Nashin and an influential man in the Palai Darra.

129. **MOHD. AFXAY.** Of Ghani Dheri (Sikhakot) in Sam Ranizai. A well to do malik and clever. Useful. Is a Kursi Nashin.

130. **MOHD. AKRAM KHAN.** A well to do Khan of Thane owning much land. Is a Kursi Nashin.

131. **MUHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.** Of Bar Banda in Swat State. Tribe Avdal Khel. Is one of the most important persons in the State and is given an annual allowance of Rs. 1,600.

132. **MUHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.** Of Bar Khana in Swat State. Tribe Patan Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 500 from the State.

133. **MUHAMMAD AMIRA JAN.** One of the leading Akhundzadas of Khal. An old man with considerable influence. Not in favour with the Nawab.

134. **MUHAMMAD ARIF KHAN.** Of Shahzadai in Dir State. Tribe Nasr-ud-Khel. After a period of exile he has been allowed by the Nawab to return to his home and enjoy his patrimony as Khan.

135. **MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN.** A malik and leader of a faction in Mehrdi village in Sam Ranizai.

186. **MUHAMMAD BEHRAN KHAN.** Son of the late Muhammad Sharif Khan of Dehri Allahdand. Succeeded his father as Khan of Dehri in 1935 and granted his personal allowance of Rs. 2,750 per annum. Belongs to the old school. Quiet and retiring but can assert himself.

187. **MUHAMMAD FAHIM KHAN.** Son of Abdul Bahim Khan of Samkut, Painsa Khel, Foster-brother of Nawab Shah Jehan Khan and a member of his Council. Used to be in favour with the Nawab of Dir and was Commander-in-Chief of his force during the Chitral Reliefs of 1932. He subsequently fell from power and the Nawab now distrusts him. A sinister and untrustworthy man. Is believed to be responsible for the attempt of Painsa Khels to attack Warai Camp, during the Reliefs of 1932. Is usually known as Samkut Khan. A leader of the anti-Nawab faction in the Painsa Khel. Has been expelled from Dir State and is now living at Skhakot in Sam Ranizai.

188. **MUHAMMAD ISA KHAN.** Second son of the late Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan and uncle of the present Nawab. Usually known as Darora Khan. After the death of Miangul Jan he aspired to fill his place as pretender to the Dir Khanate, and became a centre of intrigue. He was Subedar-Major of the Dir Levies, but in March 1915 he left the appointment and went to Jandul to the Khan of Barwa, where for a time he did his best to create a combination strong enough to overcome the Nawab and turn him out, hoping the succession would fall to him. Events, however, did not turn out as he wished. He went from Jandul to Swat in the beginning of 1917 to try his fortune there, but with no better result. Has been given lands in Manogai village, Adinzai, where he lives. The present Nawab distrusts him and keeps him as far as possible from Dir. He is capable and well-mannered. His eldest son is serving as a Jenadar in the Frontier Constabulary.

189. **MUHAMMAD JAN KHAN.** Khan of Khar. Second son of the late Sardar Khan Ibrahim Khel. Born about 1880. Has married a daughter of Muhammad Ali Jan, son of the Khan of Nawagai. Since the decline of the Nawagai Khanate he has endeavoured to make himself master of Bajaur. He always signs himself Nawab of

143. **MUHAMMAD RAHIM KHAN.** A brother of the Khan of Nawagai. Lives in the territory of the Khan of Khar. Poses as a reliable informer but is untrustworthy. Visits Kabul occasionally with information.
144. **MUHAMMAD SAID KHAN No. I.** Of Thana and Palai. Usually known as Masher Said Khan to distinguish him from Muhammad Said Khan II. Belongs to Khanan as distinct from Khan Khel. Has a reputation for being untrustworthy. Receives a personal allowance of Rs. 500.
145. **MUHAMMAD SAID KHAN II.** Of Thana and Palai. Known as Kasher Said Khan. Lacks personality. Is a Kursi Nashin.
146. **MUHAMMAD SHAH KHUSRU KHAN.** Son of the Nawab of Dir and the heir apparent. Is now (1937) about 14 years old and is at school at the Bishop Cotton School, Simla. Was recognised by Government as Wali-Ahad at a Durbar at Dir in October 1936.
147. **MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN.** Of Daggar in Baner. Tribe Hasan Khel. Influential. Has an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum from the State.
148. **MUHAMMAD YUSUF.** Usually known as Gul Sahib. Son and successor of the Mulla of Babra. Accompanied the Lashkar which was bombed in Pindiali in March 1932. Is in the pay of King Nadir Shah and the Nawab of Dir and is not violently anti-Government. Has considerable influence in Chaharmung but not much elsewhere. Took a leading part in the Mohmand hostilities of 1935. Helped the Khan of Nawagai against the Khan of Khar in September 1935. He joined the Faqir of Alingar in Agra hostilities of 1935.

149. **MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN.** Eldest son of Saiyid Ahmad Khan of Barwa. Born about 1884. Lived at Skhakot in Barsal but has now been expelled from the Dir State and lives in Salarzai country.
150. **MUHAMMAD KALI.** Mian of Chingai. The most important of the Umar Khel Mians of Chingai who are much respected by the Utman Khels. Is a close friend of Alamzeb Khan (q. v.) and well-disposed to Government.
151. **MUHAMMAD ZAMAN KHAN.** Usually known as Barkand Malik from his village Barkand in the Niagdarra. Is in favour with the Nawab and is at present his Tahsildar at Bulambat. Has an unpleasant manner but is capable.
152. **MUHAMMAD ZAMAN KHAN.** Of Kota in Swat State. Tribe Khankorai. Influential and has an annual allowance of Rs. 700 from the State.
153. **MUHAMMAD ZAMAN KHAN.** Of Khar. A Tahsildar of the Khan of Khar. Much trusted by him.
154. **MUHAMMAD ZAKIY KHAN.** A retired Subedar of the Levies and a brother of Muhammad Behram Khan of Dehri. Is a Kursi Nashin. A shady character.
155. **MUHAMMAD ZARIF.** A leading member of the Khal Akhundzade family. (See Hazrat Saiyid of Khal). Is a Kursi Nashin. Is on very bad terms with the Nawab. Used to live in Jandul with Muhammad Alamzeb Khan, but on Muhammad Alamzeb Khan's ejection in June 1878 from Jandul, returned to Khal.

156. **MOMIN KHAN.** A Karsi Nashin and leading Khan of the Pahn Darra living at Bazdarra. Useful.
157. **MULLA MIAN.** Of Tirat in Swat State. Tribe Akhund Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 60 from the State.
158. **MUSA KHAN.** Haji, Aba Khel, of Bari Kot, in the Swat. Is one of the most wealthy men in Swat and is a great trader. His son, Abdul Latif, is a Naib Tahsildar. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 250.
159. **MUSAKIF.** A malik and party leader of Matkanni village.
160. **NABIULLAH.** A mian of Agra who has influence locally. Useful.
161. **NAUSHIRWAN.** Of Mingora. Used to be one of the most powerful Khans in Swat, and is still the head of faction, but is not in favour with the Wali and now has little influence.
162. **NIAMAT KHAN.** Of Barikot in Swat State. Tribe Zaman Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 230 from the State.

163. **NOSHAD KHAN.** Of Dherai in Swat State. Tribe Avdal Khel. Given an annual allowance of Rs. 700 by the State. Influential in his own tribe.
164. **NUR KHEL.** Of Amankot in Barang. Tribe Asil. Usually the spokesman of the Jirga.
165. **NUR-UL-HADI KHAN.** Of Kanju. Belongs to a leading Nikpi Khel family. A prominent official in the Wali's service, is now Hakim of Chakesar.
166. **NUR-UL-RAHMAN.** Usually known as Ajar. Mian of Khushalgarh in Sam Ranizai. Took a prominent part in the Red Shirt movement and was arrested and imprisoned in 1930. He recanted and was released in 1932. Is now outwardly well-disposed. Owes heavy arrears of water-rate.
167. **QALANDER KHAN.** Of Skhakot. Belongs to the faction of Akram Khan (q. v.) Did good work during the Red Shirt movement, and is treated officially as leader of the faction in place of Akram Khan. Is a Kursi Nashin.
168. **QALANDER KHAN.** Of Aligrama village in Swat State. Tribe Rama Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 540 from the State.
169. **QURHASSAN.** A malik and faction leader of Matkanni village.

170. **RAHAT KHAN.** Of Skhakot. Brother of Akram Khan (q. v.). Became leader of Sam Ranizai Red Shirts in 1931. Is a man of some personality and influence. In December 1931 was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on refusal to furnish security under Section 40 F. C. R. He still maintains relations with the leaders of the old Red Shirt party in the neighbouring districts. He was released on the expiry of his sentence.
171. **RAKIM KHAN.** A malik of Dobandi in Sam Ranizai. A good type.
172. **RASUL KHAN MIAN.** Of village Lilaunai in Swat State. Tribe Papiwai. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 200 from the State.
173. **RIZA KHAN.** Of Dir. Is one of the Nawab's favourites and is employed by him as Tahsildar Sind. Was specially posted to assist the troops at Bandagai during the trouble in September and October 1932. Is capable and possesses very pleasant manners. Is always ready to co-operate with Government Officers. Transferred to Talash in April, 1935.
174. **RODAD GUL.** A malik of Skhakot and a Kursi Nashin. Lame. Acts as an agent for the Nawab of Hoti. Useful.
175. **RUSTAM KHAN.** A Kursi Nashin and well to do Khan of Thaaa. Has much land.
176. **SAAD.** Son of Muhammad Said, of Garhi Usmani Khel. A leading malik of some wealth. Is a Kursi Nashin.

177. **SADAR.** A malik and Kursi Nashin of Mehrdi village in Sam Ranizai. More trustworthy than most.
178. **SAID HASSAN.** Of Dargai. An uncle of Said Shah and a Kursi Nashin. A troublesome character of whom the party leaders are afraid.
179. **SAID HAZRAT.** Akhonzada of Khel. Younger brother of Hazrat Said (q. v.) with whom he is not on very good terms. Is Jemadar in charge of Robat Post. A man with independent views and a pleasant manner. Not in favour with the Nawab.
180. **SAID MUHAMMAD KHAN.** Of village Shin in Swat State. Tribe Isa Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 300 from the State.
181. **SAID SHAH.** Of Dargai. Son of Arab Shah (q. v.). Is performing Government work on behalf of his father. Gave much assistance during the Red Shirt movement though several of his near relations were involved in it. Not to be trusted too far in any matter relating to his own village where faction feeling runs very high.
182. **SAYYID AHMAD KHAN.** Of Barwa, Mast Khel. The late Umra Khan was his cousin, but he did not share in the schemes of conquest indulged in by his relatives and had to fly for his life, his sympathies being with the Khan of Dir, who had married his sister. He was restored to Barwa by the British in 1895, and remained in possession till 1917. Was loyal throughout the 1897 disturbances, but not actively so. He supported the late

186. SARDAR KHAN. Usually known as Bibior Khan. Lives at Bibior. A distant cousin of the Nawab of Dir. Formerly a Jemadar in the Dir Levies but dismissed in 1925 for inefficiency and misbehaviour. Addicted to drugs.

187. SAKAN. A leading malik of Khar, who tries to keep the peace in a somewhat turbulent community. His advice in village matters may be taken with perhaps less than the usual amount of salt. Is a Kursi Nshin.

188. SHAD MUHAMMAD KHAN. Of Totakan. A useful Malik, who used to be prominent when any fighting was to be done, was well to the fore when the Swat Lashkars turned out in 1915 to defend Qalangi Levy Post.

189. SHAD MUHAMMAD KHAN. Of Gambir, Shahi Khel. Was driven out of his ancestral estate by Said Ahmad Khan, when the latter was in possession of Barwa. Was restored to Gambir by Nawab Badshah Khan and is now known as Gambir Khan. Belongs to the present Nawab's faction.

190. SHAH ALAM. Usually called Raja Shah Alam. Nephew of Pakhtun Wali who was once Ruler of Tangir in the Gilgit Agency. After the murder of Pakhtun Wali, Shah Alam made an unsuccessful attempt to seize the power. Since then he has been living as a refugee with the Wali of Swat. Accompanied Sir Aurel Stein during his travels in Swat and was employed by Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh and company in connection with their timber contract in that country. Has a considerable knowledge of the Swat and Indus Kohistan but little or no influence. He is again employed on timber contract work in Swat State.

190. **SHAFIULLAH.** A mian of Agra who has influence locally. Useful.

191. **SHAH JAHAN KHAN.** Nawab of Dir. Born about 1897. The eldest son of Badshah Khan, late Nawab of Dir. He was made a Khan Bahadur in 1918 and recognized as the heir-apparent of Dir. At his father's death in 1925 there were two factions. One of which attempted to secure the succession for the younger brother, Alamzeb Khan. Government support however proved decisive and Shah Jahan Khan succeeded without bloodshed and was recognized as Nawab by Government in May 1925. He has an indifferent reputation for sincerity among his partisans, but is extremely loyal to Government and is working hard to re-establish the efficiency of a rule which has suffered much during his father's later years. In June 1928 on grounds of disloyalty, he ejected Mohammad Alamzeb Khan from Jandul which had been given to him for his maintenance. He has since continued to consolidate his position, though his control over his own tribe, the Painsa Khel, is imperfect. In 1932, succeeded in beating off the combined attacks of the Faqir of Alingar and Mohammad Alamzeb Khan on Jandul and subsequently in the same year conducted the Chitral Relief Column through his country in safety despite the threatening tribal situation. Still cherishes hopes of recovering the lost Dir territory in the Swat Valley and also has ideas of expansion towards Bajaur. Was made a K. B. E. in 1933. In September 1935, Alamzeb Khan collected a Lashkar of the Salarzai and Mashwani exiles and made intrigues with the leading men of the Dir State. Miskini fort was surrendered by Shahzullah Khan, of Shahzadai to Alamzeb Khan, but the Nawab of Dir's forces restored the situation and decisively defeated the opposition. The house of the Nawab of Dir was accidentally burnt down on the night of 27/28th October 1935, and the Nawab lost practically all his personal property. He attended the Viceregal Durbar in Delhi, in the beginning of March 1934, for the investiture. During 1934 he conducted the Chitral Relief Column through Dir State safely. He discharged his obligations very creditably by organising vigorous action and beating off the Faqir of Alingar's Lashkar which attempted to cross the Panjkora river to attack the Chitral Relief Column on its downward march between Sado and Bandagai. In May, 1935, he helped in bringing the Shamoza Jirga to negotiate with the Political Agent at Chakdarra in connection with the Agra settlement.

192. **SHAH JEHAN KHAN.** Of Dheri Jolagram. A capable man of some influence in his village. Is a Kursi Nashin.
193. **SHAH JEHAN KHAN.** Was until recently a mirza of the Khan of Nawagai but has been dismissed. A reliable man.
194. **SHAH NAZAR KHAN.** Son of the late Malik Azar Gul of Kharkai. Was educated up to F. A. in Islamia College, Peshawar. Is a Kursi Nashin and leader of one of the factions in his village. Now working as a clerk in the Irrigation Department.
195. **SHAH WAKIR KHAN.** Of Tutano Benda in Swat State. Tribe Khushal Khel. Influential and has an annual allowance of Rs. 810 from the State.
196. **SHAH-I-MULK.** Of Dheri Jholagram but now lives in Sam Ranizai. Is a Kursi Nashin. Lacks personality and has lost the leadership of his faction in his village.
197. **SHAKIRULLAH KHAN.** Of village Ghaligai in Swat State. Tribe Khasi Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 400 from the State.
198. **SHANSHAL KHAN.** Of Allahabad Dheri. Is a retired Jamadar of Swat Levy. Is a Kursi Nashin.

199. **SHARIFULLAH KHAN.** Of Nawan Kili. Kusa Khel. A malik of some importance. On good terms with the Wali.
200. **SHAMROZ KHAN.** Of village Kharkai in Sam Ranizai. A well to do malik, good at contract work.
201. **SHAMROZ KHAN.** A leading malik of Batkhel village and a Kursi Nashin.
202. **SHAMSHI KHAN.** Of village Chuparial in Swat State. Tribe Baba Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 200 from the State.
203. **SHER AFZAL KHAN.** Of Odigram. Babuzai Khan who has always supported the Wali's cause. Is now Hakim of Buner with his Headquarters at Gagra. Tribe Mir Khan Khel. Has an allowance of Rs. 300 from the State.
204. **SHER ALI KHAN.** Uncle of Ahmad Jan, the Khan of Nawagai, (q. v.). Was for several years in the service of the late Amir of Kabul, but he returned at the time of the L. and convention. Is on bad terms with the Nawagai family, and lives apart from them in a small fort at Umrai Gundai in Chaharmung country. Has very little influence but is well-disposed.
205. **SHER KHAN.** A brother of Malik Dawa Khan of Dehri Jholagram. Is a Kursi Nashin, a large landowner and a very good contractor. Was in trouble in 1934 and went to jail for a year. He is now doing well.

204. **SHER MUHAMMAD.** Of Dargai. Is a shrewd and intelligent Malik. Cousin of Jemadar Abdul Majid and belongs to his faction. Is a Kursi Nashin.
207. **SHERZAMAN KHAN.** Of Khar. A brother of the Khan of Khar who is on intimate terms with the Khac. Quiet and rather lacking in personality.
208. **SHERZAMAN.** Of Mirga. A Subedar of the Nawab of Dir who is in charge of the area between Dir and Lowarai. Very useful to officers travelling.
209. **SIKANDAR KHAN.** Of village Malikpore (old name Lagarpore) in the Gadizal Ilaga of Buner in Swat State. Tribe Usman Khel. Is a Subedar-Major in the State Army and has an annual allowance of Rs. 1,200 from the State. A very influential man.
210. **SOHBAT KHAN.** A leading malik and faction leader of Khar village. Full of fair words. Has excited much jealousy in the village.
211. **SUSHAN KHAN.** Of Pashat. He succeeded his brother the late Khan, Muhammad Zaffar Khan, on the latter's assassination in November 1933. He holds his position with some difficulty against his elder brother Ghulam Rasul. A weak character. He is strengthened by the support of the majority of the tribes who fear the intrigues of the Khan of Khar.
212. **SULTANAT KHAN.** Of village Jurga in Swat State also known as Jura Khan. A personal friend of the Wali. Tribe Nazar Khel. One of the most influential Khans in the State and has an annual allowance of Rs. 1,500. A good shot and a pleasant character. Is a Kursi Nashin.

313. SULTAN KHAN. Of Shinr, Upper Swat. Used to be one of the leading Khans of the Jinki Khel. Is now a refugee in Dir.

314. SWAT, WALI OF. *Vide* Gulshahzade (No. 15).

315. SYED SAHADUR SHAH. Of village Malka in Swat State. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 300 from the State.

316. SYED NUR. A malik of Heroshah in Sam Ranizai and a faction leader.

317. SYED RASUL. A leading malik of Haryankot in Sam Ranizai. Is an Asil Utman Khel and has some influence with the Trans river Asils. Fairly wealthy. Reliability doubtful.

318. SYED SHAHZAD GUL. Of village Sar in Swat State. Influential and has an annual allowance of Rs. 1,000 from the State.

319. TAJAR KHAN. Of Jarai in Swat State. Tribe Ghali Khel. Has an annual allowance of Rs. 150 from the State.

320. TASH KHAN. Of Daggar in Buner (Swat State). Tribe Hasan Khel. Influential and has an annual allowance of Rs. 500 from the State.

231. **TORSEAN KHAN.** Malik of Chary. One of the leading Salarzai Maliks. Was a prominent supporter of the Fakir of Alingar during the troubles of 1882, but in 1883 on account of enmity with his cousins deserted his cause and joined the Khan of Khar's party. As a result his house was burnt by the Fakir.
232. **UMAR KHAN.** Eldest son of the late Khan of Khar. Was exiled by his father, and on the latter's death his younger brother, Mohammad Jan Khan (q. v.) seized the Khanate. Is now living at Paja near Khar. Is addicted to Charsa.
233. **UMAR SAID.** Utman Khel of Hariankot. Head of one faction. Is a Kurai Nashin. Is a professional go-between with the independent Utman Khel tribes, and should not be trusted too far, but is loyal on the whole and played up well during the Red Shirt movement. His younger brother Aman Said is a Jemadar in Swat Levies.
234. **UMRA KHAN.** A well to do malik of Skhakot in Sam Ranizai. Fairly reliable.
235. **UMAR ZAMAN.** A malik of Kharkai in Sam Ranizai. Has influence and is more trustworthy than most.
236. **USMAN OF BAYKHEL.** Ranizai, Swat. A Kurai Nashin. Heads the party in power in his village. Did very good service in connection with Upper Swat Canal. A strong and reliable Malik and well-disposed.

227. **USMAN.** A young malik of Garhi Usmani Khel. Head of a faction but is badly off and without much influence.
228. **ZAFAR KHAN.** Of Sherkhanna in the Palai Darra where he has some influence. Is a Kursi Nashin.
229. **ZAIDULLAH KHAN.** A Khan Sahib and a Khan of Thana. A Risaldar of the Indian Army and now employed in the intelligence bureau at Quetta. Has personality and would be very useful if he were at home.
230. **ZARIF KHAN.** Of Robat. Nephew of the late Abdullah Khan, with whom he was not on good terms. Was placed in possession of the estates of Abdullah Khan by the Nawab in 1913, but these estates were again taken away from him and restored to Abdullah Khan in 1915. For this reason he headed a revolt of Sind Khans against the Nawab in December of that year which was soon quelled. Is not a man of much character. Is a Kursi Nashin. Soon after the accession of Shah Jahan Khan, his fort was burnt by the Nawab and his property taken possession of by Abdullah Khan. He lived for a time at Mayer in Jandul as an exile under the protection of Alamzeb Khan. On Alamzeb Khan's eviction from Jandul, Zarif Khan took refuge in Dheri Allahdhand. Has now made his peace with the Nawab and has been allowed to return.
231. **ZEB SHAH.** A malik and a leader of a faction in Dohandi village in Sam Ranirai. Has a feud with Malik Haider of the same village.
232. **ZUBAIR SHAH.** Of Skhakot. Leader of one of the factions in his village. Did good work in the Red Shirt movement in which the opposing faction in his village (see under Akram Khan) became deeply involved. Rather weak. Performed the Haj in 1933. Intelligent and engages in trade. Integrity doubtful.

GENEALOGY OF THE NAWASS OF DIR.

Mulla Illa or Akhund Baba, Painda Khai.

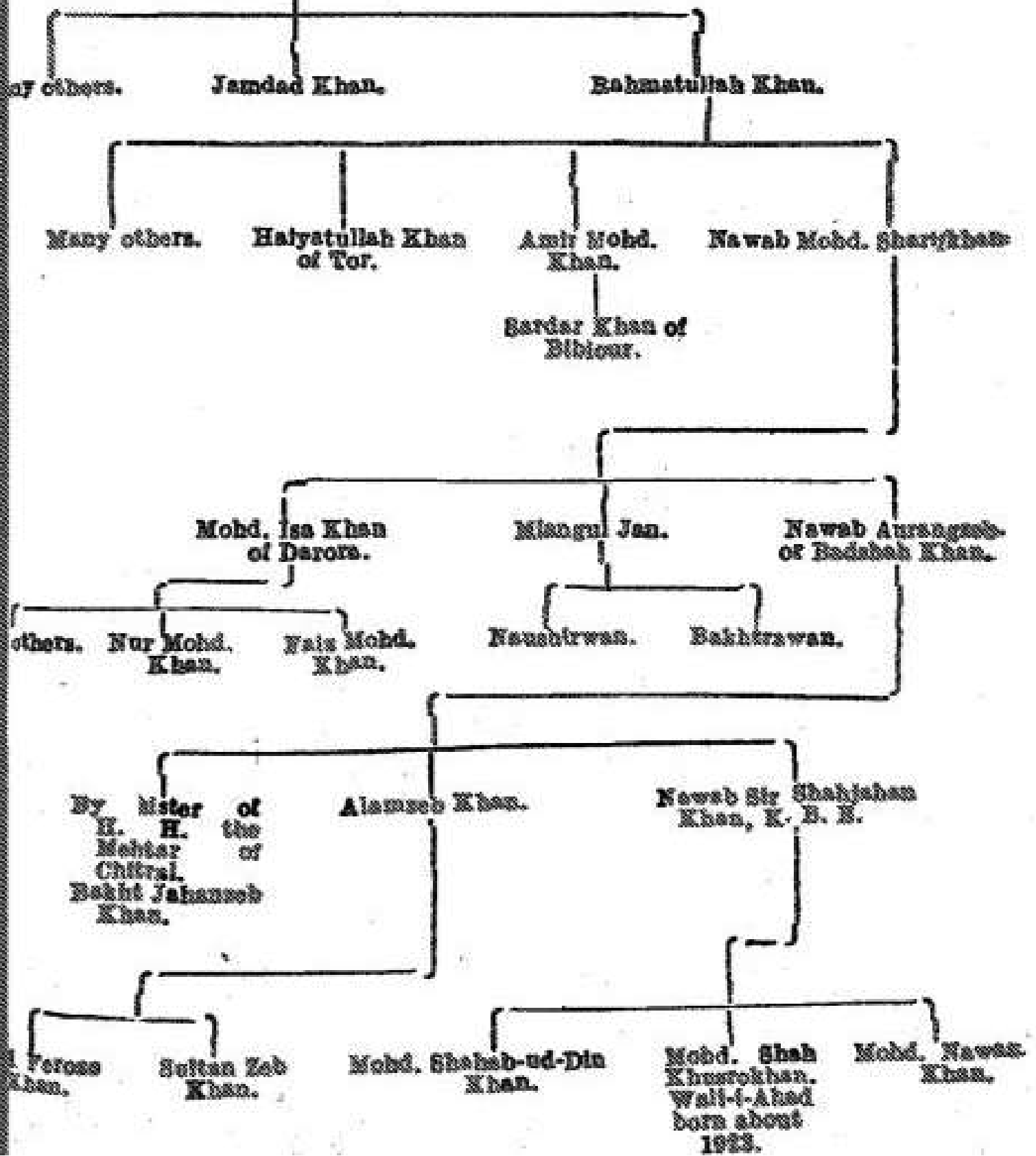
Mulla Ismail.

Ghulam Baba.

Zafar Khan.

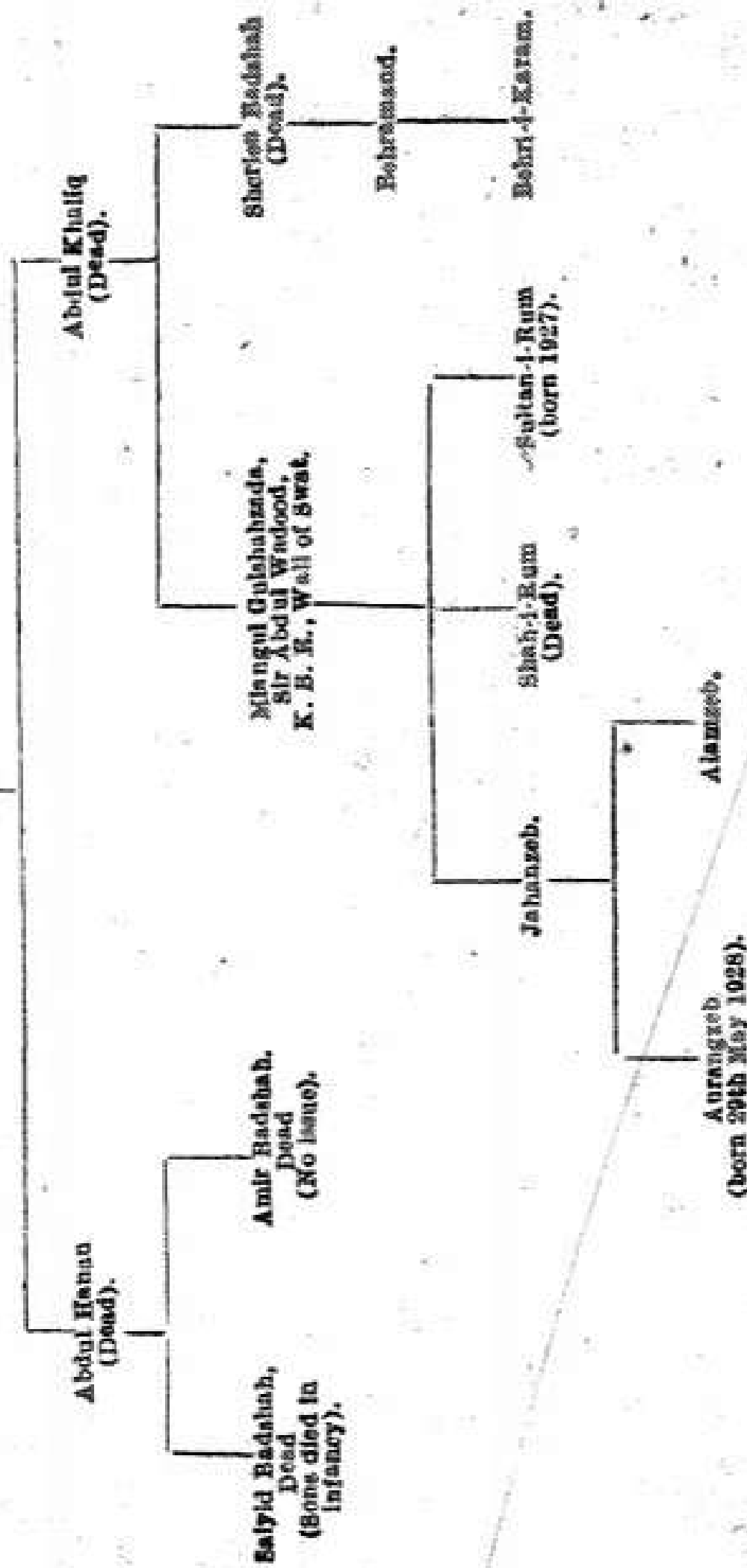
Qasim Khan.

Ghazan Khan.



GENEALOGY OF THE MIANGULS.

Akhund Babo (Abdul Ghafur).



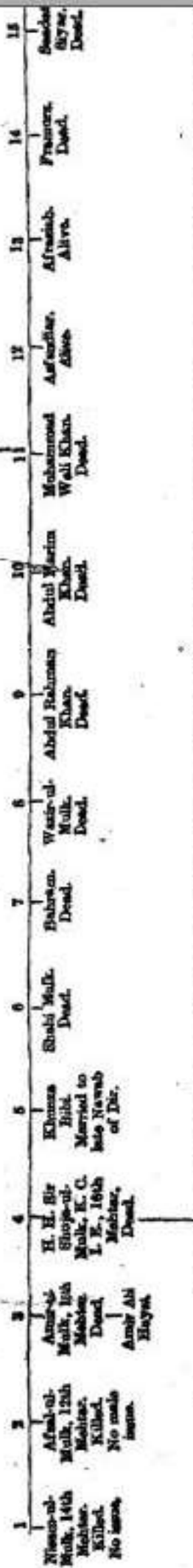
Anrangzeb (born 29th May 1928).

GENEALOGY OF THE MEHTAB OF CHITRAL.

Moharun Shah I, 6th Mehtar.
 Shah Afzal I, 7th Mehtar.
 Moharun Shah II, 8th Mehtar.
 Shah Afzal II, 9th Mehtar.

Amran-ul-Mulk, 11th Mehtar, known as the Great Mehtar.

Moharun Shah III, 10th Mehtar.



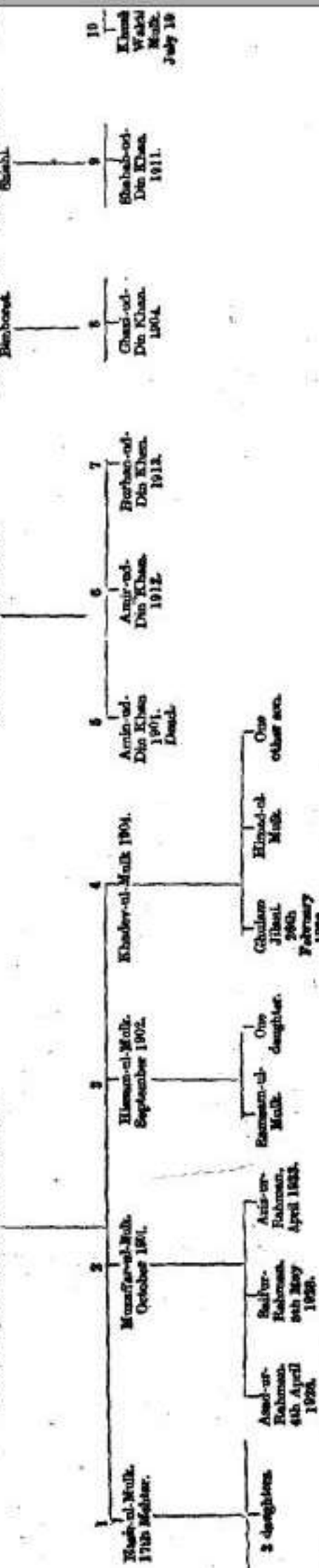
Married daughter of Pabbar, Mehtar of Yasin.

By concubine from Kusbara.

By concubine from Bimbopot.

By concubine from Ghahl.

Married



10
 Khani
 W. A. H.
 M. S.
 July 19

9
 Shahab-ud-Din Khan, 1911.

8
 Ghani-ud-Din Khan, 1904.

7
 Farhan-ud-Din Khan, 1912.

6
 Amir-ud-Din Khan, 1912.

5
 Amir-ud-Din Khan, 1901. Died.

4
 Khader-ul-Mulk, 1904.
 Ghulam Jibani, 28th February 1932.
 Elmad-ul-Mulk.

3
 Elman-ul-Mulk, September 1902.
 Elman-ul-Mulk, One daughter.

2
 Mansur-ul-Mulk, October 1901.
 Amir-ul-Fahman, April 1933.
 Saif-ul-Fahman, 6th May 1926.

1
 2 daughters: Amd-ul-Fahman, 4th April 1926; Saif-ul-Fahman, 6th May 1926.

PART II—CHITRAL.

PREFACE.

The social fabric of Chitral is made up of the Adamzada clans, the Arbabzadas and the Fakir Miskin.

The Fakir Miskin do all the hard labour and fill the ranks of the Sapper and Miner Companies.

Since the advent of the British, the Adamzada has gone down in the world. No longer is he exempt from the payment of taxes, nor does he possess the influence enjoyed by his predecessors. The increase in their numbers, now that the natural check of internecine strife is removed with no corresponding increase in the amount of agricultural land available, has added to his discomfort. Now-a-days the average Adamzada is a poor man.

The Adamzada clans represent the fighting class of the nation. They supply the Chitral Scouts with their recruits, but the Bodyguard is recruited from both the Adamzada clans and the Arbabzadas.

The Arbabzadas form a very small class, really successful Fakir Miskin who have earned position in the service of the Mehtars.

An Adamzada will marry an Arbabzada girl and an Arbabzada will take unto himself a Fakir Miskin woman, but they will be doubtful about giving their daughters to a lower class.

Nagaratis and Gujars.—The southern end of the valley from Drosh downwards is inhabited by Nagaratis and Gujars, the former speaking a dialect of Pushtu which is unknown to most Chitralis. They have no persons of note among them.

Kafirs.—The original Kafirs of Chitral are of the Kalash tribe and are of the lowest status. There are now some colonies of Red Kafirs in the country

who fled from Kafirstan to escape conversion. The Red Kafirs are locally known as Bashgalis. The Red Kafirs and Kalash talk their own languages. All the Bashgalis except one or two have now been converted to Islam.

Language.—The language of the Chitralis is Khowar, made up of words from various tongues from Sanskrit to Turki. The aristocracy speak Persian and some individuals know Pushtu and Urdu. The written language is doggerel Persian.

Ruling family.—The ruling family is of the Kator clan of Adamzadas. Legitimacy is considered a matter of prime importance in the succession to the Mehtarship, but is otherwise a disadvantage, as illegitimacy conferred some immunity in the periodic epidemics of assassination which formerly occurred when a succession took place.

The ties of the foster kinship are considered stronger than those of blood relationship and there is great competition for the fostering of the Mehtar's children.

The appended genealogy of the Chitral ruling family is interesting, and affords a very fair epitome of its history.

PART II—CHITRAL.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. **Shahzada.**—Only the sons of the ruling Meht enjoy the title of Shahzada.

2. **Mehtarhan.**—Formerly the title given only to sons legitimate and illegitimate of a past Mehtar, but now used rather loosely by the common people when referring to anyone related to the past Mehtars.

3. **Clans or Tribes.**—These are noted in brackets after the name of the person referred to; and unless otherwise mentioned will be one of the Adamzada Clans.

4. **The Council.**—A Council of Elders.

Selected Elders are called up in turn, about 6 at a time, to hear the petitions and law suits of the people, and submit their opinion to His Highness who is the final authority on everything.

5. **Ataliq.**—Name of appointment, giving control of a large valley or large sub-district.

6. **Hakim.**—Name of appointment, giving control of a large valley or large sub-district.

7. **Charvalu.**—Name of appointment giving control of a large village or small district of hamlets in lesser populated areas. Some Charvelus rank as equivalent to Hakim.

8. **Baramosh.**—Name of appointment giving control of labour for State works.

1. **ABDUL ALIM** (Zundro). Is Charvata of Bami and a Subedar in the Bodyguard.

2. **ABDUL HAMID** (Dashmane). Son of Zaria Shah of Chitral. Appointed Charvata of Arandoo in 1881 in place of Subedar Jamiullah, but has since been dismissed. Has had an eventful career. Was dismissed from the Jungle Officer appointment for suspected defalcations. In 1886 retrieved his position by pursuing the late Highness cause in the attempt to recover Asmar Province. Is a poor figure of a man with no force of character.

3. **ABDUL MURAD KHAN** (Riza) of Chumj. Is Hakim of Yarkhun in Mastuj. A well-intentioned and fairly intelligent man. In the 1925 Maulai agitation turned Sunni but has reverted to Maulaism and is popular in Yarkhun.

4. **ABDUL QADIR**. Son of Umra Khan of Jandul and a nephew of the present Mehtar. Owns property in Chitral. A waster.

5. **ABDUL SAMAD**. Son of Asfandiar Khan (No. 19) (Kator) of Danin. Lieutenant in the Bodyguard.

6. **ABDUL QADIR KHAN**. He is half brother of Ghulam Khan of Asmar No. 36 and a cousin to late Highness the Mehtar. From 1922 to 1925 he was Levy Subedar in the Chitral Levies. After this he was summoned to Kabul. The late Highness refused him permission to go, so he went without it. In Kabul he hoped to be given the Khanate of Asmar. He was however disappointed in this. He was offered land elsewhere, this he refused to take and went to Dir, from thence he returned to Chitral where he was entirely dependent on late Highness for his livelihood. The latter had settled him in Drosh. He is of no consequence in Chitral.

the late Nawab of Dir. He had inflated notions of his own importance and joined the late Mehtarjao Abdur Rahman Khan in claims to legitimacy and in consequence was turned out of the country in 1903. He resided in Dir for some time but was later pardoned and allowed to return. He now lives in Drosh and is a Captain in the Bodyguard. The present Nawab of Dir has married his sister.

14. **AMIR ABI HAYAT** of Dammer Nisar. Son of Mehtarzhan Amir-ul-Mulk (dead), 3rd son of Aman-ul-Mulk. Amir-ul-Mulk was banished from Chitral by Government after the seige and lived in Madras on a pension. Amir Abi Hayat returned to Chitral in 1924 on the death of his father and has lived here ever since. He read up to Middle Class in the Islamia College, Peshawar, but then refused to continue further.
15. **AMIR ALI KHAN**. Son of Sher Khan (No. 105) of Reshun. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and was A.-D.-C. to the late Mehtar.
16. **AMIR ALI KHAN** (Riza), Haji of Damik. Was banished to Yarkhun in 1917 for intriguing in Afghanistan and was re-instated in 1920. In 1926 was implicated in the agitation, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in India, which he underwent in Abbottabad Jail. Since return in 1931 has been living under surveillance in Ayun.
17. **AMIRULLA KHAN** (Brushe) of Reshun. Was Subedar-Major of Scouts and was a large land-holder, but has since had most of his land confiscated by the late Mehtar. Is blind. For gallant and distinguished service in the field during the 3rd Afghan War, 1919, was mentioned in a despatch from His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C.

18. **ARDANIL**, Shah of Yarkhun. Is a Maulai Pir. Did good work in securing the return of Maulai refugees in 1925. A good man. Is a brother of Syed Nadir Shah (No. 94) with whom he shares responsibility for the whole of the Maulais of Chitral.
19. **ASFANDIAR KHAN**, Mehtarjao, of Damin. half-brother of the Mehtar. Behaved badly in 1895. He is Commander of the Bodyguard. A man of some force of character, but not highly intelligent. Unreliable. Knows a smattering of Urdu. Eldest son is Subedar-Major of the Chitral Scouts.
20. **AZIZ-UL-MULK**, Mehtarzhan, of Bros. Son of Mehtarzhan Wazir-i-Mulk. Is a Subedar in the Body-guard.
21. **BAHADUR**, Ataliq of Zangiaht. Is the foster-father of one of the daughters of Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk.
22. **BAHADUR LAL** of Turikho (Khushe). Hakim of Turikho. His son Abu Lois was Subedar of the Chitral Levies.
23. **BEHRAM LAL** (Riza) of Buni. Was brother-in-law of Sher Afzal, and was with him in exile in Afghanistan. A man of some character. Was fined Rs. 100 in 1910 for giving trouble to a Government official passing through Buni. His daughter is married to the late Mehtar's son, Khushwaqt-ul-Mulk.

24. **BULBUL**, Syed, of Choinj, Yarkhun. Is the eldest son of the late Shah Abdul Hamid, Maulai Pir of Yasin. Many of his Murids live in Gilgit Agency. Has some influence, but has been compelled to fly to Yarkand on account of his intrigues against the late Mehtar. Not a very reputable person.
25. **BURHAN-UD-DIN**, Shahzada. Is the eighth son of the late Mehtar by a woman from Kushun. Is at present in the Indian Military Academy at Debra Dun.
26. **DASHMAN DAQ** (Arbabsada) of Bohr-Tuli. Where he is Charvelli. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard.
27. **DILARAM KHAN**, Khan Sahib, *alias* Thuck Miki, Mehtarico of Gairat. Is the youngest (nephew) son of Mehtar Aman-i-Mulk. Was formerly Subedar in the Scouts. At present is in charge of the Revenue Department of Chitral State. Knows Urdu and a little Persian, Pushto and English. Received the Delhi Durbar Medal of 1911. Received the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 for his services in the Afghan War of 1919. A most influential man and trustworthy, has acted as Regent on two occasions during the absence of the late Mehtar in India. He is the leading man in Chitral next to the Mehtar and is trusted favourite of his. One of the pleasantest and most able men in Chitral. Very loyal to Government. An outstanding character.
28. **DUSH** (Mohammed Begs) of Kosht where he is Hakim. He is foster-father of Shahzada Khadev-ul-Mulk and a member of the Mehtar's Council. During the 1925 agitation had a bad name for oppressing Maulais.
29. **FAREDUN** (Riza) of Rach in Turikho. Foster-father of Shahzada Mata-ul-Mulk. Behaved badly in 1925. Now an old man. Lately became dumb.

30. **FARHAN AKBAR KHAN** (Riza) of Chapalli, Hakim of Mastuj and a Subedar in the Bodyguard. Was converted to Sunnism in 1925 but has since reverted.
31. **FAZLI AZAM** (Riza). Is Hakim of Drosh and Subedar in the Bodyguard. A pleasant man who tries to help. Acts for the Governor of Drosh during the latter's frequent absences in Chitral.
32. **GHAZI-UD-DIN KHAN**, Shahzada. Fourth son of the late Mehtar Born 1904. Educated at Islamia College Peshawar and Aligarh University where he obtained a B. A. degree. Suffered severe concussion in a motor accident in 1930, which has affected his temperament. Unreliable. Usually acts as His Highness' private Secretary. Does extremely well in a most difficult position.
33. **GHAZ-UL-MULK**. Mehtar's son of Chumarkhon. Is an half-brother of the late Mehtar. His mother was a Kafir woman. Was a Subedar in the Scouts but resigned. He subsequently (1921) defied the Mehtar's authority and killed a sepoy. He was arrested, but escaped from captivity and is now in Afghanistan. Is somewhat fanatical.
34. **GHULAM JAFFAR** of Chitral. Son of late Mirza Muhammad Ghufan of Chitral (Dashmane) brother of the Quartermaster Subedar of Bodyguard, Ghulam Murtaza (No. 37). Is permanent Assistant Secretary and manages His Highness' office. Is always present in Chitral. Is partly deaf.
35. **GHULAM MUHAMMED** of Madaghlasht. Son of late Jan Muhammed Charvella of Madaghlasht (Taji). Has been appointed Charvella of Madaghlasht in succession to his father who died in 1928.

36. **GHULAM KHAN** of Asmar. Known locally as Asmari Khan. Is a cousin of late Highness and his sister is married to Shahzada Nazir-ul-Mulk. He is a nephew of the late Ghulamullah Khan. He came to Chitral after Asmar fell into the hands of the Amir, but is now settled in Bajaur on his own land.
37. **GHULAM MURYAZA**. Son of late Mirza Muhammad Ghufraan (Dashmane) of Chitral. Is Lieut. and Quarter-master of the Bodyguard. Is also in charge of His Highness' Armoury.
38. **GHULAM-UL-ABIDIN**, Qazi, of Ayuz. Is a most important Mulla.
39. **GUL HASSAN SHAH** (Rooste) of Warijun in Mulikho. Is Subedar-Major of the Bodyguard. Elder brother of Atiliq Sarfraz Shah (No. 90).
40. **HABIB-UL-AHMAD**. Son of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmad Khan (No. 90) (Kheerawe) of Baramia. Is Subedar Adjutant on the permanent staff of the Scouts. Is an intelligent and smart young man. Well-disposed. Proceeded to India in 1931 for a month's training with the South Waziristan Scouts.
41. **HAFIZ**, Chirbrar, of Baramia. Elder brother of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmad Khan (No. 90). Is blind.
42. **HAJI KHAN** of Chitral (Qosis Arbahzada). Elder son of the late Dewan Begi Ferosa Khan. Is a Subedar of Bodyguard. Evil tempered and bad natured man. A fine polo player.

89. **JEE** (Dashmane) of Sart in Mulikho. Is Baramush of Mulikho and Subedar of the Bodyguard. Is head of his clan.
90. **KAMRAN KHAN** (Zundre) of Ayun. Hakim of Ayun. Was in the Fort during the seige. Now an old man of not much importance.
91. **KHADIMI DASTGIR** of Kesu. Son of the late Ghulam Dastgir. Was Subedar of the Chitral Scouts, but was dismissed in 1935. Like all the Dastgirs is a most turbulent and troublesome man.
92. **KHAN** of Washich, Turikho. Is the foster-father of the third son of Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk.
93. **KHADEV-UL-MULK**, Shahzada. Born in 1904. Mother is daughter of Abdur Rahman of Yasin. Is now Governor of the Mulikho District and lives in Drasan Fort. Educated at Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar, not clever but is an English Scholar. Married a daughter of the late Shah Abdul Hassan Mullahi Pir of Hassanabad and also daughter of the late Nawab of Dir by the sister of the late Mehtar of Chitral. A very pleasant man, with an extensive knowledge of history. Fond of reading and gardening.
94. **KHUSHWAQT-UL-MULK**, Lieut. Shahzada. Is the seventh son of the late Mehtar by a sister of Atalig Sarfraz Shah (No. 93). Went to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun and is at present doing his attachment to a British Regiment (The Green Howards) in Meerut. A very pleasant and capable young fellow, who should develop into a first-class officer.

55. **LAL ZAMAN KHAN**, Mehtarjao, of Ayun. Second son of Mehtarjao Bahadur Khan, former Governor of Mastuj, who died in 1915. Is Hakim of Simborst Valley, which is his personal Jagir. Was Subedar in the Scouts until his resignation in 1927.

His younger brothers Muhammad Zaman Khan and Rahmat Zaman Khan were Subedars in the Scouts. The latter received the I. D. S. M. for services in the Afghan War, 1919. Lal Zaman Khan is a pleasant man and a favourite of the late Mehtar, whom he usually accompanies wherever he goes. He is a Colonel in the Bodyguard.

56. **MAHMUD** of Chitral (Qozie Arbabzada). Son of the late Dewan Begi Feroza Khan. A good polo player.

57. **NAINA**. Son of Saleh Muhammed (Arbabzada) of Sor Laspur. Was Honorary Jemadar on the permanent staff of the Scouts, and retired in 1927 with a gratuity. For gallant and distinguished services in the field during the 3rd Afghan War, 1919 received a mention in despatches and was awarded the I. D. S. M.

58. **MAULAI RUM** of Owir. A Subedar in the Bodyguard and Charvelu of Owir. Is one of late Highness' best motor drivers. A most pleasant individual.

59. **MEHRAN SHAH** (Anjasai Arbabzada) of Mujhigram. Is Charvelu of Arkari. Is an oldish man and leaves much of his work to be performed by his son, Azim Shah, who is a Subedar in the Bodyguard.

60. **MIR**. Son of Muhammed Shah (No. 76) (Arbabzada) of Shoghor. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and performs the duties of Charvelu for his father.

81. **MIR** (Riza) of Awi. Is Hakim of Laspur and was once orderly to the Assistant Political Agent. Showed up badly in the Maulai agitation of 1925 when he became a nominal Sarni. Is a pleasant and intelligent man, and is well disposed. Very unpopular with the people. A big land owner. Is the foster-father of late Highness' younger son, Shahzada Mubariq-i-Mulk.
82. **MIR AHMAD KHAN** (Khusrawe) of Koghazi. Is brother of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmad Khan (No. 90). Is Hakim of Kuh (Barenis to Kari) and is a Subedar in the Bodyguard. A jovial individual. Was once Subedar of the Levies. An obliging, helpful and cheerful man.
83. **MIR GHIASUDDIN** (Dashmaus) of Chitral. Is an official in the Revenue Department and bears the honorary title of Subedar. Is in charge of the Treasury. Went on Haj in 1936.
84. **MIR GULAB SHAH**. Son of the late Subedar-Major Sultan Shah (Roshte) of Chitral. Is a cousin of Sarfraz Shah (No. 99). Is a Captain in the Bodyguard and was A.-D.-C. to the late Mehtar. Appointed to the Revenue Department in 1931 in addition to his other duties, but dismissed in March 1936.
85. **MIR HAIDER ALI KHAN**. Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Mehtarzhan Ghulam Dastgir of Kesu. Was the favourite son of his father. Was one of the ring-leaders in the 1926 agitation, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment which he underwent in Abbottabad Jail. On return to Chitral it was stated that he refused to give or obtain security for his good behaviour. Was therefore deported and has now been granted land in Kohdaman Afghanistan. Is related to Jan Badshah of Haryankot, Dir. Was probably the only real offender in the "agitation".

66. **MIR HASSAN SHAH**. Son of Bahadur Ataliq (Bosht) of Surt, in Mulikho. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and performs the duties of Ataliq in Mulikho for his brother, Ataliq Sarfraz Shah.
67. **MIR JAHAN** of Washich. Is Asakal of Shutkharlasht in Turikho. Is a foster-father of Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk's youngest daughter and right-hand man of the Shahzada. A hard-working and courteous man.
68. **MIR JAWAN** (Sangale) of Hot Spring in Lutkoh and a Subedar-Major in the Bodyguard. Is a converted Sunni.
69. **MIR LAL** (Riza) of Shagram. Was Havildar in the Chitral Scouts and received the I. D. S. M. for services in the Afghan War of 1919. Is a Member of the Council.
70. **MUALLIM SHAH** of Laspur. Eldest son of the late Syed Sabit Rahim Maulai Pir. A disgruntled young man who, dissatisfied with his lot, created trouble for himself and had to flee to Gilgit in 1928-29, where he has remained ever since. Has Murids in Laspur and Gupia.
71. **MOHD. BEG Lal** of Shagram. A big land owner and influential man in Turikho. Has two brothers Said Beg and Purdum Khan. A good polo player.
72. **MUHAMMED GHULAM LAL** of Chitral (Kator), Council Member.

73. **MUHAMMED HUSSAIN** (Atambeg) of Girth, Mulikho. Subedar of Chitral Levies. His father was Ataliq to the late Mehtar's father, Aman-ul-Mulk.
74. **MOHD. JAHAN KHAN**, Kazi of Rain, Turikho. Is now Hakim of Sin, Shali and Singur. Asakal of Dalamuts and Subedar of the Bodyguard. Acted as late Highness' A. D. C. when used to be in India. Has travelled all over India and went on Haj with late Highness. A most amusing and talkative, companion.
75. **MOHD. NADIR SHAH**, Lal of Washich, Turikho. Is married to one of late Highness' sister. A Member of Council. An influential man in Turikho.
76. **MUHAMMED SHAH** (Arbabzada) of Shoghor. Is Charvela of Uzhur. Turned Sunui a few years ago. Is now an old man. Is father of Mir (No. 60).
77. **MUHAMMED SHARIF KHAN**, M.B.E. (Risa) of Mujgol. Was Hakim of Drooh until 1924 when he was removed from the post for incurring the late Mehtar's displeasure. Is brother of Musannif Khan (No. 80). Was made an M. B. E. for his services in the Afghan War, 1919. Lives with his foster brother Shabzada Husam-ul-Mulk.
78. **MUHAMMED YAKUB**. Son of Wasir Inayat Khan (Mirasiye) of Zhughar. Was educated at Aligarh School and knows English, Urdu and Persian. Is Subedar Incharge of the Mehtar's artillery.

79. **MULLA MUSALLI** of Arandu. Has been continually concerned in Arandu affairs for many years past. Fled to Afghanistan in 1927, but as the result of intrigue there had to return to Chitral. He has great influence in Arandu and is a partisan of Shahzada Hussam-ul-Mulk, Governor of Drosh, and in opposition to Saifur Shah's party (No. 99).
80. **MUSANNIF KHAN** (Riza) of Kocht. Is brother of Muhammed Sharif Khan (No. 77). Was ringleader in the 1925 agitation, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment which he underwent in Abbottabad Jail. Foster brother of Shahzada Hussam-ul-Mulk and also a relative of the present Mehtar.
81. **MUSHARAF KHAN** of Mushgol. Brother of Mohd. Sharif Khan (No. 77). Speaks Urdu, Persian and Pushtu.
82. **MUYAIB SHAH** (Riza) of Awi. Is brother of Mir (Riza) (No. 61). Was a Havildar in the Scouts until 1926. Was formerly on the permanent staff of the Scouts but was removed for bad behaviour. A Member of Council.
83. **MULAFFAR-UL-MULK**, Shahzada. Second son of the late Mehtar. Was born in 1901. Was fostered in Turikho and goes by the name Turkhoichi. Is married to the sister of Abdul Mu'ani (No. 8) by whom he has three sons and a daughter. Is also married to a grand daughter of Pahlwan, Governor of Yasin, by whom he has one daughter. Was educated at Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar. Has pleasant manners and is the favourite son of the late Mehtar. Speaks English. Is now the Governor of the Turikho and lives in Shagram.

84. **NADIR KHAN**, Syed, of Hassanabad. Is a Maulai Pir and a son of Shah Abdal Hassan and brother of Ardabil Shah (No. 18) with whom he divides responsibility for the Maulais of Chitral. He and his brother are not on speaking terms with each other.

85. **NASIR-UL-MULK**, Captain, His Highness the Mehtar. Born 1898. Fostered by Qurban of Kusham (No. 93). Speaks good English. Is very intelligent and keen to learn. Has somewhat advanced political and religious ideas. Is an enemy of Sarfraz Shah and his party. In 1928 he was appointed as Honorary Lieutenant in the 6th Royal Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles; he was promoted to Captain in 1934. He has done three periods of training with them. During the cold weather 1932-33 worked as Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Hangu. Appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, and Kohat, 1934-36, to complete his civil training. Inclined to suspect that people are plotting against him. A pleasant companion and a most generous man. Succeeded his father, the late Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk as Mehtar in October 1936.

86. **NASRAT ALI KHAN** (Mirasiye) of Joghur. Has been Superintendent of Police for many years.

87. **NIJAZ MUHAMMED** (Arbabzada) of Chitral. Is brother of Qurban (No. 93). Was in the Fort during the siege of 1895.

88. **NISAR DASTGIR** (Kator) of Kesa. Third son of the late Mehtarjao Ghulam Dastgir. Is married to the daughter of the late Mehtar and is Lieutenant in the Bodyguard.

89. **NIYAT ZARIN** (Khushe) of Rain in Turikho. Succeeded his father Shah Zarin, as Charvelu of Turikho. Is foster-brother of Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk. A good polo player. Strong and honest. Is a Subedar-Major in the Bodyguard and a member of the Mehtar's Council. A first-class man.
90. **NUR AHMAD KHAN** (Khusrawe), Khan Sahib, of Barenis. Now lives in Chitral. Son of the late Khudai Deru, foster-father of the late Mehtar. Much in favour of the late Mehtar, and has much influence. Was in the Fort during the seige. Intelligent and reliable. Was Subedar-Major of the Scouts. Knows a little Persian, Pashtu and Urdu. One brother is a blind Hafiz and lives in Barenis. His other brother is Mir Ahmad Khan. He received the title of Khan Sahib for his services in the Afghan War. A rather jealous individual.
91. **OMETI MUHAMMED**. Son of Mehtarjao Muhammed Ali Beg (Kator) of Mori. Is a member of the Mehtar's Council. Has three brothers. Afzal Aman (No. 10), Fazal Rehman of Pret and Hassan. Fazal Rahman was Subedar of Levies from 1927 to 1929.
92. **PURDUM KHAN** of Shagram, Turikho. Eldest brother of Said Beg (No. 97), and Mohd. Beg (No. 71). A big landowner. Was an Instructor Havildar in the Chitral Scouts. During the Afghan War of 1919 he acted as a Scouts' Subedar.
93. **QURBAN MOHD. SHILOOY** (Arbabzada) of Kusham. Is brother of Niaz Muhammed (No. 87). Charvelu of Kusham. Foster-father of His Highness. Was appointed orderly to Major Younghusband by Mehtar Nizam-ul-Mulk. Then became orderly to Lieutenant Gordon, and was his

right-hand man during the seige. Sher Afzal imprisoned his family and murdered his brother while he was in the fort to shake his allegiance. A man of great knowledge of his country and some strength of character. Has been severely tried and not found wanting. Has often accompanied the late Mehtar and British Officers to India. Has his faults, but on the whole to be relied on. Is in the opposition party to Sarfraz Shah. Knows some Urdu and a little Pushtu. Has aged considerably in the last few years.

94. **RAHMAT KARIM.** (Kator) of Kesu. Second son of Mehtarjao Ghulam Dastgir.

95. **SAADI KHAN.** Son of Mirza Ibadat Khan (No. 44) (Sangale). Persian Secretary to His Highness. A good mannered and active man. A good polo player.

96. **SAID AHMAD,** son of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmad Khan, (No. 90). Jemadar of the Chitral Levies. Very young, but is doing extremely well. Good-mannered and keen.

97. **SAID BEG** Lal of Rain, Turikho. Youngest brother of Purdum Khan (No. 92) and Mohd. Beg (No. 71). A good polo player. Owns much land in Rain.

98. **SAHIB WAGIN** (Zundre). Charvelu of Mastuj. Is foster-brother of Shahzada Khushwaqt-ul-Mulk. Is a Sunni convert; and was an active agent in the Sunnising Campaign, 1925. Is an intelligent youth.

99. **SARFRAZ SHAH** (Roohie), M.B.E. Son of the late Ataliq of Sart in Mulikho. Has succeeded his father as Ataliq, but rarely visits Mulikho and his duties there are performed by his brother, Mir Hassan Shah (No. 66). Is Major in the Bodyguard and Hakim of Lathko. His sister is married to the late Mehtar, and has borne him three sons, the eldest of whom Khushwaqt-al-Mulk is a Lieutenant in the Indian Army. Sarfraz Shah, though illiterate, is one of the most capable men in Chitral and the finest polo player. His father was vexed at the selection of Qurban (No. 93) to be foster-father of His Highness, and ever since there has existed bad feeling between his party on the one side and His Highness and his party on the other. Can speak Persian and Urdu. He is not absolutely to be trusted. His influence with the late Mehtar was great. Is not very popular with the aristocracy. Was created M. B. E. (Civil) for his services in 1919. Since 1930 has been acting as late Highness' agent in charge of the Military Supply Contract, Droah. A very pleasant and amusing man. Is extremely loyal to late Highness, but will help as much as he can when asked.

100. **SHAHAB-UD-DIN KHAN**, Shahzada, of Broz. Is the sixth son of the late Highness. Speaks English.

101. **SHAH JAHANI MULK**. Eldest son of the late Mehtarjao Mukaddas Aman, legitimate son of Mulk Aman a Mehtar of Yasin. His father was ordered to live in Chitral by Government and died here in 1930. Whilst alive received a subsidy of Rs. 60 through the Kashmir Durbar.

102. **SHAH NAWAZ** (Khushamade). Was Charvela of Charan and a Subedar in the Bodyguard, but was dismissed from both appointments in 1934. Was Havildar Instructor in the Scouts but behaved badly and was dismissed in 1921. Himself a Sunni convert, was one of the most active of the Sunnising agents in 1925.

103. **SHER** (Khushamade). Son of Wazir. Appointed Charvelu of Reshun in 1923 in place of his father who was murdered in a suspected adultery case by relatives of Mehtarjao Lal Zaman Khas.

104. **SHER** (Riza) of Broz. Subedar in the Bodyguard. Is an important man in Broz.

105. **SHER KHAN** *alias* **GHIRMAN** (Singe). Hakim of Reshun. Was member of late Mehtar's Council or is now Member. Rendered most valuable services to Government in 1895 and afterwards. He was in the Fort during the seige and took part in the fighting that preceded it. Was appointed to Reshun to bring that turbulent village into order, and has succeeded in doing so. Has travelled with Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, and other distinguished visitors to Chitral. He has an intimate knowledge of affairs, people and customs. An able and cheerful man. Universally respected. Was a Maulai but became a nominal Sunni during the Maulai agitation, 1925. Speaks Urdu.

106. **SIFADAT KHAN** of Buni. Is a nephew of the late Khan of Buni who was the only man of the village to assist the survivors of the Kuragh defile disaster at great risk to himself. Sifadat Khan is a worthy little man. His cousin Mir Ahmad Khan, son of the Khan of Buni, lives in the same village.

107. **SIKANDAR KHAN** (Arbabzada) of Warkup in Turikho. Is Baramosh of Turikho. Owes his position to his grandfather having been a foster-brother of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk.

