HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL GAZETTEER OF AFGHANISTAN

Vol. 5
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The present edition includes the formerly secret Gazetteer of Afghanistan (compiled in 1914) with corrections and additions of maps and considerable new material to take into account developments up to 1978.

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PREFACE

The fifth volume of the Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan, covering the provinces of Kandahar, Oruzgan, and Zabul in south-central Afghanistan, provides general information for the layman and specialized data for the scholar, much of which is not available in any other reference source. This work, which is the result of a century of accumulative research, will establish Afghanistan studies on a new foundation. Scholars in all fields will find it indispensable as a point of departure for specialized research on south-central Afghanistan. Those with a nonspecialized interest will find the Gazetteer useful for locating a particular area or geographical feature, and for obtaining a wealth of background material of a political, historical, and geographical nature.

This work is based largely on material collected by the British Indian Government and its agents since the early 19th century. In an age of imperialism, Afghanistan became important as the “Gateway to India” and an area of dispute between the British and Russian empires. It is therefore not surprising that much effort was expended by various branches of the British Indian Government to amass information regarding the country’s topography, tribal composition, climate, economy, and internal politics. Thus, an effort which began with military considerations in mind has now been expanded and updated with maps and data compiled by both Western and Afghan scholarship to serve the non-political purpose of providing a comprehensive reference work on Afghanistan.

ORGANIZATION AND SCOPE

In the preparation of this volume, I was able to benefit from the comments, suggestions, and criticisms of a wide variety of readers who examined the previous volumes. I depended primarily on written sources for the task of updating the material and could not check my information in the field; but I succeeded in obtaining the most recent statistical data available in Afghanistan, problematical as it may be. New features adapted in the third volume have been continued and expanded. Geographical coordinates are listed according to whether they were taken from maps, from American and Afghan gazetteers, or measured approximately from certain geographical points indicated on the maps. Measures and weights used in south-central Afghanistan are also described.

Geographical Coordinates. Not all entries listed in this work can be located in the Map Section, I placed the letter “m” next to the geographical coordinates of each entry which can be found in the Map Section. For example, “Baldak,” located at 31–0 66–24 m., can be found; whereas “Deh-i-Muhassiss,” located at 31–37 75–40, cannot be found on the maps. “Haji Aziz,” located at 31–36 65–47 G., can be found only in the Qamus-i-Jughrafiya-ye Afghanistan,
therefore the letter “G” was added; and “Wachakai,” located at 31—66—, could not be found on maps, but lies within the degrees of longitude and latitude given. The letter “A” placed after geographical coordinates indicates that the place could be found only in the U.S. Official Standard Names Gazetteer; for example, “Walakan,” 31–33 65–40 A. I determined geographical coordinates on the basis of maps published in Kabul at the scale of 1 : 250,000. If a name could not be located, I referred to maps produced by the British government at the scale of 1 : 253,000; German maps at the scale of 1 : 200,000; U.S. world aeronautical charts at the scale of 1 : 1,000,000; and other cartographic sources. Only degrees and minutes were given because the primary purpose in giving coordinates (and distances) was to enable the reader to locate the entry in the Map Section. In many cases when a place was not indicated on any maps it was nevertheless possible to obtain fairly accurate coordinates. Places were often described as located a certain distance from another, or near some geographical feature, as the bend of a river, a valley, or crossroads, which made it possible to take measurements from the maps to indicate the general location of a place.

To locate an entry in the Map Section, the reader should refer to the degrees of longitude and latitude listed below the entry heading and find the coordinates in the Map Index. For example: to locate the entry Kandahar in the Map Section, note coordinates 31–35 65–43 m. Next, refer to the Index in the Map Section and you will find the coordinates in grid No. 10 (A, B, C, D). The minutes 35 and 43 will be located in the upper right section, marked B.

Measures and Weights. It has been suggested that I list all measures and weights in metric units. This could have been done with little difficulty as far as British units are concerned, but I felt it desirable to give Afghan units in their historical terms. Furthermore, the situation is somewhat complex: units of measure identical in name are not necessarily also identical in the quantities measured. It was therefore much simpler to provide the reader with conversion tables which will enable him to make his own computations:

**Western Units**

**Length**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 inch</th>
<th>25.4</th>
<th>mm</th>
<th>1 cm</th>
<th>0.394 inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>0.3048</td>
<td>meter</td>
<td>1 meter</td>
<td>3.281 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 yard</td>
<td>0.9144</td>
<td>meter</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td>4.971 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 furlong</td>
<td>201.168</td>
<td>meters</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td>4.971 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>1,609.344</td>
<td>meters</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td>4.971 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 sq inch</th>
<th>6.4516</th>
<th>sq cm</th>
<th>1 sq cm</th>
<th>0.155 sq inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 sq foot</td>
<td>0.092903</td>
<td>sq meter</td>
<td>1 sq meter</td>
<td>10.7639 sq feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Area

| 1 sq yard | 0.83613 sq meter | 1.19599 sq yard |
| 1 acre    | 0.404686 hectare  | 1 hectare       |
| 1 sq mile | 2.590 sq km       | 0.3861 sq mile   |

### Weight

| 1 ounce   | 28.3495 grams     | 1 gram          |
| 1 pound   | 0.4535924 kg      | 2.20462 pounds  |
| 1 ton (l.)| 1.01605 m ton     | 0.9842 ton (l.) |

### Degrees

#### Fahrenheit to Centigrade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>C</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-17.2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>-6.1</td>
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<td>-2.2</td>
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IX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>C</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>48.9</td>
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<td>45.6</td>
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<td>49.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>57.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>46.1</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>57.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Afghan Units: Length

- 1 gaz-i-shah (Kabul yard) = 1.065 meter
- 1 girah-i-gaz-i-shah = 0.066 meter
- 1 gaz-i-mimar (mason’s yard) = 0.838 meter
- 1 gaz-i-jareeb (for land) = 0.736 meter
- 1 jareeb (one side) = 44.183 meters
- 1 biswah (one side) = 9.879 meters
- 1 biswasah (one side) = 2.209 meters

Weights

- 1 nakhud = 0.19 gram
- 1 misqal = 4.4 grams
- 1 khurd = 110.4 grams
- 1 pao = 441.6 grams
- 1 charak = 1,766.4 grams = 1.77 kg
- 1 seer = 7,066.0 grams = 7.07 kg
- 1 kharwar = 565,280.0 grams = 565.28 kg

24 nakhuds = 1 miskal
30 miskals = 1 seer
40 seers = 1 man (12 lbs., if wheat 13 lbs.)
100 mans = 1 kharwar (1,200 lbs.)

British sources in the late 19th and early 20th centuries describe weights in Afghanistan as follows:

Herat:

- 8 Tolas = 1 Herati seer = \(1/10\) of a British (Indian) seer.
- 40 seers = 1 Herati man = 4 seers British.
- 100 mans = 1 Herati kharwar = 10 maunds British.

Actually the weights are a trifle more than the stated British equivalent. Moreover, the seer varies locally: thus the Obeh seer has 10 tolas and in Badghis there are two seers, one of 12, and one of 16 tolas. In all cases the man has 40 seers, so
that the local weight can easily be calculated, if necessary. Herat weights are more or less recognized throughout the province.

Mazar-i-Sharif: The Mazar-i-Sharif weights differ considerably from those of Tashkurghan, Haibak, etc., but are in more general use, though it is said that Akcha has a system of weights of its own.

1 Mazar seer — 1 1/2 Kabuli seers (11 1/4 British seers).
16 Mazar seers — 1 Mazar man (4 maunds, 20 seers, British).
3 Mazar mans — 1 Mazar kharwar (13 maunds, 20 seers, British).

The long measure of the district, and of Afghan Turkistan in general, is:

16 tasa (of 1 3/4 inches) — 1 kadam, or gaz-i-shari (pace of 28 inches),
12,000 kadam — 1 sang, or farsakh (5 miles, 5335).

The length of the 'kadam,' or pace, appears to vary in different parts of the country, but a sang in Turkistan, or farsakh in Herat, is always 12,000 kadam.

The 'gaz-i-shari,' (shari means "book") which is the same as the kadam, is used for land measuring. There are, however, three varieties of the gaz-i-shari. One is a tasa longer than the above standard, and therefore 29 3/4 inches, practically the same as the British pace. The other is a tasa shorter than the first, therefore 26 1/4 inches. Besides these three varieties of the gaz-i-shari, there is the gaz-i-shahi, which is the measure for cloth. It is either 3 feet 3 inches, or 3 feet 6 inches. Perhaps both are in use. Another common measure of length is the kulach, or fathom (6 feet). This is supposed to be the furthest stretch between the hands of a full-grown man, extended horizontally, as in measuring a long rope. Land is also measured by jaribs, or 'tanabs,' of so many 'gaz,' or 'kulach' square. They vary much in size. However, 60 jaribs or tanabs appear always to go to the kulba or plough land.

Land is (according to Sardar Baha-ud-din) estimated, and held, by kulbas and paikals. A kulba, or plough, is a common land measure in Afghanistan. It is as much land as can be cultivated by one plough and one pair of oxen. If calculated at 60 jaribs, or tanabs, each at 60 paces square, it is equal to about 144,000 square yards, or 30 acres nearly. The paikal (unit of assessment?) is 4 kulbas in the Hazhda-Nahr, and 2 in Tashkurghan and Haibak. (Baha-ud-din Khan.)

The average produce of grain per kulba in southern Afghanistan in the time of Nadir Shah was 50 Kandahar kharwars (500 British maunds). (Rawlinson.) And it is not likely to be more in Afghan Turkistan.

Money is the same all over Afghan Turkistan. It is as under:

5 Turkistan pul — 1 miri (no coin) — 3 tangas — 1 Kabuli rupee
4 miris (20 pul) — 1 tanga — 15 Kabuli rupees — 1 Bokhara tilla.

Tashkurghan/Khulm: The Tashkurghan seer is equal to 9 British seers, and the Tashkurghan man is 8 seers: it is therefore equal to 1 maund, 32 seers British. There is no kharwar.

Maimana: Accounts are made out in tangas and Bokhara tillas, but the coins most in use are Herati krans and Kabuli rupees.
3 tangas — 2 krans — 1 Kabuli rupee
20 tangas — 1 Bokhara tilla.

British rupees are accepted as 2½ krans. Russian 5-rouble gold pieces are current as 10 Kabuli rupees, or 20 krans.

Maimana long measure is the common kulach or fathom, of 6 feet, and a gaz of 40 inches. The latter is divided into four charaks of 10 inches each. (DeLaessoe.) Land is measured almost everywhere by the tanab, or jarib, of 60 gaz or 60 kulach, square; while 60 tanabs go to a plough-land. If this holds good in Maimana, and the length of the gaz is correctly stated, it will make the tanabs, and consequently the plough lands, much larger than is usual.

However, DeLaessoe says measures vary in the different subdistricts. So do the weights. According to DeLaessoe, the Almar scale and the Maimana scale are those principally used—the former west of Maimana and the latter east of that place.

Probably Maimana weights are in use over a large part of the Sar-i-Pul district.

**Almar:**
- 1 khurd — 12½ oz.
- 4 khurds — 1 nimchak, or charak — 3 lbs. 2 oz.
- 4 nimchaks — 1 man — 12½ lbs.
- 4 mans — 1 seer — 50 lbs. (25 Indian seers).

**Maimana:**
- 1 pun — 1½ lbs.
- 4 puns — 1 nimchak, or charak — 6 lbs.
- 16 nimchaks — 1 seer — 95 lbs.
- 80 seers — 1 batman — 7,680 lbs. (96 Indian maunds).

Kandahar: The foundation of all weights is the Indian rupee. There are three scales of weight:

The ordinary or grain scale, known as the 17 Tomani. (A toman in Kandahar means twenty of any rupee; thus 1 toman kulladar—20 Indian rupees, and 1 toman Kandahari—20 Kandahar rupees.)

Grocer’s weight, known as the 16 Tomani.

Wood weight, known as 18 Tomani.

Each of these numbers multiplied by 20 gives the number of rupees weight in a man.

Thus in ordinary weight a man — 340 Rs.
Thus in grocer’s weight a man — 320
Thus in wool weight a man — 360
or 4½ , 4, and 4½ seers respectively.

The weight of grain is calculated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kandahari</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
<th>Indian Seers</th>
<th>Indian Mounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Kharwar</td>
<td>100 mans</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kandahari man</td>
<td>40 seers</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kandahari seer</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10,625</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cash revenue is calculated in tomans, hazars or rupees, and dinars, a hazar being one thousand dinars and a toman twenty hazars, or 20,000 dinars.
An ordinary Kandahari toman equals ten Indian rupees, the coined Kandahari rupee being worth eight annas. But revenue accounts are kept in kham or kacha rupees, each of which is worth half a Kabuli rupee, or rather more than 6 annas 8 pies. Thus a kham toman is worth Rs. 8-5-4 or 8½ rupees.
The Kandahari yard contains 41½ English inches.
A tanab is 60 x 60 yards = 4,114 English yards or 85 acres.
Land is assessed in kulbas or ploughs. Of these there are two: tiyali or tauili containing about 75 tanabs, and raiti double that amount. Thus a kulba tiyali contains about 63.75 acres, and a kulba raiti about 127.50.
The grain assessment is made as a rule in galah or mixed grain, to which custom has given the proportion of one-third barley and two-thirds wheat. A certain amount of wheat, or in rare instances barley, was occasionally added in the settlement to make the assessment correspond with the area ordinarily sown with the two grains.
(The following additional notes on the currency, weights and measures used in Kandahar may be conveniently given here):
There are two sorts of rupees in use at Kandahar, the rupee Pakhta and the rupee Kham.
The first is the one actually coined, and the second is the one used for all revenue and other accounts.
The nominal value of the coinage in use is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian rupee</th>
<th>24 Shahi</th>
<th>1 Kandahari kham</th>
<th>10 Shahi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Kabuli rupee</td>
<td>20 Shahi</td>
<td>1 Abasi</td>
<td>4 Shahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kandahari rupee Pukhta</td>
<td>12 Shahi</td>
<td>1 anna Indian</td>
<td>1½ Shahi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the relative value in Indian coinage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Kabuli rupee</th>
<th>13 annas 4 pie</th>
<th>1 Kandahari kham</th>
<th>6 annas 8 pie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Kandahari rupee pukhta</td>
<td>8 annas 4 pie</td>
<td>1 Abasi</td>
<td>2 annas 8 pie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 shahi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long and Square Measure. The only standard measure of length at Kandahar is the yard and of this there are two kinds, viz., the "Gaz-i-Shahi" and the "Gaz-i-Raiati or Bana." The Gaz-i-Shahi contains 14 gira, and is used for the measurement of all description of goods and for woodwork.
The Gaz-i-Raiati or Gaz-i-Bana contains 16 gira, and is used for masonry and for land measurements.
The Indian gaz or yard contains 13½ gira, Kandahari.
One gira Kandahari is the breadth of 4 fingers. The tanab is the only fixed used measure and contains 60 Gaz-i-Raiati.

Liquids are sold by weight. (Biscoe.)
Transliteration and Style. The reader will notice that many entries are taken verbatim from the writings of various authorities. This resulted in a mixing of styles and terminology, which is further aggravated by the fact that names are given from sources, including the maps appended to this volume, which employ different systems of transliteration. There are names in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Pashtu, and a number of other languages and dialects which cannot easily be written in one system of transliteration. The Perso-Arabic script does not indicate short vowels and such grammatical forms as the izafat construction. Neither Afghan nor Western authorities can agree at times on the proper forms. Afghan sources are not consistent in their spellings and often list words according to local or colloquial pronunciation, even though correct literary spellings exist. I have not felt it my task to impose my own system of transliteration in an attempt to bring order and standardization into a somewhat chaotic situation. The problem of transliteration and indexing has therefore been solved in the most practicable manner: terms are written as they appear in non-technical literature, such as newspapers and most scholarly and general publications. Exact transliterations, if they are not easily recognizable to the layman, are cross-listed in alphabetical order (Dhū `l-Fiqār and Zulfiqār), and spellings in Perso-Arabic script are given with each entry. An index in Perso-Arabic script enables the reader to find an entry he may have located in Afghan sources in that script. Thus it has been possible to satisfy the scholar, who wants exact spellings, without confusing the layman with a complex system of transliteration.

Finally, the reader should keep in mind that vowels are often used interchangeably, depending on the style of transliteration, and “e” and “i” are used (as in Registan or Rigistan), as are “o” and “u” (as in Mohammad or Muhammad). The letter “k” is used for both the equivalent of the English “k” and for Arabic “q” (as in Kandahar and Qandahar). The letter “i” is used rather than “y” in words like Haidar; and the letter “b” becomes “w,” as in Shorawak, or “u” as in Au (for Ab). It is not feasible to cross-list all combinations of spellings, therefore the reader should look for an entry under other vowel combinations if it cannot be found under one spelling. Of course, the reader who knows the Perso-Arabic script can look for an entry in the index.

Statistics: One question which requires some clarification is my use of recent Afghan statistics. In previous volumes I indicated that “statistical data used in updating this work was taken from the latest published Afghan sources. It is presented primarily as a means for comparison with statistical data of various periods in the past, and should not be taken as absolutely reliable because Afghan statistics often show considerable variation.” In spite of this disclaimer, one reviewer criticized the population statistics I gave for individual provinces, districts, and towns.

It must be remembered that Afghanistan has not as yet conducted a nation-wide census and all population statistics are estimates. Estimates published by the Afghan government amount to 17,086,300 inhabitants (Majmu`ah-yeh Ihsa`).

XIV
iyyawi-ye Sal 1350, Vezārat-e Plān, Riyāsat-e Ihṣa2 iyyah, Kabul, English translation, entitled Statistical Pocket-Book of Afghanistan, 1350, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Kabul); recent estimates by an American demographic team suggest some 12,000,000 (National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey of the Settled Population of Afghanistan, 3 Vols.). Another consulting firm studying the data produced by the American demographic team increased the population estimate to some 14 million; and the Central Department of Statistics of Afghanistan has provided an official estimate of 16,665,000 (which is divided into 2,390,000 urban and 11,870,000 rural population, and 2,405,000 nomads). It appears that the population estimates lie somewhere in between 14 and 17 million, but until an official census is taken the reader may be left to his own judgement. I was able to obtain a seven-volume, mimeographed publication by the Central Department of Statistics of Afghanistan (Prime Ministry, Republic of Afghanistan, 1346 and 1352) with detailed data on the population, livestock, crops, and irrigation, compiled on the basis of sources of the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The population statistics in this publication are lower than total estimates because only the agricultural population is included and at times only the male population is counted, I translated the data and included in this volume six tables each under the entries of Kandahar, Oruzgan, and Zabul.

Updating of Entries. For updating entries, I took population statistics from A Provisional Gazetteer of Afghanistan, however, it must be understood that the numbers are definitely too low, since they represent estimates from various Afghan Ministry lists, some of which date back to the 1950’s, or may include only the male population.

All entries have been updated to some extent. Locations were identified as far as they could be ascertained on the basis of available sources. In addition to this, entire entries have been compiled on the basis of material available in 1976. These entries are identified by asterisks; passages in italics indicate similar recent information and corrections. All other entries give descriptions as compiled in 1914, except where otherwise indicated.

THE SOURCES

It has been suggested by some reviewers of previous volumes of this work that sources and authorities be cited, both those utilized in the compilation of the Gazetteer and those useful to the reader who is interested in more narrowly specialized studies. While it would indeed be useful to include here an exhaustive bibliography I feel that it goes beyond the scope of this work and that it is really not necessary.

The reader will find what he seeks in such bibliographies as Donald N. Wilber’s Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan, and the two-volume Bibliographie der
Afghanistan—Literatur 1945—1967 by E. A. Messerschmidt and Willy Kraus, which includes much German material and some recent sources not covered by Wilber. There is also the Soviet bibliography by T. I. Kukhtina, Bibliografia Afganistana: Literatura na russkom iazykha, and Vartan Gregorian’s The Emergence of Modern Afghanistan, which includes a bibliography of some 50 pages.

It should therefore suffice to discuss some of the major authorities whose writings have been utilized in the compilation of this work. Appended to this introduction, the reader will find a list of British authorities which includes such individuals as C. L. Griesbach, Major R. Hennell, Major F. Lance, and native Indians who participated in the Afghan Boundary Commission of 1884—86, and thoroughly reconnoitered various parts of Afghanistan. These and the other names given below are individuals who at some time or other during the past 100 years have participated in campaigns or peaceful missions to Afghanistan and collected data on the area. Many of them published only for secret British government use and their contributions are known only to those who have canvassed British archival sources. As to sources I have found useful in updating this volume I might mention the following specialized publications which are not listed in the above bibliographies:

Important Afghan sources include both the Qámús-e Jughrāfiyā-ye Afgānāstān, a four-volume, geographical dictionary in Persian, compiled by the Anjoman-e Aryānā Da’erat al-Ma’āref, published in Kabul between 1956 and 1960, and the Pashtu Da Afgānāstān Jughrāfiyā-i Qámūs. They are largely, but not completely, identical and therefore both had to be consulted. These works are, however, often incorrect with respect to geographical coordinates and distances given; therefore I have used the Qamus primarily for checking Afghan spellings of place names and consulted the 1 : 250,000 scale maps for compiling new entries.

My most important statistical source was a seven-volume, mimeographed publication by the Central Department of Statistics of Afghanistan, entitled:
1. Ta‘lid-‘e ‘Umūmī Natā‘ey-e Iḥṣā‘iya Giri Sarwaye Muqaddāmati-ye Zerā‘ati-ye Sāle-ye 1346;
4. Iḥṣā‘iya-ye Mawāshī-ye Sāle-ye 1346 be Tafrīq-e Woleswālī-ha wa Welāyāt-e Keshwar;

XVI

Formerly secret British sources relevant to the area covered in this volume include *Routes in Afghanistan, South-East*, General Staff, India, 1937; and *Handbook of Kandahar Province*, General Staff, India, 1933.

A new and important source was the National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey of the Settled Population of Afghanistan, Volume 1, Demography and Knowledge Attitudes and Practices of Family Guidance; Volume 2, Methodology; Volume 3, Tables, and Volume 4, Folk Methods of Fertility Regulation; and the Traditional Birth Attendant (the Dai), sponsored by the Government of Afghanistan and Agency for International Development, Government of the United States, 1975; as well as *A Provisional Gazetteer of Afghanistan*, 3 volumes, published in 1975 as part of the above survey. All place names listed in this Gazetteer have been included in this work under the respective woleswalis and alakadaris.

A source on the administrative divisions of Afghanistan during the period of King Amanullah is the *Nizam-name-ye Taqsimat-e Mulkiya*, published in 1300/1921 at Kabul. Publications by the Planning Ministry which are relevant to the area covered in this volume include the Statistical Yearbooks, *Ma’lumat-ı Isha`iyawi-ye Afghanistan*, of which the last one available was published on July 17, 1976.

Regarding maps for the area of Afghanistan, I might mention here that, unlike the maps produced by the Afghan Cartographic Institute, those produced by the British Government are available in major libraries and archives in Britain, Pakistan, India, and above all in the United States. These maps, listed in the series *Afghanistan GSGS*, scale 1:253,440, were the most reliable maps available for a long time. They served as the basis for maps produced by the German Government in 1940 at the scale of 1:200,000, also available in major research libraries in the United States. Finally, there are the U.S. World Aeronautical Charts, published by the U.S. Government in 1948 and 1951 at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Neither the maps produced in Afghanistan nor those listed above carry all the entries in this work.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This work could not have been accomplished without the collaboration of a number of people and the generous economic support given by several institutions. Therefore, it is my pleasure and duty to acknowledge my gratitude and thank all of those who have been directly or indirectly involved in this project. Above all I want to thank my Research Associate Miss Sheila Ann Scoville who has been associated with this project from beginning to end. Miss Scoville typed the entire manuscript of 6,000 pages. She ably assisted in the
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I am also obligated to the officers of the India Office Library and Records of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London for permitting the publication of a work which was originally compiled as a result of over half a century of British research. I want to mention especially Miss Joan C. Lancaster, Librarian and Keeper, and Mr. Martin Moir, Assistant Keeper, and give them my sincere thanks.

I want to extend my thanks to the members of the following Afghan institutions: the Afghan Cartographic Institute; the Afghan Historical Society; the Anjoman-e Aryānā Daʿerat al-Maʿāref; the Pashtun Academy; Kabul University; the Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture; the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning; as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Afghanistan I am obliged to more Afghans and Americans than I am able to mention here.

Finally, I want to thank Dr. Karl Gratzl and Ing. Leopold Schedl who expertly performed the technical tasks of preparing the manuscript for press.

L. W. A.

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NOTE By W. R. Robertson, Captain, Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch.
Simla, 1st November 1895.
The city of Kandahar was occupied from April 1839 to August 1843 by the Army of the Indus, with outposts at Girishk (1839-43) and Kalat-i-Ghilzai (in 1841-43). It was again occupied in January 1879 by Sir Donald Stewart, and continued so occupied until April 1881. Detachments occupied Kalat-i-Ghilzai for a few weeks from January 1879 to early in March, and Girishk was visited, but not occupied. Kalat-i-Ghilzai was again occupied in September 1879; and remained garrisoned until August 1880, when the garrison joined Sir F. Roberts' force marching to the relief of Kandahar.
Notwithstanding the duration of our occupation of the Kandahar province, the information regarding the northern portions is vague, except along the main routes to Kabul; this is due to the fact that though we held Kandahar in strength, the surrounding country, except near Kandahar, was never under one rule. The Durani rebellion in 1841-42 kept the country in a blaze, and in 1880 Primrose's force was besieged by Ayub Khan in Kandahar. Under these circumstances many of the outlying districts, Maruf, the Kalat-i-Ghilzai subdistricts furthest from the main route, and Tirin, Derawat, Nish and part of Dahlia, were never visited in 1879-80, and very little is known about them. Of the Ghilzai districts in the southeast the same may also be said.
In 1894-95 the Afghan-Baluch Boundary Commission obtained some useful information regarding the southern frontier from Domandi to Chaman, but, with this exception practically nothing has been added to our knowledge of the province since the publication of the second edition in 1884.
Among the authorities quoted in this book, the letters I. B. C. stand for Intelligence Branch Compilation, a term which includes the different precis and memoranda regarding the provinces of Kandahar and Farah drawn up since the year 1880 by officers of the Branch, as well as information supplied to the Branch from time to time by the Foreign Department.
The letters A. B. C. signify Afghan Boundary Commission, 1884-86.
INTRODUCTION

The area discussed in this volume comprises south-central Afghanistan which, since 1964, is divided into the provinces of Kandahar, Oruzgan, and Zabul (see Figure 3).

The area is bounded in the west by Helmand, in the northwest by Ghor, in the northeast by Bamian, and in the east by Ghazni provinces, and in the south and southeast by Pakistan. The size of the area is about 95,368 square kilometers, and the population has been variously estimated at from some 385,000 to 1,500,000. The three provinces are divided into 31 districts (woleswalis and alakadaris). For further detail, see the entries of Kandahar, Oruzgan, and Zabul, or under the names of the individual districts. For changes in the administrative divisions of the region, see Figures 1, 2, and 3.

In 1914 the area was described as follows:

Figure 1. Southwestern Afghanistan during the early 20th century.
BOUNDARIES

Roughly speaking, the province of Kandahar is bounded north by that of Kabul, east by Ghilzai and Kakar country, south by the Baluchistan Agency and west by Farah. There are, however, many Ghilzais and some Kakars in the province, and for this and other reasons it is difficult to define the exact limits of the Kandahar administration.

Starting from Domandi, the line runs along the Baluch Afghan boundary as far as the Shibian pass west of the Lora Hamun and some 20 miles from Chagai in Baluchistan. Thence the line runs due north across the Registan waste and crosses the Arghandab just west of Bala Khana. Thence it runs towards the left bank of the Helmand near Girishk. There turning northeast it keeps at a distance from that river which varies from 4 to 10 miles, above Kajakai it crosses the river and runs northwards to the Hamdan pass, here marking the boundary between the Zamindawar and Derawat districts. It then changes direction again and turns east. Zig-zagging its way along the southern boundary of the Hazarajat as far as Aghao.
Figure 3.

Provinces of Afghanistan

1. Badakhshan  15. Bamyan
2. Takhar  16. Parwan *
3. Kunduz  17. Kapisa *
4. Baghlan  18. Laghman
5. Farah  19. Konar **
8. Herat  22. Nangarhar **
9. Badghis  23. Logar
11. Faryab  25. Ghazni
13. Balkh  27. Zabul

* Kapisa (17) is now part of Parwan (16)
** Konar (19) is now part of Nangarhar (22)

Afghanistan is now divided into 26 (rather than 28) provinces.
Jan on the Kabul–Kandahar main road, it turns southeast and, leaving Mukur, Katawaz, and the Suliman Khel country to Kabul, again meets the Indo-Afghan line just southeast of Shakin and runs along it to Domandi.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The province is divided into two clearly marked parts by the Kadanai river, which rises in the Toba highland and joins the Dori; the combined river again runs into the Argandab southwest of Kandahar, and finally joins the Helmand at Kala Bist. North of this dividing line the country is hilly, and consists of a number of valleys running southwest and watered by the following rivers (from east to west): the Arghastan, Lora, Khushk, Tarnak, Arghandab, Kushk-i-Nakhud, and the main stream of the Helmand. These streams all flow into the Kadanai–Dori–Arghandab joint stream running from east to west, and the valleys all fall from northeast to southwest. The dividing ranges, rising in some cases up to 9,000 feet, gradually sink down to the plain along the north bank of the Kadanai–Dori–Arghandab stream, which falls from about 4,000 feet at Gatai, near which the Chaman–Kandahar road crosses the Kadanai, to about 2,500 at Kala Bist. The northern part of the province is the cultivated and inhabitant portion.

The half of the province south of Kadanai–Dori–Arghandab stream consists of the Registan or sandy desert extending from the Helmand to the Khwaja Amran and Sarlat ranges of Pishin, with the exception of the small Shorawak district watered by the Pishin Lora where it leaves the hills. Nearly the whole of this tract is uninhabited except by nomad tribes of shepherds and consists of sand hills rising from 200 to 500 feet in height. The sand ridges run parallel to one another in broken billows, with an apparent general direction of north-northwest to south-southeast. The northeast or lee side of the sand hills slopes at a natural angle of 45° towards the crest, which is often sharp. Along the borders it is not entirely desert, but carries some vegetation, and after rain grows some grass. This half-desert or Nim Choi, as it is called, affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep and herds of camels and is said to extend for 5 to 10 miles inwards. A few Baloch and Brahui nomads are found in it.

It may be considered entirely out of the question to move troops in this southern area, until the route is reached followed by the Afghan Boundary and the Sistan Arbitration Commission from Nushki to Khwaja Ali. A force of 10,000 men marching in detachments and using all the available routes, would, it is estimated, be able to move across this part of the desert.

Arghastan.—This river is formed by the junction of the Kand with the large Lora stream coming from the northeast. From the confluence of these two streams the Arghastan flows west-southwest until it joins the Dori nearly due south of Kandahar.

Khushk.—Is one of the principal affluents of the Arghastan, which it joins at Umar. It rises a few miles southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai.
The Tarnak rises near Mukur and, after being joined by the Dori-Arghan-
stan, falls into the Arghandab 25 miles southwest of Kandahar.

Arghandab.—This river rises in the Hazarajat, probably about the latitude of
Ghazni, but this tract has never been explored by Europeans; throughout the
Kandahar province, however, its course is well-known, i.e., from a point some
22 miles northwest of Kalat-i-Ghilzai to its junction with the Helmand at Kala
Bist.

Kushk-i-Nakhud.—This name is given, in the latter part of its course, to the stream
which rises in the Nish hills, drains the Khakrez valley, and falls into the Arghan-
dab at Kala Saidal.

Helmand.—The Helmand only traverses the Derawat district of the Kandahar
province, the lower course south of latitude 32° 20' (about) being included in
Farah.

GEOLoGY

All the above will be found fully described under their respective headings. The
following extract from a report by Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Geological Survey of
India, on the geology of the Kandahar district, is given. The report is dated June
1880:—

“The valley of the Arghandab is one of a northeast to southwest dislocation,
along which appear various igneous rocks. The oldest rudimentary rock exposed
in the area examined is formed by a hard, dark, grey limestone with underlying
conglomerates and shales, the whole corresponding both lithologically and
chronologically with the elder Cambrian rocks of the Southern Himalayas, known
as the Krel rocks in India. The lower beds of this formation are associated with
contemporaneous igneous rocks which have locally altered the base rocks into a
semi-metamorphic mass, traversed by many quartz veins, which have a persistent
strike of north 20° east to south 20° west.

“2. The Arghandab dislocation is a down-throw of the western side of the area
forming the valley, there characterised by a huge development of a syenitic rock,
which has broken through the limestone (Cambrian) formation and locally altered
it into a beautiful white marble—(Localities: Maiwand pass and hills north of
Maiwand). The Cambrian series is directly overlaid by fossiliferous rocks belong-
ing to the upper cretaceous group, the Hippurite limestone so strongly repre-
sented in the Persian area. The Cambrian series, consisting of limestone with
alternating silicious shales and trappean rocks, form all the hills, dividing the
Kushk-i-Nakhud from the Garmab and from the Helmand rivers. I went through
the Malmand pass and could see from there the high hills of the Helmand valley,
which appears to be a continuation of the same rocks with a steady dip of 15° to
20° northeast.

“3. A second line of igneous rocks of a more modern date (Deccan trap) appears
in nearly the same direction, namely, northeast to southwest and has penetrated in bosses and dykes all the older rocks, and is contributing largely to the formation of high hill ranges.

"4. The older rocks of the area examined, namely, the Cambrian series, is of considerable economic importance, as to it are restricted the auriferous reefs of quartz, and it is highly probable that also the silver-containing lead ores of the Khakrez valley, which I have not as yet seen, belong to this formation.

"About 3 miles north of Kandahar, the base rocks of Cambrian series have been altered into a rock, strongly resembling some syenites, which is there traversed by auriferous quartz veins. This locality was formerly worked by the natives, but owing to their utter ignorance of mining, the shaft has fallen in, and the gold-bearing veins are covered up and have since been abandoned. I have since proposed to Wali Sher Ali Khan to drive a shaft through the alluvium adjoining the locality, at a point southwest of the present mine. I expect there not only to get some indications of gold in the underclay of the recent drift, but also hope to strike the auriferous reef below. I may mention that my suggestion has not yet been carried out.

"5. Following the strike of the auriferous formation, I found the same rock also traversed by many quartz veins (containing little bronzite) near the villages of Gundigan and further south, westwards near Naorozi. At each of these places I expect gold indications may be found, if trial shafts could be sunk at spots which I have selected, as it is not likely that the gold of Kandahar is purely of a local occurrence."

CLIMATE

The climate naturally varies with the altitude, but that of Kandahar may be taken as a type of the climate in the valleys throughout the province, slight variations occurring with difference of elevation.

From its position within a few miles of the desert we might expect it to be very hot; but, with the exception of about 40 to 50 days in midsummer the climate throughout the year is all that a European might wish for and even during the hottest period the nights are always pleasant.

The heated winds of the day change round to the northwest and sweep gently down the valley, making morning fresh and bracing.

The hot weather commences about the middle of June, with the temperature in the houses at 90° rising to 100° and 115° in the middle of July in tents, when (in ordinary years) a fall of rain occurs, which again cools the atmosphere for a week or two; after this it is again very hot till the end of August, when the climate becomes delightful. September, October, and November are all that anyone might wish for. Out-door exercise might be taken without any fear throughout the day. During December, January, and February, there are short days, sharp frost at
night, with an occasional sprinkling of snow, which, however, never rests near Kandahar, but can be seen capping the hills all round. February and March are the most trying months, particularly for natives of India. The hot sun shining out for an hour or two at noon tempts them to remove their postins and warm clothing, then suddenly they find themselves overtaken by a cold, wet, piercing wind from the effects of which many succumb to pneumonia and other lung diseases. April and May are welcome to dissipate the effects of the latter months, being more enjoyable as they come between two extremes.

The amount of rain in the year is small and falls in the winter and early spring. It very rarely rains in the summer or autumn. In 1879–80 ten months elapsed without any rain falling. Some further remarks on this subject will be found under “Kandahar (city.)”

TOWNS

The only town is that of Kandahar; Kalat-i-Ghilzai being merely a fort. It has an elevation of 3,462 feet and a population of about 31,000 souls.

INHABITANTS

The inhabitants are almost entirely Duranis amongst whom the province was divided by Nadir Shah. There are also Ghilzais in the Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar districts. Parsiwans and Hindus are found in Kandahar itself, in which one-fourth of the population are Parsiwans and about 5,000 are Hindus.

ADMINISTRATION

The province is ruled by a Governor residing at Kandahar, and is usually considered to be divided into 19 districts. They are:—

1. Kandahar proper—Kariajat or suburbs, includes the Arghandab valley.
2. Kandahar proper—Mahalajat or villages occupying the sites of the “mahalas” or quarters of old Kandahar.
3. Kandahar proper—Daman
4. Tirin
5. Derawat
6. Dahla
7. Deh-i-Buchi
8. Khakrez
9. Kushk-i-Nakhud
10. Maiwand
11. Nish
12. Ghorak
13. Kalat-i-Ghilzai
14. Arghastan
15. Tarnak
16. Mizan
17. Maruf
18. Kadanai
19. Shorawak
Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan was appointed Governor of the province in 1882 and continued to hold that office till 1891, when he was succeeded by Abdulla Khan, Taimuri. In 1894 the latter fell under the Amir’s displeasure, and was superseded by Amir Muhammad Khan, a feeble old man exercising little or no authority. He died in 1895 and Muhammad Alam Khan the Amir’s head cook was appointed in his place.

Mir Muhammad Hussain Khan succeeded the latter and was removed for embezzling 5 lakhs of rupees over the sale of Government water during the 1902 drought.

His successor Sardar Ahmad Khan was removed on account of old age in 1904, and Sardar Usman Khan, the present Governor (1906), succeeded him.

SUPPLIES

It will be seen from the articles relating to the various districts that parts of the province are very fertile, more specially around Kandahar, and can furnish large quantities of supplies.

During the occupation of Kandahar in 1879–80–81 the force was almost entirely supplied from local sources, except such articles as tea, sugar, rum and potatoes. The amount of supplies which can be made available depends chiefly upon whether the country is quiet or hostile. When Kandahar was evacuated in 1881 some 9,000 troops and 10,000 followers formed the garrison, and we may assume that there would be little difficulty, with a settled administration, in supplying a force of 15,000 fighting men and as many followers, with full transport for the force, with all the necessaries of life from local produce; but luxuries such as tea, sugar, rum, etc., would have to be imported. (St. John, Biscoe, Griesbach, Yate, 1. B. C.)

The garrison of Kandahar in 1905 consisted of 1 Kabuli cavalry regiment, 3 infantry battalions, 31 field guns, 9 mountain guns, 1 quick-firing (Nordenfelt) and 1 machine guns, 800 sappers and miners, and 100 khawanian sowars.

At Kalat-i-Ghilzai there are 1 cavalry regiment, 2 infantry battalions, 6 mountain and 3 field guns.

There are about 2,536 khasadars scattered over the province, of which 1,136 occupy posts on the Baluch Frontier, one hundred are at Baldak fort, and one hundred at Maruf.
HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL GAZETTEER OF AFGHANISTAN
ABBASABAD
31–36 65–49 G. A village on the Rozbad canal, 2 miles from the Herati gate of Kandahar, on the Herat road. It is rather a group of hamlets than a village, and its position is in the gap between Pir Paimal and Chhal Zina. The hamlets are separated by broad, flat, grassy spaces, and are surrounded by vineyards and orchards, which are watered by karezes, and protected by high mud walls. This ground was strongly held by Ayub Khan on 1st September 1880, and here the British loss was considerable (see “Kandahar city”). The main road to Girishk, the Khakrez valley, Maiwand, Ghorak, Nish, etc., runs through Abbasabad. (Biscoe, I. B. C.) Another village with this name is about one mile from Mian Pushta, at 30–49 64–3 G.

*ABBAS KHEL
31–58 67–35 m. A village located about 7 miles northwest of Shamulzai in Zabul province.

ABDALI
The original name of the Durani tribe, whose present designation is said by tradition to have been changed on account of a dream dreamt by a famous saint at Chamkani, in which Ahmad Shah Abdali was hailed as Dur-i-Duran, i. e., “the pearl of pearls.” (Elphinstone.)

ABDUL
31–40 66–3 G. A village 35 miles northeast of Kandahar, about 2 1/2 miles from the left bank of the Tarnak river. (Thornton.)

ABDUL AZIZ
31–36 65–38 G. A small village, 6 miles east of Kandahar. Water plentiful from a karez, but brackish. Grass very scarce, but camel-thorn procurable in abundance a short way off. (Hough, Garden.)

*ABDUL BAKI
32–6 65–52 m. A village in the Khairtut area in Zabul province.

*ABDUL BAKI KALAY
31–28 67–1 m. A village located south of Maruf Nawa in Kandahar province.

ABDUL HABIB See TAZI

ABDUL HAKIM See ABDULLA KALA
ABDUL HAMID
31–16 66–20 G. A small village in the Kushobai valley on the right bank of the Kushobai stream, about 12 miles northeast of Dabrai and 45 southeast of Kandahar. (Clifford.) Another village with this name is about 20 miles north of Spin Buldak, at 31–50 66–22 G.

ABDUL HASAN
31–46 64–28 G. A village about 50 miles from Kandahar, on the Girishk road. (Biscoe.)

ABDULLA See TAZI

ABDULLA
30–8 66–26 G. A village in the Kushobai valley, about 9 miles northeast of Gatai. (I. B. C.) Other villages with this name are located 14 miles northeast of Spin Buldak, at 31–8 66–28 G. and about 11 miles southwest of Girishk, at 31–43. 64–26 G.

*ABDULLA AKHUNDZADA
31–2 65–3 m. A village located about 1 mile north of Arghandab and about 5 miles south of Kushk-i-Nakhud in Kandahar province.

ABDULLA KALA
32–12 67–30 G. This fort, also known as Abdul Hakim, stands in the Takir subdivision of the Mizan district, and is about 60 miles northeast of Kandahar, on the left bank of the Mukrak stream, 2½ miles above its junction with the Arghandab. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located about 30 miles northwest of Kalat, at 32–11 66–29 G.

ABDULLA KHAN
31–35 66–2 G. A village about 41 miles southeast from Kandahar. It is one of a cluster situated on the right bank of the Arghastan river where joined by the Wandoz Nala. (Massy, Prior.) Another village with this name is located west of Jaldak, at 31–58 66–2 G.

ABDULLA KHAN
31–33 66–19 G. A village in the Kahla district, close to the right bank of the Arghandab, about 32 miles north-northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) A village called Abdulla Khan Kalay is located at 31–41 66–53 m.

ABDUL LATIF
31–35 66–22 G. A Barakzai village of about 30 houses, described as a very prosperous one, surrounded by numerous trees and belonging in
1879–80 to a malik of the same name, who is a son of the late Amin Khan of Amin Khan Kala, and the chief man of the Barakzais for miles round. It is situated on the Wandoz Nala below the village of Mir Aslam, and is well supplied with good water from a karez. It also owns an orchard.

Massy mentions it among others as a place from whence supplies might be procured at the neighbouring camping ground of Amin Khan on the route from Kandahar by the Arghastan valley to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Clifford, Massy.)

ABDULLAZAI

عبد الله نی

A small section of the Achakzais.

*ABDURRAHMAN KHAN

عبد الرحمن خان

31–35 65–28 m. A village located on the Arghandab stream, about 3 miles southwest of Sinjiri in Kandahar province.

AB-I-ISTADAH

آب ايستاده (مقر)

32—30 67–57 m. A lake, 65 miles south-southwest of Ghazni, and about 70 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Its length is 16 miles, breadth 15 miles, and it has a trifling depth of about 12 feet in the centre. It is, says Broadfoot, bounded by a gently shelving margin of naked clay; not a tree is in sight, nor a blade of grass; hardly a fort, and the blue of the distance makes it look more lonely. Thornton, from manuscripts, states its length to be 18 miles northeast to southwest, breadth at right angles to this 8 miles, circumference 44 miles. The water is salt and bitter, and the banks are deeply incrusted with salt. Its depth for a great distance out is very small, for Masson mentions its being filled with “white red-legged water fowls, who were standing in it at a great distance,” and Babar mentions some of his horsemen having ridden above a mile into it. Its principal feeder is the Ghazni river, which flows into it at its northeast angle. Broadfoot relates a curious circumstance with reference to the lake. The fish brought down by the Ghazni river from its upper parts, on entering the salt part, sicken and die, and may be taken in all stages of illness by the hand; and Outram mentions that at the point where the Ghazni river enters the lake, thousands of dead fish are strewed. Another feeder, but not actual affluent of the lake, is the Jilga or Surkh Rud, which rising in Gardez and Machalghu, flows through the whole of Zurmat, and, passing through Sardeh, joins the Ghazni river opposite Mashaki. A third stream is the Paltu, which runs through Katawaz to the lake, becoming slightly brackish in the last part of its course. Another and very small stream runs into the lake from the “Turkani Nawa,” a few miles of which it drains. The Afghans say this stream drains the water of the lake; but Broadfoot thinks this statement untrue, as the stream would run further south or else from a new lake, and such a drain would prevent the lake rising in its level during the spring, the proofs of which are very evident.
in the nearly all dried banks of clay round its channel. Nevertheless Kennedy’s evidence is rather with the first statement: for he says:— “We crossed a plain fully five miles in breadth, seamed through everywhere with deep furrowed channels and pebbly beds, indicating the outlet of the overflowing of the lake in rainy seasons.” The most probable conclusion from the conflicting testimony is that no large amount of water runs out of the lake, but its waters percolate through the ground in tiny streams which unite and form the Arghastan Lora. The latter stream would appear to take the overflow of the lake, caused by excessive rain—and is salt only at such occasions. Thornton estimates its elevation at 7,976 feet, taking the height of Ghazni and the fall of its river as the basis of his calculation. The surrounding country is very barren and dreary, and has scarcely any inhabitants. The Ab-i-Istadah appears to be in Taraki Ghilzai country which belongs to the Ghazni district of the Kabul Province and some further information regarding it is given under “Taraki,” in Vol. 6.

AB-I-TALKH
32—29 68—15. A salt rivulet which flows into the Gumal near Gumal Kats. (Broadfoot, 1839.)

ABU
31—30 66—6. A village on the left bank of the Arghastan river about 28 miles east or east-southeast of Kandahar. (Prior.)

ABU BAKAR KHEL
A subdivision of the Tokhi Ghilzais. They are the first of this race met with on the road from Kandahar to Ghazni. (Masson.)

*ABU CHAH
30—31 66—1 G. A village located southwest of Ghafur Kalay in Kandahar province.

ABU CHAH
30—29 65—55 m. A halting-place on one of the desert roads from Jat Poti camp to Kandahar, 20 miles from the former. Firewood and grass are procurable; also water from wells. (Hennell and Roome from Native information, 1881—1896.) *There is a pond with this name southwest of Ghafur Kuli.*

ABU KHAN
31—33 67—1 G. A village in the Ghilzai country, a mile or two south of Maruf, near the left bank of the Arghastan river. *Other villages with this name are located at 31—36 67—9 G. and about 14 miles northeast of Maruf, at 31—38 67—13 A.*
ABU SADO

30—65—. A halting-place on one of the desert roads from Jat Poti camp to Kandahar. 13 miles from the former. Water can be got from a nawar. (Native information, 1896.)

ABU SAIAD KHAN KALA

31—66—. A fort, about 20 miles due north of Old Chaman, up the Kushobai valley. Abu Saiad, the owner of the fort, was an old man who gave a great deal of trouble to the British in 1880. After the attack on the Dabrai post in April 1880, he was the only one of the Kadanai maliks who refused to come in to the Wali of Kandahar. On the 17th of that month a force was sent out, to which he surrendered. He was made a prisoner, and the towers and walls of his fort were partially destroyed. On the advance of General Phayre's force to the relief of Kandahar, he refused supplies and showed the greatest hostility to the British. On the arrival of a column in front of his fort, he openly defied it. For this the towers of his fort (which he must have in the meantime repaired) were thoroughly destroyed. (I. B. C.)

ABUZAI

30—866—1 m. A village of Shorawak on the west side of the plain, about $3^{1/2}$ miles from Jat Poti and 10 from Ahmad Khan's village. Mandozai is about 5 miles to the south; and Zarbadast in Shirani 6 or 7 miles southeast. Ziarat is 5 miles southwest.

Abuzai lies close to the main track from Poti to Saiadbut, and is a long village of some 150 to 200 huts, among which are interspersed a few houses of more permanent construction. The Abuzais are a subsection of Zakozai Parechis, are cultivators, and fairly well-to-do. The Dori, or Lora Nala, runs a short distance to the west: on its bank are two small trees visible at a great distance.

On the sand hills to the southwest are two hamlets. The northernmost is Saiad Yahiya, the other is a detached portion of Abuzai itself containing some 20 huts. To reach these, a rude bridge has been thrown across the deepest of the water channels in the bed of the Dori. It appears to be the only instance where this has been done, although the channel is almost impassable for baggage animals.

The Helmand Parechis are of the Abuzai subsection. They are in frequent communication with Shorawak across the desert. (Maitland.)

*ACHABAZAR

34—2466—13 m. A village located north of the Band-i-Doakhund at a stream which runs into the Daria-i-Lal in Ghor province.
ACHAKZAI

A powerful section of the Zirak Duranis. They are an offshoot of the Barakzais, from whom they were separated by Ahmad Shah, to reduce the formidable numbers of the latter.

The Achakzais are extremely proud of their descent, affecting to consider themselves of the noblest blood in Afghanistan. Their territory is extensive, comprising the western half of Toba, almost the whole of what we call the Khwaja Amran range, with a wide sweep of country in the Kadanai plain and adjacent desert. Northwestwards they extend into the Mel valley and Takhta Pul, and in scattered portions as far beyond Kandahar as Khakrez. To the south they march with the Barchis, going as far down the Lora defiles as Sili Kach, and on the other side of the range to the Khurma hills. In the Kadanai plain they occupy the Kunchai and Baldak districts, as well as the whole skirt of the range up to the Narin hills beyond Margha Chaman. They are also found in the Farah and Herat provinces.

In habits the Achakzais are a rude, nomadic, and predatory race, such as were all the Duranis before the time of Ahmad Shah, and they have as yet made but little advance towards civilisation. Elphinstone, who is still an authority on the Afghans, wrote the following account of the Achakzais in 1814, which, though not strictly correct, gives a good idea of the estimation in which they are held by their own countrymen:

"The Achakzais differ so much from the other Duranis that I have reserved them for a separate description. They are by no means a numerous tribe, most accounts fixing their numbers at 5,000 families. In my opinion they do not exceed 3,000. (This is considered to be incorrect; see table given below.) They are all herdsmen, or shepherds; though they cultivate a little land, it is not on it they depend for subsistence. Their flocks are kept in the range of the Khwaja Amran, and the high country of Toba, and their herds of camels in the sandy track northeast of Shorawak. They have also many horses, so that you scarcely ever meet an Achakzai on foot." (This is not true now, and probably never was, as so much of their country is mountainous.)

"Their Sardar has more power than most of the Durani chiefs, but even that power, with his utmost exertions, is not sufficient to check the predatory spirit of his tribe. No travellers can enter their country without being plundered, and they often make night excursions to steal. Skill in theft and boldness in robbery are great qualities among them; a great deal of the conversation of the young men turns on exploits of this kind which they have performed or projected. Their robberies, however, are never aggravated by murder." (In this respect it is believed the Achakzais have changed for the better, as it is now reported that the predatory spirit of the tribe has been checked to a considerable extent both in British and Afghan territory.)

"Their dress is that of the pastoral Duranis, but in winter they make their shirts and caps of felt, and wear trousers of cotton cloth. They wear their
clothes unchanged for months, their beards unclipped, and the hair long and shaggy. They eat mutton and goats’ flesh, but their principal food is grain and pistachio.

“They are not hospitable; they have no mosques, and seldom pray or trouble themselves about religion. The few mullas they have say their prayers at home.”

“The Duranis are generally hostile towards them, because an Achakzai named Bar Khurdar Khan killed twelve Duranis in the reign of Ahmad Shah. They are said to make excellent soldiers. The talents, fidelity, and courage of a former Sardar, Gulistan Khan, were long the support of Shah Shuja’s cause, in defence of which he lost his life; and his justice and modernization are still gratefully remembered by the inhabitants of Peshawar and Kabul, who were at different times under his Government.”

With regard to their religious feelings, it should be remembered that it is precisely among such wild tribes as the Achakzais that the fire of fanaticism when once lighted burns most fiercely. To such a man a religious war is an easy, and possibly profitable, way of squaring their accounts with paradise which they are conscious of having ill-deserved.

Almost all the Achakzaïs live in tents, and prefer pastoral life to the constant toil of agricultural existence.

The wealth of the Achakzaïs is in their flocks of sheep and goats with which they wander over the bare hills and barer plains of this region.

Nevertheless each section has its own distinct grazing grounds, to which customs or the jealousy of their neighbours pretty strictly confine them. In summer, that is, from May till August, a large portion of the tribe may be found on Toba, where the climate is not only cool, and pleasant, but the grazing excellent. Some few, unencumbered by their flocks and families, go earlier and return later, to sow and reap the corn lands, which appear to produce enough for the sustenance of the tribe throughout the year. In general they hold very much aloof from their neighbours of other tribes, by whom they are not a little feared. Their courage is, no doubt, equal to that of any other Afghan clan, and it was well displayed in Brigadier-General England’s unfortunate engagement near Haikalzai in 1842.

In the autumn of 1880, when the British troops were besieged in Kandahar by Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan, the Achakzaïs, excepting only the Achakzaïs under Paradin Khan, were all more or less openly hostile. They even ventured to seize the Kojak, and for a few days Chaman was completely isolated. They were soon driven out of the pass, the crest of which was then strongly held by British troops. For several weeks, however, skirmishes were of frequent occurrence and the Achakzaïs continually fired by night on the picquets, and by day on parties and convoys passing along the road. It was also understood that they were prepared to swoop down on Pishin, as soon as General Phayre’s division had marched for Kandahar. The defeat of
Ayub Khan, however, on the 1st September 1880, showed them that the British power had only suffered a temporary eclipse, and the Achakzais dispersed.

In physique the Achakzais are a fine race of the usual Afghan type, and they appear to possess a fair share of activity and endurance, as well as of bravery. From their extreme ignorance, however, and the rudeness of the life they lead, their intellect is very poorly developed—so much so, that it is extremely difficult to obtain from them answers to questions on subjects on which they must be well informed, such as their own tribal divisions, the natural features of their country, etc.

Our knowledge of the tribe, therefore, remains still imperfect, particularly with regard to that portion which lives beyond the Kadanai plain.

The Achakzais are divided, like all Afghan tribes, into numerous sections and subsections, each under its own maliks and leaders. Nearly every section has on its hands one or two feuds with other sections, and so fiercely do the dissensions rage, that it is not uncommon for a section to give up certain grazing grounds, or perhaps quit the country altogether, in order to obtain the peace denied to it by its own neighbours and kinsmen. It follows from this that the tribe as a whole is very much disunited, and that even the fierce excitement of a jihad, or the hope of plundering a British camp, would not suffice to unite even a half of the whole fighting strength of the tribe.

Achak Khan was a grandson of Barak Khan, the progenitor of the Barakzais. He had, it appears, two sons, Gujan and Badin, and the tribe has thus two well-defined divisions composed of their descendants, and called respectively Gujanzais and Badinzais. Each of these divisions has numerous subdivisions or sections.

There are also some sections descended from brothers or near relations of Achak Khan, but now incorporated with the tribe and generally accounted Achakzais. Gujan is said to have had five sons, viz.,:— Ahmad, Sawal, Nasrat, Mali, and Usman. Asha was the wife of Sawal, and the Ashazais are said to have been named after Asha instead of after Sawal on account of Asha’s superior intelligence. This account does not quite agree with MacMahon’s genealogical table given in Appendix A. Nasrat being there shown as a grandson of Achak Khan. According to the same table Nasrat had eight sons, viz.:— Ado, Ali, Matak, Arzu or Hardo, Ahmad Khan,Saleh, Musa, and Kat or Kutu. Most of these gave their respective names to a section and there are other sections, mostly small and insignificant, who are either offshoots of the others, or are of collateral descent.

The Badinzais, according to MacMahon, have the following sections: Yunuzai, Shamsozai, Uzdanzai, Kakozai, Panizai, Bakarzai, Dralzai, Chamarzai, Ghaibizai, Piralizai, Hasanzai, Alizai, Badinzai.

The subjoined table compiled by the Political Agent, Quetta, 1895, will give a clearer idea of the organization of the tribe:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>No. of Men 1884</th>
<th>No. of Men 1912</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ghaibizai</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Location of Kandanai plain, Toba and Reg. Malik Mohammad Akbar Khan, and of Madad Khan, and Malik Ghulam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kakozai</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>In Arambi, Chinar and Mel. Malik Kushang. In the Mel valley 800 men are under Malik Mir Buland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Pir Alizai)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location west of Kadanai plain and Reg. Malik Muhammad Akbar Khan, Ghaibizai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pamzai (Panizai)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Location Arghandab, edge of desert and Reg. Malik Mulla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shabuzai</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Location base of Khwaja Amran and Reg. Malik Zargar is under Malik Muhammad Akbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shamsuzai</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Live about Fathulla Kala, in Takhtapul and Khwaja Amran. A son of Mohammad Amin is the present Malik. Sohbat is Malik at Khwaja Amran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hasanzai</td>
<td>100 families</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(Zadanzai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Location west of Gwajha, i. e., Reg and Machka. The sons of Malik Bayak are the Maliks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yashdanzai)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bakarzai</td>
<td>50 families</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Location Registan, Toba and Arambi. Maliks Nasar and Khusang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tajakzai</td>
<td>20 families</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Live near Kandahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Baikhanzai</td>
<td>60 families</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Laolatkhzai</td>
<td>200 families</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Some live east of Nurjai country, remainder in Khakrez.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Khan-i-Ali</td>
<td>40 families</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sidi Khel</td>
<td>50 families</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>All live near the Ghaibizais.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bubak</td>
<td>100 families</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 6,000 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>No. of Men 1884</td>
<td>No. of Men 1912</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ahmadzai (Hamidzai)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Location Khwaja Amran and Toba. The present principal Malik of the tribe is Malik Nazir, son of Malik Atta Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ashazai</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Location near Chaman, Toghai, Toba and Sanzal. Malik Paradin Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alizai</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>Location Kadanai, and Toba. Malik Samandar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adozai</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>Location Kunchai, Rag, Sarang and to some extent Toba. Malik Mohammad Halim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sulemanzai</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Location Takhta Pul. Malik Mushkal, cousin of the late Malik Abdur Rahman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malizai</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Location Kadanai side of the Khwaja Amran and Toba. Malik Humal, son of Lal Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Malikzai</td>
<td>100 families</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Who live near the Alizai in Toba and Margha. Malik Kut and Malik Ashik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kutuzai</td>
<td>130 families</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Location near Narin hills and Malik Kazi Saleh Muhammad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bianzai</td>
<td>250 families</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Location Malhed (Malahed) northwest of Mel, Margha and Toba. Malik Mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Musazai (Masurzai)</td>
<td>40 families</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Live about Narin, Toba and Pishin. Malik Lumar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Abdullazai</td>
<td>10 families</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Live about Takhta Pul and Robat. Malik Mushkai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Arzu (Hardozai)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Live about Kunchai and Toba. Maliks Sangar Khan and Khar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Badezai</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Who live half in Pishin at Asad Khan and in Karatu, half about Sargu, Spinakhula and Khurma. Malik Shabin Pishin. Ata Muhammad is Malik in Sargu, Spinakhula and Khurma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uzmanzai...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Live in Khwaja Amran, Maliks Paradin, Nek Muhammad and Mohammad Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10,560 men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Clifford estimated the Gujanzais at 4,995 families, and the Badinzais at 2,050 families, while the 1884 edition further states that "taken in fighting men, the whole strength of the Gujanzais appears to be somewhat less than 1,000 and that of the Badinzais not far short of 500." The tribe, however, is not only disunited, but very widely scattered: about one-fourth of it is more or less directly connected with Pishin. The Achakzais are poorly armed; it is doubtful whether there are more than 4,000 matchlocks in the tribe.

In a memorandum on the Achakzai clan, written in the spring of 1879 by Major St. John, Political Officer at Kandahar, he says: "As usual in Afghanistan, the Achakzais have no recognised chief among themselves; but it appears to have been usual for the last two or three generations at least, to appoint one of a particular family heads of the Ahmadzai section, to supervise the tribe on the part of the Government, and probably to be responsible that their notoriously predatory propensities where kept within moderate bounds.

"Fateh Khan, the representative of the elder branch, is universally acknowledged in Kandahar to be without comparison the principal man of the tribe. He was for five years Revenue Commissioner of the province with the title of Hakim. He is now in confinement at Kabul (6th April 1879), and was not released with the other political prisoners for fear of his taking an active part in our (British) favour at Kandahar. Of the junior branch there appear to be three principal subdivisions, descended from three of the numerous sons of Shadi Khan Arzbegi, a nobleman of high rank at the old Durani court. About 60 years since a quarrel took place between the eldest and the youngest of these three, in which Yar Muhammad Khan lost his life at the hands of Abdul Khan, his younger brother. (It would appear from the genealogical table given in Appendix A that Abdulla Khan was the elder brother of Yar Muhammad Khan.) Haji Sar Buland Khan, his son, and Saleh Muhammad Khan, his other brother (nephew?), were in Kandahar in 1839, and espoused the cause of the restored Sadozai dynasty, of which Shadi Khan had been the faithful servant, and were true to the British to the end of the war. Fateh Muhammad Khan has shown me the sanad granted to his father by General Nott and Sir Henry Rawlinson, bearing their official signatures, appointing him chief of the Achakzais from Pishin to Kandahar, at a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, with 300 sowars. Both he and Haji Sar Buland Khan were wounded fighting on the English side. Abdulla Khan, murderer of Haji Sar Buland Khan’s father, and builder of the fort in Pishin which bears his name, took the Barakzai side, and was one of the most vehement opponents of the British at Kabul. He was killed with two of his sons at the battle of 23rd November 1841, while commanding the Afghan cavalry, and Sir John Kaye states that there was a whisper he was shot by one of his own men, i.e., that his head was of sufficient importance to make it worth a price. After the
return of Dost Muhammad Khan to power in Afghanistan, Abdulla Khan’s sons reaped the reward of their father’s services in being held chiefs of the Achakzais to the exclusion of their cousins, who had been on the opposite side. Fateh Khan, however, the representative of the elder branch came at last into temporary favour, and was made Hakim of Kandahar (as before stated).” The sons of Abdulla Khan, mentioned above, were Muhammad Aslam, Muhammad Akram, Ghulam Rasul, and Fakir Muhammad. The first named two quarrelled violently over the chiefship and after Muhammad Akram was murdered the quarrel was continued between Muhammad Aslam and Fakir Muhammad. Muhammad Aslam, however, seems to have been officially considered chief of the Achakzais for some years previous to the British occupation of 1878. Haji Sar Buland Khan and Fateh Muhammad, son of Saleh Muhammad, meanwhile resided at Kandahar, where they had small salaries and allowances to keep up a certain number of sowars.

In pursuance of our general policy of maintaining as far as might be consistent with justice and the preservation of order, the existing state of affairs in such portions of Afghanistan as came under our rule, Muhammad Aslam Khan was recognised as head of the Achakzais by the local British authorities. He himself, however, was unwilling to accept any responsibility on account of the tribe, alleging, what was no doubt the fact, that he had no influence over them. It was then arranged that one of his sons should be working chief, and all the sections more particularly connected with Pishin were brought to acquiesce in the arrangement.

On the other hand, Haji Sar Buland Khan and Fateh Muhammad Khan were undoubtedly popular among the Achakzais, and possessed of a certain amount of power. “Testimony being unanimous in Kandahar as to the impossibility of coming to any satisfactory arrangement with the Achakzais on this side of the Kojak without Haji Sar Buland Khan,” the Kandahar authorities decided that the latter should be considered chief of the Achakzais beyond Pishin. Sar Buland, however, “did not care for service himself, but preferred the renewal of the old (British) sanad in Fateh Muhammad Khan’s favour. To this effect Fateh Muhammad Khan was appointed chief of the Achakzais on the Kandahar side of Chaman, and placed in charge of the road with pay at the rate of R 300 a month and allowance for 30 sowars.”

As, however, a great number of Achakzais (and of the most important clans) oscillate between Toba and the Khwaja Amran in summer, and the Kadanai plain in winter, it is obvious that by this arrangement different chiefs were made responsible for the same people at different times of the year.

Fateh Muhammad Khan died of cholera at Abdur Rahman in July or August 1879, shortly after the above arrangements had been made. Haji Sar Buland Khan’s son, Ghulam Jan, was then appointed to the nominal command of the levies, the real responsibility lying with Haji Sar Buland himself.

It was found that Muhammad Aslam and his son were quite unable to
manage the Achakzais, and after the troublous summer of 1880, Abdul Hamid Khan, son of Amir Buland Khan and nephew of Haji Sar Buland Khan, was installed chief of the tribe, and took up his residence at Gulistan Karez, a part of which and of Inayatulla Karez belongs to the family. This arrangement was undoubtedly more satisfactory to the Achakzais, than the previous one, and would no doubt have worked well; but on the abandonment of Kandahar in 1881, Haji Sar Buland and his family were too deeply committed to British interests to remain in the city. They therefore removed to Pishin, and Haji Sar Buland assumed the chiefship.

Fateh Khan, the representative of the elder branch, took service with Amir Abdur Rahman, and Taj Muhammad, son of Aslam Khan, did the same. The former took a prominent part in the events of September and October 1881, when Muhammad Ayub Khan was defeated by Abdur Rahman under the walls of old Kandahar. On the other hand, Sultan Khan, a brother of Fateh Khan, and the surviving sons of Saleh Muhammad, Shams-ud-din and Jalal-ud-din, were partizans of Ayub and were with him at Herat.

It is now necessary to add a few words concerning the Abdulla Khan Kala family. Fakir Muhammad died in 1878, but his quarrel with Muhammad Aslam was continued by the sons of both. The latter had four sons,—Taj Muhammad (1st), Nazar Muhammad, Sher Ahmad, and Amir Jan. Nazar Muhammad is dead, and the remaining three now live at Kala Abdulla. Fakir Muhammad also left four sons,—Taj Muhammad (2nd), Sayyid Muhammad, Dost Muhammad and Pir Muhammad. The first named is dead, the second lives at Kandahar and the remaining two are employed in the Body Guard cavalry at Kabul; Ghulam Rasul and his two sons are dead.

The only man of influence among the Achakzais not yet fully noticed is Saleh Muhammad Khan, a grandson of the Arzbegi. He had no lands on the Pishin side, but was appointed head of the Achakzais after the imprisonment of Fateh Khan. Before he could leave Kandahar for Pishin the war broke out: and he fled with Mir Afzal to Farah. From thence he went to Herat, and finally returned to Kabul, where he died of cholera in the summer of 1879. He left a son, or grandson, named Wali Muhammad Khan, who resides at Kandahar.

There are many other descendants of the Arzbegi about Kandahar, but they are all among the Northern Achakzais in Tirin, Dahla, etc.

Of the Achakzais found in the Herat province there are, according to information supplied to Maitland in 1884, more than 1,100 families in the Sabzawar district alone, and also a considerable number go from Zamindawar and Kandahar to graze their flocks in the richly-grassed country north of Obeh.

As regards the Farah province, Sahibdad Khan, who travelled through Zamindawar and Girishk in 1888, says the population of the Zamindawar district is almost entirely Alizai, but that Barakzais and Achakzais predomi-
nate in the Girishk district. Notwithstanding this latter statement, his report
gives but 200 families of Achakzais in Girishk, as against a total population
of about 4,500 families. It may be stated, however, that there are about
9,000 families of Alizais in Zamindawar, and about 700 in Naozad, but how
many of these are Alizai Achakzais and how many belong to the so-called
Panjpai branch of the Duranis, there is nothing to show. Achakzai are also
found in other parts of the Farah province.
Lieutenant Benn mentions Ghulam Haidar Khan as “chief of the Achakzais”
in 1895. (Elphinstone, Wylie, Clifford, St. John, Loch, Maitland, Melvill,
Benn, A. B. C.)

ADAM KAREZ
31 — 65—. A village in the Khakrez valley, standing on the Ganjab Nala in
the Siah Sang defile through the low hills separating the valley from Lam.
(Clifford.)

ADAMZAI
A main division of the Tokhi Ghilzais, dwelling on the Arghandab. (Molloy.)
There is also a village with this name, located about 1 mile north of Tarnak,
at 31—29 65—32 m.

*ADAN
36—6 65—52 m. A nomad camp in the Shorawak area about 8 miles
northwest of Manduzi in the south of Kandahar province.

*ADIN CHINA
31—47 67—52 m. A village located about 8 miles northwest of Kafar
Chah on the Baratey Mandeh in the east of Zabul province.

ADINZAI
A subdivision of the Nurzais, inhabiting the Kandahar district. (Biscoe.)
There is also a village with this name, called Adinazai, at 31—52
64—40 A.

*ADO
32—6 67—7 m. A village located in the Tor Wam Dasht between the
Tarnak river and the Sur Ghar in Zabul province. Another village with this
name is about 1 mile further northwest.

*ADOZAI
There are a number of villages with this name, located at 31—3 67—12 m.;
in Nawa-i-Sultan Muhammad, at 33—6 66—46 m.; Dehrawat, at 32—33
65—23 m.; and one village called Adozai Palzan Kalay, at 30—57 66—24 m.
ADOZAI

A section of Gujanzai Achakzais descended from Ado, son of Nasrat, one of the sons or grandsons of Gujan—see “Achakzai.” As with all the Achakzai clans, it is extremely difficult to arrive at any definite idea respecting the organization or strength of the Adozais; but the following seem to the principal subsections:

- Malu Khel
- Shakarzai
- Maduzai
- Mishkizai
- Adrakzai
- Faolad

The Malu Khel are descended from a daughter of Ado, and appear to be subdivided into Lukhmanzai, Jamalzai, and Atazai. Clifford puts the whole at 65 families. He also gives the Maduzais at 15 families, Adrakzais 60, Shakarzais 100, Mishkizais 100, Faolad 150. In addition he gives two sections, viz.–Rez and Khawanai, counting, respectively, 60 and 20 families.

The Adozais live in Kunchai, Sarangand and Toba. The present Malik is Muhammad Halim, son of Malik Sayyid Muhammad. Clifford remarks:—“This tribe bears an especially turbulent character. The various sections are continually at feud with each other and with their neighbours.” It is understood that the Adozais do not cultivate, but are entirely dependent on their flocks for subsistence.

The Adozais have little direct connection with Pishin, but they would assuredly join in any hostile movement on the part of the other Achakzai tribes. Their country lies chiefly on the right flank of the road, via the Gwajha pass, to Shorawak, and on the left flank of the main road to Kandahar. (Clifford, Maitland, I. B. C.)

**AFLATUN CHAH**


**AFZAL KALAY**

30—58 66–16 G. A village located southwest of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

**AFZAL THANI**

32—37 65–45 G. A village located about 10 miles southwest of Kala Gadam in the south of Oruzgan province.

**AGARAH**

31–30 67–16 G. According to the “Mulla,” the Toba–Ghazni road enters the cultivated district of “Agarah” at 10 miles from Deh Mulian. It is a broad and level valley in which both corn and cotton are grown, and belongs to the Popalzais. Seven miles further on the road crosses a low range,
the Lakarai Band, practicable except for wheeled vehicles. This range is the boundary between Agarah and the Maruf district. (The Mulla.) Recent maps show the name Kshatta Akara (Lower Akara) in this area.

AGHANGAI
32—66—. A village about 33 miles northwest of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 2 or 3 miles off the main road to Ghazni. It stands on the right bank of a large nala, 2 1/4 miles above its junction with the right bank of the Tarnak. (I. B. C.)

*AGHELAK
33—50 66—35 m. A village located some 2 miles south of Olang and northwest of the Band-i-Kajgir in Oruzgan province.

*AHAD
32—19 66—20 G. A village located northwest of Kalat in Zabul province.

*AHANGAR
33—46 66—20 m. A village on the Shir Alak stream north of the Kuh-i-Safid in Oruzgan province.

*AHANGARAN
33—50 67—7 m. A village and an area located about 5 miles southeast of the Helmand river and southwest of Chaharsad Khana in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is located on a tributary of the Rud-i-Nili in Oruzgan province, at 33—46 66—6 m.

*AHMAD ALI
31—25 35—45 G. A village located about 16 miles south of Kandahar in Kandahar province.

*AHMAD DIN
32—19 67—13 G. A village located about 25 miles northeast of Kalat in Zabul province.

AHMAD KHAN
31—53 67—30 G. A village on the road from Shal to Ghazni. It contains 300 houses, and is situated on a small stream. It is rather difficult to determine the position of this place, but it would seem to be on what is called the "Khakad" road, which branches from the Kandahar road at Chaman, from which place it is said to be 16 kilometers distant. (Leach.)
AHMAD KHAN

30–14 66–10. Elevation 3,200 feet. A village in the Poti district of Shorawak, close to the sandhills which form the northern boundary of the plain. It is about 10 miles from Spinakhula camping ground, 6 1/2 from Jat Poti, and 10 from Abuzai. Two miles to the east is a village called Pain Khan, where kafilas taking the Shirani route through Shorawak usually halt. Mir Alam Kala and Sili Kach Ziarat are each about 5 miles. Amunzai is 4 miles southwest; and Badalzai 5 miles to the south beyond the Lora Nala. The village contains about 20 huts of Salizai and Daudzai Badalzais (Barechis). The people are friendly. There is good ground for encampment about Ahmad Khan. To the south run two small irrigation canals which afford an abundant supply of water, except in the height of summer, when they are apt to run dry, but there are wells of excellent water “which are only about six feet deep.” The canals can only be passed with difficulty. Occasionally they burst their banks, and in December 1880 a camp of British troops was flooded in the night from this cause. With regard to supplies;—wheat can always be procured in considerable quantities, and there are water-mills at no great distance to the east. Barley for horses is much more difficult to procure. Bhusa, enough to supply two or three squadrons for a few days, should be obtainable from the neighbouring villages, and grass grows abundantly in the region. Firewood is sufficient for cooking purposes: camel grazing excellent.

This place is often called “Poti” by strangers. The road to the west, which turns the Kurma range, avoids Ahmad Khan altogether, and the ordinary march by that route would be from Spinakhula to Jat Poti. (Maitland.) The AG shows a place with this name about 3 miles northwest of Kala Gadam, at 32–30 65–52 G.

*AHMAD SHAH KHEL

31–58 67–2 m. A village located about 1 mile northeast of Buragay in Zabul province.

AHMADZAI

The leading section of the Achakzais.

Hitherto it has been generally supposed that the Ahmadzais and Hamidzais were one and the same section, but this appears to be incorrect—see Genealogical Table in Appendix A. Lieutenant Benn supplies the following information on this point, obtained from Ghulam Haidar Khan, chief of the Achakzais:—
AINO
31–38 65–50 m. A hamlet to the east-northeast of Kandahar, situated on a line of karez between two dry watercourses, about 1 1/2 miles north of the Shorao Nala. It contains six houses of Ghilzai and Loedin. (Hennell.) Recent maps show the spelling Ayno Kalay about 10 miles northeast of Kandahar.

AJARAB
31–35 65–42. A small village, rather less than a mile due south of Kandahar city from the Shikappur gate. The direct road over the Dori and by the desert to Shorawak runs between this place and Deh Khaki. (Hennell.) Another village with this name is located at 32–37 65–53 G.

*AJREH
32–37 65–53 m. A village located about 3 miles south of Kala Gadam in Oruzgan province.

*AJRESTAN
33–31 67–11 m. Ajrestan is the name of a village and a woleswali in Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 1,256 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 10,527 to 10,592. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Gezab, in the north by Shahrestan, in the east by Nawar and Malestan, and in the south by Oruzgan districts. Ajrestan woleswali includes about 22 villages of which about 12 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages
are listed in the PG as follows: Adin Khel, Pero Khel, Gul Badom, Kosim, Khoshhal Khel, Chakmak, Deh Barka Sayyed (Birka), Sayyed Khel, Dangola (Bangola), Shamo Khel Wa Botak (Fazel Khel), Botak Wa Bota, Abbas Khel, Osman Khel, Ghafur Khel (Khwaja Khel), Kalandar Khel, Kharbil, Langar Khel (Ghafur Khel), Mohmad Khel, Mir Khanwal, Hazaragi (Arzgi), Dor-sangar (Dwangah), Khoskaba, and Chakar.

There are two shrines in this woleswali called Ziyarat-i-Shah Tus and Ziyarat-i-Shah Mardan. There is also a site which is known as Shar-i-Kurghani, the walls of which are still visible.

*AKA MUHAMMAD KALAY
30–52 66–18 m. A village located about 13 miles southwest of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*AKAZAI
32–23 67–46 m. A village located about 7 miles southwest of the Ab-i-Istada-i-Mukur in Ghazni province.

AKAZAI
32–7 65–25 m. A small village at the foot of the low hills separating the Lam from the Khakrez valley. It is really situated in the Lam valley near a nala, about 5 miles north-northwest of Kandahar. Inhabitants are Tokhi Ghilzais. (Lance.)

AKBAR
31—66—. A village on the road to Saiadan from Chaman, 12 miles from the latter. Supplies and water are procurable but camel-grazing is scarce. Close by is the village of Akhtar, to which the same observations apply. (I. B. C.)

*AKHIZYAN
32–30 67–6 m. A village located in Arghandab alakadari southeast of Arghandab village in Zabul province.

*AKHRUDDIN GHAR
31–45 68–2 m. A mountain located northwest of the Sra Jangla Mandeh (Kand Rud) in Zabul province.

*AKHTA KHANA
33—65—. A village on a stream southeast of the Daria-i-Sangchelak in Oruzgan province.
*AKHTAKHEL
32–42 67–42 m. A village located some 10 miles southwest of Mukur in the Tarnak valley in Ghazni province.

AKHTAR See AKBAR

*AKHTAR HOWZ

*AKHTAR MOHAMMAD KALAY
32–15 67–8 m. A village on the Tarnak river, about 18 miles northeast of Kalat in Zabul province.

AKHUND DEH
31–66. A village about 24 miles northeast of Kandahar on the Kalat-i-Ghilzai road. Supplies are plentiful here, and good grazing obtainable. (Native information, 1903.) It is also called Akhund Khel. *A place called Akhund Zadeh Sahib Kalay is located at 31–42 66–10 A.*

*AKHUNDZADA KALAY
31–19 65–57 m. A village located near Takhta Pul on the road to Kandahar, about 20 miles southeast of Kandahar.

*AKRAM
31–36 65–3 G. A village located about 2 miles west of Khugiani in Kandahar province.

AKRAM AKHUNDZADA KALACHA See DEH-I-MUHASSIS

AKRAM KHAN
31–54 66–46 G. Elevation 4,800 feet. This village called also Muhammad Akram Khan, stands amongst the high rugged mass of hills composing the range which separates the Tarnak valley from that of the Khushk Rud branch of the Argastan. Its position is south by a little west of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the road from Kandahar to Kala-i-Salam on the Khushk Rud, 11 1/2 miles from Pul-i-Sang where the track leaves the Kalat-i-Ghilzai-Kandahar road via Tarnak valley–18 from Kalat-i-Ghilzai in a southerly direction. The road through this hilly country is described as difficult, but still practicable. The range is quite devoid of vegetation. A road, said to be impracticable for camels, runs direct from Akram Khan to
Maruf, over the range separating the Khushk Rud from the Arghastan valley. Barley, bhusa, wheat, indian-corn, ata, plentiful; camel-grazing scarce. (Prior.) There are also the villages Akram Khan Thani, at 31–49 66–45 G., and Akram, on a path north of Darra-i-Langar, at 33–54 66–21 m.

AKTAR KALA

31– 66–. One of the Spin Baldak villages, near the main Chaman–Kandahar road. There is a good camping-ground, good water and supplies, also good camel-grazing over the Kadanai plain. (Hervey.) This should probably be Akhtar Kala.

*ALAGHZAR

32–56 67–32 m. A village located on the Tangi of the same name, some 20 miles northwest of Mukur in Ghazni province.

ALA JIRGHA

31–22 67–46 m. A village and a nala rising between the northeast spurs of the Nakhas hills and the Kamkai Malkand hills near the village of Tor Kats. Descending in a southeasterly direction for about four miles, it reaches the northeast extremity of the Nakhas hills and then enters the Psein Dag. Here it takes a southerly course, and after 3 miles joins the Ghazluna Nala, with which it forms one of the main heads of the Psein Lora. (Benn.) There is a post of 50 khasadars here. (I. B. C.)

*ALAK

33–56 66–29 m. A village on the Shir Alak stream, north of the Koh-i-Safid in Oruzgan province.

*ALAKU

33–56 66–29 m. A village on the Shir Alak stream, north of the Koh-i-Safid in Oruzgan province.

ALAM GUL KHAN

32– 66–. A subdivision or group of villages, in the Mizan district, on the left bank of the Arghandab. (Biscoe.)

*ALAMKHHEL

32–50 67–51 m. A village on the Tarnak Rud, about 6 miles east of Mukur in Ghazni province.

*ALAR

32–55 66–32 m. A village on the Teri Rud, about 5 miles west of Oruzgan in the province of the same name.
A village located southwest of Kala Sarkai Khan in Zabul province.

A village in Ghorak, about 4 miles north of that place. Another village with this name is located about 16 miles northeast of Kandahar, at 31°44' 65°55' m.

An area in the desert, northwest of Reg alakadari in the south of Kandahar province.

A village located on a path leading from Jar-i-Tashkul over the Band-i-Babadu in Oruzgan province.

See LAGOLI

A village located in the west of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

A village located about 7 miles north of Kandahar on the Arghandab stream.

A village located 5 miles southwest of Brej Kalay in the east of Kandahar province.

A plain lying to the north of the Perinai plain and southwest of the Torzangal plain. Together with the Perinai it occupies the space between Zhobai hills and the Kand river. It is bare, sandy, and covered with scrub, with no villages visible. The land belongs to the Ghmalzai and Hotak Ghilzais. (Benn.)

A village located about 8 miles southwest of Shorawak in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is near Hotak in Kandahar province, at 32°2' 66°47' m.
ALIKOZAI
A subsection of the Mandozai Barechis.

ALIKOZAI
A section of the Duranis, subdivided as follows:
1. Khalozai (Khan Khel)
2. Yarizai
3. Surkani
4. Kotezai
5. Dadozai
6. Khanizai
7. Daolatzai
8. Nasozai
9. Bashozai

They inhabit Zamindawar and a portion of the Tarnak valley as far as Jaldak.
(Elphinstone, Ferrier, Rawlinson, Biscoe.)
See “Alikozai” in Farah province.

*ALIM
32–3 66–3 m. A village located on a branch of the Arghandab river near Chighak in Kandahar province.

*ALISHER
29–46 65–39 m. An area and a well in Reg Alakadari, northeast of Reg. The well is some 5 miles further east.

*ALI SHERZAI
32–52 66–2 m. A village located on the Kamisan Rud, about 1 mile northwest of Chora in Oruzgan province.

ALIZAI
A subsection of Gujanzai Achakzais located in Kadanai and Toba; malik (still alive in 1906.) Samandar Khan. They are one of the most powerful and turbulent of the Achakzai sections, but have many feuds on their hands, especially one with their near relations, the Adozais. Formerly they wintered their flocks in the Registan, but have now abandoned the practice, as the Adozais are particularly strong in that quarter.

The Alizais are divided into the following sub sections:
Brahozai
Ramozai
Bakshai
Mekhanzai
Lal Khanzai

According to recent information the total strength of the Alizais is said to be 1,200 men. (Maitland, Melville.)

ALIZAI
30–10 65–58 G. Three scattered villages on the edge of the reg about a
mile northwest of Jat Poti and about 10 miles north of Shaikh Baber. Altogether they contain some 60 wattle and daub huts, and a few houses of a better sort. The people are Alizais, a subsection of the Zakozai Barechis, and are very well disposed. The northernmost village is that of Dad Muhammad; the next that of Sadat; and the third that of Mansur. These villages possess a good stretch of irrigated land, watered by a canal which passes Ahmad Khan and Amunzai. The village next to Mansur's, on the southwest, is Badurzai, and next to that again is Torzai, both inhabited by Kakozai sections. (Maitland.)

ALIZAI
A large section of the Duranis, for the most part settled and engaged in agriculture in Zamindawar. They should not be confounded with the Alizai Gujanzai Achakzais described in the preceding article.

*ALLAHADAD
32–33 67–40 m. A village located between the Ab-i-Istada-i-Mukur and the Tarnak Rud in Ghazni province.

*ALMASANG
32–23 66–40 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 2 miles from the confluence of the Hazarbz Rud in Zabul province.

ALMISH
31–54 65–54 A. A village standing on the left bank of a nala of the same name, 2 or 3 miles above the point where it joins the right bank of the Arghandab. Along the banks of the Almish (sometimes spelt Almush), there is cultivation. It appears that Almish is a subdivision of the Dahla district. The inhabitants are Alizais, and the grain products are wheat. There is a good camping-ground at Kara Mulla on the right bank of the Almish stream, near its junction with the Arghandab. Supplies are plentiful. (Hennel, Biscoe.) N. B.—The map shows the village of “Almush,” some 12 miles below mouth of the Almish. Recent maps show the name Almish Mandeh.

ALU TAREZ
30–18 66–4. The gap between the west end of the Khurma hills, Shorawak, and the detached rock called Shahbash Khan Taraki, is known by this name. The best road into the Shorawak plain passes through it. (Maitland.) Recent maps show only the name Alu.

AMAND Or ANAND
30— 66—. A village in the Poti district of Shorawak. (Maitland.)
*AMANZI
30–12 66–4 m. Ruins in Shorawak about 6 miles west-northwest of Shorawak village in Kandahar province. A village with this name is located nearby at 30–13 66–3 m.

*AMARAN
32–30 67–7 m. A village located some 18 miles west of Shahjui in Zabul province.

*AMBARGAY
31–19 67–16 m. A village located between the Salesun and the Kadanai Rud, northeast Kelaka in Kandahar province.

*AMBARKALAY
31–24 65–43 m. A village on the Arghistan River, about 13 miles south of Kandahar.

AMIN KALA
31–36 66–46 G. A fort and Barakzai village of 80 houses, situated on the right bank of the Wandoz Nala, close to its junction with the Arghastan. The fort has high walls, but it is commanded by an adjacent hill. The village is said to be an extremely wealthy one, owning broad tracts of well-irrigated lands on the banks of the river. Cattle, sheep, goats, grain, and bhusa are plentiful, and although the people do not ordinarily keep much flour in stock, there are mills at intervals on the banks of the river where wheat can be ground. Further supplies might also be obtained from Abdul Latif's village, as well as from Meskin and other villages of the Konchazai group. Grass is mentioned by Clifford as plentiful, and there is excellent camel-grazing in the bed and along the banks of the river. It is the fourth halting-place on the route from Kandahar, via Murghan Kechar and the Arghastan valley to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and is distant, according to the route given by Lieutenant Massy, 9 miles up stream from the Ata Muhammad camping-ground, and 13 miles from Sarbiland, the next halting-place towards Wuchbar Ghoberak. The camping-ground is fair and the water-supply good and close at hand (in March). Lieutenant Temple mentions the following roads as leading through Amin Kala in addition to the roads up the valley to Kalat-i-Ghilzai and to Maruf:
I.–A road crossing a pass in the hills to the north of the village, said to be unfit for camels, and leading to Marsinzai, in the valley of the Tarnak.
II.–A road to Chaman, said to be good and easy. This may possibly be the same as a rough road mentioned by Massy as crossing the river and leading to the villages of Muhammad Khan, Lui Karez, Kashnai Karez, and Imarat.
III.–A road up the valley and through the hills on the left bank of the river,

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via the Kadanai valley and Toba plateau to Quetta. This, he heard, is a good road, turning the Khwaja Amran range to the north. Major Hennell says that “this road probably strikes the route taken by the Bombay Column in October 1839, in their march from Kabul via Ghazni to Quetta, thereby leaving Kandahar well to the east, and saving 85 miles.” (Clifford, Prior, Massy, Temple, I. B. C.)

**AMIR**

*AMIRJAN KALAY*
31–35 67–23 m. A village located west of the Surkhab river and north-east of Kotkai Ghar. Another village with this name is located on the road from Spin Buldak to Kandahar, at 31–13 66–6 m.

**AMU MUHAMMAD**

**AMUNJAI**
30–66–. A village of about 35 huts in the Poti district of Shorawak, between Ahmad Khan and Jat Poti—3 miles from the former, and 3½ from the latter; to west of the village are sand hills called Shpol Pati. The people are a subdivision of Brahimzai Badalzais, are cultivators, and have a considerable extent of good wheat land, irrigated by canals. These canals are the ordinary water-supply of the inhabitants, but they are nearly dry in summer. There is a well at some distance, towards the old fort of Murad Khan. It is said to be about 130 feet deep, which is the usual depth of wells in Shorawak. (Maitland.) Recent maps show the name Amanzi at 30–13 66–3 m.

*ANAGAI*
31–53 66–4 m. A village located about 5 miles southeast of Sherjan Aka in the northeast of Kandahar province.

*ANAKHEL*
31–41 67–18 m. A village on the Atghar stream northeast of Maruf Nava in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located on the Lora Rud, about 10 miles east of Khugiani, in the east of Kandahar province, at 31–45 66–43 m.

**ANGIZAI**
One of the fifteen subsections of the Barakzais. (Biscoe.) There is also a village with this name on the Salesun Rud, at 31–22 67–14 m.
*ANGURAK

33–57 65–25 m. A village located on the Nava-i-Tilji glen west of the Band-i-Chahar Sang in Oruzgan province.

ANGURIAN

31–31 65–39 m. A small walled village 3/4 mile from the right bank of the Tarnak river, and 5 1/4 miles south of the Shikarpur gate of Kandahar city, about 6 1/2 by the track which passes along the east and south faces of village walls to Shamshir Karez and the Dori, and thence to Kalat. It is nearly 2 miles south of Manora, or Manara, with which it is classified in the official accounts of villages in the Kandahar district. The plain around is much cultivated, and cut up with water channels interspersed with patches of turf. A deep water-channel runs from Manara to Angurian, along which is the track. Capital camel-grazing 2 or 3 miles south; good water from channels. (Biscoe, Hennell.)

ANHAR-I-MADOZAI

31–32 65–58 m. A group of the following hamlets situated—the first three on the right bank of the Tarnak, the last three on the left bank—at distances varying from 10 to 20 miles northeast of Kandahar, (1) Manja; (2) Robat; (3) Najoi; (4) Marsinzai; (5) Modizai; (6) Murghan Kechar. The inhabitants are Popalzais. (Biscoe.)

ANJA

32–8 65–13. A village in the Ghorak district and valley. It is situated on a nala about 5 miles north of its junction with the Lam, just about the junction of the Gorak and Lam valleys, about 9 1/2 miles north of the village of Ghorak, about 46 miles east-northeast of Girishk. (Leach.) Recent maps show the spelling Anjir.

ANJAI

When the 2nd division of the Kandahar Force was withdrawn from Girishk in February of 1879, the rear-guard was attacked by a body of Anjais at or near Kuhsk-i-Nakhud.

No information of these people or confirmation of the single statement is forthcoming, but it is possible that many of them were from the village of Anja (mentioned above), or more probably belonged to the Angizai section of the Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

*ANJIRAN

31–42 65–53 G. A village located about 12 miles northeast of Kandahar.
*ANJIRBAS
33–32  65–32 m. A village located on the Kara Jangal stream, about 6 miles west of Khairabad in Oruzgan province.

*ANJURAK
31–49  65–5 m. A village located in the Garmawak district, about 6 miles northwest of Maiwand in the south of Kandahar province.

ANWAR KHAN
A ruined fort and hamlet at the west corner of the Margha Chaman, about 16 miles from Gatai. It belongs to Nurzais. (Maitland.)
N. B.—This is evidently the same as Mulla Anwar.

*ARA BAI

*ARABI GHAR
31–21  67–1 m. A mountain located north-northwest of Kwat and west of the Salesun river in Kandahar province.

*ARAL
34–15  65–45 m. A village located south of the Band-i-Bayan on the Tang-i-Luka (Surkh) in Oruzgan province.

*ARAMZAI
31–32  66–39 m. A village on the Lora Rud opposite of Timurzi in the east of Kandahar province.

*ARCHAGAK
33–24  66–4 m. A village located on a branch of the Helmand river, about 10 miles west of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

*ARGAN
33–24  65–43 m. A village on the Rud-i-Wakhan (Kaj Rud), north of the Band-i-Surkhi Wa Kurak in Oruzgan province.

*ARGATI
30–27  66–14 m. A village located about 30 miles northeast of Kala Hamid Khan in Kandahar province.
ARGHANDAB

31–30 65–23 m. This important river of Afghanistan rises in the Hazarajat, and is one of the series which run in parallel lines in a south-westerly direction from the mountains west-southwest of Kabul and Ghazni. It is unfortunate that nothing whatever has been added to our knowledge of the basin of the upper Arghandab since 1842. Some vague drainage lines on the map represent its topography, and these are partly incorrect. Major G. Lynch, who actually went into the Jaghuri Hazara country, is still our best authority. He states that the Arghandab rises 20 or 30 miles north of Sang-i-Masha. Now we happen to know fairly well where Sang-i-Masha is, viz., on the main stream northwest of the Rasana pass. Sang-i-Masha is understood to be the name of the portion of the valley, that is, or a small district extending a short distance up and down the river. Sultan Rakor is a fort in Sang-i-Masha on the right bank of the river, and about one mile distant from it. The Arghandab may then be taken to rise about 25 miles north of Sultan Bakor, which places its sources in a most natural position in the mountains on the southwest side of the Nawar basin. Lynch further describes the Arghandab in Sang-i-Masha as being of the character of a mountain torrent, dashing over great granite rocks and about 3 feet deep where fordable.

Although we are still in want of much information regarding the upper portion of this river, the survey and reconnaissance reports of 1879–80–81 have given us a fairly complete picture of the last 180 miles of its course, viz., from a point about 22 miles northwest of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, to its junction with the Helmand at Kala Bist, 33 miles south of Girishk. This portion, which is probably more than one-half of its entire length, is the most important, for not only does it irrigate almost the richest district in southern Afghanistan, but it also forms one of the great lines of river defences of Kandahar against attack from Herat. It will repay, therefore, a more or less detailed description taken from the 1884 edition.

Starting, then, from a spot about Lat. 32° 15′, Long. 66° 37′, or say 22 miles northwest of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and 90 northeast of Kandahar at an elevation of 4,686 feet above the sea-level, we find the Arghandab pursuing a fairly straight southwesterly course between the slopes and spurs of the Barik hills or range to the north, and Gunga hills to the south.

At this point the stream was, in February 1879, both deep and rapid, with an average breadth of 35 yards, flowing between rocky and precipitous banks which showed flood marks indicating rises of from 10 to 20 feet. The course lies through a very mountainous country, the hills in many parts descending sheer into the stream, preventing the possibility of following it during its entire length. Local reports say that the valley of the Arghandab is still more impracticable to the north.

The country here is thinly populated, the villages being few in number, mere hamlets, as a rule, and generally situated on the small streams which flow
from either side into the main river. These streams are almost entirely absorbed in irrigation, and in the narrow valley through which they flow, every foot of available ground is cultivated. After a fairly straight course for 7 miles, the river turns sharp to the south round a long spur of the Gunga hills and enters the Mizan district. In ordinary times the average breadth of the river here is about 30 yards, the stream running at 4 miles an hour, with a depth of from 3 to 7 feet. During the melting of the snows and after heavy rain, the river rises rapidly and becomes quite impassable even at the junction of the small streams, the only places where the river could be crossed, the banks, as a rule, being inaccessible. Ten miles lower down the village of Sehlum is reached. This village is situated on the left bank of the river, and being at the junction of several roads—that, for instance, leading from Kalat-i Ghilzai down the Arghandab valley—some of which cross the stream at this point—may be considered as of some strategic value.

Just below the village is the first ford towards the north of which we have any mention. The ford or fords, for there are several, are 30 yards wide and ordinarily about 2½ to 3 feet deep. The current, unless swollen with heavy rain, is about 2 miles an hour. Riverbed open, about 200 yards wide.

The approaches to these fords are unfortunately not described. Opposite on the right bank, extending to the southwest amongst the low hills, is the Shekan group of villages, a subdistrict of Mizan. One mile below Sehlum the Takir or Mukrak stream joins the left bank of the river, which now commences a winding tortuous course. Two miles lower down again the Takhum stream effects a junction with the left bank. This stream rises in the low hill between the Gunga ridge and the Badam hills, which now close the Arghandab valley to the south. Again the banks of the river become impracticable, the road running miles from it to the south, whilst the river itself pursues a truly erratic course for 10 miles, now turning to the north, now to the west, then to the south, until about 20 miles from our starting-point it enters the locality of Arghasu, so called from the range of hills to the south which, with a slight interval, have succeeded the Badam in the main chain. Here on the left, down a little valley, the Arghasu stream flows and adds all that remains of its water to the main artery. About half a mile above its junction with the left bank, and connected with it by a narrow rocky path, is a ford 2 feet at deepest with a strong current, over which the road or track crosses to the right bank, along which, at some distance from the river, extends the Dahla district of Kandahar.

At 3½ miles below Arghasu the Karwai rivulet joins the right bank, which, as well as the left, is still steep and impracticable, except by small rocky paths along which horses and ponies but not camels, can go in single file. Here the main valley of the Arghandab opens out, though the general rugged features of the country along its banks remain the same.

Just below the Karwai rivulet, the Arghandab passes into the Chinartu
subdistrict of Dahla, and about 30 miles from our starting point, the Chinartu stream, which drains the fertile valley of the same name to the northwest, joins the right bank of the main river. After pursuing a due westerly course for a mile or more, the river takes another abrupt turn due south for 24 miles, and then for 5 1/2 twists and winds between its precipitous rocky banks in a general southwesterly direction. Again it alters its course for 2 miles to due west, when a nala joins it at the village of Tatarez on the right bank. One mile further down the Chahar Dahar also joins the right bank. The Arghandab here enters another subdistrict called after the village of Baghtu, situated on a good stream of the same name, about 4 miles above its junction with the right bank of the river 2 miles further down stream. The physical features of the valley now undergo a change. The precipitous rocky banks become less rugged and steep, whilst the country on the right becomes open and undulating; a low ridge running along the left at about 2 miles distance, with gentle slopes nearly to the river's edge. A few miles lower down the Uian subdistrict on the right bank is entered, and about 7 miles below Baghtu a nala strikes the left bank, and 2 miles further southwest the Uian stream pours its surplus waters through the right bank into the Arghandab.

We have now reached a point 50 miles from our starting point, and about 40 miles from Kandahar. The right bank is open and cultivated, with fertile valleys watered by streams, along which are situated numerous villages. Below Uian and also on the right of the Arghandab, is the prosperous Maidan subdistrict. For 7 miles the river continues its general southwesterly course along a ridge to its left, at the foot of the slopes of which are several villages at intervals. It is then joined on the right by a deep nala, and 2 miles lower down, on the same side, by the Almish stream. For 8 miles south the immediate country on the left becomes again more rugged, that on the right being rather broken. The river then turns due south for 2 1/2 miles, the hills and slopes for this distance falling back, and the country becoming more open. The bed of the Arghandab at this point is about 450 yards wide, with fairly low banks, and 2 or more streams formed by the everchanging sand drifts. Several deep nalas join from both sides during the above-mentioned 8 miles.

At 75 miles from our starting-point and 15 miles from Kandahar the scene changes, and we may therefore take a slight glance back at the portion we have traversed. Though the country passed through has been described as rugged, mountainous and impracticable, this description refers more particularly to the course and neighbourhood of the river itself. The Mizan district is said to consist of a series of narrow valleys, more or less cultivated between high barren hills, and watered by small perennial streams running down at right angles to, and falling into, the Arghandab. These valleys are studded with villages, round which are almond orchards and vineyards. The
inhabitants—\( \frac{3}{4} \) Ghilzais, \( \frac{1}{4} \) Alikozais—possess flocks of sheep. The staple grain crop is jowar, but wheat, barley, and rice are also cultivated. The revenue is about 4,500 maunds of grain, chiefly wheat. The character of the Dahla district is similar to that of Mizan, but its valleys are generally wider and more cultivated, the hills becoming lower and less rugged towards the south. It is rich in grain and fruit, the latter consisting principally of figs, apricots, grapes, and melon (sic. query, lemon.) in the valleys, and a few wild almonds on the sides of the hills, with an occasional solitary tree perched aloft on the highest and most inaccessible peaks. The inhabitants were found fairly well affected when these districts were first visited by the British, in February 1879. Many maliks brought in supplies at once: those who did not, ran away. There was no outbreak of any kind.

The minute accounts of the various streams and nalas which join the Arghandab in this part of its course would have been wearisome, were it not for the fact that they give an idea of the immense mass of water that must be poured into the river after heavy rains, if the upper and unexplored portion of the Arghandab in any way resembles this already described, as it is said to do, and shows what a magnificent river this must have been in pre-historic times or before the annual rainfall began to fail throughout Afghanistan.

We now enter the most wealthy, and therefore most prosperous and valuable, district of the Kandahar province. The broad belt of villages, orchards, and fields which extend almost uninterruptedly on both sides of the river to a depth of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 miles, as far as the junction of the Arghandab and Tarnak, and then along the right bank as far as the Helmand, have called forth many rhapsodies from travellers wearied with the general sterileness of Southern Afghanistan. This point near the partially ruined walled village of Mansurabad on the left bank, where the river takes a turn for 2 miles due west, is 3,428 feet above the level of the sea, showing a fall in about 75 miles of 1,258 feet, or 1 in 15.

Though the river was fordable in the months of September and October (1880), there being two main streams about 3 feet deep, 40 or 50 yards wide in the broad bed of the river itself (nearly \( \frac{1}{2} \) a mile across), there is always a great head of water at the point where, just opposite the village of Soznai situated almost at the junction of a large nala called the Soznai, but supposed to be the Girdab, with the right bank, the river turns again to the south and resumes its southwesterly course.

It is here the canal system of the Kandahar district proper commences. The main or largest canal is the Patab, which taps the water of the Arghandab about \( \frac{1}{2} \) a mile north of the village of Khwaja Mulk, and almost opposite the village of Khana Girdab, on the right bank where the river bends to the south.

This canal runs along the left bank irrigating the land through which it passes...
for 12 miles, then passes through a gap in the chain of hills to the east, distributing its waters over the Kandahar plain besides supplying the city itself. This supply was cut off in August 1880 during the siege of Kandahar by Ayub Khan. The dam by means of which the water of the Arghandab is conducted in to the canal was burst by heavy floods in March 1879 and, until repaired, the canal watersupply was stopped.

Numerous other smaller canals draw off the surplus waters of the river at this point both to the right and left, cutting up the land in every direction and making the country on both sides for some distance quite impassable. Here then the features of the valleys to the west change altogether. The Khakrez range, which divides the valleys of the Khakrez and Arghandab, falls back to 6 or 7 miles from the river. The intervening space consists of 4 or 5 miles of bare undulating slopes intersected with several (6 or 7) deep nalas and several smaller ones, which pour the drainage of these hills into the river. The remaining portion of 1/2 to 1 1/2 miles along the river bank presents an almost uninterrupted belt of villages, orchards, vineyards, and fields, as far as the eye can reach. The villages are so close together and are so similar in outward appearance, the river pursues such an angular and open course, fordable at almost every point, that it is unnecessary to give more than a general description of the valley. The hill range on the left is, however, much nearer—in fact, its slopes extend to within 1/4 to 1 1/4 miles of the bank. This space, nevertheless, is covered by a similar belt of villages and cultivation, almost as wide as that on the right bank, and being watered in addition by the great Patab canal, the orchards along it are much more luxuriant, producing large quantities of pomegranates, figs, almonds, apricots, quinces and many varieties of grapes. The road runs along this canal skirting the villages; and when the autumn tints have touched with their brown, red, and yellow lines the foliage of the fruit trees, the march from Khana Girdab is a far from uninteresting one. Many a pretty picture is seen along this part of the Arghandab. Though the river, it has been said, is generally fordable, at all points, it is as well to note that, there are three known fords between Khana Girdab and the gap through which the Patab canal trends on to the Kandahar plain:

1. Six miles down, connecting the villages of Thar Sardeh on the left bank and Shuhin on the right and one of the Kandahar–Khakrez roads.
2. Two and a half miles lower down, also on another road to Khakrez connecting the villages of Baba Wali on the left and Tabin on the right bank.
3. Three miles below this again, just opposite the Pir Paimal and the Chihal Zina gap, on a third road to Khakrez, and also on the old road to Girishk via Sinjiri, and connecting the villages of Deh Kuchai on the left with Kohak on the right bank.

It was covering the second ford on the open slopes, and under the Baba Wali Kotal to the north that Ayub Khan’s camp was pitched during the latter part
of the siege of Kandahar, August 1880. The whole of this camp fell into the hands of Sir Frederick Roberts’ force on the 1st September 1880. The next ford reached is at Kohkaran, 1¼ miles lower down, situated on the left bank, connecting it with the village of Shah Ahmad on the right bank, on the Kandahar—Girishk road, via Sinjiri. The right bank is still an open plain with villages and cultivation, the former being rather further apart; on the left another ridge, on the south face of which the ruins of the old city of Kandahar are situated, closes in the river, but still every little bit of available country is cultivated. Three miles below Kohkaran we come to another ford at the village of Naurozi on the main Kandahar—Girishk road, opposite to and connecting it with the village of Sinjiri on the old road. Just below the village of Naurozi there is another gap in the southern chain of ridges, in which is a fair area of cultivation round the village of Kharoti, but, just beyond, the precipitous, and at places perpendicular, rocks of the next ridge project into the river-bed and extend for 2 miles to the south, and then fall back a little. In this bay are the four little villages of Badwan, beyond which is a pretty little nook of orchards and fields, irrigated from a willow-fringed canal, fed from a neighbouring karez; 2 to 2½ miles below this again, the southern chain of ridges ceases, the river trends to the west-southwest and then due west, closed on either side by a still broader belt of villages and cultivation. At this southern extremity of the southern chain lies the important village of Panjwai on an alternate road to the south from Kandahar to Girishk. There is a ford here connecting the village of Sperwan with Siachob on the right bank. The bed of the river at this point, and for several miles below, varies in breadth from 400 to 700 yards with low banks, so low that when the stream rises in great floods—and we have evidence in the flood-marks on the rock above Badwan that it does so at times—it might flood the adjacent lands to the south, though there are no signs of drift on the low tamarisk jungle which fringes the river-banks on both sides at places. The bed of the river is covered with small, round pebbles, with long, low sand-drifts covered with tamarisk. There are two or three streams, shallow and sluggish, with a depth usually of 2 or 3 feet in the centre. Sixteen miles below Panjwai, or about 115 miles from our starting-point, at a spot which may be fixed as situated in latitude 31° 29’ and longitude 65° 15’, or 31 miles almost due west-southwest of Kandahar, the Arghandab receives its first and really only great affluent in the shape of the Tarnak river. This river rises about 90 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai,—that is, about 80 miles north of the latitude of the spot from which we have sketched the course of the Arghandab, and runs parallel to the latter in a due southwesterly direction, and divided from it, during almost the whole of its course, by the chain of ridges described as enclosing the Arghandab to the southeast. The junction of these two rivers at the point known as the Doab is described
on the map as the meeting of the Arghandab and Dori. This is evidently wrong, for as a lesser river loses its individuality and takes the name of the larger when it becomes incorporated with it, so should the Dori lose its title when it effects a junction with the Tarnak, 18 miles east of the Doab, and 16 miles due southwest of Kandahar.

The Tarnak has an uninterrupted course of nearly 200 (Kennedy calls it 150 miles) miles, whilst the Dori only takes its name from a point near the old post of Abdur Rahman on the main Quetty–Kandahar road, or about 40 to 45 miles from the Doab, though it receives the drainage of all the rivers to the south and east, viz., the Arghastan, Mel, Kushobai, and Kadanai. If we feel any doubt on this subject, it is better to accept the opinion of the natives of the country, who all call this disputed portion the Tarnak, many even giving this name to the united river even as far as its junction with the Helmand. But this latter need not be discussed, as a mere glance at the description of the two rivers will show which is the most important, as well as the longest and largest.

Nearly all the remaining waters of these two rivers having been drawn off many miles above for irrigation, the streams at the junction are very small, shallow and sluggish. The united bed is nearly a mile broad, with innumerable sandbanks and drift, but soon narrows to a normal one of about a quarter of a mile. Perched out on a tongue of land and overlooking the junction, is the little village of Doab.

The Arghandab then pursues a generally westerly course, though now turning or winding to the north, now to the south, for 66 miles along the northern edge of the Registan, until it turns due south and joins the Helmand, 3 or 4 miles below Kala Bist itself, 33 miles south of the fort of Girishk.

The left bank presenting one uninterrupted picture of the desert edge as far as Kala Bist, it will be well to give a general description of its features and then follow more in detail those of the right bank. The desert frontier is a remarkable feature in itself. The high wall of rich golden bronze-coloured sand as a background to the sloping plain studded with villages, surrounded with their orchards and wheat-fields, lighted up with the blaze of the morning sun, is a picture not to be forgotten. Crossing the river you find that this perpendicular wall of bronze, as it appears at a distance, is in reality a series of more or less steep slopes, 100, 200 and 300 feet high, or a deep, rich reddish coloured sand, into which your horse sinks nearly to his hocks at every step. For a mile or so away from the river, the sandy undulations are nearly bare; but as you strike south, the sand falls to a lower level, becomes more consolidated, and is covered with a rich growth of grass and bush, on which the wandering tribes pasture their flocks and herds. The left bank of the river itself, on which this great sand wall abuts, is high, formed here of a hard clay, there of a rich alluvial, and often of waterworn stones. But the shelving desert slopes do not present an uninterrupted straight line along the
bank, but trend back, forming deep hollows every few hundred yards. In these, and seldom more than half-a-mile apart, are situated in one continuous chain, nearly to Kala Bist, a close succession of nomad camps. These consist generally of from 20 to 30 of the well-known black cloth kizhdis or tents, but the majority appear to contain from 40 to 50 such like dwellings. They are snugly pitched in those hollows in irregular order, the intervals being filled with large stacks of jowassa (green camel-thorn) for consumption during November, December, and January, when the grazing on the desert is at its worst. The almost unbroken black line against the red ground of the sandy bluffs adds to the peculiarly striking features of the desert edge. Sixty-three camps being counted at the same time from one spot will give an idea of the close cordon they form along the desert face, and give evident proof that the numerical strength of the nomads has been greatly underestimated.

If we allow 200 camps along the river between the Doab and Kala Bist and reckon 40 tents in each, we get a total of 8,000 tents or families, and if we take each family to consist of 5 members, we arrive at a total of 40,000. Similar encampments extend along the banks of the Tarnak and Dori, and away on the edge of the desert right down to Shorawak, and are estimated to contain 40,000 tents, or 200,000 nomads of both sexes. These nomads include members of nearly all the tribes of Afghanistan from Kabul southwards. They form little bands, and wander over the uplands and plains, grazing and selling their flocks and the camels during the summer months, and in the winter they go into these snug winter quarters in close proximity to their desert grazing-grounds. Though numerous pools and wells are to be found within the desert, round which there is generally to be met some camp of the wandering tribes, these nomads, as a rule, drive their flocks to the river to water every 3 or 4 days. It is said that two centuries ago the whole of the Afghan nation were nomads, and were called kizhdi-nishin from their mode of dwelling, or sometimes sahara-nishin from their winter quarters; but the numerous remains and ruins of large forts and cities hardly support this statement.

We must now return to the Doab, and trace the course of the river along its right bank. The villages are now fewer, and the belt of cultivation is much narrower than above the junction. This belt lies between the river bank and road leading from Kandahar through Sinjiri and Karez-i-Ata to Girishk. The road itself runs at the foot of, and is commanded by, the low 20-feet high conglomerate slopes of the firm gravelly, plateau of Kushk-i-Nakhurd. This plateau, which extends 5 to 10 miles to the foot of the Khakrez Garmab, and Maiwand ridges, was, in February 1879, covered with new sprouting grass and bushes. Proceeding down stream at 20 miles (some maps make it 16 miles) from the Doab, the Khakrez Shela or, as it is called on the maps, Kushk-i-Nakhud, a wide, shallow watercourse, quite dry except after heavy
rain, joins the Arghandab. The belt of cultivation slopes down towards the river banks; the soil is moist and sandy, and covered with a saline deposit; the river-bed is broad and stony, with a stream waist-deep (in January 1879), and many long sand drifts covered with tamarisk bush. Two or 3 miles further the river enters the Band-i-Timur villages, which extend for 10 or 12 miles along the right bank of the river. This locality derives its name from an ancient band thrown across the river in Timur Shah's time. There is no trace of the band itself left, but the deep narrow canals, once fed by it, still exist. About a mile further on the Garmab Nala is also a dry shallow water-course, bringing with it at times the flood drainage of the Garmab and Ghorak valleys. Besides these two large nalas, there are several smaller ones, the banks of which to the north are more or less cultivated. The western limit of Band-i-Timur is the now ruined fort and village Gumbaz-i-Surkh. The river, which from the junction has trended to the north, now resumes a westerly course for 14 miles being joined at land 14 miles by two minor nalas from the hills west of Garmab. The country along the river banks is much cultivated and was almost impassable in January 1879 by reason of the numerous water-channels which intersected the fields and also of the long lines of salt-pits. To the north the plain is barren and stony, though the remains of villages, fields, and canals testify to its once having been highly cultivated. This plain suddenly terminates, 9 or 10 miles northwest, in perpendicular cliffs, which form the left bank of the Helmand when in flood. These cliffs are about 300 feet high, and from them a magnificent view of the Helmand and the Girishk plain to the west is obtained. Returning to the Arghandab, we find that it trends away again to the north, and at 48 miles from the Doab, where it again turns to the south, the tower and hamlet of Bala Khana is seen 2 miles away to the north. Again the river turns to the south, and 12 miles further on, or 66 miles from the Doab, the Arghandab forms a junction with the Helmand and becomes absorbed in it. This junction is also locally called (as all such junctions are) the Doab. It is dotted over with clusters of reed huts, mud cabins, and walled vineyards belonging to different tribes, such as Nurzais, Achakzais, Barakzais, Barechis, and Uzbaks. The bed of the Arghandab, at the junction is about 250 yards wide, with a shallow, turbid stream, about 40 yards in width, fordable, being about 2 feet or girth deep in the centre. The left bank is high, surmounted by the before-described red bluffs of sand. On these sandy bluffs are the remains of old towers, now almost completely buried in the sand drifts. A scarped wall above the river-bed is now the sole evidence of a line of defences of which they formed a part. The right bank is comparatively low. The junction of the Arghandab and the Helmand is situated in about a latitude 31° 25', longitude 64° 17', and has an elevation of about 2,490 feet above the sea level, or 2,196 feet lower than the spot we started from, 181 miles to the northwest. This shows a fall of one in about twelve.
A full description of this great historical position will be found under the head of “Kala-i-Bist” in Farah province, and for all details of districts, villages, rivers, & etc., mentioned in the above, refer to their respective names. Summarising, we find that the Arghandab, for the first 75 miles of its known course, flows in a deep, rapid stream between high, rocky, precipitous banks, through a rugged, barren, mountainous country, sparsely inhabited, cut up by deep watercourses which flow down from and drain fairly fertile valleys into the river from both sides. Through the southern hill range and down this tract is a road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai leading to Kandahar and Girishk, which is described as rough and impassable at places for wheeled artillery. At this point the greater portion of the water is drawn off for irrigating the fertile districts and city and well-cultivated plain of Kandahar. The country then opens out, and broad belts of villages and fields fringe the river on both sides. At 99 miles, passing the gap leading to the city of Kandahar, the river begins to trend to the west-southwest, skirting a chain of hills to the south, the country to the north being a more or less barren, sloping plain, over which run the numerous roads between Kandahar, Girishk, Farah, Herat and Sistan. The river is fordable for the remainder of its course except during floods, which seldom last more than a day or two. At 115 miles it receives the waters of the Tarnak and then pursues a westerly course along the north edge of the Registan for 66 miles until it joins the Helmand. There are several kinds of fish in the stream, the commonest being a kind of barbel, not unlike the Kashmir trout. Many varieties of duck, geese, snipe, partridge, and plover are to be shot in its bed, or along its banks, in the fields and orchards. The water of the river is pure, sweet, and wholesome. It has been said that the Arghandab is one of the lines of river defences of Kandahar from attack from the Herat direction. Taking this view there may be said to be four points of strategic importance along this portion of its route:—
1st.—At Sehlum in the Mizan district, covering the pass to Kalat-i-Ghilzai.
2nd.—At Khana Girdab and Mansurabad, covering and flanking the entrance to the Kandahar plain, through a pass to the east of the southern ridge.
3rd.—At Kuchi and Kohkaran, covering the roads from Herat through the Pir Paimal and the Chihal Zina gap to the city of Kandahar.
4th.—At Panjwai and Sperwan, covering the southern or alternative route from Herat, which turns the southern chain of ridges, and flanking the junction of the Arghandab and Tarnak. It was at Panjwai that the Afghans collected their forces for an attack on Kandahar in February 1842.
To the above, which was drawn up by Major Hennell of the Bombay Staff Corps, the following extract may be added from the diary of Major LeMesurier, R. E. (published under the title of “Kandahar in 1879”):—
“Floods in the Arghandab are reported to occur twice in the year, and result
in damage to a greater or less extent to the canal-heads. (Note.—In the end of March 1904 a flood on the river was so great that the fords could not be crossed, and all traffic was stopped.) There is a superintendent of canals and after a flood a new head is generally dug in the line which then strikes the eye as most suitable. The labour for this is supplied by the owners of fields; no rent is charged by the State for the water, and no pay is given to the men for their labour. The canal continues in working order for about six months. There is an assistant superintendent or ‘Patao,’ on Rs., 8 a month, who deepens the channel, strengthens the band and keeps the water running under the orders of the superintendent.” (Hennell, LeMesurier, Maitland.)

With reference to the amount of supplies the Arghandab valley could produce it has been calculated that supplies for a force of 30,000 men passing through the country could be collected. Wood and rice are plentiful and there are plenty of water mills for grinding corn. In the Baba Wali pass alone there are 14, which each grind 15 maunds daily. (I. B. C.)

*ARGHANDAB

32–33  67–2 m. Arghandab is the name of a village and a woleswali in Zabul province. The woleswali comprises an area of 2,082 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 5,237 to 5,928. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Mizan and Dai Chopan, in the north by Jaghuri, in the east by Shahjui, and in the south by Kalat districts. Arghandab woleswali includes about 77 villages of which about 15 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in PG as follows: Jalu, Darya, Akhtar, Shiyagan (Shayagan), Chakana, Gadalak (Katalak), Karah Tash, Siyah Sang, Nek Nam, Taru, Beland Warz, Malik, Gerdi, Parsang, Tanor, Murghabi, Mali Khel, Mohammad Khel, Khwajazangi (Khwazangi), Olga, Sar Dara-i-Uluya, Sar Dara-i-Sufla, Sar Darah, Dawlat, Siyah Gaz, Shado, Khak Mala, Muna Khel, Sayed Khel, Hail (Ahl), Ashozai, Barghatu, Ziyarat-i-Hasan Khel, Bazid Khel, China Khurd, Kur Ghan, Wala Akhundzadah Khel, Wala-i-Bala, Kar Kara, Shaimizai (Shaimelzai), Fakirzai, Koruri Fakirzai, Markhenjak, Sher Tala Turi (Toya), Karatu, Pir Muhammad Khel, Rana, Baias, Haji Nek Muhammad, Buldak, Sulaimanzai, Taktu, Karnaie, Sherak, Shalkak, Gazah, Angurak, Surkh Sang, Maidan, Deh Afghanan, Sayyid Omar, Sar Taiizai, (Sar Taizan), Hazar Khel, Bagh, Khushk Aba, Allah Jurgha Bagh, Jirgha (Chirga), Kuch Khel (Khushk Kuch Khel), Taws Khel, Kashani, Narai, Asparah, Iraqi (Iraqi Asparah), Chala Kor (Chala Kar), Barghah, Inzargai, and Alizai.

*ARGHANDAB

31–50  65–50. Arghandab is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 586 square kilome-
ters and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 12,337 to 14,939. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Panjwai, in the north by Khakriz and Dahla, in the east by Daman, and in the south by Kandahar and Dand districts. Arghandab woleswali includes about 53 villages of which about 6 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Jabal Lahur, (Joy Lahur), Baba Sahib, Tabin-i-Sufla, Tabin-i-Ulya, Yatimak-i-Sufla, Yatimak-i-Ulya, Jabadar, Jeliran, Changal, Char Kala-i-Sufla (Char Kulba-i-Sufla), Char Kala-i-Ulya, (Char Kulba-i-Ulya), Khwaja Mulk, Kalacha-i-Maranjan, Kalacha-i-Muhammad Yakub, Kalach Haji Satar, Deh Khoshki, Deh Sabzi, Kalacha-i-Delawar Khan, Sardeh-i-Sufla, Sardeh-i-Ulya, Sardeh-i-Bagh-i-Kala-i-Haji, Sanzarai, Shatur, Khalishak, Khana-i-Gerdab, Khosraw-i-Sufla, Khosraw-i-Ulya, Shaikhchala-i-Sufla, Miraw Khoran, Sher Ahmad Wa Fakiran, Makbarah, Nahr-i-Ghulam Muhyuddin, Mazrea-i-Akhund, Langar, Miyanjui, Ali Gul, (Deh Ali), Monara-i-Khord, Kohak, Nahr-i-Jaza, Shuin-i-Ulya, Maranjani, Minara-i-Kalan, Shuin-i-Sufla, Shuin-i-Wasati, Mazrea-i-Abbas, Shaikhchala-i-Ulya, Kalache Haji Tur, Kalacha Gul, Mansurabad, Kanat-i-Mir Hazar, Nagahan, Pataw-i-Nagahan, and Nahr-i-Ruza.

*ARGHANDAB

31–51 65–53 m. A 50-meter-high dam, completed in 1952, which is about 15 miles northeast of Kandahar on the Arghandab river and stores water for the irrigation of the surrounding area.

ARGHA STAN

31–27 66–45 m. Three streams unite to form the Arghastan River. These are—
1. The Kand or Surkhab, which is joined by the Kewaz stream or nala from the north and the Salesun from the east.
2. The Lora.
3. The Khushk Rud.

Where the stream actually is first known as the Arghastan is a point which has not been cleared up. The spot is probably in the pleasant and fertile but ill-explored Maruf district. For practical purposes we may take it to be the junction of the Surkhab and the Kewaz Nala.

Arghastan district. The Arghastan flows in a general direction slightly south of west until it joins the Dori south of Kandahar. Elphinstone says there is a district of the name which lies to the north of Margha. It is of tolerable fertility, between high hills and is full of tamarisks. It is partly cultivated and contains a considerable number of Barakzai forts, but by far the greater number of its inhabitants are pastoral. The country he alludes to is undoubt-edly what is now known as Maruf. At the present day (1906) however there seems to be an Arghastan as well as a Maruf district, but like all administra-
tive districts in Afghanistan their limits are ill defined and probably change from year to year according to the character of their different Hakims.

The Kand or Surkhab. Lieutenant Benn, Intelligence Officer with the Afghan—Baluch Boundary Commission, 1894—95, supplies valuable information regarding one of its chief affluents, namely the Kand; while the surveys and reports of 1879—80 give us a fairly detailed description of the last 60 or 70 miles of the Arghastan to its junction with the Dori, 15 miles south of Kandahar. Lieutenant Benn says:

“Some 25 miles to the northwest of Gurabai (see Surzangal) is the source of the Kand river, which flows generally west for some 50 miles, and then turns off north under the name of Surkhab, eventually becoming the Arghastan.

“I was unable to follow the Kand below the point where it turns north and assumes the name of Surkhab, but local information on the subject was that from this point it continued on a northerly course through high hills for about 12 miles, when it entered the Maruf district and joined the Arghastan below Maruf fort. From this latter statement we must conclude that another more northerly stream than the Kand exists. Again, one of the stages from the Kand northwards to Ghazni given me was called Arghastan, by which was probably meant a district entered by a stream of that name. Regarding the source of the northern branch, however, no definite information was obtained, and taking the above facts into consideration it is difficult to decide which of these two branches is the chief source of the main stream. I am inclined to think that the Kand is the main stream, rising as it does, not actually in, but near, the Gurabai (Gharaibi) pass, which is given by all authorities as the source of the Arghastan. Prior and others were pointed out, probably from a considerable distance, the range of hills which was said to be the source of the Arghastan, and it is quite possible that the Inzlan range, which is in the vicinity, and which is now known to be the true source of the Kand, was included in the mass of hills shown to them as Gharaibi.”

Just above this point the Salesun river joins the main stream. This river was crossed by the Bombay Column near its source. It rises in the Nakhas range and neighbouring hills.

The Arghastan below Maruf. Starting then at a point 4,400 feet above the sea-level, 6 miles due north of the well-known Narin Peak (8,310 feet), and 62 miles from Kandahar, we find the river debouching from a gap formed by the Kotkai hills on the south and the Samai hills on the north, between which is the Maruf valley, 20 miles distant, and pursuing a northwestern course down a rather narrow gorge for 7 miles, when the valley opens out.

Six miles beyond this point the Lora joins the right bank of the main river. The united river, fed during floods by many nalas from the north continues its northwestern course for 6 miles, when trending west it is joined by its second affluent, the Khushk Rud, 21 miles from the mountains. Skirting the slopes of the main northern chain of hills which separates the Arghastan
from the Tarnak, and receiving numerous nalas from the right, in its now southwesterly course, at 25 miles the large Wandoz Nala effects a junction with the right bank of the river. Here the hills on the left bank, or south side, begin to close in, whilst the river resumes an almost due westerly course. At 30 miles, or 5 below Wandoz, the river is joined from the south by the "Lahar" stream near the village of Fakhrudin on the left bank. There is mention made of this river in the reports of 1879–80–81, and in the survey maps it is entered distinctly as rising at the foot of the Narin mountain, and traced to its junction with the Arghastan at this point, but there is no detail regarding it unless it has by some means become confused with the Lahari. And so also with another large nala which joins 2 or 3 miles lower down. On the survey maps it is traced as rising in the Hadah hills, 16 miles south-southwest, crossing the Malahed plain, and then penetrating into the Arghastan valley through a range enclosing the valley to the south; but there is in this instance no mention whatever of this watercourse.

Two miles lower down, on the opposite or right bank, the large Sodanai Nala, and within the next 1 1/2 miles two small nalas join the Arghastan on the right and one on the left: 4 miles lower down, another small one on the right. After winding down the more or less open valley for another 8 miles in a south-southwesterly course, the Arghastan debouches on to the Kandahar plain where the old Quetta–Kandahar road via Deh-i-Nao crosses it. Three miles to the south another large nala, the Ashurta, which rises in the hills to the south and drains the Makua plain, joins the left bank. Eight miles more south-southwest, then a sudden turn almost due south for 4 miles, and the Arghastan forms a junction with the Dori about 66 miles from where we started.

For the last 15 or 20 miles of its course, the Arghastan has an extensive and rather shallow bed about 600 yards broad, with a fair flow of brackish water during the earlier part of the year (in March 1879 there were two very fair channels), but quite dry in summer and autumn (was so in September and November 1880). The bed of the river is of deep, heavy sand with long elevated drifts of sand and stones, between which the floodwater tears with great force. The banks are only a few feet high, of conglomerate and shingle, easily ranged. The remains of water and irrigation channels show that the plain on both banks was formerly cultivated. Though all the water has been drawn off far above the junction, the dryness of the bed is not quite evidence enough that all the stream has been exhausted, for the extraordinary manner in which the water appears and disappears in the river-beds is well known to any one who has travelled much in Southern Afghanistan.

General direction. The upper part of the Arghastan valley has a general direction of northeast and southwest, and is a long narrow valley, except round Maruf, where it is a large circular plateau. The lower part of the Arghastan valley has a general direction of east and west, and is a wider
valley than the upper part, it here being joined by the valley of the Khushk Rud.

Nature of ground. At its northeastern end the Arghastan valley is almost a circular plateau surrounded by hills, with the town of Maruf in the centre of it; it is seemingly highly cultivated, and is fairly wooded. The valley then becomes a long, narrow winding one for about 20 miles. A few miles above its junction with the Lora, it assumes a more open character, till it reaches the village of Amin Kala, when the hills dividing the Khushk Rud and Tarnak valleys commence closing it in.

Villages. The valley is more cultivated than that of the Khushk Rud, and has more villages, the town of Maruf, which is described elsewhere being the most important place within its limits.

"The following villages, which are described elsewhere, are passed on the road leading up the valley: Babar, Karwan Kutzi, Sagzai or Isakzai, Kala Ata Muhammad Khan, Khugiani (three hamlets belonging to the tribe so-called), Fakhr-ud-din and Tajao. Beyond this again there are four hamlets belonging to Shams-ud-din Khan and his brothers Muhammad Khan and Nizam-ud-din; they lie a couple of miles to east and southeast of Tajao. Each hamlet owns a karez of good water, but cultivation is somewhat scanty. The inhabitants are Barakzais, numbering in all rather less than 100 houses.

Three hamlets owned by Pir Muhammad, Abdulla Khan, and Muhammad Azim, Barakzais; each containing 20 to 25 houses on right bank. Kala-i-Amin (see ‘Amin Kala’) on right bank. Inhabitants, Barakzais; 80 houses. Malik Abdul Wahid (younger son of Amin Khan) lives in a fort; walls high, but in bad repair and easily commanded by adjacent hill. This village and the three hamlets last named are extremely well-to-do, and own broad tracts of well-irrigated land on banks of river. Grass and camel-grazing plentiful.

Abdul Latif Khan (also son of late Amin Khan) is the chief man of the Barakzais for miles round. His village is situated on the Wandoz Nala, which runs into the Arghastan river, close to Kala Amin Khan. The village is a very prosperous one, containing about 30 houses. Trees about it are numerous and there are three orchards; water good and abundant from a karez. Abdul Latif’s house is surrounded by a high wall in good repair, but it is commanded by a hill on the north.

The inhabitants of these valleys—Khushk Rud, Lora, and Arghastan—are chiefly Barakzais; there are some Alikozais and some Sayyids, and in the western portion of the Arghastan some Popalzais. Of these the Barakzais seem well disposed towards us, but the Alikozais are not. Saifulla Khan, who lives at Maruf, is the head of the Barakzais of the Arghastan valley. Maruf is also said to have been the birth place of the Amir, and many of his nobles are said to have property near it.

The inhabitants of the Arghastan valley are principally Barakzais, and as such
are exempted from the payment of taxes. Their villages, however, are not nearly so near nor their fields so carefully ploughed and irrigated, nor is their general appearance so prosperous as that of the Popalzais, who are the principal inhabitants of the lower Lora valley. The Popalzais seem to pay much more attention to the improvement of their land and to the culture of trees than their Barakzai neighbours of the Arghastan. They also show more willingness in providing supplies and in giving information, and are not so sullen and reserved in manner as the Barakzais. The men of both valleys are somewhat below the average in height, and their physique and general appearance are not equal to those of the inhabitants of the western side of Kandahar. The houses are flatroofed, with a few exceptions. The bhusa is generally stored in pits near the houses or in sheds adjoining, and the grain is usually walled up inside the dwelling-house. The Pashtu language is spoken throughout both valleys, very few of the inhabitants understanding Persian.

Productions. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and Indian-corn. Cotton is also grown, but nowhere in large quantities. Lucerne, carrots, etc., are only grown in small quantities for the use of the cultivators. The price obtainable for these latter articles at Kandahar in ordinary times is not sufficiently high to repay the cost of carriage thither. There are few trees in the lower part of the valley of the Arghastan; but in the Lora valley the inhabitants seem to take more interest in their preservation. They are principally the mulberry and the willow, and of the latter there are two or three kinds. A few mulberry trees near the village of Mir Khan have grown to a very large size; but as a rule the trees are stunted in growth. Firewood, however, is plentiful. There are small enclosed vineyards near some of the villages, principally in the Lora valley. Information regarding the yearly outturn of grain and bhusa is almost impossible to procure. The inhabitants of these valleys own numerous herds of goats and sheep with a few horned cattle, and bhusa being necessary for their feed during the winter months, the people do not willingly part with it, even at high prices; still there is plenty of grain and bhusa in the villages; and supplies sufficient for a tolerably large force may always be collected in a short time. Fowls and eggs are abundant. Barley seems scarce, the reason being that the inhabitants do not own many horses or barley-eating animals, so they do not sow it.

Of vegetables, the only sort are a few carrots. A certain amount of fruit must be in both these valleys, especially in the Arghastan. A large number of chikor and some deer were seen in both these valleys. These valleys must be full of sheep and goats in the summer from the droppings everywhere; in January even large numbers of both were seen. The valleys afford capital grazing, being covered with the plant called southern-wood, and in many places grass seemed growing up. In the month of January these sheep cannot be relied on for food, being mostly in lamb.
The great carriers of these valleys are bullocks and donkeys; bullocks make capital carriers, going faster than camels, but requiring care against sore-backs. Very few camels were seen, but these are generally driven south the inhabitants stated, on the cold weather coming on.

Water-supply. Water from the Arghastan and Lora rivers is generally conveyed to villages on and near their banks by small canals. In the Lora valley the water is brought to the villages, which are not thus connected with the river, by the women, in masaks. Villages which are more than a mile or two from the rivers generally have karezes. Wells are scarce; but the water-supply seldom fails in the karezes and is generally sweet. On the whole, the water-supply of this district is good. A force of one mountain battery, one regiment of British and two regiments of native infantry under Brigadier-General Barter was sent by the Khushk Rud route during the movement of Sir Donald Stewart's force from Kandahar to Ghazni in April 1880. Supplies were easily obtained. (Prior, Hennell, Clifford, Benn, Gopal Singh.)

*ARGHASTAN Or ARGHISTAN

Arghistan is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 4,308 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 7,333 to 19,962. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Daman, in the north by Jaldak and Shinkai, in the east by Maruf, and in the south by Spin Buldak and the state of Pakistan. Arghistan woleswali includes about 166 villages none of which have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Ispana, Tarnaw, Ahmadzai, Anbar, Akhundzada Khel, Akhund Kalay, Bahu Khan, Babizai (Babozai), Baruzai (Badozai), Bagh-i-Gul (Bagh-i-Sandurzai), Sandurzai, Jori, Bakela (Bakulzai), Banu Khel, Burj (Burj-i-Sadozai), Band (Bandagi Chaghni), Borzi (Possi), Borak Khel, Boka, Babala, Bolan (Bolan-Sadozai), Sar Kalay, Khugyani, Jawakzai, Shahabuddinza, Shilagai, Jarakzai, Abdul Hamid, Payenda Khel, Tajaw, Amanullah, Terghak, Jamalzai, Zakar, Chaghni, Chawkazai, Khuramzai, Hramzai, Kheshnt (Kheshta), Khan Gul Khel, Khano Khel (Khalo Khel), Darga, Damandi (Doband), Uryazai (Woryazai), Ata Khel (Ana Khel), Zarinzai, Abuzai, Saleh, Spina Masjed, Spina, Spina Garah, Salo Khan, Sar Kalay, Salaktu, Serkay (Surkai), Sur Pan, Sar Darah, Shah-Beg (Shahbeg-i-Chaghni), Shorlan (Shorland), Shaikhman, Shirgai (Shagai) Shin Chah, Shabanazai, Toragarah, Ghabarga Fofolzai (Ghbargh), Farghal (Narghal), Fold, Kabul, Kala-i-Tahsildar, Kala-i-Zamin, Haji Habibullah Kalay, Haji Abdul-Khalek, Motfi Sobhan, Abdul Rahman Khan, Abdul Baki, Ghulam Nabi Khan, Kala-i-Amirkhan, Kalacha, Kala-i-Faiz-Mohd Khan, Kadar Khel, Kasswal (Kass Nawagai), Kajaki, Karwan Kusi, Karez (Karez-i-Rustam), Kado (Kado Chaghni), Paye Gado, Karam Khel, Koizai (Kotizai), Kamilzai, Landi Kalay, Loy Deh, (Loy

ARGHASU

32–7 66–23 m. Elevation 4,440 feet. A group of five small villages situated in a narrow gorge between high, overhanging rocks on the right bank of a small stream of the same name, about 1¼ mile above its junction with the left bank of the Arghandab, and about 56 northeast of Kandahar. The road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, via the Arghandab, passes by these villages, and there is also another route from this place to Kandahar via Bori and the Tarnak, which, though much shorter, is impracticable for laden camels. The camping ground is stony and confined on the opposite bank to the villages; supplies scarce (February 1879), and very little bullock-carriage available.

A narrow rocky path leads north from the junction of the stream with the river to the ford over the Arghandab. This path was made passable for laden camels by 150 men working hard for a day. The ford is 3 feet at deepest, with a hard stony bottom and a strong current; a ramp had to be made up the opposite bank of the Arghandab to enable camels to ascend out of river-bed on to high ground above. Arghasu is not only the name of the group of villages and stream on which they are situated, but also of the valley in which they lie and of the rugged ridges which close it into the southwest. The valley is watered by the Arghasu stream, which is joined by the Bori stream some way up. The staple crop is jowar, but wheat, barley, and rice are also grown in small quantities. The villages have almond orchards and some vineyards. The inhabitants are principally Ghilzai and Alikozai, who possess flocks of sheep, which, as they
are kept for their wool, they are very loth to part with. There are no camels in the district—(Biscoe, Gaselee.) There is also a mountain called Arghasu, located south of Chehel Khana, at 32–18 66–11 G.

*ARGHATU
32–19 66–31 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, some 15 miles north of Mizan, in Zabul province.

*ARGHISTAN See ARGHASTAN

*ARGHOR
33–3 65–52 m. A village on the Helmand river, northeast of Chahar China in Oruzgan province.

ARGUTAI
30–28 66–14 G. A stage on the favourite Kafila route from Kandahar via Baldak and Gwazha to Nushki and about 9 miles from Gwazha. Firewood and camel grazing abundant, but no habitations or supplies. The people of the district are Badezai Achakzais. (General Officer Commanding, Quetta, 1900.)

AROK
31–54 65–28 G. One of the principal villages in the centre of the Khakrez valley. It contains about 34 houses of Popalzais. (Lance.) The village is about 6 miles south of Ziarat-i-Shah Maksud.

ARSALA KALA
A ruined village about one mile to the northeast of Khidar Chah. It was originally built by the Taraki Ghilzais. (Benn.) The AG shows a village with this name about 10 miles south of Dost Muhammad, at 31–49 68–25 A.

ARZU Or HARDOZAI
A section of the Gujanzai division of the Achakzai tribe. They do not appear to be of much importance, and live principally in Kunchai. Some of them pasture on Toba in the season. Their full fighting strength is said to be about 300 men. Maliks Sangar Khan and Khar. (Maitland, Melvill.)

ASAD Or AZAD
31–9 66–24 G. A small village situated near the left bank of a nala which joins the Kushobai running down the centre of the Kushobai plain. The village lies about 10 miles west (east?) of Dabrai, on the main Quetta—Kandahar road. The soil here is sandy and undulating. The village contains 7 houses and is inhabited by Pirakzai Nurzais. The in-
habitants are industrious and peaceable. Valley generally fertile and watered by karezes. (Clifford.) Another village with this name is located at 32–6 65–31 A.

ASAD AKHUNZADA
31–43 65–39. A village on the right bank of the Arghandab, about 7 miles north-northwest of Kandahar. Another village with this name is located at 31–9 66–26 G.

ASAD KALAY
32–6 65–31 m. A ruined fort near the village of Gunjab in the Khakrez valley, 39 1/2 miles north of Kandahar. (Lance.)

ASAL KAREZ
31–20 67–41. A small village situated under the southern slopes of the Nakhas range about 6 miles southwest of Ala Jirgha. Inhabitants Pseins. (Benn.)

*ASANAI GHAR
30–13 66–19 m. A mountain lying northeast of Shorawak in Kandahar province.

ASANZAI Or HASANZAI
31–66. A group of 6 villages situated on the right bank of the Arghastan Lora, to the south of Wuchbar Ghoberak and at the foot of the same ridge as the latter village. Clifford, who only saw them from a distance, says that they appeared to be surrounded by trees, and learnt that they were remarkably prosperous, owning rich lands and orchards. It appears probable that the name Asanazai is identical with Hasanzai, which is applied by Massy to a village passed by him on the road to Wuchbar Ghoberak, and which he mentions with Ayubzai as a place from which supplies could be produced for Wuchbar Ghoberak. (Massy, Clifford.)

*ASGHARI
32–33 67–28 m. A village located about 5 miles northeast of Shahjui on the road to Mukur in Zabul province.

ASHANZAI See ASANZAI

ASHARAK
31–64. A village near the southwest slopes of the Sangbar hills on the through route from Maiwand to Zamindawar, 12 miles from the left bank of
the Helmand, and 16 miles due east of Girishk. *Another place with this name is located about 20 miles east of Girishk, at 33–31 68–26 G.*

**ASHAZAI**

A section of the Gujanzai division of the Achakzaís. The Ashazais number about 1,000 fighting men, and live generally about Chaman, Toghai, Sanzal and in Toba. Malik Paradin Khan. (Melvill.)

**ASHIK**

31–2 66–5 G. Elevation 5,744 feet. A fine-looking scarped hill on the right bank of the Dori river, and a few miles northwest of Shah Pasand. It can be seen from the Ghwaja pass, and forms a good landmark throughout the 44 miles of desert road thence to Shah Pasand. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show a place called Ashik Kala, at 32–9 67–29 m.

**ASHIKAN**

31–36 65–30 m. A group of three villages on the right bank of the Arghandab, 2 miles below Sinjiri and 14 west of Kandahar; 62 houses and 225 inhabitants, Parsiwans, Kakars, and Alikozais. Water from the Hissar canal, on which are several flour-mills. Vineyards and orchards. Supplies plentiful.—(Stewart, Biscoe.) (In various reports and maps this place is styled Ashogha, Ashuga, Aschikan, Ashubkhan, and Ashizai.) Recent maps show the spelling Ashoqa.

**ASHIKSTAKI**

A rocky barren ridge, about 5 miles, running generally north and south, to the west and northwest of Hauz and Shah Pasand, between them and the desert on the Robat plain. The ridge is surmounted by a lofty rock, which during the last British occupation received the name of the “Cathedral Peak.” (Clifford, Maitland, Hervey.)

**ASHKABAD Or ISHKABAD**

31–39 65–4 m. A village situated on the left bank of the Khakrez or Kushk-i-Nakhud Nala, about 11 miles above its junction with the Arghandab. (Leach.)

**ASHKHANA**

32– 65–. A group of villages in the Malmund district, near the northern and western entrance to the Malmund pass and Ghorak valley, at the foot of the southern slopes of the Mehrab hills, 7 miles from the left bank of the Helmand and about 30 miles east-northeast of Girishk. (Leach.)
ASHOGHA Or ASHQAQA
31–36 65–30 m. A village and canal mentioned by Bellew as lying to the south of the road near the right bank of the Arghandab and about 12 or 14 miles west of Kandahar.
It is probably the same place as Ashikan or Ashugai.

ASHOGAI See TAZI

ASHRAF
31–26 65–29 m. A small village on the right bank of the Dori, about 16 miles above its junction with the Arghandab. When troops were posted in different parts of the Kandahar district after the relief of the city on the 1st September 1880, this village willingly sent in supplies to the depot established 7 or 8 miles to the northwest of it at La Khan. (I. B. C.) Another village with this name is located southwest of Jaldak, at 31–40 66–33 G.

*ASHRAF KALAY
32–52 67–28 m. A village located west-northwest of Mukur on a pass leading to the Arghandab river in Ghazni province.

*ASHTARLAI
34–10 66–19 m. A mountain in Oruzgan district north of the nawa of the same name in Oruzgan province.

ASHUGAI
31– 65–. A village mentioned by Hennell on the road leading through Salaghai to Siachob. It is surrounded by vineyards and orchards and is said to be a rich, growing place. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the name Ashoqa, at 31–36 65–31 m.

ASHURTA
31– 65–. A fair-sized watercourse, which rises in the hills lying north of the Mel valley and west of the Malahed plain, and, after draining the Makud or Makua plain, joins the Arghastan about 12 miles above its junction with the Dori.
Having a length of between 20 and 30 miles, and draining as it does such a large extent of hill and plain, the Ashurta should add at times a large volume of flood-water to the Arghastan, though it is generally dry. (Campbell.)

ASIABAD
31–39 65–2 m. A village lying between the Khakrez or Khushk-i-
Nakhud and Garmab Nalas, about 12 miles north of their junction with the Arghandab. (Leach.) Recent maps show the name of Ezabad.

**ASIA HAZARA**

32–0 66–46. A village 78 miles from Kandahar, on the right bank route up the Tarnak valley to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, from which it is distant about 12 miles. It is situated near a deep ravine, about 1 mile from the right bank of the river. The boundary between the Ghilzais and Duranis runs near this. There is a Ghilzai toll.

Encamping-ground good; much cultivation around. Supplies from villages. Camel forage; wood scarce; water plentiful, but muddy, from river. Another account says that the camping-ground is not good, being much cut up by ravines. (Prior.)

**ASILKHEL KALAY**

31–44 67–17 m. A village on the Rud-i-Atghar, southeast of Barighar in Zabul province.

**ASLAM**


**ASMANZAI**

A subsection of the Hotak Ghilzais. They cultivate a little land at the lower end of the Khakrez plateau. They also collect firewood and stow snow in pits for use in Kandahar. In the season they employ themselves in collecting rhubarb. (I. B. C.)

**ASPDAWAN**

33–23 65–23 m. A village located on a glen running into the Kajran stream, some 10 miles north of Kajran in Oruzgan province.

**ASTUR MANI**


**ASUDA KALAY**

31–33 65–5 m. A village located about 5 miles southeast of Kushk-i-Nakhud on the Shila-i-Jokar, in the south of Kandahar province.

**ATA AHMAD KHAN**

31–31 66–13 G. (Perhaps identical with Ata Muhammad.) A village situated on the right bank of the Arghastan, between it and the road to and
from Kandahar, about 30 miles above the junction of the Arghastan and Dori rivers. (Prior.) Another village with this name is about 26 miles west of Kalat, at 32–11 67–32 G.

*ATA KAI

32–9 67–31 G. A village located about 50 miles east of Kalat in Zabul province.

ATA KAREZ

31–32 66–10 m. A large village, about 35 miles west of Kandahar, on the road to Girishk. It lies 1½ miles north of the right bank of the Arghan-dab and 4 miles northwest of the doab, where that river and the Tarnak, form a junction. This village, which was built by Ata Muhammad Khan, is inhabited by Ishakzais, Nurzais, and Ghilzais. Supplies of wood, bhusa, grain, and flour plentiful; not much grazing for camels (January 1879). Good water from karezes, on which are numerous flour-mills.

The geographical position of Ata Karez is worthy of more than passing notice. At Sinjiri, about 11 miles west of Kandahar and 23 miles a little north of east in a straight line from Ata Karez, a system of mountain skirts, offshoots of the Khakrez, Shah Maksud, Sangbar, and Mehrrab ranges, extend in a great curve to within a few miles of the left bank of the Helmand, east of Girishk. The first-named of those rugged mountain chains approaches just west of Ata Karez to within 10 miles of the edge of the desert, along which flows the Arghan-dab. The traversable plain is here reduced to the narrow limit of 6 to 8 miles. The roads which meet at, and pass through, Ata Karez are as follows:

The great Herat–Kandahar highway, which passes through Kohkaran and crosses the Arghan-dab opposite Sinjiri, from whence it lies along the open plain to Ata Karez and on to Girishk.

The lower road from Kandahar to Girishk, which crosses the Arghan-dab 13 miles lower down at Panjwai and afterwards traverses the many water-courses on the left bank of the river.

The road from Quetta towards Herat through Takhta Pul, which follows the edge of the desert, leaving Kandahar well to the north.

These roads, after concentrating at Ata Karez, bifurcate again, one leading direct on to Girishk through Khushk-i-Nakhud (the main Kandahar–Herat route). Another more circuitous one to the south, via Bala Khana, to Abbaza on the left bank of the Helmand opposite Girishk, where the best ford and ferry over that river are situated. This same route at Bala Khana branches off south to Kala Bist at the junction of the Arghan-dab and Helmand rivers, and from thence continues along the banks of the latter to Garmsel and Sistan. We see, therefore, that Ata Karez is a great road centre, and also commands this very narrow gateway on the great Kandahar–Herat road. This position,
which otherwise would be one of great strategic importance, can be turned to the north through the Malmund and Maiwand districts by which through the Garmab and Khakrez valleys, across the broad open plain, 12 to 14 miles to the northeast of it, Kandahar can be reached.

Sardar Ayub Khan was evidently making for Kandahar by the latter pass and route when he was attacked by General Burrows, on the 27th July 1880, at Khig, to the south of the village of Maiwand.

On the anniversary of this battle, viz., 27th July 1881, Sardar Ayub Khan having slipped by the Amir Abdur Rahman’s forces at Girishk by making a detour to the south via Bala Khana and Band-i-Timir, and having taken up a position at or near Ata Karez, defeated the latter when they attacked him.

(I. B. C.)

ATA KAREZ

31—68—. A small village, 2 miles west of Dost Muhammad Kala on the Kafir Sinzale Nala, in Kuch Khwara. Inhabitants Taraki Ghilzais. (Benn.)

ATA MUHAMMAD

32—66—. A village belonging to the Mutta section of the Tokhi Ghilzais, 1 mile north of the junction of the Tirkha Nala with the Kand river. Its walls are about 15′ high and there is a watch tower at each corner. One mile to the northeast is Jabar Kala, also belonging to the Tokhi Ghilzais. The plain in the vicinity is called “Shinband;” it is well cultivated, and is watered by a karez coming from the north. (Benn.) A village with this name is located south of Jaldak, at 31-48 66-44 G.

ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN

31—66—. A village of 30 houses situated on hard, gravelly soil, on the right bank of the Arghastan, and passed at about 31/2 miles beyond Isakzai by the road leading up the valley of the river to Amin Kala. There is suitable ground for encamping a large force to the west of the village, and a good supply of water close at hand from a canal drawn from the Arghastan; very good grazing for camels is to be found in the immediate neighbourhood, and supplies can be collected from the Ishakzai, Khugiani, and Fakhr-ud-din villages, which are described elsewhere. The inhabitants belong to the Muhammadzai section of the Barakzais, and own a large tract of cultivated land and a water-mill. They are said to have been willing to furnish such supplies as they possessed. Temple (in a manuscript diary) calls the village Ata Ahmad Khan, and it is also known as Shahabuddin. The distance to Murghan Kechar, the next halting-place towards Mandi Hissar and Kandahar, is 16 miles. (Clifford, Temple, Massy.) The A. G. shows a village with this name at 31-31 66-55 G.
*ATGHAR
31-44 67-22 m. Atghar is the name of a village and alakadari in Zabul province. The alakadari comprises an area of 693 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 1,264 to 1,541. The alakadari is bounded in the west and northwest by Shinkai and in the east and northeast by Shamalzai districts, and in the south by the state of Pakistan. Atghar alakadari includes about 42 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Sagai, Shamaun, Anguri, Tahir, Muhammad, Sohi, Babar Ghabergai, Dagai, Khwaja Khel Siranai, Khwaja Khel, Siralai, Ghor Yasa, Wolgai, Zangal, Pushi Karez, Chunai, Kala-i-Abdullah Jan, Karezgai, Laharah, Shanglun (Shanglana), Omarzai, Ore Ghalay (Rud Ghalay), Ghabargai, Karez-i-Omar Khel, Khutnizai, Sayyed Khel, Kamal Khel, Salo Khel, Rasul Khel, Issi Khel (Wass Khel), Tor Ragha, Zama, Khurai, Bagal, Gharah, Alam Karez, Chashma-i-Ahu, Diwalgai, (Diwalgai Khel), Sur Khawrai (Sur Kholai), Tatai (Taili), At Khel (Atam Khel), Karya-i-Mohammad Din, Mati Kalai, Sohi, Sarah, Aghergai, Sat, Komai, Alko Khel, Karya-i-Bagh, Ash Khel, Karya-i-Manak, Karya-i-Ghor Yashir, Warghala, and Kossai (Kassay). There is also a stream with this name, running into the Rud-i-Maruf in Zabul province, at 31-44 67-16 m.

*AUGIR
33-39 66-5 m. A village located near Tamazan on a tributary of the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

*AULAM QUL
33-52 66-1 m. A village located on a glen, some 7 miles west-southwest of Kurga and some 20 miles north of Tamazan in Oruzgan province.

*AUPARU
34-9 66-14 m. A village located at the junction of the Sang-i-Takht and the Jar-i-Chaka streams, north of the Band-i-Ashtarlai. Another village with this name is about 10 miles south, at 34-3 66-11.

*AWAN TANGI
30-34 66-6 G. A stream located about 40 miles west of Ghafur Kalay in the southeast of Kandahar province.

*AWI
32-55 66-1 m. A village located west of Spinkai Ghar and about 8 miles northwest of Ghora. Another place with this name is located at a stream of the same name, at 32-55 67-59 m. Both places are in the south of Oruzgan province.
*AWKAL
32–44  67–12 m. An area on the Arghandab river, about 3 miles north-east of Angurtak Tangai in Zabul province.

*AWRANG
32–27  66–17 m. A village located on the Kamisan Rud, about 15 miles northeast of Chora in Oruzgan province.

AYUBZAI
One of the 13 subdivisions of the Popalzais. (Biscoe.) The AG. shows a village with this name at 31–33  66–41 G.

AYUBZAI Or MULLA AYUB
31–32  66–41 G. An isolated village on one of the branches of the Lahar Nala, at the foot of the southwestern extremity of the Buka Khan hill. It lies on one of the routes between the Arghastan and the Kushobai valley, over the northern extremity of the Malahed plain. Close to the south of it is a karez which fills a tank close to a good encamping-ground, 1 mile south of the village. No supplies. (I. B. C.) The village is about 9 miles east of Khugiani on the road to Maruf.

AYUBZAI
31–32  66–41 G. Two small hamlets of the Popalzais, one on the left and the other on the right bank of the Lora, about 8 miles above its junction with the Arghastan. These are passed on the road leading from Sarbiland to Wuchbar Ghoberak, and are mentioned by Prior and Massy with Asanzai (or Hasanzai) among places from which supplies could be procured for Wuchbar Ghoberak. (Clifford, Massy, Prior.)

AZAD See ASAD

AZAMKHAN
31– 66–. A small village in the Kushobai valley. It contains about 8 houses of Pirakzai Nurzais. Valley fertile; watered by karezes. Inhabitants industrious and peaceable. (Clifford.)

AZAM KHAN
31–38  65–56 m. A small square-bastioned mud fort, deserted, and of no strength, 15½ miles east of Kandahar, on one of the routes used by the British in the first war. About a mile east of the fort there was a good camping-ground; water abundant, but slightly brackish; sweet wells at ruined village. In January 1879 the British columns passed about a mile south of the old
fort, and encamped at Robat, 5 miles east of it. There is no mention of the fort being reoccupied, but the village was inhabited in 1880. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the name Azam Kala.

AZARGH SHAH See ZIARAT

AZIM KHAN

31—66—. A small village in the Kushobai valley. It contains 7 houses of Chalakzai Nurzaiz, who are peaceable and industrious. (Clifford.) A village with this name is located at 33–36 68–25 G.

AZIM KHAN

31—65—. A village on the right bank of the Arghastan, near its junction with the Wandoz. Inhabitants Popalzaiz. (I. B. C.) A village with this name is located about 16 miles southwest of Kandahar, at 31–26 65–34 G.

*BABA ALI KALAT

31–24 66–12 m. A village located on a stream of the same name, southwest of the Koghey Dasht, in Kandahar province.

BABAKAR

Kala-i-Babakar was once known as Kharoti Kila. It lies on the Domandi–Ghazni road 64 miles from the former. Camping-grounds are available here. Camel-grazing is plentiful and there is good water two miles off. In summer there are no inhabitants, but in autumn and spring many Ghilzai Powindahs pass, and then a small Khasadar guard is stationed here. The main stream of the Gumal river rises near Babakar. (Native surveyor, 1905.) A mountain called Babakar Ghar, is located at 31–29 67–24 m. And a village called Babakar is located 10 miles southwest of Kandahar, at 31–35 65–32 m.

*BABAKAR CHAH

31–51 68–7 m. A village located about two miles east of Serkey Kalay in Zabul province.

BABAKAR CHAHAN

31–29 67–24 m. Elevation 6,375 feet. A halting-place, with four springs of good water, on the road from the Kadanai to Maruf, and also from the Kand to Kandahar. The camping-ground is small and confined by low hills. There are no villages in the vicinity, no supplies, grass and fuel scarce, but good camel-grazing. By the Shadikhak pass this place is 20 miles north of the Kadanai; it is 10 miles southwest of Rashid Kala on the Kand; and 30 miles southeast of Maruf. (Benn.)
BABA KAREZ
31—65—. A small village in the centre of the Khakrez valley, about 25 miles northwest of Kandahar. Thirteen houses of Popalzais. (Lance.) The village may be identical with Sayyid Karez, at 31—54 65—29 m.

*BABAKARI
31—44 67—49 m. A village located on the road from Darwazgey to Kafir Chah in Zabul province.

BABAKAZAI
32—67—. A camping-ground on the right bank of the river Tarnak, 161/2 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the right of the road marching towards Ghazni, and between it and the river. The latter is here 20 yards broad and 2 feet deep with a sandy bottom, and is much drawn on for irrigation, which decreases the volume of its water. The low lands on the left bank opposite the camp, although there are no villages visible, were thickly covered with Indian-corn crops when Sir Frederick Roberts' force reached this place on the way to Kandahar, 22nd August 1880. The name is written as above in the diary of this march, but may possibly be Babakazai. (I. B. C.)

BABAKRZAI See BUBAKARZAI

*BABALI
33—57 66—26 m. A village located about 3 miles north of the Shiv-i-Alak stream, and about 4 miles northwest of Alak in Oruzgan province.

BABAR
31—66—. A village of 50 houses situated on the left bank of the Arghastan river, 1 mile off the road, 9 miles southeast of Murghan Kechar, and 24 miles southeast of Kandahar. Inhabitants Barakzais, whose lands afford abundant supplies. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show a place called Babuli Kalay, at 31—28 66—6 m.

BABAR GHBARJAI
31—67—. A range of hills on the Baluch border immediately south of the Pashghbargai hills. There are Psein villages and some patches of cultivation in the valleys near. (I. B. C.)

BABA WALI
31—40 65—40 A. Baba Wali was an ancient holy man of Afghanistan. His tomb constitutes a shrine, or ziarat, 31/2 miles northwest of Kandahar city. The ziarat, which is the most celebrated in this part of the country, stands on a high mound on the left bank of the river, overlooking the valley of the
Arghandab. The tomb is of the usual pattern, covered with stones of all colours, with a polished black marble head-stone, inscribed with texts from the Koran. The outer railing is studded with horse-shoes, and from the top rail are suspended numerous ibex and markhor horns.

The village of Baba Wali, taking its name from the shrine, is a quarter of a mile north of the latter, and about 1 mile northwest of the pass known as the Kotal-i-Baba Wali. It stands between the Arghandab and a canal from which it is supplied with water. Many gardens and orchards surround the village, which contains 46 houses, and which had in 1880 a population of 133. Inhabitants were Barakzais, Popalzais, Alikozais, Andars, and Parsiwans. The Baba Wali Kotal is a low pass, about 2 1/2 miles northwest of Kandahar, and a fine military road was made over it into the Arghandab valley during the British occupation of 1879–80.

This locality has now a double historical interest. Here on the 25th March 1842 an action was fought between a portion of the Kandahar force under Colonel Wymer and the army of Shahzada Safdar Jang, in which the latter was defeated with considerable loss. Lieutenant Turner of the artillery contributed greatly to this victory by the admirable practice of his guns, and the conduct of the cavalry under Lieutenants Travers and Chamberlain was very gallant against overpowering numbers. Both these lastnamed officers were wounded. On our side the loss was 3 killed, 39 wounded. On the 29th May 1842 the rebels under Akhtar Khan again assembled near Kandahar, but were immediately attacked by General Nott and driven with great loss through the pass and over the Arghandab, with a loss of 53 killed and wounded on the British side.

In the year 1880, when Sardar Ayub Khan advanced on Kandahar after defeating Burrows at Maiwand on the 27th July, his first act was to seize the Baba Wali pass. This he did on the 2nd August, and then proceeded to push forward his batteries to Picket Hill and Karez Hill, about halfway between the pass and the city, from which points he opened fire on Kandahar. On the 24th August Ayub Khan withdrew his entire force to the north side of the Bala Wali pass, and encamped on the slopes between the latter and the villages of Baba Wali and Mazra. On the 26th and following days of August the pass was strongly fortified, and when reconnoitred by Sir Frederick Roberts on the 31st the position seemed impregnable. On the 1st September, however, the latter was turned by the Pir Paimal and Chihal Zina gap, and the Sardar was routed.

The crest of the pass is about 4,500 yards from the northwest bastion of Kandahar. (Wymer, Nott, Biscoe, LeMesurier, I. B. C.) The place is also called Baba Wali Sahib. A pass with this name is located 3 miles northwest of Kandahar, at 31–38° 65–40 m.
*BABA WALI

33–37 67–18 m. A village on the Amrestan Rud, about 10 miles northeast of Ajrestan village in Oruzgan province.

*BABU

31–59 67–28 m. A village located about 5 miles east of Shinkai in the alakadari of the same name in Zabul province.

*BABUK SAHIB KALAY

31–5 66–14 m. A village located on the Aragak Rud, about 12 miles northwest of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*BABULI KALAY

31–28 66–6 m. A village located on the Arghistan Rud, southeast of Kandahar city in Kandahar province.

*BABUR

31–55 67–37 m. A village located on the road from Shamulzai to Shinkay, about 3 miles northwest of Shamulzai village in Zabul province.

*BABUR REGESTAN

30–35 65–18 m. An area in the Reg district, south-southwest of Kandahar in the province of the same name.

*BADAK


BADALZAI

30–8 66–3 m. Elevation 3,250 feet. A large village of Badalzai Barechis in the centre of the Shorawak plain. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion belongs to the Brahimzai subdivision; the western to the Shekh subdivision. Altogether there are between 300 and 400 huts of the ordinary Shorawak pattern. Half a mile to the east is a large mound (Uri) on which is the ziarat of Pir Umar. To the north runs, from east to west, the considerable hollow of the Lora Nala, or Dori. It is not deep, but is difficult to cross, on account of its marshy bottom and the streams which run through it. About a mile due north of Badalzai a widening of one of the channels contains a small lake, which is dry, or nearly so, in summer. This channel and the lake itself are enclosed by high and scarped banks, and everywhere to the north and east of the village the ground is cut up by deep, soft-soil nalis (churs), and unfitted for the movement of troops. Jat Poti camping-ground is 5 miles west. Amunzai, inhabited by another subsection
of Brahimzais, is about 4 miles northwest. Ahmad Khan (Poti) is about
5 miles to the north. Sili Kach Ziarat, at the entrance to the Lora defiles, is
9 miles northeast, and Mandozai village about the same distance southwest,
Zabardast, opposite to the entrance of the Wali pass, is 5 or 6 miles. (Mait-
land.) Recent maps show the names Alah Kuzi and Alekozi.

BADALZAI

A section of the Barechis of Shorawak, occupying the northern portion of
the plain. They have three divisions, Brahimzai, Shekh, and Panjpai which
are again subdivided as shown below:

I.—Brahimzais

Subsections
1. Shabozai
2. Sodizai
3. Murkhanzai
4. Kudinzai
5. Salarzai
6. Samezai
7. Muhammadzai
8. Amunzai

The nominal fighting strength of the Brahimzais is 200 to 300 men.
The first seven sections live at the large village called Badalzai. The Amunzais
have their own village about four miles to the northwest.

II.—Shekh, or Shehzai

This division is much weaker than the Brahimzais, and can only turn out 60
to 70 men. They all live at Badalzai. There are no subdivisions.
The Brahimzais and Shekhs are descended from two brothers, sons or grand-
sons of Badal.

III.—Panjpai

Subsections
1. Salizai
2. Daudzai
3. Balokhanzai

The Panjpai are of collateral descent. They number, all told, 150 to
200 fighting men, and occupy the Poti district. The two first sections inhabit
the village of Ahmad Khan, while the Balokhanzais are in the village of Pain
Khan about two miles to the east.
The Badalzais are said to have been the most powerful of the four Parechi
sections. According to their own account, at the time when Nadir Shah was overrunning the country, all the other Barechis retired to the hills on hearing of the approach of his army. The “Id,” or some other great festival, was then in process of celebration, and the Badalzais resolved to stand their ground. Nadir Shah’s troops arrived and attacked them; they fought desperately in defence of their families and property and were almost annihilated. The Badalzais, like the other Barechis, are cultivators, and possess plenty of rich land. They are a quiet, industrious people. The Badalzais must not be confounded with the Badezai Achakzais, their neighbours on the north, and with whom they are at feud. (Maitland.)

BADAM

32–3 66–29 m. A range of hills which divides the Tarnak valley from the Mizan district. (I. B. C.)

*BADAMAK

33–14 66–23 m. A village located on the Kharbed stream, near Kham, southeast of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

*BADAMESTAN KOH

33–1 65–50 m. A mountain located some 5 miles south of the Helmand river near Chahar China in Oruzgan province.

BADEZAI

A section of Achakzais belonging, nominally to the Gujanzais, but descended from a brother of Achak Khan. The clan is said to muster 2,000 fighting men, and is divided into two distinct portions, having apparently little or no connection with one another. The one lives in Pishin, at Asad Khan and in Karatu; the other about Sargu, Spinakhula and Khurma. The former, or Pishin, division has two subsections:—(1) Bakhtiarzai; (2) Akhezai; these sections are both to a certain extent cultivators, although they visit Toba with their flocks in the summer. They are quieter and better behaved than the majority of Achakzais. Malik Shabin.

The other Badezais appear also to have two subsections, one of which is said to be called Kuramzai, but at present our information regarding them is defective. The two subsections are at feud with one another, and with the Ashazais. They are not numerous, Ata Muhammad, a malik, attacked one of our grass kafilas in December 1880 and carried off several camels. The present malik is understood to be the same Ata Muhammad.

The Badezais of Pishin should not be confused with the Batezai Tarins, nor the southern Badezais with the Badalzai Barechis. (Melvill, Maitland.) A place with this name is located about 18 miles northeast of Hamid Khan.
*BADIKHEL
33–35  67–17 m. A village located about 8 miles northeast of Ajrestan village on the Amrestan Rud in Oruzgan province.

BADIN KHEL
One of the chief sections of the Tarakis. See “Ghilzai.” A village with this name is northwest of Loe Shor, at 32–1  67–6 m.

BADINZAI
One of the two great divisions of Achakzais, comprising the Ghaibizai, Kakzai, Panizai, Shabuzai, Shamshzai and Firalzai sections. These are the principal clans. The Zadanzais, Hasanzais and Bakarzais are sections of minor importance. The 1884 edition also mentions six other sections, viz.:—Tajakzai, Baikhanzai, Daolatkhanzai, Khan-i-Ali, Sidi Khel and Bubak, but these would not appear to be Achakzais—see under that heading. Those sections who live altogether outside of the Kadanai valley appear to have but little to do with the main body of the tribe. The total strength of the Badinzais in fighting men is given at 6,000, but this is probably an excessive estimate. They are badly armed. (Melvill, Maitland.) A village with this name is located east of Mantaqa-i-Khozobay, at 31–17  66–31 m.

BADOZAI
31—66.— A Popalzai village of 50 or 60 houses, situated on the left bank of the Arghastan, opposite to the fort of Nur Muhammad Khan, and at the point where the river is crossed by the road leading from Sarbiland to Dabrai by the Balajer plateau. The distance from Sarbiland is only 61/2 miles, but the road is difficult owing to the two rivers which have to be crossed, and to a considerable extent of rough and irrigated ground. The village is described by Clifford as a very prosperous one, owing to a rich strip of cultivated land, irrigated by water-cuts and separating it from the river. The malik of the village in 1879–80 was Abdul Khalik, who was subject to Pakar Khan, and an old influential Popalzai, who made himself useful in collecting supplies. The camping-ground is a good one, to the southeast of the village, and water (at the beginning of March) is procurable from a small canal close by. Clifford mentions supplies as plentiful, but Massy reports that troops marching to Dabrai should bring some supplies with them from Sarbiland, “as there are few villages near Badozai from which forage, etc., could be collected,” and there are no supplies at Karez, the next encamping-ground on this road, distant 81/2 miles. There is camel-grazing on the low hills overlooking the village and along the river bank. (Clifford, Massy, Prior.)

*BADU KALAY
31–53  66–50 m. A village located on the Khushk Rud in Sheruh, southeast of Jaldak in Zabul province.
BADURZAI Or BAHADURZAI
31–11 66–1 m. One of the villages on the edge of the sand hills about a mile west of Jat Poti, Shorawak. It lies between Torzai and the first Alizai village. The people are Badurzai Zakozais. Old Badurzai was in the centre of the plain, about 3 miles to the southeast, near a large mound. It appears to have been a more considerable place than the present Badurzai, and among the ruins are the remains of a large sarai fort resembling that of Mandozai. There is another village called Badurzai, but more commonly known as Mohim Khan. It is in the Jangal-i-Lora. (Maitland.) Another village with this name is located about 15 miles northwest of Spin Buldak, at 31–5 66–11 m.

BADURZAI
A subsection of Zakozai Barechis. (Maitland.)

BADWAN
31–34 65–29 m. A group of four hamlets at the base of the rocky ridge running parallel and close to the left bank of the Arghandab, about 7 miles below Kohkaran and 13 miles west-southwest of Kandahar. In 1880 the hamlets had 50 houses and 164 inhabitants, Popalzais and Ghilzais. A good track runs from Panjwai through Badwan along the left bank of the Arghandab to Kohkaran, where it joins the Kandahar–Herat road. In October (1880) the inhabitants were busy getting in their tobacco and carrot crops, and storing tobacco. Near Badwan, high up on the face of the rocky ridge, are the caves of Jamshed. These caves are said to have been visited by D'Arcy Todd during the former occupation of Kandahar by British troops. They are formed naturally, the opening being in the hill-side at an elevation of about 500 feet above the river. Stalagmites and stalactites of considerable size testify to a filtration in some former geological period, presumptive evidence of the existence of foliage on the hill, which is now absolutely bare. So far as can be ascertained, no historical importance attaches to the caves; there are no traces of continued occupation at any time, or of their having any interest of a religious nature connected with them. (Biscoe, Hennell, I. B. C.)

BADZU
31– 66–. The map gives this as the name of the hills south of Khel-i-Akhund, between the Tarnak and Arghastan valleys. Further east the hills appear to be known as Baghrak, Gari Karez, and Mamunika.

*BAGH
32–28 66–51 m. A village located on a stream, about 4 miles from its junction with the Arghandab river in Oruzgan province.
*BAGHAK
33-45 66-21 m. A village located on the Uzmuk stream between Shiwnakul and Ushu villages in Oruzgan province.

BAGHAK
32-0 65-37 m. A village in the Khakrez valley, about 25 miles north of Kandahar; 80 houses of Alikozais. (Lance.) Other villages with this name are located at 33-54 66-17 m., 31-43 66-18 m. A mountain with this name is located at 31-58 65-37 G.

*BAGHALGHU
34-10 65-24 m. A village located on the Nawa-i-Abul, next to Kune Ghar and south of Pushta-i-Hauz-i-Murghan in the northwest of Oruzgan province.

*BAGHAL-I-KANDU
34-5 66-25 m. An area located south of the valley of Nawa-i-Ashtarla'i on the road leading north across the Koh-i-Jawzari in the north of Oruzgan province.

*BAGHAR
32-39 65-51 m. A village located a few miles north of Tirin Kot on the way north to Chenarak in Oruzgan province.

BAGHAT
32- 67-. A village about 24 miles southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Water from a karez. Numerous almond gardens and much cultivation. (Lumsden.)

*BAGHBAN
33-13 65-42 m. A village located on the Rud-i-Warkhan, about 1 mile from Nawa-i-Rud and east of Kajran in Oruzgan province.

BAGH-I-BAHU
32-11 66-54 G. A village 8 miles north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, containing 100 scattered huts of Ghilzais and some mulberry and apricot orchards. (Leach.)

BAGH-I-KHALIL
31-57 65-28 m. A hamlet at the foot of the southeast slopes of the Shah Maksud range, not far from the celebrated Ziarat-i-Shah Maksud, and about 26 miles north-northwest of Kandahar, on the road running from the latter city through Sinjiriri and the Tangli up the Khakrez valley, and also on that coming from Girishk through Maiwand. (Lance.)
BAGH-I-MAREZ

31–65-. A long strip of alluvial land lying between the right bank of the Arghandab (commencing from its junction with the Tarnak) and Ata Karez, on the Herat road, about 35 miles from Kandahar. The land is well tilled, with many gardens and orchards, and is watered by canals and karezes. It contains 5 or 6 hamlets, amongst which are Tegu, Saran, and Kala-i-Shah Nur. The population approximates 600 souls, Parsiwan, Ghilzai, Kakar, and Mohmand. (Biscoe.) *A village with this name is about 13 miles southeast of Khugiani.*

BAGH-I-MEHRAH

32–1 65–6 m. Elevation 4,200 feet. A village at the southern extremity of the Ghorak valley, just below the village of Ghorak, on the right bank of a small stream, and at the northern entrance to the Bagh-i-Mehrab Tangi, through which runs the road to Haidarabad on the left bank of the Helmand. Bagh-i-Mehrab stands on the above-mentioned road at 36 miles east-north-east of Girishk, and another road from the Garmab valley runs through the place. Inhabitants Surkanis. (Lance.)

BAGH-I-MEHRAH

32–1 65–6. This is an important defile leading from Ghorak and Garmab towards Haidarabad and other fords on the Helmand, and joining the road through the Malmund pass at or near the village of Malmund. The most reliable account we have of this defile is one compiled by Leach, when in the neighbourhood, from trustworthy sources. According to this the distance from Ghorak to Malmund is about 10 miles, and in the actual defile itself these are two small villages, one on either side of the stream running through it and named Bagh-i-Mehrab and Balasan, below which there is a tangi. Leach says that the bed of the stream at this tangi appears, as seen from a distance, to be at least 100 yards wide, and that the road which is said to be good and almost level, is probably practicable for vehicles. Another report speaks of it as an open pass between the Mehrab and Sangbar hill, but Leach speaks of the range pierced by it as running north and south, parallel to the Helmand and preserving a uniform height of about 6,000 feet. The elevation is, he says, about the same as that of the Malmund pass, viz., 4,420 feet. (Lance, I. B. C.)

BAGH-I-RAGI

31–37 65–38. A hamlet of 9 houses standing in some gardens about 3 miles west of Kandahar city; inhabitants Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)

*BAGH-I-YUSUF

32–40 65–13 m. A village located on the Jeba stream, about 7 miles southwest of Tagaw in Oruzgan province.
BAGHOCHAR
32–39 66–39 A. The sixth stage on a short route between Kandahar and Ghazni. (Unauthenticated.)

BAGHRAK See BADZU

BAGHTU
32–7 66–2 m. Elevation 4,425 feet. (Sometimes called Baktu.)
A subdistrict of the Dahla district, in the Arghandab valley, about 35 miles east-northeast of Kandahar. It is a narrow valley which stretches away from the right bank of the Arghandab for about 7 miles into the recesses of the broken hilly ground which closes in the main valley of the river to the north. It is watered by a very fair stream of excellent water, which flows down the centre of it. Along this stream, called also Baghtu, are situated the villages of Baghtu and Shah Ahmad on the right bank 4 and 3 miles above its junction with the Arghandab, and Salam Khan and Sham-ud-din, 2 and ½ miles on its left bank, above the junction. There is a good deal of cultivated land round the villages, and supplies were procured in fair quantities when a British column passed through the valley in February 1879. The products are chiefly wheat and rice. The inhabitants are Popalzais and Alikozais, who were tolerably well disposed. (Biscoe, Gaselee.) Recent maps show the name Wech Baghtu. A stream with this name is about 34 miles southwest of Chehel Khana, at 32–30 66–5 G.

*BAGULZI
31–32 66–31 m. A village located about 2 miles south of the Arghistan river and southwest of the village of Khugiani in Kandahar province.

*BAHADURZI
30–10 66–1 m. A village located about 10 miles from Shorawak, in the district of the same name, in Kandahar province.

*BAHRAMSHAHKHEL
32–21 67–55 m. A village located about 1 mile northeast of Nawa village, on the road to Khoshamand in Ghazni province.

BAIABAN
31— 65—. One of three villages forming a group under the general name of Sokhta, about 18 miles southwest of Kandahar, 1½ miles from the right bank of the Arghistan. (Biscoe.) Biaban Dara is located about 10 miles north of Abdur Rahman, at 31–26 65–55 m.
BAIANZAI Or BIANZAI

31–13 67–15 m. According to Melvill, the Bianzais are a section of the Gujanzai Achakzais, numbering about 500 fighting men and living about the northeast of the Nel valley, Margha and Toba; the present malik being one Mait. Lieutenant Benu says they are not counted with the Achakzais. According to the latter officer the Baianzais have lands on the Kadanai from the Loe Ghbarga and Sharan Nalas on the east to the Kalka Nala on the west. The headman, Fateh Khan, lives at Baianzai village at the mouth of the Loe Ghbargai. Other maliks are Akbar Mulla Ahman and Sarwar. According to Genealogical Table, No. 1, given under “Durani,” there are two sections of “Bayanzais:” The Baikhanzais number about 60 families, and live in the immediate neighbourhood of Kandahar city. (Maitland, Clifford.) Recent maps show the name Bianzai Karez. A village called Bianzai is located on the Arghandab, about 8 miles southwest of Sanjarai, at 31–33 65–26 m.

BAIRAM

32– 65—. A village in the Ghorak valley, some 3 miles north of the village of Ghorak on the main route down the valley to the Helmand. (Leach.) Recent maps show a village with the name Bahram, located about 7 miles northeast of Ghorak, at 32–5 65–10 m.

BARANI

32–24 67–17 G. A village 33 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the direct route between that place and Ghazni. (Hennell.)

BAISA

A post of 12 khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C.)

BAKALZAI

31–33 66–32. A group of three hamlets, containing in all about 120 houses, situated about a mile from the left bank of the Arghastan, opposite to the most eastern hamlet of the Sundarzai group, about 7 miles above the point where the river is joined by the Khushk Rud, and 1 mile below its junction with the Arghastan Lora. The inhabitants are all Barakzais. Massy mentions these hamlets with those of the Sundarzai group and others, as places from whence supplies might be obtained for the Sarbiland camping-ground. The name is sometimes written Bakilzai. (Clifford, Prior, Massy.)

BAKARZAI

A section of the Achakzais.
*BAKELA
31–36 67–4 m. A village located on the Rud-i-Maruf at the foot of Maruf Ghar (Kuchni Sami Ghar), in the east of Kandahar province.

*BAKHSHI KALAY
31–47 68–23 m. A village located on the Zaman Kariz, about 1 mile southwest of Tarwi, in Ghazni province.

*BAKHTARA
31–48 67–39 m. A village located south of the Zis Rud and about 5 miles west of Darwazgey in Zabul province.

BAKHTAWAR KAREZ
A small village in Kuch Khwara, on the left bank of the Kafir Sinzala Nala. Inhabitants Taraki Ghilzais. (Benn.)

*BAKHTU
32–44 67–21 m. A village on the road from the Tarnak valley to the Arghandab river, north of Shahjui in Ghazni province.

BAKILZAI See BAKALZAI

BAKILZAI
A section of the Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

BAKSHAI KALA
31–47 68–28 m. The most southerly of the Taraki Ghilzai villages in Taraki Tirwah, and the only one of the right bank of the Tirwah stream. It is situated on the main road from Zara Kala to Khidar Chah and is 4½ miles from the former place. There is a line of karezes in the vicinity and a good camping ground to south. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Bakhshi Kalay.

BAKTIAR Or BAKHTIAR?
One of the villages of the Kala-i-Jafir group in the Tarnak valley, north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Abundance of bhusa, some grain and ata were seized here in April 1880 by the British column marching on Kabul. (Clifford.) Villages called Bakhtiar are located 18 miles southwest of Jaldak, at 31–50 66–26 G., and southeast of Kandahar, at 31–35 65–45 m.

*BALA DASHT
33–9 65–34 m. A village located on the Rud-i-Kajran, at its junction with the Rud-i-Sakhar in Oruzgan province.
BALADAY
31–32 65–42 m. A village on the open plain south of Kandahar city, containing 54 houses in 1880. This place is surrounded by fine orchards and vineyards, and derives its water from the Naoshijan canal. (Biscoe.)

BALAJER
31–66. A wide level plain between two low ridges beyond the northern extremity of the Kushobai plain. It lies to the south of the Kanaksai Nala, about 50 miles from Kandahar, a little south of west. A good road runs across it from Sarbiland in the Arghastan valley down the Kushobai, and joins the main Quetta-Kandahar road at Dabrai. (Massy.)

BALA KAREZ
31–35 65–44 m. A village about a mile southeast of Kandahar city; 10 houses 50 inhabitants in 1880. In that year the population consisted of Popalzais, Laghmanis, Nurzais, and Ghilzais. Vineyards and orchards. Water from the Patab canal. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Loy Bala Karez.

BALA KHANA
31–39 64–37 G. An old tower amongst some ruins on high ground, about 3 miles from the right bank of the Arghandab, and about 25 miles above the junction of the latter with the Helmand. The tower can be seen from a distance of 6 miles. The country round is not much cultivated and generally bare. The road from Kandahar to Kala Bist passes through this place, and also the southern route to Girishk. A British force camped here in January 1879. Water good and plentiful. Supplies of wood, bhusa, lucerne, and barley procurable, but scarce; exhausted in two days. Soil covered with saline deposits. Country rises towards the Helmand.—(Bellew, Stewart, Browne.) Bala Khana is the limit of the Kandahar province in this direction; from it the Farah province boundary line runs due south, leaving Galur on its east to the Baluch Frontier. In Bellows's time there was quite an industry in collecting salt from the saline deposits on the lands between Bala Khana and Kala-i-Bist and making it up for consumption or sale. (Bellew, 1871.) A village with this name is located about 12 miles south of Girishk.

BALA KHEL
One of the main divisions of the Tokhi Ghilzais. There are three sections of this division. Khumaris, Pirak Khel, Guda Khel.
Number of houses approximately calculated at 100; number of adult males at 300. They live generally in and around Nawa. (Molloy.)
N. B. This differs from a later and probably more correct account of the different Tokhi sections compiled from reliable information by Molloy. See "Ghilzai."
BALANDI Or BULANDI, BELANDAY
31—31 65—36. A group of hamlets, 6 1/2 miles south of Kandahar city, and one mile from the right bank of the Tarnak. It contains 85 houses and is surrounded by a good deal of cultivation and many vineyards. The inhabitants, who are Popalzais and Ghilzais, numbered about 300 in 1880. (Biscoe.)

BALASAN
32—1 65—2 m. A small village at the north end of the Bagh-i-Mehrab Tangi, leading from the Helmand into the Ghorak valley. It stands on the left bank of the stream running through the defile. (Leach.) Recent maps show the spelling Abul Hasan.

*BALAY
31—27 67—1 m. A village located on the Salesun stream near the village of Patura in east Kandahar province.

*BALAZAR
31—20 66—34 m. A village located about 7 miles northwest of Kadanai on the road northwest to the Arghestan river in Kandahar province.

*BALBAND
33—46 66—42 m. A village located on a path leading 4 miles north to Kakrak in Oruzgan province.

BALDAK Or BOLDAK, BULDAK
31—0 66—24. The name given to that portion of the broad, open, undulating stretch of country, between the northern slopes of the Khwaja Amran range and the Kadanai river which lies on and to the south of the Quetta-Kandahar road. To the north and west of it the plain is called the Kunchai. The plain, which is formed of an enormous deposit of post-pliocene gravels and sands, is covered with a quantity of bush affording very good camel-grazing for a greater portion of the year, and is much cut up with large and small shallow nalas. Its distinguishing marks are three isolated rocky hills—one to the right or north of the road, called Spin Baldak (or White Baldak); the others lie respectively 5 and 7 miles southwest of Spin Baldak, and are called Mian Baldak (Centre Baldak), and Tor Baldak (Black Baldak). The strata of which these hills are composed belong to the cretaceous group, and are generally hippuritic limestone, shattered and riddled in all directions with granite rock and also contemporaneous traps. The hard limestone is mostly light grey in colour, but sometimes almost black, with reddish patches, and of cellular structure, and much honeycombed by the action of the weather. The fused-
edged pebbles studding the slopes of limestone show traces of igneous action. (Heaviside, Griesbach.)

At the foot of Spin Baldak hill one of the strongest and most modern forts in the Amir's territory has been built. It is probably typical of the Afghan idea of an up-to-date stronghold and other forts recently built will, it is likely, be found to resemble it. In Afghan official correspondence the fort is called Kala-i-Jadid (new fort.) Its popular name in Afghanistan is Islamabad, but the Achakzais of the border and the inhabitants of Chaman call it Kala-i-Baldak, after the hill close to it.

It is thus described by Colonel Yate, who was confined there for some time in 1903: "The fort is situated at the foot of the western spur of the Spin Baldak hill. It is rectangular, and has a double line of walls; the inner being separated from the outer by an open space of about 20 yards broad. The four sides face approximately north, south, east, and west.

A ditch about 25 feet deep, and the same in breadth at the top, has been excavated outside the south and west faces. This ditch can probably be filled with water from the watercourse to the south of the fort. There is no ditch on the other faces. (Note.—The ditch on the north face is said to have been completed, and a rampart made on the east face.) (Native information, November 1905.)

Both the outer and inner walls have bastions with embrasures and gun emplacements at each of the four corners, and in the centre of each face. They have also double tiers of loopholes. The outer wall rises perpendicularly from the ground outside, and on its inner side has no buildings built against it of any sort. The inner wall is heavily buttressed with rammed earth on the outer side, and all round the inner side are large domed rooms, for the accommodation of troops or animals.

From 1,500 to 2,000 men could be accommodated in the fort, and the round towers on the hill. The height of the walls may be estimated at from 30 to 35 feet; they are strongly constructed. The principal entrance is on the west side.

The centre of the fort is occupied by a quadrangle some 50 yards square, containing a double-storied house. Just to the east of this a deep well has been sunk, but water has not been found in it. The present water-supply of the fort is brought in from the hills some miles to the north of the Bogra Pass. Each face of the outer wall is about 250 yards long.

The western spur of the Spin Baldak hill is crowned by two towers, distant some three or four hundred yards from the centre of the fort, and intended to be connected with the eastern face of the fort by three high loopholed walls, which, however, have been left uncompleted. The bases of the towers are of solid masonry constructed of stone taken out of the hill-side, the upper portions being seemingly of mud. Each tower has three tiers of loopholes, with four of five embrasures for guns, and is further encircled by a
loopholed wall 20 or 30 yards lower down the hill. A double line of high loopholed walls with a pathway in between connects the two towers, which are about 100 yards apart. Beyond the towers the highest point of the Spin Baldak hill has been prepared to receive guns, and a road apparently fit for wheeled traffic has been made up to that point."
The following information is obtained mainly from native sources, and is not so reliable, but it comprises what is known of the fort beyond the above description.

Situation. New Chaman lies to the south, distant as the crow flies about five miles. The site of fort Baldak is 400 feet below that of our (British) Chaman fort. In front of the north and south faces the ground is open except that it is intersected by nalas a few feet deep. On the west side buildings and gardens are crowded close up to the wall.

Walls. The inner walls are 4 feet thick at the top, and about six feet at the bottom. The earth is banked up to the foot of the loopholes. The base of the banked-up earth is said to be 36 feet in breadth and the slope 1 in 1, but the lower 6 feet seem to be revetted and are almost perpendicular. The loopholes are said to be cut alternately, for high angle, direct and plunging fire, and fire from them would command the glacis, ditch, and exterior slope.

Gates. There are two entrances, one contiguous to the central bastion of the west and the other on the east face. The gate on the latter side was unfinished in 1903, but the former is 16 feet high made of wood 4 inches thick, and is secured by strong bolts. It would easily admit infantry in fours. It was reported to be covered with bullet-proof iron, but this is not corroborated. Strong buttresses of kacha brick flank the entrance.

Interior. The entrances are connected by a road through the fort. The barracks are built, against the inside of the walls; 40 double barrack rooms are built against the north and south and 36 against the east and west sides. The roofs of these are 2 feet thick and grooved to carry off the rain. They are reached by ladders which enable the defenders to mount them to man the loopholes. There are no stables inside the fort, but there is said to be mud stabling for 25 horses about 400 yards from the western side.

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Water. The supply of water from the hills some miles north of the Bogra pass to which Colonel Yate alludes is precarious, and wells inside the fort have been dug, but it is very doubtful if at all a good supply of water has been found. In June 1905 it was reported that the water supply had failed, thereby causing great inconvenience to the inmates.

Supplies. It was reported in June 1903 that 1,000 maunds of grain purchased in the Punjab and in Sing were stored in the fort. There is a granary for wheat in the Baldak fort containing five or six hundred kharwars in which is stored annually the whole Government share of revenue grain from the Kadanai and Robat districts lying on the east side of Takhtapul. From this store grain is issued as rations to the khasadars posted on the frontier posts, as well as to the men in the fort. Garrison. The fort is the headquarters of 5 companies (500 men) of khasadars. Of these only one company is always present as a permanent garrison. In 1903 a sadbashi called Gul Jan commanded this company. The rest are scattered in various posts (about fifteen) along the frontier.

Armament. In 1900 three companies were said to be armed with muzzle-loaders which had no graduated sighting, and one with Sniders. The quantity of ammunition in the fort was said to amount to between 40 and 45 rounds a man. The garrison have a certain number of bayonets.

In October 1903, 18,000 rounds of ball ammunition were sent from khasadar to Baldak fort under the charge of Abdul Aziz, Nurzaï, a major in the Afghan Army. The fort has no guns.

Officials. The Hakim (1906) of the Kadanai district, who has his head-quarters at Baldak is Sardar Habib Jan, said to be a severe and zealous official. Pay. The khasadars are paid in cash half-yearly (often two or three months in arrears) at the rate of six Kabuli rupees a month.

Spin Baldak hill. An improvement in the communications between the fort and the hill defences which were alluded to in Colonel Yate’s report was commenced, in the shape of a subterranean gallery which was to serve as a passage and a magazine also. It is doubtful if much progress has been made in this direction.

Environs. The bazar consists of two rows of shops, 20 on one side, and 18
on the other. The shop-keepers are all Muhammadans. Besides this there is a caravanserai, a large Government garden, a collection of houses which are the residences of officials, shop-keepers and Achakzais. The caravanserai is a large mud building some 130 paces square, with a spacious court in the middle and a tower at each corner. In its centre is a mosque. There is a deep well just outside of it with good water. The garden is 450 paces square, has a fortified appearance with its large, strong gate, high wall, and towers at each corner. (Yate, Native information, 1903-05.)

**BALIL Or WALI**

32–19 66–11 m. A village at the head of the Chinartu stream, which flows down the valley of the same name, and joins the right bank of the Arghandab about 33 miles north-northeast of Kandahar. The district in which this village is situated is also called Balil, and is one of the subdivisions of the Dahla district of the Arghandab. There is a small settlement of Hazaras in Balil. It is a fairly fertile little stretch of country. (Boscoe.)

**BALKHIRZAI**

31–36 67–10 m. A village located south of the Rud-i-Maruf near Sikanderzai in the east of Kandahar province.

**BALOL KAREZ**

31–66-. A fine karez, about the centre of the Barghana pass, situated close to the road on the northern or alternative route between Chaman and Kandahar, and about 25 miles southwest (east?) of the latter city. The water here is good and abundant, with a discharge of one cubic foot per second (rough calculation) in March 1879. It is said to dry to half the quantity in the hot seasons, but in August of the same year it was reported as abundant. There is a small tank which can be filled if many animals have to be watered. Supplies from Sayyid Muhammad, a village 1 mile to the north. Fine camping grounds near this village. Smaller camping-ground near Karez. Camel feeding excellent, and hariali grass in great quantities (March 1879) (Campell, Harvey.)

**BALUCHAN**

31–33 65–18 m. A village located on the road from Sinjiri to Kushk-i-Nakhud, about half way between the two places in Kandahar province.

**BALUCHAR GHUNDIAN**

20–39 65–2 m. An area located about 5 miles north of Zuri Mandeh and northeast of Hamun-i-Lora in Kandahar province.
*BALUJAN KALAY
31–41 66–56 m. A village located about 3 miles south of Bolan on a tributary of the Khushk Rud in Zabul province.

*BALUZAI
31–16 66–39 m. A village located on the Kadanai Rud, about 2 miles southwest of Sur Ghbargay in Kandahar province.

*BAMBALESTAN
33–27 66–28 m. A village located on the Ajrestan stream, about 3 miles northwest of Baramba and southwest of the Koh-i-Khula in Oruzgan province.

BAMBUL
30–48 66–12 m. An isolated, bare, rocky hill, a mile and a half to the west of the road leading from the Gwajha pass to Kandahar, and about 14 miles from its northern entrance. It is situated amongst the ever-increasing sand undulations of the Registan, about 3 miles south of the Kuchai ridge. The encroachments of the desert will in time obliterate this hill as it has done many others. (I. B. C.)

BAMIZAI
A section of the Popalzais. (Biscoe.)

BAND See CHAWAL

BAND-I-BORI
A village on the left bank of the Arghandab, 30 miles southwest of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 60 miles northeast of Kandahar. (Thornton.)

*BAND-I-CHAHARSANG
33–57 65–27 m. A mountain located about 3 miles north of Sar-i-Maksud and east of Nawa-i-Tilji in Oruzgan province.

*BAND-I-KAJGIR
33–49 66–36 m. A pass on the road leading north from Zaghul to Sangerkis on a tributary on the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

BAND-I-RABAT
A village of 6 or 7 houses on the road from Kandahar via Soznai to Nish. It is 27 miles from the Nish village; water from wells is procurable. The malik is Rasul, a Hotak Ghilzai. (I. B. C.)
BAND-I-TAGAK

31–35 65–54. Near and east of the village of Mohmand (on the Tarnak), which is about 11 miles east of Kandahar. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the name Sandi Band.

BAND-I-TIMUR

31–32 64–58 m. A long strip of cultivation studded with villages, gardens, and orchards, lying along the left bank of the Arghandab, stretching from a point variously shown on different maps as at 16 to 20 miles from the doab (the junction of the Arghandab and Tarnak), for a distance of 10 or 12 miles to the west. It may be said to be generally between the junctions of the Kushk-i-Nakhud and the nala which passes through Khak-i-Chopan with the right bank of the Arghandab. The soil is everywhere gravelly and charged with salines, which here and there form extensive encrustations on the surface. The people of this district have a large network of saltpits and supply salt to many parts of the country. The area under cultivation is irrigated by karezes from Khak-i-Chopan to the north, and by canals which tap the river from the south. The tract is a fairly prosperous one. It derives its name from an ancient band, or weir, which was thrown across the river in the time of Timur.

There are no traces of the band itself, but the numerous deep dry canals which exist, point out its approximate former position. (Bellew.)

BANGAK

32–39 67–33 G. A halting place 54 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the road to Ghazni. There are numerous villages in the vicinity. (This place is probably the same as Chashma-i-Panjak.)

*BANGESH

32–58 67–14 m. A village located on the Jangali Rud, about 6 miles from its junction with the Arghandab river in Ghazni province.

*BANGI

33–35 65–44 m. A village located 2 miles north of Kiti and south of Band-i-Shahgholja in Oruzgan province.

BANU KHEL

31–34 66–44. A village on the Arghastan Lara, about 12 miles above its junction with the Arghastan. It is situated between two branches of the river, and about 21/2 miles west of Nawa Khel. (Prior.)

BARA

31–23 66–2 m. A nala rising in the Manik Nikah Ziarat hill and flowing
northeast to the Salesun river. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Bari Mandeh.

*BARAKAI
31–41 65–58 m. A village on the Shurab Shila, some 15 miles northeast of Kandahar. Also see Baraki.

BARAKHEL
31–66. A village north of the Khushk Rud valley. There is said to be a good camel road leading from it to the Gumal river and valley. The stages on it are given as Tarbi, Kasi Khan, and Zangala (near Kala-i-Babakar). (Prior.)

BARAKHEL
32–19 67–50 G. A group of large open villages, 12 miles south of the west end of lake Ab-i-Istadah. The country is productive and capable of yielding considerable supplies. It belongs to the Tokhi Ghilzais. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the name Khwajakhel in this area. Another village called Bara Khel is located at 31–58 67–34 G.

*BARAKHEL
31–38 67–21 m. A village located about 1 mile north of Bara and south of Surkhab Rud in Atghar alakadari in Zabul province.

*BARAKHAN
32–38 67–29 m. A village located about 12 miles north-northeast of Shahjui, 3 miles northwest of the road to Mukur in Zabul province.

*BARAKHANA KAREZ
29–53 66–13 m. A village near the border, about 4 miles south of Landai Dasht in southeast Kandahar province.

*BARAKI
33–22 66–58 m. A village located on the Ajrestan stream, south of Nalberka in Oruzgan province. Also see Barakai.

BARAKZAI
A great section of the Zirak branch of the Duranis, to which the present ruling family of Afghanistan belongs, and which is the most numerous of the Durani clans.

The Barakzais inhabit the country south of Kandahar, the valley of the Arghastan, the banks of the Helmand, and the dry plains which that river skirts. Those near Kandahar, and many of those on the Arghastan and the Helmand, are led by the fertility of their soil to agriculture, and the industry
of others has even produced karezes and cultivation in the midst of the
desert; but the greater portion of the tribe are shepherds.
On the Kadanai they own lands from the Elaka Nala down to the Tanga
Nala.
Sahibdad Khan says the Barakzais form the majority of the population of
the Girishk district, numbering about 2,760 families. Besides these, some
2,000 families are scattered about other districts of the Push-t-i-Rud (see
under that heading in Farah province). In the Sabzawar district of the Herat
province there are some 300 Barakzai families, all more or less settled, and a
few are found as far north as the Herat valley.
The Achakzais belonged to this tribe, but were separated by Ahmad Shah, so
as to reduce its formidable numbers. According to Rawlinson the Barakzais
furnished a contingent of 907 horsemen to the army of Ahmad Shah. The
history of the Barakzais for over 70 years is that of Afghanistan, for they
have been acknowledged as the paramount tribe since 1820. (Elphinstone,
Rawlinson, Biscoe, A. B. C.)

*BARAMBA
33—26 66—39 m. A village on the Ajrestan Rud, about 3 miles southeast
of Bambalestan in Oruzgan province.

*BARAMZI
30—5 66—5 m. A village on the Lora stream, about 9 miles southwest
of Shorawak in Kandahar province.

*BARARAK
32—43 67—10 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 3 miles
southwest of Awkal in Zabul province.

BARECHI Or BARETCHI
A tribe of Saraban Afghans inhabiting Shorawak and owning almost the
whole of its cultivable area. According to Sir Henry Rawlinson, they fur-
nished 518 horsemen to the army of Ahmad Shah. Elphinstone says: “the
king (Shah Shuja) receives 400 horse from the tribe and takes no further
concen in its affairs.” Personal service was commuted by the Kandahar
sardars for a revenue of 500 tomans, worth then something less than
600 rupees. When Shah Shuja again partially raised the Kandahar horse in
1840, the Barechi contingent was fixed at 60 sowars, who it appears received
payment, and were therefore on a totally different footing to the original
feudal levy.
Mr. Duke estimated the strength of the Barechis at 15,000 souls, and their
fighting men at 4,500. The latter figure is perhaps an oversight, as the adult
males capable of bearing arms can hardly exceed in any population 25 per
cent of the whole. At this high rate the fighting strength would be 3,750, which would seem to be pretty near the estimate formed by others. The Barechis are divided into four sections, three of whom are descended from the three sons of Barech or Barech, son of Sharaf-ud-din and grandson of Saraban, the son of Kais, from whom all Afghans profess to derive their descent. The fourth section is a fragment of another tribe, but now completely assimilated to the other sections. The Tarins and Abdal, or Duranis are descended from another son of Sharaf-ud-din. The Barechi sections and their subdivisions are as under:

I. Mandozais
   Alikozai
   Shamozai
   Salarzai
   Zangizai
   Kiasanzai
   About 1,500 fighting men.
   They occupy the centre of the Shorawak plain. Head Malik Pir Muhammad who was also Chief of all the Barechis in 1883.

II. Zakozais
   Alizai
   Torzai
   Badurzai
   Abuzai
   About 1,500 fighting men.
   Occupy the west of the plain along the desert edge. Two villages on the Helmand. Head Malik in 1883 Bako Khan of Torzai villages.

III. Badalzais
   Brahimgzai
   Shekhzai
   Panjpai
   About 400 fighting men.
   Occupy the north of the plain including Poti. Head Maliks in 1883 Khushdil and Samand.

IV. Shiranis
   Jhiai or Ziai
   Baramzai
   Idozai
   About 300 fighting men.
   Occupy a strip of the plain between the Tarlat range on the east. Head Malik in 1883 Putla Khan.

Each section gives its own name to the district which it occupies (see "Shorawak"), but except in the case of Shirani, these names are not much used. The Badalzais and Mandozais have each, however, a large village or rather collection of hamlets, called after themselves. Formerly, it is said the Badalzais were the leading section, but in 1883 the Mandozai were first and
their malik acknowledged to be Chief of the Barechi tribe. The Zarkozai villages on the Helmand are Pulalak and Landi Barechi.

The Helmand Barechis appear to have shared the common lot of the inhabitants of the distracted country in which they reside, and to have plundered the weaker, and been plundered by the stronger, as opportunity offered. They are in constant communication with their clansmen in Shorawak, with whom they can take refuge when hard pressed by their enemies.

The Barechis are cultivators. Their lands are extensive, and the deep alluvial soil produces rich crops. Cultivation is altogether dependent on the Lora, whose ordinary stream is entirely diverted to irrigate the plain. Unfortunately the supply of water is by no means too abundant, and in summer dwindles down until it is insufficient to fill the canals, so that in autumn crops can rarely be obtained. Still the Lora is the life of Shorawak, and without it the plain would be an absolute desert. In 1873, or thereabout, some Tarins of Pishin dammed the Lora below Rahim Kakar. The Barechis at once turned out and marched up. After a skirmish, in which the Pishin people were worsted and lost two or three men, the Barechis broke the bank and marched back in triumph. The one crop is nearly always wheat, the proportion of barley being very small. Twenty-five to thirty thousand maunds are raised annually, and it is of good quality. A portion of the tribal wealth consists of flocks and herds, particularly of camels, which are largely bred. It is understood that wool is exported to the Garmsel and to Kandahar, and Mr. Duke says wheat is exported to the latter place. A part of the revenue is paid in camels, and the Barechis supply a good many of the animals used by kafilas journeying between Kandahar and Sind. They also take service in Sind occasionally and in the cold weather seek temporary employment on public works in India, as do many other tribes. From one cause or other, a considerable proportion of the male population, perhaps a third or fourth, is away from their homes in winter, and the numbers of those seeking extraneous employment is naturally increased when times are hard and a want of money makes itself felt. On the whole, however, the Barechis are well-to-do people for Afghans, and have comparatively little difficulty in supplying their simple needs.

The Barechis own very few horses; formerly they were tolerably numerous in Shorawak, but since the tribe ceased to furnish horsemen to the Durani army, they have had no use for them. Nevertheless the climate and surroundings are well adapted for horse-breeding. Bullocks and horned cattle are also scarce, camels being always used for ploughing.

As compared to other tribes, and particularly to their neighbours the Achakzais, the Barechis seem to be a very peaceful and united race. In physique, says Duke, "the Barechis are fine men, but not so lithe and stalwart as the Afridis; they are more fleshy and high coloured; they are reported to be excellent swordsmen. None of them take service in the Amir's
army, but there are many in the Khan of Kalat’s regiments. The Barechis are intermarried with their Brahui neighbours,” many Brahuis also live more or less with them, and they intermingle when pasturing in the desert. With the Mingals and Rokshanis of Nushki, the Barechis are on excellent terms. Their relations with their Afghan neighbours are quite different. With the nearest Tarins there is still an ill-feeling on account of the affair of the bank mentioned above; and with the Achakzais they are openly at enmity. The latter, following their predatory and thievish habits, frequently make, or used to make, petty raids on the northern end of Shorawak, and attack people going backwards and forwards to Pishin. They also succeeded in depriving the Barechis of the small plain known as Chawal between the Khurma and Sargu hills; it is true this was hardly worth fighting over.

There are but few houses in Shorawak. The people live in huts (kudis) made of tamarisk, poles of which are fixed in the ground, and their tops bent over a stout ridge piece, supported by posts. The framework is covered with hurdles of tamarisk, closely woven, and the whole plastered with mud. They vary from 2’ x 10’ to 30’ x 13’, and are about 6½ in height: some times the floor is slightly sunk. These “wattle-and-daub” habitations are more comfortable than would appear at first sight. The internal arrangements resemble those of Tarin houses. Cattle are kept in similar huts. A few of the maliks live in houses of the Pishin pattern, but these are rare. Elphinstone makes the following remarks concerning the Barechis, which are strictly accurate even at the present day: “They live in coodools, or large arched huts of wattled tamarisk branches, covered with hurdles of basket-work and plastered with clay. The rich however have often houses, and spend all the spring in tents on the borders of the desert, which is their greatest pleasure. Their dress, food and manners are those of the rudest Duranis, but they often eat camel’s flesh and even horse’s flesh. They are very simple and inoffensive people.”

Most of the Barechis wear indigo dyed clothes of a sort and shape similar to those in fashion amongst other Pathans. The indigo comes from Sind, and is bought at Kandahar or brought direct. There is one dyeing shop at Badalzai. The Barechis are armed with sword, shield, matchlock, and the churah, or knife. They have no rifles; “some have pistols, but they have not a good supply of ammunition.” They are considered by their neighbours to be a sturdy, independent, and courageous race, and are respected as such. They would probably enlist freely in frontier corps, and might be relied upon to make good soldiers.

“The Barechis are all Suni Muhammadans. In every village there are one or more schools kept by Mulas, some of whom possess sufficient learning to be able to give decisions on questions involving Koranic law. Cases other than blood are settled by law, but the penalty for blood is as a rule strictly exacted, settlements of murder cases by compensations being very rare. There is no fanaticism among these people.
"The Barechis state that in ancient days their country was subject to the Moghals, and that they themselves first came from Kandahar, and that they always enjoyed much independence; they are an isolated tribe shut in on all sides by natural boundaries, and they keep much to themselves, though numbers of them go to Hindustan in search of employment. They further declare that they were first placed under tribute by Kohandil Khan, the Barakzai Chief of Kandahar; the Kandahar sardars had invaded Kalat, and the Barechis had not assisted them with a contingent. I cannot help thinking that the Shorawak people, even to the present day, have always kept up a sort of understanding with Kalat: anyway, the sardars resented this lukewarmness, and the result was a punitive tour by them through Shorawak, and the imposition of taxes by Kohandil Khan, both in money, camels, and grain; these taxes have been added to by degrees until the revenue of Shorawak including the poll-tax on Hindus, and the various duties and imposts, has reached the annual amounts as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camels</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>120 kharwars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghi</td>
<td>4 maunds, 38 seers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandahari rupees</td>
<td>10,728.11-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The Barechis seem to have been always amenable in the matter of taxation; the Amir's agent was, as a rule, accompanied by no more than 50 sowars, and the only compulsion used was the inconvenience which resulted from the free billetting of these troops on the chiefs. Shorawak has hitherto been administered on the Amir's behalf by a Hakim who has also controlled Sharod; he had under him a Mirza, or secretary, who kept the accounts; this Hakim reported directly to Kandahar; he seems to have had considerable control over the country to which the Barechis readily submitted, for, as they informed me, they cannot get on without strong government; the republican character of their tribal institutions having resulted in a state of anarchy which has led them to welcome a mild despotism. This Hakim, with the aid of the Mirza, practised a good deal of what the people considered extortion, without, however, any very great protest being made against it: serious feuds were sometimes settled by the parties being summoned to Kandahar, where their quarrels were authoritatively disposed of." (Report by O. Duke, Esq., A. A. G. G., 1879.)

In the first Afghan war we hear nothing of the Barechis. After our (British) occupation of Pishin in December 1878, Major Sandeman, A. G. G., considering that Shorawak was a part of that province, despatched Mr. Duke with an escort of 180 infantry and 30 cavalry under Major Humfrey, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, to collect the revenue. The Barechis decided that it was incumbent on them for the honour of the Afghan race to offer resistance. They collected to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 men, and although the movement was opposed by most of the older and wiser maliks, they marched..."
to Saiadbus to oppose Mr. Duke’s advance. They were preparing to attack when Major Humfrey took the initiative, and with his handful of men succeeded in dispersing them with considerable loss. Peace was made immediately afterwards, and it was no hollow truce, for, though it was decided not to occupy Shorawak, the Barechis repeatedly begged to be taken under British protection. In 1880 we took the revenue, there being then no government at Kandahar other than our own, and during the winter of 1880-81 a small column was camped in Shorawak, principally to effect the collection of grass to stock the posts in Pishin, and on the line of communication, in view of the proposed retirement from Kandahar. The Barechis cut and carried the grass, being of course liberally remunerated for so doing. They cheerfully paid their revenue, and in all matters our relations with them have been most cordial. Subsequently the Government of India decided not to interfere with the authority of the Amir in Shorawak, and the Barechis accordingly ceased to be raits of the British. (Elphinstone, Rawlinson, Duke, Hennell, Maitland.)

*BARFAB GHAR
33–39  67–8 m. A mountain located about 15 miles northwest of Ajrestan village in Oruzgan province.

*BARGAH

BARGAI
32–  65—. On native authority this is said to be a village on the right of the road from Khakrez into the Nish valley, about 26 miles north of Ghulam Muhammad Khan’s village. In 1879 there were only seven houses, all inhabited by Popalzais. (Lance.) One village with this name is located at 31–57 66–15 m.; another called Bariga is at 32–24 65–9 m.

BARGHANA
31–26  66–8. A small subdivision of the Takhta Pul district, lying in the hilly country to the south of the Arghistan and about 24 miles southeast of Kandahar. The northern or what is called the alternative route between Chaman and Kandahar, passes through this district. There are several villages, of which Sayyid Muhammad is one; and also several karezes, of which Balol Karez, 1½ miles south of this village, is the best. It lies on the road. Barghana contains 110 houses and 295 inhabitants, belonging to the Barakzai Maku and Achakzai tribes. The cultivated area is very small. Besides the permanent villages the following encampments, inhabited by Kakozai Achakzais, are to be found in the
Barghana district: Hamad, Piru, Azim, Pir Muhammad. No exact locality can be given to these settlements as they are so frequently moved. (Biscoe, Campbell, Clifford.)

BARGHANA
31—66—. A low open pass in the broken ridges which divided the Malahed range from the valley of the Arghastan, about 30 miles southeast of Kandahar, the alternative or northern route between Chaman and Kandahar runs through it. The ascent and descent on each side is very gentle, the pass being but about 100 feet above the plain to the south, and 600 feet above Balol Karez, 6 miles to the north. The Barghana pass route is strongly recommended for all arms. (Campbell, Lance, Hervey.) A stream with this name, also spelled Burghana, is at 31—26 66—8 m.

BARGHANATU
32—7 65—24 m. A village on the north slopes of the hills separating the Khakrez and Lam valleys; 25 houses; inhabitants: race not known. Barghanatu is about 36 miles north-northwest of Kandahar. (Lance.)

*BARGHANTU
32—25 67—58 m. A village located about 7 miles southeast of Arghandab Rud and north of Kalat in Zabul province.

*BARGHAS
33—53 65—52 m. A village located on the Jar-i-Barghas, about 8 miles southwest of Khadir (Dai Kundi) in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is south of the Band-i-Bayan, at 34—14 65—46 m.

*BARI GHAR
31—56 67—50 m. A mountain located east-northeast of Shomulzai village in Zabul province. Another mountain chain with this name separates the Lora from the Maruf valleys in the east of Kandahar province.

BARIK
32—13 66—22 G. A range of hills in the Mizan district on the right bank of the Arghandab river. (I. B. C.) Villages called Bariki are located at 32—12 66—3 m., 33—29 66—1 m., and 1 mile east of Ushu, at 33—47 66—27 m.

*BARIKJUI
34—9 66—19 m. A village located on the Nawa Ashtarlai, south of the Band-i-Ashtarlai in the north of Oruzgan province.
**BARIZAR**
33–40 66–4 m. A village located about 3 miles northeast of Tamazan in Oruzgan province.

**BARKAH**
32–65. Elevation 7,719 feet. A peak in the Shah Maksud range, which divides the Khakrez and Ghorak valleys. It bears north-northwest about 4 miles from Lalak in the Khakrez valley. A footpath crosses the range near this peak. (Lance.) A pass with this name is located about 12 miles west of Mulla Sarki Khan, at 31–18 67–32 G.

**BARKAR**
33–46 67–3 m. A village located some 25 miles northwest of Ajrestan in Oruzgan province.

**BAR KAREZ KALAY**
32–58 67–48 m. A village located about 13 miles northeast of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

**BARMANAI**
33–31 66–3 m. A village located on the stream of the same name, about 18 miles northwest of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

**BASHOZAI**
A subdivision of the Alikozais, who belong to the Zirak section of the Duranis. (Biscoe.)

**BASUKHEL**
32–29 67–14 m. A village located about 14 miles west-southwest of Shahjui in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located about 5 miles further northeast, at 32–32 67–16 m.

**BASUR KHEL**
31–54 67–28 G. Is described as a small village on the Quetta–Ghazni road, northeast of Marut fort. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show a place with this name at 31–58 67–23 m.

**BATSAI**
A place in the Gumal valley 15½ miles above Domandi. Here there are a collection of graves of Lohanis who have died in the pass. There is plenty of water, grazing and forage here. (Native Surveyor, 1904.)

**BAYANZAI** See BAIANZAI
*BAYANZO KALAY
32–31 66–11 m. A village located on the Langar Nawa, about 8 miles east of Fasil in Oruzgan province.

*BAYEK
31–30 67–13 m. A village located on a road leading to the Maruf river, located about 10 miles south of the river.

*BAYKHO
32–55 67–43 m. A village, also called Baki, 10 miles east of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

*BAZAN
33–28 65–14 m. A village located on the Karajangal stream, about 9 miles northeast of Shinai in Oruzgan province.

*BAZARGAY
32–12 67–40 m. A village located southwest of Zarinkhel in the north of Shinkai Ghar in Ghazni province.

*BAZGAI
32–58 67–56 m. A village located about 15 miles northeast of Mukur, near the road to Ghazni, in the province of the same name.

BAZIN GANGE
31– 68–. A plain lying northeast of Taraki Tirwah and southeast of Kuch Khwara. (Benn.) A village with this name is 12 miles south of Dost Muhammad Khan, 31–51 68–27 G.

*BAZMA
33–23 66–12 m. A village located about 5 miles northwest of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

BAZ MUHAMMAD
31– 66–. A hamlet of 4 or 5 dome-roofed houses, 2½ miles northeast of the Mel Karez post in the Mel valley. It stands east of the Quetta–Kandahar road. Inhabitants Popalzais. Water from a karez. (Clifford.) A village with this name is about 15 miles west of Kandahar, at 31–39 65–58 m.

*BAZRI
31–31 66–7 m. A village located on the Arghistan river, about 5 miles east of its junction with the Lora in Kandahar province.
*BAZUGAY
32-15 67-21 m. A village located north of Sur Ghar on the road leading north to Mukur in Zabul province.

*BEHAN
32-37 65-21 m. A village located about 10 miles southwest of Dehradun and 3 miles northwest of the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

BEDAK
31-15 66-15. A halting-place on one of the northern or alternative routes between Chaman and Kandahar, over the Kushobai plain, northern end of the Mel valley and Barghana pass. It lies a few miles to the southwest of the Hadah hills, between two small ridges, and about 7 or 8 miles due north of the Dabrai post on the main road. Halts are made at the Bedak wells. This is a capital camping-ground with a few fine willow trees, and 13 or 14 wells, said never to dry up. Water very good. Firewood is plentiful among the hills close at hand. Camel-grazing and hariala grass are abundant. There is no village and no supplies. The wells are generally resorted to by pastoral folk, the grass being, as a rule, exceedingly abundant and good in the neighbourhood. The Bedak valley drains into the Mel Manda. (Campbell.)

There are also three karezes near this stage. Of the two largest one is called Todoruki, the other Baro Kakozai. (Native information, 1904-05.) Other villages with this name are located at 32-6 65-10 m., 33-51 66-18 m., northwest of Mukur, at 32-56 67-30 m., and northwest of Shahban, at 32-8 64-44 G.

BEKHA
30-35 66-4 m. A place located south of Sarkoman and 17 miles north-northwest of Spina Khola in Kandahar province.

*BELOOSANG
32-12 65-57 m. A village located about 3 miles southwest of Parian and 5 miles south of Kajur in Kandahar province.

BIANZAI See BAIANZAI

BIRI GAOHAR
32- 65-. Two houses of Alikozais at the northeast end of the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

BIRKA ZIARAT
31- 67-. A pass over the Nakhas range, leading from the Psein Dag to
the Tanda Nala and thence to Rashid Kala on the Kand river. It lies about
5 miles southwest of the Mard Ghaib peak, and the foot of the pass is about
6 miles northwest of the Kakar village of Khajir. (Benn.)

**BISMIL KALAY**
31–30 67–5 m. A village located on a road leading northwest to the
Maruf river in Kandahar province.

**BISMILLAH**
31— 66—. A village on the route from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Wuchbar
Ghoberak in the Arghastan valley. It stands in the Gwari valley, 3 miles
from Sher Khan Kala and 11 miles from Wuchbar Ghoberak. Country bro-
ken by numerous large knolls, round which the road winds. Some sheep were
obtained from this village by the troops in January 1879. (Prior.) Recent
maps show a place with this name at 31—31 65–18 m.

*BOHARA*
31—39 67–19. A village located near Durkhel and about 5 miles south of
Surkhab in Atghar alakadari, Zabul province.

**BOLADZAI**
31— 66—. A nala which descends south and joins the Kadanai opposite
the junction of the Saran Nala. A road is said to lead up it, and join the
Shadikhak route to the north. (Benn.)

*BOLAGH*
31–48 65–4 m. A village in the Garmawak area, about 7 miles north-
west of Maiwand in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is
located 5 miles south of Tamazan in Oruzgan province, at 33–36
66–3 m.; and another at 33–9 66–8 m.

*BOLAGH CHINAH*
32–32 65–40 m. A village located on the stream with the same name,
about 5 miles from its junction with the Tirin Rud, in the southwest of Tirin
Kot in Oruzgan province.

**BOLAN**
31— 65—. A collection of three Barakzai villages, also known as Kala-i-
Azim, on the left bank of the Arghastan. They are passed at 5 miles from
Deh-i-Nao, by the road leading up the valley of the river through Ata
Muhammad Khan to Amin Kala. (Temple.)
BOLANúyr.
31—66—. A village about 2 miles off the road leading from the Arghastan valley towards the Tagak Kotal. The name of its malik in 1879–80 was Abdul Rashid, and it may be gathered from Clifford’s account of this route that it is on the right bank of the Wandez Nala, although it is not so shown on the map. (Clifford.) Recent maps show a village with this name on the stream of the same name, at 31—53 66—56 m.

BOLAN
31—47 65—32 G. A pass through the khakrez range, which divides the valley of the same name from that of the Arghadab. The crest of the pass bears almost due northwest, 15 miles from Kandahar.
In the plain about 2 miles off the southern mouth of the pass is Mir Afzal Khan Karez, with about 5 houses; and at the mouth of the pass is Karez-i-Bolan, which conveys water to the ruined village of Mahbulla Khan Babi (Ghilzai). For the first 1½ miles the road follows the bed of a stream between low hills; it then crosses a small plateau on the right bank for 2½ miles; it then follows the watercourse through a narrow gorge, ending in a steep ascent to the watershed, which is 6½ miles from the mouth of the pass. This last ascent is the only bad portion of the passage; and though not impassable for, would cause delay to, camels and baggage-animals. The road descends gently through a wide bay in the hills to the village of Sabzal, 1½ miles from the top of the pass, meeting the road from the Pashi pass at about 2 miles from the village. There is plenty of good water in the pass; its general direction is north and south. (Lance.) A mountain with this name, elevation 2,041 meters, is located at 32—37 66—56 G.

*BOLANDAI
31—31 65—36 m. A village located southwest of Kandahar and about 2 miles north of the Tarnak river in Kandahar province.

*BOLANDJUI
31—58 66—41 m. A village located in the Jaldak district, about 3 miles west of Jaldak in Zabul province.

*BORAHGANA
32—22 65—50 m. A village located at the northern foot of the Shin Ghar mountain in the south of Sur Dasht in Oruzgan province.

BORI
31—55 65—6 m. A subdivision of Dahla district. Inhabitants Popalzais. Chief produce wheat. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Bori Dasht, about 16 miles from Kandahar.
BOSTAN  
31—65. A small village east-northeast of the city of Kandahar. It contains 26 houses of Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)

*BOZA KALAY  
31–54 68–23 m. A village located southeast of Najaf Kalay in Ghazni province.

BRAHIMZAI  
A subsection of the Badalzai Barechis. (Maitland.)

BRAHIMZAI  
A subsection of the Achakzais. (Benn.)

BRAHUI  
The inhabitants of the highland of Baluchistan whose ruler is the Khan of Kalat. The Brahui nation has two great divisions, the Sarawan tribes and those of Jhalawan. Roughly speaking, the former inhabit the country north of Kalat, and the latter that to its south. It is the country of the Sarawans therefore that adjoins that described in this work. The principal Sarawan tribes are the Raisanis, Shirwanis or Shawanis, Bengulzais, Kurds, Sarparas, Mahmudshais, Lehris, Langaos, Bolan, Mingals, and Zagar Mingals. Although the Brahuis are now a tolerably homogeneous nation, and have a language of their own, yet many, if not most of their tribes are offshoots of other races, perhaps engrafted on a stock akin to that which peopled southern India; for their language has been found to be closely allied to Tamil! It has no affinity with Persian, Pashtu, or Baluchi. Among the Sarawan Brahuis the Raisanis are the leading tribe, though by no means the strongest, and their chief is Sardar of all the Sarawan. This clan is, strange to say, of Afghan descent, being closely connected with the Spin Tarins of Thal Chotiali, and still keeps up some communication with them. Most of the Raisanis know Pashtu, but in personal appearance, dress, manners, and feeling, they are thoroughly Brahui. The Raisani country is Kanak, Dulai, and Barg, all bordering on Sarod and Pishin. In Barg the land is cultivated by Bazai (Sanatia) Kakars as “bazgars” or tenants. Of the other Brahuis above mentioned the Sarparas inhabit Kurdagap and Gurgina to the south of Sharod. They appear to be of very ancient origin, and are mentioned by Pliny in conjunction with the Bactrians, etc., in the neighbourhood of the Oxus. The Sarpara Brahuis are principally of pastoral nomadic habits. Many graze their flocks in summer in that part of Sharod which lies between the Sapu and Sarlat ranges. The Sumalaris or Samalaries are a division of Bolan Mingals; some of them pasture in Sharod and the Registan of Shorawak. The Pirkhanis are another Bolan Mingal division, who have quarrelled with the Nozai Zagar Mingala of
Nushki and now pasture in southern Pishin and on the middle Lora. The Muhammad Hasanis, or Mamasanis, are a Jhalawan tribe, very numerous in western Baluchistan. They extend through Kharan up to the Shorawak desert. They are a pastoral race, and some of them wander as far as southern Pishin. The Sasulis are a Jhalawan tribe living far to the south in the Zidi valley east of Khuzdar. Two generations ago some emigrated in consequence of tribal differences, and now pasture in Sharod and Shorawak. All the above, from the Sumalaria inclusive, retreat in winter to the low-lying desert plains west and southwest of Nushki.

The Brahuis are essentially nomadic, the cultivated lands in their own country being let to Dehwas, a race undistinguishable from the Tajiks of Afghanistan. Their organisation is tribal, each division being ruled by its own “Wahadera,” or chief. Dissensions are common, but the tribes are on the whole, far more compact and united than those of Afghanistan. Although orthodox Muslims of the Hanbali sect, the Brahuis are not in the least fanatic; they are almost invariably civil and polite to British officers, for whom indeed they appear to have a natural respect. In dress and appearance Brahuis are easily distinguishable from Pathans, and also from their Baloch fellow-subjects. They are smaller and sparier than the inhabitants of Afghanistan, and their features are blunt and irregular, though perhaps showing more intelligence. Their ordinary dress is a shirt and pajamas: the former is generally ornamented with a little red embroidery, and the latter, though loose, have no resemblance to the extravagantly wide nether garments common among Pathans. They are often gathered in about the ankle. A kamarband is worn round the waist, and all the garments are usually white, originally, but dirty and ragged. The national head-dress is a round or pointed skull cap without pagri; but white, or rather dirty white, pagris, smaller than those of Pathans, are also common. When worn, they are tied down on one side like those of the Baluch, whose habit of wearing the hair in long curls is also copied. Square-toed chapplies of deer or goat skin are almost invariably worn by all classes. Their cloaks are commonly of a coarse brown stuff and altogether different from the white felt kasai of the Pathans. The arms of the Brahuis are matchlock, sword and shield; pistols are carried by the well-to-do, and the wealthy have rifles. The Afghan knife is unknown.

The activity and endurance of Brahuis is far superior to that of the inhabitants of southern Afghanistan, to whom they are not inferior in courage. They are as avaricious as Pathans, but much more trustworthy; and although they do not possess that spice of wild chivalry which distinguishes the Baluch, they have none of the cold-blooded character of the Afghan race. They are keen hunters, and almost without exception good shots. The Jhalawans are supposed to be superior with firearms, and the Sarawans with the sword.

The Brahuis of Sharod and Shorawak intermarry with the Pathan inhabit-
ants, by whom they are always called Baloch, a title which is accepted with pride, even by those who are well known themselves to be of Pathan origin. There are a few real Baloch (Rakshanis) in Nushki, and many wander in the Registan. (Masson, Maitland.)
The above has been taken from the second edition of this Gazetteer.

*BREJ KALAY
31–33 66–29 m. A village located on the Arghistan river, about 5 miles west of Khugiani in Kandahar province.

BUBAK
Said to be a section of the Badinzai Achakzais, but see under "Achakzai." They live near the Ghaibizais on the Kadanai plain, and number about 100 families. (Maitland, Clifford.)

BUBAKARZAI Or BABAKRZAI
One of the main divisions of the Tokhi Ghilzais. The Bubakarzais number about 200 houses and 700 adult males. They are subdivided into the following sections:

- Mir Hazar Khel
- Abbas Khel, who live in Mawa
- Sulimanzai, who live in Ghundan
- Khadarzai, who live in Kajbaz
- Ghaibu Khel, who live in Tarnak valley.

See "Ghilzais." (Melly.)

BUKA KHAN
31–26 66–33 m. A village on the north side of a long, low ridge of the same name, and between it and the Kanaksai Nala, about 32 miles north-northwest of that Dabrai post on the Chaman–Kandahar main road. The village is situated on the Bala Jer plain between the Kadanai plain and Arghastan valley. About 1 1/2 miles south of the village, and at the southern extremity of the hill, is a fine karez, giving water sufficient for a large force. The ground in the neighbourhood is good for encamping. (A small force camped here in March 1879.) There is a tank near at hand; no supplies; good road. (Massy.) Recent maps spell the name Bukah.

BUKRI
31–66. A small Achakzai settlement on the road from Jat Poti to Kandahar, 38 miles from the latter. Grass and camel-grazing are procurable; also water from a well. (Native information, 1896.)
BUKSA
33–54 67–14 m. A village located on a stream, about 4 miles from its junction with the Helmand river, and northeast of Chaharsad Khana in Oruzgan province.

BULGAI
31–66. A valley down which the Khushk Rud is said to run into the Arghastan. (Prior.)

BULANDASHT
32–21 67–4 m. An area located north of the Tarnak river and southeast of Bolan Band, northeast of Kalat in Zabul province.

BULDAK
32–32 67–7 m. A village located on the Shahid stream in Arghandab alakadari, Zabul province.

BULGAI
31–66. A valley down which the Khushk Rud is said to run into the Arghastan. (Prior.)

BUM
32–6 65–37 m. A fair-sized village in the northeast end of the Khakrez valley, about 36 miles north of Kandahar. It contains about 40 houses inhabited by Alikozais. That portion of the valley in which this village is situated goes by the same name. (Lance.) Another village with this name is on a stream, 1 mile south of its junction with the Helmand river, at 32–55 67–13 m.

BUNIGAZ
31–58 65–35. The name given to that portion of the main Khakrez stream on which is situated the village of Gunda in the eastern side of the valley near the northern entrance to the Darazab pass. The stream for a few miles above and below Gunda is also called “Bunigaz.” (Lance.)

BURAGAI
31–58 67–2 m. A village located southeast of Kalat in the northwest of Sur Ghar in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located at 31–30 67–13 m.

BURHAN
One of the two main divisions of the Ghilzais, Turan being the other.
Lumsden, however, calls this division Ibrahim, and divides them quite differently. Also see “Ghilzai” in Vol. 6.

*BURI
31–6  66–28 m. A village located near the Kadanai stream, about 7 miles northeast of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*BURI DASHT
31–55  66–6 m. An area located on a branch of the Arghandab river, about 5 miles southeast of Sherjan Aka. Another village called Buri Dashta, is located 8 miles south, at 31–49  66–6 m.

*BURJ DANDA
30–38  66–15 m. A place located on the Fathullah Pati Mandah near the road from Shorawak to Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*BURJ JANGI
31–33  67–36 m. A village located northeast of Kala-i-Rashid and about 2 miles north of the Kand Rud in the south of Zabul province.

*BURNAGH
32–10  66–2 m. A village located about 3 miles north of Baghtu in Kandahar province.

*BUSHKHEL
32–4  66–44 m. A village located about 10 miles southwest of Kalat in Zabul province.

*BUT
31–17  67–39 m. A village located near Zor Karez on the Kadani Rud in the south of Zabul province.

*CHACHUB
32–44  67–20 m. A village in the Bakhtu area north of Shahjui in Zabul province.

CHAGHAI KAREZ
32–0  65–34 m. A village in the northeast corner of the Khakrez valley, containing 40 houses inhabited by Alikozais. (Lance.)

*CHAGHAN
33–41  65–36 m. A village located between the Band-i-Nawshur and the Dara-i-Khudi in Oruzgan province.
CHAGHARI
31–20 65–54 m. A village and a mountain located about 5 miles northwest of Takhtapul in Kandahar province.

*CHAHAN
32–23 67–1 m. An area located north of the Bolan Band and southwest of Kurghan mountain in Zabul province.

CHAHAR ASIA
31–35 65–42. The large group of hamlets east and south of old Kandahar, included in the Mahalajat section of the new city. The hamlets are surrounded by walls, and have no pretensions to being what their designation of “Kalacha,” i.e., “fortlet,” would seem to apply. Collectively this group is officially styled Chahar Asia, and contained in 1880, 89 houses and 302 inhabitants, Parsiwans and Ghilzais. One of the branches of the Patab canal runs through and irrigates the lands of this group. (Biscoe.)

CHAHAR BAGH
31–38 65–37 m. A village close to the left bank of the Arghandab, 2 miles south of the village of Baba Wali, and 1 1/4 west of Kandahar. In 1880 it contained 41 houses of Muhammadzais, Ghilzais and Sayyids. (Biscoe.)

*CHAHARBAND
31–59 65–38 m. A village located 7 miles east of Shah Maksud and north of Kandahar city. Another village with this name is on the Shorab Shila, near Nazar Kala, east of Kandahar city, at 31–43 65–57 m.

CHAHAR DEH
31–27 65–22. Elevation 3,350 feet. The name applied to a group of villages in the doab of the Dori and Arghandab rivers. It is sometimes called Zangiabad from the name of its principal village, and according to Lieutenant Gore’s map (1880) includes, besides other hamlets, those of Mushan, Tilukan, and Zangiabad on the left bank of the river. The group contains about 150 houses and 500 inhabitants, Muhammadzais, Ghilzais, Makus, and Khugianis. In October 1880 a regiment of native infantry was encamped at Zangiabad for the purpose of collecting supplies for the Kandahar garrison. The following places supplied large quantities: Duwah, Mushan, Tilukan, Zangiabad, Sperwan, Siahchob, Kulk, Saolaghai, Kadhal, Nalgaon, and Nari-Karez. Several thousand mounds of barley were sent in and it was reported that as much as was required would be forthcoming. Bhusa was much scarcer, under 1,000 maunds, being collected. Lucerne grass fairly plentiful, sheep in large
quantities, Rs. 2.8 to Rs. 2.12 each (very much lower than the then Kandahar rate). Firewood fairly plentiful, but not in sufficient quantities to be worth sending into Kandahar. From Zangiabad along both sides of the river, which is here about 500 yards wide, with a shallow sandy bed covered with small pebbles, in which are one or two small streams of water (October) stretching for two or three miles, are large tracts of turf, affording (though eaten down at this period of the year) excellent grazing for horses and cattle. Alternating with the turf are quantities of jawassa, affording good camel-grazing, and in the bed of the river sand drifts covered with tamarisk bush. Nearly all the water of the Arghandab having been drawn off for irrigation about this point, the river can be crossed without any difficulty, except during floods, at any time of the year. The country around is very well cultivated and irrigated by deep canals, which run along between the left bank and the villages.

A force located at Zangiabad would be in a position to watch the main Herat road to the north, and to flank the southern road to Kala Bist, by Panjwai (5 miles up the river, also on the left bank) to Kandahar, and considering the supplies and grazing to be obtained in its neighbourhood, the district may be held to be one of considerable strategic importance on the Arghandab line of defence. (Biscoe, I. B. C.) AG shows a place with this name about 33 miles southeast of Khugiani, at 31°0’65°23’G.

CHAHAR DIWAI
31°33’65°39’. A large village close to Walakan, 4½ miles southwest of Kandahar; or rather a group of villages extending north from Walakan to the old city of Kandahar (including two called China.)

This group contained 108 houses in 1880, and 376 inhabitants, Parsiwans and Ghilzaïs. Chahar Diwal was one of the four villages originally given to the Parsiwan inhabitants by Nadir Shah, after his capture of the city of Kandahar in 1738. (Biscoe.)

CHAHAR KULBA
31°40’65°39’. A group of hamlets on the right bank of the Arghandab north of the road from Kandahar to the Khakrez valley, via the Baba Wali Kotal.

The group is divided into two portions—Bala (upper) and Pain (lower), one mile apart. The upper group is 5, the lower 4 miles northwest of Kandahar. In 1880 there were in the entire group 79 houses and 236 inhabitants, Alikozais, Popalzais, Parsiwans, and Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)

*CHAHARSAD KHANA
33°53’67°8’m. An area on the Helmand river northeast of Ahangaran in Oruzgan province.
CHAHAR SHAKHA
31–34 65–26. A group of hamlets on the right bank of the Arghandab opposite Panjwai in the Kariajat district. (This name is not entered on the map, but probably includes the hamlets of Mutashim and Baran, which are recorded in the Kandahar revenue accounts.)
The hamlets contain only 27 houses and 79 inhabitants, Alikozais (1880). The land in the neighbourhood is highly cultivated and much cut up by irrigation channels; along the bank of the river are fine stretches of turf and jawassa alternately, on which (October 1880) large flocks of sheep were seen grazing. The villages are almost hidden amongst the trees. At this point the river takes a great bend, the floods having scooped away the light soil from the foot of the rocky ridges above Budwan, giving a breadth of nearly 1/2 mile to the bed of the Arghandab near Panjwai. (Biscoe, I. B. C.) AG shows a place with this name about 28 miles southeast of Khugiani, at 31–29 65–15 G.

CHAHI-I-BABA
31–43 65–15. A well 6 miles on a route between Salim Karez and Garmab (unauthenticated native accounts). Salim Karez lies on the main route from Kandahar, through Sinjiri to Khakrez and a few miles from the southeastern entrance to the Maiwand pass, and entrance to the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

*CHAHI-I-BABUR
31–56 65–9 m. A village located 10 miles northeast of Garmawak, on the stream of the same name in Kandahar province.

CHAHI-I-HIMMAT
31– 65–. A small hamlet in the Khakrez valley, to the north-northwest of Kandahar; 5 houses of Alikozais. (Lance.)

*CHAKAJUI
32–47 66–27 m. A village located on a tributary of the Tirin river, about 15 miles southwest of Oruzgan village, in the province of the same name.

*CHAKAL KAREZ
29–55 66–13 m. A village located south of Landai Dasht and about 5 miles north of Barakhana Karez on the Afghan border in Kandahar province.

*CHAKAR
33–20 66–58 m. A village located on the Ajrestan Rud, about 2 miles
east of Chakmak. There is also a mountain with this name 3 miles further south in Oruzgan province.

*CHAKAU
31–56 65–41 m. A village located south of the Taibanu Ghar and north of Kandahar city. Another place with this name is 2 miles further southeast in Kandahar province.

*CHAKMAK
33–20 66–56 m. A village located on the Ajrestan Rud, north of Chakar mountain in Oruzgan province.

*CHAKU

*CHAKUL
32–11 66–3 m. A village located about 6 miles north of Baghtu in Kandahar province.

*CHALABEY
32–50 66–23 m. A village located on the Tirin Rud, about 15 miles southwest of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

CHALAK
32–8 65–17 m. A Popalzai village in the Ghorak valley, 30 miles north of Maiwand and about 36 miles northwest of Kandahar. (Leach.)

*CHALAKOR
32–24 66–37 m. An area on the Hazarbus stream near its junction with the Arghandab river, in the west of Karabid in Zabul province.

CHALAKZAI
A subdivision of the Nurzai Duranis. They number about 300 families and dwell in the country between the Khwaja Amran range and the Ganti mountains. (See “Nurzai.”) This information is as given by a Kazi of the tribe, Shamshudin. Biscoe does not mention the Chalakzais in his enumeration of the Nurzai subsections, but McMahon does in his—see “Durani.” (Clifford.)

*CHALGHUR
31–32 65–34 m. A village located about 7 miles southwest of Kandahar city.
*CHALKHEL
31–59 67–42 m. A village located about 8 miles northeast of Shamulzai village in Zabul province.

*CHAMAN
31–57 65–59 m. A village located about 10 miles northeast of Arghan-dab lake and about 2 miles southeast of Delak in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is at 32–32 67–9 m.

CHAMAN-I-KHUBI
31–35 65–36 A hamlet about 6 miles southwest of Kandahar, at the southwest extremity of the ridge on the eastern side of which lies the old city of Kandahar.
In 1880 it contained 15 houses and about 63 inhabitants—Sayyids, Nurzais, and Ghilzais. Water-supply from the Naoshijan canal close to the hamlet.
(Biscoe.)

*CHAMBAR
32–3 67–52 m. A village located about 5 miles of Sinkay Ghar, near Jahangir Rud in Zabul province.

CHANAL
In his estimate of the population of Shorawak, Mr. Duke includes, under the head of “Wandering Jhalawan Brahuis,” Chanal,—100 men. The only people of this name at present known among the Brahuis are a section of the Bizanjaos. This tribe lives far to the south at Nal, etc. (Maitland.)

*CHANAY
32–49 67–4 m. A village located in the Khak area, near Fakir Kalay in Zabul province.

*CHANGI KALAY
31–41 67–20 m. A village located about 3 miles south of Surkhab Rud in Atghar district, in Zabul province.

CHANGUL
31–41 65–41 m. A village lying to the north of the Baba Wali Kotal on the left bank of the Arghandab, 3½ miles west-northwest of Kandahar, between the villages of Baba Wali and Mazru.
In 1880 it contained 45 houses, and about 154 inhabitants, of the Alikozai tribe. (Biscoe.)
CHAONG
32— 67—. A village about 45 miles southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. It is said to be the head-quarters of the chief of the Hotak Ghilzai. Water is obtained from a karez and springs, and the country in the immediate vicinity is cultivated. (Lamsden.)

CHAONI FARINGI
32—40 67—35. An old mud fort, said to have been built by the British in 1840, which lies about 12 miles N. E. of Shahjui. (1880.) AG shows a place called Chaohani, also called Khugiani Thani, at 31—31 66—12 G. Recent maps show the spelling Charali.

CHAPLANI
31—32 65—42. A village about 5½ miles south of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

*CHARBAGH
31—38 65—38 m. A village located west of Kandahar city near the Arghandab river.

CHARI Or TSARI
29—51 66—7 m. A name given to the Sarlat range. It means simply “watershed.”

CHARI BABA
31— 65—. A village on the road from Kandahar via Garmawak to Garmab (or Garamao) 19 miles from the latter. In 1879 the Maliks were Faiztalab and Aurang. (Native information, 1879.)

CHARI TING
29—51 66—7. Elevation 6,330 feet. The small peak on the Sarlat range, which is a conspicuous landmark all over Shorawak to the west, and also for some distance to the north and east. The above is the name by which it is known at Illiaz Karez and in that neighbourhood. It means “the watershed peak.” The people of Shorawak call it Saru or Tsaru. (Maitland.)

*CHARKHBAD
32—57 67—17 m. A village located on the Jangali Rud, near its junction with the Arghandab river in Zabul province.

CHASHMA
31—32 65—1 m. A hamlet and camping-ground in a small bay in the low hills on the right bank of the Arghandab, about 10 miles from Ata Karez, on the Kandahar-Girishk road, about 43 miles west of the city.
Chashma is one of the Kushk-i-Nakhud villages, and takes its name from the spring in its neighbourhood. 
Camping-ground below the hamlet near the Arghandab, which is here fordable, waist deep. Supplies of wood, lucerne, and bhusa plentiful. 
Good grazing (January) for camels (thorn and tamarisk) near the river. Cultivation irrigated from a karez. Soil moist, sandy, and covered with saline crust. Land drops gradually to river. (Stewart, Browne, Maitland, Bellew.)

CHASHMA-I-BASARAKOL
31—65—. A hamlet and spring in the northeast corner of the Khakrez valley, on the eastern side of the spurs of the Khakrez hills. 
It contains 8 houses of Ghilzais and Tarakis. (Lance.)

CHASHMA-I-PANJAK
32—67—. A halting-place 48 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 86 miles from Ghazi, at some springs, 2 miles to the west of the Tarnak river. About 1 mile on the left bank of the river is Kala-i-Jafir, and there are several large villages on either side of the river. 
The Kandahar Division marching on Kabul camped at this place on the 12th April 1880. They found the villages in the neighbourhood deserted, the inhabitants, Tokhi Ghilzais, having gone to join the gathering assembled to close the road against them. 
Firewood is procurable and grass and camel forage is plentiful. 
The villages near camp are Kala-i-Adam Khan, Babakarzai, Surzai, and Mulla Kaiser. (Hough, Outram, Campbell, Bishop.)

CHASHMA-I-SHADI
32—67—. (Note.—This place is probably the same or nearly the same as Chashma-i-Panjak.) Elevation 6,668 feet. A halting place, 45 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 89 miles southwest of Ghazi, on Kandahar road, and 1 mile from right bank of Tarnak river. It contains several springs of good water. 
The surrounding country is crowded with the forts of the Ghilzais. The only firewood procurable at this place is large, dry, wild thyme bushes. 
There is grazing for camels and plentiful grass on the common. This is the boundary between the Tokhi and Taraki Ghilzais. There is a large fort called Khojak on the opposite bank of the river, about 4 miles beyond Chashma. 
About 4 miles beyond Chashma-i-Shadi there is a plain on which 50,000 men might encamp, fronted by a crystal stream, and plenty of grass and wild cloves. (Hough, Campbell, Outram, I. B. C.)

*CHASHMAK
33—21 66—22 m. A village located southeast of Gizab Ghar on the road north to the Nawa-i-Muhammad Khwaja in Oruzgan province.
A post of 10 khassadars on the Baluch frontier. (I. B. C.)

**CHAWAL Or TSAWAL**

30–19 66–7. A small plain, or irregular form, to the north of Shorawak, through which lies the road to Spintijha and Pishin. It is bounded on the north and west by the Sargu hills, south by the Khurma hills, and east by broken ground—spurs of the main range, here called Tang or Siah. To the southwest, where Sargu ceases, it extends some distance to the desert edge. The length of Chawal, from north to south, is about 5 miles, and except at the southwest extension, the breadth, is not more than a mile or a mile and a half. The soil is good, but there is no water for irrigation, though the Spinakhula spring and camping-ground are situated in the southeast corner somewhat off the direct road. This piece of country properly belongs to the Badalzai Barechis of Shorawak, but they have been dispossessed by the Badezai Achakzais, who now hold it. (Maitland.)

**CHAWAL Or BAND**

30–19 66–7. A small rocky pass, or defile, on the old road from Spinakhula into Shorawak. Between the Sargu hills (2½ miles from Argutai) and the Khurma or Chawali (Chuili) range, is a small plain, five miles in length, known as Chawal. The rocky Khurma ridge runs from the main range, on the east, to the undulating sand desert, on the west, and there terminates. Through the ridge there is a gap where the hills overlap, but do not touch. It is five miles from Spinakhula water, and 41/4 from camp near Ahmad Khan village in Poti. Arrived at the gap, the track turns to the left (east) and descends a scarp of rock by a stair-like path. The slope is not, however, very great, and the steep portion is only 200 yards in length. It is about the same in breadth. “This part might be held by an enemy with great effect, as the hills hem in the road very closely, and are covered with piles of gneiss boulders, which would afford any amount of cover to defenders.” The northern hills, some 250 feet high, can, however, be crowned from the plain without much difficulty. Beyond the pass is a small basin, among inferior hills, with several very green spots, but no surface water. Turning to the right, round the end of the southern hill, the road resumes its former direction and passes over sand-hills for several miles before entering the Shorawak plain. The “Band” was made practicable for all baggage animals by the 5th Bombay Native Infantry in November 1880, but guns could hardly be got through it. This, however, is of no importance, as the road round the west end of Kurma is good, and will probably be always used in future. To Jat Poti it is also quite a mile shorter than the other. The name Band is derived from the rocky ledge joining the hills, and is commonly applied to such
places. For distinction the pass is called Chawali or Chuili Band. (Campbell, Hennell, Mairland.)

**CHAWALI Or CHARELI, CHUILI**

30–18 66–7. A name sometimes given to the Khurma hills, which divide the Chawal plain from Shorawak; also to the pass through the same. See “Chawal.”

*CHAWDAI

31–27 66–43 m. A village located on the Arghestan stream, opposite Tarokai in Kandahar province. Another village called Chawdai Kalay is located at 31–42 66–48 m.

**CHAWGAI

31–54 67–41 m. A village located about 3 miles southeast of Shamulzai in Zabul province. Other villages with this name are located 3 miles southwest of Darwazgay in Zabul province, at 31–47 67–43 m.; and south of Maruf Nawa, at 31–31 66–55 m.

*CHEHELBARANA, BAND-I-

33–7 65–41 m. A mountain range located between the valleys of the Rud-i-Sakhar and the Helmand river on Oruzgan province.

**CHEHEL DUKHTARAN**

31–36 65–40. A group of hamlets, 1½ miles west of the city of Kandahar, at the northwest corner of the old British cantonment, on the southern face of “Picket Hill,” where Ayub Khan established a battery during his investment of Kandahar, in August 1880. The hamlets belonged to the Mahalajat section of the city. They contained, in 1880, 44 houses and 156 inhabitants, Popalzais, Ghilzais, and Parsiwans. (Biscoe, I. B. C.) Recent maps show a ziarat with this name, northeast of Reg village, at 29–45 65–40 m.

**CHEHEL GAZA**

31–36 65–2 m. A village to the west of Kandahar, in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district, and on the left bank of the Kushk-i-Nakhud Nala, at the southwest extremity of the Maiwand hills, 2 miles north of the Ata Karez road. (Leach.) Other places with this name are located 27 miles northeast of Spin Buldak, at 31–13 66–37 G. and about 7 miles southwest of Kalat, at 32–2 66–46 m.

**CHEHEL ZINA**

31–37 65–39. A pass west of Kandahar, and between it and the
Arghandab. There are numerous canals and the ruins of an old fort here. (Leach.)

CHEHEL ZINA
31–37 65–39. A single vaulted chamber cut out of the solid rock on the hill behind old Kandahar, 3 miles from Kandahar, towards the west. From inscriptions on the walls, which are of considerable interest and have been translated by Dr. Brereton, it appears that the work was commenced by the Emperor Babar, A. H. 928. “Chehel Zina” means forty steps, but there are now 42 steps up to the chamber. (Curzon.)

*CHENGAI
31–26 67–20 m. A village located on the Salesun Rud, about 6 miles southwest of Babakar Ghar in Zabul province.

*CHIHAL See CHEHEL

CHILKOR
31–32 65–35 m. A group of hamlets, 9 miles southwest of Kandahar, 2½ miles from the right bank of the Tarnak. In 1880 the village or group contained 98 houses of Alikozais, Parsiwans, Muhammadzais, Ghilzais and Nurzais. Water from a canal called the Jui Chikor. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the spelling Chalghor.

*CHINA

CHINAR
31–58 65–29 m. A hamlet at the foot of the southeast slopes of the Shah Maksud range, on the main road from Kandahar up the Khakrez valley, about 2½ miles south of the celebrated Ziarat-i-Maksud. The hamlet, which is about 28 miles north-northwest of Kandahar, contained 8 houses of Alikozais in 1879. Watersupply good. Other supplies in the neighbourhood abundant, except bhusa and green fodder. A British force halted here on the 17th April 1879, when the maliks of the valley assembled at this village to meet it. The encamping-ground is about 2,000 feet higher than Kandahar. (Biscoe, Gaselee.) Other places with this name are located about 20 miles northeast of Abdur Rahman, at 32–36 65–38 G., 8 miles east of Sinzel Manda, at 32–27 66–8 G., and at 32–3 67–33 m.
*CHINAR

32–14 66–1 m. A village located 1 mile from Spin Ghar, some miles north of Wech Baghtu in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located northeast of Gizab, near the Helmand river, at 33–28 66–20 m.

*CHINARAK

32–22 65–58 m. A village located about 10 miles north of Kajur near Jilani Kariz in Kandahar province.

CHINARTU

32–8 66–13 m. A division of the Dahla district of the Arghandab, lying on the right bank of the river, about 47 miles due north-northeast of Kandahar.

It consists of a long, narrow, fertile valley, extending in a northwesterly direction for several miles. The valley is watered by a good stream of the same name, along which are several villages, surrounded with a very fair amount of cultivation.

The inhabitants are principally Ghilzais and Popalzais. The products of the valley are generally wheat and rice.

There is a good encamping-ground on the banks of the stream, about 5 miles above its junction with the Arghandab, elevation 4,366 feet. A British force halted here on the 13th February 1879, and found supplies plentiful and inhabitants well disposed. The main route down the Arghandab runs through (across?) this valley, the descents into which from both north and south are over a series of low ridges very trying for animals. Donkeys were obtained for the transport of the column. (Biscoe, Gaselee.) Another village with this name is located at 32–44 66–16 m., and a river with this name is located at 32–5 66–13 G.

CHINJIZAMA

31–52 68–42. A nala which rises in the Shah Ghar hills northeast of Taraki Tirwah, and forms the northern boundary of the Tarun plain. After a southeasterly course of 5 miles it is joined from the north by the Ranra China, and then it crosses the Ghundaz plain in a northeast direction, passing the Nasir villages of Hamar Khel and Tarak Kala, and skirting the northern spurs of the Harbaka hills, after which it again turns southeast, and at 20 miles from its course joins the Kandil. (Benn.)

*CHOGI KALAY

31–47 67–20 m. A village located on the southern foot of the Bari Ghar and north of Rud-i-Atghar in Atghar district, Zabul province.
*CHOPANAK REGESTAN


*CHOPANZAI

31–34 66–36 m. A village located about 2 miles north of the Lora Rud and about 2 miles northeast of Khugiani in Arghistan district in Kandahar province.

*CHORAH

32–51 66–3 m. Chorah is the name of a village and a woleswali in Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 3,319 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 8,316 to 8,713. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Tirin, in the north by Gizab, in the east by Oruzgan and in the south by Dai Chupan and Nish districts. Chorah woleswali includes about 53 villages of which about 5 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Asl-i-Gorgin, Dara-i-Gorgin, Arghor Gorgin, Kharak Gorgin, Darwan Gorgin, Didah Gorgin, Dawran Gorgin, Skach Gorgin, Sang Wazri Gorgin, Sharak Gorgin, Kakrak Gorgin, Naw Joye Gorgin, Anarjoye wa Darwazah Gorgin, Ashfaluk, Abi, Jawz-i-Kamisan, Shorab-i-Kamisan, Sar Kol-i-Kamisan, Joye Mansur-i-Ghawchak, (Jaye Mansur-i-Turkan), Kara-kan, Mansur, Chalbi, Chenartu, Charmistan, Dalghana, Aghajan wa Patan, Patan-i-Charmistan, Khalili wa Kotal, Koh-i-Tur, Dinar Khel, Awrang wa Khodi (Awran wa Nuri), Zardigi, Siyah Sang, Samiyan, Kol-i-Asiyab, Sari, Sarah, Nafas Chora, Langar, Shanudah, Kariz Tepa, Kariz Khona Kala, Gosha (Tosha), Kamisan wa Mina Ghar (Mani Ghar-i-Kamisan), Khosh Nawai, Manighar, Ghanizai (Rashizai), Achekzai, Dawlatzai, Kariz-i-Khalaj, Bum, Khik Jar-i-Gorgin, Saman Gorgin, Kasho Kariz, Sarab Sungar, Datwan Sarab, Sar-i-Kol, Gidlak, and Kotal.

CHORAH

The people inhabiting the Tirin valley north of Kandahar. A number of them came into Kandahar in June 1879, and exhibited their skill in riding and shooting. They wore skull-caps bound with fur. (Le Mesurier.)

*CHUGHAK


*CHUHARA

31–32 67–28 m. A village located west of Kala-i-Rashid, on the Surkhab Rud in Zabul province.
*CHUKAR
31–50 66–7 m. A village located about 1 mile north of Bori Dashta and about 3 miles east of Ghbarga Ghar in Kandahar province.

CHUNAI
32–11 65–27 m. A village in the Lam valley, about 42 miles north-northwest of Kandahar. It stands near the extremity of a spur jutting out from the northwestern flank of the Shah Maksud range, which divides the Khakrez valley from that of the Lam. It contained 27 houses of Nurzais in 1879. (Lance.)

*CHURMAI
31–35 67–8 m. A village located about 2 miles south of the Rud-i-Maruf and a few miles east of Maruf Nawa in the east of Kandahar province.

CHURS
The watercourses which cut deep into the soft alluvial soil of Pishin, Shorawak, etc., are called churs. They have perpendicular banks and are most formidable obstacles to the free movement of people, being often 20 feet deep and upwards of 50 yards across. Except where paths lead from one village to another, they are generally impracticable, even for men on foot. From the flatness of the plain, the existence of a chur is generally unsuspected until it is actually reached, and horsemen, riding across country, are apt to find themselves on the brink of a chasm which cannot be crossed for some miles. The people of the country always keep to tracks which are well known to themselves. (Maitland.)

DAB
32–4 67–13 m. A village about 9 miles southeast of Kandahar. Another village with this name is located at 32–32 66–6 m.

DABAR See DUBAR

DABRAI Or DABARI
31–8 66–15 m. A Khassadar post on the Quetta Kandahar road, about 20 miles northwest of New Chaman railway station. It is notable as having been a post during the last British occupation of Afghanistan, and as the place where Major Wando, 19th Bombay, Native Infantry, was attacked and killed on the 16th April 1880. After that event Dabrai was strengthened and furnished with a garrison. The latter was withdrawn after the Maiwand defeat, again posted after Sir Frederick Robert's victory at Kandahar, on 1st September 1880, and withdrawn for good on the British evacuation in the spring of 1881.
"The Dabrai post, like that at Gatai, is mostly in ruins. The domes of the fortified rooms at the two angles have fallen in, and the only habitable quarters are three domed huts in the centre occupied by the Khassadar post of one Dabashi and 10 men. The walls, however, are mostly standing. The well in the enclosure is in good order and full of water. So are the others outside." (I. B. C. Yate.)

Supplies amounting to 20 kharwars of wheat, 40 of bhusa and 5 of jowari can be got from the Nurzai villages near. Muhammad Sadik Nurzai is the motabar of the locality. The people possess camels, goats and sheep. The watering arrangements would need improvement to meet the requirements of a large force. In 1906 the Dabashi and 7 Khassadars still used the old small thana. The new building, some 100 yards square, combining a caravanserai and thana was under construction. The place also possesses a bania’s shop and two large godowns for supplies. The erection of this and similar serais which are being made along the entire route from Kala-i-Jadid (Baldak) to Kandahar will obviate the trouble to travellers of having to leave the main road and seek out villages often far out of their way for lodging and supplies. The name Dabrai is also given to a large tract of land which is khushkaba and has a little cultivation and lies between the Kushobai and Mel streams. (Native information. 1904-05.)

DAD MUHAMMAD
31-9 66-30 AG. A village in the Kushobai plain, about 16 miles due east of Dabrai; 1½ mile to the north of it lies the large village of Loi Karez. (Massy.) Another village with this name is southeast of Jaldak, at 31-52 66-55 G.

DADOH
31-9 66-30. A village in the Kushobai valley. It contains 8 houses and is inhabited by Chalakzai Nurzais. Houses mostly flat-roofed. Inhabitants industrious and peaceable. Water from karezes. This village is evidently the one marked on the map and described above as Dad Muhammad, which is its proper name, Dadoh being merely a short familiar way of speaking of it. (Clifford, I. B. C.) An area called Dadoh Registan is located at 30-40 65-22 m.

DADOZAI
A section of the Alikozais living in the Kandahar district. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located about 7 miles northeast of Spin Buldak, at 31-4 66-29 G.

DADULLA KAREZ
32- 65-. A village in the northeast corner of the Lam valley, about
42 miles north of Kandahar. In 1879 it contained 14 houses of Barakzais. Water from a karez. (Lance.)

*DAFTANI
32–32 67–28 m. A village located on the Tarnak Rud, about 4 miles east of Shahjui in Zabul province.

DAG See DAK

*DAG
31–18 67–35 m. A place near the Afghan border, south of the Nakhas Ghar.

*DAGAR
32–17 67–18 m. An area located about 7 miles west of Nawa village in Ghazni province.

DAG LORA See PSEIN LORA

*DAHANA-I-GULZAR
32–52 67–18 m. A village located on the Arghandab river at the junction of the Gulzar Shila in Ghazni province.

*DAHANA QUL
33–22 66–9 m. A village located about 8 miles west of Gizab on the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

*DAHBERAR
33–31 65–23 m. A village located on the Karajangal stream, about 3 miles southeast of Dahana Korun in Oruzgan province.

*DAHLA Or SHAW WALI KOT
31–46 65–0. Dahlia is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 2,931 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 10,396 to 11,212. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Khakriz, in the north by Nish, in the east by Dai Chopan and Mizan, and in the south by Arghandab and Daman districts. Dahlia woleswali includes about 69 villages of which 7 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Royan (Awyan), Wayand, Shahjui, Baghtu, Alkozai, Chenar, Bagh-i-Deh Sarah, Albak (Ialbak), Wari Wali, Kalwi, Zamtu (Baghtu Zantu), Kand Chah, Zamtu, Yaneshin, Zangitan, Gunbad, Deh Boji, Haidar Mohammad Khan, Darbozo, Tela, Jaman, Mardanzai, Mir Ahmad Kalai,
Sayed Alam Kalai, Shah Wali-kot, Zar Kala (Zar Tala), Chenartu, Surkh Bid (Sabzal-i-Surkh-Bid), Mukur, Kundalan-i-Barakzai, Sozani-i-Babori, Baghtu, Barah-i-Khanzai, Pariyan, Kundalan, Mano, Kajur Baghtu Shin-Ghalai, Bori, Tanafuj, Rado Balagh, Sabzal Wa Kazkoal (Sabzal), Baghtu-i-Achekzai, Band-i-Dahla, Almash (Almesh), Choghak, Nili, Nur Mohammad-Khan Kariz, Khar Tut (Khairtut), Sarnawai-Naghtu, Lajar, Ghalang, Ghalang-i-Nola, Ghalang-i-Sayed-Ahsan, Miyan Ghalang, Seh Meltan, Murghan (Murghan Bandi), Shaikhan, Murghan-i-Daraz-Kol, Sandah Murghan, Babran, Tarlak-i-Murghan, Taktu, Par Liz, Karbagho (Kargho), Baghtu Kata-Sang, Baghtu Takht, Baghtu Wach, Baghtu Awli, Baghtu Popalzai, Baghtu Nar Khar, Sozani (Sozani-Achekzai), Surkh Bid, and Paraster. In 1914 the area was described as follows: Also spelt Dala and Aalai.

The Dahla district lies, with the exception of the Bori valley and a few villages opposite Almush, entirely on the right bank of the Arghandab and extends in a southwesterly direction from Mizan to within 14 miles of Kandahar. The character of the country is similar to that of Mizan, but its valleys are generally wider and more cultivated, and the hills become gradually lower and less rugged towards the south. Kajur, its more northern point, is 25 miles from the river bank. It is rich both in grain and fruit, and the latter consisting principally of figs, apricots, almonds, and grapes.

The elevation of the district is understood to range between 3,000 and 10,000 feet, the main valley averaging, however, about 3,500 feet.

The following is a list of the subdivisions of the tribes to which the inhabitants belong and the grain products of each:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-division</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Products</th>
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<td>Karwai</td>
<td>Alikozai</td>
<td>Jowar and rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bori</td>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar-i-Ab</td>
<td>Alikozai</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khakshirin</td>
<td>Ghilzai</td>
<td>Wheat and rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinartu</td>
<td>Ghilzai</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghtu</td>
<td>Popalzai and Alikozai</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uian</td>
<td>Alizai and Popalzai</td>
<td>Jowar and rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahla</td>
<td>Popalzai and Barakzai</td>
<td>Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Almush</td>
<td>Alizai</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziwa</td>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>Wheat and rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makur</td>
<td>Achakzai, Alikozai and Ghilzai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khuntut</td>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>Jowar and rice</td>
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<td>Kajur</td>
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<td>Izintu</td>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
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<td>Balil</td>
<td>Hazara</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Dahla district is capable of supporting a force of 4,000 men for two or
three months if broken up into detachments, and might be useful to quarter troops in, if necessary; but the road from Kandahar to Kalat-i-Ghilzai via the Arghandab, which runs through Dahlah, presents so many difficulties to the passage of baggage animals and guns, that it may be considered practically useless as a military route. The revenue of the Dahlah district is a little over 8,000 maunds.

Khushdil and Fakruddin were the principal men in the Dahlah district in 1879, when a British column marched through it in February of that year. At first disturbances were expected, but on the arrival of the troops the maliks came in and paid their respects.

Water, grain, and fodder plentiful.

"Dahlah" is one of the original Hazara tribes, and the Dahlah district may possibly represent the former territory of that tribe. There are still Hazaras in it and in the adjacent district of Tirin to the north, though the population is principally Durani. (Biscoe, Maitland.)

**DAHLA**

31° 47' 65° 45'. A small village and ruined fort passed on the road leading up the right bank of the Arghandab at 15 miles above Khana Girdab. The water-supply is good, and the camping-ground suitable, and about ¼ mile from the right bank of the river. The main road from Khana Girdab is practicable, but required, in September 1880, a small amount of labour to make it a good one for wheeled traffic. There is another road to it from Khana Girdab, which runs closer to the bank of the river, and is impracticable. It is probably the same village as is described by Biscoe, and also known as Rud and inhabited by Popalzais and Barakzais. Supplies of all sorts are plentiful. (I. B. C.)

**DAHNA-I-BANAFSH**

31° 65°. The name given to a cultivated tract around Deh-i-Muhassis in the Mahalajat section of Kandahar city. (Biscoe.)

**DAHNA-I-DOAB**

31° 28' 65° 14'. A village 30 miles west-southwest of Kandahar, standing at the end of the tongue of land, or doab, at the confluence of the Tarnak and the Arghandab. It contained 33 houses and 118 Nurzai inhabitants in 1879. The land is very highly cultivated, the principal crops being wheat and Indian corn. Several water-mills in the neighbourhood. Supplies plentiful; grazing fair. The surrounding plain supports numerous sheep, but is infested by Achakzai and Nurzai robbers, whose leader in 1879 was the notorious Alif Khan. These marauders are said to occasionally attack the village. (Biscoe, Maitland.)
DAHNA-I-MIRA
31— 65—. A cultivated tract just outside the Kabul gate of Kandahar city, and near the Deh-i-Khwaja village. It is irrigated by the Patab canal. (Biscoe.)

DAHNA-I-TORA
31— 65—. A cultivated tract close to Chahar Asia, east and south of Old Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

*DAI CHUPAN
32—38  66—46 A. Dai Chupan is the name of a village and a woleswali in Zabul province. The woleswali comprises an area of 3,240 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 8,961 to 10,933. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Nesh, and Chora, in the north by Oruzgan, Malestan, and Jaghori, in the east by Arghandab and in the south by Mianz districts. Dai Chupan includes about 108 villages of which about 27 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Shaikhan, Goli Sang, Hazar Buz, Shira-i-Hazar Buz, Kariz-i-Buz, Shamolzai-Hazar Buz, Akhundzada-i-Hazar Buz, Mamukhtu, Tanajui, Salak, Pul-i-Jangali, Shir Khan Toghi, Do Aw, Shaftal Ghar Sang, Lagger Zamin, Do Ab, Hawari, Showi, Basayan, Mir Zayan, Mastan, Molla Khel, Lodin, Tana, Dawudzai, Berlagh, Badamtu, Lerzab, Lerzab-i-Yar Mohammad, Malik Abdulla, Malik Abdul Razaq, Malik Bacha, Malik Abdul Manan, Jaywal, Mir Afzal, Turan, Botaw, Nayak, Marah, Haji Shah Wali, Gazak, Kharnai, Saleh Mohammad Kharnai, Gul Haji Akhtar, Shaikhab Habib Khal, Ab Kul, Punbazar, Bararak, Taghuntai, Gelarghan, Kotalak-i-Masolan, Sera Aghberga, Baluch (Baluch) Bayloogh, Maska, Sang Tamu, Yatimak, Zagh, Alu, Haji Abdul Rahman, Dahan-i-Gazak, Shali Zar, Dahan-i-Gulzar, Khargelo, Torlagh, Woch Toghai, Dana, Koti Kar, Khwaja Bak, Sarband, Chenaran, Abla Tu, Bagh wa Shaikhjhi wa Babadel, Bagh-i-wa Shaikh Ji, Babadel, Khordak, Ala Sang, Kibi, Kartaka, Yakrak (Akrak), Shah Naser, Kalikat (Kaikawut), Nayak-i-Chelakor, Habibulah, Chelakor, Malazi Chelakor, Garbida-i-Chelakor, Abdul Jalil, Dawi Nayak, Huti, Tangi, Shah Kadam, Pardah, Khak-i-Afghan (Khak-i-Iran), Shah Alam, Wakil Mangal, Haji Tun, Narenj, Ulum wa Gulzar, Ulum Lala, Gulzar, Alidad, Sergan (Torgan), Kar Bagho, Seh Multan, Kerlanjo, and Sayed Ehsan.

*DAI KALAY
31—28  65—55 m. A village located 1 mile east of the road from Kandahar to Takhtapul, about 10 miles west of the latter in Kandahar province.

*DAI KUNDI Or KHADIR
33—55  65—56 m. Dai Kundi is the name of a village and a woleswali in
Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 5,587 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 29,442 to 34,979. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Pasaband, in the north by Chaghcharan and Lal wa Sarjangal, in the east by Waras and Shahrestan, and in the south by Gezab and Kajran districts. Dai Kundi woleswali includes about 49 villages of which about 39 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Ashterli, Baghal Kandu, (Chah Chan), Ahangar, Abdi, Talkhak, Jangan, Karam Zar, Khadir-i-Ulya wa-Sufla, Dara-i-Khodi, Dektor, Shalgham, Pul Band, Pushtorq, Khoshak, Khur Bidak, Deh Arus, Karya-i-Dasht, Kol-i-Kadir, Deh Duzdan, Sang-i-Takht, Shina, Kaligan, Sang-i-Mum, Sang-i-Chalak, Shaikh Ali, Mirasi, Tash Kol, Korga (Kala-i-Wiran), Lazir, Mish-ha, Karya-i-Nili, Hejdi, Shebar wa Sewak, Bander, Siyah Chob, Shaikh Sangak, Shahrestan, Char Kol, Siyah Darah, Shaikh Miran, Naw Jawak, Tochnaghi, Kayan, Sabzak, Kalu, Woltama, Kiti, Miyanagi Kol, Shish-i-Ulya wa Sufla, Paiwak, Ajurak, and Mardak Sang.

DAK

This word is no doubt the Brahui from of Dag; it corresponds to the word pat, so commonly used on the southern part of our frontier. It is applied particularly to the clear open plain to the south of Shorawak, stretching for an indefinite distance to the southwest along the course of the Lora. The average width of the dak appears to be about 15 miles. Its western boundary is well defined by the sand hills of the Registan, from Saiadbus in Shorawak to the Zaru pool, 50 miles southwest of Rahman Khan’s fort in Nushki. Its eastern boundary is the detached sandy tract or “half-desert” (nim-chol) lying between Shorawak and the small plain of Nushki proper. On the north, or rather northeast, it has an irregular termination in the cultivated fields of Shorawak, which would itself be “Dak” were it not for the fertilizing water of the Lora. Southwestwards, the Dak stretches far, and appears to be terminated at Chagai by the hamun of the Lora. Its total length is probably not far short of 100 miles.

The whole plain has a steady fall to the southwards and westwards, and the Lora runs through it from northeast to southwest. As in the case of the Indus valley, and all other fluvial plains, there is a decided slope downwards, from the river on either side; and the latter, raised on its own silt, runs through the highest part of the country which it has created. The desert edge appears to run tolerably parallel to the river, and about 10 or 12 miles from it. Where it meets with the plain there is a long string of pools, formed by the drainage of the Dak intercepted by the sand hills. There are said to be nine of these at various distances apart, the first two, Lal Khan and Purtoz, being, respectively, 22 and 25 miles southwest of Saiadbut, and the last,
Zaru, about 62 miles from the same place, and 52 miles from Rahman Khan Kala in Nushki. Along this line of pools or banks (called nawas) runs the south road from Shorawak to the Garmsel; it joins a road from Nushki at Zaru. There are also a few similar, but smaller, tanks on the eastern edge of the Dak. The latter are said to be almost always dry in summer, while the former contain water all the year round, except after a succession of unusually dry winters.

The Lora is almost always dry, its ordinary stream being entirely subtracted for the irrigation of Shorawak. When in flood, however, it may be a foaming torrent for several days, and portions of the Dak are then flooded. But this does not happen every year. There was no flood in 1879-80 or 1880-81, although the river was bankfull for four or five days in February of the latter year. The floods almost invariably take place in winter. A summer flood is a very rare occurrence.

Portions of the Dak are perfectly bare of vegetation, but large tracts are covered with coarse grass and scrub. The tamarisk grows thickly along old channels of the Lora, and spill nalas, which are generally very shallow. The thick grass near the river is only fit for camels and bullocks. It is called gamal and springs in bunches, but is quite dry and sapless by April. A short sweet grass grows thinly after rain or floods, especially in spring and near sand hills. Mul grass is only found in the reg.

The soil of the plain is a deep light loam, like that of the Punjab and Sind, is naturally very fertile. There is generally some Kushkaba cultivation on the banks of the river, and at the foot of the sand hills, but it is very uncertain. Were money spent on collecting and storing the Lora water, the country might easily support a large population. At present it is only a spring and summer grazing ground for Brahui and Baloch nomads.

The Dak can be easily traversed by troops in all directions. Even the channel of the Lora can be crossed without difficulty, unless wet, when caution is necessary, as the bottom is soft, and abounds in quicksands. Firewood is abundant in many parts of the Dak and camel-grazing excellent. Grass also can often be procured; but water is scanty. There are no settled inhabitants, and none at all in the winter months. The climate in summer is hot, but from October to April very pleasant. The general elevation of the plain is about 2,800 feet, perhaps rather less. (Maitland.)

Almost the whole of the Dak is in the territory of the Khan of Kalat.

DALA-I-NATU KAREZ

31—65—. A hamlet, 16 miles northeast of Kandahar, between the Bori and Kalat roads. In 1880 it contained 4 houses and 12 Alikozai inhabitants. The band, together with that of the villages Karez-i-Buz and Garai Ghias are wazifa (i.e., endowments) of the Khirka Sharif. (Biscoe.)

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DALA-I-NUR

A hamlet in the north corner of the Khakrez valley, 27 miles from Ghulam Muhammad on the road to Nish. Inhabitants Popalzais. Only 3 houses in 1879. There are said to be lead mines in the neighbourhood of this place, which is also known as Darai-Nur and Dara Nuran, but these particulars are only from a native account, this part of the country not having been explored. (Lance.)

DAMAN Or KAREZAK

Daman is the name of a village and an alakadari in Kandahar province. The Alakadari comprises an area of 1,373 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 4,571 to 7,057. The alakadari is bounded in the west by Dand and Arghandab, in the north by Dahla, in the east by Jaldak and Arghistan, and in the south by Spin Buldak districts. Daman alakadari includes about 55 villages of which about 3 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Mandisar (Mand-i-Hesar), Haidar Khan wa-Muhammad Rafik Kala, Shor Andam, Achekzai, Haji Hanifa, Abdul Wahab-Kalacha, Taj Muhammad, Kalacha-i-Sahibzadah, Najoie (Najo), Kanat-i-Kazi, Madozai, Mohmand, Khosh Ab, Marsanzai (Marszai), Makuwan (Maku), Nawai Deh, Nahr-i-Rubat, Sayedan, Dai, Haji Deh, Jakan, Kala-i-Azam, Burj, Tor Kariz, Bostan, Pir Dost, Mulla Shukur, Hejran, Murghan-Kicha, Saimul-zai, Akhund Kalay, Srah Kala, Kariz-Khozhgai, Sayedabad, Manja, Gailai, Gumana, Shakar Ganj, Baraki, Khaki, Maishi, Lal Beg, Aliabad, Char Bank, Kalacha-i-Salam, Zanabad, Kanat-i-Nazar, Kanat-i-Malang, Kanat-i-Aino, Kanat-i-Khalekdad, Kanat-i-Mulayan, Pangi, Kalacha-i-Sayyedan, Landi Kalacha, Kanat-i-Jabar, Taikadar, Sar-i-Nawa-i-Baghtu, Baghtu Alkozai, Sozani Achekzai, Parastar, Laihar, Ghalang, and Mughan.

In 1914 the area was described as follows: The name of a Mahal or district, adjoining Kandahar. It contains about 44 villages and hamlets, scattered over the plain in nearly every direction from the city, and mixed up with those of the other two districts of Kandahar proper. An official list of these villages, with the number of houses in them, their inhabitants and tribes they belong to, area of land under cultivation, and the revenue assessed, will be found in detail in the description of Kandahar district. Other villages with this name are located at 31–3 66–9 m., and about 10 miles north-northwest of Spin Buldak, at 31–52 66–10 m.

*DAMAN DASHT

A village located northwest of Laghirai Dasht, across the Khushk Rud in Kandahar province. There is also a dasht with this name on the road from Spina Kholā north and about 5 miles west of Sreh Jahan, at 30–31 66–12 m.
DAMRASI

31–32 65–31 m. A village, 13 miles southwest of Kandahar, on the open plain half-way between Chilkor and Panjwai. It is surrounded by orchards and vineyards and a fair amount of cultivated land belonging to the State. In 1880 it had 37 houses and about 140 Achakzai and Ghilzai inhabitants.

This village is in the Kariajat section of the Kandahar district. (Biscoe.)

*DAND

31–37 65–41 A. Dand is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 531 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 17,753 to 21,042. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Panjwai, in the north by Arghandab, in the east by Daman and in the south by Shega districts. Dand woleswali includes about 95 villages of which about 6 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Kashan, Anguriyan, Timurian, Baldi, Kosh Khana-i-Alkozai, Piro-Palmiyan, Mashur, Kokaran, Kulcha Abad, Nakok Dara-i-Khazani, Chahar Diwal, Ziyarat-i-Safid, Shah Mansur, Chahar Asiyab, Bazayecha, Kalacha-i-Karam, Kalacha-i-Faizulla, Asiya Chap, Kalacha-i-Abdul-Ghani, Kala-i-Sarbeland, Deh Makhshus, Kala-i-Abdul Muhammad, Kala-i-Abdul Majid, Sabzikar, Zaker-i-Sharif, Deh Bagh-i-Shaikh Muhammad Din, Sokhta Abdulla, Kanat-i-Sabi, Rawani, Karizak-i-Khord, Yak Kariz, Miyan Joy-i-Murghan, Deh Kochi, Gandi Gan, Deh Chakani, Deh Khati, Haji Arab, Karz-i-Sufla, Deh Ghulaman, Kariz-i-Kalan, Kanat-i-Maruf, Khairabad-i-Jailani, Charbagh, Ruhabad, Kanat-i-Hak Dad, Rambasi, Mard Kala, Walkan, Kalacha-i-Ghani, Cheshma-i-Yaro, Chashma-i-Sadozai, Gali, Kala-i-Muhammad Aslam Khan, Kanat-i-Zarak, Khwaja Ali, Kobi, Miyan Joy-i-Sarwar Khan, Murghan, Alizai, Suf, Gosh Khana-i-Kakali, Sher-i-Surkh, Munara-i-Sharif, Bala Karz, Deh Shadi, Bakhtiyaran, Nahar-i-Timur-Kala-i-Yawar (Kanat-i-Timur), Shamshiri-Nur Muhammad Khan, Gurgan, Kala-i-Mawladalad, Emarat, Kanat-i-Landi, Nahr-i-Ewaz, Mulla Kochi, Deh Rajab, Chaplani, Mir Bazar, Nurzai, Ghundi-i-Mansur, Sochta Mir Gul, Sokhta Mohd Rasul (Sokhta Musazai), Kala-i-Haji Muhammad Rasul, Haji Bashir, Kariz-i-Abdullah Sokhta Mohammad-Hak, Kalantar, Karya-i-Anbar, Kala-i-Salo, Kala-i-Seddikullah, Jamaryani, Alachai-Aka-Muhammad, Kalacha-i-Abdullah, Kalacha-i-Mohammad Aslam, Kalacha-i-Mauladad, Baisan Darah, Kalacha-i-Kaziran, and Mohammad Shah.

*DAND

32–47 67–49. A village located about 8 miles northwest of Ab-i-Istada-i-Mukur, on the road north to Mukur in Ghazni province.
*DANDAY
31-44 65-7 m. A village located near Maiwand on the Loe Mandeh in Kandahar province.

*DANGAR
32-1 67-27 m. A village located on the road north to Lwarghay Rud in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located about 4 miles south of the Rud-i-Maruf and east of Maruf Nawa in east Kandahar province, at 31-34 67-11 m.

*DANGAR KHEL
32-2 66-43 m. A village and an area west-southwest of Kalat, near Sheway Tala Dasht in Zabul province.

*DANGOLA
33-21 66-56 m. A village located on the Ajrestan stream, about one mile north of Chakmak in Oruzgan province.

DAOD KHEL
32-67 A village on the left bank of the Tarnak, about 40 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Euan Smith.)

DAOLATKHANZAI See ACHAKZAI

DAOLATZAI
A section of the Alikozais, see “Durani.”

DARAFSHAN
32-38 65-53 A. A stream which descends south and joins the Tirin. It appears to be the valley otherwise known as Ujaristan and inhabited by Faoladi, Dayah, and other sections of the Hazaras. See “Hazaras” in Vol. 6.

*DARAGAY
31-55 66-11 m. A village located on a stream, 10 miles east-southeast of Sherjan Aka in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located about halfway between Darwazgay and Kala-i-Rashid in Zabul province, at 31-39 67-40 m.

DARA-I-KAR
32-20 65-21 m. A pass in one of the ranges between the Ghoark valley and Derawat. The road through the Dara-i-Wahab in the Mehrab hills leads into it. (Leach.)
**DARAI**

32–13 67–10 m. A nala which springs from the hills near Babakar Chahan and runs down to the Surkhab Valley. There is a spring of good water at the head of the nala. (Native information.) Another village with this name, also spelled Duri, is located at 32–14 67–13 m.

**DARA-I-NUR** See DALA-I-NUR

* **DARASTAK**

33–39 66–32 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand, about 5 miles from its junction with the latter in Oruzgan province.

**DARAZ-AB**

31–50 65–34. A pass about 15 miles north of Kandahar, leading from the Arghandab valley through the Khakrez range of hills into the Khakrez valley.

From Fateh Khan Karez, at the southern end of the pass, the road runs along the wide sandy bed of a nala with moderate hills, everywhere accessible on each side. After about 4 miles the hills become smaller and undulating, and the nala wider, continuing so till, by a winding and somewhat steeper, but still easy, ascent, the crest is reached (distance about 10 1/2 miles), and the Khakriz valley is seen below. By a gentle descent of about 2 miles the village of Gunda is reached. At 9th mile the western end of the Koh-i-Taiban is passed, a conical hill considerably higher than the rest of the range being very conspicuous.

A stream of water which ceases about the 4th mile, flows down the pass, after which there is none till Gunda is reached. The road is passable, though in some places the sand is heavy. Distance from Fateh Khan Karez to Gunda 12 1/2 miles. (Lance.)

* **DARBAZAN**

31–47 65–47 m. A village located on the Arghandab Rud, about 10 miles southwest of the Arghandab dam in Kandahar province.

* **DARIA**

32–39 67–8 m. A village located on the Arghandab Rud, about 1 mile southwest of Saighan in Zabul province.

* **DARIAB**

31–29 66–28 m. A village located on the Kawtakey Mandeh, some 14 miles southwest of Khogiani in Kandahar province.
DARO NIKAH
31— 67.— A famous ziarat 6 miles north of Bamian on the Kadanai.
(Benn.)

*DARRAH
31—43 66—20 m. A village located about 1 mile west of Kadu on a
stream, about 6 miles of its junction with the Tarnak in Kandahar province.

DARSHAN
31— 66.— The wide opening in the sand-hills west of Saiadbut, through
which the Lora Nala flows to join the main river a few miles to the south.
The narrow winding valley, or hollow, of the nala is called Jangal-i-Lora.
Darshan contains a considerable area of flat, cultivable land, partially over-
grown with thin jungle. (Maitland.)

*DARWANA
33—12 65—36 m. A village located on the Rud-i-Warkhan, east-southeast
of Kejran in Oruzgan province.

DARWAZAGI
31—48 67—44 m. A halting-place, 49 km. southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai on
the road to Maruf. There is an encampment of Ghilzais here, and there are
numerous springs. (Lumsden.)

DARWESHAN
31—59 65—28 m. This village, which is also known by the name of
“Anarak,” lies at the foot of the southeastern slope of the Shah Maksud
range, in the western portion of the Khakrez valley. It is situated on or near
the main road up the valley, about one mile north of the celebrated Ziarat-i-
Shah Maksud. The village contained, in 1879, 30 houses of Hazaras. (Lance.)

*DASHMALUK BAND
33—34 66—5 m. A mountain located north of the Barmanay Dara,
crossed by the road from Barmanay to Tamazan in Oruzgan province.

*DASTANAY
33—48 65—38 m. A village located on the Pashnai stream, near the
village of Pashnai in Oruzgan province.

*DAUDZAI
32—38 66—43 m. A village located about 3 miles south of Tanga Kalay,
6 miles north of Shur Rud in Zabul province.
DAULAT KHAN
32–36 67–58 m. A village located on the Ghazni Rud, about 7 miles north of Ab-i-Istada in Ghazni province.

DAULATKHEL
32–35 67–3 m. An area on the Arghandab Rud in the alakadari of the same name, Zabul province. A village with this name is northwest of Shahjui, at 32–34 67–16 m.

DAULATSHAH
33–59 66–1 m. A village located 3 miles northwest of Siahdara and south of the mountain with the same name in Oruzgan province.

DAURA See KOKAL KACH

DAURDEH-I-MIR SHARIF
31–37 65–39. A tract of cultivation (vineyards chiefly) near the Khaganak villages, about 2½ miles west of Kandahar city and ½ mile north of the Herat road. (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-BAGH
31–34 65–40 m. A hamlet of 12 houses, 3½ miles south of Kandahar city between Khush Khana and Manara Angurian. In 1880 it had 46 inhabitants, Alikozais, Nurzais and Sayyids. (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-BUCHI
31–48 65–48 m. Is a very small district lying beyond the Arghandab from Kandahar and between it and Khakrez. There is no information on record about it.

DEH-I-CHIKNI
31– 65–. A village 1½ miles southwest of the Shikarpur gate to Kandahar. Land irrigated from the Naoshijan canal. In 1880 there were 52 houses and 213 inhabitants, Parsiwans, Kakars and Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-DUR
31– 65–. A village 18 miles from Kandahar, on the Herat road, and about 10 miles northeast of the junction of the Arghandab and Tarnak. In 1880 there were 28 houses and 27 inhabitants (Popalzais). (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-GHULAMAN
31–28 65–44 m. A walled village 9 miles south of Kandahar, 1½ mile south of Tarnak. In 1880 it contained 110 houses and 385 Barakzai inhabitants. (Biscoe.)
DEH-I-HAJI
31–24 65–53 m. A large village on the main Quetta–Kandahar road, between Abdul Rahman and Mandi Hissar, about 20 miles from Kandahar city. The houses are nearly all domed. Supplies (January 1879) plentiful, including lucerne grass and camel forage. Water good and abundant. On the advance of General Phayre's division on Kandahar in August–September 1880, this place was found deserted and had evidently been plundered. In 1905 this village was in ruins. It was said to have been deserted owing to the inhabitants being troubled by travellers on the main road. They migrated some to Da Bashar Kalai, to the north, and others to Da Alakozo Kalai, in the south, both further from the road. (I. B. C.)

DEH-I-IZA
31–46 65–43. A hamlet on the left bank of the Arghandab close to Maranjjan, and 10 miles northeast of Kandahar. In 1880 it contained 13 houses and 38 inhabitants, Alikozais and Babar Ghilzais. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Jaza.

DEH-I-KADIR
31–30 65–31 G. A village at the foot of the ridge to the north of Lal Khan (described elsewhere). It consists of a few houses and towers with a walled vineyard more than 400 yards square. The ridge behind it, which is surmounted by two bastions, the remains of an old fort partially excavated in the solid rock of the hill side, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, which is laid out in fields, but looks bare at the end of October from there being little cultivation at that season. The neighbourhood is further described under "Lal Khan." (Hennell.)

DEH-I-KAZI
32–67. A halting-place on the Toba Ghazni road, 10 miles southwest of Mansur Karez on the Istada lake. Deh-i-Kazi belongs to the Akazai section of the Tarakis. Here supplies sufficient for 2,000 men could be collected. (The Mulla.) AG shows a place with this name about 10 miles north of Bareh Khel, at 32–27 67–47 G.

DEH-I-KHADAN
31–30 65–38 m. A small village on the left bank of the Tarnak, 7 miles south of Kandahar city. It contained in 1880, 20 houses and 71 inhabitants, all Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-KHATAI
31–65. A village 1/2 mile from the Shikarpur gate of Kandahar. (I. B. C.)
DEH-I-KHESKI
31°40' 65°40' m. A village of Kariajat, between Baba Wali and the Arghandab. (I. B. C.)

DEH-I-KHWAJA
31°37' 65°44' m. A village to the east of Kandahar, just outside the Kabul gate. It was the scene of the disastrous sortie made by the Kandahar garrison on the 16th August 1880, when besieged by Ayub Khan. For an account of it, see “History of the 2nd Afghan War.”

DEH-I-KOBAD
31° 65°. A village on the right bank of the Arghandab, 25 miles west-southwest of Kandahar. (I. B. C.)

DEH-I-KUCHI
31°37' 65°35'. A village on the left bank of the Arghandab, between it and the village of Mianjui, 4½ miles northwest of Kandahar. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the spelling Kuchay.

DEH-I-LAHOR
31° 65°. A village 32 miles north of Kandahar. (Thornton.)

DEH-I-MUHASSIS
31°37' 65°40'. A large group of hamlets lying immediately to the west of Kandahar between the present and the old city.
In 1880 the houses numbered 104 and the inhabitants 368, Parsiwans and Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-NAO Or NEWA-I-DEH
31°28' 65°59' m. Elevation 3,626 feet. A large village said by Temple to be inhabited by “Sarwans” (?), and mentioned by Campbell as 7½ miles from the Barghana encamping-ground (6½ miles on the Kandahar side of the Barghana Kotal) on the road from Chaman to Kandahar. It is situated at about 1½ miles, according to the routes given by the latter officer and by Combe, from the right bank of the Arghastan, on a large irrigation canal, noticed also by Bellew, which runs at first parallel to the river and then flows towards and past the village. The water-supply, as long as the river is running, is from this canal, and is abundant, though slightly brackish, at the beginning of March, and becomes worse as the volume of water diminishes, generally failing altogether towards the middle of August, unless the supply is increased by rain. The village than depends for water on five wells, 15 or 20 feet deep, and said never to dry up. The water in these was, however, found to be bad by Campbell, and so brackish as to be barely drinkable, but
it probably improves when they are in constant use, as Combe, speaking of
the homeward march of the cavalry brigade in 1880 says they got a good
supply of fair water, drinkable, though slightly brackish, on 22nd Sep-
tember, from the village wells. The canal was at this time dry, and there was
no water in the river-bed except pools left by recent showers of rain. Temple
(February 1879) speaks of an extensive and good camping-ground on the
bank of the river, which, he says, flows close to the village; but it seems
probable that this ground and the part of the village he speaks of are at some
distance from the camping-ground on the Barghana route, as he reached Nao
Deh from Murghan Kechar, distant 4 miles to the north. Campbell speaks of
the bad water-supply here as the worst feature of the route from Chaman to
Kandahar by the Barghana pass, but allows that there is no necessity for
halting here, as Mandi Hissar, distant 8 miles from Deh-i-Nao, might be
reached in one march of 151/2 miles from Barghana, or the distances on the
route given by him might be divided better by halting at Tandukai, and
Makua Karez instead of at Bedak and Barghana. The road up the Arghastan
from Murghan Kechar by Nao Deh is rather longer than that usually
adopted; but apparently avoids crossing the kotal between Murghan Kechar
and the river. The distance from Nao Deh to Ata Muhammad Khan’s village
on this road is 13 miles. Supplies, such as sheep, goats, barley, and bhusa, are
said by Temple to have been plentiful in February 1879, as well as milk and
butter, and a small amount of barley and bhusa was reported as available in
the following month by Campbell, who adds that camel-grazing was fairly
abundant, some hariala grass to be found, and that firewood was scarce.
Combe, in September 1880, says that the cavalry brigade found bhusa, grain,
dry lucerne and firewood plentiful at the village. Bellew, who crossed the
ford near Nao Deh in February, says that the Arghastan flows in a shallow
bed, hardly sunk below the level of the plain, and about 180 yards wide. It
was then running in two streams separated by a low strip of tamarisk jungle,
and was about one foot deep, with a moderate current. He learnt that in
flood seasons it spreads widely over the plain, which then affords excellent
grazing. The water in the river was then clear and said to be very wholesome,
which rather confirms Temple’s account of the excellent camping-ground on
the Arghastan valley road. He speaks of the village as a collection of domed
huts. (Temple, Combe, Campbell, Bellew.) Another village with this name is
southwest of Barkar, at 33°44’67”672 m.

DEH-I-RAJAB
31°27’65°37’ G. A village, 11 miles south of Kandahar and 21/2 from
the left bank of the Tarnak. In 1880 it contained 39 houses and 132 inhabit-
ants, all Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

DEH-I-RUD
Apparently another name for Derawat.
DEH-I-SABZI
31–38 65–35. A prosperous village on the right bank of the Arghandab, one mile south of Kohak and 7 west of Kandahar. It contained, in 1880, 40 houses and 155 inhabitants, Alikozais, Muhammadzais, Parsiwans, Ghilzais and Mohmands. The place is irrigated by a cutting from the river, and has 2 mills and a fine walled orchard. (Biscoe.)

"Owing to the amount of water in the Arghandab, I could not take the direct road from Kandahar to Sinjiri; but had to turn off at Kohkaran and cross the river a mile and a half higher up where there is a better ford, as was proved by the fact that all the traffic was going by it. The baggage was transferred from yabus to camels and crossed the river to Deh Sabzi without difficulty; the water being up to the camels' girths. There were some intricate lanes for a mile or so from the river bank till we found an open space to camp on outside the village of Deh Sabzi." (Yate, May 1893.) Recent maps show the spelling Deh Sawz.

DEH-I-TAJ-MUFARIK
31–31 65–23. A small village on the right bank of the Arghandab, between Siardin and Mustashim, opposite Sperwan, and about 18 miles southwest by west of Kandahar. It is surrounded with cultivation, which is much cut up by irrigation channels. There was (October 1880) a good deal of fine grazing turf here, interspersed with patches of jawassa. (I. B. C.)

DEH-I-UNAK

DEH-I-ZALA KHAN
31– 65–. A village 9 miles southwest of Kandahar and 2 miles beyond Mashur. (I. B. C.)

*DEHMUSHAK
32–3 65–58 m. A village on the Kawlai Mandeh, about 8 miles southeast of Khairutut in Kandahar province.

*DEHPAL
32–4 66–4 m. A village located on a stream, about 5 miles southeast of Baghtu in Kandahar province. Nearby is the Lwar Dehpal.

*DEHRANG
33–53 67–2 m. A village on the Helmand Rud, near the confluence of the Ligan stream in Oruzgan province.
Dehrawad is the name of a village and a woleswali in Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 3,445 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 19,592 to 22,644. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Kajakai and Baghran, in the north by Kajran, in the east by Tirin, in the south by Ghorak and Nish districts. Dehrawad woleswali includes about 103 villages of which about 42 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Anar Joy-i-Boti (Poti Anar Joye), Tutak-i-Daraz Joye, Poti, Tutak, Kakrak-i-Tangi, Shokhak, Angarjit, Chenar, Daraz Joye, Khoni, Fatawala, Bagh-i-Reza (Baghal), Kundi Chenar (Landi Chenar), Chamyar Kund-i-Ghorni, Langar, Anar Joy, Anarak, Kariz-i-Ghach, Kaidai, Pashni, Pashi, Tagab-i-Khoi, Shir Khana wa Nau Burja, Targhi, Ghauchak, Deh Rayat, Dawan-i-Sufla, Dawan-i-Ulya, Dizak-i-Sufla, Bagh-i-Yusuf, Siyah Zamin, Ghornai (Ghorni), Shahristan (Saristan), Karizak, Sar Bulagh, Sangwana, Do Sang-i-Pasab, Turk-i-Yatimak, Joy-i-Nau, Alar Jughder, Jangal Kalay, Chatu, Chechar-i-Safitu wa Payaktol, Tanor, Burj-i-Nangi, Olum Bagh, Jangal-i-Khair Mohammad, Hesar, Alam Bagh, Khod wa Ghauchak, Gharam, Khod, Darshalak, Choghak, Dizak-i-Ulya, Gandum Shahr, Zanbordi, Sakzai, Khalchak, Zhala wa Kanat Bakht, Sakhar, Surkh Aba, Siyah Toghai, Bariki, Siyah Sang, Bagh-i-Khoshtak-i-Sar Sina, Sarab-i-Shokhi, Shahr-i-Nau, Shah Mashad, Tu Tu-i-Ulya, Tu Tu-i-Sufla, Kata Sar, Kashi Akarzai, Kashi Khwaja Khederzai, Serkai, Gorgin, Butu Garmab, Lablan, Chaghan, Bakroya, Cheragh-i-Lawandiyan, Cheragh, Lablan, Chaghan, Bakroya, Joy-i-Safid, Cheragh-i-Lawandiyan, Cheragh, Kachkol, Landiyan, Landiana-i-Muhammad Ayub, Markaz-i-Kohna, Mazar, Emranzai, Kakrak-i-Emranzai, Yakman, Sakzai, Kariz-i-Allah, Karna, Shin Ghola, Miyandu, Miyandeh-i-Mohd Ismail, Miyandeh-i-Mohd Ikhsas, Miyandeh-i-Mohd Juma, Miyan Dehi-Haji Haider, Chaman, Hoshi wa Khogiani, Yakhdan Band-i-Toghi, Siyah Sang, Chamyar, Kariz-i-Bakhtullah, Taband-i-Khoni, Khoshika, Karak Miyandu, Gulshan, and Kalai.

In 1914 the area was described as follows: We have learnt little or nothing of this fertile valley, which only lies some 60 or 70 miles almost due north of Kandahar, though we held that part of the country on two occasions, for three years at a time, 1839–42, 1878–81. Still we have ascertained that the valley is a fertile one; that it was formerly in the possession of the Hazaras, but that they were ousted by the Duranis; that the Nurzais, one of the great divisions of this race, now hold it; that the perennial stream which waters it is either the main or one of the minor branches of the Helmand river. It is described as an easy country on the whole, well watered and abounding in corn. It possesses a good climate, the elevation being about 1,000 feet higher than
that of Kandahar. The people being hemmed in on three sides by Hazaras, and open to Kandahar on the fourth, they were easily managed during the last British occupation with a small force. There is a Government granary said to contain 500 kharwars of grain in this district. In 1904 Muhammad Rafiq Khan was Hakim of Derawat.

One hundred Khassadars are said to be quartered in Derawat. (Leach, St. John, Stewart, Bellow, Native Information, 1905.)

*DEHYAK
32-32 65-53 m. A village located about 10 miles south of Tirin Kot and north of Bakhund Ghar in the south of Oruzgan province. Two miles further southeast is Dehyak Surkanay.

*DELAK
31-58 65-58 m. There are three villages, Bala, Pain, and Delak Baba on a tributary of the Arghandab river in Kandahar province.

*DELAWARKHAN KALACHA
31-44 65-43 m. A village on the Arghandab Rud, about 10 miles northeast of Kandahar city.

*DELGHANA
32-39 66-18 m. A village located on a stream, south of Patan Ghar in Oruzgan province.

*DERESHA
31-37 66-57 m. A village located on the Lora stream, about 10 miles north of Nawa in Kandahar province.

*DERGA
31-32 66-15 m. A village located on the Arghistan stream, northwest of Chano Band in Kandahar province.

DERISTAN
32- 67-. A village 28 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, about 6 miles from the left bank of the Arghandab, and 8 miles from the right bank of the Tarnak river, under the range between two rivers. (Thornton.)

*DERKAY
31-25 67-18 m. A village located on the Salesun stream, about 10 miles southwest of Babaker Ghar in Zabul province.
*DIGARAN
31–33 65–25 m. A village located about 2 miles north of the Arghandab river and about 10 miles southwest of Sinjiri in Kandahar province.

*DIKTUR
33–55 65–55 m. A village located about 1 mile northwest of Khadir (Dai Kundi) in Oruzgan province.

*DINALAK
33–36 66–31 m. A village on the Helmand river, near Shiwna Tughay in Oruzgan province.

DIN MUHAMMAD
32–7 65–31 G. A hamlet situated in the hilly country between the Lam and the Khakrez valleys. In 1879 it contained 4 houses of Ghilzais. (Lance.) Other places with this name are located 40 miles southwest of Jaldak, at 31–44 66–37 G., 3 miles north of Kala Asad, at 32–7 65–31 G., and 1 mile southeast of Muhammad Reza, at 31–57 65–58 G.

*DIVANA ZIARAT
30–6 66–1 m. A ziarat located about 2 miles north of the Lora on the road to Alekozai in southeast Kandahar province.

DIWALIK
32–8 67–9 G. A ruined fort (formerly of great importance) on the route from Kandahar to Ghazni, from the former of which places it is distant about 95 miles northeast. The country in the vicinity is tolerably cultivated, and is crowded with the forts of the Ghilzais, who hold it. (Thornton.) Diwalik or Dewalik lies about 14 miles due east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on or near the Manda river, a branch of the Tarnak, and opposite the western entrances to the Rogani and Purshi passes through the Surkh Koh range. It is the boundary between the Hotak and Tokhi Ghilzais. One of General Stewart's brigades which took the eastern route up the Khushk Rud valley halted here in April 1880. Supplies here are scarce, especially firewood and fodder. Camel-grazing and water are abundant. (I. B. C.)

DOABA Or DO-AO
31–28 65–14 m. A small village, 31 miles west of Kandahar, on the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Arghandab and Tarnak. (I. B. C.)

DO CHINA
31–45 68–51. A plain lying north of Prekare, on the main road from
the Kundar valley to Taraki Tirwah. It is bounded north by a low range of hills called Khazana Ghund; south by the Sharan Toi; east by the Runkhwao hills; west by the Zmariani hills. Do China Kala is situated at the northern extremity of the plain, 7 miles north of Prekare. The Kandil river from the northwest and the Do China from the northeast meet about 3 miles south of the fort and drain the entire plain. It appears to be a fertile tract of country, but not much cultivation is visible. The fort belongs to the Suliman Khels, and the Zmarianis hold some lands in the centre of the plain. (Benn.)

DOKHANA KAREZ
31–52 65–23 m. An Achakzai village of 20 houses, near the centre of the Khakrez valley and 4 miles from the mouth of the Tangli pass. It is passed at 7 miles, above Lalak by the road from Salim Karez, up the course of the main nala of the valley to Karez-i-Shergah, which is 5 miles above it. A report by Lance giving some of the above statistics calls the village Dokhaha. Its water-supply is said to be good. (Lance.)

*DOMANDA KALAY
31–42 66–50 m. A village located south of Gari wa Karizwal, about 3 miles northeast of the Lora Rud in Kandahar province.

*DOMANDI
31–32 66–35 m. A village located at the doab, or confluence, of the Arghistan and Lora rivers, south of Khogiani in Kandahar province.

DON KHAN
31–66–. A village one mile south of the main road up the Tarnak valley, between Kandahar and Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 55 miles from the former and 31 miles from the latter; and about 1½ miles northwest of the celebrated tower of Tirandaz. A British brigade encamped here on the 17th January 1879. Plenty of very good water, and supplies of all sorts; camel-forage abundant and good. The village is noticeable from being surrounded by a good many trees. (Prior.)

DORAI
31–29 65–12 A. A valley running down to the left bank of the Tarnak near Babakarzai. It contains 2 or 3 small villages. (I. B. C., 1880.)

DORAI
32–13 67–8 G. A small range of hills on the left bank of the Kand, at the point where that stream turns north and becomes the Surkhab. (Benn.)
A river formed by the junction of the Kadanai and Kushebai streams which takes place south of Shah Pasand, a village 48 miles south by a little east of Kandahar. From the confluence the Dori flows in a north-northwesterly direction for some 30 miles (receiving the Mel Manda stream at 9 miles below the junction) till at about 3 miles from Abdul Rahman, it turns almost due west, and after passing the high rock called Laila Majnun on its left bank, at about 14 miles is joined by the Arghastan river on its right bank. At some 22 miles further on, the Tarnak river joins it on its right bank, and after another 28 miles the Dori falls into the Arghandab river.

Some reports say that the name of Dori still clings to the river after this junction, but more recent accounts tend to show that the larger Arghandab river gives its name to the united streams.

According to a report made in 1903 it seems that water can always be obtained in the river Dori from Shah Pasand to its junction with the Tarnak. It seems to be doubtful if it can be called a perennial stream, but it is probable that water can always be got in pools here and there. The river bed is 200 feet wide, the average breadth of the water being 50 feet, and its average depth from 2 feet at Shah Pasand to 3 feet at Takhtapul. The river bottom is sandy and its banks low, varying from two to six feet in height.


The Dori below Shah Pasand passes through a populous district. Wheat fodder and all kinds of provision for man and beast can be obtained near its banks.

When the river is in flood then for one or two days the fords become impassable. Below its junction with the Arghastan, the river is unfordable for longer periods during the spring floods.

Between Shah Pasand and Takhtapul several canals have been cut for irrigation purposes. The bulk of the riverside population live near these canals, and concerning them a native report has afforded this information:

1. The Bolak Canal.—On this canal reside tribesmen of the Kakozai, refugees from the territory of the Tahsil of Pishin. Their headman is Nasir Khan. They have 100 houses, where live 50 owners and 50 tenants or cultivators.

2. The Nurzai Shadozai Canal.—Here there are 110 houses 20 owned by Lashkarzai, 10 by Azozaiz, and 80 by their tenants. This canal is on the south side of the stream.

4. The Teri Canal.—Here there are 25 houses of Badinzai and Malizai Achakzais, and their tenants, who are Kakars. The canal runs north and south between 2 hills.

5. The Abdulla Achakzai Canal.—This Canal was made by Ahmad, Abdulla-
zai Achakzai, who is the malik of the settlement. There are 80 houses here, 50 occupied by landowners, and 30 by their tenants or cultivators.

6. The Mushki Sulimanzai Canal.—This Canal is on the south side of the stream and there live on its banks Sulimanzais, Badinzais and Achakzais. Their headman is Mushki. There are here 100 houses, 60 occupied by landowners, and 40 by their tenants.

7. Mushkis Second Canal.—The same tribesmen dwell here as on the last mentioned canal. It is on the north side of the stream. There are 150 houses here, 70 occupied by landowners, and 30 by their tenants or cultivators.

8. The Chagri Canal. — Sulimanzai and Badinzai Achakzais live here, also Adozai and Malikdinzai Barakzais. There are 180 houses here, 100 occupied by landowners and by their tenants. Muhammad Zaman Khan is their headman.

9. The Hasanzai Achakzai Canal.—There are 90 houses here, 50 occupied by landowners and 40 by their tenants. It is on the south side of the stream. Muhammad Sadiq is the headman.

10. Rahman Khan and Ghulam Muhammad Canal.—This settlement consists of Popalzais, and is quite close to Takhtapul and the north bank of the Dori. There are 200 houses here, 110 occupied by landowners and 90 by their tenants.

DORI Or LORA NALA Or HAMUN LORA

29–33 64–55 m. An important feature in Shorawak. It is a considerable hollow, or watercourse, connected with the Lora, and was very possibly at one time the main channel of that river. It is now only filled by high floods, but there is always water running in two irrigation cuts which are carried along it. The Dori is formed by several channels which quit the Lora shortly after its entrance into the plain and unite a short distance to the north of Badalzai. From thence the Dori runs westwards, across the plain to Jat Poti, where it turns south and skirts the sand-hills for about seven miles. In this portion of its course the hollow is of variable breadth, never less than 100 yards wide, and sometimes thrice as much. Its depth is about 6 feet, and the banks are in general, sloping, though occasionally scarped. It is filled with tamarisk jungle, and parts are cultivated. The semi-artificial channels which wind along the bed are several feet deep, and the largest is a rather formidable obstacle to camels. In fact about Abuzai it is impracticable for any pack animal; but there is a rude bridge on the path leading from the village to the hamlets on the sand-hill. When flooded, although there may be only a few inches of water, the Dori is converted into a morass of deep and tenacious clay, and it is then most difficult to get laden animals across at any point. About two miles west of the old fort of Mandozai, the Dori makes a sharp turn, and runs northwesterdwards into the sand desert, through a narrow and
very tortuous valley, pretty thickly grown with tamarisk and other shrubs, and known as the Zangal (Jangal)-i-Lora. After several loops and convolutions the Dori again emerges from the desert, some miles below Saiadbus and rejoins the Lora River. There are several hamlets in the Zangal-i-Lora.—Azargh Shah or Ziarat where it quits the plain, Sarfaraz, Kaisar, and probably one or two other. (Maitland.)

DOSANG
32—65—. The range of mountains separating the Garmab and Ghorak valleys from Derawat. It lies about 46 miles north-northwest of Kandahar. It is said there are no passes over this range. (Bellew.) Other places with this name are located north of Nauzad, at 32–29 64–20 A., and a village on the Helmand, at 32–57 65–36 m.

DOST MUHAMMAD
31—66—. A village in the Kushobai valley. It contains about 16 houses, and is inhabited by Chalakzai Nurzais. The houses are mostly flat-roofed. Trees abound. Valley fertile, watered by karezes. Inhabitants industrious and peaceable. (Clifford.)

DOST MUHAMMAD
31—66—. A hamlet in the Kushobai valley. It contains 8 houses, and is inhabited by Chalakzai Nurzais. (Clifford.)

DOST MUHAMMAD
31—66—. A hamlet in the Kushobai valley, containing 6 houses, inhabited by Alikozais. (Clifford.)

DOST MUHAMMAD
31—68—. The largest of the Kuch Khwara villages. It is situated in the angle formed by the Kuch Khwara and Kafir Sinzala Nalas, which meet about 2 miles south of the fort. Inhabitants Nasirs and Suliman Khels. (Benn.)

*DOST MUHAMMAD
DROSHAK
32-9 66-20 m. A valley on the right bank of the Arghandab, between it and the Shekan valley and north of Arghasu, about 33 miles due west of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. There is a pathway leading from the Arghandab through the valleys, but the ascents and descents are such as to make it quite impracticable for laden mules, except those in the finest condition, and entirely so for any camels. (Gaselee.)

DUBAR Or DABAR
31- 68-. A range of hills north of Khidar Chah, whose southwestern continuation is known as the Inzlan range. It is crossed by a road from Khidar Chah one mile to northeast of its highest point. The hills are barren and rocky, but under the southeast slopes are four springs of water known as Dubar China, used by the Zhob Kakars when they frequent the Kashe plain during the summer months. (Benn.)

*DULA
31-53 66-29 m. A village located north of the Tarnak stream, some 15 miles southwest of Jaldak in Zabul province.

DUNDLA
32-3 66-35 G. A village or group of villages on the left bank of the Tarnak 3 or 4 miles south of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Inhabitants Hotak Ghilzais. Some of them joined in an attack on a [British] convoy of commissariat stores near Jaldak on the 12th April 1880, and most probably many were present at the tribal gathering at Ali Jan Kala, which was attacked and dispersed on the 2nd May following. For their share in these disturbances, they were fined one thousand rupees. (Biscoe.)

DURANI
The dominant tribe among the Afghans, and the one to which the present (until 1978) ruling family belongs. The Duranis were formerly called the Abdalis till Ahmad Shah, in consequence of a dream of the famous saint at Chamkani, changed it to Durani, and took himself the title of Shah Dur-i-Duran, or "land of Pearls." According to Bellew "the title is said to have been adopted from the distinctive custom of Abdali tribe of wearing a small pearl studded ring in the right ear." Little or nothing is known of the early history of the tribe; some accounts describe the mountains of Toba as their most ancient abode; more numerous traditions represent them as having descended into the plains of Khorasan from the mountains of Ghor, but leave it uncertain whether that
tract was their original seat, and by what causes their emigration was occasioned.

Kazi Abdul Kadir, who took the census of Afghanistan in the year 1876, under Amir Sher Ali's orders, gives the total number of Duranis in the country in that year as reaching 500,000 souls and in this total he includes, rightly or wrongly, the Amir's Mohmand and Yusufzai subjects, in addition to the other hitherto recognised branches of the tribe. The Kazi's estimate or calculation, therefore greatly reduces the formerly accepted strength of the Duranis; and, all things considered, the conclusion arrived at by an exceptionally able man, under exceptionally favourable circumstances, may well carry greater weight than the random guesses of English travellers. It is universally asserted that Nadir Shah numbered the tribe when he was fixing their lands and the proportion of men they were to furnish, and found them to consist of 60,000 families; but supposing such a census to have been made it must have fallen much under the real number, as many persons, of the shepherds especially, must have been overlooked. The Duranis have certainly been in a flourishing situation since that time, and their circumstances have been very favourable to the increase of their population, so that the number of 100,000 families must now be considered as within bounds.

According to the second edition of this gazetteer the tribe has two principal divisions, Zirak and Panjpai, but these divisions are now of no use whatever, except to distinguish the descent of the different clans. Indeed, it appears from the genealogical table given overleaf that no such division as the Panjpai ever existed. The Zirak division is again subdivided into Barakzais, Popalzais (or Fufalzais) and Alikozais, whilst the so-called Panjpai division is said to be subdivided into Nurzais, Alizais, Ishakzais, Khugianis, and Makus. Each clan contains several branches.

The following clan of the Durani tribes are given by Biscoe, who had good means of obtaining information regarding them in 1879-80. It will be perceived that they differ considerably from the table above-mentioned, to which reference should be made as well as to the several articles descriptive of the main sections:

The Zirak branch

Barakzai: Muhammadzai, Angizai, Nasizai, Nasratzai, (of which there are two families, viz., Nasratzai and Shahinchibashi.), Khojakzai, Malikdinzai, Umarkhanzai, Hutmanzai, Ghaibizai, Sundarzai, Gurujizai, Khanchazai, Bakilzai, Khirzai, Sherzai.

Achakzai: See "Achakzai." (This tribe would be more properly described as an offshoot of the Barakzais.)

Popalzai; Sadozai, Pamizai, Mangalzai, Kanalagh, Badozai, Madozai, Hasanzai, Kudezai, Marsinzai, Babakrzai, Ayubzai, Shamizai, Mardozhai.

Alikozai: Khalozai (Khan Khel), Yarizai, Surkani, Kutezai, Dadozai, Khanizai, Daolatzai, Nasozai, Bashozai.
The Panjpai branch
Nurzai: Pataz, Samizai, Jamalzai, Adinzai, Kurezai, Gurgan, Mirgian.
Alizai: Kholozaizai, Habizai, Hasanzai, Shekzai, Pirzai, Adozai.
Ishakzai: (vulgarly called Saozai, see “Ishakzai” in Farah province). Misrikhel (Khan Khel), Mandinzai, Hawazai.
The Khugiani and Maku clans have no subdivisions.

Captain McMahon in 1896 furnished six genealogical tables relating to the Duranis, viz.:—(1) Origin of Duranis, (2) Achakzais, (3) Muhammadzais, (4) Sadozais, (5) and (6) the descendants of Ahmad Shah Abdali and Dost Muhammad Khan, respectively. (1) to (5) are produced in the Appendix; (6), amplified and corrected up to date, will be found in “Who’s Who in Afghanistan.” Captain McMahon says the tables “are the result of careful enquiry and are based on the information given to me by influential members of each of the numerous families concerned. They embrace the whole of the Durani tribe. I have been fortunately able to get the assistance of Sardars Gul Muhammad Khan and Fakir Muhammad Khan of the present Amir’s own family, and of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan, chief of the Nurzais, and of many other leading Duranis now resident in various parts of Baluchistan and India in preparing, correcting, and verifying these tribes. They may therefore lay claim to a degree of accuracy which renders them valuable documents for purpose of reference. It is curious to note the extent to which members of the leading Durani families are now in the service of the British Government while their near relations in many cases are in Afghan service.”

The Duranis form the bulk of the population of the Kandahar and Farah provinces and the Sabzawar district of Herat. Their boundaries are, however, extremely ill-defined, for on the north the hills sometimes run into plain, while the southern and western parts of the inhabited country are not easily distinguished from the desert on which they border. Roughly speaking, the Durani country may be said to be bounded north by the Herat district, the Ghorat and Hazarajat, east by the Ghilzais, south by the Khwaja Amran hills, Shorawak, and the desert which separates it from Baluchistan, and west by Afghan Sistan and the Persian dominions.

The Government of the Duranis differs from that of the other tribes, though it is evident that it has originally been framed on the same model. The difference seems chiefly to be occasioned by the more immediate connection of the Duranis with the Amir, and by the military tenure on which they hold their lands. He is their military commander, and that more effectually than is the case in the other tribes. With these last, the military service which they owe to the crown is an innovation, introduced after they had occupied their lands, which they had conquered or brought under cultivation without aid from any external power, and without any acknowledgment of dependence on any superior; but the lands of the Duranis were actually given to them on condition of military service, and the principal foundation of
their right to the possession is a grant of a former king. The whole of their own country had been conquered by Nadir Shah, and part of it was restored, with a large portion of that of the Ghilzais, on the express condition that they should furnish a horseman for every plough, and the performance of this engagement was always exacted before the fall of the Sadozai dynasty. The officers of the horse thus raised were the civil magistrates of the country allotted to maintain them, and this system was reconciled to that of the Ulus Government, by making the military divisions correspond to those of the tribe, and by maintaining all the relations of the hereditary chiefs; thus the head of a clan commanded the troops which it furnished, and the subordinate officers were the Maliks and Mashars of Khels and subdivisions under him, each commanding the contingent of his own portion of the Ulus.

Each of the great clans of the Duranis is governed by a Sardar, chosen out of the head family. The subdivisions are under Khans appointed out of their head families, and the Maliks and Mashars of the still smaller divisions, are, in most cases, elected from the proper families by the people. When different subdivisions live in one village, they have separate quarters, and each lives under its own Malik or Mashar; but none of the dissensions between sections, which rage among the Yusufzais, are ever known here, and all live more or less in harmony like people of one family.

The powers of the various chiefs among the Duranis, though efficient as far as they go, are simple, and the occasion for exercising them is limited. There are no wars with other tribes, nor disputes between clans of the same tribe in which the chiefs can show their importance by directing the operations of their people; nor have their clans any of those subjects for consultation and debate in which the chiefs of independent tribes display their policy and their influence. When disputes cannot be made up by the mediation of the elders, they are brought before the jirga by the Malik; and its decrees are, if necessary, supported by the Sardar. Maliks of other sections, and even of other villages, sometimes assist at those jirgas.

Though the spirit of revenge for blood is no less felt here than elsewhere, yet retaliation is much repressed by the strength of the government. The Duranis, however, seldom put a man to death for killing another in expiation of a murder previously committed. As long as the murders on both sides are equal, they think natural justice satisfied, though they banish the second murderer to preserve the quiet of their own society. Private revenge prevails most in the camps of shepherds, who wander in the hills and deserts remote from all seats of authority and of justice; but even there disputes seldom go beyond regular encounters with sticks and stones; and throughout all the Duranis blood is scarcely ever shed in domestic quarrels. It is looked on as flagitious to draw on a countryman, and a tradition even exists of an oath imposed on the people of the tribe by the Sadozais of ancient days, which
bound them for ever to abstain from the use of swords in disputes among themselves.

Civil disputes are either settled by the elders of the village and the friends of the parties, by the arbitration of Mulas, or by the decision of the nearest Kazi. When the Sardar, or other chief, is absent from the tribe, his duties are performed by a naib or deputy of his own appointing, generally a brother or a son, but always a near relation.

The Duranis are partly pastoral and partly agricultural; this, of course, makes a difference in the habits and manner of life of different parts of the tribe.

It is a common form of the Durani villages to have four streets leading into a square in the centre. There is sometimes a pond, and always some trees in this space; and it is here that the young men assemble in the evenings to pursue their sports, while the old men look on and talk over the exploits of their youth, or their present cares and occupations.

The houses are constructed of brick, burnt or unburnt, and cemented with mud mixed with chopped straw. The roofs are sometimes terraces laid on beams, but far more frequently are composed of three or four low domes of brick joining to one another. An opening is left in the centre of one of the domes, and over it is a chimney made of tiles to keep out the rain. This sort of roof is recommended by its requiring no wood for rafters, a great consideration in a country where timber is so scarce.

Most dwelling-houses have but one room, about 20 feet long and 12 broad. There are two or three out-houses adjoining to the dwelling-house, built exactly in the same manner and designated for the sheep and cattle, for the hay, straw, grain, firewood, and implements of husbandry. Most houses have a little courtyard in front of the door, where the family often sit when the weather is hot. The room is spread with felts for sitting on. The villages are generally surrounded with orchards, containing all the fruit trees of Europe, and round them are scattered a few mulberry trees, poplars, planes, or other trees, of which the commonest are one called marandi, and another tree, with broad leaves, called purra.

The shops in the Durani villages are generally very few, and are never kept by Afghans. For instance, in the village of Balada, near Kandahar, which consists of about 200 houses, there are three shops, where grain, sugar, and other eatables are sold; one fruit-shop, and one shop where knives, scissors, combs, looking-glasses, and such articles are to be had. There is a carpenter almost in every village, as well as a blacksmith, and sometimes a weaver or two; the nearer to the city, the fewer are the artisans. Cloths are made by the women, who sometimes also weave blankets. There is at least one mosque in every Durani village, and often more; the Mulla who reads prayers in it receives a portion of grain from every man in the village, besides what he earns by teaching children to read.
In most villages, and generally in the square (where there is one), is a public apartment, where all the men of the village assemble to converse and amuse themselves.

The chief occupation of all the villagers is agriculture. They sow their great harvest (which is of wheat, barley, and some other grains) in November and reap it early in June; another harvest, chiefly of pulse, is then sown, and is reaped in the end of September. Melons, cucumbers, etc., are also sown in June, and artificial grasses in spring; all is irrigated.

Their stock is chiefly bullocks for agriculture, of which every family has three or four pairs; most men have sheep, which supply them with mutton, milk, and wool; they have also some cows for milk. The sheep are driven to the hills or wastes in the morning, and return at night. Some, who are more given up to pasturage, go out in summer with their flocks, to the hills, where they live in tents; in winter they find abundance of herbage in the plains. The beasts of burden most used are asses, but camels are always used for long journeys, and many are kept to be hired out to merchants. Horses and mules are also bred, particularly in the country of the Ishakzais.

The better sort of Duranis have their lands cultivated by “buzgars.” They act themselves as superintendents, often putting their hand to any work where they are wanted, like small farmers in England. The poorer Duranis are often “buzgars,” but seldom labourers, that employment falling chiefly to the Tajiks, or to the Afghan hamsayahs.

A large portion of the husbandmen live in tents, which are either of black blanket or of thick black felt supported by twigs twisted together and bent over so as to form an arch. The agricultural families, who live in tents, do not move beyond their own lands, and that only for the benefit of a clean spot, or to be near the part of the grounds where the cultivation of the season is chiefly carried on.

Almost every village surrounds, or joins to, the fort of a Khan. These forts are encompassed by a wall of no strength, and generally intended more for privacy than defence. They, however, have sometimes round towers at the corners; and, when inhabited by great lords, they sometimes mount swivels on the walls, and have a small garrison, beside the relations and immediate retinue of the Khan, who, in general are their only inhabitants. They are built in a square, the inside of which is lined with buildings; on one side are the great hall and other apartments of the Khan, on the others are lodgings for his relations, servants, and dependents, storehouses for his property, and stabling for his horses. The open space in the centre is usually a mere bare courtyard, but, in some instances, it contains a little garden. The principal gardens are always on the outside of the castle, and the flocks and herds of horses and camels, which belong to the Khan, are kept at distant pastures, and attended by servants who live in tents.

At one of the gates of every fort is a mehman-khana, or house of guests,
where travellers are entertained, and where the people of the village often come to talk with the strangers and hear the news.

The Khan's apartments are furnished according to the fashion of the country; and though, as may be expected, the poorer Khans live in great simplicity, yet the richer have rooms painted with various patterns and spread with fine carpets and felts.

The Khans themselves appear to be sober, descent, moderate men who, though very plain, have still horses and servants, and are superior to the common Duranis in dress and manners. They are generally an industrious and respectable set of men, attached to agriculture, and anxious to improve their lands, treating their inferiors with mildness and good will, and regarded by them with respect and esteem.

The pastoral part of the Durani population is chiefly to be found in the hilly tract between Herat and Sistan, and in the waste plains of the south. The people to the southeast of Kandahar are also much employed in pasturage. There are other shepherds in many of the agricultural parts of the country as there are husbandmen in those most devoted to pasture. The moving tribes north of Kandahar remain in the plains in winter and retire to the hills in summer; those south of Kandahar find a refuge from the heat in the hills of Toba; but the greatest emigrants are the tribes beyond the Helmand, who almost universally retire to Siahband and Baniaghaz before the middle of spring. After that period scarce an inhabitant is to be meet with in the plains. This emigration lasts for three or four months. All the shepherds, with the exception of those on the upper Helmand, live in ghijhdis (Usually called Kizhdis.), or black tents.

The ghijhdis of the common people are from 20 to 25 feet long, 10 or 12 feet broad, and 8 or 9 feet high. They are supported by a row of poles generally three in number, and are pitched like common tents, in such a manner that the lowest part of the cloth which forms the roof is 4 or 5 feet from the ground. The space is closed by a curtain, which hangs down from the edge of the roof, and is tied to tent-pins driven into the ground for the purpose. They are composed of coarse, black blanket, sometimes single and sometimes double, which affords excellent shelter from the weather; the threads of the blanket swell as soon as they are wetted, so that its texture, naturally close, soon becomes impervious to rain.

The tents of Khans and of people in good circumstances are of a superior description to this, being large enough to contain a numerous assembly, and so high as easily to admit a camel. Many of the Duranis line their tents with felt, which makes a much more comfortable residence in winter, and the floors of all are spread with carpets or felts. The tents of the common people are divided by a curtain into an apartment for the men, and another for the women; and the poorest Duranis have, at least, one other tent for their sheep. Besides these, the poor erect temporary huts of basket-work plastered
with mud for their sheep; and some of the hamsayahs themselves inhabit similar dwellings. A common ghijhdi costs about two tomans. The camps consist of from 10 to 50 tents; 100 is a number very unusually large. They pitch in one or two lines, according to their number and the nature of the ground. The malik's tent is in the middle of the line. To the west of every camp is a space marked out with stones, which serves for a mosque, and at some distance there is often a tent for guests. A large camp is called a khel, and a small one kiri.

The above is their order of encampment in winter when they pitch their camps around the fort of their chiefs. At that season they drive their flocks to a distance to pasture, and eke out their green forage with hay, straw, vine leaves, and other dry fodder. In the cold parts of the country they often trust almost entirely to this sort of food, and to such plants as the sheep can browse on among the snow. The greater part of the shepherds of those tracts, however, descend into the plains in winter, or retire into sheltered valleys and feed their flocks on the sunny sides of the hills.

In spring, when grass is plentiful in all places, and the season for lambing renders it inconvenient to drive the flocks far from home, the shepherds break up their camps and disperse over the country, pitching by twos and threes, wherever they meet with an agreeable spot. Many such spots are found in the beginning of spring, even in the worst parts of the Durani country, and the neighbourhood of the high hills especially affords many delightful retreats in sequestered valleys, or in green meadows on the borders of running streams.

The delight with which the Duranis dwell on the description of the happy days spent in these situations, and the regrets which are excited by the remembrance of them when in distant countries, can only be believed by those who have seen them; while the enthusiasm with which they speak of the varieties of scenery through which they pass and of the beauties and pleasure of spring, is such as one can scarce hear, from so unpolished a people, without surprise.

Though these camps are so small and situated in such retired situations we must not suppose that their inhabitants live in solitude. Many other camps are within reach, and the people belonging to them often meet to hunt by chance or by appointment. Sheep-shearing feasts and ordinary entertainments also bring men of different camps together, and they are besides often amused by the arrival of an itinerant tradesman, a wandering balad-singer, or a traveller who avails himself of their own hospitality.

This sort of life is perhaps seen in more perfection in the summer at Toba, which belongs to the Achakzais. That extensive district is diversified and well wooded. (There is hardly a tree on Toba [1906]). The grass is excellent and abundant, and is mixed with a profusion of flowers and the climate is so mild as scarcely to render shelter necessary either by night or day. This
agreeable country is covered in summer with camps of Achakzai Duranis, who all live on the most friendly terms, visiting at each other's camps and making frequent hunting parties together. They often invite each other to dinner at their camps, where the strangers repair in their best clothes, and are received with more ceremony and attention than is usual in the more familiar intercourse of immediate neighbours. On these occasions companies of twelve or fifteen assemble to dine in the open air, pass the evening, with part of the night, in games, dancing and songs, and separate without any of the debauchery and consequent brawls which so often disturb the merriment of the common people in other countries. Their fare at that period is luxurious to their taste; lamb is in season, and krut, curds, cream, cheese, butter, and everything that is produced from milk are in abundance. Thus they pass the summer. At last winter approaches, snow begins to fall on the tops of the hills, and the shepherds disperse to their distant countries in the plains.

To return to the composition of Durani camps, each camp is composed of men of one family, but there are in each a number of hamsayahs chiefly Aimaks, among them, who work as smiths, carpenters, and buzgars. The existence of these last in the camps may seem surprising, but all the moving hordes of Duranis cultivate a little ground and they leave the charge of it to their buzgars while they are absent from their own country. They even carry on a little husbandry at their summer stations, but it does not seem to go much beyond raising melons and a very small quantity of grain. They all give a share of the increase of their flocks to the person in whose lands they encamp, while out of their own country, for the greatest part of their flocks consists of sheep. They also keep goats, the numbers of which are great or small in proportion to the sheep as the country is more or less hilly. In some parts one-third of the flock is composed of goats; in others they only keep a few goats to lead the sheep in grazing. Those near the desert and those in easy circumstances have camels on which they carry their tents and baggage; they sell the males and retain the females for breeding. The poor use bullocks and asses. Almost every man has a horse and a great number of them keep greyhounds. The men have very little employment. One man or two at most are enough to take care of all the sheep of a camp, and even this is often done by a shepherd hired from among the hamsayahs. Their little cultivation is carried on by buzgars who are generally hamsayahs also. Their busiest time is in spring; the flocks are then sent out to feed at night, and require twice the usual number of shepherds; it is then also that they have their lambs to take care of and their sheep to shear, but these labours are of no long duration. They shear the sheep again in the end of autumn. During their marches, which never exceed 4 to 6 miles, they have their cattle to lead and drive and the tents to pitch; but all indoor work is done by the women, who also make their clothes and often weave their carpets, the blankets for their tents and showy kinds of rugs, which they use.
for covering horses. Most of their caps, boots, etc., etc., are purchased in the
towns, whither some of the shepherds repair occasionally to sell their krut
and clarified butter, their felt and blankets, and their lambs and the camels.
The people about towns, most of those in villages, and all those of the
shepherds who are in easy circumstances, wear a dress nearly resembling that
of Persia, which, though not very convenient, is remarkably decorous, and
with the addition of a beard, gives an appearance of gravity and respecta-
bility to the lowest of the common people.
The poorer Duranis, particularly among the shepherds, wear a wide shirt and
mantle.
The poor only change their clothes on Fridays, and often only every other
Friday, but they bathe once a week at least, and their prayers require them
to wash their faces, beards, hands and arms many times in the course of
every day.
The little Khans over the country wear the Persian dress; their coats are
made of silk, satin, or a mixture of silk and cotton called garmsut, and
sometimes of brocade, and they all wear shawl girdles, and a shawl round
their cap. Their cloaks also are of broadcloth, often red, or of silk of differ-
ent colours.
The food of the rich is nearly the same as that of the same class in Persia —
fat, highly-spiced pilaos, various kinds of ragouts and joints of meat stewed
in rich sauces. Their drink is sherbet, which is made of various fruits, and
some kinds of it are very pleasant.
The food of the common people is bread, krut, clarified butter, and occa-
sionally flesh and cheese. The shepherds and the villagers in spring also use a
great deal of curds, cheese, milk, cream, and butter. They also eat vegetables
and a great deal of fruit. Those in camps only get melons, but the settled
inhabitants have all our best English fruits.
The shepherds eat much more butcher's meat than the husbandmen; even
theses have it occasionally, and no entertainment is ever given without flesh.
Mutton is the kind most generally eaten. They eat it fresh in summer, but in
winter they have a sort of smoke-dried flesh, which they call land or landi.
They almost universally boil their meat and make a very palatable soup,
which is eaten with bread at the beginning of their dinner. When they vary
from this standing dish, they stew their meat with onions or make it into
pilao. Some of the shepherds have a way of baking mutton like that used in
the South Sea Islands. They cut the meat into pieces, and enclose it in the
skin of the sheep, which they put into a hole in the earth and surround with
red-hot stones. Meat thus dressed is said to be juicy and well tasted.
The appearance of the Duranis is prepossessing; they are stout men, with
good complexions and fine beards, of which they always encourage the
growth, though the young men clip them into shape; they have a stripe down
the middle of the head and most men crop the remainder; some, however,
wear long curls and some of the shepherds allow their hair to grow to its full length all over their heads.

There is great variety of feature among the Duranis; some have round plump faces, and some have traits in no way strongly marked, but most of them have raised features and high cheek bones. Their demeanour, though manly, is modest, and they never discover either ferocity or vulgarity.

They seldom go armed, except on journeys, when they carry a Persian sword, and perhaps a matchlock; shields are out of use, and bows are only kept for amusement.

They have no feuds among themselves, nor with their neighbours except in the southwest, and consequently their only opportunity of showing their prowess is in national wars, in which their reputation has always stood very high.

The Duranis are all religious; there is not a village or a camp however small, without a Mulla, and there probably is not a man (except among the Achakzais) who omits his prayers. Yet they are fairly tolerant, even to Shiahs, except among those very Achakzais who are themselves so indifferent to the forms of religion. The Mulas in the country are quiet and inoffensive people. Few of the lower order can read, but almost all the Duranis understand and speak Persian, and many can repeat passages from the most celebrated poets in that language and in their own.

Their customs relating to marriage are nearly the same as those of the other Afghans. They usually marry when the man is 18 or 20, and the girl from 14 to 16.

The employments of the women have been alluded to. They are almost as regular as the men in their prayers. Their husbands treat them kindly and it is not uncommon for a woman to have a great ascendancy over her husband, and even to be looked up to in the family for her wisdom.

The men and women live and eat together when the family is by itself, but at their parties they are always separate. Their visits, their sports, and all their meetings are apart.

The men often assemble in the mosque, the Hujra, or the Mehmankhana, where they smoke, take snuff, and talk of their crops, their flocks, the little incidents of their society, or of the conduct of the great, and politics of the kingdom. Hunting and shooting are also favourite amusements and it is among the Duranis and other western Afghans that the games and sports are by far the most practised and enjoyed. They dance the “Attan” almost every evening, and they never have a meeting without songs and tales.

The hospitality so conspicuous amongst some of the Afghans is particularly so with the Duranis. Every stranger is welcome wherever he goes. The smallest and poorest camp has its arrangements for the reception of guests, and the greatest nobleman is not exempted from the necessity of providing food and lodging for all who approach his fort.
In most villages, travellers go to the mosque or Hujra; and in common times the first person they meet entertains them. In times of scarcity, they are supplied either by a subscription from the inhabitants, or much more frequently by the person whose turn it is to entertain a guest. Bread, krut, and clarified butter are always provided, to which flesh and soup are added, if a sheep has been killed in the village. If an entertainment is going on at any house in the village, the traveller is immediately invited to it, and received with the same attention as if he were a friend and neighbour; and when he retires to rest, he is provided with covering by the person who is allotted to be his host.

The next quality of the Duranis worthy of mention is their love of rapine, but of that, defect they are less guilty than most other tribes.

Almost every one says that none of them plunder the roads, except the Achakzais and some few wretches who take advantage of troubled times to molest travellers; but some accounts of good authority contradict these statements. It is probable that the people of those parts of the country which are out of sight of the Government are always addicted to robbery, and that during civil war the number of these marauders is greatly increased.

It ought also to be observed that during troubled times the exercise of private revenge and all other disorders subsist with greater chance of impunity, and therefore to a greater extent than when the Government is settled. In short, their virtues and vices are those of their country, and they appear to have more of the first and fewer of the last than any other tribe.

The Duranis are distinguished from the other Afghans by their consciousness of superiority, combined with a sense of national dignity, which gives them more spirit, courage and elevation of character than the other tribes, at the same time that it renders their behavior more liberal and humanized. They are extremely attached to their country, and have a sort of reverence for Kandahar, which they say contains the tombs of their ancestors. The bodies of their great men are carried thither to be buried, even from Kashmir and Sind. They travel little and always long to return home: they never come to India as merchants, or adventurers, and are seldom found settled out of their native country. They are a great deal more popular with the other tribes than one would expect among a people so jealous of superiors. The oppressions of their Government and irregularities of their troops are often felt and exclaimed against: but all acknowledge their natural superiority, and even the tribes in rebellion treat Duranis with respect. (See also Appendix B.) (Biscoe, McMahon, I. B. C.)

FAKHRUDDIN

31—66—. An extremely prosperous Barakzai village, containing 50 houses, and owning a large tract of cultivation, situated close to the Lahar Nala on the left bank of the Arghastan. It is passed by the road leading up
the right bank of the river between Ata Muhammad and Pir Muhammad, a village 6½ miles from the former on the way to Amin Kala. The chief malik of the place in 1879 was named Sarwar. It is mentioned also by Massy as a place from whence supplies may be obtained for troops encamped at Ata Muhammad. (Clifford, Prior, Massy.)

There is also a place of this name in the upper Kushobai valley—see “Lui Karez.” AG shows a place with this name about 16 miles north of Spin Buldak, at 31–10 66–25 G.

*FAKIR فقیر
31–35 67–33 m. A village located on the road from Kala-i-Rashid to Darwazgey, about 5 miles north of the former in Zabul province. Other villages with this name are located 11 miles northwest of Chah Barab, at 30–23 65–4 G., 32–1 66–50 m., and 32–49 67–2 m.

FAKIRAN فقیران
31–30 66–48. A village about ½ mile from the right bank of the Arghandab, and nearly opposite Kohkaran. A brigade of cavalry and artillery were encamped here for ten days in the middle of September 1880, and the place was found “a convenient one for the collection of supplies, especially barley and bhusa; forage was also plentiful. There were at first difficulties about ata, but this also eventually came in large quantities. We have no account of the nature of the water supply beyond the fact mentioned in Combe’s diary, that on 11th September it became very scarce, ‘the river and canals being so swollen’ from recent rain ‘that the springs were covered.’” The same officer mentions that a good view of the plain to the west towards Maiwand is obtainable from a range to the south of the Camp. (Combe.) Another village with this name is located near Khairtut, at 32–5 65–52 m.

*FAKIR GHUNDIAN فقیر غنبد یان
30–20 65–8 m. A place in the Fakir Regestan, northwest of Shorawak in Kandahar province.

FAKIRZAI فقیر زای
A group of five villages on the banks of the Arghandab, between Khan Khel and Pitao. Inhabitants Fakirzais. (Biscoe.)

FAKIRZAI فقیر زای
A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais. Their country lies in the Arghandab valley. It is estimated that they number about 60 houses and 160 adult males. There are no subdivisions of the Fakirzais (See “Ghilzai”). (Molloy.)

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**FASIL**

32–31  66–4 m. A village located on a stream, south of Archa Ghar in Oruzgan province.

**FATEH KHAN**

31–30  65–46. A village lying about 9 miles southeast of the city of Kandahar. It contained, in 1880, 18 houses and 67 inhabitants, chiefly Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)

**FATEH KHAN**

31–47  65–38 G. A karez at the southeast end of the Darazab defile, which leads from the Arghandab valley through the Khakrez range of hills into the Khakrez valley. A British column halted at this place on the 12th April 1897. No village near the karez; forage had to be brought from a distance; camel-grazing scanty; water good and sufficient. It is the second stage on the road from Kandahar into the Khakrez valley, and about 15½ miles from the city to the west. (Lance, Gaselee.) Recent maps show a village called Fatah Khan Kalay, at 31-57  65–39 m., and one village with this name is 12 miles south of Kala Hamid Khan, at 30–7  66–19 G.

**FATEH KHAN KALAY**

30–55  66–17 m. A village located about 10 miles southwest of Spin Buldak, about 4 miles from the road to Shorawak in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is in Takhai, at 31–48  66–32 m.

**FATEHULLA**

32–33  65–41 G. A village with karez, 8 miles southwest of Kandahar, between Chikor and Zala Khan. It has 10 houses (1880) and 35 Nurzai inhabitants. (Biscoe.)

**FATHULLA**

31–  66–. Elevation 3,918. A mud fort, situated in a broad bare valley, 4 miles beyond a narrow line of hills called Ganti, which run nearly parallel with the range of Khwaja Amran, inhabited by Nurzais; it is on the route from the Kojak pass to Kandahar, from which town it is distant 50 miles southeast. It is dependent for water upon a canal, which is brought from some hills lying about 50 miles to the north, so that the supply can be easily intercepted. From this cause the British army was subjected to severe suffering when encamped here in April 1839. (Conolly, Thornton.) The reports of 1879 describe this as a village of dome-roofed houses surrounded by mud walls, situated in the Kadanai valley. (Clifford.)
FATUKHEL
31–66. A pass on the road from Margha Chaman to Kandahar via the Kussa defile, and about 13 miles northwest of that defile. The road here is not difficult. To the west is the Fatukhel plain. (I. B. C.)

FIRALZAI
A section of the Achakzais.

FIRKAI
A tribe mentioned by Outram as having joined him at Kala-i-Margha, when attacking the Ghilzai chief, Abdur Rahman, who was in that fort. They are said to be 1,600 strong. But Ultram gives no clue as to their descent, etc. (Outram.)

This section is not traceable. It is probable that Outram was told that firka-i-Ghilzai had joined him, which would mean a body of Ghilzai. (I. B. C.)

FIROZ
32–20 67–53 G. A village in the Ghilzai country, about 12 miles south of the Ab-i-Istadah. It was visited by Outram’s force on their way to attack Abdur Rahman, Ghilzai, at Kala-i-Margha. This village is the boundary between the Taraki and Tokhi Ghilzais. No supplies, except water and camel forage, are procurable. (Outram, Broadfoot.)

FIROZAI
A group of villages belonging to Nawa-i-Arghandab, immediately north of Khan Khel. Inhabitants Firoz Khel. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is about 40 miles north of Kalat, at 32–19 67–21 G.

*FIROZ KALAY
32–49 66–35 m. A village located on a tributary of the Tirin stream, about 10 miles southwest of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

FIROZ KHEL
One of the subdivisions of the Jalalzai section of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Molloy.)

FIROZ KHEL
One of the chief sections of the Tarakis—see “Ghilzai.”

*FULAD
GADAWANA
A village on the Mukur road from Kandahar to (formerly) British territory by the Rah-i-Maruf. It belongs to a colony of some 1,500 Lohanis, who are generally engaged in the salt trade. Considerable quantities of salt are excavated there and exported to Afghanistan. The water at this place is brackish in the extreme. (Lumsden.)

GAGMAWAK
31— 65—. A village 4 miles from Maiwand on the road thence to Garmab (or Garmao). In 1879 there were 60 houses of Hazaras here. (Native information, 1879.)

*GAGRI
31—16 66—21 m. A village located on the Khozobai stream between Adi Ghar and Tor Ghar in Kandahar province. West of this village is another one called Gagri (or Matruka).

*GAJOI
32—27 67—20 m. A village located about 8 miles southwest of Shahjui in Zabul province.

*GALACHAH
31—8 66—11 m. A village located about 3 miles west of Dabarai on the road from Spin Buldak to Kandahar in Kandahar province.

GALHED
A halting stage on one of the roads from Jat Poti to Kandahar 35 miles from the former. Grass and camel-grazing are procurable, also water from a well. (Hennell [1881] and Roome [1896] from natives.)

GALICHABAD
A village 3/4 mile southeast of Kandahar, adjoining the north side of Karez-i-Sufia. It contained (in 1880) 50 houses and 225 inhabitants, all Popalzais.

GALUR
29— 65—. Elevation 3,357 feet. A halting place on the Nushki-Helmand road. Water is here good and abundant. A road branches off here to Landi Muhammad Amin via Nawab Khan Chah. This road was used by a part of the Sistan Mission in 1903, and the well on route provided the travellers with much more water than was expected. (I. B. C., Wanliss, 1903.)
GANJAB
31-65-. Elevation 5,500 feet. A small village of 16 houses, lying near the road from Kandahar into the Khakrez valley. It is the fourth stage, 39 1/2 miles from the city, and is situated at the upper end of the Khakrez valley, on a nala in which there is generally water, near the entrance to the Siah Sang defile. Close to it is a ruined fort called Asad Kala. Inhabitants Hotak Ghilzai. Brigadier-General Palliser’s column halted here for a fortnight in April 1879. (Lance, I. B. C.)

GAO KHANA
31-65-. A village of 20 houses, inhabited by Surkanis, lying on one of the routes between the 3rd and 4th stage from Salim Karez to Garmab. (From native information.)

GAO MURDA
32-9 66-43 m. A range of hills in the Arghandab valley, lying on the left bank (south) of the river between Takir, Juma Khan and Sehlum. The road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai down the Arghandab to Kandahar passes close along it. The north end presents a whitish-red precipitous rock, which forms an excellent landmark. (Biscoe, Gaselee.) Recent maps show the name Gawmur Dah Ghar.

GARA See SALESUN
32-31 67-51 A.

*GARA
32-31 67-50 m. A village located on the western side of the Ab-i-Istadah, near the road north to Mukur. Another village with this name is northwest of Mukur at 32-58 67-53 m., both in Ghazni province.

GARAI
31-16 67-32 m. Elevation 5,100 feet. A small Alikozai village on the left bank of Kadanai, about 5 miles below the Afghan post of Manah and 10 miles below Dobandi. There is room to camp on the left bank. (Benn.) Recent maps show the name Garit, at 31-17 66-44 m.

GARAI GHIAS
31-65-. A small village said to lie close to Dala-i-Natu, 16 miles northeast of Kandahar. In 1880 it contained 8 houses and 29 Ghilzai inhabitants. (Biscoe.)

*GARANG
31-38 67-10 m. A village located some 7 miles northeast of Maruf Nawa on the Maruf river in the east of Kandahar province.
*GARDANA
34–3  65–41 m. A village located on a stream about 2 miles east of Nauabad in the north of Oruzgan province.

*GARE (GAREL) KALAY
31–17  66–45 m. A village located about 3 miles east of Kadanai at the confluence of the Senjela Shila in Kandahar province.

*GARI KALAY
31–44  66–1 m. A village located about 13 miles west of Jakan in Kandahar province.

*GARMAB

GARMAB Or GARMAO
31–47  65–3 m. A small valley about 43 miles northwest of Kandahar and 15 miles south and east of the Helmand. It is bounded southeast by the southwestern extremity of the Shah Maksud range, and northwest by the range bordering the western side of the Ghorak valley. On the northwest it joins the Ghorak valley and on the southwest it joins that of Maiwand, being drained by a stream (name unknown) that rises in the Ghorak, and after traversing the Maiwand district, falls into the Arghandab, 6 miles below the junction of the Kushk-i-Nakhud. The village of Garmab is said to lie at the head of the valley, and to be celebrated for its hot sulphur springs, which are resorted to by the natives of the vicinity as a remedy for rheumatism and diseases of the skin. (Lance, Bellew, I. B. C.)

GARMAWAK
31–48  65–4 m. A village 14 miles from Salim Karez on the Garmab road. In 1879 it contained 30 houses; inhabitants Ishakzais. (Lance.)

*GARNI
32–37  65–49 m. A village on the Tirin Rud a few miles southwest of Tirin Kot in Oruzgan province.
GASTA

A halting-place on the road from Kandahar to the Gumal route. It is apparently in the bed of the “Kundin” stream. (Lumsden.)

GATAI Or GATI

31- 66- Elevation 3,974 feet. A ruinous post, with 7 or 8 Khassadars and two dak sowars, on the road from Quetta to Kandahar. It appears to derive its name from the Gatai or Gati hills, part of the broken chain bounding the Kadanai plain on its northwest side. Kafilas usually halt near the foot of the hills, at a distance of about 10 miles from New Chaman railway station. Water from a tank abundant and clear.

The camping-ground and post known as Gatai during the British occupation of Kandahar (1879-81) was at 16 miles from Old Chaman, 9 from Dabrai, the next post, and about 3½ miles from the hills. The Kadanai plain is here a perfectly open uncultivated expanse, devoid of water, except after heavy rain. A channel of the Kadanai river passes about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the post, and another one mile northwest. These are almost always dry, though possibly a few muddy pools might be found in February and March. In April 1879, however, a force marching from Kandahar under Major General Biddulph, was detained for two days by the northern channels of the Kadanai which had been filed by a thunderstorm, and was quite impassable.

In 1880-81 Gatai post was a strong defensible enclosure, with a loopholed wall and ditch. It was then held by 30 infantry and 10 sabres, native troops. The water-supply was from a small tank filled by an artificial channel coming from the eastward. The water is that of the Kadanai whose perennial stream is diverted from where it quits the hills at Margha Chaman, 14 or 15 miles due east, and is ordinarily used up for irrigation long before reaching Gatai. Special arrangements must therefore be made to secure a continous and sufficient supply of water. In 1839, the army under Lord Keane suffered severely from thirst between the Kojak and the Mel valley. During the advance on Kandahar in the winter of 1878-79, some difficulty occurred from a want of water at Gatai, and the same was experienced in a greater degree by General Phayre’s troops in August and September 1880, the road having then been closed for some weeks. In any future movement on Kandahar it would be advisable to send a detachment previously to Margha Chaman and to make arrangements with the maliks of the district for the water-supply at Gatai.

At 3 miles 3 furlongs from Gatai post the road passes through the hills by a broad level gap. The hills are here low, rounded masses of hippuritic limestone. The springs mentioned by Bellew as issuing from the foot of one of these hills in 1872 must have afterwards dried up, as they were not discovered in 1879-80-81.
There is no cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of Gatai, and consequently supplies have to be brought from a distance. During the late occupation the post was stocked from the Nurzai villages to the north and north-east. By making previous arrangements a considerable amount of grain and bhusa may be collected in spite of the unpromising look of the country. There are, or were, also one or two small villages to the west near the hills.

From Gatai a track branches north by west, to Kushobai on the “Baraghana” route from Chaman to Kandahar. It is 9 miles distant—(Maitland, Yate.)

The present name given by the inhabitants to the small Khassadars post near the ruins of Gatai is Wat Thana. Here water brought by artificial channels from the Kadanai river can be got but is liable to be cut off. Nurzais inhabit the district in the vicinity and their motabar is Haidar, Nurzai. If required as a camping-ground improvement would have to be made previously in the watering arrangements. The Wat Thana consists of one mud room with a small enclosure, and is manned by one dehshahi and nine Khassadars. The two villages of Mirgian lie on either side of the road at a little distance. The post lies at the foot of a small hillock called the Warth Hill. (Native information, 1904—05—06.)

*GAWEDA

31–33 67–2 m. A village located a few miles south of Maruf Nawa on the road to Banu Kala in Kandahar province. Two miles further southeast is a village called Pas Gaweda.

*GAZAK

33–1 65–29 m. A village located on the Sakhar stream, about 18 miles south of Kejran in Oruzgan province.

*GAZKOL

32–15 66–9 m. A village located some 10 miles east of Chinar, near a tributary of the Arghandab river in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is 3 miles further north.

*GERDIAN

31–58 67–20 m. A village located about 3 miles west of Shinkai village in the district of the same name in Zabul province.

*GERGAK

31–59 65–6 m. A village located on the Chah-i-Babur Mandeh, south-west of Ghorak in Kandahar province.

GET

The Brahui name for the Wali pass.
**GEZAB Or GIZAB**

33–23 66–16 m. Gezab is the name of a village and a woleswali in Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 4,121 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 9,864 to 12,365. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Kajran, in the north by Dai Kundi and Shahristan, in the east by Ajrestan, and in the south by Tirin, Chorah, and Oruzgan districts. Gezab woleswali includes about 75 villages of which about 26 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Chawni, Kakh-i-Sufla, Kakh-i-Ulya, Sayedan, Khil Nau, Kezel Bash, Rubat-i-Ulya, Rubat-i-Sufla, Rubat, Bumi, Muhammad Khwaja, Muhammad Khwaja-i-Ulya, Muhammad Khwaja-i-Sufla, Sarmori wa Bambistan, Tala-i-Ulya (Bambu), Tala-i-Sufla, Sar Karil wa Bambistan, Tabut, Chardah Khan, Sarmori wa Tabut, Sarmori, Tabut, Gardan Bala-wa Karya-i-Waghiz, Gardan Bala, Tamazan wa Fato, Barmani, Bairi, Waras, Kayan, Tajek, Sar Tagab, Shor Bairi, Mashur, Nawa-i-Bairi, Karizak Bairi, Zin, Darmi, Zarghab (Zarghar), Tagab Dar-i-Gezab (Sagab Dar), Buzma wa Rubatak, Buzma, Dasht-i-Nikozi, Ghire, Pasha Shah-Haidar, Dasht-i-Malizai, Charkh Ab (Char Khaw), Bazar-i-Sabek (Karya-i-Bazar), Khalaj (Nawa-i-Khalaj), Miyan Tak, Khawin, Kariz-i-Bulagh, Kariz-i-Surkh, Hota, Bulagh, Idak, Kala-i-Sarak, Mohd Aman-Khan, Khenjak Joy, Dah Beradar, Serkai Nawah, Khak Shorak, Yar Fawji, Badamak, Karami wa Sar Negah, Khwaja Nik Bay, Sung Shaikh, Shairan, Chashmak, Senjed, Slandar, Kakhor (Takhor), Sarhangan Memi, Sarmi, Tamazan-i-Ulya, Tamazan-i-Sufla, Dahna Kol, Gadab Bash, Nazbi.

**GHAFUR KALAY**

31–11 66–5 m. A village located on the road from Spin Buldak to Kandahar, about 40 miles southeast of the latter.

**GHAGAI**

A post of 22 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C.)

**GAIBIZAI**

A section of the Achakzais.

According to Madad Khan, late chief of the section and also of the whole Badinzai division, the Ghaibizais have only two subsections: Ghalai and Abu Bakar. Clifford, however, gives no less than nine, viz., Mehadad, Ahwan, Dadgai Shershah, Butai, Ado, Pekai, Baksho, Bibi. It is possible that the subsections given by Madad Khan are divisions, again divided into the smaller subsections of Clifford. The section is, or was, at feud with the Kakozais. (Maitland.)
GHAL TOI
A nala and halting-place amongst the southeast slopes of the Naoroz hills, about 3 miles north of the Kand river. The locality known as Trikh Mizan lies between it and the Kand. There are said to be some springs of water there. (Benn.)

GHAR
32–67–. A fort on the right bank of the Tarnak, 75 miles southwest of Ghazni. (Thornton.)

GHARA
31–65–. A place on the Dori river 20 miles from Kandahar used as a halting-stage on one of the Kafila routes from Shorawak across the Reg. Supplies are procurable. (Hennell, 1881, and Roome, 1896, from natives.)

*GHARGHARA
34–7 65–34 m. A village located on a stream about 8 miles northwest of Nauabad and north of Oruzgan province.

*GHARIBSHAN
33–31 65–18 m. A village located on the Karajangal stream, north of the Siahband in Oruzgan province.

*GHARIBAI
A pass on the road from Taraki Tirwah via the Wazikhwa Range to Mukur. It lies some 15 miles southeast of the Wazikhwa Range. It is said to be difficult for camels. (I. B. C.) One place with this name is about 10 miles south of Khidar Khel, at 32–2 68–19 G.

*GHARIBSHAN
33–31 65–18 m. A village located on the Karajangal stream, north of the Siahband in Oruzgan province.

GHARLAND
A post of 25 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*GHARSANG
32–58 67–15 m. A village located on the Jangali stream, about 2 miles from its junction with the Arghandab river in Zabul province.

GHAUS
31–66–. A hamlet in the Kushobai valley; Nurzais, Chalakzais; 6 houses. (Clifford.)

*GHBARG
31–27 66–13 m. A village on the Kanekzai Mandeh, about 15 miles southwest of Arghistan village in Kandahar province.
The following memorandum by Molloy treats of the Ghilzai divisions more or less connected with the province of Kandahar. An article on the tribe generally will be found in Volume 6.

**TOKHIS**

Boundaries.

"From Pul-i-Sang commences the territory of the Tokhi Ghilzais, which extends up the Tarnak valley to Chashma-i-Panjak close to Ulan Robat on the Ghazni road. This point exactly marks the respective borders of the Tokhi and Taraki Ghilzais. From Chashma-i-Panjak the Tokhi boundary may be defined as following the course of the Arghandab river to Mizan and thence to Pul-i-Sang. On the east side I take it that the border line from the south runs between the western slopes of the Surkh Koh mountains and the Tarnak, hugging the river somewhat closely opposite Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Tazi, and then, as it goes northwards, taking an easterly turn to Nawa Margha, where it touches the territory of the Kakars, and from there running to the Girdanai pass, where it is conterminus with that of the Taraki Ghilzais.

The main divisions of this tribe are as follows:

1. Muhammadzai
2. Jalazai
3. Babakrzai
4. Miranzai
5. Shimalzai
6. Jaffri
7. Pirozai, or Pir Khel
8. Kishiani.

"Of this the Muhammadzai is the largest section, containing approximately some 5,000 families. It is subdivided as follows:

1. Kalu Khel;
2. Tsazai;
3. Pirak Khel;
4. Likak;
5. Burhan Khel;
6. Patozai;
7. Bata Khel;

1. Kalu Khel;
2. Tsazai;
3. Pirak Khel;

8. Nanozai;
9. Shah Hussain;
10. Musa Khel;
11. Fakirzai;
12. Babri;
13. Musazai;
14. Karmu Khel;
15. Shah Alam Khel;

containing a small subsection, Shahbuddin Khel. This is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, a correct list of the Tokhi subdivisions, though it would perhaps be safer not to speak with absolute certainty, for it seems to me that a haze of obscurity always gathers round these investigations, so much that
different authorities rarely agree in giving precisely the same minor subdivisions of tribes. This is probably partially accounted for by some of the Khels becoming extinct and their places being taken by fresh offshoots. The pronunciation of names, moreover, varies considerably, and I think is often the source of confusion. The villages of the Muhammadzais are to be found in the vicinity of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and on and about both banks of the Tarnak river. The Shah Alam Khel dwell in Ghundi near Tazi. The Jalalzai are subdivided as follows:

1. Firoz Khel
2. Bahram Khel
3. Daud Khel
4. Bahlul Khel
5. Khan Khel.

They may be put down at about 4,000 families. Their villages are situated on the Arghandab near the borders of Pitao, where they touch the territory of the Kalandar Hazaras. One of their chief villages, not far from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, is Omaki, near which is the fort of Muhammad Sadik Khan, the chief of the tribe. Higher up they are to be found in the vicinity of Ulan Robat. The Babakrzai are spread about Nawa and Ghundan, and there are also a few families of this section in the Muhammadzai villages in the neighbourhood of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In all they aggregate some 2,000 families. (Some further details, probably compiled at an earlier date, are given by Molloy, under “Bubakarzai.”) The Miranzais are subdivided as follows:

1. Nurruddin
2. Hawazai
3. Sin Khel
4. Akazai
5. Moghalzai.

They occupy the upper portion of the Tarnak river near Sar-i-Asp, and from there they extend to the Girdanai Kotal. They number about 1,000 families. The Pirozai, or Pir Khel, comprising the following subdivisions:

1. Sayyid Khel;
2. Ashozai;
are spread about the Arghandab. They aggregate some 2,000 families. Lastly, the Kishianis, a comparatively insignificant section consisting of not more than 30 or 60 families, are settled on the Arghandab about Shui near the frontier of Pitao, where they touch the territory of the Kalandar Hazaras. These different localities must not be understood to indicate a hard and fast line of demarcation in all cases, for in many villages several Khels are mixed up together. The frequent inter-marriage of the members of the different sects prohibits their complete segregation. The Tokhis are altogether computed at about 20,000 families, and their revenue amounts to 1½ lakhs of Kabul rupees.

HOTAKS

“The Hotak, or, as the name is also written, Ohtak, Ghilzais occupy that portion of the Surkh Koh mountains that lies southeast of the Tokhis. A line
drawn from Ghundan and Mundan where they touch the Kakar border, to Margha, and thence taking the upper waters of the Arghistan to Maruf and Pul-i-Sang, gives an approximate delineation of their boundaries. The Tokhi border touches Pul-i-Sang, whilst that of the Hotaks stops a few miles short of it. Opposite Kalat-i-Ghilzai, their villages come quite low down the western slopes of the Surkh Koh, and are plainly visible from the fort. Two of the former rulers of Kandahar in times that preceded the conquest of the country by Ahmad Shah, Abdali, and the subsequent establishment of the Durani dynasty, namely, Shah Hussain and Mir Wais, were chiefs of this tribe. It has since enjoyed the title of Badshah Khel, and the privilege of exemption from taxation. It is customary for the chief to receive from the Kabul Darbar an annual allowance amounting to Rs. 40,000. The Hotaks are thus divided:

1. Ishakzai
2. Tunzai
3. Baratzai
4. Umarza
5. Tahiri
6. Akazai
7. Baizai
8. Alizai
9. Sat Khel
10. Malizai

As far as I have been able to ascertain, Leach has given the different location of this tribe very accurately. I transcribe his information: ‘The Ishakzais are found in Margha and Atagarh; the Malizais in the Gird-i-Zangal and Gha Bolam (this is a mistake—the word should be Shah Bulam); the Baratzais in Roghanai; the Akazai in Khurnai and Domandia (this again should be Du Bandi); the Umarzais in Manda (this should be Munda); the Saharis in Manda (Munda); the Reminzais in Atagarh and Baizais in Sorah (this should be Siorai); and Kengar.’ A road goes from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Margha via the Rogani pass over the Surkh Koh range. Shah Bulan is on one of the spurs of the Surkh Koh and it is remarkable for some large and curious caves which tradition declares lead to fabulous depths in the centre of the earth. They are full of stalactites, which, to judge from their description of them, must be a source of much wonder to the Afghans. When I was at Kalat-i-Ghilzai, Sadu Khan, the Chief of the Hotaks, was very anxious to take me to see these caves, but I was unfortunately unable to go. They would doubtless repay a visit. The Hotaks are a comparatively small tribe, aggregating about 7,000 families.

TARAKIS

‘From Chashma-i-Panjak, which is close to Ulan Robat on the Ghazni road, and, from the Girdanai pass at the head of the Nawa valley, the territory of the Taraki Ghilzais commences, and it extends beyond Mukur to Jan Murad or Jamrad and Geru. On the west it stretches to the Arghandab, where it is conterminous with that of Jaghuri Hazaras, and on the east it is bound by Katawaz, a definite point of demarcation being reached at Wazkhwa, which
separates the Tarakis from the Kakars and Suliman Khel Ghilzais. The chief sections of the Tarakis are—

1. Firoz Khel
2. Suhail Khel
3. Gurbuz Khel

These are again subdivided as follows: Firoz Khel into
1. Shabe Khel;
2. Zarin Khel;
3. Ismail Khel;
4. Malikdin Khel;
5. Lalizai;

aggregate some 5,000 families. The Suhail Khel comprise the following subdivisions:
1. Ghat Khel
2. Ghandar Khel.

"They are estimated approximately at 4,000 families. The Gurbuz Khel contain the following subdivisions:
1. Umar Khan Khel;
2. Mania Khel;
3. Mirak Khel;
4. Sayyid Khel

in all about 4,000 families. The Badin Khel comprise:
1. Idriz Khel
2. Osaki.
3. Sarwan Khel;

aggregating some 5,000 families. This and the Firoz Khel section lead a pastoral life, keeping large flocks and herds with which they are in the habit of migrating during the winter months to districts in the province of Kandahar, where better pasturage is to be obtained than on the bleak highlands about the Ab-i-Istadah. The Saki Khel and Na Khel are comparatively small sections. They comprise together about 1,500 families. In the southern portion of the district occupied by this tribe about Aghao Jan and Chashma-i-Gandao, the villages of the Na Khels predominate. Higher up towards Mukurin and about Gilan, Shinkai, and Rasana, are the Umar Khan Khel, Mania Khel, Mirak Khel and Sayyid Khel. East of this at the head of Nawa and about the Ab-i-Istadah are the Shabe Khel, Zarin Khel, Ismail Khel, Malikdin Khel, and Lalizai. In Mukur itself and in some of the neighbouring villages are two sections of the Suliman Khel Ghilzais, viz., the Ali Khel and Khudzai. Their border adjoins that of the Jaghuri Hazaras which is not more than 5 or 6 miles west of Mukur. In Aoband Shir and Barla are settled the 1. Idriz Khel
2. Osaki.


Further north the following sections of the Suhail Khel and Saki Khel are met, viz., Ghat Khel, Ghandar Khel, Saki Khel and Baramsha Khel. Their villages, among which are Oba, Laram, Badam Kecha, Land Khor, and Asia-i-Khir, reach the borders of the Karabagh Hazaras in Chahardeh. The Tarakis are computed to comprise approximately 25,000 families, and they pay R. 140,000 in revenue to Kabul." (Molloy.)
Of the Hotak and Tokhi divisions McMahon says:—“These two tribes own the country beyond our border on the north bank of the Kand river from the Inzlan mountain westwards. They also possess lands in the Wucha and other nalas joining the Wucha on the south bank of the Kand. They come in large numbers in the winter and graze over the Lowana and Kakar country on the south of the Kand river as far south and east as Sam Narai, Palezkar, Ali Dawi, and Baskan Toi. They struck me as being more industrious agriculturists than any tribe met on the Afghan—Baluchistan border.”

Regarding the Tarakis, the same officer tells us that they “own the country north of our boundary line from Tirwah to the Inzlan mountain. The Bhabeh Khel section own Taraki Tirwah. The other sections, i.e., Barak Khels, Malikdin Khels, Zarim Khels, Lalizais, Bahram Shah Khels, Badin Khels, Khudizais, Naoroz Khels, and Ali Khels, live near the Ab-i-Istadah lake in the tracts of Nawa and Dili and in Mukur. They form the larger portion of the population of the Mukur district. Many come for employment in the winter into British territory.”

The Taraki district of Nawa, which appears to belong to the Kabul province, is dealt with under “Taraki” in Volume 6.

GHIZAO See Volume 6. 33–23 66–16 A.

GHLO 31–12 66–3 G. A low kotal on the Quetta—Kandahar road, between Mel, Karez and Abdul Rahman. Open ascent from Mel Karez to the crest of 2 miles 5 furlongs. From the crest the road goes down a narrow valley for a mile, and then forks, each branch leading to Abdul Rahman, but that to the right being the cart-road. This pass could be turned into a strong position against an enemy approaching from Kandahar.

The advance guard, Quetta Field Force, had a skirmish here, January 4th, 1879. It is now (1906) a favourite field of operation for the numerous thieves who frequent the neighbouring hills. (Maitland., I. B. C.) A village with this name is about 26 miles northwest of Spin Buldak.

GHOLA TAN KAREZ A village in Maiwand. (Leach.)

GHORA See GHURAI

GHORAK 32–2 65–8 m. Ghorak is the name of a village and an alakadari in Kandahar province. The alakadari comprises an area of 1,618 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 1,464 to 1,686. The alakadari is bounded in the west by
Nahr-i-Siraj and Sarban Kala, in the north by Kajaki, Dehrawad, and Nesh, in the east by Khakriz, and in the south by the Maiwand districts. Ghorak alakadar includes about 52 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Kohna, Shah Kariz, Mahram (Bahram), Kalanto, Surkh Bidak, Kariz-i-Chalma, Bagh-i-Mehrab, Hasanabad, Gul Khana, Ata Muhammad, Gau Khana, Karoga-i-Khanna, Janabad, Baye Khosh, Spinkai, Anjargai (Anjirgai), Chenarak, Choghak, Balagh, Yakhu Tul, Gul Khana wa Kariz-i-Khurd, Gul Khana, Kariz-i-Khurd, Kanat-i-Shor Ab, Ikhlas, Badam, Kariz-i-Lashkari (Khariz-i-Kashkari), Ghorak, Aukhana (Ab Khana), Zar Ali (Kanat-i-Zir Ali), Warjan, Kikak, Surkhabad, Maluk, Washtan, Kariz-i-Sekandar (Sekandar), Nahr-i-Kariz, Pir Kadam, Kata Sang, Kar Koshum, Jalaw, Chenar, Anjur, Oba Wahid (Kariz-i-Oba), Sayyid Nazar (Khariz-i-Siah-Nazar), Kuloh (Khariz-i-Kuli Wahid), Surkh Bid, Bidak, Mangal, Chashma-i-Dara-i-Wahid, Marak, Saydul, Abdul Hasan, Gulab Wahab, Habibullah, Mazarullah, and Karizun. In 1914 the area was described as follows: A district lying northwest of the Khakrez valley, from which it is separated by the Shah Maksud range. The Lum valley in the northeast is geographically a part of Ghorak, although comprised in the Khakrez district. On the north the Wahad pass leading into Derawat is said to be easy. On the southwest a defile, the Bagh-i-Mehrab Tangi, leads to Malmund and Haidarabad on the Helmand.

The western portion of the Ghorak valley is well cultivated, the north and eastern portion is a plain without water or cultivation. The following professes to be a list of the Ghorak villages, beginning from the north:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibilani Dara</td>
<td>Aliabad (Popalzais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chunai</td>
<td>Bairam (Popalzais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalak (Popalzais)</td>
<td>Ghorak (Popalzais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anja</td>
<td>Bagh-i-Mehrab (Surkanis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pir Kadam (Surkanis)</td>
<td>Balasan (Popalzais)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Biscoe, Lance, I. B. C.) Another village called Ghorak is in Oruzgan, at 32–22 65–45 m.

*GHORS GARA

31–25 67–17 m. A village located on the Salesun stream, about 3 miles south of Won-i-Shadi in Kandahar province.

*GHULAMAN

31–28 65–44 m. A village located about 5 miles south of Kandahar and 3 miles west of Kalantar Kalay in Kandahar province.

GHULAMAN KAREZ

A village in the Khakrez. (Lance.)
GHULAM MUHAMMAD
32–10 65–34 G. A small Popalzai village of 5 houses, situated in Podina on the main road from Kandahar to Nish. This road enters Podina by the bed of a broad nala with high hills on its eastern side, and leaves it again at Ghulam Muhammad, and passing Band-i-Robat (at 9 miles from Ghulam Muhammad) crosses the Khakrez valley to Kaighatu. (Lance.)

*GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Afghan gazetteers show a number of places with this name in the following locations: 46 miles southeast of Shah Maksud, at 31–54 65–45 G.; 2 miles southwest of Spin Buldak, at 31–18 66–22 G.; and 10 miles northeast of Ghafur Kalay, at 30–57 66–22 G.

GHULAM RASUL See LOE KALA

GHUNDAN
32–2 67–33 G. “From native information this was given as a district passed on the road to Kalat-i-Ghilzai from Dera Ismail Khan and also on the Quetta–Ghazni road. There are said to be many villages of the Tokhi Ghilzais, from whom supplies and bhusa may be had in plenty. Water is abundant. Here is an old Ghilzai fort called Khanakah, and a much frequented shrine called Khalifa Sahib Ziarat.” The Ghundan valley stretches east and west and drains westwards to the Lora river. (Benn.)

GHUND GHAZ
Elevation 6,300 feet. A plain lying almost due north of the Girde Pinakai plain, between the Kandao Ghar on its northwest side and the Harbaka hill on the southeast and drained by the Chinjizama Nala. It is occupied by the Torak and Hamar Khel Nasirs, who have two villages on the left bank of the above mentioned nala. (Benn.) A place with this name is about 14 miles southwest of Ghulam Haidar, at 31–52 68–46 G.

GHUND-I-GURGAN
A conspicuous mound one mile to the north of the village of Gurgan. Like many of the mounds known as Ghund in this part of the country, it is a tumulus formed in part, or altogether, by the debris of an old fort.

GHUND-I-MANSUR
31– 65–. An important village named after a conspicuous mound in its neighbourhood, formed by the debris of what was in ancient times a large fort, and situated about 2½ miles from the right bank of the Dori, and the same distance southeast of the village of Karez-i-Shamsher. It is described as a large place with high walls, and a citadel with four towers at the north-
western corner. The country is highly cultivated, as it was at the time of Conolly’s overland journey to the northwest of India, and Hennell thought, from what he saw at the end of October 1880, that supplies should be plentiful, though they were exhausted at the time by the cavalry brigade from Kandahar, which had been encamped in the neighbourhood. Conolly rode here across country from Hauz-i-Madat Khan on the road from Herat, and probably crossed the Dori at the ford described under Sultan Muhammad. (Conolly, Hennell.)

GHUNDI-MULLA SAHIBBADAD
31–37 65–38. A village in the Kariajat of Kandahar, 2 miles northwest of the city, on a steep knoll between Kaghanak and Kalacha-i-Mirza Ahmad Khan. (Biscoe.)

GHUNZI NARAI
30–32 67–15. A pass over the lower slopes of the Kotkai hill, by which the Babakar Chahan road leads to Maruf. It is about 4 miles southwest of the highest point of the Kotkai range. (Benn.)

GHURAI
31–25 66–51 m. A nala which joins the left of the Salesun just at the junction of the latter with the Arghastan, 9 miles northeast of the Narin peak. (Benn.)

GHURLAMA
31–68. A range of hills lying to the northeast of Taraki Tirwah, and running parallel to the northwest slopes of the Sahah Ghar range, of which it really forms a part. (Benn.)

*GHUYENA
33–6 66–9 m. A village located about 4 miles northwest of Khush Khadir on a tributary of the Helmand in Oruzgan province.

GHWAIMAR
31–40 68–40. A range of hills northwest of Kamardin Karez, dividing the Abdul Wahab and the northern portion of the Zara Darga plains. The southwest portion of the range is known as Gurabai. Three roads lead through these hills. The most northerly one is by the Ghazgai spring; the centre one passes by the Godawana spring; the southern one runs by the Gurabai spring.
The Ghwaimar proper forms the boundary between Afghanistan and British territory, but the Gurabai hills lie wholly outside Afghanistan. (Benn, I. B. C.)
GHWANDZA Or GHUNZI

31— 67—. A locality about 12 miles northwest of Babakar Chahan, and the first stage from that place to Maruf. There are said to be many Barakzai villages in the vicinity. (Benn.)

GHWARA MARGHA

32— 67—. A small district in the Ghilzai country, but whereabouts is not so clear. Bellew says it is south of the Tarnak between Mukur and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Elphinstone says that Kala Abdul Rahman is in Ghwara Margha; and Outram, in his operations against the Ghilzais, destroyed Kala-i-Margha, the fort of Abdul Rahman. This fort was 20 miles south of Mansur Karez, and below the district of Nawa. Elphinstone also says that the water below the fort goes into the Arghastan. Bellew says it was the home of the Yusufzai Afghans before they came to their present locations. It is now occupied by the Ghilzais. (Elphinstone, Bellew.)

Note—This is probably the same as Gwara or Gwari.

*GILAN REGESTAN

30—13 65—45 m. An area in the Regestan, west of Shorawak in Kandahar province.

*GIRDAB DASHT

31—31 66—42 m. A place located between the Lora and Arghistan rivers, south of the village of Arghistan in Kandahar province.

GIRDANAI

31— 67—. A pass leading from the valley of the Tarmak and crossing the Sur Gar range, about 30 miles east of Tazi, and 13 or 14 miles to the north of the Spir Sang pass. It is described as being an easier pass and more generally used by kafilas than the Spir Sang, and as leading to the portion of the Nawa valley occupied by the Tarki Ghilzais, where it joins a road leading from Nawa to Ghazni. The Ab-i-Istakah is said to be visible from the crest of the pass. (Clifford, I. B. C.)

GIRDE PINAKAI

31—47 68—41 m. A plain 12 miles by 4, running northeast and southwest between the Zara Dagar and Ghund Ghaz plains. West it is bounded by the Pinakai hills, and east by those of Harbaka and Shadigai. The main heads of the Sharan Toi are situated about midway along its eastern edge. The plain is almost entirely devoid of grass; is sandy and covered with scrub. The Indo-Afghan boundary line runs west in a straight line from Urzal Ghashe across the Girde Pinakai to a conspicuous peak of the Pinakai.
GIRDNAI

31-40 65-44. A range which runs from near Kandahar along the southeast bank of the Tarnak. It has, as usual, a rocky top, a base of hillocks, and a pass every 5 or 6 miles. Before it is hid by the table-land of Ghazni, its continuation may be traced in the disjoined ridge of Karghani. This range is probably the end of the spur from the Gul Koh, which forms the south watershed of the Tarnak, and terminates at its junction with the Arghastan. (Broadfoot.)

Note.—This is probably the Sur Khar. It will have been mentioned to Broadfoot as the Girdnai or Girdanai, taking the name from the pass above noted, which was probably best known to the informant. (I. B. C.)

*GIZAB See GEZAB

GOJAI See TAZI

*GOLABSHAH KALAY

31-58 66-45 m. A village located about 4 miles west of Jaldak on a tributary of the Jaldak stream in Zabul province.

*GOMANA KARIZ KALAY

31-42 66-1 m. A village located about 6 miles northwest of Manji Kalay to the north of the road to Kandahar city.

*GORANDA

31-12 66-26 m. A village located about 12 miles west of Kadanai and southeast of the Tor Ghar in Kandahar province.
GUD
31— 66—. A large village said to be on the Arghastan river some 10 miles below Maruf fort. Supplies and water plentiful here. (Native information.)

GUJAN
31— 67—. A locality situated to the northwest of Babakar Chahan, which is passed through on the road from the Kand river to Kandahar. (Benn.)

GUJANZAI
One of the two main divisions of Achakzais.

GULHUDI
A halting-place on one of the roads from Jat Poti to Kandahar, 54 miles from the former. Camel-grazing and grass are procurable, also water from a well. (Hennell, 1881, and Roome, 1896, from natives.)

GULISTAN KAREZ
31— 66—. A hamlet 24 miles east of Kandahar. Five houses in 1879. Inhabitants Nurzais, eighteen in all. (Biscoe.)

*GULKHWAJAH
34—9 65—54 m. A village located on a stream, northeast of the Band-i-Shanbeh in the north of Oruzgan province.

GULKOH See Volume 6.

GUL MUHAMMAD
31— 66—. A village in the Kushobai valley; 8 houses of Nurzais. (Clifford.) A village with this name is southeast of Jaldak, at 31—51 66—50 G.

GUMAL See Volume 6.

GUMAL KATS
32—29 68—15 G. A place on the Gumal river and also patches of cultivation near the stream. The water is plentiful and good, but there are no supplies or houses here. (Native Surveyor, 1904.) Here there is a camping-ground for one brigade or two. On the Domandi–Ghazni road 54 miles from the former.

*GUMBAD
33—35 66—54 m. A village located on the river with the same name east of Kaftar Khan in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is
located on the Dara-i-Gumbad, at 33-49 65-17 m., and one village is located at 33-26 65-34 m.

GUMBAT
31— 65—. A village in the centre of the Khakriz valley; 8 houses; inhabitants Popalzais. (Lance.)

GUM BAZ-I-SURKH
31-36 64-48 A. A camping-ground on the southern road leading by the valley of the Arghandab from Kandahar to Girishk, situated on the Band-i-Timur subdivision of the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. Water is plentiful from a canal and supplies were procurable, though not in large quantities, in January, 1879. There is very little grazing for camels. (Steward, Browne, I. B. C.)

*GUMLADU GHAR
31—59 66-6 m. A mountain located south of the Arghandab river and about 4 miles northeast of Shirjan Aka in Kandahar province.

GUNDA
31-57 63-34 m. A village of 10 houses on the southeastern side of the Khakrez valley, and about two miles from the crest of the Darazab pass. It is situated on the nala forming the main drainage line of the valley, and is supplied with water by an artificial cut on the right bank of this watercourse, which is here known as the Bunigaz. It is on the road leading from the Shuhin and Khuswin fords on the Arghandab to Khakrez by Fateh Khan, through the Darazab pass, at 121/2 miles from Fateh Khan, and 11 miles from Ganjab (described elsewhere), the next halting-place on the road up the valley. The road through the pass from Fateh Khan, and up the valley to Ganjab, is practicable for vehicles. Another road leads from Gunda down the Bunigaz for 21 miles, and then westward across the valley past Shergah to Chinar, a village and camping-ground at which Brigadier-General Palliser’s force halted in 1879, and distant 8 miles from Gunda. (Lance, I. B. C.)

GUNDAI See TAZI

GUNDIGAN
31-37 65-38 m. A large village on a hillock in the Pir Paimal-Chihal Zina gap, 31/2 miles west of Kandahar city and 1/2 mile west of Sarpuja. In 1880 it contained 252 houses and 570 inhabitants, almost all Moghals and Parsiwans; only three or four houses of Barakzais and Popalzais. It is one of the four villages originally bestowed on the Parsiwan immigrants. Adjoining Gundigan and extending towards Murghan is a fine “chaman,” or
meadow, of about 150 acres, which remains green throughout the year and supports large herds of cattle.
The village commands the Herat road and dominates the low-lying country between Kandahar and the Arghandab. It was held by force by Sardar Ayub Khan’s troops on the 1st September 1880. (Biscoe, Hennell.)

GUNDI MANSUR See GHUND-I-MANSUR

GUNGA HILLS
32–13 66–34. A range of hills between the Tarnak and Arghandab rivers, west of Naorak.

GURAK
A subdivision of the Nurzais. (Lance.)

GURBUZ
A section of the Ghilzais.

GURGAN
31–28 65–34 m. A Barakzai village of 252 houses and 570 inhabitants, situated near the left bank of the Tarnak, about 12 miles southwest of Kandahar, on a road leading from Karez-i-Maruf to Lal Khan and other places on the opposite side of the river. The latter had little water in it where crossed by this road at the end of October 1880, and its banks are described as very steep and broken. Some rough ground and a very deep karez are crossed on the opposite bank on the road passing some distance to the north of Naoroz to Lal Khan. The village of Gurgan lies one mile to the south of a conspicuous mound known as Ghund-i-Gurgan. (Hennell.)

GURJIZAI
A subdivision of the Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

*GURUCH
33–32 66–3 m. A village located about 3 miles northeast of Barmany in Oruzgan province.

GWANZA
A stage on the Rashid-Kila to Mandi-Hissar road. There are many Barakzai villages near. Water is obtainable from the Kokacha nala and supplies are available to a certain extent, but there is little information regarding them. (Native information.)

GWARA Or GWARI
31–50 66–45 G. A district, village, and small stream in the Khushk Rud
valley, about 29 miles south of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In January 1879 a small force marching from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar halted at Sher Khan Kala, a village in the Gwara valley. There are said to be numerous villages in the vicinity, and supplies were plentiful. (Prior.)

*GWAZAN
32–54 65–32 G. A village located about 6 miles northeast of Garmab in Oruzgan province.

*HABASH DASHT
31–11 65–4 m. An area in the Sur Reg, about 30 miles south of Kushki-i-Nakhud in Kandahar province. Northeast of it is Habash Reg, at 31–12 65–11 m.

*HABIBULLAH
31–29 65–20 m. A village on the Arghandab river about 15 miles southwest of Sinjiri in Kandahar province. A village called Habibullah Kalay is located at 31–53 65–50 m.

HABIBULLAH
31–6 66–31 G. A village in the Kushobai valley; 15 houses of Nurzais. (Clifford.)

HABIBZAI
A subdivision of the Alizai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

HADDA
31–18 66–18 m. A small range of high steep hills running from the east of the Mel nala near Bedak in a northeasterly direction to the Kussa pass. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the name Adi Ghar.

*HAD-I-GHAR
31–26 66–27 m. A mountain located northwest of Adi Ghar, and 10 miles north of Khozobai in Kandahar province.

HADIPURA

*HAJANI KALAY
31–58 66–53 m. A village located some 10 miles east of Jaldak on a tributary of the Tarnak river in Zabul province.
HAJI ABBAS KALAY
30–56 66–23 m. A village located about 7 miles south of Spin Buldak, near the road south to Shorawak in Kandahar province.

HAJI AZIZ
31–36 65–47 G. A village 4½ miles east of Kandahar, adjoining Karezi-Mir Afzal Khan. Inhabitants Popalzais and Ghilzais. In 1879 there were 20 houses. (Biscoe.)

HAJI DARAKHT
32–3 65–21. A pass by which Brigadier-General Palliser's column returned from the Lam valley to Khakrez in April 1879. The distance by it from Ganjab in Khakrez to Chunai, in the Lam valley, is rather longer than by the Siah Sang pass, described elsewhere, but, though the hills are not high, the road is a mere mountain path, rough and impassable for laden camels, and cavalry can only move over it in single file. It is, however, a practicable road, and the hills on either side are smooth and easily accessible. The entrance to the pass on the Khakrez side is at the village of Saadat 2½ miles west of Ganjab, and the road follows a wide sandy nala for about a mile, and after crossing low hills for about 3 miles, descends into Larn, passing over an open plain, to Haji Kala. The distance from Ganjab to Chunai by this pass is variously estimated at from 9 to 10 miles. One account of General Palliser's march mentions steep gradients on this road, but this does not agree with Lance's account. It is also known as the Haji Kotal. (I. B. C., Lance.)

HAJI HASHIM
31–  66–. A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

HAJI KALA
31–58 65–31 m. A village in the centre of the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)
*Other places with this name are located at 31–57 66–1 A., and 6 miles southwest of Jahel Khana, at 32–9 66–11 G.*

HAJI LALBEG
31–43 65–59 m. A village in the Daman or Karezat department of the Kandahar district close to Shakarganj. (Biscoe.) *Another place with this name is southwest of Jaldak, at 31–44 66–42 G.*

HAJI MAKAL
30–  65–. A ziarat 2 miles from Jat Poti in Shorawak. (I. B. C.)
*HAJI MIRZA KALAY
30–51 66–16 m. A village located about 15 miles southwest of Spin Buldak on the road south to Shorawak in Kandahar province.

HAJI PIRU
31–38 65–49. A village 8 miles east of Kandahar, near Malang. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Pir Dost in this area.

*HALABID
34–8 66–20 m. A village located on the Nawa-i-Ashterlai, east of the Koh-i-Jawzari in Oruzgan province.

HALATAKH See LAWARGAI

*HAMID KALAY
31–54 66–35 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 14 miles southwest of Jaldak in Zabul province.

*HAMID KHAN
30–12 66–4 G. A fort located about 6 miles northeast of Jot Poti in Shorawak district of Kandahar province.

HAMIDZAI
The Ahmadzai Achakzais are often so-called, but it is by no means certain this is the correct name. See “Ahmadzai.”

*HAMRANZAI
31–7 66–31 m. A village located near the Kandahar stream, about 15 miles southwest of Kadanai village in Kandahar province.

HAPPAN
There is a post of 10 Khassadars at this place, which lies on the Baluch border. I. B. C.)

HARBABA
31–50 68–42 m. A small range of hills east of the Pinakai plain. See “Girde Pinakai.” Its southern portion is known as Urzal Ghar. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling De Arbaki Ghar.

HARDOZAI See ARZU

HARIR
31– 65–. A halting-place 65 miles south of Kandahar, on the Kalat road.
It is situated in a small plain, encircled by low sand-hills dotted with bushes. Water deposited by the rains procurable from pools. No houses visible. (Masson.)

*HASANABAD
31–35 65–4 m. A village located on the Kushk-i-Nakhud river, about 3 miles south of Kushk-i-Nakhud village in Kandahar province.

HASAN GATA
29–56 66–9 m. A village located in the Sarlat region, about 15 miles north of the Afghan border in Shorawak district in Kandahar province.

HASAN KALA

It is near the Hotak river. Supplies for about 500 men are procurable here, and fine grass and water are plentiful. (Native information in 1889.)

*HASANKHEL
32–12 66–40 m. A village located about 10 miles east of Mizan and northwest of Kalat, on a tributary of the Arghandab river in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located at 32–26 66–57 m.

HASANZAI
32–2 66–11 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, southeast of Baghtu in Kandahar province.

HASANZAI
31– 61-. A section of the Achakzais.

HASANZAI
Two other subsections of the Duranis are said to bear this name (see “Durani”).

HASANZAI
A village on the right bank of the Arghastan Lora, not far from Wuchbar Ghoberak, and passed on the road thence towards Sarbiland. It may possibly be one of the same villages as are described under Asanzai. A canal with this name is about 16 miles south of Saifullah, at 31–4 65–1 G.

HAUZ-I-AHMAD KHAN
31– 66-. A village on the Kandahar–Quetta road, 51 miles from the former place. Water from a rain-tank. Barley and grass plentiful, but the
latter has sometimes to be procurred from Deh-i-Haji, 35 miles towards Kandahar. Fuel from a jungle near. In Leach’s time there was an encampment of Nurzais here, 300 tents. (Leach.)

HAUZ-I-MADAD
31–33 65–20 A. A camping-ground, about 15 miles beyond Sinjiri and 26 miles from Kandahar, on the road to Girishk. There is no village on the camping-ground which is described as level and suitable for a large force, but the place is marked by an isolated tank with a domed roof, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Arghandab. General Biddulph, in a report dated February 1879, says that the camp is a useless one, as no supplies are procurable, and a portion of his force under General Lacy, which halted there on their return from Girishk, drew their supplies from Kandahar, but Major R. M. Stewart, in his report of the march of the 2nd division to Girishk in January 1879, says that a fair quantity of supplies are procurable from adjoining villages, which are inhabited by Nurzais and Achakzais. Wood is plentiful, as also (according to Browne) is forage; and camel-grazing, though rather scarce close to camp, may be obtained to any extent near the Arghandab and towards the Sang Hisar hill. The water-supply is abundant from a cutting from the Sang Hisar canal to the south of the tank. Large herds of sheep also were seen grazing on the plain to the north of the camp in January 1879, and there is also good grass towards the right bank of the Arghandab. (Stewart, Browne, Biddulph, Bellew, I. B. C.)

“The hauz, or reservoir, is in ruins and contains no water. Camping-ground near an old water-mill about a mile beyond. Supplies procurable from the Sang Hisar villages close by to the south.” (Yate.)

HAUZ ROBAT
31– 66–. A village on one of the roads from Chaman to Kandahar. There are wells of sweet water and a tank here, but they are liable to go dry. Water can be got in the bed of the Dori a mile and a half to the east. There is Kushkaba cultivation which gives one crop in a year. Hauz Robat is inhabited by Nurzais, who are traders and agriculturists. They possess goats, camels and sheep, but no donkeys or bullocks. About fifty kharwars of wheat and an equal quantity of bhusa is obtainable but no grass. (Native Information, 1904–05.)

HAWA CHINA
31– 67–. A Durani village on the Toba–Ghazni road, near the river Surkhab in the Maruf valley. (The Mullah.)

*HAWARI
32–46 67–3 m. A village located on a branch of the Arghandab river in the area of Khak in Kandahar province.
HAWAZAI
A section of the Miranzai division of the Tokhi Ghilzais (see "Ghilzai").

HAWAZAI
A subsection of the Duranis, belonging to the Ishakzais. (Biscoe.)

HAZARA DEH KALAN
31—65. A village in the Khakrez valley. In 1879 there were 43 houses in this place; inhabitants Hazaras. The village stands at the northeast end of the valley. (Lance.)

HAZARA MIAN NISHIN
31—65. Biscoe gives this as one of the districts of the Kandahar province, north and northwest of Kandahar.

HAZARAS
For information regarding the Hazaras and their country, see Volume 6.

*HAZARBUZ
32—32 66—34 m. A village located on the stream of the same name, some 10 miles northwest of Karabid in Zabul province.

*HEJRAN
31—42 65—53 m. A village located about 14 miles northeast of Kandahar city on the road to Jakam in Kandahar province.

HELMAND
See under this heading in Farah province.

*HINDU KAREZ
31—45 66—14 m. A village located on the Tarnak stream, about 8 miles southwest of Shahr-i-Safa in Zabul province.

HISABAT Or HISABAD
30—5 65—57. A strip of land on the west side of the Shorawak plain between the Dori or Lora Nala and the sand-hills. It begins at Said Yahiya and ends at Ziarat. It is said to have gained its name from the circumstances that the land was not at first included in the shares (hissa) apportioned to the Barechi clans, but was afterwards brought under cultivation. It belongs mainly, if not altogether, to the Abuzais. The water channel irrigating Hisabat runs under the sand-hills and was choked in 1881, but the Abuzais averred there would be no difficulty in clearing it when it came to the turn of that piece of land to be cultivated. (Maitland.)
HISSAL GHAT
31–67. Elevation 6,370 feet. A pass on the road via the Pashghbargai pass from Rashid Kala to the Psein Dag. (Benn.)

HOTAK Or OHTAK
A main division of the Ghilzais holding the northern portion of the Khushk Rud valley, and extending into that of the Tarnak. In the former valley their territory begins at Kala-i-Salam, in the latter it extends to Diwalik. In the Lora valley their land begins near Wuchbar Ghoberak (a Popalzai village), and reaches Nawa-i-Tokhi, extending in this direction as far as the Purshi pass in the Sur Ghar range. The Shin Ghar range forms the eastern boundary of Nawa, and no Hotaks or Tokhis own territory beyond it. Both Hotaks and Tokhis in the days of the old Kandahar Sardars were governed from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, a point from which they could be kept in order and their revenue realised. The Hotaks now sometimes claim exemption from taxation on the grounds of a sanad issued by Amir Dost Muhammad Khan in recognition of their services in quelling an insurrection amongst their Tokhi neighbours. St. John speaks of them as forming, with the Tokhis, the population of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district, and as paying no tribute until late years beyond an annual tax on flocks. The Asmanzai Hotaks cultivate a little land at the lower end of the Khakrez valley, and also trade more or less with Kandahar in snow (which they store in pits), as well as in firewood and rhubarb. (Euan Smith, St. John, Lance.)

*HOTAK
31–34 66–59 m. A village located about 9 miles northeast of Maruf on the Arghistan stream in Kandahar province. Other villages with this name are located at 32–35 67–32 m. and 42–4 67–52 m.

HUMAI See UMAI 29–40 64–47.

HUMAI KAREZ
31–66. A camping-ground 9 miles from Spin Buldak, 4½ miles from Gatai. There are several wells here, each provided with watering troughs, and the place is evidently a regular halting-ground for kafilas. The karez had not been finished in 1879. (I. B. C.)

*HUSAINZAI
31–17 66–25 m. A village located on the Khozobai stream, about 15 miles west of Kadanai in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is 8 miles north of Spin Buldak, at 31–6 66–23 m.
*IBRAHIMKHEL

32–23 67–5 m. A village located in the Chahan area, on a path leading southeast to the Tarnak river in Ghazni province.

*IBRAHIMZAI

30–11 66–6 m. A village located about 5 miles west of Shorawak village and 2 miles south of the ruins of the same name, in Kandahar province.

*IDAK

33–10 66–9 m. A village located on the Boghurlugh stream, about 8 miles southeast of Zin in Oruzgan province.

IDOZAI

A section of the Barechi Shiranis. See “Muru Khan.” A village with this name also spelled Aydowzi, is located 11 miles southwest of Shorawak, at 30–4 66–3 m.

*IKRAK

32–31 66–40 m. A village located about 5 miles west of Mara and the Shui Rud in Zabul province.

*ILSAFI

34–13 66–19 m. A village located on the Jar-i-Chaka and north of the Band-i-Ashtarlai, in Oruzgan province.

IMAM KALA

31–31 67–33 G. A village of the Tokhi Ghilzais, situated on the right bank of the Kand river about 3/4 quarter of a mile above Rashid Kala. From a distance the village looks like a safed-khana encampment, owing to the fact that the houses are roofed with the white mud which exists in the vicinity. (Benn.)

INZAR GAI

31– 65–. A village near Anjan, about 11 miles northeast of Kandahar city, in the Karezat district. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is east of Jaldak, at 31–57 66–49 G.

INZAR GAI

32– 67–. A village near Kalat-i-Ghilzai, half-way between that place and the fort of Ata Muhammad. (Biscoe.)

INZLAN

31–50 68–10 G. A range of hills northwest of Tirwah, some 6 miles in
length, and forming in part the Indo-Afghan boundary. A kafila road to Ghazni via Kafir Chah crosses these hills about 1 mile southwest of their highest peak, while another track passes over the northeast extremity by the head of the Tirkha nala. The hills are bare and devoid of foliage and grass.

The Inzlan Nala rises in the southwest spur, and flows south to the Sur Zangal plain. It is one of two main branches, the Sur Zangal being the other, which form the Kand river. (Benn.) There is also a stream with this name, southwest of Dost Muhammad, at 31°47’68’’G.

*IRAKI

32°4’67°36’’m. A village located south of the Shinkai Ghar and north of the Jahangir stream in Zabul province.

*IRAKI KALAY

29°55’65°53’’m. A village located about 8 miles north of Saydbus Ziarat and about 5 miles west of the Lora river in Shorawak district, Kandahar province.

*IRGANAK

33°50’67°6’’m. A village near Ahangaran on a tributary of the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

ISAFNARAI Or YUSUF NARAY BAND

31°58’68°20’’A. A low range of hills lying north of the Kuch Khwara plain in Suliman Khel country. It is traversed by the Taraki Tirwah road to Wazikhwah. (Benn.)

*ISHAKZAI

There are a number of places with this name in the following areas: on the Tirin Rud, about 7 miles east of Dehrawad, at 32°8’65°41’’m.; on the road to Atghar, at 31°49’67°24’’m.; on the Khushk Rud, at 31°45’66°42’’m.; one mile north of the Tarnak Rud, at 31°51’66°23’’m.; and at 31°32’66°10’’m., the latter is also spelled Sagzay.

ISHAKZAI

31°66°. A village passed by the road leading up the right bank of the Arghastan valley, at 13 miles from Murghan Kechar and 3 miles from Ata Muhammad. It is nearly a mile off the road, to the left, and is concealed from it by a small hill. Major Clifford says that a fair amount of supplies is procurable from the village, and Lieutenant Massy also notices it as a place from which some supplies might be procured for troops halted at the Ata Muhammad camping-ground. The inhabitants form a separate clan of the
Duranis, and depend for their water upon the Arghastan, distant about 1 mile. (Clifford, Massy.)

ISHAKZAI
A clan of the Hotak Ghilzais settled about Margha. (Molloy.)

ISHAKZAI
A clan of the Duranis, see “Ishakzai” in Farah province. The name is written Sagzai by several authorities, and is often pronounced as Sakzai.

*ISHKABAD
31–39 65–4 m. A village located about 3 miles north of Kushk-i-Nakhud in Kandahar province.

ISKAM KHAN
Appears to be the same place as Iskan-Kar, see below.

*ISKAN
33–44 66–47 m. A village located about 2 miles north of the Helmand river and southeast of Bak in Oruzgan province.

ISKAN-KAR
A halting-place, about 11 miles from the Gwajha camping-ground (on the Kandahar side of the pass). It is reached by turning off to the right nearly at right angles to the Kandahar road, and is distant from 2 to 3 miles to the right of the latter. The camping-ground is stony and is on the south side of a large nala. The water-supply is from a tank or band, and was muddy when Brigadier-General Palliser’s force halted here at the end of December 1878. It is supplied by the nala, and is probably well filled when the water comes down in flood from the hills, but at the above date it contained not more than 80,000 gallons, and the nala was dry at the camp, though it was flowing freely 4 miles further up towards the Khwaja Amran hills. The channel supplying the tank was at this time out of repair, and McLean was of opinion that even by putting it in order water could hardly at this season be brought so far. LeMessurier, however, probably referring to the same time of year, says that he thinks water could be brought to it. The place is of great importance on this ill-watered route, and a force crossing the Gwajha might either camp further up the nala, where the water is running or supplement the supply at Iskan-Kar by water brought in camel pakhals. Cavalry and artillery might be sent to Lagoli. McLean mentions that General Palliser’s force found bhusa, sheep, goats, ghi, and wood procurable; but Hervey’s account of the place says that no great amount of supplies were brought in. Arrangements as to the latter could probably be made with the Achakzais in
the neighbourhood. There is grass at the bottom of the valley to the west, and a considerable amount of wheat cultivation (rain-crop) in winter. (McLean, Hervey, LeMessurier.)

There is a post of 55 Khasadars here. (I. B. C.)

*ISKHAR
31–20  67–20 m. A village located in a valley between the Kadanai and the Salesun streams in Kandahar province.

ISLAMABAD See BALDAK

ISMAIL CHAH
A post of 7 Khasadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.) *A village with this name is southeast of Kalat, at 31–55  67–3 G.*

ISMAILZAI
A subsection of Kakozai Achakzais living apart from the main body of the clan. Their habitat is on both sides of the Spintijha Kotal (Gwajha pass). On the Gulistan side they have a hamlet called Kurgai, about a mile to the left (south) of the road, below the Garzand Obo defile. Beyond Gwajha there is generally a camp of Ismailzais at a well about 3 miles west of the debouchure of the pass. Probably other camps are scattered among the Gurjizais, Ghaibizais, Usmanzais, and other Achakzai sections inhabiting this country. Altogether there are said to be about 40 families of Ismailzais. (Maitland.)

*ISTORAK
33–45  66–58 m. A village located about 1 mile from the Helmand river and north of the Zamburkhu mountain in Oruzgan province.

*JABBARKHEL
32–45  66–59 m. A village located on the Shui Rud, southeast of Siro Ghar in the north of Zabul province.
JABADAR

31–65. A village in the Kariajat division of Kandahar district, on the Arghandab close to Shekh Chala. (Biscoe.)

JABADAR

31–66. A village in the Daman division of Kandahar, 24 miles east of the city, on the Kalat road between Mohmand and Khel-i-Akhund. (Biscoe.)

JAFAR

32–34 67–30. Elevation 6,800 feet. A village on the Kalat-i-Ghilzai–Ghazni road, standing on the left bank of the Tarnak, 8 miles northeast of Shahjui. The hamlets of Bakhtiar and Gujar composing this village were found in 1880 to afford abundance of bhusa and some grain, and flour also. (Clifford.)

JAFAR

32–68. A district or group of villages situated on the western side of the Sarwand Range; they have no permanent inhabitants, and supplies cannot be counted on. There are springs of water here, but tanks would have to be made for watering a force of any size. (I. B. C.)

JAFIR TAYAR

31–38 65–39. A village, half-a-mile west of Kandahar, between Abdul Rahman’s garden and Chehel Zina. Inhabitants Ghilzais. In 1879 there were 63 inhabitants. (Biscoe.)

*JAGHTU

32–19 66–36 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river about 2 miles from its junction with the latter in Zabul province.

*JAHANGIR KALA

32–51 67–34 m. A village located on a stream about 10 miles north of Aghojan and east of Mukur in Ghazni province.

*JAKAN

31–46 66–17 m. A village located on the Tarnak stream, about 4 miles southwest of Shahr-i-Safa in Zabul province.

*JAKTOR

34–2 66–12 m. A village located on the Siahdara about 3 miles southwest of Shaikhmiran in Oruzgan province.
JALABZAI
A village in the Arghandab valley. Euan Smith says: “In the Nawa-i-Arghandab the Tokhi territory commences from an imaginary line drawn through Pul-i-Sang and extends to the Jalabzai and Firozai village, to the north of which the Hazara country commences.”
Biscoe writes (from Kalat-i-Ghilzai):—“Rode out to Twzargai, 16 miles in the Arghandab direction. The road beyond Twzargai appears good, passes along the left bank of the Arghandab, without crossing it, as far as Jalabzai, thence an easy pass into the Tarnak valley again, near Ulan Robat.” (Euan Smith, Biscoe.)

JALAL KAREZ
31— 65—. A village 8 miles northeast of Kandahar. Inhabitants 6 houses of Tokhi Ghilzais in 1879. (Biscoe.)

*JALALKHAN
31—52 66—20 m. A village located on a tributary of the Tarnak river, 8 miles northeast of Shahr-i-Safa in Zabul province.

JALAL KHEL
A small subsection of the Tokhi Ghilzais who, together with the Mutta Khan subsection, inhabit Rashid Kala on the Kand river. (Benn.) A village with this name is northeast of Nawa, at 32—20 67—56 m.

JALALZAI
A section of the Ghilzais. A village with this name is located about 5 miles north of Jahangir stream, at 32—4 67—31 m.

JALAOGIR Or JALANGIR
31— 66—. This is described by Saville as a very steep and rocky pass, at 70 miles from Kandahar, between Tut and Asia-i-Hazara, on the road from Kandahar to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The first notice of this pass in the diaries of the late campaigns, is in Gaselee’s account of the route from Sakkar to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, in which he mentions that shortly after leaving Tirandaz for Jaldak, there is an awkward precipice along the right of the road which passes here for 200 yards round the base of a spur coming close down to the river. A good deal of work was done on this occasion (20th January 1879) by working parties of sappers and infantry towards widening the road and reducing the sharpness of the turns to make it practicable for heavy artillery, but from the account of General Stewart’s march to Kalat-i-Ghilzai in April 1880, it was found necessary to send the cavalry and artillery by a road over the hill to the left of the pass, as it was feared that the road through the latter, and skirting the bank of the river, might give way under the heavy
weight of guns. It is possible that the road was further improved at this time, as the diary of General Sir Frederick Robert’s march to Kandahar in August of the same year merely says that there are three places on the road to Tirandaz Minar where bluffs close in upon the river and narrow the road, all of which can, if required, be turned by detour to the right (the hill road to the left of the pass marching towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai), but that heavy equipment can be taken over the main road with ordinary good driving. (Gaselee, I. B. C., &c.)

JALDAK

Jaldak is the name of a village and a woleswali in Zabul province. The woleswali comprises an area of 1,472 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 1,713 to 2,763. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Daman and Dahla, in the north by Mizan and Kalat, in the east by Shinkai, and in the south by Arghistan districts. Jaldak woleswali includes about 119 villages none of which have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Matai, Abdul Ghani, Tarwakai, Bamizai, Dargai (Hayat Dargai), Kanat-i-Haji, Islam Khan (Salam Khan), Mohammadzai, Nurulhak, Ata Mohammad, Abdul Baki, Mohammad Hasan, Ghulam Mohammad, Khudayeq Rahim, Khair Mohammad, Khairuddin, Sokhta-i-Khurd wa Kalan, Sokhta-i-Khurd, Ab Dagi Ishakzai, Ayub, Narlat (Narlat Jalal), Haji Abdul Kader, Toti, Khakar Khel (Chakar Khel, Neshin Khel), Bish Khel, Rahmatzai (Sar Shah-i-Rahmatzai), Sara Shah, Khanzai wa Hazar Baluchak, Khanizai, Khanizai, Muin Shah wa Abdul Karim, Muin Shah, Inzargai Aqli Roye (Inzargai), Mandah Kariz, Kariz-i-Kohna, Kariz-i-Bala, Mandah, Khar Bulagh, Mar Bulagh, Dangar Khel, Boland Joyce, Gider Go, Sayyid Habib (Haji Sayyid Habib), Babuzai (Babur Shar), Kala-i-Khanan (Kala-i-Khan), Chehil Gazi, Ishaqzai, Baz Mohammad, Saifo (Saifullah), Tarai (Tori), Karizgai (Kariz), Dargai Khurd, Kalacha, Kakaran-i-Abdul Karim (Kakaran), Latif wa Haji Abdurrauf, Haji Abdurrauf, Abdul Ass wa Fateh Khan, Fateh Khan, Gulam Dastagir, Zaghai, Shir Ali Khan, Khanak (Khatonak), Lajaward (Kanat-i-Lajaward), Baryam, Dolla, Ziyarat, Loye Kariz (Nawai Kariz), Chenar, Kakal Jamak, Potai, Khenjak Shar-i-Safa, Jalad Khan, Jalal Khan, Shilagai, Ghulam Mohammad Multanai (Gul Mohammad), Essa Khel, Wali Jan, Mohammad Rafik, Maluk, Haji Tarin, Abdul Rahman, Hamid, Baranzai, Shar-i-Safa, Dawudzai, Sayed Akbar, Ghashay, Mohammad Osman, Haji Safar, Baghak, Dargai Kalan, Bazar-i-Shar-i-Safa, Samandar, Wazir, Lagharah, Nazar Gulay, Kabalai, China, Delgai Khurd, Mohammad Ali, Kari Kariz, Koshai, Kalbi, Dawgalai Ghanshi, Abdul Khalek, Mohammad Jan, Tawghan, Rodi, Chashma-i-Figullah, Muhammad Jan, Sarkanai, Khudayeq Nazar, Sayyid Mohammad Ghaws Agha, Haji Gulab, Spinay Khunay, Senjad, Zarif Khan, Chashma-i-Azatak, Khan-i-Shamogzai, Sarband, Jaldak, Nazar Mohammad,
In 1914 the area was described as follows: 4,890 feet. A village on the right bank of the Tarnak, distant, according to the diary of the Quetta Field Force (in February 1879), 14 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the road to Kandahar. The neighbourhood is cultivated, and General Roberts' force which reached the village on 25th August 1880, found a large amount of green Indian-corn on the opposite side of the Tarnak, and an abundant supply of water “from the stream near camp.” A wing of the 2nd Baluchis, which had preceded his force by one day, had collected 700 maunds of ata and a large stock of bhusa. Communication by heliograph can be maintained between this camp and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The banks of a nala crossed just before reaching camp had to be ramped by General Roberts' force and another ravine passed at Pul-i-Sangi, on the march from Kalat-i-Ghilzai required some labour to make it practicable. There is a road from Jaldak to Juma Khan’s village in the Mizan valley (see “Juma Khan”); at Jaldak there is a Government Granary said to contain 500 kharwars of grain. (I. B. C., Native information, 1905.)

JALEZAI
A subsection of the Ahmadzai Achakzais, also called Arzbegi from Shadi Khan, upon whom that title was conferred in the time of Timur Shah. Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, chief of the Achakzais, is a Jalezai. (I. B. C.)

JALGA
31— 66—. A nala rising under the Nikah Ziarat hill, and forming the head of the Sinzala Nala, which joins the Kadanai below Dobandi. This name is also applied to the first halting-place on the road from the Kadanai via the Shahidan Nala to Maruf. Water is said to be scarce and the road bad for camels. (Benn.)

JALIRAM
31— 65—. A village ½ mile southwest of Baba Wali, between the Arghandab and a canal. It contains two mills, also the well-known shrine, Ziarat-i-Sarburida Baba. In 1879 there were 21 houses and 68 inhabitants, Alikozais, Kakars, Parsiwans, Barakzais, Yusufzais and Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)
JALOGIR PASS See JALAOGIR

JALLU
A pass over a western off-shoot from the Suliman range, which thrusts itself between the Arghastan river and a feeder coming from the south of the Chardar pass. It is crossed on the Ghazni–Quetta road, and is on the second range met with south of Ab-i-Istahad, being 30 miles south of the latter. There are no difficulties for wheeled vehicles in this pass. Muhammad Aslam Khan is reported to have seized the Jallu Kotal (which he reached in four days’ march from Shamalzai) in February 1880, his object being to raid upon the Hotaks and Tokhis. He was however driven from the pass by the Hotaks. The ascent from the south is about 2 miles in length, but very easy. The road descends northwards for about a mile to a watercourse, down the left bank of which it goes for 2 1/2 miles. Deh-i-Jallu is a longish village at the southern foot of the Kotal. Supplies, forage and fuel all procurable. (Campbell, Biscoe, The Mulla.) A village with the name Jallu is located at 32-4 67-36 m. and another at 32-6 67-34 A.

*JAMAK KALAY
32-23 65-35 m. A village located on the Chakab Mandeh, northwest of the Shin Ghar in Kandahar province.

*JAMALKHEL
32-34 67-33 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 14 miles northeast of Shahjui in Zabul province.

JAMALZAI
A subdivision of the Nurzai Duranis. They inhabit the country between the Khwaja Amran and the Ganti hills, and numbered, in 1879, 250 families under Shah Pasand. (Biscoe, Clifford.) A village with this name is about 20 miles south of Khugiani, at 31-30 66-36 G.

*JAMAN
31-49 65-50 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 7 miles southwest of the Arghandab dam in Kandahar province.

JAMSHED
31-34 65-29. The caves of Jamshed are situated 7 1/2 miles from Kohkaran, near the village of Badwan, on the left bank of Arghandab. (I. B. C.)

*JAMTALA
32-12 66-16 m. A village located on a stream, about 7 miles from its junction with the Arghandab river in Zabul province.
*JANAK
A village located one mile from the Helmand river in the area of Kunduk in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is northeast of De Tukhi Alaka and west of the Ab-i-Istadah in Zabul province, at 32° 26' 67° 38' m.

JANAT KHWARAH
A place 18 miles southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. All kinds of supplies, also bhusa and water are procurable here. (Benn from Native information, 1894.)

JANDAD
Elevation 6,340 feet. A village in the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district, 23 miles south by west of Shahjui. There are supplies to be had here, also water and camel-grazing. Large numbers of sheep were found here in 1880. (I. B. C.)

*JANDAD KALAY
A village located in a valley, about 6 miles north of Dabare and 6 miles west of the Khozobai stream in Kandahar province.

JANDAR
A village on the Arghastan river, 33 miles from Kandahar by the Rah-i-Maruf. (Lumsden.)

JANGAL
A village north of the Jallu Kotal and southwest of the Ab-i-Istadah. (The Mulla.) Recent maps show a village with this name on the Tirin Rud, between Tirin Kot and Dehrawad, at 32° 37' 65° 40' m.

*JANGALAK
A village located on the Helmand river, near Chahar China in Oruzgan province.

*JANGALI
A village located on the stream of the same name, near its junction with the Olum Mandeh in Zabul province. Northwest of this village is the Jangali Ghar.

*JANGIKHEL
A village located about 14 miles south of Darwazgay and one mile north of the Zubai Ghar in Zabul province.
*JANGLA SAR

31–2  66–8 m. A village located on the Aragak Rud, about 10 miles southwest of Dabare in Kandahar province.

JANGUL

A hamlet of 8 houses in the Khushobai valley. Inhabitants Chalakzais Nurzais. (Clifford.)

JANGUL

A village in Nama-Taraki, Kalat-i-Ghilzai district. (Yate.) This is probably the same as Jangal.

JANI

A village in Shorawak. See “Samezai.”

*JANIKHAN REGESTAN

30–12  65–7 m. An area in Regestan, west of Shorawak in Kandahar province.

JAN KACH

A village 7½ miles up the Gomal river from Domandi on the Ghazni Kafila road. There are three acres of cultivation here. (Native surveyor, 1904.)

*JANKHAN KALAY

32–51  66–11 m. A village located about 10 miles east of Chora in Oruzgan province.

*JANKORA

32–8  66–49 m. A village located about 6 miles northwest of Kalat in Zabul province.

*JARAGZAI

31–35  66–26 m. A village located on the Arghandab stream near the confluence of the Khushk Rud in Kandahar province.

JAR-I-SADOZAI

31–  65–. A village 4½ miles southwest of Kandahar city, close to Chahar Diwal; 16 houses of Ghilzais in 1875. (Biscoe.)

JAT POTI Or TOWRZI, TORZI

30–11  65–59 A. Elevation 3,150 feet. (Jat is a blacksmith, and Poti a sand-hill.) The ruins of a village on the northwest edge of the plain of Shorawak. They are situated at the foot of low detached sand-hills on the
right bank of the Dori, or Lora Nala. The Shorawak moveable column—6 companies, 100 sabres, and 2 mountain guns—were camped here from the middle of December 1880 to the beginning of April 1881.

Jat Poti is 17½ miles from Spinakhula (the first march towards the Gwajha pass and Gulistan) by Ahmed Khan and the Band pass; and 16 miles by the Alu Tarez road to west of the Khurma hills, which is the better of the two. Mir Alam Kala, at the entrance to the Lora defiles, is 11 miles. On the road to Iltaz Karez and Sharod, Zabardast Khan is about 9 miles and Miru Khan 10 miles. Ziarat, on the road to Saiadbut and Nushki, is 8½ miles.

Jat Poti is about the best site in Shorawak for a standing camp. It is fairly central as regards the Shorawak villages, and is easily accessible. It is also a great advantage in winter, during which season heavy rain frequently falls, to be able to pitch on the firm dry sand, which immediately absorbs all moisture, while the surrounding alluvial soil speedily becomes a sea of mud. The water at Jat Poti is much better than lower down the valley. The supply is principally from two irrigation channels running at the edge of the sand. They are brought from the Lora about Sili Kach. All the Dora water is slightly brackish, but the further it runs through the canals the more saline it becomes. The saline water has always a tendency to produce bowel-complaints to those unaccustomed to it. After a rain, however, the canal water, though muddy, is quite sweet for a time. In summer the irrigation channels are dry, or nearly so; but 300 yards from the camping-ground is the hollow of the Dori, or Lora Nala in which is a canal said to be always running. In addition to the irrigation channels there are several wells at Jat Poti. These are close to, and east of, the irrigation channels; they are in a line from north to south, and are 7 in number. Of these, the 4 to the south have long been disused and are partially choked. The last but one was sounded in February 1881. It was found to be 107 feet deep and quite dry; probably 25 or 30 feet of the sides have fallen in. The three wells to the north were in use up to 1875, or thereabouts; and though now dry from slight falling in of the sides, the peoples affirm they could be cleared without difficulty. The second well was found by measurement to be 146 feet deep. It was also dry, but water would probably be reached at another 5 or 6 feet. All the wells have circular shafts about 5 feet in diameter. They are considered to be rather deeper than the average of Shorawak wells, but the water is said to have been very good. There are the remains of several mud towers, etc., roofed in and used as a hospital during the winter of 1880–81. The village is said to have been formerly one of the largest in Shorawak. Far more conspicuous than the remains of buildings at Jat Poti are several gigantic tamarisks, of the species known in Pushtu as “shinazai.” They are an excellent landmark, the well known Jat Poti trees being visible all over the northern part of Shorawak. About a mile west and northwest of Jat Poti are five hamlets extended along the edge of the sand-hills. The southernmost of
these is Torzai, the remainder are collectively called Alizai. Amunzai village is 2 1/2 miles northeast, Badalzai 5 miles east, and Abuzai 3 1/2 miles south by east. Firewood is abundant, as the hollow of the Dori is thickly grown with tamarisk bushes (gaz). Very tolerable grass can be procured from the Registan. Camel-grazing is excellent. For supplies, including grass, see "Shorawak." (Hennell, Maitland.)

**JAWAI JALIL MANDA**

31—65—. A dry, stony water-course running from the Shah Maksud range, and forming the southwestern boundary of Khakrez towards the Maiwand and Kushk-i-Nahhud districts. (Lance.)

**JAWUZ**

33—35 66—16 m. A village located on the Rud-i-Khurdak, north of Gizab and southwest of Amoj in Oruzgan province.

**JAWZAK**

33—25 65—42 m. A village located on a stream between Faizabad and Argan villages in Oruzgan provinces.

**JAWZAR**

32—15 66—30 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, about 2 miles from its junction with the latter in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located at 33—50 66—4 m.

**JAZAH**

31—46 65—43 m. A village located on the Arghandab river near the village of Dahla in Kandahar province.

**JELAWUR**

34—6 65—45 m. A village located east of the mountain with the same name and on a stream 5 miles north of Gulhawas in the northwest of Oruzgan province.

**JHIAI** See PUTLA KHAN

**JILANI KARIZ**

32—21 65—58 m. A village located northeast of the Shin Ghar and southeast of the Zarni Dasht in Oruzgan province.

**JILGA**

A post of 22 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)
*JIMALUK
33—35 66—41 m. A village located in the south of Kaftarkhana at the Jar-i-Mangur in Oruzgan province.

*JUGYAN
32—1 67—5 m. A village located on the Shin Mandeh, about 2 miles northwest of Loe Shur in Zabul province.

JUI LAHOR
31— 65—. A village of only 28 houses (but the ruins of many others testifying to its former importance), in the Kandahar Kariajat, 2 miles from the right bank of the Arghandab, northwest of Shuhin. The inhabitants are Ghilzais, Popalzais, Parsiwans, and Achakzais. (Biscoe.)

JUI SOPAK
31— 64—. The first stage on the road from Bostan to Ata Karez, 7 miles from Bostan. Water from a canal. No supplies. Three days’ wood, bhusa and grain should be carried from the Helmand. A little camel-grazing. Bostan is on left bank of Helmand, 2½ miles below Girishk. (Browne.)

*JUKHTARAN
32—6 66—58 m. A village located about 4 miles east of Kalat and about one mile south of the Tarnak river in Zabul province.

JULGA-I-ANZALA KHAN
31— 65—. A village in the Kandahar Kariajat, on the right bank of the Arghandab just below Kohak. In 1879 there were 21 houses of Alikozais. (Biscoe.)

JULGA-I-BIBI
31—41 65—41. A village in the Kandahar Kariajat, on the left bank of the Arghandab, close to Changul; 13 houses of Alikozais. (Biscoe.)

JULHUM
32— 66—. A subdivision of the Mizan district, in the Arghandab valley. (Biscoe.)

JULLUNDUR
31— 67. A small Psein village on the left bank of the Tanda Nala, where the roads from the Shadikhak pass on the south to the Kand river, and from the Psein Dag via the Ala Jirgha Nala, to Babakar Chahan, cross each other. (Benn.)
JULLUNDUR
A small Psein village on right bank of Psein Lora, close to Zir Karez. Much cultivation, and open ground for camping. (Benn.)

JUMA DIN
32—66.— A village 7 miles west by north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai on a road leading from the latter through the Mizan district to Sehlum in the Arghandab valley. Its water-supply is from a stream, and is good and plentiful. A large amount of bhusa was obtained here in January 1879, and on a previous occasion, as well as some grain, though Captain Biscoe mentions that the latter, as well as wood, is scarce. The villagers in 1879 brought in supplies willingly, possibly under the influence of Juma Khan of the Mizan district, who was with the reconnoitring column that visited the village from Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Communication with this column was kept up by heliograph from Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The distance to Takir in the Mizan district, the next stage towards Sehlum, is 8½ miles. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

JUMA KHAN
32—4 66—44 G. A fort and small village belonging to Juma Khan. Alikozai, situated in the Takir subdivision of the Mizan district, at 8½ miles from Juma Din, and about 13 miles from Sehlum in the Arghandab valley, on a road leading to the latter place from Jaldak in the valley of the Tarnak, distant 18 miles. A detachment of the 25th Native Infantry and 15th Sikhs covered this distance in one march, in January 1879, with their baggage on camels. The camping-ground at Juma Khan is also known as Takir. Takir-Mizan, or Takir Juma Khan, from the name of the group of villages of which it forms part. A large amount of supplies were collected by Juma Khan for the force encamped at Takir in January and February 1879, and the district is a rich one. Forty-seven good pack-bullocks also were procured here, which the inhabitants declined to sell, but were glad to hire out to the Commissariat for the transport of grain and stores. The water-supply is good and plentiful from a stream, and camel-grazing is obtainable near camp. (I. B. C.)

JUMIAT Or JAMIYAT
32—14 67—40 A. A village northeast of the Jallu Kotal and southwest of the Ab-i-Istadah. (The Mulla.)

*JUSHA
33—21 65—21 m. A village located on a stream, about 6 miles northwest of Garai and southwest of the Siahband in Oruzgan province.

*KABARGHU
32—31 66—30 m. A village located on a tributary of the Hazarbzuz, northwest of Karabid in Zabul province.
*KABIRI-KALAY

32-8 67-19 m. A village located southeast of Sur Ghar and north of Sangar Ghar in Zabul province.

*KACH KAKOZAI

31-2 66-2 m. A village located on the Duri stream, about 6 miles south of Kshatta Mil in Kandahar province.

*KACHNAI Or KUCHNAI

There are a number of villages with this name in the following locations: Kuchnai Julga, at 32-12 66-36 m.; Kuchnai Kala, at 32-1 67-39 m. Kuchnai Karez, at 32-45 67-23 m.; Kuchnai Khwar, at 32-2 67-3 m.; Kuchnai Makhay, at 32-2 67-11 m.; and Kuchnai Shur, at 32-1 67-6 m.

*KADALAK

33-45 65-20 m. A village located about 5 miles northeast of Sharaban, on the Darra-i-Ruf stream in Oruzgan province.

KADANAI

31-12 66-37 m. Understood to be one of the 19 districts of the province, and consisting of the plain contiguous to and northeast of Pishin, from which it is separated by the Khwaja Amran range.

It takes its name from the Kadanai river, which flows through it from east to west.

From October till April the plain is a great resort of Achakzais of almost every section, who there find pasture for their flocks till the season arrives for migrating to Toba, etc. The name Kadanai, as applied to the whole plain, is not recognised by its inhabitants, who have local names for various parts of it. Thus the portion lying south of the Kojak-Kandahar road is divided into Kadanai or Kadni, the latter being the tract about the Kadanai river after it descends from the hills. The general elevation of the plain is about 4,000 feet. There are several Nurzai villages in it and some cultivation, but practically no supplies except some grass and camel forage. (Clifford, Maitland.) The hakim of the district is Sardar Habib (or Habibulla) Jan. (1907).

KADANAI

31-11 66-35 m. A river rising in the Toba highland, which receives, with trifling exceptions, the entire drainage of that plateau. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the Tokarak and Psein Lora.

The latter (described under its own heading) descends from the Siuni, or Psein Dag plateau to the northeast of Toba; the former has itself two branches, the Chagai Nala from the Chagai plain near the head of the Barshor glen,
and the Mandan, which, receiving such large affluents as the Shamaun, Kandil, etc., drains nearly all that portion of Toba belonging to the Badinzai Achakzais.

From a little below the confluence of the Tokarak and Psein Lora, the Kadanai flows nearly due west, and before descending to the plain it receives the Tashrabat, and thus gathers the drainage of all Tobina, together with Chinar, Jalga, etc.,—the whole country, in fact, of the Guzanzai Achakzais. Having received its last affluent, the Kadanai sweeps down to the plain just above the Margha Chaman, flowing out beyond which, and parting with its perennial water to irrigate the lands of the Nurzai villages near the chaman, it cuts diagonally across the valley from east to west and joins the Kushobai stream near Shah Pasand to form the Dori.

Although usually dry in the plains, and indeed possessing but an insignificant looking channel, the Kadanai possesses so large a catchment basin among the mountains, that it may, and does, become at times a formidable torrent, and that with great rapidity. In April 1879, General Biddulph’s force returning to Pishin was delayed for two days on the further side of the Kadanai, which during that time was quite impassable even for horsemen.

The distribution of the different tribes along the banks of the upper Kadanai is as follows:

(1) From junction of Tokarak to the Sharan Nala and Baianzai:
   On right bank . . . . Pseins
   left . . . . Nurzai Kakars

(2) From Sharan Nala to Klaka Nala: On both banks . . . . Baianzai Duranis with exception of Shalo, which is Achakzai.

(3) From Klaka Nala to Tanga Nala: On both banks . . . . Khwajizais (Barakzais).

(4) From Tanga Nala to Tojna (Tozana?) Nala: On both banks . . . . Achakzais.

(5) From Tojna Nala to Kadanai plain: On both banks . . . . Alikozais.

The valley of the Kadanai river during its passage through the mass of high hills which border it on the north and south until it enters the Kadanai plain, averages from a quarter to half-a-mile in width. The most confined portion is shortly after Baianzai, when the river enters a narrow gorge in the Shahgashlunah hills at Sarpul Nikah Ziarat, where it runs through high and very precipitous hills on both sides for 5 miles, when it debouches on to more open ground at the junction of the Klaka Nala. There is much cultivation along its banks, and the branch nalas are generally well cultivated by the different tribes who occupy them. The hills are barren and rugged, and generally devoid of grass, but covered with the southern-wood scrub. A few pistachio nut trees exist, and these appear to be more abundant as the river is descended, especially after the junction of the Klaka Nala. The branch nalas are generally shallow water-courses, but the very abrupt descent of those
between the Klaka and Tanga Nalas on the right bank is most noticeable. The bottom of the river is generally of sand, fine gravel and shingle, and the river out of flood is fordable anywhere. The average depth is about 2 feet, and there are no quicksands; though the crossing in places out of the beaten track is boggy. The flow of water is strong and, unlike that of the Psein Lora, which is very brackish, is clean and drinkable. From a point near the formation of the Psein Lora, south of the eastern end of the Nakhas hills, the Indo-Afghan boundary line follows the centre of that stream and its continuation the Kadanai to boundary pillar No. XXV, which has been erected on the left bank of the river about a mile above Baianzai. The line subsequently crosses the stream four times between Baianzai and a point some two miles below Dobandi, but below that point the river runs entirely within Afghan territory. (Maitland, Benn, I. B. C.)

KADIR
A hamlet in the Kushobai valley; 6 houses of Pirakzai Nurzais. (Clifford.) A village with this name is located 3 miles northwest of Gadam, at 32°40'65"-51 G.

*KADIRKHEL
32°26'67"-33 m. A village located south of the Pitaw Ghar in the Tokhi Alaka in Zabul province.

*KADU
32°10'67"-9 m. A village located on a tributary of the Lora, north of the Shinkai Ghar in Zabul province.

KAFARTSA Or KAFIR CHAH
31°44'67"-58 m. A halting place on the Tirwah-Kalat-i-Ghilzai road, situated at the southwest extremity of the Naoroz Psha hills. It is described as being a grassy chaman with 5 or 6 springs of excellent water, and a favorite grazing ground for the Hotak Ghilzais and Mardanzai Kakars. The Tirkha Nala runs through it, while to the northeast open plain extends for some 6 miles. No supplies are available except what can be got from the nomad shepherds in the neighbourhood, but camel grazing is plentiful. (Benn.) There is a post of 50 khassadars here. (I. B. C., 1905.)

KAFIR SINZALA
31°51'68"-23 G. A nala which joins the Kuch Khwara at 2 miles below Dost Muhammad Kala. (Benn.)

*KAFTR KHANA
32°18'66"-33 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab,
about 6 miles north of its junction with the latter in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located about 6 miles southeast of the Helmand in Oruzgan province, at 33°36' 66°42'.

*KAFARKASHT

30°3 65°53'. A village located about 3 miles west of Fakiran in the Mandozi area, Shorawak district, Kandahar province.

KAGHANAK

31° 65'. Two villages on the Patab Canal, 2 1/2 miles from the Herat gate of Kandahar, 1/4 mile north of the Herat road, and 1/4 mile beyond Abbasabad. In 1879 the upper (Bala) Kaghanak had 13 houses and 50 inhabitants; the lower (Pain) Kaghanak having 12 houses and 51 inhabitants. (Biscoe.)

KAIDU

31° 65'. A village in the Khakrez valley, which contained in 1879, 8 houses of Popalzais. (Lance.)

KAIGHATU

32°12' 65°44'. Lance was told, on what he did not consider reliable information, that Kaighatu was a Barakzai village of 15 houses between Band-i-Robat and Dara-i-Nur (or Dalla Nur) on the road to the Nish valley. (Lance.) Another village with this name is located at 32°7 65°45'.

*KAIKAWUT

32°36' 66°40'. A village located on a tributary of the Shui Rud, about 8 miles from its junction with the latter in Zabul province.

KAJAI

32°15' 67°7 G. A place on the right side of Tarnak, 34 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, reached by Sir Frederick Roberts force on the 21st August 1880, on its way to Kandahar, after a march of 18 miles from Kala-i-Juma. There are no habitations anywhere near this place, except a few deserted huts on the left bank, but the lowlands on the opposite bank of the river were at the time covered with crops of Indian corn, which were of great use to the force. The cultivators to whom they belong are said to live 4 or 5 miles off in the hills, and their fields are quite invisible from the road along the right bank.

The greater part of General Robert's force was encamped on high ground overlooking the river, which is here about 20 yards broad and 18 inches deep, the cavalry being sent half a mile in advance, across a deep ravine. A very little wood was procured from the deserted huts mentioned above on
the left bank, but southernwood is the only fuel which can be depended on. Heliographic communication was established between this place and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The distance of the camping-ground, Baba-Kazai, at which the force halted between Kajai and Kalat-i-Ghilzai, is 17½ miles. (I. B. C.)

*K AJAKHUNI

32–46  66–16 m. A village located on the Tirin river, opposite Kohna Kala in Oruzgan province.

*K AJBAZ

32–6  66–52 A. A village on the left bank of the Tarnak, above Jaldak. Near this place Amir Sher Ali Khan won the decisive battle in which Muhammad Amin Khan was killed and his army dispersed, but in which the Amir’s favourite son and heir-apparent, Muhammad Ali Khan, also fell. The battle was fought on the 6th June 1875. (I. B. C.)

*K AJ-I-ARAB-O-KAJ-I-IWAZ

31–  65–. A village in the Kandahar Kariajat, 10 miles south of Kandahar city. In 1879 it contained 21 houses of Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

*KAJIR CHAH

A post of 13 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*K AJRAN Or KEJRAN

33–12  65–28 m. Kajran is the name of a village and a woleswali in Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 2,364 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 10,338 to 10,702. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Baghran and Pasaband, in the north by Dai Kundi, in the east by Gezab, and in the south by Dehrawad and Tirin districts. Kajran woleswali includes about 67 villages of which about 5 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Kiti, Molmi (Molami), Angurak, Arsang, Sar-i-Kiso, Argan, Gharanj-i-Ulya, Gharanj-i-Sufla, Deh Malik, Ruyan, Shuru, Dasht-i-Kiso (Dasht), Shna (Shina), Bala Dasht, Madrasa, Ta Kisu, Ghotala, Bargi, Ghola, Sar Bagh, Timuriyan, Shalizar, Khar Zar, Nau Gunbad, Sar Bum, Ta Khum Jui, Kharnik, Fatur, Kohna Deh, Komi, Shala, Sanginak, Changa Kol, Sartighan, Tajrib, Mal Menjak, Oshi (Hoshi), Hazar Darakht, Nawab-i-Baghban, Khojo, Ashak, Pana Jui, Bewah, Lakhshak, Kharak, Kandu-i-Sufla, Kandu-i-Ulya, Lakhtoghi, Zan Talak, Nasu, Dar Wana, Sad Mani, Surkh Sarak, Sulaimanabad, Markaz-i-Kajran, Shahjui wa Tajui, Munarah, Suf, Shah Almas, Sanunji-Salimunj, Kariz, Lartu, Kala-i-Lash, Boka Gardan, Boka, Gardan, Takha, Shakh, Saqbar, Karwansaray, Laruj, Fatmu, Kajran, Jur, Arghul, and Safid Rang.
KAJUR
The name applied to the most northern portion of the Dahla district, in the Arghandab valley. It is situated 25 miles from the Arghandab river, and is rich in grain and fruit, the latter consisting chiefly of figs, apricots, almonds, and grapes. Inhabitants Barakzais and Popalzais. (Biscoe.)

KAKAR
A village in the Khakrez valley, near the northeast end of the Shah Maksud range. It is only a hamlet of 5 houses of Kakars. (Lance.)

*KAKARAK
32–43 65–54 m. A village located on a tributary of the Tirin river, about 8 miles north of Tirin Kot in Oruzgan province.

*KAKARAN
31–59 66–49 m. A village located about 7 miles northeast of Jaldak and about 10 miles southwest of Kalat in Zabul province. Other places with this name are located on the Arghestation stream, at 31–30 66–48; 31–37 65–35 m.; 5 miles southwest of Kalat on the Tarnak river, at 32–4 66–53 m.; and on the Arghandab, about 7 miles east of its junction with the Duri, at 31–28 65–19 m.

KAKOZAI
A large and important section of the Badinzai Achakzais. The Kakozais are divided into two very distinct portions,—those of Pishin, and those of the Mel valley. They appear to be separate Khels, and it is understood that the former are known as Sayyidzais, and the latter as Malikzais. Accurate information regarding the Kakozais is, however, very difficult to obtain, and all statements here made are subject to correction.
The Pishin Kakozais inhabit Machki, Arambi and the portion of Toba (Chinar, Jalga, and Mando) adjoining the head of the latter. They have three sections—

Chanduzai or Abdur Rahmanzai 1,000 fighting men
Bobizai 60
Khwajazai 60

There is a fourth section, Ismailzai, 100 fighting men, who live at Kurgai, a village southwest of Gulistan Karez, and also in Kunchai on the further side of the Gwajha pass.
The Kakozais are the wildest and most lawless of the Achakzai clans, and notorious, even among Achakzais, for their predatory propensities. A large proportion of the outrages committed by Achakzais may be safely attributed to this section. In December 1878 and January 1879, they several times attacked small posts of General Biddulph’s troops, who had then just ad-
vanced into Pishin. In retaliation, the Arambi glen was harried, and considerable damage inflicted on the Kakozais, who also lost severely in a night attack which they made on a small post of the 1st Punjab Infantry at Abdullah Khan Kala. After this the Kakozais thought fit to make submission, and in June 1879 an exploring expedition marched through their country and was well received. On this occasion one Kushang, then a guiding spirit of the tribe, and now (1895) understood to be one of the chief maliks, asked for compensation for the houses and crops destroyed by the troops in January. In August 1880, when Ayub Khan was before Kandahar, the Kalozais were very active, and took a large share in the desultory fighting which went on for some time on the Kojak and at Chaman. To punish the Achakzais for their acts, a force under Brigadier-General Baker marched across Toba in September, descending Arambi with only nominal opposition. A large number of sheep and goats were carried off, and some property destroyed. The real fighting strength of the Arambi and Chinar Kakozais does not, in all probability, exceed, 800 men; they are better armed than the majority of the Achakzais and have certainly some rifles, no doubt acquired since 1878.

There is good land in the Kakozai country, well watered, and tolerably well cultivated. The clan also possesses numerous flocks. The Kakozais of Mel Barghana and Malahed are estimated at 350 to 400 families. They live in tents and temporary bothies and are principally pastoral. In summer they move towards the Samai mountains to graze their flocks and escape the heat. Major Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who was Road Commandant from 1878 to 1880, says of the Mel Kakozai:—"They are the most expert themselves in the tribe, and are said to make good soldiers. As a rule, they dislike enlisting in the Afghan army as foot soldiers, but do not object to entering the cavalry. It was with difficulty they could at first be induced to finish 7 sowars and 20 footmen for the present Mel Karez post; but now, when a vacancy among either sowars or sepoys occurs, there are often several applicants for it. They state they would not take service under the British in regular regiments, as they dislike the idea of strict discipline, and would not serve far from their homes."

There are 16 camps or villages in Mel; 11 in Barghana, and between that and the Mel valley; and 5 in Malahed.

All villages are named after the headman for the time being. The chief malik, Mir Buland, was in charge of the Mel Karez post in 1879—80, and received Rs. 30 per mensem.

Recent accounts place the fighting strength of the Kakozais at 1,300 men, 800 of whom live in the Mel valley under Mir Buland. (H. Wylie, Clifford, Maitland, Melvill.)
**KAKRAK**

33–53 66–18 m. A village located on the Largar stream, about 3 miles from its junction with the Shaikhmiran stream in Oruzgan province. Other places with this name are located at 33–46 66–31 and 33–48 66–42 m.

*KAKRAKA*

32–39 65–28 m. A village located about 5 miles north of Dehrawad on the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

**KALA**

Name of places which are occasionally prefixed with “Kala-i” are given under the latter part of their designation.

*KALACHA*

There are a number of villages with this name in the following locations: 31–52 66–5, 31–38 66–10, 31–36 66–22, and 31–33 65–32 m.

*KALAGAY*

31–40 66–34 m. A village located on the Kushk Rud, north of Arghestan in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located on a tributary of the Jahangir, near Kulmai in Zabul province, at 32–1 67–44 m.

**KALA-I-ADAM-KHAN**


**KALA-I-AZAM KHAN**

31– 65–. A hamlet 10 miles northeast of Kandahar. Inhabitants Popalzais and Ghilzais. In 1879 the place contained 10 houses. (Biscoe.) N. B.—This appears to be the same place as that described under “Azam Khan.” Supplies are plentiful; there is good grazing and good water from karezes. There is a small kacha built fort here, but no garrison. (Native information, 1903.) Recent maps show a village with the name Azam Kala, at 31–39 65–56 m.

**KALA-I-BABAKAR** See BABAKAR

**KALA-I-BHAO**

32– 66–. Described by Outram as a fort of the Hotak Ghilzais, and the residence of their chief, on a plain southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, containing 400 to 500 houses.
KALA-I-DAD

A village within 3 miles of the camping-ground of Mohmand, on the road from Kandahar towards Amin Kala in the Arghastan valley. It is mentioned by Lieutenant Temple, with other villages in the same neighbourhood, as a place from which a small amount of supplies might probably be procured. (Temple.)

KALA-I-DINAK See SHAHJUI

KALA-I-JADID See BALDAK

KALA-I-KAZI

A village in the Arghastan valley, 3 days’ march from Maruf. (Prior.)

KALA-I-KHANAN

A village on the left bank of the Tarnak, 8 miles below Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Barley, indian-corn, wheat are plentiful. Water is good and plentiful; camel-grazing is scarce. (Prior.) A village with this name is about 25 miles north of Kandahar, at 31°51' 65°50' G.

KALA-I-KHEZ See SHAHJUI

KALA-I-MAJID

A village in the Arghastan valley. (Prior.)

KALA-I-MALIK GHAZI Or KALAI GHAZI MALLIZAI

A village which forms the first stage on one of the Chaman-Kandahar roads. It is populated by Mallizai-Achakzais. Wheat and barley are cultivated in the rainy season. About 20 kharwars of wheat and 40 of bhusa are procurable, but no grass. Baggage camels are procurable at times, but no bullocks or donkeys. The motabar of the village is Malik Ghazi. There are eleven wells here with an abundant supply of water. They could supply more than 2,000 men and 500 camels. (Native information, 1904-05.)

KALA-I-MERIKUR

A place sometimes used as a halting-stage on the road from Kandahar to Girishk. It is 16 miles on the Girishk side of Sinjiri. Supplies are plentiful. (Native information, 1903.)

KALA-I-MIR AFZAL

A village on the left bank of the Khushk-Rud, 9 miles above Sariche. Supplies are plentiful.
KALA-I-MULLA HAZRAT
A village southwest of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, near which there is a lead mine. (Bellew.)

KALA-I-RAHMAN KHAN
31—66—. A rectangular fort with 4 bastions now in ruins on the Khushk-Rud about 36 miles above its junction with the Arghastan. (Ellis, 1880.)

KALA-I-RAZAN KHAN
32—2 66—55 m. A village and fort 3 miles south of Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the Ghazni–Kandahar road. A good karez of water. Inhabitants Hotak Ghilzais. (Masson.)

KALA-I-RASHID
31—31 67—31 m. A post of 45 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

KALA-I-SAIDAL
31—65—. A village on the Arghandab river, at the point where it is joined by the stream draining the Khakrez valley. (I. B. C.)

KALA-I-SEFU
32— 66—. A village on the left of the road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to the Arghastan valley 13 miles from the former. Grain plentiful. No sheep. (Prior.)

KALA-I-SHADEZAI
A village on one of the roads from Chaman to Kandahar. It is inhabited by Nurzais. Haidar Nurzai is their motabar. They possess sheep, baggage camels, and goats in large numbers. About 50 Kharwars of bhusa, 50 of wheat and 6 of Indian-corn, are procurable, but no grass. There are vialas of water running. (Native information, 1904–05.)

KALA-I-SHERABAD
32—66—. A small village close to Kala-i-Sefu. (Prior.)

KALA-I-SOBUHA
31— 66—. A village 30 miles from Kandahar, on the Kalat-i-Ghilzai road. (Thornton.)

KALA-I-WALI-MUHAMMAD
A village on the bank of the Arghastan, 20 miles from Maruf. (Ryall.)
KALAKAWAR
A post on the Baluch border where there are stationed 18 Khassadars. (I. B. C., 1905.)

KALANDRANI
The Kalandranis are mentioned by Duke among the wandering Brahui tribes of Shorawak. He estimates their numbers at 50 families.

*KALARGHAN
32–44 67–12 m. A village located on the Arghandab river near Aukal in the north of Kabul province.

*KALA SURKH
33–10 66–9 m. A village located on the Boghurlugh stream, south of the Chargadah mountain in Oruzgan province.

*KALAT-I-GHILZAI
32–6 66–54 m. Kalat is the name of a village and the central district of Zabul province. The district comprises an area of 1,669 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 3,910 to 4,931. The district is bounded in the west by Mizan, in the north by Arghandab, in the east by Shah Joy, and in the south by Shinkai and Jaldak districts. Kalat district includes about 140 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Sardar Dauri, Aziz Dauri (Faqir Mohammad), Mohamad Gul, Ibrahimkhel Dauri, Khalil Ahmad, Khan-i-Dauri, Abdul Zaher Dauri, Kharoti Dauri, Top Dauri, Abdul Rahim Top, Hotak Top, Akajan Top, Sadozai Dauri, Khel-i-Malal, Mulayan Dauri, Shah Malang, Popalzai Dauri, Akhtar Jan, Mandah Dauri, Naseran-i-Haji Mohd Abbas, Miranzai Abdul Mohammad, Sinak, Shiru (Shir Mohd), Nezamuddin, Torah, Babagak, Mohammad Alem, Ata Mohammad, Diwalak, Alauddin, Zafar Khel, Asiyab (Asiyab-i-Sarkari), Spina Ghbarga, Miranzai, Sar-i-Asp, Mandah Mughulzai, Rahmat wa Murad Kalai, Haji Akhter Mohammad, Anzargai, Sari, Laikak, Faizullah, Shado (Khel-i-Shado), Emran, Khel-i-Bakar Zai (Barakzai), Kaj Baz, Faqi, Besmellah, Faizo Jan, Jalal, Kadero Khan, Kashani Suri (Kashani), Mulla Din, Sayyid Jan, Yarka, Khala, Dama, Manda, Manda Nawab, Manda Niyaz Gul, Naw-Khiz, Kalacha-i-Mohammad-Hasan Khan, Kalai-i-Kakal Khan (Kakar Khan), Shir Mohd (Haji Shir Mohd), Abdurrahman, Husain Khel-i-Kalan, Husain Khel-i-Khurd, Kochi Kakali, Khar Joye, Khel-i-Gulam Jan, Kochi Zafar Khel, Karya-i-Manjua, Abdul Manaf, Musa Khail, Nurak (Nurak-i-Mohammad Ghani), Zitullah, Mubarak Shah (Khel-i-Badak Shah), Bazar-i-Kalat, Hazari (Khel-i-Hazarah), Resala (Khel-i-Resala), Michan Khel, Kocha-i-Awal, Kocha-i-Dowom, Kocha-i-Charum, Shahr-i-Naw, Ameran...

In 1914 the area was described as follows:

One of the 19 districts of the province. During the British occupation of the country it was included in the Kandahar province, but it is said to have been more intimately connected with that of Kabul during the reign of Amir Sher Ali. Nur Muhammad Khan holds the post of Hakim at Kalat-i-Ghilzai (1905). The cold during the winter months is very great; during spring and summer the climate is pleasant. The elevation of the inhabited portions of the district would appear to range between 5,000 and 6,500 feet. Kalat-i-Ghilzai itself is 5,543 feet and Shahjui is 6,247 feet. The Sur Ghar, or Surkh Koh, has peaks rising to at least 9,500 feet, while on the opposite side of the main valley, to the northwest, the hills rise to between 10,000 and 11,000 feet. The district and its neighbourhood can furnish a considerable amount of supplies. The following memorandum regarding its revenue and other statistics is extracted from a report written by Major St. John, R. E., in November 1879, when employed as Political Officer with the Kandahar Field Force:

"The district Kalat-i-Ghilzai covers about 50 miles of the valley of the Tarnak river, and about 20 of that of the adjoining valley of the Arghandab. The valley of the Lora to the southeast is inhabited by Hotak Ghilzai, subject to the Governor of Kalat; but as it pays no revenue, it can hardly be included in the district. This comprises the following subdivisions, locally termed Tapeh: Omaki, on the right bank of the Tarnak, adjoining the fort of Kalat; Nawa-i-Ghundan, on the left bank of the Tarnak below Kalat; Ulan Robat and Shahjui, on the right bank of the Tarnak above Kalat; and Nawa-i-Arghandab, in the Arghandab valley.

"The people of Kalat-i-Ghilzai district, as far as its revenue-paying portion is concerned, are almost exclusively Ghilzai of the Tokhi tribe. The Hotak, or, as it is often erroneously called, the Ohtak tribe, which occupies the left bank of the Tarnak between Nawa-i-Ghundan and Khakah, as well as the
country to the east and south up to Mukur and the Kakar territory, pays neither land nor other tax to the State. To its chief, who is nominated by the Amir, and receives a salary payable at Kandahar, the tribe pays one-tenth of the produce of the land.

The following is a summary of the income and expenditure of the district:

Income.

Rahdari—a toll on all merchandise passing the fort of 3 Kabuli rupees, equal to Rs. 2–8, on every camel load, and 1 Kabuli rupee on every assload; estimated amount in ordinary year Rs. 10,4000

Badami—a duty on almond cultivation, being one fifth of value of crop plus an export duty of 3 rupees 3 shahis, Kabuli currency, equal to Rs. 2–3, per load of sixty Kandahari mans.

Rudangi—a duty of one-fifth value of madder crop. A duty on tobacco of one shahi per man, equivalent to 3 annas 4 pies per Indian man.

Lalmi—a tax of one-tenth of all unirrigated land. The total produce of these four taxes is estimated at Rs. 20,000 to 25,000, average Rs. 22,400

Sar-galeh—a tax on sheep, each flock of nine or ten paying one Kabuli rupee Rs. 840

Khura-gham—answering to the Khanawari of Kandahar—a tax on all married males, not being Duranis or Ghilzais, of one Kabuli rupee per annum; weavers pay double, and unmarried males over sixteen, half 1,170

Muhasili-i-wuhujat—a duty of one shahi on every toman (that is 1 in 240) levied on account of the above taxes, with the exception of Badami, Budangi, Lalmi, and tobacco duty 946

Flour-mills, assessed according to value 1,800

Total miscellaneous taxes 37,656

Land Revenue—Maliyat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kharwars</th>
<th>Kharwar grain,</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kabuli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omak</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>2,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawa-i-Ghundan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulan Robat and Shahjui</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>11,501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khakah and Tazi</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

211
Nawa-i-Arghandab

Maldaghi—tribute of 514 grain sacks paid by Hazaras in Arghandab valley; estimated value, one Kabuli rupee each

Muhazili-i-Maliyat—one shahi per toman on land revenue equivalent to 1 in 240

Total


day

6,706

4,428

980

1,241

47,289

“\text{A Kabuli Kharwar is equal to 17 Indian mans. Taking the value of the Indian man of miscellaneous grain at one rupee, the total land revenue amounts to 68,233, (These figures have been allowed to stand as given in the second edition, but the correct figures would seem to be 68,386.), and the total income from all sources to 105,889 rupees.}"

\textbf{Expenditure}

\textit{(Ba-dar-raft outgoings)}

\begin{tabular}{lrr}
\hline
Kharwars & Rs. \\
\hline
grain & \\
Kabuli & \\
Wazifah—Pensions to Mullas, etc. & 156 & 3,343 \\
Takfif—Excused on various grounds & 68 & 3,264 \\
Malikanah—Pay of heads of villages & 32 & 1,090 \\
Muafi—Equivalent to jagir & & 356 \\
Mustamari—Pay to a carpenter and blacksmith at Kalat & 2 & \\
\hline
Total Badar-raft & 258 & 8,053 \\
Value of grain & & 4,386 \\
Total & & 12,439 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Muwajib}

\begin{tabular}{lrr}
\hline
Kharwars & Rs. \\
grain & \\
Rikabi—Pay of certain officials not belonging to Kalat, & 4,915 & 2,387 \\
2,949 Kabuli rupees & & \\
Wilayati—Pay of local sowars,— & & \\
Tokhi tribe, Shah Alam Khel, about 40 sowars & & 2,733 \\
\{ cash & & 801 \\
grain & & \\
Muhammadzai, & 33 & 2,733 \\
Babakrzai & 50 & 4,566 \\
Jalalzai & 32 & 2,500 \\
Shemilzai, & 56 & 4,066 \\
Baba Khel & 17 & 366 \\
Miscellaneous, & 48 & 4,729 \\
\hline
Total Muwajib & 20,563 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(This total appears to include the 4,915 kharwars of grain. This is right so far as it goes; but from what has been said above, the value of the grain would seem to be Rs. 4,915/17.)

Pay of infantry levies (khassadars) about 600 in number, of these 200 were Tokhis, and received pay for half the year; the rest, Wardaks and Kabulis, who got pay for the whole year 27,500

Buildings and other miscellaneous expenses 6,790

Total expenditure under all heads 73,202

Balance of revenue over expenditure 32,597

"The salary of the Governor, varying according to his rank, is not charged in this being generally payable at Kandahar or Kabul. In addition to this, allowances made to the Tokhi and Hotak chiefs were paid in Kandahar. Taking these items into consideration, it would appear that no actual surplus was obtained from the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district.

KALAT-I-GHILZAI (FORT)

32–6 66–54 m. Elevation 5,543 feet. A fort on right bank of Tarnak river, 87 miles from Kandahar, 134 miles Ghazni, 229 miles Kabul. It is the only place of importance on the Kandahar–Kabul road, Ghazni excepted.

There is no town here, but there are two small walled villages not far from the fort to the northwest, and some felt tents on the plain around. The present fort of Kalat-i-Ghilzai stands on an isolated plateau, having a command to the south of several hundred feet above the surrounding country, the slopes from which form the glacis, and are in places exceedingly steep. The tracing is irregular, but affords generally a strong defensive outline. The ramparts have been scarped to a great height out of the face of the hill, and reverted with bricks made of kneaded straw and mud, built in layers and allowed to dry in the sun. A good substantial parapet surmounts this, and is carried all round the works which embrace the whole plateau. Towards the western face a mass of conglomerate, shooting up to the height of some 80 or 100 feet, affords a natural cavalier, upon which a gun en barbette, ranges over all the works under this mound. On a level with the terreplein of the fort is an old magazine, which was screened on the exposed side by a substantial wall of masonry; but a new one has been built in a far worse position, immediately to the south of the cavalier. From the mound two copious springs flow, affording an abundant supply of delicious water for the garrison. There are two gateways of the usual native construction, with the roadway turning at right angles shortly after entering the place; the main one is to the south, the approach to it steep and well flanked by the
tracing of the works on the left. The other gateway is immediately opposite this to the north: its construction is similar, but it has no flanking defences. The approach to it is comparatively easy, and large masses of conglomerate, lying scattered in the immediate vicinity, would afford cover from which to keep down any fire which might be opened on a party approaching the gate. Within the fort and between the two gates is the bazar, containing some thirty shops. The quarters of the garrison are ranged round the ramparts, and there are two extensive granaries, besides a comfortable residence for the hakim. Outside the works, all round this fortress, 6 or 8 feet from the bottom of the wall, the hill has been scarped perpendicular for a height of about 8 feet; it is probable, however, that rain will before long smooth this down to a more natural slope. The evident weak points of the place are, first, the long-necked eastern bastion, which has no flanking support of any description, and could itself develop but a feeble fire; immediately in front of it on the opposite side of a deep ravine, and distant 600 yards, are two mounds affording excellent positions for breaching this bastion, while undulations in the slope of the hill give good cover for the approach of light troops to within easy range; second, a general want of flanking defences along the whole of the northern face; and lastly, the large masses of conglomerate already referred to, which are scattered about the base of the works along the whole of the western face, where a detached round tower and postern have lately been made.

During the “rebellion” in Afghanistan in 1841, Kalat-i-Ghilzai was occupied by a British detachment, 950 strong, from the Kandahar garrison under the command of Captain Craigie. This detachment reached Kalat-i-Ghilzai in November 1841. On the 9th December the Ghilzais in a manner invested the place, but they made no attempt to assault, nor indeed was the blockade kept up with any strictness. This state of affairs continued throughout the winter, which told severely on the garrison from their not being properly supplied with shelter, and insufficiently even with food. In April 1842 the Ghilzais first began to approach the place more closely. Towards the middle of May they commenced to dig trenches round it, working at them all night. By the 16th they had completely surrounded the fort with them, the nearest being about 250 yards from the defences. “On the evening of the 20th the enemy were unusually quiet, and the night passed without mishap, till towards morning, when the moon, which had been shining before, went down. It was then that the attention of the officer on duty was arrested by the clatter of horses’ feet, indicating the close presence of a large body of horse, and the word was passed round to get ready. Shortly afterwards the whole northern face of the works was assaulted by dense bodies of the enemy. The morning was so dark that they were within 100 yards before they were observed, though the garrison was on the look out for them, and they came on with great boldness, shouting ‘allah, allah.’ They were received
with discharges of grape and a hot fire of musketry, which must have done heavy execution among their dense masses; still they pressed on, pushing their attack with the greatest vehemence at the northeast and northwest angles of the works, where the ascent was most easy and the defences apparently most accessible. At the northeast angle the defences consisted of a ditch, a scarp of some 7 or 8 feet in height, a slope of some 8 feet between the top of the scarp and the parapet, the latter consisting of sandbags. The enemy, by the aid of scaling-ladders, crossed the ditch, ascended the scarp and sloping bank, and endeavoured to get over the parapet; here they were resolutely met with the musket and bayonet. Thrice they came boldly on to the assault, planting one of their standards within a yard of the muzzle of one of our guns, and thrice they were driven back; only one man succeeded in getting into the place, and he was shot with his foot on the axle of this gun. Two guns were in position at this part of the works, and the attempts of the enemy to get within the works through their embrasures, and over the parapets on either side, were so determined that the artillerymen for some minutes were obliged to quit their guns, and betake themselves, to the musket and bayonet, with which they did good service; the sepoys, too, fought well; one of them was observed by the artillerymen to bayonet four men. The principal annoyance suffered by the garrison was from showers of heavy stones; these were thrown into the works in great quantity to cover the escalders, and several of our men were knocked down and smartly bruised by them. During the height of the assault the enemy fired little; they apparently slung their matchlocks and came on sword in hand, but they were met by a fire so deadly and well sustained that they had no chance of success. The assault lasted from twenty minutes to half-an-hour, and at daybreak they drew off, carrying away all their wounded and many of their dead. A party of them took refuge behind some rocks at the northwest angle of the works and just under the baracks, popping their heads out occasionally; they fired a few shots, but so seldom that their numbers were supposed to be few. Two companies of sepoys sallied out to unearth them, and to the surprise of all at least 300 men broke cover and bolted for the neighbouring ravines. A heavy fire was poured into them, but they ran so fast, and cover was so close, that few of them fell. The greater part of the enemy retired into the ravines into which they had dragged their dead and wounded, and from daylight until half past 2 P.M. they were employed in carrying them off. They left 104 dead bodies at the foot of the defences, and within a few days after the assault the Political Agent ascertained that the number of killed, and of wounded men who died within a few days after the action, considerably exceeded 400. On the dead bodies were found quantities of British magazine cartridges, supposed to have been procured at Ghazni. Computed by themselves the lowest number of assailants was stated at 5,000 men, the highest at 7,000." (Stoequeler, Lumsden.)
The following report on fort Kalat-i-Ghilzai in 1879 is by Captain Griffiths, 59th regiment:

"Kalat-i-Ghilzai, occupied by the British troops under General Stewart on the 22nd January 1879, is an irregular mud fort on the right bank of the Tarnak river, which commands the road from Kandahar to Ghazni at six marches from the former place. It is built on a detached underfeature of the Gul Koh range, and stands some 200 feet above the surrounding plain.

"The defences.—The walls follow the natural shape of the feature, and are some 8 to 10 feet thick of mud concrete, 8 to 10 feet in height, the outer face being heightened some 8 feet by a screen of the same material 12 inches to 18 inches thick, pierced with a double row of loopholes.

"The wall is flanked by round towers, pierced for musketry at irregular intervals.

"The main entrance is on the east side of the fort, and well covered from artillery fire, and there is a postern on the western front, flanked by round towers. The roads leading up to these entrances are steep but practicable for guns.

"At the south end of the fort rises a natural mound some 100 feet in height, with precipitous sides, from the top of which a fine command of view is obtained over the surrounding country.

"In the interior of the fort are mud buildings and stabling in a more or less ruinous condition; most of the buildings are dome-roofed, but in no case are they bomb-proof.

"Water.—A spring of good water rises on the western side of the mound affording an ample supply for the garrison.

"On the hill immediately outside the eastern entrance are two good springs, which might be included within the defences, if necessary.

"Fuel.—There are a few fruit trees on either side of the hill-slope, and some timber has been employed in the roofing of the buildings, but the country in the vicinity is generally bare of trees, and but little wood can be obtained from the surrounding villages, even when the inhabitants are amicably disposed.

"Supplies.—Such supplies as meat, grain, etc., for men and cattle are only to be obtained at the cost of considerable exertion on the part of foraging parties, the natives not caring to part with their stores, except on compulsion.

"The main road from Kandahar to Ghazni passes under the walls of the fort, the guns of which could command the country as far as the Tarnak river on the one side and to the level plateau on the other.

"This plateau, which is an under-feature from the Gul Koh mountains, is of about the same height as the hill upon which the fort is built, and terminates in spurs having a generally southeast direction.

"Neighbouring lines.—These spurs have been crowned by redoubts, or more properly gun emplacements, for some thirty of forty guns, commanding all
the approaches from the north and west. Lines of rifle trench running from or between these redoubts convey the impression of a carefully formed defensive position for an army of from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

"The lines are said to have been prepared by the late Amir Sher Ali and, having stood the wear and tear of a decade, would require some little work with the spade before they could be again rendered available.

"North of the fort, and distant some 800 yards, are two small hills between which the road runs; these hills are also crowned with gun emplacements, connected by entrenchments.

"Under the walls of the fort and protected by its fire to the northeast and southwest are two small villages, wherein live the husbandmen who look after the culture of the ground in the neighbourhood, a large portion of which is under irrigation.

"On the left bank of the river are several plateaus, under-features from the Gondan mountains, but being some 3 miles distant from the fort would be beyond the range of the effective fire of the place.

"The river during winter months varies from 20 to 50 yards in breadth with average depth of from 2 to 3 feet; its banks are in most places rugged and precipitous, and its bottom sandy and unsound.

"The geological character of the fort hill is a limestone conglomerate, having a dip east to west.

"When the fort was taken possession of by the British, it contained two guns, one bronze and one of iron, and there were stores of powder and ammunition in the arsenal. Those were all destroyed on the evacuation of the fort on the 22nd February 1879."

The following description is given by Major Gaselee:

"The fort is a work of irregular profile, situated on a hill rising about 100 feet above the surrounding plain. The main ramparts are about 12 feet in thickness and following the contour of the hill from an irregular oblong fort, the north and south sides of which are about 300 yards in length, and the east and west about 150. The main gateway is on the south side; the approaches to it are steep and fairly well flanked by a wall which faces northeast; the rampart is surrounded by a loop-holed wall about 6 feet in height and about 2 thick, too high for a man to fire over; loop-holes faulty and ill-constructed, as they admit of shelter being obtained close under the wall; both wall and rampart are much out of repair. It would be necessary to breach the walls before attempting an assault. The weak point is on the north side, where there is an unused gateway; here the wall is very thin and the approaches to it not so steep as on the other side. A hill about 600 yards northwest affords an admirable position for a direct breaching battery; whilst to the west is high ground on which batteries could be erected to enfilade completely the north and south faces. In short, however good a fort against an enemy armed only with muskets, it is not fitted to stand against troops armed with rifled
guns and rifles. The interior is in a very dilapidated condition, filled up to a great extent with ruined houses; it could however, be rapidly cleared; and there are some buildings which would serve as shelter for troops, and as hospitals for both Europeans and natives, and store-houses for commissariat. In the centre, on an artificial earthen mound, is a citadel or keep about 80 feet above the main fort on this there is a gun which fires en barbette; it would be impossible to scale this; but, in the event of the fort falling, it could not hold out for the want of water which comes from a spring out of and at foot of the mound on which the artificial keep is raised. It has, however, an admirable command over the surrounding country, and is a powerful addition to the fort defences. The water is apparently a perennial spring of pure water, slightly warm as it issues from the ground. The fort of Kalat-i-Ghilzai was occupied by a detachment of British troops during the occupation of Kandahar in 1879–80. The country round is well able to furnish supplies to a small garrison in the fort permanently. The Hotak district from 10 to 20 miles to the east and the Mizan district (Durani) in the Arghandab valley to the west can furnish a large amount of supplies. The people in the immediate neighbourhood are Hotak and Tokhi Ghilzai. General Roberts' force on their march from Kabul to Kandahar halted here for a day on 24th August 1880. A considerable amount of stores had been collected for them by the officer commanding the garrison. The latter accompanied the force to Kandahar, the fort being made over to a Tokhi chief, Muhammad Sadik Khan, who had charge of the place when our troops marched in 1879, as the Afghan Governor, Shirindil Khan, refused to remain there. (I. B. C.) In 1902 it was reported that the garrison consisted of—

I.—5 Battalions, one Popalzai, one Alikozai, one Tokhi, one Hotak, and one Suleiman Khel battalion.

Three of these had Martinis and the remainder muzzle loaders.

II.—A Cavalry Regiment armed with B. L. rifles.

III.—Four guns.

It was also reported that the Amir proposed to increase the Kalat-i-Ghilzai garrison, and that for this purpose barracks were being built there. Again in 1903 the Amir gave orders for the erection of a new fort at Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and the work was started.

Another report said that six guns had been received at Kalat-Ghilzai garrison, in November 1902. It has since been stated that there are only 2 Battalions here, 1 Herati (600 strong) armed with Martinis, and 1 Popalzai Kandahari (1,000 strong) similarly armed. There are also said to be 6 mountain and 3 field guns and 148 gunners. 1,200 khassadars are said to be stationed here, but possibly this fort is only their headquarters.
KALEGAI
31–9 66–20 m. A nala which joins the right of the Kadanai, about 4 miles below Baianzai. A few mud huts overlook its mouth. (Benn.) A village with this name is located at 31–14 67–11 m., and another one is on the Khushk Rud, at 31–40 66–34 m.

KALU KHEL
A section of the Ghilzais.

KAMBAR KOH
29– 65–. A conspicuous white and black isolated rock on the edge of the glacis of that spur of the Sarlat range called the Siah Koh. It is about 7 miles southeast of Sayyidbut. (Maitland.)

*KAMISAN
Recent maps show a village with this name, at 33–12 66–28, a mountain, at 33–6 66–31, and a stream, at 32–52 66–5.

KANAKSAI
31–28 66–33 m. A nala crossed on the road from Sarboland to Dabrai. It runs from the Narain range westwards to the Arghastan river. (Massy.)

KANALAGH
A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

KANAUTA-O-ANHAR
31–29 65–43. A village 9 miles south of Kandahar, on the left bank of the Tarnak, near Deh Ghulaman. About 104 houses in 1880. Inhabitants Barakzais. (Biscoe.)

KAND
31–31 67–40 m. A river formed at a point southwest of the Inzlan hills by the confluence of the Inzlan, Saragai and Sur Zangal streams. For the first 50 miles of its course the river flows in a general west-southwesterly direction; it then bends sharply through a narrow gorge to the north under the name of Surkhab, and after a further course of 12 miles eventually joins the Arghastan.

On the left bank of the Kand proper the chief affluents are the Lewa Lahari, draining the Loe Dagar plain; the Dom, draining the Bahadinai plain; the Tirpha (1) and Tanda, draining the northern slopes of the Nakhas; and the Wucha. On the right bank are the Tirpha (2) and Babar Ghbargai Nalas. The chief villages are those of the Tokhi Ghilzais on the right bank, namely, Ata Muhammad, Jabar, and Rashid Kala, all of which are within the last 20 miles.
of its course. Signs of cultivation begin after the junction of the Dom and extend as far as the Wucha. There is a good track along the banks as far as Rashid Kala, when there is also one in the river bed. The bed is generally of sand, and the average depth of water is about 6 inches with deep pools here and there. Quicksands exist in the river bed in places.

From pillar No. XIV, which has been erected on the east bank of the Kand between the Inzlan and Multanai hills, the Indo-Afghan boundary line follows the centre of the river bed as far as pillar No. XV near the mouth of the Loe Wuchobai, where it leaves the main stream and runs south up the east bank of the Loe Wuchobai. (Benn, I. B. C.) A village with this name is located at 32°25'65°45' A., and a well is located at 29°26'64°51' G.

KANDAHAR DISTRICT
31°35'65°45'. A province in south-central Afghanistan which comprises an area of 49,371 square kilometers and a population which has been variously estimated at from 169,688 to 176,179. The province is bounded in the west by Helmand, in the north by Oruzgan, and in the northeast by Zabul province. In the south and southeast Kandahar borders on the State of Pakistan. Kandahar province is divided into the 4 alakadaries of Rig, Daman, Ghurak, and Nish, and the 11 woleswalies of Kandahar, Arghistan, Arghandab, Spin Buldak, Panjwai, Khakrez, Dand, Dahla, Maruf, Maiwand, and Shega. The capital of the province is the city of Kandahar. Woleswali lists provided by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation provide the following data (see pages 222–227.):

In 1914 Kandahar province was described as follows: The district of Kandahar, as containing the capital, is the most important of the province. North it is bounded by the Khakrez and Dahla districts east by those of Tarnak and Arghandab; south by Kadanai and the Registan; west by Kushk-i-Nakhud.

It is divided into three subdividings:
(1) Kariajat or suburbs.
(2) Mahalajat, or villages occupying the site of the “mahalas” or quarters of the old city of Kandahar.
(3) Karezat or Daman.

The population is mainly Durani, but there are large numbers of Ghilzai and Parsiwans, living chiefly in the city. There are also 5,000 Hindus in Kandahar—men, women, and children,—who are traders and bankers, mainly from Shikarpur, Sind. The district is plentifully watered by the Arghastan, Tarnak and Arghandab rivers, from the latter of which five canals are brought into the Kandahar valley.

The elevation of the district may be taken as ranging between 3,000 and
Administrative Divisions of Kandahar Province

Source: Provisional Gazetteer of Afghanistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Agricultural Population</th>
<th>Landlords</th>
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<th>Land under Cultivation in Hectares</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Non-Irrig.</td>
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### LAND UNDER IRRIGATION AND SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

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## TOTAL CULTIVABLE LAND—IN KABULI JARIBS

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7,000 feet. Kandahar itself is 3,462 feet, Robat 3,622 feet, while to the north of Kandahar the hills rise to 6,000 feet, and in the northeast of Daman they rise to nearly 7,000 feet. The question of climate is dealt with under "Kandahar (city)".

The population is stated to be:

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<td>Karezat</td>
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The district is very fertile and can furnish large quantities of supplies. During the occupation in 1879–80 and 1881 the British force was almost entirely supplied locally, except with such articles as tea, sugar, rum and potatoes. Wheat, barley and rice are largely grown, dal was cultivated locally as soon as the people found there was a demand for it; ghi could be largely supplied from Zamindawar, but was not obtainable in any quantity near Kandahar; vegetables are grown locally in quantities except potatoes; forage is plentiful; cattle are not very plentiful, but sheep are procurable in large numbers from Zamindawar and the Hazarajat. When Kandahar was evacuated in 1881, some 9,000 troops and 10,000 followers formed the garrison. The amount of supplies which can be made available, depends upon whether the country is quiet or hostile; if quiet, large quantities of supplies flow in from the fertile doab of Zamindawar, but if hostile, only those supplies will be available which are within striking distance of the force. On the whole, there would appear little difficulty, with a settled administration, in supplying a force of 15,000 fighting men and 15,000 followers, with full transport for the force, with all the necessaries of life from local produce, but luxuries such as tea, sugar, rum, etc., would have to be imported. Salt is obtainable locally, being imported from Pishin.

Transport can be obtained to the extent of 2,000 camels, 2,000 donkeys, and 200 bullocks, but owners will not take service with troops and will only work as carriers independently. Copper and iron are imported from India, but plenty of smiths exist in Kandahar city. The following information regarding the Kariajat sub-district is from a report by St. John, 1888:

Revenue assessment of the Kariajat or home district of Kandahar.

The statistics given in this memorandum have been compiled from the revenue records of Kandahar brought away when the city was evacuated in April 1881. The 'Kariajat' comprises all villages within a radius of about 20 miles round the city with a few isolated spots of cultivation to the northwest. The assessment was made under the orders of Ahmad Shah, the first king of Afghanistan, about 1750 A.D. An account of it will be found in a note to the Gazetteer of Afghanistan, by Sir Henry Rawlinson. (See "Appendix B.")
“Although it is the only revenue settlement and forms the foundation on which the present land revenue collections are based, it has become much complicated by lapse of years. In the first place all lands held under this settlement by Barakzais were freed from taxation when that clan wrested the principal power from the Sadozais early in the present century. Again, much of the land has been confiscated by the state, which has reassigned it on different tenures, often varying from year to year. Other lands again have been assigned to members of the ruling tribe, priests and others, in lieu of pay or pension. Thus the information here given is mainly useful as showing the extent and importance of the villages near Kandahar. Had a similar compilation been in my possession when we occupied the district in 1879, it would have saved me much time and labour, and would have been of great utility to the commissariat and officers commanding foraging parties. Possibly our last evacuation of Kandahar may be no more final than was the first, and the information given here may prove useful on some future occasion.

“The following explanation of the weights and measures used in Kandahar is necessary to the comprehension of the figures given.

“The foundation of all weights is the Indian rupee. There are three scales of weight:

“The ordinary or grain scale, known as the 17 Tomani. (A toman in Kandahar means twenty of any rupee; thus 1 toman kulladar—20 Indian rupees, and 1 toman Kandahari—20 Kandahar rupees.)

“Grocer's weight, known as the 16 Tomani.

“Wood weight, known as 18 Tomani.

“Each of those numbers multiplied by 20 gives the number of rupees weight in a man.


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<tr>
<th>Kandahari</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
<th>Indian Seers</th>
<th>Indian Maunds</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Kandahari seer</td>
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<td>85</td>
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</table>

“Thus in ordinary weight a man = 340
“Thus in grocer’s weight a man = 320
“Thus in wool weight a man = 360

or 4¼, 4, and 4½ seers respectively.

“With the two latter we have nothing to do here.

“The weight of grain is calculated as follows:

“The cash revenue is calculated in tomans, hazars or rupees, and dinars, a hazar being one thousand dinars and a toman twenty hazars, or 20,000 dinars.

An ordinary Kandahari toman equals ten Indian rupees, the coined Kanda-
hari rupee being worth eight annas. But revenue accounts are kept in kham or kacha rupees, each of which is worth half a Kabuli rupee, or rather more than 6 annas 8 pies. Thus a kham toman is worth Rs. 8-5-4 or 81/2 rupees.

"The Kandahari yard contains 41 1/7 English inches.

"A tanab is 60 x 60 yards = 4,114 English yards or 85 acres.

"Land is assessed in kulbas or ploughs. Of these there are two:—tiyali or tauili containing about 75 tanabs, and raiti double that amount. Thus a kulba tiyali contains about 63.75 acres, and a kulba raiti about 127.50.

"The grain assessment is made as a rule in galah or mixed grain, to which custom has given the proportion of one-third barley and two-thirds wheat. A certain amount of wheat, or in rare instances barley, was occasionally added in the settlement to make the assessment correspond with the area ordinarily sown with the two grains.

(The following additional notes on the currency, weights and measures used in Kandahar may be conveniently given here:

There are two sorts of rupees in use at Kandahar, the rupee Pakhta and the rupee Kham.

The first is the one actually coined, and the second is the one used for all revenue and other accounts.

The nominal value of the coinage in use is:

1 Indian rupee = 24 Shahi
1 Kabuli rupee = 20 Shahi
1 Kandahar rupee Pukhta = 12 Shahi
1 Kandahar kham = 10 Shahi
1 Abasi = 4 Shahi
1 Anna Indian = 1 1/2 Shahi

The following is the relative value in Indian coinage:

1 Kabuli rupee = 13 annas 4 pie
1 Kandahar rupee Pukhta = 8 annas 1 Abasi
1 Kandahar kham = 6 annas 8 pie
1 Shahi = 8 pies

Long and Square Measure.—The only standard measure of length at Kandahar is the yard and of this there are two kinds, viz., the “Gaz-i-Shahi” and the “Gaz-i-Raiati or Bana.” The Gaz-i-Shahi contains 14 gira, and is used for the measurement of all description of goods and for woodwork.

The Gaz-i-Raiati or Gaz-i-Bana contains 16 gira, and is used for masonry and for land measurements.

The Indian gaz or yard contains 13 1/2 gira, Kandahari.

One gira Kandahari is the breadth of 4 fingers. The tanab is the only fixed used measure and contains 60/60 Gaz-i-Raiati.

Liquids are sold by weight. (Biscoe.)

"Ahmad Shah’s settlement is said to have been based on the proportion of one-tenth of the gross crop being due to the state, and the gross crops have therefore been assumed to be ten times the assessment. The cash assessment seems to have been levied on gardens, vineyards, green crops, rice and maize.
“The total cash assessment amounts to Rs. 55,989 (The total of the column under this head given in the table below, does not quite accord with these figures, but the difference is not very great.), the grain aggregates 105,290 mans of wheat and 43,058 (The figures in this column have been taken from a report by Captain W. Biscoe, Assistant Political Officer, Kandahar, 1879–80.), mans of barley. Supposing that the gross produced is ten times this, in an average year, and that one-third thereof is available for sale to an occupying army, the amount of wheat purchasable in the environs of Kandahar would be 350,966 mans and of barley 143,526 mans. Taking 2 seers of wheat as a man’s ration and 4 seers of barley as a horse’s, this amount would feed more than 19,000 men and nearly 4,000 horses for the year. Our experience in 1879 hardly bears out the estimate, but the crops in both years were much below the average.

Villages, number of houses, etc., in the Kariajat subdistrict.

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<tr>
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<th>Houses</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
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Nakhodak

Nakhonih                    | 53     | 2,903   | 437  | 1,235 | 545    |
| Naighan                     | 94     | 3,315   | 321  | 1,210 | 609    |
| Naorozzi                    | 30     | 287     | 53   | 192   | 50     |
| Nau Isar                    | 45     | 802     | 71   | 353   | 156    |
| Panjwai                     | 147    | 3,600   | 656  | 1,988 | 991    |
| Pashmul                     | 350    | 5,100   | 894  | 2,052 | 1,026  |
| Pirangir-i-Sarkani          | 21     | 255     | 22   | 112   | 45     |
| Pir Paimal                  | 60     | 163     | 68   | 67    | 33     |

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Villages, number of houses, etc., in the Daman and Mahalajat subdistricts; from a report by Captain W. Biscoe, 1879—80.

**DAMAN**

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<td>Rs. 27—, 97 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kala-i-Surkh-i-Nur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86 kand, 2 kharwar, 40 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 15—, 24 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Khan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17 kand, 150 maunds (wheat)</td>
<td>Rs. 7—8—, 15 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Sahibzada</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24 Kandahari, 2 kharwar, 12 kand, 6 shahi, 60 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 10—, 20 maunds (wheat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Salu Khan</td>
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<td>3 kand, 6 shahi, 60 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 1—, 2 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Sardar Khushdil Khan</td>
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<td>4 kand, 8 shahi, 60 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 1—, 2 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Shadi</td>
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<td>2 toman, 8 shahi, 4 kharwar, 18 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 8—4, 18 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Shakar Ganj</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10 kabuli, 1 kharwar, 12 kand, 6 shahi, 31 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 25—, 100 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Shah Pasand Khan, Ishakzai</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 toman, 10 kharwar</td>
<td>Rs. 3—8—, 35 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Shamo Akhundzada</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>8 kand, 4 shahi, 31 kharwar</td>
<td>Rs. 2—8—, 10 maunds (wheat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Sikandar Khan</td>
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<td>6 kand, 1 kharwar</td>
<td>Rs. 1—8—, 2 maunds (wheat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Surkh</td>
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<td>3 kand, 6 shahi, 30 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 30—4—, 70 maunds, 28 seers (wheat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Tura</td>
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<td>3 toman, 12 kand, 6 shahi, 7 kharwar, 7 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 2—8—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Turabaz</td>
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<td>6 kand</td>
<td>Rs. 1—, 3 maunds (wheat)</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Yahya Khan</td>
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<td>2 toman, 2 kand, 5 kharwar</td>
<td>Rs. 37—8—, 70 maunds (wheat)</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Yar Muhammad</td>
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<td>41 toman, 7 kharwar</td>
<td>Rs. 7—, 8 maunds, 20 seers (wheat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Zaman</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>17 and 86 maunds</td>
<td>Rs. 80—, 170 maunds (wheat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Zarak</td>
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<td>Rs. 1—8—, 5 maunds (wheat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zainabad</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 kand, 6 shahi, 50 maunds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Villages, number of houses, etc., in the Mahaljat subdistrict

CHAHAR ASIA

Contains the following hamlets:

1. Kalacha-Abdul Wahab Khan Alikozai
2. Kalacha-Saiad Shah
3. Kalacha-Abdul Wahab Khan Popalzai
4. Kalacha-Mulla Niao
5. Kalacha-Saduddin Akhundzada
6. Kalacha-Khairulla Hotaki
7. Kalacha-Nur Muhammad Sahibzada-i-Zakird
8. Kalacha-Muhammad Karim Tokhi
9. Kalacha-Mulla Rashid
10. Kalacha-Yahya Khan, Ali-Kozai
11. Kalacha-Mirza Karam Ali
13. Kalacha-Chahar Asia
14. Kalacha-Ahmad Shah Alo (Baluch)
15. Kalacha-Madad, Bardurani
16. Kalacha-Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan
17. Kalacha-Muhammad Gul Suliman Khel
18. Kalacha-Ghulam Rasul Alikozai

89 houses, 204 tanabs providing a revenue of 48 toman, 19 kand, 2 shahi which is 408 Indian Rupees.
1 toman, 4 kand – Rs. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Kandahari Money</th>
<th>Indian Money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chahar Diwal</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>252 tanabs</td>
<td>60 toman, 9 kand, 6 shahi, 6 shahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chihil Dukhtaran</td>
<td>103 tanabs</td>
<td>24 toman, 15 kand, 6 shahi</td>
<td>Rs. 206–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahna Banafsh</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>98½ tanabs</td>
<td>23 toman, 12 kand, 8 shahi, 17 toman, 9 kand, 6 shahi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahna-i-Tora</td>
<td>81 tanabs</td>
<td>2 toman, 12 kand, 6 shahi, 7 toman, 8 kand, 8 shahi</td>
<td>Rs. 21–14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deh Chikni</td>
<td>30 tanabs</td>
<td>1 toman, 16 kand, 55 toman, 4 kand</td>
<td>Rs. 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deh Khatai</td>
<td>15 tanabs</td>
<td>15 toman</td>
<td>Rs. 125</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Deh Mohasis contains the following hamlets:

1. Kalacha-Amanulla, Populzai
2. Kalacha-Bardurani
3. Kalacha-Akram, Akhundzada
4. Kalacha-Karimdad, Akhundzada
5. Kalacha-Balu Jan, Sahibzada
6. Kalacha-Mir Toman
7. Deh Mohasis
8. Kalacha-Mirza Abdul Wahab
9. Kalacha-Agha Ali Jan
10. Kalacha-Mustaufi

104 houses, 532 tanabs bringing a revenue of 127 toman, 13 kand, 6 shahi – Rs. 1064.
42 toman, 11 kand, 2 shahi

Rs. 604
Rs. 206–8
Rs. 154
Rs. 21–14
Rs. 62
Rs. 15
Rs. 400
Rs. 125

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KANDAHAR (CITY)

31–35 65–43 m. Kandahar is the second largest town of Afghanistan, lying at an elevation of about 1,000 meters, and comprising a population of about 133,000. The city and its suburbs cover an area of 39 square kilometers. Kandahar is an ancient city, which has survived to this day thanks to its strategic location on the trade and invasion route to the Indian subcontinent. It was part of the Achaemenid empire, later captured by Alexander, and eventually formed part of the states of the Greco-Bactrians, Parthians, Kushans, Sasanids, Abbasids, Ghaznavids, Moghuls, and Safavids, until it became the capital of Afghanistan under Ahmad Shah in 1747.

The city was occupied by the British during the First and Second Anglo-Afghan Wars, and much of the material contained in this volume is the result of research by the British-Indian General Staff during and since this occupation. In 1914 the town was described as follows:

The city of Kandahar is situated on a level plain, between the Tarnak and Arghandab rivers, intersected by numerous canals, highly cultivated and well populated to the south and west; on the northwest, north, and northeast this plain is barren, and is bounded on the northwest and north by a double line of rough and precipitous hills, rising to about 1,000 feet above its general level, and breaking its dull monotony with irregular lines of scurped precipices crowned with fantastic pinnacles and peaks.

These hills form the watershed between the valleys of the Arghandab and Tarnak, until they are lost in the mountain masses of the Hazarajat. On the southwest they lose themselves in the Registan.

Kandahar is of the highest strategical value, as through it pass practically all routes by which an army advancing from Herat towards India must march with the exception of the Herat–Daolat Yar route to Kabul. The main routes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Lash-Juwain</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>via Kala Bist and the Helmand</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Girishk and Farah</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To Herat via Washir, Farah and Sabzawar 405 1/2
To Herat via Washir and Daulatabad (northern route) 354
To Herat via Ghor and Farsi 408 1/2
To Kabul via Ghazni (221 1/4) and the Logar valley 328
          or via Maidan 313
To Dera Ismail Khan via Maruf and the Gumal 382
To Quetta via Chaman 150

The city in shape is an irregular oblong, the length being from north to south, and with a circuit of 3 miles, 1,006 yards. It is surrounded by a ditch, 24 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and by a wall which is 20 1/2 feet thick at the bottom, 14 1/2 feet thick at the top, and 27 feet in the height.
The wall is made of mud hardened by exposure to the sun, and without revertment of stone or brick. The length of the west face is 1,967 yards, of the east 1,810, of the south 1,345, and of the north 1,164.
There are six gates, viz., the Bardurani and Kabul on the east face, the Shikarpur on the south, the Herat and Topkhana on the west, and the Idgah on the north.
The gateways are defended by six double bastions, and the angles are protected by four large circular towers. The curtains between the bastions have 54 small bastions distributed along the faces.
From the Herat gate a street runs to the Kabul gate through the city, and another commencing from the Shikarpur gate leads to the citadel; crossing it at right angles near the centre. At the point of their intersection is a large dome 50 yards in diameter, which is called the Chaharsu. These four principal streets are about 40 yards wide, and are lined with shops and houses.
These streets are named after the gates to which they respectively lead from the Chaharsu, except in the case of the street which goes to the citadel, and is named the Shahi bazar. This street is very narrow both at its south and north entrances, and leads first into an open space in front of the citadel having the Nakara Khana on its west.
There are smaller and narrower streets which run from the principal ones towards the city walls (all crossing each other at right angles), between which and the houses there is a road about 25 yards wide all round the city.
Kandahar is divided into four quarters, which are again subdivided into mahallas.
The difficult tribes inhabiting the city occupy to a great extent separate portions.
The merchants and shopkeepers also occupy separate streets or portions of streets in one or other of the quarters thus described. For instance, the cloth merchants run down the east side of the Shikarpur bazar, and opposite to them are the saddlers and smiths. From the Chaharsu towards the Kabul gate

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on the north of the Kabul bazar are the Hindu bankers. In the opposite
direction on the north of the Herat bazar are the copper-smiths, and
opposite them the postin and shoemakers. At the north end of the Shahi
bazar is the grass market, and next to it to the northeast the cattle market.
The houses generally are built of sun-dried bricks and are flat-roofed and
some are upper-storeyed. The houses of the rich are enclosed by high walls,
and contain three or four courts with gardens and fountains. Each court
contains a building with several small apartments, and three or four large
halls reaching to the roof, supported by wooden pillars, carved and painted.
The apartments open on the halls, and are filled up with paintings on the
walls and looking-glasses let into the recesses.
In the houses of the rich, the walls are plastered with a kind of stucco made
of chunam and divided into compartments, which are ornamented with
flowery patterns, impressed on the stucco by means of a wooden stamp, and
then covered over with talc, which gives a silvery but neat appearance to the
room. The recesses are of a plain stucco, and contain glasses or other
ornaments. The ceilings are either painted or formed of many small pieces of
wood, carved and fitted into each other and varnished. The houses of the
common people are of one storey, and usually of a single room, 20 by
12 feet; they have little ornament and scarcely any furniture.
There are several vapour baths in the city, as well as cold baths, so that one
may enjoy both proceeding from one to the other. Some are private
property, others for public use.
There are some buildings with roofs formed with flat-arched domes, with a
hole at the top in the center, and made of sun-burnt bricks; these apertures
admit the light. These houses are to be seen chiefly in the suburbs outside
the city in ranges containing several together; they have on one side doors
but no windows or regular fire-places.
The citadel is situated at the north of the city; south of it is an open space
called the Topkhana, which affords a place of arms; west of it is an open
space in which is situated the tomb of Ahmad Shah, Durani, which is an
octagonal structure overlaid outside with coloured porcelain bricks and
surmounted by a dome surrounded by small minarets. It overtops all the
surrounding buildings, and its dome attracts the attention of the traveller
approaching the city from a distance. The pavement within is covered with
several carpets, and a hall is thrown over the sarcophagus of the monarch.
The sepulchre itself is composed of a not very fine stone found in the
mountains near Kandahar, but inlaid with geometrical designs of coloured
marble. Eleven lesser tombs, which are those of the wives and children of the
Abdali, are ranged near the receptacle of the remains of the father. The
interior walls are painted in devices, similar to those which adorn the
exterior, but the execution is more regular, and the colours, having been less
exposed, are fresher and more brilliant. The lofty dome above the centre
imparts an air of grandeur to the little temple, and its windows of trelliswork in wood admit a solemn and pleasing light.
The tomb which covers the remains of the sovereign is sculptured over with passages of the Koran, and a copy of the sacred volume is kept in the sanctuary, out of which a succession of Mulas belonging to the establishment of the place are wont to read aloud.
In the Chaharsu and in other parts of the city are public or warm baths, where visitors, for the small sum of a rupee, are passed through a course of Asiatic ablution, and peeled, kneaded and dried, after the Afghan fashion, which differs little from that of India.
The rest of the buildings which fill the extensive area of this city are the houses of Mulas, doctors of the Muslim law, Akhunds, teachers of youth, and Tabibs, physicians. In retired quarters of the town are also the residences of the Sardars.
A description of one occupied by Sir W. Cotton during the halt of the Army of the Indus at Kandahar may serve to give a general notion of the mansions of the wealthier Afghans: “It consisted of two courts. In the outer area the retainers of the lord of the mansion had been quartered in a series of small apartments, connected by narrow staircases and passages; below the horses of the establishment had been stabled. A strong gate and long dark passage gave access to the inner quadrangle. In the centre of this was an oblong piece of water in a stone reservoir. On either side of this tank, in the wing of the building, were two small sleeping chambers, and attached to these to the westward were a gallery and some apartments, which seemed to have been set aside for the women of the ‘zanana.’ The central pavilion looked towards the north, and slanting rays of the rising and setting sun never touched it. It consisted of an ample chamber below the level of the court, which from its situation was tolerably cool even at midday in the month of July. Two flights of stairs conducted to the principal suite of rooms. The tag or niches were of a species of morocco architecture. Above was a flat roof or Balakhana, which commanded a view of the city. All the walls of the several rooms were plastered with a glittering species of stucco; it is said to be composed of pounded and caline mica, and has a smooth but glittering surface. The Afghan builders divide this inner coating of their walls into compartments, and stamp it whilst yet wet with tasteful devices.”
The following extract from notes made by Colonel Yate on his visit to Kandahar in 1893 gives the most recent information:
“A new garden house, called the Manzil Bagh, has been built by the Amir’s orders to the right of the road (from Takhta Pul) coming in just before the village of Deh Khwaja is reached, and about a mile from the city. This is all fitted up with carpets and chandeliers, and forms a cool residence.
A good road has been made from this house direct to the Idgah or northern gate of the city, and is lined on either side with a row of trees.
Just outside the Bab Durani, or the eastern gate of the city, a large and commodious caravansarai is being erected by the Amir's orders for the storage of the wool and other trade products going to India. The enclosure is quadrilateral with a row of 50 double domes along the north and south faces, and would accommodate a regiment easily, if not two.

The citadel and city generally are in much the same state as we left them. The walls seem in fair repair, and the roads made by us along the south and western faces have been well kept up and are lined with trees on either side. The cantonments built by us seem in fairly good repair and are occupied by the Afghan garrison. The hospital being unoccupied seems to have fallen in places and will require considerable repair, but the majority of the barracks can apparently be reoccupied after a little clearing.

The garden houses of Sardars Amin Khan, Mir Afzal Khan, and Kohandil Khan, formerly occupied by the General Officer Commanding, the Resident and the Engineers respectively, seem in pretty much the same state and could be reoccupied again at once so far as I could judge."

The appended return showing the mahallas, number of houses and population of the city of Kandahar in 1880, was compiled by Major Protheroe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mahalla No.</th>
<th>Mahalla Name</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Houses No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Alikozai</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>806</td>
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<td>126</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahalla No.</td>
<td>Mahalla Name</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Houses No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bazar-i-Herat</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Nakara Khana</td>
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<td>(Bazar-i-Shah)</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kinaraju-i-Deh Khwaja</td>
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<td>Baba Jafar</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>(Kinara Kala)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Haidar Khan</td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Sayyed Hasan Shah</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>122</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<td>227</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Populzai</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Afghanpur</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>430</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Karo Khan Populzai</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Populzai</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>438</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Taj Muhammad Khadeen Khan</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Shikarpur Bazar</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

243
According to a census taken in 1891, the total population of Kandahar is 31,514, of which 16,064 are males and 15,450 females.

The principal tribal divisions, given by Protheroe in 1880, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Durani</th>
<th>Ghilzai</th>
<th>Parsiwan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>522</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1,084</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is noticeable that upwards of a quarter of the families residing in the city are Parsiwan. There seems, however, to be an error somewhere: the total number of families is only 3,886, and it would be necessary to allow nearly 8 souls per family in order to arrive at Protheroe's total given on the preceding page.

A return of trades of Kandahar was prepared by Protheroe from the census and shop tax returns in 1880. There are about 1,600 shops in the city, besides which there is the ganj, where a large cattle, sheep, and grain market is held daily, and brisk business is carried on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trades, etc.</th>
<th>Shops or Families</th>
<th>Trades, etc.</th>
<th>Shops or Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armourers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Leather Sellers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ata, drug, etc. sellers</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Masons</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Dealers</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Money Changers</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmiths</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nail makers</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookbinders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Namad-makers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booksellers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil-sellers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootmakers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Pack-saddle makers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickburners</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Painters</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokers</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Pigeon sellers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butchers</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Postin-makers</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calico-printers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Potters</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Reed-pipe-makers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet-sellers</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Rice sellers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandlers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rope-makers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobbblers</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Rope-sellers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb-makers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Saddle cloth-makers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectioners</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Saddlers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook-shops</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seal-engravers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppersmiths</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Second-hand shops</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord-makers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sellers of “Surma”</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton-sellers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shawl, etc. weavers</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowherds</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shoemakers (women’s)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutlers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shoeing-smiths</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Silk-reelers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drapers</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>Skullcap-makers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyers</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Small-ware shops</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades, etc.</td>
<td>Shops or Families</td>
<td>Trades, etc.</td>
<td>Shops or Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engravers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Snuff-sellers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass-blowers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Soap-boilers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmiths</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Stone-dressers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain-sellers</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greengrocers</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Tanners</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunlocksmiths</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tape-makers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunmakers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wool-carders</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun-stockmakers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Weavers</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-dealers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wood and charcoal sellers</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the same authority there are 182 mosques in the city of Kandahar, of which the following are the principal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of Mosque</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topkhana</td>
<td>Khirka Mubarak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topkhana</td>
<td>Kabr-i-Shah Ahmad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topkhana</td>
<td>Mulla Kahta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazar-i-Shah</td>
<td>Jama-i-Ahmad Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Alizai</td>
<td>Zabt Begi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Alizai same</td>
<td>Wali Muhammad, Akhundzada Tokhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Alikozai</td>
<td>Nur Hazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Barakzai</td>
<td>Sardar Mir Afzal Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Barakzai same</td>
<td>Sardar Mehrdil Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Popalzai and Kalezai same</td>
<td>Kazi Mulla Ghulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Kakari</td>
<td>Mulla Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Ishakzai</td>
<td>Sadat Din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Ishakzai same</td>
<td>Abu Bakr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Ishakzai same</td>
<td>Madat Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Bamezai</td>
<td>Sardar Kohandil Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Bamezai same</td>
<td>Omar Jan Sahibzada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalla Burchirani</td>
<td>Safi Sahib</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notwithstanding the large number of Shiah, there are no Shiah mosques in Kandahar.

The four principal streets of Kandahar are usually crowded from 8 or 9 o’clock in the morning till sunset. The Shikarpur bazar is filled with one mass of people, some riding, some walking, proceeding to and from the great market place, and also with camels, ponies, etc., carrying loads. People of different nations are seen dressed in various colours, though all assume the Afghan dress, and are only distinguished from each other by the form of
their head-dress. Very few women are to be seen, and those that are, are closely covered up with the burka or sheet. Mendicity is to be seen in its most loathsome and repulsive forms. Blind, maimed, deformed, ragged, and unspeakable squalid men, women and children (the last in the greatest numbers), not only stand and sit, but lie grovelling in the dust and mire and under the very horses' feet perpetually exclaiming. "Barai khuda" "barai khuda."

The costumes of the peoples who crowd the various places of resort differ much. Some wear long chogas of chintz, or of the woollen cloth or pashmina of the country, with turbans of very ample fold, their whiskers moustaches and beards being allowed to grow long and bushy, and the latter being often dyed red with the juice of the henna; others are closely shaven, and habited in jackets and trousers of blue linen, or tunics of drab cloth with long pendent sleeves, their heads being protected by cotton skull caps of various colours.

Among the crowds that are seen in the bazars are many half-witted creatures that are perfectly naked, and whom the Afghans treat with great consideration, considering them to be inspired by God. They are called "Aolia,"—that is to say, saints; at their death tombs are built over them, which eventually become places of pilgrimage to the people of the country; this is why so many places of this kind are to be met, particularly at Kandahar.

The water-supply of the city as well as that of the surrounding plain is mainly derived from the numerous canals from the Arghandab. There are, however, many wells, the water of which is considered of better quality than of the canals, which is necessarily much polluted. The average depth of water below surface is 22 feet. The character of the water varies considerably in different places; in some wells it is hard, some contain nitrates and ammonia from animal contamination, in others the water is fairly pure.

During the investment of Kandahar by Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan in August 1880, the water-supply from canals was cut off, but an ample supply of drinking-water was found in the town from the wells. Horses of cavalry and artillery were watered from a well in front of the Idgah gate, and the transport animals from two large wells near the southwest corner of the city.

The following report of Lieutenant Durand on the defences of Kandahar is here transcribed, as, though written in 1840, there is much that is valuable at the present time:—

"The modern city of Kandahar is situated on a plain on the left bank of Arghandab, but is separated from that river by an intervening range of mountains. A break in the continuity of the latter affords an easy and free communication between the plain of Kandahar and the valley of the Arghandab.

"With the natural predilection for sites connected with a range of hills old Kandahar was placed at the base of the Chihal Zina mountain, enclosing with three main fronts a considerable portion of plain, whilst the fourth front was
the mountain in question. This, from its singular form and precipitous sides, was deemed inaccessible, and a more secure barrier than the artificial works at its base which were made to rest upon it. The remains of old Kandahar are on a much larger scale, and have a more formidable appearance than any of the later military works constructed in Afghanistan. The massiveness of rampart and width of ditch are of themselves imposing. Nadir Shah, who beleaguered and after a long siege captured old Kandahar, showed the weakness of its site, and the experience thus obtained was probably the cause of modern Kandahar being given its present locality—that is, in the plain and well clear of all hills.

"The modern city is laid out on a nearly regular plan, having a mean length of about 5,500 feet, with a mean breadth of 4,000 feet. The defences consist in an earthen rampart, the terreplein of which has a command of about 22 feet above the surrounding plain. In thickness the mass averages a top breadth of from 10 to 12 feet, and a bottom breadth of about 20 feet. The parapet, which forms a continuation of the outer face of the rampart, adds in general about 9 feet to its height; in section the parapet is very weak, being only 2 feet thick at top and 3 feet thick at bottom; double tier of loopholes are pierced, but no banquette exists. The rampart is flanked by circular towers placed at distances of from 200 to 300 feet from centre to centre.

"The ditch varies both in breadth and depth; it may, however, be stated to average a top breadth of 24 feet and a depth of 12 feet, and may by means of the canals from the Arghandab be filled with water. At some points the escarp of the ditch has a jaussebraie, consisting of a weak parapet; but even this is not continuous, and as the ditch is excavated in a line nearly parallel to the general direction of the ramparts, it is nowhere properly flanked. The counterscarp can, however, be seen from the rampart in consequence of the thinness of the parapet, but the escarp side in general affords good cover if the ditch be empty.

"There are six gateways, one on each of the short, and two on each of the long, faces of the city. The gates are single, and by way of precaution are placed in one or other of the two towers at each gateway, and not in the short curtain between them. A small outwork, intended as a kind of demi-lune, was in course of construction at each gateway with the view of covering the approach and checking assaults of open force on these insecure points. The works in question were not completed at the time that the flight of the Kandahar chiefs put a stop to the construction of these, and also of similar works commenced at the corner towers with the view of strengthening the salient angles.

"The rampart is throughout in ill repair, but more particularly so on the northern front, where in some parts it would require very little battering to effect a practicable breach. This side may probably have been paid less
attention to from the circumstance of the ground in its front being a hard
gravelly soil, which it may have been thought would of itself prevent the
north front from being the one selected for an attack.

"The citadel is situated on the northern side, and occupies the greater part of
an open space of about 1,400 feet in length by as many in breadth. The wall
is of earth, is weak in section, and out of repair. There is a ditch round the
wall, but as usual the excavation is not continued at the gateways, a portion
being left uncut for the sake of the roadway. The houses of the chiefs are
inside the citadel, also the Treasury, gun park and Governor’s resi-
dence.

"The villages around Kandahar are admirably adapted to give shelter to
troops. The houses usually consist of thick walls of sun-dried bricks, sup-
porting solid arched roofs of the same material; any of these villages admit of
being easily turned into strong posts, from which it would be difficult to
dislodge the possessors.

"To the east, southeast and southwest of Kandahar, villages of the above
description occur at distances of from 600 to 1,200 yards from the city wall,
whilst vineyards, orchards, tombs, and mud walls of various kinds yield some
cover sometimes close up to the ditch. The demolition of the mud walls here
alluded to was on the south side partially effected by the chiefs before the
arrival of the British force, yet there still remained plenty of cover of the
kind in question.

"From the foregoing details, it is evident that Kandahar in its present
condition is exceedingly weak, being not even secure from a well-ordered
attempt to carry the place by a coup-de-main. If attacked by a few battering
guns, the insignificance of the parapets, the long straight lines of ramparts,
the weakness of section and ill condition of the latter, and the small
dimensions of the ditch, would cause a besieger but little trouble in over-
coming the defensive efforts of the garrison. The latter with reference to the
extent of the place must needs be numerous, and could not fail to undertake
its defence against a tolerably equipped enemy with the feeling of being to
all intents and purposes compromised against the attacks of an undisciplined
force, or against the tumults of an ill-affected population.

The Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, however, in 1900 awoke to the fact that the
weakness of Kandahar, from a military point of view, needed attention. In
that year he issued orders for the construction of new lines for the batteries
stationed at Kandahar. In 1902 his successor proposed the building of new
barracks with a view to increasing the garrison, and the Governor of
Kandahar was ordered to move the troops to a new cantonment made three
miles from the city. Another new cantonment was reported to be being built
on the south side of the fort in January 1903. In July of the same year the
Officer Commanding the garrison by the Amir’s orders demolished buildings
within gun range of the city wall which would have given cover for an attack,
mounted guns on the city gate towers, and levelled the edge of the deep karezes. In August 1904 a firman was received ordering six guns to be permanently kept on the six gates of the city, and another in 1906 ordered an imposition of 6 shahis (2½ annas) on each house in Kandahar for the repair of the city wall and towers. The headmen of the various quarters of the city have been directed to collect the money in their mahalas. The labor is to be furnished by the neighbouring villages at half the customary rates. (Under-ground magazines too have been reported to have been made in the Arg or citadel and a powder factory has been started at Kandahar.) It may thus be concluded that the neglected state of the Kandahar defences has been fully realised at Kabul". (Native information, 1902–06.)

The garrison of Kandahar in 1905 was said to be:

Cavalry.—1 Kabuli regiment of 400 men armed with muzzle-loaders, and 100 sowars (tribal levies);

Artillery.—9 mountain guns, 31 field guns, 1 Nordenfelt quick-firing gun and 1 machine gun. The gunners numbered 200.

Infantry.—2 battalions, 1 Nurzai–Kandahari battalion of 1,000 men commanded by Sher Jan Khan and armed with Lee-Metfords; and 1 Herati battalion commanded by Fateh Muhammad Khan and armed with Martini-Henrys. Besides these there are some Hazara Pioneers armed with breech loaders. The total strength of the infantry is 2,200.

Engineers.—There are said to be 800 sappers and miners quartered in Kandahar.

The troops are said to be very discontented and their payment in arrear. Naib Salar Sher Muhammad Khan, who distinguished himself in the Hazara rebellion, commands the Kandahar Division. There is said to be a considerable amount of friction between him and the Governor.

Saleh Muhammad Khan, a brigadier, acts as his second-in-command.

The Sardar of Khassadars at Kandahar is Muhammad Mirza Khan. The Ghilzai Khassadars who used to garrison the Baluch frontier posts have been brought into Kandahar and replaced by Durani Khassadars. The dwellers on the border complained that their independence of control gave too much scope for their displaying the thieving propensities of their race. The Duranis are found to be much better neighbours.

The climate of Kandahar is not considered healthy by the Afghans, but this is probably due to the want of sanitation in the city and to the large graveyards on the one side and marshes on the other. The winter is charming, but the spring is considered the pleasantest time. The amount of rain in the year is small, and falls in the winter and early spring. It very rarely rains in the summer or autumn. In 1879–80, ten months elapsed without any rain falling. The heat is great in summer. The city is not far from the barren parched hills to the north and west, and the heat radiates from them so much during this period that the breeze that comes from over them is heated.
to a very great degree. The temperature of the thermometer varies greatly between morning and the middle of the day, sometimes as much as 40 or 50 degrees. However, one of the best authorities on this subject is Bellew, from whose report the following is extracted:

"Kandahar has not a very salubrious climate. The mass of its inhabitants, compared with those of the northern and eastern portions of the country, are bleared-eyed, fever-stricken and rheumatic, and suffer in a remarkable degree from hemorrhoidal affections. Indeed, so prevalent is this disease that in the city of Kandahar most families possess a domestic enema syringe—a mode of treatment usually extremely repugnant to Afghans.

"By the Afghans the climate of Kandahar is compared to that of Balkh, which is notoriously unhealthy. This, however, is probably an exaggeration. The present city is in nowise free from the morbific character assigned to its predecessor. About 12 years ago the city in common with the whole district was visited by a severe outbreak of cholera, and again three years ago a similar epidemic ravaged the country and carried off great numbers. The peoples remember these visitations with horror, and point to a graveyard about 3 miles east and west on the plain, north of the city (and which did not previously exist) as a proof of the magnitude of their havoc.

"Smallpox is endemic, and it is difficult to see how, in common with other infections or contagious diseases once having occurred, it should be otherwise, considering the utter negligence of all sanitary precautions, even the slightest. On the contrary, the numerous water-courses that circulate through the city are polluted with all manner of filth and offal with which the streets abound, whilst the inhabitants instead of 'going about' outside the city, use the housetops and streets, even to the very threshold of their own dwellings. During the hot weather spent in this city by Lumsden's mission, intermittent and bilious remittent fevers were very rife, though the mortality was not extraordinary. These were followed in autumn by epidemic bowel complaints, which carried off many victims. And finally in winter, during December, January and February, the city as well as the district generally was visited by an epidemic and contagious continued fever of the typhoid type with regard to its asthenic character, but remarkable for the great frequency of hepatic complication and jaundice. The mortality from this epidemic was very great owing to want of proper care and protection from the usual severity of the weather. For upwards of a month during the height of the cold weather the deaths in the city of Kandahar from this cause alone ranged, as far as I could accurately learn, between 12 and 15 daily (though common report raised the number to six or seven times this number), and the mortality was proportionately great in the villages around. After the epidemic had raged in its violence for about six weeks during the coldest period of the winter, its character with the weather, and in the beginning of February, when all the snow had disappeared, the fever in a measure lost its
typhoid character, and was replaced by a remittent fever. But throughout the presence of hepatitis and jaundice characterised the epidemic.

“During the early period of the epidemic, the tendency to death in the great majority of cases was by asthenia and coma combined, the latter owing the presence of bile in the blood, but the former exercising the preponderating influence. But during the latter weeks of the epidemic, on the contrary, the latter was the most frequent mode of death, though not entirely free of the asthenic influence, as indicated by cold extremities and the symptoms already described.

“The fever usually ran its course in 16 days or three weeks. Relapses were frequent from rising too soon, or from the slightest excess in diet.

“During the early part of April, after having lasted for upwards of four months, this fever disappeared, but was followed by a few scattered cases of bilious remittent fever which it appears always prevails at Kandahar during the hot weather.

“The following synoptical table of atmospheric changes formed from daily observations at Kandahar, will convey a correct idea of its climate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature of the air</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 A.M., open air 52</td>
<td>1 P.M., sun 116 shade 59</td>
<td>8 P.M., open air 61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A.M., open air 36</td>
<td>1 P.M., sun 78 shade 49</td>
<td>8 P.M., open air 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A.M., open air 15</td>
<td>1 P.M., sun 36 shade 42</td>
<td>8 P.M., open air 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Spring.—March, April, and May, cloudy and fair weather. Occasional rain and thunder-storms during first half of the season, in which also the nights are cold and frosty. In the latter half of the season, the weather warms, dews fall at night, and occasional dust-storms occur. Winds westerly and south-westerly. High easterly winds, cold and bleak, prevail in March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature of the air during this season</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 A.M., open air 78</td>
<td>1 P.M., sun 139 shade 85</td>
<td>8 P.M. open air 85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A.M., open air 56</td>
<td>1 P.M., sun 114 shade 70</td>
<td>8 P.M. open air 69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A.M., open air 31</td>
<td>1 P.M., sun 78 shade 53</td>
<td>8 P.M. open air 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Summer.—June, July, August, and part of September. The hot season commences about the 20th June and lasts till about the 20th September. It consists of two periods of 40 days each, separated by an intervening fortnight of cloudy and cooler weather, during which thunder-storms occur in the mountains, though rain rarely falls on the plain. During this season,
pestilential hot wind often passes over the country. It blows from the westward and frequently strikes travellers on the road. It is called ‘garmbad’ by the natives, who have a lively dread of it, and describe those struck by it as rarely recovering, but dying in a comatose state or becoming paralysed.

“The most prevalent wind during this season blows from the west during the day, but during the night, and till the sun be risen a couple of hours, it blows from the opposite direction. Dust-storms are frequent and severe.

Average temperature of the air during this season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 A.M., open air</th>
<th>1 P.M., sun</th>
<th>8 P.M., open air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

„During this season the wind in the evening and in the early morning frequently blows warm and unrefreshing gusts, heated by the radiation from the many bare rocky ranges that traverse the country.

“Autumn.—Part of September, October, and November. Sun powerful. Occasional dust-storms and cloudy weather towards the close of the season. Heavy dews. No rain, or rarely. Winds, variable. High northeasterly and northwesterly winds blow towards the close of the season.

Temperature of the air.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5 A.M., open air</th>
<th>1 P.M., sun</th>
<th>8 P.M., open air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>148, shade 82</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>123 shade 70</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>70 shade 58</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“It is necessary here to observe that these observations were noted in a small courtyard in the centre of the city. The morning and evening indications of the thermometer were for this reason some degrees higher during the cold weather than the actual temperature of the air in the open country. Indeed, we often noticed that when the thermometer early in the morning in winter stood at several degrees above the freezing point, several frosts prevailed at the same time outside the city. The indications marked as noted in the shade were registered daily in a ordinary flat-roofed room of small dimensions without any mechanical means for raising or lowering the temperature.

“Of disease attributed to the climate. Foremost stand five fevers, principally intermittent and remittent, whilst continued fevers and smallpox, though at all times met with in a sporadic form, are epidemic in particular seasons only. The first-named fevers are prevalent throughout the year, though more so in the spring and autumn, and are remarkable for the frequency of the tertian form.

“Diseases of the eye are numerous and extremely common, and though not
all attributable to the climate, may be mentioned here together. Cataract and amonrosis are more prevalent in some districts than in others, and as regards the former, the Helmand district is one of these.

“Rheumatism and neuralgic affections are very generally prevalent throughout the year, and sciaticus especially so. To these the natives are predisposed by the open-air life they lead, and their constant exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather, not to omit the habit of sleeping in the open night air, which deposit a heavy dew upon and around them. Another disease common in this country and owing its origin to an opposite influence of the climate, is apoplexy and paralytic seizure. They attack young and old alike, and often occur without any appreciable cerebral disturbance. One or other of the extremities or one side of the face or body is all at once seized with a numbness, sometimes accompanied by vertigo, followed by paralysis and a slow and gradual atrophy of the limb ensues. The natives attribute these diseases as also Saint Vitus’s Dance and epilepsy, to the evil influence of genii, and observe that they are more prevalent at the time that apricots ripen—that is, about June and July—than at other seasons.

“Stone in the bladder is a common disease in all parts of the country.

“Of diseases caused by the habits of the people. At Kandahar the inhabitants lead a very sedentary life. The majority of them rarely go outside the city wall for months together. The air they live in is rarely free from the effluvia of human deposits and all sorts of decomposing animal and vegetable remains that are scattered over the streets and housetops in every direction. After rain, the stench arising from these renders the air of the city almost unbearable, whilst during the hot months every gust of wind raises clouds of this abomination that beat against the face and exposed portion of the body, and is a very frequent cause of opthalmia and skin diseases. The water that circulates through the city in numerous channels is everywhere defiled by all manner of filth, and yet is generally used for drinking and domestic purposes. The people themselves, as might well be expected, are equally dirty in their own persons; and though baths are numerous and much frequented, notwithstanding the questionable combustibles with which they are heated, their effects do not last half an hour for the bathers always come out of the bath in the same filthy clothes with which they entered it.

“Among the many diseases arising from such a state of affairs, scrofula stands in the first rank on account of its prevalence in its various forms which have need of no further description, except that its subjects, owing to their dirty personal habits, the effects of carelessness and ignorance combined, and other circumstances over which they have no control, are more than ordinarily wretched objects to behold.

“Syphilitic diseases are extremely common, and often met with. A peculiar skin disease owing its origin to a taint of this poison is found affecting Kandaharis. It is said also to prevail at Kabul.
“Hemorrhoidal affections, as already mentioned, are very prevalent, and attributable to the effects of a hot and dry climate, on the inhabitants already pre-disposed to such diseases by the circumstances of their lives previously mentioned, viz., want of exercise or recreation, bad air, hard work, indifferent food, and mental oppression.

“Such are the principal diseases at Kandahar, which are worthy of note on account of peculiarity or frequency of occurrence.”

In April 1879 a dispensary was opened in the city. This was under charge of Dr. Brereton until August of the same year; during this period the total number of patients treated was 2,622, the monthly average number was 582.6, and the daily average of new cases 19.5, while the average daily attendance was 86.

During the summer of 1879 a severe epidemic of cholera visited the city and the troops in garrison; 413 deaths are stated to have taken place in the city, but it was not found possible to keep an exact record of the number of seizures. The cholera appears to have come up from India, and having finally exhausted itself, it passed away, as it were, along the road to Herat and Persia. The following is an extract from a report by Dr. Brereton:

“Leaving out the cholera, which is an exceptional occurrence, coming on an average according to report about every ten years, and taking the statistics of this year, which is said to be an average one, as a guide, the most prevalent diseases for the time of year observed in Kandahar are, in order,—1st, those of the digestive system, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, affections of the liver, &c; 2nd, general diseases, B division, rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, scurvy; 3rd, skin diseases; 4th, eye diseases; 5th, lung diseases; 6th, general disease of A division, ague, &c.; but the observations did not extend over the months these diseases are said to be most prevalent, which are September and October; and 7th, diseases of the nervous system.”

Dr. Tully, who was in medical charge of the dispensary during 1880 and up to April 1881, gives the following account of the general health as observed by him:

“With the little means at our disposal, and the uncertainty of political arrangements, it is impossible to obtain an exact estimate of mortality and sickness among the inhabitants; and as long as this uncertainty lasts we can only hope to have an outward show with an inward feeling of mistrust; so that what is obtained must be inaccurate and at most approximate.

“To obtain the number of daily deaths in the city, I placed men at each of the gates to send me a record of all funerals which passed out during the 24 hours. The average seems to be not more than two-and-a-half or three daily; but as there are a few who have family burial-grounds within the city, it can only be approximate.

“The diseases especially noticed are those of the eye, particularly ophthalmia, ulceration of the cornea, and cataract. Of others, skin affections
are oftenest met with, especially among the Hazaras or slaves, among whom syphilis and leprosy are prevalent. One great source of danger to the public exists in and follows the practice of inoculation of smallpox.

"It is carried out among all classes, and accordingly the disease may be said to be endemic. The hakims work upon the minds of mothers and insist upon inoculation, threatening all sorts of deformity to the children if they are not permitted, knowing that any disfiguration to a girl is a large sum of money out of the parents’ pocket.

"But in time they would soon see their error; and it is not long since the Wali sent his children to be properly vaccinated, though they had been previously inoculated with small-pox. Since the opening of a civil hospital on the 1st of June, between 40 and 50 patients presented themselves daily for advice and medicine.

"Their diseases yield readily to treatment; operations are well borne, and recovery is rapid. Another feature worth noticing is the rapidity and ease with which the strongest get under the influence of chloroform and rarity with which it is followed by vomiting or nausea, due no doubt to the strict temperance enjoined by their religion."

In the neighbourhood of Kandahar detached hills rise from the plain on the south and southeast at a distance of 5 or 6 miles from the city. They are quite bare, neither tree nor shrub being found on them. The road to Chaman and Quetta crosses the low hills by easy passes in two places—one road via Khushab about 6 miles south of Kandahar, and the other via Shorandam to the southeast.

The latter road is the best and the most generally used by troops, as the road via Khushab passes over country intersected by canals, and it is altogether more enclosed and difficult, although somewhat more direct. On the north and west there is a low range of hills varying in height from 300 to 2,000 feet above the plain. About 3 miles to the west there is an opening in this range between the Pir Paimal Hill and the old Kandahar Hill through which the canals from the Arghandab flow and the main Herat road passes. About three miles to the northwest is the Baba Wali pass leading to the Arghandab valley and the fertile districts of Derawat and Khakrez to the north of Kandahar. These hills have a rough and jagged appearance, and look very bleak, being of a clayey colour. The immediate vicinity of Kandahar is exceedingly picturesque. It may be said to be buried amongst gardens, orchards and plantations of beautiful shrubs through which flow streams of the clearest water. In these gardens are many little hillocks and rocks, on the slopes of which the inhabitants have cut slides in which they amuse themselves on gala days. The objects worthy of notice are the Ghar-i-Jamshid, what is called the petrified city and the shrine of the Baba Wali, and more distant that of Shah Maksud in Khakrez, which annually draws numerous visitors from the surrounding country.
Occupying the base of a bare rocky hill, about 3 miles to the west of Kandahar, are the ruins of the ancient city “Shahr-i-Husain Shah” after its last king. The remains of its former extensive defences crown the height of the rock, and were supplied with water from adjacent reservoirs partially cut out of rock, and partially built up. It is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and to have been several times destroyed and rebuilt by its Arab, Persian, Tartar, Turkman, and Uzbak conquerors, and was finally taken by surprise and sacked and destroyed by Nadir Shah, about 1738 A.D., who removed its site to the open plain about 2 miles southeast, and called the new city Nadirabad. This was hardly built before it was destroyed by Nadir Shah’s successor in Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Abdali, who founded the present city in 1747, and called it Ahmad Shahr or Ahmad Shahi.

The ruins of the old city are very extensive, and without apparent diminution have been delved for years and carried away as manure for the fields. They are also frequently searched for sulphur and nitre, both of which are met with in small quantities, as also coins, gold and other precious things, especially after heavy falls of rain.

At the northern extremity of the hill on which this city is built, and situated below the ruins of two towers, is a flight of forty-two steps leading to a recess in the rock, at the entrance to which on each side is the figure of a crouched leopard life-size. The whole is carved out of the solid limestone rock, and is said in the native histories of the place to have occupied seventy men for nine years before it was completed. The chamber in the rock is about 14 feet high and 12 wide while its depth is 9 feet. The sides and back of the interior are covered with Persian inscriptions carved in relief. The place is called Chihal Zina, i.e., 40 steps.

Bellew’s account of agriculture of the Kandahar neighbourhood furnishes some interesting particulars:

“In Kandahar,” he says, “as in most parts of Afghanistan, two harvests are realised in the year, viz., the spring and the autumn.

“The spring harvest or ‘rabi’ produces—

Wheat, Barley,
Beans, Pulses,
Lentils, Madder, &c., &c.

“The autumn harvest or ‘kharif’ produces—

Maize, Tobacco, Beetroot Carrots Tomato.
Beans, Turnips, Rice Egg-fruit

“Abi land when well attended to frequently yields four or five different crops in the year, and in particular instances, as in that of clover and lucerne (largely cultivated and used as fodder), so many as 10 or 11 crops are realised annually from the same plants, and this for from six to eight or nine
years in succession. In the former case the ground is sown with wheat or barley in November; this lies dormant during the winter and sprouts in February. In March and April, before the flowers have formed, the crop is cut twice and sold under the name of 'khasil' as fodder for cattle and horses, and then the stalks are allowed to grow and mature grain which is gathered in June. After this the ground is ploughed and manured and laid out in tobacco fields. These yield two crops at intervals of six weeks. The ground is then prepared for carrots, turnips, etc., which are gathered in November and December. With regard to the quantity of grain actually stored in granaries at Kandahar, exact information is difficult to procure. The British news-writer at Kandahar in August 1904 states that 180,000 maunds (Indian weight) is stored there. Of this $\frac{1}{3}$ is barley, and Mirza Khodaidad is the store-keeper. On the other hand the native assistant at Chaman, in February 1905, states that 500,000 or 600,000 maunds (Indian weight) is stored there. Besides this the whole Government share of revenue from Arghandab Khuskaba and Char Deh comes in to be stored at Kandahar. This is reported to amount to 1,000,000 maunds (Indian weight). No issue of rations is allowed to be made from the granaries. The stores of grain are kept intact in case of mobilisation. The granaries which are kept clear and well ventilated are inspected once every year or two, and if any grain is found bad it is replaced by fresh stock. The amount of grain in Kandahar available in case of emergency may be reckoned at something between 200,000 and 600,000 maunds (Indian weight).

There appears to be a large area of Government land round Kandahar about 6,000 kulbas (each kulba being capable of producing 40 kharwars of grain), from which the Amir takes half the gross produce; while from the zamindars' lands, which are about equal in extent, he takes 40 maunds (Indian weight) per kulba. (Native information, 1905.)

"The tobacco produced in Kandahar is celebrated for its good qualities among the natives, and is exported to Hindustan and Bokhara. Three kinds are cultivated at Kandahar, viz., 1, 'Kandahari,' which sells at nine annas per 'maund' 3 lbs., tabriz; 2, 'Balki' sells at 10 annas per maund; 3, 'Man surabadi' sells at one rupee four annas per maund. From the same plant two crops are always obtained in the season. The first, called sargal, is the best, the leaves having a mild and sweet flavour. The second crop called mundhai, is strong and acid, and is used chiefly by the poor and in the manufacture of snuff.

"During April the plants are reared from seed in small beds well dressed with manure, and the earth of which is finely comminuted. In May and June the seedlings are transplanted into fields prepared for them, the earth of which having been ploughed and manured is laid out in a regular series of ridges, into the sides of which the young plants are fixed and freely watered till the roots be well attached to the soil. In about six weeks the crop is cut. Each
plant is cut off at about three or four inches from the ground, five or six leaves only being left and laid flat on the ridge, and each side is exposed for a night and day to the effects of the dew and sun, by which they lose their green and assume a brown colour. They are then collected in large heaps in the field and covered over with mats or layers of straw, &c., and allowed to remain so for eight or ten days, during which the stems shrivel and give up their moisture to the leaves. After this the heaps are carried into the village, where the leaves are separated from their stalks, dried in the shade, and tightly packed in bundles about 14 inches square and thus sold for exportation. As soon as the first crop is cut, the ground between the plants is turned with a spade, manured and freely irrigated. The old stems soon put forth fresh leaves, and in six weeks the second crop is gathered. Sometimes a third crop is realised, but the quality of tobacco is very inferior. The young seedlings of Kandahar tobacco, packed in moist clay and bound in cloth or straw, are carried away by villagers three or four days' journey into the country for transplantation at their own abodes, but the produce, it is said, does not equal that of Kandahar.

"Both musk and water melons are largely cultivated, and there are several varieties of each kind. The former requires considerable attention during growth, a free supply of water and daily turning of the fruit, which is covered over with earth to prevent the ravages of worms, and on each plant but three flowers are allowed to fructify, the rest being nipped off as they form. Water melons required a sandy soil, little water and little care, and the buds are not nipped off as in the other kind of melons.

"Potatoes are grown to small extent only, having been but just introduced from Kabul, where they are said to be largely cultivated and much appreciated by the natives. They were introduced into the latter place by the British during their occupation of the country, 1839–40, &c. Those raised at Kandahar are very small, but no doubt they will improve both in size and flavour as their cultivation becomes better understood.

"Kandahar is celebrated for its fruits, especially the apricot, the pomegranate, the quince, and the fig; and considerable attention is paid to keep up a good stock by grafting and careful training. Three methods of grafting are practised, viz., 1, bud grafting; 2, tube grafting, and 3, trunk grafting. The first-mentioned mode of grafting is the one in most general use. With the apricot tree the following is the practice pursued: About a month before ‘Naoroz’ (21st March), the seeds are placed correct downwards in ground previously prepared for them. Soon after Naoroz the young plants begin to shoot above ground, and are allowed to grow here for a year at the end of which time they are transplanted into orchards and allowed a twelvemonth to fix themselves firmly in the soil, being at regular intervals freely irrigated. At the 4th Naoroz or third year of the plant, the young buds from approved varieties are removed together with a margin of bark, and placed in water till
applied to the stock in the bark, of which a few inches above the part up to
which the plant is immersed in water, a slit is made and the bark separated
from the wood by bending the plant stem on itself at the spot. The graft is
inserted beneath the edges of the slit, and bound above and below the bud
with thin stripes of bark from polar and willow twigs. The branches and twigs
of the stalk are then bent on themselves into a bundle till on a level with the
grafts, which seldom exceed three on the same stock, around which they are
loosely bound as a protection from the sun. As soon as it is ascertained by the
growth of the bud that the graft has succeeded, the buddings are removed and
the leaves and branches of the young tree pruned off. The stock are then
supplied with manure and water at regular intervals and bear fruit in the
third year after being grafted and the fifth of their age. Hardy but inferior
varieties of apricot, known as surkhcha and safedcha, are the trees used as
stocks, and the kasi and other approved varieties supply the grafts.

“Of plums there are the gurja, ghwara, and alubakhara. They are allowed to
dry on the trees and then shaken off.

“Of peaches there are the tirmai and bahri. The former are of great size and
excellent flavour. The peach is usually grafted on the apricot stock.

“Of cherries there is only one variety—a small, black, acid and inferior
variety called alubalu. They made good preserves.

“Of apples the most common varieties are the shakar, khuluk, labon, and
sabzeeb.

“Of quinces there are the shakar, miana, and tursh. These are cut in slices
and dried for use in winter. The seeds are sold separately and used for
medicinal and other sherbets, largely exported. The fruit is often preserved
whole on account of its agreeable smell.

“Of pomegranates there are the following varieties: 1, Panjwi; 2, bam; 3,
bedona; 4, habshi; 5, khulchi; 6, gunar, etc. The first are of great size and
excellent flavour, and are exported. The rinds of all the varieties are dried
and exported, used by tanners and dyers. The bark, the root of bam, is used
as a remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery by the natives.

“There are two varieties of figs: makha large and black, in the dry state
exported to Hindustan; sada, a small white variety, consumed at home.

“Of mulberries the common varieties are bedana, ibrahim-khana, danadar,
tor, kalaaz shah, tut, palawi, sometimes dried for use in winter season.”

Grapes are sometimes trained on frames of wood-work, but most frequently
on ridges of earth 8 or 10 feet high, the vines growing in the trenches
between. Twenty varieties are cultivated at Kandahar. Khatin grapes produce
manakha raisins. The isahibis produce sun-dried raisins of inferior quality
consumed at home. The rochas and toran are inferior varieties, and
consumed fresh by the poor. Hasaini and shekh kalas are packed when ripe
in cotton, and thus exported. Acta produced the doghi or abjosh raisins, and
correspond to the bloom raisins at home. The other varieties produce the
common shade-dried raisins, which are largely exported. Wine is made in small quantities, but the favourite drink of the Kandaharis, who indulge freely in the forbidden liquor, is a strong spirit distilled from the varieties of kishmish.

Although Kandahar has long ceased to be the seat of Government, it is nevertheless one of the most important trade centres in Afghanistan, and the revenues of the Kandahar province assist largely in supporting the chief power at Kabul. There are no manufacturers or industries of any importance peculiar to Kandahar, but the long lines of bazaar display goods from England, Russia, India, Persia, and Turkistan. The customs and town dues together amount to a sum equal to the land revenue of the Kandahar province. The Hindus are the most numerous and the wealthiest merchants in Kandahar, and carry on a very profitable trade with Bombay, via Shikarpur and Karachi. They import British produce, viz., silks, calicoes, muslins, chintzes, merinoes, woollen and broad-cloths, etc., knives, scissors, needles etc., thread, papers, and India produce, such as indigo, spices, sugar, medicines, etc. They export productions of Afghanistan to India, viz., madder, asafoetida, wool, preserved fruits, quince seeds, pomegranate rinds, tobacco, felts, silk (raw), rosaries, etc., the produce of Kandahar; and horses, "yabus" or baggage ponies, Birjand carpets, copper utensils, silk, etc., the produce of Persia.

The trade between Kandahar and Herat and Mashhad is carried on principally by Persians, who bring down silk, raw and manufactured, copper utensils, guns, daggers, swords, precious stones (turquoise), brocade, gold and silver braiding, Belgian ducats, horses, kurks, carpets, etc., and take back wool, felts, postins and skins, viz., fox, wolf., etc., etc. Till 1841 the trade was considerable, and also till after the retreat of the British in 1842, but after the return of Kohandil Khan in 1843, his spoliation and tyranny drove away the principal merchants. On Dost Muhammad's getting possession of the city he appointed his son, Ghulam Haidar, governor, and trade recovered itself in a great measure, and at the time of the visit of the Lumsden Mission, it was again assuming importance. In 1894–95, the imports into India from Kandahar amounted to a value of Rs. 20, 90, 902, while the exports from India to that city amounted to Rs. 30, 97, 615.

The principal manufactures of Kandahar are the production of silks, of felts for coats and rosaries of a soft crystalised silicate of magnesia found near the city and called Sang-i-Shah Maksud.

A trade in opium appears to be making way at Kandahar from the following account which was given in May 1903: "While passing the Shikarpur bazar I notice many donkey loads and sheep hides full of opium being brought by the cultivators and sold to the Sindhi banias. As there is an excise license-holder in Kandahar I became curious to know how these purchases are disposed of. I was informed;
(i) That Afghans use little opium: only five per cent, of the townspeople consume it and no one in the villages.
(ii) That the banias are not allowed to sell opium except to a licenseholder, though the cultivators may sell to any one.
(iii) That the banias purchase the juice at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer (English weight), move it to shops in villages near the British frontier, and thence smuggle it across where convenient.

Experts in Kandahar estimate the produce round the town alone as about 200 maunds (Indian weight), and that of this two-thirds goes into British territory."

Under the Government of Amir Sher Ali Khan the principal sources of city revenue were the taxes paid on all articles brought into the city, whether they were of local produce or imported from foreign countries, or in course of transmission to other districts. The annual revenue derived from this source is said to have been about Kham Rs. 915,000.

History.—From the remotest times Kandahar must have been a town of much importance in Asia, as its geographical position sufficiently indicates it being the central point at which the roads from Herat, Seistan, India, and Kabul unite, and the commercial mart of these localities.

Kandahar is supposed to have been one of the seven cities built in the interior of Asia by Alexander the Great, on the slight supposition that Kandar or Kandahar is only an abbreviation of the name Iskandar, by which Alexander is known in the East; and in this there is nothing improbable, for it must be the point to which the Macedonian conqueror advanced when he quitted Farah to go to Arachosia, whence he turned northward. Finding the country rich and a desirable site existing on the southern point of the mountains from which the various roads could be commanded, he could not select a better one for the purpose, and there he erected a fortress destined to shelter his troops and contain the population.

From the hands of Alexander, Kandahar passed into the power of the Seleukides, whose history is involved in obscurity. It is scarcely possible to determine what its condition was under the dominion of the Parthians and Sassanides, for the history of Kandahar at that time is enveloped in darkness, which lasted nearly to the period when the successors of Muhammad invaded Persia; but it appears certain that the Arabs penetrated into it in the first age of the Hijra. That is the opinion of Herbelot, who founded it upon that of Kawan-el-Mulk. These are his words: "In the year of the Hijra 304 (A. D. 916) in the Caliphat of Mocktader, in digging for foundation of a tower at Kandahar, a subterranean cave was discovered in which were a thousand Arab heads, all attached to the same chain, which had evidently remained in good preservation since the year Hijra 70 (A. D. 689), for a paper with this date upon it was found attached by a silken thread to the ears of the twenty-nine most important skulls with their proper names." This
would indicate that the Arabs at first met with no great success in their enterprise against this town; nevertheless they eventually became masters of it.”

In Hijra 252 (A.D. 865), Yakub-ben-Leis, founder of the dynasty of the Saffarides, possessed himself of Kandahar; the Sassanides drove out his successors, and it was taken from them by the famous Mahmud Ghaznavi, whose dynasty was overthrown by that of the Ghorides. Under these last Kandahar fell by turns into the hands of petty ambitious chiefs, who all succumbed to the “Seljukides.” These possessed it till Sanjar, a prince of that dynasty, was overthrown by the Turkomans.

The last were established in the town in Hijra 540 (A.D. 1153), and a few years after it fell under the power of Ghias-ud-din Muhammad, a Ghoride prince. Allah-ud-din Muhammad, Sultan of Khwarism, took it, Hijra 597 (A.D. 1210); and his son was dispossessed by the famous Changiz Khan, Hijra 609 (A.D. 1222).

The descendants of that conqueror allowed it to be wrenched from them by the prince of the dynasty of Malik-kurt, who were succeeded by the chiefs of the country till the period at which Timurlang invaded and took possession of it, Hijra 776 (A.D. 1389); at his death it became part of the dominions of his son, Shah-Rokh. The Timurides retained it till Hijra 855 (A.D. 1468), at which epoch the death of the Sultan Abu Saïd caused the dismemberment of the empire; after this time Kandahar and some surrounding districts soon formed an independent state. In Hijra 899 (A.D. 1512) it was in the power of a chief called Shah Beg, who was dispossessed by the famous Babar, founder of the dynasty of the Moghals in India, to whose dominions it was annexed.

Not long afterwards Kandahar was seized by the Persians, and became from that moment the cause of perpetual wars between the two empires. In Hijra 922 (A.D. 1535) it was taken and for some time after held by Sam Mirza, a revolted prince of the dynasty of the “Seferiges” (Safarids); but it was retaken by Thamasp Shah, and the government of it confided to Pir Budak Khan Kajar, who, having been besieged the following year by Kamran Mirza, son of Babar, gave him up the place, which fell therefore for a short time into the power of Thamasp.

At the death of that prince, one of his nephews, Sultan Husain Mirza had made himself independent of the Shah Ismail, son and successor of Thamasp, to the throne of Persia.

This prince, wishing to take the life of one of his officers whom he distrusted, laid a plan for having him poisoned at a banquet to which he invited him; his intended victim, being warned of Husain’s treachery, dexterously managed that the cup intended for him should be presented to the Sultan, who unsuspiciously quaffed the contents and died, as he deserved to do, the victim of his own perfidy.
After this event, Humayun, son and successor of Babar, seized upon Kandahar, but having been dethroned in a revolt, he rewarded Thamasp, who aided him in regaining his power by the cession of this town, Hijra 932 (A. D. 1545). Akbar son of Hamayun, took it by stratagem from the Persians, but Shah Abbas the Great retook it, Hijra 996 (A. D. 1609), and it soon after fell under the power of Jahangir, Emperor of India. It fell to the Persians again, Hijra 1007 (A. D. 1620), but at the death of Shah Abbas, the Uzbaks thinking they could recommence their depredations with impunity, invaded Khorasan; beaten, however, by the Persian troops who held this province, they marched upon Kandahar, of which they possessed themselves by means of the defection of the Persian governor, Ali Mardan, who, conceiving he would be condemned to death by Shah Safi, grandson and successor of Shah Abbas, evacuated the town, and at the head of his troops arrived at the court of the Great Moghal, to whom he rendered homage.

The Uzbaks were not driven from the place till Hijra 1021 (A. D. 1634) by the Emperor Shah Jahan, from whom the Persians took it, Hijra 1037 (A. D. 1650) under the reign of Shah Abbas the Second. After this epoch although frequently besieged by the Moghals once commanded by Aurangzeb in person, Hijra 1096 (A. D. 1709), they were never able to retake it, and it continued Persian up to the time of the revolt of the famous Mir Vais, an Afghan chief of the Ghilzai tribe, who was succeeded, first, by his brother, Mir Abdulla, and afterwards by his two sons, Mir Mahmud and Mir Husain. In 1737 Nadir Shah marched upon Kandahar with 100,000 men. The position of Kandahar was at this time very strong, the city being situated at the foot of a rocky mountain which flanked it on the city north and east; innumerable stone towers, connected by curtains, surrounded it, and followed the sinuosities of the mountain, the summit of which was occupied by a fort, believed to be impregnable, and commanding the citadel, placed half-way between it and the city. Nadir Shah, to whom no resistance had as yet been offered, was obliged to halt before these obstacles, to which art had also added all that could render the defence effectual. Despairing of being able to take the city by assault, he established a strict blockade, hoping to reduce the garrison by famine, but it was in vain that he enclosed Kandahar within a double wall, between which his soldiers were sheltered from attacks both from within and without. A year and half elapsed without his having obtained the least advantage against the city; however, he was more successful towards the country, for his detachments brought the whole of the environs under submission. When, therefore, he was master of the province, he resolved to carry the place and ordered a general assault. The preparations for this had been most formidable, the bravery and devotion of the troops admirable, but, after a furious and desperate conflict of two days' duration, Kandahar was not only not taken, but not one of the advanced
works was carried, though several attacks against them had been made. A feeling of discouragement began to pervade the Persian army, when a newly-raised corps of the tribe of the Bakhtiaris, which had already distinguished itself on several occasions by its firm and courageous bearing, obtained an advantage which raised the hopes of the rest of the troops and induced them to redouble their efforts. Though received with a storm of bullets, this gallant band had succeeded, by climbing the almost perpendicular rocks and clinging to their projections, in reaching a little plateau from whence they were enabled to carry several towers on the north side of the mountain. Into these they managed, simply with ropes and their own strong arms, to raise some pieces of artillery, which opening their fire upon all the other towers, a breach was made, and in six hours the Bakhtiaris were in possession of them; the town and citadel were therefore obliged to surrender at discretion. Mir Husain Khan retreated into the fort on the summit of the mountain, where he successfully resisted every attack, and might still have made a protracted defence had it not been for the generosity of Nadir, who promised to spare his life and give him high rank in his own army. This noble offer led to a capitulation, and Mir Husain afterwards became sincerely attached to the Persian invader, and one of his favourite generals.

After the death of Nadir, Ahmad Shah Durani was crowned in the mosque at Kandahar in 1747, and thenceforward made it his capital. Timur Shah, his successor, changed the capital to Kabul, but retained possession of Kandahar, which remained with the Sadozais, though frequently changing hands amongst members of that clan, till the murder of Fateh Khan, Barakzai, when his brother, Purdil Khan, seized it without difficulty.

In May 1834, Shah Shuja marched from Shikarpur against Kandahar with 22,000 men, and, having defeated Kohandil Khan, took up a position between the old and new city and pressed the siege closely. The ground from which he opened his attack was intersected by numerous watercourses and covered with large gardens, enclosed with mud walls, in which the soldiers made many gaps to pass through; and these obstacles were far from favourable to the manoeuvres of cavalry, of which arm the greater part of both armies was composed; nevertheless, conflicts took place daily on both sides in these labyrinths. The encounters were the more murderous, inasmuch as the combatants surrounded by walls preferred being killed on the spot to yielding one inch of ground, and such close fighting soon weakened both parties. Shah Shuja had great difficulty in repairing his losses, though the advantage on the whole was on his side, and on the 29th of June 1834 he made a general assault upon the place. His troops displayed great bravery; four times repulsed, four times they returned to the assault, but at last they were obliged to retreat, leaving the ditches of the town filled with their dead and wounded. The army of Dost Muhammad arrived at this juncture to aid his brother, and from that day Shah Shuja was under a
double disadvantage, for he was obliged to divide his forces to repel the
sorties of the besieged commanded by Kohandil Khan and the attack of Dost
Muhammad in his rear. This war, or rather this butchery, lasted during
fifty-four days, and the Afghans affirm that 16,000 men were killed before
the place.
After having lost a pitched battle against Dost Muhammad, Shah Shuja
fought only to clear a passage for himself and his troops and make good his
retreat to Shikarpur. This was the last unaided attempt of the Sadozais to
retake Kandahar; the next time Shah Shuja appeared in the field, it was with
the support of the British Government.
The Army of the Indus took possession of Kandahar on the 20th April 1839,
without any resistance being attempted. On the march of the army to
Ghazni and Kabul, a force of three batteries of artillery and two regiments of
infantry and a regiment of cavalry was left. This was afterwards increased,
and General Nott arrived to take command in November 1839. Throughout
1840 and most of 1841, affairs remained quiet at Kandahar, thanks to the
good management of Rawlinson and Nott. But in September of the last year
the first signs of the coming storm were visible in the stoppage of communi-
cation between Kandahar and Ghazni. No attempt, however, was made to
lay siege to Kandahar by the rebel Duranis. An army of them, however,
derunder Safdar Jang, Sadozai, hovered about in the vicinity, plundering the
villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to join in an
attack on the British troops. In the beginning of March 1842, he approached
too close to the city for Nott's mood; and that general moved out to meet
him, leaving 2,600 men in the city. He signally defeated Safdar Jang, but in
his absence an attempt was made to carry the place by a night assault.
During the forenoon of the 10th March 1842, bodies of the enemy, horse
and foot, were observed assembling from all quarters, taking up a position
near old Kandahar and the adjoining villages; and in the course of the day
their number rapidly increased, parties from the main body moving round
and establishing themselves in front of the Shikarpur gate. As their object
was evidently to attack the garrison, the Political Agent directed the
inhabitants to shut their shops and remain within their houses, and
precautions were taken to secure the gates by piling bags of grain inside.
About 8 o'clock P. M. a desperate attack was made upon the Herat gate, and,
owing to the darkness of the night, some combustibles were placed near it
and ignited unpercieved, and in the few minutes the gate was in flames. A
party of 100 rank and file from the 2nd Regiment, and a company from the
Shah's 1st Infantry, were immediately ordered to support the guard at the
gate, and two guns were also placed in position commanding the entrance.
Dense masses of the enemy now collected at this point, keeping up an
incessant and heavy fire, which was returned with great effect from the
ramparts; but so reckless and daring were the assailants, that, notwith-
standing the fearful havoc among them, eight or ten men actually forced their way by tearing down the burning fragments of the gate, and scrambling over the bags of grain. These were instantly shot, and their fate, together with the galling fire from the walls, dismayed the attacking party, who retired about midnight after four hours' resolute fighting.

Another attack took place at the Shikarpur gate about 9 P.M. and a similar attempt was made to fire it, which, however, failed, and the assailants were driven back. A small party also approached the Kabul gate, but the garrison being everywhere on the alert, the enemy were compelled to retire about 1 A.M. of the 11th, and when the day broke not a soul was visible.

After this a force was moved under Colonel Wymer to the relief of the brave garrison of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on which, thinking that the diminution thus caused gave them another opportunity of attacking Kandahar, the Duranis 6,000 strong, under Safdar Jang and Aktar Khan, moved down close to Kandahar, and took possession of some steep rocky hills within a mile of the city walls.

Their position was good, and some of their points strong, but they had no reserve, and were somewhat scattered, General Nott sent the 42nd and 43rd Regiments, native infantry, with 4 guns under Colonel Stacey, to reconnoitre, followed by Her Majesty's 41st and Anderson's light guns. At 1 o'clock the force was in action. The Duranis crowned the rocks near the city, and on them our force marched, the light companies as a storming party, supported by the 43rd and the artillery, who kept up a continual fire.

From the position of the enemy and the character of the ground some loss followed,—about 30 killed and wounded, with some 7 or 8 Europeans. Nothing could have been better done, and Chamberlain of the 16th distinguished himself highly by getting up to the enemy, breaking their ranks with his men, and driving them from the hills. Matters, however, did not end here; but after this the hills on the opposite side were covered by large masses of the Duranis, who however, soon gave way, and in great disorder all fled, striving to gain the Baba Wali pass. A horrible scene, however, ensued here.

Thinking to entrap the British troops, the Ghazis had barricaded the pass, and the Duranis, horse and foot, unable to make way, rushed round the base of the hills. Here chase was given by Lieutenant Chamberlain with the cavalry and artillery in splendid style. The Duranis were driven completely from their position, and fled to their camp beyond the Arghandab.

No other attempt was made against the city during General Nott's reign, and on the 8th August 1843 he evacuated it on his march to Kabul, taking with him Timur Mirza, whom he had in vain endeavoured to induce to remain. Safdar Jang then took possession, but in four months he was driven out by Kohandil Khan, who returned from Persia. This chief then commenced a reign, which reduced the inhabitants of Kandahar to the last ebb of despair—a state from which they were only relieved by his death in 1855. His
son, Muhammad Sadik, then coming to Kandahar, seized the property and valuables of his deceased father, which proceeding giving great offence to his uncle, Ramdil Khan; that chief invited the interference of Dost Muhammad, who accordingly arrived and took possession of the city in November 1855, apparently without opposition, and appointed his son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, Governor. This chief was still governor when Lumsden's mission arrived in 1857, but he died soon after its withdrawal.

Sher Ali Khan appears to have succeeded Ghulam Haidar Khan as governor of Kandahar, and on his becoming Amir, his full-brother, Muhammad Amin Khan, was appointed in his stead. This chief, however, joined the rebellion against Sher Ali, and was killed in the battle of Kajbaz on the 6th June 1865, where he had advanced to meet him. His brother, Muhammad Sharif, fled to Kandahar, and after a vain attempt to raise partisans surrendered to the Amir Sher Ali Khan, who consequently, on the 14th June 1865, took possession of Kandahar.

After the defeat of Sher Ali Khan at Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the 17th January 1867, Kandahar passed from his grasp to that of Amin Khan, his half-brother and rival. But after the battle on the Helmand on the 1st April 1868, Kandahar again fell into the power of Sher Ali through his son, Yakub Khan. In the end of the year 1868 and beginning of 1869 negotiations had passed between the Viceroy of India and the ruler of Afghanistan, and the latter had received assistance both in arms and money.

A meeting was arranged between Lord Mayo and Sher Ali, which took place, in March 1869 at Amballa. At this meeting the Viceroy expressed sympathy with the Amir in his endeavours to consolidate his power and to establish a firm government, and at the same time assured him that the British Government would view with displeasure any attempt on the part of his rivals to disturb his position. The Amir replied by declaring his attachment to England, and on leaving India telegraphed thanks to the Queen for his reception. Her Majesty telegraphing a gracious message in reply. He was followed to Kabul by some treasure, and by a present of two batteries of artillery (one of siege and one of mountain guns), complete with elephants, draught bullock, mules, and ammunition.

The Amir's eldest son, Yakub Khan, broke into open rebellion against his father in the year 1873, and fled the capital. In 1873 Abdulla Jan, the younger son, was proclaimed heir-apparent, and Yakub Khan, after much adventure, intrigue, and wandering, was imprisoned at Kabul in 1874.

For some time previous to the year 1878, Amir Sher Ali Khan had been estranged from the British Government. He had resented an attempt made by the latter to mediate between himself and his son, Yakub Khan; he was dissatisfied with the award of the committee of arbitration on the Perso-Afghan boundary in Sistan; and he had felt aggrieved at the rejection of his overtures for a defensive alliance with England. He had further made
overtures to Russia at a time when the relations between that power and Great Britain were much strained, and welcomed to his capital a Russian mission, whilst refusing to receive a British one.

Towards the end of the year 1878, a final effort was made to re-establish British influence on Afghanistan, and a mission under General Sir Neville Chamberlain as envoy from Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, started for the Amir's court. This mission was stopped at Ali Masjid by the Amir's representative there, and repelled with threats.

An ultimatum was then sent to Amir Sher Ali. It was handed to Faiz Muhammad, his general at Ali Masjid, on the 2nd November 1878, and it announced that, unless a satisfactory reply should be received by the 20th of that month, British troops would cross the frontier and invade Afghanistan. The day specified having passed without an answer being received, the border was crossed at three points by three separate columns, viz., from Jamrud, by a column under Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne; at Thal at the mouth of the Kuram valley, by a column under Major-General Roberts; and from Quetta, by a column under Major-General Biddulph. Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart was at the same time advancing with a strong body to reinforce the Quetta column and to assume command of it.

For an account of the Campaign see "Official History of the Second Afghan War."

Kandahar was evacuated by the British garrison in April 1881.

Amir Abdur Rahman Khan then sent Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan, a lad of 19 years, to assume the governorship. Sardar Shams-ud-din Khan was sent as adviser to the young Sardar.

Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan, who reached Herat with only a handful of horse, after his defeat by Sir F. Roberts on 1st September 1880, had been maintaining himself with spirit there; he had quelled an insurrection of the Jamshedis, and had seized and put to death their leader, the Khan Agha, who was his own father-in-law; and he now, the British having withdrawn, meditated another blow for the throne of Afghanistan. During the months of April and May he was busy distributing inflammatory letters among the people and chiefs of Zamindawar, and again announced his intended advance on Kandahar.

On the 3rd June the old fort at Girishk was seized by one of his generals, Muhammad Hassan Khan. He completely defeated the Amir's troops, a few days later, at Ata Karez, and occupied the city of Kandahar on the 27th July.

Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, who up to this time had seemed to be showing great want of spirit, and whose cause was very generally considered as good as lost, now fully redeemed his former credit as a soldier. He executed a march from Kabul to Kandahar with most creditable celerity, and after some (to British eyes) quite unnecessary beating about the bush in the vicinity of
Kandahar, he utterly defeated Ayub on 22nd September 1881, close to the site of old Kandahar, taking all his guns and equipage.

Sardar Ayub Khan again fled in the direction of Herat, but that city was occupied by Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, a lieutenant of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan's. Sardar Ayub Khan then took refuge in Persia. At the present time (1905) he is a refugee in Rawal Pindi.

Since these events Kandahar has remained quiet, with the exception of some local disturbances during 1894. The civil governor was Amir Muhammad Khan, an old man, possessing little or no authority. (Durand, Lumsden, Bellew, Rawlinson, Holdich, St. John, Protheroe, Yate, Curzon, I. B. C.)

On the 24th November 1895, Amir Muhammad Khan died, and in the following spring Muhammad Alam Khan, a Suliman Khel and the Amir's head cook, was appointed in his place.

The successor, Mir Muhammad Hussain Khan, was, in November 1902, removed from his office on account of the embezzlement of 5 lakhs of rupees over the sale of Government water during the terrible drought of 1902. Sardar Ahmad Khan took his place. He was dismissed on account of old age in November 1904, and Sardar Muhammad Usman Khan succeeded him, the present Governor.

There has been no disturbance of any magnitude since 1894. Among the high officials the Governor, the general officer commanding the garrison, the kotwal, and others there seems to be continual strife. The troops are frequently mutinous, and the towns people being a heterogenous multitude are not bound by any very strong ties of loyalty to their sovereign whom they never see or their rulers whom they do not trust. (Native information, 1905.)

KANDAOGHAR
A high range of hills about 12 miles in length, lying northeast of the Tarun plain and Taraki Tirwah; and running in a northeast and southwest direction between the Kandil river and the Ranra China Nala. Its highest point, which is at its northwest end, is 8,350 feet. (Benn.) A mountain with this name is located at 31° 55' 68° 40' G.

*KANDEH PAY
A village located on a tributary of the Helmand river, about 18 miles northwest of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

KANDIL
A river said to rise near the Sarwand Kotal, south of the Katawaz district.

From the summit of the Shah Ghar hills, 16 miles northeast of Taraki Tirwah, it can be seen winding across the open plain which stretches to the
north for about 20 miles. After reaching the northeast spurs of the Kandao Ghar it runs south, and afterwards receives the Chinjizama stream from the west, at a place called Daud Khel Sarkai. Continuing south for 8 miles it passes through a wide gap between the Zmariani hills on the west and the low hills of Kazana Ghand, which lie north of Kala Do China. On emerging from these hills it appears to turn southeast, and is then joined from the northeast by the Do China stream about 3 miles below the fort of the name. It then resumes a southerly direction, and after a further course of 6 miles is joined by the Sharan Toi, and at 3 miles further on by the Punjab Nala. From this point to Spole Laura, where it runs into the Kundar, the stream is known as the Zizha or Zhizha. (Benn.) A village with this name is located on the road from Kala-i-Rashid to Darwazgay, at 31–37 67–35 m.

KANI

Κάνιν

29–35 65–4 A. A halting-place on the Nushki–Helmand road, close to the Lora Hamun and the Baluch border. There is an abundant supply of water here and good camel-grazing. (S. M. Wanliss, 1903.) A village with this name is near the border, at 31–17 67–34 m.

*KANYAN

κανάν

30–6 65–56 m. A village located about 3 miles north of Fakiran, and about 1 mile west of Yahya in Shorawak district of Kandahar province.

KAR

κάρ

31–16 66–40 m. A post of 12 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*KARABAGHI

καρπάγκη

32–28 67–22 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 5 miles southwest of Shahjui in Zabul province.

*KARABID

καρβάδ

32–25 66–39 m. A village located at the junction of the Hazar buz, the Shui Rud, and the Arghandab river in the area of Chalakur in Zabul province.

*KARAJANGAL

κραβάνκαλ

33–30 65–16 m. A river located north of the Siahband in Oruzgan province.

KARAMDAD KAREZ

κραμάδ καρεζ

31–65–. A village 10 miles east of Kandahar, close to Mohmand. In 1879 it contained about 10 houses of Suliman Khel Ghilzais. (Biscoe.)
**Karam Kala**
32–2 67–30 m. A village located on the Jahangir river, about 1 mile from Shaikhu in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located on the Duri Rud, about 15 miles south of Takhtapul, at 31–7 65–57 m.

**Karamkhel**
31–35 66–43 m. A village near the Lora river, about 1 mile from Anakhel in Kandahar province.

**Karam Ulla or Kar Molla**
31–54 65–54 m. A village in the Dahla district in the Arghandab valley. The village is on the right bank of the Almish stream. The country round is fertile, supplies plentiful. (Biscoe.)

**Karbalaugh Karez**
32–12 65–27 m. A small village in Lam. (Lance.)

**Karemabad**
31– 65–. A village some 15 miles southwest of Kandahar, near the villages of Lal Khan and Deh-i-Kadar. (Hennel.)

**Karez**
31– 66–. The name given by Lieutenant Massy to a camping ground 8 1/2 miles beyond Badozai, on the road from Sarboland to Dabrai. Villages with this name are located at 32–58 67–22 m., and 32–22 66–12 m.

**Karezak**
KAREZAK-I-SURKHANI
31— 65—. A village 4 miles south of the city of Kandahar, immediately east of Manara-i-Augurian, about one mile from Karezak-i-Kohna. Watered by the Naoshijan canal. In 1879, about 59 houses. (Biscoe.)

KAREZGAI
31— 65—. A village of 5 houses on the road from Kandahar via Maiwand to Garmab, 8 miles from the latter place. Its malik in 1879 was Kakor, Akhundzada. (Native information 1879.) A village with this name is located about 9 miles northeast of Kalat, at 32— 9 67—1 m.

KAREZ-I-
Places the names of which began with the word Karez followed by the Persian izafat, are described under the second word of their designations; thus, for “Karez-i-Abdulla Khan” and “Karez-i-Shamshir,” see “Abdulla Khan Karez” and “Shamshir Karez.”

*KAREZPAI
33—53 67—12 m. A village located in the area of Chaharsadkhana, about 10 miles from the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

*KARGAN
33—5 65—43 m. A mountain located between the Band-i-Chehelbarani and Pasan Ghar in Oruzgan province.

*KARKEH ZALAI
31—30 67—15 m. A village located a few miles south of the Kotkai Ghar and southeast of Maruf in Kandahar province.

*KARGHA
32—48 67—4 m. A village located in the Khak area, northwest of the Azhdar Ghar in the north of Zabul province.

KARIAJAT
31— 65—. A subdivision of the district of Kandahar.

KARKANI
31— 66—. A pass from Margha Chaman to the Toba plateau. It is apparently the same as Psha.

KARKARA See KURKURA
*KARLAGHO

32–52 66–38 m. A village located about 5 miles south of Oruzgan and 6 miles northeast of Feroz in Oruzgan province.

KARMU KHEL

A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Molloy.) A village with this name is located at 32–8 67–35 m. and a mountain with this name is at 30–18 66–5 G.

*KARSID

32–45 66–37 m. A village located near Ahangaru, about 15 miles south of Oruzgan in the province of the same name.

KARWAI

32–7 66–16 G. One of the subdivisions of the Dahla district, on the right bank of the river Arghandab. It gives its name to a small stream joining the latter half-way between Arghasu and Chinartu at the Tari camping-ground, 44½ miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the road leading to Kandahar. The Arghandab is crossed twice on this road near its junction with the Karwai, the fords being 2 feet deep with hard stony bottoms in the middle of February. The column which reconnoitred this road in the winter of 1879, halted on the banks of this stream after marching about 6 miles from Arghasu. The products of the Karwai subdivision are jowar and rice, and the inhabitants belong to the Alikozais. The road from the Tari camp on the Karwai towards Chinartu ascends the valley of this stream for 2 miles. (Biscoe, Gaselee, I. B. C.)

*KARWANKASHAY KALAY

31–29 66–8 m. A village located on the Arghistan river, northwest of Shorlen Ghar in Kandahar province.

*KARWARJ

32–14 66–32 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, north of Mizan in Zabul province.

KARZ (SULFA)

31–34 65–45 m. A village one mile southeast of Kandahar. It is also known as Bala Karez. Land irrigated by Patab canal. (Biscoe.)

KARZ (ULIA)

KASASA
31–44 67–58. A halting place 60 km from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and 20 km west of the Gharaibi pass. There are some springs here. It is neutral ground between the Mandukhel Kakars and Tokhi Ghilzais. (Lumsden.)
N. B.—This is doubtless the same as Kafar Tsa or Kafir Chah.

KASH See TAZI

*KASHANAI
31–51 67–34 m. A village located about 8 miles southwest of Shomulzai and northeast of Atghar in Zabul province.

*KASHANI
32–2 66–58 m. A village located about 8 miles southeast of Kalat on the way southeast to Lora in Zabul province.

KASHE
31—68. Elevation 6,800 feet. A plain 8 miles long by 4 miles broad, lying north of Khidar Chah and northeast of the Surzangal plain, from which it is separated by the Tirkha Nala. Being thickly covered with scrub and the camel thorn plant it is a favourite grazing of the Garizai, Abdullazai and Mardanzai Kakars during the summer months. In the winter snow lies deep. To the north under the Dubar hills are four springs of good water, while to the south are the two wells of Khidar Char. The Tirkha and Kashe Nalas cross the plain, but they are dry. (Benn.)

*KASHMIRAK
32–43 66–45 m. A village located south of Sairu Ghar near Buko in northern Zabul province.

*KASHMIRAN
32–21 66–3 m. A village located on a stream, about 5 miles north of Kaftarkhana in Zabul province.

KASIM RABAT
31–28 65–28 m. A village 15 miles southwest of Kandahar, and 3 miles due west of Khenjakak about 30 houses. Inhabitants, Nurzai. (Biscoe.)

*KATEGHA
33–44 67–25 m. A village located near Shinia and west of the Koh-i-Nilo in Oruzgan province.
*KAWAR
32-41  65–28 m. A village located on the Helmand river, about 7 miles north of Dehrawad in Oruzgan province.

*KAWKAN
34–18  66–12, m. A village located on the Nawa-i-Talkhak, about 6 miles northeast of Sang-i-Takht in Oruzgan province.

*KAYAN
33–25  66–2 m. A village located on a tributary on the Helmand river, about 18 miles west of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

*KAZAKAY
31–34  67–28 m. A village located on the Surkhab, some 8 miles northwest of Rashid Kala in Zabul province.

KAZHABAL
A post of 30 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C.)

*KEJRAN
33–13  65–28 m. The district center of the woleswali with the same name in Oruzgan province. See Kajran.

*KEKHAY
32–16  66–5 m. A village located about 6 miles northeast of Chinar and 3 miles south of Tanachui in Kandahar province.

*KERMAK
33–51  66–32 m. A village located on a stream near the village of Olang in Oruzgan province.

*KESHALI
32–18  67–28 m. A village located about 5 miles northwest of Tukhi on the road to the Tarnak river in Zabul province.

*KESHAY
32–57  65–26 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand river, east of the Chaghai Ghar in Oruzgan province.

KEWAZ
31–43  67–20 A. A nala which rises in the northern part of the Dabar Range and runs in a general direction southwest until it joins the Kand,or Surkhab river, in the Maruf district to form the Arghastan. (I. B. C.)
**KHADIRZAY**

31–58  65–58 m. A village located 8 miles northeast of the Arghandab lake and near the village of Delak in Kandahar province.

**KAIRABAD**

31–65. A village situated about 8 miles southwest of Kandahar, on the left bank of the Tarnak; about 24 houses. Inhabitants, Barakzai. (Biscoe.) 

*A village with this name is about 2 miles north of Kandahar, at 31–37 65–42 G.*

**KAIRATI KAREZ**

31–65. A small village situated about 11 miles northeast of Kandahar beyond Malang. (Biscoe.)

**KHAIRO KILLI**


**KAJJA GIAN**

30–66. A halting stage on one of the roads from Jat Poti to Kandahar where there is a water tank. It is 35 miles from Jat Poti. (Hennell, 1881 and Roome, 1896, from Native information.)

**KHAKAH**

32–22  67–23 m. A Patozai (Tokhi) village, between Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Ghazni, near the Spir Sang pass, which leads into Nawa. It appears to give its name to a subdivision of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district, and forms part of the northern boundary of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Clifford, Molloy.) Recent maps show the spelling Lowy Khakeh.

**KHAKBAD**

33–16  66–3 m. A village located on a stream, some 6 miles west of Sang-i-Takht in Oruzgan province.

**KHAKERAN**

32–50  67–4 m. A village located on the Rubat Shila, in the north of Zabul province. A few miles to the northwest is a mountain with the same name.

**KAKE-i-CHOPAN**

31–41  64–54 m. An old stage on the Kandahar-Girishk road 3 miles west of Mis Karez. *The former Karez that used to run across the road here*
has fallen in and run dry, and the inhabitants have migrated elsewhere. The Hakim of Kushk-i-Nakhud talked of trying to re-open the karez, and could this be done Khak-i-Chopan would be the stage, not Mis Karez.” (Yate.)

*KHAK-I-FULAD
33–48 67–8 m. A village located 2 miles east of Kharsmidu and west of the Kuh-i-Uqa in Oruzgan province.

*KHAK-I-SHIRIN
32–6 66–9 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, about 3 miles west Spin Kecha in Kandahar province.

KHAKRIZ Or SHAH MAKSUD
31–59 65–28 m. Khakriz is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 1,129 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 4,894 to 6,161. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Ghorak, in the north by Nish, in the east by Dahla, and in the south by Maywand, Panjwai, and Arghandab districts. Khakriz woleswali includes about 63 villages of which about 16 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Shirgai-i-Ulya, Shirghai-i-Sufla, Kariz-i-Ali (Karz-i-Ali), Kaido, Charband, Alam, Pada, Ganda, Haji Gul, Karya Lam, Kakar Lam, Chuni Lam, Shabi Lam, Baraghtu Lam, Akazai Lam, Bar Kariz Lam, Barakzai Lam, Ruabad Lam, Mohabat Lam, Sardagh Lam, Omaki Lam, Atli Lam, Mullu Ghubar Lam, Suf Lam, Zanburak, Saadat, Kala-i-Asad, Kariz-i-Asad, Chashma-i-Ata, Koshi, Charsang-i-Kalan, Charsang-i-Khurd, Bagh-i-Khalil, Chinagi, Naser (Naseri), Zilabad, Aruk, Baghak, Pataw, Kanat, China, Bahram Khel Kariz, Sagai, Chenar Baluch, Sar Khar, Ushtur Gardan, Lakhshak Haji-Top, Lakshak, Tambil, Chenar-i-Mano Khel, Bum, Zarak, Lalak, Do Khana, Mush Kariz, Chashma-i-Mazo, Burah Kana, Khoshdad, Ghulaman, Sarposh, Kariz-i-Nawagi (Asfal-i-Nawagi), Darwishan, Sabzal, Mandogak, Nekhtak, Sabspush, Sharhuddin, and Do Tana-i-Dalak.

In 1914 the area was described as follows: One of the 19 districts of the province, comprising the upper part of the valley by the Kushk-i-Nakhud stream, and its tributaries, and the valley of Lam, which is geographically a part of the valley of the tributary of the Helmand flowing through Ghorak. To the west it is, with the exception of the Lam subdivision, bounded by the hills separating it from Ghorak; to the north by a line marked by the road leading from Kandahar to Nish, via Kaighatu and Dalanur or Dara-i-Nur; to the east by the Khakrez range separating it from the valley of the Arghandab; and to the south by a watercourse, known as Jawai-i-Jalil-Mandah, running across the valley 5 miles below Zarak, which is its most southern village. It is drained by the upper portion of the Kushk-i-Nakhud
stream, a wide nala rising in the Nish hills near Panj China, and known generally by the name of the villages on its banks except for some few miles above and below Gunda, where it is called the Bunigaz. Water is generally found in its upper course in April, but even at this season not below Arok, and the valley, both for irrigation and drinking purposes, is supplied chiefly by karezes and other artificial channels. The villages, which are generally known by the names of their headmen, are small and unwalled, consisting of clusters of brick or mud houses, and kizhdis on the different karezes, and are said to number in all about 69. The karezes are well supplied with water, which is said never to fail in summer or to freeze in winter. Wheat is the staple produce of the country; barley is scarce, but is grown to some extent, as also is jowar, dal, cotton, and madder. General Palliser’s brigade, consisting of 1 regiment native infantry, 1 native cavalry, and a battery of European mountain guns, spent about a month in the valley in the spring of 1879, and found no difficulty in obtaining supplies; and St. John believes that a force sent in September would be even better off in this respect. It was reported by natives in 1905 that a Government granary exists in Khakrez containing 40,000 or 50,000 kharwars of grain. The occupation of the valley and of the passes leading to Nish, Derawat, and Ghorak, which are often closed by marauders, would also conduce to the transmission of supplies from these valleys to Kandahar. Firewood is not very plentiful, but can be obtained from the bushes growing on the hill sides, and is collected for the Kandahar market by the Asmanzai (Hotaks) from the lower end of the Shah Maksud plateau. There is no exact account of the revenue paid by the district, but Lance gives the subjoined list of the assessment of the villages, and believes that it amounts to Rs. 30,000 (Indian), and St. John says that it amounts to about 10,000 maunds of (Indian) wheat. There are a few insignificant forts both in Lam and Khakrez, the principal one being at Lalak, and a few of the villages have walled gardens and enclosures. The chief men of the valley in 1879 were Sardar Muhammad Hasan, Muhammedzai Barakzai, of Lalak; Amir Jan, Popalzai, of Khushai; Ghulam Muhammad, Popalzai; Yaru Khan, of Arok; Sarfaraz Khan, Nasir, of Nasir Karez; Koko Khan, Alikozai, of Chagai; Ayaz Khan, Alikozai, of Bum; and Haji Miari Khan of Lam. The headman of the district at the present time (1895) is said to be one Muhammad Sharif Khan. The population is a very mixed one, but Duranis of the Popalzai and Alikozai sections with a few Achakzai are the predominating element. The Ghilzais are also represented by the Asmanzai (Hotak) in the Shah Maksud range, as well as at Ganjab and in some villages of Lam. The mineral wealth of the hills to the west and northwest of the valley is considerable, and includes mines of lead, antimony, and sulphur, and of the chrysolite of which rosaries are made at Kandahar. Camel-grazing is nearly everywhere abundant in Lam and Khakrez, which together with the good climate of the latter might make it an eligible summer quarter for
troops, especially after a good wheat season. The elevation of Ganjab (Kala Asad) towards the northern end of the valley is 5,500 feet above the sea, and of Sangra near its lower end 4,100. On the northern frontier the hills rise to over 8,000 feet.

The Khakrez district is connected with the valley of the Arghandab by several passes which are separately described. Among the most important of these are two roads running through Podina, and those known as the Darazab, Siah Sang, Bolan, Pishi, Lalak, Mulla Murda, and Maiwand passes. There are also two passes—the Siah Sang and Haji Darakth, the first of which ist an important one—leading from Khakrez to Lam. It is also connected with Nish by a road running through Podina, and by the Siah Sang and Kotal-i-Paj passes. Lastly, there are mountain paths mentioned under Shah Maksud, which lead it to Ghorak and Garmab.

The following list of villages, showing their revenue and the extent of land owned by them, is extracted from a report by Lance:—

Names and particulars of villages in the valley of Khakrez.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Kulbas of Land under Cultivation</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigated Barani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghak</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Robat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Chagai</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Nazari</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazara-Deh Kalan</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bum</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Manukhel</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tumbil</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bibi Gobar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>At northeast of valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Mortaza</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>At northeast of valley. On eastern side of spur of hill of same name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chashma-i-Bazarakol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>At northeast of valley. On eastern side of spur of hill of same name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panj Chashma or Panj Chani</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>At northeast of valley. On eastern side of spur of hill of same name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Nowagai</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>At mouth of Sayyid Sang pass leading to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Ganjab or Asad Kala</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>At mouth of Sayyid Sang pass leading to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Mehrdad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>In hilly country between Khakrez valley and Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Azmat Jan or Mir Khosh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>In hilly country between Khakrez valley and Lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>Houses</td>
<td>Kulbas of Land under Cultivation</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigated Barani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Din Muhammad</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>In hilly country between Khakrez valley and Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Shahbi or Karez-i-Adam</td>
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<td>In hilly country between Khakrez valley and Lam</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Zamburak</td>
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<td>Akazai</td>
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<td>In hilly country between Khakrez valley and Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chunai</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>In Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omakai</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>In Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Dadula</td>
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<td>In Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Rohabad</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>In Lam</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Sayyid</td>
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<td>In Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarginak</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Atalai</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Rartalagh</td>
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<td>In Lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Lam</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>In Lam</td>
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<td>Ushtargardan or Shutargardan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Sar-i-Khar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Near northeast end of Shah Maksud Range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karez-i-Sada</td>
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<td>Near no theast end of Shah Maksud Range</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Kakar</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anarak or Barweshan</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Chinar</td>
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<td>Bagh-i-Khalil or Bai Khalil</td>
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<td>Karez-i-Birposh</td>
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<td>Sphinkhak or Safedkhak</td>
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<td>Tangrez</td>
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<td>Maksud Range east slope</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sherinak</td>
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<td>Maksud Range east slope</td>
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<td>Arogh</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Villages</td>
<td>Houses</td>
<td>Kulbas of Land under Cultivation</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>Barani</td>
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*KHAKSHAHRAK
33—12 66—19 m. A village located on a tributary of the Boghurlugh, about 5 miles from its junction with the latter in Oruzgan province.

KHALEKHAD KHAN
32—9 67—1 m. A village located on the Tarkan river, about 8 miles northeast of Kalat in Zabul province.
KHALGAI  
31°9' 66°18' m. A place 11/2 miles from Bedak on one of the Quetta-Kandahar roads. There are wells here and grass, except in dry seasons, is abundant. Supplies are procurable here. (I. B. C.) The village is about 5 miles east of Dabrai.

*KHALIFA KALAY  
30°59' 66°31' m. A village located near the Afghan border, about 8 miles southeast of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

KHALIFA RABAT  
31° 65' A village on the right bank of the Arghandab, about 24 miles below Kandahar near Sang Hisar. Inhabitants about 400, Alikozai, Parsiwan, Ghilzai. (Biscoe.)

KHALIKDAD KAREZ  
31°38' 65°53' m. A village situated about 11 miles east-northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

KHALISHAK  
31° 65' A village near Kandahar, on the right bank of the Arghandab, nearly opposite Jaliran. Near it and Kohak there are about 99 houses. (Biscoe.)

KHALOZAI  
A sept of the Alizai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

*KHAM  
33°14' 66°23' m A village located on the Kharbed stream near the village of Badamak in Oruzgan province.

KHANA GIRDAB  
31°47' 65°45' A. A village situated on right bank of Arghandab, 14 miles from Kandahar, opposite Khwaja Mulk. (Biscoe.)

KHANCHAZAI  
A sept of the Barakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

KHANIZAI  
A sept of the Alikozai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

KHANJAKAK  
31°28' 65°31' m. A village situated 8 miles southwest of Kandahar, 2 or
3 miles below Mashur, near right bank of Tarnak. (The map shows another village of this name on the left bank of the Arghandab, due west of the Khanjakak on the Tarnak.) (Biscoe.)

*KHAN KALA
31—42 67—41 m. A village located on the road from Kala-i-Rashid to Darwazgai, about 8 miles southwest of the latter in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located east of Sekandar Khel and southwest of the Ab-i-Istandah in Ghazni province, at 32—16 67—46 m.

*KHAN KHEL
32— 66—. A village on the right bank of the Arghandab river, 30 miles north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Thornton.) 32—21 67—22 m. and 32—14 67—47 m.

*KHAN KORUNA
32—23 67—18 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 12 miles southwest of Shajui in Zabul province.

*KHAR
32—48 67—17 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 1 mile southwest of Sangtamu in Zabul province.

*KHARBOKAI
31—52 68—12 G. A hill at the northeast extremity of the Indian range. A road from Taraki Tirwah to Ghazni passes through it. (Benn.)

*KHARBOLAK
31—59 66—42 m. A village located about 2 miles northwest of Jaldak in Zabul province.

*KHARJUI
32—16 67—8 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, near Akhtar Muhammad Kalay in Zabul province.

*KHARNAY
32—46 67—17 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, northwest of Bakhtu in Zabul province.

KHARTHUT Or KHAIRTUT
32—5 65—54 m. A subdivision of the Dahla district. (Biscoe.)
*KHARWANI
32–33 67–30 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 5 miles northeast of Shajui in Zabul province.

*KHARZAR
33–53 66–2 m. A village located on a stream, about 8 miles west of Niljui and near the village of Wazguna in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is located at 34–16 66–13 m.

*KHATNIZAY

KHAZAI CHAH See KHIDAR CHAH

KHAZANA GHUND
31–47 68–50 G. A low range of hills north of Do China, said to contain innumerable caves in which a tribe of iron-makers used to dwell. The industry is not now carried on. (Benn.)

KHAZAN KAREZ See KUCH KHWARA

KHEDAR CHAH See KHIDAR CHAH

KHEL-I-AKHUND
31–42 66–10 A. Elevation 3,901 feet. A village, 32 miles from Kandahar and 55 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, the third march on the road from Kandahar to Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Ghazni, very prettily situated in a deep valley among bare hillocks ¾ mile from the right bank of Tarnak. It is a small hamlet of not more than 20 or 25 huts, and has a miserable, poverty-stricken appearance. The only clean or cared-for building is an octagonal domed mosque that stands in the village. There is a large village on the left bank of the river about 2 miles off. The camel forage and grazing here is good, but the only wood for fuel is from the tamarisk bushes round. The Tarnak is here 5 to 8 yards wide and about 1½ feet deep; its banks are cultivated to a considerable extent. In January 1879, bhusa, barley, and wheat were procured.

There is a good deal of cultivation in the neighbourhood. There is some difficulty in selecting suitable ground for encamping on, owing to irrigation cuts. In April 1880 the encampment was about 1,000 yards in length by 250 in depth, lying between the village and the Tarnak.
There is some camel-grazing in the neighbourhood. (Garden, Hough, N. Campbell, Masson, Bellew, Gaselee, Curzon.)
**KHENVJAK**

32–25 65–35 m. A village located on the Chakab Mandeh, near the village of Nish in Kandahar province.

**KHERAN**

31–2 66–10 m. A village located about 15 miles west of Spin Buldak near the Aragak stream in Kandahar province.

**KHIDAR CHAH**

31–48 68–15 G. A halting-place, better known as Khazai Chah, on the road leading north from Taraki Tirwah, and a favourite resort of the Zhob Kakars in the summer months, who come to graze their flocks in the vicinity. There are two wells here on the Indo-Afghan boundary line, which is the only water anywhere here. By the boundary settlement it was agreed that these wells should be open to all persons whether living in British or Afghan territory. About a mile to the southwest are some small salt springs. (Benn.) There is a post of 10 Khasadars here. (I. B. C., 1905.)

**KHIDARZAI**

31–20 67–41 m. A village located about 1 mile from the Kadani Rud, about 6 miles southwest of Ala Jirgah in Zabul province.

**KHIG**

31–44 65–6 m. A village in the Maiwand valley, inhabited by Khugiani raiats. (Leach.) Recent maps show the spelling Khik. It is 8 miles north of Khugiani.

**KHIRZAI**

A sept of the Barakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

**KHISH**

31– 65—. A village on the left bank of the Arghandab close to Kandahar. It possesses many walled gardens. (Lance, 1880.)

**KHISRAU**

31–42 65–39 G. There are two hamlets in the Kariajat district, named Khisrau by Biscoe, one or other of which is apparently the same as the village at a ford over the Arghandab described under Khushru, on the authority of Lance and others. The upper hamlet of the village (Khisrau-i-Ulia) is on the right bank of the Arghandab about a mile below Shahin, and consists of 48 houses with 146 inhabitants, who are classed as Kakar, Ghilzai, Alikozai, Tarin, and Mohmand and contains one mill. The lands of this village are on the Jui Khisrau. The hamlet (Khisrau-i-Sufla)
is close to and immediately below the upper one towards the village of Chahar Kulba. It contains 50 houses with 220 inhabitants, who are Alkozai, Parsiwans, Popalzai, and Ghilzai, and is on the Jui Manar. There is a house and garden in this village belonging to the late Sardar Muhammad Amin Khan brother of Amir Sher Ali, in which his widow, the mother of Muhammad Ismail, resided in 1879–80. (Biscoe.) The Khisrau ford is dangerous at times and should be marked when crossing. (Lance, 1880.) The village of Khisrau is about 12 miles northwest of Kandahar.

*KHODA-I-NUR
32–2  67–2 m. A village located in the Khak area, about 1 mile north of Hawari in the north of Zabul province.

KHOGANI
31–38  67–11 m. A village on the Sodani nala, a tributary of the Arghastan, consisting of three hamlets half a mile apart. Ata Muhammad is close to the northeast of Khogani. (I. B. C.) See Khugiani. Other places with this name are located at 31–33  66–32 G., 31–39  67–11 G., and 31–33  66–13 G.

KHOJAKZAI
A sept of the Barakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

*KHOMARI
32–17  67–34 m. A village located on the Lora Rud in the west of Botakhel in Zabul province.

*KHOZHOBAI See KUSHOBAI

KHUBI
31–35  65–38 G. A small village of about 13 houses, 1 mile south of Suf, immediately under the north side of old Kandahar hill. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Kobay at 31–36  65–37 m.

KHUDAI RAHIM
One of the Taraki Tirwah villages situated between Bakshai Kala and Loe Kala. It contains but few houses. (Benn.) A village with this name is about 10 miles southwest of Spin Buldak, at 30–55  66–17 m.

KHUDU CHAMAN
31–20  67–23 G. A place in the hilly country, 10 miles north-northwest
of the junction of the Kadani and Tokarak rivers. There is a small stream here and some cultivated ground. (Bombay Column, 1839.)

KHUGIANI
A section of the Duranis. (See also Volume 6.)

KHUGIANI Or KHOGANI
31–38 67–11 m. Three hamlets situated on the Sodanai Nala in the Arghastan valley, near the road between Isakzai and Ata Muhammad, are thus named by Clifford and Massy. The former says that they are known as Shahgasi, Akhundzada, and Mir Alam, from the names of their maliks, and aggregate about 40 houses. Each of them owns a karez and there is a good tank 50 feet square at Akhundzada, and Massy also mentioned them with Isakzai and Fakhruddin as a source from whence supplies might be obtained. (Clifford, Massy.) One village with this name is located southwest of Jaldak, at 31–33 66–33 m.

*KHUNO KALAY
31–14 66–7 m. A village located near the Amirjan Kalay in the Porta Mil area in Kandahar province.

*KHUNDYAN
32–33 66–23 m. A village located on a stream, north of the Koh-i-Tarlik and south of Dahan-i-Khundyan.

*KHURDIL
32–56 66–40 m. A village located about 3 miles northeast of Oruzgan on the Tirin Rud, and about 5 miles south of Faramuz in Oruzgan province.

KHURMA Or KURMA
30–17 66–7 m. A low but rather rugged range running about east and west from near the southern end of the Khwaja Amran into the rolling sand desert. It forms the southern boundary of the Chawal plain, from which the Poti road passes southwards by the “Band.” The drop from crest to base is much greater on the south side than towards Chawal on the north. The Khurma hills can be turned on the east by a road running directly from Spinakhula camping ground to Pain Khan’s village in Poti. The best road into Shorawak turns the range to the west. At 8 1/4 miles from Spinakhula about a mile off the road, and up in the Khurma hills, is a small spring of very good water. It is said that the hills take their name from this spring, the water of which is as sweet as dates (Khurma). There is no ground near the spring available for camping. (Hennell, Maitland.)
KHUSHAB

31–30 65–49 AG. A village of 80 houses with 350 inhabitants, situated in well-cultivated country about a mile from the left bank of the Tarnak and 8 miles from the Shikarpur gate of the city of Kandahar, on the road leading thence via Deh-i-Haji and Takhta Pul to Quetta. From Khushab there are two roads to Kandahar across the ridge that separates the city from the valley of the Tarnak. The best of these leads east turning the ridge, from which there is a fair road across the plain to the gate of the city, avoiding the numerous wartercuts, which are troublesome to cross on the direct road. The inhabitants are Tarin, Sayyids, Kakars, and Ghilzai. Water-supply is from cuts from the Tarnak, and is described as good though sometimes very muddy; bhusa and barley are procurable. (Biscoe, I. B. C.) Another village with this name, also spelled Khushad, is located at 31–31 65–49 m.

*KHUSHAD

31–31 65–49 m. A village located on a canal, about 2 miles south of the Tarnak and about 5 miles west of the road from Takhtapul to Kandahar in Kandahar province.

KHUSHAI

31–58 65–32. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.) Recent maps show the spelling Khosay.

KHUSHBARAK See WUCHBAR GHOBERAK

*KHUSHKAWA

32–26 66–52 m. A village located on the Arghandab river near Muchi in Zabul province.

*KHUSH KHADIR Or KWAJA KHADIR

33–4 66–11 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand, about 3 miles from Ghuyana in Oruzgan province.

KHUSHKHANA

31– 65–. Half a mile southwest of the city of Kandahar, about 300 yards beyond Deh-i-Chikni. About 150 houses; inhabitants merchants trading in fruit, etc., to different parts of India; the village is therefore mostly deserted by its male population during the winter. Land irrigated by the Naoshijan canal. (Biscoe.)

*KHUSHKHUI

32–59 66–19 m. A village located on the Kamizan river between the villages of Nuri and Manighar in Oruzgan province.
KHUSHK RUD

31–37 66–32 m. One of the principal tributaries of the Arghastan. It rises a few miles southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and flows in a southwesterly direction almost parallel with the Tarnak until it joins the Arghastan at Umar. A small force marched by the valley of the Khushk Rud from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar in January 1879, and were able to obtain sufficient supplies. The report then given of the resources of the valley was so favourable that a force of one mountain battery, one regiment of native cavalry, one regiment of British infantry, two regiments of native infantry under Brigadier-General Barter were sent by this route during the movement of Sir Donald Stewart's force from Kandahar to Ghazni in April 1880. Supplies were easily obtained.

The following is from a report by Major Prior, who accompanied the force in January 1879:

"The valley of the Khushk-i-Rud is divided from that of the Tarnak by a range of hills between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, of sharp rugged features, with no vegetation. Their breadth near Jaldak, where they were crossed, is about 8 miles; to the north of Akram Khan they present the appearance of a continuous chain; to the south of Akram Khan, for some 10 miles, they look as if they were composed of several large detached hills. (From east to west, these hills are called:—Mamunik, Suki, Gari-Karez, Baghrak, and Badzu. I. B. C.)

"The general direction of the valley was taken by compass from the top of an elevated mound 2 miles to the north of Gwara, and was found to be nearly northeast and southwest. Looking towards the northeast, the view is uninterrupted by any high range of hills closing the valley at that end; the valley that way, a broad one, seems boundless. Looking towards the southwest the view is stopped by the hills between the Tarnak and the Khushk-i-Rud, which make a great sweep seemingly, closing the valley in eventually. The valley is bounded on its northwest side by these hills; it is bounded on the northern half of its southeastern side by a range of mountains of a similar character, but higher and of even a more rugged nature; and on the southern half of its southeastern side by a long broad flat plateau shown in the rough sketch.

"The main stream of the valley runs down its northwest side, many smaller streams joining into it. Khushk-i-Rud is the name given by the inhabitants to the whole of these streams collectively, and also to the valley. The water of the Khushk-i-Rud is clear and good, the bottom sound, of a generally gravelly nature, and near where it was crossed there were no banks. The water in January was some 2 or 3 feet deep.

"On the right bank of the main stream the ground is open, and slopes gradually to the stream from the hills. On the left bank of the stream, for some 6 miles towards the southeast boundary of the valley, the ground is a
succession of knolls of various sharps and sizes. There is a small cultivated valley between the hills near Ushbarak or Watch-ak-bark (Wachbar Ghoberak of map. Probably should be Wacha Ghbarg.) and the mountain range to the east.

"The valley seems thickly strewed with villages of a medium size, many of which have trees near them, generally fruit trees; the houses have not the domed roof common near Kandahar, but flat ones. Some villages, chiefly those near water, where short brushwood grows, have their walls of wicker-work and mud mixed together, and roof of wicker-work like a large hurdle, with a camel-hair blanket thrown over it. In some places, villages were seen of which the habitations were simply holes dug into the side of the hill. There seemed to be no village of note in this valley better known than the rest.

"The following roads go through the Khushk-i-Rud valley: a road connecting Ghazni and Quetta; this road comes into the Khushk-i-Rud valley from the Arghastan near Ushbarak, passes Gwara, and the guide stated it went from there right up the centre of the valley, and that it was a first-rate camel road; whether it was fit for carriages he could not tell.

"A road connecting Ghazni and Kandahar: this also ran down the centre of the valley, and was stated to be a good road.

"A road from Kandahar to Maruf, by the centre of the valley, coming from the Tarnak valley by a cut in the hills between the Tarnak and the Khushk-i-Rud near Robat: considered a good road, except near Robat. This road comes into the Arghastan valley near Nawa Khel, and crosses the range of mountains between the Khushk-i-Rud and the Arghastan.

"The road taken by the column comes into the valley from near Jaldak: this road for the first 4 miles after its leaving the Tarnak is impracticable in places for artillery, but could be made practicable; for the remainder of the way it is practicable for artillery.

"A road goes from Akram Khan direct to Maruf; it crosses the range between the Khushk-i-Rud and the Arghastan valleys by a tract impassable even for camels.

"On the whole, the valley of the Khushk-i-Rud is more cultivated than that of the Tarnak, probably because the latter is a sort of high road for the Amir’s army, who are perpetually requisitioning it.” (Prior, I. B. C.)

KHUSHRU
31–42 65–40. A village on the right bank of the Arghandab, distant 7½ miles from Kandahar by the Baba Wali pass, about 2 miles below the Shuhin ford, and the same distance above the village of Baba Wali on the opposite bank.

General Palliser’s force crossed the river here on their road to Khakrez in April 1879, by Fateh Khan, distant 8¼ miles from the right bank of the
river. The ford is said to be at times dangerous, and should be marked out when troops have to cross it, and the road through the village is narrow and impassable for guns. The name of this village is spelt as above by Lance, but it appears to be one of the two hamlets described under “Khisrau,” which is the official spelling of the name as given by Biscoe. (Lance, I. B. C.)

**KHWAJA ALI**

31–28 65–42 m. A village 8 miles south of Kandahar, 1 mile south of the Tarnak river. Number of houses in 1880: 46. Inhabitants Barakzai. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Khwaja Ali Baba.

**KHWAJA AMRAN**

30–39 67–27 A. A considerable range of mountains, extending from the Toba highland to the plain of Shorawak, along the whole northwest side of the Pishin plain, and separating it from that of the Kadanai. It has a total length of somewhat more than 50 miles, with an elevation throughout the greater part of its length of about 8,300 feet, while its altitude above the general level of the Pishin valley is about 3,500 feet, and above Kadanai 4,300 feet. The highest peak is the real Khwaja Amran, a semi-detached mass on the Kadanai side, which rises to a height of 8,864 feet.

**KHWAJA ATISH**

32–44 67–11 m. A village located on the Arghandab river near Awkal in Zabul province.

**KHWAJA KHEL See TAZI**

*Villages with this name are located at 32–17 67–22 m. and 32–19 67–50 m.*

**KHWAJA MUHAMMAD**

31– 68–. One of the Kuch Khwara villages, about 2 miles west of Dost Muhammad Kala. Inhabitants Suliman Khels. (Benn.) *A village with this name is located about 20 miles north of Spin Buldak, at 31–13 66–30 G.*

**KHWAJA MULK**

31–46 65–45 m. A village in the Kariajat, classed by Gaselee as a large one, but said in Biscoe’s report on the villages near Kandahar to contain only 32 houses with a population of 105 persons, belonging to the Alikozai and Ghilzai tribes. It is situated on the left bank of the Arghandab near the point where this river is joined by the Soznai stream, and at the head of an important canal which runs generally parallel to the course of the Arghandab until opposite Kandahar, where it passes into the plain through an opening in
the hills and forms the main water-supply of the city. Khwaja Mulk contains a famous ziarat, and is distant about 12 miles from Kandahar on the road leading by the Arghandab valley and district of Mizan to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. This road crosses a ford on the Arghandab near the village, which is described as an easy one, the river being here about 2 1/2 feet deep and 30 yards wide in the middle of February, with a stony bottom and banks. The road after leaving the ford follows the left bank of the canal towards Kandahar, passing through Khwaja Mulk, Maranjani, and other large villages. Biscoe mentions the Khwaja Mulk ford as distant 1 mile from the Sih-Kala camping ground, on the left bank of the Arghandab, on the roads from Soznai and Mardazai to Kandahar. (Biscoe, Gaselee, I. B. C.)

KHWAJAZAI
A sept of the Achakzais. (Biscoe.)
The Khwajaazais, or Khwajakzais, are believed to be a section of the Barakzais. Villages with this name are located northeast of the Arghandab Band, at 31° 54' 65-59 m. and on the Tirin river, at 32° 59' 66-10 m.

*KHWAJA ZANGI
32° 31' 66-57 m. A village located on the Arghandab river near the village of Iraqi in Zabul province.

*KHWAJAZUR
32° 7' 66-14 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, about 2 miles from its junction with the latter in Kandahar province.

*KHWAZI
32° 11' 67-3 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 12 miles northeast of Kalat in Zabul province.

*KIM
31° 26' 66-46 m. A village located about 2 miles south of the Arghastan river, about 12 miles southwest of Maruf Nawa in Kandahar province.

KIRAL
A subsection of the Pseins. Their founder, Kiral, is said to have married a Sayyid woman, and his descendants in consequence enjoy the status of Sayyids. They inhabit the country west of Tokarak, along the Mandan Nala, and border on the Suliman Khel Kakars near Sabura. They are said to have 20 families on the right bank of the Kadanai between the junction of the Tokarak and Baianzai, and 23 families on the left bank. Those within Afghan territory are exempt from payment of land revenue. A few families are also
settled at Sanzal near Chaman. (Benn.) A village with this name is located at 31°4' 66°37 m.

KiSHIANI
One of the main divisions of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Molloy)

*KITI
33°33' 65°45 m. A village located on the western part of the Koh-i-Kurd in Oruzgan province.

KIZILBASH See Volume 6.

KLAKA Or KELAKA
31°16' 67°7 m. A nala draining southwest and debouching into the Kadanai 15 miles below Baianzai. It rises in the northern slopes of the Shahgashluna hills, and is said to be much cultivated along its banks by the Khwajazai Barakzais. At its junction with the main stream there is an admirable camping-ground for a large force. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling De Kelake Shelah.

KOACHK
30° 66'. This is said to be the correct name of the village at the Kunchai or Kuchi camping-ground, 20 miles from Gwajha on the road to Kandahar. It is described under “Kunchai.”

*KOCHAK
32°57' 66°43 m. A village located about 6 miles east of Oruzgan near the village of Ashra, and southwest of the Kochak Kalay in Oruzgan province.

*KOCHAKKA Or KOTSAKKA
31°46' 68°27 m. A village located about 3 miles southeast of the Tarwi at the Afghan border in Ghazni province.

*KOCHNAI DARYAB
31°59' 68°39 m. A village located on the De Torwam Mandeh, southwest of War in Ghazni province.

*KOCHNAI KANGAR
31°43' 67°12 m. A village located on the Kangar Mandeh, south of the Bari Ghar and 3 miles north of Sakzi in Kandahar province.

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KODAI
32–36 67–39 m. The first Taraki villages immediately succeeding Tokhi territory (towards Ghazni) are Balahir on the right bank and the Kodai group on the left bank of the Tarnak. (Euan Smith.)

KOGHI Or KOGHEY
31–26 66–18 m. A karez on the road northwards from the Warjal pass and about 10 miles south of the Arghastan river. Wheat and jowari are grown, also figs. The locality is populated by Duranis who possess goats and sheep, and a few cattle, but no camels. Donkeys and bullocks are obtainable for baggage. 20 kharwars of wheat, 30 of bhusa and 5 of jowari can be procured. Muhammad, son of Adam Khan, Nurzai, is motabar of the place. There is another karez close to this place called Narghal used also by the inhabitants. (Native information, 1904–05.)

KOHAK
31–42 65–40. A village near Kandahar, on the right bank of the Arghandab, nearly opposite Jaliram. (Biscoe.)

KOHANDILAN
A cluster of villages in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

KOH-I-DUZD
31– 66–. A hill in the ridge between the Robat plain, northeast of Kandahar, and the valley of the Khushk Rud. Supposing troops to be in the Khushk Rud or Arghastan valleys, the Koh-i-Duzd is well adapted for a heliographic signalling station. It is within sight of Kandahar on one side and of a great portion of the Arghastan, Khushk Rud, and Lora valleys, on the other. Its distance in a direct line from Kandahar is about 36 miles. (Clifford.)

KOH-I-TAIBAN
31–55 65–38 G. A hill near the Darazab pass, through the Khakrez range. It is described by Lance as a conical hill considerably higher than the rest of the range, and as very conspicuous. (Lance.)

KOHKARAN
31–37 65–36 m. A village of 75 houses with 230 inhabitants, giving its name to a camping-ground on the road from Kandahar to Herat, distant 7 miles from the Herat gate of the city, from which there is a direct road to it through Abbasabad, much intersected and rendered difficult for guns by canal-cuts, and 9½ from the camping-ground outside the Durani gate, by a road leading round the north of the city, and thence through the old
cantonments and the villages of Chahil Dukhtaran and Abbasabad, which is
to be preferred to the other. The camping-ground is on a well-drained site
with an abundant water-supply from a watercourse or from the Arghandab,
near the left bank of which it is situated, and is well suited for a large force.
Rice is the staple product of the neighbourhood, but other supplies can be
procured in considerable quantities from other villages in the vicinity, the
surrounding country being very fertile and well cultivated. Camel grazing was
rather scarce in February 1879, though procurable in some places on the
banks of the river, but the diaries of the old Kabul war mention jowasa as
plentiful, grass abundant, and bhusa and lucerne generally procurable. The
village of Kohkaran, or collection of villages as it is described by Stewart,
belongs to the Kariajat, and was in 1879–80 the property of Sartip Nur
Muhammad Khan, Muhammadzai, a man of great wealth and influence. He
owned a house here and a large well-built sarai on the road, 400 yards from
the camping-ground, as well as other estates in the valley of the Arghandab.
In 1893 Yate found this house, formerly the head-quarters of our cavalry
brigade, had almost entirely fallen in, and more or less a ruin unfit for future
occupation. The Arghandab forms a formidable obstacle on the road beyond
the camping-ground when in flood, but in ordinary seasons is fordable in
most places, and there seem to be several alternative crossing-places. In May
1839 the river was crossed by an easy ford towards the end of the march to
Sinjiri, 5 miles from Kohkaran, the 18-pr. guns being sent across at 3/4 of a
mile below the point where the road meets the river; but on the 18th
January 1879 the ford selected, which it may be presumed was the best
available, was at one mile from the Kohkaran camp. The left bank is here
precipitous, and a ramp had to be made for the guns and baggage animals—a
work of some difficulty. The artillery were directed to drive straight down
this ramp, the baggage and troops turning off half-way down to avoid some
swampy ground at the bottom. The ford ran at right angles to the stream,
which was from 2 to 2½ feet deep, with a current variously estimated at
from 2 or 4 miles an hour, and a hard gravel bottom. On the opposite bank,
about 100 yards of swampy ground had to be crossed with caution by
artillery, varying the track as much as possible. This ford was impassable in
May 1879 owing to floods, and in the second week of September 1880,
another ford, a few hundred yards to the north of the camping-ground to the
west of the Sartip's house at Kohkaran, is reported by Combe to have been
almost impracticable for two days, apparently from rain on the upper course
of the river, as he mentions that the weather was at the time cloudy with
dust-storms and some heavy showers. The road across this ford leads to
Fakiran. The camping-ground is in this direction separated from the river by
a large watercourse, which can be crossed at several points. These crossing-
places had to be improved, and bridges were constructed over it for the
passage of troops and stores between Kandahar and Fakiran. The inhabitants
of Kohkaran are classed by Biscoe as Ghilzai and Muhammadzai. (See also "Deh-i-Sabzi.") (Stewart, Combe, Browne, Biscoe, Yate,—I. B. C.)

KOHNDIL KAREZ

31— 65—. A village on the left bank of Tarnak, about 17 miles east of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

KOKAL KACH

A Barakzai village about 8 miles north of Manak Nikah on the Baluch border. It contains over 200 houses and has considerable cultivated lands. Supplies water, and camping-ground are available; roads from Manak Nikah, Baianzai, the Shadikhak pass and Maruf converge here, and it is an important trade centre for caravans. The Kokal Kach stream unites with the Durai stream a few miles north to form the Salesun River. (I. B. C.)

KONCHAZAI

31— 66—. An important group of five villages situated in the valley of the Arghastan and of its tributary, the Wandoz Nala. These villages were in 1879–80 named after their maliks, Meskin Khan, Muhammad Aslam, Umar Khan, Mir Aslam, and Saifulla. The inhabitants are all Barakzais, and recognised at the above date the authority of Meskin Khan, who owned the largest of the villages and was the chief malik of the group. Massy notices several of these villages, which are separately described, as places from whence troops encamped at Amin Kala might obtain supplies. (Clifford, Massy.)

KORESH

The celebrated tribe of Arabia to which the prophet himself belonged. Various families have from time to time migrated across the Persian Gulf, and their descendants may be found scattered throughout Afghanistan and the trans-Indus districts. They are everywhere looked upon with respect and always have some pretensions to sanctity, being styled Pirzads, etc.—(Loch, Maitland.)

KOSAKA

31— 68—. Two springs of good water and a powindah camping-ground at the southwest extremity of the Shah Ghar hills, on the main road from Taraki Tirwah to Ghazni. (Benn.) There is a post of 50 Khassadars here. (I. B. C.)

*KOTAL

33—1 66—5 m. A village located about 10 miles southwest of Khush Khadir in Oruzgan province.
KOTALAK

*KOTALAK

32–45  67–11 m. A village located on the Arghandab Rud near Aukal in the north of Zabul province.

KOTEZAI See KUTEZAI

KOTKAI

KOTKAI

31–33  67–17 m. A range of hills northwest of Babakar Chahan and south of the Surkhab.

A road from the former place to Maruf crosses the range by the Ghunzi Narai pass about 4 miles southwest of its highest point. Another road to Maruf from the Kadanai river via the Shadikhak pass crosses it by the Khankai pass 5 miles southwest of Ghunzi Narai. (Benn.)

KUATHA See KWATA

KUBA-I-MURDASHAI

KUBA-I-MURDASHAI

31–65—. A village between new and old Kandahar, close to Deh Muhassis. (Biscoe.)

*KUCHAL

*KUCHAI

KUCHAI

32–35  67–46 m. A village located on the Sisni Mandeh, northwest of the Ab-i-Istadah, on the road to Mukur in Ghazni province.

KUCHAS

KUCHAS

31–37  65–37 m. A place on the Arghandab, giving its name to a ford 1 miles above Kohkaran.

The bottom of the ford on 10th April 1879 was reported as sandy, and rather treacherous, and the water 4 feet deep. It is probable that Yate crossed by this ford in April 1893. He says, “I could not take the direct road to Sinjiri, but had to turn off at Kohkaran and cross the river a mile and a half higher up where there is a better ford, as was proved by all the traffic going by it. The baggage was transferred from yabus to camels, and crossed the river to Deh Sabzi without difficulty, the water being up to the camel’s girths.” (I. B. C., Yate.)

*KUCHIKHEL

*KUCHI KHEL

KUCHIKHEL

32–25  66–51 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 4 miles northwest of Takatu in Zabul province.

*KUCHKIL

KUCHKIL

32–42  66–5 m. A village located on the Tirin Rud, about 4 miles east of Mirabad in Oruzgan province.
KUCH KHWARA

31-54 68-23 m. Elevation 6,800 feet. A plain lying northwest of Taraki Tirwah and drained by the Kuch Khwara and Kafir Sinzala Nalas, which are the main heads of the Dirwah river. The name appears to be correctly applied to the country lying in the angle formed by the above streams, but it is also given to the land on both sides of the joint stream. Nasirs, Suliman Khels, Taraki Ghilzais and Zmarianis own the cultivation on the plain. The villages existing in 1894 were:

- Dost Muhammad Kala
- Khwaja Muhammad Kala
- Bakhtawar Karez to Khazan Karez
- Atak Karez
- Zanak Karez

The people are permanent dwellers and agriculturists. The plain appears to be very fertile, sandy soil, with no grass or scrub growing on it. Water is obtained from karezes. The main road from Taraki Tirwah to Wazikwah and Ghazni crosses the plain in a northwesterly direction. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Kwuc Khwar.

*KUDAK

32-38 66-47 m. A village located on the Shui Rud, near Dai Chopan in Zabul province.

KUDEZAI

A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located on the Arghandab river, at 31-32 65-23 m.

*KUH-I-KURD

33-33 65-51 m. A mountain located east of the village of Kiti in Oruzgan province.

*KUJI

32-47 66-40 m. A village located west of Sairo Ghar and south of Oruzgan in the province of the same name.

KULK

A village about 16 miles from Kandahar, on the Herat road, close to Saulaeghai. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located about 6 miles north of Gadam, at 32-32 65-52 G.

*KULUKHSHA

32-52 67-34 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, and west of the Koh-i-Kachal in Ghazni province.
KUNCHAI
30–55 66–13 m. A village 20 miles from Gwajha (the camping-ground at the northern entrance to the Gwajha pass) on the road to Kandahar by Shah Pasand and Takhta-pul. It is situated in a plain partly cultivated and partly used as grazing ground for their sheep by nomad Achakzais, classed, according to a report by Clifford, as belonging to the Malazai subdivision of the Gujanzai section of the tribe. Supplies are said by Prior to be plentiful in January, but Gaselee speaking of the same month mentions bhusa only as procurable, and sheep seen grazing in large numbers near camp. Grass can be obtained from neighbouring villages, and camel forage is plentiful. The water-supply at the village is from two wells, 150 feet deep, one on each side of the road and a mile apart. The supply on 9th January was drinkable, though slightly brackish, and insufficient for the supply of a large force. These wells were reported on on the 12th December 1879 by Lieutenant Sharpe, R. E., who found one of them capable of supplying 750 gallons daily of very muddy water. The other, he was told, was inexhaustible, and reported on very favorably, but on seeing it drunk dry by the cavalry encamped there a few days afterwards, he reported that not more than 1,000 gallons daily could be obtained from it. The wells are about 4 feet square, and the water is raised in a leather bucket by two camels, the amount thus produced being about 3,000 (incomprehensible) gallons in five hours. There are drinking-troughs for cattle radiating from each of these wells. There is a further supply of water about a mile from each of these wells. There is a further supply of water about a mile due north (Prior says north-west) of camp at a place which is reached "by keeping the highest peak in the range on your right hand," Sharpe mentions that more water is to be obtained in the hills at 3 miles to the left of Kunchai where there are several wells, one only of which is good. This is about 4 feet square and 5 feet deep, and is said to have a spring which may be relied upon at the bottom. The supply from it, however, is not very great. The name Kunchai or Kuchi applies properly to the hill and perhaps the district adjoining the village, but is the official name of the camping-ground. The village is known as Koa Karez. (Prior, Clifford, Gaselee, Sharpe.)
There is a post of 25 Khassadars here. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*KUNDALAN
32–19 66–33 m. A village located about 1 mile north of Kaftarkhana on a tributary of the Arghandab river in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located at the Tangi Mandeh, at 33–1 66–50 m.

*KUNDELA KALA
29–56 65–57 m. A village located on the Lora river, about 13 miles south of Mandozai in the Shorawak district of Kandahar province.
KURAM

32–17 67–16 G. A group of 22 villages, about 9 miles beyond Diwalik, on the road leading from Kandahar to Ghazni by the Khushk Rud valley and the left bank of the Tarnak. They are further described under “Loedin,” the name of the tribe which forms their population. (I. B. C.)

KUREZAI Or KURZAI

A sept of the Nurzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

*KURGA

33–54 66–6 m. An area located on a tributary of the Shahrestan (Shaikhmiran) Rud and west of Niljui in Oruzgan province.

*KURKAK

32–36 65–25 m. A village located about 5 miles southwest of Dehrawad on the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

KURKURA

32–9 66–1 G. A low pass on the route between Shah Pasand and Takhtapul. The pass leads from the Mel valley to the valley of the Dori, and is thus described by Gaselee in route from Shah Pasand to Takhtapul:

“At about 13 miles (from Shah Pasand) the road leads over another watershed, and descends into the valley of the Dori across a plain intersected by numerous nalas, in which several dips and some stretches of sand occur to delay the march of heavy artillery.” (Gaselee.)

KURMA See KHURMA

*KURTAGH

33–50 67–3 m. A village located about 3 miles from the Helmand river and about 4 miles west of Ahangaran in Oruzgan province.

KUSHAB Or KHUSHAB

31 – 65–. A populous village about 10 miles southwest of Kandahar. It is situated on the southern road from Takhtapul to Kandahar, and this route is more direct than the one via Mandi Hissar, but in the flood season it is frequently impassable owing to flooded irrigation cuts. Kushab has been probably given its name in irony as the water here is said to be anything but pleasant. Bhusa and barley can be got here, also lucerne grass, except in winter. (I. B. C.)
In Nawa the Tokhi territory commences just below the Rogani pass, and runs north as far as, and including, the Bakarzai and Kushani groups of villages, which lie about due east and are parallel with the Spir Sang pass. (Euan Smith.)

*KUSHKAWI DASHT
An area located about 10 miles north of Chora and the Kamizan river in Oruzgan province.

KUSHK-I-NAKHUD
A considerable district, from 40 to 56 miles west of Kandahar. Its elevation appears to range between 2,000 and 6,000 feet. Headman, Abdullah Khan.

Its original name is said to have been Kisht-i-Nakhud, from gram having been cultivated here in olden days; now it is called Kushk-i-Nakhud, not Khushk. The Khakrez stream runs through the district and carries off the surplus drainage; it is, however, generally dry. The country is watered by a series of karezes commencing at the foot of the high mass of hills, forming the western extremity of the Shah Maksud range.

These karezes irrigate a long belt of cultivation about a mile in width, extending in a southwesterly direction as far as the junction of the Kushk-i-Nakhud stream and Arghandab river.

The upper portion of this belt will be found described under Maiwand, by which name the district to the northeast is known.

The principal villages of the Kushk-i-Nakhud district are:
Mushak, Karez-i-Gola Jan, Shahgasi, Asiabad, Ashkabad, Shah Sayyid Muhammad, Morcha, Chahilgazi, Muhammad Musa, Pirzada, Sapozi Karez, and Karez-i-Sarwar Jan; the two latter being close to the Herat–Kandahar road. To the south of the Kushk-i-Nakhud there are no villages, but a wide stretch of bare ground, which with a better rainfall, would admit of cultivation.

Outside the cultivation limits are wide expanses of dasht, in seasonable years affording an unlimited supply of grass, but in June 1880 absolutely bare. The dasht is traversed by broad watercourse lines, but the rainfall is so limited that the ravine banks are low, and form no obstacles to the passage of troops.

The crops raised in the valley are wheat and barley for the rabi or spring crop, and corn and cotton for the kharif or autumn crop. A considerable amount is exported to Kandahar. (Leach.)
45 miles from Kandahar and 6 miles from Mis Karez. It is situated in a well-watered and fertile valley, studded with villages and old strongholds, and has evidently been considered a position of some importance. During the withdrawal of Major-General Biddulph’s force from the Helmand on the 26th February 1879, the rear guard was attacked by a party of men from Zamindawar, who had been quietly following the movement. The enemy numbered about 1,500, and were severely handled, losing about 200 killed and wounded. It was here that Brigadier-General Burrows’ force was encamped in July 1880, when he received news that the Afghan force under Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan was advancing from the Helmand through Maiwand.

The following is given on the authority of Conolly, Ferrier, and Court: “There is a mud sarai here built by the British during their occupation of the country, and close to it are one or two inhabited houses and some large pomegranate gardens, which are supplied with water from a duct (karez). Vast ruins surround this place, the most remarkable of which is an immense artificial mound, anciently crowned by a fortress said to have been destroyed by Nadir Shah. It was here that Ahmad Shah, Durani was elected king of the Afghans by the united chiefs.”

Yate’s account, 1893, of this place is as follows: “The road (from Hauz-i-Madad Khan) runs across the open plain straights for the small round hill at the southern point of the range to the right. Past that, the ruined fort and the various villages stretching north and south along the banks of the Kushk-i-Nakhud stream come into view. The road is a trifle stony for a mile or so as the hills are rounded and further on there is a mile of sand on the left bank of the stream. The first water is reached at about the 17th mile in a channel under some trees on the left bank, but there is no habitation near by. The river bed beyond was dry when I crossed it. There is a good deal of cultivation on the right bank, and the camping-ground lies beyond it near the old ruined fortress. There are two channels of clear good water from karezes, one on either side of the ruins. There is no village in the immediate vicinity. The old fort is a square mound some 100 yards in length on each side and some 60 or 70 feet in height, said by local tradition to have been built by the Chagatais, but nothing is known about it for certain. From the summit a good view of Maiwand and the surrounding country is obtained. Beyond, near a ziarat with some cypress trees, are the remains of an old sarai, said to have been built by the British, and there is also said to have been some cantonment or fortified enclosure here during the first war of 1839–41. (1884 edition, Yate.) One village with this name is located at 31°52’65°29” G.

KUSHK-I-NAKHUD

31°34’65°2” m. This name is given in the latter part of its course to the
stream which rises in the Nish hills, near the villages of Panj China, drains the Khakrez valley and falls into the Arghandab at Kala Saidal. The stream is generally called by the names of the villages near which it runs, except a few miles above and below Gunda, where it is called Bunigaz. Water is generally found in the upper part of its bed. A Government granary exists in the valley of the stream said to contain 500 kharwars of grain. (Lance.) (Native information, 1905.)

KUSHOBAI Or KHOWZH OWBAI

31–10 66–20 m. A valley in the Kadanai district. It is drained by the stream of the same name which runs in a southwesterly direction to Shah Pasand, where it unites with the Kadanai, the two streams thus forming the Dori river. The following list of villages in the Kushobai valley is given by Major Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mulla Mustafa</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gul Muhammad</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jan Gul</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dadoh</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Anwar</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Wazir</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Habibullah</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mirwais</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Azim Khan</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Abdul Rahman</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dost Muhammad</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ghaus</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Shadi Khan</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Abdul Hamid</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Muhammad Sharif</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Dost Muhammad (2nd)</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Haji Hashim</td>
<td>Chalakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Azad</td>
<td>Pirakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Kadir</td>
<td>Pirakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Azam</td>
<td>Pirakzai Nurzai</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Mulla Yakub</td>
<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mobin</td>
<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Hawas</td>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Dost Muhammad Akhundzada</td>
<td>Alikozai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Sher Muhammad</td>
<td>Korezai Nurzai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The valley is fertile, being watered by karezes. Trees are tolerably plentiful.
The houses are mostly flat roofed. The inhabitants are industrious and peaceable and number about 213 families, of which 177 are Nurzais. All the above are, or were under Lal Muhammad, chief Malik of the Chalakzai Nurzais. He has the following villages in Kadanai, viz., his own 50 houses, two-thirds of which are blanket-roofed booths, and remainder dome-roofed. Also—

| Karezes              | Chalakzai Nurzai | Mulla Nawab | 35 | 2
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----|---
| Sher                 | Chalakzai Nurzai | 13          | 1  |   
| Mulla Rafik          | Korezai          | 12          | 1  |   
| Mir Kalam            | Korezai          | 12          | 1  |   

(Clifford, I. B. C.)

The inhabitants of the district who are mostly Nurzais and Alikozais, reap their two crops yearly. They have cows and donkeys, a few sheep and goats, but no camels; wheat, barley, jowari and lucerne are grown. (Native information, 1904-05.) Recent maps show the spelling Khowzh Owbay.

KUSSA
31—18 66—19 A. A pass through the Hadah (Aji) hill, on an alternative Route from Chaman to Kandahar, distance some 15 miles due north of Gatai. (I. B. C.)

KUTEZAI Or KOTEZAI
A sept of the Alikozai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

KUTUZAI
A section of the Gujanzai Achakzais living near the Narin hills and in Toba. They number about 400 men, and are under Kazi Saleh Muhammad. (Melvill.)

*KUZ KAZEMI
30—8 66—5 m. A village located on the Lora river, about 8 miles southwest of Shorawak in Kandahar province.

KWATA Or KUATHA
31—66—. A wide nala which descends south and debouches into the Kadanai just below the Kalka. It belongs to the Khwajazai Barakzai. (Benn.)

LADWAR
31—66—. A village to the northeast of Margha Chaman; it is the nearest to the hills and belongs to Ahmadzai Achakzais. The other villages of the Chaman are Nurzai. (Maitland.)
LAGHARAK
33–25 65–50 m. A village located on a tributary of the Warkhan river, east of Kesaw in Oruzgan province.

LAGHER
31–22 66–31 m. A village located near the road from Spin Buldak to the Argestan river in Kandahar province.

LAGHRAY DASHT
31–38 66–33 m. An area located on the Kushk river, north of Argastan village in Kandahar province.

LAGOLI
A large tank at the edge of the desert (within the sandhills), about 12 miles in a straight line northwest of Gwajha, and formerly known as Ali Gula Dand. It is reached by striking left from the main road at 9 miles, and the total distance by road is 14 miles. The tank is heart-shaped, about 1 3/4 miles by 1 1/4, and is said always to contain an ample supply of water. No doubt it does so in the winter and spring, but whether this lasts till autumn is doubtful. There is ample room for encampment, and some natural grass. After a good winter the latter would probably be abundant. The thousands of sheep belonging to the nomad Achakzais may be found in the neighbourhood. Kunchai camping-ground on the main road to Kandahar is about 15 miles distant.

There is a poisonous shrub that grows about here; it is a bush that looks like bastard indigo, with a small hard grain; 35 camels out of 600 died during the night from eating this poisonous shrub. (Maitland, Le Messurier.)

There has been no water in this tank for the last 5 years. (Native information, 1905.)

LAHAR
31–9 66–3 m. A tributary mentioned by Massy as joining the Arghastan on its left bank close to the village of Fakr-ud-din. The village of Somailai is said to be on the course of this nala at 2 1/2 miles from Fakr-ud-din. (Massy.)

LAHARI
31–25 66–18. A nala which rises in the northern slopes of the Nakhas range, beneath the Birka Ziarat, and flows west for about 20 miles, when it is joined by the Gara Nala from the northeast, the joint stream being known as the Salesun. There is much cultivation belonging to the Pseins and Kakars. (Benn.)

LAILA MAJNUN
31–28 66–54. A high rock on the left bank of the Dori river, some 3 or
4 miles above its junction with the Arghastan, locally believed to be the site of some of the adventures of the lovers after whom it is named. (Connolly.)

*LAJAR

32—19 66—24 m. A village located near Murad, northwest of the Shaikan Ghar and northeast of Mizan in Zabul province.

LAJWARD KAREZ

31—65—. A small village 5 miles east of Kandahar, near Karez-i-Pir Dost. (Biscoe.) Places with the name Lajward are located at 31—9 66—36 G., and 31—8 66—37 G.

LAKARAI BAND

31—17 67—17 m. A village and a low range the road over which is practicable for all except wheeled vehicles. It marks the boundary between the Maruf and Agarah districts. (Native information, 1887.) Another place with this name is located at 34—4 69—47 A., and a mountain is located at 31—47 67—36 m.

*LAKHSANG

32—21 66—11 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, about 1 mile north of Majud Khune, in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located at 32—20 66—30 m.

LAKRA

A post of 22 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

LAKSHAK Or BAR LAKHCHAK

32—2 65—24 m. A village in the hilly country between the Khakrez valley and Lam. Lance mentioned a road leading round the northeast of the Shah Maksud range to Ghorak from Sar-i-Khar via Lakshak. (Lance.) Kshatta (or Lower) Lakshak is about 1 mile further northeast.

*LAKULAI

32—35 65—44 m. A village located on the Tirin river, west of Tirin Kot in Oruzgan province.

LALAK

31—48 65—18 m. Elevation 3,869 feet. Lalak Kala is the most important fort in the Khakrez valley, and was in 1879 the residence of Muhammad Husain Khan, son of Sardar Khushdil Khan (Muhammadzai Barakzai). It is situated near a large stream of water on the opposite side of the dry stony bed of the Khakrez Nala from Sangra, a village distant about 1½ miles from
it, and at the entrance to the Lalak pass to which it gives its name. It is
described by Lance as a square fort with faces 60 yards long, flanked at the
angles by polygonal bastions. The walls are 20 feet high and the bastions
have high parapets with double tiers of loopholes, from which alone a fire
can be delivered by the defenders. There is a large walled garden on one of
the faces of the fort, and a smaller garden containing followers’ houses on
the north side. (Lance.)

**LALAK**

31–46 65–19 AG. One of the passes leading from the Khakrez valley to
the valley of the Arghandab. It is described by Lance as a wide and open pass
with gentle gradients, and low and easily accessible hills on each side. The
distance from Lalak fort described above, from which the pass is named, to
Salim Karez, a village 3 miles from the mouth of the pass on the southern
side of the hills, is 91/2 miles, the road passing at 11/2 miles from Lalak
through Sangra, a village at the entrance of the pass on the Khakrez side.
(Lance.)

**LALAM PIRI KHEL**

A village in the Ghilzai country, with a fort, situated between Mansur Karez
and Kala Arzbegi. (Broadfoot.)

**LALA SHAHID** See TAZI

**LALAWANG**

A spring and ziarat among the northern spurs of the Naghursale hills, west of
China. (Benn.)

**LALGOLI** See LAGOLI

**LALI KALAY**

32–31 67–26 m. A village located about 1 mile east of Shahjui on the
Tarnak river in Zabul province.

**LALIZAI**

A village in Taraki Ghilzai country, mentioned by Broadfoot as 20 miles
south of Kala Abdul Rahman. (Broadfoot.)

**LAL KHAN**

31–59 66–54 G. A village about 21/4 miles from the right bank of the
Tarnak and about 71/2 miles from Karez-i-Shamsher, by a road crossing the
river at the ford described under “Gurgan.” It is situated about 1/2 mile from
the rocky ridge at the foot of which is the village known as Deh-i-Kadir. The
20th Bombay Light Infantry were encamped here at the end of October 1880, but the only account of it which we have is from Captain Hennell, who visited it on a reconnaissance towards Panjwai and Zangiabad. The camp was to the northeast of the villages on a watercourse, and was separated from the ridge by a deep karez. There is good camel-grazing, but not much grass or bhusa to be obtained in October in the neighbourhood. Wood also was scarce or not procurable, but 1,000 maunds of barley were obtained, and supplies generally, including a little lucerne, were plentiful. These appear to have been drawn from the villages of Lal Khan, Ashraf, Mulla Dost, Regwan, Karimbad, and Kala Firozakarim. The name of the headman of the district was then Sher Ali, Barakzai, who fought against us (British) at Marza, but was with the Wali at Maiwand. (Hennel.)

LAL MUHAMMAD

31–9 66–18. A village on the left bank of the Kushobai, about 4 miles from Dabrai. (Massy.) Another village with this name is about 2 miles northwest of Mulla Pir Dost, at 31–59 66–18 G.

LAM

32–10 65–23 m. A village and a valley formed by a tributary of the Ghorak stream, but included for administrative purposes in Khakrez. It was reconnoitred in April 1879 by General Palliser’s force, which entered it by the Siah Sang pass, a good road practicable for artillery which leaves the Khakrez at the village of Ganjab, and returned by the Haji or Haji Darakht pass, a more difficult route. The Lam valley is said to be not more than 6 or 8 miles wide, and to be well irrigated, though the cultivated area is not very great. There are several small forts in Lam, one at Chahar Sang in the centre of the valley, and another at Zarak, but all of them are small and insignificant. A list of the villages in Lam will be found under “Khakrez.” (Lance, I. B. C.)

LANDAI

31–17 66–48 m. A nala which joins the left bank of the Kadanai about 3 miles below Dobandi and just above Wala. A track is said to lead up it to Chaman, but it is difficult for laden camels. (Benn.)
There are a number of places with this name at the following locations: 31-58 67-32 m., 31-11 66-20 m., 31-39 65-55 m., 32-35 67-25 m., 32-58 66-39 m., 31-21 67-6 m., 31-20 67-11 m., 31-34 67-12 m., 31-52 66-49 G., 32-1 67-17 G., and 29-58 66-15 m.

LANDAI KAREZ
31 — 67—. A small Kakar village with some cultivation, on the right bank of the Psein Lora. It is about 8 miles west of Ala Jirgha. (Benn.)

LANDI KAREZ
31—45 65—8. Karez-i-Landi is the name of a village, and according to Leech, of a subdivision of the Maiwand district. The village, with three others, named Karez-i-Kalan, Karez-i-Khig, and Modabat, is situated close to the village of Maiwand. (Leech, Harris.)

LAND KAREZ
31— 65—. A small village situated 12 miles northeast of Kandahar, near Kala-i-Azam Khan. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located on the Shurab Shilah, at 31—39 65—55 m.

LAND MURGHA
31—58 67—28 G. The next stage northwest of Lawargai (below). The village here is peopled by Hotak Ghilzais. Supplies: bhusa and well water are plentiful. (Benn, from Native information, 1894.)

*LAPAN
33—43 66—20 m. A village located on a stream in the Shiwnakul area, about 1 mile east of Silawun in Oruzgan province.

*LARGI
33—32 65—32 m. A village located on the Dara-i-Karajangal, about 3 miles west of Khairabad, in Oruzgan province.

LASH KARZAIS
A section of the Achakzais.

*LASHTAI
31—55 66—34 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 10 miles southwest of Jaldak, in Zabul province.
**LAWANG**

32–38 67–44 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, some 15 miles south of Mukur, in Ghazni province.

**LAWARGAI**

A stage on the road from Dera Ismail Khan to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, about 36 miles northwest of Kafir Chah. There are many villages near, and supplies and bhusa are plentiful, also karez water. The inhabitants are Tokhi Ghilzais, but west of this the Hotak country commences. There is here an old Ghilzai fort called Kanakah and a ziarat to one Khalifa Sahib. The locality is sometimes known as Halatak. (Benn, from Native information, 1894.) Other places with this name are located at, 31–58 67–1 A., 32–55 66–43 m., and Lwar Kalay, at 32–6 67–43 m.

**LIKAK**

A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Molloy.)

*LOE Also see LUI

**LOEDIN**

32–36 67–32 G. A community of this name, apparently entirely unconnected with the Ghilzai, is met with on the road leading to Ghazni by the left bank of the Tarnak. They occupy a group of 22 villages known collectively as Kuram, at one of which, namely Surkhahan, 9 miles beyond Diwalik, General Barter’s brigade halted in April 1880 on their march from Kandahar towards Ghazni by the Khushk Rud valley and the left bank of the Tarnak. They are a thriving and well-to-do people and claim to be Sayyids, though the Ghilzais say that they are converts from Hinduism, and that their name Loe Din, “great faith,” was given them in derision with reference to their infidel origin. Supplies obtained from the Loe Din by the help of Malik Sayyid Ahmad, a man of much influence with them. Euan Smith, speaking of them as contrasted with the Ghilzai, says that they might without difficulty be included in the Kandahar population. (Euan Smith, Clifford.)

**LOE GHBARGAI**

31–15 67–20 m. A large nala rising in the northern slopes of the main Nakhas range, and debouching into the right bank of the Kadanai at Baianzai. It has one main affluent, the Landai Ghbargai, from which it is separated by an intermediate range. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Lwara Ghbargay.

**LOE KALA**

31— 68—. Elevation 6,700 feet. The largest of the Taraki Tirwah villages,
said to contain 200 houses. There are 2 karezes and much cultivation. The place is otherwise known as Ghulam Rasul Kala. (Benn.)

LOHANA See Volume 6.

LORA (ARGHASTAN)

31–33 66–33 m. This river, being an affluent to the Arghastan, is called the Arghastan-Lora to distinguish it from the Pishin and other Loras, although, of course, locally it is only known by its name of Lora. It is said to rise amongst the hills to the south of the Ab-i-Istadah, and to take its overflow when swollen by the melting snows or heavy rains, and that then its waters are very salt. But we know nothing of this, its source, or upper portion, beyond hearsay.

Two non-commissioned officers of a native regiment crossed the river about 20 miles east of Sheru on the Tarnak, and 20 miles west of Bassur Khel. They found it 100 feet wide with banks 4 to 5 feet high. The water was waist-deep probably due to recent rain or snow, but it is likely that there is always some water in the Lora. The bottom is hard. The ascent on the west side of the valley here would be difficult for mules, impossible for camels.

The surveys and reports of 1879–80 mention this river as having been crossed near the village of Nawa Khel or Nizol Khel (on a reconnaissance from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Maruf), about 60 miles due east of Kandahar, and 14 or 15 miles from its junction with the Arghastan. Here, at an elevation of about 4,700 feet above the sea-level the Lora debouches into the main Arghastan valley from between two high ranges, the southern one of which separates it from the Arghastan and the northern from the Khushk Rud. At Nawa Khel, which is about 1/4 of a mile from its left bank, the river has a bed 3/4 of a mile across with a stream running in three channels.

The fords are described as over a good bottom and 3 feet at the deepest.

Along this known portion the Lora is only joined by one stream of which there is any mention. It passes the village of Ushbarak or Wuchbar Ghoberak, about 5 miles north of Nawa Khel, and joins the Lora about 4 miles above its junction with the Arghastan.

According to the accounts given (see “Arghastan”), the Lora valley is by no means a poor one—in fact, it is more prosperous than the one it eventually joins. The Popalzai inhabitants seem to take far more pains in cultivating trees, in ploughing their fields and irrigating their lands than their neighbours the Barakzais, and the valley is described as looking far more prosperous than that of the Arghastan.

According to the second edition of this Gazetteer, the villages in the lower Lora valley and its vicinity are as follows:

1. Mir Khan.—Popalzai; 40 houses.
2. Mir Afzal.—Half Popalzai, half Khugiani; 30 houses.
3. Sarbiland.—Khugiani; 40 houses.
All the above are on the right bank of the Lora, and take their names from
the maliks of their villages, and own land on the banks of the river.
4. Toganzai.—Eighty to 100 houses. This village stands about a mile from the
river on the right bank; it owns no arable land.
5. Sahibzada.—On the left bank; 25 houses; inhabitants Sayyids; own
numerous orchards.
6. Kala Nur Muhammad.—Popalzai. Now deserted; on right bank. The walls
are high and in fair order with bastions at each corner, and over the gateway,
in front of which is a traverse. The place could easily be repaired and
strengthened. Most of the houses inside are roofless.
7. & 8. Villages of Mahmud Khan, Muhammadzai (nephew of Sartip Nur
Muhammad) and Sikander, Popalzai. Close together on right bank;
60 houses. Abundant cultivation.
10. Aramzai.—Popalzai. On left bank; cultivation plentiful.
11. & 12.—Ayubzai.—Two small hamlets of Popalzais, on either bank of Lora.
13. Sargaz.—Popalzai; 20 houses. On left bank; stands about 1 mile from the
river; water from a stream.
14. to 19.—Six prosperous villages of Asanzais. On right bank of Lora, under
a dark ridge of hills, round which the river seems to run before it issues from
the hills into the valley.
These villages and No. 20 were only seen from a distance. They are said to be
very prosperous, owning fertile land and several orchards; numerous trees
could be seen round them.
20. Wuchbar Ghoberak.—A large village under the same black ridge of hills
before mentioned, to the north of the Asanzai group, said to be some
distance from the river, but to own a karez the water of which is good and
abundant.
On the left bank of the Lora, opposite to villages Nos. 7 and 8, stands a
ruined tower built of (burnt) bricks of octagonal shape; it is said to have
been erected previous to the spread of Muhammadanism in Afghanistan.
21. to 25.—Konchazai group of 5 villages, viz., 1st, Meskin Khan’s,
100 houses; 2nd, Muhammad Aslam’s, 80 houses; 3rd, Umar Khan’s,
60 houses; 4th, Mir Aslam’s, 25 houses; and 5th, Saifulla’s, 35 houses.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are immediately on the right bank of the Arghastan, and own
land irrigated from it. No. 4 is on the Wandoz Nala. No. 5 is on a branch of
the Wandoz Nala called Wuchakai. All the inhabitants of the Konchazai
group are Barakzais. They are well off, and own several head of horned
cattle.
On the left bank of Arghastan, opposite to Konchazai, but lying about a mile
back from the river, is situated Shelogai, 5 houses. The inhabitants are of the
Baianzai section of Achakzais.
26. and 27. Utmanzai.—Two Barakzai villages, opposite to the mouth of the Khushk Rud. The southern village contains 40 to 50 houses, the northern has 26 houses.

28. to 46. Nineteen villages forming the Sundarzai group; all Barakzais. Nine of these are in the Khushk Rud valley; remaining ten lie in the Arghastan valley, all on the right bank but one. The whole of the 19 villages number from 250 to 300 houses. A large amount of supplies might be procured from them.

A low ridge separates the Khushk Rud valley from the Lora. From the junction of the two valleys a good road runs to Kandahar, much used by kafilas returning from India in the commencement of the hot weather. Its use in the cold weather would be more general if it were not then so infested by Achakzai thieves. It passes between the villages of Umar Khan and Pir Muhammad; crosses the Wandoz Nala, and passes within a couple of miles of Bolan; a gradual ascent the whole way from its starting-point to the summit of the Tagak Kotal (south of the Koh-i-Duzd), whence there is apparently an easy descent into the valley of the Tarnak, past the villages of Surkh Kala, and Nazar Muhammad to Robat and thence to Kandahar. The Baba Wali hill is plainly visible from the Tagak Kotal, and on a clear day, probably Kandahar itself could be seen. The road appears to be practicable for all arms the whole way. The distance to the summit of the Tagak, from the point where the Khushk Rud crosses the Arghastan road, is about 9 miles. There is a karez of good water about 3 miles from the kotal. The Koh-i-Duzd is well adapted for a heliographic signal station; it is within sight of Kandahar on one side, and of a great portion of the Arghastan Khushk Rud, and Lora valleys on the other. Its distance in a direct line from Kandahar is about 36 miles.

Villages. 47 to 49.—Three hamlets, forming the Bakalzai group; all Barakzai, numbering about 120 houses, on left bank of the Arghastan, opposite to the most eastern hamlet of the Sundarzai group.

East of Sundarzai is situated an isolated hill, named Zija or Ziyah, below which the valley of the Arghastan Lora joins the Arghastan proper.

50. Torakzai.—On left bank of Arghastan; 25 houses. Inhabitants Popalzai. Village lies opposite to the Lora valley.

51. Shekh Khan.—On right bank, on a hill separating the Lora valley from the Arghastan; 40 houses, Sayyids.

52. Jamalzai.—On left bank, opposite Shekh Khan; inhabitants Popalzai; 30 houses.

53. Badozai.—On left bank; inhabitants Popalzai, 50 to 60 houses. Very prosperous village, owning a rich strip of land. Supplies plentiful.

54. Sahibzada.—On right bank; 30 houses of Alikozai.

55. Muhammad Khel.—25 houses of Alikozai; on right bank.

56. Kazi Khel.—25 houses of Alikozai, on left bank.
The villages consist of a number of houses, all separate. Each house has generally three buildings, forming three rooms; the main room is the one lived in by the owner with his family and animals; it has a hole in the ground for cooking, a shallow round one, raised places of mud (like boxes) hold bhusa for cattle, and holes in the wall for lights. The second room is generally full of wood, and the third of bhusa.

The banks of the Arghastan river are, generally speaking, fertile, but the higher land on each side of the river is stony and unproductive. (Clifford, Hennell, I. B. C.)

LORA (PSEIN) See PSEIN LORA

LOWA MARGHA
31–45 68–35. Said to be a halting-place in Taraki Tirwah on the road from the Kundar river to Ghazni. It is at the southwest foot of the Shah Ghar range, and 3 miles east of Loe Kala. Close to camp is a perennial spring of good water; supplies from the Taraki Tirwah villages. (Benn.)
N. B.—This is probably the same place as “Larmargha” mentioned in the second edition as situated at the “west foot of the Suliman range, and not far from the Gharaibai Dara.”

LUANA KAREZ
31—67—. A village 130 miles from Kandahar on the Rah-i-Maruf. It is a small place surrounded by cultivation. (Lumsden.)
This is probably the same as Lowana Karez, i.e., Kamardin Karez or Saleh Karez, belonging to the Lowana tribe, south of Taraki Tirwah.

*LUI Also See LOE

LUI, Or LOI, KAREZ
31—66—. A village to the southeast of Tajao, on the left bank of the Arghastan river, about 35 houses of Muhammadzai Barakzais. (Massy.) A village with this name is located about 1 mile southeast of Muhammad Khan, at 31—31 66—51 G.

LUI Or LOI, KAREZ
31—11 66—28 A. Elevation 4,328 feet. A large village and camping-ground, 15½ miles from Dabrai, on the road to Sarbiland by the Balajer plain. The camping-ground, which is a good one, lies to the east of the village, and is well supplied with good water (at the beginning of March) from a karez and a large tank. Supplies are plentiful, and may be supplemented from the villages of Mulla Anwar, Fakhr-ud-Din and Dad Muhammad. (Massy.)
“The place is populated by Nurzais, and Khwaja Muhammad, Iman Dad and Maghrul are Motabars. The people possess many cows and oxen, but few goats and sheep, donkeys and bullocks are obtainable for baggage, but no camels. About 30 kharwars of wheat, 60 of bhusa and 10 of Indian-corn can be procured.” (Native information, 1904–05.)

*LUKHKHAKAH
32–23 67–23 m. A village located some 10 miles south of Shahjui and about 5 miles west of Kashmir-Khel in Zabul province.

*LUKA
32–34 65–43 m. A village located on the Bolagh river, southwest of Tirin Kot, in Oruzgan province.

*LULA
32–23 66–19 m. A village located on a path leading from Timur Kol Kalay to Morcha Khune on the border of Kandahar and Zabul provinces.

*LWAR BARIKI
33–2 66–36 m. A village located on the Panwa stream, about 2 miles northeast of Pay Bariki in Zabul province.

MABUBAI
30– 66–. A small plain, almost surrounded by sand-hills, on the west side of Shorawak. The road from Jat Poti to Ziarat (8½ miles) passes through it, crossing the sand ridge, 800 yards wide, which encloses it on the east, at 5 miles. The plain is pear shaped, the broad end lying to the northeast. Its extreme length is about 2½ miles, and breadth 1¼ miles. It is of good alluvial soil but waterless and uncultivated. The path goes straight down the plain. About half-way it forks, one branch going on to Sarfaraz, the other, bending to the left, leads to Ziarat. The narrow end of Mabubai communicates with the Jangal-i-Lora, or valley of the Dori. It would appear that the land right up to Ziarat is also considered part of Mabubai. (Maitland.)

*MADIAN
31–7 66–25 m. A village located about 9 miles north of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

MADOZAI
31–35 66–2 m. One of the Popalzai hamlets composing the group of villages in the Kariajat, known as Anwar-i-Madozai. It is situated on the left bank of the Tarnak close to Marsinzai, and in 1879 contained 121 houses with about 350 inhabitants. (Biscoe, Clifford.)
This place is probably identical with the Modizai of map. Saiful Din and Mulla Mir Josh are the Motabars. There is here a viada coming from the Arghastan. There is also a small karez. The people have goats, sheep, cattle and donkeys, and the last-named can be obtained for baggage in large numbers. About 30 kharwars of wheat and 50 of bhsa can be got here. (Native information, 1904–05.) Recent maps show the spelling Madowzai Kalay.

MADOZAI
A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

MAHAKA CHINA
31–27 67–32 m. A spring in the Tanda Nala, about 7 miles south of Rashid Kala. The water is clear and good, and the supply is plentiful. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Melagah China.

MAHALJAT See KANDAHAR

MAHIN
A halting stage on one of the roads from Jat Poti to Kandahar, 50 miles from the former. There is water to be obtained here from a tank. (Hennell, 1881, and Roome, 1896, from Native information.)

*MAHMUDABAD
31–43 65–5 m. A village located about 7 miles north of Kushk-i-Nakhud, and about 1 mile southwest of Khik in Kandahar province.

MAHMUD KHAN
31–66. A village on the right bank of the Arghastan Lora close to the Popalzai village of Sikando. The number of houses in the two villages is about 60, and there is much cultivated ground in the neighbourhood. (Clifford.)

*MAHMUDKHEL

MAIDAN
32–25 66–14 A. A camping-ground about half a mile from the right bank of the Uian stream, on the road leading to Kandahar from Kalat-i-Ghilzai by the Mizan district and Arghandab valley. It is described as a level plain capable of accommodating a large force, and distant 29 miles from Kandahar by the Almush and Soznai road, and 32 miles by a road diverging
from it at 1½ miles from Almush and joining the former at the ford at Kwaja Mulk, after passing through Mardozi. The distance of Maidan from Baghtu, the first march up stream towards Mizan, is 8 miles. Supplies, as mentioned in describing the Uian subdivision of the Dahla district, are abundant, consisting of jowar and rice, which can be obtained in considerable quantities from two villages, Muhammad Riza and Din Muhammad, close to camp. The names Uian and Maidan appear to be applied both to the subdivision formed by the valley of the Uian river and to the camping-ground. (Biscoe, Gaselee, I. B. C.) Other villages with this name are located at 32–25 66–44 A., 32–6 66–8 G., and 32–26 66–42 G.

MAIUDIN Or MUHI UD-DIN

32—65—. A village on the left bank of Helmand in the Derawat district, above the junction of Tirin river. (Walker.) A village with this name is located about 12 miles northeast of Abdur Rahman, at 32–41 65–26 G.

MAIWAND (DISTRICT)

31–45 65–7 m. Maiwand is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 10,424 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 9,694 to 14,044. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Garmir, Bust, and Nahr-i-Seraj, in the north by Ghorak and Khakriz, and in the east by Panjwai and Reg districts. In the south it is bounded by the state of Pakistan. Maiwand woleswali includes about 100 villages of which about 2 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Nahr-i-Kariz, Kanat-i-Kalkaicha, Kanat-i-Mir-Hotak, Kanat-i-Nawali, Kanat-i-Mateh Khan, Kanat-i-Mohabat, Kanat-i-Burhan, Kanat-i-Shahi-Miraw Khor, Kanat-i-Popolzai, Mandozai, Miraw Khor (Miranjor), Mama Kariz, Rangrizen, Deh Kubad, Karizak, Mandabad, Chang, Kariz-i-Kalan-i-Maywand, Chashma-i-Maywand, Chehil Gazi, Kanat-i-Bostan, Kanat-i-Shah-i-Buzurg, Hasanabad, Cheshma-i-Haji-Mohammad Khan, Mohammad Musa (Mohammad Masih), Ghonchi, Sang-i-Hesar, Sapozai (Safozai), Mushak, Khogyani Pirzadah, Kariz-i-Sangbar, Khugyani-i-Khawaja Khaleq, Murcha, Mazrea, Biyabanak (Baybanak), Azizabad, Eshkabad, Chashma-i-Haji Mohammad Rasul Khan, Garmabak, Bulagh-i-Garmabak, Chashma-i-Garmabak, Ali Abad-i-Garmabak, Kala-i-Sina Mir, Mohammad Khel (Mahmud Khel), Khani Khel, Nukar Khel, Shukur Kalai (Kanat-i-Shukur), Gulo Jan, Shami, Pas Ab, Hauz-i-Madd, Do Ab, Nahr-i-Akbar, Kamozai, Kanat-i-Mohamad-Reza, Bagat, Char Shaka, Baba Ghodai, Karat-i-Azim, Yatiman, Kala-i-Khawaja-Mohamad, Kanat-i-Shir Ali, Kanat-i-Kalan-i-Khogyani, Kanat-i-Ata, Kanat-i-Sarwar-Khan, Loy Kariz-i-Sardar Ahmad Khan, Mes Kariz, Akhtari Mes Kariz, Samandar, Seh Tutak, Kanat-i-Sartabib, Nur Mohammad Khan, Kariz-i-Doka, Zardalu, Kariz-i-Iran, Karat-i-Shaghasti, Karat-i-Nasser.

In 1914, the area was described as follows: An outlying district of Kandahar watered by a long line of karezes drawn from the foot of the south-western extremity of the Shah Maksud range and occupying a very important position at the junction of the road leading from Kandahar to Helmand by the Maiwand pass and Sanghar, with a road up the Garmab valley leading to Ghorak, Lam, Nish, Tirin, and Derawat, and by the Malmund pass to the Helmand and Zamindawar. The distance from Kandahar to Maiwand, the chief village of the district, via Sinjiri, Kariz-i-Salim and the Maiwand pass, is 37½ miles, and the road is much used by kafilas. In 1880 the district consisted of the following villages or groups of hamlets, most of which are well supplied with water, and have walled gardens or enclosures: Maiwand, belonging to Sardar Sher Ali Khan, Wali of Kandahar. Kariz-i-Landi, belonging to Sayyid Shadi. Zobarak, belonging to Amir Tan, Muhammdzai. These villages form an almost continuous line with those of the district of Khushk-i-Nakhud to the south, and their inhabitants are for the most part Nurzai, Popalzai, and Achakzai cultivators. The strip of irrigated land is generally about a mile in width, and the district exports some wheat to Kandahar, the rabi crop being chiefly wheat and barley, and the kharif cotton and Indian-corn. Beyond the strip reached by the water of the karezes there are wide expanses of dasht, which in good years are said to produce an unlimited supply of grass, though quite bare when seen by Lance in June 1880. The dasht is traversed by numerous broad ravines, but the banks of these are generally low and form no obstacle. Bellew mentions that the district contains the ruins of an ancient city of Maiwand, which are said to be very extensive. This city was the seat of the government of Mir Hasan, the Wazir of Mahmud of Ghazni. (Harris, Leach, Bellew, Lance.) At the present time Maiwand appears to be a subdivision of the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (1896.) Maqsud Jan is Hakim of the district. (1906.)

MAIWAND (PASS)

31–43 65–15 AG. Elevation 4,040 feet. The Maiwand pass is the most western pass across the Karez range, and connects Kandahar with the Maiwand district. Lance says that General Feramorz Khan took an army with artillery across it on his way to Girishk, to which Leach adds that it
could be strongly held on either side but could be turned by infantry. A road leads to it from Sinjiri, which, though waterless, is very good for 12 miles to Karez-i-Salim. From this point by Harris's account it ascends gradually for 4 miles to the mouth of the pass, crossing numerous dry nalas (June 5th), practicable for all arms. The mouth of the pass is about 500 yards wide, with hills on either side rising to a height of 300 or 400 feet, and accessible to both infantry and cavalry. At 6 miles the crest of the pass is reached the road being fairly good, except in a few places where some work is required to make it fit for wheels. The descent thence is gradual and the road good to 8 miles, where it leaves the pass and debouches into a wide plain, crossing the dry bed of the Kushk-i-Nakhud (practicable for all arms) at 11 miles, and reaching Maiwand at 12½ miles. Leach's account of the pass may be with advantage given separately. He says that on the Sinjiri side the hills, which are of trap, lie back from the pass, which is an open one, and the road rises easily to a central plateau or valley several hundred yards across. From this point it follows the course of a deep ravine commanded by precipitous masses of limestone and crosses and recrosses a dry nala bed. A few hours' pioneer labour would be required to improve these crossings, but the pass as it existed in June 1880 was a good one and largely used by kafilas from Zamindawar. (Leach, Harris, Lance.)

MAIWAND (VILLAGE)

31-45  65-8 m. A village situated in the centre of the Maiwand valley 1½ miles from the right bank of the Kushk-i-Nakhud Nala and 12½ miles beyond Karez-i-Salim on the road leading from Kandahar by the Maiwand pass. There is a very extensive encamping-ground here with plenty of excellent water from a karez and supplies of all sorts, with the exception of wood and dhāl, were plentiful in June 1880. Wood is only obtainable in small quantities, but might possibly be procured by previous arrangement from the Shah Maksud hills. The village contains a house and walled garden, belonging in 1880 to Sher Ali Khan, the Wali of Kandahar, in and around which the officers and men of the detachment who visited it in June of that year were quartered.

The name of Maiwand is now associated with the action which took place in its vicinity between a British brigade under Brigadier-General Burrows and the force under Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan, on the 27th July 1880. For an account of the action see the official history of the 2nd Afghan War. Another village with this name is located on the Arghestan river, at 31-28 66-46 m.

*MAJLUN KALAY

32-20  67-14 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, about 5 miles northeast of Naorak, in Zabul province.
*MAJNUN KALAY
31–37 66–8 m. A village located between the Arghesitan and Tarnak rivers, east of Daman Dasht in Kandahar province.

MAJO KAREZ
31—66—. A village situated about 22 miles from Kandahar, on the Kalat road, near Manja. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Macho Shila, at 31–29 66–54 m.

*MAKAM
32–41 67–29 m. A village located on a stream, east of Spin Ghar and about 4 miles southeast of Janubi Yatim in Ghazni province.

*MAKH LENDEH, MULLA SHAHBOZI
30–58 65–17 m. An area in Regestan on the way north to Kandahar.

MAKU
31–34 65–26 m. A village on the right hand of the Arghandab, 13 miles west of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

MAKU
A section of the Duranis. They have no distinct lands of their own, but some live at Kandahar, and some are mixed up with the Nurzais. They used to have a separate chief, but the tribe has been declining, and is probably now nearly extinct.
Bellew, in his list of tribes inhabiting Kandahar, says there are 100 houses of Makuzais, which may be the same as Elphinstone's Makus. (Elphinstone, Biscoe.) A village with this name is located about 6 miles from Hauz Madad, at 31–34 65–56 G.

MAKUAN Or MAKWAN
31–25 66–1 m. A karez which supplies the little village of Makuan, and is crossed at about 2 miles from the Barghana encamping-ground on the road to Kandahar by Nao Deb and Mandi Hissar. The wells were closed when Major Campell passed the karez in February 1879, but he heard that they were only slightly brackish, as also did Major Hervey, though on tasting the water in August 1879 he considered it good; and as Bellew, who halted here in the same month in 1872, calls it "a good karez stream," it is probable that the camping-ground is, in this respect at least, a fairly good one and would, as noticed under Deh-i-Nao, be a convenient one as regards distances for a force moving on this road. Hervey mentions further that working parties would be required to make ramps down to the water, and that the "supply was not over great" in August. (Bellew, Campbell, Hervey.)
MAKUR Or MOKOR
32—3  65—47 A. A subdivision of the Dahla district. Inhabitants, Achakzai, Alikozai, and Hotak Ghilzai. Products, wheat and rice. (Biscoe.)

MALAHED Or MALHED
31—  66—. On the route from Chaman to Kandahar, between Bedak and Barghana, is the Malahed plain, said to be very rich in grass, growing to a height of 2 to 3 feet after rain. There is a good camping-ground with room for a division on this plain, with a good water-supply, about 38 miles from Kandahar. The name of the village near the camping-ground is Kala-i-Sarwar Khan. (Clifford.)

Clifford gives the following as the principal villages in the Malahed valley in 1879—80:

- Akran
- Nur-ud-din
- Lodak
- Shirin
- Rahmatulla

The inhabitants are Achakzais, chiefly of the Kakozaik section, who move in summer towards the Samai mountain to graze their flocks and escape the heat. They all live in kizhdis which sometimes occupy the same spot for six or seven successive years, but on the other hand, may be shifted half a dozen times in the course of a twelve month period. (Campbell, Hervey, Clifford.)

*MALAJUK
33—18  66—33 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand river, southeast of Gizab and west of the Kuh-i-Naweshta in Oruzgan province.

MALANG
31—39  65—50 m. A village situated 8 miles northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) A village called Malang Kalay is located at 32—36  67—20 m.

*MALIK
32—37  67—5 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 7 miles northeast of Arghandab village in Zabul province.

MALIK RAHIM
31—  56—. A place mentioned as passed in the Daraz-ab pass, apparently near its entrance from the Arghandab valley. There is no village here, but good ground for encampment, with plentiful water-supply and good camel-grazing. Supplies would have to be brought from Shuhin. It must be within 4 miles of Fateh Muhammad, as there is no water in the pass beyond the 4th mile in the direction of Gunda in Khakrez. (I. B. C.)
**MALIKZAI**

31–29 66–46 m. A village located on the Arghestan river, about 2 miles north of Maiwand in Kandahar province.

**MALIZAI**

There are a number of villages with this name at the following locations:

- 5 miles northwest of Gizab, at 33–24 66–15 m.,
- 5 miles south of Ahmad Shah Khel, at 31–54 67–2 G.,
- and at 32–34 65–46 m.

MALIZAI

A strong section of Gujanzai Achakzais, said to number 400 families of about 1,000 fighting men. They live on the west side of the Khwaja Amran range in Kunchai, etc., pasturing in winter in the Kadanai plain, principally on the borders of the Registan, and in summer on Toba, where they possess the Ghabarg valley between Kurk and Gwal, and also land on the Ispeshlun Nala in Tobin.

Clifford mentions five subsections of Malizais.

- Khwajazai in Kunchai
- Gadezai in Kunchai
- Muhammadzai in Toba
- Dagamzai in Sherub
- Sadizai in Karpotai between Gwajha and Baldak.

(Maitland.)

“A subsection of this section of Achakzais was met at Shalo and Saipul Nikah Ziarat on the Kadanai, where they had small villages and some cultivation.” (Benn.)

**Malmund**

31–59 65–59. A cluster of villages (including Aokhana at a short distance from it) on the road to the Helmand, situated in an open valley about 2 miles wide, and famous for its wheat cultivation, near the junction of the Malmund and Bagh-i-Mehrab passes leading respectively to Maiwand and to Ghorak. The distance from Maiwand is given by Leach as 18 miles and from Ghorak about 10 miles.

The inhabitants according to the same authority are Nurzai, Surkani and Alikozai.

Malmund appears to be the same place as is described by Biscoe in the official list of the villages of the Kariajat district of Kandahar as “Malmun, an Alikozai village of 152 houses with about 365 inhabitants who are Alikozai and Ghilzai, on the Helmand north of Girishk.” (Leach, Biscoe.) A village called Malmund Chinah is located at 31–59 65–59 A., and Malmanda is at 31–10 66–5 G.
MALMUND (PASS)

31–58 65–7. Elevation 4,420 feet. An important pass connecting the Maiwand district with the fords on the Helmand above Girishk.

The pass begins at about 12 miles to the north of Maiwand and is six miles long, the road following the course of a stream which rises owing to a geological dislocation on the Garmab side of the range through which it runs. The entrance is narrow, the hills closing in precipitously and forming for a short distance a regular defile. As the road advances the hills recede, and, after crossing several low spurs and ridges, it meets the road leading from Ghorak by the Tangi-Bagh-i-Mehrab at or close to the Malmund villages. The elevation at the entrance to the pass on the Garmab side is 4,200 feet, and a short distance from this a low kotal is passed, the height of which is about 4,420 feet. The fall towards Malmund is slight and the road might easily be made practicable. (Leach.)

*MALUK

32–8 65–20 m. A village located on a stream about 6 miles southwest of Lam in Kandahar province.

MAMASANI See MUHAMMAD HASANI

*MAMATAN NAVAR

30–38 65–57 m. A well located on the route north from Shurabak to Kandahar city in Kandahar province.

*MAMATI

31–23 66–58 m. A village located about 2 miles north of the mountain of the same name and about 2 miles southeast of Tanda in Kandahar province.

MANAH

31–16 66–48 m. Elevation 5,350 feet. A small Afghan post of Khas-sadars on the Kadanai river, about 5 miles below the British post at Dobani. There is much cultivation and a well known shrine. (Benn.)

MANAK NIKA

31–67. The highest point of a range of hills running northeast from the Kadanai river to the Salesun, and the starting point on the east and west sides respectively of the Salesun Sinzala and Kadanai Sinzala Nalas. (Benn.) A village called Manak is located at 32–38 65–37 G.

*MANARA

31–40 65–38 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, northwest of
Kandahar and northeast of Sanjaray in Kandahar province. West of this place is Loy Manara.

**MANARA-I-ANGURIAN**
A village four miles south of the Shikarpur gate of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) A village called Manara is located at 31°40’ 65°36’ A.

**MANARA-I-ARGHANDAB**
A village situated on the right bank of Arghandab, nearly opposite Baba Wali, between Chahar Kulba and Khalishak. (Biscoe.) About a mile northwest is the village of Loi Manara.

**MANDAB-I-MANDARAB**
A village situated 19 miles from Kandahar on Chaman road. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Mundab, at 31°27’ 65°52’ m.

**MANDI HISSAR Or MANDISAR**
A village on the road to Quetta, about 10 miles southeast of Kandahar, said in Captain Boscoe’s report on the villages near Kandahar to contain 100 houses with about 650 inhabitants. He mentions further that the village possesses 1 mill, 70 camels and 300 sheep, and pays revenue to the amount of Rs. 221 in Indian money. The water-supply at the encamping-ground is, he says, from the Tarnak river. The camping-ground was protected in 1879 by a walled defensible enclosure and ditch like that at Mel Manda which was held in May of that year by a detachment of 30 sabres. The distance thence to Kandahar is 13 miles, and to Takhta Pul, the next post on the Quetta road, 15 miles. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

“The enclosure is (1893) in very fair order and could be reoccupied at any time with little trouble. The domes of the rooms at the angles are perfect, and the rooms themselves are occupied by khasadars. The row of stables and other huts only require cleaning out.” (Yate.)

The inhabitants are Nurzais and Barakzais. (Native information, 1906.)

**MANDINZAI**
A sept of the Ishakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

*MANDISAR See MANDI HISSAR*

**MANDOZAI**
A section of the Barechis inhabiting Shorawak. (Maitland.)

**MANDOZAI**
A very large village, or rather assembly of villages, in the
centre of the Shorawak plain at one mile from the right bank of the Lora. To
the north of the villages is a half ruinous sarai, or defensible enclosure, of
considerable size. It is known as Mandozai Kala. Formerly the headquarters
of each Barechi section possessed one of these "forts," into which the
people, with their flocks and families, were accustomed to retire when
threatened by incursions from the west. Such raids were at one time of
frequent occurrence, but of late years have wholly ceased, and the forts, no
longer required, have been allowed to fall into ruin. Mandozai Kala is five
miles from Abuzai, and 8 1/2 from Jat Poti. Ziarat is about 3 1/2 miles west by
north. Sayyibut, most southerly of the Barechi villages, is about 17 miles.
Miri Khan's village in Shirani, on the other side of the Lora, is 5 miles
distant by the road.
There are six distinct villages in Mandozai. Their names are those of the six
subsections of Mandozai.
No. 1, Alikozai, is said to have 200 huts. It is northeast of the sarai, and
somewhat apart from the others. No. 2, Shamozai, 200 huts. It is southeast
of the sarai, about half a mile from Alikozai. No. 3 Kasinzai, 200 huts.
No. 4, Samezai, 200 huts. The people of this village have land on the left
bank of the river and live at Muhammad Raza's village for 5 or 6 months of
year, returning to Mandozai in May after the harvest. No. 5, Zangizai,
300 huts. No. 6. Salarzai, 400 huts. The Salarzai have also land on the
further side of the river, and go over to Yar Muhammad's village to cultivate
it. A seventh village, of 70 huts and called Akhezai, is counted by some, but
it appears to be a part of Salarzai, or Zangizai.
The number of huts in each village is that given by the people themselves.
The total amounts to 1,500 which is the exact number of fighting men the
Mandozai section professes to be able to turn out. It must not be imagined,
however, that there are 1,500 families in Mandozai. The huts are of the
wattle-and-daub sort universal in Shorawak, and of these every Barechi
family possesses two or three; one being appropriated to domestic cattle. It
may be assumed that five or six hundred families is the real population of
Mandozai. There are a few houses of the better sort dispersed among the
crowd of huts; also a good many towers, particularly in the two villages
which are at feud. The remains of many houses scattered around the villages
increase their apparent size. As it is, the area covered by the whole place is
very considerable, being, as far as can be estimated by the eye, not less than
three square miles. The spaces between the villages are occupied by irrigated
fields. There are two or three bannias shops in Mandozai and one blacksmith.
Water is abundant from irrigation channels, but is rather saline, and has an
unpleasant effect on those unaccustomed to it. There are 10 wells,
distributed among the villages. One that was examined between Shamozai
and Salarzai was found to be a circular shaft, about 4 1/2 feet in diameter and
very nearly 150 feet deep. Camels are used for drawing the water, which is
sweet and good. The supply is said to be unfailing, but they are not much used, except in summer, when the camels cease running. The irrigation land belonging to Mandozai is extensive, and surrounds the villages. It stretches some little way to the south, and beyond it there is no cultivation on the right bank of the Lora until Sayyidbut is reached. In fact, Mandozai almost marks the limit of the populated portion of the Shorawak plain. The country around is quite flat and open, except for the irrigation cuts, which are often troublesome to cross. The Lora of course is a formidable obstacle. Where crossed by the track to Miru Khan (Wali pass road to Iltaz Karez) it is fully 200 yards broad, with lofty scarped banks. The descent is by a chur, or ravine, deep cut into the alluvial soft soil. The crossing is perfectly easy for camels, but impracticable for artillery. The bed of the Lora is usually dry. Bhusa can be procured at Mandozai in large quantities; also wheat, but not much flour. There are no water-mills nearer than those in the northeast corner of the plain, about 14 miles distant. Barley and makai are scarce. The camping-ground called Mandozai, where the small column under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 4th Bengal Native Infantry, remained for some weeks in October and November 1880, is two miles to the northwest in the strip of land called Hisabat between the sand-hills and the Lora Nala. (Maitland.) Another village with this name is located at 31°42' 67°33' m.

MANGALZAI
A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

*MANGO
31°36' 67°33' m. A village located about 6 miles north of Kala-i-Rashid, on the road north to Darwazgey in Zabul province.

*MANGUR
33°32' 66°42' m. A village located on the stream of the same name, about 8 miles south of Kafter Khana and northeast of Bambalestan in Oruzgan province.

*MANI GHAR
33°1° 66°21'A. A village located on the Kamisan stream, northwest of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

MANJA
A hamlet in the Kariajat, on right bank of the Tarnak. Recent maps show the name Manji Kalay, at 31°41' 66°5' m.
MANSUR

31-22 66-3 G. A village about 2½ miles from the right bank of the Dori. It is described under “Ghund-i-Mansur.” There is another village of this name on the Lahar, about 15 miles above its junction with the Arghandab. (I. B. C.) Another village with this name is located about 3 miles north of Gardam, at 32-41 65-51 G.

MANSUR

One of the Alizai villages near Jat Poti. (Maitland.)

MANSURABAD

31-47 65-48 m. A village situated 14½ miles north of Kandahar, on left bank of Arghandab. This is rather an important place, as a road leads to it from Kandahar skirting the range of hills between Kandahar and the Arghandab, and crossing into the Arghandab valley by a low kotal near Mansurabad. There is also a road from Mansurabad to the plain between Mohmand and Robat on the road to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

MANSUR KAREZ

A halting-place on the Toba-Ghazni road. See Volume 6. A place with this name is located about 2 miles east of Spin Tak, at 32-32 67-49 G.

MANU KHEL

32-65-. A village in Khakrez situated at the northeast end of the valley. (Lance.)

MANZAKAI

The Kand river after an open course through the Surzangal and Lora Dagar plains is confined below the Dom junction by the Tor Manzakai hills on the right bank and the Bahadinai hills on the left. The former range is a continuation of the Manzakai hills which lie on the left bank in the angle formed by the Kand-Dom junction. (Benn.)

MANZIL BAGH

31-37 65-44 G. An enclosed garden on left of Kandahar-Kalat-i-Ghilzai road, at about the 2nd mile from the Kabul gate of Kandahar, in east face of fortifications, from whence the road runs nearly due east. (See “Kandahar City.”)

MAPAN

32-10 67-36 m. A hamlet of the Kishani Ghilzais about 10 miles east of the (Arghastan) Lora and on the north side of the Jallu Kotal. Water can be got here and probably supplies are procurable. (I. B. C.)
MARABAD Or MIRABAD

32-41  66-2 m. A village located on the Tirin river, near Surkhleze in Oruzgan province.

*MARAH

32-32  66-44 m. A village located on the Shuy river, southwest of Dai Chupan and about 1 mile northeast of Shadi Kalay in Zabul province.

MARANAI ALGAD

A halting-stage close to the Gomal river on the Domandi—Ghazni road, 35½ miles from the former. There is good water here, and plentiful enough. There are no supplies or houses. (Native surveyor, 1904.)

MARANJAN

31-44  65-44 m. A village situated on the Patab canal in Arghandab valley, 1 mile north of Sardeh Ulia and 9 miles from Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

*MARBULAK

31-59  66-43 m. A village located a few miles north of Jaldak on the river of the same name in Zabul province.

MARBUZA

A village about 5 miles north of Sahdak. (I. B. C.) A village with this name is located at 31-19  67-38 m.

MARD GHAIB See NAKHAS

*MARD KALA

31-31  65-43 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, a few miles south of Kandahar in the province of the same name.

MARDOZAI

A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

MARDGAZAI

31-48  65-47 G. A village on the right bank of Arghandab, 15 miles below Uian. There is a considerable tract of cultivation on both banks of the river, and supplies are readily procurable. (Gaselee.) Recent maps show the spelling Mardanzai.

MARDGAZAI

A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

MARG

A post of 25 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)
MARGAI KALA
31-67. A Tokhi Ghilzai village situated 2 miles north of the right bank of the Kand, and midway between Rashid Kala on the west and Ata Muhammad Kala on the east. (Benn.) Recent maps show the name Marghay, at 31-33 67-34 m.

MARGHA CHAMAN
31-6 66-35 m. Elevation 4,500 feet. A grassy plain (chaman) lying at the foot of the hills which form the northwestern edge of the Toba plateau. Here the daman-i-koh, or talus of the mountains, is wanting for a space of about two miles, and the vacancy is filled by a great sheet of greensward watered by springs rising under the hills. The size of the actual chaman is about 1 1/2 miles long by nearly a mile wide. In the centre the grass is short and sweet, longer and coarser at the edges; the whole is level as a bowling green. The Kadanai river, coming down from the hills north of the chaman, runs westwards through the plain at some distance from its outer edge, and scattered along it are some half dozen villages, whose lands are irrigated from the river. They are all inhabited by Nurzais except one, that nearest the hills on the northeast and called Ladwar, which belongs to Ahmadzai Achakzais. The Ahmadzais also appear to hold the hill country immediately to the north and east. The other villages are Yaru Karez to the west, Kache, northwest, Anwar Khan Kala, etc. The latter is nearest of all to the chaman. Mulla Shamsho Kazi was malik of the district in 1879. The irrigated land is of considerable extent, but most of the surplus produce used to be bought up by the commissariat at Chaman Post, otherwise a considerable amount of supplies may be obtained. There are 12 watermills in the neighbourhood. Many cattle are grazed on the Chaman and previous to the British occupation of Kandahar a small tax was paid by the people to the Governor of that city for the privilege. The sums thus received were not carried to account as revenue, but formed part of the Governor's allowances. From the commencement of 1879 till the British garrison was withdrawn from Chaman the grass was reserved for the troops at that post. Camel-grazing is abundant about Margha Chaman and firewood procurable from the hills. The elevation of Margha Chaman, is about 4,500 feet, and the climate is said to be cool and pleasant in the height of summer. In winter the whole grass plain has been known to be covered by water to a depth of six inches, but this can hardly occur except after an unusual fall of rain or snow.

There are two principal roads from Margha to the Toba plateau. The best of these follows the bed of the Kadanai; it is called the Wanak road, and passes by the village of Kache near Margha Chaman. The Pishin boundary exploration party under Captain Showers and Lieutenant Gore, R. E., came down from Toba by this route. The Psha Pass is difficult; it leads to Tobin and Gwal direct, but is impracticable for laden camels. To the south is a third
track, known as the Kanjasu road, but it appears to be a mere footpath. The road passes over the daman-i-koh close to the base of the hills and is full of ascents and descents, but not otherwise bad. Water being found in almost every ravine, the march may be broken, if thought desirable. The Gatai, or Gati, camping-ground, on the main road from Chaman to Kandahar, is 14 or 15 miles due west across the plain. The villages of Akhtar and Samezai (or Juma Khan) are understood to be 3 or 4 miles northwest from the Chaman. From thence there is a road by Shah Pasand, etc., to Mulla Mustafa and the Kussa pass. It is an alternative route to Kandahar, and was traversed by General Hugh Gough’s cavalry brigade returning to India in September 1880. Passing by the above villages is also a well marked track, which leads northward to the Arghastan valley, and so to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, etc. (Maitland.)

MARGHA KAI
31— 67—. A nala with some cultivation belonging to the Pseins, under the Nakhas range and north of the Psein Lora river. (Benn.)

*MARGHUNDAY
33—3 66–43 m. A village located on a stream, near its confluence with the Tangi Mandeh, northwest of Kundelan in Oruzgan province.

*MARGIAN Or MIRGIAN
31–3 66–17 A. A village located about 6 miles northwest of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

MARJAN Or MASHURAY
32–12 68–21 A. A village of Suliman Khels with about 250 houses near the Wazi Khwa range. There is a good and plentiful supply of water here from a karez. Supplies including bhusa are obtainable, also camel-grazing, but no fuel or grass. (Native information, 1894.) Recent maps show the name Marjana, at 32–11 68–15 m.

*MARKHOR
34–10 65–58 m. A village located on a stream, about 1 mile east of Nasah in the north of Oruzgan province.

MARSINZAI
31–37 66–6 G. A Popalzai hamlet of 43 houses with about 123 inhabitants belonging to the Anhar-i-Madozai group of villages in the Kariajat district. It is situated on the left bank of the Tarnak, and is connected by road with Mohmand, the first camping-ground from Kandahar on the Kalat-i-Ghilzai road, the distance from the latter being 12 1/2 miles. Major Clifford
mentions that it is close to Madozai, another hamlet belonging, according to Biscoe, to the same group of villages. The distance from Marsinzai to Mir Alam Karez is 161/2 miles by a road crossing the Sagak Kotal. The watersupply appears to be from a canal or karez, and was cut off when General Barter's brigade visited the place in March 1880. It was, however, turned on again apparently by the villagers after a few hours' delay. Supplies are procurable here, but wood is scarce. (Clifford, Biscoe.)

MARSINZAI
32–40 67–38 G. A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

MARTAZA
32–42 67–39. A village on the right bank of the Tarnak, 19 miles by road above Shahjui. The neighbouring country was found in 1880 to be fertile and well cultivated, and the villages near were all little rectangular forts, with loop-holed walls 20 to 25 feet high, and flanked by bastions at the corners. Abundant supplies and karez water were procured here. (Ellis, 1880).

MARUF
31–34 67–3 m. Maruf is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises 3,245 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 4,681 to 8,604. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Arghistan, in the north by Shinkai, Atghar, and Shemalzai districts, and in the east and south by the state of Pakistan. Maruf woleswali includes about 125 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Khugiani, Markaz-i-Woleswali, Samchak, Mohammadzai-i-Ulya, Mohammadzai-i-Sufla, Shaikhzai-i-Ulya (Karez-i-Shaikhkan), Shaikhzai-i-Sufla, Rashkiya (Senzalatan-i-Karez), Ana Khel, Ghundi, Shah Khel, Dar Khel, Zirak, Kowida (Gawida), Khalozai, Kanat-i-Mehrab-Khel (Karez-i-Bahu), Mehraban Khel, Dolagi, Miro Khel, Aziz Khel, Tor Wam, Kalai-Jelwa-Abu (Habu Kala), Dag (Deg wa Medizai), Tarwah, Landi, Piyarukha, Pashni, Tarai, Nazar Khel, Chawki Chandud, Panizai-i-Tugharah, Tangi Tugharah, Babi Tugharah, Lati Tugharah (Lali), Chawki Tugharah (Chawgi), Kanat Tugharah (Kanat-i-Kalan-Tugharah), Karzai, Karez, Spingai Tugharah, Mali Tugharah, Nakarzai Tugharah, Khalozai Tugharah, Tagi Tugharah Alkozai, Mashozai, Kheder Khel, Kanat-i-Kalan-Ishakzai, Pirzai, Pan, Ziyarat, Karezgai, Bakla, Kass, Chori, Biala, Jawarkan, (Shawarkan), Chashma-i-Ghilzai (Cheshma-i-Alizai), Mehrab (Mar Ab), Bokahni (Sogani), Ghrbergi, Gazak (Glang), Kang-i-Khord (Langar-i-Khord), Kang-i-Kalan, Sikandzai, Karoli, Ghazi Biala, Tal Zoy, Gharib, (Gharib-i-Salesun), Haji Gul, Samo, Diwalgai, Ghondi, Taliri-i-Salesun, Gudri (Gadaye), Khundarah, Parangar,

In 1914 the area was described as follows:

A district which occupies the upper sources of the Arghastan, and lies east of the district of that name, north of Toba, and west of Ghilzai country. In Maruf, Ahmad Shah, the founder of the Duranis, had a strong-hold which was his favourite residence. Here in 1773 he ended his eventful career. The fort of Maruf is situated on the right bank of the Arghastan river about 90 miles east of Kandahar and 70 miles north of the Toba plateau. It is said at the date of the old Kabul war to be a place of some importance owing to its position at the junction of roads leading to it from Kandahar, Kalat-i-Ghilzai, Ghazni, the Derajat, and Quetta. The fort was partially destroyed by Outram, who demolished the gateway and some of the principal towers, to punish the Barakzai owners for the massacre of a large body of the camp-followers of the Bengal column. The ruler of the place was at this time Saifulla-Khan, the principal chief of the Barakzai in the Arghastan valley, and a great part of the land in the neighbourhood was owned by other leading nobles of the Barakzai family. The reports received from officers during the late campaigns add but little to our knowledge of the place. A force which marched from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar via the Khushk Rud and Arghastan valleys in February 1879, passed within about 25 miles of it. There is without doubt a fair road to Maruf via the Arghastan valley from Kandahar. This road was followed in 1879 from Nur Muhammad Kala to Kandahar, and was reported passable for artillery except in one place where a conglomerate rock required blasting. The fort is said to be immediately below a hill called “Monkey Spur.” Outram describes it as the strongest he saw in Afghanistan.

Maruf itself (6,000 feet?) is described as situated in the centre of an almost circular plateau surrounded by hills, but generally well cultivated and more or less wooded. According to Prior, who reconnoitred in 1879 to within about 15 miles of the place, the Arghastan river, as seen through a telescope, appears to run in a deep ravine to the north of the town, on the western side of which a long narrow wood extends from west to east. The same observer noticed a range of hills, a spur of which appeared to him to approach the southern end of the town and to completely command it. This is probably
the spur above mentioned. The headman of Maruf in 1895 was said to be one Abdul Hakim Khan. As to supplies, the newswriter at Kandahar stated in August 1904 that grain was collected under authority by the Hakim of Maruf from the district of the Upper Arghastan and stored at Maruf. There are said to be 1,000 kharwars of grain in the granary at Maruf. (See also under “Arghastan.”) (Outram, Broadfoot, Prior, I. B. C., Native information, 1904.)

There are said to be 100 khassadars quartered in Maruf at present. In 1901, two infantry regiments and two cavalry squadrons were said to have been quartered here.

Maruf exports almonds, grapes and figs which are smuggled into Toba (North Baluchistan). Grapes and figs are dutiable by the Amir’s customs, and the export of almonds is absolutely forbidden. Donkeys are used in this smuggling trade as they are easier to hide than camels. These kafilas of almonds are however said never to be stopped by the Amir’s posts except when they cannot afford to pay the dastur.

No manufactures either of arms or cloth are carried on in Maruf. The elevation of the place is probably well below 6,000 feet as grapes appear to ripen yearly.

The country round is much cultivated, and supplies of all sorts are procurable. (I. B. C., 1901.)

MASARZAI

A section of the Achakzais. They appear to be the same as the Musazais. (I. B. C.).

*MASHALLA

31–11 66–40 m. A village located about 4 miles east of the Kadanai river near the Afghan border in Kandahar province.

*MASHI

31–4 66–19 m. A village located about half way on the road between Spin Buldak and Dabarai in Kandahar province.

MASHUM KAREZ

31– 65–. A village situated about 17 miles northeast of Kandahar, on the Bori road. (Biscoe.)

MASHUR

31–31 65–37 m. A village situated 8 miles southwest of Kandahar, close to Balandi. (Biscoe.)
*MASHUZAY
31–32 66–59 m. A village located near Shaikhzai and about 3 miles south of the Arghestan river in Kandahar province.

*MASUD KALAY
32–43 66–10 m. A village located about 10 miles northeast of Mirabad on the Tirin river in Oruzgan province.

*MASUM KALAY
31–25 67–4 m. A village located on the Salesun river near the confluence of the Izghumay stream in Kandahar province.

MATIKZAI
A section of the Achakzais.

MAULADAD KAREZ
31–66–. A village situated on left bank of the Tarnak, about 20 miles east of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

*MAWLAZA
31–12 66–9 m. A village located on the road from Spin Buldak to Kandahar, about 7 miles northwest of Dabarai in Kandahar province.

MAZAH See MOHAT

MAZANGAN
31–30 65–33. A village situated 11 miles southwest of Kandahar, close to Nakhuni. (Biscoe.)

*MAZAR
32–46 65–28 m. A village located on the Helmand river, about 10 miles north of Dehrawad in Oruzgan province.

*MAZGHAHAR

MAZO KAREZ
31–65–. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

MAZRA
31–41 65–41 G. A village in the Arghandab valley, situated about a mile and a half north of the Baba Wali Kotal. The headquarters of Sardar
Muhammad Ayub Khan were close to this village previous to his defeat by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts on the morning of 1st September 1880. (I. B. C.) Another village with this name is about 1 mile north of Ziarat Baba Wali, at 31–39 65–40 G.

MAZRA AVAS See ZARA MAZRA

MAZULLA KHAN KAREZ
31—66—. A small village situated about 23 miles east of Kandahar, near Jabadar. (Biscoe.)

MEHRAB
Mehrab or Mehrab Nawar is a place in Shorawak on the Baluch border, 25 miles from Jat Poki. Here there is a small tank made by Mehrab Khan, a Baloch. (I. B. C.)

MEHRAB See BAGH-I-MEHRAB

MEHRDAD KAREZ
32—65—. A village in the valley of Khakrez, situated in hilly country between Khakrez and Lam. (Lance.)

MEL
31—65—. A valley about 15 miles long by 5 broad, lying on the direct route from Chaman to Kandahar. It is watered by the Mel Manda. The following report by Clifford on villages in the Mel valley gives the best information regarding it:

West of Kandahar—Chaman road.
1. Mir Buland
2. Mulla Yaru
3. Meri Aya
4. Baz Muhammad
5. Muhammad Sayyid
6. Zabardast
7. Baz
8. Muhammad Khan
9. Khwaja Amran
10. Muhammad Deh
11. Wali Muhammad

East of above road.
1. Zardad
2. Muhammad Yar
3. Sher Muhammad
4. Ata Muhammad
5. Mir Hamad
6. Baz Muhammad (Popalzai), 2½ miles northeast of Mel Karez post.

All these villages, except Baz Muhammad’s, are kizhdis, or booths, covered in
some instances with long, coarse, black blankets, and in others with wattle mats, made of tamarisk twigs, and lightly thatched over with the long coarse reed called nal.

It is impossible to assign any position to the villages, as they are so often shifted. They consist of 10 to 20 booths each. The village of Baz Muhammad, Popalzai, consists of four or five dome-roofed houses. He has a few relatives owning dome-roofed houses close to the site of Mir Hamad’s kishdi. With the above exceptions, and two or three families of Ghilzai descent living in the kizhdi of Ata Muhammad, all the inhabitants of Mel valley are of the Kakozai section of the Achakzais.

The villages to the east of the Chaman-Kandahar road procure their water from adjacent karezes; those to the west from wells. When a kizhdi is moved a new well is frequently dug; the soil is light, and water is generally found within 20 feet of the surface. Compared with the superficial extent of the valley, the amount of cultivated ground is very small. It is chiefly to be found on the banks of the Mel Nala which runs from the direction of the Borghana road through the whole length of the valley, and joins the river Dori—that is to say, it runs from northeast to southwest.

All villages are named after the headman for the time being. The present chief malik is Mir Buland.

Other Kakozai villages are found—

1st—Between the Mel valley and Barghana, viz.,
   1. Aslam
   2. Sher Muhammad
   3. Faizulla
   4. Lala Khan
   5. Arsala
   6. Misroh
   7. Ata Muhammad.

2nd—in Barghana, viz.,—
   1. Hamad
   2. Pir Muhammad
   3. Pir
   4. Azim

3rd—in Malahed, viz.,—
   1. Akram
   2. Lodak
   3. Nurudin
   4. Shirin
   5. Rahmatulla.

The inhabitants of these villages, together with those in the Mel valley, are estimated to number between 350 and 400 families, but see “Kakozai.”

The greater number of the Kakozai move in summer towards the Samai mountains to graze their flocks and escape the heat. (Clifford.) A village called Mel is about 1 mile east of Muhammad Hasan, at 31°14’65—58 G.

MEL KAREZ

31°12’66—5 A. A post on the Quetta-Kandahar road, established in
1879, 11 miles 4 furlongs beyond Dabrai. Water for drinking from a karez, with a tank for animals. Fortified enclosure; garrison in 1880, 10 sabres and 30 infantry. Encamping-ground open, on gravelly soil. (Adam.)

“The walls of the enclosure are standing and in good order (1893), but the domes of the loopholed rooms at the angles have mostly fallen in. Some rooms in the centre are occupied by the khasadar guard.” (Yate.)

At Mel there is one of the new pattern of fortified serais under construction in November 1905. The inhabitants of the vicinity are Kakozais and their Motabar is Muhammad Shah. Grain is scarce, but camels, sheep and goats are procurable in large numbers; in June 1906 one dehbashi and 18 khasadars were quartered here. (Native information, 1904–5–6.)

**MEL MANDA**

31—5 66—1 A. A small running stream that drains the Mel and the Bedak valleys. It rises in the Hadah hills, and flows in a southwesterly direction, until it joins the Dori river. (Adam, Campbell.) *Recent maps show the name Kshatta Mil, at 31—6 66—2 m.*

**MESHAI Or MIRSHAHI**

31—46 65—57. A village situated 12 miles northeast of Kandahar near Aliabad. (Biscoe.)

**MESKIN KHAN**

31—35 66—35 G. A village of 100 houses belonging to a group of Barakzai villages known as Konchazai. It is passed on the road leading up the Arghastan at 2½ miles from Amin Kala, and is situated immediately on the right bank of the Arghastan, a short distance above the point where it is joined by the Wandoz Nala, from the steep left bank of which it is separated by some low stony hills. The people are well off and own several herds of horned cattle. Their lands are irrigated from the Arghastan. (Clifford, Massy.)

**MIAN BALDAK** See BALDAK.

**MIAN JUI**

31— 65—. A village in the Kariajat, situated between Marghan and Dehi-Kuchi, on the Mian Jui canal. (Biscoe.)

**MIAN JUI**

31—29 65—44 m. A village situated 7½ miles south of Kandahar, on left bank of the Tarnak, just opposite Murt Kala (Mard Kala). (Biscoe.)

*MIRABAD** See MARABAD.
**MIR AFZAL**

31 – 22 65 – 57 G. A village of 30 houses, half Khugiani and half Popalzai, situated in the Lora valley, where the latter is entered by the road leading from Amin Kala to Sarbiland. It is situated on the right bank of the Lora, and is described by Massy with other villages as capable of providing some supplies for a force at Sarbiland. It is named after the man who was its malik in 1879–80, and owns land on the banks of the river. (Clifford, Massy.)

**MIR AFZAL**

31 – 35 65 – 49 G. A village situated 5 miles east of Kandahar, near Shorandam. (Biscoe.)

**MIR AFZAL CHAH**

A post of 11 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*MIRAGHA*

32 – 37 67 – 14 m. A village located in the Sangkhana nala, northeast of Arghandab village in Zabul province.

**MIRAKHOR**

31 – 30 65 – 12 m. A village and fort passed on the road leading along the right bank of the Arghandab from Kandahar and the Sperwan ferry to Kala Bist, about 4 1/2 miles, before reaching Shah Mir Kala. The road leading to Bagh Marez, parallel to and at a short distance from the road nearest the river, passes immediately to the north of this fort. The inhabitants are Nurzai and Ishakzai, and were suspected during the late campaigns of having looted and killed some of our stragglers and followers. There is a good deal of wheat and maize cultivation in the neighbourhood, and a little rice. The place is also known as Khalifa-Abad, Khalifa-Robat, and as Kala-i-Khusdil Khan. Bellew mentions it as a neat fort visible on the road to Girishk and Kala Bist by Karez-i-Ata. (I. B. C., Bellew.)

**MIR AKHORAN**

31 – 65 –. A village in the Kariajat, situated on the left bank of the Arghandab river, between Shakchala and Kheshki, close to the river. (Biscoe.)

**MIR ALAM**

31 – 66 –. One of three hamlets collectively known as Khaugani, or Khugiani, situated on the Sodanai Nala in the Arghastan valley. (Clifford.) There are several places with this name, located at 31 – 37 66 – 22 G., 31 – 53 66 – 51 G., and 31 – 34 66 – 34 m.
MIR ALAM
31—66-. A village mentioned by Massy, together with Abdul Latif Khan's village, as situated on the Wandoz Nala. It is probably the same place as the village called Mir Aslam by Clifford.

MIR ALAM
31—66-. A ruined fort in Shorawak, on the left bank of the Lora at the point where the river debouches from the hills. It was built by Mir Alam Khan, a Nurzai Durani, appointed Governor of Shorawak by Ahmad Shah, for his own residence, and to protect the plain from the incursions of Achakzais and others living up the Lora. Mir Alam Khan also purchased land in the vicinity, which is still in the possession of his descendants. The walls and towers of Mir Alam's fort are in tolerable preservation, but it has long been completely gutted, and the interior is now a wheat-field. The glen of the Lora is here about 2 miles wide. The river itself, though broad, has low banks, and there is ordinarily but little water in it, as it is drawn off above on both sides to irrigate the Shorawak plain. Unless the ground is clear of crops, it is not easy to find a good camping-ground at Mir Alam Khan, which is, however, an ordinary halting-place on the direct road to and from Pishin via the Lora and Tang defiles. Mir Alam Kala is about 12 miles from Takia, or Hisaba, camping-ground; 9 from Jat Poti; 4½ or 5 (by the road) from Ahmad Khan (Poti); and 11 from Lashkar Kach, or 13 from Mirza Kach, in the gorge of the Lora. The village of Pir Muhammad Karez is about 1,000 yards southwest. Supplies are procurable; wood, water and camel forage abundant. There are numerous water-mills to the north and northwest. (Maitland.)

MIRANZAI
A section of the Nurzais. (Clifford.)

MIRANZAI
A section of the Ghilzais.

MIR ASLAM
31—66-. A Barakzai village of 25 houses, situated on the Wandoz Nala, above Abdul Latif Khan. Water from a karez good and abundant; cultivation scarce. (Clifford.)

MIR BAZAR
31—36 65–38 m. A village of 40 houses in the Kariajat. It is situated at the junction of the road leading to Kandahar from the Sperwan ferry with that leading from the city to Kohkaran which passes between it and the village of Gundigan. It lies on the north side of and immediately under the
hill on the opposite side of which is old Kandahar, and about ½ mile beyond the Chihal Zina grotto, and is watered by the Rozabad canal. The inhabitants are Nurzai with a few Kakars and Ghilzais, and numbered about 134 persons in 1879–80. (Hennell, Bellew, Biscoe.)

MIR GIAN

MIR GIAN See GATAI

MIR HAZAR

31–65—. A village near the southern entrance of the Tangli pass. It was, in 1879–80, the residence of Sardar Muhammad Kuli Khan. (Lance.)

MIR KALAM

31–66—. A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

MIR KHAN

31–65—. A village on the right bank of the Arghastan Lora, apparently situated not far from Mir Afzal and Sarbiland. It contains 40 houses of Popalzai and takes its name from the man who was its malik in 1879–80. (Clifford.)

MIR KOT

32–28 67–23 G. A village, 125 miles on the road from Kandahar to Ghazni and about 7 miles southwest of Shahjui. It is so cold here in the winter that Foster mentions that water suspended in a copper vessel at the end of October was frozen into a solid mass during the night. (Foster.)

MIROWES

31–66—. A small village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

MIRSHAI See MESHAI

MIRU KHAN Or IDOZAI

30–3 66–3 m. A village in the Shirani district of Shorawak. It is slightly raised above the plain on a sandy hillock at the edge of the daman, or glacis of the hills. It is on the west side, or left bank, of the Lora, about a mile from the river, but the crossing to Mandozai is 3 miles down, and a considerable detour map has to be made on account of irrigated fields. Mandozai village is 4½ to 5 miles distant; Zabardast is 2 miles northeast; Jat Poti is about 9 miles north by west; and the entrance to the Wali pass is
4½ miles southeast, Iltaz Karez being 16½ miles by that road. The village consists of about 60 huts of Idozai Shiranis (Barechis). There is a good deal of irrigated land, extending parallel to the river for several miles. Water-supply is abundant from irrigation streams, but it is rather brackish. There is one well near the village, about 500 yards northeast (towards Zabardast). It is a shaft of rectangular section, about 4 feet by 2½, and said to be 40 gaz, or about 120 feet, deep. Water is found in a bed of sand, and the sides have to be cased to prevent their falling in. It is sweet water. The well requires clearing sometimes. It is only used when the canal runs dry. There is abundance of room for encampment; camel-grazing is good, except in winter; firewood tolerably plentiful. Supplies in considerable quantity can be procured, but previous notice should be given. Grain for animals is scarce, but wheat plentiful. The water-mills are all in the northeast corner of the plain about 10 miles off.

For troops coming by the Wali pass from Sharod, Miru Khan would probably be the first halting-place in Shorawak. (Maitland.)

MIRZA KACH

30— 66–. Elevation 3,450 feet. A low plateau on the left bank of the Shorawak Lora, 10 miles above Sili Kach. Wood and camel-grazing are abundant, and some coarse grass can be obtained. There are no supplies here. A few Badozai and other Achakzais are the only inhabitants. They have a bad reputation. (I. B. C.)

MIS KAREZ

31— 64–. The fourth stage on the Kandahar—Girishk road, 51 miles from the former city. General Burrows’ force halted here on 9th and 15th July 1880, on his march to and from the Helmand, and found abundance of good water and grazing, but no supplies or firewood. “The Mis Karez is a small open channel of good water irrigating a certain amount of cultivation which provides fodder. Wood scarce. Camping-ground by the side of the water channel near three mulberry trees.” (Yate.)

MISRI KHEL

A sept of the Ishakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.)

MIZAN

32—10 66–31 m. Mizan is the name of a village and an alakadari in Zabul province. The alakadari comprises an area of 1,078 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 1,819 to 2,707. The alakadari is bounded in the west by Dahl, in the north by Dai Chopan and Arghandab, in the east by Kalat, and in the south by Jaldak districts. Mizan alakadari includes about 68 villages none of
which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Sar Nawah-i-Aghasu, Paye Nawah-i-Aghasu, Miyan Juy-i-Aghasu, Darwishak-i-Aghasu, Musa Takhum, Chashma-i-Takhum, Nawah-i-Takhum, Yakir Takhum, Saleum, Kawshak, Shaikan, Saleum Poti, Dip Khan, Kola Kesht, Gunbad, Najuye, Mush Khana, Khenjakak, Takhum-i-Shaikan, Bagwan Patab (Bagwan), Sadar Sing, Kurghan, Landai, Dawla or Dola, Kashmiran, Yaghtu, Anartu, Janka, Gorigak, Siyah Sangak, Badamak, Kundelan, Jamalai, Markhenjak, Yargatu, Nimakai, Surkh Bid, Jargana, Garang, Togharat, Hasanak, Salim-i-Shaikan, Namran, Tukorak (Shalukak), Khwaja Gogerak, Nawah-i-Alam Gul, Juy-i-Karim (Nawah-i-Alam Gul) Marani, Diwalak, Ziyarat-i-Mokrak, Nawah-i-Mokrak, Takal, Jizga-i-Takir, Kanat (Karez) Haji Abdul Ahad, Zardad Takir, Hotak-i-Takir, Zemaryani Takir, Haji Awliya, Kanat-i-Shir, Barakzai, Ramizai, Toti, Khwaja Gawak, Tor Kass, Boragh, Sokhta, Dawlana, Sapi Tut, Kata Sang, and Jawzarah.

In 1914 the area was described as follows:
The district of Mizan, erroneously spelt Mirjan, lies between Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the north and east, Tarnak on the south, and Dahla on the west. It consists of a series of narrow, more or less cultivated valleys, between high barren hills, watered by small natural streams running down at right angles to and falling into the Arghandab. The elevation of the main valley ranges between 4,800 and 4,400 feet. Arghasu is 4,440 feet, and Sehlum 4,551 feet. North of the Arghandab are hills rising to nearly 9,000 feet, while to the south the valley is shut in by the Badam and Gao Murda hills, of whose altitude we have no information. The district comprises the following subdivisions of villages, viz.:

Takir
Mukrak, Takhum
Alam Gul Khan, Siajui, Sehlum, Yakir, Arghasu
Shehan

On the extreme northeast of the district
Parallel valleys immediately adjoining and southwest of Takir
On the left bank of the Arghandab.
On the right bank of the Arghandab.

The inhabitants are, roughly, three-fourths Ghilzai and one-fourth Alikozai. In 1879–80 the Hakim, Juma Khan, Alikozai, was an old man about 60 years of age, living in Takir, giving every assistance in obtaining supplies and collecting revenue.
Mizan is unfortunate in its neighbours. The Hazaras on the west, and the Tokhi Ghilzais, constantly make raids into it, while the Kharoti Powindahs, inhabiting the hills immediately north of Mukrak, are notorious thieves. The staple crop in Mizan is jowar; wheat, barley, and rice are also grown in smaller quantities. Almond orchards abound in every valley, and there are also a few vineyards.
Almost every village possesses one or more flocks of sheep, but as these are maintained for their wool, the owners are very unwilling to part with them. There are no camels belonging to the district, but the Powindahs bring down a few herds during winter months for the sake of the grazing. Plenty of bullock carriage, however, is everywhere procurable. The only exports are wool and almonds. The revenue of the district is, roughly 4,500 maunds, two-thirds to be paid in wheat, and the remainder in other grain. The Arghandab river in the Mizan district has in ordinary times an average breadth of about 30 yards, a rapid stream of 4 miles an hour, and a depth of from 3 to 6 feet. It widens considerably as it descends towards Kandahar. During the melting of the snows and after heavy rain it rises rapidly and becomes impassable, and towards the latter end of the hot weather it can be forded at almost any spot. Fish abound in it, the commonest sort being a species of barbel, not unlike the Kashmir trout. Like the rest of southern Afghanistan, there is a curious absence of trees in the district. The only ones to be seen are a few mulberries and willows in the valleys, a few wild almonds on the sides of the hills, and an occasional solitary tree on the ridges of the highest, most inaccessible crags, said to be a species of pistachio. The country on either side of the river is wild and mountainous, so much so that except at the juncture of the numerous small streams which run into it, its banks are unapproachable until it enters the Dahla district, when the valley gradually opens out, and from Uian downwards the country, more especially on the right bank, is open, cultivated, and dotted with villages. North of Mizan its banks are reported to be still more confined and precipitous. A British force of 2 guns mountain battery 1 squadron native cavalry 1 regiment native infantry marched in February 1879 from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Takir in the Mizan district, and thence via the Arghandab valley to Kandahar. The distance from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Takir is 15½ miles over a broad plain for about 10 miles to the Gao Murda hill (due west of Kalat-i-Ghilzai), when the road gradually descends to the Takir valley. Abundant supplies were procured and bullocks for transport purposes. The force was detained at Takir on the 4th and 5th February by a fall of snow, about 3 inches. (Biscoe, I. B. C.) There is a Government granary in this district said to contain 500 kharwars of grain. (Native information, 1905.)

MOBIN

31—66—. A village in the Khushobai valley. (Clifford.) A village with this name is located about 6 miles northeast of Shahjui, at 32°5' 67°27'G.
*MODIKHEL  مودی خیل
32–33 67–17 m. A village located some 7 miles northwest of Shahjui in Zabul province.

MODIZAI See MAZOZAI  31–34 66–2 m.

MOHAT  موهات
29–57 66–11. Elevation 6,000 feet. A pass in the Sarlat range, leading from the Bala Dasht, in western Sharod, to the Shorawak plain. It lies between the Salwatu and the Wali, and its crest is about 2 miles southwest of that of the Salwatu, and 6 miles due north of Iltaž Karez camping-ground. The Sapu road, from Chichazai to the Salwatu, gains the Bala Dasht at 15½ miles by a low kotal in the Para range. The track to the Mohat there branches from that to Pir Gali Chopal, at the fork of the Salwatu and Ushtarlak roads, and leads west across the plain. At about 3 miles from the kotal the low hills of the Sarlat are entered, a short distance to the right or north of the peak known as Chari Tingor Tsaru. The ascent is gentle, and the crest of the pass is gained at about 4 miles, for on this side the Sarlat is quite an insignificant range. The elevation of the crest (as given by Captain Hennell, 5th Bombay native infantry, who made a careful reconnaissance of the pass in March 1881) is 6,000 feet. It is 19 or 20 miles from Chichazai in Sharod, and rather more than 10½ from Zabardast village in Shorawak. The kotal is called Mazah. Hence there is a descent of 100 feet in about 150 yards round the slope of a small peak, to the tiny watershed (spur) which divides the Mohat drainage from that of the Salwatu. The track then descends a very narrow ravine for 300 yards, the way being broken and bad. After some distance this ravine (only 2 or 3 yards wide in the upper part) is joined by another from the left, and widens to about 5 yards. In a few more hundred yards another ravine joins from the left, and three-quarters of a mile beyond is the junction of a third. The elevation of this point is 5,200 feet, showing a fall of 800 feet in about 2 miles. From hence the Mohat ravine pursues a winding course, and increases in width from 15 to 25 yards. At 3½ miles from the crest there are two springs of very good water called Chitogh. The water issues from a bank on the left-hand side, about 10 feet up, and the supply is sufficient to allow of 400 or 500 men drinking in one hour. The hills on either side are low, from 200 to 400 feet high. Elevation of the bed of the nala at Chitogh is 4,900 feet, being a descent of 300 feet in 1½ miles from the junction of the ravines. Below Chitogh the nala is about 30 yards wide, and continues to descend sharply, widening to 50 yards. At one mile below the springs (4½ miles from crest), the Mohat turns away to the left (south) and joins, it is said, the Wali ravine after a further course of 2 miles. The altitude of its bed at the bend is
4,775 feet, showing a descent of 125 feet in one mile from Chitogh springs. Here the road quits the Mohat, ascending the right bank in a westerly direction. A rise of 125 feet in half a mile leads to the crest of a ridge, 5 miles from the watershed of the pass, and 5 1/2 from Zabardast. This is the first of several ridges, called Rangai, which terminate in a steep descent to the Kasuri Nala. This descent might be just practicable for a good camel lightly laden, but it would require zigzagging to become passable for ordinary baggage animals. Turning to the left, the track follows the winding Kasuri Nala for rather more than a mile, when it again quits it by a sharp turn to the right up a small ravine and gains a low ridge called Katuri. The nala becomes impassable just below where the road leaves it, on account of a sudden fall, said to be a sheer cliff of some height. From about the top of the ravine there is a branch track to the left (south) which is said to join the Shirani kafila route to Nushki; on the right also there is a footpath over the hill. Just beyond the small rise called Katuri there is water in a nala. The spot is known as Suru. Thence another rise, passing on the left a conical broken hill named Zari (elevation about 4,100 feet) where yellow sandstone crops out from the prevailing strata of shale, slates, and conglomerate. After crossing a few insignificant ridges, the track descends a small ravine to a spot in the Tirintao Nala called Sin, and turns down it. The nala is about 80 yards wide, enclosed by hillocks 30, 50, and 60 feet high. After half a mile (8 1/2 miles from crest) the nala debouches from the last spurs of the hills on to a sloping stony plain. Its shallow bed is followed for a mile further, in a northwesterly direction, when it is quit to the left, and in another mile the path reaches the village of Zabardast, at 10 1/2 miles from the crest of the pass, and about 14 1/2 miles from the kotal in the Para range.

The Mohat Pass has a close resemblance to the Salwatu. From its crest to Zabardast village, is very nearly the same distance as from the crest of the Salwatu to Putla Khan. The passes run generally parallel to one another. Going from Shorawak, outer ridges have to be passed in both to gain the main ravine; after which the ascent is pretty gradual to within a mile or so of the summit, when the ravines become steep, narrow, and rocky. Water is found at about the same point in each. The Mohat is, however, narrower than the Salwatu, and on the whole it is more difficult, though there is one bit in the Salwatu worse than any part of the other. The value of the Mohat consists in its being an alternative to the Wali and Salwatu roads. It might be useful as enabling these passes to be turned; or for the advance of a flanking detachment, while the main body was descending the Wali, which is decidedly the easiest of the three. No baggage should ever be sent by the Mohat, if it can be avoided. It must be pronounced impracticable for camels; for although the people of the country do occasionally take their camels through it, they are very different animals to those with which troops are provided. It is of course impracticable for artillery except mountain guns.
The shine, or gwan tree (pistacia cabulica) grows more abundantly in the Mohat than in the Wali or Salwatu passes.
In ascending the Mohat it should be remembered that, wherever there is a bifurcation of ravines, the left-hand branch is to be taken.
As the Mohat Nala joins the Wali, the difficult ridges, Ranjai, etc., can be avoided by using the entrance to the latter (see “Wali”); but this is some miles to the southward. (Hennell.)

MOHIN KHAN Or BADURZAI
30—66—. A village of 60 to 80 huts in the Jangal-i-Lora of Shorawak; that is the narrow valley of the Lora Nala, where it winds through the sand-hills. It is said to be a few miles below Kaisar Khan, and 10 or 12 miles from Jat Poti, being apparently about 3 miles south. There is probably a good deal of cultivation, irrigated from the stream in the Lora Nala. The people are Badurzais (Bahadurzais), a subsection of Zakozai Barechis. (Maitland.) Recent maps show the village Bahadurzai, at 30–10 66–1 m.

MOHMAND
31–35 65–54 m. A village, or a group of villages, at the first camping-ground, distant 10 ½ miles from Kandahar, on the road leading by the valley of the Tarnak to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The water-supply is good and plentiful in January from a karez (and from the Tarnak?) and there is a considerable amount of cultivation in the vicinity, but grazing for camels is scarce. General Sir F. Roberts’ force halted here on 30th August 1880 and found excellent encamping-ground at a ruined village to the northwest of Mohmand (probably the place called Konah-i-Mohmand by Massy) and plenty of good water, though with a slightly earthy taste, in a stream and karez. Bhusa was also procurable in sufficient quantities from the neighbouring villages. Communication with Kandahar citadel and with Robat, distant 8 miles on the road to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, can be maintained by heliograph.
The village, according to Captain Biscoe, belongs to the Kariajat, contains one mill and 100 houses, with a population of about 410 persons, who belong to the Mohmand, Popalzai, and Ghilzai tribes, and owned in 1879 several large flocks of sheep. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

MOMIN
A village 45 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the Ghazni road. (Bellew.)

MORCHA
31—65—. A village of the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leach.)

MORCHA
31–41 65–42. A kotal some 5 miles due north of Kandahar, through the
range of hills leading into the Arghandab valley. There is a fair riding road direct from Kandahar to Shuhin in the Arghandab valley. Camels can go, but they generally use the Baba Wali pass. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show a village south of Dehrawad, at 32–29 65–29 m.

*MORGHALEN* مَرْغَالِن
31–17 67–15 m. A village located on the road from Kelaka to Kala-i-Rashid, about 9 miles northeast of the former, in Kandahar province.

MORTAZA مُرْتُزَة
32–65–. A village in the valley of Khakrez, at northeast end of valley. On eastern side a spur of hills of same name. (Lance.)

MUHAMMAD AMIN محمد أمين
31–66–. A place on the Quetta–Kandahar road, mentioned by General Phayre as 26 miles from old Chaman. It is probably the halting-place known better as Kala Fathulla. (I. B. C.)

MUHAMMAD ASLAM محمد أسلم
31–66–. One of the villages forming the group of villages known as Konchazai. It is situated on the right bank of the Arghestan, 4 miles above Amin Kala on the road leading to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and contains 80 houses inhabited by Barakzai, whose lands are irrigated from the Arghastan. (Clifford, Massy.) A village with this name is located about 16 miles northeast of Abdur Rahman in Dehrawad district, at 32–38 65–34 G.

MUHAMMAD HASAN محمد حسان
31–65–. A village situated close to Kohndil Karez, on left bank of Tarnak, about 17 miles east of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located about 7 miles south of Takhta Pul, at 31–14 65–58 G.

MUHAMMAD HASAN محمد حسن
31–66–. A village on right bank of Arghastan river, situated between the Wandoz and Lahar Nalas. (Massy.)

MUHAMMAD HASANI Or MAMASANI محمد حسني (مَامَاسَنِی)
A Brahui tribe, some of whom pasture in Sharod and Shorawak. In the former country a few families of the Harum section live about the head of the Sewi Nala, west of the Ghoghar Kand, and along the foot of Mashalak. In Shorawak they muster 200 men. The Mamasanis (as they are more generally called) are quiet and inoffensive in these parts, but the majority of the tribe, which is very large, though scattered, is not particularly well disposed. A great many Mamasanis live in Kharan, southwest of Nushki. (Maitland.)

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MUHAMMAD JAN
31—67—. A village, otherwise known as Ali Jan, situated high upon the slopes of the Hotak hills southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In the end of April 1880 there was a large gathering of Duranis from the Arghastan valley, who attacked convoys and stopped all communication between Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar. They were subsequently dispersed and Muhammad Azam of Muhammad Jan (the chief malik) was fined Rs. 200 for the share his village took in the disturbance. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is about 3 miles west of Ahmad Shah Khel, at 31–9 67–40 G.

MUHAMMAD KHAN
31—66—. A village on the right bank of the Lora, passed shortly after leaving Sarbiland on the road to Wuchbar Ghoberak. Massy mentions it is a place from which some supplies might be obtained for a force encamped at Sarbiland. It may possibly be the same place as the village of Mahmud Khan mentioned by Clifford. (Massy.) A village with this name is located about 5 miles southwest of Utmanzai, at 31–32 66–21 G.

MUHAMMAD MUSA
31—65—. A village of the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leach.)

MUHAMMAD RAZA See SAMEZAI

MUHAMMAD SADIK See TAKHTA PUL

MUHAMMAD SAHIBZADA
31–36 65–49. A village situated 5 miles east of Kandahar, between Shorandam and Zakird. (Biscoe.)

MUHAMMAD SHARIF
31—66—. A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

MUHAMMADZAI
A section of the Barakzais. Villages with this name are located at 31–56 66–39 m., and 31–56 66–34 m.

MUHI UD DIN See MAIUDIN

MUKRAK
32–11 66–33 m. Mentioned by Biscoe as one of the subdivisions of the Mizan district in the Arghandab valley. The village is about 4 miles east of Mizan.
MUKUR
32-3 65-47 A. A cluster of villages in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

MULIAN
31— 66—. Mulian or Deh Mulian is a village 11 miles north of Baianzai on the Baluch border. Water, fuel and forage are plentiful. (Native information, 1887.)

*MULKIZAI
31—59 67-27 m. A village located about 4 miles east of Shinkai on the road to Shomulzai in Zabul province.

MULLA ABDULLA
31—30 65-51. A village 8 miles southeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

MULLA ANWAR
32—12 67-35 G. A stage on the Toba—Ghazni road, 8 miles north of the Jallu Kotal. Supplies plentiful. (The Mulla.)

MULLA ANWAR
31— 66—. A village in the Kushobai valley, about 11 miles north-northeast of Gatai. Seven houses. (Clifford.)

*MULLA ASHRAF
31—26 65-27 m. A village located on the Duri river, about 5 miles west of its confluence with the Tarnak river in Kandahar province.

MULLA AZIM
31— 65—. A village near the Band-i-Timur on the Arghandab, inhabited by Ishakzais, who are of the Saraban Afghans (that is to say, descendants of an Afghan saint of the Saraban division of the nation), and consequently hold their land rent-free and enjoy other privileges and immunities accorded to members of the priest class. (Bellew.)

*MULLA AZIZ KALAY
29—59 65-50 m. A village located about 12 miles southwest of Mandozai in Shorabak district, Kandahar province.

*MULLA BARAN
31—49 66-44 m. A village located about 15 miles south of Jaldak on the Khushk river in Zabul province.
MULLA DIDAN See TAZI

A village located 10 miles south of Shahjui, at 32-23 67-28 G.

MULLA DOST MUHAMMAD

A village on left side of Kushobai; it is passed en route from Sarbiland to Dabrai, at some 8 miles from latter place. (Massy.) Another village with this name is located at 31-26 65-30 A.

MULLA FAIZU

A village situated 8 miles east of Kandahar, near Malang. (Biscoe.)

MULLA JULLUNDUR

A Psain village on the Tanda Nala near the Baluch border. It consisted (1894) of 6 mud huts and some blanket tents. There is considerable cultivation near. (Benn, 1894.)

MULLA KAISAR

A small Tokhi Ghilzai village some 8 miles northwest of Shahjui. (I. B. C., 1880.)

MULLA KHEL

A small Tokhi Ghilzai village on the right bank of the Kand, 2 miles below Rashid Kala. (Benn.)

MULLA MIAN ZIARAT

A halting-place on the road from Ghazni to the Kundar valley. There is a spring here and a few tents of Ghilzais. (Lumsden.)

MULLA MURDA

The name of a pass into the Khakrez valley from the Arghandab valley, which, running parallel to the general line of the Khakrez hills, connects the Tangli pass, from which it branches at about 1 1/2 miles from its entrance near the village of Mir Hazar, with the Pishi pass, which it joins near the village of Khakai Karez. The path passes along the dry bed of a narrow nala with hills on either side, steep, high, and nearly inaccessible in places. The road is passable for horsemen and laden mules, but not for laden camels. Its length is 7 miles. (Lance, Harvey.)

MULLA MUSHAKI

A Nurzai village situated under the northwest slopes of the Narin range, 4 miles south of the Arghistan. (Benn.) The village is about 6 miles north of the Tahana Shin Narai.
MULLA NAWAB
31—  66—.  A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

MULLA PAINDI
31—  65—.  A village in Daman or Karezat close to Lohdai Karez. (Biscoe.)

MULLA RAFIK
31—  66—.  A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

MULLA SAID CHAH
Mullao Said (Said) Chajh
A post of 11 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1903.)

MULLA SHAKUR
31—  65—.  A village 11 miles northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Shokur Kalay, at 31—42  65—50 m.

MULLA YAKUB
31—9  66—20 G.  A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.) Another village with this name is about 3 miles north of Abdur Rahman, at 31—46  66—41 G.

MULLA ZAMRUT
31—31  67—32.  A small village of Tokhi Ghilzais on the left bank of the Kand, nearly opposite Rashid Kala. (Benn.)

*MUMU KHEL
31—41  66—36 m.  A village located on the Khushk river north of Arghestan village, in Kandahar province.

MUNDIABAD
31—  65—.  A village in the Maiwand district. (Leach.)

MUNDIGAK
31—54  65—32 m.  A village on the southeastern side of the Khakrez valley and approached from the valley of the Arghandab by the Siah Sang pass, from the crest of which it is distant about 5 miles. (Lance.) Recent maps show the spelling Mondah Gak.

MURAD KHAN
30—  66—.  A large ruined fort, in the Poti district, at the northern end of the Shorawak plain. It is about 4 miles northeast of Jat Poti, not far from Abuzai village. (Maitland.) Villages with this name are located at 30—13  66—14 m., 32—29  67—25 m., and 31—0  66—10 G.
MUREZ CHAH
A post of 11 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C.)

MURGAI
A section of the Gurak subdivision of the Nurzai tribe inhabiting the country between the Khwaja Amran range and the Ganti hills. (Clifford.)

MURGHAI Or MARGHAY
31–34 67–34 m. A Tokhi Ghilzai village 5 miles north of the Kand river where that stream forms the Baluch boundary. It lies just to the south of a low spur of the Zhobai range. Karez water and camel-grazing are procurable, also a little bhusa, but fuel is scarce. (Benn, 1894.)

*MURGHAKAI
31–20 67–42 m. A village located on the Kadanai river, about 4 miles southwest of Ala Jirga in Zabul province.

MURGHAN
31–38 65–39 m. A village in the Kariajat, situated 1/2 miles west of Gundigan, and stands, like that village, on a rising ground. It is near the Mian Jui. (Biscoe.)

MURGHAN KECHAR Or MURGHANKECHA
31–32 65–58 m. Elevation 3,660 feet. A Popalzai village described by Clifford, Massy, and Gaselee as containing about 200 houses and distant 7 miles from Mandi Hissar on a road leading to Babar, distant 9 miles, and other places in the Arghastan valley. It appears to be identical with a village of the same name included by Biscoe in a list of the villages of the Anhar-i-Madozai subdivision of the Kariajat and said by him to contain 137 houses with about 410 inhabitants. It is situated in the wide plain on the left bank of the Tarnak at an elevation (roughly estimated by Major Prior) of 3,600 feet, and is, according to Clifford, well supplied with water in winter by a stream from the Tarnak, and in summer, when this stream is cut off by the villages on its upper course, from numerous wells from 15 to 20 feet deep. Both this officer, and Major Prior, who was there on the 20th February, say that the water is good; but Lieutenant Massy, who halted at the village 8 days later, describes it as brackish and obtained partly from a small stream running through it. A nala, which would be difficult to pass with guns after rain, owing to the swampy character of the ground, is crossed at about a mile from the village on the way to Mandi Hissar, but otherwise the road to the latter place and the Arghastan valley is fair but stony. There is a good camping-ground to the east of the village; supplies are said to be plentiful, and there is good camel-grazing in the neighbourhood. Prior was
informed that part of the village had been used by the Amir as barracks for a portion of the Kandahar garrison. A manuscript account of the village compiled by Major Willock mentions, apparently on the authority of Lieutenant Massy, that heliographic communication can be established between the village and the “Picquet hill” at Kandahar. (Clifford, Biscoe, Massy, Prior, Gaselee.)

*MURI
33—27  66—38 m. A village located about 1 mile south of Bambalistan on the Ajrestan river in Oruzgan province.

*MURIANI
32—11  66—29 m. A village located about 2 miles northwest of Mizan village on the Arghandab river in Zabul province.

MURT KALA
31—30  65—37. A village situated 6 miles southwest of Kandahar, on the right bank of the Tarnak. (Biscoe.)

MURZAI
A sept of the Achakzais. (Biscoe.)

*MUSA KAREZ
31—48  66—21 m. A village located about 3 miles south of Loy Mandeh and about 20 miles northwest of Sanjarai in Kandahar province.

*MUSA KHAN KALAY
31—3  66—23 m. A village located about 3 miles north of Spin Buldak on the Kadanai river, in Kandahar province.

*MUSA KHEL
32—16  67—11 m. A small village at which supplies were collected for General Stewart’s force when encamped at Naorak in April 1880 on his march from the Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Ghazni. It is situated about 3 miles southeast of the Naorak camping-ground. (I. B. C.) Other villages with this name are located at 32—31  67—8 m., 32—46  67—47 m., 33—36  67—18 m., and 33—10  68—22 G.

*MUSA KHEL
Three small villages, 143 miles from Quetta, 152 miles from Ghazni by the direct road. They are inhabited by Hotak Ghilzais.
MUSA KHEL
A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais, located on the Tarnak. (Molloy.)

MUSA TALAO
30–53 65–55. A small tank between Jat Poti and Sayyidbus, about 4 miles from the latter place. (I. B. C.)

MUSA ULAK
31–66. Is understood to be a settlement of Hotak Ghilzais on the Quetta–Ghazni road, northeast of Maruf fort. (I. B. C.)

*MUSAZAI
32–40 66–1 m. A village located on the Tirin river, near Mirabad (Marabad) in Oruzgan province.

*MUSAZAI
A sept of the Nurzais inhabiting the country between the Khwaja Amran range and the Ganti hills. (Clifford.) Recent maps show a village with this name about 5 miles south of Shahjui, at 32–28 67–25 m.

*MUSAZAI
A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais located on the Tarnak, a few at Nawa. (Molloy.)

*MUSAZAI
A section of the Achakzais.

MUSHAK
31–41 65–3 m. A village in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leach.)

MUSHAN
31–28 65–15 m. A village situated about 22 miles southwest of Kandahar, and 2 miles beyond Chahar Deh. (Biscoe.) Another village with this name is located at 31–27 65–16 A.

*MUSHAN SRA
31–16 65–16 m. An area located about 15 miles south of Doaba in Kandahar province. A few miles northwest is the Mushan Sra Dasht.

*MUSLIMZAI
31–57 67–4 m. A village located about 4 miles southeast of Buragai and northwest of the Sur Ghar in Zabul province.
MUTTA KHAN KHEL
A small subsection of the Tokhi Ghilzais inhabiting the villages of Jabar Kala, Ata Muhammad Kala, Iman Khuni, and Margai Kala on the banks of the Kand. (Benn.)

NABI
31—66—. A village en route from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to the Arghastan valley via the Khushk Rud, situated some 40 miles from the former place. (Prior.)

*NABIDAD KALAY
31—4 66—23 m. A village located about 5 miles north of Spin Buldak, near the Kadanai river in Kandahar province.

*NADAI
31—31 65—17 m. A village located about 5 miles south of the road from Kandahar to Girishk and north of the Arghandab river in Kandahar province.

NADARI
31—35 65—42. A collection of mud ruins, 2 miles south of Kandahar, the remains of a city which Nadir Shah attempted to form on this site. (Atkinson.)

NADIR DEH
31—39 67—21 G. A hamlet on the Quetta—Ghazni road, east of Maruf fort. It has probably changed its name or disappeared altogether since 1889. (I. B. C.)

NADIR KALA
31—39 67—21. A place of this name is said to exist on the Surkhab, about 2 stages from Babakar Chahan. It would seem to be the same as Nadir Deh. Much Tokhi cultivation, supplies procurable, and water from the Surkhab. (Benn.)

NAGAHAN
31—38 65—35 G. A village situated on the right bank of Arghandab, opposite Kohkaran. Sher Ahmad lies between it and the Jui Naghan. (Biscoe.)

NAGHURSALE
31—68—. A range of hills running north and east between the Kandil river and Sharan Toi, inhabited by the Zmariana tribe, and for this reason sometimes known as the Zmariana range. (Benn.)
NAHAR
32–31 68–2 A. A low range of hills east of the Wazikhar range. It is crossed by a road from Northern Baluchistan to Mukur which leads through the Gharbai pass. There are Sulimankhel villages here. Water can be got in the Nahar nala, but it is liable to dry up during summer. (Native information, 1894.) US sources show a stream with this name.

*NAHR-I-BABRU
32–9 66–58 m. A village located about 6 miles northeast of Kalat on the way to Mukur in Zabul province.

NAHR-I-FAZIL
31–65–. Said to be a village in the Kariajat, about 24 miles from Kandahar, on the Herat road. (Biscoe.)

NAHR-I-HAZRAT See SALIHAN

NAHR-I-JAMSHID
31–65–. A village in Kariajat, situated on right bank of Arghandab, close to Kohak. (Biscoe.)

NAHR-I-JAUZI
31–37 65–35. A village in Kariajat, situated close to Kohkaran. (Biscoe.)

NAHR-I-KAREZ
31–65–. A village situated 24 miles west of Kandahar, on the Herat road, close to Kalkan. (Biscoe.)

NAHR-I-MALA KHAI See SOKHTA

NAHR-I-MUHTASHAM
31–65–. A village situated on right bank of Arghandab, 17 miles west of Kandahar, opposite Safedrawan. (Biscoe.)

NAHR-I-NAOROZ KHAN
31–65–. A village situated 13 miles southwest of Kandahar, on bank of Tarnak, 2 miles below Khanjakak. (Biscoe.) A village called Naoroz is about 2 miles south of Nakhuti, at 31–28 65–33 G.

NAHR-I-SAFED BAMIZAI
31–27 65–31. A village situated 66 miles southwest of Kandahar, on right bank of Tarnak, 2 miles below Khanjakak. (Biscoe.)
NAHR-I-SHAH BAHADUR KHAN
31-37 65–35. A village situated 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles west of Kandahar, adjoining Kohkaran. (Biscoe.)

NAHR-I-SHAHZADA-SULIMAN
31–44 65–43. A village situated 10 miles north of Kandahar, on left bank of Arghandab, close to Maranjan. (Biscoe.)

NAIB KALA
31–34 65–58 G. A village situated about 20 miles east of Kandahar, near Murghan Kechar. (Biscoe.)

NAIJOI
31— 65—. A hamlet contained in Anhar-i-Madozai in Kariajat, situated about 12 miles northeast of Kandahar, on right bank of Tarnak. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show a village called Najoi, at 32–34 65–58 m.

*NAJMUDDIN
31–58 66–2 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 1 mile north of Sherjan Aka in Kandahar province.

NAKHAS
31–20 67–35 m. A range of hills running roughly east and west, which forms the northern watershed of the Psein Lora and its continuation the Kadanai for a length of about 32 miles. Northwards the drainage is to the Kand, and Salesun rivers. Mard Ghaib is credited with being the highest peak, viz., 9,189 feet.

The passes leading over the range are the Birka Ziarat, Sheganrat, Shad-i-Khak, and Baianzai. By the latter the road from Pishin via the Sinzala Nala runs to the Salesun river and Maruf. The three other passes are described under their respective headings. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Nakhas Ghar.

*NAKHIL
32–29 67–39 m. A village located about 12 miles west of the Ab-i-Istada on the way to Shahjui in Ghazni province.

NAKHUNI
31–30 65–32 m. A village situated 11 miles southwest of Kandahar, close to Mazangan. (Biscoe.)

NAKODAK
31–30 65–38 m. A village situated 9 miles southwest of Kandahar, close to Chaplani. (Biscoe.)
**NALAK**

33–42 66–26 m. A village near Palan, northwest of Pitaw Koh, in Oruzgan province.

**NALGAM**

31–30 65–19 m. A village on the right bank of the Arghandab on the road from the Sperwan fort towards Kala Bist. (See “Nalkan.”) Recent maps show the spelling Nalgham.

**NALKAN**

31–65. An Alizai village passed on the right bank of the Arghandab, after leaving Siahchob on the road leading from the Sperwan ford to Kala Bist by Mirakhor Kala. In 1849 it consisted of 94 houses with about 307 inhabitants. It is situated on a canal that passes Radahab and Siahchob. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

**NAOAGAI**

32–65. A village in Khakrez, in northern corner of valley. (Lance.)

**NAOBURDA**

33–47 67–13 m. A village located on the Nihal stream and north of the Koh-i-Nachoeki in Oruzgan province.

**NAO ESAR**

31–30 65–49. A village situated 10 miles southeast of Kandahar, near Khushab. (Biscoe.)

**NAOJUI**

32–41 66–2 m. A village located on the Tirin river a few miles southeast of Mirabad in Oruzgan province.

**NAOKHIZ**

32–5 66–47 m. A village located some 7 miles southwest of Kalat in Zabul province.

**NAORAK**

32–18 67–12 m. A village on the Tarnak river, about halfway between Kalat and Shahjui in Zabul province. Other villages with this name are located at 33–57 67–1 m., 33–51 66–50 m., 33–5 66–33 m., 33–8 66–43 m., and 33–40 66–31 m.

**NAORAK**

32–18 67–12 m. A halting-place on the Ghazni–Kandahar road,
between Sar-i-Asp and Tazi, 12 miles from the former and 7 from the latter. The encamping-ground is very confined, and a force, if of any strength, must be divided by a ravine. The position is cramped owing to the river on its east and the hills on its west. There are small patches of cultivation, but there is no village. To the southeast, 3 miles off, is the hamlet of Musa Khel, but the country generally is uninhabited and unproductive. Sir Donald Stewart used the ground in April 1880, when marching from Kandahar to Ghazni. (Gaselee.) Other villages with this name are located at 30–55 66–13 A., and 30–53 66–9 A.

NAOROZ
31–28 65–33 G. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

NAOROZ
31–36 65–33 m. General Palliser reports marching from Salim Karez to Kohkaran on 2nd May, crossing the Arghandab by the Naoroz ford, half a mile below the intersection of the river by the Kandahar–Girishk road, where the water, owing to the recent floods, had become so deep as to make the passage impracticable. The Naoroz ford was found a very good one, the water nowhere being over 3 feet deep; baggage, etc., passed over without mishap of any kind. (Gaselee.) Recent maps show the spelling Nawrozi. A village called Naoroz Jay is located at 31–31 67–1 m.

NAOROZ PSHA
31–43 68–1 G. A range of hills lying northeast of Kafir Chah and northwest of the Surzangal plain. (Benn.) A pass with this name is located about 10 miles southwest of Darakht-i-Yahya. Elevation, 2,184 meters.

*NAOZADKHEL
31–33 66–44 m. A village located on the Lora river east of Arghestan village in Kandahar province.

*NARAI
31–44 66–36 m. A village located in the Khushk valley, about 6 miles north of the river and 1 mile west of Surkhab in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located at 31–59 65–57 m., and two villages with this name are located at 31–29 67–3 m., and 31–48 67–41 m.

NARAI TIRKHA
31–11 66–43 A. A nala which rises in the northern slopes of the Inzlan hills, and after a course of 10 miles joins the Kafar Sanzala. (Benn.)

360
*NARAI TUI
31–58  67–25 m. A village located about 2 miles south of Shinkai in Zabul province.

*NARGHAL
31–27  66–18 m. A village located about 2 miles north of Koghey on the road north to Arghestan in Kandahar province.

*NARGHAN
32–11  66–38 m. A village located some 8 miles east of Mizan in Zabul province.

NARGHAZ See KOGHI

NARIN
31–23  66–46 m. A range of hills running northeast and southwest between the Arghastan and Kadanai rivers, whose total length is about 18 miles, whilst the highest point, near the centre, is 8,246 feet. The hills are devoid of grass, but scrub abounds, as does also a peculiar kind of grassy shrub which is cut and stacked on the tops of the pistachio nut trees for the use of flocks during the winter months. The country in the vicinity of Narin is inhabited by Alikozai Duranis. The Narin Nala rises in the southern spurs of range, and debouches into the Kadanai some 11 miles below Dobandi. There is a good road up it which leads to the Arghastan river and Maruf. (Benn.)

NASHK
A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

NASIR See Volume 6.

NASIR
32–15  66–34 G. A village in the Arghandab valley, 10 miles above Sehlum in the Mizan district. (Biscoe.)

NASOZAI
A sept of the Alikozai Duranis. (Biscoe.) Two villages with this name are located at 32–26  67–33 m., and 32–1  67–49 m.

NASRATZAI
Of which there are two families, viz., Nasratzai and Shahinchibashi; they are a sept of the Barakzai Duranis. The title of Shahinchibashi (Chief falconer)
belongs to the family of Ahmad Khan, Nasratzai, to whom the title was given by Ahmad Shah. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

NASRATZAI
A main division of the Achakzaís.

NAWA
32–5 67–24 m. Another name for the (Arghastán) Lora (river) valley which belongs to various sections of the Ghilzais and is separated from the valley of the Tarnak by the Surkh Koh, its eastern boundary being the range known as Spin Ghar. It runs generally from north to south and is from 30 to 40 miles wide in its central portion. The southern end is inhabited by Hotaks, whose territory begins at Wuchbar Ghoberak and extends to the part of Nawa known as Nawa-i-Tokhi, which lies opposite the Spir Sang pass. Next above the Tokhis come the Tarakis, who occupy numerous villages in the widest part of the valley opposite to the Gîrdanái pass. The northern part of the valley appears to merge into the Katawaz district, inhabited by Sulíman Khels. The people of Nawa were reported to be extremely ill-disposed towards the British Government in 1880. Several passes mentioned under Surkh Koh connect the Tarnak valley with Nawa and the latter is traversed by two roads leading to Ghazni, one of which connects that city with the Gumal road, and the other leads to it from the Taraki villages above mentioned. (Clifford, Euan Smith.)

Nawa-i-Ghundan, Nawa-i-Margha, and Nawa-i-Taraki are separate parts of the Lora valley, the two former belonging to the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district and the latter to Ghazni—see “Taraki” in Volume 6.

NAWA-I-ARGHANDAB
32–33 67–2. One of the subdivisions of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district, being that portion of the Arghandab valley lying between Hazara country and the Mizan district. Its inhabitants appear to be partly Ghilzais (with perhaps some Duranis) and partly Hazaras, but the Afghan element would seem to predominate. The Nawa-i-Arghandab is believed to be about 20 miles in length and the division between it and the Hazara country must be in about the latitude of Ulan Robat. The Nawa-i-Arghandab subdivision is further described under “Kalat-i-Ghilzai District.” (Maitland.)

NAWA-I-GHUNDAN
32– 67–. One of the subdivisions of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district. It is described under the latter heading.

*NAWAIKHÉL
33–22 66–16 m. A village located near Gizab and about 3 miles south of the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.
NAWA-I-MARGHA

A small subdivision of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district. The village of this name is about 50 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai; it is the fort of the chief of the Tokhi Ghilzais. It is a square of 120 yards with a mud wall 6 feet thick and 24 feet high, with large towers at each angle and in the centre of each face. Though it resisted all the efforts of Shah Shuja to take it, it was blown up and destroyed by the British under Outram in 1839.

The approach to this fort from the direction of Kalat-i-Ghilzai is by a difficult ravine and a pass as difficult as the Kojak, but from the direction of Kala Khan Taraki there is no obstacle. The village is said to contain some 2,000 to 3,000 houses, 100 shops, with some 5,000 families of “Lohanis” outside. The residence of the chief is in the fort, which is in the middle of the town, and has two guns at its gateway. There are six or seven wells inside, and many villages round of Ghilzais and Lohanis. This fort is sometimes called Kala Abdul Rahman. (Broadfoot.)

*NAWA-I-MUHAMMAD KHWAJA

A village and ruins located east of Muhammad Khwaja Ghar, on a glen running into the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

NAWA-I-TARAKI

A small district on the Upper Arghistan Lora, inhabited by Taraki Ghilzais. It is dealt with under “Taraki” in Volume 6.

NAWAR-SHER-SHAH

A post of 12 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*NAYAK

A village located on the Tirin river a few miles east of Mirabad in Oruzgan province. Other places with this name are located at 33–49 66–4 m., 33–41 65–46 m., and 32–34 66–46 m.

*NAZAR KALA

A village located on the Shorak Shila, about 6 miles north of Daman in Kandahar province.

*NAZAR MUHAMMAD KALAY

A village located on the Zur Mandeh, some 7 miles southwest of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located at 31–14 65–58 m.

*NIAZI

A village located on the Kamizan river, about 2 miles west of Chora in Oruzgan province.
*NIKEHGANO KELI
31–48 67–23 m. A village located in the Atghar valley, about 5 miles north of Atghar in Zabul province.

*NIKNAM
32–38 67–7 m. A village located on the Arghandab river and the confluence of the Shekasta mandeh in Zabul province.

NIKO
31–65. A village situated 6 miles southwest of Kandahar, near Walakhan. (Biscoe.)

NIKO
31–37 67–17 m. One of the Maruf villages, situated near the junction of the Kand or Surkhab and the stream which joins it from the Arghastan river (sometimes called the Kewaz stream). The whole valley is populous and productive. (Native information, 1887.) Recent maps show the name Niku Wola.

NIKO CHAH
A post of 11 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*NIKOZAI
33–25 66–13 m. A village located some 5 miles northwest of Gizab in Oruzgan province.

*NILI
33–43 66–8 m. A village located on a tributary of the Rud-i-Khurdak, about 2 miles north of Sangamun in Oruzgan province.

*NIMAKAY
31–6 66–23 m. A village located some 7 miles north of Spin Buldak on the road north to Khozobay in Kandahar province.

*NIMRUZI
32–29 67–6 m. A village located southwest of the Shin Band and about 1 mile north of Bighasti in Zabul province.

NISH Or NESH
32–25 65–40. Nesh is the name of a village and an alakadari in Kandahar province. The alakadari comprises an area of 1,744 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 3,020 to 3,260. The alakadari is bounded in the west
by Dehrawad, in the north by Tirin and Chora, in the east by Dai Chopan, and in the south by Ghorak, Khakriz, and Dahl districts. Nish alakadari includes about 55 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Patab Kariz (Pataw Kariz), Turkman, Khordzai, Kariz-i-Mula-Salam (Karizgai Abdul Salam), Sayed Kariz, Char Gunbad, Karizgai Kundel, Naw Kariz, Kariz-i-Khord, Kanat-i-Chopan, Chopani, Bar Kundi, Toghi Nawah (Teri), Ghaniqai, Kundah, Zarni, Ghordang, Sar Dagh, Sar Poshan (Sarpeshhtan), Garm Ab, Yakh China, Ranjana, Dinan Khel, Chashma-i-Nawah, Khenjakak, Doshina (Doshina wa Joy Ali), Warjani, Suri, Barika, Shahrak, Shin Kariz, Shah Waiz, Makal (Moakel), Jamak-i-Nawah, Chashma-i-China, Kasem, Kariz-i-Mir Afzal (Kanat-i-Mir Afzal), Char Palang, Chenarak, Walgai, Borgana (Boragana), Karbozak, Haji Alam, Dara-i-Nur, Baghi-Agha, Ghoymantan, Shin Laita, Shor Ab, Karizgai Malik Faiz Mohamad (Karizgai-i-Sani), Bargahtu, Mir Baba, Joye Ali, Ado, Ganderja-i-Nawah, Gunbad-i-Nawah, Deh Sawaran, Kariz-i-Haji Gai, Amu Masan, and Shina. In 1914 the area was described as follows:

A district lying north of Khakrez and south of Tirin. Very little is known of it from the observation of officers. It is however well known to be a fertile and populous district, and one of the chief sources of the grain supply of Kandahar. It is about 50 or 60 miles northwest of Kandahar; the best road to it runs through Podina, a tract of broken country at the northeast end of Khakrez. The road is said to be open and easy for all arms throughout. (Native information.)

It can also be approached from the Kushk-i-Nakhud and Maiwand valleys via Garmab and the Kotal-i-Paj. (Lance, Leech.)

The district is said to contain a Government Granary holding 1,000 kharwars of grain, 200 Khassadars are said to be quartered in Nish. (Native information, 1905.)

NOYAL KHEL Or NAWA KHEL

31—66.— A village in the Khushk Rud valley, on the route from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Arghastan valley, distant 42 miles from the former place. (Prior.)

*NUHMAND

31—48 67—47 m. A village located about 3 miles east of Darwazgai on the road southeast to Kafar Chah in Zabul province.

*NUMRUYAY

31—29 67—26 m. A village located on the road from Babakar Ghar to Kala-i-Rashid, in Zabul province.

NURASHAHR

31—66.— A village in the Khushk Rud valley on the route from Kalat-i-
Ghilzai on the Arghastan river, some 40 miles from the former place. (Prior.)

*NURI
32-59 66-18 m. A village located on the Kamizan river, between Khushkhui and Aurang in Oruzgan province.

NUR MUHAMMAD
31- 66-. A village and fort about 60 miles from Kandahar, 30 miles from Maruf, on the Arghastan.
A force marching from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar in February 1879 halted at this village. Supplies were plentiful.
The district road to Maruf leads through this place. Prior reports that the road between Kandahar and it can be easily made practicable for artillery; there was one place where a conglomerate rock required blasting. (Prior, I. B. C.) Other villages with this name are located at 31-35 65-47 G., and 31-36 65-29 m.

*NURUDDIN
31-34 65-27 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 8 miles southwest of Sinjiri, in Kandahar province.

*NURZAI
33-3 66-50 m. A village located some 5 miles north of Kundelan in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is located at 32-48 65-3 G.

NURZAI
31- 65-. A large and widely spread Durani clan who inhabit the Kadanai plain, and are also found in considerable numbers in the Farah and Herat provinces. The following is taken from a report by Major Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who, as road commandant, from January 1879 to March 1880, had peculiar opportunities for becoming acquainted with that portion of the tribe living in Kadanai:
“The valley that runs northeast and southwest parallel to the Khwaja Amran range, and extends from the sandy desert called Registan to the Samai mountain above Kalat-i-Ghilzai, does not appear to be known by any one name: portions which are not marked by very distinct boundaries bear separate appellations. Those that are adjacent to the Kotak—Kandahar road are Kunchai Baldak, and Rabat, south of the road, and Rawani, Kadni or Kadanai, and Sherub, to its north.
“The Nurzais inhabit the Rabat and Kadanai districts. They are a tribe of cultivators, in general well-to-do, and of peaceful habits. They contributed but a small quota of soldiers to the Amir’s army, considering their number.
Their lands, except Rabat, are well watered by the Kadani stream, and they paid revenue to the amount of Rs. 10,500 in cash and 123 kharwars in grain. This was calculated at one-third of the produce of the lands, besides taxes on cattle. They complain grievously of the oppression to which they were subject at the hands of their neighbours, the Achakzais.

“The Nurzais are subdivided as follows:

(It will be observed that these subdivisions do not accord with those given by Captain McMahon in genealogical table No. 1, appended to the article on “Duranis”.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Families</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pirakzais</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalakzais</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamalzais</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korezais</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samizais</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurak (includes the Murgai, Miranzai, and Sultanzai subsections)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitanzais</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The above numbers are given on the authority of the chief maliks and the Kazi of the tribe, by name Shamsuddin.

“Malik Akhtar Khan is the leading man of the whole tribe (The present headman is Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan, who was Afghan Commissioner for the demarcation of the British-Afghan boundary from Chaman to Persia.), and has considerable influence over the Jamalzais and Korezais, as well as over his own section. He received a yearly allowance of 200 Kandahari rupees from the Kabul Darbar; Adam Khan received a similar sum; Shah Pasand (Jamalzai) and Hawas Khan half that amount; and Shah Pasand, Gurak, 120 rupees. These sums appear to have been paid for assistance rendered in the collection of revenue.

“The Guraks inhabit Rabat and are the poorest men of the tribe, their lands being chiefly barani. The Pirakzais and Samazais live in the northeastern portion of Kadani, where the stream of that name debouches from the Khwaja Amran range. They own excellent water-mills, and do large business in grinding corn for both Nurzais and Achakzais.

“The Nurzais are not nomads; a number of them (about two-thirds of their number) live in kizhdis, i.e., blanket-covered booths; but these are only moved short distances within the limits of their own lands. They have never dared to migrate in summer to the higher lands of Toba, which are occupied in the hot weather exclusively by the Achakzais.

“The villages of Aktar Khan, Juma Khan, Adam Khan, Hawas Khan (called Lui Karez, an extremely prosperous village), and Fatehulla Khan (Pirakzai), consist of dome-roofed houses with mud walls, but the majority of the tribe live in Kizhdis. A noticeable feature in this fertile valley is the want of trees.
The Nurzais account for this by stating that they found it useless to plant any as they were invariably cut down by the Achakzais.

"The Guraks alone possess camels, but all own considerable flocks of sheep and goats, and a limited number of horned cattle. From the wool of the former, kosahs (felt-coats) and gillims (coarse carpets, also used as sacks for carrying grain) are made. They have no other manufactures, except the blankets with which their booths are roofed. The extent of country occupied by the Nurzais may be roughly stated as 30 miles in length from northeast to southwest, and of a breadth varying from 10 miles (southern portion of Rabat) to 20 miles northwest to southeast.

"The Nurzais of Kadanai claim relationship with the tribe of the same name living between Kandahar and Girishk, but bear a more peaceful character than the latter. At the lowest computation three fighting men may be allowed to each family, but this would not include boys of fourteen and fifteen, who nevertheless turn out if their village be attacked. Their arms are swords, matchlocks, and knives. The swords are well cared for and have keen edges; the blades are heavy, and, to our notions, are much over-balanced. The matchlocks are smooth-bore inferior weapons; the knives are long, heavy, and broad-bladed, and are used both for cutting and stabbing.

"It is worthy of remark that there are no artificers in the Kadanai valley; all articles of wood and iron that require repair have to be sent to Kandahar for the purpose." (Clifford.)

The Nurzais have 3 or 4 villages along the Kadanai river, where it debouches from the hills, at the edge of Margha Chaman. These are Kache, Yaru Karez, Anwar Khan Kala, etc.

In spite of the undoubted benefits which the Nurzais enjoyed during the British occupation of Southern Afghanistan, their conduct was frequently suspicious, and on more than one occasion openly hostile. There is no doubt that some of them were engaged in the attack on Dabrai post in April 1880, when Major Waudby and others lost their lives. The post was then held by a Nurzai levy, who deserted several hours before the attack took place. The Nurzais, at least some of them, also joined in the general rising which took place when the posts on the road fell back to Chaman after the Maiwand disaster. (Maitland.)

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, Nurzais are also found in the Farah and Herat provinces. In the Shahiwan district of the former province they are understood to form the majority of the population; in the Push-t-i-Rud division there are said to be nearly 5,000 families; in Farah district about 1,500 families; and in Bakwa 3,000 families, many of whom are nomads. In the Sabzawar district of the Herat province there are some 1,500 families, all more or less settled, besides a large number of nomads who frequent the Seh Darakht and Hari Rud valleys. (I. B. C.)
OBATU
31–29 67–2 A. A collection of Barakzai villages on the banks of a nala of the same name (an affluent of the Salesun river), situated about 4 miles above the junction of the nala with the main stream. The stages from Dobandi are said to be (1) Jalga, 10 miles, (2) Obatu, 13 miles. (Benn.) The name is also spelled Ubahtu.

*OBOTU
33–50 67–35 m. A village located on the Nawa-i-Batur, about 2 miles northeast of Farakh Tala, on the border of Oruzgan and Ghazni provinces.

OHTAK See HOTAK

OLAN Or UIAN
32— 66—. The Oian (Uian of map) is a small tributary of the Arghandab, crossed at about half mile from the Maidan encamping-ground by the road leading from Kalat-i-Ghilzai via the Mizan district and Arghandab valley to Kandahar. Its depth at this point, which is 2 1/2 miles above its junction with the Arghandab, was 1 foot in the middle of February 1879. A considerable extent of land is irrigated by numerous water-cuts from this stream, and there are several rich villages lower down upon its course towards the Arghandab, the whole of its valley forming the most important of the subdivisions of the Dahla district. Supplies, chiefly rice and jowar, which are the principal products of the district, are procurable in large quantities from the villages of Muhammad Riza and Din Muhammad near the neighbouring encamping-ground of Maidan, which is situated on a level plain and is said by Gaselee to be suitable for a large force. The distance, on the above-mentioned road, of Maidan from Baghtu, the nearest halting-place up stream, is 8 miles; and from Mardozai, the next camp in the direction of Kandahar, 15 miles. The population of the subdivision, which is also known as Maidan, is composed of Alizai and Popalzai. (Biscoe, Gaselee, I. B. C.) A village with this name is located at 31–56 66–34 G.

*OLANG
33–52 66–33 m. A village located on a stream, near Jawz and southeast of the Koh-i-Safid in Oruzgan province.

*OLUMBAGH
32–51 65–30 m. A village located on the Helmand river, some 15 miles north of Dehrawad in Oruzgan province.

*OLUM KALAY
32–41 66–30 m. A village located some 7 miles south of Garmab in Oruzgan province.
33–44  66–49 m.  A village located about 5 miles north of the Helmand river and 3 miles northeast of Iskan in Oruzgan province.

32–56  66–38 m.  Oruzgan is the name of a province, a woleswali, and a small town in central Afghanistan. The province has an area of 28,929 square kilometers and is bounded in the west by Helmand, in the northwest and north by Ghor, in the northeast by Bamyan, in the east by Ghazni, and in the south by Kandahar and Zabul provinces. The province is divided into the central district of Tirin Kot and the districts of Oruzgan, Dehrawad, Dai Kundi (Khadir), Shahristan, Chora, Ajrestan, Gizab, and Kajran. The area of Oruzgan was originally part of the Hazarajat in Central Afghanistan, and in the late 19th century became part of the velayat of Kandahar. The province of Oruzgan was created within its present boundaries by order of the Afghan government in March, 1964.

Oruzgan woleswali comprises an area of 2,525 square kilometers and has a population estimated at about 14,000. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Chora, in the north by Gizab and Ajrestan, in the east by Malistan, and in the south by Dai Chupan districts. The woleswali includes about 78 villages of which about 24 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Ab Paran-i-Ulya, Ab Paran-i-Sufla, Bum, Baki, Baghchar Ulya, Baghchar Sufla, Bariki, Batimor-i-Ulya, Batimor-i-Sufla, Payk, Nawah Sultan Mohammad, Joghd Tala wa Adela, Chorka-i-Mohammad Shah Sultan, Puli-Kurban, Ghundi Mar Wa Konji Khar Bid, Haji Mohammad, Toni Hazarah, Husaini Ulya, Hussaini Sufla, Hasan-i-Afghani, Khurd, Karez, Kharkandah, Karez-i-Mohammad Yakub, Char Asiyab, Nekruz, Chaklajui (Chaka Jui), Sebzchub, Siyah Baghal, Balagha, Siru Ashurah, Sang Negar, Sar Sango, Kul-i-Kasim, Sayyedan, Sartangi Shali, Siyah Chub, Sarpalanai, Dahan Mangu, Shash Burja, Shaikha, Badinzai, Firuz-i-Sufla, Firuz-i-Ulya, Firuz-i-Miyana, Firuz-i-Baghli, Kalatak, Kalatak-i-Sufla, Kalatak-i-Ulya, Kalatak-i-Yakha, Kaht Aba, Ashura, Takht Aba, Kadam Shali, Kundelan, Karlagho, Garmab, Garmaba, Gulkhar, Gardan-i-Sakhi, Nuyan, Wardak Kot, Aral, Sina, Hazar Kadam, Bazari-i-Kohna, Shash Par, Baghwanan, Faramuz, Niwa Palan, Kal Palan, Nawa-i-Shahwali, Siyah Chub, and Sar Kul.

Oruzgan is a mountainous area, easily accessible only from the south, with valleys at altitudes of 1,000 to 2,500 meters in which the district capital is located. The climate is moderate in summer and very cold in winter. The major river in the province is the Helmand which traverses Oruzgan in a southwestern direction. Smaller rivers include the Tirin Rud, the Kaj Rud, the Kamisan Rud, and the Darya-ye Shahrestan. Mountain ranges include the Band-e Chel Birana, the Koh-e Naweshta, the Arghunwar Band, the
Administrative Divisions of Oruzgan Province.

Source: Provisional Gazetteer of Afghanistan.
## Estimate of Agricultural Population and Area Under Cultivation

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## LAND UNDER IRRIGATION AND SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

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<td>169,740</td>
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<td><strong>390,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,437,600</strong></td>
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* Unclear
# PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS—IN KABULI SEERS

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<th>Irrigated</th>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>Non-Irrig.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Industrial Crops</th>
<th>Other Temp. Crops</th>
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<td>—</td>
<td>4,996,200</td>
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Siyahband, the Khakabad Band, and the Kotal Sang and Qanaq passes. The population includes Hazarah, Achakzai, Kakar, Oruzgani. The economy of the province depends primarily on agriculture and the major crops include wheat, barley, maize, chick peas, millet, and sesame. Major handicrafts include the production of gelims. The province is under the administration of a governor. Woleswali lists provided by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation provide the following data (see Pages 372–377):

PADA
A village in the centre of the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

*PAI BARIKI
33–1 66–35 A. A village located on the Panwa stream, southwest of the Kuh-i-Panwa, in Oruzgan province.

*PAI DARUSHAK
32–9 66–20 A. A village located on the Arghandab river, south of Shaikan Ghar, in Zabul province.

PAIN KHAN
30–14 66–8 m. A village in the Poti district of Shorawak, at the extreme northern end of the plain. It is about 2½ miles east of Ahmad Khan’s village, 7 miles from Badalzai, 8½ from Jat Poti, 7 from Pir Muhammad Karez, and about 10 from Spinakhula camping-ground, by the Band pass. The village contains about 50 huts of Panjpai Badalzai Barechis of the Balokhanzai subsection. Water is obtained from irrigation canals. There are no wells. In the neighbourhood of this village kafilas taking the Shorawak route between Kandahar and Kalat are accustomed to halt, but it is not a good camping-place for troops in winter and spring, on account of the quantity of land generally under irrigation. In summer there would probably be a deficiency of water. Supplies, of the same quality as those generally procurable in Shorawak, are fairly abundant, and there are several water mills on the irrigation streams east and southeast. (Maitland.) Recent maps show the name Panjpay at this location.

PAJ
32–16 65–31. The Paj Kotal is mentioned by Lance as a road leading from Khakrez to Nish. From Ganjab or Asad Kala, via the Siah Sang pass, the road follows the Ganjab Nala, which runs through low hills, passing near four small villages between the 2nd and 4th mile. Near the 4th mile the roads to Nish and Lam
separate; the former continuing in a northerly direction to the Kotal-i-Paj, said to be 10 miles from this point. (Lance.)

*PALIAN
31–11 66–29 m. A village located one mile northwest of Loy Karez and about 15 miles northeast of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*PAMI
33–56 65–47 m. A village located on a stream in the Sangchelak area, west of Khadir in Oruzgan province.

PANIZAI
A section of the Achakzai tribe, numbering about 300 men, half of whom live at Jhaja in the vicinity of the Ashik hill (west of Nurzai Rabat), and half near Lagoli. Headman Muhammad Akbar Khan, Ghaibizai. (Clifford, Melvill.)

PANIZAI
A section of the Nurzais. (McMahon.) A village with this name is located at 31–30 66–53 m.

*PANJAKHAN
29–59 66–16 m. A village located about 15 miles south of Karez (Shorabak) and about 5 miles northeast of Samand Khan Karez in Kandahar province.

PANJ CHINA
32–3 65–29. An Alikozai village of 20 houses, situated in the hills towards Nish, in the northern part of Khakrez, near the sources of the Khakrez Nala. (Lance.) Recent maps show only the name China.

PANJPAI
According to Biscoe, one of the two great divisions of the Duranis, but McMahon does not show such a name in the genealogical table given under “Durani.” Recent maps show a village with this name at 30–14 66–8 m.

PANJPAI
A sect of the Badalzai Barechis.

*PANJ PAI
30–14 66–8 m. A village located about 6 miles northwest of Shorawak in Kandahar province.
Panjwai is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 3,989 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 16,737 to 26,770. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Maiwand, in the north by Khakriz and Arghandab, in the east by Dand and Shega, and in the south by Reg districts. Panjwai woleswali includes about 37 villages of which about 17 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Talokan, Pashmol, Baku Mian Jui, Nahr-i-Mahtasham, Haji Bismilah-i-Payan Deh, Siyah Jui, Salehan, Kalak, Didar Shahab, Khanjakak, Kala-i-Lal Khan, Mohajerin, Daham Bas, Nakhuni, Zangiabad, Safid Rawan (Sapirawan), Salbaghi, Bor Mohamad, Nurzai, Kharoti, Nushan, Zala Khan, Nalgham, Mazangan, Markaz-i-Panjwai, Ashoka, Kasem Robat, Godhal, Bolandi, Chehil Ghor, Kala-i-Fathulla, Salawat, Kanat-i-Niko, Mulla Dost Wa Ashraf, Regwa, Mahi, Nadi, Jar-i-Sadozai, Kanat-i-Dost-Mohamed, Machu, and Nahr-i-Awaz.

In 1914 the area was described as follows: A district and group of villages on the left bank of the Arghandab beginning about 3 miles below the four hamlets of Badwan and extending southward to Sperwan and the populous districts of the Arghandab–Tarnak doab. It contains, according to Biscoe, about 140 houses of Alikozai and Ghilzai, and pays revenue to the extent of Rs. 578-8-0 annually in cash and 2,440 maunds of wheat or barley. Colonel Bell of the 1st Baluchis, speaking of it with the neighbouring districts of Sperwan and Zangiabad, reported that sheep were selling in 1880 at half the price demanded for them elsewhere; grazing for cattle and camels was very good, and grain procurable in large quantities. Dr. Bellew was informed that there is a direct road from Panjwai across the desert to Hazar Juft, the distance by it being only 80 miles. (Biscoe, Bellew, Hennell.)

*PANWA

33–7 66–37 m. A village located on the stream of the same name, east of Koh-i-Kamizan in Oruzgan province.

PAPRING


*PARSANG


PARSIWAN

Parsiwan is a name somewhat loosely applied in Afghanistan to Persian
speaking people of Iranian origin. In the Herat province there are about 90,000 families of so-called Parsiwans. Those of the Kandahar province claim to be the descendants of the followers of Shah Abbas, the celebrated Persian prince who conquered Kandahar in the year 1609 of our era. They form about a quarter of the population of that city, and several villages in the immediate vicinity are owned and inhabited by them; they are industrious, peaceable and intelligent, and although, as belonging to the Shiah sect, they are generally oppressed, they still manage to retain in their hands a considerable portion of the city trade; the majority are educated and they are consequently almost invariably employed as mirzas, accountants, writers, treasurers, revenue collectors, etc., in the Government offices.

The poorer classes of them make good servants. They still retain Persian as their native language, as also the names of their original tribes to which they formerly belonged in Persia. (Biscoe.)

*PASAB

31–34 65–25 m. A village located on the road from Sinjiri to Girishk, about 9 miles west of the former, in Kandahar province.

PASHA

A post of 22 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1904.)

PASHAI

32–4 67–13 G. Given as a stage on the road to Kalat-i-Ghilzai from the south. It is described as being 24 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai and 18 from Landai Murgha. Before reaching camp from the latter place a small Kotal called the Surkai has to be crossed, at the foot of which is the camping-ground. Water from springs in plenty; bhusa and fruit in abundance. Also supplies of various descriptions. Fuel scarce. Inhabitants Hotak Ghilzais. (Benn.)

PASHGHABARGAI

31– 67–. A range of hills lying north of and running parallel to the northeast portion of the Nakhas range. A road from the Psein Dag leads over it at a point 7,300 feet high to Rashid Kala. The Pashghbargai Nala flows west and falls into the Tanda. (Benn.)

PASHMUL

31–33 65–26 A. A group of Alikozai villages on the right bank of the Arghandab and to the east of the road leading through Sablaghai to Siahchob. It contains 350 houses with 1,025 inhabitants, and probably includes the village of Sablaghai. (Biscoe, Hennell.)
PATAB

31— 65.— A canal which supplies Kandahar and its immediate neighbourhood with water from Arghandab. Its head is close to the village of Shakchala; it runs parallel with left bank of the river, about a mile apart, until it takes a turn to the left and passes through a break in the hills northwest of Kandahar near Pir Paimal. (Biscoe.)

*PATAKHEL

31—9 66—30 m. A village located about 2 miles south of Loy Karez and about 13 miles northeast of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*PATAN KHEL

31—4 66—34 A. A village located on the Kadanai river, some 10 miles northeast of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*PATEKZAI

31—34 67—1 m. A village located on the Maruf river, about 2 miles southeast of Salam Kalay, in Kandahar province.

PATOZAI

A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais. Mostly located in Ghundan, a few on the Tarnak. (Molloy.)

*PAYENDA KALAY

31—25 67—19 m. A village located on the Salesun river, southeast of Khalila, in Kandahar province.

*PERANG

31—39 66—58 m. A village located near Khun Darrah on a tributary of the Lora river in Kandahar province.

PERINAI

31—36 67—48 G. A plain on the right bank of the Kand, opposite the mouth of the Dom stream. (Benn.) A place with this name is located southeast of Shingai.

PERSHAI

31— 67.— A nala in the hilly country between the Shadikhak pass and Rashid Kila, some 7 miles northeast of the former. There are Psein villages in the neighbourhood where bhusa could be procured. There is also here a running stream with abundant water. (Benn., 1894.) A pass with this name is east of Kalat, at 32—4 67—15 G.
PESHI

32–4  67–13. A halting-place, 25 miles east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, at the foot of a pass. The inhabitants are Ghilzai, and they have a customs station here. There is a spring of water here. (Lumsden.)

N. B.—This is the same as Pashai. A pass with this name is located at 31–48 65–30 G.

*PINA

33–43  66–29 m. A village in a glen north of the Pitaw Koh and 1 mile west of a tributary of the Helmand, in Oruzgan province.

PINAKAI See GIRDE PINAKAI

PIR AHMAD SHAH See SAHIBZADA

PIRAK KHEL

A section of the Tokhi Ghilzais, located on the Tarnak. (Molloy.)

PIRAKZAI

A section of the Nurzai tribe. (Clifford.)

PIR ALIZAI

A sept of the Achakzais.

*PIRANAI

31–23  67–47 m. A village located about 2 miles north of Ala Jirga, near the Afghan border in Zabul province.

PIR ANJIR

31–37  65–40. A village situated just beyond Deh Muhassis, on west side of Kandahar city, on the Mianjui canal. (Biscoe.)

PIR DOST

31–38  65–49. A village situated 5 miles east of Kandahar, a little north of Kalat road. (Biscoe.)

PIRKANI

A section of Bolan Mingal Brahuis, driven from their own country about Nushki by the stronger Nozai Mingals. In the extreme south of Pishin there are three subsections, who appear to have migrated at different dates, the latest arrivals having come northwards about 1877. They have also several camps on the Lora. Mr. Duke says there are about 170 families of Pirkanis (500 males) in Shorawak. No doubt there are also others in Sharod. In
winter most, if not all, the Pirkanis migrate to the plains of Nushki, commencing their movement as early as August, when the "tirkh" (southern-wood) begins to dry up.

Like most Brahuis, the Pirkanis are a pastoral people, quiet and inoffensive when not interfered with, but apparently quite able to hold their own against tribes of the same strength. (Maitland.)

**PIR MUHAMMAD**

31—66—. A village in the Khushk Rud valley; one of the 19 villages forming the Sundarzai group. (Clifford.)

**PIR MUHAMMAD**

30—10 66—9 G. A village in Shorawak on the left bank of the Lora near its debouchure into the plain, and about a mile south of Mir Alam Kala. According to Hennell the village contains about 80 huts. It is (or was) the residence of Pir Muhammad Khan, chief malik of the Mandozai Barechis, and nominal head of the whole tribe. The inhabitants are Mandozais of various sections. The karez, dug by Mir Alam Khan, has been choked for several years (1881), but the Shirani canal runs by the village, and drinking water is obtainable from a spring at the top of the ravine down which the karez comes. It is called Badi (or Baji) Gundak. (Maitland.) *Another place with this name is northwest of Khugiani, at 31–36 66–28 G.*

**PIROZAI Or PIR KHEL**

A section of the Ghilzais.

**PIR PAIMAL**

31—65—. A village on the bank of the Patab canal on the slope of the Pir Paimal hill, towards the Arghandab; it is about 3 miles northwest of Kandahar. It formed the right of Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan’s position at the battle of Kandahar, 1st September 1880, and was strongly entrenched. (I. B. C.)

**PIR PAIMAL**

31—65—. Elevation 4,397 feet. A hill between the Baba Wali Kotal and the opening through which the Arghandab canals pass to the Kandahar plain, about 3 miles northwest of Kandahar. (I. B. C.)

**PIR ZADA**

31–36 65–4 m. A village in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leach.)

**PIRZAI**

A sect of the Alizai Duranis. (Biscoe.)
PISHAI
31-46 67-42 m. A village located about 4 miles southwest of Darwazgey on the road to Kala-i-Rashid in Zabul province.

PISHI Or PSHI
31-38 65-30 G. A pass leading across the Khakrez range. It leaves the valley of the Arghandab between the entrances to the Bolan and Tangli passes and follows generally the stony bed of the Pishi Nala, which is nowhere more than 50 feet wide with high hills on either side. Near the Kotal, which is passed at 6 miles, there is a small village with a stream of water and two houses, at which point the road is joined by the Mulla Murda pass, which connects it with the southern portion of the Tangli pass. The gradient to the Kotal is a moderate one, and the descent thence easy through low stony ridges to Sabzal, a village in the Khakrez valley 4 miles from the kotal. The road is joined by that leading to the Bolan pass at about 2 miles short of Sabzal. The pass is described by Hervey as “practicable for laden camels,” though he says that “troops can only march through in single file.” It could be best held at the kotal at its northern end, but this position could be turned by the Bolan or Mulla Murda roads. There is plenty of water on the road through the pass. (Hervey.)

PISKADAM
32– 65–. A village in Ghorak. (Leach.)

PITAO
32–15 66–31. Pitao means “sunny” as opposed to Suri—“shady.” It is often applied to small ranges by those people who live east or southeast of them, and who therefore see sunshine on the hills for the greater part of the day. Similarly, Suri is applied to hills on the west, or northwest, for the converse reason. Fakirzai is a group of five villages on the banks of the Arghandab, between Khan Khel and Pitao. Pitao is said to be a district on the Arghandab to the north of Mizan. (Molloy.) Other places with this name are located at 33-35 65–58 m.; 32–42 67–9 m.; 33–56 66–26 m.; 33–34 66–43 m.; and 31–24 66–31 m.

PODINA
31–51 65–43. One of the passes leading from the valley of the Arghandab into the Khakrez valley; it is the high road from Kandahar to Nish and Tirin. The following description is given by Lance: Podina is a tract of broken country at the northeast end of the Khakrez range, varying from 2 to 5 miles in width and about 7 miles in length, from the plain of the Arghandab to the Baghak or Soznai Nala. It is intersected
with numerous dry, shallow nalas, which drain the country towards the plain of the Arghandab valley, on the edges of which nalas are dotted five groups of houses, numbering 35 houses in all, near which small patches of land have been brought into cultivation by water brought from karezes.

The country is covered with groups of granite boulders, the hills bounding it being high, but everywhere accessible. The settled population are Popalzais. Two roads run through Podina, the chief and eastern one being the main road from Kandahar to Nish which enters the valley by the bed of a broad nala with high hills on its eastern side, and leaves it near the village of Ghulam Muhammad Popalzai.

The road is said to be open and easy for all arms throughout.

The other road, a mere pathway, enters the valley about 1½ miles to the east of Fateh Khan, and leaves it at the Koh-i-Taiban range, which it crosses through a gap near its eastern end, with only a slight rise. It then winds through low stony hills to the Baghak Nala. It is passable throughout for laden camels, but not for guns. Water is procurable at a karez about 4 miles from Fateh Khan Karez. Distance from Fateh Khan to Koh-i-Taiban, 3 miles; and from thence to Baghak, 4½ miles. (Lance.) A village called Podina is located at 34°10'66"S 66°20'40"E.

POMAZAI

31°66'. A place at which General Sir F. Roberts’ force halted on the road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar on 27th August. The distance from his camp, a short way on the Kandahar side of Tirandaz Minar to Pomazai, was 15 miles, and to the Robat camping-ground 19 miles. He found an abundant water-supply from the river, forage was plentiful, and supplies were brought in fair quantities. Major Kennedy rode thence to Bori and found a good road from camp to the Arghandab valley nearly opposite to Dahla. (I. B. C.)

POPALZAI

A main division of the Duranis, for a long time the leading clan in Afghanistan, and furnishing through its chief branch, the Sadozais, the ruler of that country. Their principal residence is in the neighbourhood of Shahr-i-Safa in the lower part of the valley of the Tarnak. Some also reside at Kandahar, and a considerable colony has found its way to the distant city of Multan, to which they have probably been driven by some political event in the tribe. The rest of the Popalzais chiefly reside in the hilly country north of Kandahar. They are a numerous clan generally reckoned by the most moderate estimates at 12,000 families. Though some of them are shepherds by much the greater number are engaged in agriculture. They are reckoned the most civilized of the Durani clans. The Wazir was generally chosen from a
number of the Bamizai division of them, and it was from among the Popalzais that most of the great officers were chosen.

Besides those living in the Kandahar province there are some 900 Popalzai families settled in the Pusht-i-Rud. (Elphinstone, A. B. C.) *Villages with this name are located at* 31–4 66–28 m.; 31–13 66–39 m.; and 32–12 66–29 m.

**POTAK**

31–29 66–53 m. A village located on the Salesun river, about 5 miles from its junction with the Argestan river in Kandahar province.

**POTI Or PUTAY**

31–17 67–20. A Barakzai village on the northern side of the Shadikhak pass. (Bombay Column, 1839.) *Other places with this name are located at* 31–27 66–31 m., and 32–8 66–31 m.

**POTI**

31–46 66–14 m. Poti is according to Hough and Garden, the name of a village at about 43 miles from Kandahar and lying to the west of the road between the Khel-i-Akhund and Shahr-i-Safa camping-grounds on the Kalat-i-Ghilzai road. The pass by their account is called the Poti Dara, and consists of “a defile 200 yards long and 10 to 15 yards broad on the brow of a hillock.” Captain Gaselee’s diary of the march from Sukkur to Kalat-i-Ghilzai does not speak of the pass by name, but says that there are several ascents and descents in the first 5 miles after leaving Khel-i-Akhund, caused by spurs from the hills which come close down to the river which cause some trouble to artillery, and that baggage is likely to become blocked at one or two places.

The account of General Stewart’s march a few months later (2nd April 1880), mentions the Poti pass as a place 5 miles from Khel-i-Akhund towards Shahr-i-Safa, where the road runs round a hill. Guns, according to this document, can be taken over the hills, but the road round the base (apparently through the Poti Dara) “proved the best.”

An account compiled by Captain Saville in 1879 gives a more formidable account of the difficulties of this part of the road, which he says runs over a succession of steep ascents and descents for the first 6 or 7 miles from Khel-i-Akhund, entering the Poti pass at the 5th mile. This is described as a defile 30 or 40 yards long, with a steep ascent followed by “a precipitous fall” to the bed of the Tarnak. The diary of General Sir F. Robert’s march, speaking of the road from his camp at Pomazai to Robat, in which his force must have traversed the Poti pass at the 2nd or 3rd mile, says that the road is good, but a little hilly. (Gaselee, Saville, I. B. C.)

Note.—There appears to be no real difficulty at the Poti pass except for
heavy artillery. The 40 pounders with General Stewart's force were taken by a detour over the hills instead of through the pass.

**POTI**

30–14 66–6. The most northerly part of the Shorawak plain. There is no village called Poti, though that of Ahmad Khan, the first reached when coming from the north, is often so spoken of by strangers. The other villages in Poti are Pain Khan, Amunzai, and Badalzai, four altogether. They are those inhabited by the Badalzai section of Barechis.

Poti is well watered by small canals from the Lora known as the Torzai Nala, Amunzai Nala, etc. The Dori, or Lore Nala, also flows through it. There is a good deal of cultivation, and supplies of certain kinds are fairly plentiful. In the eastern part of Poti are 17 water-mills on cuts from the Lora river. There is also excellent camel grazing in the desert which surrounds this portion of Shorawak on two sides. The roads through Poti go southwest and southeast, avoiding the centre of the plain, which is cut up by canals, and soft soil nalus.

Poti means a "high sandhill." Jat Poti—the sandhill of the blacksmith—is merely a camping-place marked by a few ruins and one or two big tamarisk trees. Shpul Poti is the sandhill west of Amunzai. (Maitland.)

**PREKARE**

A post of 20 khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

**PSEIN DAG**

31–67. A high and wide valley, hitherto known to us as the "Siunni Dag," lying northeast of Toba, and inhabited by the Psein tribe and a few Nurzai Kakars. It is bounded north by the Kamkai–Malkand and Nakhas ranges, south by the Sakir and Bashor hills, and extends in a southeasterly direction from the Top plain as far as the Psein Lora—Tokarak confluence, a distance of about 32 miles. In its upper part the valley averages 8 miles in width, but lower down the hills to south close in and the width is not more than 4 miles. The stream by which it is drained throughout is known as the Psein Lora. The plain is generally sandy and covered with scrub, while in the vicinity of the villages is karez cultivation.

The Quetta–Ghazni main road crosses it in a northeast direction from Khajir to Ghazluna. Its elevation about the centre is 6,700 feet. (Benn.)

**PSEIN LORA**

31–22 67–46 and 31–13 67–25 A. A stream, also known as the Dag Lora and Kamkai Kand, rising in the Malkand hills at the eastern extremity of the Nakhas hills, and formed by the confluence of the Ala Jirgha and Ghazluna Nalas. After a southwesterly course of about 10 miles it
is joined by a water-course from the east, while 15 miles lower down the Tokarak comes in, the joint stream being thence-forward known as the Kadanai. Above this its only affluent on the left bank is the Taghratu Nala, which joins it at the Kakar village of Khajir. For the first 20 miles the Psein Lora is nothing more than a dry watercourse. North of it the country belongs to the Pseins, though the Kakars also hold some lands on the side.

The villages are:

- Shahinai Kala (Pseins)
- Murghakai (Pseins)
- Landai Karez (Kakars)
- Tor (Kakars)
- Nawa (Pseins)
- Jullundur Kala (Pseins)

On the left bank Khajir appears to be the only village.

The Quetta-Ghazni main road crosses the stream at Loe Band about midway between Khajir and Ghazluna, the ford being good and the water only a few inches deep.

As mentioned under "Kadanai" the Psein Lora forms the Indo-Afghan boundary below the Ala Jirgha-Ghazluna confluence. (Benn, I. B. C.)

PSEINS

31 - 67 - . A tribe of Kakars living between the Psein Lora-Kadanai and the Kand river. Their eastern limits are about the Tanda and Ala Jirgha Nalas, while the Marjan Nala and Babakar Chahan form their western boundary. They have small villages in the many ravines among the north slopes of the Nakhas range, but their chief ones lie near the Psein Lora. They appear to be peaceful and harmless people. (Benn.)

PSHA

31 - 66 - . A somewhat difficult pass leading from the Margha Chaman to the plateau of Tobin, a part of Toba:

Major Campbell, R. E., gives the following account of it:

"This pass enters the hills about 12 miles north from the mouth of the Bogra pass and follows the bed of the Psha stream. It is very similar to the Bogra pass being enclosed between precipitous hills throughout; the bed is smooth and makes a good road, though the gradient is steep, being about 1 in 13 for the first 4 miles, when the foot of the final ascent is reached. Here there is a spring of water said to be permanent. The final ascent is very difficult from its excessive steepness and is effected by zigzags up a spur, the rise being about 550 feet in half a mile, after which another half-mile with a rise of about 200 feet gains the crest of the pass. Beyond the crest the road passes over steep undulating ground for 4 or 5 miles before it reaches any
comparatively level ground. Water can be got, though in small quantity, within about a mile of the crest, but there is only a very restricted camping-
ground.” (May 1879.)
The word psha in the dialect of the Southern Afghans means “foot” hence “footpath.” (Maitland.)

PSHA
30—66—. There is a track so called leading northwards from the Bala Dasht, across the Sarlat range into Ghabarg (which is apparently the big ravine running up from Sili Kach behind the lower outer range). It branches to the right from Salwatu road, a short distance before reaching Gali Chupal Ziarat, and leads to Sili Kach and Mir Alam Kala. Distance from Shahdin Talao in the dasht to Sili Kach Ziarat is about 14 miles. The road is said to be a very rough one, quite impracticable for camels. A path called Ganderi is said to exist north of Psha apparently branching from it. It is not as good as the latter, and must be a mere footpath. (Maitland.)

PISHAI
32—67—. A stage on the road from Dera Ismail Khan to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 34 miles from the latter. There are many Hotak Ghilzai villages in the neighbourhood. Supplies of every kind are obtainable, also spring water, and fruit. There is a Ghilzai post here where transit duty is collected. (Benn from Native information.)

PSHI See PISHI

PUCH KANDI
32—67—. A place on the Tarnak river, north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, about three-quarters of the way to Mukur. From thence the boundary of the Tokhi Ghilzais takes a turn in a westerly direction. (Molloy.)

PUL-I-SANG
32—0 66—48. Elevation 5,007 feet. A halting-place 8 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the road to Kandahar by the Tarnak valley. Saville, quoting apparently from older authorities, mentions that the road here crosses a canal by a stone bridge. This bridge is not mentioned in reports describing the recent campaigns, but Gaselee speaks of a nala crossed close to Pul-i-Sang, which was (22nd January 1880) troublesome for artillery and delayed the march of the camels. Nothing is said of this nala in the account of the march to Kalat-i-Ghilzai of General Stewart’s force which halted at Pul-i-Sang in the beginning of April of the same year, but the diary of General Sir F. Robert’s march to Kandahar mentions it as an awkward ravine which, however, was passed without difficulty, as a working party had been sent on
to improve the crossing. Troops appear to have generally encamped on the Kandahar side of the nala; supplies are procurable, but seem never to have been collected in large quantities owing to the proximity of Kalat-i-Ghilzai; wood is scarce, as also is camel-grazing; water plentiful from the Tarnak. Heliographic communication was maintained from this camp by General Stewart with detachments at Jaldak and at Seru (Sher Khan Kala?) in the Khushk Rud valley. Euan Smith speaks of Pul-i-Sang as the boundary in this direction of the territory of the Tokhi Ghilzai. (Saville, Euan Smith, Gaselee, I. B. C.)

PUMBA
32–3  67–4 m. Elevation 6,100 feet. A village about 10 miles east by south of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. A brigade of the Ghazni Field Force halted here when marching from Kandahar to Ghazni via the Arghastan and Khushk Rud valleys in April 1880. Supplies were obtained, also a little camel-grazing in the valley to the west. Heliographic communication can be maintained from here with Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The inhabitants are Hotak Ghilzais. (Ellis, I. B. C.)

PUNGAI
31–36  66–1 m. A village situated 18 miles east of Kandahar on the left bank of Tarnak opposite Robat. (Biscoe.) Other villages with this name are located at 31–35  66–50 m., and 31–55  67–3 G.

PURDIL
32–39  67–37 m. A village in the Tarnak valley, north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the left bank of the river. The Tokhi Ghilzai territory extends as far north as this, on the left bank of Tarnak. (Euan Smith.)

PURSHI
32–4  67–15 G. A pass through the Surkh Koh range of hills just south of the Rogani pass, about 18 miles east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. It appears to be passable for camels. The country on both sides of the pass belongs to the Hotak Ghilzais. (Clifford.)

PURTOS NAWAR

PUTLA KHAN, Or JHIAI
30–4  66–4. One of the Shirani villages of Shorawak. It is the most northerly of the three in the district so called, and is situated on the edge of the daman about a mile from the left bank of the Lora; Zabardast, the next
Shirani village, is about 3 miles southwest. The entrance to the Salwatu pass is 2 miles southeast. Mir Alam Kala is 54 miles from Putla Khan, and Jat Poti about 7 miles.

The village consists of about 60 huts of the usual Shorawak pattern, among which are a few houses more substantially built. The inhabitants are Jhiais or Ziais, a subsection of Shirani Barechis. There is a good deal of irrigated land stretching along the river and water from the Shirani canal.

In the village are three small trees forming a landmark in the treeless level plain. There is plenty of room for encampment here; supplies are procurable, and the people are friendly. (Maitland.)

**PUTU KAI**

31— 66—. A kotal crossed at 27 miles from Kandahar on the alternative route via the Barghana and Kussa passes. The road over it is fairly good, but stony. After passing the kotal the road passes over the Putu-Kai plain. (Hervey.)

**PUZA**

33—36 65—39 m. A village located on a stream west of the Band-i-Shahghulja in Oruzgan province.

**RAGHA**

32—50 67—17 m. A village located on the Arghandab river near Sardar on the border between Zabul and Ghazni provinces.

**RAHIMDAD KALAY**

32—51 67—2 m. A village located on the Robat Shila, about 2 miles northwest of Khakeran in Zabul province.

**RAHIM KALAY**

31—48 66—45 m. A village located on the Khushk river, about 1 mile north of Payandakhel in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located at 32—8 67—21 m.

**RAHWANI**

31—29 65—41 m. A village situated 7½ miles south of Kandahar, on left bank of Tarnak. (Biscoe.)

**RAKHAN**

33—32 66—40 m. A village near Ziarat, about 3 miles northwest of Mangur and some 5 miles south of Kaftarkhana in Oruzgan province.
**RAMAZI**  
32–9 66–39 m. A village located on the Rabaghay Shila, southeast of Mizan in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located at 32–5 66–44 m.

**RAMBASI**  
31–32 65–38 m. A village situated 5 miles southwest of Kandahar, close to Timurian. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the spelling Rumbasi.

**RAMDAL**  
31–66–. A village near Gwari in the Khushk Rud valley, on road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Arghastan valley, 40 miles from the former place. (Prior.)

**RANGINKHAN KALAY**  
30–58 66–28 m. A village located near the Afghan border and about 8 miles southeast of Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

**RANGREZAN**  
31–31 65–11 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, east of Shalghamay in Kandahar province.

**RANRA CHINA**  
31–55 68–38. A nala rising in the north of the Shah Ghar hills, between which and the Kandao Ghar it has a southerly course until it joins the Chinjizama Nala at the southern extremity of the latter hill. (Benn.)

**RASHID KALA**  
31–31 67–32 m. Elevation 6,180 feet. A Tokhi Ghilzai village on the right bank of the Kand river, 20 miles north of the Nakhas hills. The inhabitants belong partly to the Mutta Khan and partly to the Jalal Khel sections of the Tokhi Ghilzais. Some low hills intervene between the village and river, commanding the former from the south. There is much cultivation to west of village.  
The main road from the Psein Dag and Psein Lora river via the Shegranai pass and from the Kadanai via the Shadikak pass meet at Rashid Kala and proceed northwest to Ghazni. (Benn.)

**RASULKHEL KALAY**  
31–44 67–15 m. A village located on the Atghar river, some 5 miles west of Atghar village in Zabul province.

**RAWANI**  
31–5 66–22. The name by which a portion of the Kadanai valley to the
north of, and adjacent to, the Chaman–Kandahar road is known. (Clifford.)

*RAWIZAI

31–35 67–38 m. A village located about 5 miles north of Kand river and 2 miles south of Karezgay in Zabul province.

*REG

29–43 65–41 m. Reg is the name of a village and an alakadari in Kandahar province. The alakadari comprises an area of 5,135 square kilometers and has a population of about 2,700. The alakadari is bounded in the west by Maiwand, in the north by Panjwai and Shega, and in the east by Shorawak districts. In the south it is bounded by the state of Pakistan. Reg woleswali includes 2 villages both of which have more than 500 inhabitants. They are Lal Khan and Shir Shah. The area is also called Goaran.

*REGAK

32–57 65–31 m. A village located on the Sakhar river, about 5 miles from its confluence with the Helmand in Oruzgan province.

REG-I-KHAR

29–53 65–51 m. The high sandbluffs, 3½ miles north of Sayyidbut. Spurs and ridges of sand stretch from them in an easterly direction to some distance. Across these runs the main road to Sayyidbut from the north. It was on this ground that Major Humfrey with a small detachment defeated the assembled Barechis on the 27th March 1879. Musa Talso is beyond the low sandhills about 4 miles from Sayyidbut village. All the ground about is commonly known as Reg-i-Khar. (Maitland.)

REGISTAN

31–0 65–0 A. This word means “the country of sand,” and is applied to the great desert which stretches eastward from Sistan and the Persian frontier. In common parlance, it is spoken of merely as the reg. It is a vast expanse of ridges and hillocks of loose red sand, and is of considerably greater elevation than the adjacent alluvial plains. It abuts on Shorawak in a long line of sand-bluffs, touches the end of the Khwaja Amran to the north of that district, and, sweeping round northwestwards across the end of the Kadanai valley, follows the line of the Dori, and then of the Tarnak, until the latter falls into the Helmand. The ranges, or spurs, which run southwestwards, from the watershed of the Indus, all terminate at the edge of the desert leaving only a few scattered outliers, rising like islands from the sea of sand. Of these the most remarkable are the black rocks called Sarang (“robbers”), which are far out, and apparently equidistant from Khwaja Amran and the Khwaja Biland Baba hill near Kandahar.
Although from a distance the Registan appears a dreary waste of sand, as closer examination shows that, at all events near its border, the sandhills area pretty thickly sprinkled with bushes and vegetation, and even with grass after rain. The hollows often hold patches of alluvial soil, which can be, and are cultivated in favourable seasons. The whole desert is often called chol, and this region, said to stretch from 5 to 10 miles inwards, is the Nim Chol, or “half desert.” It affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep and herds of camels and is therefore of great value to the tribes whose country is contiguous to it, and for whom it is a general winter-resort. The desert also affords harbourage to broken clans and wild robbers, who have no other home. Among these are numerous Baloch and Brahui nomads.

The desert itself is somewhat of a geological puzzle, and well worthy of closer and more scientific study than has yet been devoted to it. Mr. C. L. Griesbach, F. G. S., of the Geological Survey of India, writes as follows: “Of special interest seem to me the vast deposits of aerial origin, now covering extensive tracts of country, not only in the great deserts of Registan, of Sistan, etc., but which also encroach rapidly on the more fertile plains of Southern Afghanistan—the valley of the Helmand, Arghandab, the lower Khakrez, and the great tracts lying between Kandahar and Quetta. These deposits may be well studied along the banks of the lower Dori and lower Arghandab. Time and opportunity were too limited to admit of my devoting much attention to these interesting deposits. Suffice it to say that the great desert tracts lying south and southwest of Kandahar are formed of huge accumulations of blown sand and blown material of all kinds, amongst which a fine, densely red clay is conspicuous. This latter is derived, I believe, solely from the gypseous red clays of the Gaj group, which gradually under the influence of sunheat and storms, waste away as fine silt, or powder, to be redeposited further on. Such deposits may be studied along the course, and south of the Dori and Arghandab rivers, where a succession of waves is made up of this material. The wide course of these rivers and their ever-acting force have to a certain extent arrested the progress of these huge moving aerial masses, but already the finer material, carried by the currents of air, reach the opposite banks, and descend in sandstorms on the open tracts between the Helmand and Quetta, resting in shifting patches, and in sheltered places, in thick deposits, on the post-pliocene gravels. The isolated hill ranges south of Kandahar show this feature well. The loose material, constantly changing its position, is seen to surround and creep up into the hollows, creeks, and fissures of the jagged cliffs of limestone and trap. Every season material is thus added, and the time must come when the whole valley of Kandahar will be covered by this deposit and merged into the endless desert tracts lying at present south of it. Slow though this change may be, and though it may require many centuries, nevertheless it is certain that it must come about.
“From enquiry it would appear that the rate of advance of the sand in the
direction of the prevailing wind—that is, toward the northeast, where it is
unchecked by rivers or other obstructions—is about two feet in the year. At
this rate it would take at least 2,500 years to advance a mile, and it is not
likely that the average progress of the desert along its whole border would be
more than 50 or 60 yards in a century. It is therefore evident that the
question of any particular district being swallowed up by the sand is one of
speculative interest merely, and that its advance may for all practical
purposes be disregarded.

“The outermost bluffs of the reg are often 100 feet in height, above the level
of the plain. A few miles within the desert the sand-hills rise to 200 feet, and
beyond the well of Mulla Mirdad, 17 miles from Jat Poti in Shorawak,
Captain Hennel reports a ridge 500 feet high. The sand-ridges run parallel to
one another in broken billows, with an apparent general direction of north-
northwest to south-southeast. The northeast, or lee side, of the sand-hills
slopes at a natural angle of 45, or rather more, towards the crest, which is
often sharp. The slopes on the windward side are comparatively gentle. The
loose red sand of which the desert is mainly composed, and which gives it its
peculiar colour, is mixed with a considerable proportion of fine clay or loam,
identical with that of which the alluvial plains are composed. It is probably
owing to the presence of this element that the desert owes its abundance of
shrubs and grasses. With regard to these, and especially the latter, some notes
will be found in the article “Shorawak,” with which district the Registan is
more intimately connected than with any other portion of Afghanistan. The
routes across the desert are also all connected with the same place.

“It is worthy of note that the Registan bears a very close resemblance to the
Nefud or sand deserts of Central Arabia, as described by Blunt and other
travellers.

“On the southwest of Kandahar this desert is a most important strategical
feature, forming as it does what is believed to be an impossible barrier.
According to all accounts it would be impossible for an army to penetrate
from the Helmand about Rudbar across the desert to Kandahar or Pishin.
The numerous nomads who undoubtedly spend the winter in the reg with
their flocks and herds seem mostly to cling to a strip not far from the rivers
Arghandab and Helmand in which there is fine pasturage and sufficient
water. They probably also know places where water is procurable well inside
the desert, but no reliance could be placed on finding water for any
considerable force.”

Bellew mentions that in marching from Kala Bist to Hazarjuft he followed a
road which sweeps over the undulating sandy waste called Nim Chol and got
a good view of the desert skirt.

He was surprised to find the surface covered with a by no means sparse
jangal. There was a great variety of plants and bushes fit for fuel, and a thin
grass was everywhere sprouting from the loose soil of red sand. A species of tamarisk called toghaz and a kind of willow called barak, were the most common shrubs. The latter is burnt for charcoal, which is used in the manufacture of gunpowder. The small species of jujube and a variety of jalsolaceoe were also observed, but the great majority were not recognised. Bellew further says, "I could now understand the reason of this tract being the winter resort of the nomad tribes of Southern Afghanistan. It produces a more varied and richer vegetation than the wide plains and bleak steppes of the Kandahar basin, and the hollows between its undulations provide a shelter from the keen wintry blasts that sweep the plain country with blighting severity." (Maitland, Bellew.)

Bellew also calculates that from the number of nomad camps he saw along the left bank of the Arghandab from its junction with the Tarnak to its junction with the Helmand, the nomad population of shepherds here alone must be easily 40,000. (Bellew, 1871.)

In the drought of 1902, the grazing gave out and multitudes of the nomad population unable to support life moved out of the country. (I. B. C., 1904.)

REG KALAMANA
30—65—. All the sandheads in Shorawak have distinctive names. Reg Kalamana is about 2 miles south of Sayyid Yahiya, and abuts on the strip of land called Hisabat. (Maitland.)

REGWA
31—26 65—31 m. A village 16 miles southwest of Kandahar, on right bank of Tarnak. (Biscoe.)

*REZA KHAN KALAY
31—51 68—16 m. A village located near Ali Jan Mandeh and about 4 miles northeast of Sadozi Kor, on the border between Zabul and Ghazni provinces.

ROBAT
31—36 66—0. Elevation 3,622 feet. A village 19 miles east of Kandahar and 8 miles from Mohmand, on the road leading by the valley of the river Tarnak to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. There is ground for the encampment of a considerable force, troops have on several occasions halted here, the last occasion on which it was so used being during General Sir F. Robert's advance on Kandahar, when his whole force halted here for a day on 29th August 1880. Even at this season the water-supply was good, his camp being pitched on a plain 1/2 mile northeast of the village, with a good stream running through it. For drinking purposes there is also remarkably good water, better than that of this stream, in a karez near the village. Supplies
sufficient for his force for two days were procured here from Robat and other neighbouring villages. Bhusa was also plentiful, and green forage, though not obtainable close to camp, was collected by parties sent out for this purpose. Communication by heliograph can be maintained with the Kandahar citadel direct, a distance of about 20 miles through Mohmand, distant 8 miles. (I. B. C.) Another village with this name is located at 31–37 66–47 G.

**ROBAT**

32–65–. A village in Khakrez valley, situated at the northeast end. (Lance.) Another village with this name is located at 32–9 65–25 G.

**ROBAT** See KADANAI

*ROBATAK*


**ROGANI** Or ROWGHANI

32–8 67–24 A. A pass through the Surkh Koh range, about 18 miles east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. It is about 5 miles south of the Spinband (Tanjai?) pass, and is reported difficult. (Clifford.) Another village with this name is located at 34–38 66–43 G.

**RORA**

31–66–. A village in the Khushk Rud valley on the road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Arghastan river, 38 miles from the former. (Prior.)

**ROZABAT** See RUHABABAD

**ROZA KHWARAK**

31–68–. A small hill on the Surzangal plain, about 5 miles west of Khidar Chah. On the top is pillar No. XI, defining the Indo-Afghan boundary. (Benn, I. B. C.)

**RUHABABAD** Or **ROZABAD**

31–27 65–42 m. A village situated 9 miles south of Kandahar, and 2 miles south of the Tarnak. The inhabitants of this village are all Nasratzai Barakzais; there were 62 houses, according to Biscoe in 1880 and 218 inhabitants. They have the reputation in Kandahar of being a very independent set. (Biscoe, I. B. C.)

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RUNKHWAO
31—39 68—1. A range of hills, west of the Kundar at the point where the Zizha (Kandil) stream joins it, and north of that stream. Its highest point is 9,181 feet. (Benn.)

*RUZAK
31—54 67—34 m. A village located about 6 miles west of Shomulzai and 3 miles east of Seway in Zabul province.

SAADAT
32—4 65—30. A small Alikozai hamlet of four or five houses, situated in Khakrez near the northeastern end of the Shah Maksud range, 2 1/2 miles west of Kala Asad and at the entrance to the Haji Darakht pass leading to Lam. (Lance.)

SABLAGHAI
31—65—. A Popalzai village about 2 miles from the right bank of the Arghandab, on a road connecting Siahchob with the road leading from Sinjiri to Karez-i-Ata. The place is described as larger than Siahchob; ghi is procurable, and wheat and barley are grown in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood. The village is not mentioned by Biscoe in his list of the villages of the Kariajat, but it is possible that its population and other statistics are included by him with those of Pashmul, which, Hennell says, belongs to the same group as Sablaghai. The name is often pronounced and written Salanghai, and it may be the same place as that mentioned in next article. (I. B. C.)

SABLAKI
31—32 65—20 G. A village situated about 18 miles from Kandahar, on Herat road, between the road and Arghandab, not far from Kulk. (Biscoe.)

*SABZAK
33—47 67—43 m. A village located on the Samanka stream, north of the Koh-i-Nilo in Oruzgan province.

SABZAL
31—51 65—31 m. A small hamlet consisting of 6 houses, situated in the Khakrez valley at the northern entrance of the Pishi and Bolan passes, which after crossing the Khakrez range converge here. It stands on level ground at about 4 miles from the crest of the Pishi pass and 4 1/2 from that of the Bolan, and possesses a small tract of 11 kulbas of cultivable land, of which 1 kulba only is irrigated. General Palliser’s column halted here more than once in the spring of 1879. (I. B. C., Lance.) Recent maps show the name
Sawzal Karez. A village called Sabzal Kalay is located at 32°27' 66°5' m.

SADANAI Or SODANAI
31°27' 66°. A nala which joins the Arghastan river from the right, some 35 or 40 miles above its junction with the Dori. (I. B. C.)

*SADIKAKA
31°23' 67°-12' m. A village located on the Salesun stream, south of the Gharib Ghar, in Kandahar province.

SADIK KALA
31°47' 68°-24' G. A village in Tirwah, situated to the north of Loe Kala. Inhabitants Shabi Khel Tarakis. (Benn.) Another village with this name is located at 31°59' 68°-4' m.

*SADMARDA
32°39' 65°-58' m. A village located on the Tirin river, some 8 miles northeast of Tirin Kot, in Oruzgan province.

SADOZAI
A section of the Popalzai Duranis. This clan furnished the first independent Shahs of the Durani dynasty, and the Barakzais furnished the Amirs. The line of the Shahs was overthrown in the third generation, after a protracted period of anarchy and contention. The appended genealogical table has been compiled by Captain McMahon. A village with this name is located some 36 miles west of Spin Buldak, at 31°3' 66°-4' G.

*SAFIDAR
31°55' 67°-13' m. A village located 1 mile from the Lora river, some 15 miles southwest of Shinkai village, in Zabul province.

SAGAI See SHAHJUI

SAGZAI
31°32' 66°-9' m. A village on the right bank of the Arghastan 2 or 3 miles below Ata Muhammad. The Sodanai nala runs just to the north of Sagzai. Supplies and camel-grazing are here procurable. (I. B. C.) Other villages with this name are located at 31°41' 67°-12' m. and 32°2' 66°-44' m. The name is also spelled Sakzi.

SAGZAI See ISHAKZAI (2)
**SAHIBAN**

29–59 66–1 m. A village located on the Lora river in the south of Shorawak district, some 14 miles north of the Afghan border, in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located on the Lora river, southwest of Idozai, in Kandahar province.

**SAHIBZADA**

31–65. A village situated 9 miles southeast of Kandahar, ½ mile beyond Zirak. (Biscoe.)

**SAHIBZADA**

29–59 66–0. A hamlet also known as Pir Ahmad Shah, in the Mandozai district of Shorawak, on the left bank of the Lora. It is situated on the edge of the daman of the Salat range, about 4 miles southeast of Mandozai village, and not far from that of Muhammad Raza. It contains only about 15 huts and the ziarat of Ahmad Shah. The land belongs to the latter, and is khushkawa, though the Pir's family have acquired irrigated land by purchase. (The people are fakirs, but not sayyids. [Maitland.]) Recent maps show the spelling Sahiban in this area. Another village with this name is located at 31–9 56–58 G.

**SAHLABAD Or SALWAT**

31–31 65–32 m. A village southwest of Kandahar, 5 miles beyond Chikor. (Biscoe.)

**SAIADAN**

31–10 66–20 G. A place 20 miles north-northwest of Chaman, where there is a karez with a plentiful supply of water. The Bedak–Barghana road from Quetta to Kandahar passes here. (War records, 1879.) Other villages with this name are located at 31–37 66–1 m., 32–44 66–52 m., and 33–40 66–2 m.

**SAIADBUT Or SAIAD BUS**

29–51 65–51 m. A ziarat, with a single tree, and two villages, in the southwest corner of Shorawak, of which district it is the last inhabited spot before entering Nushki. The ziarat of Azargh Shah is about 17 miles north-northeast, and Rahman Khan Kala in Nushki about 19 miles south-southeast. Close to the ziarat is a good-sized artificial tank, and a short distance to the southwest are the villages, a few hundred yards apart. That to the east is the largest. It is situated on a detached sandridge, which shifts its position with the prevailing wind. Altogether there are about 50 or 60 huts of Badurzais (Zakozai Barechisut.) The tank is dry in summer, but about 1,000 yards northwest, towards the sandbluffs of the desert, are four wells, said to be
30 feet deep and to contain water all the year round. The spot is marked by
two small trees, believed to be the only ones within sight, except that at the
ziarat. The lands of Saiadbut are khushkawa, and the extent of cultivation is
consequently uncertain; in fact but little is seen near the village, though
there is some on the north road, and again, 5 or 6 miles south, above the
boundary of Shorawak, there are lands called Papri and Bulandwala; but the
latter belongs to the people of Nushki. The Badurzais of Saiadbut are carriers
rather than cultivators. They own a good many camels, and also flocks of
sheep. With the Barechis of the Garmseh, who are Zakozais like themselves,
the people of Saiadbut are in constant intercourse.

About 2 miles to the north of the villages is a ruined fort, that of Pirosh
Khan. Further off in the same direction are the high sandheads known as
Reg-i-Khar. These and the lower sandhills in front, through which the road
passes, were the scene of the action on the 27th May 1879, between the
assembled Barechis and a detachment under Major Humfrey acting as escort
to Mr. Duke, political officer.

It would appear this was the only action of the war in which our troops
absolutely defeated an enemy of ten times their own numbers. The strength
of the Barechis is certainly not exaggerated, and another band of four or five
hundred men were within a short distance. They retired and dispersed
learning that the main body had been routed. The Barechis, though not a
predatory tribe, have a reputation for courage, and are physically fine
powerful men. Altogether the affair was very creditable to the detachments
couraged. (Maitland.) A village with this name is located at 29°50' 65°50' G., and a place with this name is located at 29°49' 65°48' G.

SAIAD MUHAMMAD

31° 65°. A village near Babul Karez and 25 miles southwest of
Kandahar. (I. B. C.)

SAIAD MUHAMMAD SHAH OR SAYEDAN

31°37' 66°1'. A hamlet mentioned by Temple as "on the banks of the
Tarnak and near Robat." It seems probable that this is a hamlet of the village
of the same name shown on the map as Saiad Nur Muhammad.

Lieutenant Temple left the main route here, and crossing the Tarnak by a
ford, marched 12 miles south to Deh-i-Nao on a road leading to Amin Kala
in the Arghastan valley. He describes the ford as about knee-deep (on
2nd February 1879), and with a hard bottom and easy banks. He says
further that it slopes up-stream from the right bank, and that it is necessary
to cross with due precautions as the river runs very fast and is of uncertain
depth. The distance from Mohmand (described elsewhere), the next stage
towards Kandahar, is 9 miles. The water-supply (probably from the river) is
good and plentiful, and there is a fair amount of camel-grazing near the

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camping-ground. (Temple.) Other villages with this name are located at 30–54 66–19 m., 31–6 65–59 G., 32–1 66–50 G. and 31–24 66–5 G.

SAIAD NUR MUHAMMAD See preceding article.

SAIAD YAHYA
30–6 65–57 G. A hamlet on the sandhills at the western edge of the Shorawak plain, about one mile from Abuzai. It contains about 20 huts of Shadizai Sayyids of the Pishin stock. They call themselves Kakazais, and claim relationship with the Sayyids settled at Inaiatulla Karez. Altogether there are about 60 families of these people in Shorawak. Besides those at Saiad Yahiya, there are two or three families in Torzai, Alizai, etc., and some living altogether in tents. They are shepherds, and also do a little carrying. There is no cultivation at Saiad Yahiya. The place is often called Saiad Yusuf from a former malik. It has been in existence since 1872, and the people in 1881 affirmed that the sand, on the very edge of which they are perched, has not shifted within their recollection. (Maitland.) Recent maps show the name Sayedan in this area, at 30–7 65–58 m.

*SAIADZAI Or SAYYIDZAI
32–33 67–31 m. A village located some 10 miles northeast of Shahjui and about 2 miles south of the Tarnak river in Zabul province.

SAIDAL
31–65–. A camping-ground in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district, near the ruins of an old fort from which it derives its name. It is situated near the right bank of the Arghandab at 114 miles from Ata Karez, on the southern road following the valley of the river to Girishk. Supplies are procurable. The distance to Gumbaz-i-Surkh, the next march towards Girishk, is 11 miles. (Stewart, I. B. C.)

*SAID SHAH
31–55 66–16 m. A village located near Nurzai and south of Chakaw Dasht on the boundary between Kabul and Zabul provinces.

SAIFULLAH
31–66–. A Barakzai village of 35 houses, situated on the Wuchakai Nala, a branch of the Wandoz. It is one of the groups of villages known collectively as Konchazai, and is named after the man who was its malik in 1879–80. (Clifford, Massy.) It is now in ruins. (Native information, 1905.) One village with this name is
located about 12 miles west of Khugiani, at 31–34 66–22 G., another called Saifullah Kalay is located at 31–44 66–52 m.

SAINDEH
31— 66—. A village 18 miles from Baba Kala, 30 from Maruf on the road to Kandahar. It is a large village situated on a stream. (Leach.)

*SALAM
31—31 65–24 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, some 12 miles southwest of Sinjiri, in Kandahar province.

*SALAMAT
31—17 67–24 m. A village located on the road north to Babakar Ghar in the Lehar Shila, on the boundary between Kandahar and Zabul provinces. A few miles north is the village of Salamat Kalay.

SALAM KALA
31—47 66–45 m. A village in the Gwari district of the Khushk Rud valley on the left bank of the stream. This is the first Hotak Ghilzai village met with in the Khushk Rud valley. In April 1880 supplies for a brigade were very abundant; camel-grazing good. (Ryall, Ellis.) Other villages with this name are located at 31–35 67–1 m., and 29–57 65–55 m. Recent maps show the spelling Salam Khan Kalay.

*SALAM KHAN KALAY
31—48 66–45 m. A village located on the Khushk river, about 12 miles due south of Jaldak, in Zabul province.

SALANGHAI See SABLAGHAI

SALARZAI
29—58 65–59 A. A village, also known as Yar Muhammad, in the plain of Shorawak east of the Lora. It is about 5 miles south-southeast of Mandozai, and 7 miles from Miru Khan Shirani. It is the most southerly village on the left bank of the river, and is on the kafila route to Nushki, from which place it is distant about 27 miles. It contains some 60 houses of Salarzai Malarzai Mandozai Barechis; but only about 20 are permanently inhabited, the bulk of the people returning to Mandozai after the harvest, that is about May, and remaining there till the ploughing season, which is in November or December. (Maitland.) There is cultivation here and water from an irrigation channel which is rather brackish. Supplies except barley can be got in small quantities. (I. B. C.)
SALEH DWARAH NALA

31—67—. A nala in the Pashghbargai hills running west and subsequently southwest. (Benn, 1894.)

*SALEH MUHAMMAD KALAY

30—51 66—21 m. A village located near the Afghan border, about 5 miles east of the road from Shorawak to Spin Buldak, in Kandahar province.

SALESUN

31—32 66—51 m. A river rising in the northern slopes and spurs of the Nakhas hills and flowing to the Arghistan. Its two chief confluents are the Gara and Lahari, which respectively flow west-southwest and northwest and meet at a point some 20 miles from their source. From the confluence the Salesun runs west-northwest for 24 miles when, having received the waters of the Obatu, Sinzala, Ghurai, and other smaller streams, it debouches into the left bank of the Arghistan at a place some 9 miles northeast of the Narin peak. As seen from the summit of this peak both banks of the river appeared to be well cultivated and thickly populated. Inhabitants Barakzais. (Benn.)

SALIHAN and NAHR-I-HAZRAT

31—33 65—32 m. A group of three villages situated 9 miles southwest of Kandahar, and 1 1/2 miles southwest of Chikor. (Biscoe.) A stream with this name is located at 29—44 64—13 G., and a well at 29—38 64—10 A.

SALIM Or SEHLUM

32—12 66—28 A. Elevation 4,551 feet. A village giving its name to a group of villages forming one of the subdivisions of the Mizan district in the Arghandab valley. It is situated about 1/2 mile from the left bank of the Arghandab, and is connected by a road with Kalat-i-Ghilzai, a distance of 29 miles.

Its distance from the Arghasu, the first march towards Kandahar, is 10 1/2 miles and the road an easy one, and from Takir, the nearest camp towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 12 1/2 miles by road with sharp ascents and descents, and rather difficult for guns.

There are said to be two roads to Kandahar from this place, or from Takhum in Mizan, one on either side of the river, both making considerable detours, but uniting at Arghasu. The road, said to be the best one, which was followed by the reconnoitring column from Kalat-i-Ghilzai in February, 1879, reached Kandahar in seven marches, the distance from Salim being 73 1/2 miles. It is said to be impassable for artillery, but a good road for mountain guns (and is at least practicable for camels by which the column was accompanied), infantry and cavalry, when the river is not in flood, but
probably impracticable in other seasons on account of the depth of water and current at the fords. These could not be avoided, as the character of the hills forming the banks of the Arghandab necessitates frequent crossing. No camels or other beasts of burden were procurable at Salim in February 1879, and very few sheep fit for eating, but several hundred maunds of grain were collected at the village, and Biscoe says that supplies of all sorts sufficient to feed 3,000 men for a week could be obtained “in a few hours” from the adjacent valleys of Takhum, Siahjui, and Shekhan. Bullock carriage, he also says, is ordinarily plentiful.

The Arghandab in its passage through the Mizan district is generally not more than 30 yards wide, but at Salim its width is about 200 yards, and it is crossed by several fords. The bottom is stony at these, and the water from 2 to 3 feet deep with a current of about 2 miles per hour during the first week in February.

Biscoe mentions that there is another road to Salim from Takir, the next march towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai, running parallel to and south of the main road through the Takhum valley, but it is even more difficult for artillery and the distance is 15 miles instead of 12½. The Salim encamping-ground is close to the river and to the south of the village on cultivated land; very damp after rain. There is another excellent camping-ground on the opposite bank. (Biscoe, Gaselee.) Another village with this name is located at 32–12 66–29 m. Recent maps show the spelling Populzo Selam.

SALIM

31–40 65–19 m. A small village, with a good supply of water, on the road leading from Sinjiri (Sanjaray) in the Arghandab valley to the Lalak and Maiwand passes, and described by Lance as situated at a long distance from any other village, and in the plain about 3 miles from the southern mouth of the Lalak pass. It is about 25 miles west of Kandahar, 10 miles from Maiwand, and 9½ miles from the village of Lalak, in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

SALISUN See SALESUN

SALIZAI

A section or subsection of Gujanzai Achakzais. According to some accounts they are a main section, descended from Sali, one of the fathers of the tribe. Clifford, however, makes them a subsection of the Adozais, and says they number 120 families. It is probable that this figure is under the mark, for one authority places them on a numerical equality with the Alizais, Adozais, etc. The Salizais are usually found in Kunchai, also in the neighbourhood of Margha Chaman, and on the Sargun Nala. They are said to have land on Toba, but do not regularly visit that region. (Clifford, Maitland.)
*SALOKHEL
31–39 66–52 m. A village located on the Lora river, about 1 mile southwest of Mardan Khel, in Kandahar province.

SALU
31–65. A village 9 miles southeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) Other villages with this name are located at 30–56 65–47 G., and 33–16 68–42 G.

SALWAT See SAHLABAD

SALWATU
30–3 66–12 A. One of the passes of the Sarlat range leading down to Shorawak from the elevated country about Iltaz Karez. It is entered from the northwestern corner of the Bala Dasht at about 2 miles from Shadin Talao. Here the hills are low and insignificant spurs. Almost immediately after passing the first elevations the Psha path branches off to the right, and from very near the same point the Ushtarlak road diverges also towards the right. Half a mile further on is Pir Gali Chopal, an ordinary wayside ziarat, consisting of the usual pile of stones, adorned with coloured rags attached to poles. It is the resting-place of a well-known local saint and is about 200 yards to the right of the road. The Ushtarlak road passes close to the ziarat on the farther side.

At 3 miles from Shadin Talao is the crest of the pass. The ascent from the Bala dasht to this point is very gentle, and the surrounding hills little more than mere undulations. Now, however, the path descends at once into a deep, narrow, and rocky ravine. For the first mile and a half the path is decidedly difficult. In many places there is hardly room for a single animal to pass. On either hand rise rugged hills of slaty shale, not absolutely impossible to ascend, but very steep and craggy. They should, if necessary be crowned from the kotal. The descent is rapid, and where the slate crops up in the bed of the nala, are frequent drops of several feet at once. These are descended by natural steps, but are not altogether pleasant to ride down, even when mounted on a clever horse.

At half a mile below the crest, and at several places lower down, there is water. Here a detachment might bivouac, though the ravine is only a few yards wide. The distance from Chichazai in Sharod is 22 miles, and from Anjirgai water about 13 miles. Putla Khan in Shorawak is about 10 1/2 miles. Numerous traces of fires, etc., show that the water in the pass is a common halting-place for the country people passing between Shorawak and Sharod. All at once the narrow and rugged defile gives place to a good dara, some 44 or 50 yards broad, and gradually widening out as it descends. The bottom is firm, smooth, slaty shingle. Gradient at first about 1 in 18, easing off to 1 in
25 or less. The hills are high and rugged as before. Shina trees (pistacia cabulica) grow abundantly.

At 6½ miles from the crest, the spurs of Sarlat, which have hitherto been confining the pass, come to an end. Here is a comparatively open space, and water is sometimes found. This spot corresponds to Wali or Get, in the pass so called. In front is the outer range called Spari. To the right is a watershed, over which is a path leading to Mir Alam Kala.

The Salwatu Nala, hitherto followed, now bends sharply to the left, and running between the outer and main ranges for some little distance, passes through a gorge in Spari to the plain beyond. The road to Zabardast follows the bed of the nala, and reaches the village at about 12½ miles from the crest of the pass. There are no further difficulties on this road.

The road to Putla Khan leads straight on, ascending a slope on the further side of the nala, where that turns off to the left as above mentioned. As the track crosses the range diagonally to the run of the spurs, there are several ascents and descents before the plain is finally reached; one of these is rather steep, but the road is good all the way.

At about 9 miles from the kotal, the hills are at last quitted, and the track goes straight over a very gentle smooth descent to the village of Jhiai, or Putla Khan, as it is more commonly called, which is 11 miles from the crest of the pass.

Next to the Wali or Get, the Salwatu is the best of the Sarlat passes, but it cannot be pronounced practicable for the camel carriage of a British force. Nevertheless it forms the ordinary communication between Shorawak and Sharod, and is by far the most used of any of the passes. Heavily laden camels of the country have been seen on it, but it is difficult to understand how they can manage to get over the upper mile and a half, which would seem to be too rough for any pack animal less surefooted and active than a mule. (Maitland.) *A mountain called Salwatu is located at 31° 29' 67° 6 m.*

*SAMA*

31° 56' 67° 41 m. A village located about 5 miles northeast of Shomulzai on the road to the Surkai Tangi in Zabul province.

*SAMAI Or SAMI GHRAR*

31° 37' 66° 57 m. A range of hills running along the right bank of the Arghastan. Southwest it terminates opposite the junction of the Salesun with the main stream, about 9 miles northeast of Narain peak. (Benn.) *Recent maps show the spelling Kuchni Sami Ghruna as well as Sami Ghar, located at 31° 43' 67° 1 A.*

*SAMAKAI*

31° 15' 66° 47 m. A nala joining the right bank of the Kadanai, from the
northeast, 5 miles below Dobandi. There is some cultivation at its mouth belonging to the Alikozais. (Benn.)

*SAMANDKHAN KAREZ  
29–57  66–13 m. A village located in the Landai Dasht area, in the south of Shorawak district, some 8 miles north of the Afghan border, in Kandahar province.

*SAMBOGHA  
31–16  66–33 m. A village located about midway on the road from the Argestan river to Spin Buldak in Kandahar province.

*SAMIKALAY  
31–41  66–59 m. A village located about 6 miles north of Khun Dara and about 6 miles east of the Lora river in Kandahar province.

SAMIZAI  
30– 66–. (Otherwise called Muhammad Raza or Jani.) A village in Shorawak, east of the Lora river, about 2 miles southwest of Miru Khan, and 4 miles from Mandozai, which is straight across the river. It contains about 40 huts of Samizai Barechis. Only about 15 families, however, reside here permanently. The remainder, like the people of Salarzai, return to Mandozai after the harvest. Although this village is peopled by Mandozai the Shirani lands extend up to it, and some little way to the south. It is sometimes called Jani from a late malik—Muhammad Raza's father. (Maitland.) Recent maps show the name Janesi at 30–1 66–0 m. Another village with this name is located at 31–10 66–28 m.

SAMIZAI  
A subdivision of the Nurzai tribe, inhabiting the country between the Khwaja Amran range and the Ganti hills. (Clifford.)

SAMIZAI  
30–24  66–42 m. The following is taken from a report on the route from Chaman to Kandahar via the Barghana pass:

"From Kushobai I believe it would be best to avoid the road through Gatai (which involves the long march of 17 miles to old Chaman) and go through the village of Samizai, more to the east. This is said to be a large village with some supplies, and good permanent water, 10 or 12 miles from Kushobai, by a good road. I have no personal knowledge of Samizai, but I have made careful and repeated enquires from different people, with the above results. From Samizai, Chaman can be reached in two easy, or possibly one long, march, following the base of the Kojak hills. Good water crosses the road..."
from copious hill streams, probably permanent at Sina, about 7 miles, and at Sher-i-Oba, about 10 miles, north of Chaman. The road may be rough, but it is quite practicable." (Campbell.) Some sources show the spelling Shamezey.

SAMNAI
31–37 66–57 m. Maruf fort is said to be in the centre of a valley enclosed on the east and northwest by the Samnai range. (Paterson.) Recent maps show the name Kuchni Sami Ghruna. See “Samai.”

SAMNARAI
31–22 67–23 A. A pass fit for all arms, leading through the hills which lie north of the western extremity of the Nakhas range. By it the main road from the Kadanai river through the Nakhas, via the Shadikhak pass, runs northwest to Maruf. (Benn.)

SANDARZAI
A sept of the Barakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is located on the Salesun river, at 31–24 67–7 m.

SANGAR See SHAHJUI

*SANGAI
33–3 65–47 m. A village located on the Helmand river, opposite Kharak, in Oruzgan province.

*SANGAMUN
33–41 66–8 m. A village located on a stream, about 2 miles south of Nili and some 6 miles northeast of Tamazan, in Oruzgan province.

*SANGAN
33–47 66–54 m. A village located about 3 miles north of the Helmand river, on the way north to Warsal and the Rabat stream, in Oruzgan province.

*SANGAR
32–47 66–32 m. A village located on the road from Oruzgan to Marabad, about 11 miles southwest of the former, in Oruzgan province.

*SANGAR GHAT
31–48 67–53 m. A village located on the Baratey Mandeh, some 10 miles northwest of Kafir Chah, in Zabul province.
SANGBAR
31–46 64–52 A. A small village on the road from Maiwand to Haidarabad and about 8 miles to the north of Khak-i-Chopan. It marks the mouth of a pass, believed to be a good one, leading to the valley of the Helmand, through a range of hills to the north. This village was occupied by the cavalry of Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan’s force a day or two before the battle of Maiwand. (Stewart, I. B. C.)

SANGBAR
31–32 65–29 G. A village on the north side of Khakrez valley, near the foot of the Shah Maksud range. (Lance.)

*SANGCHELAK
33–58 65–58 m. A village located northwest of Khadir (Dai Kundi) on the stream of the same name in Oruzgan province.

SANG HISAR
31–32 65–29 G. Sang Hisar is mentioned by Biscoe as a village or group of villages at the second halting-place from Kandahar, about 24 miles on the road to Herat, containing about 238 houses with 710 inhabitants (Alikozai, Popalzai, Ishakzai, Achakzai, Nurzai and Ghilzai). The village at the camping-ground in question seems to be near the Hauz-i-Madad camping-ground, but the name Sang Hisar or Sangsar is applicable to a considerable subdivision of the Kariajat, watered by a canal of the same name. The latter is crossed by the road to Herat near the Sinjiri camping-ground and flows thence past the village of Ashikan and parallel to the road to Hauz-i-Madad, beyond which the last village in the Sang Hisar subdivision is Karez-i-Ata, near which the canal ends. The name Sang Hisar is taken from that of an isolated hill, said at one time to have been crowned by a stone fort. This lies at about 2 miles to west of the Hauz-i-Madad, and forms a conspicuous object and good signalling station in the Arghandab valley. (Stewart, Browne, Biscoe, I. B. C.)

*SANGIN
31–8 66–8 m. A village located in the Shanglun Shila, halfway between the Kadanai stream and the Afghan border, in Kandahar province.

SANGRA
31–47 65–17 G. Elevation 4,100 feet. A village situated at the south-west end of Khakrez valley, near the Lalak pass. (Lance.)

*SANJARAY See SINJIRI
SANT-I-BARAKZAI
31–27 65–41. A village situated 10 1/2 miles south of Kandahar, between the Tarnak and Arghistan. (Biscoe.)

SAPARIA
31—65—. A village in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leech.)

*SARAB
32–54 65–25 m. A village located on a stream near the confluence of the Sirkai Mandeh, about 6 miles southwest of Keshay, in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is located on the Kamisan river, some 5 miles northeast of Chora, in Oruzgan province, at 32–53 66–7 m.

SARAGAI
31—68—. A sandy plain lying west of the Inzlan Nala, and bounded north by the Shna Ghar. There appears to be a good deal of cultivation and a few villages. (Benn.) A village with this name is located at 31–48 68–2 m. The name is also spelled Sahargey.

SARAI Or SARI
31–59 68–19 G. There is a karez of this name 3 1/2 miles north of Kuchkwara, where Suleman Khels live who cultivate a small amount of land in the vicinity. (Native information, 1894.) A village with this name is located near Jaldak, at 31–57 66–44 G. And another village is located near Chora, at 32–53 66–4 m.

*SARAK
32–35 66–45 m. A village located on the Shui stream, near the village of Nayak, in Zabul province.

SARANG KUHAI
A halting-place on one of the roads from Jat Poti to Kandahar. Grass is procurable, also water from several good wells. (Hennell and Roome, from natives, 1881–96.)

*SARBAN KALAY
31–18 66–31 m. A village located about 5 miles southwest of Balazar, on the road south to Spin Buldak, in Kandahar province.

*SARBILAGH
32–39 67–16 m. A village located near Rimai in the Siahsang area, northwest of Shahjui, in Zabul province.
SARBILAND

A village of 40 houses on the right bank of the Lora, distant 13 miles by road from Amin Kala, on the road leading up the valley of the Arghastan and entering that of the Lora at the village of Mir Afzal, and 12 miles below Wuchbar Ghoberak. There is excellent camping-ground to the east of the village, and the water is good and plentiful in the beginning of March, and probably at other seasons. Supplies could be collected from the Sundarzai and Bakalzai villages, as well as from Mir Afzal, Tofanzai and Muhammad Khan Kala. There is also plenty of camel-grazing in the neighbourhood. In addition to the road from Kandahar to Wuchbar Ghoberak above referred to, which passes through this place, there is a road thence to Dabrai on the Kandahar-Quetta road, distant 47 1/2 miles across the Balajer plateau. (Clifford, Massy.) *A pass with this name is located about 20 miles north of Spin Buldak, at 31°15' 66°9' G.*

*SARBILAND KALAY

A village located on the Arghandab river, about 5 miles south of Kushk-i-Nakhud, in Kandahar province.

*SARBULAND See SARBILAND

SARBUREDA

A village situated 12 miles northeast of Kandahar, close to Mirshai. (Biscoe.)

*SARBUZ

A village located some 8 miles north of the Karajangal stream, near the village of Espibuz, in Oruzgan province.

SARDANI

A village in Khush Rud valley, on the road from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Arghastan valley, 35 miles from former place near Gwari. (Prior.)

SARDAR KHUSHDIL KHAN

A village near Kala-i-Surkh, on left bank of Tarnak, about 20 miles northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.) *A village called Sardar is located northeast of Girishk, at 31°51' 64°41' G.*

SARDEH (SUFLA)

A village between the Patab canal and Arghandab river. The Ruhababad, Naoshijan, Miajui and Panjao canals all diverge from the river near the village of Sardeh. (Biscoe.)
SARDEH (ULIA)
31–43 65–43 m. A village in Kariajat, situated in the Patab canal, in Arghandab valley, immediately above Shakchala. (Biscoe.) Another village with this name is located at 32–11 67–35 m.

*SARG
33–52 67–2 m. A village located on the Helmand river, about 1 mile southwest of Dehrang, in Oruzgan province.

SARGAO
31–53 65–28 G. A village in Khakrez valley, situated in centre of valley. (Lance.)

SARGARI
31–43 67–52 m. A village inhabited by Tokhi Ghilzais, and situated below the Shna Ghar hills, about 40 miles west of the Gurabai range—see “Ghwaimar.” The Shna Ghar range was distinctly visible about 20 miles north of Dom camp on the Kand river. Bhusa is procurable here, and there is abundant spring water. Fuel is scarce. (Benn, I. B. C.)

SARGHAZ
A pass over the range between the Arghastan river and that which comes from Ghwara Margha. The ascent and descent of this pass take the greater part of a day to accomplish. (Lumsden.)

SARGU
30–22 66–6 m. A chain of hills, elevation 1,511 meters, north of Shorawak and southwest of the Gwaijha pass. They are outliers of the main (Khwaja Amran) range to the east, here called Shasta. The hills run northeast and southwest and are pierced by a broad gap through which goes the road from Spintijha to Shorawak. That part of the hills east of the gap is conveniently known as east Sargu, and the other and larger portion as west Sargu. The latter abuts on the Registan, the great sand billows of which will in time sweep round the whole base of the range. About four miles south of Sargu are the Khurma hills, also outliers of the main range, and between the two is the small plain called Chawal, the possession of which is claimed by the Barechis, though it is actually in the hands of the Badozai Achakzais. Sargu is therefore the real boundary of Shorawak in this direction, though Khurma is the actual limit of Barechi territory. The formation of the hills is a dark, crystalline, granitic rock, similar to that of the outer range of the Khwaja Amran on this side.
In the gap above mentioned is a small artificial pool, which sometimes holds water, but the supply cannot be depended on. It is 19½ miles from
Spintijha, and 1 1/2 from Ahmad Khan’s village in Poti, Shorawak. Troops have camped here, but the regular halting-place is at Spinakhula some miles further on. (Maitland.) Recent maps show the spelling Sahargo.

SAR-I-AB
A subdivision of the Dahla district in the Arghandab valley. (Biscoe.) A stream with this name is located at 33°36’ 68°2’ A.

SAR-I-ASP
32°14’ 67°6’ A. A halting-stage 9 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, (1905).

SARICHE
31°38’ 6°32’ m. A village on the right bank of the Khushk Rud about 10 miles above the junction of the Arghastan. Water, camel-grazing, supplies and a good camping-ground are available. (Ellis, 1880.)

*SARI GHUNDI
31°10’ 66°2’ m. A village located on the Lahar stream, about 5 miles southwest of Ghafur Kalay, near the road from Spin Buldak to Kandahar, in Kandahar province.

SARIKAL
32° 65°. A village in the Khakrez valley, situated near the northeast end of the Shah Maksud range. (Lance.)

*SAR-I-MAKSUD
33°55’ 65°26’ m. A village located on the stream of the same name, near Bilaw, in Oruzgan province.

SARIM SOKHTA
A ridge in the Ghilzai country, which divides the valley of the Tarnak from the plain of Nawa (see “Surkh Koh”). It is about 1,000 feet above the plain, and not very steep. It is called Rozanzai in another part. (Broadfoot.)

SARKAI Or SIRKEY KALAY
31°51’ 68°4’ m. A low range of hills in Taraki Tirwah, extending from the left bank of the Tirwah river for about 3 miles to the Kosaka plain. Under its southern slopes is the ruined village of Zara Kala. (Benn.) A village with this name is located at 31°35’ 67°33’ m.

SARKAI SUHAI
31°23’ 67°39’. A halting-place, 3 miles west of Tor Kats on the Ala
Jirgha Nala, on the road leading from Rashid Kala via the Pashghbargai pass to the Psein Dag. There are some wells of water. (Benn.) Recent maps show a well with the name Serkay.

*SARKAR WALEH
31–14  66–36 m. A village located on the Kadanai river, about 5 miles southeast of Sambogha, in Kandahar province.

SARKHEL
A village in the Tokhi Ghilzai country, 90 miles east of Kandahar, 50 miles west of the Gharaibi pass. The surrounding country is tolerably well cultivated. The water is, however, brackish from springs. (Lumsden.)

*SARKOL
33–6  66–29 m. A village located near the source of the Kamisan river, some 10 miles northeast of Manighar, in Oruzgan province.

SARLAT
29–51  66–7 A. The great range which divides Shorawak from Sharod. It is practically a continuation of the Khwaja Amran, the southern end of which it overlaps for about 15 miles, the crests of the ranges being not more than 6 miles apart. Between them is the long defile of the Lora river. The Sarlat is, strictly speaking, more of a ghat, or scarp of a plateau, than a range in the ordinary acceptance of the term. In the case of the Khwaja Amran, the Kadanai plain to its west, is much lower than that of Pishin, to its east, but still the hills rise fully 3,000 feet from the latter; whereas with the Sarlat the crest line of the range is only a few hundred feet above the Bala Dasht on the side of Sharod, while towards Shorawak is a fall of 3,000 feet. Somewhat as in the case of the Khwaja Amran, which terminates at the debouchure of the Lora on to the plain of Shorawak, the Sarlat range ends at the debouchure of the Kaisar stream into Nushki; but beyond this the hills (called Dori?) continue to run south-southwest, and form the scarp between the highland of Baluchistan and the great desert plains which stretch westward to Sistan and the confines of Persia. It should be understood that the whole country falls away rapidly to the southwest, so that although the Sarlat and other ranges trending in that direction are much lower as regards their absolute elevation than the Khwaja Amran, etc., to the northeast, yet they are of considerable height relatively to the plains on the west. The average elevation of the Sarlat above sea-level is nearly 6,000 feet. Its crest line is unusually regular, and throughout its whole length of nearly 60 miles there is only one well-marked peak. This is known as Chari Ting or Saru. Its elevation is 6,330 feet. Small in itself, but conspicuous by contrast, it can be made out from a great distance both to east and west. The geological
formation of the Sarlat corresponds as might be expected, with that of the Khwaja Amran. The eocene shales of the latter form the main range, while the syenitic granite of the western Khwaja Amran and Tanga reappears in a broken disconnected ridge, cropping up between the west base of Sarlat and the Shorawak plain. At the debouchure of the Kaisar into the Nushki plain Sarlat ends in a scarped conglomerate, or pudding-stone hill six or seven hundred feet high and called Kuti. Immediately above, the main range is locally known as Gauri. Higher up, parallel to the Ghori Nala, it seems to be called Shur; and opposite to Iltaz Karez the Brahuis term the range Pishi. North of Iltaz Karez is Sarlat proper.

The passes of the Sarlat will be found described under their own names. Beginning from the north, there are three close together which start from the northwest corner of the Bala Dasht. These are (1) the Psha, leading to Mir Alam Kala, a mere footpath; (2) the Ushtarlak, not much better than the Psha; (3) the Salwatu to Putla Khan and Zarbardast, a less difficult path, but still impracticable for camels. Next to these there is (4) the Mohat, leading to Zabardast; it is hardly so good as Salwatu. This pass is just to the north of Saru peak. A few miles southwest is (5) the Wali or Get (willow) pass; it leads from Iltaz Karez to Miru, and is the only decent camel road of the whole. Between Bara Karez and Haibat Ziarat is a nala called Sirkao, by which there is a path leading to Yar Muhammad and Sahibzada; it is said to be practicable for lightly laden camels. Much further to the south, and just above the junction of the Ghori with the Kaisar, is a track leading direct into Nushki, and known as Chaokul. It is practicable for laden bullocks and mules. Finally there is a bridle-path called Tobo, the exact locality of which is uncertain, but it probably strikes off from the Ghori somewhere about Haibat Ziarat.

From the crest of Sarlat a magnificent view is obtained over the whole of Shorawak, and far into the desert beyond. (Maitland.)

SARPORIA
A village in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leach.)

SARPOSH
31–56 65–27 m. A village in the Khakrez valley, situated at foot of southeast slope of Shah Maksud range, near Ziarat. (Lance.)

*SARSARAK
29–51 65–47 m. A village located about 6 miles west of Sayadbus, in the Lora valley and northeast of Reg, in Kandahar province.

SAR TASH
31–29 66–43 G. A nala which joins the right of the Kadanai about
1 mile above the mouth of the Narin stream. Up it a track leads via Narin to the Arghastan river and Maruf. (Benn.)

SARWAND
32—36  68—41. The Sarwand range of mountains is a part of the western Suleman system, and its northern extremity when it meets the Koh-i-Nak range is the limit of the province of Kandahar in this direction. The Sarwand pass estimated by Broadfoot (1839) at 7,500 feet crosses at this point. The ascent to the pass from the east is among bush clad slopes for about 6 miles. This eventually gives place to a ravine 2 miles long and 30 or 40 yards wide, through which the road runs fairly level, winding among hills that are steep on the north side and rounded on the south. (I. B. C.)

SARWARJAN
A village in the Kushk-i-Nakhud district. (Leach.)

SARWAR KALA
One of the Taraki Tirwah villages. (Benn.) One village with this name is located about 40 miles southeast of Sarkari Maruf, at 31—12 67—19 G.

SARWAR KAREZ
31—21 66—6 G. A village on the road via the Kussa Pass from Margha Chaman to Kandahar, 2 miles on the Kandahar side of the defile. There is room here for a division to encamp. Supplies are procurable, and water is good and abundant. The people are Barakzais. (I. B. C.)

*SAWUTKHEL
32—9 66—39 m. A village located near Ramazai on the Rabaghay Shila and some 8 miles east of Mizan, in Zabul province.

*SAYAGAZ
32—34 67—2 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, at junction with the Shahid Mandeh in Arghandab alakadari, Zabul province.

SEFU KALA
32—3 66—49. A village on left of Tarnak, 5 miles below Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Supplies plentiful. (Prior.) Another village with this name is located about 4 miles south of Shahjui, at 32—29 67—26 G.

SEHLUM See SALIM 32—12 66—28 A.

*SEHNAWAR
34—11 65—45 m. A village located on a stream, east of the Koh-i-Tajikha and 4 miles northwest of Surkhjui, in the north of Oruzgan province.

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SELADWARA
31–23 67–33 m. A village located about halfway on the road from Kala-i-Rashid to Ala Jirgha, about 10 miles south of the former, in Zabul province.

SEWAY
31–55 67–31 m. A village located about 8 miles west of Shamulzai on the road to Atghar, in Zabul province.

SHABALAN
31–53 66–56 G. A steep isolated hill between Kajbaz and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. It was the scene of a skirmish on 2nd May 1880, when it was held by some Ghazis, who were dislodged by 3 companies of the 2nd Baluch Regiment, who killed 14 and made 5 prisoners. (Biscoe.)

SHABAR
32–10 66–57. A small tract of country on left bank of Tarnak, north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The limit of the Tokhi country in this direction. (St. John, Euan Smith.)

SHABEH Or SHABI
A subsection of the Taraki Ghilzais who live in Tirwah.

SHABIDAK
34–1 65–55 m. A village located on a stream north of Khadir (Dai Kundi) in Oruzgan province.

SHABIL-I-KHURD
31–55 67–1 m. A village located west of the Sur Ghar and some 5 miles south of Buragey, in Zabul province. Another village, called Shabil-i-Kalan, is about 1 mile further northeast.

SHABUZAI
A sept of the Badinzai division of the Achakzai tribe. They live in the Arghandab valley, and on the borders of the Registan. (Clifford.) A village with this name is located at 30–11 66–6 m.

SHADA
32–27 67–8 m. A village located south of the Shin Band and east of the Kurghan mountain in Zabul province.

SHADI
31–34 65–46. A village situated 21/2 miles east of Kandahar, close to
Bala Karez. (Biscoe.) Another village with this name is located southeast of Jaldak, at 31-49 66-48 G.

SHADI KALA
32—67—. A village on left bank of Tarnak. A road from here leads up the Spir Sang pass into Nawa. (Clifford.) Villages with this name are located at 31-8 66-39 m., and northeast of Kalat, at 32-16 67-21 G.

SHADIKHAK
31-16 67-24 A. A pass over the Nakhas hills, through which leads the kasila road from Pishin via the Tokarak to Maruf and Ghazni. The road leads up the Shadikhak Nala, which joins the Kadanai 1/2 a mile below the mouth of the Tokarak, and is fit for laden camels but not for wheeled traffic. (Benn.)
There is a post of 24 Khassadars near here. (I. B. C., 1905.)

SHADI KHAN
31—66—. A village in the Khushobai valley. (Clifford.)

SHADOZAI
31-4 66-2 m. A place occasionally used as a halting-stage on the Dori River or southernmost route from Chaman to Kandahar; a large channel runs to this place from the Dori, which is two or three miles to the south. Water is plentiful. There is a noted Ziarat and a settlement of Nurzais here. (Native information, 1904.) Recent maps show the spelling Shadizi Kalay.

*SHADU
32-34 67-2 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, opposite the confluence of the Shahid Mandeh, in Zabul province.

SHAFTAL
32—67—. A halting-place 35 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and 109 miles from Ghazni on banks of the Tarnak river. There is camping-ground here, but there are no villages or cultivation near. (Hough, Outram.)

*SHAGAI
31-2 66-13 m. A village located about 8 miles west of Spin Buldak and about 1 mile east of Khiran, in Kandahar province.

SHAHABUDDIN
31—66—. A name often applied to the village at the Ata Muhammad Khan camping-ground in the Arghastan valley, 9 miles from Amin Kala. (Clifford, I. B. C.) Another village with this name is on the Arghandab river, at 32-28 66-51 m.
*SHAHAK
32-9  67-31 m. A village located northwest of the Shinkai Ghar, near the Lora river, in Zabul province.

SHAH ALAM KHEL
A division of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Molloy.)

*SHAHBAZKHEL
32-6  67-15 m. A village located about 2 miles northeast of Dab and southwest of the Surghar, in Zabul province.

*SHAHBID
33-52  67-1 m. A village located near Sarg and about 4 miles northwest of the Helmand river, in Oruzgan province.

SHAH DAK
A halting-place on the Rah-i-Maruf, 110 miles from Mukur and 92 miles from Lari on the Kandahar road. Water is procurable from springs, but there is no cultivation near. (Lumsden.) Perhaps Shadikhak is meant.

SHAHEBEKH TOI
A tributary of the Gumal, usually dry, crossed by the Domandi-Ghazni road about 42 miles from the former place. (Native surveyor, 1904.)

SHAH GASHLUNA
31-  67-. A range of hills on right bank of Kadanai, between Baianzai and the Klaka Nala. (Benn.)

SHAHGASI
31-  66-. One of three hamlets on the Sodanai Nala in the Arghastan valley, which are known collectively as Khangani.

SHAHGASI
31-  66-. A place sometimes used as a halting-stage on the road from Kandahar to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. It is about 13 miles southwest of Jaldak. Supplies are plentiful, and the surrounding country is under cultivation. There is good water from Karezes. (Native information, 1903.) One village called Shahghazi is about 3 miles north of Khugiani, at 31-39  65-3 G.

SHAH GHAR
31-54  68-35 m. A range of hills running in a northeast and southwest direction to the northeast of Tirwah, and enclosing the Tarun plain to the
northwest. It has a length of about 16 miles, and through its centre runs the Shah Ghar pass road leading from the lower Kandil valley to Ghazni. Its highest point attains an altitude of 7,891 feet.

From pillar No. V. erected on the most northern of a line of prominent peaks which form the southern branch of the Shah Ghar, the Indo-Afghan boundary line runs southwest following the crest of the above line of peaks to pillar No. VI, on the top of the most southern peak. (Benn, I. B. C.)

**SHAH HASAN KHEL**

A division of the Tokhi Ghilzais. (Molloy.) A village with this name is located on the Tarnak river, at 32°21′ 67°16′ m.

**SHAHNINAI**

A small Psein village north of the Psein Lora, about 30 miles west of Ala Jirgha. (Benn.)

**SHAHJUI**

32°31′ 67°25′ m. Shahjui is the name of a village and a woleswali in Zabul province. The woleswali comprises an area of 1,518 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 10,690 to 14,085. The district is bounded in the west by Arghandab, in the north by Jaghuri, in the east by Gilan and Nawa, and in the south by Shinkai districts. Shahjui woleswali includes about 158 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Kala-i-Sarwar (Sarwar Kalai), Mandah, Kala-i-Safar (Safar Kalai), Miran, Zargar (Zargar), Chashma-i-Baran Khel, Chashma-i-Miran Khel, Seh Bandi, Sayyidan Taraki, Siah Sang, Tazi, Mulla Habib Kalai, Khalek Dad, Mulla Bahlol, Azizulla, Haji Mohammad Omar, Khaka-i-Kalan, Moghulgai, Khaka-i-Khurd, Sakina (Sankina), Chambar Khaka (Chambar), Kashmirl Khel, Burj, Bostan Khel, Band-i-Garnaye, Mulla Rashid, China Mandai, China, Pakhta (Penza), Kala-i-Shokur, Alik, Chamber Shah-i-Alam Khel, Ibrahimkhel, Bahramkhel, Shinkai, Kalai, Khwajak, Saifo Kalai, Ghabargai, Abdul Kayum, Haji Fazel Ahmad, Muhib, Kala, Chambar Shah Barat, Muqam, Hangi, Yatimak, Haji Taj Mohamad, Bagh, Ghozh, Khan Khel, Parla Khel, Pirozai, Surkhakan, Turk Khel (Sur Barg), Bazugai, Khwaja Khel (Khardoz), Hotakziwa Kolaghai, Aurgumi, Mahmud Khel, Inzar (Inzar Khaka), Kash, Ashgar Khel (Akhzar Khel), Shaikhan, Gujawi (Gajoyle), Shaghi, Ahmar, Mulla Akram, Jegia, Baghtu Kariz (Kariz Baghtu), Bidak-i-Baghtu, Markaz-i-Baghtu, Hejra, Barah Khan, Sahud Khel (Hut Khel), Haji Taj Mohammad, Shah Hasan Khel, Lala Shahid (Lala Shahi), Yakhaw (Yakhab), Auqachin (Ab Kachai), Omar Gul, Chessmo, Safid Shah, Ashqai (Asghai), Chamber Shamolzai, Gond Aw, Kajur Khel, Yakhel (Yahya Khel), Bazargan, Murad Khan, Chambar-i-Murghi, Chambar-i-

In 1914, the area was described as follows:
Elevation 6,247 feet. A subdivision of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district, and a camping-ground 40 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai road. Sir D. Stewart’s force halted near Shahjui proper in April 1880. The country in the vicinity is open, and there is no difficulty in obtaining a good encampment on either side of the road. Water is procurable from a large karez.

The villages near Shahjui are Saigai, about 1½ miles south of camp; three villages of Musazai on the left bank of the Tarnak, about 3 miles from Shahjui; Kala-i-Dinak, 2 miles east of Shahjui; two villages, Sangar and Kala Khel, to the west about 3 miles from camp. The villages of Ulan Robat, a large group of some 20 villages, lie about 7 miles to the north. The country round is very fertile; inhabitants Tokhi Ghilzais.

Shahjui is better known by the action which took place near it on the 25th October 1879, an account of which will be found in the “Official History of the second Afghan War.”

Note.—This place could not be recognised exactly in 1880; the usual camping-ground is called Shahjui. Other villages with this name are located at 32°19′ 66°25′ m., and north of the Arghandab lake, at 31°54′ 65°53′ m.

SHAH MAKSUD
31°53′ 65°18′ m. A range of mountains separating the Khakrez valley from Malmund and Ghorak, and forming its western boundary up to the passes at its northern end which lead into Lam. The chief peaks in the range
are the Tabasar near its southwestern end, the Berkah over Lalak, the Lakshiah over Spinkhak, the Shiniah over Ziarat-i-Shah-Maksud, and the Shahbed (8,840 feet), which is the highest point in the chain, over Tangrez. There are, as far as is known, no passes across the main range; but Lance says that there are paths practicable for footmen near the Berkah and Lakshiah peaks mentioned above, and a road round its northeastern end leading to Ghorak from Sar-i-Khar (or Sarikal?) via Lakshak, as well as the passes leading to Lam, which are described under “Haji Darakht” and “Siah Sang.” There are also roads round its southwestern end leading to the Helmand. There are no forests on the range, but the vicinity of the Shahbed and Lakshiah peaks is studded with juniper trees of a considerable size. Portions of the range are also rich in minerals. The most remarkable feature in the Shah Maksud hills is a plateau more than 2 miles long and more than a mile wide (Lance says 3/4 mile wide and 3 miles long) situated under the northeast slope of the ridge, of which Shiniah is the highest peak, and which has been suggested as a suitable site for a sanitarium, its elevation being 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea. The soil is granite and the surface open and undulating, and traversed by nalas in several of which good running water was found by General Palliser’s reconnoitring force at the end of April, and which is reported never to fail. The plateau slopes gently to the northeast, and extends, narrowing gradually in this direction along the top of the ridge. Trees are scarce, but firewood is procurable from brushwood on the northwestern slope of the range, about Dar-i-Badam. The Asmanzai (Hotaks) cultivate a little land at its lower end, and also collect firewood and rhubarb and store snow in pits for the Kandahar market. The plateau is approached by several paths, one of which leading from the southeast from Ziarat-i-Shah-Maksud, is described as a tolerably easy riding road which could be much improved with a little labour. A second path, practicable for laden mules, leads to it from the village of Anarak or Darweshan; and a third from the northwest side from near the village of Sarikal, which has a very easy gradient and requires only a trifling amount of work to make it passable for camels.

The Shah Maksud Ziarat is on the western side of the Khakrez valley, 1 mile above Chinar, on the road leading to Kala Asad at the point where one of the best tracks ascends to the plateau described above. It is considered a place of great sanctity, and attracts many pilgrims. Large fairs which are attended by many thousands of people are also usually held at it in the beginning of October. (Lance, I. B. C.)

*SHAHMASHAD
32–55 65–32 m. A village located at the confluence of the Sakhar and Helmand rivers, in Oruzgan province.
SHAH MIR
31–31 65–9 G. A village about a mile to the south of the Karez-i-Ata camping-ground, from which it is separated by some low hills, and passed on the road to Kala Bist and Girishk, running parallel to the Hauz-i-Madad route along the right bank of the Arghandab. The inhabitants, who number about 224 persons and are classed as Nurzai and Ishakzai, were described as very friendly in 1879–80, and as owning a considerable extent of land, growing wheat and barley, and irrigated by an artificial stream through the village. From the latter there is a road to Hauz-i-Madad-Khan. Bellew speaks of Shah Mir and Bagh Marez as a collection of huts and gardens. (Bellew, Biscoe, Maitland.)

SHAH MUHAMMAD
31– 31 65–. A village in Daman, situated about 23 miles from Kandahar, on the Kalat-i-Ghilzai road. (Biscoe.) A village with this name, also called Yar Muhammad Khan Kalay, is located at 29–58 65–59 A.

SHAH MUHAMMAD
29–59 66–0. A village in Shorawak of about 50 huts a few hundred yards from Sahibzada. (I. B. C.) One village with this name is located southwest of Jaldak, at 31–41 66–36 G.

SHAH PASAND
31–9 66–27 G. A village through which the road from Sarbiland to Dabrai passes after leaving the Lui Karez camp. Massy notices it among other villages from which supplies could be collected for troops at Lui Karez. (Massy.) Another village with this name is located at 31–57 66–2 G.

SHAH PASAND
31–57 66–2 G. A village situated on right bank of the Dori river, inhabited by Gurak Nurzais, some 4 miles below junction of Kushobai Nala. These names are very confusing; Shah Pasand, which is said to be 4 miles south of Hauz, is pronounced by many to be the same as Hauz, while Hauz itself is really a domed tank at the foot of a gorge in a district called Shah Pasand.

The water at Shah Pasand is from a stream, fair to drink; bhusa and wood are procurable; some tamarisk bushes in the bed of the stream and in the country round with southernwood afford fair camel grazing. Immediately to the northwest of camp, is a grand-looking scarped hill which can be seen for miles off, and forms an excellent landmark. (Le Mesurier.)
SHAH PASAND
31—65—. A village situated 4 miles northwest of Kandahar near Baba Wali. (Biscoe.)

SHahr-i-Kohna
31–37 65–52. A village situated 2 1/2 miles west of Kandahar. This is the old city of Kandahar, taken from the Ghilzais by Nadir Shah in 1738, and destroyed. (Biscoe.) Another village with this name is located at 32–21 64–59 A.

SHahr-i-Safa
31–48 66–19 m. Elevation 4,220 feet. A ruined village giving its name to a camping-ground, distant 45 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the road to Kandahar.
The ground on which General Stewart’s force camped in January 1879 was 400 yards from the right bank of the Tarnak and ½ mile east of the site of the village. Water was plentiful from the river, and fuel was procured as in the old Kabul war from tamarisk and southernwood bushes on its banks. Supplies were scarce, but grass and camel-grazing were abundant. The distance to the Tirandaz camping-ground is 10 1/2 miles and to the Khel-i-Akhund camping-ground, 11 miles by one account and 12 miles by another. (I. B. C.)

*Shahristān
33–41 66–33 m. Shahristan is the name of a village and a woleswali in Oruzgan province. The woleswali comprises an area of 4,695 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 24,164 to 28,479. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Dai Kundi, in the north by Waras, in the east by Nawa, and in the south by Gezab and Ajrestan districts. Shahristan woleswali includes about 117 villages of which about 69 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Ashkarabad, Amich-i-Sad Khana, Bargar, Owna (Wana Bargar), Ashka, Walqan (Algan), Rubat, Ispalan, Owna, Ihsar, Bumsher, Nai Kol, Tai Rubat (Tirabat), Charshanba, (Char Sher), Khwalagak, Dictur, Zirat, Surkhjui, Kalan Kol, Warsal (Wasel Rubat), Warass, Ashtu, Miramor, Askan-i-Miramor (Askan-i-Mirasiki), Omid, Aspuk, Bagh, Bakirak, Sangan, Shahra, Sad Khak, Kanghor, Folad, Kakrak, Mai Darah (Nai Dara), Chulung, Waras-i-Askan, Sar Bagh, Wanka, Surkh Bid, Barwong-i-Ashur, Sayed Ahmad, Bargar-i-Hasan Reza, Tai Rah-i-Bargar, Safid Chob-i-Largar (Safid Shina), Siyah Dara, Safid Sang-i-Siyah Dara, Shina-i-Bargar, Shina-i-Sargar, Shorab-i-Siyah Dara, Gharghara-i-Siyah Dara, Kata Seb-i-Bargar (Kata Saib-i-Siyah Dara), Kul-i-Bargar, Nalich Bargar, Jawz Bargar, Sangar Kish-i-Bargar, Char Sad Khana, Nehal-i-Char, Watna-i-Char, Bala Kol,

*SHAHTUT  
32–4  66–1 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, near Loi Kalay in Zabul province.

*SHAHZADA  
31–36 65–52. A village mentioned by Lieutenant Temple as the first halting-place, distance 8 miles east, from Kandahar on the road towards Deh-i-Nao and Amin Kala in the Arghastan valley. It is described as a small village, well supplied with good water from a karez. A small amount of supplies were available here in February 1879, such as bhusa, barley, milk, etc., and there was grazing for camels in the immediate neighbourhood. The distance to Mohmand, the next place at which he halted on the same road, is only 2 miles. (Temple.)

*SHAIGAN  
32–40 67–9 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, at the junction of the Shaigan Tangi, in Zabul province.

*SHAIKH See SHEKH

*SHAIKHAN  
32–46 67–13 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, opposite Jangala, in Zabul province. Another village with this name is located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, between Chalbar and Keshkhata, in Zabul province, at 32–25 66–22 m.

*SHAIKHHEL  
32–1 67–38 m. A village located on a tributary of the Jahangir river, near Loi Kalay, in Zabul province.

*SHAINA  
33–45 67–4 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand river in the Barkar area in Oruzgan province.
SHAJNI
A subdivision of the Mizan district in the Arghandab valley. (Biscoe.)

SHAKARGANJ
31–40 65–58 m. A village 14 miles east-northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

SHAKASTA MANDEH
32–37 67–9 m. A stream running into the Arghandab river near Niknam, in Zabul province.

SHAKCHALA See SHEKH CHALA

SHALWATU
A post of 10 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

SHAMAKAI
A nala which joins on the right bank of the Kadanai, about 4 miles below Dobandi. Near its mouth there is room to camp. Elevation 5,350 feet. (Benn.)

SHAMIZAI
A sept of the Popalzai Duranis. (Biscoe.) Villages with this name are located at 31–24 66–42 A., and 29–47 65–56 m.

SHAMO AKHUNZADA
31– 65–. A village situated about 6 miles east of Kandahar, about 1 mile north of Turab Karez. (Biscoe.)

SHAMOZAI
30–6 65–59 m. A village located about 5 miles north of Mandezi in Shorawak district in Kandahar province.

SHAMSHER KAREZ
31–26 65–35. A village about 13 miles south-southwest of Kandahar and 2 miles from the right bank of the Dori on a road leading from Ghund-i-Mansur to Gurgan and the Tarnak. It is situated in cultivated country, and there is good camping-ground on the north side of a karez ½ mile southeast of the village. The road from Kandahar through Ghund-i-Mansur and Shamsher Karez is level and easy to the Dori, which is crossed to the south of the latter village beyond Sultan Muhammad, the only obstacle being the high banks of the Tarnak crossed near Angurian. (Hennell.)
SHAMSHUZAI
A sept of the Achakzais.

*SHAMULZAI Or SHOMULZAI
31–54 67–40 m. Shamulzai is the name of a village and an alakadari in Zabul province. The alakadari comprises an area of 3,069 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 7,572 to 8,378. The alakadari is bounded in the west by Atghar and Shinkai, in the north by Nawa, and in the east by Waza Khwa districts, and in the south by the state of Pakistan. Shamulzai alakadari includes about 150 villages of which only one has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Kala-i-Latak, Mohammad Mir, Kala-i-Nabarhu, Kala-i-Chenar, Jahangir, Mashizai, Nat Khel, Spinai Khuni, Babal (Babala), Jangi Khel, Karya-i-Akhund, China, Wali Kariz, Katalai (Kachlai), Gbargay Zhis (Nawrozi Zhus), Kala-i-Sadullah, Randai (Andi), Kala-i-Azizulla, Loddin-i-Nawah (Loddin), Mulkizai (Malikzai), Kala-i-Ahmad, Kala-i-Ashuk, Karam Khel, Sahak Karam Khel (Awal Khel), Bari, Kaikhtu Zich, Warghar, Sinzai Yakhtku, Khalili, Ali Talirai (Ali Karizich), China Zich, Babu Lowargai, Shaikh Khel Lowargai (Kakhtu Lowargai), Jalazai, Kala-i-Karim (Kala-i-Karam-i-Lowargai), Dangar, Amazai, Matawah, Taliri Lowargai, Omar Khel, Wala Yakhtku, Wala, Nur Khan, Gaday, Kori Darwazah Gai, Naharah, Chawdi Jamiat, Jamiat, Melang Khel (Melik Khel), Surkh Nawah, Mula Khamu, Panzo, Kala-i-Khalil Jamiat (Khalili Jamiat), Sinzai Nawah (Yasinza), Sultanzai Nawah, Nasozai, Bazargai, Mafiyan, Chiniwal, Mulla Awrang, Tor Ragha Kashani, Zawarah Kashani, Kala-i-Fateh Mohammad Khan, Jelgai, Katul Khan, Gaido (Gado), Jalú, Kalizai, Turoki, Ghet Bata Khel (Ghat) Haidari, Haidari Mandah, Abdurrahman Khel, Koghí, Paya Khel, Sayyidan Khel, Gardi Murgha, Taru Khel, Gbargay Shomolzai, Sinzai, Loddin, Zarah Kala, Manjar Khel, Aisí Khel, Shahu Khel (Shad Khel), Khusti, Surkhai Tangi, Kalagi, Kalomi, Spina-i-Ulya, Spina-i-Sufla, Shahwali (Shahwal), Safiyan, Chashma-i-Babakri, Astaryani Kala-i-Rashid (Mani-Kalai-Rashid), Naser Khel, Yahya Khel, Chalo Khel, (Chal Khel), Mali Khel, Tazo Khel, Zhich, Kokali, Sukhandar-i-Khurd, Lowal Murgha (Kala Tuy-i-Lowal Murgha), Sukhandar-i-Kalan, Nasrulla Khel, Ibrahimzai, Saway Shomolzai, Deh Khiro wa Batu Khel, Kariz-i-Alakadar, Mulla Alem, Shama, Godi Khel, Multani, Ab Bazi (Rabazi), Ali Khel, Mashkuni (Mashkanal), Sur Galai, Chogai, Poti, Khel-i-Sahib Jan, Bai Khan Khel, Kala-i-Shahabuddin, Bata Khel, Anizai, Musaza, Chambar Roghani, Sardeh Nawah, Nili Nawah, Mokhi Nawah, Karya-i-Ayubzai Nawah, Saram Takhtu, Manki Nawah, Sinzai Saram Takhtu, Awal Khel-i-Nawah, Zafaran Khel, Kader Khel-i-Lowal Murgha, Ghuundi, Trichi Kashani, Ziyarat-i-Bata Khel, Kala-i-Shukur-i-Ziyarat, Alikha Ulya, Alikha Sufla, Chashma-i-Hasti, Mohammad Lowal Murgha, Sultanzai Delawar, Surghat, Char Shamulzai,

*SHARABAN
32-43 65-18 m. A village located on the road to Shahbidak on the Gunbad stream in Oruzgan province.

*SHARAKHAN
31-27 65-24 m. A village located on the Duri river, some 13 miles east of its junction with the Arghandab river in Kandahar province.

*SHARAN
There are a number of places with this name, located at 31-11 66-20 m., 31-36 66-50 m., and 31-26 67-3 m.

*SHARAN
32-9 66-51 m. A village located about 5 miles northwest of Kalat and about 1 mile southwest of Kala, in Zabul province.

SHARAN TOI
31-68-. A stream rising in the Girde Pinakai plain, which, after a southeasterly course of about 13 miles, is joined by the Sinzala Nala and afterwards debouches into the Kandil river at Prekare. For 9 miles from its source the stream is confined between low hills, but at Sharan Toi War, where it breaks through a gorge, the hills are high and precipitous. The flow of water is somewhat scanty and brackish. A kafila road from the Kundar valley to Taraki Tirwah runs up the nala bed. (Benn.) There is a post of 20 khassadars on the Sharan Toi. (I. B. C., 1905.)

SHARBAT POTI
30-66-. A camping-ground and wells at the edge of the desert, 6 miles northwest of Gwajha camp. Sharbat was a Ghaibizai (Achakzai) chief, and noted robber in his day. A camp of Ghaibizais is usually at the wells in winter. Poti is the common term for a sandhill.
About 3 miles southeast of Sharbat Poti, and the same distance west of Gwajha, is another well. It is a winter camping-ground of Ismailzai Kakozais (Achakzais).
It is said that these places are not on any road, but they must be near the Shorawak kafila track from Kalat to Kandahar. (Maitland.)

*SHARIF
33—28 66—38 m. A village located about 1 mile north of Bambalestan in the Nawa-i-Batur in Oruzgan province.

SHARKZAI
31— 66. A village 75 miles east of Kandahar, on a branch of the Arghastan river. The country around is cultivated, and there are a good many villages near. (Lumsden.)

*SHARMINA
31—17 67—5 m. A village located in the Kelaka area, about 6 miles north of the Kadanai river in Kandahar province.

*SHARTUGHAY
32—41 65—27 m. A village located some 5 miles north of Dehrawad on the Helmand river in Oruzgan province.

*SHASHBURJA
33—12 66—52 m. A village located near the source of the Tirin river, about 3 miles east of Bum, in Oruzgan province.

*SHASHPAR
32—57 66—37 m. A village located on the Tirin river, about 5 miles northwest of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

*SHAWIZ
32—19 65—39 m. A village located north of the Shin Ghar and southeast of Nish in the north of Kandahar province.

*SHEGA
Shega is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 2,961 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 26,900 to 37,925. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Panjwai, in the north by Dand, in the east by Spin Boldak, and in the south by Reg and Shorabak districts. Shega woleswali includes about 26 villages of which 15 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Achekzai,

**SHEGANRAI**

31–67. A pass difficult for laden camels, leading over the Nakhas hills from Khajir and the Psein Dag to Babakar Chahan and the Kand river. It is about 4 miles due north of Khajir. (Benn.) Recent maps show the name Sheganay, at 31–17 67–15 m.

*SHEIKH* See SHEKH

**SHEKAN** See SHEKH KHAN

**SHEKH CHALA Or SHAKCHALA**

31–65. A village in two parts, Sufla and Ulia, situated on left bank of Arghandab 1 1/2 miles above Baba Wali. (Biscoe.)

**SHEKH KHAN**

31–66. The hill thus called is on the left bank of the Arghastan Lora, about a mile below Sarbiland on the right bank. The road from Sarbiland to Dabrai crosses the Lora at one mile and passes down the left bank to an old brick tower, where it turns to the south past the eastern end of the Shek Khan hill. The pass is opposite to the point where the road crosses the Lora, coming from Sarbiland; and Lieutenant Massy says that “cavalry, laden mules and ponies should be sent over it,” apparently to avoid the cultivated ground between the brick tower mentioned above and the hill, which “when irrigated is,” he says, “difficult for wheeled carriage and camels.” Communication by heliograph can be maintained from the Sheikh Khan hill with Wuchbar Ghoberak and with the Tagak Kotal and thence to Kandahar. (Massy.) A village with this name, also spelled Shekhan, is located at 30–8 66–9 m.

**SHEKH KHAN Or SHEKAN**

32–66. A subdivision of the Mizan district in the Arghandab valley. It is fertile and productive. (Biscoe.)

*SHEKH MIRAN*

34–3 66–14 m. A village located on a stream near the confluence of the Siahdara in Oruzgan province.
SHEKHZAI
A sept of the Alizai Duranis. (Biscoe.) *Villages with this name are located west of Shorawak, at 30–10 66–4 m., and 30–11 66–6 m.*

*SHENGHALI KALAY*
32–10 66–53 m. A village located some 6 miles north of Kalat and about 1 mile northeast of Kala in Zabul province.

SHER
31– 66–. A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

*SHERABOLAK*
31–22 66–41 m. A village located between the Arghastan and Kadanai rivers, west of the Narin Ghar in Kandahar province.

SHERADIN
31– 65–. A village in the Khakrek valley. (Lance.)

SHER AHMAD
31– 65–. Sher Ahmad and Fakiran are two hamlets inhabited, for a part of the year only, by different wandering tribes, who cultivate the spring crops and leave again in the hot weather. Situated on right bank of Arghandab, opposite Kohkaran. (Biscoe.)

SHERAOBO
A post of 11 khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.) A *village with this name is located at 30–59 66–33 A. See Sher-i-Oba.*

SHERBAD
31– 66–. A village passed on the second march from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to the Arghastan valley and Kandahar, between the Kala-i-Khanan and Akram Khan camping-grounds. Plentiful supplies of grain were found at this village, but no sheep, by a column which visited it at the end of January 1879. (I. B. C.)

SHERBAD
32–3 66–51. A village on left of Tarnak, 5 miles below Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Supplies plentiful. (Prior.)

SHERDIL
31– 65–. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)
SHERGAH
31–57 65–30. An Alikozai village of 20 houses with a considerable extent of irrigated land in the centre of the Khakrez valley, about 3 miles from the ziarat of Shah Maksud. It is 12 miles above Lalak on the road from Kandahar by Salim Karez leading up the nala forming the main drainage line of the valley. It is also connected with the Daraz-ab pass leading to Fateh Khan by a road described under Gunda. (Lance, I. B. C.)

SHERGASHTUN
A place on the Baluch border where there is a post of 24 khassadars. (I. B. C., 1905.)

SHER-I-OBA
30–59 66–33 m. A place some 10 miles north of Chaman, on the western slopes of the Khwaja Amran range. There are two springs at the foot of the hills, which are the source of the copious Sher-i-Oba stream; one is near the mouth of the Sher-i-Oba Nala, where the track from Margha Chaman along the foot of the hills to Sina passes; the other is about ¾ of a mile up the same nala. The former is said to be the main spring, though the one up the nala issues from two places in the nala bed. The force of water is strong, and the supply is said to be perennial. The water is carried to the cultivated lands of the Nurzais close at hand. Elevation of the lower spring 5,300 feet. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Shiru Owbeh.

*SHERJAN AKA
31–57 66–3 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 1 mile south of Najmuddin, in Kandahar province.

SHER KALAI
31–16 65–57 m. A village 2 miles to the west of the road from new Chaman to Kandahar where it passes the ruins of Saifulla. The inhabitants found the latter site inconvenient as they were continually pestered by travellers, so moved further from the road to Da Bashar Kalai. (Native information, 1905.)

SHER KHAN
31– 66–. A village 29 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the road leading through the Kala-i-Khanan and Akram Khan village to the Arghastan valley and Kandahar. The force which reconnoitred this road in January 1972, reported that the camping-ground and water-supply were good. Supplies also were plentiful with the exception of sheep, but camel-grazing was scarce. (I. B. C.) A village called Sher Khan Nawar is located at 30–48 64–40 A.
*SHERKHANA

33–7 65–33 m. A village located on the Sakhar stream, southeast of Kajran, in Oruzgan province.

SHER MUHAMMAD

31– 66–. A village in the Tarnak valley, so called from the name of its owner, at which the headquarters of the Kandahar Field Force halted in February 1879, after a comparatively short march from Jaldak, on their route from Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar. They were detained there by rain and snow from 3rd to 7th February, losing many of their camels from the extreme cold, but the halting-place proved a convenient one from the proximity of a group of villages which were able to furnish supplies for two or three days. (I. B. C.)

SHERNAK

A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.) Recent maps show the name Shirinak, at 31–54 65–22 m.

SHER SURKH

31–34 65–40 m. A village 2 miles south of the Shikarpur gate of Kandahar. It is near the Naoshijan canal.

This village being at the end of the canal water often fails, and the population is very poor and frequently changes. (Biscoe.)

SHERU See SHIRAH

SHERUB

31– 66–. A portion of the Kadanai valley to the north of the Chaman–Kandahar road. (Clifford.)

SHERZAI

A sept of the Barakzai tribe. (Biscoe.)

SHIBIAN PASS

29–35 64–34 A. A pass over the Western Malik Naru range on the Afghan-Baluch frontier at boundary pillar No. 161. It is crossed by the road from Chagai to Shah Ismail, being about 12 miles southeast of the latter place.

The Farah-Kandahar Provinces are also co-terminous at this point.

SHILIKACH See SILIKACH
SHINBAND
A small plain lying north of Ata Muhammad Kala and drained by the nala of the same name. The plain is well cultivated by the Mutta Khan Tokhi Ghilzais. (Benn.) *A pass with this name is located at 32°54′ 66°29′ A.*

SHINGALUN
A post of 11 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

SHINIAH KORA
31°65′. A peak in the Shah Maksud range.

*SHINKAI*
31°58′ 67°22′ m. Shinkai is the name of a village and a woleswali in Zabul province. The woleswali comprises an area of 2,248 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources at from 4,740 to 7,196. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Jaldak, in the north by Kalat and Shahjui, in the east by Nawa, and Shamalzai, and in the south by Atghar, Maruf and Arghistan districts. Shinkai woleswali includes about 151 villages none of which has more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Gerdiyan, Mandin Khel, Kala-i-Sadokhan, Kala-i-Sado, Nawzad, Kala-i-Kohna, Aini, Wasati, Narai Toye, Shah Alam Khel, Tanzai Khel, Shahu Khel, Shahut Khel, Sawut Khel, Kalander Khel, Tangi-i-Roghani, Yusuf Khel, Pitab-i-Roghani, Band-i-Roghani, Shahbaz Khel, Baddin, Makhi Khord (Mazi Khord), Ghalai Saway, Tangi Nikan, Roghani, Dab, Ghorai, Pala Tui, Landi Sazai, Landai, Isyuzi, Kariz Sawai, Shinkai, Ashraf Khel, Woch Kalay, Giru, Kala-i-Payu Khan (Bahu Khan), Hamzala Khel, Ziyrat-i-Tunzai, Nazai, Sohi, Wachakai, Safidar, Pangi Omarzai, Gala Shapa Bil-i-Kalan, Gali, Shabil-i-Kalan, Kala-i-Azam, Boragai, Kharuj, Malizai, Sherahi Bolan, Shir Dehan, Bolan, Mundab, Shah Bil-i-Khord, Zowara Poti, Jawara (Zowara), Poti, Kalo Khel, Tawshala (Tawshala), Khowala, Luta, Pungai, Gurjai, Garabandah, Akhundzada Khel, Shila, Hushiyani wa Akhund Khel, Hawasiyan, Akhund Khel, Fatehulla Khel, Khosha, Padah, Khuni, Ahmad Shah Khel, Sur Kan, Mulayan, Luwalgai, Gazak, Karya-i-Bahu, Mohammad Hussain, Omarzai, Sarban Khel, Negar, Tagali, Sarban Khel-i-Negar, Tagali, Sarban Khel, Mamu, Naturi wa Kaj Kandan, Ore Kaj, Kandan, Kala-i-Ghaffar Khan, Lal Mohammad, Akazai, Ghazgai Ba Ali, Ghazgai, Baghgaai, Shadi, Nik Mohammad Khel, Danika, Shadi, Mik Mohammad Khel Danika, Mik Mohammad Khel, Danika, Ziyawuddin, Naik Nazar, Sayed Gul, Kito Mandah, Faizulla Khel, Makhi Kalan (Razi Kalan), Karya-i-Lal, Joggiyan, Dewalak, Shor Kalan (Sore Kalan), Mado wa Kala-i-Khan, Punba, Karori, Shir Mohammad Khel, Khoni Lowala, Wazir Lowala, Shila Mohammad Din, Kharanai, Bila Lowala, Adam China (Chashma-i-Adam), Pato Khel (Fato Khel), Mohammad Karim Khel,
Salam Khel (Salam Khan Kalai), Karya-i-Payinda Khel, Muslemzai, Gorbat Sawai, Karya-i-Badogan (Badozan), Khudaidad, Ajani (Hajani), Kito Lowarah, Shila Pizwan, Tunzai Sawai, Kala-i-Sayyid Mohammad Akhundzada Sawi, Shor-i-Khurd, China, Taraki Tangi, Kanat Taher, Baz Mohammad, Kanat-i-Abdul Hamid, Kanat-i-Abdul Rahim, Shiru, Dawi Gar, Chashma-i-Dawrah, Cheshma-i-Band-i-Kajal, Dan Lowarah, Mana Lowareh, Sorakai Ghash, Tamut Khel Sawai, Ghwaji Sawai, Gharai, Lowar Khurdah, Shilzai, Allah Din, Zelzela Khel, Pungi Yolan, Shahi Kalan, Darkari, Shila-i-Afzal, Shila-i-Raksan, Sarkai, Mazi, Haji Mina, and Begi.

SHINKAI KORA

A post of 11 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.) There are a number of villages with this name in the following locations: 30–51 66–17 m., 31–57 67–26 A., 32–47 67–37 A., and 32–5 67–37 A.

*SHINKAI SHAR

32–8 66–16 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, about 1 mile north of the junction of the two streams, in Kandahar province.

*SHINKHEL

31–24 67–5 m. A village located on the Salesun river, west of Sandarzai, in Kandahar province.

SHIRAH

31–54 66–51 m. A village in the Khushk Rud valley, 12½ miles beyond Salam Kala, in the Hotak territory, on the road leading by Pumba and the left bank of the Tarnak to Ghazni. Supplies were collected here for General Barter’s brigade, which halted at this village on 8th April 1880, but these had to be supplemented by a foraging party which obtained 60 maunds of grain and 80 maunds of bhusa from the village of Badu, distant ½ mile towards Salam Kala. The distance to Pumba, the next march towards Ghazni, is 14½ miles. Messages can be sent by heliograph from Pamba to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Clifford.) Recent maps show the spelling Sheruh Kalay. Another village with this name is located at 31–23 67–21 m.

SHIRANI

One of the four main sections of the Barechis of Shorawak, but originally descended from a distant tribe still located on the Dera Ismail frontier about the Takht-i-Suliman. The Shirani Barechis occupy the northeast portion of Shorawak, on the left bank of the Lora. Here they have three villages, Putla Khan, Zabardast, and Miru Khan. There are three subdivisions of Shiranis.—(1) Jhiai, (2) Baranzai and (3) Idozai, or Dozai. The first named inhabits the village of Putla Khan, and that individual is, or was, chief of the whole section.
The fighting strength of the Shiranis is about 300. They are quiet and friendly, like the rest of the Barechis. For the story of their incorporation with the Barechi, see “Shorawak.” (Maitland.)

SHIRI KOTAL
32—67—. A pass crossed by the Quetta—Ghazni road. The guns of the Bombay Column 1839 crossed it. It is close to Lawargai in the Ghandan district. (I. B. C.)

*SHIRINAK
31—54 65—22 m. A village located at the foot of the Koh-i-Shah Maksud, about 4 miles north of Dokhana, in Kandahar province.

*SHIRIN KALAY
32—14 66—10 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, about 1 mile north of Haji Kaka Kala, in Kandahar province.

SHNA GHAR See SARGARI

SHOIN See SHUHIN

*SHOKHAK
32—36 65—40 m. A village located on the Tirin river, some 10 miles west of Tirin Kot, in Oruzgan province.

*SHOKUR KALAY
31—42 65—49 m. A village located northeast of Kandahar on the road to Hejran, in Kandahar province.

*SHORAB
33—6 66—27 m. A village located on the Kamisan river, about 3 miles northeast of Jahwiz, in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is located at 33—55 66—34 m.

SHORANDAM-I-HASANZAI
31—35 65—50 m. A village 11 miles from Kandahar, on Kalat-i-Ghilzai road, close to Mohmand. (Biscoe.) It is inhabited by Unzais, Popalzais and Ghilzais, their Motabars are Mulla Shah Muhammad and Jan Muhammad Popalzais. 50 Kharwars of wheat and 50 of bhusa are obtainable but no grass. Baggage camels can be procured. (Native information, 1904—05.)
Shorawak is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 4,964 square kilometers and has a population of about 11,230. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Reg, in the north by Shega and Spin Boldak districts, and in the east and south by the state of Pakistan. Shorawak woleswali includes about 22 villages of which only about 8 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Kanat Kariz, Badalzai, Bahadurzai, Panj Paye, Abuzai, Kasemzai, Alkozai, Mandozai, Iraqi, Sayyidbos, Saraq, Tarahki, Kundel Kalai, Sahiban, Shirani, Sarlat, Shaikhan, Amanzai, Alizai, Turzai, Janizai, and Trusan Chah-i-Shor. In 1914 the area was described as follows:

The district of Shorawak lies to the southwest of Pishin on the western slopes of the southern end of the Khwaja Amran and the Sarlat ranges. The word Shorawak fully expressed is Shora-abak-i, i.e., the place of saltish water. The derivation is given by Duke as shora, “saltish,” or “brackish,” and ab, “water;” k—pleonastic letter.

The elevation of Shorawak is about 3,000 feet, sloping very gradually from northwest to southeast.

Natural features.—The Lora river, emerging from its rocky defiles at the northeast angle of Shorawak, runs completely through the plain to the southwest corner. It has a very large and deep bed, but the perennial stream is drawn off for purposes of irrigation before it enters the plain and the channel is usually dry.

The general aspect of the country is singularly bare. In almost any other portion of Afghanistan, even the most rugged, every village and hamlet has its group of mulberry and apricot trees. This is not the case here. Save some half dozen enormous tamarisks, there is not a tree in all Shorawak. The district, however, is redeemed from the monotony which its flatness and barrenness would otherwise impose by the high range of mountains on the east and by the glowing red of the long line of sand-bluffs on the west. The former are almost as treeless as the plain: they rise up steeply to a nearly level crest line broken only by one small peak called Saru. Several passes lead through the range (see “Sarlat”) up to Sharod, which has a much greater elevation than Shorawak.

The following extracts are from a report by Mr. O. Duke: “During the winter months the climate of Shorawak is delightful. Snow rarely falls, and never lies, but Shorawak is stated to be very hot in summer.”

Products.—“Wheat is largely grown, barley much less so; melons of all sorts are cultivated, and if the spring rains are sufficient, jowar is sown; tobacco, cotton, vegetables, flowers, madder, lucerne, are not grown; fruit trees are unknown. The spring harvest happens in the middle or end of May, and if jowar has been planted, an autumn crop is reaped, but this crop depends on
the rainfall.” (As rule, there is no autumn crop.) “Large flocks of sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, are kept; (The drought of the years 1870–80–81 caused severe losses among the flocks and herds of the Barechis.) fowls can be obtained, but no buffaloes are seen.” Horses are scarce; formerly the district furnished 400 or 500 horses for the Durani army, but that ceased at the fall of the Sadozai dynasty. Mr. Duke says horses were also used in plundering expeditions, but the people have now given up raiding. The same authority, speaking of the agriculture of Shorawak, says the husbandry is of the simplest character: manuring is not resorted to, and as a result, the Shorawak soil has become much exhausted. The lands are divided into three portions, two of which lie fallow, whilst the third is cultivated. Shorawak wheat generally is short in the stalk; the grain, however, is considered of good quality. There are very few, if any, bullocks in Shorawak, camels are always used for ploughing.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of Shorawak is mainly from irrigation channels. “During the winter and spring the Lora stream is copious and abundant as the Bolan river at Dadar. At the point where it emerges from between the Sarlat and Amran ranges, its water is diverted into canals on which are built water-mills; there are no less than 19 mills on these channels, many of which will grind 40 maunds of flour during the day and night. The subdivisions of these water courses cover the upper part of Shorawak with a network of small cuttings which would interfere with the progress of cavalry and artillery; they are not more than 2 or 3 feet deep, but some are 8 or 9 feet wide. It is on account of irrigation, and the obstacles which these channels and the bed of the Lora interpose, that the kafila routes wind round by the eastern and western edges of the plain. Towards the month of June the Lora water begins to diminish; it is then run into tanks and thus stored. A very large natural tank, about three-fourths of a mile long and 300 yards wide, exists near Badalzai. In winter it is covered with water-fowl. The water in these tanks, from its saline properties, soon becomes foetid; indeed, the Lora water in its whole course, from the nitrous character of the soil which it traverses and from which it springs, has a saltish taste, so that the name Shorawak is applicable to the country over which it flows.” The canals do not run for more than about half way down the plain. The cultivation is therefore continued to the northern end, almost the whole of the southern half being a hard smooth plain of alluvial clay, baked by the sun. It is part of what is called the Dak. The Barechis enumerate 35 canals, the local name for which is nala. In addition to the canals, there are wells at almost all the villages. Altogether there are said to be 29 in Shorawak, viz., 6 in the Mandozai district; 16 in Zakozai; 4 in Badalzai; 3 in Shirani. These are used only in summer, when the canal water falls very low and becomes so salt as to be undrinkable. The wells are from 120 to 150 feet deep, and have round or square shafts 3 or 4 feet wide. No attempt seems to be made to
support the sides, so that, although the soil naturally stands well, it is not uncommon for them to fall in. Water is drawn by means of camels, worked much the same way as bullocks are in India. The water in these wells is good; but, as a general rule, the nearer to the upper end of plain, the better the water. The same rule holds good, and is even more marked, in the case of canal water. In the winter of 1880–81, a detachment of all arms stationed in the district at first camped near Mandozai, but was obliged to move, on account of the badness of the water, to Jat Poti, where it was fairly good. There are no karezes in Shorawak, except that of Pir Muhammad which has for long been choked and dry. Besides the Lora river, there is another large watercourse in Shorawak which deserves mention. This is the Lora Nala or Dori. It crosses the northern portion of Shorawak, through the sandhills immediately west of the plain. After various circumvolutions it emerges from the sandhills near Saiadbut. This channel is dry, except in floods, but two irrigation cuts are led along it, and it contains many patches of cultivation; also a good deal of tamarisk brush-wood. It is quite possible that the Dori is the old bed of the Lora river.

Inhabitants and population.—The inhabitants of Shorawak are Barechi Afghans, of whom a full account will be found under their own name. They are a fine stalwart race, with a reputation for courage, but very peaceable and quiet on the whole. They are cultivators, but in winter many resort to India to seek employment. Although Shorawak is noted as a breeding place of camels, and the Barechis possess many of these animals, they are not engaged to any extent in the carrying trade with Hindustan. They do, however, carry occasionally to Kej-Mekran, more frequently to the Garmsel and Sistan, and sometimes, but rarely, between Kandahar and Kalat. The population of the district is computed by Mr. Duke at 21,000 souls, distributed as shown in the table overleaf extracted from his report of March 1879. The Brahuis are almost entirely confined to the desert.

Shorawak is divided into four subdistricts, corresponding to the four sections of the Barechis. The northernmost district occupied by the Badalzai is usually called Poti—a word signifying “sand-hill.” It includes the villages of Badalzai, Amunzai, Ahmad (or Hamid) Khan, and Pain or Anand. The other subdistricts are simply named after the section inhabiting them. The Zakozai division is next to Poti on the south and west. It comprises Abuzaiz, Torzai, Baharduzai, and Alizai with the land belonging thereto. Sayyid Yusuf hamlet is also in the division. The Shirani district is east of the Lora and divided by the river from Zakozan. It has three villages, Putla Khan, Zabardast, and Miru Khan to which may be added Pir Muhammad Karez. The Mandozai district is south of Zakozay and Shirani, on both sides of the Lora. West of the river is Mandozai, the largest settlement of Shorawak, and east are the villages of Samezai and Sabarzai, together with the fakir’s hamlet of Sahibzada, or Pir Ahmad Shah.
In addition to the above, there is the Zangal-i-Lora, with the hamlets of Ziarat, Mohim Khan, Kaisar Khan, and perhaps others. Below Mandozai is a considerable extent of dak, or clear plain, at the end of which is Saiadbut, the most southerly of the Barechi settlements.

There are few houses in the district. The people live in huts made of slender tamarisk poles overlaid with hurdles of the same, and plastered with mud (see "Barechi"). These huts are called kudis. The villages are large assemblages of huts, among which may be scattered a few houses (khun) resembling those of Pishin, in which reside the maliks and chief men.

Statement showing the population, in the district of Shorawak.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Male Population</th>
<th>Banniahs’ shops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Mandozai</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Zakozai</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Badalzai</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Shirani</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,750</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wandering Sarawan Brahuis

| I   | Sumalani     | 200             |
| II  | Sasuli       | 400             |
| III | Pirkani      | 50              |
|     | Total        | 1,100           |

Wandering Jhalawan Brahuis

| I   | Muhammad Hasani | 200        |
| II  | Channal         | 100        |
| III | Kalandranis     | 50         |
|     | Total           | 350        |

Summary.

| Total male population, Parechis | 6,000 |
| Total male population, Sarawan Brahuis | 1,100 |
| Total male population, Jhalawan Brahuis | 350 |
| Total male population, Hindu banniahs | 16 |
| Estimated total population, male and female | 21,000 |

In estimating the population of a village it must be remembered that there is no outward difference between human dwellings and those of cattle and that both are mixed up together.

The villages are quite open, but formerly each main section had a sarai, fort, or large enclosure surrounded by high walls, in which they were accustomed.
to take refuge with their flocks and herds on the appearance of raiders. The Mandozai fort is the only one now standing, and that is in a dilapidated condition.

Most of the Barechis move into the desert, or at least to its edge, for two months in the spring—about March and April. This is in order to graze their flocks on the young grass springing after the winter rains. They then return to reap the crops which ripen in May. The harvest is usually two or three weeks earlier than in Pishin. After the harvest some of the Barechis retreat to the elevated plateau beyond the Sarlat; this is especially the case with the Shiranis. Apparently the flocks remain in the desert all the summer, but during the great heat the people prefer the plain as being cooler.

The Registan.—The Registan, or desert, literally “country of sand,” plays an important part in the life of Shorawak and merits some special notice. Its general features will be found described under the heading “Registan.” It is a vast expanse of undulating sand, rising into high waylike ridges, and sinking into valleys and hollows. It is remarkable as being much higher than the alluvial plain, on which it abuts, as before stated, in a long line of sand-bluffs 50 to 100 feet high. Further back the sand-ridges increase in height, and Captain Hennell has noted at the well of Mulla Mirdad (17 miles from Jat Poti), and on the road thereto, sand-hills 300 and even 500 feet high. The alluvial soil of the plain extends into the sand in long, narrow, sinuous valleys, generally cultivated, and in which are found occasional hamlets of Barechis. The latter, however, speak of the reg, as it is called in common parlance, as a thing apart from Shorawak. The material of this remarkable desert is red loose sand mixed with a considerable proportion of fine clay, the same as that of the plain, and it is evident that the latter extends underneath the sand which has gradually overspread it. It is certain that the reg is still encroaching on the cultivable land, but, as far as Shorawak is concerned, its progress is slow. The movement is in the direction of the prevailing wind, that is from southwest to northeast, and as the edge of the sand towards Shorawak lies approximately north-northeast and south-southwest, the advance is evidently at a very acute angle with the latter, and the actual encroachment much less than it might be were the wind to blow generally across the desert towards the plain. What the rate of progress would be in the latter case is observable in the narrow valleys above mentioned, and where indentations of the cast line bring portions of the desert edge at right angles to the general direction of the wind. The grey-beards of Shorawak agree in stating that the advance of the sand in these cases is at the rate of a yard every year. Along the general desert line, however, the same authorities declare the advance to be only about half a gaz, and at Jat Poti, a man who considered his age to be about 50, was able to affirm positively that the sand had advanced 24 gaz within his recollection. At this rate the plain would only be swallowed up at the rate of some
50 yards in a century. Moreover, the influence of winds from the north and east, as well as from the south and west, must be allowed for. The former are not common, but still have some effect in checking the progress of the sand. At Saiadbut there is a detached sand hill, which is very exposed to the wind. This sand hill is said to have several times moved a perceptible distance to the south when attacked by a northerly wind. Taking all this into consideration, it would appear that the sand would be nearly 4,000 years advancing one mile; and that, though Shorawak must be eventually submerged, it will be some 35,000 years before this catastrophe is complete. Such an eventuality, therefore, is sufficiently remote to be disregarded. Certainly the inhabitants do not pay any serious attention to the prospective danger. At Sayyid Yahiya, in February 1881, the people of that hamlet declared that the sand had not shifted during the nine years they had been there; and this, although they lived on the very edge of the bluff, at the foot of which was a partially-buried irrigation channel.

With regard to the Zangal-i-Lora and other valleys in the reg, it would seem probable that as the sand advances northeast it leaves clear ground behind it; that is to say, the bodily advance of the sand on the northeast side of a hollow clears about as much ground as is absorbed on the other. This is denied by the Barechis; but it may be that as the valleys are always about the same width, they do not perceive the fact. The change no doubt would be very gradual. The sand is not stopped by the Lora Nala. At certain points the people have to clear away the sand out of its bed periodically.

The form of the sand-ridges is a steep slope of 45 on the lee side, and a very gentle slope on the windward side. They are pretty thickly sprinkled with bushes, and in many places grass grows in large quantities. Of the former smalgal, a sort of tamarisk, is the most common. The grass will be spoken of hereafter. There is excellent grazing in the desert, both for camels and sheep. Marching over the loose sand is trying to horses and mules. It would suit camels but for the ascents and descents. Artillery would have great difficulty in getting through the reg at all. Mules might be taken unloaded, and brought into use again after the desert had been passed. The country is sparsely inhabited, life only existing close to wells. These have been dug along certain routes leading to the Helmand. The routes are simply short cuts across the desert by which kaflas or travellers coming from Herat or Sistan can shorten the journey about 100 miles, and also avoid Kandahar. Water is reported plentiful in all the wells and is fairly good. They are said to be from 150 to 200 feet deep, and water is raised by the same method as in India, except that camels are used instead of bullocks. Rain occasionally falls in the desert, and pools are formed here and there in the hollows, but they soon dry up, and the wells only can be trusted to form a supply of water. On the Helmand side of the Registan is a belt of waterless country about 50 miles broad. It is said that kaflas coming across make the journey in two days, carrying water
with them. Wood and grass are, however, said to be plentiful at all halting-places, but it is probable that close to the wells the wood has been consumed by the people living there, and the grass by their flocks.
The inhabitants of the desert are nomads; most, if not all, in the vicinity of Shorawak are Brahuis. In summer some go towards the Mal; (Mal means "a plain." The mal alluded to here is the plain between Nushki and Kharau. The sand approaches a range of hills, and the drainage is caught by bands. This plain is covered with grass after rain.) others to Sistan. They are, as a rule, a peaceable lot, but not above stealing a camel when opportunity offers. To the northward the Brahuis are succeeded by Achakzais. The latter are a little troublesome to their neighbours at times, but much more subdued than when in their native hills. The tribes in the desert are independent, but on the border they own fealty, to a certain extent to the Khan of Nushki. Where his authority ceases, Muhammad Jan, another Brahui chief, is acknowledged. There is little or no cultivation in the desert, except near Shorawak. At other places small patches of land are brought under tillage by banding the mouth of the hollows and catching the rain water.
Supplies. – Almost the only grain grown in Shorawak is wheat. Barley requires more water, and as there are few horses it is but little cultivated. In Pishin and parts of southern Afghanistan, where karezes exist, makai is grown as a second crop, but here the water begins to fail about the time when it should be sown. It is not therefore possible to raise it to any extent. The following table of the supplies, to be obtained in Shorawak is extracted from Mr. Duke's report of March 1879.
“Summary of supplies, &c., available for an army in Shorawak.
“Water. In winter and spring plentiful in northern half of Shorawak precarious in southern half, and procured from tanks. In summer scarce and procured from wells. No water-supply in lower half of Shorawak to be depended on, unless there has been heavy rain in the hills, and the pools in the Lora channel are full.
“Grain. 10,000 maunds can be purchased in the spring time. After the harvest in May, 15,000 maunds could, I believe, be procured; 19 water-mills exist in Shorawak; estimated that 300 maunds per diem of ata could be turned out.
“Barley. Not more than 1,000 maunds of barley could be relied on in Shorawak, even just after the harvest.
“Forage. Bhusa abundant after the harvest; if the spring rains have been heavy, grasses are abundant. Bhusa for four native cavalry regiments for one fortnight could, I believe, be procured at any time during the year in Shorawak, but, except after heavy rains, troops have to depend on stored forage; grass-cutters could not supply them; in the spring the green wheat would support troops.
“Camels. 2,593 of all sorts; of these, 500 may be estimated as being strong
male camels fit to carry loads; the owners would locate them in the sand hills, if they believed that they were likely to be seized for military purposes; care therefore would have to be taken in collecting [stealing] them if required.

"Sheep and goats. 8,604; of these, large numbers are always in the hills and in the Registan.

"Bullocks. Very scarce.

"Horses. Very scarce.

"Donkeys. Estimated that 400 donkeys could be collected [taken].

"Cows. It may be estimated that 400 cows and calves are scattered about Shorawak.

"Firewood. Is brought in from the sand hills, where it is abundant; in Shorawak itself it is scarce.

"Ghi. Is only procurable, on demand, in small quantities; time and the assistance of the bannahias would be required to collect it.

"Vegetable. None, except melons in the season.

"Salt, dal, pepper, oil, and other supplies. These sorts of supplies, with the exception of salt, very scarce and would have to be brought with the troops proceeding through Shorawak. In fact, nothing can be depended on as obtainable in Shorawak, except the products of a purely agricultural and primitive district. Salt, however, is made by evaporation, and is procured from mines near Chaghai in the Sistan direction."

The small column (The strength of this detachment was—
6 companies native infantry
1 squadron native cavalry
2 mountain guns
} with full transport on the Kabul scale.

that occupied Shorawak for about five months in the winter of 1880–81 had some difficulty in procuring food; but it should be remembered that there had then been a drought of two years, and not much more than half the usual amount of land was under cultivation. The district had also been exporting considerably to Pishin, to supply the posts on the line of communication with Kandahar. A fair quantity of flour of very good quality was got from Nushki, but the great trouble was to find barley.

A very large quantity of grass grows in the Registan. Advantage was taken of the presence of troops in Shorawak, in the winter of 1880–81, to cut this systematically and on a large scale for the supply of the posts in Pishin and on the line of communications.

"On the 11th October, Captain H. Wylie wrote his first report on the probable resources of Shorawak, in which he describes the amount of grass and camel-thorn to be apparently endless; and as he had learnt from the people of the country that the climate of Shorawak was, as compared with Pishin and other parts, very mild during the winter, he suggested the formation of a standing camp there, and that as many of the cavalry as could
be spared from the line of communication, and all sickly camels, ponies, etc., of the transport, should be sent there to graze for the winter. He adds that, by fixing the site of the camp at Mandozai, he calculated that the resources of Nushki and Kalat, in reference to the supply of grain to animals, and food-supplies for troops, could be made available; but he had arranged an interview with the chiefs of those districts to settle these points. In accordance with Captain Wylie's suggestion, a certain number of half-starved transport animals were sent down to Shorawak, but the plan proved a failure. They all died during the winter. Probably they were too far gone to have recovered under any circumstances. The grain supply from Nushki, etc., also failed to come up to the expectations formed. The drought referred to above extended over the whole country; and for some time certain hostile tribes on the Helmand prevented the import of grain from the Garmel. However, the work of getting in grass and forwarding it to Pishin, etc., was pushed on with as much vigor as possible. As loose grass is very difficult to carry, General Phayre ordered up sixteen hay presses from Sibi, to press the grass into bales and thus render it more portable. Khan Sahib Bazonji, of the Commissariat Department, an expert in the matter of grass, and inventor of the hay presses, was also ordered to Shorawak to assist in the operation which was under the personal management of Captain R. Hennell, 5th Bombay Native Infantry. As the grass supply of Shorawak may be of considerable value at some future date, his report, dated Jat Poti, 1st February 1881 is appended in extenso:

"When the question of the grass-supply was first discussed by Captain Loch (Captain Loch succeeded Captain H. Wylie as Political Officer in charge of Pishin in November 1880.) and myself in December last, we came to the conclusion that, owing to the necessity for purchasing all the camels required for the work, we could not commence operations before the 1st February. I trust, therefore, that the following results of the progress made up to this date will be deemed satisfactory and meet with approval.

"2. On the 26th December Khan Sahib Bazonji arrived. On the 27th December Captain Loch, the Khan Sahib, and I completed our arrangements. On the 28th the presses arrived, and we commenced collecting grass. The presses were erected with great rapidity, and in four days all sixteen were in working order.

"(b) The collection of the grass from the reg has been carried out quite independently by the Pathans, and we have exceeded our estimates two and a quarter times. Cash payment on delivery has been the magic influence to which we owe our success in this line. The grass is improving in quality, though diminishing in quantity, as the Pathans have to go a greater distance into the reg for it, 554 maunds the largest, and 11 maunds the smallest amounts brought in on any single day.

"(c) The presses have only been worked in a desultory sort of way, owing to
the continual failure in the rope supply; some have been worked on 25 different days, but the amount pressed is of course no criterion of what could be turned out when sufficient rope is at hand; 509 bales was the largest number turned out in any one day. We can work up to 600 bales, if necessary.

“(d) With regard to the general despatch of bales to Gulistan, we may say that we have been almost entirely dependent on hired carriage; the success attending this is due to kindly treatment, cash payment on delivery, and the encouragement held out of return loads. We have here introduced an important element, which was not anticipated. As there are upwards of 4,500 maunds of press materials and rations for troops to be sent to Shorawak during the next two months, we may be sanguine that a steady supply of hired camels will work daily and weekly between Jat Poti and Gulistan.

History.—The history of Shorawak, so far as it is known, is in fact that of the Barechis; but it appears more convenient to insert it here than under the latter heading.

The Barechis are descended from Barech, one of the five sons of Sharaf-ud-din, eldest son of Saraban, son of Kais Abdul Rashid, the reputed father of the whole Afghan race. According to Bellew, the names of Sharuf-ud-din’s sons were Shirani, Tarin, Miana, Barech, and Umar-ud-din. Tarin had 3 sons, (Four sons according to genealogical table No. 1, given under “Durani.”).

Tor Tarin, Spin Tarin, and Aodal, or Abdal. The latter was the ancestor of the clans now called Durani. A remembrance of these named will explain the relationship existing between the Barechis of the present day and the neighbouring Afghan tribes. Major Hennell, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, has been at great pains to ascertain the history of the Barechis from their own lips, and the following is a resume of what he has been able to discover:

Barech had two sons, Badal and Husain. Each of these had also two sons; those of Badal being Brahim (Ibrahim) and Shekh Sabit, while Husain’s sons were Mando and Zako. Shekh Sabit has left no descendants; from Badal and his twin nephews come the three main sections,—Badalzai, Mandozai, and Zakozai. The genealogical table will show this more clearly.

The Barechis say that the Afghans have produced twelve great men, of whom two belong to their own race, viz.,—Shekh Sabit, son of Badal, and Lias (Elias), grandson of Mando.

At, or soon after, the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, the Barechis were settled at Kala Bist on the Helmand. Here they remained for several centuries, and no doubt increased and multiplied in spite of the incessant war and turmoil of the period.

In the time of Akbar there was a split among the Barechis of Bist or Bost as it seems then to have been called. This arose out of the doings of Fateh Khan shown in the table as the fourth in descent from Zako.
The fantastic history of him is given by Major Hennell in the following works:—

"About five for six years after Aslam Khan had built his fort at Kala Bist he was greatly troubled at the barrenness of his wife, and called in the aid of a faqir who gave his wife some medicine, so that in one night she suddenly bore a son, whom he named Fateh Khan. That same night fifty-eight sons and one daughter were born in the village. Of these the principal were:

1. Koramai, Son of Khwajazai, a blacksmith
2. Purdil Khan, Twin son and daughter of Mir Alam Khan
3. Bibi Rabia, Twin sons of Bolan Khan
4. Karimdad
5. Rahimdad

"These are the principal characters in the Barechi ballad, which centres round the doings of Fateh Khan and Bibi Rabia, whom he marries. This ballad, the delight of the Barechi bard of the present day, tells how this extraordinary simultaneous series of births took place, and of the strength
and prowess of these 59 boys, led by Fateh Khan, the strongest and cleverest of them all. It relates how, as children, they would fight with and overcome all other children, the merest touch of their hands bringing away the flesh of an antagonist; how they shot arrows through the water-skins of the women, and when the latter took to earthen jars in place of them, they broke these with stones from pellet-bows; how, further, when these poor women dug wells for themselves, they filled them up with earth; and finally how these young fiends used to spoil their food whenever they could catch them cooking, remonstrance being in vain. All these deeds of Fateh Kahn and his contemporaries the ballad extols, and goes on to relate how Fateh Khan marries Bibi Rabia and sets out with the other 58 youths to join an army proceeding into India, performing their feats of valour, and in reality being of more service than thousands of horse. Eventually he reached Delhi. But we need not follow this romantic nonsense further."

The pranks of Fateh Khan and his companions at last became so unbearable that the tribe determined to leave Aslam Khan and Kala Bist and to seek out a new country. Accordingly the Barechis moved southwest in the three sections then recognised, viz., the Mandozais, under Saiad Khan; the Badalzais, under Shekh Sabit; and the Zakozais, under Arbab Maksud. Aslam Khan and his family remained at Kala Bist, and their descendants are said to be there to this day. The whole of the migrating Barechis numbered about 2,000 fighting men. Presumably the tribe, keeping pretty well together, followed the Tarnak from Kala Bist, and then turned along the Dori and the desert edge; at all events, before the invasion of Shorawak, the three sections are known to have been camped in close proximity,— the Mandozais at Spinakhula, the Badalzais at Khurma, and the Zakozais at Sargu.

Shorawak was then peopled by the Karaks, a tribe of the same strength as the Barechis and equally well armed. They had, moreover, three good forts on the three big mounds which still exist in the valley. That at the present village of Badalzai was the first attacked and taken. Here the Badalzais, under Shekh Sabit, greatly distinguished themselves, and the adjoining land was subsequently awarded to them. Next the fort at (old) Abuzai was stormed and finally the Karaks were driven over the mountains towards Mastung. These Karaks are now settled in the Sibi district. Afterwards the whole of Shorawak was divided into three portions and shared among the three sections. However, the Barechis were not fated to retain Shorawak without more fighting. The Shiranis, descendants of the eldest son of Saraban, had, like the Barechis, grown into a considerable tribe, but, unlike them, they had pushed forward to the eastward, and many of them are now settled on the Dera Ismail Khan border. The Barechis affirm that at some early period the Shiranis, or at least a portion of them, settled "on a great mountain called 'Kassi' near Lahore." About the same time, probably, that the Barechis broke up their settlements on the Helmand, these Shiranis of
“Kassi” also began to move, but in a contrary direction, back into Afghanistan.*

For some unexplained reason they made their way southwards to Shorawk, and arriving there soon after its occupation by the Barechis, thought that they would also like to settle in that comparatively fertile district. The Barechis say they came down from the mountains to the eastward, and that a great battle was fought near the sand-hill close by the village of Pir Muhammad Karez in the northeast corner of the Shorawk plain. The Shiranis were totally defeated, and retreating to Pishin, claimed the protection of the Harins of that country, then a more powerful tribe than at present. The site of the action is marked by a tree, in which is still to be seen a very deep cut. It is said that while the fight was raging, Fardah Khan, chief of the Shiranis, sat under the tree to watch the contest. He was there attacked by a young man of the Barechis and slain with a single sword-cut, which not only completely severed the chief’s body, but nearly felled the tree as well. The Shiranis succeeded in persuading the Tarins to espouse their cause, and the united tribes came down in such overwhelming numbers that the Barechis were forced to make terms. They then agreed to give the Shiranis land between the Lora and the foot of the Sarlat range. Gradually the Shiranis, by intermarriage and continual friendly intercourse, became assimilated with the Barechis, and are now accounted as the fourth section of the tribe (see “Barechi”).

After the settlement of the Shiranis in Shorawk, the history of the country seems to have been uneventful until the invasion of Afghanistan by Nadir Shah. The Barechis then took part in the gallant resistance made by Mir Husen of Kandahar, and suffered accordingly. To punish them, Nadir Shah despatched his General, Kamran, with a large force. The bulk of the Barechis at once retreated to the mountains, but the Badalzais, too proud to fly, or confiding too much in their own valour, remained in their homes to celebrate the “Id.” They were surrounded and surprised by Kamran, and

* (The Kasis of Shal profess to be the descendants of a tribe originally inhabiting the Kasa mountain, which however, they locate “near the Ghwai–Lara road, north of the Khaibar.” The compiler has no doubt that the Ghwai–Lara road is the well-known Gwaleri and that the Kasa mountain is the Takht-i-Suliman. As a matter of fact, the Shiranis of the Dera Ismail frontier live on and around the Takht-i-Suliman, the proper local name of which is Kaisar Ghar. Ghar being a mountain, it appears pretty certain that Kaisar is the Kasa, or Kasi, of the Shirani Barechis and the Kasis of Shal. The latter are very probably a branch of the Shiranis, though an earlier migration. Mr. Duke, in his report on the districts of Harnai, Thal, Chotiali, etc., remarks that almost all the Pathan inhabitants of that region state that they went to “Kasia,” that is, to the Takht-i-Suliman, and from thence returned westwards to their present settlements. Mr. Duke holds the opinion, and it is no doubt a correct one, that the migration from Kaisa was in fact the return of the clans from the invasion of Hindustan under Mahmud of Ghazni. This being the case, it is easy to account for the wild ideas of the Shiranis and Kasis as to the position of the mountain, their ideas of geography being of the vaguest description, and the tradition of their westward movement confused by dim remembrance of the time spent in India.)
after three days’ desperate fighting were overpowered, their village plundered, and the greater portion of the people put to the sword. Only a few hundreds escaped to join the other sections. The ruins round Badalzai still testify to the extent of the catastrophe. Up to this time the Badalzais were not only the eldest, but the strongest, section of the Barechis; and their village the largest in Shorawak. Since then they are the weakest, excepting the semi-alien Shiranis, and the village, though large, is not a third of the size of Mandozai.

In comparatively recent times there are no events of importance to record, except predatory expeditions, generally undertaken as acts of retaliation. Of such nature was the attack on the Tarins in 1873, provoked by an attempt to band the Lora (see “Barechi”). In 1858, however, or thereabouts, some 350 Barechis made a descent on Mungarchar, a district of Baluchistan between Kalat and Mastung, and carried off 200 camels belonging to the Khan (Nasir II). The Shahgasi (Wali Muhammad?) summoned the Brahui Sardars and came down in force on Shorawak. A severe fight ensued, in which the Barechis were beaten with the loss of 200 men. Peace was then made and kept for 10 years. About three years after the above event Zabar Khan, Mamasani Brahui, of Rudbar on the Helmand, made a raid with 400 men on Panju, the second well and stage on the Garmsel road, and carried off 200 camels belonging to the Alizai Zakozaes. An expedition was organised of 400 men under Sayyid Khan (father of Bako Khan of Torzai), and 100 Brahuis from Nushki under Tarin Khan. This gathering marched to the Garmsel, and at Landi fell on and killed a band of thirty of Zabar’s men, who were starting on another raid. Their camels were captured, and the expedition was retreating when it was overtaken by Zabar at the head of 1,000 followers. It was then at a place called Sangar, between Landi and Deshu, where there is a sort of natural fort. Zabar Khan’s attack was defeated, his son and 150 Mamasanis being killed. On the other side, Temur Khan, a Brahui chief, and 2 of his men were killed, together with one Barechi. The expedition brought their loot in safety to Shorawak.

About 1861, after the death of Zabar, one Muhammad Raza, his distant relative, attacked one Janghi Khan, a Baloli Brahui, and 50 men, who were grazing camels at the well of Kaim Khan Kalli, killing 20, and driving off all the camels. The robbers obtained the protection of the Gajars of Bampur, but Azad Khan of Kharan, who was at feud with the Gajars for having attacked Kalagan, a village on his frontier, and carried away his brother Dilawar as a prisoner, turned out 2,000 Brahuis and Baluchis and arranged to meet Pir Muhammad Khan at the head of 1,000 Barechis at Sarfaraz Khan’s well in Chaghai. The united force marched, via Dalbandin, Gala Chah, Mashkkel and Kandki, and found Muhammad Raza leagued with the Sanjarani Buchal chiefs, Brahim Khan, Sarfaraz Khan, and Imam Khan, in the Sarhad district. The Mamsananiis and Sanjaranis were attacked by Azad
Khan and Pir Muhammad and defeated with but slight loss to themselves. The booty was divided into three shares, of which Azad Khan received two. The Barechis then marched straight back to Shorawak with what they had acquired, and reached their homes without further adventure: but Azad Khan sent on his loot under a small guard, while he remained with his main body blocking Imam Khan's village. Another chief, however, fell on the slenderly protected plunder and recovered the whole of the camels and sheep, so that after all Azad Khan and his men returned empty-handed to Kharan. However, they had their revenge next year, for in another expedition Azad Khan was very successful, killing 80 Sanjaranis and carrying off 30,000 sheep.

The Barechis state that in all their expeditions in the Sistan direction their whole force has been mounted on camels, with the exception of a few horsemen.

Up to the time of Kohandil Khan and the Kandahar Sardars there does not appear to have been any Government in Shorawak, although under the patriarchal system of Ahmad Shah, the Barechis furnished their regular quota of horse to the Durani army. Kohandil, however, appointed a governor of Pishin, Shorawak, and Sharod, and they continued to be administered as one district until the reign of Sher Ali. The latter divided Shorawak and Sharod from Pishin, and placed them under a separate hakim. This was the state of affairs when the British occupied Pishin in the winter of 1878–79. In March 1879, Mr. Duke, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, with an escort of 176 rifles and 30 sabres, went down to Shorawak as representative of the British Government. He was met by the assembled Barechis, and a smart little action fought near Saidbut in which the latter were defeated. They afterwards surrendered at discretion and expressed their willingness to pay revenue. With regard to the resistance made by the Barechis to Mr. Duke's mission, they declare that they were informed the British had come to plunder the country and carry off their women, and that on understanding what Mr. Duke's real object was, they would have dispersed, but were taunted with cowardice by their mullas. They therefore fought and were well beaten. There is no doubt the principal maliks were for peace, but were overruled by a hot-headed majority. The peace made after the action has been well kept. By the treaty of Gandamak, May 1879, Pishin was handed over to the British, as an assigned district, but no mention was made of Shorawak or Sharod. Some controversy subsequently arose between the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, who considered Shorawak to be a part of Pishin, and therefore under his own administration, and the political authorities in Southern Afghanistan, who were of opinion that it formed part of the dominion of Sher Ali, Wali of Kandahar. However, before the close of 1880–81 the treaty of Gandamak and the Wali of Kandahar had both disappeared, and Shorawak was then taken in hand by British officials,
and the revenue for 1880 collected. In the spring of 1881, however, the
district was again abandoned. (Maitland.)
For the last six years the project of building forts and stationing troops in
Shorawak has been continually formulated and discussed by the Afghan
authorities: nothing however appears to have been done, except sprinkling a
few khassadar posts here and there, along the Baluch frontier. (Native
information, 1900—05.)
The present (1909) Hakim of Shorawak is Sardar Habib Jan. (I. B. C.)

*SHORLEN
31—31 66—11 m. A village located on the Arghestan river, opposite Sagzai, in Kandahar province.

SHUHIN
31—44 65—41. A village situated on right bank of Arghandab, opposite Sardeh and Maranjani. Three mills. There is a ford between this village and Sardeh; fordable except in very heavy floods. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the spelling Shuyen-e Wustam.

*SHULUKAK
32—15 66—26 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, east of the Shaikan Ghar and northwest of Mizan, in Zabul province.

SHURI
32—66—. A village 12 miles east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the spelling Shuraw, at 32—4 66—56 m.

SHUTARGARDAN
32—3 65—30 m. A village in the Khakrez valley, near the northeast end of the Shah Maksud range. (Lance.)

SIAH CHOB
31—31 65—23 m. A village in the Kariajat, situated about 24 miles from Kandahar, close to Sang Hisar. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the spelling Sya Choy. Another village with this name is located at 33—10 66—50 m., and ruins with this name are at 33—51 66—50 m.

SIAH JUI
32—66—. A subdivision of the Mizan district in the Arghandab valley. (Biscoe.)

SIAH MANSUR
31—65—. A village situated close to Chahar Diwal, south of old Kandahar. (Biscoe.)
SIAH SANG

31–50 65–35 m. A pass leading from the valley of the Arghandab into the Khakrez district. The entrance which is marked by three white peaks in the otherwise dark-coloured range forming the southeastern boundary of the Khakrez valley is distant about a mile north from Siah Sang Kala. The road leading up the pass ascends about 800 feet from the foot to the crest, a distance of about 6 miles, and seems by Major Lance’s account to be quite practicable for guns for the first 5 3/4 miles. At this point, a quarter of a mile from the top, he says that “the hills, though everywhere accessible, are high and close in upon the road, which runs along a rocky water-course with a good stream of water flowing down it; a few hours’ work would be required here to make the road fit for guns.” Immediately beyond this there is a steep ascent for 200 yards, which is difficult for laden camels, but may be avoided by a path diverging to the right and reaching the top by an easier gradient, which only requires widening to make it fit for vehicles. The road from this point is described as “open and descending by an easy slope” to the village of Mundigak Karez, a distance of 5 miles from the crest of the pass.

Siah Sang Kala is a fort of about 60 yards square. No account is given of its water-supply, but this is probably derived from a karez, said never to fail, which flows from the mouth of the pass. (Lance.)

SIAH SANG

32–8 65–27. A second pass of this name leads from Khakrez to the Lam valley and to Nish by the Kotal-i-Pal. The road leaves the village of Kala Assad and runs at first west and southwest through a pass from 1/4 to 1/2 mile wide, ascending by a gentle gradient through low hills easily accessible. It passes between the 2nd and 4th mile near four small villages named Mihrdad, Din Muhammad, Mir Khosh, and Shabai or Adam Karez. Near the 4th mile it leaves the road to Nish, and turning west crosses the Lam Kotal and descends gently to Chunai, the first village in Lam. The distance from Kala Asad to Chunai is not more than 7 miles, the road open and practicable for artillery, and the hills on either side low and easy throughout. There is water in the nala, through which the pass ascends from Khakrez nearly up to the village of Adam Karez, mentioned above, but beyond this point there is none until the Lam valley is reached at Chunai. (I. B. C. ) Villages with this name are located at 32–10 65–30 m., 32–43 65–29 m., and 32–51 65–22 m. 65–22 m.

*SIAH SANG

32–56 66–14 m. A village located on the Kamisan river, some 10 miles northeast of Chora, in Oruzgan province.
*SIAH ZAMIN
32–12 66–25 m. A village located on a tributary of the Arghandab river, some 8 miles northwest of Mizan, in Zabul province.

*SIBZAR
33–51 67–9 m. A village located about 2 miles northwest of Ahangaran and about 1 mile southwest of Lura, in Oruzgan province.

SIKANDAR KALA
31–30 67–27. A small Alizai Kakar village 3 miles east of Babakar Chahan. There is a good deal of cultivation. (Benn.) Recent maps show the name Iskandar.

SIKANDAR KHAN
31–66–. A village situated about 23 miles east of Kandahar, near Jabadar. (Biscoe.)

*SIKANDARZAI
31–37 67–9 m. A village located on the Maruf river, near the village of Maruf, in Kandahar province.

SIKANDO
31–66–. A Popalzai village on the right bank of the Arghastan Lora, close to the village of Mahmud Khan.

SIKEHALA
31–39 65–37. A village on left bank of Arghandab, 5 miles from Kandahar. (See “Shekh Chala.”). (Biscoe.)

SILI KACH Or SHILIKACH
30–12 66–13 G. An undulating plateau on the left bank (east side) of the Lora river, near its debouchure from the hills in the Shorawak plain. It is 3 miles above Mir Alam Kala, and about 10 from Mirza Kach in the Lora defiles. Here, in ascending from Shorawak, the road turns off the stony bed of the river, and takes to the plateau, at the edge of which are two trees and a graveyard. It is from the latter no doubt that the place derives its name—i.e., sili a stone pillar, or monolith, erected over graves; and kach an alluvial flat. There is plenty of room for an encampment, with wood, water, camel-grazing, and a little grass. The width of the valley, or glen of the Lora, is here about 2 1/2 miles. Opposite to Sili Kach there is also good grounds for camping. Plenty of room and water, with a strip of short grass. This spot is under the hills, and therefore commanded, but this defect might be partially neutralized by placing a picket on the low neck which joins the last hill to
the main range. Jat Poti is 10 miles distant. There are several water mills in
the vicinity; and so are also the slight bands by which the stream of the Lora
is diverted to fill the canals of Shorawak. It is worthy of note that Sili Kach
is considered to mark the boundary between the Achakzais and the Barechis;
nevertheless the true boundary of Shorawak is much higher up, at the
junction of the Tang ravine. (Maitland.)

SINJIRI Or SANJARAI
31–37 65–33 m. A collection of villages, containing about 126 houses
with 360 inhabitants, said to be Alikozai by Biscoe, and classed as Kizilbash,
Alikozai, and Popalzai by Stewart, which gives its name to a camping-
ground, 4.2 miles beyond Kohkaran, and 11.2 miles from the Herat gate of
the city of Kandahar on the road to Girishk. Just before reaching the
camping-ground, which is to the westward of the last of the Sinjiri hamlets,
the road crosses the Sang Hisar canal, 30 feet broad, by a bridge 8 feet wide
of two arches, which was fit for artillery in January 1879, but would require
strengthening to carry heavy vehicles.
There is a direct road from Sinjiri to Kushk-i-Nakhud. Rice and Indian-corn
are much cultivated near the village; firewood and forage are plentiful, as
also is water from the canal, and there is good camel-grazing on the banks of
the river towards Ashikan. The latter village is situated two miles to the west
of camp on the Sang Hisar canal, and contains several water-mills. Some care
is required in selecting a path for camels sent to graze towards the river, as
they are liable to become bogged in crossing the intervening ice-fields. A
solitary hill near camp forms a good signalling station. (Biscoe, Brown,
Stewart, I. B. C.)

SIN KHEL
32–10 66–59 G. A village on the Tarnak some 7 miles northeast of
Kalat-i-Ghilzai. There is a large amount of cultivated land here and supplies
can always be collected. (Afghan war, 1880.)

SINZALA
31– 67-. A stream which rises west of Manak Nika Ziarat and after a
westerly course of 13 miles debouches into the Kadanai at a point 6 miles
below Dobandi. East of the Manak Nika another Sinzala takes its rise and
flows northeast to the Salesun river. (Benn.)

*SISTAN
33–57 67–1 m. A village near Ligan at the stream of the same name, in
the northeast of Oruzgan province.
SITANZAI
A subdivision of the Nurzais. (Clifford.)

SIYEN DAG

SMAILAI
31–67. A village on the Lahar Nala, about 3 miles above its junction with the Arghastan. (Massy.)

SODANAI
31–32 66–9. A nala crossed by the road leading up the course of the Arghastan shortly after leaving Isakzai, on the road to Ata Muhammad.
Three hamlets are situated on this nala, apparently near the road. The nala was dry when visited by Major Clifford (season not mentioned), and presented no obstacle to the passage of guns when crossed by Massy on 22nd March. (Clifford, Massy.)

SOJ
A post of 11 khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*SOKHAI
32–55 65–26 m. A village located on a stream, some 6 miles from its junction with the Sakhar river, in Oruzgan province.

SOKHTA
31–23 65–46 A. A group of three villages, viz., Baiaban Dara, Surkhaba, and Nahr-i-Mala Khai, situated 18 miles from Kandahar on Quetta road, between Mandi Hissar and Abdul Rahman. (Biscoe.)

SORAI
A village east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, under the Hotak hills. (Biscoe.)

SOZNAI
31–47 65–46 A. A group of villages on right bank of Arghandab, 14 miles from Kandahar on route to Kalat-i-Ghilzai via Arghandab, just outside the Dahla district. Supplies plentiful.
The Soznai Nala joins the Arghandab at the village. This stream rises in the Khakrez district, and flows through Khakrez and Soznai. The latter seems especially near its junction with the Arghandab.
A road leads along the right bank of the Soznai stream from Dahla. (Biscoe, Lance.) Recent maps show the spelling Suzaney. A stream with this name is located at 31–51 65–47 m.
SPARI
30–66–. A subsidiary range or off-shoot of the Sarlat range. It lies about 3 miles east of Putla Khan in Shorawak. (I. B. C.)

SPEDAR
32–4 67–18 G. A halting-place on the Rah-i-Maruf road from Ghazni to the Gumal pass, 95 miles from Maruf (see “Nawa”). There are no inhabitants at this place; water from springs. This spot is the limit of the country of the Taraki Ghilzais in this direction. (Lumsden.)

SPERAWANA
32–30 67–29. A hill close to Shahjui, but on the other (east) bank of the Tarnak. From its summit the Ab-i-Istadah lake is visible. (Ellis, 1880.)

SPERWAN
31–30 65–26 m. Two hamlets on the left bank of the Arghandab, where it is crossed by a ford on the road leading from Kandahar, through Chilkor and Panjwai on the same bank of the river, to Kala Bist by Mirakhor Khan Kala. The village is classed as belonging to Mulas and pays no revenue. The ford in January is a good one with a firm bottom, the river running in three channels from 1 1/2 to 2 feet deep. In times of flood it is said to be from 4 to 5 feet deep. The right bank is low, but the ground on the left bank “rises steeply in a hill.” There is a water-mill at the village. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the spelling Seperwan.

SPINAKHULA
30–21 66–11 m. A spring and camping-place on the road from Pishin into Shorawak, via Spintijha. The spring is situated in a ravine, east of the Chawal plain, about half-way between the Sargu and Khurma hills. Marching southwards the track bifurcates at 12 1/2 miles from Argutai. One branch continues straight on to the Band pass; the other, making a detour to the left, crosses low sandridges for one and a half miles, and descends into the Spinakhula Nala. Here a plentiful supply of fine, sparkling water is to be found running down from the mountains through a mass of huge granite boulders, bleached white from exposure, and from which the place takes its name of Spina-khula, the “white mouth.” There is room to encamp in the nala itself, but the ground being high on all sides, it is commanded from every direction. There is hardly any grazing close at hand, and but little wood. No habitations or supplies. There are two roads from Spinakhula into Shorawak: (1) by the Band pass and (2) round the west end of the Khurma hills. The spring is 14 miles from Argutai, or 24 1/2 from Spintijha. Ahmad Khan in Shorawak is 10 miles, and Jat Poti 16 miles—(Hennell.) A post of 10 Khassadars is stationed here. (I. B. C., 1905.)
*SPINA WALEH

31–38 66–1 m. A village located on the Tarnak river on the road from Kandahar to Kalat, about 18 miles northeast of the former in Kandahar province.

SPIN BALDAK See BALDAK and SPIN BULDAK 31–1 66–24 A.

SPIN BAND

32– 67-. A pass through the Surkh Koh range, about 7 miles south of the Spin Sang pass, about 22 miles east-northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (I. B. C.)

*SPIN BULDAK

31–1 66–24 A. Spin Boldak is the name of a village and a woleswali in Kandahar province. The woleswali comprises an area of 4,391 square kilometers and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghani sources at from 15,820 to 23,675. The woleswali is bounded in the west by Shega, in the north by Daman and Arghistan, and in the south by Shorawak districts. In the east it is bounded by the state of Pakistan. Spin Boldak woleswali includes about 61 villages of which 10 have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows: Patan Khel, Tarakzai, Jalaluddin, Rubat, Samizai, Sakam Khan, Sambugha, Kaziyan, Kala-i-Kohna, Mulla Mir Ahmad, Kanat-i-Sher Wa Daba (Qanat-i-Shiroba), Kessi, Kako Kahol, Kashi Wa Sarkarwala, Kanjasu, Dawud Shah, Gulozai, Abdulla Khan, Loya Kariz-i-Jamalzai, Landi Kariz, Mohammad Khan, Mashinzai, Makaz Bidak, Margiyan, Mawlawi Rozi-Khan, Wish, Karya-i-Spingai, Karaya-i-Khalgai, Paizai, Haji Gulam Nabi, Sar Kalizhi, Mashingzai, Regi, Juri Jamalzai, Karya-i-Joye-i-Mulla Wali, Karya-i-Wanga, Agha Muhammad, Haji Nur Mohammad Khan, Karya Mohammad Rafik Khan, Haji Kotan, Manda Ghala, Darbari, Mohammad Afzal Khan, Haji Mohammad Siddik, Karya-i-Salehzai, Bayak-Jame (Babak Sahib Kariz), Karya-i-Juba, Karya-i-Abdul Hak Khan Lahur (Abdul Haq), Idrakzai, Safar Kanchi, Pulzan Reg, Khozhobe, Nimkakai, Azamzai, Takht-i-Mir Senzai, Yaro Kariz, Mulhad, Shilai Lakali, Basi Martani, Karya-i-Baz Mohammad Khan, Karya-i-Boldak, and Kha.

For a description of the area in 1914 see Boldak.

SPINKAI TSAHAN

31–39 67–59 m. A halting-place on the Keshatu–Ghazni road, 4 miles south of Kafir Chah. Good water from wells. (Benn.) Recent maps show the spelling Spin Ke Tsah. Another village with this name is located at 31–32 67–44 m.
SPIN KECHA

32–6 66–12 m. A village located on a stream, about 3 miles north of its junction with the Arghandab river, in Kandahar province.

SPINKHAK

31—65—. A village in Khakrez valley, at foot of southeast slope of Shah Maksud range. (Lance.) A mountain with this name, elevation 2,028 meters, is located at 32–7 65–32 G.

SPINTIGA See TAZI

SPINWARI

31–48 67–23 G. The 13th stage on the Quetta–Ghazni road, about 20 miles northeast of Maruf fort. Spinwari is understood to be the ruins of an old city on the left bank of Arghandab. (I. B. C.)

SPIR SANG

32–67—. A pass crossing the Surkh Koh range, about 19 miles northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and connecting the Tarnak valley with Nawa and the upper Arghastan Lora. It was explored by Clifford, who turned off the road leading from Pumba and Diwalik to Shahjui and Ghazni by the left bank of the Tarnak, between the Surkhahan and Khakah camping-grounds, and found that two roads lead to the pass, one from the village of Shadi Kala and the other 3/4 of a mile further north, which unite about half-way up. The road from Shadi Kala is the best and shortest of the two and with a very little labour could be made practicable to the crest, a distance of 1 mile. He obtained a good view of the Lora valley from the top and learnt that the descent thither was rather longer but as easy as the ascent from Shadi Kala. The Lora valley opposite the mouth of the pass is occupied by the Bakarzai and Kishiani sections of the Tokhi Ghilzai. (Clifford, I. B. C.)

SPI TSO GHAR

32–10 67–18. A small range of hills overlooking the Taraki Tirwah villages from the northwest. It is also called Sur Ghar, from its reddish colour. (Benn.) Recent maps show the name Sur Ghar.

SRAGHORGAI

32–68—. A place on the Domandi Ghazni road 70 miles from the former and on the east side of the Sarwand Range. Fuel, water, and camel-grazing are plentiful. (Native surveyor, 1904.)

SRA PINAKAI

31–67—. A plain, 6 miles long by 4 broad, lying northeast of the Sam
Narai hills. A road from the Psein Dag and another from Khajir meet in the
plain and together cross it in a northwest direction to Kandahar. (Benn.)

*SRA TSAHAN
سرخاهان
30–32 66–16 m. A village located near the Afghan border and east of
the Daman Dasht in Shorawak district in Kandahar province.

STAGHAI KOTAL
ستا غي كوتل
Elevation 5,000 feet. A pass on the Domandi–Ghazni road about 5 miles
east of the Gumal valley. (I. B. C., 1904.) There is water a mile off and grass
is plentiful.

STORIANI
ستوريانى
31–33 67–40 m. A small plain lying north of the Kand, near Ata
Muhammad Kala. (Benn.)

STURANISA
ستورانيسه (؟)
A village 100 miles from Kandahar on the Rah-i-Maruf. There is no cultiva-
tion here. Water is procurable from wells. It belongs to the Tokhi Ghilzais.
(Lumsden.)
N. B.—Probably the same as Storiani.

SUF
صف
31–35 65–37. A village situated immediately under the north side of
the old Kandahar hill, 1 mile south of Mir Bazar, near the Naoshijan canal.
(Biscoe.)

*SUFIAN
صوفيان
31–32 65–20 m. A village located between the Arghandab river and the
Kandahar to Girishk road, about 2 miles south of Baluchan in Kandahar
province.

*SULAIMAN See SULIMAN
سلیمان

*SULIMANABAD
سلیمان آباد
33–14 65–35 m. A village located some 10 miles west of Kejran and
4 miles north of the Warkhan river in Oruzgan province.

*SULIMAN KALAY
سلیمان کلی
30–58 66–24 m. A village located about 6 miles southeast of Spin
Buldak, near the Afghan border in Kandahar province.

SULIMAN KHEL See Volume 6.
SULIMANZAI
A section of the Achakzais. They are said to be descended from Suliman, a son of Nasrat. This section bears the character of being quiet and inoffensive, not given to robbery and violence. (Maitland, Clifford.) *Villages with this name are located at 33–20 68–33 G., 31–11 66–27 m., 32–30 66–58 m., and 31–25 67–4 m.*

SULTAN
31–51 66–50 G. A village of more than 80 houses on the right bank of the Khushk-i-Rud about 38 miles above its junction with the Arghastan. (Ellis, 1880.)

SULTAN MUHAMMAD
31–25 65–37 G. A small village near the right bank of the Dori, where it is crossed at 29 miles south of Shamsher Karez, by a road leading from that village and from Ghund-i-Mansur. It is situated in country watered by deep karezes, generally bridged near the villagers, and covered at the end of October with wheat and carrot fields, with salt pans and pits near the river. The bed of the latter is about 150 yards wide, with a water channel, at the above-mentioned date, 30 or 40 feet wide and 2 or 3 feet deep. On the opposite bank, and rather to the west, there is a winter settlement of Barakzai, known as Torabaz, on the edge of the Registan. (Hennell.)

SULTAN MUHAMMAD
31–59 66–58 G. A large village and camping-ground, 5 miles beyond Akram Khan and 13 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the right of the road leading to the Arghastan valley. The camping-ground is a good one, and a considerable amount of grain, bhusa, and a little ata were obtained here by the force which reconnoitred the Khushk Rud valley in January 1879. Good water and camel-grazing were also reported as plentiful. (I. B. C.) *Another village with this name is located at 31–48 66–47 G., and a ziarat at 31–6 66–16 G.*

SULTAN NIKAH ZIARAT
31–17 67–11 m. Elevation 5,650 feet. A halting-place on the Kundar–Tirwah road, on the left bank of the Zizha, about 5 miles above Spole Lora. The place is a favourite powindah camping-ground, and the shrine is much visited. It is also known as Sultan Saparai. (Benn.)

SULTAN SAPARAI See preceding article.

SULTAN WAIS
31–37 65–39. A place of pilgrimage, about 2 miles west of Kandahar, in
the collection of villages called Deh Muhassis. There is a curious black porphyry bowl here covered with Arabic scrolls. The natives know nothing of its history, but Bellew says it is supposed to be the begging pot of Fo or Budh. (Bellew.)

*SUMUCHAK
33–50 67–2 m. A village located about 1 mile south of the Helmand river and some 6 miles northwest of Ahangaran in Oruzgan province.

SUNDARLAI
31–34 66–31. A village mentioned in the official account of the march of the reconnoitring column which marched from Kalat-i-Ghilzai in February 1879. It is situated on the right bank of the Arghistan river, at about 5 miles above the point where it is joined by the Khushk Rud. The distance by road to Nur Muhammad Kala is 7 miles and down stream to Murghan Kechar in the Tarnak valley 36 miles. 120 pack-bullocks were procured at Sundarlai, which from its position is probably one of the Sundarzai groups. (I. B. C.)

SUNDARZAI
31–34 66–31 G. A group of 19 villages, containing in all from 250 to 300 houses, some of which are passed on the road leading up the Arghastan valley towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai, between Amin Kala and Sarbiland. Of these villages one only is on the left bank of the Arghistan, 9 are on the right bank above the junction of this river with the Khushk Rud and the remaining 9 in the valley of the Khushk Rud. The inhabitants are all Barakzai, and a very large amount of supplies can be procured from them. The first village of the group is met with marching up stream at 29 miles from Umar, a village 29 miles above Amin Kala. Massy mentions that the road from Amin Kala to the Sundarzai villages is rough, and requires some work to make it fit for wheels, but it is fairly good towards Sarbiland. Opposite to Sundarzai on the left bank of the Arghistan are the villages of Utmanzai and Bakalzai. (Clifford, Massy, I. B. C.)

SURAGHAGAN
A post of 34 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1904.)

*SURAI
32–18 65–35 m. A village located north of the Shingar and south of Nish in the north of Kandahar province.

*SURGUL TAHANA
31–43 67–52 m. A police post in the Surgul Mantaka, about 8 miles north of the Kand river and the Afghan border.
SURKANI
A subsection of the Alikozai Duranis. A village with this name is on the Lora river, at 31–43 66–55 m.

*SUR KAREZ
32–52 66–12 m. A village located about 10 miles east of Chora on the road east to Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

SURKHAB
31–34 67–27 m. A river which rises in the west slope of the Suliman range and joins the Kadanai some miles below Poti. It is a mere mountain torrent confined between high hills at the point where the direct road from Quetta to Ghazni crosses it, 120 miles from the former. The Rah-i-Maruf crosses it 18 miles from Maruf by a ford. (Campbell.)

This would appear to be the Surkhab mentioned under “Kand,” which, however, does not join the Kadanai but the Arghastan. Villages with this name are located at 31–39 67–26 m., and 31–44 66–36 m.

SURKHABA See SOKHTA

SURKHAB MANDA
31– 66–. A stream that flows into the Kushobai. (Campbell.)

This may be the Mel Manda.

SURKHAHAN
32–14 67–12 G. A group of villages, 9 miles beyond Diwalik, on the road leading from Kandahar by the Khushk Rud valley and the left bank of the Tarnak to Ghazni. The villages are inhabited by the Loedin, and are also known collectively as Kuram. General Barter’s brigade halted here on 9th April 1880, and obtained ample supplies. (Lance, Clifford.)

SURKHANI
31–51 65–25 m. A small hamlet in Khakrez, at the entrance to the Tangli pass. Its watersupply is said to be uncertain. (Lance.) Recent maps show the spelling Sur-i-Kani.

SURKHBEDAK
31– 65–. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.) Another village with this name is located at 32–15 66–13 m.

*SURKHBID
31–59 65–10 m. A village located south of Ghorak and northwest of the Koh-i-Shah Maksud in Kandahar province. Another village with this
name is some 12 miles south of Fasil and 2 miles northwest of Or Dobolagh, at 32—23 66—3 m.

*SURKHBINI
33—8 66—46 m. A village located in the Nawa-i-Sultan Muhammad and about 1 mile south of the Dahan-i-Sangur in Oruzgan province.

*SURKHJUI
32—45 67—1 m. A village located in the Hawari area, on a tributary of the Arghandab, in the north of Zabul province. Another village with this name is about 4 miles southeast of Sehnawar, at 34—10 65—48 m.

SURKH KOH Or SUR GHAR
32—10 67—18 m. A range of hills running from northeast to southwest and forming the boundary of the Tarnak valley on the southeast, from about the latitude of lake Ab-i-Istadah to the southeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The principal passes leading over it are the Girdanai, Spir Sang, Tangai, Rogani, and Purshi. (I. B. C.)

*SURKHLIZ
32—41 66—2 m. A village located on the Tirin river near Marabad in Oruzgan province.

*SURKH MURGHAB
32—42 65—55 m. A village located on the Kamisan river, some 6 miles north of its confluence with the Tirin river, in Oruzgan province.

*SURKHSANG
32—50 66—49 m. A village located about 1 mile southeast of Chaka, on a stream running northwest into Tirin near Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.

*SUROGH
32—13 66—4 m. A village located on a stream east of the Spin Ghar and about 1 mile north of Bariki in Kandahar province.

*SURWAM
31—35 67—12 m. A village located about half way between Kotkai Ghar and the Maruf river in Kandahar province.

SURZANGAL
31— 67—. A plain 11 miles long by 5 broad, lying east of the Inzlan Nala and upper Kand river, and bounded north by the Inzlan range. It is drained
by the Surzangal and Inzlan Nalas, which meet at 3 miles north of Multana and together form the Kand river. The plain is sandy and covered with scrub, but affords some good grazing and is therefore much frequented by Zhob Kakars during the summer months. Water is scarce, as the Surzangal Nala is usually quite dry. (Benn.)

SUZA
32–33  67–31 G. A Tokhi Ghilzai village some 7 miles northwest of Shahjui. (I. B. C., 1880.)

TABASAR
31— 65—. One of the principal peaks in the Shah Maksud range, near the southwest end of the range. (Lance.)

TABIN
31–40  65–39 G. A village in the Kariajat, on right bank of the Arghandab, north of Chahar Kulba, and opposite Mazra; has two mills. (Biscoe.)

TAGAK
31–38  66–17 A. A pass in the hills separating the valley of the Arghastan from that of the Tarnak to the south of the Koh-i-Duzd, and distant about 9 miles from the point at which the road up the valley of the Arghastan to Kalat-i-Ghilzai crosses the Khushk Rud. The road leading to it from the south passes between the villages of Umar Khan and Pir Muhammad, traverses the low undulating hills between Umar Khan and the Wandoz Nala, crosses the latter, and passing within a couple of miles of Bolan reaches the kotal by an easy gradient. It thence descends towards Robat in the Tarnak valley, passing the village of Surkh Kala and Nazar Muhammad. This road, which passes a karez of good water at 3 miles from the kotal on the southern side, is said by Massy to be practicable for all arms—an opinion which coincides with that formed by Major Clifford of the portion of the road seen by him between the Arghastan and the kotal; but according to the diary of the Ghazni Field Force (March 1880), it was reported by General Barter to be fairly good for infantry and cavalry; but not practicable for wheeled artillery. It is much used by kafilas returning from India at the beginning of the hot weather, though rather avoided by them in winter on account of Achakzai thieves. Major Clifford mentions that the Baba Wali hill is clearly seen from the Tagak Kotal, and attributes his not seeing Kandahar also to the state of the weather. Lieutenant Massy mentions it as a remarkably good point for signalling to the latter by heliograph. (Clifford, Prior, Massy, I. B. C.)
TAGAO
31—65—. A village 15 miles east of Kandahar, on road to Maruf. It is a large village on a stream. (Leach.)

*TAGHAN
31—54 66—29 m. A village located about 4 miles north of the road from Kandahar to Kalat, halfway between Jaldak and Shahr-i-Safa, in Zabul province.

*TAGHASPI
33—56 66—15 m. A village located on a stream, about 3 miles from its junction with the Shaikhmiran, in Oruzgan province.

TAHT GAL See TAZI

TAIMURIAN
31—31 65—39 m. A village situated 5 miles south of Kandahar and close to Rambasi, Naoshijan canal. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the spelling Teymuryan.

*TAINAL
33—27 66—31 m. A village located on the Tora stream, about 3 miles north of Maymay, in Oruzgan province.

TAJAO
31—32 66—. A Barakzai village of 30 houses on the left bank of the Arghastan, above Fahkr-ud-din about 33 miles east of Kandahar. (I. B. C.) Recent maps show the spelling Tajawu.

*TAJARIB
33—29 65—41 m. A village located on the Warkhan (Kaj) river, about 2 miles south of Zarkanak, in Oruzgan province.

TAJIK See Volume 6.

*TAKALGHU
33—21 65—22 m. A village located on a tributary of the Kajran river, about 4 miles northwest of Garai, in Oruzgan province.

TAKARAI
A branch of the Sinzala Nala which joins the Kadanai. (Benn.)
*TAKATU
31–49 65–51 m. A village located on the Arghandab, about 5 miles southwest of Arghandab dam, in Kandahar province.

*TAKHA
33–13 65–26 m. A village located about 2 miles from Kajran in Oruzgan province. East of this village is the Dahana-i-Takha.

*TAKHMAK
32–14 65–50 m. A village located west of Kajur and between the Shahi Mardan Ghar and the Shin Ghar, in Kandahar province.

*TAKHMIR
33–31 66–2 m. A village located about 2 miles north of Barmanai and 2 miles southwest of Ghuruch, in Oruzgan province.

*TAKHT
34–6 66–38 m. A village located on the Shahrestan (Siahdara) stream, near the confluence of the Takht stream, in Oruzgan province.

TAKHTA PUL
31–19 65–57 m. A small district on the Dori, 22 miles from Kandahar on the Quetta road. It consists of a group of eight villages, and at one of them was the military post of Abdul Rahman in 1879–80. The garrison in May of that year consisted of a detachment of native infantry, which was encamped on a commanding mound, and steps were being taken at the above date to enclose the position with a sangar and mud wall. The Abdul Rahman outpost is distant 14 miles from Mel Manda and 15 from Mandi Hissar.

The post consists of an enclosure with a row of about a dozen domes on each side, all apparently in good order. “The walls seem good and strong, and the place might be reoccupied as it is. The supply of water is plentiful in an open channel with a good tank just behind the post. Close by there is a masjid and a grocer’s shop. The guard consists of 2 dabhais and 20 khas-sadars, and there is also a tax collector to levy the dues on the Indian trade passing through.” (Yate, I. B. C.)

In Takhta Pul there is a permanent supply of water sufficient to irrigate two crops in the year. There are sheep, goats and camels in large numbers. The inhabitants are Alikozais and Barakzai Achakzai. The Motabar is Abdul Hak Khan, Barakzai of Chagari. Baggage camels are obtainable. 60 kharwars of wheat, 100 of bhusa and 10 of jowari can be procured, but no grass.

The old post was close to the village of Abdul Rahman and was known by this name; the modern one which is under construction and is of the same
pattern as that at Dabrai, is close to the old one, but now-a-days seems to be usually known by the name of the district, viz., Takhta Pul.

Here is stationed a customs official called the Kharchgir named Abdul Rahman with two Mirzas, whose duty it is to see that no goods which have not paid duty pass through. In addition there are posted one Havildar and six mir sahibs or policemen (literally nocturnal lords) to see that no person passes through without a passport.

Takhta Pul is a well-populated district and has abundant water. It has six canals cut from the Dori River—

(i) Da Hassanzo Viala
(ii) Da Mishki Viala
(iii) Da Dari Viala
(iv) Da Popalzo Viala (the largest)
(v) Da Chaghrail Viala
(vi) Da Rahman Viala

Numbers (i) to (iv) irrigate villages lying to the south of the post, and number (v) those to the west, as well as the villages of Abdul Rahman and Muhammad Sadiq which are close to the serai. There are three shopkeepers at the post who keep ordinary supplies in small quantities. The houses here have gumbaz or dome shaped roofs.

From Shorawak border up to Takhta Pul including Reg, Sardar Habib Jan (see Kadanai) exercises jurisdiction under the Kandahar Governor. Beyond Takhta Pul the ilaqa is under the Kandahar authorities.

The road from Baldak (Kala-i-Jadid) to Takhta Pul has lately been much improved by the zamindars under the orders of Sardar Habib Jan who is said to be a strict man. (Native information, 1906.)

*TAKHTAS

33–42 66–17 m. A village located on the Uzmuk stream in the Shiwnakul area, in Oruzgan province.

TAKHTU

32–23 66–54 m. A village situated some 2 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the borders of Arghandab. (Molloy.) Recent maps also show the spellings Takatu and Taktu.

TAKHUM

32–10 66–27 G. A group of villages giving its name to one of the valleys forming the Mizan district and drained by a stream joining the Arghandab river on its left bank. Further particulars regarding it will be found under “Mizan.” (I. B. C.)
TAKIA

30–5  66–1. A place in the plain of Shorawak, south of Abuzai. As Hisabat is the strip of alluvial soil southwest of Abuzai, between the Dori and the sand-hills, so Takia appears to be a name given to the land on the left bank of the Dori opposite Hisabat. In March 1879 Mr. Duke, moving northwards after the affair at Saiadbut, met here the reinforcements sent down from Pishin. Camp was pitched 3 miles from Abuzai and 13 from Ahmad Khan's village in Poti. Water from canals abundant; firewood ditto; camel grazing good. Supplies procurable from Mandozai and Abuzai. (Maitland.)

TAKIA

A district lying between the Arghandab and Helmand. There is an old cantonment here. Good water is procurable. About 1,000 camels could be got here, and supplies for 5,000 or 6,000 men. (Native information, 1903.)

TAKIR

32–12  66–31 G. A group of villages giving its name to one of the subdivisions of the Mizan district. One at least of these villages near Juma Khan Kala and distant 15 1/2 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai on the road to Sehlum in the Arghandab valley, is known also as Takir-i-Juma Khan, and was, in 1879, the residence of Juma Khan, the Hakim of Mizan. Takir is further described under “Juma Khan” and “Mizan.”

*TALA

33–45  67–25 m. A village located on a stream near Qategha and west of the Koh-i-Nila, in Oruzgan province. Another village with this name is located on the Ajrestan river, about 5 miles southeast of Bambalestan, in Oruzgan province, at 33–25  66–40 m.

*TALKHAK

33–43  67–24 m. A village located on the Samanka stream and west of the Koh-i-Kul-i-Ghar, in Oruzgan province.

*TALUKAN

31–27  65–19 m. A village located on the Duri river, about 8 miles east of its junction with the Arghandab, in Kandahar province. Another village with this name is located 2 miles further northeast.

*TAMAZAN

33–39  66–3 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand near the village of Rahkul in Oruzgan province.
**TAMBIL**
32–10  65–36 m. A village located about 5 miles north of Bum and south of the Shin Ghar in Oruzgan province.

**TANABANA**
31–  65–. A village just outside Shikapur gate of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

**TANABID Or TANABAD**
34–3  65–38 m. A village located on a stream near Naoabad, in the north of Oruzgan province.

**TANA CHAH**
32–12  66–59 m. A village located on a stream, about 10 miles northeast of Kalat, in Zabul province.

**TANACHUI**
32–19  66–5 m. A village located some 8 miles northeast of Chenar on the road north of Fasil in Kandahar province.

**TANDA**
31–30  67–33 m. A stream rising in the northern slopes of the Nakhas range and flowing north to the Kand river, into which it debouches at Rashid Kala after a course of close on 20 miles. There is a good flow of water in its lower part and the land on either side is all cultivated. Jullundur Kala, about 5 miles up stream, being the principal village. A road from the south via the Birka pass, and another via the Pashghbargai pass lead down the nala. (Benn.)

**TANDOR**
32–38  65–37 m. A village located on the Tirin river, about 10 miles east of Dehrawad, in Oruzgan province.

**TANDUKAI**
31–15  66–11 G. A place mentioned by Campbell as about 2 or 3 miles from the Bedak camping grounds towards the Barghana pass on the road from Quetta to Kandahar. There is no village here, but a good karez. Water, camel-grazing, and firewood are plentiful, and, as noticed under Deh-i-Nao, the camping-ground as regards the division of distance on the Barghana route might prove a convenient one. (Campbell.)

**TANGA**
31–  67–. A nala which descends south and joins the Kadanai below Baianzai. It belongs to the Khwajazai Barakzais. (Benn.)
*TANGAI

There are a number of places with this name at the following locations:
32-4 65-53 m., 32-58 67-45 A., 32-12 65-54 m., 32-8
65-52 m., 32-33 65-46 m., 33-1 66-48 m., 31-48 67-35 m.,
32-32 66-8 m., 32-23 67-10 m., 32-12 66-11 G., and 32-8
66-7 m.

TANGAI

30-51 65-55 G. A hill passed on the road from Jat Poti to Kandahar.
There is a place used as a halting stage here where there is water from wells,
also good camel-grazing and grass. It is 72 miles from Jat Poti. (Hennell,
1881, and Roome, 1896, from Natives.)

TANGAI

32- 67-. The map shows a pass of this name as leading over the Surkh
Koh between the Rogani and Spir Sang pass.

*TANGAK

31-49 66-19 m. A village located about 1 mile from the Kandahar–
Kalat road, and about 3 miles northeast of Shahr-i-Safa, in Zabul province.

TANGA KHULE

31-42 68-4 G. A collection of wells to the north of the Kand river, on
a road which leads to Kafir Chah. The grass here is said to grow to a great
height in summer. (Benn.)

TANGLI

31-45 65-26 m. A pass crossing the Khakrez hills from the village of
Mir Hazar to the northwest of Sinjiri to Surkhani and Dokhana in the
Khakrez valley. The road through the pass enters the hills near Mir Hazar,
and is good and open for 1 1/2 miles, at which point it meets the Mulla Murda
pass, which connects it with the northern end of the Pishi Pass. The Tangli
road here crosses a ridge known as the Tut Kotal and descends into the
Tangli Nala, a large stream running in a bed 25 yards wide and full of high
reeds, towards Mir Hazar. It ascends this nala to near its head, and then
crossing a low ridge descends with an easy gradient to Surkhani. The distance
through the pass to this ridge above Surkhani is 5 1/2 miles. The hills on each
side of the road from the Mir Hazar mouth of the pass to about a mile
beyond the Tut Kotal, are high, steep and, in places, hardly accessible, but
beyond this point the Tangli Nala is more open towards its source, and the
hills become lower as the ridge above Surkhani is approached. No water is
met with after the 4th mile, and that at Surkhani cannot be depended on,
the nearest certain supply being at Lokhana, 4 miles further on in the centre
of the Khakrez valley. The path through the pass, if widened, would be easily practicable for guns. The ascent to the Tut Kotal and the descent thence to the Tangli Nala seems by Lance's account to be the steepest part of the pass, but is described by him as "difficult, but not impracticable, for artillery." (Lance.)

TANGREZ
31–56 65–23 m. An Alikozai village of 15 houses situated in Khakrez near the foot of the Shahbed peak, the highest hill in the Shah Maksud range. General Palliser's force halted here in April, while the survey parties ascended this peak. The distance by road from Kala Asad near the upper end of the Khakrez valley is 14 miles. (Lance.)

TAODA CHINA
A spring on the Domandi-Ghazni road, 22 miles from the former place. (Native Surveyor, 1904.)

TARAKI
30– 66–. A spring and halting place on the east kafila route through Shorawak to Nushki. On the daman of the Sarlat range, between Siah Sang and Kambar Koh, are two small, but conspicuous, black rocks called Allagh. At the foot of these is a small stream by which kafilas halt. The place appears to be about 15 miles from Nushki, and the same distance from Yar Muhammad or Salarzai, in Shorawak. It is perhaps the same as the China of the route given by Captain H. Wylie. (Maitland.)

* TARIJ
33–23 66–19 m. A village located on a stream some 4 miles northeast of Gizab, in Oruzgan province. East of it is a mountain with the same name.

TARIKI-I-KALACHA
31– 65–. A village mentioned by Lieutenant Temple in connection with the supplies procurable at Mohmand on the road from Kandahar to Amin Kala in the Arghastan valley. (Temple.)
TARIN See TIRIN

TARKAR-KA-SIR

31—68—. A stage on the Taraki-Tirwah to Mukur road. There are a few Taraki villages here. (Native information, 1892.)

TARNAK

31—26 65—31 m. The district consists of the valley of the river of the same name extending from Khel-i-Akhund to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and is separated from the valleys of the Arghandab and Khushk Rud on either side by parallel ranges of hills. The inhabitants are Durani and a few Tokhi Ghilzai. Abundant supplies can be collected, more especially between Tirandaz and Jaldak, and there is plenty of camel thorn in summer and autumn. The altitude of the main valley ranges between 3,900 and 5,000 feet. Jaldak is 4,890 feet, and Khel-i-Akhund is 3,901 feet. (I. B. C.) A Government granary exists in the district said to contain 500 kharwars of grain. (Native information, 1905.)

TARNAK

31—26 65—31 m. A river which rises near Mukur and flows southwest, falling into the Arghandab about 25 miles southwest of Kandahar. During the last campaigns the Tarnak was traversed from its source at Mukur to its junction with the Arghandab after receiving the waters of the Arghastan and Dori. The source is at the base of a high rock to the north of the village of Mukur, where there is a pool of water supplied by six or seven springs, said to be the source of the river. Thence it flows through an open ravine country, as far as Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Beyond this point its course is through a more contracted valley, and it falls rapidly in elevation as it proceeds south, and coming out of the plain of Kandahar, it passes within 8 miles south of that city and then joins the Arghandab.

Kennedy, who followed its course, for 150 miles, from Kandahar to its sources, says that throughout that distance it was a lively noisy current, winding through a valley which varied from 1 to six miles in breadth, betwixt hills of moderate elevation; its bed was most tortuous, going across and across the valley, and probably nearly doubling the distance. He says the fall cannot possibly be less than 6,000 feet, but in this he is evidently misinformed, as the source is 7,040 feet (Mukur itself is only 5,361 feet), and the junction with the Arghandab is probably not much under 2,500 feet, which gives a fall of only 4,500 in a distance of probably not less than 250 miles, or only 18 feet per mile.

The Tarnak is dammed up at intervals in its course, and the water led off in canals for purposes of irrigation; consequently, in the hot weather the river is almost entirely exhausted. There is considerable cultivation along the river,
but few villages, these being generally placed in little dells, 4 or 5 miles off the road.
At Tazi it is a noisy muddy stream, about 50 or 60 feet wide, with banks one-third that height. At Khel-i-Akhund it is a shallow stream, flowing between verdant banks fringed with shrubs of tamarisk. At the point where it is crossed 19 miles from Kandahar, it is a shallow stream between high banks of crumbling sandy earth.
Except during floods, the Tarnak is probably fordable at any part of its course. (Conolly, Masson, Kennedy, Hough, Havelock, Outram, Bellew.)

*TARU
32–37 67–6 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, near the confluence of the Shekasta Mandeh, in Zabul province.

TARUN
31–48 68–35 m. A plain lying northwest of Taraki Tirwah, 10 miles in length and 7 in breadth at its southwest end, but the Shah Ghar and Pinakai ranges, by which the plain is bounded, converge towards the northeast, and here it is only some 2 miles broad. It is utterly devoid of grass, but the tirkha and other scrubs abound. There are no villages, owing to the dearth of water. The Indo-Afghan boundary line runs across the northern end of the plain. (Benn, I. B. C.)

*TATAR
32–20 65–36 m. A village located some 7 miles southwest of Nish, and north of the Shin Ghar, in Kandahar province.

*TATARIN
32–1 66–9 m. A village located on the Arghandab river, about 3 miles southwest of Hasanzai, in Kandahar province.

*TAZGHAW
33–56 67–10 m. A village located about 1 mile south of the Helmand river, on the road south to Chaharsadkhana, in Oruzgan province.

TAZI
The halting-place of this name is 28 miles from Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the road to Ghazni, on right bank of the Tarnak.
The usual camping-ground, which was occupied in October 1879 by a brigade from Kandahar under Brigadier-General Hughes for about a
fortnight, is on the left of the road leading to Ghazni. There is a large open space capable of accommodating a considerable force. Sir Donald Stewart’s division also encamped here in April 1880. Water is obtained from the river, which flows conveniently near the camping-ground, and in the neighbourhood there is a considerable amount of fertile cultivated land. The inhabitants, who are mostly Tokhi Ghilzais, did not voluntarily furnish supplies in 1879–80, but when foraging parties were properly organised and despatched under escort to villages, the required supplies were readily produced on payment. All neighbouring villages were in turn placed under the necessity of furnishing supplies, and no insurmountable difficulty was experienced in feeding General Hughes’ brigade whilst it was halted there. The villages on the left bank of the Tarnak, close at hand, whence supplies are procurable, are Tazi, Lala Shahid, Takht Gul, Gojai, Gundai and Malegh. The Tokhi Patozai section also possess villages on the left bank, but they are distant some 7 or 8 miles; principal among them are Abdulla, Khwaja Khel, Mulla Didan, Ukkas and Spin Tiga. To the north of the camp, on the right bank, are two villages (3 miles off) Ashegai and Abdul Habib, rich in supplies. Tazi is 12 miles from Shahjui, the next camping-place on the road to Ghazni. (I. B. C.) A village called Tazi Ghbarga is located at 31–37 66–22 m.

THARAKHAR

31–32 66–10. A broad, oblong, black rock situated on the right bank of the Arghastan river, near the village of Sagzai. (I. B. C.)

TIK

31–52 65–28 m. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.) The village is about 8 miles south of Shah Maksud.

*TILBA

32–53 66–14 m. A village located about 12 miles east of Chora on a tributary of the Kamisan river in Oruzgan province.

*TILIRAI

31–35 67–15 m. A village located southeast of Maruf and about halfway between the Maruf river and the Kotkai Ghar, in Kandahar province. Other villages with this same name are located at 31–27 67–16 m., and 31–49 67–36 m.

TILUKAN Or TALUKAN

31–26 65–19 m. A village situated 24 miles from Kandahar, towards the junction of the Arghandab and Tarnak rivers, about 8 miles beyond Panjwai,
on the bank of the Arghandab. (Biscoe.) Another village with this name is
southeast of Maruf, at 31–15 67–26 G.

*TIMUR KHUNE
32–29 66–4 m. A village located about 5 miles south of Fasil on the
road south to the Arghandab river, in Oruzgan province.

TIRANDAZ MINAR
31—66—. A column of burnt brick 35 to 40 feet high, 54 miles from
Kandahar, 33 from Kalat-i-Ghilzai. It is supposed to have been built by
Ahmad Shah Durani, to mark the spot where an arrow from his bow fell.
Masson thinks its date may be more ancient than that popularly ascribed to
it, as on the eminence on which it is built there are some vestiges of former
buildings.
There is a fine plain near the column which was constantly used as a
camping-ground for troops 1879, and 1880. The country round does not
look fertile, but there is no difficulty in having abundant supplies collected
here.
There are several villages within easy reach on the left bank of the Tarnak.
During summer and autumn there is plenty of jowassa, camel-thorn, and also
some tamarisk in the river bed. In January 1879 the force encamped at the
village of Amir situated on a clear stream of water, about 1½ miles to the
left of the road going towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Masson, I. B. C.) Afghan
Gazetteers show a place with this name at 31–15 66–30 G.

TIRINOr TIRIN KOT
32–52 65–38 A. Tirin is the name of a village and the central district of
Oruzgan province. The district comprises an area of 1,617 square kilometers
and has a population which has been variously estimated by Afghan sources
at from 10,947 to 15,984. The district is bounded in the west by Dehrawad,
in the north by Kajran and Gezab, in the east by Chorah, and in the south by
Nesh districts. Tirin district includes about 58 villages of which about 10
have more than 500 inhabitants. The villages are listed in the PG as follows:
Ab Burdah, Gul Khana, Spin Kicha (Spin Yakcha), China, Baluch, Talani,
Charismatic, Cherar, Chashma-i-Sabzak, Chashma-i-Miran, Rajwani, Kach Kin
(Gulchin), Sajawal, Khwaja Ahmad, Deh Jawz-i-Barakzai, Deh Jawz-i-
Hasanzai, Khanaqa, Deh Yak-i-Lal Beg, Deh Yak-i-Sarkani, Sarshakhai,
Nachin, Gulaman, Wano, Surghur Murghab, Surkh Liz, Sinha, Sarkhum-i-Ulya,
Sarkhum-i-Sufla, Sarbulagh (Bulagh), Safid Khar, Shah Mansur, Shah Zafar,
Sad Murdah, Sad Murda-i-Ulya, Sad Murda-i-Sufla, Tori, Khaio-Karez,
Abbas Ali, Kalai-i-Eraq-i-Nahr-i-Karbalai (Kalai-i-Eraq), Kalai-i-Kala, Kalai-
Nau, Kalacha-i-Nau, Kakarak, Kot Wal, Garm Ab-i-Payendah Mohammad
(Garm Ab), Khurma, Kata Khenjak, Karam Karez, Garni, Musazai, Mirabad,
Kori, Niyazi, Naw Jui, Yak Lenga, Charam Gar, and Karna. In 1914 the area was described as follows:

An outlying district about 80 miles north of Kandahar, on the borders of the Hazarajat.

Little is known of it beyond that it is fertile and exports a considerable quantity of grain to Kandahar. It is approachable by good roads for pack animals via Khakrez and Nish, by the Podina and Paj passes also from Maiwand via Ghorak. St. John describes Tirin and Derawat as an easy country on the whole, well watered and abounding in corn. They possess a good climate, and are inhabited by Duranis.

Tirin is drained and fertilised by the Tirin river which joins the Helmand a few miles south of Maiudin. The altitude of Kamran in the main valley is given on the map as 4,448 feet, while Turai, a place some 6 miles east, is given as 4,719 feet. Westward, near the Helmand, Lublan is 3,613 feet. (Lance, Leach, I. B. C.) The river with this name is spelled Teri on some recent maps, and Tirin is also spelled Tarin.

TIRKHA See KAFAR TSA 31–37 67–52 G.

TIRWAH

31–47 68–24 m. This name has hitherto been erroneously applied to the country inhabited by a section of the Taraki Ghilzais and the Lowana tribes which lies southeast of the Kuch Khwara and Girde Zangal plains. Strictly speaking, however, there are two Tirwahs, Lowana Tirwah and Taraki Tirwah. The latter is the one here dealt with, and may be defined as a small district inhabited by the Shabeh Khel section of Taraki Ghilzais, having an area of about 10 square miles and embracing the country between the Kuch Khwara on the northwest and the Tanun plain on the southeast, while the Bazingangi plain and Shah Ghar hills border it on the northeast, and the Tirwah river and Sra Ghar hills on the southwest. Its average elevation is about 6,600 feet. The villages are—

Arsala Kala  
Sadik Kala
Loe, or Ghulam Rasul, Kala,  
Khudai Rahim,  
Bakshai Kala,

of which Bakshai Kala is the only one on the right bank of the Tirwah river. They are of the usual type with watch towers at the corners and their main entrance gates face southeast. The inhabitants are essentially tillers of the soil, keeping very few sheep and goats. Bullocks and donkeys are kept as beasts of burden; camels are but little used. The greater portion of the cultivation lies at the southeast extremity of the district, alongside, and to the south of the cultivated lands belonging to the Lowanas, between whom and the Tarakis disputes regarding land and water rights were settled by the
British and Afghan Joint Commissioners in 1894. The following is the text of the joint agreement:

"With regard to the boundary between the territories of the Government of India and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, from boundary pillar No. VII, the position of which has been recorded in agreement No. 2, considerable difficulty has been experienced by us in arriving at a settlement owing to the joint ownership by the Shabeh Khel Tarakis and Lowanas of the Tirwah lands. By an ancient settlement of very many years ago which these two tribes had agreed upon between themselves, the water of the Tirwah canal was divided by agreement into twenty-one shares, i. e., twenty-one shabana roz, as follows:—i. e., twelve shares, i. e., twelve shabana roz, were fixed as the property of the Lowanas and nine shares, i. e., nine shabana roz, as the property of the Shabeh Khel Tarakis. This division of the water still remains in force and we have jointly agreed that it should remain in force hereafter as before.

"As regards the land, the Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis were not agreed as to the boundary lines separating their respective shares, and it has been necessary for us to settle this matter. After some discussion the Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis agreed to settle their boundary by oath. The joint agreement recorded by them is attached to this agreement. Oath was given by the Lowanas to the Shabeh Khel Taraki Maliks, Ghulam Rasul, son of Gul Khan, and Sadik, son of Alam Khan, who taking Koran marked out their boundary, from the point where the Tirwah canal leaves the bank of the Tirwah river near Killi Zara. We have jointly agreed to this settlement of the boundary line thus arrived at between the Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis.

"We have also jointly agreed to the following matters connected with the other rights above named, of the Shabeh Khel Tarakis and Lowanas, i. e.,

"(1) The joint rights to the water of the Tirwah river of the two tribes, Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis, residing in Tirwah, as far as the head of the water jointly owned by these two tribes, i. e., up to the place which is known by the name of Wruskai Karbore, i. e., the western point of the Karbore hill, above which point the Lowanas and Tarakis have no concern, will be according to the following shares, viz.,—the Lowanas to have twelve shabana roz, the Tarakis nine shabana roz, as hitherto from ancient times. Both tribes shall be responsible for the cleaning of the water canal according to ancient custom and according to the above mentioned shares.

"(2) Neither of the parties, i. e., neither Lowanas nor Tarakis, shall independently of each other, or against the wishes of each other, make a new course anywhere as far as the point where the old water canal ends in the cultivated land, i. e., the point where the boundary piller No. A—III has been erected, for the old water canal of Tirwah which passes through the Lowana and Taraki lands.
“(3) The thoroughfare of both these tribes, i.e., the Lowanas and Shubeh Khel Tarakis, through any place where may be no cultivation will be allowed in any direction within the Taraki and Lowana boundaries in Tirwah.”

The Tirwah river is really a continuation of the Kuch Khwara. The latter is joined by the Kafir Sinzala at the Orsakai spring about 4 miles north of Taraki Tirwah and then proceeds south for about 5 miles as far as the Malukaj spring, when it takes a sharp bend to southeast, being thenceforward known as the Tirwah. After a further course of 12 miles it runs into the Jindo Nala near Saleh Karez. Below the Malukai spring there is a good stream as far as Zara Kala, where the water is diverted into an artificial channel for the Lowana and Taraki cultivation, and from that point it is a dry river bed until Abdul Wahab is reached, when there is a scanty flow as far as Gurabai, after which it again becomes dry.

The Tirwah river proper receives but two main tributaries: the Kadanai on its right bank, 3 1/2 miles below Zara Kala, and the Ghurlama on its left, 2 miles further down. The average width of the bed is 40 to 50 yards, but at Zara Kala it attains a width of 150 yards. Except in flood season the stream is everywhere fordable. The only villages along its banks are those of the Tarakis above mentioned. (McMahon, Benn.)

At Taraki Tirwah there is a post of 30 khassadars. (I. B. C.) The Tirwa river is about 30 miles south of Kalat, at 32°1′ 66°50′ G.

*TISAN

31°23′ 66°33′ m. A village located about 6 miles north of Balazar and about 4 miles west of Landi Wazai, in Kandahar province.

TOFANZAI

31°34′ 66°36′ G. A village of from 80 to 100 houses about a mile from the right bank of the Arghistan Lora. Massy mentions it is a place from which supplies might be drawn for troops encamped at Sarbiland. Clifford says that it possesses no arable land. (Massy, Clifford.) Recent maps show the name Chopanzai in this area, at 31°34′ 66°35′ m.

TOKHI

A main division of the Ghilzais.

TONGAI Or TANGAI

30°51′ 65°55′ G. A halting-place on one of the roads from Jat Poti to Kandahar about 50 miles from each place. Firewood and grass are procurable, also water from wells. (Hennell and Roome, from natives, 1881, 1896.) Also see Tangai.
TORABAZ
31–9  65–51 G. A collection of huts on the left bank of the Dori on the edge of the Registan, a short distance to the west of the ford described under Sultan Muhammad. Hennell, who speaks of it as a Barakzai winter quarter, saw a number of large stacks of jowasa here at the end of October. (Hennell.) Afghan Gazetteers list a well with this name.

TORAGHARA Or TORA GARA
31–32  66–13 m. A village said to be 11 miles from Koghi and near the Arghastan river where the Lahar stream or nala joins it. It is populated by Barakzais who have sheep, goats and cattle, but no camels. It is surrounded by hills on which there are small springs. There are three or four small Karezes near the village. Aghanam and Mir Ghulam Wali, Barakzais, are motabars of this place. About 10 kharwars of wheat, 15 of Bhusa and 5 of jowari can be obtained here. (Native information 1904–05.) There is also a mountain with this name, elevation 1,734 meters, at 31–13  66–24 G.

TORAK KAREZ
31–68. A small Nasir village near the left bank of the Chinjizama. (Benn.)

TORASHAH
31–41  68–46 m. A small plain situated in the angle formed by the Kandil-Sharan Toi junction. (Benn.)

*TOR BALDAK See BALDAK

TORKANI NAWA
32–16  67–54 m. A plain in the Ghilzai country south of Ab-i-Istadah lake. It is open and well cultivated by the Tokhis and Hotaks in the south, and by the Tarakis in the northeast. (Broadfoot.) Recent maps show only the name Nawa.

TOR KATS
31–22  67–46 G. A small Psein village 3 miles northwest of Ala Jirgha, near the head of the nala of that name. (Benn.) There is a post of 34 Khassadars here. (I. B. C., 1905.)

*TORMA
33–47  65–6 m. A village located on the upper Ghojurbash stream near Shahjui in Oruzgan province.
TOR MANZAKAI See MANZAKAI

TORWAM
31–54  68–17 G. A plain northeast of Taraki Tirwah, bordering on that of Kuch Khwara and covered with scrub. (Benn.) Recent maps show a place with this name at 31–34  67–15 m.

TORZAI
30–11  65–59 m. A village in Shorawak, at the edge of the Registan, about a mile west of Jat Poti. It is southernmost of a string of villages, the next to it being that of Mansur, Alizai Zakozai. The village contains about 80 families of Torzai Zakozai. (Maitland.)

TORZANGAL
31–35  67–42. A plain which extends north from the right bank of the Kand river to the Zhobai hills. The main road from the south to Kalat-i-Ghilzai crosses it in a northwest direction. (Benn.)

*TOSHAKAN
32–55  66–40 m. A village located about 3 miles east of Oruzgan on a tributary of the Tirin river in Oruzgan province.

TOZANA
31—  66—. A nala which joins the left of the Kadanai 1½ miles below the mouth of the Tash Robat. A road to Chaman is said to lead up it, crossing the Psha pass. Water on the way is scarce, and the road is difficult. (Benn.)

TRIKH CHATRAI
31–27  68–19 G. A branch nala of the Kuch Khwara. The name is also applied to the plain lying in the angle formed by the junction of the two nals. (Benn.)

TRIKH GAZ
Appears to be the name applied by the Kharotis and Powindah tribes to that portion of the Kandil river which passes through the neighbourhood of Do China. (Benn.)

TSAGAI
31—  66—. A halting-place on the Sina road about 12 miles northeast of New Chaman and 2½ miles north of the Sher-i-Oba Nala. Water plentiful from a karez. (Benn.)
TUMBIL
31—65—. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

*TUMZI
31—59 67—21 m. A village located on a tributary of the Lora, about 5 miles northwest of Shinkai, in Zabul province.

*TUNGAR
32—23 66—27 m. A village located on a stream, about 3 miles southeast of Kheshkhatu and north of the Shaikan Ghar, in Zabul province.

TURABAZ KAREZ
31—65—. A village situated on left bank of Tarnak, about 17 miles east of Kandahar, close to Kohindil Karez. (Biscoe.)

TURAB KAREZ
31—65—. A village situated 6 miles east of Kandahar, 1 mile north of Shorandam-i-Babi. (Biscoe.)

TURAN
One of the two main divisions of the Ghilzais, the Burhan being the other, see Volume 6.

*TURIZI
31—37 67—28 m. A village located on the Surkhab river, and about halfway on the road from Kala-i-Rashid to Atghar, in Zabul province.

TURKAI
A post of 10 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1904.)

*TURKAK
33—15 65—58 m. A village located on the Shahtut stream, near Sheyer Nazar, in Oruzgan province.

TUT
31—55 66—38 G. A camping ground close to the right bank of the Tarnak river, distant 65 miles from Kandahar on the road to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Water, grass, and camel-forage are abundant, but fuel was scarce in 1880. There is an alternative road to Ghazni from Tut avoiding the Ghilzai country which rejoins the main road at Mukur. The distance to Tirandaz Minar, the nearest camping-ground towards Kandahar is 101/2 miles, and to Asia Hazara, the next halting-place towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 10 miles. (I. B. C.)
TUT 31–45 65–27. A ridge crossed by the road leading from Mir Hazar through the Tangli pass to Khakrez. (Lance.)

*UGHUR 33–36 65–59 m. A village located on the Robat stream, about 1 mile from its junction with the Ahu stream in Oruzgan province.

UIAN See OIAN 31–56 66–34 G.

UKKAS See TAZI

*ULAGAY 31–8 66–13 m. A village located about 3 miles northwest of Dabarai and about 2 miles southwest of the road to Kandahar in Kandahar province.

ULAN ROBAT 32–37 67–24 m. A large group of villages on the right bank of the Tarnak river, northeast of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and forming the limit of the Tokhi Ghilzai territory in this direction. These villages are about 7 miles north of Sahjui, and it was near them that the action of Shahjui was fought on 24th October 1880. (Euan Smith, I. B. C.) This country about here is said to be very rich. (I. B. C., 1880.) Recent maps show the spelling Walan Robat.

*ULEMA 32–59 66–55 m. A village located on a stream between the Koh-i-Gullaw and the Koh-i-Saqaw on the borders of Oruzgan, Zabul, and Ghazni provinces.

*UMAKAI 32–11 56–25 m. A village about 2 miles northeast of Lam and north of Spin Baghal Ghar in Kandahar province.

UMAR 31–34 66–23 G. One of a group of Barakzai villages known collectively as Konchazai. It contains 60 houses, and is situated close to the right bank of the Aghanstan, 1 mile below its junction with the Khushk Rud and 4½ miles above Amin Kala on the road leading to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. This road is joined about ½ mile above the village by a road which crosses the Tagak Kotal at about 9 miles and leads to the valley of the Tarnak. The village is named after the man who was Malik in 1879–80, and who was subject to the authority of Meskin Khan of Konchazai. (Clifford, Massy.) Another village with this name is located at 31–24 65–43 G.
UMAR
A halting stage on the Nushki–Helmand road, where water is abundant and good. (S. M. Wanliss, 1903.)

UMAR KHANZAI
A sept of the Barakzai Duranis. (Biscoe.) There is also a village with this name, about 15 miles northeast of Spin Boldak, at 31°6' 66°29' G.

UNDOZA
The name of the Wandoz Nala is sometimes thus written.

URSAK
A post of 45 khassadars on the Afghan-Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

URZAL GHASHE
The southern portion of the Harbaka (Arbaki) range is called Urzal Ghar; over this runs the road from the Kundar valley via Do China to Ghazni by the pass known as Urzal Ghashe, or, as it is locally called, Urzal Ghare. (Benn.)

USHTARLAR
A pass in the Sarlat range, leading down from the Bala Dasht in Western Sharod to the Shorawak plain. It branches from the Salwatu pass at Pir Gali Chopal, and comes out near Pir Muhammad Karez. The road is bad, and said to be impracticable for camels, in spite of its name, which means the “camel’s pass.” (Maitland.)

*USMANKHEL
A village located on the Batur river, some 3 miles southwest of Ajrestan in Oruzgan province.

USMANZAI
A small section of Achakzaïs attached to the Ashazais. It is said they are not true Achakzaïs. They have two subsections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mirazai</td>
<td>200 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehdadzhai</td>
<td>300 men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above strength is the number actually available for fighting purposes. The Usmanzais are somewhat scattered; they are found at Zarin, Takhai Obatu and Karwari, Gwajha, Spintijha, etc., all on the west side of the Khwaja Amran. Some of the Mirazai subsection live in and about the Shasta Glen on the other side of the range, and claim the Tang country up to the Tor Ruidat hill. The latter have not a very good reputation, but in general
the Usmanzais are harmless enough. They are shepherds, and also cultivate a little, but not much. In summer they migrate to Toba. Under Ahmad Shah’s settlement, the Usmanzais furnished ten men to the Durani army. (Maitland.)

UTKAN
31—68—. A stage on the Taraki Tirwah to Mukur road. There are a few Taraki villages and some cultivation near, also some rather brackish water from wells. (Native information, 1892.)

UTMANZAI
31–34 66–28 m. Two Barakzai villages situated on the left bank of the Arghastan, just above the point where it is joined on the opposite bank by the Khushk Rud. The southern village contains 40 or 50 houses, and the northern village about 25 houses. Massy mentions that these villages are opposite to Sundarzai on the other bank of the river. (Massy, Clifford.) Another village with this name is located at 31–24 65–36 m.

*UZBAK
33–58 66–14 m. A village located about halfway between the valleys of the Shaikhiran and the Siahdara streams in Oruzgan province.

UZHDAWAR
31–49 69–9 A. A post of 40 khassadars on the Baluch Border. (I. B. C., 1905.) Recent sources give also the name Uzhdah Mandah.

WACH
A darra or nala in Shorawak which descends from the border mountains westwards to the plain, 4 miles south of Gwaza. (I. B. C.)

WACHAKAI
31—66—. A nala which joins the Wandoz on its right bank, about 1 mile above where it falls into the Arghastan river. On the Wachakai nala is situated the village of Saifulla. (Massy.)

*WAGHMIR
33–34 66–9 m. A village located on a tributary of the Helmand river, some 12 miles northwest of Gizab, in Oruzgan province.

WAHAD
32–14 65–15 m. Elevation about 5,000 feet. A pass through the Mehrab range, about 54 miles north-northwest of Kandahar. The Dara-i-Wahad is at the northern extremity of the Ghorak valley. The
range pierced by the Tangi Mehrab runs nearly due north and south for a considerable distance, parallel to the course of the Helmand, and preserving uniform height of about 6,000 feet. It can be crossed by men on foot, but there are no passes. The road to Derawat leads through the Dara-i-Wahad into the Dara-i-Kar. (Leach.) Recent maps show the name De Wahad Ghar.

WAHID-O-ULMA
32—65—. A village situated about 40 miles north of Kandahar, and north of Khakrez. (Biscoe.)

*WAKIL KALAY
31—13 66—9 m. A village located in the Mil area, about 4 miles north of Spin Buldak on the road to Kandahar.

WALAKAN
31—33 65—40 A. A village situated 5 miles southwest of Kandahar, 1 mile west of Karezak. Walakan was one of four villages given to the original Parsiwan inhabitants. (Biscoe.)

WALAWAR
A post of 24 khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

WALI Or GET

From the camping-ground of Iltaz Karez the hills are at once entered. They are here low spurs branching from the main ridge, which on this side is almost insignificant. A steady ascent of 400 feet in 31 miles over a good camel track leads to the crest of the pass, which is about 5,900 feet high, or 2,800 feet above the level of the Shorawak plain. A magnificent view is obtained from the kotal. To the west, Shorawak lies spread out like a map, and the eye ranges far over the red sandhills of the desert beyond. In the opposite direction the mighty Chihaltan rises high over the hill tops of Sharod and the distant Koh-i-Mairan is conspicuous on the southeastern horizon. The descent from the crest is by a very narrow and steep ravine, the first 60 yards being about 1 in 6 over slaty shale, just rough enough to afford a good foothold to camels. After 40 yards more, at a less steep inclination, the bottom of the ravine is reached, and there is a short smooth bit comparatively level. It is, however, only a few yards wide, and the slopes on either hand are steep. They should be crowned (if that operation be necessary) from the crest of the pass. This is succeeded by a rugged descent 100 yards long over slate rocks. The width of the ravine will only admit of
the passage of a single baggage animal, and it is the worst bit on the road. At
the foot of this piece the ravine is joined by two others. Parties ascending
without a guide must keep the left hand branch, as the track is indistinct. At
half a mile from the crest the ravine has widened to about 20 yards; the
gradient is about 1 in 15, and the bottom of the ravine of fairly smooth slaty
shingle. The ravine gradually opens in its descent, the gradient varying
slightly but averaging about the same as before. After 2½ miles from the
crest the slope is perceptibly easier, and the hills on either hand, rising to
about 150 feet, are quite accessible. At about 4½ miles the ravine, now
40 yards wide, bends to the right (north) and meets another. Parties going up
the pass must remember to keep to their right at the fork. Below this point
the defile is 60 or 70 yards wide, and the gradient diminishes from 1 in 20 to
1 in 25. The enclosing spurs are 200 to 250 feet high, and by no means
difficult to climb. They increase in height however, as the ravine descends.
At 7 miles from the crest of the pass, and 10½ from Iltaz Karez, the ravine
meets with the outer granitic ridge, and makes a sudden turn to the left.
Here on the left hand, is a spring shadowed by half-a-dozen mulberry trees
and two willows. It is from the latter (wali in Pushtu, get in Brahui, and bed
in Persian) that the spot, and the pass itself, derives its name. Above the
spring room might be found for two battalions to encamp, one on each side
of the nala; and about two squadrons might be put below but there is no
really good ground anywhere. Water is abundant, wood rather scanty. A
little short grass near the spring. Camel-grazing good except in winter.
Supplies can be collected from the Shorawak villages by previous
arrangement. The distance to Miru Khan’s village is 6 miles. A cross-road
appears to lead northward from the spring into the Mohat pass. After
running for a short distance parallel to the granite ridge, the nala turns
abruptly to the right, and escapes through a narrow and somewhat winding
gorge. Its width is about 25 feet and the heights are craggy and difficult to
ascend. The contrast here between the almost black granitic rock and the
whitish, glistening, eocene shales of the main range is most striking. Having
cleared the gorge, the track continues to follow the bed of the nala through a
short, nearly straight, defile between conglomerate bluffs. At 8½ miles from
the kotal it emerges on to the daman or stony skirts of the hills. Miru Khan
(plainly visible) lies 4½ miles northwest, and Zabardast village is 5 miles in a
straight line nearly due north. The road is good, though slightly stony, and
the country quite open. There is good-camel-grazing on the daman about
here. The total distance from Iltaz Karez to Miru Khan is 16½ miles. This
pass is the only one through the Sarlat range which can be considered
practicable for laden camels; and it is not over easy, for although the path is
for the most part very smooth, the gradient is heavy, and a few hundred
yards near the crest decidedly difficult. This part of the pass is perfectly
impracticable for wheeled vehicles, and considerable preliminary labour
would be necessary to enable a gun to be got through it, even by means of ropes. Close to the kotal sufficient water can be obtained, by digging, for a party of 30 men and camels. (Maitland, I. B. C.) *A village with the name Wali is located at 32°19'66°11' m.*

**WALU**

A post of 10 khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.) *The village is a few miles south of Robat Jaldak.*

**WANAK**

The road from Margha Chaman up the Kadanai river into Toba is so called. (Maitland.)

**WANAKAZKAR**

A post of 12 Khassadars on the Baluch border. (I. B. C., 1905.)

**WANDOZ**

A nala joining the Arghastan river on its right bank, at the large village of Amin Kala. On it are situated the villages of Abdul Latif and Mir Alam. (Massy.)

**WANJAMAL**

A village 11 miles north of Kandahar on the Arghandab.

*WARAS*

A village, also called Waras-i-Ulya, located on the road from Shiwnakul southeast to the Helmand river. Waras-i-Sufla is 3 miles southeast, at 33°36'66°26' m.

*WARAS ULIA*

A village located some 10 miles northwest of Gizab and north of the Koh-i-Dirshi in Oruzgan province. Waras-i-Sufla is about 1 mile further east.

*WARDAGAI*

A village located on the Amrestan (Batur) river, about 8 miles northeast of Ajrestan in Oruzgan province.

*WARDAK KOT*

A village located on the Tirin river, about 6 miles west of Oruzgan village in the province of the same name.
WARDANG
A village on the right of the road from Kandahar to the Nish valley, just where the track enters the valley. It consists of 15 houses of Popalzais. The Malik is Muhammad Alam, Popalzai. (Native information, 1879.)

WARJAN
32—65—. A village situated about 40 miles north of Kandahar, the other side of Khakrez. (Biscoe.)

WASTAZI
31—68—. A stage on the Taraki—Tirwah to Mukur road. There are here numerous karezes but the water from all of them is brackish. (Native information, 1892.)

WASHTAN
31—65—. A village in the Khakrez valley, 3 miles west of Malmund. (Lance.)
It consisted (1879) of 20 houses of Popalzais. (Native information, 1879.)

WAT THANA See GATAI

WAZI KHWA
32—12 68—21 A. A range of hills forming the most southern part of the Western Suliman system. Their elevation decreases towards their southern extremity till they merge in a range of low hills which curve round westwards as far as the (Arghastan) Lora river and end there opposite Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (I. B. C.)

WAZIR
31—66—. A village in the Kushobai valley. (Clifford.)

WAZIR KAREZ
31—65—. A village situated 4 miles northeast of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

WILGAI
31—31 66—1 G. A halting-place 27 miles east of Kandahar, on the east of a ridge between the Tarnak and Arghastan rivers. No supplies are procurable and water only from springs. (Lumsden.)

WRUSKAI TSOPAI
31—67—. Given as the name of a nala which rises near the Sheganrai pass and flows south to the Psein Lora, joining the latter 1 mile below Khajir village. (Benn.)
WUCHA

A nala which descends north and joins the Kand 5 miles below Rashid Kala. There is said to be water and a considerable amount of cultivation along the Wucha. (Benn.)

WUCHA MURGHA

A stage on the road from Dera Ismail Khan to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, some 26 miles northeast of Kafir Chah. Supplies including bhusa are here obtainable. There is abundant water from a karez, but feed is scarce, and there is no grass. (Benn, from native information, 1894.)

WUCHBAR GHOBERAK OR WUCH (WECH) GHBARG

A large and prosperous village on the right bank of the Arghastan Lora, the name of which is written by some officers, probably rightly, in the abbreviated form Wuchbarak and less correctly Kush-barak, and which is also known as Wuchak-barg. (Correct spelling is probably Wacha Ghabarak.)

It is situated to the north of the Asanzai group of villages and near the foot of the dark-coloured ridge above the latter, round which the Lora flows before issuing from the hills into the more open valley. It is connected by a road passable by guns (which, however, would require the assistance of drag-ropes at more than one place, and would have to make detours at others) with Sher Khan Kala in the Gwarai or Gwari valley, distance about 8 miles northwest by north, and is 12 miles from Sarbiland, a camping-ground described elsewhere on the road leading down the Lora and Arghastan valleys to Kandahar by Amin Kala and Murghan Kechar. This road crosses a large and rather difficult nala near Wuchbar Ghoberak. There is also, according to information collected by Massy, a road practicable for wheeled carriages to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, but this is probably the road mentioned above as leading through Sher Khan Kala. Clifford, who only saw the village from a distance was told that it lies some way from the bank of the river, but owns a karez the water of which is good and abundant, which corresponds with the description of the water-supply in the diary of the force which visited it in January 1879. Wood is also plentiful, and supplies can probably be procured both here and from the rich Asanzai villages in its vicinity, as well as from Asanzai and Ayubzai; 35 maunds of grain and 20 maunds of bhusa were procured here by the force above referred to. Euan Smith mentions that the Hotak (Ghilzai) territory commences near a village of Wuchbar Ghoberak in the Lora valley which is probably identical with that above described.

Communication by heliograph can be kept up from Wuchbar Ghoberak through either the Zijha hill or the Shekh Khan hill with the Tangak Kotal and thence to Kandahar. (Clifford, Prior, Massy, Euan Smith.)
*WUCH KHWARA
31–29 67–21 m. A village located a few miles west of Babaker Ghar on the road from Kala-i-Rashid in Zabul province.

*WULGAI
31–32 66–51 m. A village located on the Arghestan river near the junction of the Maruf Nawa and the Salesun river in Kandahar province.

*WUNGARA
31–12 66–21 m. A village located on the Khozobai stream, about 10 miles northeast of Dabarai, in Kandahar province.

YAH MUHAMMAD
31–36 65–51. A village 9½ miles east of Kandahar, on the road to Mohmand. (Biscoe.)

YAHYA KHAN
31—65—. A village situated 8 miles southeast of Kandahar near Abdulla Karez. (Biscoe.)

YAHYA WANA
31–50 68–8 m. A halting-place, 11 miles northwest of Khidar Chah, where the roads from Kamardin Karez and Taraki Tirwah meet and proceed north to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. They are said to be two springs of water. (Benn.) Recent maps show a village with the name Darakht-i-Yahya and a mountain called Yahya Wana Ghar.

*YAKHAK
32–51 66–30 m. A village located 1 mile south of the Tirin river and some 12 miles southwest of Oruzgan village in Oruzgan province.

*YAKHDAN
32–57 65–28 m. A village located on the Sakhar stream and 2 miles east of Keshay, in Oruzgan province.

YAKHCHAL
31–47 64–41 A. A halting-stage on the road from Kandahar to Girishk. It is 8½ miles from Girishk. There is water here from a canal from the Helmand. No inhabitants live here, neither are there supplies nor firewood. Yakchal lies close to the boundary between Kandahar and Farah provinces. (Yate, 1893.)
YAKIR
32—66—. A subdivision of the Mizan district in the Arghandab valley. (Biscoe.)

YAR MUHAMMAD See SALARZAI 29—58 65—59 A.

*YARO KALAY
31—27 65—32 m. A village located on the Tarnak river, opposite Regwa and southwest of Kandahar city.

YATIMAK
31—44 65—44. A village situated on the left bank of the Arghandab, 11 miles north of Kandahar, close to Maranjan. (Biscoe.)

*YUSUFKHEL
31—33 66—41. A village located on the Lora river a few miles east of Arghestan village, in Kandahar province.

ZABARDAST
30—5 66—5 G. A village in the Shirani district of Shorawak between the Lora and the Sarlat range. It is 5 miles from the entrance to the Wali pass, 6½ from Wali spring, and 17 miles from Iltaz Karez. The entrance to the Mohat pass is 2 miles, and that of the Salwatu pass about the same distance. The village of Putla Khan is 3 miles northeast, and Miru Khan 2 miles southwest. Jat Poti is 9 miles, and Mir Alam Kala 8½ miles. The village contains about 80 huts of Baramzai Shirani Barechis. There are the ruins of a sarai, or fortified enclosure, and other buildings, such as are common all over Shorawak. One good sized tree in the village is a landmark. Water from irrigation channels is fairly good, and there are two deep wells. Plenty of room for encampment. Supplies generally procurable here and in the neighbouring villages. The people are cultivators, quiet and friendly. The Lora runs one mile northwest. It is here 250 to 300 yards wide. The banks, as in Pishin, are scarped, and 25 feet high. In the channel is scattered tamarisk (gaz), but no running water, the perennial stream being all drawn off for cultivation. Floods, however, are to be expected after rain or snow, and the river may then be impassable for a day or two. There are two tracks leading across the river bed from Zabardast about half a mile apart. The uppermost is marked by a large tamarisk (shnazai). One or other of these is generally out of use, owing to intervening irrigated land. Descent to, and ascent from, the river bed is easy for camels, but would have to be ramped for guns. (Maitland.)
ZABGAI

31— 67—. A small patch of cultivation and a few mud huts belonging to the Baianzais situated on the right bank of the Kadanai 2 miles above Baianzai. (Benn.)

*ZABUL

Zabul is a province in south-central Afghanistan with an area of 17,068 square kilometers and a population which has been estimated by Afghan sources at from 47,762 to 56,606. The province is bounded in the west by Kandahar, in the northwest by Oruzgan, and in the northeast and east by Ghazni provinces. The province is divided into Dai Chopan, Arghandab, Shahjai, Shinkai, Kalat, and Jaldak woleswalis and Mizan, Atghar, and Shamalzai alakadaris. The major mountains are the Sur Ghar and the Dai Chopan, and the major rivers include the Lola Shinkai, Arghandab, and Tarnak.

The economy of the province depends primarily on farming and grazing. The province is under the administration of a governor, in 1970, Sakhi Ahmad Farhad. For district boundaries, see map below.

District lists provided by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation provide the following data (see Pages 496–502):

ZAGAR-KA-KILA

32— 67—. A ruined village on the Khushk Rud east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. (Ellis, 1880.) A village with this name is located on the Dara-i-Ligan, at 33—55 67—2 m.

ZAGEMAND TOI

A tributary of the Gumal river which is crossed by the Domandi–Ghazni road. There is water here and there is a camping-ground suitable for a brigade 1½ miles further north. (Native Surveyor, 1904.)

*ZAGHAK

33—41 65—35 m. A village located on the Dara-i-Khudi and southwest of Chaghan in Oruzgan province.

ZAHIDANA

31— 67—. A nala which rises in the hills southeast of Narin and joins the left bank of the Salesun at 9 miles above the mouth of the latter. (Benn.) Recent maps show the name Zihad in this area, at 31—31 66—48 m.

ZAHUD

31— 65—. A village beyond Deh Khwaja, to the south of Kandahar. (I. B. C.)
## ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Agricultural Population</th>
<th>Landlords</th>
<th>Land under Cultivation in Jaribs</th>
<th>Land under Cultivation in Hectares</th>
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<td>Irrigated</td>
<td>Non-Irrig.</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td><strong>19,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>312,680</strong></td>
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## LAND UNDER IRRIGATION AND SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Canals</th>
<th>Springs</th>
<th>Karez</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>–</td>
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## Statistical Estimate of Livestock and Poultry by Woleswalis and Alakadaris

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<td>147,200</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### TOTAL CULTIVABLE LAND, BY CROP–IN KABULI JARIBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Irrigated</th>
<th>Non-Irrig.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Industrial Crops</th>
<th>Other Crops</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Total Cultivated Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KALAT</td>
<td>22,490</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>24,940</td>
<td>2,210</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>29,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGHANDAB</td>
<td>12,280</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,280</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>14,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>JALDAK</td>
<td>25,100</td>
<td>5,280</td>
<td>30,380</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>33,840</td>
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<td>DAI CHUPAN</td>
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<td>3,200</td>
<td>20,980</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>23,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAH JUY</td>
<td>48,890</td>
<td>10,930</td>
<td>59,820</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>3,870</td>
<td>65,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHINKAI</td>
<td>30,800</td>
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<td>30,800</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,240</td>
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<tr>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
<td>640</td>
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<td>350</td>
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<td>Fallow Lands</td>
<td>Under Cultivation</td>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>Pastures</td>
<td>Total*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>KALAT</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAI CHUPAN</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>114,820</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>14,990</td>
<td>27,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIZAN</td>
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<td>11,160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,590</td>
<td>25,750</td>
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<td><strong>108,340</strong></td>
<td><strong>404,460</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>299,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>705,160</strong></td>
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* Total cultivable land does not add up as given in this column. LWA.
### PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS—IN KABULI SEERS

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<th></th>
<th>Grains</th>
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<th>Other Crops</th>
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<th>Fruits</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Irrigated</td>
<td>Non-Irrig.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Other Temp.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>36,750</td>
<td>891,370</td>
<td>338,130</td>
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<td>1,033,000</td>
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<td>4,200</td>
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<td>344,000</td>
<td>153,600</td>
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<td>2,021,770</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHEMALZAI</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIZAN</td>
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<td>83,250</td>
<td>515,690</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9,800,200</td>
<td>687,000</td>
<td>10,487,200</td>
<td>527,850</td>
<td>12,250</td>
<td>2,134,000</td>
<td>2,046,400</td>
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</table>
ZAILABAD
31—65—. A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.)

ZAINABAD Or ZANABAD
31—45 65—58 m. A village situated about 12 miles northeast of Kandahar, near Mirshai. (Biscoe.)

ZAKIRID
31—33 65—45 m. A village situated 4 miles southeast of Kandahar. This village is on the Kandahar side of the Zakird Kotal on the road to Takhta Pul via Khushab. (Biscoe.) Recent maps show the name Zakir-i-Sharif in this area.

ZAKOZAI
A section of the Barechis. There is also a village with this name at 33—35 67—32 m.

ZAKU
31—24 67—28 G. A Psein encampment in the hilly country between Rashid Kala and the Shadikhak pass. There are two tanks for collecting water for irrigation purposes and half a mile to the south is the spring which supplies them. (Benn, 1894.)

ZALA KHAN
31—31 65—42. One of the four villages near Kandahar which were given to the original Parsiwan inhabitants by Nadir Shah after his conquest of the city in 1738. It is situated about 5 miles south of the city. (I. B. C.)

ZAMAN KAREZ
31—65—. A village situated 14 miles east of Kandahar, close to Shakarganj. (Biscoe.)

ZAMBURAK
A village in the Khakrez valley. (Lance.) There is a place with this name about 10 miles north of Kala Asad, at 32—11 65—31 G.

*ZANABAD
31—45 65—57 m. A village located on a tributary of the Tarnak river, about 5 miles north of Nazar Kala in Kandahar province. Also see Zainabad.

ZANAR KHEL
31—68—. A Zmariani hamlet situated near the junction of the Kafir Sinzala with the Kuch Khwara. (Benn.)
**ZANDA**

31–57 65–51 m. A village located on the Almish Mandeh, some 5 miles north of the Arghandab lake in Kandahar province.

**ZANGABAD**

31–27 65–21 m. A village located about 2 miles north of the Duri river and 2 miles east of Talukan. Another village with this name is 4 miles further northeast, in Kandahar province. Also see Zangiabad.

**ZANGALA**

A village in rugged country on the western side of the Wazikhwa range. The Tarakis who live here are all shepherds and have no cultivation. (Native information, 1892.) *There is a pass with this name at 32–11 68–1 G., and a place at 32–12 67–57 G.*

**ZANGAWA**

Another name for the village of Zangiabad.

**ZANGIABAD Or ZANGABAD**

31–29 65–24 m. An important village in the doab of the Arghandab and Dori rivers, situated on the left bank of the former just below Sperwan. It consists of three hamlets containing 147 houses with 502 inhabitants, who are described as Maku and Khugiani. There is good ground for encamping at the northern end of the village in a bend of the river, ¼ mile below the southern extremity of the Sperwan village and opposite to Siahchob on the left bank. The water-supply is immediately below the encamping-ground, which overlooks the river and is surrounded on three sides by a deep karez. The village is one of a group known collectively as Chahardeh, and is easily recognised by a conspicuous tower at its northern end. Barley can be obtained here in very large quantities, and there was a good deal of lucerne in October 1880, but bhusa was very scarce, as also was firewood.

The rate at Zangiabad in October 1880 was as follows:

- Ata: 8 seers for Re. 1
- Barley: 16 seers for Re. 1
- Bhusa: 24 seers for Re. 1
- Ghi: 1½ seers for Re. 1
- Lucerne: 30 bundles for Re. 1

The village is sometimes known as Zangawa and possibly also as Chahardeh. (Biscoe, Hennell, Maitland, I. B. C.)

**ZARAK**

31–47 65–15 m. The most southern of the villages of the Khakrez
district, situated about 5 miles to the north of the Jawai Jalil Nala, which separates Khakrez from the districts of Maiwand and Kushk-i-Nakhud, and near the mouth of the Lalak pass. Inhabitants Muhammadzais. It is on the bank of the nala running through Khakrez and Kushk-i-Nakhud. (Lance, Leach.)

ZARA KALA
31–54 68–27 A. A ruined village at the southeast end of the Taraki Tirwah district. It is in two parts, and was at one time occupied by Taraki Ghilzais and Lowanas, who abandoned them it is said, for Loe Kala and Saleh Karez respectively. (Benn.) The name of the place has also been spelled Kowtsakkah and Kochakka. Another place with this name is located at 30–59 66–16 m.

ZARAK KAREZ
31–30 65–50. A village situated 8 1/2 miles southeast of Kandahar, 1 mile beyond Khushab. (Biscoe.)

ZARA MAZRA AVAS
A village adjoining north side of Nawa Mazra, on Patab canal in Arghandab valley, 3/4 mile north of Baba Wali. (Biscoe.)

*ZARDALU
31–49 65–4 m. A village in the Garmabak area, some 8 miles northwest of Maiwand in Kandahar province. Another place with this name is southeast of Arghandab village and 1 mile northwest of Amaran, at 32–30 67–6 m., and the village of Loy Zardalu, 2 miles southeast. One village with this name is located about 2 miles from the Gumbad stream, at 33–34 66–59 m.

*ZARDARGIN
34– 66–. A village located on a tributary of the Sang-i-Takht stream, about 5 miles southwest of Sang-i-Takht, in Oruzgan province.

*ZARDEGAY
32–55 67–11 m. A village located on the Kamisan river, about 10 miles northeast of Chora, in Oruzgan province.

*ZARDSAN
33–39 66–17 m. A village located about 2 miles from the Helmand river on the way north to Shahrestan in Oruzgan province.
*ZARDTALA  
33–50  67–28 m. A village located on the Tala stream, some 8 miles south of Garmab, in Oruzgan province.

*ZARGHAW  
33–37  66–14 m. A village located on the Rud-i-Khurdak, between the Koh-i-Sehchuwak and the Koh-i-Shahlej, in Oruzgan province.

*ZARIN KALAY  
31–2  66–20 m. A village located about 6 miles northwest of Spin Buldak and south of the road to Kandahar, in Kandahar province.

*ZARNI  
32–52  66–36 m. A village located some 5 miles southwest of Oruzgan village on the way to Firuz Kalay, in Oruzgan province.

*ZARNI KALAY  
32–24  65–53 m. A village located in the Zarni Dasht area, near Ghanigay on the border of Oruzgan and Kandahar provinces.

*ZARSANG  
33–21  65–30 m. A village on the Kajran river, about 10 miles north of Kajran, in Oruzgan province.

*ZAWAN  
32–54  66–50 m. A village located some 15 miles east of Oruzgan village and some 6 miles southwest of Baki, on the border of Oruzgan, Zabul, and Ghazni provinces.

*ZAWARA  
31–52  67–2 m. A village located near Puti, about 5 miles north of the Lora river on the way north to Buragay, in Zabul province.

*ZAWERKAN  
31–33  67–5 m. A village located southwest of Nawa and some 4 miles south of the Rud-i-Maruf, in Kandahar province.

*ZERBALAK  
33–52  66–14 m. A village located on the Shaikhmiran stream, near Kakrak village in Oruzgan province.

ZHOBAI  
31–38  67–44 m. A range of hills running parallel to the right bank of the Kand river northeast of Rashid Kala. (I. B. C.)
ZIARAT

29–59 65–59 m. A ziarat and hamlet in Shorawak, 8½ miles southwest of Jat Poti on the Saiadbut road. It is situated on the left bank of the Dori, or Lora Nala, at the point where that stream quits the plain and enters the sandhills. The hamlet is a poor looking place of some 20 huts inhabited by fakirs, who are Shadizai Sayyids originally from Pishin. They call themselves Kejh.

The malik in 1881 was Azargh Shah, an old man by whose name the place is not unfrequently known. There is a little irrigated land, and the Sayyids own a few camels, but they live a good deal on charity. The ziarat is a white-washed tomb built over the remains of Miajh Muhammad, a local saint of some fame. To the south of the village there is an ample and good ground for encampment. Water from the Dori is abundant. Sufficient wood procurable for cooking purposes. Camel-grazing excellent, except in winter. Supplies must be brought or collected beforehand, particularly flour and barley. The latter is always difficult to procure in Shorawak. Grass can be got from the Registan. Mandozai, the largest village in Shorawak, is plainly visible about 3½ miles to the eastward. Saiadbut is about 17 miles distant. (Maitland.)

The ziarat is called Ziarat-i-Zaid Mulla Yonusi. Other places called Ziarat are located at 32–43 65–25 G., 31–17 66–46 G., and 32–5 65–53 G.

ZIJA Or ZIJHA

31–34 66–32. A hill in the Arghastan valley, suitable for a heliographic signalling station. Signals could be exchanged here with the Tagak Kotal, Shekh Khan hill, and Wuchbar Ghoberak. (Massy.)

There is said to be a post of 50 khassadars here. (I. B. C., 1905.)

ZIRAK

One of the great clans of the Duranis.

ZIWA

32– 65–. A subdivision of the Dahla district in the Arghandab valley. (Biscoe.) A village with this name is about 15 miles east of Mukur, at 32–1 65–56 G.

ZIZHA See KANDIL

ZIZHA

31–34 66–32. Described as a hill at the southern foot of which is the junction of the Lora with the Arghastan. It is apparently the same as Zijha.

ZMARIANI

A tribe associated with the Suliman Khels, who live north and east of
Tirwah, and number about 40 families in all. There does not appear to be much information about them worth recording, but they are very poor, and are mostly a religious sect. In summer they migrate to Mukur, and in winter remain in Tirwah. The headman in 1894 was Samandar, son of Lalawang, after whom there is a spring called at the foot of the Zmariani hills near Do China. (Benn.)

ZOBARAK
31–45 65–7 m. A village in the Maiwand district. (Leach.)

ZOHAK
31– 65–. A ruined city, mentioned by General Nott. It is probably near Kandahar, General Nott describes it as having been a fortified city of great extent, or half as large as Kandahar, surrounded by a broad high rampart without works. It was proposed to have a post here in the Afghan campaign in 1841, to overawe the Ghilzais, but the idea was never carried out. (Nott.) Note—It is not known what place it referred to.

ZOR KAREZ
31–17 67–37 m. Elevation 6,700 feet. A karez with cultivation belonging to the Nurzai Kakars, on the right bank of the Psein Lora, distant 12 miles southwest from Ala Jirgha. Room to camp and water from the karez. (Benn.)

ZULMABAD
31– 65–. A village of the Mahalajat, situated just outside the Topkhana gate of Kandahar. (Biscoe.)

*ZURMATIAN
32–8 66–50 m. A village located about 5 miles northwest of Kalat on a tributary of the Tarnak river in Zabul province.
APPENDIX

In reply to your (Sir W. H. Macnaghten) letter of the 5th ultimo, I do myself the honour to supply such information as I possess relative to the past and present condition of the Durani tribes, and to submit my opinions both in regard to the late concessions which have been made in their favour by His Majesty the Shah, and to the best system of Government which it may be prudent and practicable to pursue in their future management.

The Durani tribes were first located in the neighbourhood of Kandahar by Nadir Shah. They had performed valuable service to that monarch in his Persian wars, and were granted in return the Kandahar country, conquered by his arms from the Ghilzai, on a military tenure from the Crown. Prior to that period the land had been cultivated by a mixed peasantry, composed of Parsiwans, Hazaras, Kakars, Baluchis, etc., with a small proportion of Afghan colonists, all of whom considered themselves from long possession to have a right of proprietorship to the soil, and who during the short period of Ghilzai sovereignty paid their land tax and other duties to that Government at the same rates to which they had previously been liable under the Saffavean monarchs. Nadir Shah claimed, in virtue of his conquest, to have transferred the rights of the peasantry to the Crown, and that he was therefore legally entitled to bestow the lands on his military dependents; but on the appeal of the peasantry that by this arbitrary transfer they would be sold into slavery to the Duranis, he permitted a reservation of certain proportion of land contiguous to every village for the support of the former proprietors, subject to an assessment to Government, but independent of Durani interference. The Kandahar lands from time immemorial had been parcelled but in division called kalbas, or “ploughs” the name being used to designate that portion of ground which was supplied with the means of irrigation, and which could be laid under cultivation by one burzgar (or “busbandman”), one yoke of oxen, and one plough, and which afforded double space for sowing two kharwars (the kharwar is a measure of 100 maunds, and varies accordingly as the maund itself varies.) of grain, one half being cultivated for each harvest, and the other half remaining fallow to recover its strength. Under Nadir Shah, however, the kalbas were doubled,—that is, the kalbas-i pukhta (the “mature” or “full” [i.e., “double”] kulba) (as it was called) was cultivated by two burzgars, two yokes of oxen, and two ploughs, and was sown with four kharwars of grain. To determine the assessment, Nadir Shah appointed experienced agriculturists to cultivate kalbas in different parts of the country; and the return by careful treatment being, on an average, 25 for one or 100 kharwars for the four kharwars of seed, he fixed 10 kharwars as the land tax of each kulba, according to the orthodox Muhammadan rate of one tenth of the produce. He also extended to the Kandahar lands the Persian tax of one copper pice on every garden, tree and vine, and fixed various other petty items of taxation.
The lands around each village reserved for the support of the peasantry, and furnishing a revenue to Government, were registered with some strictness, and the aggregate liability of each district was calculated from their proceeds, but with the remainder of the lands no such accuracy was required. A rough estimate was made of 3,000 of the double kulbas divided among the lands dependent on the town of Kandahar and those in the surrounding districts, and these kulbas were then portioned out among the different Durani tribes in tigul. (Tigul is the ordinary feudal tenure of Mussulman countries.) that is, in remission of their Crown revenues, subject to the supply of 6,000 horses, or at the rate for one horseman for every plough. The Duranis, on taking possession, were obliged very generally to employ the services of original peasantry in cultivating the lands, both as superintendents of the husbandry and as actual labourers, realising from them the Government share of produce. By degrees, however, they formed camps and villages of their own people. Purchased the implements of husbandry, and took the agricultural management of the lands into their own hands, considering themselves henceforward as bona fide lords of the soil. Being free also of taxation, they planted gardens and vineyards, property which always gives large return, and which is only less generally sought after from the severity of the Government assessment, and as they increased in wealth they applied themselves with diligence to the improvement of their tigul lands, to secure against an augmented produce subjecting them to any augmentation of liability.

It is not easy to determine accurately the proportion which the reserved kulbas bore to these given to the Duranis in tigul; but from such enquiries as I have been able to institute I should say that under the original distribution of Nadir Shah, the ryoti lands equalled to quantity a third of the Durani kulbas, and as the Parsiwan officer entrusted with the superintendence of the reservation took care to secure the small portion allotted for the native peasantry from the most fertile and productive lands in the immediate vicinity of the villages, in value they probably amounted to a half. Independently of the kulbas thus assigned to the Duranis and the native peasantry, Nadir Shah reserved about 500 kulbas as khalisa on Crown lands those immediately around Kandahar, where the property was of greater value, being farmed to the Parsiwan peasantry on the system called Nisfakri, which divides the produce in two equal shares between the cultivators and the Government; and those at a distance on the Sikut footing in which the Government exacts only a third of the produce, the seed for the next year's sowing being deducted in both cases prior to the division. A considerable portion of land remained after these different distributions, which was neither included in the kulbas nor in the khalisa lands, consisting, among other tracts, of the valleys of the Kadanai, Dori, Arghastan and Tarnak rivers where the cultivation was dependent on an uncertain supply of water for irrigation. These lands were named khushkaba (waterless) and were granted in portions to such Durani tribes as found the tigul-kulbas too limited for their numbers and wish to avail themselves of other grounds for cultivation on an assessment of one-tenth of the produce, or its
computed equivalent in money, and without any annexed obligation of military service. Their occupation by the Duranis was at first partial, but in process of time, and under the subsequent more favourable settlement of Ahmad Shah, the tribes spread themselves over these valleys almost to the exclusion of the native peasantry.

The arrangements which I have detailed in the preceding paragraphs form the basis of the tenures on which the Kandahar lands have ever since been held. The distribution, however, experienced a considerable modification under Ahmad Shah, and indeed, was first subjected by him to anything like the rigidity of financial detail; for while it was his object to elevate the condition of the Duranis, and in this view he greatly extended the concessions already made to them by large pecuniary grants; he also recognized the advantage of providing local revenues or at any rate their semblance, to meet these grants; and he was thus obliged to systematize and improve to the utmost the resources of the Kandahar land which were placed at the disposal of the Government for bestowal on the Duranis. His first act was to divide the kulba-i-pukhta of Nadir Shah, in the case of Durani lands into its proper form of two single ploughs, thus raising the nominal amount of the Durani tiyul-i-kulbas from 3,000 to 6,000. He continued, at the same time, the liability to furnish two horsemen from every kulba; but as it was upon an understanding that the two were not to be employed simultaneously, but to relieve each other, the tenure of the Duranis would remain in substance the same as that instituted by Nadir Shah, of a horseman to each plough, or 6,000 men as the entire Durani quota of Kandahar.

In all his other revenue arrangements the same marked partiality was evidenced by Ahmad Shah for the Durani tribes. It is true, that in order to introduce something like regularity into the distribution of the lands, and to give a more definite value to the grants which he made to the tribes on account of remission of assessment, he appointed Mehrab Khan to conduct a survey of the different districts in which some 400 or 500 kulbas that had been occupied and cultivated by the Duranis as tiyul land, over and above the nominal registry entry of 6,600 kulbas, were reclaimed to the Crown either as khalisa lands or subject to the ryoti assessment of one-tenth of the produce; but after having thus raised and defined the value of such kulbas he a second time made them over, with other increased assessment to the Durani Khans on account of military pay to which every leader was entitled, and which varied according to the rank of the individual from 100 to 1,000 tomans annually. He further alienated a very considerable proportion of the khalisa lands reserved by Nadir Shah to the Crown, on the same condition of the produce being realized by the Durani Khans on account of their military pay; and he completed the supremacy of the tribes by farming, either
as pay or for ultimate transfer to the royal treasury, the liabilities of each district, calculated from the land tax of the reserve ryoti kulbas and the other items of taxation to which the native peasantry were subject, such liabilities for the convenience of Government realization being usually debited at an aggregate equivalent in money to the Chief of the Durani Ulus, who resided upon the spot, and to whom this general superintendence of the local revenues gave the most favourable opportunities for improving the condition of his own followers.

The khushkaba lands, which I have stated to have been assessed by Nadir Shah at a tenth of the produce were also granted to their Durani occupants on a tenure called mourusi or “hereditary,” the right of occupation being supposed to have descended to them from their fathers as these valleys on the eastern frontiers of Kandahar were the first lands overrun by the Durani tribes when they descended from their original seats around the Koh-i-Kassa (in the Suliman range) to cooperate with the Ghilzai in subverting the power of the Safavean monarchs. The assessment to which the mourusi lands were subjected by Ahmad Shah, in lieu of the share of one tenth of the produce, consisted of a small supply of wheat, barley, or chaff, on occasion of the passage of the army in their vicinity; and under this light obligation, the valley of the Tarnak was soon occupied throughout by Alikozai; the Argistan fell to the lot of the Barakzai and Popalzai and the Kadanai, and Dora to the Achakzai and Nurzai, a very small proportion of any of these lands being left to the cultivation of the native peasantry.

One other description of land remains, which I have not yet noticed. Immediately after the distribution of Nadir Shah, and when order, to which the country had been long a stranger was re-established, Parsiwan men of wealth and enterprise began to open karezes (karezes are subterranean aqueducts, brought from higher ground to lower) and to excavate watercourses, in order to reclaim barren lands from sterility, and the Duranis subsequently followed their example. Such lands when laid under cultivation were considered the bona fide property of the individuals who had been at the expense of reclaiming them. They were named Naubad, (that is “newly cultivated”) and were assessed at the regular rate of one-tenth of the produce an aggregate taxation in money being usually placed on each canal and watercourse estimated from the average annual produce of the lands to which it supplied the means of irrigation. This source of revenue also, which was constantly on the increase, was chiefly disposed of by Ahmad Shah, like the other items of taxation, in grants to his Durani followers, either as military pay, or often as gratuity for past services rendered to the State. With so little attention, however, to a strictness of application had the original distribution of the lands taken place among the Durani tribes under Nadir Shah, that by a mere inspection of the amount of cultivated tiyul land in the possession of each tribe, compared with the quota of horse that they were, respectively required to furnish—as detailed in the military register of Ahmad Shah’s Government—it would not be easy to determine upon what principle the liability
had been fixed. The following tabular statement, which I have extracted with some care from the Kandahar records, will illustrate my remark:

Distribution of Kandahar Horse, with their allotment of lands under Ahmad Shah

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tribe</th>
<th>No. of Kulbas</th>
<th>Quota of Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>965 1/4</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alikozai</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barakzai</td>
<td>1,018 1/2</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alizai</td>
<td>661 3/4</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurzai</td>
<td>868 1/2</td>
<td>1,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>357 1/2</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khogani</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maki</td>
<td>121 1/2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,206</td>
<td>5,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribes not Duranis</th>
<th>No. of Kulbas</th>
<th>Quota of Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokhi</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotak</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakar</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirin</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barechi</td>
<td></td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Royal attendants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of Kulbas</th>
<th>Quota of Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of kulbas 5,316; Total of horse 12,559.

We thus see that the number of Durani horse liable to be called out upon service though roughly stated at 6,000, numbered in reality but 5,710, and that of the 6,000 tiyul kulbas that were allotted for their maintenance, the tribes only acknowledged to 5,206. The discrepancy of the land allotment is easily explained. In the revenue estimate of Ahmad Shah, the distribution of the 6,000 Durani kulbas was completed according to the entry of lands formerly cultivated in the different districts; the tribes rejected all such lands as at the time of their assignment were wholly or partially uncultivated, from an imperfect supply of water for irrigation, and only admitted in their own military registers the actual amount of kulbas from which they derived full produce. Neither this deficit, however, nor the irregular distribution of the lands (in which it will be seen that the Alikozai from the outset enjoyed superior advantages to any other tribe) was of much consequence to the Duranis under Ahmad Shah, for that monarch, indulgent to his native tribes to almost a prodigal extent, declared the produce of the kulbas to be bestowed as a gratuitous maintenance for the families of the Duranis, and independently of this grant allotted regular pay to the horsemen.
who accompanied him on his military expeditions. The total amount fixed by Ahmad Shah as the annual allowance to a Durani horseman was 25 tomans, equal to about 277 Company's rupees, of which the sum of 19 tomans was payable either in money from the royal treasury, or by barat (written assignment) upon the districts and the remaining portion of six tomans was carried to account as the value of the remission of the Government taxation upon the tiyul kulba; the Durani lands being thus first subject to a nominal liability to assessment, and the amount of six tomans for this liability being determined, it would appear as the estimated equivalent of five kharwars of grain, which would have been the share of produce claimable by the Government had the kulba been in the hands of the ryots.

The system of land revenue having been thus described, I will now shortly mention the other items of taxation fixed by Ahmad Shah both for the Duranis and ryots. The only Government duties to which the former were subject, so long as they did not interfere with the cultivation or superintendence of the ryoti kulbas or the Crown lands, were a tax of 50 maunds or half a kharwar yearly upon every “mill” in their possession, and another assessment in money of very general application, which was denominated “hubbuka,” and was realized from mills at the rate of four rupees per annum, from carpet weavers at three abbassi a head; from leases of gardens, melon grounds, etc., at 5 per cent of the amount, from madder, at one abbassi for 20 maunds; from shops for cleaning rice, at 14 shahis each, etc., etc. In their internal management, each horseman was also liable to a contribution of one abbassi, or four shahis, for the maintenance of an inferior officer named “Kathoda,” who was appointed to each hundred men, and a further uncertain tax of about 12 maunds was levied as “mirabi” on each kulba irrigated by the canals from the Arghandab which intersect the plain of Kandahar. The same being realized by Durani Chiefs, and transferred as pay to the people furnished by the tribes for keeping the canals in order.

Among the ryots the alterations introduced by Ahmad Shah were not of any great importance. He allowed the kulba-i-pukhta, which had been divided in the tiyul lands, to be retained among the ryots at its former assessment of 10 kharwars and at the same time he increased the extent of these reserved lands very considerably through the survey of Mehrab Khan, raising the number of the ryoti kulbas, for instance, around the town, from 84 to 274. He also exacted a capitation tax called khanadadi, at the rate of two rupees a family from all stranger colonists who sought to naturalise themselves either as shepherds or cultivators upon the Kandahar lands; and the former class, whose numbers increased rapidly as the country became quiet and afforded good and safe pasturage for their flocks, he subjected to a further assessment, named sirgalla (per head of cattle) which was imposed at the rates of one shahi for a sheep, four shahis for a cow, five for a mare, and six for a camel. From these taxes of khanadadi and sirgalla the Duranis and the native Parsiwan cultivators were alike exempt. The only other liability of any consequence which I find to have been imposed by Ahmad Shah was an
obligation on each ryoti village, according to its wealth and extent, to furnish servants and attendants for the Court, who received a small sum on account of pay, but the supply of whom was evidently regarded as as a taxation from its being commuted under the Sardars, for a stated equivalent in money. In closing my notice of the financial and military system pursued by Ahmad Shah in regard to the Duranis, I may further add that the districts on the northern frontier of Kandahar comprising Tirin, Derawat and their dependencies, which were inhabited by Hazaras, and had neither been subjected to any direct violence from the Ghilzais, nor included in any way in Nadir Shah's grant to the Duranis, continued until nearly the close of the reign of the first Saddozai monarch to pay revenue in money to the Crown, which was calculated at the liability of one-tenth, of the produce of the lands and which was realised by the native chiefs, and jealously guarded against Durani interference.

Before proceeding to trace the modifications of arrangements in succeeding years, it will now be as well to glance at the practical effect of these measures on the feelings and conditions of the Duranis under Ahmad Shah. When the Durani tribes first entered upon their new possessions, they were both morally and politically in a state of extreme degradation: they had been compelled to join the ranks of Nadir's army, as the price of their presumption in holding out Herat against his power; their families had, at the same time, been carried away by the conqueror into captivity, and bestowed as slaves amongst his Persian followers; and when they obtain their freedom, therefore, by the ferocity and desperate valour which they had displayed during their period of compulsory service, and were further rewarded by the grant of the Kandahar lands, the sudden change of condition elated them beyond all bounds of moderation, and with feelings embittered against the Parsiwans by the memory of their recent sufferings, they took up their new position as masters, prepared to avail themselves to the utmost of the privileges which had been accorded them both in extending their own power, and in depressing that of the native ryots whom they supplanted. In the first instance, they pursued the same pastoral habits that had been natural to them in their former conditions of shepherds, and ignorant of husbandry, were content to employ the peasantry as cultivators, realising their share of produce; no great time, however, elapsed before the tiyul kulbas were taken into their own management, and they then began to covet the more convenient and productive lands which had been reserved for the peasantry. The arrangement of Ahmad Shah which confided to the Chief of the Duranis ulus the realization of the entire assessment of the district where he resided, afforded every possible facility for the accomplishment of these interested views; by a systematic course of severity of exaction the ryots were compelled to abandon their own possession or to dispose of them to the Duranis (for they still claimed the right of proprietorship) at a rate very far beneath their value, exchanging their former independence to work as hired labourers on the Durani lands; and before the conclusion of Ahmad Shah's reign it thus happened that, although the survey of Mehrab Khan had
considerably increased the registry entry of the ryoti lands, and the nominal revenue assessment followed this new distribution, yet in reality above one-half of the ryoti-kulbas, with their gardens, vineyards, etc., had been transferred to the occupation of the Durani tribes. The same course was followed with a large portion of the nauabad lands; the Durani chief, who obtained a grant of revenue of these lands on account of the pay of himself or followers, soon contrived by a severity of realisation to oblige the native proprietors and ryots to abandon the property, and the cultivation of the same was then transferred to the peasantry of his own tribe who shared the proceeds with their soldier brethren, protected by their common chief from all attempt at interference on the part of the government. After the attention of the Duranis had been once turned from a pastoral to an agricultural life, and they had experienced the benefits of retaining the husbandry of the lands in their own hands, the avidity with which they followed the new pursuit is shown by tracing the condition of the khalisajat or “Crown lands.” In the beginning of Ahmad Shah’s reign these lands were exclusively cultivated by the native peasantry, but before his death, about three-fourths of their extent had been transferred to Durani management. Where a grant of khalisa land was made to a Durani chief—either bona fide and in perpetuity as a reward for past services, the produce to be realized at his discretion, or merely in remission of the government assessment, on account of pay for current military attendance—the cultivation was almost invariably put into the hands of his own tribe; and not unfrequently also a Durani chief came forward to farm the lands, employing his own people in the cultivation, and realising from them for the government the severe assessment of one-half, or one-third of the produce. It resulted from these various arrangements that under the reign of Ahmad Shah the independent and lucrative occupations of cultivating the lands—that is of providing the seeds, procuring the implements of husbandry, keeping up the necessary cattle, realising the produce—were vested pretty generally throughout Kandahar in the hands of the Duranis; while the actual manual labour of tilling the ground, tending the plough, etc., revolved upon the Parsiwans and other ryots, who received from their employers a daily pittance, just sufficient to subsist them. The tendency of this system was of course to elevate the condition of the Duranis in the same proportion that it degraded that of the Parsiwans. The former lived in an easy independence, surrounded by comforts of which they now, for the first time, learnt the value, while the latter dragged out a painful life of servitude, subjected to hardships more difficult to be endured, as they had been formerly but little used to them.

I have given the first place to the brief consideration of the civil and financial condition of the tribes, as affecting the interests of the great majority of the nation. The Duranis, under Ahmad Shah could have hardly numbered less than 100,000 families, and the military services of 6,000, or, including the relief, of even 12,000 horses, must have been of comparatively little moment in its influence upon the general character. It was not, however, without some effect,
for one side the influx of wealth brought back by the horsemen, either as pay or plunder, furnished the means of turning to account the agrarian privileges of the tribes, and on the other, their confidence in themselves, which resulted from the marked partiality shown by the monarch, both in his conduct to the body of the Durani horse collectively and in the individual preferment of the chiefs to most of the offices of trust and emolument in the empire, combined with the improvement of their social condition to produce an elevation of moral character, and to conduct them in a gradual ascent from the degraded state in which they first entered on the occupation of the lands of Kandahar to the prominent position of political consequence that they ever since enjoyed. Ahmad Shah appears to have hardly been aware of the danger to which he was subjecting the State, in thus laying the foundation of a formidable and almost independent Durani power. He considered the Durani tribes to constitute the true and intrinsic strength of his kingdom, and he believed that the more their power was developed the stronger would be his means for achieving foreign conquest, and the safer would be his bulwark against foreign aggression. During his reign also the military service which he found for them abroad was so constant and so exciting, the indulgences which he showered on them at home were so novel and so satiating, the care required for the cultivation of their lands demanded so much of their attention, and the prosecution of their designs against the Parsiwan ryots and their possessions afforded them so much gratification and employment, that they really had neither will nor leisure to turn their thoughts to intrigues against the government, and with the exception of two partial insurrections, which were speedily quelled, Ahmad Shah thus saw no reason to repeat the line of policy which he has pursued in reference to his native tribes, and he bequeathed the Durani crown to his successor in the confidence that it would be best supported, both at home and abroad, by a firm reliance upon Durani arms.

Under Timur Shah, the Duranis continued for some time to advance steadily in wealth, in power, and in numbers. The removal of the Court from Kandahar to Kabul operated somewhat to their disadvantage, but this check was perhaps more than counterbalanced by the important territorial acquisitions which fell into their hands. The Hazaras, under Ahmad Shah, had been recognised as subjects of the empire equally with the Duranis, and had fulfilled all the obligations of assessment to which, under this condition, they were liable. As foreigners, however, and heretics, they were always regarded with dislike, and now, during the reign of Timur Shah, they were openly denounced both by the priesthood, the Durani tribes in their vicinity being encouraged to a systematic course of violence and aggression which ended, after a long period of war and bloodshed, in the expulsion of the Hazaras from the rich and extensive districts of Derawat with Tirin, etc., and in the forcible occupation of the lands by the Nurzai and Popalzai tribes. A question now arose regarding the revenues of these districts; the government asserted that as acquisitions obtained in war, the proprietorship was vested in the Crown, and that the new occupants must be thus subjected to the
regular liability attached to Crown lands of one-third of the produce, whilst the tribes claimed to have merely transferred to themselves the former assessment of the Hazaras of one-tenth of the produce, and that the lands won with their own blood were to be regarded as bona fide their own property. As the tenure of these districts, however, was somewhat precarious, owing to their being exposed to constant invasion from their former occupants, who had retreated to the Hazara mountains the Crown without waiving its privilege, adopted temporarily a middle course, of imposing an aggregate liability in money upon each district, calculated rather in reference to the old assessment than to that to which the new tenure of Crown land would have given a title; and in Derawat a small portion of the lands even were admitted into the registers on the easy footing of Tiyul, in order to improve the conditions on which the Nurzai quota of horse was liable to be furnished, and which, as will be seen on a reference to the former tabular statement, was practically less favourable than those enjoyed by most of the other tribes.

14. The attention of Timur Shah's government having been drawn to the question of Durani revenue, a multitude of cases presented themselves where the rights of the Crown required to be asserted to the detriment of the tribes. The tiyul-kulbas were the only species of land tenure in which an entire remission of assessment was recognised by the Crown as the right of the Duranis. The transfer of proprietary, or of occupation of the ryoti-kulbas, or the nauabad lands, from the native peasantry to the Duranis, subjected the latter to all the liabilities of assessment attaching to the parties whom they had supplanted. Under Ahmad Shah these revenues had been remitted in most instances on account of pay to the chief and his followers who cultivated the lands; but Timur Shah, having reduced very considerably the extensive military establishment of his father, no longer admitted the claims of the chiefs to these extra grants after their military services had been dispensed with, and in such cases the Government asserted its right to interfere in the realization of its share of produce, or demanded an equivalent in money from the parties in occupation. In the same way the revenues of the Crown lands which had been alienated by Ahmad Shah, either in the free grant of the property or in remission of its government share of produce, were liable to be resumed, and though in a few instances the Durani occupants obtained a confirmation of the grant from the new monarch, yet as a general principle the rights of the Crown were reasserted, and the Duranis, if they continued to cultivate the soil, were held to account for the produce on the same terms as if the lands had been left to Parsiwan farmers. The government of Timur Shah, in fact, appears to have become aware of the dangerous tendency of the Crown as a preliminary step to checking the growth of power which was being daily developed by the tribes. The same view of a systematic and sustained depression I conceive to have actuated the monarch in his general conduct to the Duranis. The tiyul-kulbas were untouched, for to have interfered upon so vital a point while the sprit engendered by the munificence of his father was still in active operation,
would have probably lost him his throne; but in no instance did he require the attendance of the horsemen, and by retaining at the same time many of the Durani chiefs about the Court, ostensibly in their former situations of trust, but in reality rather as hostages for the good conduct of their followers, he deprived the tribes in a great measure of the power of disturbing his government. He further instituted a military body, named Gholam-i-Shah (“Royal Body-Guard.”), into which very few Duranis were admitted; and these servants being retained about the royal person while they were also granted indulgences assimilating in character to the Durani remission of assessment, and were entrusted with the execution of many important measures affecting the defence of the monarchy, a counterpoise of some temporary efficiency was then raised up to the military power of the tribes, and the dangerous tendency of their exclusiveness of privilege was removed, if not obviated.

15. It is not to be supposed that the object of the policy of Timur Shah’s government escaped the jealous observation of the Duranis. They could not but perceive that they were treated with distrust, and that unless they upheld their interests with the combined voice of the tribes, and disputed the retraction of every grant which they had previously enjoyed, a gradual degradation of their body must necessarily ensue. It was in this view that they resisted the Government claim to Tirin and Derawat, and in the same spirit they submitted, only after a violent struggle, to the just imposition of assessment on account of the ryoti lands which they had purchased, or of which they had forcibly dispossessed the native cultivators. The superintendents of the Kandahar revenue under Timur Shah were Imam Bakhsh Khan, two chiefs descended from a Parsiwan family of long standing in the country, and peculiarly hostile to the Duranis, from having been deprived by them of a large proportion of their lands in the preceding reign. These Parsiwan ministers availed themselves of the monarch’s distrust of the Duranis to pursue the financial reforms with a rigour that might in some measure atone for their own loss; and the feeling of particular animosity by which they were themselves animated was thus soon reciprocated with equal rancour by the party exposed to their severity, the whole Parsiwan population sharing in the hatred produced by the ministers’ oppressive measures, and this feeling has ever since gradually increased in bitterness during each succeeding period, by the sense of wrongs upon either side, accumulated as the Duranis or Parsiwans have found themselves, by the political bias of the Government, in a condition to prosecute their vindictive views.

16. At the period of Timur Shah’s death, the Duranis probably exhibited an appearance more dangerous to the Government than at any time, either before or since. In possession of a most formidable power, arising from their increased and steadily increasing numbers, their great preponderance of wealth, and, above all, from the confidence which these advantages gave them, they had further established in public opinion a permanent and prescriptive right to supremacy, whilst at the same time they had become acutely sensible of the objects and
efforts of the Crown to control and check them; and their feeling of identification with the Saddozai monarchy, which had so much centralised the power of Ahmad Shah, became thus exchanged for a suspicion, a dislike, and gradually an impatience of the exercise of kingly authority combining with a special and hostile jealousy of the Parsiwans through whose agency alone they apprehended the possibility of degradation. During the 25 years which elapsed between the decease of Timur Shah and the expulsion of the Saddozai authority from Kabul and Kandahar, the effects of this state of feeling, operating on the improved condition of the Durani tribes, became amply developed. The history of Afghanistan during this interval presents a continuous series of revolution and counter-revolution, of intrigue, anarchy, and bloodshed, and the elements of these evils, or the means through which they were called into activity, are to be traced throughout to the feelings and the constitution of the Duranis. Their love of power, strengthened by indulgences and confirmed by opportunities that were afforded for its gratification, begot a constitutional turbulence which ever led them to rebel against the ruling authority. The sons and grandsons of Timur Shah were equally certain of support in adversity, and of opposition when they succeeded to power. Shah Zaman, after having experienced the danger of the Durani strength in the rebellions of his brothers, Mahmud and Humayun, and after having convinced himself of the futility of attempting to secure the fidelity of the tribes by conciliation reverted to the policy of his father, which had declared the constitution of the Duranis to be incompatible with the monarchical authority, and, though condemned by Mr. Elphinstone for having, in accordance with this view, pursued a line of conduct that alienated the affection of the tribes, on which so much depended the original plan of the monarchy, yet there can be no doubt but that the measures which induced the alienation were of systematic and deliberate adoption, and it may be questioned whether a different and milder policy would have led to a more successful issue. In the first instance, Shah Zaman had treated the Duranis with consideration; he had restored to a great number of the chiefs, on account of pay, the occupation of the ryoti and Crown lands free of assessment and had generally confirmed the privileges which had been suspended by his father; he had even sacrificed to the resentment of the Durani lords the two obnoxious ministers who had guided the councils of Timur Shah against the tribes, and who, by rigorously exacting the realisation of the reclaimed revenues, had contributed so much to awaken their suspicions and to inflame their jealousy; but when he found that his concessions were repaid with intrigues against his power, and that the restlessness of the Durani character obliged him to regard their strength as his own weakness, he had recourse, perhaps too suddenly, to a coercive policy, and was soon led on to the sanguinary measures which precipitated a general rebellion of the Duranis, and drove him from the throne of Kabul.

17. It is needless to follow with minuteness the proceedings of the Duranis during the ensuing period of anarchy. Under the government of Shah Mahmud they
rapidly recovered from the check which they had sustained from the policy of his predecessor, and their power, exalting in its late success, soon showed itself as inimical to the interests of the new monarchy, as the prosecution of their private feuds was destructive of the peace of the country. They obtained at this period, through intimidation or bribery, a renewal of many of the grants of Ahmad Shah, and they further took occasion of the general relaxation of authority to press their advantages over the ryots to such an extent as in many districts (one of which was Zamindar) wholly to wrest from them the landed proprietorship, and to reduce the entire body to the condition of labourers. The license which this period allowed to the Duranis for gratifying both their avarice and their revenge rendered them, if not more powerful, at least more intractable than ever; parties of them coalesced on two occasions with Shah Shuja in attempts to subvert the authority of Shah Mahmud; and although in these instances they were unsuccessful, yet a third insurrection, in which many of the most influential Durani chiefs joined the Mukhtar-ud-Daola, and availed themselves of the religious animosity of the Sunis to incite them against the Shias of Kabul, terminated in their favour, and Shah Shuja was raised to the throne. It was unfortunate for the new monarch that he found himself under such obligations to the Durani lords, who had assisted him in his adversity, and perilled their lives and property to advance his cause, as compelled him to respect their privileges, and even to augment their power by a further alienation of the royal dues in their favour. Throughout the six years during which Shah Shuja retained the throne, Kandahar was the focus of disorders and insurrection. Prince Kamran, in the first instance, supported by Fateh Khan, held the town against his uncle. After his ejection by Shah Shuja in person, the Government was committed to Prince Kaiser; but the king had no sooner returned to Peshawar than that prince was incited by the Duranis to rebel; dissensions among the Durani chiefs caused the defeat of Kaiser, and Kamran was invited to reoccupy Kandahar; he had scarcely, however, entered the town before another revolution occurred, and Kaiser was reinstated. The king was soon obliged to return to Kandahar to attempt a settlement of affairs. Prince Kaiser gave himself up on his approach, and was pardoned, but at the same time another invasion of the province took place by Firoz Shah of Herat, supported by Fateh Khan and a Durani army. This movement also failed, and the king retired, leaving Kaiser in the Government. The restless Duranis, with Fateh Khan at their head, next solicited the return of Kamran; and when he reached Kandahar, and Kaiser was about to fly, they repented of the intrigue, and supported Kaiser against his rival, whom they obliged to retreat to Farah. Kaiser was not persuaded to aspire again to the throne, but, before the rebellion could assume any definite form, he quarrelled with Fateh Khan, and that powerful and fickle chief brought back Kamran to Kandahar, and drove Kaiser into exile among the Baluchis. Shah Shuja was thus obliged by the turbulence of the Duranis to return a third time to Kandahar, and although in the advance his troops sustained one defeat from Kamran, he met with no opposition when in person he approached the town.
Kamran fled, and Fateh Khan and the Durani party paid their homage to the king. Shah Shuja marched, from Kandahar to Sind, and whilst so employed, Kaiser was proclaimed king at Kabul, and Mahmud, who had previously escaped from confinement, was joined by Fateh Khan and also declared king at Kandahar. Shah Shuja, returning from Sind, in the first instance defeated Kaiser's army under Mukhtar-ud-Daola, and subsequently routed Shah Mahmud at Kandahar; but in 1880 he a second time lost the throne to Shah Mahmud, assisted by Fateh Khan and the Duranis.

18. Shah Mahmud after his second accession succeeded in retaining possession of the throne for nine years, being indebted for this permanence for authority as well to the judicious counsels and the powerful support of his vizier, Fateh Khan, as to the extreme severity of his son Kamran's administration of Kandahar. It is to be admitted that at this period the Durani power, in a political point of view, exhibited a less dangerous appearance than formerly, for although the fast recurring scenes of revolution had habituated the tribes to the horrors of civil war, and they had learnt to regard the stability of the royal authority as mainly dependent upon their precarious support, yet their own condition, and their consequent ability to disturb the Government, had suffered greatly in the devastating conflicts to which their turbulence had given rise; and, above all, the long continuance of a partizan warfare in the heart of their own country had brought the tribes into constant collision with each other, and had thus produced blood feuds between the chiefs, and a feeling of mutual hostility of tribe against tribe, and often of khel against khel in the same ulus (The ulus is the clan, the khel the camp of a subdivision.), which secured the Crown against the probability, except under very aggravating circumstances, of any great Durani confederation to protect the combined interests of their order from encroachments or from undue severity. The rivalry which had sprung up between the members of each family of rank, and the enmity with which they frequently regarded each other from having been opposed in some of the many contests for the Kandahar Government, enabled the Crown to check incipient disaffection by encouraging and bringing forward a competitor when any chief betrayed a factious disposition; and in the place of devising means as formerly for exercising a generally depressive influence upon a strong and compact body, which was considered to be in a state of political antagonist to the Crown, it was thus merely necessary that the government should keep up a vigilant watch to be enabled to avert danger by a skilful direction of the materials from which this danger emanated—whilst an opportunity was also afforded for the prompt and energetic system of severe and exemplary punishment which was indispensable to restore the degraded dignity of the Crown, but which at former periods of the monarchy, as evinced in the catastrophe of Shah Zaman's dethronement, it was altogether impracticable to pursue. That Shah Shuja had been fully sensible of the necessity of coercing the Durani tribes, we may infer from the observations of Mr. Elphinstone, who in describing the political character of his government, as he estimated it from the
tone of the Peshawar Court, writes in two passages—"The king views the Durani order with jealousy, and is continually employed in indirect attempt to undermine it;" and, again, "The most striking object in the policy of the Court is the close connection of the king with the Duranis, and the rivalry between him and the aristocracy of that tribe. It is the king's policy to keep the Duranis in subjection to himself, while he exalts them over the other Afghans;" but Shah Shuja, during his six troubled years of government, had neither the leisure nor, perhaps, the energy to carry out any efficient measures of subjection, and the loss of his throne to Mahmud is mainly to be attributed to his failure in this important object of his policy.

19. Under the restored rule of Mahmud the government assumed a totally different appearance; for though the monarch himself was little qualified to originate or execute any measures of prudence or of vigour, yet he was ably served by his minister and by his son; and while the former thus directed his political skill to foment dissensions among the tribes, which tended rapidly to depress their power, the latter, in his government of Kandahar, by a constitutional recklessness and cruelty of disposition, offered himself as an able and most willing instrument for carrying into effect a succession of measures of a description so tyrannical and of such unmitigated severity that the impunity with which he was permitted to pursue them exhibits one of the strangest anomalies of the Afghan character. Prince Kamran absolutely butchered the Duranis; his executions were not single and striking instances of a severe though necessary justice, but rather resembled wholesale massacres—such as we read of in the wars of Attila or of Jenghis Khan, where extermination was the object of the conqueror; and he pursued this sanguinary system to so remorseless an extent, that the haughty Duranis, who had raised kings and has deposed them, had overrun empires and had subverted thrones, trembled when they entered his presence like the tamest and most abject slaves. It is worthy of particular remark that Prince Kamran, whose avowed object was to crush the Durani power, cautiously abstained from an interference with their peculiar (and as they considered their prescriptive) financial privileges. The only fresh impositions of his government were—firstly, an assessment of eight rupees on each tiyul-kulba in the lands dependent on the town under the name of kahbaha, and supposed to be a commutation for a certain supply of bhusa ("chopped straw") which was claimed on one occasion, during a year of scarcity, as forage for the royal cavalry, and which was afterwards continued as a permanent tax; secondly, a further levy of three rupees on each of the same kulbas in lieu of a liability which had formerly existed for the tribes to furnish five buzgars or labourers during five days in the year, to keep in order a canal named the Jui Shah that served to irrigate certain lands devoted to the support of the shrine of the "holy mantle;" and thirdly, a trifling demand of 40 kharwars of grain from the productive lands of Khushki-i-Nakhud, ostensibly to supply the minister with turbans, but in reality of course as an item of government taxation. And yet it is not to be imagined that Prince Kamran was
careless of the state of his revenues, or underrated the effect which a financial depression would produce on the social condition, and consequently on the power of the Duranis. He was well informed upon these points, and his conduct was dictated by a sound and deliberate policy; for he knew that an interference with the tiyal grants, immediately affecting in a direct and tangible form the general interest of the Durani order, would be liable to cause the tribes to forgo their private enmities, and unite their strength to resist a measure from which they would all suffer in common, whilst in his executions, if he terrified or even exasperated one party, he gratified the revenge of another: and his Saddozai descents, in vesting him with an irresponsibility for blood, he was well assured that he might pursue his savage career without a private arm being raised to arrest his progress, or any general feeling of indignation or opposition being excited against his sanguinary measures. A large proportion of the Durani chiefs had fallen in the civil wars which had raged since the time of Timur Shah; many others had since become the victims of private feuds engendered by these wars: and the slaughter of Prince Kamran left but very few remaining of those who possessed an influential voice amongst the order. The tribes, deprived of their chiefs, retrograded rapidly in the scale of political consequence, and the turbulent habits which under the influences of combination and direction had so essentially crippled the powers of the monarchy, were now suffered to exhaust themselves in the plunder of travellers or in predatory and internecine conflict. Shah Shuja made one attempt to recover the throne during Mahmud’s second reign, but it was unsuccessful, the Duranis being without a leader to incite them to insurrection: and had not Prince Kamran been persuaded by his jealousy to destroy the powerful and subtile minister to whom he was indebted for his father’s elevation, there is little probability that the monarchy would have been subverted, either by foreign invasion of any outburst of internal rebellion. The Barakzai family, of which Fateh Khan was the head, although Duranis, had been impressed from their first accession to power with a conviction of the necessity of crushing their fellow-nobles. Prince Kamran in his sanguinary government of Kandahar had mainly followed the suggestions of Fateh Khan, and that noble and his brothers had been studious in the consolidation of their family power, which they steadily pursued, under the cloak of Shah Mahmud’s authority, to avoid all Durani connection, except with their particular clan, and in place of that uncertain support to surround themselves with tried and trusty servants, raised from the Ghilzais, Hazaras, Baluchis, etc., and composed of individuals attached to the interests of their masters by the strong feeling of pecuniary benefit, and without any foreign tie to endanger their fidelity.

20. When the brothers of Fateh Khan, therefore, arose simultaneously in different parts of the empire to avenge the death of their chief, and to expel Shah Mahmud and his son from power, the revolution offered the rare spectacle of civil war uninfluenced by the party-spirit of the Durani tribes. Neither was the monarch able to rally a Durani army round his standard, whereby he might have crushed
his rebellious vassals, nor did the Barakzai Sirdar solicit or require Durani assistance to enable them to subvert the monarchy. If Duranis were engaged on either side, they acted as mercenaries like the other troops, and the great body of the tribes remained indifferent to the issue of the contest. The Barakzai Sirdars mistrusted, however, at first, their ability to carry on the government without the pageantry of a Saddozai king, and, in conformity, therefore, with Durani predilections, they invited Shah Shuja from his retirement to re-occupy the throne from which he had expelled his brother, but repenting of the risk which they thus incurred of being again reduced to a condition of secondary consequence, they rose in rebellion before their invited monarch was even on the throne, and, obliging him to retrace his steps to India, they confided henceforward in their own strength and resources. The brothers, to whose lot fell the government of Kandahar in the general partition of the empire, maintained their position in the heart of the Durani country for above 20 years; and as the system of administration which they pursued becomes, therefore, from this practical evidence of its stability, of a pecuniary importance in its bearing upon the determination of the line of policy best adapted to the management of the tribes, I shall give it a close and attentive consideration.

21. The Sirdars, when they entered upon the government of Kandahar, had ceased to regard the Durani power with any immediate apprehensions. The movements of the body were paralyzed for a time by the loss of all those who had been accustomed to watch over their interests and direct their counsels; but there was still that vitality in the constitution of the order—feeding on the fact of the land and enjoying a dominant superiority in public estimation—that materially and necessarily tended to a rapid recovery from depression, and gave ample occasion for prospective anxiety of the usurpers of Afghan Government. It thus became a matter of the most pressing importance to the Sirdars of Kandahar to devise in what manner they might, with safety and efficiency, grapple the privileges of the Duranis, and reduce them to a permanent equality with other classes of the community, before their recovery from the depression under which they now laboured rendered the task of difficult accomplishment. Since the death of Ahmad Shah, very seldom had the Durani horse been called out and kept embodied, for no government could fail to recognise the danger of retaining in arms so powerful, independent, and turbulent a force, but this negative precaution was of very doubtful benefit to the general welfare, the means that should have been expended in maintaining the horse serving to increase the internal strength of tribes, and enabling them to accumulate the material of war, which on any sudden outbreak sent them into the field a well-mounted, well-equipped, and most formidable body. It was evident to the Sirdars that the only efficient and permanent method of preventing the Duranis from disturbing the peace of the government lay in depressing their social condition, and to this object, therefore, they turned their most serious attention. The obligation to furnish horse did not require to be formally abrogated; it had already, from its
rare exaction, become nearly obsolete, and, from its being evidently distasteful to
the policy of government was now generally understood no longer to exist. A
demand for revenue, however, in lieu of this obligation, although the object to
which the effects of the Sirdars were directed—was a measure of too sweeping a
character and too immediately affecting the very foundation-stone of Durani
power, for the boldness even of the Sirdars to attempt. They were constrained to
approach their object by a tortuous and indirect policy, which screened their own
name from the odium and danger of so daring an innovation, and imposed on the
Duranis themselves the responsibility of appearing spontaneously to court the
change. The first attack was through the ryots, or, as they were now termed, the
hamsayas (literally “neighbours,” but applied to all dependents of the clansmen),
of the Duranis. This very numerous class of the community, when they had nothing
more left to excite the cupidity of their Durani masters, found their situation one of
comparative comfort; their services in tilling the lands, in attending to the gardens
and vineyards, and specially in carrying on all the petty trades required for the
wants of a pastoral or agricultural population, could not fail to be appreciated,
and the Durani land-holders soon began to regard them as valuable property,
whose interests they were bound to protect equally against the oppression of the
government and the interference of each other, and to the benefits of whose
productive industry each tribe had its particular and exclusive right. The Sirdars
were thus aware that they possessed a safe and efficient method of injuring the
Duranis through their hamsayas, and they were not long in availing themselves of
it, as an introduction to the system which they designed. The lands,
as I have
observed, had been almost wholly wrested from the Parsiwan ryots, and, in their
condition of labourers, these people, who were the original and native peasantry,
were now classed with the stranger colonists upon whom Ahmad Shah had
imposed the khanadadi or “capitation tax,” the title being commuted under the
Sirdars to khanawari, and being made to apply at a rate which fluctuated—
according to the necessities of the State, the facility of realization, and the
exertion of interest on behalf of the ryots, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 a family—to all
classes of the Kandahar population exclusive of the Duranis; namely to the
Parsiwan ryots, Ghilzais, Hazaras, Baluchis, Sistanis, Kakaris, Malikis, Tirinis,
Barechis, Khojundis, etc., etc. The next essential change introduced by the Sirdars
referred to the anguri,
the tax upon gardens belonging to the ryots at the time of
Nadir Shah’s original distribution, the assessment of one copper pice upon every
tree being doubled, ostensibly in consequence of the depreciation of the coinage;
and at the same time the liability to furnish gholams shahinchis (“Personal
attendants,” “falconers,” etc.), etc., was commuted for a tax in money, at five
tomans and five rupees for the former, and four tomans for the others, which
amounted on an average to about another pice on each garden tree, and which
was henceforward included under the name of anguri in their aggregate liability to
which village lands were subject, whether, as in a few instances, they remained
with their former Parsiwan owners, or had been transferred to Durani

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management. Further modifications of the assessment took place in respect to the tax, which has been instituted by Ahmad Shah under the name of sirgala, the rates being now fixed at four shahis for a sheep, 12 for a cow or mare, and 14 for a camel, and the tax being extended to the Parsiwan and native ryots who were formerly exempted, as well as to the stranger colonists, who sought to naturalise—a special remission, however, taking place in favour of the Hotak, Tokhi, Taraki, and Baluch tribes. The last fresh imposition of any consequence which affected the ryots was the sadir, or a fee of 10 per cent on realization.

22. The object of the Sirdars being to prepare the way for direct interference with the Durani special privileges, as well as to improve their own finances, the realization of these increased items of ryoti assessment, whether applying to the Durani proprietors or to the ryots under their protection, was exacted with a rigour designed purposely to offend the feelings of the chiefs, without however, giving them any just or sufficient cause for attempting a combined resistance. The next step affected the land tax of the ryoti, nauabad, and khalisa lands in the occupation of the Duranis. The tribes had abandoned their efforts to escape the fair assessment to which they had rendered themselves liable by cultivating such lands, and the Sirdars now pressed upon this acquiescence by increasing the liabilities to a grievous and unjust extent. The revenues of such lands were assigned as pay to the government officers for double or treble the amount of the registry entry, and if the Durani cultivators protested against so exorbitant a demand, they were told they had the alternative of vacating lands of which they had, in most cases, forcibly usurped the occupation. Having thus gradually brought the Duranis to submit to vexatious exactions, imposed under the cloak of justice, the Sirdars now proceeded with confidence to measures of a less distinguished character. Maintaining for the support of the government, a permanent force of about 3,000 horses on a condition of supplying grain and forage independently of the pay of the men, they availed themselves of this arrangement as a pretext for deputing agents to visit the districts and levy forced contributions from the land-holders, professing to pay for the grain on terms of fair and regular barter, but in reality disbursing scarcely a moiety of the value, and over and above, practising in the realization all imaginable kinds of violence and extortion, designed expressly to outrage the Durani feelings of pride in their immunity from government interference. After the experience of a few years, the vexations of this method of compulsory barter were found to be so insupportable (the agents being particularly instructed, amongst other devices for annoyance, to make their purchases at the time of sowing, and to seize on the grain laid aside for this purpose by the cultivators), that the Duranis came forward and petitioned for an estimate of the amount of grain required by the government to be prepared at the commencement of the year, in which case they pledged themselves, according to a distribution arranged amongst the different land-holders, to make over the quantity demanded to the public officer in the town of Kandahar, receiving a remission of their ryoti assessment and other liabilities in payment of two-thirds
of the price of the grain, while the remainder was to be liquidated in money from the treasury. The Sirdars soon found means, however, in pursuance of their general system, to render this arrangement as unpalatable as the preceding one. The price of the grain to be paid for by the government was, in the first instance, fixed at the rate current in the districts at the time of reaping the crops—a rate which was usually more than doubled in amount by the delay and expense of transport to the town; so that it not unfrequently happened that the cultivators were required to make over their grain to the government store-house at the rate of 50 seers the rupee, when the market price in the town, at the time of transfer, might be about 20 seers for the same quantity and the agents were, moreover, directed by false weights, and often by violence, to secure at least twice the quantity for which they accounted to the sellers. As a further means of annoyance the claim to a third of the price from the treasury was rejected, or at any rate the payment was deferred sine die, and other vexations were practised, until at length the Duranis, fearing that these measures would be but the prelude to greater oppression—the more dangerous from its being undefined—were constrained to come forward a second time and declare their readiness to submit to a reasonable assessment for their tiyul lands, on the understanding that the liability was to be clearly specified, and was to secure for them the guarantee against any of the grievous extortions to which they had been lately subjected. This was the point at which the Sirdars aimed, and having gained their principal object, they did not hesitate to promise, and even partially to carry into effect, a remission of the other grievances. The compulsory supply of grain was altogether stopped; the assessment of kahbaha (price of grass), and sirana panjroza (five days’ labour), giving a total liability on each kulba in the dependent lands of Rs. 11, were remitted, and a definite taxation in the grain was imposed in lieu of these items, and in full, as it was understood, of all demands, at the rate of three kharwars for every tiyul kulba in the lands attached to the town, and of two kharwars on each kulba in the districts. The Sirdars adhered for a short time to their agreement, but when, after the lapse of a few years, the Duranis had become habituated to the land tax, an extension of the assessment took place under several heads; 30 maunds were levied on each kulba, one-half under the name of ambardari (storage), as fee to the government agents on realizing the grain, and which was transferred in process of time to the Sirdars’ own revenue, and the other half under the head of tafawut-i-sang (allowance for “difference of weight”), the demand resting on the Sirdars having instituted a new government weight 5 per cent. heavier than that which continued to be employed by the cultivators, and even in the grain market of the town, a third liability of four abassis of 16 shahis (five abassis or 20 shahis go to the rupee), was at this time added to each tiyul-kulba in the lands dependent on the town, nominally as a fee to the Minister, but more generally realized by the Sirdars, and a fourth and last tax of 14 shahis was imposed on 400 of the tiyul-kulbas immediately contiguous to the town, on the supposition of its being a
commutation in money of a liability attaching to these lands to furnish labourers for superintending the ice-houses, but, like the proceeding items, being in reality a mere pretext for raising arbitrary revenue. As a counterpoise to these sudden, unpopular, and generally oppressive impositions, a remission of one-third of the garden tax was granted on occasion of the coinage having been restored to its original fineness, but the people had hardly time to congratulate themselves on this measure before the kahbaha was renewed, at the rate of three kharwars of chaff, or nine rupees in money, on each tiyul-kulba, and a further item of ten per cent (subsequently reduced to six per cent) was added on the realization of the entire grain revenue, under the title of mohossili (“agency charge”). Having adjusted all these details of assessment, without exciting any violent opposition to their authority, the Sirdars proceeded to arrange some more general measures affecting the kulbas, which tended to give strength and consistency to the plan of an equal and universal pressure of taxation on the Duranis and ryots. While the tiyul-kulbas were held on the easy tenure of nominal liability to military attendance, the actual extent of land under cultivation was of no immediate consequence to the Durani proprietors. Now, however, that a definite amount of produce was required from each kulba, the lands which had either been waste at the time of Nadir Shah’s original distribution, or had been since accidentally deprived of the means of irrigation, became a matter of serious consideration; and the Sirdars accordingly declaring the Duranis and ryots to be equally entitled to protection, where these evils pressed most heavily on the cultivators, granted remissions, amounting in the dependent lands to, kulbas (blank in original) the registry entry remaining, however, the same as formerly. In one instance the Sirdars departed from their system of depression. The Barakzais, upon whom they greatly relied for supporting their cause among the other Durani tribes, received a total remission of the revenues of their tiyul-kulbas, amounting, after deductions for waste lands, to 933 kulbas, 542 of which were in the kariajat, or “territory dependent on the town,” and 391 in the mahalat, or “districts.” The tribe was not even called upon for military attendance, and thus enjoyed advantages superior to any which had been conferred upon the Duranis since their first settlement in the country.

23. In prosecution of their arrangements for improving the efficiency of the revenue, and equalising in some approximate degree the pressure of the taxation, the Sirdars adopted various other measures which now come under consideration. In Zamindawar, where the Duranis had reserved to themselves the occupation of the entire mass of the reserved ryoti kulbas, and where, owing to the peculiar turbulence of the ulus, the Sirdars judged it inexpedient to prosecute a stringent system of realization, the liability on the ryoti lands, which had hitherto been fixed at ten kharwars the kulba, was reduced to four kharwars, this assessment, as the ryoti was double the extent of the tiyul-kulba, being in strict accordance with late imposition of two kharwars on the Durani lands in the districts. Modifications of the assessment were also introduced in various other places, having a general tendency to reduce the ryoti to increase tiyul land tax, but in regard to the garden
and capitation taxes, where the inequality of the pressure was most conspicuous and most severely felt, the Sirdars were unwilling to abate any of the proceeds derived from the system of assessment as applying to the ryots and the original ryoti possession, and were as yet diffident of their power to extend the application to the Duranis. It would be tedious to detail all the minute changes to which, during the long continuance of the Barakzai administration, and as the power of the Sirdars became gradually confirmed, the revenue arrangements were subjected, as well from measures of temporary expedience as in prosecution of the great object of Durani depression. A few of the most conspicuous changes however, may be noticed. The Mirabi assessment of Ahmad Shah upon the tiyulkulbas, which provided for the maintenance of the labourers furnished by the tribes to keep the canals from the Arghandab (this is the river which irrigates the plain of Kandahar) in order, was considerably increased and claimed as direct revenue by the government, the liability to supply labourers free continuing to apply to the landholders. The katkhudai which had also been levied by the Durani chiefs from their own followers as pay to the subordinate officers, was now realized in money by the Sirdars. A general tax was instituted upon mills, without any distinction between Durani or Parsiwan proprietors, and the fertile lands in the vicinity of the town, chiefly cultivated by Duranis, were accurately measured, and a very heavy ad valorem assessment imposed in money, according to the assumed capability of the soil for affording produce.

24. It remains that I should now notice the general mode of realizing and partitioning the Crown revenues pursued by the Barakzai Sirdars. The taxation upon the tiyul-kulbas, both in the dependent lands and in the districts, was, as I have shown, imposed in the first instance in grain. The Sirdars, however, soon found this to be inconvenient. They made a calculation that 10,000 kharwars of grain, or 100,000 Hindustani maunds, would suffice for all the wants of the Government, and having apportioned this quantity among the different lands composing that moiety of the Kandahar territory which I have so often spoken of under the head of kariajat, or “country dependent on the town,” they commuted all supplies liabilities of the land tax, whether attaching to the tiyul or ryoti kulbas or to the khalisa nauabad or mourussi lands, for an estimated equivalent in money, which being added to the other items of taxation, registered in the public records, formed an aggregate liability, or jumabandi, belonging to each village, canal, or district, and which afforded a definite amount of coin revenue convertible to the liquidation of the expenses of the government. As a general principle, the tax in grain, to complete the 10,000 kharwars, was imposed on the tiyul-kulbas, and the commutation for money was applied to the other descriptions of lands, but of course there were exceptions in some particular instances. In the districts a different distribution was arranged. The ryoti assessment, which from the time of Nadir Shah had been paid in grain at the supposed rate of one-tenth of the produce, was continued on the same footing, the revenues on this head being held available for the payment of the grants which
were often made by the government in grain, whilst the new assessment on the tiyul-kulbas was commuted for money, at the rate of three tomans, or about 33 Company's rupees, for the two kharwars of grain to which the Duranis had submitted on the imposition of a general assessment. An aggregate liability was thus fixed, both in grain and in money, on each district inclusive of all items of Durani, as well as ryoti assessment, and an agent was usually deputed to make the collections, upon whom orders were given to the different claimants on the public treasury to the amount of revenue entrusted to his charge. In the dependent lands the liability on each village, canal, etc., being separately entered in the register, the grain for the horse and the allowances of the different government servants were made payable to the parties by barrat directly upon the landholders—a system which was liable to great abuse, from there being no check on the mode and extent of realization, and yet of such universal adoption that out of the entire number of the tiyul-kulbas the grain revenues of eighty were alone collected by the government, and probably not more than 10,000 rupees annually from the taxation in money was deposited in the public treasury. The Sirdars, after becoming practically acquainted with the extent of the assessment, divided the revenues amongst themselves, according to a certain definite scale of distribution, and henceforward each member of the government administered through his own agents the particular districts which had fallen to his share, and took upon himself the liquidation of that portion of the public expense which had been allotted as his liability. It not unfrequently happened that the districts either remotely situat-ed, as Shorawak, Shibi, and Thal, or possessing considerable intrinsic strength, as Tirin, Derawat, and Zamindawar, refused payment of their revenues, in such cases, the brothers united their forces and severely punished the refractory districts by executing the leaders of the emeute, destroying the villages, ravaging the lands, and usually levying double or quadruple the amount of the regular assessment.

25. In instituting these measures, however, of particular assessment and of general realization, the Sirdars had very imperfectly carried out the great political objects at which they aimed. They had, it is true, increased the amount of the revenue nearly three lakhs of Kandahar rupees by the establishment of the Durani land tax, and they had secured a basis of some stability from which to pursue further measures of stringency against the old Durani immunities, but they were by no means satisfied with this partial success. During the later years of their administration they contemplated far more extensive reforms, and it is probable that had not their authority been subverted by our arms, they would have fairly achieved their project of a general amalgamation of the Duranis with the other inhabitants of Kandahar, by the obliteration of any mark of financial distinction between them. It was a well-understood principle of Eastern law and usage that the government, in granting lands in tiyul to any parties, either as pay or for military attendance, did not by any means forfeit a right to the proprietary of the soil; and thus although the Duranis had availed themselves of their claim in perpetuity to the produce of the tiyul-kulbas to dispose of their lands to other
cultivators for a certain equivalent in money, usually calculated at ten years' produce, and although this practice had prevailed to so great an extent that above two-thirds of the dependent tiyul-kulbas had passed from the possession of the parties on whom they had been originally conferred by Nadir Shah, and had virtually become private property, bearing a direct and well-ascertained value in the market, yet the Sirdars did not scruple, towards the close of their administration, to assert their right to resume all these lands, if required for the uses of the government. In connection with this assertion of their right to the proprietorship of the soil, they contemplated various other reforms, which would have had the effect of enriching the coffers of the State, and of still further depressing the Duranis. The garden tax remained as a liability attaching to the ryoti lands, whether the gardens from which the duty was leviable was preserved or otherwise; this abuse the Sirdars promised to remedy and, as a counterpoise to the loss which they would have thus sustained, they proposed to make a survey of the gardens which had been planted upon the tiyul lands, and which had hitherto been free of all taxation, and to extend to such property the same liability of one pice upon each tree and vine which had been adjudged by Nadir Shah as a fundamental element of the Kandahar assessment. Again, a considerable part of the valley of Kandahar, which had been originally included under the khalisajat or "Crown lands," and had been subsequently alienated from the Crown under a peculiar assessment of four rupees for every tanab (a square measure of 60 yards), was now pretty equally cultivated by the Duranis and ryots, on the assumption of the lands belonging as private property to the cultivators. The assessment which I have mentioned was established by Ahmad Shah, when these lands were exclusively devoted to the cultivation of corn, lucerne, vetch, etc., etc., since that time, however, the corn cultivation had been abandoned, and the more lucrative property of gardens had pretty generally usurped its place—a change which, the Sirdars maintained, called for a change of taxation, the tanabai-mawatat, as the old assessment was named, requiring to be replaced by the anguri, or "garden tax." But the greater and radical reform contemplated by the Sirdars, as tending to the accomplishment of the primary objects of their policy, but which, although their assertion to a general right of proprietary had prepared the way, they had not, I believe, the courage to promulgate directly even to the close of their administration referred to a general revenue survey of all the lands, whether tiyul, ryoti, khalisa, nauabad, or khushkaba, with a view to the imposition of a definite and equal assessment determined from actual measurement of the lands under cultivation, and in reference to the extent and value of the produce which might be realised from them. They had already experimentalized to a certain degree, as I have before mentioned, in the valley of the Arghandab, to ascertain how the system would work, and from the results of such experiments, compared with the information they were able to collect regarding the extent and fertility of the lands in the different districts, they came to the conclusion that, by extending the anguri tax to all the gardens in the province, and by generalising the application of
the orthodox Muhammadan assessment of one-tenth of the produce of the lands, they would be able, remitting all extraneous and vexatious duties, to double the amount of the Kandahar revenues with a most beneficial effect at the same time to the condition of the ryots, whom they regarded with justice, as the most valuable part of the population, and supposing the realization to be conducted without violence of embezzlement by the government agents, with no further evil to the Duranis than as reducing them to a permanent equality with the native peasantry. This still continues to be a favourite project with all the financiers of Kandahar unconnected with the Duranis; and I believe that no unprejudiced person who studies the subject of the revenues of this government will question, but that, supposing the state of the country to admit of the measure being carried into execution without creating any violent disorder or opposition, its adopting would be attended with consequences equally advantageous to the resources of the State, and conducive to the improvement of the province from a general amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants.

26. But it was not merely in measures of finance that the Sirdas exerted an adverse and depressive influences on the Duranis; in every branch of the administration, where the views of government could be brought immediately to affect the tribes, the same principle was observed. The great offices of the State, which had been hitherto considered the hereditary rights of certain noble Durani families, were summarily wrested from their charge and the duties of these offices, under some more humble appellation, were confided to individuals not unfrequently of Durani extraction, but unfettered by any tie of clan or kindred, and directly dependent on the favours of the Sirdars, who had raised them from obscurity, and who supported them in their new positions of rank and influence. Again, the military strength of the government, which had so long rested with the Durani horse, was now reposed in the hands of a small but daring body of mercenaries, from whose ranks the Duranis were jealously excluded. In the place of the numerous but unmanageable bodies of Durani horse which had formerly been entrusted with the defence of the monarchy, the Sirdars now maintained no more than 3,000 sowars, but these were all picked men under the command of a few noted desperadoes, whose only guides to action were their own personal advantage and the will of the rulers whom they served. The entertainment of these horses, however, had its evils as well as its benefits. The government of the Sirdars was characterised in its general features by great promptness and decision, by a watchful readiness to detect conspiracy or rebellion, and by an uncompromising severity in punishing it, and so far their policy was sound, praiseworthy, and beneficial; but as the confirmation of their power gradually rendered them reckless of danger, it cannot be denied that these sound, though stern, principles of policy degenerated in practice—through the agency of the horse, who were chiefly entrusted with the executive power—into a selfish military despotism most pernicious to the welfare of the country, and that extortions, originally aimed at the Duranis, but, including subsequently all classes of the community, were practiced to an extent that no circumstances
could justify, and no patience or industry support. It was a further branch of the system of the Sirdars to goad into rebellion any Durani chief whom they had reason to fear or to mistrust, by succession of cruel and tyrannical measures. Insurrection had then no sooner assumed a definite appearance than they brought the whole weight of the government to crush it, and slaughtering the obnoxious rebel chiefs, or, at any rate, compelling them to leave the country, they confiscated the lands which they and their dependents had purchased from either the ryots or the Durani landholders, and imposed a heavy fine upon the district or tribe where the rebel movement had originated.

27. The depressive effects of all these measures upon the character and condition of the Duranis were such as might have been expected. They had been split into a thousand parties previous to the commencement of the Sirdar's reign of terror, and during this period of financial vigour, and of a general and systematised harshness, they were allowed few opportunities of renewing old connections or forming fresh bonds among each other. In former times the tribes had constituted a competent and powerful military population; every individual was a horseman and warrior, as well as a cultivator or a shepherd, and thus, when his return came for military service, he readily exchanged his ploughshare for his sword and shield, and the assembled forces of the tribes presented a body which, for Eastern horse, may have been considered sufficiently respectable. The military spirit of the Duranis was kept alive also after the death of Timur Shah, by the civil wars for the succession, and even under the rule of Kamran at Kandahar it did not altogether slumber; but when a general assessment of the tiyul-kulbas came into operation, and the cultivation of the lands demanded increased care, in order to meet the government claim to a share of the produce, the Duranis were gradually let to dispose of their horses and arms as useless and expensive encumbrances; and by thus losing the means of taking the field, their passion for war insensibly declined, their military character gave way to the habits of a life exclusively agricultural or pastoral, and a diversity of agrarian interests completed the disorganisation of their body. The wealth of the tribes suffered also in proportion to the severities to which were subjected. Always of improvident habits, and lately exposed to the ravages of civil war, and more immediately to the severe fines and intolerance of realization of the Sirdar's government, at the time I am now discussing they could no longer boast of the easy independence of which they had once enjoyed the blessings, and which had exerted such important influence on the consolidation of their power. So great a change, indeed, had come over their worldly condition that, instead of accumulating, as formerly, lands, and mills, and gardens by compulsory transfer from the ryots they were now glad to restore such property with little improvement in the terms of barter; and as their circumstances become more straitened, and the patient industry required for successful agriculture failed them, they frequently disposed of the right of cultivating the tiyul lands to the more willing and laborious ryots, such transfers being conducted with all the formalities of a legal compact, and the
validity of the claim of the new owner appearing to be recognised by the practical forbearance of the government to interfere. But their destitution is even more strongly marked in the latter years of the administration of the Sirdars; for as the threatened assertion of the right of the government to the proprietorship of such tiyul lands began to render parties cautious of purchasing on so insecure a tenure, the Duranis in many instances voluntarily abandoned their hereditary kulbas without receiving any compensation, and left the lands for the government to farm out on their own account to any tenantry that could be found to cultivate them, with the annexed liability of the assessment. We may appreciate the full extent of this poverty and depression, and also gain a further insight into the strange inconsistency of Durani character, by glancing at the circumstances attending Shah Shuja’s advance on Kandahar in 1834. The Durani generally, as far as they were capable of forming any political opinions, regarded the rule of the Sirdars as an usurped and oppressive dominion, and could not fail to associate the restoration of their legitimate Saddozai monarch with feelings of gratified pride at the reassertion of the dearest rights of their order, and with an expected amelioration of their condition under a king who must greatly depend upon their support for the maintenance of his own authority. And yet with these strong incentives to a general rising in favour of Shah Shuja and to their cordial and determined support of his cause, the Duranis in reality rallied round his standard in very inconsiderable numbers. Small detached parties of the tribes in the vicinity of Kandahar under inferior leaders, the chiefs who had been driven into exile by the Sirdars, and who had accompanied the Shah from India and such clansmen as their reduced means and influence enabled them to raise at a few days’ notice, constituted the whole Durani force in arms for the royal cause; and it would have been well that these limited numbers even had not joined, for, with the fickleness of purpose and ruffian avidity for plunder natural to their character, they actually caused the defeat of the Shah’s army, by attacking its baggage whilst the Hindustani troops were engaged in front with the enemy, and thus causing a panic to spread through the field which ended in a general rout. Had not the Sirdars pursued the system of depression which I have before detailed, there can be little doubt but that the issue of this contest would have been very different. The Duranis had all the inclination to subvert the Barakzai dynasty, but they wanted the means to render their co-operation with the invading army of any efficiency. Without arms, without horses, and above all without leaders, they could only send into the field a naked and undisciplined rabble, and the withering tyranny to which they had long been subjected had damped all that noble ardour which had once belonged to them, and which might have compensated in a great degree for inadequacy of equipment. They had too often suffered for their rebellions to be induced to rise en masse without a surety of success, and even those few who, as I have mentioned, were tempted to undergo the risk, repented them of their temerity when the crisis of their fate arrived, and preferred the safer course of treachery and plunder to abiding the doubtful issue of a well-fought battle. The
benefits which accrued to stability of power to the Barakzai Sirdars from their financial and administrative severity towards the Duranis were thus practically exemplified; and from this memorable case, as well as from other points of evidence, we are, I think, justified in believing that, although the equalization of the different classes of the community still continued a desideratum in the policy of the Sirdars, yet so much had been effected in depressing the moral character, the military spirit, and the social condition of the tribes, as to leave the completion of the task of comparatively easy execution, and to ensure the government in the interim against the possibility of domestic rebellion being brought successfully to oppose their power. The Duranis, it is true, had greatly increased in number, and as a general principle they had avoided any further connexion with other tribes than was forced upon them by circumstances, thus preserving in some degree the individuality of character which had once been their chiefest boast; but with the exception of these traits, added to a painful consciousness upon their own part of unjust humiliation and a certain feeling of respect which still attached to them in public opinion from the memory of their former glory, they had lost all formidable characteristics, and had sunk into a state of apathy which afforded the best security the Sirdars could desire for the permanence of their own authority.

28. I have thus brought down my view of the Durani nearly to the present day (1841). The tribes continued in the same state of impoverishment depression, and sullen indifference, when the late expedition was undertaken for restoration of Shah Shuja to the throne of his ancestors. If the policy of the Sirdars had served to extirpate, or at any rate to paralyse, the elements of subordination against their own authority, the same measures had also rendered them comparatively helpless against foreign invasion. Not even the combined motives of national and sectarian animosity could raise the dormant energies of the tribes when threatened with the imposition of a Persian yoke to which the fall of Herat would have been a certain prelude, and an almost equal degree of passiveness was exhibited in the case of Shah Shuja's approach. It is perhaps questionable, I think, whether, if the tribes had been in a bad temper and a condition to take the field in strength in 1839, they would not have preferred the support of the Sirdars, notwithstanding the intolerance of their rule, to a combination in favour of the legitimate monarch, whose return, however favourable under other circumstances to the Duranis, taking place at the head of British troops assumed the character of foreign conquest, and threatened to subject the tribes to an influence which, where it had been once created, was believed never to be withdrawn, and the continuance of which was regarded as incompatible with the free exercise of national independence. This occasion, however, for testing the weight of personal and immediate interest against pride of character and a comprehensive view of the future, did not occur; the tribes were equally without the means (perhaps also without the spirit) of rallying round the Barakzai standard to resist an infidel invasion, or of showing their joy at the prospect of the Saddozai restoration, by
coming forward with open arms to welcome their monarch, and they consequently took a very unimportant part in the revolution which was now being enacted. After His Majesty, however, had taken possession of Kandahar, the Duranis crowded in with their congratulations, and the Shah, although fully alive to the selfish hollowness of their professions, received their tendered allegiance with every outward mark of satisfaction; but had His Majesty been prepared to alienate the entire revenues of the Crown, he could hardly have gratified the extravagant expectations that were entertained by the Durani tribes. Not only did the chiefs, who had suffered dissappointment and prescription in the royal cause, press forward with importunate claims for indemnification and reward, but the Duranis generally appeared to think that they were entitled to some signal mark of the royal favour in virtue of their ancient rights and nobility, and perhaps, as the price of their forbearance to exercise that fancied power of opposition of which the Shah, when less ably supported, had on former occasions experienced the evil. His Majesty had, unquestionably, a very difficult game to play during his residence at Kandahar in 1839. With Dost Muhamad Khan still in possession of Kabul, it was dangerous to offend the Duranis by slight or disappointment, and yet to have adopted any wholesale measures of conciliation agreeably to the expectations of the parties would have beggared the revenues of the State. The conduct pursued by His Majesty was probably that best adapted to avoid two extremes. The expatiated nobles were restored to their hereditary rights whether affecting the chiefship of the land, or situations of rank and influence about the Court. Allowances consistent with their restored dignities were allotted them, and they were permitted to resume the lands which had been confiscated by the government of the Sirdars. The principles of the land assessment, however, which had been applied by the Sirdars to the Durani kulbas were subjected to no material change. A few vexatious impositions, such as the Sadir, mohassili fee of the minister, etc., were taken off, and a general remission of one-third of the Durani land-tax was proclaimed throughout the government; but the system of taking revenue from the tiyul-kulbas (understood as a commutation for the old liability to furnish horsemen) continued in operation, and even the same revenue officers were employed in the realization who had been entrusted with the collections by the Sirdars, and who were most hateful to the Duranis, as well from the lasting bitterness of an ancient and hereditary blood feud as by the rancour with which, under the garb of authority, and in accordance with the policy of the government, they had pursued their own views of personal vindictiveness.

29. As the anomaly of entrusting popular measures to the execution of unpopular agents has had a considerable effect upon the recent conduct and feeling of the Duranis, and as the inquiries of government have been, moreover, especially direct to the character of the individuals employed in the local administration of this province, I may here introduce a few remarks upon the two brothers, Muhamad Taki Khan and Wali Muhamad Khan. These two persons are the sons of Hussein Khan; the obnoxious minister who, with his brother, Imam Baksh Khan, and
other members of this family was executed by Shah Zaman, as I have mentioned
in paragraph 16, to appease the clamorous demands of the Duranis. From their
 cradle upwards these brothers were thus nursed in the most intense enmity to the
Duranis; but it was not until the rise of the Barakzai family that they were
brought forward into situations of sufficient prominence to enable them to show
the bent of their feelings. The Sirdars found in them willing and well-qualified
instruments to carry into effect their measures for Durani humiliation, and they
employed them accordingly. Wali Muhamad was the agent selected by the Sirdars
for the first compulsory purchase of grain from the Durani tribes, which led the
way to the institution of the land-tax, and he did not disappoint the expectations
of his employers. Whenever, indeed, a measure of peculiar stringency required to
be carried into execution, having for its object the degradation of Durani power,
the services of Wali Muhamad or of his elder brother were put in requisition by
the Sirdars, and their detestation of their enemies appeared rather to increase than
to be satiated by indulgence. They were both possessed of clear heads, active
habits of business, accurate and extensive local knowledge, great boldness of
purpose, and the usual oriental indifference to anything like principle or integrity.
They were, in fact, admirably adapted for the superintendence of the revenues of
Kandahar under the irresponsible government of the Sirdars, when the two great
objects of policy were to obtain an immediate command of money without
reference to consequences, and to grind the Duranis to the dust; but unless His
Majesty, Shah Shuja, had been prepared to prosecute the same line of policy and
to the same extend, the propriety of their continuance in office must have been
very questionable. As Shiahs, Parsiwans, hereditary enemies, and the agents of a
long course of the most oppressive measures, they were regarded with the most
bitter feelings of animosity by the Duranis, and I really believe that the
conciliatory effect of His Majesty’s indulgent remission of one-third of the land-
tax was in a great measure neutralised by the unpopularity of the agent through
whom the boon was promulgated, and who was empowered to collect the remain-
ing dues for the government. It was thus certainly unfortunate that, during his res-
idence at Kandahar, His Majesty should have thought fit to restore to the elder
brother, Muhamad Taki, the title of wakil, which his uncle had enjoyed under Shah
Zaman, together with certain privileges appertaining to the rank, and that, taking
this Minister with him to Kabul to assist in the councils of the State, he should
have decided on leaving the younger brother, Wali Muhamad, in charge of the
Kandahar revenues, as an arrangement of temporary convenience, and pending his
anticipated return, to pass the winter in his southern capital.
30. Immediately consequent upon His Majesty’s accession, certain feelings began
to take root among the Duranis in connexion with the presence of British troops,
which promised ill for the future tranquility of the country. Several of the most
influential chiefs accompanied the Court from Kandahar to Kabul and Jalalabad;
and although it must have been with feelings of gratified pride that they beheld
the head of their order, Shah Baba, or “father king” as he was familiarly named,
seated upon the throne of his ancestors, yet it is also not unnatural to suppose
that their mortification must have been great at finding that they no longer
possessed a dominant voice in the royal councils, nor the ability, as formerly, to
render the sovereign the victim of their intrigues, and that this conviction of their
political influence being for ever superseded must have led them to undervalue the
many personal advantages they had gained by the restoration, and to regard with
peculiar hostility the intruders upon their fancied rights. At Kandahar the
progress of events had the same tendency to render the Duranis discontented, if
not actually inimical. The chiefs who had remained with the tribes were of
inconsiderable influence, but they still looked, under the revived Saddozai
monarchy, to be admitted to the share of power which they deemed their right,
and from which they had been jealously excluded by the Sirdars. No such
participation, however, was extended to them. The Prince-Governor of the
province being altogether disqualified by his youth and inexperience to take an
active part in the administration, the executive power was vested almost entirely
in the hands of Wali Muhamad Khan, the Revenue Minister, and the direction of
the government was to the same extent dependent upon British guidance. His
Majesty had taken the precaution, previous to his departure, to appoint a Popalzai
noble, named Ata Muhamad Khan, one of his most tried adherents, to be Sirdar
of the united Durani tribes, and to be specially entrusted with the guardianship of
their interests. This chief, however, who was of a very weak and irresolute
character, found himself altogether unable to bear up against the influence of his
Parsiwan opponent, Wali Muhamad Khan. He became, in consequence, disgusted
and appears to have lent himself to intrigues which were in agitation among his
fellow-nobles and which caused him at a later period to be denounced as a party
implicated in the Ghilzai insurrection, and to be subjected accordingly to the
indignity of arrest. The revenue manager always endeavoured to establish his
claim to the most stringent conditions upon record, while the cultivators, on the
other hand, demanded the benefit of the remissions of former periods, and sought
to be taxed either according to the aggregate liability, or the particular assessment
in reference to the produce to which each portion of land was subject, as they
considered most advantageous to their own interests. It thus happened that during
the first year of His Majesty's reign, a most partial and irregular realization of
revenue took place. In Zamindawar, for instance, great severities were practised
upon the cultivators, a regiment of the Shah's infantry being stationed in the
district to support the collectors, and the realization being confined to the wakil's
son, Muhamad Alam Khan, who, with a party of 3,000 Parsiwan horse, lived for
several months at free quarters among the inhabitants; whilst Tiran, Derawat, and
Garmsel, to which districts the means of coercion possessed by the government
did not extend, were left almost untouched amid the confusion necessarily
incident to a change of dynasty. The Barakzai Duranis again were subjected to a
rigorous exaction of revenue on the most stringent of all principles of taxation;
but they had so prospered under the partial rule of the Sirdars, that they
sustained the pressure without any serious inconvenience, and were moreover so conscious of having forfeited the sympathy of their fellow Duranis, that, although exposed to far greater severity, they would hardly have dared to raise a murmur or complaint. In the lands also contiguous to the town, where by the exertion of some powerful interest remissions had been obtained, the cultivators breathed more freely under the new administration; but as a general principle the same amount of ryoti assessment was levied as in the time of the Sirdars, and Wali Muhamad Khan continued the same oppressive system of realization to which he had been so long habituated.

31. Up to the time which I am now discussing—the close of the first year of His Majesty’s reign—I should say no very perceptible changes had been worked in the condition of the Duranis by the restoration of the Saddozai monarchy, whatever may have been the effect of that event upon their feelings. Their lands were still subject to assessment, and as no encouragement had been held out to them to resume their military habits, they continued an essentially agricultural and pastoral population. There was little cause at the same time for apprehending an immediate danger from their power; the chiefs who resided with the clans were poor, uninfluential, and in many cases strangers to the Ulus; the high daring indeed, and the chivalrous character of the Sirdars and the Khans, had faded with the feudal school of privilege and emulation which had given birth to the Durani nobility, and the chiefs or tribes were now little better than mere plodding farmers. I believe, however, that there was abundant ripening and disgust among these very farmers and their agricultural dependents, that a brighter field was not suddenly opened to them, and that, having once indulged in aspirations for their old position, they viewed with extreme jealousy and aversion the consolidation of His Majesty’s authority under the strong and rigorous auspices of British power. That such feelings, springing from a keen sense of personal interest and acting on dispositions, naturally prone to turbulence, should have embodied themselves in a restless desire to overthrow British influence, was nothing more than might have been expected; and when once sentiments of this nature had obtained currency amongst the Duranis, the byeword of “infidel” presented in itself as the most ready bait to catch the attention of the multitude, and to point the way to combination of forces which might rid the country of our protective watchfulness, and restore the fondly-cherished periods of Durani supremacy. There is reason for believing that a very general feeling of animosity against the British, extending in a certain degree to His Majesty Shah Shuja, was thus prevalent amongst the Duranis as early as the commencement of last year; but the tribes had the sense to perceive the danger of giving vent to any ebullitions of this nature which might provoke the resentment of the government while they were altogether unprepared to meet it, and which would also serve to check any disposition that His Majesty might entertain to restore to them those financial privileges which they regarded with truth as indispensable to such a regeneration of their order as might enable them to fulfill their ultimate designs. The Duranis
thus obliged themselves to wear an outward appearance of loyalty and respect, and even to undergo the humiliation of supplicating the Crown for a restitution of favours, which amongst themselves, nevertheless, they affected to consider as their prerogative. They were at the same time far from sanguine in their expectations of success. They had seen the financial system of the Sirdars adopted with trifling modifications by His Majesty the Shah during the first year of his restored reign, when the popularity needed to consolidate a new power might seem to have demanded great concessions than would willingly be made at any subsequent period; and they could not but feel also that the government, having before its observation the contrast of and peace order, resulting on the one side from Durani depression, and of turbulence and insurrection accompanying, on the other, the elevation of the tribes to power, and being, moreover, independent of the military support which had formed the only sound political reason for the investiture of the tribes with special and prescriptive rights—would hardly be induced, by a mere spirit of philanthropy, or respect for antiquated institutions, to comply with the conditions of their prayer, and thus add to the prospective dangers attaching to Durani ascendancy the immediate, direct, and permanent inconvenience of a heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

32. At the expiration of the first year of Wali Muhammad's revenue management, His Majesty deputed another officer, named Mirza Ahmed Khan (who had also been one of the finance ministers of the Barakzai Sirdars), to visit Kandahar and inspect the accounts of disbursements and receipts; and on the return of Mirza Ahmed to Kabul after the execution of this duty, the revenue arrangements were concluded for the present year under his superintendence and advice. It is to be observed that Mirza Ahmed was animated by an especial spirit of rivalry against Muhamad Taki and Wali Muhamad, and that when he found therefore His Majesty inclined to continue the revenue administration of Kandahar in their hands, it appears to have been his object to exaggerate as much as possible the dues of the government, in order to embarrass their proceedings, and to reduce them to the alternative of either failing in their obligations to the Crown, or of subjecting themselves to a still greater degree of unpopularity by the oppressive nature of their collections. The remissions were thus unnoticed which had been granted by the Sirdars on account of the waste and unproductive character of a large portion of the tiyul lands, or in order to alleviate the pressure of the ryoti taxation. The districts dependent on Tirin, which were inhabited almost entirely by Duranis, were also registered at an aggregate liability of 1,420 kharwars of grain, and about 25,000 Company's rupees, which had been judged a fair estimate of the government share of produce on the old claim of Timur Shah to consider the lands rescued from the Hazaras as Crown property, but which was altogether disproportionate to the extent of ground under cultivation, assessed at the rates one-fifth of the produce upon land irrigated by streams or water-courses, and one-tenth upon that watered by karezes, which were recognised as the basis of computation of the jamabandi, and according to which the cultivators demanded
that the revenue should be collected in detail. The nauabad, khalsa, and khashkaba lands likewise remained generally at the old aggregate assessment which had been instituted when the cultivation was general; no notice being taken in the register of the subsequent abandonment which I have mentioned of a large proportion of this property by the Durani occupants, from an unwillingness to expose themselves gratuitously to the oppression of the government, for which such cultivation afforded pretexts; and in more instances, indeed, than it may be here convenient to detail an evident desire is to be detected in the financial responsibilities imposed on the brothers by the counsels of Mirza Ahmed of burdening the collections with an unjust and invidious application, which I can only explain by motives of personal jealousy. At the same time, however, that these arrangements were in the course of completion, a Durani deputation, which had accompanied Mirza Ahmed on his return to Kabul, obtained, through intercession and the naturally generous disposition of His Majesty the Shah, the most important concession of a modified restoration of the Durani horse, and a remission of the assessment of the tiyul-kulbas; and Muhamad Taki Khan, the wakil, who was brought forward to undertake the revenue administration of Kandahar—on a bond of personal obligation for the realization of the dues, and the discharge of the responsibilities of the government—was charged with special instructions, upon leaving Kabul, to give effect to his measure, which both in its political and financial bearing was fraught with considerations of such momentous interest. 33. The principal object of the present paper being to analyse the effects of this indulgence granted to the Duranis, it will be necessary to exhibit its precise conditions in some detail. It might have been supposed that, in consonance with the old principles of permitting the Duranis to occupy lands free of taxation, on condition of furnishing horsemen for the service of the Crown, it would have been judged unnecessary to carry their accounts either to the credit or debit of the government, the deduction from the registers of the amount of the revenue payable by the alienated lands and the actual bona fide assignment of such lands to be occupied and cultivated by the parties concerned being all that we required for the adjustment of their claims. This course, however, was rendered impossible in practice by the transfer to other parties of the assumed proprietorship of a large proportion of the tiyul lands, and by the voluntary abandonment of a still further portion of the lands by the Duranis to government; and it was, moreover, inconsistent with the modified conditions of the restoration and with His Majesty’s wish to define specifically the actual amount of remuneration allotted for the services of each individual horseman. The plan adopted therefore by His Majesty was to include in the government claims the total amount of revenue derivable from the Durani tiyul-kulbas, abolishing the remission of one-third granted in the preceding year, and to allow the wakil credit in his disbursements for the pay of the horse, according to the proportions of grain and money, of which the following tabular statement presents an abstract. Several points of explantation are required to render this abstract intelligible, and
Pay allowed by His Majesty to the Horse of the Kandahar tribes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIBE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF HORSE.</th>
<th>RATES OF PAY OF EACH GRADE.</th>
<th>PAY IN MONEY.</th>
<th>PAY IN GRAIN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nate Leaders.</td>
<td>men.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5,175</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alikozai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>1,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barakzai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>1,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achakzai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alizai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>652</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>976</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIBE</th>
<th>Pay in Money.</th>
<th>Pay in Grain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popalzai</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>7,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alikozai</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barakzai</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>2,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achakzai</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alizai</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>1,875</td>
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<td>Ishakzai</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>1,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>284</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurzai</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardanzai and</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarkani.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakar Barechis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maku and</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khugiani</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal attendants, taken</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from all the tribes, indiscriminately.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barechis</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirini</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total number of horse | ... | ... | 2,828 | ... | ... | ... | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ... | ... | ...
| Total amount of pay—Money | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,580| 3,000 | ...   | ...   | ... | ... | ...
| Grain          |     |     |   |       |   |   |     |       |       |       |     |   |     |   |
|                |     |     |   |       |   |   |     |       |       |       |     |   |     |   |
to refer the conditions of pay to the supposed principle of remitting revenue on account of military service. 1stly.—It is to be observed that the pay of the chiefs is fixed at no regular rates it varies from 200 toman, or 2,222 Company’s rupees, yearly, to 65 toman, equal to 733 Company’s rupees according to His Majesty’s pleasure; and in some instances, as with Muhamad Azim Khan, one of the Nurzai chiefs, and with Akhtar Khan, the head of the Alizais, no allowance whatever has been granted for the duty of leading their contingent of horse. 2ndly.—In reference to the subordinate leaders, the proportion is one to every twenty horsemen, and the rate of remuneration is fixed at three kulbas, half in the Kariajat and half in the Mahalat, the former being accounted, in grain, at three kharwars the kulba, and the latter, in money, at three toman the kulba, which was the old commutation of the Sirdars for the assessment of two kharwars, and which, according to the present rates of exchange, is equal to Company’s rupees 33-12. A further liability of nine of the register rupees attaches to each kulba in the Kariajat as kahbaha, or commutation for chaff, and this is accordingly added to the amount of pay; the total value of the three kulbas to the subordinate leaders, derivable from the remission of the government liabilities, being thus 4½ kharwars of grain, and 5 toman, 1,200 dinars in money, or 57 Company’s rupees. 3rdly.—The allowance for a horseman is reckoned at two kulbas, the old proportion of a plough to every horseman having been thus doubled, in order to compensate for the cancelling of the claim to pay from the royal treasury, which had been granted by the former Saddozai monarchs when the Durani horse were called into the field. The same division of the pay into money and grain has also been observed with the horseman, as I have before explained, in the case of the subordinate leaders, the value of the two kulbas—one in the Kariajat and one in the Mahalat, with the kahbaha liability annexed—being thus fixed at three kharwars in grain, and 3 toman 4,500 dinars, or Company’s rupees 38½ in money.

It remains that I should remark upon the numbers of the horsemen, and the proportion which these numbers bear to the total amount of the Kandahar tiyul-kulbas. In the place of the 6,000 horse formerly furnished by the Durani tribes, His Majesty had sanctioned the embodying of only 2,600, with an addition of 220 for royal attendants, and the allotments of the Kakars, Barechis, and Tirins. Of the 6,000 kulbas also assigned at former periods for the maintenance of the horse, His Majesty had only permitted the alienation of the revenues of 5,428, 5,298 of this number being allotted for the 2,500 Durani horse, at two ploughs for each horseman and three for each subordinate leader, and the remaining 130 belonging to the royal attendants and Kakars, 68 in number; while the Barechi and Tirini horse, amounting to 160, although included in the tiyul list, were granted pay from the treasury without any reference to the produce or assessment of lands. There thus remained, according to the registers, a surplus of the tiyul lands at the disposal of government amounting 572 kulbas, 367 being included in the Kariajat, where the Durani lands were registered at 3,081 kulbas, and 205 in the Mahalat, where the numbers were only 2,919.
34. The practical working of this modified scheme for the restoration of the Durani horse presents the next subject for consideration. There were four points which interfered with the possible realization of the supposed situation of the government to remit a certain definite amount of revenue leviable from each kulba for the military service of its Durani, occupant, and each of these points requires to be separately discussed: 1stly, a large portion of the tiyul lands which may be stated in round numbers at 500 kulbas, had been abandoned in the time of the Sirdars by their Durani occupants. In the autumn of the preceding year, when the time of spring had arrived, His Majesty’s intention of restoring the Durani horse was unsuspected; and thus, although the tribes to whom the lands belonged according to the registers were invited to resume the cultivation, and were insured against the repetition of these extortions which caused their former abandonment of the soil, they found themselves, in most instances, incapable of undergoing the expense attendant upon a renewed tillage, in the purchase of seed for sowing, of cattle, and of the implements of husbandry during a season of such extraordinary dearness; and with the annexed liability of assessment, they declined, therefore, to resume their property. Under these circumstances the government had no resource against the lands remaining waste, serious defalcation occurring, consequently, in the next year’s revenue, but to adopt measures for the cultivation as if the kulbas had been Crown property. The lands were accordingly farmed out to such parties as could be found to cultivate them on terms of a light and encouraging nature. Seed for showing to the extent of 1,000 kharwars was advanced, under instructions from the Political Agent, from the amount of grain assigned by His Majesty for the use of the army commissariat, on a condition of the same being repaid at the time of harvest; and the land tax to government was regulated by the fertility of the ground, either at an aggregate amount of rent for the entire farm, generally calculated at two kharwars the kulba or at the rate of a certain share of the produce, varying, according to circumstances, from one-tenth to one-third. It is by no means easy at present to determine the precise amount which has been realised by the government agents from the extent of tiyul land thus cultivated by private parties, but the approximate calculations which I have been enabled to make give an average return to government of 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) kharwars, upon every kulba. 2ndly, the intention of His Majesty to remit the assessment of the Durani kulbas was still unknown at Kandahar at the time of harvest, and Wali Muhamad Khan, previous to the arrival of his brother the wakil had thus succeeded in realizing revenues in grain from the tiyul lands dependent on the town to the extent of about 1,500 kulbas, and at the rate of two kharwars the kulba, which had been fixed by the Shah as the Durani assessment for the preceding years; and as the greater portion of this grain was at once disposed of for money to the Kandahar commissariat under instructions from the Prince-Governor, in communication with the Political Agent, at the rate of 16 seers of atta (flour) for the Company’s rupee, it was not possible, when the orders arrived from His Majesty’s prohibiting the collection of grain from the Durani kulbas, to
return the amount which had been already realised. 3rdly, I have repeatedly alluded to the difference of about 600 kulbas between the registry entry, which had remained on record since the time of Nadir Shah's distribution, and the extent of tiyul land which really admitted of cultivation. The Sirdars as I have mentioned in their collection of revenue, granted remissions in the respective villages and districts to the amount of this difference; but in the wakil's contract with the Crown no such remission was recognised, and the wakil, moreover, asserted that he was specially instructed by His Majesty to retain the 572 surplus kulbas of the Crown from cultivated lands yielding their full share of three kharwars for the government assessment and to distribute amongst the Duranis the whole amount of waste and unproductive land which was included in the total of 6,000 tiyul-kulbas, according as the registers exhibited the particular locality of the kulbas apportioned to each tribe. The Duranis protested that if they were thus obliged to take on themselves the deficit of 600 kulbas, the rate of pay in grain to each horseman would, by this measure alone, be reduced nearly one quarter, and they accordingly claimed that the defalcation should be made up from the Crown, or that a deduction should at any rate be granted, according to the loss sustained by them, from their liability to furnish horsemen. And, 4thly, the last great cause which precluded the possibility of the principles of an actual bona fide assignment of land for military service being ever worked out in future, in a manner at all assimilating to the original scheme of Nadir Shah, lay, in the extensive transfer of the proprietorship of the tiyul-kulbas from one party to another which had been constantly in operation during the century that had elapsed since the time of the first distribution. It is utterly impossible to trace this system of transfer through the many changes it had undergone, but as well as I can form an estimate, traffic of this sort has taken place to the extent of between two and three lakhs of Company's rupees; and, in the lands dependent on the town, scarcely a third of the kulbas remain in the hands of the descendants of the original grantees. The terms of sale have been manifold, but they all unite in their tendency to render the remuneration allotted for their military service of each Durani horseman a certain specified amount of grain and money, rather than the occupation of a certain portion of land free of taxation. In the first instance, when the Duranis entered on the occupation of their lands each kulba had been allotted by the chief of a tribe to a family or a certain number of families, with the annexed obligation of furnishing a horseman and his badal, or "relief," in rotation, from the different individuals who derived their support from the produce of that kulba. In process of time these parties were led to regard their right in perpetuity to the produce as representative of value, or in fact a bona fide marketable commodity, and accordingly, as occasions pressed on them for an immediate supply of money, they sold these rights to other cultivators in more easy circumstances. Previous to the time of the Sirdars the seller of the property usually took upon himself the obligation of the military called upon by the government, thus fixing the purchase-money at ten years' entire produce of the land, free of taxation. It
pressed heavily, therefore, on the recent purchaser when the Sirdars demanded an assessment from the actual cultivators of the soil; for this liability should properly have fallen on the seller, in lieu of his obligation of military service. Subsequent to the period when a definite amount of taxation was leviable by the government on each cultivated tiyul-kulba, such property was usually transferred with the understanding that the liability was annexed to it, a deduction being made in the amount of purchase-money corresponding to the diminution of estimated produce; but this principle was not invariably adhered to, for, when the seller had any claims upon the government, he sometimes retained his obligation of assessment on the understanding that a corresponding deduction should be made from his receipts; and in the same spirit, when the seller was possessed of other property, either in gardens or land, which admitted of his satisfying the total claim against him of the government, he not unfrequently guaranteed to the buyer a remission from assessment in order to enhance the value of the land, and thus obtain for the transfer of the right of cultivation a larger amount of ready money. But such arrangements, however binding in the first instance upon the parties who concluded the terms of barter, were necessarily subjected to great confusion by the death of either of these contracting parties as well as by the further transfer of the property under conditions at variance with the original terms and by the manifold changes which occurred in the administration of revenue according to the shifting policy of the government. It thus happened that on the first promulgation of the order to reassemble the Durani horse, the chiefs were in ignorance to whom the obligations of military service attached; and it was not until after much alteration and many fruitless attempts at arrangement that any scheme could be devised for general adoption which promised to give a moderate degree of working efficacy to the indulgence granted by His Majesty. The resolutions ultimately agreed on were as follows: That the sale of the tiyul land, however modified, was illegal. That the original grantees, or their descendants, could not absolve themselves from the responsibility of military attendance by this illegal transfer of the right of cultivating the lands. That the reduced quota of horse to which each tribe was subjected must be furnished under compulsion from the families in whose favour the original distribution had taken place. That each family which had divested itself of the tiyul-kulba formerly assigned for its support was authorised to demand the restitution of the land on repayment of the purchase-money, this resumption taking place through the whole series of parties between the original grantee and the present proprietor; but that, if the family of the original grantee was unable to return the purchase-money in the first instance, it must be content to furnish from its members a horseman for service who would receive as remuneration the assessment realisable from the land, through the hands of the chief of the ulus, if the right of cultivating had been transferred to one of the same tribe, and through the government if the kulbas had been disposed of to strangers.
Numberless impediments occurred, however, to the free working of even these resolutions as I shall observe hereafter; but they continue to be considered in theory as the basis of the interior arrangements among the tribes for the embodying of the Durani horse.

35. From the united influence of the four causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it may be understood that the so-called assignment of land for the Durani horse amounted in its practical hearing upon the parties concerned, to little more than a realization of revenue by the chiefs of tribes, either directly from the government, or from lands of which the assessment was placed at their disposal by the government and a payment by these chiefs of certain quantities of grain and money as remuneration to individuals of their own ulus, who were, however, brought into the field by them under compulsion. For the sake of illustration I subjoin the account-current of the senior Popalzai chief, Mir Afzal Khan, with the local government, and the explanation of the different items of receipt will more clearly portray the working of the system (see Page 550):

It would be observed that, in this account, the pay of the horse is, in the first place, calculated in grain and money in preference to the mere assignment of land, and with a view of giving a definite value to the amount of remuneration to be received; it was no doubt, however, intended by His Majesty that the money and grain should be realised by the parties from lands actually in their possession, but the practical execution of the order has been very different. We find that of the 300 kulbas to which the Khan was entitled, 109½ have been alone assigned to him; a moiety of the 300 was due from the districts, which amount, it will be seen, was made payable in money by an order upon the Sirdar; but this point will be more conveniently explained in a general sketch of the revenue system of the Mahalat, and I will here, therefore, restrict myself to the consideration of the moiety which should have been realised in grain, at 3 kharwars the kulba, and in money on account of kahbaha, from the dependent lands. The non-assignment of the balance of 40½ kulbas remaining of the moiety of 150 kulbas is explained by the lands having passed by purchase from the possession of this branch of the Popalzais to other tribes, with whom Mir Afzal Khan was altogether unconnected. He therefore looked to the government for the realization of the grain revenue from these lands, and the transfer of such revenue or the payment of a corresponding amount from the public stores to himself, on the same principle that induced his own followers, if cultivating lands belonging to another tribe, to pay their land tax to the government agents in preference to admitting the interference of a stranger chief. But this limited assignment of 189½ kulbas even was in itself most defective and unsatisfactory. Six of the kulbas were rejected by the Khan as waste lands from which no revenue had been exacted by the Sirdars, and which he required therefore to be replaced by kulbas yielding their full assessment; 38 more had been farmed by the government to other cultivators in consequence of their abandonment by the Popalzais at a share of produce which gave a total return of 32 kharwars less than would have been
The Kandahar Government in account with Mir Afzul Khan .......................... Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Money.</th>
<th>Grain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tus.</td>
<td>Drs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>8,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>81</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

|       | 676    | 9,875 | 518 | 6   | 30 |

Pay to the Khan

Do. to 7½ subordinate leaders

Do. to 14½ horsemen

Do. on account of grain realized from the tiyul—

kulbas at 2 kharwars each. Prior to the receipt

of orders for the restoration of the horse

Paid in ready money

Ditto

Ditto

Deductions on account of katkhodas

Deductions on account of Mirabi

Deductions for tax off nauabd

Do. on account of anguri

Deductions—fees to the agents deputed by the

Shah to examine the accounts

Deductions—fees to the Secretaries fo the Registers

as per regulation

Deductions on account of kahbaha from the kulbas

unassigned

Assigned 10½ kulbas, calculated at 3 kharwars each

Paid in grain in Kandahar

on account of kulbas

unassigned

Do. do.

Do. do. by assignment

on Government land

Deduct on account of fee on

realisation

Balance due, for which an order has been given

on the Sirdar to be realised from the district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khs.</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

realized at the full rate of three kharwars the kulbas and of the 65½ kulbas which
alone remained in the bona fide possession of this branch of the Popalzais, not
more than half were cultivated by the descendants of the original grantees, who
were now held responsible for military attendance. Under these circumstances of
transfer, with the payment of the deficit of land by the government in grain, the
deduction of liabilities to which the tribe was subject on account of items of
assessment, and the commutation for an assignment in money of the moiety of
remuneration due on account of the kulbas in the districts, the conditions of Durani service became altogether diverted from their original footing and gave birth to a system useless in point of military efficiency, inconvenient to the State, and oppressive to the parties concerned.

36. It is now desirable to make a few remarks on the revenue system of Mahalat, explanatory of the assignment in money in lieu of land on account of kulbas to which each horseman was entitled in the districts. The sources of revenue in the districts were the same as in the country—dependant on the town; they consisted of the various descriptions of land tax according as the lands were held on the tenures of tiyul ryoti, khalisa, khushkaba, nauabad, or mourussi; of the garden tax or anjuri; of the taxawari or “capitation tax,” inclusive of all classes except the Duranis and a few other tribes who were especially excepted; of the particular assessment on the different trades; of the sirama and sirgala or duties on flocks and herds; of the divers fees on realization under the names of ambardari, sadir, and mohassilli; of the katkhodadadi attaching to the Durani servants, and of a few other unimportant items. Under the rule of the Sirdars, however, an aggregate or jamabandi calculated approximately from these various items of taxation had been imposed upon each district, and the same amount was now carried to the credit of His Majesty’s government in their contract with the wakil, without any alteration or remission, except in a very few instances, and without any particularisation of the different sources from which revenue was to be realised. I subjoin a copy of this abstract statement of liabilities as it appears in the amount between His Majesty and the wakil, for which he passed his personal bond:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Districts</th>
<th>Money.</th>
<th>Grain.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khakrez</td>
<td>249 Tus 8,603 Dr. 1,173 Khs. 23 M.</td>
<td>Originally contained many tiyul-kulbas, but, under the Sirdars, a general equalised tax of 2 kharwars 86 maunds on each kulba tiyul and ryoti from which this sum is calculated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deh Buchi</td>
<td>50 Tus 0 Dr. 82 Khs. 58 M.</td>
<td>Lands recovered from the Hazaras; no tiyul-kulbas; tax in Deh Buchi four-fifths and one-tenth of the produce; in Dahla, 1 kharwar tax for kharwar sown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahla</td>
<td>330 Tus 0 Dr. 225 Khs. 0 M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamindawar</td>
<td>3,328 Tus 6,238 Dr. 739 Khs. 23 M.</td>
<td>Containing 500 tiyul-kulbas belonging to Alizais, rated at 3 tomans the kulba.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girishk</td>
<td>543 Tus 333 Dr. 394 Khs. 25 M.</td>
<td>About 600 tiyul-kulbas here calculated in grain at 3 kharwars the kulbas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tns.</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naozad</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>Tiyul and ryoti kulbas mixed, the former assessed at 2 kharwars, and equivalent taken in money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faolad, Washir, Baskhtiar Barrangji, Ziraki and Maliki</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>Land tax very small proportion of this amount; proceeds chiefly derived from garden tax duty on sheep, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Sang</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Possesses a large share of tiyul lands; this jamabandi fixed as a favour to the chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kala Gaz</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>Under the Sardars, ryoti and tiyul kulbas assessed indifferently at 5 kharwars each; remission of one third now granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serwan Kala</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Tiyul-kulbas assessed at 3 tomans each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derawat, Charchina, Gawargin and Kadjiran</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No tiyul-kulbas; jamabandi fixed from an estimate of the land tax at various rates of assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garmsel</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>Land tax on the tiyul-kulbas, amounting to nearly 1,000, abolished by the Sardars, and an aggregate fixed one for every canal, giving a remission of about four-fifths of the dues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazarajat</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Equivalent of 12,000 goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fushunj or Peshin</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800 tomans of this commutation for liability to supply horse, 100 transit duties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorawak</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Paid in camels; no tiyul lands. Jamabandi fixed by Nadir Shah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewee or Sibi</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Farmed at this aggregate: details very irregular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achakzai</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Commutation for service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahr-i-Narain</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Estimated fifth of produce from land irrigated by this canal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

552
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tus.</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Khum, Hamza-Bolak and Katta-Khajick</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>All these lands were rescued from the Hazaras subsequent to Nadir Shah’s distribution of the kulbas. The detail of the assessment throughout is most irregular, varying from one-third to one-tenth of the produce. The sums entered in the register in rough numbers are supposed to be approximation of the proceeds of the district. They possess no tiyul lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirin</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Proceeds farmed for this sum; district chiefly inhabited by Ghilzai, and revenues difficult to be realised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesh</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Khushaba lands; no tyul-kulbas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kujur</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Lands cultivated by Popalzais and Barakzais on mourussi tenure of one-fifth and one-tenth of the produce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulgai, Zurrangi and Surkhbed</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Farm of the proceeds derived from the Tirin on account of capital tax, sirkada, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakhtu and Chin-artu</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirzan</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maruf and Kadanai</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arghastan</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thal and Chotiali</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13,232</td>
<td>7,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to Company’s rupees</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,470,30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The manifold changes which, it will be seen from the above table, had been introduced by the Sirdars into the original system of kulba assignment in the districts, and the effects of which were still in operation under His Majesty’s restored government, rendered in most instances the appropriation of land for the maintenance of the Durani horse incompatible with the required administration of the revenues. Thus the fertile districts of GarmSEL forming the lower basin of the Helmand, had been originally conferred in tiyul upon the Ishakzai and Nurzai tribes to the extent of about 1,000 kulbas. This assignment at the rate of three tomans at which the kulba in the Mahalat was valued to the horsemen, would have given an aggregate of 3,000 tomans as the amount of remuneration to be derived from the district; but the Sirdars had fixed the jamabandi of GarmSEL at 680 tomans, and the horsemen of the Nurzai and Ishakzai tribes, therefore if furnished from the cultivators of the lands (as would generally be the plan in the districts where a transfer of proprietorship was rare), would claim the balance of...
their specified extent of remuneration, amounting to 2,320 tomans, from the revenues of other lands. Again in other parts of the Helmand valley, the rich and productive character of the lands, together with a large extent of ground being allotted to the tillage of one plough, had caused the Sirdars to increase the assessment upon the tiyul-kulbas from 2 kharwars or its assumed equivalent of 3 tomans to 3, 4, and even 5 kharwars, the aggregate liability of the district, which was continued by His Majesty the Shah being computed, either in grain or money, from this rate of assessment; and if such lands, therefore, had been allowed to be appropriated by the cultivators in virtue of their demand for kulbas rather than for grain or money, the maintenance of 100 horse, which should have cost only 300 tomans, would have caused a sacrifice to the government of revenue to the extent of perhaps 500 kharwars, or its equivalent in money of 750 tomans. In Girishk, also, and its dependencies, the assessment on the tiyul-kulbas continued throughout to be borne on the registers as realisable in grain, notwithstanding that the lands were carried to the credit of the horsemen in money; and as the entire amount of grain revenue had been previously disposed of by His Majesty the Shah, either by assignment in favour of claimants on the royal bounty, or under conditions of sale and gratuity to the British government there appeared to be no resource left for the revenue manager in order to fulfil his terms of contract, but to realise the grain assessment from the tiyul lands, and to give assignments in money for the moiety of remuneration due to the horsemen on account of these lands. Zamindawar was perhaps the only district where the nature of the assessment on the tiyul-kulbas admitted of the bona fide appropriation of the lands by the Durani cultivators without loss to the government or injustice to the horsemen, who would be supplied from the ulus, for the assessment on the tiyul-kulbas was there really fixed at the sum of 3 tomans, which had been determined as its value to the horsemen, but even in the case of this district a difficulty occurred in the disproportionate extent of land available for the purpose of assignment. The Alizai tribe laid claim for the pay of 300 horsemen to 1,203 tomans 9,757 dinars in money and 3,169 kharwars of grain. The just realization of this sum, however, would have required an even division of the 611 kulbas, to which the tribe was now entitled, between the dependent lands and the districts, and this division was altogether impracticable, for, of the 661 kulbas assigned to the Alizais by Nadir Shah, above 500 were confined to the plain of Zamindawar, and the tribe, therefore, now demanded, in addition to the appropriation of these lands, the difference between the value of the territory dependent on Kandahar—a difference amounting to 20 kharwars or 300 tomans. And had there not been many other instances in the divisions of the Popalzai and Alikozai tribes, where a contrary preponderence took the place of the Kariajat over the Mahalat kulbas, causing a profit to those tribes corresponding to the loss sustained by the Alizas I should have thought, in strict accordance with His Majesty's orders, that the claim of the latter upon the revenue managers had been valid. I mention these particulars to illustrate the
impracticability of giving efficacy to the supposed assignment of land for the services of the Durani horse in equal divisions between the districts and the dependent lands, and to show that as in the latter cases owing to the causes detailed in the 34th paragraph, grain was disbursed by the government officers to compensate for the deficit in land assignment, so in the former through the inequality of the distribution and the irregularity of the assessment on the kulbas, it was equally impossible to arrange in any other way than by presenting an assignment in money to the chief, to be realised either in part or full from the aggregate amount of revenue for which his own tribe might be liable in the districts, or to be made payable from other sources of government revenue, as might appear most convenient to the officer entrusted with the immediate superintendence of the collections.

37. It remains that I should briefly notice the extent to which His Majesty's orders regarding the Durani horse have been practically fulfilled under the modifications that I have shown to have been necessitated by the altered condition of the country, before I observe upon the effects produced and likely to be produced by a perseverance in the system. The Durani Khans received the first intimation of His Majesty's intention to restore the horse with equal pleasure and surprise, but they could not avoid great delay in availing themselves of the indulgence. They were at the commencement uncertain whether the boon unexpectedly granted, might not be hastily re-called and they were thus fearful of undergoing the risk of outlay. Again when assured upon this point they found themselves altogether destitute of followers, and although after much discussion they succeeded in identifying the parties to whom the responsibility of military service attached, still it was no easy matter either to provide such parties with horses and arms or to compel them from their own means to prepare themselves for the field, the scale of remuneration being only estimated for current expenditure and being altogether inadequate to meet the prime cost of equipment. After the exertions of many months however they began to muster their horsemen and with such assistance as they derived from the repayment of the grain already realised by the government and from the contributions of the ulus, who whatever might be their repugnance to individual service were still most desirous generally to secure for themselves the prospective benefit of the grant which they trusted would gradually emancipate them from interference on the part of government, the Durani Khans succeeded, before the expiration of the year, in submitting as many as 1,500 horsemen to the inspection of the Prince-Governor, of whom about 1,000 were approved and passed. These horsemen suddenly taken from the labours of the field were all wretchedly mounted and equipped and equally ignorant of the use of arms and of the duties of the camp as a military body; in fact, they were most contemptible, and having been raised by impressment they regarded the service with much dislike. After appearing at muster in the first instance, no call for their employment occurred until the beginning of February when Sardar Atta Mahamad Khan was deputed to
Zamindawar to endeavour to obviate the necessity of bringing the Hindustani troops again to disperse, the insurgents assembled under the leading of Akhtar Khan. On this occasion about 1,200 Durani horse were collected from the different tribes, the leaders making great exertions to swell their ranks to the utmost extent of their means and the average allowance (after the purchase of horses and arms) which the chiefs were able to realise and bestow upon each man as remuneration for the service he was to perform, did not exceed one kharwar in grain and five or six rupees in money. Sudal Khan, Alikozai, was the only chief who possessed the means of completing his contingent, and who was thus entitled by the previous fulfilment of his conditions of service to demand from the government the full amount of remuneration that had been allotted to him from His Majesty. The horses collected from the other tribes averaged about half their number for which each chief was liable, and they would thus seem to have forfeited the claim to full remuneration; but the plea which they assigned for the deficit was hardly to be overruled. A moiety of their allowances was due from the districts, and they very justly observed that a partial, if not a complete, realization of these dues was previously necessary to enable them to meet the outlay for equipment, even on the unsatisfactory and inefficient footing which had been arranged in the lands dependent on the town, where the ulus were subjected to their immediate control. On accompanying the Sirdars to Zamindawar, barats were accordingly given to the different chiefs, completing the amount of pay due to each particular tribe, and forming an aggregate of 9,425 tomans, 8,570 dinars equal to Company's rupees 104,730; and it was understood that, on the realization of these sums from the districts by the Sirdars, or the revenue officers employed under their orders, the full quota of Durani horse should be immediately raised and submitted to the Prince-Governor's inspection. Throughout the districts the tribes remained almost universally in occupation of the same kulbas which had been originally bestowed on them; and if assured of being allowed to retain the lands free of taxation, where the value of the assessment was greater than their scale of remuneration, receiving also further assigments where the registry entry of the liabilities fell below the amount of their dues, they would probably have been willing, had the country remained tolerably tranquil, to have discharged their duties of military attendance. But, as I have shown, it had been arranged, out of due regard to the interest of the government, that in the first instance the total amount of revenues should be realised, and that from the proceeds those claims of the horse should be liquidated; and as, under the excited state of feeling upon the frontier, owing to the rebellion in Zamindawar and the threatened advances of the Herat forces against Kandahar, this realization was found by the Sirdars to be wholly impracticable; the Durani Khans being without the means of meeting the outlay, made but a feeble attempt to complete the numbers of their followers. Except in a few particular instances, where the means of coercion were immediately at hand, the ulus remained in occupation of their own lands, refusing equally to pay their revenue to the government, or to furnish
horse on the requisition of the chiefs; and the assembled Durani Khans, after remaining about six weeks upon the Helmand with their imperfect contingents, affording a very equivocal sort of support to the Sirdar in his pacification of Zamindawar, were obliged to be re-called to Kandahar, as they were destitute of the means of purchasing provisions from their own resources, and as it was found impossible to furnish subsistence for them any longer from the neighbouring villages upon the system of sursaut or “compulsory supply,” which had been hitherto pursued without exciting the opposition of the resident tribes, and thus leading to bloodshed and disorder.

38. But although the intentions of His Majesty for the restoration of the Durani horse have been thus disappointed of their just fulfilment, sufficient evidence has been nevertheless given, by the partial development of the system, of the effects which its accomplishment would produce, both upon the condition and the feelings of the Duranis. From the day upon which the order for the resumption of the tiyul-kulbas by the Duranis was first promulgated at Kandahar, a change of much importance has been perceptible in the bearing of the Khans. Hopes which had long slumbered have been re-awakened, and a stimulus has been given to the display of that grasping eagerness for power which has betrayed itself among the Durani Khans whenever the means of gratification have been at hand. The views by which the Durani chiefs are actuated may be explained in a few words: the desire, in the first place, to see the tribes restored to a position of opulence, self-confidence and military strength; they aim, secondly, at the establishment of their own authority over ulus on a footing of uncontrolled and absolute power; and, having thus secured to themselves the unembarrassed direction of the entire strength of the Durani population, they would, thirdly, be prepared to employ it in pressing on the indulgences or weakness of the Crown, until they had appropriated to their order a paramount, or rather an exclusive, influence in the councils of the State and had left the mere shadow of authority attaching to the pageant on the throne. In furtherance of the first object, the exercise, however limited, of His Majesty’s favour has, no doubt, operated with much effect; for if the tribes have been disappointed of a sudden restoration to opulence, a foundation has been laid, at any rate, for the gradual but sure improvement of their social condition in the abolition of vexatious and oppressive exactions, in the bona fide assignment of a considerable portion of the tiyul-kulbas to the Durani cultivator free of taxation, and above all, in the diminution which has taken place of the possible interference of government for the purposes of realization. And in reference to the scarcely less consequential points of moral reassurance, and of a recovery of military strength, the results of the measures which have been already carried out have been even more immediate and direct; for the great cause of the political depression under which the tribes have laboured for the last 20 years has been removed at once by the declared abolition of the land tax on the tiyul-kulbas; and the accumulation of the arms and horses which the tribes are now called on to furnish, together with re-acquisition of that
dexterity in their management for which the Duranis were once celebrated, and which must naturally be produced by a resumption of their favourite pursuits, cannot fail to lead to their restoration to a state of military power. But if the primary object of the Durani Khans is thus promised a satisfactory accomplishment by the restoration of their contingents of horse, the attainment of their other views for the consolidation of their individual authority amongst the tribes is equally facilitated by the altered circumstances under which it is now alone practicable to give a modified efficacy to the working of the original system. When the cultivators of the soil supplied the horsemen allotted to the kulbas from the members of their own families, without reference to the chief, and almost independently of his control, they exercised, to a certain degree, that principle of self-government which wherever it has prevailed, has been found to effect so favourably the social elevation of the parties who practise it, and to induce a freedom of thought and action most adverse to the imposition of power; but under the present altered circumstances of a realization of revenue by the chiefs and a payment of remuneration through them to the parties subjected to military service, the tendency must naturally be to place the entire body, both of the horse and of the tribes, in immediate subservience to the Durani Khans, who will thus, as an improvement in the condition of the ulus becomes gradually developed, find themselves approaching day by day to that coveted position in which they may come forward and proudly vindicate, if necessary, by force of arms, what they assert, and perhaps feel, to be the rights of their order. I do not, I feel assured, in this view argue theoretically or unadvisedly as far as regards the character and designs of the Durani chiefs. I have carefully studied the former phases of the Durani constitution, and I have observed the practical effects upon the tribes of the recent indulgences. The tranquility which prevailed through Kandahar under the severe administration of the Sirdars affords a practical lesson in policy of the most unequivocal and important character; and when I contrast that stillness—the stillness, howbeit, or terror and desolation—with the restlessness, the intrigue, and the insurrection which have risen upon the first opening of a mild and generous footing, I become painfully aware that speculative views of conciliation and benevolence are inapplicable to the present stage of Durani society; and that to allow a fair field for the development of the effects of such ameliorative measures as we may contemplate, it will be necessary to restrain with the strong hand of power the turbulent dispositions of the tribes, until the experience of years, and the growth of altered thought and habits may lead them to a due sense of their inhability to obtain, and their unfitness to exercise a dominant influence in the State, and may thus cause them to understand and appreciate indulgences aiming at the improvement of their own social condition, and at the consolidation of the power of the government by means of their own prosperity. It is curious to observe the manner in which the Duranis have reasoned upon the liberality of His Majesty’s government, and the gradual modifications which we may suppose their feelings to have undergone from the evidence of
alternations in their tone and conduct. During the first year of His Majesty’s restored government, they exhibited outwardly but little change from the same passive demeanour which had characterised their submission to the Sirdars under the later periods of the Barakzai administration. No sooner, however, had the order been issued for the remission of the land tax of the kulbas, than with resuscitated hopes they began to remonstrate, to agitate and ultimately to take up arms, when other means of intimidation failed them. I bring forward, by way of illustration, the example of the tribes in Zamindawar. They had been subjected during the preceding year to some severity of treatment by the financial managements of Wali Muhamad Khan, but they had endured the yoke almost without a murmur. Since the arrival of the wakil at Kandahar, they had been, on the contrary, entirely free from interference. Not a government agent of any class had appeared in Zamindawar, nor had a kharwar of grain been realised, yet the tribes of that district, on the first demand for revenue, took up arms to withstand, as they asserted, oppressive exactions; and while a party of horse were encamped upon this side of the Helmand, appointed to support the government officer in his collection, they crossed the river and attacked them, without the semblance of an excuse on the score of provocation, or of actual rapacity. The unpopularity of the agent deputed to realise the revenues, and the apprehension of a repetition of the exactions of the previous year, may have been instrumental in assembling the tribes in arms as a measure of defence; but surely such motives are insufficient to justify or explain a gratuitous attack before the collections of the present year had commenced; or if these motives, which the Zamindawaris assigned for their offensive hostility be admitted, surely some radical change of character must have taken place to have emboldened to this act of aggressive rebellion tribes who had submitted passively to the most galling tyranny on the part of the Sirdars, and who had even yielded since the accession of His Majesty to the hardship of the collections of the preceding year without betraying any open signs of discontent. It appears to me that had the land tax on the tiyul-kulbas been continued, the tribes in Zamindawar, seeing no indication of a change in the policy of the Government and conscious that the power of coercion was stronger at the present than at any previous time, would have never dreamed of assembling in arms to resist the royal authority; and that we must consequently attribute to the exercise of His Majesty’s clemency—and to the impression which had arisen from it and from the general mildness of the administration that it was the aim of the government to manage the Duranis through the agency of their hopes rather than their fears and that rebellion might thus be attempted almost with impunity so sudden and unusual a display of boldness as could induce the tribes to rise in arms and attack a government agent, however, and perhaps deservedly, unpopular. It was not only in Zamindawar, moreover that this spirit betrayed itself. In Nesh, in Tirin, and in Derawat the same disposition to withstand the collection of assessment was simultaneously manifested, and it was only by a most cautious and conciliatory conduct that outbreaks in these districts were prevented, and
that a partial realization of revenue was effected through the Durani agents immediately connected with the resident tribes. The Duranis having once taken the decisive step of insurrection, and, although vanquished, having found that neither were the tribes visited with any general punishment, nor was the system of policy pursued by the government subject to any essential change, became less reserved in their language and demeanour. Their clamours against the revenue managers increased—which were in a measure justified by the little alteration that had taken place in the details of assessment, with the exception of the remission on the tiyul-kulbas, but which the tribes would hardly have dared to indulge in had they not felt some confidence in their remonstrances being attended with success. Success, as you are aware, has followed the appeal, and the obnoxious ministers have been removed. The result of the concession remains to be seen. As a measure of temporary expediency calculated to allay internal excitement whilst an invasion is threatened from the westward, and whilst the military means available on the spot may be considered insufficient to meet an extensive combination of forces against us, it will prove undoubtedly of value; but I cannot avoid the apprehension that it will also have a dangerous tendency in prospect, in strengthening the confidence of the tribes in their own power and in thus rendering more inevitable the ultimate adoption of measures of severity to counteract their growing influence. I have likewise observed other indications of the consequences that are to be anticipated from indulgence and concession. In the settlement of the kulba question, immediately that one demand has been complied with another has been preferred, and the claims have appeared to increase in extent, and to assume a more important character, as they have been received with favourable notice. Thus, in reference to the difference between the registry entry of the amount of cultivated land the Duranis merely claimed, in the first instance, a reduction of the numbers of their horsemen, corresponding with the extent of the waste and unproductive lands assigned to them. On being informed that this remission would be granted they altered the terms of the prayer to an application for compensation in grain or money, according to the amount of the deficit of produce, stating that by this arrangement alone would they be secured the full benefit of His Majesty’s indulgence; and having been promised that this claim also will be favourably regarded, they now come forward a third time and demand a bona fide assignment in land at the rate of two kulbas for each horseman, adding that when the cultivated tiyul-kulbas may be of insufficient extent, the balance due to them must be made up by alienation of ryoti or of Crown lands. I have further reason to believe that, after the orders of His Majesty the Shah for the restoration of the Durani horse may have been carried into effect upon the most complete and liberal construction which can possibly be put on them, the chiefs will be prepared to urge still more extensive claims in prosecution of their interested and ambitious views—claims which it will be almost dangerous to refuse, but which it will, nevertheless, be impossible to grant without serious inconvenience to the State and great injustice to many.
private parties. There is a strong disposition to plead that all purchases made from the Duranis under the administration of the Sardars, whether relating to houses, shops, mills, gardens, or arable lands must be considered null and void, the terms of the barter having been concluded under circumstances of great pressure to the sellers, and in order to avoid a liability to oppressive exactions. Should any encouragement be given to this plea, a demand will be made for the restitution of all such property on the repayment of the purchase money, without reference to subsequent improvements, or to the vast increase in the value of the property by the influx of wealth which has followed upon our settlement in the country; and I need hardly observe that the renewed negotiations of 20 years could not possibly be thus summarily abrogated causing an amount of individual misery and general distrust among all classes of the community, except the favoured Duranis, which would altogether cripple the free exercise of the functions of government. The pecuniary expectations of the Durani Khans, moreover, have been far from satisfied. They contrast what they call their present miserable pittance of the 100 or 200 tomans per annum with the early allowances of 1,000 tomans which their ancestors not unfrequently received from Ahmed Shah, when his treasury was enriched with the revenues of Kashmir and the provinces on the Indus; and they do not hesitate further to declare that when their landed immunities have been secured to them, they will be prepared to support a claim for pay in money to the Durani horse which shall render their total remuneration for military service equivalent to the amount of salary granted to the sowars who are maintained in permanent attendance in the reformed ressalahs at Kabul.

39. If the Duranis could be trusted as royal and obedient servants of the Crown, their claim for remuneration—either as personal allowance to the chiefs or as pay to the horsemen—would resolve itself into a question of mere military utility, considered in reference to the resources of the State; but everything tends to show that their object is power, and that the attainment of that extent of power which they desire is incompatible with the preservation of public order. It appears to me, therefore, that concession and liberality must be regarded as false in principle and dangerous in practice. As I have already observed, the restoration of the tribes to a state of wealth and strength, and the establishment of the authority of the chiefs over the tribes on a footing of absolutism and permanence, would be almost certain preludes to the display of that spirit of turbulence and impatience which has so often overthrown the monarchy; and although at the present time the vast extent of the resources at hand for the support of the Shah’s authority may render the consequence of such a display of comparatively little immediate danger, still there is every reason to suppose that the spirit itself would be developed with greater acrimony and vigour than at any former period owing to the resistance and punishment which it would meet with from our military power, and that a feeling of lasting and inveterate hostility between the Duranis and ourselves would be generated by recurring scenes of collision and bloodshed which would hardly leave any middle course available between extermination and
surrender, and which might thus force us ultimately to make an election between withdrawing within the Indus and taking absolute and permanent possession of Afghanistan. If I have rightly interpreted, therefore, the Durani character from the historical experience of a century, and have drawn correct inferences from the indications of feeling which are now daily in the course of development, a continuance of the system at present in operation cannot fail to be regarded as inexpedient. It appears to me that the only certain means of maintaining our own position in the Durani country as allies of His Majesty the Shah, interested in the preservation of internal peace, and in the consolidation of that power in the monarchy which shall ultimately lead to an independence of our assistance for all defensive purposes, will lie in removing from the Durani chiefs the possibility to gratify, and consequently the temptation to indulge in, ambitious views for their own aggrandizement.

40. In prosecution, then, of such a system of policy, I regard the objects to the accomplishment of which our immediate efforts should be directed to be, firstly, the dissolution of that feudal bond among the Duranis which attaches the tribe to its hereditary chieftain; and, secondly, the abolition of the prescriptive rights which render that attachment pregnant with evil consequences; but it will be necessary to proceed with much wariness in approaching either of these objects. The Duranis being at present in a state of great and general elation, I am doubtful whether it would be safe to attempt to neutralise the application of His Majesty's orders regarding the remission of the land tax on the tiyul-kulbas by a rigid exaction of the liabilities to military attendance, or by any undue strictness in demanding a superior class of horses or a complete equipment of arms as has been suggested by Lieutenant Elliot, after the experience of much intercourse with the tribes. An allowance of about 80 Company's rupees per annum, which is the total value of the remuneration assigned to the Durani horsemen, is evidently an inadequate compensation for permanent military service. The Khans have been accustomed, moreover, to irregular and short attendance, and to an indulgent treatment at muster, and they would not fail at once to detect the motive which promoted a discontinuance of these indulgences, and to meet with the same resentment that would attend the open and avowed canceling of their terms of service. If, then, the case is so urgent as to induce us to brave the resentment it would certainly be advisable to secure the full advantages of the venture; and the direct abrogation of the indulgences would be preferable to the undignified, and perhaps equivocal, expedient of merely impairing their efficiency by a stringency in demanding a fulfilment of the conditions; but I am of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when either of these courses could be adopted with advantage to the State. It appears to me that His Majesty having pledged himself to certain concessions to the tribes, and the tribes having availed themselves as far as they have been able of those concessions with an eagerness which denotes their true appreciations of their value, a resumption could hardly take place consistently with safety, or, except in the cases of parties implicated in rebellion, with honour;
but a modification of the concessions would not be subjected to the same objections, and if any means could be devised for such a modification whereby the concessions would remain of the same pecuniary value to the parties, and would at the same time be divested in a great measure of their dangerous tendency, the eligibility of such a course could hardly, I think, be questioned. In this view, then, I would propose fairly to carry into practice the substitution of money for land assignment, which, as I have shown, is indicated by the specification of receipt and disbursements in the accounts, and which has been further developed (though on a footing in which the remedy may be considered worse than the disease) in the revenue management of the preceding year. The total pay allotted by His Majesty to the horse of the Kandahar tribes is 12,580 tomans 3,000 dinars in money, and 8,142 kharwars 50’maunds of grain, this amount being the equivalent of the revenue of 5,428 kulbas of land granted to the Durani horse, and including the allowance of the chiefs and of the Barechi and Tirin tribes. At the present rate of exchange, and value in the grain at two kharwars for three tomans, the amount will be equal to Company’s rupees 275,486 a sum that I would propose to raise to three lakhs of rupees and to disburse in ready money from the Kandahar treasury. With this arrangement securing more favourable conditions (as far as the amount of remuneration is concerned) to the Duranis than they have every previously enjoyed, His Majesty’s government might come forward and cancel the remission of the land tax without risking the danger of any combined resistance. It would be desirable, of course, to observe the same distribution of shares to the different tribes that have been already apportioned to them, and although I have no doubt the arrangement would be unpalatable to many of the chiefs, who would not fail to penetrate the design of transferring the subservience of the ulus from their own persons to the Crown, still they would have no popular and available pretext for opposition; and after the experience of a short period the individual benefits would be so direct and palpable that their agitation might almost be regarded with indifference. The annual allowance of three lakhs of rupees will admit of embodying two corps of Jambaz on the same scale that obtains at Kabul, the numbers of the horsemen in each corps to be 500, and each horseman to receive Company’s rupees 25 per mensem. The 2,828 horse borne upon the rolls would thus require to be reduced to little more than a third of their present strength but the advantages accruing to each horseman from the increase of his pay from 80 to 3,000 Company’s rupees yearly, and from a regular monthly disbursement, would be so great that I am inclined to think with the tribes generally the change of system would be far from an unpopular measure. It is not, however, to be denied that independently of the evils arising from the dissatisfaction of the chiefs there would be considerable difficulty also in applying the details of the arrangements to the parties of whom the horse would consist. The pride and rivalry of the tribes, uniting but in the one general cause of Durani ascendancy, would present a most serious obstacle to the consolidation of different ulus under a common
chief, and it might likewise be considered a dangerous experiment to permit any such chief or Sirdar, who might possess from his hereditary rank the influence and character necessary to maintain a position of command, to have the direction of so formidable a body as these Jambaz would probably become. As a mere abstract matter, indeed, of utility, I should deprecate the military entertainment of any Duranis; their habits and character disaffect control and are in a state of special antagonism with the kingly authority. Their associations of clanship render them worse than useless for employment on the duties which at Kandahar would present the most frequent occasion for their service; and, as a general principle, I may assert that they would obtain power only to abuse it; but still, as a mere remedial measure calculated to obviate greater evils, I think that the arrangements which I have proposed may be worthy of trial. It might be expedient, in the first instance, to preserve the quotas of the different tribes, calculated at something above a third of the present scale, in district bodies, each under its own leader; and individuals might, I presume be found, of whose fidelity there was no suspicion, to exercise a general command over the body then assembled for service, after the personal advantages of the system had been allowed a sufficient time for development. If it were considered dangerous, moreover, to employ such troops in the Durani country, they might be retained at Kabul and their places supplied by corps raised among the inhabitants of those parts for service at Kandahar. The great political objects, however, which I would propose to derive from this arrangement of raising Jambaz corps from the Duranis would be the relaxation and ultimately the dissolution of the tie between the chief and the ulus. Were it not, indeed, for the consideration of this object and of the danger accruing from the increased agricultural or pastoral wealth of the tribes, I would say dissolve the Durani horse at once; and if the concessions regarding the kulbas must needs be ratified, let the ulus enjoy the produce of their lands unmolested, in preference to exacting a return in military service, and let the loss of revenue be considered a less evil than the gain of a Durani army; but I reflect that we should hereby abandon any possible check upon the chiefs, and thus facilitate the ultimate attainment of their ambitious views, and I therefore refer to the Jambaz system as the only, though a sufficiently difficult, resource. The regular and liberal disbursement of monthly pay from the royal treasury to each individual horseman—either through the hands of a British officer, or, as I would prefer through a trustworthy servant of the Afghan government—could not fail to lessen the influence of the Khans, and gradually to lead the ulus to look up to the government as their proper masters, and to identify their own interests with the welfare of the State, instead of relying, as formerly, solely on the protection of the hereditary chiefs.

41. There would be, no doubt, considerable excitement on the first announcement of an intention to reimpose the land tax on the tiyul-kulbas, and the advisability of carrying the arrangements into effect either this year or the next, would thus depend, in a great measure, on the state of our external political
relations, and on the military means at hand to check, by a display of power, the
insurrectionary efforts of the Khans, and, if necessary, to enforce submission. It is
evident, however, that the difficulties, both moral and physical, attending this
reimposition of the land tax, which is a necessary preliminary to the subversion of
the prescriptive privilegism of the Duranis must be increased by delay. A
continuance of the present kulba system for another year, if prosecuted, as it
most probably be, to the extent of permitting the bona fide appropriation of the
entire tiyul lands by the Duranis, subjected, in the resumption and distribution to
the same unchecked and arbitrary control which the Khans now exercise, would
lead to so great an improvement in the worldly condition of the tribes, to such a
strengthening of their means of resistance, to so full an appreciation of the
advantages of their landed communities, and so strong a disinclination in
consequence to resign them, and above all, to such an increase and confirmation
of the authority of the chiefs, that I should greatly question whether the
proposed reform could subsequently be attempted without giving rise to a
sustained and troublesome opposition. Taking into consideration, therefore, this
urgent reason for alacrity, and in anticipation both that by the time of harvest a
larger amount of force will be concentrated in Kandahar and the vicinity than is
ever likely again to be available, and that His Majesty will not improbably be able
to give weight and consistency to the administration by his presence, I would
venture to suggest that the measures which I have proposed be carried into effect
during the ensuing summer and autumn. Several subsidiary arrangements will at
the same time, however, be necessary before these measures of military
expediency, although brought into operation on the general principles that I have
suggested, can be expected to produce their full and desired effects. With a view
to exert a further check upon the influence of the Khans, the selection of the
horsemen for the Jambaz should, I think, remain with the government. Were the
service to be left open generally to Durani competition and the horsemen to be
thus raised by voluntary enlistment, the chiefs would probably resist the
introduction of such a system as a direct infringement of their feudal rights; but if
the Khans be allowed, as on the old footing to raise and embody their
contingents, and if the government officers subsequently make a selection
from these assembled bodies for the Jambaz according to the superiority of the
appointments of the horsemen, a further diminution will take place of the control
of the chiefs, without, at the same time, provoking anything like serious or
combined opposition by the abrogation of any direct and special privilege. It will
be desirable, I think, also, for all the tribes, and the divisions of the tribes, to
participate equally in the pecuniary advantages of the Jambaz system in reference
to the quotas originally apportioned by Ahmad Shah; and I would further, as
much as possible, multiply the subdivisions of the ulus so that the utmost amount
of followers immediately dependent on a single chief should be from 40 to
50 horsemen. In the same proportion also that the land revenues might be
increased, and the resources of Kandahar receive an improved development by the
general taxation of the tribes, I would recommend that to a certain extent the
numbers of the Durani Jambaz should be augmented in order to show the ulus
that cupidity was not the motive which dictated the imposition of fresh
assessment; and I further think that every possible opportunity should be taken to
attach these Durani levies to the government by direct and tangible favours,
speaking to the immediate and personal interests of each individual horseman, and
thus gradually impairing the strength of their common and collective feeling of
clanship.

42. But the conciliation of 1,000 or even 2,000 Durani horsemen must be of very
inconsiderable moment in its effect upon the feelings of a population amounting
to about 235,000 families. I regard the institution of Jambaz corps to be chiefly
valuable as a screen to the imposition of the land tax, the only measure which, as
I have before observed, affords the means of producing a direct or general
impression on the tribes. In the reimposition of this land tax the great principle to
which attention should be directed should be, I think, an equalisation of pressure,
both on the ground of individual justice and in furtherance of the political object
of removing invidious and inconvenient distinctions between the Duranis and
other classes of the community. Great caution and delicacy, however, must be
observed in assailing a point on which the Duranis are so sensitively jealous; and I
thus think that, in order to lull suspicion on the first attempt to reintroduce the
system of land assessment among the Duranis, it would be advisable to adhere
rigidly to the old allotment of three kharwars of grain and rupees nine (kahbaha)
on each tiyul-kulba in the territory dependent on the town, and two kharwars or
three tomans in money on each kulba in the districts. In order to pave the way to
equalisation and considering the danger of approaching that equalisation by
raising the Durani land tax, it would then, I think, be expedient, to grant
remissions on the ryoti lands which might reduce the liabilities to a level with the
rate of assessment on the tiyul-kulbas, and where any undue pressure was felt to
the taxation of lands held by the khalisa, nauabad, or khushkaba tenure, a similar
indulgence might, perhaps, also be exercised with advantage, a reference being
always made to the scale of tiyul assessment as the standard of taxation. But after
the tribes had become habituated to this equalisation of assessment, and their
confidence in a prescriptive superiority had been thus successfully gravelled, the
standard of land taxation should certainly be referred to the orthodox
Muhammadan rate of one-tenth of the produce which afforded the groundword
for Nadir Shah's revenue settlement of Kandahar, and the pecuniary loss which
had been sustained in the temporary reduction of the ryoti land tax to a level
with the Durani standard would thus be amply compensated by the permanent
increase of revenue accruing from the simultaneous reference of both descriptions
of land to this moderate ad valorem scale of liability, against which no good
Mussalman could (as an institution of the Prophet) murmur, and which would be
moreover, based on a fixed principle of even-handed justice to individuals. After
sufficient time had been allowed for the Duranis to recover from the soreness and,
perhaps, resentment which they would feel on the first consciousness of having thus lost their distinctive lightness of assessment, I would advocate the application of the same principle of equalisation garden tax, or, anguri and while remissions were granted upon the ryoti lands on account of the gardens and vineyards that had become waste since the revenue settlements of Nadir Shah, I would recommend (always paying due attention to the advantages of time and circumstance) the imposition of the tax of a pice on every tree upon all such gardens and vineyards as had sprung up since that time on the Durani kulbas. Ultimately, also, the duties upon mills, melon grounds, trades, flocks, and herds, etc. from which the Duranis are now exempt might be imposed with advantage; the kathkhodai, which refers specially to the Duranis, might be abolished; and in the numerous other items of assessment which I have already explained under the heads of khanawari, “or capitation tax,” ambardari, “tax on storing grain,” mirabi, or “water tax,” lukhi, or “ice house tax,” the commutations for gholams and for supplying labourers for the canals, the fees on realization, named sader and mohassi, the habbaka, or “percentage on leases,” the compensation for change of weights, etc., etc., an impartiality should be observed, both in remission and, in creation, which would gradually blend all classes into one, and refer to every member of the body politic and only just share of the burthen of taxation. This general extension and equalisation of the liabilities would increase the revenues of Kandahar, according to the best means I possess of commutations, from seven to about ten lakhs of Company’s rupees, and this increase, however valuable in a financial point of view to the impoverished recources of the Afghan Government, I still regard as of quite a secondary importance to the great political object which it would effect of breaking the pride and exclusiveness of Durani feeling. The details of the revenue settlement will be more appropriately discussed in a separate report which I hope to be enabled to devote to this special subject, but the mode of realization, and the general connexion between the government and the tribes, may require a few brief remarks.

43. The leading feature of the improved method of realization should be, I think, the abolition of the system, which has so long obtained, of granting assignments on the revenues to public creditors—a system that, without being productive of any additional return to the government, subjects the cultivators to certain hardship in supporting at free quarters the parties who hold the assignments during the process of realising their claims. Neither to the chiefs of the ulus, to landed proprietors in the receipt of public allowances, nor even to stranger parties possessing claims on the government, would I permit an adjustment of pay by deductions from their own liabilities, or by assignment of lands, villages, or gardens, yielding revenues to the State. Where the resident peasantry, from whom the amount is to be realised, are subjected, either as clansmen or hamsayas, to the control of the assignee, the highly objectionable nature of the assignments requires no command; for the chief will have it in his power, on the one hand, by severity of exaction to gratify, as he pleases his
vindictiveness or avarice, and on the other, by an indulgent treatment to strengthen his personal influence among his immediate partisans. And even in other cases where there is no connexion of tribe or position between the parties who pay and receive, the convenience of realization which result to government from the system of barrats is, as it appears to me, far more than counterbalanced by the risk of exposing the cultivators to the uncontrolled capacity of powerful and self-interested claimants, and thus drawing unpopularity on the government as the source from which oppression springs. In Eastern States, whenever there has been a desire to introduce regularity and organisation into the administration of revenue, and where the means of giving practical efficacy to improvement have been available, the abuse of assignment has been detected and abolished. Both by Muhammad Ali Mirza in Kermanshah and by Abbas Mirza in Azerbaijan, the system of payment, barrats was checked to a great extent, and the beneficial effects of the reform were evinced in those two governments becoming, in a very short space of time, the most flourishing provinces in the Persian Empire. In Turkey the same improvement has been partially carried into effect, and has contributed greatly to the restoration of financial prosperity. It appears to me also that in Afghanistan we should delay no longer to introduce the measure than may suffice for providing against the discontent of the parties, who would see with reluctance their claim to allowance fixed at a definite, though increased amount, in the place of an unchecked power being accorded them of realising a nominally smaller sum; and when His Majesty visits Kandahar during the present year, I doubt if a more favourable time could present itself for first bringing the change into operation. The payment of the Jambaz in ready money from the treasury will afford an opening for the deputation of government agents to realise the assessment of the lands, and the remissions which they will be empowered to make, in order to bring the general liabilities to the standard of the tiyul land tax, will greatly facilitate the collection of the remaining dues. In this collection, as the advance of funds from the British Government will in all probability be required for the current expenses of the Jambaz pending the realization of the revenues, it will perhaps be desirable to secure as large an amount in grain as may be practicable and to transfer this amount (accounting for it according to price current at the time of delivery) to our own granaries, in order to meet the requisition of the commissariat—an arrangement that will not only be an agreeable relief to the cultivator but will further have the effect of keeping the Kandahar prices at a moderate standard from the absence of competition in the market. Great care must also, of course, be taken in the selection of the government agents for the responsible duty of realization, but speculation has been so long indulged in and a disregard of principle has so thoroughly infested society, that it will be in vain, with every precaution to expect at the commencement an honest and conscientious discharge of the responsibilities of collection. By raising the salaries, however, of the agents and by thus rendering them to a certain extent independent of temptation, by encouraging appeals on
the past of the cultivators from acts of extortion or corruption and by taking the severest possible notice by capital punishment or by confiscation of property and public degradation, of any convicted cases of embezzlement or of unauthorised exaction, the evil will, in a degree, be obviated and we may perhaps hope that the realization will, in time, approach the efficiency of the land collections of India. It will further be desirable that these agents proceed to the exercise of their vocations with the most limited establishments consistent with an efficient discharge of their duties, and that be most strictly enjoined, neither to make a demand from the tribes or villages for sursaut tiyul or any species of compulsory supply which may add to the amount of taxation nor even to pursue the system, which is liable to much abuse, of granting deductions from the liabilities of the lands for their own private expenditure, for which they may be prepared to allow credit to the government on account of their official salaries. I would desire to see the entire amount in money and in grain (and nothing but that amount for which the lands were liable) realised and paid into the treasury and store-houses of the government, and I would then hope that all classes, religions, and secular, military and civil, might be paid according to their claims directly from the hands of the financial officers of the Crown. I do not apprehend that any considerable difficulty would be experienced in realising the land tax from the tiyul-kulbas in the territory dependent on the town of Kandahar. In this tract the Duranis are more immediately under control; their feeling of clanship also has been weakened, and I doubt if the chiefs would be able to excite them into revolt, unless they were smarting under some severe and general grievance. In the mahalat, or “districts,” however the case is different; from Mizan, adjoining the country of the Ghilzais, through Tirin, Nesh, and Derawat to Zamindawar, the Durani lands are inhabited by restless and powerful tribes, who view with equal fear and jealousy the interference of government, and who have suffered so much under the Barakzai Sirdars from oppressive exactions that it would require probably the experience of some years to convince them that the realization of revenue by a government agent entailed upon the cultivators no heavier pressure than the demands on the same account to which they would unresistingly submit if proceeding from their own native chiefs. The state of feeling in these districts, as well as the tracts intervening between Helmand and Kashrud, and also in Garmsel, would thus, it appears to me, present so favourable an opportunity at the outset for the furtherence of the personally ambitious views of the Durani Khans, that it is not improbable some of those designing men would take advantage of the reimposition of the land tax to excite the ulus to insurrection availing themselves of the general dread of government interference to expel the agent entrusted with the collections, and subsequently endeavouring to make their peace with the Crown on condition of their being allowed to remain within their own hands the direction of the revenues. Under such circumstances, I should say conciliation and concession were misplaced, and, with regard to consequences, not even benevolent. A few severe lessons, inflicted in a summary and efficient manner,
would serve to convince the tribes of their inability to resist the government, and
would leave them in that temper which might admit of mildness being
subsequently exercised with much improved effect; but successful opposition in
the field or the pacific attainment of the ends for which they took up arms,
through a desire on the part of the government to avoid bloodshed (a motive that
would be misconstrued into timidity or incapacity), would impress them with a
dangerous and undue notion of their power, and would not unnaturally prompt
them to such further acts of sustained and general insubordination as might
necessitate a sanguinary and extensive punishment, and might thus seriously
embarrass, if not altogether destroy, the possibility of the re-establishment of
relations between the government and the Duranis on a footing of protection on
the one side, and of loyalty and respect upon the other. Nowhere, it appears to
me, does the maxim “netentes, aut perfice” apply with more propriety than in
dealing with these Durani tribes. If there were any question whatever about the
ability or expendiency of coercing a turbulent district, I would allow the revenues
to lie over, and await a more convenient season of realization; but once engaged in
hostilities, I would carry out the object for which these hostilities were entered on
with a singleness of purpose and a vigour of execution that should extirpate the
very germs of the disease, and render the reappearance of a morbid feeling almost
impossible. I should hope that the example of a solitary instance of such signal
severity, inflicted before many parties were implicated in rebellion, would be
all that might be required to deter others from following in the same path;
but if the lesson were found insufficient there would be only the more ne-
cessity for, unless fairly crushed upon its first development, the noxious spirit
of rebellion would be sufficient to infect the whole Durani population, and would
thus bring on a series of almost interminable difficulties. I have alluded in a
former paragraph to the employment of the Kabul Jambaz at Kandahar, their
places being taken at the northern capital by the Durani horse, and it is in
reference to this possibility of measures of coercion being rendered necessary that
I think the substitution particularly desirable. That Duranis will not contend in
earnest with Duranis at the bidding of the government has been proved in a
thousand instances since the institution of the Saddozai monarchy. To
avenge private quarrels or in prosecution of a blood-feud of ancient standing, tribes will
sometimes fight with tribes in the most deadly and determined manner; but where
the Crown calls for the contest, to vindicate its own interests and support its own
power, the feeling of Durani clanship revolts from so unnatural a conflict, and the
Kandahar Janbaz would be more likely to fraternise with the rebels than to
imbrue their hands in Durani blood; but the Kabul Jambaz would have no such
compunctious visitings; the duty of coercion would accord with the gratification
of private feeling, and in the same way, the Durani horse would gladly attack
rebellious Ghilzais or Kohistanis, and experience a sense of satisfaction in
humbling the power of their hereditary enemies; so that it would seem equally for
the advantage of the two governments that an interchange of military assistance
should take place between them. With two corps on the Kabul Jambaz at Kandahar, I should not hesitate in calling upon the districts to pay their tiyul and reduced ryoti assessment. With 3,000 horse the Barakzai Sirdars held the Durani tribes in a grasp of iron, and surely this display of His Majesty's Hindustani force, supported by the presence of our regular troops, must be considered fully equivalent to the actual services of this difference of 2,000 horse. I restrict myself to a "display" of His Majesty's force, and the "support" of the presence of our troops, for every day's experience impresses me more forcibly with the irremediably bad effects of bringing Hindustanis into direct collision with the Durani tribes; and unless under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, I would never again willingly see a Hindustani regiment employed in a Durani disaffected district. The support of the revenue collections in the districts under the system which I am now advocating should, I think, be entrusted solely to Kabul Jambaz, and I would not even bring these troops into the field until the payment of revenue had been refused and a demonstration had failed of producing a more compliant demeanour. Then, indeed, coercion would be requisite, but, if carried out with a rigorous hand, I should hope that, after the difficulty had been thus surmounted of realising for the first year the assessment of the tiyul lands of the collections and the general revenue, management of the Durani would be afterwards comparatively easy.

44. But there are other matters connected with the tribe of almost equal moment with the distribution of revenue. One of the most important objects—although, perhaps one of the most difficult to be attained—would be the acquisition that right of interference in the internal affairs of the ulus, and that opportunity to exercise the right which should enable the government to interpose its authority between the Khan and the ulus, and which, while it thus obliged the former to depend on the support of Crown for maintaining his own position in the tribe, should also serve to protect the latter from any undue exertion of his power. There is no doubt but that in some of the tribes the Khans who have been installed in power by His Majesty are, from association of former cruelty, or more frequently, from habits of individual capacity, deservedly unpopular, and that in these cases the clansmen would gladly avail themselves of the support of government to shake off a tyrannical control; but the removal of a Khan from the chiefship of the tribe to which he was hereditarily entitled on the mere protest of the ulus be viewed with extreme jealousy and disapproval by the general body of the Durani nobles; and the bare investigation even of complaints by the officers of government preferred against the chiefs by their followers who might repair to Kandahar for the purpose would be sufficient to cause much suspicion and excitement. At present the peasantry of the Durani tribes look up to the Maliks as their guardians and masters, and through the Maliks they are led to regard the person of the Khan with feelings both of fear and reverence. Though the right of appeal, therefore, to the Crown, or to the agents, of the Crown from the oppressive acts of the chiefs, no doubt exists, it is rarely exercised by the ulus,
except where protection can be readily and effectually afforded; but if any means
could be devised for encouraging this appeal and for granting redress to the
appellants without exposing them to the danger of subsequent persecution, it
would no doubt greatly increase, and the two ends would be thus attained of
raising the character of the government in the estimation of the tribes and of
weakening the feudal influence of the chiefs. The only plan that I can suggest for
thus bringing the government into connection with ulus without risking the open
hostility of the tribe chiefs (and even this plan would be sufficiently difficult)
would be by a modified reversion to the system pursued under the rule of the
Saffavean monarchs when the Kandahar Government was divided into four
districts or “boluks,” namely, respectively, Bala Boluk, Miyan Boluk, Pain Boluk,
and Julgah (the upper middle, and lower districts and the meadow lands), and
when each of these boluks was administered by a Persian chief immediately
subservient to Kandahar, but entrusted on his own responsibility with the redress
of grievances, the superintendence of the collections, and the general duties of
local government. Perhaps under present circumstances, the system might with
advantage be so far revised as to appoint Durani Khans of eminence to these
positions—their powers, however, being curtailed insomuch as to deprive them of
any right to interfere, in the revenues, the collection of which would remain in
the hands of government amils or “agents” immediately responsible to Kandahar,
and special care being, moreover, taken in the appointment of these hakims
(Governors) of the four districts, so to define the locality of their jurisdictions as
to remove them as much as possible from all connection with their own tribes,
and thus to leave them to mete out an impartial justice to all appellants,
uninfluenced by feeling of personal interest, or the party spirit for Durani
clanship. The difficulty of finding competent officers to fill the situations on
account of the rivalry of the tribes and the disinclination of the chiefs to submit
to the interference or control of their fellow-nobles, would be almost equal to
that which I have before conjectured would be experienced in appointing
commandants to the Durani Jambaz; but still it is a difficulty infinitely less than
that of inducing the tribes to yield to Parsiwan authority; and as the advantages to
be derived from the measure, in bringing the government into immediate
connection with the great body of the ulus under the most favourable auspices,
would be of the highest value and of a permanent effect, its arrangement would, I
think, be cheaply purchased by temporary inconvenience, or even by any degree
of irritation on the part of the tribe chiefs which fell short of producing open
rebellion.

There are very few other matters which occur to me as requiring specification in
the proposed future management of the Duranis, but such as there are I will
briefly mention. It would perhaps be advisable—when the Jambaz have been
raised and the land tax reimposed, and the hakims of the four districts appointed,
and when the new system of government is thus in full activity—that the heads of
every Durani tribe should be invited to accompany the Court to Kabul, where
they might be retained about the person of the monarchy in positions of real or nominal trust, but where, unsupported by the presence of their ulus, they must be virtually powerless, except through the influence of personal character, or of His Majesty's favour and confidence. The subordinate members of the great families would then remain at Kandahar in charge of the interests of the ulus; and these individuals would neither possess the prestige of hereditary chiefship, nor the right of interference in the revenues or in the military levies of the tribes, and would be, moreover, subjected in their temporary exercise of the functions of Khan to the immediate control of the governor of the district where they resided, they must necessarily, it would seem, in a short space of time, settle down into quiet and respectable farmers and be content to limit their ambition to the guardianship of the agricultural interests of their followers. When this state of feeling shall happily pervade the Durani country, and the Khans, Maliks and clansmen shall be all equally intent on their agricultural and pastoral pursuits, it will of course form the first care of this government to confirm these peaceful and industrious habits by holding out encouragement to successful husbandry and by affording outlets for the disposal of produce. The waters of the noble river Helmand, which now waste themselves in the stagnant marshes of Sistan, might, as in the times of the Saffarian and Buyide monarchs, be converted to the purposes of irrigation, and be made to clothe the desert with fertility and plenty. The revenues of the rich alluvial valley of the Helmand, together with the contiguous lands might, I think, be thus advantageously devoted for a few years to the construction of bands, the clearing out of canals choked up by the lapse of ages, the excavation of fresh beds, and other similar works, which during their progress would supply so profitable an employment to the peasantry, and which after their completion, would increase to so unlimited an extent the lands available for cultivation. That there would be a demand for the produce which would repay the labour of cultivation, we may infer, as well from the numerous applications to the government that are daily being made for advances of money upon loan by the Nurzais, the Ishakzais, and the Baluchis of Garmsel, for the very purposes to which I have here alluded, as, from considering the facilities possessed by the lower basin of the Helmand, both in its geographical position and in the vast numbers of camels which are bred and preserved by its inhabitants, for supplying with grain the entire nomad population between Kandahar and the borders of Mekran. I further think it would be advisable to encourage the increase of cultivation by granting remissions of taxation for three years on all lands reclaimed from sterility by the excavation of the aqueducts or canals undertaken at the expense of private individuals; and if any means could be devised for promoting the demand in foreign markets for the wool, madder, carpets, and raisins which form the staple export articles of Durani produce, the tribes would, of course, become daily more reconciled to their agricultural and pastoral pursuits by the profits which such pursuits afforded them; and while they increased in numbers and in wealth, they would thus also be confirmed in habits of order and
of peaceful industry. A vigilant supervision during the period while these changes were being gradually brought into operation would be required, as well to meet and correct any dangerous tendencies that might be developed as to guide and forster their beneficial influences; and such a supervision—until the Afghan character should have become considerably elevated above its present standard, both in the scale of enlightenment and integrity—would of necessity be mainly dependent for its tone and direction on the consuls of the British officer entrusted with the charge of our political interests at Kandahar.

45. Before closing the present report, I conceive it my duty to advert in a general manner to a point which, if involving considerations of somewhat a disagreeable nature, is still of too much importance to be passed over, from a mere reluctance to bring those considerations forward. That the Durani chiefs should regard British influence in Afghanistan with jealousy, perhaps with aversion, is most natural; that they do entertain such feelings I believe to be uncontrovertible. Compared with other Muhammadan nations, whether Turks, Arabs, Persians, Uzbaks, or Indians, the Afghans are, I should say, from a tolerably extensive experience, a liberal and a tolerant people; and I regard, therefore, the outbursts of religious fanaticism on the part of the tribe chiefs, which I have constantly had occasion to report, in connexion with the recent disturbances in the Durani country, as secondary springs of action, which serve, however, to attract public notice, to unite disaffection in the only available bond of popular and common prejudice, and which are, designed, moreover, to cover motives of hostility that, as they are based on sounder and more deeply noted principles, are of a far more dangerous character. I have had many long and confidential conversations with the most loyal and powerful of the Durani nobles on the political prospects of Kandahar and by a full and honest exposition of our disinterested views upon this country I have led them to indulge in the expression of their own sentiments, and to argue on the feasibility of arrangements which shall tend equally to the advantage of His Majesty the Shah, of the Duranis, and of the British Government. Their line of argument is specious and were the premises correct, would be unanswerable. They thus assume, in the first instance, that their sincere and fervent loyalty to the person of His Majesty, Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, the head of the Saddozai family, is undoubted—observing that if associations of clanship were insufficient, the contrast of the oppression which they sustained under the Barakzai Sirdars with the favours and privileges that they now enjoy would guarantee their faith from motives of self-interest. They profess to look with gratitude also to the British arms which brought about so favourable a change in their condition; and now that the restoration has been effected, and the objects of our policy secured, it requires they say, but the withdrawal of the British troops from the country to develop the full benefits with which our expedition should be attended. In Kandahar, they observe, Durani influence is paramount, and under proper management of the tribes, intestine troubles could thus hardly by possibility occur; and they further argue that a third of the sum expended on His
Majesty's Hindustani contingent would furnish forth a Durani army not only capable of preserving domestic tranquility throughout Afghanistan, but sufficient to repel foreign aggression from any quarter but Persia. They then refer to the bright period of Ahmad Shah's monarchy for an illustration of Durani power when developed by the care and confidence of the sovereign; and they remark that if the country were relieved from the depressing and irritating effects of the presence of British troops, and if His Majesty were, moreover, guaranteed by our political influence against an invasion of the Persians, the Durani might legitimately expect, under the rule of their "father King," Shah Shuja, to recover that state of military strength which would enable them to carry into effect the very object we have in view of consolidating, at a moderate expense, a powerful, friendly and independent government in Afghanistan. It is thus evident, from the admission of Durani chiefs of the most approved loyalty, and in the enjoyment of situations of the highest personal advantage that it is in vain to expect them to divest themselves of a longing for the revival of their order, though they endeavour to persuade themselves of the identity of that revival with a due regard for the best interests of the monarchy, and with the accomplishment of the objects of British policy. This feeling, indeed, is the predominant, the all-absorbing characteristic of the Durani nobility; and when they find that the only bar to its gratification is the intimate connexion between the Shah and His Majesty's British allies, which induces him to rely with more confidence for support upon our own arms than upon those of the Duranis, they cannot fail to regard us with irritation, as inflicting with our presence a direct injury upon them while we secure no increased advantage to ourselves. The Duranis not unfrequently acknowledge our disinterestedness; they respect our power; they admire our forbearance; they appreciate even the benefits the country has derived from our presence; and they view our restoration of Shah Shuja to the throne of his ancestors with an exaggerated estimate of our sense of the rights of hospitality. Still, however, in our individual relation to themselves, the Khans, and through them the tribes, are bound to look upon us as enemies, for we intervene between them and the accomplishment of their fondest hopes; and as they see no prospect of succeeding in their ambitious views but through our discomfiture and retreat they are led by motives of self-interest to place themselves in opposition to us. To this source of ill-will, then, rather than to our character of infidels, or to the unpopularity attaching to us as the supporters of a vicious system of government (although both of these causes may have had their effect on the feelings of the peasantry and priesthood), is, I think, to be traced the spirit of the hostility on the part of the Khans which has manifested itself throughout the past year in the Durani districts of Tirin, Nesh, Derawat, Zamindawar, which has also been so strongly marked in the virulent letters against us addressed by Akhtar Khan to all parties supposed to be disaffected—even to the Ghilzais, the hereditary enemies of his race, and which has further prompted the invitations of the Duranis to the Herat Government to make common cause with them against
us. But in what manner is this evil to be met? How are we possibly to overcome the repugnance of the Duranis and to acquire their good-will and confidence? I presume, after the many instances which have been detailed in the course of the present report of the pride, the instability, the proneness to intrigue, and the impatience of control which from the leading characteristic of the Durani tribes, a thought could never for an instant be entertained of acquiescing in their proposal to transfer the safety of the monarchy from the hands of the Hindustani troops to their own. We may, I think, feel assured that if the tribes recovered the position of military and moral strength which they enjoyed under Ahmad Shah, and the Hindustani troops were at the same time withdrawn from the country, the fruits of the Afghan expedition would be blasted in a few months; and in the place of a consolidated monarchy, opposing a strong bulwark to encroachment from the westward, we should have anarchy ending in revolution which would compromise the tranquility of our own frontier provinces, and invite foreign interference. But can we conciliate the tribes by favours and indulgences, and can we, without exposing them to the temptation of uncontrolled authority, unite them with ourselves as they advance rapidly to power, in a common desire to support the strength and independence of the monarchy? I have noticed more than once the antagonism of the Durani privileged constitution to exercise of kingly authority; and I may further remark that the incompatibility of our disinterested support of monarchical power with the interested views under which the Duranis could alone, owing to that constitution, outwardly coalesce with us, would render our joint progress in the same path of policy pregnant with the danger of collision, and would, as it appears to me, preclude the possibility of successful issue. I am led by these considerations to believe that there is no resource but to look the evil of Durani hostility fairly in the face, and to be prepared to meet it by working out a system of policy that shall destroy their individuality of character, as I have advocated in the preceding paragraphs. In those paragraphs I have chiefly adverted to the danger which the Crown must sustain from the ascendancy of Durani power. It is, however, an important corollary to this view that the danger will require to be met by increased vigilance, preparation, and military means upon our own part; and that if, therefore, we desire to fix any limit of time or extent to the expenditure which the support of the Saddozai Crown entails upon India, it will be necessary to keep that danger at a distance which should demand the continued presence of our troops. The Duranis must necessarily regard us with feelings of irritation, as long as they indulge in hopes of recovering their lost ascendancy, and these hopes will never be abandoned until their privilegism and their feudal feelings of clanship are at an end. In the same proportion, therefore, that we may be increasing His Majesty’s revenues at Kandahar, and strengthening the administrative power of the government, by a gradual amalgamation of the Duranis with the other classes of the community, we shall be accelerating the moment when the Saddozai Crown shall be independent of our assistance; removing the causes that serve at present to render our interference in civil
matters liable to objection. When the Duranis, by the growth of altered thoughts, shall have ceased to dwell upon the prospect of regaining the rights which they consider now to have been violently and unlawfully usurped by our influence in the State, and when the maintenance of our political position in Afghanistan must thus become to them a matter of comparative indifference, they will no longer regard us with feelings of secular or religious animosity. Measures will then be viewed, not in reference to the infidel and foreign source from which they may have originated, but with regard to their effects upon the welfare of the people; and it is not too much to suppose that when that period arrives, instead of being stigmatised as unbelievers and opposed as enemies, we shall rather be looked up to as benefactor and patrons, and that the interposition of our influence will be as much invited as it is now shunned and dreaded. Under such circumstances it would depend entirely upon our view of political expediency, in how far we would admit of interference, or upon what footing we would ground our further connection with the country; but the local objects of my inquiry close in the amalgamation which I have proposed of the Durani tribes with the other classes of the Kandahar population, and the ulterior arrangement of our relations with Afghanistan becomes a question of general policy which, however interesting in character, may hardly be discussed with propriety in the present report upon Durani management.
Glossary of Terms

Ab  آب Water, also a stream or river.

Abdan  آبدان Used in northern Afghanistan for reservoir or cistern.

Aftab  آفتاب The sun.

AHINGAR  آهنجار A blacksmith; ahingaran, blacksmiths, is a common name for a village.

Ahu  آهو Deer; the big deer of the Oxus is called gawaz; kurk-i-ahu is “kurk” made of deer’s “pashm”; a gazelle.

Ailak  ایلاق A summer camping ground or village, in contradistinction to kishlak, winter camp.

Aimak  ایمیک This word means simply nomad; chahar-aimak the four nomad tribes; dowazda-aimak, the twelve nomad tribes, kib-chaks.

Ak  آق White; ak-sakal, white beard, the head man of a village.

'ak  ک A diminutive suffix, as bazarak, meaning a little bazar; saraiak, a little sarai.

AKHOR, OR AOKHOR  آخور آوخور A drinking trough, a cylindrical mud trough from which horses eat their bhusa; otherwise a manger; mirakhor, master of the horse, head groom.

Alaf  علف Grass.

Alakadari  علاقه داري A district, subdivision.

Alaman  اله مان A raid, particularly a Turkoman raid; also a party of raiders; rah-i-alam, a track followed by raiding parties.

Alkhan, OR Ulkhani  الکھانی See Ilkhani.

Alparghan OR Altarghan  الپرگھان A small bush with a yellow flower, very similar to Iskich.

An  آن Pass.
Anbar

A store or granary.

Angur

Grapes.

Anguri

Revenue on fruit trees and vines.

Anjir

Figs.

Aokhor

See Akhor.

Aolia

A ziarat or shrine.

Aorez

A stream of water.

Araba

A cart.

Aral

Island; the Aral Sea is said to be so called, because it is full of islands.

Arbab

The headman of a village (among Tajiks, and other Persian-speaking peoples).

Archa

The juniper tree, “obusht” in Pushtu.

Arg, or Ark

Citadel or keep.

Arik

Canal; yang-ark, the new canal.

Arzan

Millet.

Asia

Watermill; bad-Asia, a windmill.

Asp

Horse; maidan-i-asp; used as a vague measure of distance, meaning about a quarter, or half, a mile.

Azhdaha

Dragon, often met with as the name of a locality in connection with some legend.

Azwaji

Revenue on arable land.

Bad

Wind; badasia, wind-mill; badgir, a ventilator; bad-i-sad-o-bist roz, the wind of 120 days, famous in Sistan and Herat.

Bagh

Garden or orchard; chahar-bagh, a common name.

Baghat

The orchard suburbs of a town or village.

Bai (Boi in some dialects)

A title applied to any well-to-do Usbak or Turkoman. It implies an owner of flocks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning (Translation)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bairak</td>
<td>Literally a standard; a company of khasadars.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baital</td>
<td>Mare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bala</td>
<td>High, in contradistinction to “pa’in” low; bala hisar, the high fort, is used indifferently with “ark” for citadel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bam, or Bum</td>
<td>Terrace, roof, any flat place or plateau on the top of a cliff; apparently also the cliff or scarp itself. The name Bamian is probably Bam-mian, “between cliffs or terraces.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band</td>
<td>Literally a dam, frequently used for range.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bandar</td>
<td>Road; never used in the sense of market or port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barak</td>
<td>Soft cloth woven from sheep’s wool and undyed. Superior barak is called “kurk.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkhan</td>
<td>Sand dunes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bash</td>
<td>Head; bashi, the headman of anything, as sad-bashi, chief of 100, a captain of khasadars; mingbashi, chief of a 1,000, was a leader of local levies in northern Afghanistan; karawalbashi, chief of outposts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bast</td>
<td>Closed or enclosed; diwal bast, surrounded by a wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baz</td>
<td>Hawk; jangal-i-baz, hawk, wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazgar</td>
<td>A tenant cultivator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>Willow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg</td>
<td>A common title among all Turki-speaking peoples; a beg is a more important person than a “bai;” begler begi, the beg of begs, a high title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beghami</td>
<td>See Tahwil pago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>A spade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>This word is a synonym of “kotal” or “gardan,” pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhusa</td>
<td>Chopped straw. The straw is naturally broken small by the process of threshing with bullocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bini</td>
<td>Nose; applied to the spur of a hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birinj</td>
<td>Rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolak</td>
<td>Spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolak, or Buluk</td>
<td>Sub-division of a district, a taluk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borida</td>
<td>Pierced or cleft; sang-boruk, the pierced rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bum</td>
<td>See “Bam.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunnu</td>
<td>A kind of grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buriabaf</td>
<td>Mat or basket-work. Weaver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burj</td>
<td>A tower, or bastion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkhan</td>
<td>A ridge of sand, formed by the winds action into the shape of a wave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burna</td>
<td>High; same as “bala.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buta</td>
<td>Small brushwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzghunj</td>
<td>The gall of the pista, pistachio, tree; it is produced in alternate years with the berry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chah</td>
<td>Well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaharbagh</td>
<td>See “Bagh.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaharmagz</td>
<td>Walnuts; literally “four kernels.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakao</td>
<td>A waterfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaman</td>
<td>Any grassy place; turf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapchal</td>
<td>A road cut in rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chargo</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ of a pago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chashma</td>
<td>Common word for a spring, but applied to a small stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chehildukhtar</td>
<td>Forty daughters; a common name of locality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chim
A clod of earth or sod of turf.

Chinar
Plane tree.

Chir, or Chil
Pine.

Chob
Wood; or piece of wood; a pole, stick, or club.

Chol
Turkish for a desert; common in Afghanistan, and always applied to a sandy waste.

Chopan
Shepherds.

Chughur
Deep.

Dahbashi
Head of ten; sergeant or havildar.

Dagh, or Tagh
Range or hill.

Dahan
Mouth; commonly applied to the lower part of a glen, valley, ravine, or stream.

Dahana
A place at the mouth of a valley, glen, or a stream.

Daima, or Daimi
Cultivation not dependent on irrigation; same as "lalmi."

Daqq
Marsh.

Dara, Darrah
Properly a valley; generally applied to a narrow rocky glen or defile; especially with a stream flowing through.

Darakht
Tree; yak-darakht, one tree; ming-darakht, a thousand trees.

Darband
A gorge or defile.

Daria
A river; Amu Daria, the Oxus.

Darwaza
Literally a door; also applied to a gap between hills or short defile.

Dasht
A gravelly or stony plain or open space; often applied to flat, gravelly plateaux of small size.

Dast
Hand or fist.
Davan  دووان Pass.
Deh  ده Village; dehat, populated country; suburbs or a town.
Dehkan  دهکان An agricultural tenant or laborer.
Dev  دیو Demon or supernatural being; occurs in names, as Dev Kala, Dev Hisar.
Diwal  دیوال Wall.
Dongaz  دونگز Understood to be Turkoman for sea or lake.
Dost  دوست A friend.
Duzd  دژ Robber; duzdan, robbers; chashma duzdan the robbers' spring; rah-i-duzdan, a robbers' road implying a difficult, out-of-the-way path.
Duz  دژ Salt.
El  ایل This word is of Turkic origin, meaning large or big; ellai (see “Bai”), a man of importance, a large sheep-owner; elband, the great range or dam, said to be the real name of the Helmand river- Rud-i-Elband, the river of the great range, or great dam.
Farash  فرش Spread out; sang-i-farash, sheet rock.
Farsakh  فارسخ Parasang, a measure of length varying from 3½ to 4 miles, but always called 12,000 paces; farsakh-i-gurg, or wolf's farsakh, is anything from 7 to 10 miles. Also, 18,000 feet.
Fasl  فصل Harvest. Season.
Gah  کاه Place; kadam-gah, a footprint; shikargah, hunting ground.
Gallah  گله A flock, a number, also “in kind.”
Gandum  گندم Wheat.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gao</td>
<td>A cow; post-i-gao, cow skin; occurs more than once as the name of a place said to have been measured with a cow’s skin cut in strips, a hide of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gao, or Gai</td>
<td>Oxen or bullocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardan, Gardana</td>
<td>A low neck, or an easy kotal, where a low place in hill or ridge is crossed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garm-sel</td>
<td>A low-lying, hot, country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gawaz</td>
<td>The large deer of the Oxus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaz</td>
<td>A yard or pace (varies considerably).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaz</td>
<td>Tamarisk or manna tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghami, or Ghani Pago</td>
<td>A small gang of men organised as a unit for agricultural labour. It differs from a tahwil pago in being liable for State service, vide Khash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghar</td>
<td>A cave; this common word is used for an animal’s den in Hazarajat; mountain range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilim</td>
<td>A long narrow carpet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosfand</td>
<td>Sheep; rah-i-gosfand, a sheep track, often a well marked road, but when known as a “rah-i-gosfand” is impracticable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowd</td>
<td>Depression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumbaz, or Gumbad</td>
<td>A domed building; a tomb or shrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurg</td>
<td>Wolf; gurg-farsakh, a long farsakh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guzar</td>
<td>A crossing place; a ford; a ferry; used by Turkomans for a place where the banks of a river are practicable, and animals can go to drink; a watering place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghrunah</td>
<td>Mountains, mountain range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haidara</td>
<td>Graveyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haizum</td>
<td>Firewood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim</td>
<td>Governor of a province or district.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hakim  
Doctor.

Hamai  
“Hing,” the asafoetida plant.

Hamsaya  
Neighbor; client.

Hamun  
Literally the sea; any large piece of water or place where water collects, especially the lakes of Sistan.

Hamwar  
Level smooth.

Haram-sarai  
See “Sarai.”

Hashar  
A gang of labourers who make canals.

Hauz  
An artificial reservoir for water; it may be an open pond, or a brick-built cistern.

Hinduwana  
Watermelon.

Hing  
The asafoetida, or angoza, plant.

Hisar  
A fort; dev-hisar, the demon’s castle.

Hotpur, or Utpur  
A tower.

Ikhrajat  
Land revenue.

Ikhtiar  
A title among Hazaras and Chahar Aimak tribes; an ikhtiar is generally the headman of a village, kul ikhtiar is a higher rank, and sahib ikhtiar higher still, probably a chief of some importance.

Ilbai, or Ilbegi  
See “El.”

Ilband  
See “El.”

Ilkhani  
A title of honour; the head of tribe.

Ishan  
A Turkoman, or Uzbak, sayyid.

Iskich  
A small, spreading bush, very common in the Hazarajat, Taimani country, etc. It is poor firewood, but rope is said to be made of the fibres.

Ispust  
Lucerne.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Istikbal</td>
<td>A party sent out to do honour to a distinguished person on arrival at a place; a guard of honour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izbashi</td>
<td>A title among Hazaras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaidad</td>
<td>Land given by way of payment for military service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jageer</td>
<td>A fief, pension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jala</td>
<td>A raft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam</td>
<td>Cup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangal</td>
<td>Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jao</td>
<td>Barley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar</td>
<td>A ravine; a small tagao; in Turkistan, a hollow; a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarib</td>
<td>A measure of land (not a thing to measure with as in India).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawal</td>
<td>Bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jazira</td>
<td>Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehil</td>
<td>Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar, or Jowari</td>
<td>A number of animals carrying merchandise or baggage; baggage train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juft</td>
<td>A pair (of oxen), i.e., a plough land – see “Kulba.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jui</td>
<td>Irrigation canal or stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julga, Julga</td>
<td>A glen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabal, or Kabul</td>
<td>A measure of land (not a thing to measure with as in India).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadam</td>
<td>Pace; kadam-gah, a footprint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadim</td>
<td>Ancient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadkhoda</td>
<td>Headman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafilah</td>
<td>A number of animals carrying merchandise or baggage; baggage train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagh</td>
<td>See “Kak.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Kah  
Grass, dried grass, or hay; kah-i-safed is bhusa.

Kaiak  
A small boat.

Kafir  
Infidel; places called Kafir Kala are innumerable; at least 50 per cent, of the old ruins in the country are called "Kafir Kala."

Kak  
An open reservoir, or cistern; several places beginning with khak should really have kak.

Kal  
A hollow or ravine.

Kala  
Fort.

Kalacha  
A little fort.

Kalama  
Reed; a reed pen.

Kalan  
Great.

Kaldar  
Kallahdar, from kallah, cap or head – Indian money so called on account of the head on the obverse.

Kalgir or Kalgirkhar  
A term supplied to village land given to poor relations of the headman, or to bazgars (labourers) which they are allowed to cultivate for their own benefit.

Kaljao  
An inferior, thin-husked, species of barley, grown in the higher portions of the Hazarajat. Animals, as a rule, take sometime to get accustomed to 'kaljao,' and do not eat it readily at first.

Kam (Kaum)  
Section of a tribe.

Kam  
Few.

Kamar  
Cliff; kamar kulagh, crow's cliff.

Kaman  
Bow, bend, loop; kaman-i-bihisht, bow of paradise, the name of a place.

Kandao, Kandaw  
Pass.
Karez ـ كاريز ـ An underground water channel.
Karkana ـ كاركانه ـ Word used in Turkistan for the low brushwood elsewhere called "iskich."
Karwan ـ كاروان ـ Caravan or "kafila;" also a halting place for caravans; a karwan-sarai or caravan-sarai.
Kaus ـ كوز ـ Arc.
Kavir ـ كوير ـ Marsh.
Keshtegar ـ كشتگر ـ Tenant farmer.
Khaima, or Khima ـ خيما ـ Tent.
Khak ـ خاک ـ Ashes or clay; any clayey soil. See also "Kak."
Khakistar ـ خاکستر ـ Graveyard; ashes.
Khakmah ـ خاکمه ـ Camel’s hair cloth.
Kham ـ خام ـ Raw; also means “in kind.”
Kham, or Kaj ـ خم کج ـ Bent. Used for the bend, or reach, of a river.
Khan ـ خان ـ Title of honor; In Herat local governors (hakims) are called Khans of such a place; khan khel, the chief’s family in a tribe.
Khana ـ خانه ـ Place; rud-khana, river bed; sar-khana, house or family tax; siah-khana, black tents, also the people who live in them; safed-khana is sometimes used for people living in houses.
Khandak ـ خندق ـ A rock cistern; literally ditch.
Khar ـ خار ـ Thorn; khar-i-shutur, camel thorn.
Khar ـ خر ـ Donkey; khargor, wild ass.
Kharabeh ـ خرابه ـ Ruin(s).
Kharaj, or Kharach ـ خراج ـ Toll; kharaj giri, toll bar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kharwar</td>
<td>خوار</td>
<td>Literally an ass load, about 10 maunds in Herat and 16 in Afghan Turkistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharbuza</td>
<td>خربُزة</td>
<td>Melon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khargah, or Khirgah</td>
<td>خرگه</td>
<td>The ordinary felt tents called by most travellers “kibtika.” In Turki it is “oweh.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>خريف</td>
<td>Crops reaped in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khasadar</td>
<td>خاصهدار</td>
<td>Irregular foot soldier; the police of the country; tribal militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khawal</td>
<td>خوال</td>
<td>A natural cave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khima, or Khaima</td>
<td>خيمه</td>
<td>Tent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khinjak</td>
<td>خنجك</td>
<td>Pistacia cabulica, a common tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khishti</td>
<td>خشتي</td>
<td>Brick; khisht pukhta is burnt brick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khum, or Kum</td>
<td>خم</td>
<td>The sandy soil of the “chol.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuni</td>
<td>خوني</td>
<td>Blood guilty, also deadly; barf-i-khuni is said to be an expression for “fatal snow.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khush</td>
<td>خوش</td>
<td>Pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khushk</td>
<td>خشك</td>
<td>Dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwaja</td>
<td>خواجه</td>
<td>Descendent of a saint or holy man, not necessarily a sayyid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwar</td>
<td>خور</td>
<td>Stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kila</td>
<td>كله</td>
<td>Synonymous with Kulba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiri</td>
<td>كيري</td>
<td>A low hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirta</td>
<td>كرته</td>
<td>A kind of grass suitable for horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishlak</td>
<td>قشلاق</td>
<td>Any permanent village or settlement; a winter camp as opposed to ailak, a summer camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishti</td>
<td>كشتي</td>
<td>Boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kizil</td>
<td>قزل</td>
<td>Red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koh, or Kuh</td>
<td>كوه</td>
<td>Hill, or mountain, Kohistan, hill country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Kohna — Old.
Kol — Glen, wide hollow, or valley.
Kotal — Common word for a pass or "col" on a range.
Kowl — Lake.
Kran — A coin worth four pence.
Kro — A kas, one and a half to two miles.
Kruman — 1/2 a sang man.
Kucha — Literally a lane, applied to a narrow defile, or gorge.
Kulach — Fathom, 6 feet.
Kulba, or Zauj — A plough land, i.e., as much of one plough with one pair of oxen can cultivate in a year; generally about 30 acres.
Kum — See "Khum."
Kund — Day.
Kundal — A kind of grass' food for horses.
Kurghan — Fort.
Kurk — A superior kind of barak, or fine soft cloth woven from the under-wool of the sheep.
Kush — A pair.
Kush (Kushta) — Death place.
Kushk — Elevated; a place.
Kupruk — A bridge; in Turkoman Turki, kupru or kukru.
Lab — The edge; lab-i-ab the river side.
Lag-lag — Stork.
Lak — A word used instead of "kotal" in Baluchistan.
Lalimi
Cultivation not dependent on irrigation.

Lang
A ford or passage.

Langar
A place of sacrifice or devotion.

Langar
The area a pago or plough can sow in one day.

Lar
Pass.

li, or lik
A locative suffix; Khorasanli, people from Khorasan; pistalik, a tract where the pista tree abounds.

Lig-lig
Trot.

Lurga
A ridge.

Lut
A waterless tract; a stony desert, or “dasht,” without water.

Ma’dan
Mine.

Maidan
Plaine; maidan-i-asp, an indefinite measure of distances, about a quarter, or half, a mile.

Mal, Maldar
Livestock; maldar, owner of live stock, a flockmaster.

Malakh
Locusts.

Malik
The headman of a village, or of a tribal section (among Pathans).

Maliya, or Maliyat
Taxes in general.

Man
A maund.

Manda
Stream.

Mar
Snake; marpich, zig-zag or winding like a snake’s track.

Mash and Mung
Sorts of dhal or pulse.

Mashk
A sheep-skin filled with air to serve as a float for crossing rivers. A number of such skins are often combined to ferry men and livestock across rivers.
Mazar, or Mizar
Shrine; a ziarat.

Mehman
A guest; mehmandar, a person who has charge of guests.

Mehtar
Hazara title of honour; a tribal chief.

Mi
A measure of water for irrigation purposes.

Mingbashi
Literally head of a thousand the chief of a local levy in Turkistan.

Mir
Chief; mir section the chief’s own clan or family, the “khan khel” of a tribe; mirakhor, master of the horse; mirabashi, the divider of water for irrigation, often an important official.

Mirigan, or Mirgan
Shikari, or matchlockman; any footman armed with a gun.

Mawajib
Literally pay; the allowance of a chief or “hakim.”

Motabar
Headman.

Munj
Fibre, rope.

Munshrif
A man usually a khassadar who looks after the crops to see that the Government gets its share.

Nahr
Canal; irrigation canal; used in northern Afghanistan as the equivalent of “jui.”

Naju
The tree resembling a Scotch fir (pinus religiosa?), often seen at ziarats in the Herat province, particularly at Karokh.

Nakhchir
Game (shikar).

Nala
Small river, canal.

Namad
Felt.

Nao
New; nao-roz, new year’s day, the 21st March.

Narai
Pass.
Nawa

Ravine or nala; stream.

Nawar

Tank, lake, intermittent lake.

Neh

Reed; naizar reed beds.

Nihang

Crocodile; Kafir-nihang, the faithless or unbelieving crocodile, the name of a river.

Nimaksar

A place where salt is obtained; a salt bed, or salt mine.

Nipta

In line with, the same as barabar.

Nobala

Glen or ravine.

Obah

A Turkoman camp in the chol.

Oeh, or Oweh

Felt tent of the Turkomans; a khirgah or kibitka.

Ow

Stream.

Padah, or Patoh

The padah tree; populus euphratica.

Pago

A team of six men organized for agricultural purposes. One works the plough and five work with hoes. The team has a pair of oxen. See Lash Juwain for information about the pago system.

Pai

Foot; pai-band, foot of a range; pai-kotal, foot of a kotal; pai Duldul, foot print of Duldul (a celestial horse).

Pa‘in

Low or lower, in contradistinction to Bala, high.

Pal

A ridge or small range.

Palas

Canvas; palasnishin, tent dwellers, nomads, living in huts made of wicker frames of tamarisk wood.

Palez or Faliz

Garden crops, melon-ground.

Pam

A flat place.

Pashakan

A tree.
Pat

A flat clay plain, or desert, without water.

Patah

See “Padah.”

Pech

A bend or winding; marpech, zig-zag like the track of a snake.

Pir

A holy man.

Pista

The pistachio tree; the pistachio berry.

Pitao and Geru

Sunny and shady sides, as of a hill; also pita and sori.

Post

Skin or hide.

Pukhta

Literally cooked; answers to the Indian pakka.

Pul

Bridge.

Pul

Money.

Puz

Nose; puzak, spur of a hill or promontory.

Qabrestan

Cemetary.

Qal’a

Fort.

Qolla

Peak.

Rabi

Crops reaped in spring and early summer.

Rah

Road; rah kalan, a high road; rah-i-gosfand, a sheep track; rah-i-duzd, a robber’s path. The last two imply a bad road.

Rai’at

A subject, also peasant.

Rama

Flock of sheep.

Reg

Sand; registan, country of sand – i.e., a sand desert.

Rishka

Lucerne.

Rishta

Guinea worm.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robat</th>
<th>رباط</th>
<th>A caravansarai; also sometimes a village.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rud</td>
<td>رود</td>
<td>River; rud-khana, river-bed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabz</td>
<td>سبز</td>
<td>Green; sabz-barg, autumn crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadbashi</td>
<td>صد بانی</td>
<td>Head of 100; a captain of khasadars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safed</td>
<td>سفید</td>
<td>White; safed barg, spring crops; safed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rish, grey beard, a headman or leader;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>safed khana, people who live in houses,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in contradistinction to “siah-khana,”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>black tents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeda, or Safedal</td>
<td>سفیده</td>
<td>White poplar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sai</td>
<td>سی</td>
<td>A ravine; saiat appears to mean cultivat-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tion and habitation in a ravine. There</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>are several villages so called in northern</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan.</td>
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<td>Sailab</td>
<td>سیلاب</td>
<td>Flood.</td>
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<td>Saiyid, Sayyid</td>
<td>سید</td>
<td>A descendant of the Prophet, ishan in</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turki.</td>
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<td>Sakht</td>
<td>سخت</td>
<td>Hard: used for steep, difficult.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sal</td>
<td>سال</td>
<td>A raft of wood tied on four pumpkin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>floats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salsola</td>
<td>سلوسلا</td>
<td>A plant with dark leaves which grows on</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>salt encrusted land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuch</td>
<td>سمچ</td>
<td>Plural of “Sum”: caves; a cave village</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or settlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanduk-i-daulat</td>
<td>صندوق دوله</td>
<td>A locked box into which petitions may</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>be dropped. One is supposed to be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>up in every bazar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang</td>
<td>سنگ</td>
<td>Stone; sang-i-sulakh, pierced stone;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sangtoda, a heap of stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang</td>
<td>سنگ</td>
<td>A farsakh in Turkistan; it is 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang kharwar or Khir</td>
<td>سنگ خرار</td>
<td>About 15 Indian maunds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang Man</td>
<td>سنگ من</td>
<td>Equivalent to 13 lbs. of wheat and 12 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of other grain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G

Gravel.

Or

The name of a month.

-,

head or peak of a hill.

Sar, or Nok

سر نک

A house or building; more particularly a public resting place for travellers; Haram-sarai, the private house of a governor or person of importance. In most towns there is a sarai which is state property, and all officials of rank, and distinguished visitors, put up there when passing through.

Sarai

سرای

Watershed.

Sarband

سر بند

Cold; sardaba, a covered brick cistern (this word, though Persian, is used only in Turki).

Sard

سر

Boundary or frontier; also any country of moderate height which is neither hot nor cold.

Sarhad

سر حد

In Persia a major, or lieutenant-colonel. In Afghanistan the leader of three "bairaks" of khasadars.

Sarhang

سر هنگ

In Persia a colonel or general. In Afghanistan the leader of 6 or more, "bairaks" of khasadars. It appears to be in reality an honorary title.

Sarma

س رما

Cold.

Shaft-alu

ش فتالو

Peach.

Shakh

ش ناخ

A branch, whether of a road, a ravine or a tribe.

Shamal

ش مال

Literally north wind, but used apparently for a strong wind from any quarter.

Sartip

سر تیپ

In Persia a colonel or general. In Afghanistan the leader of 6 or more, "bairaks" of khasadars. It appears to be in reality an honorary title.

Seh

س ه

Three.

Selsela

سلسله

Mountain range.

Sev, or Sib

سیب

Apple.
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharif</td>
<td>Noble.</td>
<td>A hollow or valley; applied to the entire valley of a stream the wider parts of which may be “tagaos” of various names.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shela</td>
<td>طاله</td>
<td>A descent; from shev, low.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shewagi</td>
<td>يووجا</td>
<td>Mud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibar</td>
<td>شیبار</td>
<td>Breaker; dandan-shikan, tooth-breaker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shikan</td>
<td>شکن</td>
<td>Broken; shikasta, broken ground.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Shikast</td>
<td>شکست</td>
<td>Juncture of two streams (do-ab).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shinia</td>
<td>شینیه</td>
<td>Pistacia cabulica, the “khinjak” of Persia.</td>
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<td>Shinai</td>
<td>شنای</td>
<td>Manna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirkhisht</td>
<td>شیرخشت</td>
<td>Sweet.</td>
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<td>Shirin</td>
<td>شیرین</td>
<td>Salt; also salt mud, saltmarsh, or a ravine with salt water; stream.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shor</td>
<td>شور</td>
<td>Commander-in-chief; really the commander of the troops in a province, not the commander-in-chief of the whole army.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shutur and Ushtar</td>
<td>شترانتیر</td>
<td>Camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siah</td>
<td>سیاه</td>
<td>Black; siah khana, black tents; applied also to the dwellers in them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipah-salar</td>
<td>سیپه سالار</td>
<td>Commander-in-chief; really the commander of the troops in a province, not the commander-in-chief of the whole army.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sokhta</td>
<td>سوخته</td>
<td>Burnt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spin</td>
<td>سپین</td>
<td>White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulakha</td>
<td>سولاخ سوخار</td>
<td>Pierced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultan</td>
<td>سلطان</td>
<td>A title given to chief of clans among some Hazaras, and also among certain other Persian-speaking tribes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>سم</td>
<td>Cave (excavated, not natural); samuch, caves; a cave village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sur and Surkh</td>
<td>سور سرخ</td>
<td>Red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tababa</td>
<td>A group of villages.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabistan</td>
<td>نابستان</td>
<td>Summer.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tagao</td>
<td>A hollow, valley, or ravine; generally grassy. Stream.</td>
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<td>Taghaz</td>
<td>A kind of tamarisk with a white bark whose foliage is suitable for camel grazing.</td>
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<td>Tahwil</td>
<td>A small gang of men organised as a unit for field labour. They are not liable for state service, and are taxed by the head man of the district for his own remuneration instead of by the State, vide Khash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta'ifa</td>
<td>A tribal sub-division, or section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taimus</td>
<td>Summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tairna</td>
<td>Lower, as opposed to burna, upper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takht</td>
<td>Any flat place; a seat; a throne; takht-i-rawan, a horse litter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tal</td>
<td>A hollow, pit, or small basin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawa</td>
<td>Camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talkh</td>
<td>Bitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanab</td>
<td>A measure of land, same as a jarib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang</td>
<td>Gorge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>A coin; one-third of a Kabuli rupee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangi</td>
<td>Defile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taoki</td>
<td>A name applied in Sistan to Baluch tribesmen who are not “asil,” i.e., noble, or of pure descent; it means bondsmen or dependants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapa, tappa</td>
<td>A mound; pronounced by Turkomans, also by Persians, “tepeh.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tash</td>
<td>Stone or brick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikkan</td>
<td>“Buta;” small shrubs or brushwood used for fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tir</td>
<td>An arrow; tirband, a path along the crest line of a range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirkh</td>
<td>A herb growing into a small bush, common all over Afghanistan, and grazed on by camels and sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirma, or Tirima</td>
<td>Autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokrak, or Toghrak</td>
<td>Straight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tor</td>
<td>Black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tu</td>
<td>A possessive suffix: shibar-tu, a muddy or clayey place; badam-tu, a place where there are almonds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufang</td>
<td>A matchlock; any firearm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbat</td>
<td>A shrine, ziarat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tursh</td>
<td>Pungent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uch</td>
<td>Dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulang, or Walang</td>
<td>Grassy place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulan</td>
<td>Death place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umed</td>
<td>Hope; dasht-i-na-umed, the plain of hopelessness, a bad desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>Camp of troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ush</td>
<td>Camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushtar</td>
<td>Camels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ushar</td>
<td>Land revenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viala</td>
<td>A water channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadi</td>
<td>Stream, riverbed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wali</td>
<td>A hereditary governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walang, or Ulang</td>
<td>A grassy place; a natural meadow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasuli</td>
<td>Ordinary revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wazifa</td>
<td>Land, the revenue of which is given as an endowment to a shrine; or, to the descendants of a mint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welayat</td>
<td>First-order administrative division.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Woleswali</td>
<td>ولسوالي</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>Yabu</td>
<td>يابو</td>
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<td>Zakat</td>
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<td>Ziarat</td>
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<td>Entry</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>آب ایستاده (متر)</td>
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<td>آب تخلیه</td>
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<td>آخند زاده دگری</td>
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<td>آدم زی</td>
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<td>ارزه‌نما</td>
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<td>اسم‌دان</td>
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<td>604</td>
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</table>
انور خان

انهاردوزی

اوین تنوی

اویک (عیدک)

اویک تویر

اویک

اورسک

اوریک

اورواپ

اورنگ

اورک

اورکیر

اورکیر (غوارگی)

اویلی

اویک

اویک

اویک

اویک

اویک

اویک (وند وزا)
<table>
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<th>نام محلی</th>
<th>تلفن</th>
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MAP SECTION
NOTE: To locate an entry in the Map Section, the reader should refer to the degrees of longitude and latitude listed below the entry heading and find the coordinates in the Map Index. For example: to locate the entry Kandahar in the Map Section, note coordinates 31-35 65-43 m. Next, refer to the Index in the Map Section and you will find the coordinates in grid No. 10 (A, B, C, D). The minutes 35 and 43 will be located in the upper right section, marked B.
# System of Transliteration

(Compiled by Muzaffarud Din Yaqubi)

## 1. Signs for Letters

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3. Explanatory Notes

1. In some cases a Roman (English) letter has been used three times in order to express different (although similar) letters of the Pashto and Farsi alphabet. Distinction of the pronunciation is expressed by adding a bar over or under the letter. The bar has been placed over the letter the first time it appears in the sequence of the Pashto/Farsi alphabet. The second time it appears it carries no diacritic, and the third time it is used a bar is placed under the letter. Example: ṭ, ṭ, ṭ.

2. Letters in the Pashto/Farsi alphabet which are pronounced similar to their corresponding letters in the Roman (English) alphabet are always transliterated by a plain letter without any diacritic.

3. The following three points are to be considered on the letter ‘ḥ’:
   a. Whenever ‘ḥ’ comes after the composite forms ‘kh’ and ‘gh’ and after ‘k’ and ‘g’, (as may happen when forming the plural of a word by adding the syllable ‘ha’) the ‘ḥ’ has to be separated from the ‘kh’, ‘gh’, ‘k’ and ‘g’ by a hyphen. Example: ṭaykh-hā; ṭāgh-hā: ṭāk-hā; ṭang-hā.
   b. Whenever ‘ḥ’ appears after any other consonant it is pronounced separately. Example: Qal’a—i- Faḥḥ; aylāqḥā.
   c. Excepting the cases in which ‘ḥ’ appears after the composite forms ‘kh’ and ‘gh’, the ‘ḥ’ is never doubled. For instance, a word ending on ‘ḥ’ will get its plural form by adding ‘i’ only, not ‘ḥa’. Example: ẁāḥ, ṭāḥā; māḥ, māḥā.

4. The ‘ee’-sound (yā—i—ma’rūf) is written with ‘i’ whenever the vowel is short and by ‘ī’ whenever the vowel is long, as explained in the following:
   a. The ‘ee’-sound (yā—i—ma’—rūf) at the end of a word is always pronounced short and will always be expressed by ‘i’. Example: Wāli, Wālī.
   b. An ‘ee’-sound in the middle of a word followed by a syllable is also always pronounced short and will be expressed by ‘i’. Example: Jazīra.
   c. An ‘ee’-sound followed by a consonant only is pronounced long and is expressed by ‘ī’. Example: Ta’mīg.
   d. A word in its original form transliterated according to rules (4 a,b,c) above, when appearing in a different grammatical form, which makes the ‘yā—i—ma’rūf sound longer or shorter, will not be made subject to any changes in the transliteration of the ‘yā—i—ma’rūf’. Examples: Mirānšāh Kalay—Mirānšāh Kalay; Amir—Amīrī.

5. The ‘kasra-i-edzafi’ is transliterated as explained in the following:
   a. It is expressed by adding an ‘e’ to the generic term whenever the term ends with a consonant. Example: Koh, Kohe Bābā.
   b. Whenever the generic term ends with a vowel (including ‘hamza’ but excluding ‘yā—i—ma’rūf’) the ‘kasra-i-edzāfī’ is expressed by inserting ‘ī’ between the generic term and the proper noun. Examples: Jazīra, Jazīra-i-Darqād; Ğārabhā, Ğārabhā i-Munfārēd; Ğārī, Ğārī-i-Kalīb.
   c. If the ‘kasra-i-edzāfī’ is to be expressed immediately after a ‘yā—i—ma’rūf’, it is simply transliterated by adding a bar over the ‘yā—i—ma’rūf’ (‘ī’). Examples: Wādī, Wādī Helmand; Ghundī, Ghundī Ya’qūb.

6. ‘Kasra-i-khaifi’ is always expressed by ‘e’, except in the cases where the next letter would be the transliterated letter ‘y’. Since the ‘kasra-i-khaifi’-sound is fully covered by the ‘y’, the ‘e’ will be omitted in this case. Example: Senjeğ; Myān.

7. ‘Kasra-i-edzafi’ “sounds like the short ‘ya—i—ma’rūf’” and is expressed by ‘i’. Example: Sinkay. (See note 4—a,b.)

8. The ‘dẓamma’ is expressed by ‘o’ if the sound is smooth and by ‘u’ if the sound is sharp. The rules are as follows:
   a. A ‘dẓamma’ immediately followed by a syllable will usually be pronounced smoothly and is transliterated by ‘o’. Example: ʿOmar(ʿO-mar); Moḥāmmad(Mo-ḥammad).
   b. A ‘dẓamma’ immediately followed by one or more consonants will usually be pronounced sharply and is expressed by ‘u’. Examples: ʿUṣmān(ʿUṣ-mān); ʿUlyā(ʿUl-yā); Muḥṣ (Mu-hṣ).
c. A word, in its original form transliterated according to rules 8—b or 8—a above, when appearing in a different grammatical form which makes the 'dzamma' sound smoother or sharper, will not be made subject to any change in the transliteration of the 'dzamma'. Example: Pul, Pule Khumri. Moghul, Moghulâne Bâlâ. De Haji Mullâ Golân Kalay, De Haji Mullâ Gol Kalay.

9 Numerous cases exist in which the transliteration requires the use of double letters (e. g. the double 'm' in 'Moḥammad'). However the letters 'w' and 'y' are never doubled, even though the pronunciation of a word might lead one to think it should. Example: Awal, qowah; Qayûm, Molayena.

10 When a geographic name is composed of more than one word and a stress appears only in one of them, the name shall be written as one word, e. g. Yakawlang; if a stress appears in more than one of the words, then each word having a stress shall be written separately, e. g. Čehel Sofûn.
LIST OF CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Motor gravel roads 1. Width of a metalled (gravelled) part of the road 2. Width of the road between the ditches

Motor gravel roads under construction

Unmetalled motor roads with ditches 1. Bridges 2. Carrying capacity of a bridge in tons

Unmetalled motor roads primary

Unmetalled motor roads secondary

Pack tracks and paths 1. Parts of paths on artificially made cornices 2. Road

Telephone and telegraph lines

Embankments and cuttings with markings of height and depth

1. Block 2. Habitable or not habitable buildings
3. Single habitable buildings

Ruins


1. Single graves 2. Cemeteries

Aerodromes 2. Airfields

Power stations

1. Radio stations 2. Meteorological stations

Factories or works 2. Brick-kilns

Permanent camps of nomads

Water mills 2. Windmills

Gasoline or oil tanks

Ancient historical walls

Saltworks

1. Tower type structures and buildings 2. Fortresses

International boundaries

Barrows and holes with markings of depth and height

Lakes or ponds perennial

1. Rivers 2. Streams perennial 3. Streams non-perennial

Shoals

1. Springs 2. Wells 3. Main wells ground height mark at the well depth of well

1. Irrigation canals with a bank and the height of the bank
2. Water distribution device 3. Dams

Weirs

1. Water pipe lines 2. Karezes

Landing-stages

Contours at 100-metres intervals
Contours at 50-metres intervals

1. Trigonometrical points 2. Points of polygonometry and horizontal control stations with underground centre 3. Spot heights

Passes

1. Precipices 2. Earth mounds
1. Shoot-stones 2. Rocks
1. Hollows washed out by water 2. Narrow ravines

Dry river beds

1. Boulders 2. Karst

Forest or wood

Rare forests, thin trees

Isolated trees

Shrubbery

1. Shrub 2. Sakaoul

Stripe of shrubs

Orchards

Vineyards

Rice fields

Cultivated areas

Marshes, swamps

Meadow grass vegetation: 1. over 1 metre 2. below 1 metre

Reeds

Semidesert vegetation

Tussocky surfaces

Salt marshes

Takirs

Hilly surfaces

1. Stony surfaces 2. Stone fields

1. Sands 2. Sands with very thin grass vegetation

1. Sandhills 2. Sand dunes

1. Sand ridges 2. Barkhan sands

Glaciers

The boundaries shown in these maps are not, in some instances, finally determined and their reproduction does not imply any endorsement or recognition.
V-1-D
See III-11-D