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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 Yusufzai, 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 Yusufzai 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 Yusufzai in the campaigns just referred to and about the same time as the conquest of Swat by the Yusufzai 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 Akhonzadas 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 Mandafir 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 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 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 Bolshevik 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 Maaz-ullah 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 Saidn.—Son of the late Miangul Shirin and nephew of the Wali. Educated at the Islamia College. Is the constant companion of the Wali-i-Ahd 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 Paimda 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 Kajuri 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 Salarzaïs 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 Ilahi.**—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 Salarzaï

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 Robat.

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 Mahtar 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. **Jalat 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 Khalezai 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 Maxid.**—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. **Muhibullah 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. **Muht 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. **Muht. Behram Khan** of Dheri Allahdhand.—Eldest son of Muht. 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. **Muht. 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. **Muht. 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 Baraul 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.

112. **Saran.**—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 Nashin.

113. **Shad Mohammad 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.

114. **Shad Mohammad 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.

115. **Shah Afzal Khan** of Kharkai.—Is a shrewd Malik and leader of a faction. Is a Kursi Nashin.

116. **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.

117. **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 Columns 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.

118. **Shah Jahan Khan** of Dheri Jolagram.—A capable man of some influence in his village. Is a Kursi Nashin.

119. **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.

120. **Shah-i-Mulk** of Dheri Jolagram, Ranizai, Swat.—Is a Kursi Nashin. Leader of a faction but lacks personality.

121. **Sharifullah Khan** of Nawan Killi Musa Khel.—A Malik of some importance. On good terms with the Wali.

122. **Sher Afzal**, Mast Khel.—Formerly Khan of Satbar Killi. Nephew of Said Ahmad Khan of Barwa, whose political lead he followed. Is about sixty years of age. Has a body of thirty armed retainers. Lives in exile in Pewra, Bajaur.

123. **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.

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 Shinar, 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 KAWARS OF DIR.

Mulla Ilas or Akhund Baba, Founder Khel.

Mulla Jussuf.

Obolan Baba.

Kader Khan.

Qasim Khan.

Qasim Khan.

Qasim Khan.

Many others.

Jussuf Khan.

Sehmatullah Khan.

Many others.

Hajratullah Khan of Tor.

Amir Khan.

Nawab Mohd. Husein Khan.

Nawab Amir Khan of Bikaner.

Mohd. Iqbal Khan of Darra.

Mirza Jan.

Nawab Amir Khan of Bikaner Khan.

Two others.

Nur Mohd. Khan.

Feroz Mohd. Khan.

Nawab Khan.

Bakht Khan.

By order of H. H. Maharajah of Chitral.

Nawab Khan.

Nawab Khan.

Nawab Khan.

Nawab Khan.

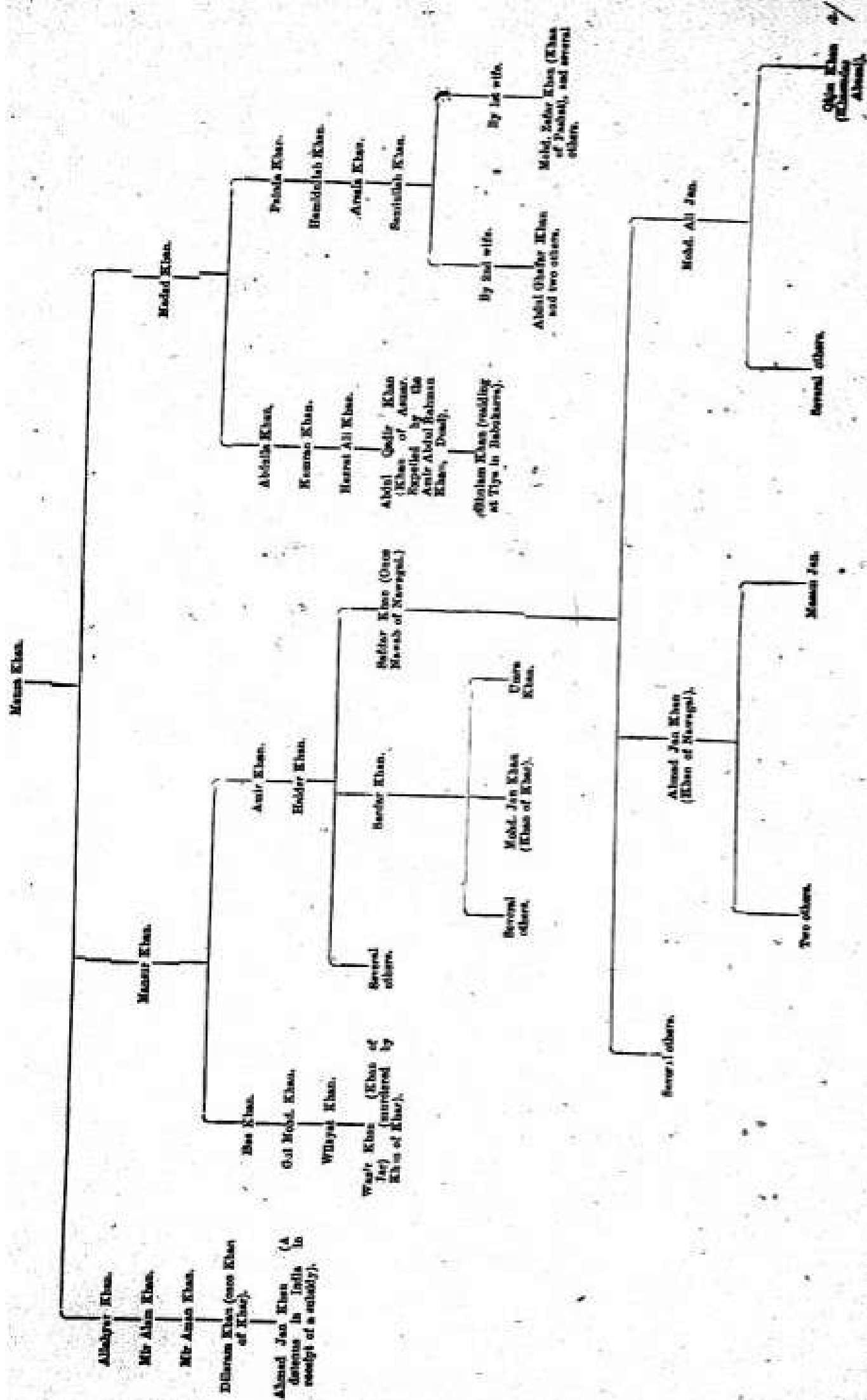
Mohd. Amir Khan.

Nawab Khan.

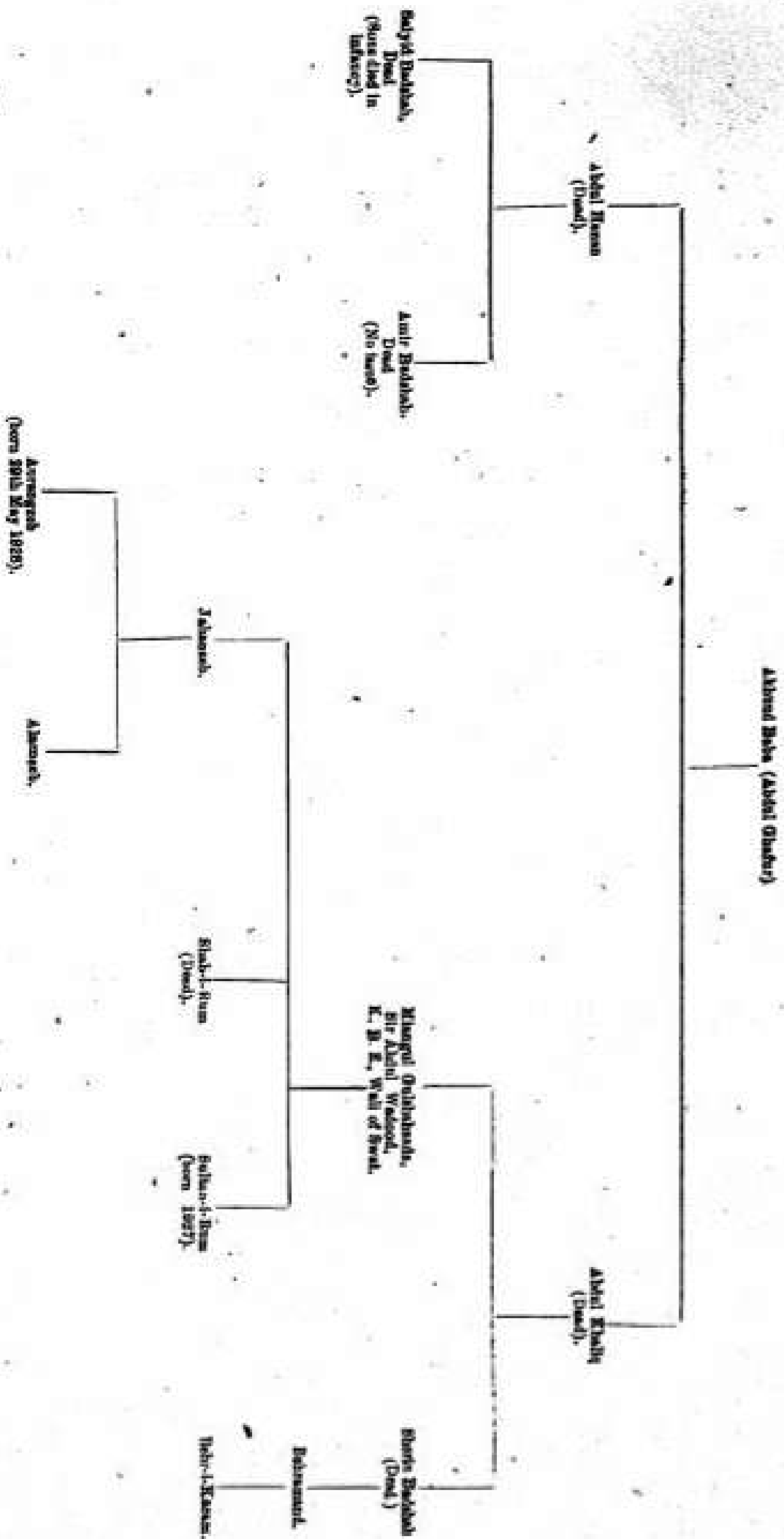
Mohd. Amir Khan.

Mohd. Amir Khan.

Mohd. Amir Khan.



GENEALOGY OF THE MIANOULA.



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. **Mehtariso**.—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. **Charvelli**.—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 Charvelli of Buni and a Subedar in the Bodyguard.

2. **Abdul Hamid** (Dashmane).—Son of Zarin Shah of Chitral. Appointed Charvelli 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 Maulafism 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.

8. **Abdur Razaq, Pasha.**—Brother of Syed Badshah, late Nazim of Dir. A great favourite with the present Mehtar. Will be the Mehtar's agent in any intrigue, especially in Dir. An old man. Has pleasant manners, clever, ambitious, intriguing and insinuating.

9. **Abdul Mu'ani Shah.**—Maulai Pir and the son of the late Shahzada Lais. His sister is married to Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk. Formerly he had his residence in Arkari, but in 1923 he left Chitral and has now settled in Zebak. On his departure, his property in Chitral was confiscated. Has numerous Murids in Badakhshan, Shighnan, Roshan, Wakhan, Hunza and a few in Chitral. A worldly and effeminate man and fond of alcohol. Speaks Persian. Regards the Mehtar's power unfavourably and would do his best to discredit him with Government, if allowed.

10. **Afrasiab, Mehtarjao, of Koghazi.**—Is half-brother of the Mehtar. Intelligent and religious.

11. **Afzal Aman (Kator) of Pret.**—Son of Mehtarjao Mohammad Ali Beg (dead), who behaved very badly in 1895. Was a Subedar-Major of the Chitral Scouts. Is a weak character.

12. **Alam Khan (Khushamade) of Reshun.**—Was formerly Charvelli of Reshun. Served as a Havildar in the Scouts. Well-disposed.

13. **Amin-ul-Mulk (Kator).**—Son of the late Mehtarjao Shah-i-Mulk, the favourite son of Mehtar Aman-i-Mulk. Shah-i-Mulk was murdered by his brother, Mehtar Afzal-ul-Mulk, in 1892. Amin-ul-Mulk's mother was a sister of 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 1909. He resided in Dir for sometime but was later pardoned and allowed to return. He now lives in Drosh and is a Captain in the Bodyguard.

14. **Amir Ali Khan.**—Son of Sher Khan (No. 102) (Single) of Reshun. Is a Subedar in the Bodyguard and is A.-D.-C. to the present Mehtar.

15. **Amir Ali Khan (Riza), Haji of Damik.**—Was banished to Yarkhun in 1917 for intriguing in Afghanistan and was re-instated in 1920. In 1928 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.

16. **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 Mehtar. A steady man with good influence. 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.

17. **Ardabil, Shah of Yarkhun.**—Is a Maulai Pir. Did good work in securing the return of Maulai refugees in 1925. A good man.

18. **Asfandiar Khan, Mehtarjao, of Danin.** Half-brother of the Mehtar. Behaved badly in 1895. He is Commander of the Bodyguard and Chief Member of the Mehtar's Council. 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.

19. **Bahadur Lal of Turikho (Khushe).**—Hakim of Turikho. His son Abu Lais is at present Subedar of the Chitral Levies.

20. **Behram Lal (Riza) of Buni.**—Was brother-in-law of Sher Afzal, and was with him in his 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 Mehtar's son, Khushwaqt-ul-Mulk.

21. **Bappi (Riza) of Pursat in the Shishi Valley,** where he is Hakim. Richest man in Lower Chitral. Was Hakim of Drosh in 1895. Man of much intelligence and well-disposed. Speaks Pushtu fluently. Now an old man and his son, Janroi, helps him in his duties of Hakim.

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 Maulais.

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 Sunniism 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. **Ghaz-ul-Mulk**, Mehtarjao of Chumuckhon.—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 Madaghasht.—Son of late Jan Muhammed Charvellu of Madaghasht (Taji). Has been appointed Charvellu of Madaghasht 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 Shahzada 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. **Joe** (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 Mujbigram.—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 Ghazi-uddin'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.

85. **Qurban** (Arbabzada) of Kusham.—Is brother of Niaz Mohammed (No. 79). Charvelli 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) Charvelli 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 Charvelli 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 Charvelli 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.

97. **Sher Khan alias Chirman** (Singe).—Hakim of Reshun. Is Member of the Mehtar's Council. Rendered most valuable services to Government in 1895 and afterwards. He was in the Fort during the siege 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. Perhaps the most trustworthy person in Chitral, and the pleasantest. Universally respected. Was a Maulai but became a nominal Sunni during the Maulai agitation, 1925. Speaks Urdu, and is versed in European profanity.

98. **Shuja-ul-Mulk**, Sir, His Highness, K.C.I.E., Mehtar.—Is a son of Aman-ul-Mulk by a daughter of Abdullah Khan of Asmar. He was provisionally appointed Ruler of Chitral pending the orders of the Government of India early in March 1895 during the disturbances which culminated in the siege of Chitral. On 2nd September 1895 he was formally installed as Mehtar of the Kator portion of Chitral by Sir George Robertson in a Durbar held at Chitral. He was then a boy of about 15 years of age, and, in view of his youth, three advisers were appointed at the time to assist him in governing the country. On 13th May 1914 the Khushwakte districts of Mastuj were officially handed over to him. He has paid several visits to India, and was present at Delhi Durbar of 1903 and 1911. He was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1919. On 1st January 1920 he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns with the title of His Highness. He has eleven legitimate sons, of whom the eldest, Nasir-ul-Mulk, was born in 1898. He performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1924. In the hot weather of that year he arrived back in Chitral burning with religious zeal and at once started a campaign against the Maulais which had as its object their conversion to Sunniism. His religious ardour has now died down and his chief interest is financial. In 1932 the salute of eleven guns and the style of His Highness was made hereditary.

99. **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.

100. **Sikandar**.—Son of Muhammed Rafi, late Hakim (Bozheke, Arbabzada), of Laspur. Was for long in the service of Pakhtun Wali in Kohistan. Half his ancestral land was confiscated in 1895, but land in compensation has been given him at Parwak opposite Sonoghar. Is in great favour with the Mehtar. For good service in Kohistan in 1923 the Mehtar gave him land at Balim in Laspur. Was an energetic Sunniising agent in the Sunni Campaign of 1925 for which service the Mehtar made him Subedar in the Bodyguard. His residence enables him to slip into Kohistan with ease, and he is always the Mehtar's agent for any intrigue in that country. He was warned by the Political Agent in 1925.

101. **Sikandar Khan** (Arbabzada) of Rayin, in Turikho.—Is Baramoush of Turikho. Owes his position to his grandfather having been the foster-brother of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk.

102. **Sultan Murad Khan** (Khushalbege) of Owir.—Was a Jemadar on the permanent staff of the Scouts.

103. **Tawakal Khan**.—Son of Mir Jawan (No. 64) (Sangale).—Is Subedar in the Bodyguard. Was educated at Islamia School, and during the War served in a Hospital at Peshawar. At present he is a clerk to Sarfaraz Shah, and assists him in his duties of Military contractor. Can write English, Urdu and Persian; also speaks Pushtu.

104. **Yakub** of Parwak.—Is son of a British Colonel who was serving at Gilgit. His father bought him some land at Parwak and he is well-to-do. Is on the list of the Assistant Political Agent's orderlies. A reliable man.