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# NOTES

ON

## SPIN AND WANO

AND THE

## ADJACENT COUNTRY.

BY

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SIMLA :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1892.

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## PREFACE.

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AT the present juncture, when interest is centered in Wano and the adjacent country, the information contained in this note will be found useful to those interested in events connected with Wano and the Waziris.

E. R. ELLES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

SIMLA ;

*The 16th September 1892.*

} *Assistant Quarter Master General,*

*Intelligence Branch.*

MEMORANDUM

TO : [Illegible]

FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

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# NOTES

ON

## SPIN AND WANO

AND THE

## ADJACENT COUNTRY.

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Our information with regard to Spin and Wano and the adjacent country is very scanty, but the following notes, compiled from different sources, may be of use in view of the possibility of our having to move troops into these valleys at an early date.

It is known that this country, speaking generally, is not difficult, and camel carriage can be employed almost everywhere.

In 1883 the "Hakim" visited Wano, and the following is an extract from his report:—"From Shakin I turned east, and crossed the Spira range by the Nazan Kotal. The ascent is somewhat difficult, but the descent into Wano is remarkably easy. The Spira range consists of a large ridge running nearly north and south. It is said to extend to the Zarmelan plain. Some miles south of the Nazan is another pass over it called Khan. The northern end of Spira has more soil on it than most of the other hills, and consequently its *chir* and *chilghoza* trees are very fine. From the eastern foot of Spira rises a stream called Manza Oba, which flows to the south for some distance, and then turns abruptly to the east. East of the Manza Oba is the Marwatti mountain, a spur from the main ridges of the Mahsud-Waziri country. It has two high points. The northern is called Momin; the southern Sarwar Gul. From the latter a long spur runs south parallel to the Spira ridge. The whole hill is covered with large *chir* and *chilghoza* trees. The Marwatti mountain is said to have formerly been inhabited by the Marwats, before they moved into the Dera Ismail Khan district. There is an easy road from Wano into Birmal along the Manza Oba between Spira and Marwatti. The rise over the watershed is so slight that it is not recognized as a *kotal*. The road passes through thick jungle, inhabited by

*Kuchis* and swarming with game. A stream called Spin starts from Sarwar Gul and flows into Wano, and eventually joins the Manza Oba, the two forming the Wano Toi.

"There are a good many Waziri settlements along its bank during the hot weather. The Wano plain is bounded on the south by the bare, rocky hill called Karbana of no great height. I was told that south of it the district is called Zarmelan.

"The western half of the Wano plain is entirely uncultivated, though quite capable of bearing crops.

"Near the foot of a small bare hill called Aranda springs of water start from the bed of the Wano Toi. Some of the water is drawn off, and used to irrigate all the cultivated ground in Wano; the remainder runs to waste. The inhabitants of Wano all live in the eastern half of the valley."

In January 1891 Mr. J. S. Donald, Assistant Commissioner, Tank, visited the borders of Wano. He estimates its distance from Kajuri Kach to be about 30 miles, the road being easy and practicable for camels. He describes it as a bare plain irrigated by the Toi stream and by means of *karezes*. This stream runs across it from west to east, and there is a ridge which divides the plain almost into two. The valley is bounded on the north-west by the lofty Marwatti mountains, spurs from which run into it. These spurs, when Mr. Donald saw them, were covered with snow and were thickly wooded with pines. The breadth of the plain he estimated at about four or five miles, and he counted some twenty-five villages in the valley. Some of these villages, which were really forts, had two towers and some only one.

The ridge from which he obtained this view is called Nargashe, and divides the Wano plain from the Toi valley. The Toi stream runs across the Wano plain as far as the Babai mountain, where it turns sharply to the south, and then flows north and south. The region to the west of this turn in the stream is called Wano, while that to the east and south is called Toi. The stream runs into the Gumal, about 12 or 14 miles below the Babai mountain, which is a curious bell shaped hill, and cannot be mistaken. There are rich *kachis* in the Toi, mostly belonging to the Zalli Khels, though the Toji Khels also have some lands on the banks of this stream.

The Zalli Khels say that the other Ahmadzais have no claim whatever to the country east of the Toi stream, while the region west of this stream is jointly the property of all the Wano Ahmadzais as far as Warsah in the Zarmelan plain. They say, however, they can only enjoy their rights for six months in the year, as from November to April the country is in possession of the Dotanis and Suliman Khels.

With regard to Spin, Mr. Donald describes it as a country of small barren hills easily accessible and of fertile basins. Its boundaries are:—Gumal river on the south, Kundighar on the north, Toi river on the west, Maddijan plain and Karkan *nala* on the east.

The Shahur valley is easily accessible from Spin through Maddijan. Spin is held for purposes of cultivation by the Zalli Khels. They are proprietors, and receive one-third to one-fourth of the produce from tenants, who need not necessarily be Zalli Khels. The irrigation is carried on by Dotanis,



who receive from one-seventh to one-tenth of the produce. The Dotanis appear to do the irrigation, as they can get on with the Suliman Khels, while the Zalli Khels move down with their flocks and herds to the Gumal.

The Nasirs and Suliman Khels levied blackmail from the Zalli Khels; the former in cash and the latter in grain. The Nasirs were in the habit of driving their cattle into the cultivation, and the Suliman Khels used to destroy the watercourses; so, to prevent this, the Zalli Khels submitted to pay blackmail.

According to Mr. King, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, Spin is fertile and well irrigated; and, though a small portion only has been brought under the plough, there is nothing to prevent a large extension of cultivation under favourable conditions. Water is carried by a canal from the Toi stream in Wano, and is good and abundant. Grass abounds in the valley as well as in the surrounding hills. There is some wood, but the supply is scanty. The cultivated portion is mostly in the north-western side of the valley, and is confined to the Zalli Khel section. Dotanis visit the valley in the cold season, and some of them cultivate the land as tenants of the Zalli Khels. In the summer it is deserted. Roads diverge from Spin in all directions—to Khaisara, Shahur, Wano, and Gul Kach. This was written in December 1890, and it does not appear whether Mr. King's information was from his own personal observation or from native sources.

In May 1891 Mr. Bruce, the Commissioner of the Derajat, accompanied by Messrs. King and Donald, visited the Upper Spin valley from Kajuri Kach. Mr Bruce recommended as a suitable position for a military station a site somewhere on the banks of the Toi river between the Doa Khawre (Dokhwara on the map) Kotal and Babai Michan Baba. Such a site would be about 20 miles north-west of Kajuri Kach, and close to it the Mahsud and Darwesh Khel boundaries meet. Good roads open from it in all directions, and it is within striking distance of the most vulnerable places both in Mahsud and Darwesh Khel country. It is at a high elevation, probably over 4,000 feet, with a salubrious climate and an unlimited supply of what is said to be excellent water. Grass is said to be abundant, while wood could without difficulty be procured from Kundighar and Marwatti.

In October 1891 Mr. Donald with a small escort visited Wano itself, and ascended to the top of the Marwatti mountain, which forms its boundary on the north-west. Starting from Gul Kach, he traversed the Gul Kach plain for four or five miles, and then entered Zarmelan through the Tang ravine. He then travelled across that plain in a northerly direction for sixteen miles. The going he describes as particularly easy, as it was over flat ground, covered in parts with the *lehna* (*lana*) scrub, which affords excellent grazing for camels.

He then entered a ravine, which was wide and easy, and followed it in a north-westerly direction for five miles, when he arrived at the Kaza Punga Kotal, which is a pass in the range of hills forming the watershed between Zarmelan and Wano. The distance of this *kotal* from Gul Kach he estimated as not under twenty-six miles. He describes it as particularly easy, there being a slight ascent from the Zarmelan side, the descent on the Wano side being hardly perceptible. From the Kaza Punga Kotal he entered the Kaza Punga plain, and then, crossing another *kotal*, known as Wechobi, entered the Bahmai

plain. This, as well as the Kaza Punga, is really a part of Wano. From Bahmai he entered a *nala* leading up to Marwatti. Here he had to leave the horses and make the ascent on foot. From the summit he obtained a good view of Birmal and the head of the Tochi valley. The Nazan pass leads from both Wano and Zarmelan into Birmal. This last valley he describes as a wide plain sloping gradually to the Gumal river on the south-west and towards Malikshahi Kot on the north-east. He could not see beyond Malikshahi Kot, which is a Kabul Khel village on the borders of Birmal and Murgha.

The grazing in Birmal is enjoyed by the Wano Ahmadzai Waziris, who have an understanding with the resident Kharotis. The Kharotis of western Birmal do not pay tribute to Kabul. It is, however, probable that in autumn, winter, and spring the Suliman Khels and other Ghilzais graze in Birmal as well as in Zarmelan and the western parts of Wano.

The Marwatti mountain, according to Mr. Donald, rises to about 9,500 feet. Its lower slopes have oak trees growing on them, but nearer the summit the mountain is covered with pines. Though some of the spurs are thickly covered with trees, there is an absence of undergrowth which gives the hills a bare appearance in parts. During his visit there were a number of Zalli Khels on the hill sides grazing cows. There is a good and plentiful supply of water in several of the *nalas*, and there are small springs on the sides of the hills.

Having completed his inspection of Birmal, Mr. Donald descended, and then commenced his return journey. From the Bahmai plain he entered Wano proper, and had a good view of the head of the valley. He then entered the Kaza Punga plain, and returned to Gul Kach by the way he had come. Mr. Donald estimated the total distance from Gul Kach to the summit of Marwatti as forty-five miles.

In December last Mr. Donald made the ascent of Kundighar. From the

Mr. Donald's ascent of Kundighar in December 1891. summit he obtained a good view of Karab Kot, which he described as a village surrounded by level plains, and in a good position to command the entrances to Wano and Khaisara.

The following notes on Spin and Wano have just been received from

Notes by Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who is now commanding at Kajuri Kach. He says that the routes appear to present no difficulty, but that the great difficulty to troops operating in these parts is supplies. The following notes are given *verbatim* :—

Spin.

Lat. of Spin  $32^{\circ} 5''$ ; long.  $69^{\circ} 47''$ ; elevation 3,000 feet above the sea (approximately).

This valley has at various times belonged to the Nasir Pathans, Zalli Khels (Ahmadzai Waziris), &c. It is at present (3rd September 1892) uninhabited. In October annually the Zalli Khels migrate here with their flocks. They are followed by Nasir Pawindahs, Suliman Khels, Michin Khels, Kharotis, Niazis, Mittis, Dotanis, Mianis, Kundis, &c. It is estimated that 45,000 to 55,000 camels travel down from Khorassan to the Punjab *via* Spin every autumn, and a like number return the following spring. They have generally cleared out by the 1st December and return by the 1st April.

After the Nasir Pawindahs have passed through Spin, the Suliman Khels and Dotanis are met in large numbers about Spin, Kochmina, Mandragha, the country between Zhob and Gumal, Zarmelan, &c.

There is now luxuriant grass in the Spin valley of the following specimens—*sarghara*, *sain*, *khabbal*, *chimbar*, and an inferior sort of *dub*.

There is also a quantity of *lana* (camel fodder). No fuel is obtainable in Spin nearer than Kajuri Kach, where it sells at one and-a-half maunds *per rupee*.

Live-stock, *dumbas* (fat-tailed sheep), and goats are obtainable from Wano (18 miles). *Ghi* the same at 15 *chittaks per rupee*. Flour, *dal*, salt, and horse grains must be imported from the Punjab.

There is a plentiful supply of bright perennial water, but it is said not to be very wholesome and productive of bowel complaints. There are a number of small fish in the streams running to a few ounces in weight—a species of trout.

The lower (south) part of Spin is covered with ticks, which annoy men and horses much. This is a legacy from the Pawindahs, &c.

The surface of the Spin valley is generally very even, sloping to the south-west, where the drainage of the valley makes its exit. The Spin stream (Spin Toi) has in many places steep, precipitous banks. The width varies much—100 to 200 yards in some places. The actual flow of water ordinarily is a few feet wide and a few inches deep, with an occasional good sized pool.

There are two solitary knolls in the valley known as “Osai Gundai” and “Babar Gundai.”

It is said that in winter there is often a very strong and piercing wind from the north.

Wano is a large valley, situated west of the Khaisara valley of the Mahsuds, and separated from it by a spur from the Jani Mela hills, which are considered impracticable for troops. It belonged originally to the Nasir Pathans and Dotanis, but has been in part purchased or filched from them by the Ahmadzai clan of the Darwesh Khels (not Mahsuds, as stated in “Gazetteer,” page 2,048).

The southern boundary is a series of hills which is crossed by the Machal Kotal or Kaza Punga Kotal, the descent from which leads into the Zarmelan plain. On the west is a range of hills crossed by the Manza Oba Kotal route, much used by Pawindahs with laden cattle travelling to or from Birmal. The drainage of Birmal is to the Kuram; therefore the Spira range must be a watershed between the Gumal and the Kuram.

The reason why (as noted in the “North-West Frontier Gazetteer,” page 2,049) the western part of Wano is not cultivated is that there is no running water there; also the Suliman Khels (who are not on good terms with the Ahmadzais) inhabit the western part in winter. To such an extent is the fear of the Suliman Khels prevalent that in the winter many of the Ahmadzais never leave their “forts” at all by day. The Ahmadzais are kicked and beaten by the Suliman Khels, Kharotis, Nasirs, &c. They are in a bad plight, and are most anxious for some sovereign to take over the rule of their country and protect them. They do not care overmuch whether this shall be the Amir of Afghanistan or the ruler of India.

The largest village is Dotani Kot. It has a few mechanics, ironsmiths, goldsmiths, leather workers, *baniahs*, and a powder factory, for which nitre is obtained from Wano and sulphur from Kabul or India.

The remaining villages are Banochi Kot or Bansir Panjguni Kot or Toji Khel Kot:—

Sher	...	...	...	Toji Khel.
Amarri	...	...	...	”

Muhammad Akbar	...	...	Toji Khel,
Mir Abbas	...	...	"
Mirgai	...	...	"
Karach	...	...	"
Haji Muhammad	...	...	"
Topchi	...	...	"
Tarakkai	...	...	"
Jalander	...	...	"
Makhal	...	...	"
Khwaj Muhammad Kot	...	...	Zalli Khel.
Gulsher	...	...	"
Madi Karam	...	...	"
Guland	...	...	"
Zorawar	...	...	"
Karar Kot	...	...	"
Kaim	...	...	"
Makhamad Kot	...	...	"
Marwat	...	...	"
Arip	...	...	"
Karab Kot	...	...	"
Dakas	...	...	"
Lalo	...	...	"
Akhund	...	...	"
Zunda (1)	...	...	Khojal Khel.
" (2)	...	...	Zangi Khel.
Amir Malik	...	...	Sirki Khel.
Band	...	...	"
Namawar Kot (near Michin Baba)	...	...	Hathi Khel.
Badak	...	...	Khojal Khel.
Gud	...	...	"
Payo	...	...	Toji Khel.

The spring crops are wheat and barley; but only enough is grown for the requirements of the inhabitants. The autumn crops are Indian-corn, *jowar*, and rice, not enough for exportation. There are large quantities of live-stock, small cows and bullocks, in the valley. Pack bullocks to some extent might be procurable here. The water of the Wano Toi is very highly thought of for its wholesomeness. There are no trees; a very few at Dotani Kot, chiefly mulberries and willow. Firewood is obtained from the eastern hills. A man starts before daybreak, gets his wood, and is back by noon. *Bhusa* not available this year. Sardar Gul Muhammad's troops have consumed any that was available. Grass probably not plentiful.

The following sorts are reported available—*sain*, *wezha*, and *sarghara*. Salt is imported from Tank. The climate is cold. The lower part of the valley is probably 4,000 feet. There are hard frosts in November, &c. Snow falls every year, sometimes to the extent of 2 feet: it does not lie long. There is game in the valley and adjacent hill, *e.g.*, deer, *urial*, *sisi*, hare, pigeon, quail, duck, and other water birds.

No particular diseases are said to be prevalent. Cholera visited the valley this year. It was not very bad.

Sardar Gul Muhammad's force (about 200 *kassadars*)\* has been en-

\* He is reported to have with him 300 men in Wano, namely, 100 cavalry (regulars), 100 infantry (regulars), and 100 *kassadars*.

camped near Makhamad Kot. At first they drew supplies from Wano, but the Wano supplies having run short, they now draw from Katawaz. From Wano a mounted man would reach Ghazni in five or six days, and Kabul in seven days. Edwardesabad is reached in seven days.

There is no chief of Wano. The British Government has taken into its pay—

Banocha	...	} Shekh Bazid	...	} Zalli Khel.
Gulsher	...		...	
Guland	...		...	
Samandar	...	} Utman Khel	...	
Muhammad Yar	...		...	
Zorawar	...	} Kakka Khel	...	
Akhund	...		...	

Of the above, Banocha, Gulsher, and Guland are also in the pay of Sardar Gul Muhammad. Their chief supporters are some Banser Khels, Tarakkais, and Toji Khels. The four other men above named are up to date (6th September 1892) acting loyally towards the British Government.

The above description of Spin and Wano Colonel Davidson has collected from native information.

Colonel Davidson also says that the question of supplies for a large force proceeding up the Gumal to Wano presents considerable difficulties, and nearly everything would have to be imported from the Punjab. With regard to camel grazing, this at the present time is plentiful about Murtaza. At Nilai Kach, between there and Kajuri Kach, and at Kajuri Kach itself, there is practically none. In consequence camel owners dread their animals entering the Gumal for any lengthened employment in the pass.

With regard to the Khaisara valley, where the Nekzan Khels live, who have been principally concerned in the recent raids and murders in Zhob, this is wrongly placed on the existing North-West Trans-Frontier survey sheet, but it has been correctly shown in the map accompanying this report. It was visited by General Kennedy's force in 1881. Major Macaulay, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who accompanied that force, describes the valley as open and highly cultivated, containing about 800 fighting men of the Shabi Khel, Machi Khel, and Salim Khel sections of the Alizais, the Nekzan Khel section of the Nana Khel, the Urmur Khel section of the Shingi Khel, and the Abdali section of the Aimal Khel. There were then eleven villages in the valley, five of which had towers. These villages were as follows:—

- |                    |     |     |     |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. Kundiwan        | ... | ... | ... | Machi Khel. |
| 2. Manzara         | ... | ... | ... | Shabi Khel. |
| 3. Manzara II      | ... | ... | ... | Machi Khel. |
| 4. Kot Musa        | ... | ... | ... | Ditto.      |
| 5. Ghazo           | ... | ... | ... | Ditto.      |
| 6. Kajal Kot       | ... | ... | ... | Ditto.      |
| 7. Kiri Aimal Khel | ... | ... | ... | Abdali.     |



8. Kot Nana Khel	...	...	...	Nekzan Khel and Urmar Khel.
9. Kot Warzu	...	...	...	Nekzan Khel.
10. Kot Ghani	...	...	...	Alizai
11. Torwam	...	...	...	Shabi Khel.

All the lands are very carefully terraced with stone walls, and the irrigation works are well constructed, so as to carry the water to the highest possible level. The land produces fine wheat and rice crops. The houses in the valley are substantially built. The altitude of the valley is 5,500 feet above the sea. It may be observed that the inhabitants of this valley have a reputation for being *yaghi*, and all the leading men took part in the raid on Tank in 1879; and in the expedition of 1881 Juma Khan and Maisara\* joined the opposition. The tower of Juma-Khan was on that occasion blown up and his crops utilized for the force.

The route from Kajuri Kach to Kaisara is reported to be practicable for laden camels (*see* Route 5, Appendix A).

In Appendix A are given a few routes in Spin, Wano, &c., compiled for the most part from native information. These, in the absence of better information, may be found of use. Routes 1 to 6 are from information supplied by Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, and 7 to 11 from reports of Mr. J. S. Donald.

A statement of the strength of the different divisions and sub-divisions of the Darwesh Khel and Mahsud Waziris is given in Appendix B. With regard to the Darwesh Khels, I have taken as my principal authority a report by Mr. J. S. Donald, Assistant Commissioner, Tank, dated the 27th August 1890. With reference to the Mahsuds, I have utilized a memorandum prepared by Major-General C S. Maclean, and dated 15th June 1881.

It will be seen that Mr. Donald estimates the total fighting strength of the Darwesh Khels at 16,900, and General Maclean puts the strength of the Mahsuds at 9,824 men. To this last must be added the Urmars of Kaniguram, who, although in their origin a separate tribe, now form part of the Mahsuds. The total fighting strength of the Waziris is therefore 27,524.

It will be observed from the statement in Appendix B that there are five sections of the Darwesh Khels in Wano.

These are—

- |                  |  |                 |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| (3) Khojal Khel. |  | (1) Zalli Khel. |
| (4) Gangi Khel.  |  | (2) Toji Khel.  |
| (5) Sirki Khel.  |  |                 |

The two former are important sections. The Zalli Khels live in Wano in the summer, and in the winter they come down to Gumal and Kashmir Kar; the Toji Khels also reside in Wano in the summer, and in the winter come down to the Tank border; the remaining three sections are minor branches. The Zalli Khels hold all the lands in Spin which are cultivated in alternate years by the Dotanis as their tenants. They also hold lands on the Toi, which have been mortgaged to them by the Dotanis.

From the statement in Appendix B, it will also be seen that the following sections have settlements in Shakai: Spirkai (Utmanzai), Badan Khel, Khunia Khel, and Shadkai (Ahmadzai sections).

\* These have both been concerned in the recent raids in Zhob.

Further particulars about the Waziris will be found in the "North-West Frontier Gazetteer" and in Paget and Mason's "Record of Frontier Expeditions."

A skeleton map accompanies these notes for ready reference.

*16th September 1892.*

A. H. M.

## APPENDIX B.

## Route No. 1.

FROM KAJURI KACH TO WANO.

*Authority*—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	SPIN ...	12	12	A very easy march. Cross the Karkan watershed, 3,200 feet above sea. Ascent and descent very easy. Descend to about 2,900 or 3,000 feet (reconnoitred).
2	WANO ...	17	29	Via the Khaora (Dokhwarā?) Kotal, a rise of a few hundred feet; not so stiff as the Ghwaleri. Laden camels travel. Also cross the Pir Ghwazhah Kotal; ascent (from east) not stiff for laden camels; descent westerly to Wano easy. Working parties might be necessary to make the road good for camels. ( <i>This is the quickest road from Kajuri Kach to Wano.</i> )

## Route No. 2.

FROM KAJURI KACH TO WANO.

*Authority*—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	SPIN ...	12	12	As above, or stop short at tenth mile in the Spin plain if water is available. It may or may not be.
2	MICHIN BABA OR KARAB KOT.	10 or 12	22 or 24	A very easy march, ascending gradually. (Part of this route has been seen by our troops).
3	WANO ...	12	34 or 36	In no place difficult for laden camels. Route rocky and stony in many places. It follows the bed or sides of the Wano Toi.

## Route No. 3.

FROM KAJURI KACH TO WANO.

*Authority*—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	KOTKAI <i>alias</i> DOB-ANDI <i>alias</i> DOTOI.	12	12	Follow the course of the Gumal; sometimes along its bed, sometimes along its high banks, in places very rocky and stony ( <i>vide</i> "Routes, North-West Frontier," page 152).
2	WANO	20		
			32	Follow the Wano Toi and cross the Pir Ghwazbah Kotal of Route 1, stage 2. No difficulty as regards gradient for laden camels, but route very stony.

## Route No. 4.

FROM KAJURI KACH TO GUL KACH.

*Authority*—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	KOTKAI	12	12	As in Route 3, stage 1. See "Routes North-West Frontier," page 152.
2	GUL KACH	16		
			28	Follow the Gumal. Cross the Kanzurwali Kotal; its ascent from the east is in places rather stiff for laden camels; not so stiff as Ghwaleri. The descent to Gul Kach is easy. (It is believed that troops have often used this route, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief rode over it with escort in November 1891.)

## Route No. 5.

FROM KAJURI KACH TO KHAISARA.

*Authority*—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	SPIN ...	10 or 12	10 or 12	As in Route 2, stage 1.
2	KARAB KOT ...	12	22 or 24	As in Route 2, stage 2.
3	KHAISARA ...	16 or 18	38, 40 or 42	<i>Viâ</i> Michin Baba and the Tiarza pass, which is practicable for fully laden camels. Its passage would probably be contested by the Mahsuds of Khaisara valley (the Nekzan Khels, &c.), who are deserving of severe punishment for raids in July 1892. The Tiarza pass may be 6 to 10 miles long; narrow for 2 miles. The hills on its side are accessible to infantry.

## Route No. 6.

FROM WANO TO KHAISARA.

*Authority*—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	MICHIN BABA ...	12	12	As in Route 2, stage 2. (Michin Baba is near Karabkot).
2	KHAISARA ...	16 or 18	28 or 30	As in Route 5, stage 3.



## Route No. 7.

FROM KARAB KOT TO SHAKAI.

Authority—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	BABAI MICHIN BABA	4	4	Very wide and good route. No <i>kotal</i> or <i>tangi</i> . Laden camels can go.
2	KOT JUMA ...	13	17	The road goes <i>via</i> Tiarza. No <i>kotal</i> or <i>tangi</i> , except one low <i>kotal</i> near Kot Juma, which is not difficult.
3	KOT LALO ...	9	26	The road goes <i>via</i> Shakai. Road open and good. No <i>kotal</i> or <i>tangi</i> .
4	DRE NARAI ...	10	36	There are small <i>kotals</i> , but laden camels can go. Dre Narai itself is a <i>kotal</i> .
5	MANGARTAI ...	18	54	There is jungle, but not dense. The road goes through a narrow pass or defile called "Sri Khawre," but laden camels can travel by it.
No <i>kotals</i> to cross. At Mangartai there are some Miami Kabul Khel <i>melas</i> .				
6	SHERANNA ...	15	69	A very good open road. Laden camels can go easily. No <i>kotals</i> or <i>tangis</i> .

There is a branch road from Dre Narai to Kot Khojal Khel in Birmal, 6 miles. There are some trees on this route. No *kotal* or *tangi* laden camels can go.

There is also an alternative road between Kot Lalo and Mangartai. This goes to Bosh Narai (10 miles). On this road there is dense jungle and high *kotals*. The Darwesh Khels bring their donkeys and bullocks laden, but the road is a bad hilly one, and would require to be made before troops could march by it. Camels without loads and horses can go. From Bosh Narai to Mangartai is 8 miles. Descend from the Bosh Narai Kotal. The road is like that from Kot Lalo to Bosh Narai. By using this road the distance between Kot Karab and Sheranna would be reduced by 10 miles, but laden camels could not use it.

## Route No. 8.

FROM KARAB KOT TO KANIGURAM.

Authority—NATIVE INFORMATION AND MAHSUD-WAZIRI EXPEDITION, 1881.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	KOT JUMA ...	17	17	This is in the Khaisara valley, and is described in the previous route.
2	KANIGURAM ...	12	29	Good road. Troops marched in 1881 by this road to Kaniguram. There are forests of <i>cherai</i> trees, but the road is good. There are <i>kotals</i> , but they are not difficult. Camels with loads can go.

## Route No. 9.

FROM KARAB KOT TO TANK.

Authority—NATIVE INFORMATION AND MAHSUD-WAZIRI EXPEDITION, 1881.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Interme- diate.	Total.	
1	MADDIJAN ...	10	10	Good road. Camels with loads can go. Only one small <i>kotal</i> near Maddijan.
2	JANDOLA ...	20	30	Good road. Only one <i>tangi</i> (Shahur Tangi). No <i>kotal</i> . Laden animals can go easily.
3	TANK ...	18	48	Runs for the most part along beds of open watercourses. Good road.

This road, except for a short distance, where it runs through the Shahur defile, is very easy.

## Route No. 10.

FROM KARAB KOT TO JANDOLA *via* THE KHAISARA VALLEY.

Authority—NATIVE INFORMATION.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Interme- diate.	Total.	
1	MANZARA ...	12	10	This is in the Khaisara valley. The road is good, except at one place in a narrow defile, where the water has scoured out a deep hole, which requires to be filled in before it would be passable for laden camels. There is one small <i>kotal</i> called Manzara to cross. There is a road from Manzara to the top of Kundighar, distance about 6 miles. From Manzara there is also a road to Kot Juma, distance 3 miles. It is a good road and there are no difficulties, but it runs the whole way through a pass. Water is obtainable at Manzara.
2	JANDOLA ...	30	42	Road passes through the Khaisara Tangi, which is so narrow at one place that camels cannot go through, and have to go round by a road skirting the pass by which the troops marched in 1881. This road was then constructed and is still in use. No other <i>kotal</i> or <i>tangi</i> , and no difficulties on the road. There is water along the route.

## Route No. 11.

FROM KAJURI KACH TO JANDOLA.

Authority—MR. J. S. DONALD.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	JANDOLA ...	42	42	The road runs up the Karkan <i>nala</i> for three miles; then turns slightly to the right and follows the Soi <i>nala</i> , until the Soi Kotal is reached at 12 miles. Approximate height 3,000 feet. Road descends to Maddijan plain, and then follows the Ranga Tangi into that portion of the Shahur valley known as Palosi. From Palosi to Shabur Tangi the road runs over an open plain. From the Shahur Tangi the road follows the Shahur Zam to Jandola. The ascent to the Soi Kotal is very easy, over undulating ground, and the whole way from Kajuri Kach to Jandola there are no steep ascents or descents, and the road is perfectly easy.

## APPENDIX B.

*Divisions, sub-divisions, and sections of the Darwesh Khel and Maksud Waziris, showing their fighting strength and principal settlements.*

## DARWESH KHEL.

*Strength—16,900 fighting men.*

## CLAN I.—UTMANZAI.

*Strength—9,300 fighting men.*

Divisions.	Sub-divisions.	Number of armed men.	SETTLEMENTS.	
			Summer.	Winter.
Ibrahim Khel	Tori Khel	2,000	Razmak	(1) Shara Tala. (2) Koti. (3) Tochi. (4) Khaisara. (5) Shaktoi.
	Madda Khel	1,200	Kayi Hills	Tochi pass.
Wali Khel	Saifali	700	Murgha	Kuram and Khattak ilaka.
	Pipali	600	Ditto	Ditto.
	Miami	500	Shawal	Ditto.
	Maliksbahi	300	Shawal and Murgha.	Kuram and Mani Toi.
	Jani Khel	1,000	Shawal	Bannu district.
	Bakka Khel	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
Mahmat Khel	Hassan Khel	2,000	Ditto	Shara Tala.
	Waji Khel	...	...	Koti, Tochi.
	Barrak Khel	...	...	Khaisara, Shak- toi.

## DARWESH KHEL—concl'd.

## CLAN II.—AHMADZAI.

*Strength—7,600 fighting men.*

Divisions.	Sub-divisions.	Number of armed men.	SETTLEMENTS.	
			Summer.	Winter.
Sain Khel	Hathi Khel	1,500	Bannu district	Bannu district.
	Umarzai	600	Shirkai and Razmak.	Ditto.
	Sirki Khel	600	Wano and Bir-mal.	Ditto.
Kalu Khel	Spirkai	1,200	Shakai	Ditto.
Nasir-ud-din Khel.	Shadi (a) Bizzan Khel	600	Baddar	Ditto.
	(b) Painsa Khel	200	Birmal	Ditto.
	(c) Khojal Khel	500	Birmal and Wano.	Kuram and Bannu district.
	(d) Badan Khel	100	Shakai	Bannu district.
	(e) Khunia Khel	100	Ditto	Kuram.
Nasir-ud-din Khel.	Bomi (1) Zalli Khel	1,000	Wano	Gumal border.
	(2) Toji Khel	600	Wano and Bir-mal.	Khattak <i>ilaka</i> .
	(3) Gangi Khel	500	Ditto	Kuram.
	(4) Shadkai	100	Shakai	Bannu district.



## MAHSUDS.

*Strength—9,824 fighting men.*

## CLAN I.—ALIZAI.

*Strength—4,550 fighting men.*

Divisions.	Sub-divisions.	Number of armed men.	Principal settlements.	
Shabi Khel ...	1. Astonai ...	1,350	Principally at Dotoi and the Jangarra nala, a branch of the Piazhia.	
	2. Patonai ...	...	Principally at Dotoi and Shawangai near Dotoi.	
	3. Baromai ...	...	Occupy Babar near Shaktoi pass to west of Gabbar and Zeriwam.	
	4. Sultanai ...	...	Dotoi, Darra Algad, Makin, and Torwam.	
	5. Bibizai ...	...	Between Jangal and Dotoi ; also Torwam in Khaisara.	
	6. Khan Khel ...	...	Jangarra and Khaisara.	
	7. Khojakai ...	...		
Pali Khel ...	Shumi Khel. {	1. Machi Khel ...	1,500	Khaisara at Kundiwam, and all along the stream between Barwand and Khaisara.
		2. Bahadur Khel	...	Tand Khwarra. There are two Khwarras, Uch and Tand.
		3. Garerai ...	...	Ahmadwam near Umar Raghza, at Shawangai near Umar Raghza, in Murdar Algad Kan near Kaniguram, and Patwela near Maidan.
	Dasi Khel. {	1. Salim Khel ...	...	Nano and Gurgurra near Jangi Khan Kot (now abandoned).
		2. Guri Khel ...	...	Jazhi-oba near Umar Raghza, Patwela, Umar Raghza, and Shinkai.
		3. Malla Khel ...	...	Karama and Patwela.
		4. Darakai ...	...	Cherguli near Nana Khel Kot.
		5. Kanjurai ...	...	Toghkai and Uzha-Kachkai in Gada. Gada, an extensive tract, comprises Karama, Malik Mela, Spina Mela, Taghi-kai, Abdul Wedani, Silerai, Jalandar, and Lalezai Algad, &c.

MAHSUDS—*contd.*CLAN I.—ALIZAI—*concl'd.*

Divisions.	Sub-divisions.	Number of armed men.	Principal settlements.
Gedi Khel ...	Khamir Khel. { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paridai ...</li> <li>2. Batakai ...</li> </ul>	1,300	Keitali Tangi, below the Shekh Budin peak in the Bar Pit range; also at Terdzanu near Barwand, and at Kani-guram and Taria near Shekh Budin peak.
	Khoidad Khel. { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Langar Khel ...</li> <li>2. Kei Khel ...</li> <li>3. Brahim Khel ...</li> <li>4. Chund Khel ...</li> <li>5. Wazirgai ...</li> <li>6. Targaddi ...</li> </ul>	...	Maidan; Kach Ali Muhammad Khel, near Sam Kaniguram, Sarvek near Tand Khwarra, Dremi near Shnai Tangi on right bank, and Kazha above the Khwarra.
		...	Shinkai.
		...	Shinki, Karama, Malik Mela and Mzarai, famed for the excellence of the water.
		...	Shinkai.
Shamirai ...	Tor or Black ...	250	Spestin and Murdar. Algad near Kani-guram, Ladda near Maidan, Gurgurra between Khwarra and Shinkai, and Kazha near Shilmanzai, between Bangiwala and Kot Shingi. There are two Gurgurras
	Sur or Red ...	...	
Malikidinai ...	...	150	Abdul Wedani, Shinkai, Toghkai, Silerai, and Uzha-Kachkai.

MAHSUDS—*contd.*

## CLAN III.—BALOZAI.

Strength—3,545 fighting men.

Divisions.	Sub-divisions.	Sections.	Number of armed men.	Principal settlements.	
Aimal Khel	1. Abdali ...	1. Ghozhaki ...	1,520	Nana Khel Kot, Kaniguram, and Dashka in Makin.	
		2. Salemkai ...	...	Mandech above Makin and Dashka in Makin.	
		Khanni Khel. {	3. Lalia Khel ...	...	Makin and Spin Kamr near Razmak at foot of Shuidar.
			4. Shahmak Khel ...	...	Makin and Shinye on the Kafiri <i>nala</i> beyond Razmak, and also at Mandaiwam in Shaktoi pass.
			5. Nassri Khel ...	...	Makin and Shawangai near Dotoi.
			6. Kemat Khel ...	...	Makin.
	2. Nazar Khel	Aziz Khel. {	1. Fateh Khel ...	...	Tangi on Pirghal and Ganderai near Shingi Kot.
			2. Manzar Khel ...	...	Both right and left branches of the Tangi (called Do-Tangi to distinguish it from Tangi Badinzai, which is north of it). After the forks of the Do-Tangi unite, the <i>nala</i> is called Trikh Kan, and flows past Kaniguram on west side of town.
		Kharmach Khel. {	1. Mamia Khel ...	...	Murdar Algad.
			2. Hassan Khel ...	...	At head of Murdar.
			3. Zirgar Khel ...	...	Do-Tangi, left fork.
	3. Malikshahi	4. Khon Khel ...	4. Khon Khel ...	...	Ditto ditto.
			5. Banga Khel ...	...	Ditto ditto.
4. Marsenzai	1. Khojadi ...	1. Khojadi ...	...	Do-Tangi (right fork), Ko Shingi, Makin, Razmak.	
		2. Bezadi ...	...	Do-Tangi (right fork), Ko Shingi, and Makin.	
Band Khel...	2. Tutia Khel	2. Tutia Khel	...	Shaktoi.	
		1. Ekam Khel	...	150	Makin, Piaza, and Saojat between Bangiwala and Barara.
		2. Tutia Khel	...	...	.....

MAHSUDS—*concl'd.*CLAN III.—BALOLZAI—*concl'd.*

Divisions.	Sub-divisions,	Sections.	Number of armed men.	Principal settlements.		
Nana Khel...	1. Haibat Khel	1. Nekzan Khel ...	1,220	Baddar, Khaisara, and Barwand.		
		2. Abbas Khel ...		Tarana Kach near Shalmanzai and in Darra Algad.		
		Shet Khel {		3. Abdul Rahman Khel. ...	Splitoi, Shanela <i>nala</i> , Durgai, and Jangwam in Baddar in summer.	
				4. Jalal Khel ...	Siruna at head of Shuja pass and Raznai at head of Darra Algad.	
				5. Goga Khel ...	Baddar.	
				6. Moib Khel ...	Shilmanzai Gana near Zeriwam and Zoghbirwam near Kot Shingi.	
	2. Umr Khel	1. Sherin Khel ...	}	Near Makin and Dittawala near Jangal.		
		2. Bakti ...				
	3. Kokarai ...	1. Mir Khanai ...	2. Ali ...	}	Shaktoi pass, Kaniguram. Baspu on Pir Ghal, Nana Khel Kot, and Barwand.	
						3. Manda ...
						.....
4. Urmur Khel	.....	.....	.....	Khaisara.		
5. Dur ...	.....	.....	.....	Barwand on the land near the old fort, with Nekzan Khel.		
Shingi ...	1. Mulai ...	1. Kharmach Khel ...	655	Kot Shingi.		
		2. Mamia Khel ...		Ditto.		
		3. Urmur Khel ...		Spina Mela, Khaisara, Hame Zawar near Sili Raghza, close above Kaniguram.		
		4. WujiKhel ...		Kot Shingi and Inzar (or Hinjor of map).		
		5. Azbokai or Zokai...		Nai near Murghaband and Nurzu near Spina Mela.		
		6. Boji Khel ...		Gcdawri on the hill dividing Kaniguram from Karama.		
		7. Bobalai ...		Jangal.		
	2. Mamadai...	1. Boia Khel ...	.....	.....	.....	
		2. Kanna Khel ...	.....	.....	Kuran Kach near Sam in Kaniguram.	

