

*Account (Part II.) of parts of the Cabool and Peshawar Territories, and of Samah, Sudoom, Bunher, Swah, Deer and Bajour, visited by Mulla Aleem-ulla of Peshawar, in the latter part of the year 1837. Arranged and translated by MAJOR R. LEECH, C.B. Late Political Agent, Candahar, under whose instructions the Tour was made.*

“Moorcroft, Vigne, Burnes, Masson, Leech, and Wood, had travelled in the country, yet when General Pollock was at Peshawar and the Khyber closed, there was no trustworthy information to be procured regarding the Karifa, (Karapah?) the Abkhánah or the Tirah routes from Peshawar to Jelalabad.”—(Recent History of the Panjab, from the *Calcutta Review* for September 1844.)

“Of the Kohistan (Eesafzai), my information is, I must confess, very imperfect, and will be here limited to nearly a barren detail of names.”—(Captain E. Conolly, *Asiatic Society's Journal*, No. 105, 1840, page 929.)

“The much-to-be-regretted death of Doctor Henderson, has deprived us of authentic geographical knowledge respecting the valley of Suhát, Bonler, the valley of the Deer river, and the country of Bajáwar.”—(Vigne's *Cashmeer*, Vol. II. page 310, 1842.)

The author of the Recent History of the Panjab has gone considerably out of his way (even to the Haft kotal) to prove that every traveller across the Indus has failed both in his duty to his Government and to the geographical public, and seems to forget that a London publisher is not always the person to whom a Government servant should send surveys of Military Passes.

In justice to the late Cabool Misson of 1836-38, (two of whose members, Burnes and Lord, are dead, and a third, Wood, has retired from the service), I feel it a duty to record that before the advance of the Army into Affghanistan, Government was by the members of the Mission put in possession of surveys (made on horse and camel back) of the Khyber and Bolan Passes, and of that leading from Cabool viâ Bamian into Turkistan, and of accounts of all the other Passes leading from the Indus into Balochistan and Affghanistan, as well as of those leading from Cabool into Turkistan over the Hindoo Coosh. If the author of



the Recent History will refer to the published (not in Albemarle street) account of the Khyber Pass, dated Cabool, 1st October 1837, he will find the description of the three Passes of Tátára, Karapah, and Abkhánah thus prefaced:—"There are three other Passes, which are connected with this one (the Khyber), in as much as a simultaneous passage would most likely be attempted by an invading force through more than one."

The author of the Recent History also blames the natives of the country for calling the Pass, Haft kotal, and blames all Europeans for copying them.

While Darrah is a word applied both to a valley (Shahar Darrah, Shah Darrah), and to a defile (Darrah i Khyber, Darrah i Bolan), the word Kotal is applied to a ridge either rising from the plain or to the surmounting ridge of a Pass; and the Pass that puzzled the wide-awake author of the Recent History, the "Daylight Traveller," to account for its name, is called Haft kotal, or seven ridges.

It is a pity, however, that the natives were not taught by our Recent Panjab authority to call it Haft kotalak, and that Europeans were not taught to translate it the seven paslets, and this new-coined word might be entered in the dictionaries in which Kotal is not to be found opposite to Kotalak.

The word for a ridge must not be confused with the one for a spare horse led in state before a chief. I hope the author of the Recent History of the Panjab will next give us the Recent History of the Protected Sikh States, and in the Preface parody the above quotation thus—

" \* \* , \* \* , \* \* , \* \* , \* \* , and \* \*  
had travelled in the country, yet when the British attacking force was at Thanesir, and the insurgents in Kythul, no information regarding the fort was to be procured."

I was only three days in Peshawar in 1837, and was never again in that neighbourhood until with General Nott's force in 1842.

From Dacca to Peshawar there are four roads; the Khyber, Abkhánah, Karapah, and Tatara.

Dacca contains 100 houses of Momand Afghans, of the clans Alamzai, Morcha-khel, and Moosázai, who act as guards to travellers and kafilas, who without them are sure to be plundered.



No revenue is received from these people ; on the contrary, they were always paid by the rulers of Cabool for keeping the above roads open, which they shut immediately their pay was stopt or kept in arrears.

Their charge for protection is,

On every horseman, or horse load, .. .. .	2/3 rupees.
On every camel load, or pair of kajawahs, .. .. .	3/3 ditto.
On every foot passenger, .. .. .	2/3 ditto.

Their chief is Sa'ádat khan, who has command of three of the roads, Tahtarah, Abkhánah, and Karapah, as well as the river route by raft from Jelalabad to Peshawar. He lives at Sulpoor on the other side (from Dacca) of the river. He is in the employ of the rulers on a salary of 12,000 rupees, and the Momands on the above roads, estimated at 45,000, acknowledge him as chief.

On every traveller by raft, one rupee is levied. The roads on this (the south) side of the river, which flows from west (Cabool) to east (Peshawar), are hilly, having many ascents and descents.

The road to Peshawar called Karapah, on the other side of the river, is also hilly and difficult, but not so much so as the others, it being possible, with management, to get guns over it. They have now stopped it up.

The other two roads, Abkhanah and Tahtarah, are safe.

The Khyber road is that for artillery and armies, but the Khyberies are great robbers, and often render a passage by it unavailable. Their word is not to be depended on. They are said to amount to 35,000 matchlock men. There are few habitations on the road, and even off the road they (the Afreedees) live a good deal in caves.

Their chief is Khan Bahadur, by clan a Malik Deen-khel. He and Saleem khan Jopa command 8,000. Abdul Kadar khan, Maddat khan and Alladad khan, Zakha-khels, command 10,000.

The Kukee-khels are 12,000. The Kumbar-khels 10,000. Alam khan Orakzai commands 10,000. The Shanwarees are 6,000. All these have their share in the Khyber.

Other portions of these tribes reside at Barah and Teerah, but they all have a share of the pay allowed by the rulers, and of the collections on the road at the tolls, and for Bodrakahs or guards, and all take their turn of service in the Pass.



From Dacca to Jamrood is in all 24 kos.\*

From Dacca to Huft Chah (7 wells) is 4 kos; these were sunk it is said by a Cafer king of old, named Bagram, for the convenience of travellers. In those days the land around them, it is said, was cultivated. Their depth has never been ascertained. They are situated on the high road, four to the East and three to the West of it. The place is infested by thieves, and there is no water or habitations.

The Khyber Pass is a defile between hills, the eastern one belonging to the Shanwarees. The road runs from North to South. From Huft Chah to this Kotal of Sande khánah, is six kos. Below the Kotal (pass) immediately on the road a little to the South, on the skirt of the hill near a ravine, there is a spring of water of one mill strength, flowing from East to West; to the West there is a very high hill on which is a fort of the above named Cafer king, said to have been destroyed by Hazrat Alle, who defeated him, and opened the Khyber. It is now in ruins; there is a little cultivation here, which is a Caffila and army stage. It is on the boundary of the Zakha khel, and Thanwareeg.

There are two roads up the hill, one to the East below the brow, having four windings and ascents and descents three kos in extent; the other by the stream along a ridge, two windings and ascents and descents one kos in extent, not a gun road. On reaching the top the road is again level to Gurheelalbeg, which is four kos and a stage. There are twelve small square forts, having each a lofty tower and eight guz high many of which are hostile to each other. It is the boundary of the Zakha khel. There are 1500 matchlock men in these forts. There is cultivation round the forts, but the inhabitants gain their livelihood by robbing on the highway.

Even when royal armies paid for their passage, the advance and rear baggage generally suffered.

The Khyberree mothers are said to accustom their children from the age of five to six years to steal, beginning with neighbour's fowls, their spinning wheels and other household utensils, stinting them in food the days they are not successful. Sayuds, Molvees and Fakeers are not respected by them, and in stripping them, they jokingly say they intend to hang up their clothes as holy relics in their houses.

\* The details are in kachah, or short kos.



From Gurheelalbeg to Alle Musjid, which is in the centre of the Pass, is four kos in a defile, the road is level and a stream runs in it.

Two kos from Gurheelalbeg towards Alle Musjid, from the hills to the West of the road, a spring of water of seven mill strength gushes out, and flows along the high road to the south.

In the Darah, there are Zaitoon, Baloot and other jungal trees. From this spring one short (kachah) kos further, the Pass contracts, and is covered with large stones, the water flowing over them; over and through which people get their beasts of burden with difficulty, and it is not even pleasant for horsemen. This place is reckoned the exact centre of the Khyber. From this gorge to the fort of Alle Musjid is one kos.

It is situated on a high hill, and was of old there. Dost Mahammud Khan, has rebuilt it for the protection of travellers, and for fear of the Sikhs, and garrisoned it with 100 men. It is very difficult of approach, and is situated on the hill that rises from the west of the road. There is a little level ground to the east. The fort was built originally by the kings of old, more it is said as a toll.

From Alle Musjid to Jabagai is three kos, a halting place, but no habitations. From Jabakee (also called) there are two roads. One to the south, called the Dahan-i-Darrah (mouth of Pass) road, to which entrance it is four kos, level and winding, abounding with canes and rushes, having a running stream. After leaving the Pass and entering the plain, there is a village of Khaleels named Jangoo.

The second road from Jabakee to the east is over hills known as the Shadee and Bagyaree road; it is winding, and the distance to Jamrood is four kos, in which there are three Kotals. Jamrood is the name of a village at which the Khyberees used to collect tolls, and give guards. One and a half kos after leaving the Pass there is a rising ground, on which Ranjeet Singh has built a new fort. From Jamrood to Peshawar is five kos to the east over a plain.

I give my Meerza's (he was so from 1838 to 1842) account of the Khyber, that from it judgment may be formed of the scrutiny with which he prosecuted enquiries.

The third road from Dacca to Peshawar is the Taktarah one, twenty kos in extent, very difficult, (the details are in kachah or short kos.) From Dacca to the east, three kos, is Kongah, having the river to the



north, and hills to the south. It contains 230 houses of Momands of the clan of Alamzai and Marchah khel, under Saadat Khan, and three Hindoo shops. From this village guards are procured, their chief is Daeem.

The rates for guards are,

A camel load or pair of Kajawahs,	..	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	rupees.
A yaboo load or horseman,	.. .. .	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
A bullock or ass load,	.. .. .	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
A foot passenger,	.. .. .	$\frac{2}{3}$	„

The guards are of the clans of Shanwarees and Afreedes, who with Momands and Balagoorees hold the road.

The chief of the Shanwarees is Rahmat Khan; those of the Balagoorees are Ahmad Khan, Rahat Khan, Afzal Khan and Shahnawaz Khan, Shamsodeen Khan, and Shahabudeen Khan. The Sham-sarees amount to 8,000, the Balagoorees to 8,000, and the Momands to 4,000. They live in difficult parts of the mountains. They are by occupation guards and muleteers, many mules being produced in their country. Half a kos after leaving Kongah there is an ascent of one and a half kos, and after it a second; when both are surmounted, a plain is entered of four kos extent, on which off the road are twelve forts of Momands. There is a well on the road not bricked, is finished with masonry for the use of travellers.

From this well there are two roads; one to the south-west is the Rahtarah, and the one direct in front to the south, is the Abkhanah one.

On the Rahtarah road, three kos from the well, are two forts, which is the first stage from Dacca.

From these forts the road for ten kos is in a defile having a running stream, and plenty of trees, but no habitation. The stage is at the foot of a hill.

On leaving this a hill is ascended called the Koh-i-Khuda (hill of God) for seven kos. After which is a second hill called Koh-i-Rusool, (hill of the Prophet) having an ascent of six kos, and descent. It is also called the Tahtarah hill. There are other five lesser hills to surmount, having ascents and descents of three and four kos. There are no habitations on the road, but after descending each hill a small



stream is met, sufficient for drinking purposes. The Shanwarees and Balagoorees are here mixed.

For the next four kos the road is very difficult, over ascents and descents to the Darrah of the Balagoorees ; after passing through which the village of Isportang, belonging to the Barozai Khaleels, on the plain of Peshawar, is reached.

The Abkhanah route from the well where the Tahtarah road branches of, is as follows :

One kos to the south from the well there is a Kotal to be ascended, after which for one and a half kos, there is a plain and then a second Kotal one kos to descend. At the bottom the Cabool river runs, and this is a stage ; the ferry is called Guzar-i-Guttah, there is a small plain but no habitations, the inhabitants having their dwellings and shops in the hills above, for the accommodation of travellers by raft. On a Caffila arriving, these people descend and prepare rafts of inflated bullock hides to cross the Caffila, if they have Badrakahs or guards with them. It is impossible to cross the river but by raft, and as the stream is confined by high overhanging hills, it is very difficult to proceed along the bank over them, either backwards or forwards, a camel not being able to go. The stage belongs to the Momands under Saadat Khan. On crossing the river there is no open space, and a halt is made among the rocks on the river side, of only sufficient duration to reload the beasts of burden.

The road then for four kos, is an ascent up the brow of hills, without water or habitations, much infested by thieves.

Then the village of Hyder Khanee is reached, which is surrounded on all sides by hills. The inhabitants live in mat huts, which amount to 100, and there are 200 matchlock men ; this is a stage.

Thence the next five kos are over ascents and descents ; Zaitoon and Baloot trees are plentiful, as well as the matting grass ; the occupation of the inhabitants is mat-making, men and women. They do not wear leathern shoes, but grass sandals, which they wear in and out of doors, on the hills and in the plains ; they are called Chaplee or Psaplai.

Thence five kos the road is hilly, having ascents and descents to Michnee, which is situated below hills, on the river, which is to the south. There are two villages furnishing 700 matchlock men. The



names of their Maliks are Buland, Rustum Khan, and Rahmut Khan, Moorchuh khel Momands under Saadat Khan. Although on the river side, their lands depend on the rain, being elevated. The inhabitants' occupations are guards and grain merchants, carriers, and mat-making. On the other side of the river are the Buzazai Khaled Affghans dependent on Peshawar.

The river is crossed on rafts, the charge for a load being  $2\frac{2}{3}$  rupees, for a foot passenger  $1\frac{1}{12}$  rupee, for a bullock or ass  $1\frac{1}{6}$  rupee. The Badrakahs from Peshawar toward Cabool charge as follows :

A horseman,	..	..	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	rupees.
A yaboo or mule load,	...	..	..	...	...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
A bullock or ass,	..	..	..	...	...	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
Foot traveller,	..	...	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	„

The Badrakahs pay for crossing the rivers.

The fourth, or Karapah road, is as follows :

From Dacca the Cabool river is crossed by boat to Lalpoor, a large village, containing 3000 houses and 120 shops. Saadat Khan resides here. The distance by this road to Peshawar from Lalpoor is twenty-eight kos.

From Lalpoor to the north, at three kos, there is a Kotal called Khurpash, which is a winding ascent for four kos. It may be practicable for armies and guns. The next seven kos, to the stage, is level, which is called Murdar Dand ; no habitations.

The next stage is eight kos, to Gandawah, also called Gandaw.

The road then goes eastward eight kos to Shabkadar, a village of the Duabah of Peshawur.

Between Murdar Dand and Gandawah, there are two small Kotals, and from the latter place to the mouth of the defile, there are two Kotals, one large and one small, and others besides. In the large Kotal there are capacious caves, in which merchants and travellers spend the night. The road of Karapah is held by the Alamzai Momands, under Turbaz Khan, the son of Mazulla Khan, a relation of Saadat Khan's, and chief of 24,000 men.

Of these four roads, I (Alle Mulla) travelled by the Abkhanah, to Peshawar.



From a Dufter at Peshawar, I procured the following estimate of the area of the different dependent pergannahs :

Total No. of Jarebs.							
Yoosafzai, ... ..	1,25,000						
Mandad, .. ..	1,00,000						
Jagharzai, .. ..	22,000						
Bajour, .. ...	1,25,000						
Bunker, .. ..	22,000						
					Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	
					3,94,000	1,34,700	2,59,300
Tarah and Bangash, ... ..	98,500				38,300	60,200	
Orakzai and Bangash-i-Pay-							
ans, .. ..	98,000				48,000	50,000	
Dahman and Banoo, .. ..	98,300				48,300	50,000	
Khosh and Marwah, .. ..	98,000				48,000	50,000	
Khattaks Balla and Hayan, .. ..	1,90,000				40,000	1,50,000	
Wazeerees, .. ..	3,00,059				1,00,050	2,00,000	
Torees and Jajeess, .. ...	1,60,000				60,000	1,00,000	
Suburbs (Ahaf) of Peshawar, .. ..							
Mohmands, .. ..	80,000						
Khaleels, .. ..	80,000				44,300	35,700	
Daoodzais, .. ..	70,000				30,000	40,000	
Khalsah, .. ..	70,000				35,000	35,000	
Duabah, .. ..	70,000				30,000	40,000	
Hashtnagar, .. ..	40,000				18,000	22,000	
Gardens of Kashbah Bagram							
and Shake Mahal, .. ..	40,000				7,000	33,000	

Peshawar, by another account I procured, is said to have a revenue of 9,15,300 rupees, derived from 3,24,000 Jarebs, divided into 7 Pergunnahs. Pergunnah 1st.—The Khaleels 25,000 houses in 41 villages, yielding a revenue of 1,05,000 rupees from 70,000 Jarebs. The chiefs being Arbab Janea Khan, Sadmast Khan, and Arbab Zaeed Khan, Miuhel Khel Khaleel.

Pergunnah 2nd.—The Momands 38,000 houses in 55 villages, containing 84,000 Jarebs, under Ghazeeden Khan, Kareem Khan, and Mahommad Khan, paying a revenue of 1,60,000 rupees.



Pergunnah 3rd.—The Duabah 25,000 houses in 5 villages, containing 70,000 Jarebs, under Arbah Abdulla Khan, Gagynnee Mandezai Khaleel and Arbab Hamza Khan and Arbab Sikandar Khan, paying a revenue of 1,50,000.

Pergunnah 4th.—Hashtnagur, 22 villages, 25,000 houses, 40,000 Jarebs, under Izzat Khan and Shahnawaz Khan Malmandzai, paying a revenue of 90,000 rupees.

Pergunnah 5th.—Daoodzais, 70,000 Jarebs, 20,000 houses, under Arbab Saadut Khan and Shahpasand Khan and Ahmad Khan; revenue 1,03,000 rupees.

Pergunnah 6th.—Shahee Mahal round the town, is applied to the cultivation in the old royal gardens; the Kasbah of Bagram contains 40,000 Jarebs, and pays a revenue of 50,000 rupees.

Pergunnah 7th.—The Khataks, revenue 1,50,000, under son of Abbas Khan and Ameer Khan, 70,000 houses in 67 villages.

There is a Tappah also, called Khalsah, that the kings of old did not include in their revenue, but set apart for their household expenses. The Barakzais collect, it is said, 56,000 rupees from it.

There is also the Sayer of Peshawar, called kacheree, which produces 1,25,000; another Pergunnah of Peshawar is the Eesafzais to the North, 130 villages and 2,25,000 Jarebs.

This tribe inhabiting Swat, Bunher, and Sama are estimated, or rather were, at 9,00,000 spearsmen and matchlock men. I have heard from old and respectable and well informed men of this tribe in Bunher, that Ameer Khan, their progenitor, had one son, Eesaf, who again had three sons and one daughter, Mandad, Malee, and Ako, and that the Malezais and Mandadzais inhabit Bunher, and the Akozais Swat, and the Tarkareen, called after the daughter of that name, inhabit Bajour.

That the Mandad and Razad clans of Mandezais inhabit the Sama (level) and have 69 villages, and musters 2,28,000 matchlock men, horse and foot, (2,09,000 foot, 19,000 horse,) and have 1,92,000 Jarebs of land. Should a powerful Government ever arise, 14,00,000 rupees might be collected.

The Malezais and Mandzais are in Bunher, having 70 villages and 1,00,000 matchlock men. It lies north of Sama, (93,000 foot, 7,000 horse.) They have 50,000 Jarebs of land.



The Akozais inhabit Deer and Swat, mustering 1,95,000 matchlock men, (1,48,000 foot and 47,000 horse.)

Deer and Swat contain 83,000 Jarebs. It is said that the whole of the Eesafzais matchlock men are estimated on the Hujrah. Each Hujrah contains 13 rebs, and each reb 19 zeer, each zeer 12 bakh-rahs, (shares) and each share 9 keelbahs, and to each keelbah 60 seers seed, and for every seer seed one Jareb, and every share furnished six matchlock men, foot or horse.

The Eesafzais have another custom, that of changing their villages and lands every two or three years.

Another Pergunnah is that of Bajour, inhabited by the descendants of Tackareen, and contains 1,25,000 Jarebs. The kings of old collected 1,40,000 rupees, they are now independent. The chief is Meer Alum Khan, who has thirteen guns, and seventy Shakuns, and 2,000 Jazaeels of Zattulla Khan's time. This Zattulla Khan is said to have been a Lodee, left by Aurangzeb as Governor of Peshawar, and to have made 12,000 of these long pieces, for taking effect on the Teerahs and Khyber robbers on their heights, of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gaz in length; these Jazaeels are called after him.

Bajour of old depends on Peshawar, from which it is N. W. It has to the north the Cafers,\* with whom constant war is waged.

Another Pergunnah is Cuner, containing 46,000 Jarebs, which paid 34,000 rupees to the kings of old. Ahmad Shah Duranne gave it to Sayad Hajeesh, whose sons are the present chiefs, one named Sayad-wodeen; 20,000 matchlock men can turn out, (3,000 horse and 17,000 foot.)

No revenue was taken by the Sadozyes; Mahummad Azeem Khan, from Jalalabad, attacked Sayad Hajeesh, and making him prisoner, fixed the revenue of his country at 30,000 rupees. A further account of Cuner is contained in Part I. of this account.

The following is a more detailed account of the Duabah, which is inhabited by Zagyanees, under Arbab Abdulla Khan, and Sikandar Khan, sons of Hamza Khan, son of Ashraf Khan, of Shah Kadar.

They formerly received 4,000 rupees pay from the kings, and furnished 800 cavalry and 8,000 infantry. There are 48 villages in the Duab, containing 6,640 houses, and paying a revenue yearly of Rs. 1,21,310.

\* (Siyah-Pósh.)—ENDS.



I also gained the following particulars of Hashtnagar. It contains twenty villages, and 40,000 jarebs. The revenue is 95,000 rupees. The ruler is Sayud Mahammad Khan, brother of Sultan Mahammad Khan. He has a body of 700 cavalry, and 400 foot. The villages are as follow:—

Noushera, ..	6000	<i>Rs. under Mulla Ghulam Kadir, 3000 Jarebs.</i>						
Dheree, .. ..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	80	„
Kheskhee, ..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	300	„
Nisata, .. ..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	70	„
Padang, .. ..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	200	„
Bhabda, .. ..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	2000	„
Charsada, ..	9000	..	..	..	..	..	2000	„
Gudee Bayáz Nu-								
jan, .. ..	2000							
Gudee Hamud								
Gul, .. ..	700	..	..	..	..	..	100	„
Gudee Kaka khel,	800	..	..	..	..	..	150	„
Jum Darasha								
Nujan, .. ..	800	..	..	..	..	..	150	„
Razad, .. ..	2000	..	..	..	..	..	300	„
Oosmanzai, ..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	2000	„
Omarzai, .. ..	4000	..	..	..	..	..	2000	„
Sherzai, .. ..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	3000	„
Gudee Bunda								
Nujan khel,	1000	..	..	..	..	..	200	„
Tangee, .. ..	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	6000	„

under Malahs Dost Mahammad and Afzal Khan.

The fort of Hashtnagar has two gates and two guns.

From Peshawar eastward, I proceeded twenty-four kos to Deree on the other side of the Sandye river, included in the pergannah of Hashtnagar, inhabited by Mahammadzais. The former chiefs were Meer Baz Khan and Shahnawaz Khan; the present are Meer Ahmad Khan, the son of Zardad Khan Bamezye, on the part of Sayad Mahammad Khan. The revenue is 1000 rupees, there are 700 jarebs dependent on the rain, and 200 jarebs watered by six wells. The river water is not available for cultivation. There are 200 houses



and four Hindoo shops, seventy footmen and ten horsemen. There is a ferry boat on the river, used by merchants who trade between the Eesafzais and Peshawar. Two crops a year are produced of wheat, barley, Indian corn, and cotton. The inhabitants are at enmity with the Eesafzais regarding the pasturage of their herds on the plain to the east. The river is to the west of the village in which there is an island on which cattle are grazed.

Three kos to the south is the village of Kheshkee, which is on the river also, having a ferry boat. There are two kandees, one called Bur kandee of Shekhs and Nujan khels, and the other kandee of Panchtana. The former has 600 houses, under Nujan Afzal and Nujan Ahmad Kheshkee. Panjtana has 1,700 houses and twenty-five shops of Hindoos. Both hamlets could furnish 300 matchlockmen, (260 foot and 40 horse.) It was formerly under Shahnawaz Khan Mahammadzai.

Between the two kandees there is an earthen mound on which are Cafer ruins. Across the river to the west there is a bela, (island) on which cattle are grazed. The river water is not available for cultivation. There are seventy wells in the village. The revenue is 6,000 rupees included in Hoshtnagar. To the N. E. there is a plain called Merá, on which the plant called, in Persian Ushlan, and in Pushtoo Sanari, which is burnt for ishkhar (potash,) which is exported in thousands of kharwars by Khattak and Ormar merchants. It gives a greater return for labour than cultivation of grain. The inhabitants have 1000 cows, 700 buffaloes, 4000 sheep, and many asses, and are chiefly traders. They were at enmity formerly with the men of Noushera and the Eesafzais, *i. e.* before Runjeet Singh subdued the country.

It is three kos from Kheshkee to Noushera south-east. The chief was formerly Shahnawáz Khan, son of Faiztaláh Khan; now Runjeet Singh has given it to Sardar Saiyad Mahammad Khan. The headman is Mulla Ghulam Kadur, the Sardar's Naib. Its revenue is 6000 rupees. There are 6000 houses, and 120 of Hindoos, and 200 shops, and 1000 matchlock men. The Parachahs are chiefly traders. The river is to the west of the village. There is a ferry boat.

Round Noushera there are 1000 jarebs of watered land, and 200 wells.



To the north of Noushera there is a hill called Tarkai, on which are the remains of Cafer buildings, and to the east there is a rising ground. Shahr-i-Safa, known as Shahr-i-Sabbak, on which are also Cafer remains, but no towers or minarets.

Below the skirt of the hill to the N. E. of the river are some houses of Afghans. There is another rising ground to the east, called Zadah Nujanah, and also the hill of A'dam and Durkhanee; the shrine of these lovers being below the hill on the south side, where there are also seventy houses of Afghans, and these two hillocks are near each other on the river between Noushera and Acora.

Across the river to the west there is another village also called Noushera, on the road newly built by Runjeet Singh, as is the fort. It was ruined by former rulers and by robbers. There are 200 houses a bazar, and a mandee.

I learnt that one Abdu Rahman, son of Imamudeen Parachah, a resident of Noushahrah, found a vessel of old gold coins on the neighbouring hill, and that on its becoming known, he suddenly decamped at night with his family to Kuram, in the vicinity of Bungash.

Leaving Noushahrah to the south, and passing the above hill, I entered the plain of the Eesafzais; the road leads through a defile in the hill called Tarkai, with difficulty passable to guns.

Two kos from Tarkai in the plain is a tank called Ateeh, and beyond it one kos, on the river bank, there is a road over an eminence on which are remains of Cafer buildings; and three kos further is another eminence called Dakhla, also having ruins on it. Two kos further is an eminence called Taree, also crowned with ruins, as well as with scattered houses of Affghans.

Two kos further on, there is a lofty eminence called Baba Deree, on which there is a square fort, built by Malik Daleel khan.

There are 700 houses of Eesafzais, and four wells and several young mulberry trees. The inhabitants are chiefly herdsmen: they are on good terms with Daleel khan, son of Jalal khan of Taroo, and at enmity with Ahmad khan, son of Lashkaree khan, of Hoottee.

Half kos further on is the village of Toroo, and before reaching it is Kacho Daree, on which there are also Cafer remains.

There is a stream called Kalpanee, running from north to south through the village of Toroo, on which there are water wheels. Most



of the Mandad Eesafzais get their drinking water from this stream, which is fed from a spring. It has great capabilities, which might be brought to account by a powerful government. It is not much used by the tribes on account of their internal feuds. The villages immediately on its banks cultivate vegetables, Indian corn, and a little sugar-cane.

The reason that the Eesafzais never paid revenue is variously given. An account is, that the Eesafzais gave great annoyance to the authorities of the emperor Akber, when building the fort of Attock, and therefore when it was finished, a force of 12,000 men under the Wazeer Beerbal, was despatched against them, which was utterly destroyed by a miraculous shower of stones which fell on them in the Kala defile, brought down by the curses of a mad Eesafzai fakeer, by name Jahan khan, an Umar khel, who received some injury from one of Akber's authorities.

Akber granted them, in fear, a perpetual indemnity from taxation, and none of the Chaghatai, Moghul, or Affghan monarchs assessed them until the time of Runjeet Singh, who took advantage of their internal dissensions to get possession of the greater part of Sammá, from which he levies revenue only by yearly sending a large force to collect it.

Nadir Shah is also said to have remitted their revenue on account of their restoring to him his crown, which one of them stole while he was encamped near the Attock or Indus. Some say that it was remitted by a monarch, who became alarmed at getting 9,00,000 spears of revenue, which he once ordered to be collected at the rate of one from every house. Others say that it was remitted in consideration of the poorness of their country, and on condition of their eternally waging a religious war of extermination against their northern neighbours, the Cafers.

Mandad is said to have had five sons, whose descendants occupy the Sammá country of the Eesafzais (Afghanee) or Yoosafzais (Persian).

Kamal and Aman were two brothers, whose descendants were called, and are so now, Kamalzais and Amanzais.

The former are again divided into Mishar, (elder) Kamalzais, and Kishar (younger) Kamalzais.

The Mishar Kamalzais hold the villages of Hotee, Mardan, Mayar, and Baghdada, each containing about 2000 houses. Their chief oc-



cupation is trade in saltpetre. Their chief is Ahmad khan, son of Lashkaree khan of Hotee, who collects the revenue for Runjeet Singh from these four villages.

The Kishar Kamalzais hold the villages of Toroo, Ghala Deree, and Gujar Gadee, containing each on an average 2000 houses and 200 shops, to which merchants from Swat, Michnee, and the Punjab resort. Their chief is Daleel khan, son of Jalal khan, who is an enemy of Ahmad khan's, the latter having with the assistance of the Sikhs taken possession of his estates. Each of those villages could furnish 700 foot and 80 horse. Ahmad khan is a son-in-law of Anayatullah khan of Swat.

From Toroo to the east four kos are the Amanzais, who are again divided into Doulatzais and Ismailzais.

The Doulatzais hold Gurhee Amanzai, Gurhee Kapoorah, Shahbaz Gurh (Kot), and Derah Gurhee, each of which villages contains on an average 4000 houses, and could furnish 2000 foot and 200 horse. Their chiefs are Nasarulla khan, Namdar khan, and Ameer khan.

The Ismailzais hold Gumbat, and Barah Kot, and two other villages, each containing on an average 4000 houses and 200 shops, and being capable of furnishing 1000 matchlocks. They have to the west the Kalpanee stream generally speaking, but there are villages on either bank. Their chiefs are Mansoor khan and Zyarat khan. Sardar Huree Singh took away from the Ismailzais two guns that they had. The Amanzais have 3000 jarebs watered by the rain, and 1000 jarebs watered by the Kalpanee. They have internal feuds, and are constantly employed in fighting among themselves, or in robbing the highway. They are somewhat held in restraint by Ahmad khan, the Sikh spy. The ground on the borders of the Kalpanee, is capable of being cultivated to a great extent were safety secured the cultivator by a powerful government, and lacks of rupees of revenue might be collected; much of the land is capable of giving a ten-fold return on the seed.

The Sama country is bounded on the west by Asnee Kot, on the east by the Abaseen (Indus) at Amb, and Daraband on the south by the Attock (Indus), and on the north by Swat, Buner and Sudoom. It is 38 kos by 26. A particular account of the villages in it has been given to Major Leech, by Shekh Khashalee.



The country of Sama chiefly depends on the rain, and grows one crop. In some parts two crops are grown, where running water is procured.

The whole of Sama is said to be able to furnish 2,30,000 foot, and 12,000 horse.

From Gurhee Amazai to the north, towards Sudoom, fourteen kos, is the hill called Kadamar, beyond which is the village of Garyala, consisting of 100 houses on an eminence. This hill Pass is the boundary of Sama and Sudoom. The village contains seventy matchlocks, footmen, and six horse, under Lashkaree khan, who is at enmity with Mansoor khan, and friend with Nasarulla khan.

Two kos further is Gulyara, a fort on an eminence, of a square construction, containing forty kos within and 400 around it, with seven shops, and furnishing 200 foot, 27 horse, under Mansoor khan, and Yakoob khan, and Maddat khan. There are 700 jarebs in cultivation. Below the fort, there is a stream running from north to south.

Three kos further to the east is a hill called Doda, on which there are 400 houses under Afzal khan. Cultivation 600 jarebs.

One and a half kos to the north is the village of Sirah Derai, containing 600 houses, furnishing as many foot, and twenty horse, under Ashraf khan. Their lands are chiefly *lalmee* (dependent on rain.) They have some *abee*, (watered by streams or wells) also. The name of the stream is Naraikhod, which rises in the hills to the east. They are enemies of the men of Gurhee Amanzai, and friends with the men of Taroo.

Two kos to the north is the village of Machai, containing 160 houses, under Meer Mobeian khan and Ismail khan. Cultivation, *lalmee* and *abee*, giving two crops. They are independent.

One kos further is the village of Char Gholai, containing 300 houses, under Ameer khan. Cultivation mixed, (*lalmee* and *abee*.) They use the water of the Naraikhod for drinking: they are independent. To the west in the plain trees abound.

One and a half kos further is the village of Osai, containing 200 houses, under Meer Mobeian. Cultivation 700 jarebs *lalmee*, and 100 jarebs *abee*. The drinking water from the Naraikhod.

Two kos further is the village of Rustam, containing 600 houses, under Ramatulla khan. Cultivation 1000 jarebs *lalmee*, and 200



jarebs abee. The drinking water is from a stream issuing from the hills to the north. They are independent.

One and a half kos further to the west is the village of Bazar, containing 700 houses, under Mansoor khan. Cultivation 2000 jarebs lalmee, and 300 jarebs abee. Drinking water from the stream.

Further on to the west off the road are the villages of Palee, Cheenah, Suroch and Landai, each containing 300 houses, under Sahab Shah Nujan. The cultivation of each, 1000 jarebs lalmee and abee.

Two kos further on is the village of Alee, containing 700 houses, under Mansoor khan. Cultivation 1000 jarebs lalmee, and 100 abee. Independent.

Further on four kos to the north-east, through a jungle over a winding road, two villages are reached, one called Peetawai, the other Syarai, under Malik Gujar. They each contain seventy houses. The hill which is here called Mabandarai, is the boundary of Sudoom and Bunher. The Khatak, Eesafzai, Samah and Peshawar merchants go by this Pass to Bunher. It is difficult for laden yaboos, bullocks, and asses. The ascent is four kos, and the descent two.

From the village the road leads to the north, winding up the hill which is very thickly wooded, the interwoven branches sometimes stopping the road; it is not of course a road for guns or even camels, a horseman being often obliged to dismount and lead his horse. Trees of different kinds, among them the Archah and Jalghoza, (fir and pine) are to be met with on these hills. The descent into Bunher from the top of the Malandasai Pass, is through a ravine. In this part of the country Mullahs and students (yalibilms), are much respected. There is no water in the Pass, or on the hills. In winter snow falls on the Pass, but does not lay on the ground.

One and a half kos from the Pass is the village of Zangee banda, in Bunher, in which there is no water. The inhabitants bring their water in pitchers from a spring at the foot of the hills to the north, one and a half kos distant. Cultivation 400 jarebs lalmee, and no abee. There are 130 houses, under Malik Kadazai.

On the road after descending the Pass, there is a shrine, or Mazar, of one Shekh Sher Kookho Baba, and a grave-yard. A fakeer, with his wife, officiates at the shrine. Kaffilas take a rest here. It is also a stage or halting place.



Three kos further to the north is a village called Nawai kilee, containing 700 houses of Burkhah-khel Eesafzais Bunherwal, under Zyarat khan and Meer Sahab khan. The cultivation is lalmee.

From this village to the east, in the hills, is a valley called Yoosaf Darrah, in which there are 400 houses; and adjoining it to the north-west is another valley, called Ghanum Darrah, containing 800 houses. Cultivation lalmee. Trees of the kinds Zaitoon, (olive) Baloot, (holly-oak) Archah, (fir) are plentiful, and serve for firewood. The interior of the valley is attractive and open, but the inhabitants are a lawless set, and have many quarrels at the time of changing lands. Their chief is Ahmad khan, son of Azad khan.

One and a half kos further on is the village of Kadappa, containing 300 houses, under Maddat khan and Muneer khan. Cultivation lalmee. Their drinking water is brought from a distance in pitchers on the head. They have large flocks and herds.

Two kos further north is the village of Pishtool Darrah, containing 1000 houses of Doulatzais, under Manzal khan and Natab khan, embosomed in hills. Cultivation 2500 jarebs lalmee. Their drinking water is brought from a distance from the east.

To the north of the village the road leads through a defile so narrow, that a laden ass passes with difficulty. Half a kos after getting clear of the defile a river is reached, flowing from west to east through hilly defiles, until it falls into the Abaseen. It fertilizes the whole of the Bunher lands, and those who inhabit its borders cultivate rice and chiefly live on it, boiled soft and mixed with ghee. The cultivation lalmee; wheat on rising grounds and skirts of hills.

To the north of the road across the river is the village of Shil Bandai, containing 400 houses, under Bahadur khan.

There is another, called Kalpanai, containing 500 houses, under Shahdad khan.

There is another, called Mash katta, containing 400 houses, under Fazal khan, and Bhadur khan, the son of Shahdad khan.

There is another called Kulgarai, containing 400 houses, under Nouroz khan.

There is another called Matwaridain, containing 2000 houses, under Mahib khan. They each cultivate the land of their bakhrah, or



share, and pay no revenue. Their Maliks only commanding them in feuds with neighbouring Khels.

Three kos further to the west, after crossing a rising ground, is the village of Dakad, containing 300 houses under Azeem khan.

Two kos further to the north, is the village of Derai, containing 300 houses under Hajeah khan.

Further to the left (north) of the road, is the Burindoo river, flowing from west to east; and to the north of the road, a hill has been cut through by some king of old to give the river a passage, through which it rushes with great violence. The volume may be of 100 mill strength. The breadth of the cut may be twenty paces or less; on each side of this hill there is a plain. The name of this cut is Soorai kand.

Five kos further to the west, is the village of Heelai, the road being very bad through jungle, and over descents and ascents. The head of the village is Futteh Ali khan, son of Madar khan, Ashezai. It is divided into fourteen hujrahs, contains 1500 houses and 47 shops. The merchants from the Khattak country bring salt, cotton, oil and cloth, and take away grain, ghee and honey, to Peshawar. The inhabitants drink the water of the Burindoo, on which there are 25 water mills, which grind flour for the whole country. The village is on a soft rising ground, on which there are fissures caused by the water on all sides. The river passes in rear of the village; to the south of it firewood and forage are procured from the hills. The country abounds with sheep, cows, buffaloes, and goats. They are friends with the Salarzais and enemies of Doulatzais. Cultivation on rising ground (lalmee) 2000 jarebs, and on the river bank (ábee) 1000 jarebs (rice and Indian corn).

Two kos further is the village of Dagar, containing 400 houses, under Bahadur khan.

Three kos to the west is a large village called Anghapoor, consisting of 14 Hujrahs, containing 2000 houses and 50 shops, under Jarwar khan and Rahmat khan. Cultivation 2000 jarebs lalmee, ábee 1000 jarebs; the rubee fusul, wheat and barley; the inhabitants live principally on rice; they are enemies of the Salarzais and friends of the Noorzais.



Four kos further is a village on a rising ground called Torasak, composed of 18 hujrahs, and containing 2,500 houses and 50 shops, under Bulaud khan, who is a friend of Tallalee khan of Heelai, and an enemy of the Salarzais.

From Heelai five kos to the east, is the shrine of Peer Baba, the spiritual father, and place of pilgrimage of all the people of Swat, Bemher and the Eesafzais. There is a village also called Zyarat, containing 1,000 houses and 50 shops, under Myún Sayad, Sarbulund Shah and Myung Sayad Ahmad Shah and Afzal Shah, and Maliks Saádut khan, Tozal khan, and Ahmad khan. The Zyarat of the Peer is surrounded with numerous sheesham, zaitoon and mulberry trees. The Zyarat has no dome; there are two sarcophagus in the shrine of ornamented gypsum, over the tombs are narcissus, zumbuk and roses growing, and the mujawuns, or officiating priests, amount to 400 or 500; they receive all votive offerings and offerings as thanksgiving. The Shekhs and Sahabzadahs entertain all visitors and strangers. The whole people of Bunher are more or less influenced and guided by these Sahabzadahs.

Twelve kos to the north-west is the Kadakad hill, beyond which is the Pergunnah of Swat, and on the road are the following six villages.

1st. Kingar galai, consisting of 200 houses, under Shahbaz.

2nd. Chhurai, containing 300 houses and four hujrahs, under Abdulla khan.

3rd. Bazargai, containing 300 houses and four hujrahs, under Azam khan.

4th. Bam pookhah, containing 200 houses and four hujrahs, under Maddat khan.

5th. Johar, containing 300 houses and four hujrahs, under Maddat khan.

6th. Sugaren, containing 500 houses and four hujrahs, under Maa-zam khan.

Each hujrah contains eighteen bakhrahs, and each bakhrah twelve rupees, (jarebs?) and to every rupee twenty foot men, and 2 swars. Every rupee contains sixty jarebs of land.

Their drinking water is from a stream that issues from a ravine. They are all Salaizais, and are at enmity with the Ashezais and



friends with the Doulatzais, and are independent. There are 2,000 jarebs of lalmee cultivation on rising grounds, and 1,500 ábee on the banks of the stream, (Shelah.) The inhabitants are owners of large herds and flocks.

There are besides in all directions villages in vallies in the hills. For instance, to the east, near the Abaseen river, are the following :

Bagra, containing 500 houses under Buland khan. Babda ditto 400 ditto. Padba ditto 500 ditto. Chagharzai ditto 700 ditto, Aman khan. Marhad ditto 400 ditto. Kot and Cabal. ditto 700 ditto, Sahah khan.

The inhabitants of the above are Sherzais and Eesafzais. Their chiefs are Iman khan, Buland khan and Sahab khan.

The cultivation is 4,000 jarebs of lalmee, and 1,500 jarebs of ábee, and each village contains two or three hujrahs each.

To the west is Ghazee khanah, containing 700 houses and four hujrahs, under Sarwar khan, Gudazai, the ábee cultivation being from the Burindoo.

Three kos further is another village called Nadai, under Ralmat khan Gudazai, containing two hujrahs and 200 houses. The above two chiefs are friends, and at enmity with Mohsan khan Shamaszai.

Three kos further is a village called Baee, under Mohsan khan, containing 400 houses and three hujrahs, and the shine of Sultan Wais Baba.

There is another village called Badshah kilai, containing 400 houses of Gudazai, under Noor khan and Zattullah khan. I have heard, as I said before, from old and intelligent men of Bunher, that two of the three tribes of Eesafzais inhabit Bunher vizult, Maleezais, and Mandeezais.

The Maleezais are again subdivided into the following five gurohs, Gudazais, Salarzais, Ashezais. The tribe of Top Darrah, and Panch-paees.

The Mandezais are also again subdivided into the two gurohs of Doulatzais and Noorzais. The whole pergunnah of Salarzais, containing twenty-four hujrahs, on each of which matchlocks, horsemen, and lands are distributed. The chiefs are Kachkol khan, Baba khan and Alam khan.

The whole purgunnah of Gudazais, contains sixteen hujrahs.



That of Ashezais twenty-one hujrahs.

That of Top Darrah eighteen hujrahs, and that of Panchpaees twenty-two hujrahs.

The whole of the Maleezais have 101 hujrahs. The Doulatzai, Maleezais have thirty-one hujrahs, and the Noorzais forty-two hujrahs, making in all seventy-three.

The Gudazais are divided into four Tappahs. Husen khel to the east have four hujrahs, under Sarwar khan.

Husan khel to the north, have four hujrahs, under Kachkol khan and Baba khan and Alum khan. Aleesher khels, to the south, have four hujrahs, under Nouroz khan, Alee khan and Ahmad Shah Megan.

Ibrahim khels, to the north-west, have four hujrahs, under Deewan Shah.

Between the Aleesher khels and Ibrahim khels, there is a distance of five kos.

The Salarzai Maleezais have seven villages to the west.

Hujrai contains three hujrahs, under Shahbaz khan.

Seegaren contains four hujrahs, under Abdulla khan.

Kingargalee contains four hujrahs, under Azam khan.

Seiz contains four hujrahs.

Bazangai contains four hujrahs, under Azam khan ; Johar and Bam-pookhah, contain each four hujrahs, under Sargandai and Hijran. They are enemies of the Gudazais.

The Ashezai Maleezais, have three towns. Heelai contains seven hujrahs, under Fattalee khan.

Aughapoor contains seven hujrahs, under Daum Shah.

Torahsak contains seven hujrahs, under Afzal khan ; each of these towns has forty or fifty shops, frequented by Putwad Puklee, and Chuch merchants.

Top Darrah has four villages ; two of them have three hujrahs each, and the other two four each, under Alam khan.

The Panchpaees have five villages ; three of them four hujrahs each, and two of them five each, under Taoos khan and Ghazee khan.

The Doulatzai Mandezeais have three villages ; Dagar has two hujrahs, under Shah Doula. Six kos to the south, there is a village called Bandedzeai, having five hujrahs, under Fattedh khan.



Six kos to the east, there is a village called Thil bandai, having eight hujrahs, under Nizam khan.

The Noorzai Mandezeais, have ten villages, each of four hujrahs, to the north-west, under the Eelem hills; their drinking water being from the Burindoo river, and from springs, under hills to the south.

Their chiefs are Mansoor khan, Ahmad khan and Azad khan. The names of the villages are Kharappa, Reega, Noukalee, Sadacheena, Derai, Barkalaipanchpao, Deegda, Paltoreen, Kohkandee, two villages, upper and lower.

Another tribe, the Moleezais, are towards the east, at the entrance of a valley, at a distance of nine kos. They have two large villages, Kalpanee and Talpanee, having each four hujrahs, under Arab Shah Bunherwal. The Khattak merchants, bring salt, oil, and cloth, laden on bullocks; and take back, ghee, honey and rice. The Maliks levy from them as black mail,  $1/24$ th rupee per load.

Bunher is surrounded or bounded in all directions by hills, that have separate names.

To the east, is the Handoo hill, having an ascent of three kos, wooded with Jalyhozah, Archah, Zaitoon and Baloot trees, and frequented by monkeys, bears, hyænas, wolves, the hill Gongawaz, and wild goats and parrots, sharaks, and the seven colored bird, the kabk, the sisee.

Nothing is known of mines in this hill. Scanty streams are fed from the melting of the snows on these hills in the winter, and grazing is found on it for cattle and flocks in rich abundance.

This hill is within the jurisdiction of Ahmad Shah, and Deewan Shah, Alee, Sher khels. The road over this hill is not practicable for camels, it is difficult even for horsemen. The inhabitants on its skirts do not live in forts, but they are rich in flocks and herds.

To the south there is a hill and a Pass called Mah Bunher, thickly populated, and having mines of zâk and sulphur.

To the south are also the Malandarai hills and Ghudoo hills, through which there is a road taken by people from Samah to Bunher.

To the west there is a hill called Jafar, and another called Koh Kanda, abounding with masonry, remains of Cafer buildings, the ascent and descent of which is eight kos. It has no mines, is very



difficult of ascent, and snow falls on it. It is within the jurisdiction of Malik Buland khan, Sherzai; the alchemist's plant is found in it.

There is a hill to the north, called Eelam, or rather two, one called Loeë Eelum, and the other Oodookai Eelum, having an ascent of four kos; snow falls on it to a great extent. It is in the jurisdiction of Shahbaz khan, Azam khan, and Abdulla khan, Salarzais, and Ahmad Shah Myan. In the Pass to the north is the splendid shrine of Sayud Meer Alee, Turmezai, known as Peer Baba. From the Handoo to the Jafar hills is twenty-nine kos, and from the Malandarai to the Eelum hills is twenty-five kos. The Burindoo river runs within these boundaries. It comes from the south by the village of Sugaren, which is in a valley and winding, and fertilizing the land on its banks goes east by the villages of Parbha and Jafarzai and Babda, and over the plain of Bakda and Marhad, and falls into the Abaseen.

After gaining this information I left Bunher for Swat.

The whole cultivation of Bunher may be stated at 50,000 jarebs lalmee, and 35,000 jarebs ábee. It may be said capable of furnishing 60,000 foot matchlockmen and 5,000 horse, and to contain 111 villages, large and small.

From Bunher to Swat, there are three roads. One over the Jwaharai hills to the south, which are very lofty, having an ascent of seven kos, and snow always on its summit. It is not a camel or horse road, and foot-passengers even meet with difficulties. On the Bunher side of the hill there is a village called Poolhanad, containing 120 houses of Gudazais, under Myán Sayud, Amad Shah, a descendant of Myán Sayud, Munawar Shah, alias Peer Baba; and on the other, or Swat side, to the north-east, are two villages, called Sipal Banbai and Mingoda. This road bears north-east from Peer Baba. Their chief is Zaidulla khan, Baezai Swatee; there are 700 houses. The distance from Peer Baba to Sipal Bandai is seventeen kos.

The second road is over the Karakar hill to the north-west. On the Bunher side is the village of Sagaden, containing 700 houses, under Najaf khan, Kasam khan and Nazeer khan. The ascent and descent of this hill is nine kos.

On the other side is a village called Nawahgai, and two kos further on in Swat is the village of Barah Kot, inhabited by Babazais, under Ghazan khan, son of Mahammud Jeev khan. This road is passable



for horsemen and laden bullocks, but on account of the robbers, guards are required. Many kinds of trees and wild animals are to be met with in these hills.

The third road is over the Kaleel hills to the south-east, and winding. There is a village on the Bunher side, called Garkand, containing 600 houses of Salarzais, under Darah Shah. The ascent and descent is five kos. The road is difficult, and little frequented. The hills are plentifully wooded. On the other side are the villages of Janbel and Kokarai, each containing 100 houses, under Zafar khan Babazai. From Gohkanda to Kokorai is eight kos.

I went by the village of Shkha kot. Of the tribes of Maleezais, Mandeezais and Akozais, the two former of which inhabit Bunher, and the latter Swat. The Akozais are divided into three tribes: Rarenzai, Baboozai, and Khwazozai.

The Rarenzais have 12,000 matchlock men, and 3,500 jarebs lalmee, and 1,500 jarebs ábee, and fifty-two villages, under Anayatulla khan, son of Abdulla khan, who himself has two villages, one on this side, to the west, towards Hashtnagar, and the other on the other side of the Mullah kand, called Allahohand, where he resides, to the east in lower Swat called Aswat.

Swat is divided into Sar Swat, Bar Swat and Deer, chiefly under Anayatulla khan, and a small part, under Zaidulla khan Babozai, and Ghazan khan Khwazozai.

Some of the villages under Anayatulla khan, are as follows:

Those towards the Mullah kand are fourteen in number, Vizut, Narai, Obo, consisting of 300 houses; Doobandai to the west, containing 400 houses, half a kos from Mulahkand; Bhorek to the west, one kos, containing 300 houses; Iskhakot to the west, containing 1,500 houses; Gadai, two kos, containing 400 houses. Heeran kot, containing 500 houses to the north-west, one and a half kos, having 1000 jarebs of lalmee; Dargai, two and half kos to the north, contains 1,500 houses; Kharkai, two kos to the north-west, contains 700 houses; Dareer, two kos to the north, contains 400 houses; Sanez, two kos to the north-west, contains 400 houses; Paroo, one and a half kos to the west, contains 300 houses; Kaldarah, two kos to the north, contains 500 houses; Kadam khel, one kos to the east, contains



200 houses ; Baghdarah, one kos to the north, under the Malahkand, contains 150 houses.

Between Swat Proper and this Swat, is a hill over which there is a Pass ; the name of the hill is Malah kand.

From Skha kot to the north-east, five kos, is a road partly through a defile called Jambar, through which there always blows a violent wind ; there are two mounds in the defile, called after Adam and Darkhanai, because these lovers met there.

There is another unfinished road over the hill to the north, said to have been commenced of old by a monarch, named Kumran Shah, who intended by it to lead an army to subdue Swat, but died before it was finished, and the Swatees destroyed much of his work, and opened the road by the defile : traces of this road over the Malah kand are still visible.

The merchants of Hashtnagar, the Khatah country, the Duabah, and Samah, bringing Karbas cloth, cotton and salt, on camels and bullocks, pass into Swat viâ Skhat kot, Dargai and Jambar, by the Malahkand Kotal.

The following duties and black mail are levied,

On a load of Salt,	.. ..	3 shahees, (1/12th rupee).
Ditto ditto Cotton,	.. ..	5 do.
Ditto ditto Ghee,..	.. ..	5 do.
Ditto ditto Cloths,	.. .	6 do.

by Anayatulla khan, for which he protects merchants.

The whole country of the Rarenzais, is under Anayatulla khan.

After passing the Malahkand, and entering Swat itself, the following Rarenzai villages, under Anayatulla khan, are met :

Shahar, of 200 houses ; Dahrai, 200 houses ; Jolagram, 300 houses ; Matkaran, 200 houses ; Hissar, 200 houses ; Tootakan, 200 houses ; Shaibetai, 400 houses ; Batkhelah, 1000 houses ; Nonkalai, 300 houses ; Amankot, 300 houses ; Allahdant, 2000 houses ; Bandagai, 100 houses. Besides these there are many smaller villages, having twenty and thirty houses each.

The villages that I visited myself, shall be fully described.



Anayatulla khan has married the sister of Zaidulla khan, and thus cemented a friendship. By her he has several sons. He is at enmity with Ghazan khan of Deer, and Meer khan of Bajour.

There is another tribe in Swat to the East, called Baboozai, who have seventy villages and 18,000 matchlock men, (foot) under Zaidulla khan, the son of Hasan Alea khan, and Mazulla khan, the son of Jamand khan, a Khankhel. This tribe, especially to the south, is very unruly. Their lands are on the skirt of hills, and in valleys and on streams, some lalmee and some abee.

The river Sandai runs through the whole of Swat, from the boundary of the Rarenzais to that of the Banzais, is one and a half kos. The villages are: Bakhta, Tharan, Jalalah, Nawahgai, Natmeda, Dagai, Satmeda, Badeekot, Ashtekot, Amboohah, Garhatai, Panjgram, Karatai, Namee kalai, Bar kalai, Haibat gram, Koth, Kotagai, Mingrawad, Sangootah, Manglawar, Charbagh, Julaibagh, Teekdarai, Khoonah kateelah, Saidoo, three villages, Singuradad, Aleegai Sokat, Malhar, Kamharkalai bagh, Jooleezai, Alamganj, Matwarairi, Khwazah khel, Mirgai khel, Barah khel, Panjeegram, Hoodeegram, Jinkai khel, Nipkai khel, and Baloogram.

There are other smaller villages in the hilly valleys.

Zaidullah khan pays in ready money, 200 Suwars and 500 foot.

The third tribe of Swat are the Khwazozais, under Ghazan khan the son of Kasam khan, the son of Mulla Ilyas, whose authority over his clan of Deer is great.

They are estimated at 38,000 matchlockmen. In the valley of Swat there are fifty-four villages, and in the valley of Deer sixty-two villages.

There are two rivers in the Pergannah of Ghazan khan; the Swat river, flowing from south to north, called Sandai, and the Deer river. The villages are mostly in hilly valleys, and few in plains. There are high hills on all sides. The cultivation consists of 38,000 jarebs lalmee.

They are all under Ghazan khan, who in every village has posted a man of his own as Malik, to hear the complaints of the ryots. He takes  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the produce, or cultivates  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the lands. There are four small forts, each having 50 or 80 houses, and villages containing



100 and 200 houses, populated on the hills. The villages of the plains have each from 500 to 1000 houses.

Samah and Khatah merchants bring salt, oil, cotton and cloth, and take away ghee, honey, rice and wheat, on bullocks and mules.

The people that he appoints as Hakims and Maliks of villages, have portions of land allotted to them in lieu of pay.

Ghazan khan himself resides in the fort of Deer, and has 140 horse and 400 foot constantly about his person, whom he pays in ready money. The following are the names of the hills in Ghazan khan's country,

First Maujah to the south, well wooded, having an ascent of four kos, and the same descent. There are plenty amlook and other trees ; snow lies on the summit throughout the year. The road from Bar Swat to Deer leads over it, which is impassable to camels and horsemen, footmen even finding difficulties. Monkeys, apes, bears and tigers abound, and are to be feared, so are the thieves infesting it ; such are not to be heard of in the jurisdiction of Ghazan khan.

The second hill is the Barawal to the west, having walnut as well as other trees. The ascent and descent are each five kos ; much snow falls. There is an iron mine.

The third hill is that of Deer, to the north, very high, having an ascent and descent each of seven kos ; snow always remains on it throughout the year.

The fourth hill is called Kumbad, to the east, the ascent is seven, and descent six kos. There is an iron mine, the metal of which the inhabitants extract. The road to Bajour passes this hill, frequented by Bujour, Deer, and Kashkar merchants. Ghazan khan is on friendly terms with Shah Katal of Kashkar, and Meer Alam of Bajour, and is at enmity with Zaidulla khan, Babozai Swatee, and Anayatulla khan, Rarenzai.

There are a number of hills besides these. The Khwazozais are divided in Maleezais, Shameezai Nurlee khels, Shameezais Pinkee khels.

The Shameezais to the west, muster 5,000 matchlock men, and have 3,000 jarebs of cultivation, under Buland khan, and Sara'ee, and Sayud Azam khan. The names of the villages are,



Barangola, contains four hujrahs, under Nahit khan and Buland khan.

Badawan, under Ojee khan, Ghawaz khan, and Sayud Azam khan, contains four hujrahs.

Chack Darrah, under Akal khan, and Dilawar khan, contains four hujrahs.

Sih Sadah, under Noor Alee khan, contains four hujrahs.

Ooch, under Ghulam Muhaiyadeen khan, and Maksood khan, contains four hujrahs.

Katyaree, under Raman Shah khan, contains five hujrahs.

Shewah, contains six hujrahs, under Munawisar khan.

Palah Mandai, under Hoorah khan, contains four hujrahs.

Neegwalai, under Ahmad khan, contains three hujrahs.

Kajookam, under Fazal khan, contains four hujrahs.

Damghar, under Ghafar khan, contains four hujrahs.

Seen Sarai, under Aman Shah khan, contains four hujrahs.

Gadai, under Nyamutulla khan, contains three hujrahs.

Doorgai contains four hujrahs, under Assalla khan.

Chalgar, under Muazzam khan, contains four hujrahs.

Other villages are in the defiles, and on the hills, containing ten or twenty houses each. The inhabitants are owners of herds and flocks.

The Shameezais muster 7000 matchlock men, and have 11,000 jarebs; Beshah khan is their chief, and Kamal khan, Muazzam khan, Kahur khan, and Arsulla khan. The villages extending for fifteen kos, are the following,

Shilpum, contains four hujrahs, under Kahur khan.

Shakur Darrah, contains five hujrahs, under Arsalla khan.

Baba khel, under Muazzam khan, contains six hujrahs.

Teensat, under Padshah khan, contains four hujrahs.

Khadhadsha, contains four hujrahs, under Anwar khan.

Baidarah, contains five hujrahs, under Kan khan.

Dursha khel, contains four hujrahs under Kamal khan.

Kalat, the principal village of the Shameezais, contains fourteen hujrahs, under Beshah khan.

Sekhras, under Kamal khan, four hujrahs.

Doda, contains four hujrahs, under Ahmad khan.

Dursha khel has four hujrahs, under Raham khan.



The Nepkee khels, called Naipee khels, Mirlee khels, extend twelve kos to the north. They muster 9,000 matchlockmen, and have 15,000 jarebs.

Jahkandara has four hujrahs, under Painsa khan.

Kanjoor contains three hujrahs, under Ourang khan and Fazal Shah, and Roshan khan.

Neem galai, two kos to the south, two hujrahs, under Jamad khan.

Dehli, one kos to the south, two hujrahs, under Arab Shah.

Barah Bunda, one and half kos to the south, contains four hujrahs, under Roshan khan, son of Arsalla khan, Neepkee khel.

Koozamandai contains four hujrahs, under Malah Shah, Meeran Shah and Arab Shah, one kos distant.

Damghar contains three hujrahs, at one kos to the south-west, in the plain from Barah Banda, under Rahmat Shah.

Dumgram contains two hujrahs, at one and a half kos, under Mahammad Zaman khan.

Koojkanjoo, one and a half kos to the south of the road in the plain, on the bank of the Swat river, two hujrahs.

Barkanjoo contains two hujrahs, under Nooran Shah and Shekh Gulpurust.

There is a large village, ten kos from Kanjoo, having five hujrahs, under Gulistan khan, Painsa khan, and Shah Beg khan.

Two kos, on the skirts of the hill to the west, is a village called Seenai, containing three hujrahs, under Yoosaf khan, son of Umar khan.

Further to the north, is a village called Sar Sodai, two kos from Aleegram, containing four hujrahs, under Jadullah khan, and Faiz-talab khan, Myan Ahmad Noor, Speen Myan Abdullah khan, and Awal khan, in the plain. Their drinking water is from a stream that comes from the Manjuh hills, to the north; the whole of the lands of Swat depend on the rain.

There is a village, Mandee, where merchants exchange their salt, cloths, and oil, and cotton, for rice and wheat. The copper coin current are Mansoorie pais or Mansoor khanee, and they prefer old round Ghunda rupees, indeed no others are current. There are no Hindoo shops throughout the country of the Pingee khels, the only merchants being Paranchas and Mullas, who command great credit; the people



are very unruly, but are held in some check by Ghazan khan of Deer.

Three kos to the north is the village of Toot Banda, under the Manjah hills, having three hujrahs, under Maddat khan.

To the north-east is another village, called Manjah, under the hill of that name, containing 127 houses, under Jalat Khan.

To the north, within the defile of the hill of Manjah, one and half kos, (the road over the hill leads to Deer) is the village of Kalakee, containing seventy houses, under Myan Ahmad Gul and Speen Myan; walnuts and Amlook trees are plentiful. I went by this road myself to Deer.

The Mooleezai Khwazozais inhabit the hill defile towards Deer.

Passing the Manjah hill there is the village of Tangee, consisting of two hujrahs, under Shad khan, under the hill to the west of the road.

Two kos further is the village of Kandareen, consisting of three hujrahs, under Mazroob Shah khan, Saidoo khan and Marghoob khan. A stream flows below the village, having its rise in the Manjah hills, of ten mill strength, and empties itself into the river of Deer. The people of the country live chiefly on rice.

Two kos further, in a defile, is the village of Chaghareen, consisting of two hujrahs.

One kos further is the village of Shakandair, consisting of two hujrahs, and containing 100 houses, under Noor Shas khan.

One kos further is the village of Ateetai, containing 100 houses, and consisting of one and a half hujrahs, under Sahab Shah khan.

Further, beyond the stream to the south of the road one kos, is the village of Razagam, consisting of two hujrahs, and containing 300 houses, under Kutub Shah khan.

After leaving the defile of the Manjah hill, is the village of Tor-Sang, two kos to the north on an eminence, containing 700 houses. It is on a table land, the ascent to which is half kos.

The road to Deer passes by it to the north. The Malikis are Buland khan, Alea khan, and Saadat khan. Under the village to the west, flows the river of Deer, beyond which to the west, are very high mountains. There are a very few villages across the river, not so on this side, as far as Deer.



Seven kos to the north, from Tor-song, is the village of Jughabunj, having 200 houses, and one and a half hujrahs, under Buland khan and Mahammad khan, and Mulla Sayad Alee.

Four kos further to the north is the village of Bebiyoor, having 200 houses and one and a half hujrahs, under Ahmad khan.

Three kos further, is the village of Dardarah, having eighty houses, under Ameer khan and Buland khan, on an eminence to the east of the road to Deer.

Two kos further is the village of Hindookais, having eighty houses, under Afzal khan.

Three kos further is the village of Benimazee, having 100 houses. On the road there is a stream flowing from the hills to the east, and falling to the west into the river of Deer, over which is a wooden bridge, twenty-three kadams long.

On the bank of the stream to the east, is the village of Katalai, having fifty houses, and on the opposite bank is the village of Kadeckat, to the west.

Three kos further from this to the north, is the village of Kotalai. These villages are under Hasan Alee khan, a relation of Ghazan khan, chief of Deer, from whom he has them in jagire.

Two kos further is the village of Tangai, having 50 houses, under Ghulam Kadan khan.

Three kos further is the village of Hindookar, having 80 houses, under a man of Ghazan Khan.

Three kos further is the village of Jablook, on an eminence to the east, having 90 houses, under Azeemulla khan.

Three kos further to the north is the village of Kotakai, having 70 houses.

Three kos further to the north-east is the town and fort of Deer, under Ghazan khan, son of Karam khan, son of Mulla Ilyas, a Barah khel, Maleezai, Khwazozai, Akozai, Eesafzai, situated on a high table-land, 100 jarebs of which is cultivated.

The fort of Deer, which is situated on the table-land, is of an oblong shape, and has two gates that a horseman can ride through, one to the north facing the Kashkar road, and the other to the south facing Swat and Bunher. The walls of the fort are 12 zirahs high, 400 long, and 300 broad, having six bastions, five along the walls, and



one at the Harem Sarai of Ghazan khan. Within the south gate of the fort to the west there is a large mosk, where lessons are given by the Imam of the mosk, Kazee Abdurahman Akhund; and further beyond the mosk entrance to the west, is the residence of Ghazan khan. There are sixteen shops of Hindoos, five of which are grain-sellers, two druggists, and two cloth-sellers; and seven of Musulmans, four of which are goldsmiths, and three dyers: there are three blacksmiths' shops, and two carpenters. There are 220 houses, and an armoury of 300 matchlocks, and fifty Jazaeers, each two and a half guz long.

Ghazan khan has seven sons: Rahmatulla khan, aged 12 years; Jahandad khan, ditto 9; Hameedulla khan, ditto 7; Habeebulla khan, ditto 7; Sultan Mahammad khan, ditto 5; Azeezulla khan, ditto 3; and Azeemulla khan, ditto 1 year.

He has four wives and many slave girls, and may be forty years of age; of a middling stature, fair complexion, and black hair. He is neither extravagant nor stingy, and is fond of hunting. He is on friendly terms with Meer Alam khan, and with Shah Katal of Kashkar, and at enmity with the Siahposh Cafers.

Deer is surrounded by mountains, on which snow lies all the year round. The country is very cold, and the color of the inhabitants is sallow from the disease of the spleen that they all have. They live chiefly on rice boiled soft, well mixed with ghee: wheaten bread they eat as fruit, (a treat). Their fires are lighted night and day on account of the cold. The ground is damp and swampy, therefore the inhabitants board their floors.

Fir, Pine, Walnut, and Amlook trees are exceedingly plentiful. The gates of the fort are left open.

The manager of Ghazan khan, is one of his slaves, by name Abdul Kadar; and his confidential adviser is Kazee Mulla Abdu Rahman. Another of his slaves, by name Mahammad khan, is the fort Katwal. He has always in attendance 200 foot and 40 horse. He appoints others to districts and villages, from which they draw their own pay.

There are two roads from Deer to Bajour: one winding through defiles to the south-east, by the side of the river, towards the Kunateer road; the other over the Barawal hills, on the south of which is Bajour. It has an ascent of six kos, and a descent of three. It is



well wooded, and affords plentiful pasturage to the inhabitants. It is crowned with perpetual snow, and an iron mine is said to exist in it. It is not passable for camels, indeed the inhabitants know not the animal by sight. On the northern side of the hill is Deer; and on the southern side, in the Darrah of Jandawal, is the village of Akhund Mullah Timmur khan.

From Deer to the north-west are mountains inhabited by Neemchah Musulmans, in which the Musk-deer abound, the hunting of which affords occupation for numbers. A quantity of honey is also produced.

Below the fort of Deer to the east, flows the river which comes from Kashkar to the north, and flows to the south. In it Otters are very abundant, which the inhabitants catch for the sake of their skins to make Posteens, or skin cloaks. These skins, with musk-bags, honey, ghee and silk, are articles of export.

Merchants from Kashkar and the Kohistan, bring Cashkar "Shalukees," and Chapkans (woollen fabrics), and in exchange take away grain.

The merchants from the Eesafzai country and Peshawar bring oil, cloth, cotton, sugar and spices, and take away musk-bags (Nafa), otter (Saglahoo) skins, honey, ghee, silk, and Kashkar "Shalakees."

The road from Swat to Deer is not practicable for camels, horsemen pass along the river with difficulty, merchants carry their goods on mules, bullocks, and men. The inhabitants know not what elephants or camels are.\*

I will give specimens of the dialects spoken by the Neemchah Musulmans of the Kohistan, and by the people of Kashkar and the Baroohee (?) (Purmoolee)—(Furmulee).

\* A story is told illustrative of the gross ignorance of the primitive Affghans. A camel that had strayed from an encampment of merchants, found its way into a Barakzai khel, (they tell the story themselves,) where one had never been seen. The whole Khel was struck with awe, and were at a loss, all but the village Mulla, who, although as ignorant as his neighbours, determined not to appear so, and therefore boldly suggested, or rather affirmed, that it was the Almighty himself, which they all believed until a young one also made its appearance; and they enquired of the Akhund how the first one could be God as he had no fellow. The Akhund, not taken aback, boldly rebuked them thus: "Why, you fools! the second is the Prophet to be sure." This story I have heard half a dozen times from the blasphemy-dreading, holy-war-making Affghans!



After visiting Deer I returned by the road I came to Jaghayanj, twelve kos, whence to the village of Chakhai is five kos, and thence two kos to the east Atnar Darah. From this to the village of Tormany is three kos to the west, in a defile. In the road is a river which comes from Deer, and passing through defiles joins the Bajour river, which falls into the Swat river, which again falls into the Kunar and Cabool river, which finally falls into the Abaseen, or Attock.

Three kos from Tormang to the east, is a valley in which is the village of Khaeel, having three hujrahs and 600 houses, and close by is a square fort having four towers, containing thirty houses, under Irah khan. There are houses besides without the fort, and 600 jarebs of cultivation on the bank of the river.

From Bajour as far as Khaeel, there is a gun-road, but not so into Deer.

From the above place, one kos, there is a village on an eminence, containing 160 houses and one hujrah called Manjai, under Shadee khan. One kos further to the west there is a large fort containing 200 houses, and a large village containing 1000 houses, under Muckum khan and Shadee khan, called Kilah-i-Shadee khan. Half a kos further is the large village of Kanateer, containing 2000 houses and 40 shops and 16 hujrahs. It is a mart for merchandize, under Naseem khan and Umra khan, each of them have 40 horse and 2000 matchlockmen. The boundaries of Bajour Swat and Deer meet here. The place is under Ghazan khan.

Three kos to the west is the village of Dedai, having 160 houses, under Faiztalab khan.

Here two roads separate, One to the south-east, through the defile of Katgallah leads to Swat.

The other to the north leads over hills to Bajour viâ the village of Karhadah. Thus from Derai comes the village of Khemna, containing 200 houses, under Abdulla khan, Farkaride, in Bajour, the road is through a narrow defile which is passable for guns.

Five kos further to the south in Bajour on a plain, is the village of Kadhadah, and on the road there is a square fort built, containing 120 houses, under Faizulla khan.

To the south are hills inhabited by Utman khels, amounting to 10,000 matchlockmen, an unruly set, independent of Meer Alam



khan, of Bajour, and of Ghazan khan of Deer, and of every one else. They are noted for bravery, and live in houses and caves on the hill sides. These hills are partly in Bajour and partly in Swat, and are full of remains of Cafer buildings, from which the Utman khels extract copper coins and utensils, and often gold, and sell them in Bajour. The road over these hills is very difficult for horsemen ; merchants cross with guards with fear. Meer Alam khan tries to conciliate them, as he fears them.

He has more than once taken a force against them, which they have as often defeated. The chiefs of the Utman khel are Khad, Umra, Narai, Bandil, Dilban, and Mardan. They bring honey, oxen, sheep and ghee to Bajour for sale, and purchase cloth and salt to take home.

They sometimes propose to take service, and get jagires and lands allotted for their support, but as soon as they reap their harvest they take to plundering their neighbours, and then to their hills, and defy Meer Alum khan. Every one is chief of his own land, and is under no control. Wheat is much cultivated in these hills by means of springs. The hills are well wooded, and game of every kind is abundant.

From the above village of Kadhadah one road leads to the east to Swat, thus,

Two kos from Kadhadah in the plain, is the village of Gulderee, having 400 houses, under Mulla Daraz Akhunzadah. Thence the Shekah road leads to the east.

Two kos further is the village of Chinah, having seventy houses, beneath which flows the river of Bajour. The land has capabilities, but the tyranny of Meer Alam khan has laid it waste. Guldad khan, a man of Meer Alam khan's, is their immediate ruler.

One kos further, on an eminence to the east of the road, is the village of Yakburj, having eighty houses, under Mahammed Ameer khan, over a bad narrow stony road, very difficult, for camels.

To the south-west of the road is the junction of the Deer and Bajour rivers, whence they run in one stream to Swat ; the road is in a narrow defile called Shikah.

Six kos further is the village of Shamsee khan, on the skirt of a hill to the south of the road, having 850 houses and ten shops. The



cultivation is chiefly in the plain to the north, lalmee. The chiefs are Afzal khan and Misree khan, it is in Swat.

One kos further to the east, on the road, is a large square fort, containing 200 houses, where Misree khan, a man of Ghazan khan, is stationed to collect duties from merchants trading between Bajour and Swat, bringing from Swat salt and oil laden on bullocks. From each load, whatever it may be, 3 shais and 2 paisa is levied, which in the year amounts to 7,000 rupees.

Two kos further to the east is the village of Amlook Darrah, to the south of the road, containing 400 houses, under Padshah khan.

On the hill to the south there are six towers of a large size, and other marks of buildings.

On eminences and in valleys there are very many villages in a good state of repair, having no inhabitants, but difficult of access. The chiefs are Anayatulla khan and Khairulla khan; copper and gold coins are found in these deserted buildings.

Two kos further is the village of Nasapa, containing 100 houses, and many remains of ancient buildings, which no doubt composed towns.

Two kos further to the south is the village of Gumbat, containing 200 houses, behind which on the hill skirt is a very large tower of the times of the Cafers, of excellent construction; but the villagers have pulled it down in parts to make their houses of its bricks and stones.

It is hollow, and has three doorways, the entrances through which are winding. It is said that below this dome the treasures of the ancient kings lie buried.

I visited the place, and searched in vain for an inscription. It is situated in the boundary of the Khwazozais, under Ghazan khan.

Two kos further is the village of Katgalah, containing 100 houses, the road is difficult for camels. Here also on the skirt of the hill, ancient buildings are numerous, like deserted towns. It is in Swat, under Ghazan khan.

One and a half kos further is the village of Talash, on the road at the entrance of a defile, having 200 houses.

Passing the defile a plain is entered, having 500 jarebs of lalmee cultivation, and 100 of abee (rice).



Two kos further are two villages, called Chounee, containing each 400 houses, under Sayad Aman khan, Swatee, a man of Ghazan khan, the inhabitants a lawless set, and no one can pass the plain without guards, which is called the Dasht of the Shamseezais.

Three kos further to the north, is the village of Shewah, having 800 houses and twenty shops, a mart for merchandize, under Ghazan khan, being on the mercantile route from Bajour to Swat, about 2000 jarebs of lalmee cultivation.

Four kos further to the south east, on the banks of the Landai Swat, there is the large village of Chakdarrah, having 1,200 houses, mostly merchants, included in Swat. Shamseezais by tribe, under Ghazan khan, six hujrahs.

Below the village to the west, is a ford across the river, (no boats or rafts.)

Beyond the river is the boundary of Anayettoola khan, Rarenzai, and the village of Alladaud, in which he resides; on the other side are the Shamseezai Khwazozais, under Ghazan khan. This is the boundary.

There is another road to Bajour from Kurhadab, six kos is the village of Munda, having 2000 houses and 100 shops, under Mahammad Ameer khan, Kochai, brother of Meer Alam khan.

The whole pergunnah of Bajour contains 1,25,000 jarebs, and its revenue amounts to 2,60,000 rupees, in ready money and kind collected on the seed (Kalang), of which Meer Alam khan receives 2,000,000 with his brothers, 40,000 rupees is received by Ameer khan, of Nawazai, an enemy of Meer Alam's, and 20,000 rupees is received by Ghafar khan, the son of Haiyat khan, the chief of Jandawal and Barawal, who is also an enemy of Meer Alam khan's.

The following are the boundaries of Bajour. To the north in the direction of Deer, the Jundawal and Barawal hills; to the south (twenty-five kos length,) the Darrah of Nawazai, and the pergunnah of Kunar. To the east the Darrah of Badwa and the hills of Cuner; to the west (twenty kos breadth,) Pashit and the Darrah of Baboo Karah.

The chief within these boundaries is Meer Alam khan, the son of Allaiyan khan, Salarzai Tarkadeir.

He has thirteen guns, (seven iron taken from Ghafar khan, son of Haiyat khan, and six of copper, ? of his own.) forty Shaheens, 700 large Jazaers, 8,000 foot, 2,000 horse, six pairs of state drums and



twelve state horns, (Karna,) and standards; in fact he keeps up a regal state. Besides he has Jagiredars.

His whole yearly expences amount to 1,12,000 public, and 8,000 private (stable, table and wardrobe,); 50,000 rupees he pays as revenue whenever any one on the part of the king is sent strong enough to enforce the payment, the remaining revenue enters his treasury.

He has absolute authority over his people, even extending to their wives and daughters, and no one demurs or objects to his disposing of their sisters and daughters.

His friends are Ghazan khan of Deer, and Anaiyatalla khan of Swat; and his enemies are Ameer khan of Nawazai, and Ghafar khan of the Darrah of Jandawal, these he has partially subdued, and possessed himself of parts of their territories.

He is also on friendly terms with Sardar Sultan Mahammad khan, Barakzai, of Peshawar.

Six of his guns are alone mounted on carriages.

The following are the principal places of Bajour:—

Gumbhad, in a valley to the east, under Myan Sahib, furnishing 300 matchlockmen, revenue 3,000 rupees in money and kind. There is an iron mine in the hills, they were formerly under Ghafar khan, now under Meer Alam khan. They collect the iron from the sand of river beds. The pay of Myan Sahib is 800 rupees.

Jundawal is a valley of the Barawal hills, extending to Deer to the north, under Sifat khan, 4,000 matchlockmen, revenue 5,000 rupees. There is an iron mine which is worked. The pay of Sifat khan is 1,000 rupees.

There is another village in the valley of Maidan, which commences in the Kashkar hills to the north, itself bearing east. The inhabitants are Purmoolee, (Barhooee?) under Meer Aman khan, 2,000 matchlockmen. Revenue 3,500 rupees, pay of the chief 400 rupees. There is an iron mine in the Maidan valley, and a river running from north to south. Kanbat, consisting of 9,000 houses with its dependent hamlets, 5,000 matchlockmen. Iron is found in the neighbouring hills which border on Kashkar; name of the chief, Meer Aman khan, son of Meer Alam khan. Revenue 10,000 rupees in money and kind. His



jaghire, Maiyar, rent free, the estate of Myan Shekh Umar, of Chamkanee. Revenue 7,000 rupees under the Myan's daughter. It contains 3,000 houses and forty shops. It is resorted to by merchants, who bring from Kashhar, silk shalakees and chughas, and take back salt, cloth and cotton. The inhabitants were ryots of Ghafar khan, they are now of Meer Alam khan.

From Maiyar, northwards to Zar Mandoo, there are four forts of Shekh khels, under Doola, brother of the late Mujabid khan, 2,000 matchlockmen and 4,500 houses. Their custom is that every one who holds three papatahs of land must furnish a matchlockman to the ruler. A papatah takes three kharwars of seed.

Mundah, in jagire to Ameer Mahommad khan, alias Kochai, brother of Meer Alam khan, a brave soldier, having command of 12,000 matchlocks, (footmen,) and 100 horse. He sometimes rebels against Meer Alam khan.

There is another village in a valley called by some Shikah, having eight forts, by tribe Utman khels, who take service under no chief, nor were they ever. When Meer Alam khan marches against them, they declare themselves subjects, and Meer Alam contents himself with their nominal submission, and retires.

There are four forts to the west, called Wadah Banda, in jagire to Juma khan, brother of Meer Alam khan, who has command of 6,000 matchlockmen, and forty sowars, and is night and day employed in hostilities with the Utman khels; revenue 7,000 rupees, his jagire.

The Shahar, or capital of Bajour, is the residence of Meer Alam khan himself. It contains 1,000 houses and eighty shops, and is a mart for merchandize; revenue 9,000 rupees.

In the hills to the west, in the valley of Rodbar, are the tribe of Mahmoodees, who muster 10,000 matchlockmen, they have no Maliks; revenue 4,000 rupees. If the ruler is strong they pay, otherwise not.

To the north is the village of Pishut, in the valley of Baba Karah, in jagire to Paindah khan, brother of Meer Alum, 4,000 matchlockmen; revenue 7,000 rupees; tribe Salurzai Ibraheem khel.

There is another village to the west, called Chahar Sang, furnishing 3000 matchlockmen, under Meer Alam khan.



There is another village called Kotakee, 3,000 matchlockmen (foot) and 1000 horse, in jagire to Meer Aman khan, son of Meer Alam khan revenue 2000 rupees.

Another village is Nawahzai, the residence of Ameer khan, the enemy of Meer Alam khan. There is also a fort on an eminence, stony and difficult; there is a spring in it. The fort has eight towers.

There are houses right and left, under the fort in the valleys east and west of the fort, the road through them running north and south. The garrison of the fort consists of 500 footmen and 400 sowars. Jazaeers are mounted all round the fort walls, as are two guns. He has 2,000 footmen and horsemen, and his expences are 20,000 rupees, and he collects his revenue on the kalang. The position is a strong one, and Meer Alam khan can do nothing against it. He is on friendly terms with Ghafar khan, with Saiyad Bhawadeen Padshah, of Kunar, and with Ameer Dost Mahammad khan of Cabool and with the sons of Fatoolah khan of Goshta.

He is powerful, conciliating, and of a liberal disposition, and has absolute power over his subjects.

The Safees of Surkh Kunar are also subjects of Ameer khan, amounting to 6000 matchlockmen, who reside in the valleys of the hills, their cultivation depending on the rain; they have scarcely sufficient drinking water for themselves and cattle.

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