

Maps and Pictures





'Mohmand, Swat and Buner': map from 1898

The North-West Frontier in the 1930s

0 25 50 miles

AFGHANISTAN

DIR

BALA

CHITRAL

SWAT

BUNER

PESHAWAR

KOHAT

MARDAN

FEROZPUR

INDUS RIVER

DURAND LINE

AFGHANISTAN

PUNJAB

DIR

BALA

CHITRAL

SWAT

BUNER

PESHAWAR

KOHAT

MARDAN

FEROZPUR

INDUS RIVER

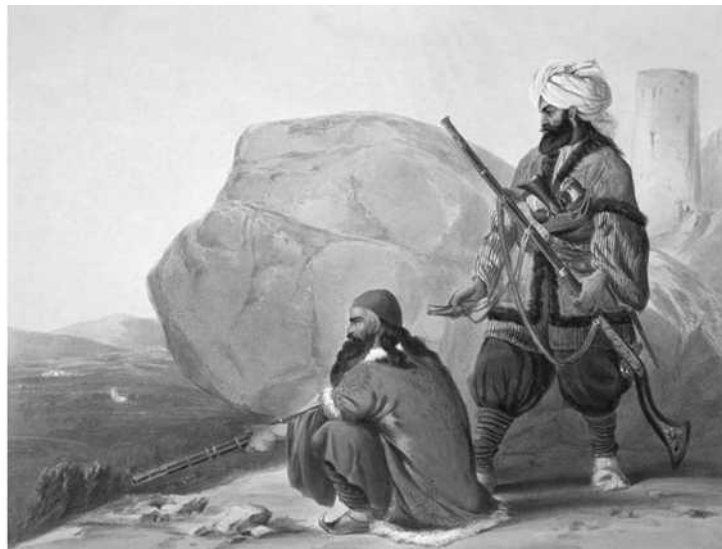
DURAND LINE

AFGHANISTAN

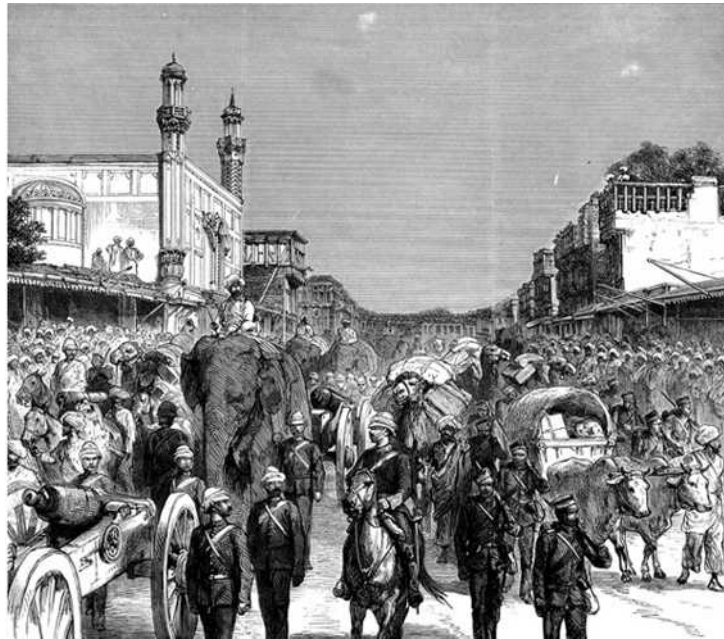
PUNJAB



The British prepare to invade Afghanistan for the third time: a fanciful engraving from the *Illustrated London News* in November 1878 as British and Indian troops gathered to launch three armies into Afghanistan. Pathan and Afghan hostility was largely due to fears of British occupation and the threat to their religion



Pathans in ambush: an early lithograph from the 1840s by Lieutenant James Rattray, from his *Costumes of the Various Tribes of Afghaunistan*



Elephant-drawn artillery and commissariat column pass a mosque in Peshawar city: an engraving from 1878



‘Abdallah Ebn-Souhoud, Chief of the Wahabys, beheaded at Constantinople in 1819’: an engraving of the captured Wahhabi Emir Abdullah ibn Saud, from Sir Harford Jones Brydges’ *Account of the Transactions of His Majesty’s Mission to the Court of Persia*



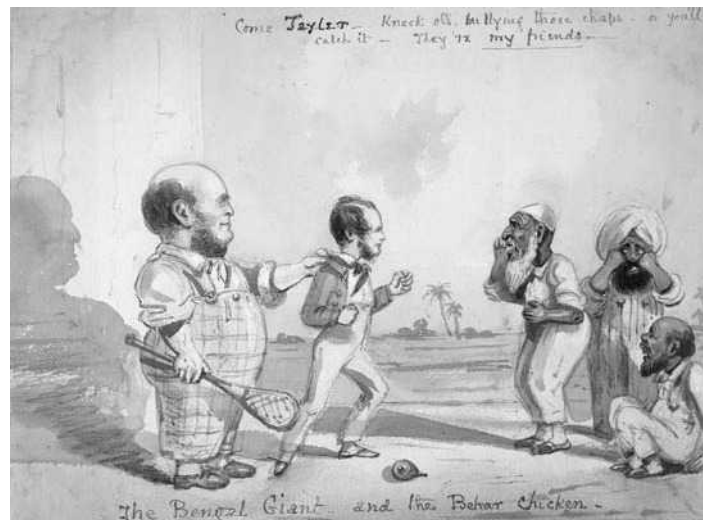
Four armed Bedouin on horseback c. 1900



Maulvies or learned teachers of religion in the courtyard of an old-style madrassah, northern India, late nineteenth century



A street in Patna city showing Fakir Dowlah's mosque: a pen and ink sketch drawn in 1824 by Sir Charles D'Oyly of the Bengal Civil Service



'The Warning or the "inoffensive Wahabee gentlemen"': William Tayler's caption to his cartoon, which shows Sir Frederick Halliday ('the Bengal Giant') racquet in hand, restraining William Tayler ('the Behar Chicken') from attacking the three Wahhabi mullahs he had interned, Maulvi Ahmadullah in the centre



Another of William Tayler's cartoons, drawn by him in 1857 after his dismissal, captioned 'Lootf Ali's release' and 'Martyred Victim of the Commissioner's Cruelty'. The gold-braided Lieutenant-Governor Sir Frederick Halliday watches as Tayler's three leading critics in Patna (from left to right, Messrs Elliott, Farquharson and Samuells) come to the aid of one of the suspected rebels detained by Tayler



‘The Umbeylah Pass and Chumlah Valley’: the scene of the Ambeyla Campaign disaster of 1863. The Wahhabi stronghold of Malka was sited on the distant mountain peak at the head of the valley. A sketch by Major John Adye, reproduced in his book *Sitana: A Mountain Campaign*



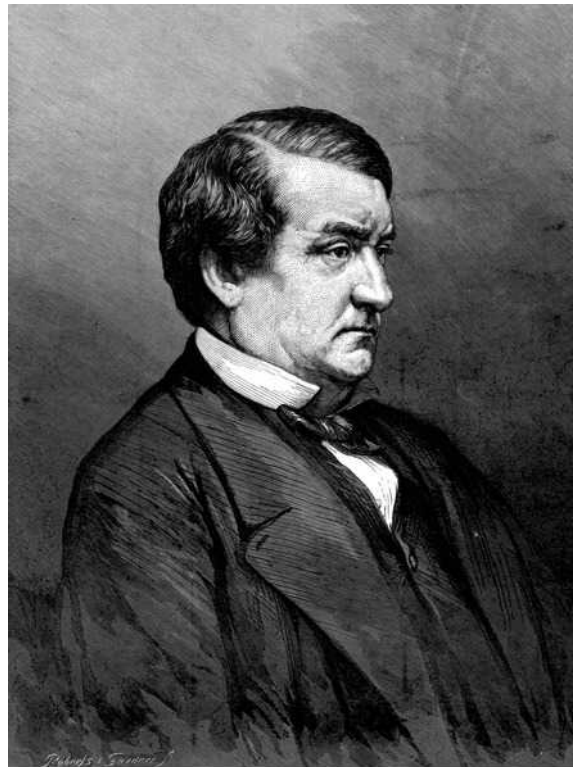
‘Storming the heights of Laloo, 15 December 1863’: the final engagement of the Ambeyla Campaign: a sketch by Major John Adye



Saiyyeds of the Black Mountains, drawn by Lockwood Kipling of Lahore, father of Rudyard Kipling. The Saiyyeds provided a haven for the Hindustani Fanatics and three expeditions were mounted in the 1880s to expel them from the Black Mountains



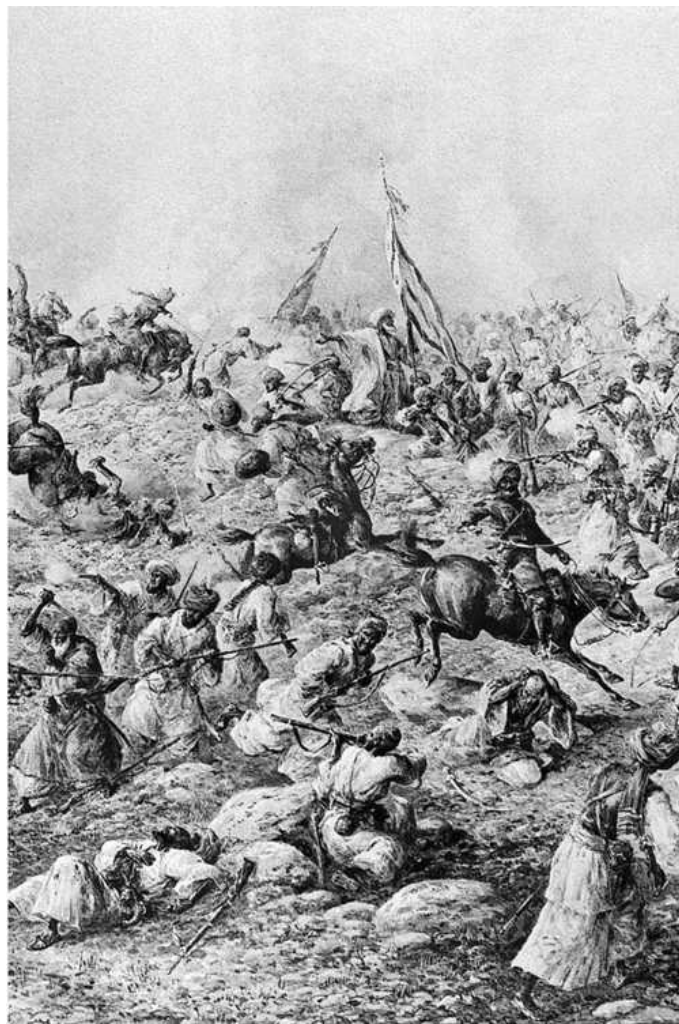
The banners of jihad: a band of ghazis or 'religious fanatics' advance towards their enemy waving banners, banging drums and firing their jezails in the air. A watercolour by Lieutenant Dixon, 16th Lancers, 1898



The murdered Viceroy, Lord Mayo, 1872. His public declaration that he would destroy the Wahhabis made him a target for assassination

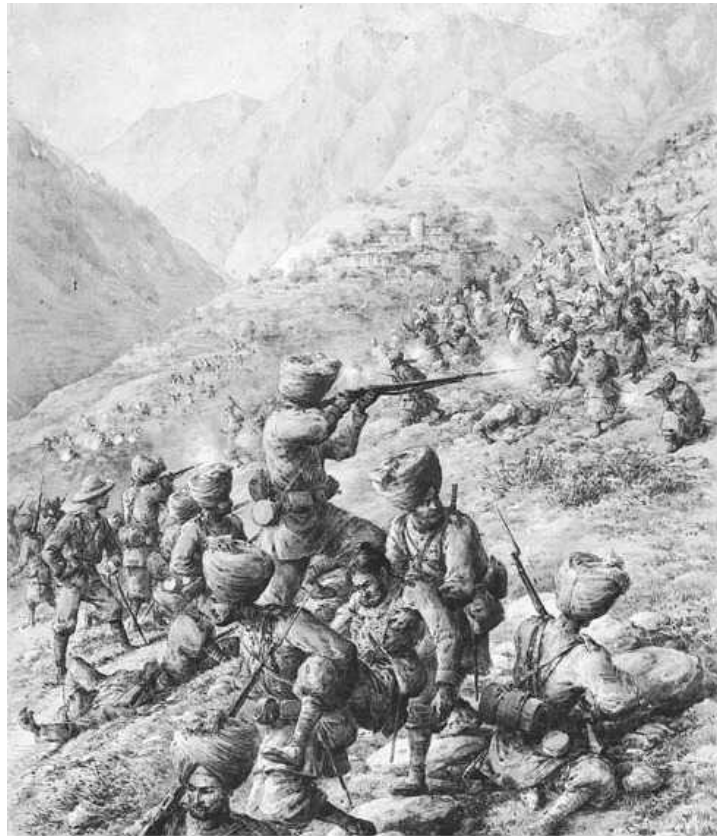


Shere Ali Khan, assassin of the Viceroy Lord Mayo, photographed in chains prior to his hanging. Although it was never proved, Shere Ali was widely believed to have been put up to it by the Wahhabis in revenge for Lord Mayo's persecution of their cult



A mullah rallies his mujahedeen at Malakand: a detail from the charge of the 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers at Shabkadar, August 1897,

a watercolour (now lost) painted by Major Edmond Hobday, who fought in the engagement



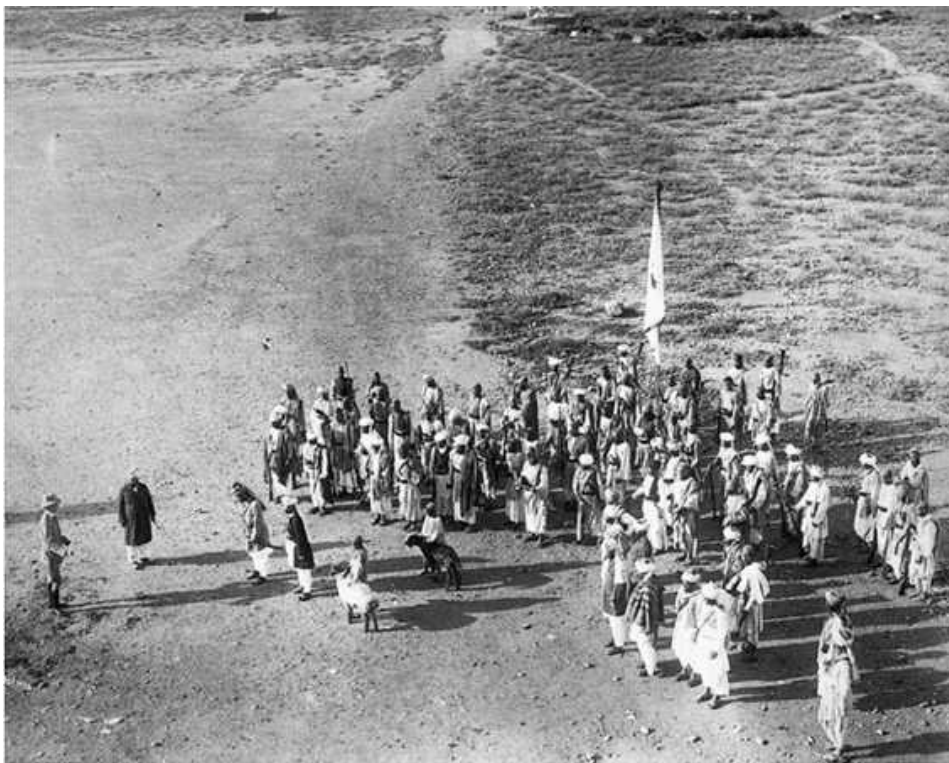
A scene from the great Frontier uprising of 1897–8: Sikh infantry face a charge from Swati tribesmen at Malakand. A watercolour by Major Edmond Hobday



British and Indian troops defend Chakdara Fort against Swati tribesmen in a night attack: a watercolour by Major Edmond Hobday, who was present at the engagement



The famous charge of the Gordon Highlanders to retake the Dargai Heights on 20 October 1897 during the Tirah Campaign



A Pathan tribal lashkar come forward under their khan to make their submissions to a British political officer at the conclusion of the shortlived Third Afghan War of 1919



The ruins of Dariyah, first capital of the al-Saud dynasty, photographed by Harry St John Philby in 1917-18



The Emir of Nejd and Imam of the Ikhwan, Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, with his brothers and sons, photographed by Captain Shakespear when he joined his camp near Thaj in 1911



The former British political officer Harry St John Philby shortly after his supposed conversion to Wahhabi Islam in Mecca in September 1930



British diplomats present Ibn Saud with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in Riyadh in 1935. Behind the King stand the heir-apparent, Prince Saud, and Ibn Saud's favourite son, Prince Feisal. Photography was forbidden but the assistant consul, Captain de Gaury, made a sketch of the scene in his notebook. His accompanying note explains that the wearing of Arab dress for foreigners was obligatory



The one-eyed Mullah Muhammad Omar appears on a rooftop in Kandahar draped in the cloak of the Prophet in April 1996 before being acclaimed Amir-ul-Momineen of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. A rare photograph taken by the veteran television cameraman Peter Lorimer



Armed Taliban near Kabul, 1996



The madrassah of Dar ul-Ulum Deoband in India as it is today. Founded by two Wahhabi survivors of the 1857 uprising, it has become the headquarters of a fundamentalist teaching that now extends to thirty thousand madrassahs worldwide



Taliban in a classroom at Dar ul-Ulum Deoband madrassah. At the core of Deobandi teaching is the Hadith and Tawhid, the oneness of God



The emir of Al-Qaeda and his wazir: Osama bin Laden, also known as 'Al-Shaykh', with the man widely viewed as his lieutenant but more accurately described as his ideologue, Dr Ayman al-Zawahiri. Taken from a video released by Al-Jazeera in October 2001



The Wahhabi–Ahl-i-Hadith–Deobandi axis: leaders of Pakistan’s main Islamist political parties at a rally in Rawalpindi in August 2003. In 2001 they united to form the Muttahida Majlis-I-Amal (MMA) or United Action Front, which today governs the North-West Frontier Province, reintroducing Wahhabi sharia and lending tacit support to the Taliban. In the centre is Shah Ahmed Noorani of JUP, flanked by the burly Maulana Fazal-ur-Rahman of JUI(F) and the white-bearded Qazi Hussain Ahmad of JI. Beside the Qazi is Maulana Samiul Haq of JUI(S)
