HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL

Who's Who of Afghanistan

by

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INTRODUCTION

Research in Afghanistan studies has advanced tremendously during recent years with the appearance of numerous works in virtually every field of scholarly interest. However, many scholars, especially those interested in history and contemporary research, have keenly felt the need for a reference source which would provide concise biographical data. It is in response to this need that I have compiled the first biographical dictionary to appear on Afghanistan. The work contains about 1,500 entries and is divided into the following parts: 1) Who is Who, 1945—1974; 2) Who Was Who, 1747—1945; 3) Afghan Government Positions, 1901—1974; and 4) Genealogies of Important Afghan Families, 19th and 20th Centuries. This is the prototype in a continuing effort toward producing a periodically updated reference source on Afghanistan.

SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION

In the preparatory stage of this work a decision had to be made regarding the nature, scope, and organization of my material. As to its nature: it is political, historical, and contemporary. It is political in the sense that most of the individuals listed are either members of the political ruling elite or Afghan officials holding relatively minor positions throughout the country. Members of the religious establishment, the intelligentsia, and the commercial and entrepreneurial classes have not been exhaustively covered; especially if they have not been active in the political life of Afghanistan. This is due to the fact that my sources were primarily archival documents and contemporary Afghan and Western publications, which reflect the political much more than the cultural and commercial elements of Afghan society.

Regarding the scope, it was my intention to produce a work which can be presented to the public within a reasonable amount of time. A biographical dictionary is, like a living organism, continuously subject to change and no amount of labor and time would be adequate for producing a definitive work. Therefore, an author has to decide when he has reached the point of diminishing returns, when the time and labor expended no longer give corresponding results.

My inclination to stop at this point was reinforced by the advice I received from Dr. Rawan Farhadi, a well known Afghan scholar and diplomat. Offering advice he himself received as a student at the Sorbonne, he suggested that it is preferable to publish a work and spend twenty years improving it with the help of the scholarly community than to spend twenty years in seclusion in an effort to attain a perfection which may never be reached. Therefore, this work is offered
for publication in the hope that the hundreds of individuals listed will supply additional information and those who should have been included will provide material for future editions.

As to the organization: Part 1 consists of the Who is Who, 1945–74, which contains some 700 entries, listing individuals of contemporary importance. Part 2 is the Who Was Who, 1747–1945, with about 900 entries. Part 3 consists of tables listing all major government positions from the days of Amir Habibullah, including the governments of Kings Amanullah, Muhammad Nadir, and Muhammad Zahir, as well as the government formed under the Republic of Afghanistan. The reader can conveniently locate all of the cabinet positions as well as individuals holding subordinate positions within the Afghan ministries and other government departments. The arrangement is in chronological order and the cabinets and governments are listed under the sections corresponding to the periods of the ruling amir, king, or president. Part 4 provides yet another perspective on individual Afghans by listing genealogical tables, showing blood relationships, marital connections and alliances in a larger context, permitting the reader to see an individual in relationship to his extended family or clan.

TRANSLITERATION

It would have been entirely possible to follow a consistent system of transliteration, using all of the diacritical markings necessary to indicate letters which do not exist in English. This was not done for various reasons: Diacritical markings are difficult to reproduce in print; their use considerably increases printing costs and consequently also the cost of the book. Furthermore, many Afghans have adopted spellings of their names in Latin characters which follow no accepted system of transliteration. Thus, some will write “Chah” rather than “Shah;” “Noor” rather than “Nur;” “Daoud” rather than “Daud” not to speak of the “purist” transliteration “Dā'ud.” The difficulties increase with names which have even more radical differences in spelling. For example, the Participant Directory, USAID Afghanistan, May 1973, one of my most valuable sources, lists “Abaucy” for “Abbasi,” “Qayoume” and “Qayeum” for “Qayyum,” “Seddiqui” for “Siddiqi” and gives “Abrahim” as well as “Ebrahim” and “Ibrahim.” The name “Sayyid” indicating descent from the Prophet through the line of the Caliph Ali, is often confused with the name “Sa’id,” “Said,” or “Saeed,” as are the names “Sadiq” and “Siddiq.” My solution to the problem of transliteration has been to write all the names also in Perso-Arabic script, which may help to avoid errors and permit those who cannot recognize a name in transliteration to check it by means of the double heading.
SOURCES

The Who is Who is based on archival material, contemporary published and unpublished sources, and to a limited extent on personal interviews conducted by myself and a number of assistants. Part 1 is based primarily on two printed sources: the Kabul Times Annual, 1967 and 1970, which provided some 200 entries, listing government officials and members of Parliament, and the Participant Directory, USAID Afghanistan, May 1973, which is updated each year and lists all Afghans who have been abroad, most of them to the United States, under the auspices of grants funded jointly by USAID and the Government of Afghanistan. Because of the fact that only jointly-sponsored education is listed, the 300 entries adopted from this work may give a distorted picture of the educational background of the individuals. When this work was already in the proof stage, I succeeded in obtaining a copy of Mo’aserin-e Sokhanwar by Maulavi Khaste, which lists some 300 Afghan writers, poets, and caligraphers, and I extracted some 50 biographical entries from it. The rest of the entries included in Part 1 has been collected through personnel contact either directly with the individuals involved or with their relatives.

Part 2 is the result of research in the foreign political archives of Britain, Germany, and the United States. By far the most important sources, however, were biographical dictionaries compiled by the government of British India for secret political purposes, beginning with the “Biographical Accounts of the Chiefs, Sardars and Others in Afghanistan," compiled in 1888 and including subsequent publications of “Who is Who in Afghanistan” compiled in 1914, 1920, 1922, 1936, and 1940. These works were, and to some extent still are, secret; however, I have been able to consult all of them and extract what was of value for my work. In the late 1930’s the British government no longer produced massive reference sources, and in order to fill in the gaps, back to 1747 and up to the present, I had to draw on a variety of other material. I have consulted the major works on Afghan history such as Sir Percy Sykes, A History of Afghanistan, Fraser-Tytler’s Afghanistan, Fletcher’s Afghanistan: Highroad of Conquest, Gregorian’s The Emergence of Modern Afghanistan, and Wilber’s Afghanistan: its People, its Society, its Culture. Finally, these sources were supplemented with information gathered in interviews or in consultation with knowledgeable Afghans.

Part 3, listing Afghan government positions in the twentieth century, was compiled largely from some 40 volumes of the Salname-ye Kabul, later called Da Afghanistan Kalanay, and supplemented from a variety of published and unpublished sources, including tables listing the composition of government departments of the Republic of Afghanistan which were compiled by the Afghan government.
Part 4, the genealogical section, is based on a set of 85 tables which was published in Kabul in mimeographed form in 1959. It might be of interest to the reader if I comment here on the history of this set: In 1924, when the archives were still closed, Professor Morgenstierne, the noted linguist and scholar on Afghanistan, obtained a set of genealogical tables from the British Agent in Peshawar. Morgenstierne did not find the time to work on this set and gave it to his student Dr. Rawan Farhadi in Oslo in 1953. The latter made voluminous notes, corrections, and additions which were used by two Americans, Richard J. Davies and Brian Baas, who continued the work with the help of Sarwar Goya Etemadi. In 1959, Baas produced a mimeographed copy of the set. After canvassing the archives for genealogical material I realized that it did not include data beyond the period of the mid-1930's, and I decided to correct, expand, and update the set produced by Baas. Furthermore, I added about 40 new tables to include a new generation of Afghans.

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It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the help I have received in producing this work. Above all, thanks are due to Miss S. A. Scoville who has collaborated in this project from the beginning to the final correction of proofs. She has done all the typing and has contributed her skills as an editor. The person who helped most in providing me with data is Dr. Rawan Farhadi. He combines in his person the rare talents of being both an outstanding orientalist and an expert on international relations and Western culture. He has done a great deal of research in Afghanistan studies, but his activities in the service of his country as a diplomat and cultural representative, did not permit him to devote time to publishing some of his research. He chose to help others instead, and Afghanistan scholars throughout the world are grateful to him for his sponsorship and encouragement. Dr. Farhadi checked my manuscript and corrected some errors and provided additional information; he also directed me to persons who could supply data for individual entries. It goes without saying that he had no part in decisions regarding the scope and organization of this work and that any faults of omission or commission are exclusively my own.

A number of individuals in Afghanistan assisted me in the collection of data and were compensated for their expenses by a small grant provided by the Asia Foundation in Kabul and administered by the Research Center of Kabul University. They include Mr. Kabir A. Ahang, who also administered the process of data collection while I could not be in Afghanistan. He provided additional data for some entries and collected material which was important for inclusion in the genealogical section. Mrs. Sharifa A. Aslamy collected material for some twenty
or thirty entries of the Who is Who. She also assisted me in Tucson in the task of
gleaning information from some 40 volumes of the Salname-ye Kabul and Da
Afghanistan Kalanay for compilation of Part 3 of this work. Mr. Abdul Ghafur
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grateful for his assistance.

In Kabul, members of the American community, including Ray Peppers, Tom
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Ing. Leopold Schedl who expertly prepared the manuscript for the press.
ABBAS, MUHAMMAD ABBAS

ABBASI, ABDUL HAI

ABBASI, MUHAMMAD ARIF
Son of Muhammad Hasan Abbas. Director, Culture and Information, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Communication Media Techniques, Indiana University, 1969–70.

ABBASI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

ABDUL AHAD

ABDUL AZIZ
Born in 1906. Director of Education in Ghazni and Farah. Chief of Parwan Education Department. Educated at Teachers Training School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ABDUL BAQI, DR.

ABDUL BASIR, MAULAWI

ABDUL GHAFUR
Born in 1937. Director of Research Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Education includes M.S. in Forestry. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ABDUL HABIB
ABDUL HAKIM
Son of Muhammad Karim. Governor of Kunar and President of the Kunar Development Project, Ministry of Interior. Studied Agriculture Education, University of Wyoming, 1953–56, and obtained B.S. Studied Rural Development, India, 1956, and Agricultural Economics, Texas and Mexico, 1961–63; obtained M.A.

ABDUL KHALIQ

ABDUL MAJID
Born in 1933 at Kabul. Director General, Department of Agriculture and Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. President, Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Educated at Ghazi School. Obtained M.S. in Agricultural Economics, University of Nebraska. Mother tongue is Dari.

ABDUL MALIK

ABDUL NABI, DR.

ABDUL QADIM

ABDUL QADIR

ABDUL QAYYUM
ABDUL QAYYUM
Son of Sat Maloki. Teacher, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Plant Pathology, University of Wyoming, 1968-70, and obtained M.S.

ABDUL QAYYUM

ABDUL QAYYUM

ABDUL QAYYUM

ABDUL RAHMAN See ABDUR RAHMAN

ABDUL RAZZAK See ABDUR RAZZAK

ABDUL SALAM See ABDUS SALAM

ABDUL SAMAD See ABDUS SAMAD

ABDUL WAHHAB, SAYYID

ABDUL WAKIL

ABDUL WALI

ABDUL ZAHIR, SHARIFI, DR.

ABDULILLAH, SAYYID

ABDULLAH KHAN
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Qadis, Badghis. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

ABDUR RAHIM, DR.

ABDUR RAHMAN

ABDUR RAHMAN

ABDUR RAHMAN

ABDUR RASHID

ABDUR RAZZAQ

ABDUS SALAM
ABDUS SALAM
Born in 1915 at Kabul. Director, Public Works Department, Nangahar. Educated at Amania School. Mother Tongue is Pashto.

ABDUS SALAM, MAULAWI

ABDUS SAMAD, HAJI

ABU BAKR, RUQIA

ACHAKZAI, GHULAM SIDDIQ
Born in Kabul about 1909. Deputy Director of Vocational School in Agriculture, Kabul, 1936–39. Director, Department of Plant Protection, 1939. Director, Agricultural Station, Kunduz, 1940. President, Department of Agronomy and Technical Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, 1957–63. Obtained Engineering Degree in France, 1932. Father said to have been involved in politics against Amir Habibullah and died after ten years imprisonment. Mother tongue is Dari.

AFGHAN, MUHAMMAD ANWAR
Son of Muhammad Akbar. Director General, Livestock Department, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Agriculture and Animal Science, Oregon State University, 1964–67, and obtained Ph.D.

AFGHANZADA, MUHAMMAD AKRAM
Born in Kabul in 1922. Director of Forestation; Director of Natural Forests. Director of Herat Agriculture Departments. Director General of Forests and Pastures Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained B.S. in Forestry. Mother tongue is Dari.

AFZAL, GHULAM DASTAGIR
Son of Muhammad Afzal. Director, Kabul Airport Customs, Ministry of Finance. Studied Public Administration, Iran, 1968.

AHMAD, AMIR
AHMAD, HAJI MIR

AHMAD, HAJI MIR
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Qarqin, Jozjan. Educated privately at Qarqin, Jozjan.

AHMAD, HAJI SAYYID
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Lash-i-Jowain, in the province of Chakhansur. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AHMAD, KHIAL
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jaji, Paktia. Educated at Habibia School and Kabul University, College of Law. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AHMADI, ABDUL GHAFFUR
Born in 1911. Director of Nangarhar, Kabul, and Herat Education Departments. Vice President, Compilation Department. President, Education Press. Adviser, Ministry of Education. Educated at Kabul Teachers Training School and Indiana University in preparing reading materials for children. Mother tongue is Dari.

AHMADULLAH, ENG.
Born in 1920 at Kazi Khel, Paghman. General Director of Dare Suf coal mine, President of coal mining in Karkar; Governor of Jozjan, Governor of Kunduz; and Minister of Public Works, 1966. Minister of Interior in Maiwandwal Cabinet, 1966–67. Later Adviser to Ministry of Mining and Industries. Educated at Baba Khundi, Habibia School, and College of Science, Kabul University, as well as at a university in the U.S. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AHMAD, WAKIL

AIAZI, HAJI ABDUL AZIZ

AIMAQ, MUHAMMAD AKRAM
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Sang Charak, Jozjan. Member of 10th and 11th Parliament. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

AIMAQ, MUHAMMAD NABI
A’TNA, YUSUF

AINUDDIN KHAN
Son of Sadruddin. Extension Supervisor, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Veterinary Science, Iran, 1957–64, and obtained Ph.D.

AKBAR, SAYYID MUHAMMAD
Member of the 7th Parliament. Deputy of Woledi Jirga from Lal Sarjangal, Ghor. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

AKBAR, SAYYID MUHAMMAD Zahir
Born in 1927 at Taloqan, Jawan. Deputy of Woledi Jirga from Jowand, Badghis. Member of the 8th Parliament. Mother tongue is Dari.

AKRAM, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1919 at Kabul. Deputy Minister of Education, 1966. Director of Secondary Education Department; Dean of College of Law; Cultural Attache in Moscow and Munich. Obtained Ph.D. in History and Geography. Mother tongue is Dari.

AKRAMI, GHULAM SAKHI
Son of Ghulam Muhayuddin. Director of Budget, Kabul University. Studied Public Administration, Iran, 1967–68.

ALAM, MUHAMMAD

ALAMI, MUHAMMAD SARWAR, DR.

ALAWI, SAYYID FAQIR
Born in 1920 at Kabul. Editor of Islah, Zhwandun, Iqtesad, and Assistant Editor of Anis. Mother tongues are Dari and Pashto.

ALI, ABDULLAH
Born in 1935 at Kabul. Vice President of City Planning; Highway Department Engineer. President, Department of Prefabricated House Construction. Obtained Ph.D. in Civil Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.
ALI, GHULAM
Born in 1907. Deputy Minister of Finance. President, Department of Mines. Adviser, Ministry of Mines and Industries. Education in Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.

ALI, HAJI MUHAMMAD
Born in 1904 at Kabul. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Habibia School and Military School. Honours received include the Stor and Reshtin Medals.

ALIKOZAI, SHAH MUHAMMAD
Son of Ata Muhammad. Administrative Vice President, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agronomy and Plant Pathology, University of Wyoming, 1955–58; obtained Ph.D.

ALI MUHAMMAD

ALIZAI, ABDUL HAKIM
Born in 1921 at Musa Kala. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Musa Kala, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ALIZAI, MUHAMMAD JONAID

ALIZAI, SHAH PUR

AMAN, MUHAMMAD

AMARKHEL, AZIZULLAH
Born in 1934. Director, Literature Department, Pashto Academy. Director of Pashto Education Department, Ministry of Education. Educated at College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.
AMIN, HAMIDULLAH
Son of Aminullah. Born in 1941. Instructor and Associate Professor of Geography, 1963-71; Assistant Dean, 1971, Kabul University. Attended Habibia School. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1959; M.A. in Geography, University of Durham, United Kingdom, 1967, under British Council grant. Author of publications on economic geography and Afghanistan’s foreign trade. Travelled in the Middle East in 1973 under the auspices of the United Nations to examine the problem of settlement of nomads.

AMIN, MUHAMMAD

AMINI, MUHAMMAD SHARIF
Born in 1927 in Khogian. Son of Muhammad Amin. Provincial Governor for 15 years. Director General, Department of Census, Ministry of Interior. Head, Department of Civil Registration in the Ministry of Interior. Obtained B.S. from Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, 1950; M.A. in Public Administration, University of Southern California, 1967. Author of several publications. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AMIR, SAYYID HAJI
Born in 1925 at Jangal Bashi. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khanabad, Kunduz. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AMIRYAR, MUHAMMAD SHARIF

AMRI, ABDUL QAYYUM

ANDARI, JAN MUHAMMAD

ANDKHOYI, MUHAMMAD UMAR

ANSARI, MIR AMANUDDIN
ANSARI, MIR FARUDDIN

ANSARI, MIR NAJMUDDIN

ANSARI, MIR NAJMUDDIN
Born in 1913. Principal, Kabul Teachers Training School. Dean, College of Letters, Kabul University. President, Compilation Department, Ministry of Education. Representative to Special Political Committee of United Nations General Assembly. Adviser at Ministry of Education. Attended Habibia School and New York University; obtained B.A. Obtained Ph.D., Tufts University. Died in 1971 after serving 5 years as a Justice of the Afghan High Court. Mother tongue was Dari.

ANWAR, MUHAMMAD MULLA

ANWARI, MUHAMMAD AZIM
Born in 1928 at Char Kala, Balcheragh. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Balcheragh, Fariab. Mother tongue is Dari.

AREFI, ABDUL GHAFUR

AREZ, GHULAM JILANI
Born in 1934 at Kala-i-Qazi, Ghardihi, Kabul. Head of Institute of Geography and Associate Professor, Kabul University, 1967–73. Visiting Lecturer and Research Associate, University of Arizona, 1973–74. Obtained B.A. from Kabul University, and M.A. from the University of Colorado, 1966. Editor, Geographical Review and Geographical Bulletin. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ARGHANDIWAL, MUHAMMAD ANWAR
Born in 1930 at Kabul. President of Civil Service Department, Office of the Prime Minister; Lecturer at Kabul University, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Minister of Justice, 1971. Educated at Habibia School and the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, as well as at the Institute of Public Administration for Turkey and the
Middle East, Ankara. Obtained M.A. in Social Science from Birmingham University. United States fellowship in 1967, for the study of the working of the American and British Civil Service Commissions. Mother tongues are Dari and Pashto.

ARSALAN, AHMAD SHAH

ARYA, MUHAMMAD NAJIM

ASADULLAH KHAN, SARDAR See Part I.

ASEF, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1914. President, Inspection Department, Ministry of Finance. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ASEFI, ABDUL SAMAD
Born in 1932 at Kabul. Director General, Photography Department, Ministry of Information and Culture. Educated at Nejat. Obtained B.S. in Germany. Mother tongue is Dari.

ASEFI, ABDUL TAWWAB

ASEFI, ABDUL WAHHAB

ASGHAR, MUHAMMAD

ASHGARI, SUFI GHULAM NABI

ASHRAF, SAYYID
ASLAM, MIR MUHAMMAD
Member of 1964 Loya Jirga. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from the Second District of Behsud, Wardak. Mother tongue is Dari.

ASLAMY, MUHAMMAD NABI
Born in 1939 in Totum Dara, Parwan. Assistant Professor of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University, and Training Professor at Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan. Obtained B.S. in Agriculture and M.S., University of Wyoming, 1965; Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1971. Mother tongue is Dari.

ASMATI, MRS. MASUMA
Born in 1930 at Kabul. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Maruf, Kandahar. Educated at Malalai High School, College of Letters, Kabul University; and College of Education, University of Illinois. Won the Ariana Award for a book entitled Who is Khushal Khatak? Mother tongue is Pashto.

ATA MUHAMMAD

ATAYI, ABDUL KARIM

ATAYI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM
Born in 1929. Director of Information and Culture in Helmand. Editor of Helmand. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ATEFI, FAIZ MUHAMMAD

ATIQI, ABDUS SATAR

ATRAFI, MUHAMMAD AJAB

AYAZI See AIAZI
AYAZUDDIN
Born in 1920 at Kohdaman, Parwan. Chief of Balkh Public Works. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AYEEN, GHULAM ALI

AYMAQ See AIMAQ

AYYUB, MUHAMMAD

AYYUBI, GHULAM MUHAIUDDIN
Born in 1930 in Kandahar. Director of Information and Culture in Ghazni, Parwan. Editor of Kabul Almanac. Director of Information and Culture in Kandahar. Obtained B.S. from College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

AYYUBI, MUHAMMAD TURI
Born in 1937. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Farkhar, Takhar. Mother tongue is Dari.

AZAD, MIR MUHAMMAD ALI

AZAMI, GHULAM JAILANI

AZIM, MUHAMMAD
AZIM, MUHAMMAD YASIN

AZIMI, ABDUR RASHID

AZIMI, GHULAM DASTAGIR
Born in 1926 in Kabul, Dean of Institute for Industrial Management. Educated at Nejat School and the College of Law, Kabul University. Obtained Ph.D. from College of Economics and Political Science, Berne University. Mother tongue is Dari.

AZIZ, ABDUL GHAFFAR, DR.
Born in 1917 at Kabul. Physician with Kabul Municipality, Women’s Hospital. Surgeon in the U.S. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul. Head of Maternity Hospital and President of Kabul Orphanage. President, Family Guidance Association. Graduated from Isteqlal School and obtained M.D. from Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Specialized training in gynecology in Ireland, Poland, France, and Denmark. Author of Care of Premature Children. Mother tongue is Dari.

AZIZ, ABDUL HAI

AZIZ, HEDAYATULLAH
Born in 1927 at Kabul. Administrative Officer, Research Director, and Coordinator of Foreign Aid, Ministry of Planning. President, Department of Economic and Technical Aid, Ministry of Planning. Educated at the College of Law and Political Science, Kabul. M.A. in Public Administration from the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

AZIZ, MUHAMMAD
AZIZI, ABDUL QAYYUM

AZIZI, GHULAM DASTAGIR
Born in 1921 at Kabul. Director General of Technical Department, President of the Industries Department, Ministry of Mines and Industries. President of General Transport and the Administrative Department in the Prime Ministry. Second Deputy Minister of the Interior. Received the Public Works Portfolio. Minister of Mines and Industries, 1972. Graduated from Habibia School and the Faculty of Science, Kabul University. Obtained M.S. in Engineering in the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

BABRAKZAI, SHIR MUHAMMAD

BABURY, ABDUL AFU

BADRI, HELALUDDIN

BAGHBAN, ABDUL GHANI
Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Urozgan. Educated at Sidaqat School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

BAHA, SAYYID ABDUL QADIR, DR.
BAHA, SAYYID AMINULLAH
Son of Sayyid Bahauddin. Director of Programs, Ministry of Planning. President of the Department of Application and Supervision of Plans, Ministry of Education. Officer of Asian Development Bank, Manila, 1969. Educated at Habibia School; College of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, and obtained M.A. from Vanderbilt University, 1960.

BAHER, ABDUL GHAFUR
Born in 1932 at Alishing. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Alishing, Laghman. Educated at Abuhanifa Madrasa; College of Theology, Kabul University; al-Azhar University, and Cairo University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

BAHRAM, GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Son of Faqir Muhammad. Teacher, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agricultural Economics, AUB, Lebanon, 1970–72.

BAHRAMI, ABDUL AZIM
Son of Muhammad Bahrami. Instructor, Faculty of English, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, Purdue University, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

BAIANI, ALI MUHAMMAD

BAKHTARI, GHULAM JILANI

BALOUCH, HAJI SALEH MUHAMMAD
Born in 1911 at Khwabgah, Kabul. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Chakhansur. Mother tongue is Baluchi.

BAQAYI, MUHAMMAD TAYYEB
Born in 1927 in Kabul. Director of Laboratories, Soils Research, and Agronomy. President of Engineering and Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained B.S. and Ph.D. in Plant Physiology. Mother tongue is Dari.

BARAIMAN, MIR SAID
Editor of Storei, Parwan, Ittihad-i-Mashriqi, Nangarhar papers, Editor of Heywad. President, Bayhaqi Book Publishing Center. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

BARAKZAI, MUHAMMAD KARIM
Born in 1930 at Kabul. Member of Kabul Museum. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.
BAREQ SHAFTI

BAREZAI, ABDUL MAJID
Abdul majid Barizai
Born in 1918 at Sholgera. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Sholgera, Balkh. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

BARIAS, MUHAMMAD YAOUB
Muhammad Yaqub Barias
Born in 1909. Member of 1st, 6th, and 8th Parliaments. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Samangan. Educated privately.

BASHIR, MUHAMMAD ASLAM
Muhammad Aslam Bashir

BASIA, RAKIMA (MISS)

BASIR, ABDUL MAULAWI
Son of Muhammad Rasul Atmar. Vice Dean, Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Studied Administrative-Analysis, U.S. and Iran, 1966–67.

BASIR, ABDUL MAULAWI See ABDUL BASIR, MAULAWI

BAZ MUHAMMAD
Baz Muhammad

BENAWA, ABDUR RAUF
Abdur Rauf Benawa
Born in 1913. Pashto Academy President. President of Radio Kabul. Press Attache in Cairo. Vice President, Tribal Affairs Department. Minister of Information and Culture, 1967. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kandahar

BETAB, HAJI ABDUL HAQ
Haji Abdul Haq Bettab

BISMIL, MUHAMMAD ANWAR
Muhammad Anwar Bismil
Son of Nazer Muhammad. Born in 1888 at Kabul. Governor of Kataghan. Hakim of Sanjarak, 1955. Director, Afghan Literary Society, early 1930's. Member, Department of...

BISMILLAH KHAN


BRESHNA, ABDUL GHAFUR


BRESHNA, ABDULLAH

Born in 1933. Son of Professor Abdul Ghafur Breshna. President of Construction Department. President of City Planning. Educated in Construction Engineering. Mother tongues are German and Dari.

BURHAN, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL


BURHAND, ABDUL QUDDUS

Born in 1917 in Kabul. Director of Information in Kataghan, Maimana. Director of Information and Culture in Nangarhar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

CHAKHANSURI, SHIR MUHAMMAD

Born in 1919 in Chakhansur. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Chakhansur.

CHAKNAUR, HAJI GHULAM NABI


CHECHKA, MUHAMMAD TAHIR


DAD, KHODA See KHODA DAD

DAFTANI, GHULAM SIDDIQ

DAFTARI, JAMILA (DR.)

DALILI, NUR MUHAMMAD
Son of Din Muhammad. Director General, Meteorology Department, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronic Maintenance, Northrup Institute of Technology, 1962–64.

DANISHYAR, ABDUL AZIZ

DASHTI, AKHUND MULLA BABA

DAWAR, GHULAM HAIDAR
Adviser to the Minister of Finance and concurrently Lecturer in the Faculty of Law and Political Science. President of Customs. Customs Officer at Kabul Airport. Minister of Finance, 1971–72. Educated in Nejat School and Kabul University; was in Germany, 1958–62 and in 1968–70 where he received a Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Bonn.

DAWI, ABDUL HADI See ABDUL HADI, DAWI (Part 2)

DAWLATI, KHAIRULLAH
Son of Muhammad Husain Khan. Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Zoology, University of Wyoming, 1963–65; obtained M.S. Studied Agricultural Economics and Statistics, University of Tennessee, 1971; obtained Ph.D.

DEHQANZADA, MUHAMMAD RAMAZAN
Son of Jan Muhammad. Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied English Instruction, Columbia University, 1963–65; obtained M.A.

DIL, ABDUL HABIB, DR.

DOST MUHAMMAD
Born in 1933 at Shorabak. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shorabak, Kandahar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

DOST MUHAMMAD
Member of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Parliaments. Participant in the 1965 Agricultural Congress. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.
EBADI, YAR MUHAMMAD
Son of Fateh Muhammad. Assistant Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1966-70; obtained M.S.

EBRAHIM, GHULAM HAZRAT

EBRAHIM KHALIL, NIK MUHAMMAD
Born in 1929 at Koh Daman. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Koh Daman, Kabul. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

EBRAHIM, MUHAMMAD

EBRAHIMI, GUL HABIB

EBRAT, MUHAMMAD KABIR
Born in 1917 at Mazar-i-Sharif. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khulm, Samangan. Member of 9th and 10th Parliaments. Mayor of Khulm. Educated privately and also at secondary school. Mother tongue is Dari.

ELHAM, MUHAMMAD RAHIM
Born in 1932 in Rish-Khor, Kabul. Editor of Wazhma, Pashto Literary Journal of the Faculty of Letters. Director, Afghan Linguistic Institute. Editor, Mosawat. Professor, Faculty of Literature, University of Kabul. Chairman, Department of Persian, University of Kabul. Member, Kabul University Senate. Educated at Ghazi High School. Obtained B.A. from the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, and M.A. in Linguistics from the University of Michigan. Studied English at the University of Wales and the Institute of Science and Technology, United Kingdom. Member of Pashto Academy and the Aryana Encyclopedia Society. Awards include the Medal of Education, the First Scientific Award of Pir-e Roshan, and the First and Second Literary Awards. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ELTEZAM, ZABIHULLAH
Born in 1935 at Kabul. Assistant Professor, University of Texas at Houston. Professor at Lake Superior State College, Michigan. Professor, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. President of Kabul Customs. Adviser, Ministry of Finance. Attended Isteqlal School, obtained B.A. from Eastern Michigan University, M.A. and Ph.D. from Wayne University. Author of publications in Economics. Mother tongue is Dari.
EMAM, MUHAMMAD QASIM
Son of Emamuddin. Director General, Institute of Public Health, Kabul University. Studied Higher Education Administration, University of Indiana, 1966–68; obtained M.S.

ENAYATSERAJ, HAMIDULLAH

ENAYATSERAJ, KHALILULLAH

ENTEZAR, MUHAMMAD IHSAN

ERSHAD, MUHAMMAD

ERSHAD, MUHAMMAD SHAH

ESHAQZAI, KAMALUDDIN
Member of the 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments. Honorary Member of the Red Crescent Society. Member of the Parliamentary Delegations to the Soviet Union in 1960 and the U.S. in 1963. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Saripul, Jozjan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

ETEMADI, AZIZ AHMAD
Son of Ghulam Ahmad. Director General, Bakhtar Airlines, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Administration, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1959–60.
ETEMADI, MUHAMMAD AMIN


ETEMADI, NUR AHMAD


ETEMADI, SALAHA FARUQ

Born in 1928 in Kabul. Teacher at Malalai High School, 1943. President of Women's Welfare Society. Since 1962 has been actively involved in all phases of women's social progress and relations between Afghan women and women of other countries. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

ETEMADI, SARWAR GOYA


EYLAM, HAFIZULLAH


FAGHAN, GHULAM GAUS


FAIZAN, FAIZANUL-HAQ

Born in 1930 at Shahi Kot, Nangarhar. Educated at the College of Theology, Kabul University and at Al-Azhar University, Egyptian Arab Republic. Mother tongue is Pashto.

FAIZI See FAIZ MUHAMMAD
FAIZI, BAZ MUHAMMAD
Son of Muhammad Din. Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Forestry, Colorado State University, 1956–59; obtained B.S. Studied Agriculture in the Philippines, 1965. Studied Agriculture Extension, University of Missouri, 1968–70, obtained M.S.

FAKHRUDDIN
Member of the 9th and 10th Parliaments. Member of 1964 Loya Jirga. Educated privately. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Taiwara, Ghor. Mother tongue is Dari.

FAQIRI, ATA MUHAMMAD

FARAND, MUHAMMAD YUSUF

FARHAD, GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Publisher, Afghan Millat. President of Afghan Electric Company. Mayor of Kabul. Educated at Nejat School and in Electrical Engineering in Germany. Mother tongue is Pashto.

FARHADI, ABDUL GHAFUR RAWAN

FARHANG, MIR MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ

FARHAT, PAINDA MUHAMMAD

پاينده محمد فرحت
Son of Sardar Abdul Qudus. Born in 1892. Employed with various Government Departments. Published a number of journals. Musician, and Painter.

FARID, AHMAD FARID

فرید احمد فرید

FARID, GUL AHMAD

غلر احمد نرود

FARUQ, ABDUL AZIZ

عبد العزيز ناروق
Son of Khwaja Muhammad. President of Planning, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economics, Vanderbilt University, 1969–70; obtained M.A.

FARUQ, GHULAM, DR.

غلام نارون

FARZAD, IHSANULLAH

ابحاص الله نرزاد

FARZAN, ABDUL KARIM, DR.

عبد الكريم نرزان
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Zenda Jan, Herat. Educated at Kabul and in Turkey. Mother tongue is Dari.

FAYEZ, GHULAM MUHAMMAD

غلام محمد فایی
Son of Ghulam Nabi. Instructor, English Department, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Literature, University of Northern Colorado, 1969–71; obtained M.A.
FAZL, DOST MUHAMMAD
دوست محمد فضل
Born in 1923 in Kabul. Director General of Industry in Ministry of Mines and Industry. President of Defence Workshop Projects in Pule Charkhi. President of Inspection in Accounts Department of the Prime Ministry. President of the Institute of Food and Public Supply. Mayor of Kabul, 1972–73. Obtained M.S. in Industrial Economics, University of Munich, Germany. Author of several articles on economics and accounting. Mother tongue is Dari.

FAZL, JAMILA
جمیله فضل
Born in 1936 in Kabul. Served for eight years as a Teacher in various schools. Member of Primary Education Department, Ministry of Education. Principal of Primary Schools for Girls in Kabul. General Director of Primary Education. Assistant at the Department of Publishing and Translation, Ministry of Education. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

FAZL, MUHAMMAD
محمد فضل

FAZLI-GHAZNAWI, GHULAM FARUQ
غلام فاروق فضل غنونی

FAZLI, HAJI SAYYID MUHAMMAD HASHIM
حاجی سید محمد هاشم فضل
Born in 1939 at Malestan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Malestan, Ghazni. Educated privately in Dari, Arabic Literature, and Logic. Mother tongue is Dari.

FEDAYI, ZIA MUHAMMAD
ضیا محمد ندائی

FIQRI, ABDUR RAUF SALJUQI
عبد الرؤف سلجوقی فتری
FORMOLI, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

FORMOLI, MUHAMMAD MOHSEN

GARDEZI, AZIZA

GELDI, MUHAMMAD

GERYAAN, ABDUL HAI

GHAIBI, SAYYID GHAIBULLAH

GHARGHASHT, MUHAMMAD NASIR
Director of Information at Maimana and Badakhshan. Director General of Maintenance for Kabul Municipality. Head of Publicity and Information for Kabul Municipality.

GHRARWAL, JANAT KHAN
Born in 1919 at Jaji Maidan, Paktia Province. Acting President and President of Pashtani Tejaraty Bank. Educated at Dar-al-Muallemin and Ghazi Schools and attended courses offered by the Afghanistan Bank. Author of an article on economics and trade problems in Afghanistan. Mother tongue is Pashto.

GHAUS, ABDUS SAMAD
Born in 1928 at Rome. Son of Ghulam Ghaus (Deputy Minister of Economy). Director of United Nations Department. Second Secretary in the Afghan Mission at the United Nations. Member of Afghan Delegation to General Assembly Sessions 16–21. Director, U.N. Affairs Department, and Director General, Political Affairs, 1974, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Educated at Isteqlal School in Kabul and in France and Switzerland. Mother tongues are Dari and English.
GHAUSI, HAJI MUHAMMAD UMAR

GHAUSI, HESAMUDDIN
Born in 1918. Head of Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Andkhui, Da Afghanistan Bank branches. Educated at Isteqlal. Mother tongue is Dari.

GHAUSI, MUHAMMAD ARIF

GHAUSUDDIN
Born in 1926 in Kabul. General Director, and later President, Highway Department. Deputy Minister of Public Works. Educated in Civil Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.

GHAWSI See GHAUSI

GHAZANFAR, MIR ABDUL QASIM
Son of Sayyid Mir Khurd. Studied English, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60; and Social Studies, Columbia University, 1961–63; obtained M.A. Studied English Literature, University of Indiana, 1966–69; obtained Ph.D.

GHAZANFAR, SAYYID ALIF SHAH, DR.
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Medicine, Lebanon, 1954–60; obtained M.D.

GHAZI, ZALMAI MAHMUD
GHAZNAWI, ABDUL GHAFUR

GHUBAD, GHULAM DASTAGIR

GHUBAR, MIR GHULAM MUHAMMAD

GOWHARI, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL

GRAN, IMAM-UL-HAQ

GRAN, ISHAN-UL-HAQ
Son of Abdul Haq. Traffic Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Public Administration, (Air Transportation Management) University of Pittsburgh, 1961–63; obtained M.A.

GUL, AZAM

GUL BAHAR, MUHAMMAD

GUL, MUHAMMAD HAJI
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Jalalabad nomads. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.
HABIB GHUNCHAGUL
Son of Abdul Habib. Assistant Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Nangarhar University. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1965–66; obtained M.A.

HABIBULLAH KHAN

HABIBULLAH, SAYYID
Born in 1921 at Yakaulang, Bamian. Member of 7th and 8th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Yakaulang, Bamian. Educated privately and at religious schools. Mother tongue is Dari.

HADAYATULLAH AZIZI
Born in 1928. Member, Liaison Office for Technical Cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister, 1955. Director, Office for Coordination of Foreign Aid, Ministry of Planning, and Acting Director General for Administration, 1958. Director General, Research Section, and Acting Director for Coordination of Foreign Aid, 1962. Part-time Professor in Public Administration at the Faculty of Law and Political Science and at the Faculty of Economics, Kabul University, 1960–63. Private Secretary to the Minister, Ministry of Planning, 1965. President, Department of Foreign Technical Cooperation, 1966. Judge and Liaison Officer, Supreme Court, 1967. President of the Secretariat, High Council of the Supreme Court, 1968. Received awards and commendations for distinguished service. Educated at Habibia School, 1951; Faculty of Law and Political Science, 1955; and American University; obtained M.A. in 1958.

HADDAD, QUDRATULLAH

HADI, MAULAWI ABDUL
Born in 1928 at Khogiani. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khogiani, Nangarhar. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum. Mother tongue is Pashto.

HADI, MUHAMMAD SARWAR

HAFIZ, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1908 at Kamari, Bagrami, Kabul. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Bagrami, Kabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.
HAFIZI, SALEH MUHAMMAD

HAFIZULLAH

HAIA, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ
Born in 1922. A Muhammadzai. Director, Information and Culture Department. Editor of Sanayi, Ghazni. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

HAIDAR, ABDUL WAHHAB

HAIDAR, MUHAMMAD ISHAQ
Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Chemical Engineering, University of North Carolina, 1967–72; obtained B.S. and M.S.

HAIDAR, MUHAMMAD WALI
Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, AUB, Lebanon, 1966–71; obtained B.S.

HAIDARI, MIR MAHMUD
Born in 1917. Teacher, Inspector, and Director of Education in various provinces. President, Department of Employment of Teachers and Officials, Ministry of Education. Governor of Parwan Province. Mother tongue is Dari.

HAIRAN, MUHAMMAD YUNUS
Born in 1916 at Kabul. Editor of Anis. President of State Transport Company. Editor of Sarwat in Finance Ministry. Director General of Publicity, Ministry of Information and Culture. Education includes high school and private instruction. Mother tongue is Dari.

HAKIM, ABDUL
Born in Khulm in 1921. Deputy Director, Academy for Teacher Education. Director, Department for Agricultural Expansion, and Acting President for Agriculture in the Helmand Valley Authority. President, Nangarhar Development Authority. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, 1969–71. Governor of Kunar, 1972–73. Educated at Teachers Training College, Kabul; Wyoming University, and Texas A. and M. University where he obtained an M.A. in Agricultural Education in 1963 under a U.S. scholarship program. Awarded Stor Medal, First Class.
HAKIMI, ABDUL KARIM

HAKIMI, ABDUR RAHMAN

HAKIMI, RAHMAN GUL

HALA, HABIBUR RAHMAN
Born in 1930 in Koh Daman. Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, and Director General of Publications for the University. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul; and M.A. in Journalism from Michigan State University, 1965. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

HALIM, MUHAMMAD

HAMED See HAMID

HAMID, ABDUL AZIZ
Born in 1929. Director of Primary Education Department, Ministry of Education. Teacher, Institute of Education. Officer, Department of Inspection. Obtained M.A. in Education. Mother tongue is Dari.

HAMID, ABDUL HABIB
Born in 1930 at Kabul. Instructor, Kabul University. Principal, Ghazi School. President, Department of Primary Education, Ministry of Education. Mother tongue is Dari.

HAMID, ABDUS SAMAD
Born in 1929. Lecturer, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Registrar of Kabul University. President of Secondary Education. Rector of Kabul University until 1965. Governor of Parwan. Secretary General, Afghan Red Crescent Society. Minister of Planning,
HAMID, ABDUS SAMI

HAMID, BISMILLAH

HAMIDI, ABDUR RAHMAN

HAMIDI, ZABIHULLAH
Son of Abdus Salam. Instructor of Hydraulics, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1970–71; obtained M.S.

HAMIDULLAH KHAN
Son of Ali Muhammad (Minister of Court). Lecturer, Kabul University, Dean, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Principal, Ghazi School. President, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education. Educated at Isteqlal School and in Public Law in France. Mother tongue is Dari.

HAQ, SHAMSUL See SHAMSUL HAQ

HAQIQI, ABDUL HAI

HASAN, HAJI MUHAMMAD

HASAN, MIR MUHAMMAD

HASANYAR, AMIR SHAH
Born in 1939 in Panjab, Bamian. Son of Sayyid G. Hasan. Assistant, Faculty of Agriculture, and Member of the Institute of Education. Staff Member, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Graduated from Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University, 1966. Obtained B.S. and M.S. degrees from the State University of New York, 1970. Author of a number of books in the field of agriculture. Mother tongue is Dari.
HASHIMI, MIR ALI GAUHAR
Born in 1907. Publisher, Nasim-i-Sahar. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ghurband, Parwan. Author of Muhammad’s Sayings and Arabic Grammar. Mother tongue is Dari.

HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR

HASIB, AMIR MUHAMMAD

HASIB, GHULAM ALI
Born in 1924 in Rostaq. Teacher and Headmaster at Taloqan. Teacher in Baghlan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Rostaq, Takhar. Mother tongue is Dari.

HATEF, MUHAMMAD TAHER

HATEFI, ABDUR RAHIM
Born in 1926 at Kandahar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kandahar. Educated at Ahmad Shah Baba School, Habibia School, and College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

HAZRAT, SAYYID GHULAM

HELALI, MUHAMMAD ISHAQ
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Gulistan, Farah. Educated at Faghrul Madrasa, Herat. Mother tongue is Pashto.

HELMAND, HABIBULLAH

HIRMENDI, NUR MUHAMMAD
HOFYANI, SAID ISA
Son of Said Musa Hofyani. Director, Faculty of Medicine, University of Nangarhar. Studied Medical Library Science, University of Louisville, 1964. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1968.

HOTAK, ABDUL HAMID
Born in 1914. Assistant Principal, Agricultural School, Baghlan. Director of Agriculture Department, Parwan. Studied Agriculture in Turkey. Mother tongue is Dari.

HOTAKI, ABDUL HAMID

HOTAKI, MUHAMMAD AYYUB

HUBAB, ABDUL BAQI
Born in 1938. Editor of Paigham-i-Haqq monthly. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

HUMAYUN, MUHAMMAD, DR.

HUSAINI, SAYYID MUHAMMAD DAUD
Son of Sayyid Ismail. Born in 1900 at Darul Aman, Kabul. Teacher, Kabul Schools. Member, Ministries of Education and Information and Culture. Famous Caligrapher.

IBADI See EBADI

IBRAHIM See EBRAHIM

IBRAT See EBRAT

ILAM See EYLAM

ILHAM See ELHAM

ILTIZAM See ELTEZAM

IMAM See EMAM

INAYAT-SIRAJ See ENAYAT-SIRAJ
INTIZAM, MUHAMMAD REZA
Son of Sultan Muhammad. Director General of the President’s Office. Kabul University. Studied Business Administration, George Washington University, 1964–65.

INTIZAR See ENTEZAR

IRSHAD See ERSHAD

ISHAQ, MUHAMMAD
Son of Muhammad Umar. President of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied School Administration, University of Wyoming, 1958–60.

ISHAQZAI See ESHAQZAI

ITIMADI See ETEMADI

JADRAN, ABDUS SALAM

JADRAN, ABDUS SATAR

JAGHORI, NADIRALI

JAJI, AHMAD JAN
Born in 1930 at Deh Sabz. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Deh Sabz, Kabul. Educated at Habibia School and Hokam schools. Mother tongue is Dari.

JALAL, AHMAD SHAH
Born in 1931 in Kabul. Professor, Faculty of Science, 1959. Assistant Dean (Academic), Faculty of Science, 1960–63. Principal of Nejat School, 1963–66. Visiting Professor at Friedrich Wilhelm University, Bonn, Germany, 1969. Professor and Head, Department of Zoology and Parasitology, Faculty of Science, Kabul University, 1970. Educated at Nejat School, 1949. Obtained Ph.D. in Biology from Germany. Author of a number of publications. Mother tongue is Dari.

JALAL, BULBUL SHAH
Born in 1925 in Nauabad, Barikut, Kabul. Assistant in Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science. Professor of Chemistry. Dean of Faculty of Science. President of Afghanistan’s Atomic Energy Commission. Member of Kabul University Senate. Obtained B.S.,
Faculty of Science, Kabul University, and Ph.D. from West Germany. Mother tongue is Pashto.

JALALAR, MUHAMMAD KHAN

JALALI, ABDUL LATIF
Born in 1930 at Ghazni. General Director of Information and President of Publications. President of Radio Afghanistan. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, and Ph.D. from USSR. Author of “Branches of Law” and “History of General International Law”. Mother tongue is Pashto.

JALALUDDIN, SAYYID

JALIL, TORPEKAI (MISS)

JAMSHIDI, ABDUR RAHMAN

JAWANI, GHULAM HUSAIN
Born in 1936. Director General, Department of Foreign Trade, Afghanistan Bank. Teacher. Obtained M.S. in Business. Mother tongue is Dari.

JAWID, ABDUL AHMAD
Born in 1925 at Kabul. Professor of Literature in the Faculty of Letters. Head of Publications, Radio Afghanistan. Rector of Kabul University. Graduated from Habibia School, obtained B.A. from the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University. Obtained M.A. and Ph.D. in Persian literature, Tehran University. Author of a number of publications. Taught Persian Language and Literature, University of Tashkent. Mother tongue is Dari.

KABIR, MUHAMMAD
KABIR, MUHAMMAD

Born in 1922. Head of Water Network Department, Kabul Municipality. Teacher. Educated at Habibia School. Mother tongue is Dari.

KABIR, MUHAMMAD UMAR

Son of Muhammad Kabir. Instructor, Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1967–71; obtained M.S.

KAIFI, MUHAMMAD AMIR


KAKAR, ABDULLAH

Son of Kiramuddin Kakar. Instructor, Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Petroleum Production, AUB and University of Tulsa, 1959–64; obtained M.S. Studied Material Sciences, Purdue University, 1969–71; obtained Ph.D.

KAKAR, ABDUL MATIN


KAKAR, HAJI KHODA DAD


KAMAL, SAJIDA (MISS)


KAMAWI, MAULAWI GHULAM NABI

Born in 1905. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga, Nangarhar. Educated privately in Afghanistan and India. Mother tongue is Dari.

KAMIAB, NAZAR MUHAMMAD

Born in 1921, Badakhshan. Editor of daily newspaper, Badakhshan. Director of Information and Culture. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

KAMRAN, JAN

Born in 1921. Director of Information and Culture, Baghlan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.
KAMRANI, NIK MUHAMMAD
Born in 1934. Teaching Assistant, 1959–61; Lecturer, 1961–62; part-time Associate Professor, 1967–69; Visiting Associate Professor, 1971; Director of Economic Research and Professor of Economics, 1972, University of Southern California. Fields of specialization include: Economics of Development Planning; National, Regional, Urban, and Environmental Economics. Held positions with the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; Systems Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California; and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Author of one book and a number of research reports and articles. Educated at Habibia School, Kabul. Obtained B.S. from the University of California, Los Angeles, 1959, and Ph.D. from the University of Southern California, 1963. Mother tongue is Dari.

KANDARI, ABDUL ALI

KARBALAYI, MUHAMMAD REZA
Born in 1898. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Wardak. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

KARIM, ABDUL WAHID

KARIM, RAHILA (MISS)

KARIM, RAJAB ALI

KARIMI, GHULAM ALI
KARIMZADA, MAHMUD
Born in 1902 at Kabul. Principal, Ghazni and Habibia Schools. Director of Operations, Afghan Air Authority. Comptroller General, Education Ministry. Educated at Habibia School; College of Science, Kabul University; obtained M.S. from Illinois University in Mathematics. Mother tongue is Dari.

KAYHAN, KHALILULLAH

KAZEM, SAYYID MUHAMMAD
Son of Sayyid Muhammad. Teacher, Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Petroleum Production, AUB and University of Tulsa, 1959–64; obtained M.S. Studied Material Sciences, Purdue University, 1969–71; obtained Ph.D.

KAZEMI, MUHAMMAD ULLAH

KAZEMI, SHAMS
Son of Muhammad Musa Kazem. English Announcer, Kabul Radio. Studied Business Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–62; obtained M.A.

KESHAWARZ, MUHAMMAD NASIR UMAR

KESHAWARZ, SHIR AGA ZAIM
Born in 1930. Director of Census Department, Ministry of Planning. Educated in Public Administration with a degree in Statistics. Mother tongue is Dari.

KESHI, MUHAMMAD HASAN
KESHTIAR, GUL AHMAD
Son of Ali Ahmad. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Animal Science, Colorado State University, 1964–66; obtained M.S. Studied Dairy Farming, University of Wyoming, 1971–72; obtained Ph.D.

KHADEM, (PIR-I-HERAT) MIR GHULAM HAIDAR

KHADEM, QIAMUDDIN
Born in 1907. Senator of Meshrano Jirga; Author, Poet, and Editor of Hiwad. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

KHALIL, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

KHALIL, MUHAMMAD KABIR

KHALIL, SAYYID
Born in 1930. Editor-in-Chief, Kabul Times, 1968. Director of Training Center, Afghan Air Authority. Editor of Kabul Times and Anis. Educated at Kabul and in England in Radio Engineering and Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

KHALILI, KHALILULLAH
Son of Mirza Muhammad Husain. Born in 1925 at Kabul. Assistant and later Professor at Kabul University. Secretary of the Cabinet. Minister of Press and Information. Press Adviser to the King. Deputy in Parliament. Afghan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and later to Iraq and Kuwait. Educated in Kabul schools. Author of numerous books and articles. Mother tongue is Dari.

KHALILULLAH, KHWAJA
Born in 1933. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nejrab, Kapisa. Privately educated. Mother tongue is Dari.

KHAMUSH, MUHAMMAD ASLAM
Born in 1929. Director of Vaccine Production Center. Director of Veterinary Department. President, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Education includes degree in Nutrition. Mother tongue is Dari.

Khan Ahmad
Born in 1931 at Sarban Kala, Helmand. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nah-i-Siraj, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.
KHAN JAMAL

KHAN MUHAMMAD, GENERAL

KHAN, MUHAMMAD HAJI

KHAN, QOTB

KHAN, ZABTO

KHODA DAD
Born in 1911 in Ghazni. Member of the 9th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Ghazni nomads. Mother tongue is Pashto.

KHKRAM, ALI AHMAD

KHUGIANI, HAJI MUHAMMAD AMIN

KHWAKHOZHI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM
Born in 1920. Director of Literature Department, Ministry of Information and Culture. Assistant President of Kabul Nandari. President, Book Publishing Institute, Ministry of Information and Culture. Mother tongue is Dari.
KOH-GADAI, HAFIZ NUR MUHAMMAD

KOHSAR, YAR MUHAMMAD
Son of Fedah Muhammad. Instructor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Family Planning, Columbia University, 1969–70.

KOSHAN, GHULAM HAZRAT

KUSHKAKI, BURHANUDDIN

KUSHKAKI, PAINDA MUHAMMAD

KUSHKAKI, SABAHUDDIN

LALI, MUHAMMAD YAQUB
Born in 1926 in Kabul. Held various positions with the Engineering Division, Helmand Valley Authority. Vice President Afghan Construction Unit. Minister of Public Works.

LATIFI, ABDUR RASHID

عبد الرشيد لطفي

LOINAB, ADILA

عادلہ لوبناب
Daughter of Ghulam Ahmad. Literature Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Literature, Columbia University, 1967—69; obtained M.A.

LUDIN, SHIR AHMAD

شير احمد لودین

MADHOSH, MUHAMMAD SAMI

محمد سعید مهدوشن
Born in 1926. Director, Cultural Relations Department; President, Compilation Department, Ministry of Education. Obtained B.S. and M.A. in Political Science and International Relations in the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

MAFTUN, MUHAMMAD YAQUB

محمد یعقوب فتون

MAHBUB, GHULAM NABI

غلام نبی محبوب

MAHMUD KHAN

محمد خان
Son of Ahmad Ali. Director General, Da Afghanistan Bank. Studied Banking Administration, Manhattan, 1961—62.

MAINAYAR, GHULAM MUHAMMAD

غلام محمد مینه بار
MAKHDUM, HAJI SAYYID ABDUR RAHMAN
Born in 1902 at Kasani, Kunduz. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kunduz. Member of Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

MALIKYAR, ABDUL AHAD
Also known as Abdul Ahad Khan. Son of Brigadier Abdul Ahmad. General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Minister of Interior, 1951–55.

MALIKYAR, ABDULLAH

MALIKYAR, ABDUL WAHHAB

MALIKYAR, GUL AHMAD

MALIKYAR, NASRATULLAH
Born in Kabul in 1929. Son of Gul Ahmad. Director, Telephone Workshop, Kabul Telephone System. Deputy Minister of Communications. Governor of Bamian. Governor of Kapisa. Minister of Communications, 1971–73. Educated at Habibia School and at the University of Southern California where he received a M.A. in Electrical Engineering in 1961. Mother tongue is Dari.

MALIKYAR, SULTAN

MALIKZAI, MUHAMMAD AKRAM

MALLYAR, MUHAMMAD NADIR
Son of Muhammad Rajab. Deputy Director General, Civil Aviation, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Aeronautical Communications, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1959–60; and Aviation Administration, University of St. Louis, 1965–68; obtained B.A.
MANGAL, JAN BAZ

MANGALI, RAHMATULLAH

MANSURI, ABDUS SAMAD

MANSURI, AMANULLAH

MAQSUD, SAID

MARUFI, HAYATULLAH

MARYANI, BAHLUL-UL-HAQ

MASHAL, HAJI MUHAMMAD SAYYID

MASJIDI KHAN
President, Animal Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Educated at Agricultural School. Mother tongue is Dari.

MATIN, GHAUSUDDIN
MAULANGUL, QARI

MAYAR, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL

MAYEL-HARAWI, MIR GHULAM REZA

MAYEL, MUHAMMAD ASIF

MAYEL, MUHAMMAD RAFIQ

MAZLUM-ZADA, ABDUL QADIR
Born in 1935 at Darwaz. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Darwaz, Badakhshan. Educated at primary school in Darwaz and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

MESA, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

MIR HUSAIN SHAH
Born in 1927 at Kandahar. Teacher, Lycee Ahmad Shah in Kandahar. Lecturer, Kabul University. Professor, Kabul University, 1966. Dean, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1970. Educated at Lycee Ahmad Shah and Habibia School. Obtained B.A. in 1949 in Persian Literature from the Faculty of Letters at Kabul University and M.A. in 1954 in History from the University of Lucknow in India. Travelled abroad frequently to represent Afghanistan in Educational Affairs. Mother tongue is Dari.

MIR MUHAMMAD YUSUF
Born in 1905 at Kabul. Principal, Agricultural School, 1934. Head, Department of Animal Husbandry. President, Department of Agriculture, 1937–1944. Advisor, Department of Agriculture, 1944–49. Advisor, later President, Department for Assessment of
MIRKHEL, MIR ABDUL QAYYUM
Member of 8th Parliament. Loya Jirga Member, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khost-o-Fareng, Takhar. Educated at religious schools. Mother tongue is Dari.

MIRKHEL, SAYYID ASHRAF

MIRZA MUHAMMAD, DR.

MOBALEGH, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL

MOJAHED, MUHAMMAD KARIM
Born in 1932. Editor of Fariab, Maimana. Director of Information and Culture Department, Fariab. With Radio Afghanistan, Ministry of Information and Culture. Educated through twelfth grade. Mother tongue is Dari.

MOJAHED-ZADA, HAJI ABDUR RABB

MOHMAND, FAZLURRAHIM

MOHMAND, HAJI ABDUL QUDDUS

MOMANDI, MUHAMMAD AYYUB
Born in 1919. Director, Information and Culture, Paktia. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.
MOMAN, NAQSHUDDIN

MONIER, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM
Son of Muhammad Ismail. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Specialized in Mathematics Instruction, Rhode Island College, 1966–68; obtained M.A.

MOSTAMAND-SALJUQI, SAIFUDDIN
Born in 1927 at Herat. Director, Department of Information and Culture, Jozjan. Educated through 7th grade and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

MOTAMEDI, AHMAD ALI

MUBARIZ, NAFISA SHAYIQ
Born in 1931 at Kabul. Director and founder of Woman’s Magazine. Director General of Tanwir-e Afkar, Women’s Association. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

MUHABBAT, MUHAMMAD TAHIR

MUHAMMAD ALI, MAIWANDI

MUHAMMAD, ATA

MUHAMMAD DAUD
Son of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan (half brother of King Nadir Shah). Born in Kabul, 1909. Educated at the Amania College, Kabul. Spent nine years in France and returned to Kabul in October 1930. In 1931 he attended a year’s course at the Infantry

MUHAMMAD FAZL
Born in 1922 at Deh Kazi, Parwan. Teacher and Principal of various schools. Staff Member, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Director of Education, Kabul University. President, Institute of Education. Second Deputy Minister of Education. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; M.A. in Educational Psychology, Teachers College, Columbia University. Author of a number of publications in the field of education. Mother tongue is Dari.

MUHAMMAD HAJI

MUHAMMAD HAJI
Son of Gulstan Muhammad. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Mathematics, Rhode Island College, 1967–69; obtained M.S.

MUHAMMAD, MIRZA

MUHAMMAD NAIM

MUHAMMADI, JUMA MUHAMMAD

MUHIUDDIN, GHULAM

MUJADDIDI, FAZL UMAR

MUJADDIDI, GHULAM HASAN
Son of Mir Burhanuddin. Instructor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Studied Education Administration, Columbia University, Iran, and Turkey, 1955–56.

MUJADDIDI, HAJI MUHAMMAD HASHIM

MUJADDIDI, INAYATULLAH

MUJADDIDI, MIR HUSAIN

MUSTAFA, MUHAMMAD

MUSTAGHNI, ABDUL ALI
NABATI, NAJAF ALI

NADI, GHULAM AHMAD
Son of Mir Jan Nadi. Principal of Habibia School, Ministry of Education. Studied Public Administration, Lebanon, 1964–69, and obtained B.A.

NADIR, MUHAMMAD

NADIRI, GUL AHMAD

NADIRI, MUHAMMAD AMAN

NADIRI, SAYYID NASIR SHAH

NAIM, MUHAMMAD AZIZ
Son of Sardar Muhammad Nairn. Born in 1935. Professor of International Relations, Kabul University, resigned his position in 1971. Educated in Afghanistan and Britain. Married Mariam, daughter of ex-King Zahir.

NAISAN, MUHAMMAD HAIDAR

NAJIM, KHWAJA QUTBUDDIN

NAQSHBAND, GHULAM

NASHIR, GHULAM NABI
NASIM, MUHAMMAD

NASIM, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1929 at Kabul. President of Afghan Scout Organization. Principal of several Kabul schools. Member of Foreign Relations Department and Secondary Education Department, Ministry of Education. Obtained M.S. in Physics and Mathematics. Mother tongue is Dari.

NASIM, MUHAMMAD SHARIF
Editor of Parwan and Ittihad. Program Controller, Radio Afghanistan. Secretary to Minister of Public Works. Mother tongue is Pashto.

NASIMI, MUHAMMAD YASIN
Teacher, Assistant Director, Teachers Department; and Director, Publications Department, Ministry of Education. Director, Audio-Visual Department, Ministry of Education. Chief of Parliamentary Affairs, Prime Ministry, 1967–73. Graduated from the College of Letters, Kabul University, and obtained M.S. in Textbook Compilation from the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

NASIR, GHULAM AHMAD
Muhammad Usman. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Wyoming, 1962–65; obtained M.S. Studied Civil Engineering, Carnegie Mellon University, U.S., 1967–70; obtained Ph.D.

NASIR-ZIAI, ABDUR RAHIM
Son of Abdur Rauf. Staff Member, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1965–67.

NASIRI, ABDUL MALIK
Born in 1928 at Shakardara. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shakardara, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

NASIRI, GHULAM JAILANI

NAURUZ, RAHIM

NAVIN, ABDUR RAHIM, DR.
Publisher of Tarjoman, weekly, first published in 1968. Dean, Faculty of Medicine, and Vice Chancellor, Kabul University. Minister of Information and Culture, 1973.
NAWA, NAZAR MUHAMMAD

NAWABI, HAFIZULLAH

NAWABI, HAJI MUHAMMAD AKBAR
Born in 1913 at Wano, Urozgan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Mother tongue is Pashto.

NAWABI, JAMILA
Daughter of Muhammad Qayyum. Teacher of Literature, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Literature, Columbia University, 1965–67; obtained M.A.

NAWASAN, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL
Son of Ghausuddin. Director, Afghan Air Authority. Studied International Air Systems, American University, 1965.

NAWAZ, MASTURA

NAWID, GHULAM AHMAD

NAYEB, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1922 at Gazab, Urozgan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

NAYEBKHEL, MUHAMMAD YASIN
Son of Muhammad Husain. Director General, Cultural Relations, Kabul University. Studied Academic Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

NAYEBZADAH, MUHAMMAD ANWAR
NAYEL, ABDUL KARIM

NAYER, GHULAM NAQSHBAND
Born in 1928 at Kara Bagh. Member of 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kara Bagh, Ghazni. Educated in primary school and privately. In 1963 Member of Parliamentary Delegation to India.

NAZAR, MUHAMMAD

NAZARI, ABDUL QADIR

NAZARI, GHULAM HASAN

NAZARI, SAFAR MUHAMMAD

NAZARZAI, MIR AHMAD

NAZIR, MUHAMMAD

NEDAI, MIR ABDUL KARIM
Son of Muhammad Amir. Biology Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Biology, Rhode Island College, 1966–69; obtained M.S.

NEG-HAT SAYYIDI, MUHAMMAD NASIM
Born in 1933 at Faizabad, Badakhshan Province. Since 1956 Professor in Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Editor of Adab Magazine, a publication of the Faculty of Letters, 1963–64. Author of a number of publications. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1952–56. Mother tongue is Dari.
NEHAN, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ
Son of Muhammad Umar. Professor of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agronomy, University of Wyoming, 1964–67; obtained M.S. Observed crop production in Pakistan, 1968.

NIAMATULLAH, A. AHMAD

NIAMATULLAH, SHAH

NIYAZI, AZIZ RAHMAN
Son of Mulla Jan. Director General, Kabul University. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

NUQTA, SAYYID IBRAHIM Or ALAMSHAHI

NUR, ABDUS SAMI
Son of Muhammad Hashim. Staff Member, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. Studied Economic Development, Vanderbilt University, 1964–65; obtained M.A.

NUR, FAZL

NUR, HAJI MUHAMMAD
Born in 1919 at Surkh Kala, Samangan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ruyi Doab, Samangan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

NURI, MERAJUDDIN
Director, Maintenance Department, Torkham and Kandahar Highways. Deputy President, Department of Highway Construction. President, Maintenance Department, Ministry of Public Works. Studied Civil Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.

NURI, MUHAMMAD HASAN
Son of Muhammad Ibrahim. Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Water Resources, University of Georgia, 1965–67.
NURI, NUR AHMAD

NURI, WAKIL AHMAD

NURISTANI, ABDUL JAMIL
Son of Abdur Rauf. Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Science Education, University of New York, 1964–66; obtained M.S.

NURISTANI, SHAFIQA

NURUDDIN

NURZAI, HABIBULLAH

NURZAI, HUMAIRA

NURZAI, SALEH MUHAMMAD
Born in 1937 at Kabul. Director, Manpower Department, Ministry of Planning. Educated at Nejat School, College of Economics, Kabul University, and in Germany, where he received an M.A. in Statistics. Mother tongue is Dari.

NURZAI, WALI MUHAMMAD
Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Member of 6th through 11th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Pusht-i-Rud nomads, Helmand. Mother tongue is Pashto.

NUSRATTI, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN
Son of Muhammad Amin. Director of Planning, Ministry of Justice. Studied Transportation, American University, 1957–58.
OMAR See UMAR

OMID, GHULAM ALI

ORIAKHEL, AMINULLAH, DR.

OSMAN See USMAN

PAKTYANI, MUHAMMAD AFZAL

PAMIRI, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL
Born in 1924. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Wakhan, Badakhshan.

PANJSHIREE, GHULAM SAKHI
Son of Shir Mirza. President, Administration, Kabul University. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

PANJSHIRI, MAHBUBSHAH

PARESHAN See ABDUL HADI DAWI

PARWANA, GHULAM RASUL
Born in 1918 at Kajran. Member of 10th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kajran, Urozgan. Mother tongue is Dari.

PARWEZ, ZIA AHMAD

PASHAYI, GHULAM SAKHI

PASHTUN, NAZIR AHMAD
Son of Muhammad Rasul. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, University of Washington and Lehigh University, 1964–66; obtained B.S. Studied Electrical Engineering, U.S. Stevens Institute of Technology, 1969–71; obtained M.S.
PAYIND, MUHAMMAD ANWAR

PAZHWAK, ABDUR RAHMAN

PAZHWAK, ATIQULLAH
Teacher. Editor, Ariana Magazine. Member, Compilation Department, Ministry of Education. President, Education Press, Franklin Book Programs. Educated at Habibia School and College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

PAZHWAK, FAZL RABBI

PAZHWAK, NEMATULLAH

PIRZAD, MUHAMMAD NASIM

PISHRAU, ABDUL QADIR
POHANYAR, SAYYID MASUD

POPAL, ALI AHMAD

PORJOSH, MUHAMMAD TAHIR
Born in 1935. Teacher, Afghan Institute of Technology. Director, Guidance Section, Vocational Education Department, Ministry of Education. Mother tongue is Dari.

POYAN, ABDUR RAHMAN
Director, Department of Information and Culture, Farah. Attended primary school and studied Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

PRAZAD, SIDDIQA DR.

PUKTIANIE See PAKTYANI

QADIRI, MUHAMMAD ZAHIR
Son of Abdul Qadir. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Dairying, Kansas State University, 1961-63. Studied Agriculture Education, University of Wyoming, 1967-69; obtained M.S.

QAISAUNI, ABDUL GHAFUR

QAMIRI, ABDUL MOBIN
Son of Abdul Qamir. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agriculture Economics, University of Wyoming, 1968-70; obtained M.S.
QANUN, SHIR ALI

QARI, ABDULLAH
Qari Abd Allah Qari

QARI, GHULAM MUHAMMAD
 غلام محمد قارى
Born in 1908. Teacher, Director of Education Department, Maimana. Assistant Director of Education, Kabul. Member of Inspection Department, Ministry of Education. Director of Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Educated at Teachers Training School, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

QATIL, AZIZULLAH
عذيز الله قتیل

QAYYUMI, KHALIL
 خالیل قیومی

QAZIZADA-ULUMI, HAJI MUHAMMAD ALI
 حاجی محمد علی علومی

QURAISHI, ABDUL AWWAL
 عبدالاعلائی قربشی
Born in 1913. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Takhar. Member of the 1st and 7th Parliaments. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

QURAISHI, AHMAD HASAN
 احمد حسن قربشی
Born in 1928 at Kabul. Son of Maulana Yaqub Hasan. Teacher at Avicenna, 1950-52, and Naderia Schools, 1966-68. Academic Member of the Institute of Education and
Faculty of Education, 1970–72. Assistant Professor of Biology, Mathematics and Science Department. Professor, Faculty of Education. Chairman, Mathematics and Science Department, Faculty of Science. Chairman, Committee for Revision of Biology Texts for Secondary Schools. Author. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Science, Kabul, and M.A. in Science Education and Biology, Colorado University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

QURAISHI, MALIK MUHAMMAD

QURBAT, MAULAWI MUHAMMAD AMIN

QURESHI See QURAISHI

RAD, YAR MUHAMMAD

RAFIQ, ATTICA (MRS.)

RAFIQ, MUHAMMAD FARID

RAFIQ, MUHAMMAD IHSAN
Born in 1928 at Kabul. President of Production and Extension Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained M.S. in Agricultural Engineering and Ph.D. in Economics. Mother tongue is Dari.

RAGHIB, MUHAMMAD HASAN
Son of Shah Muhammad. Teacher, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Animal Physiology, University of Wyoming, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

RAHEL, SAYYID SHAFIE
RAHGOZAR, MUHAMMAD SHAFIE
Editor of Zhwandun. Assistant Editor of Anis. Editor of Nandara. Editor of Anis.
Educated at secondary school and in Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

RAHIM, ABDUL MAJID

RAHIM, MUHAMMAD AMIN

RAHIMI, G. NAQSHBAND

RAHIMI, NUR MUHAMMAD

RAHIMI, WALI MUHAMMAD

RAHIN, ABDUR RASUL
Son of Muhammad Isa. Librarian, Kabul University. Studied Library Training, University of Tennessee, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

RAHIN, MAULAWI ABDUL HAQ

RAHM, KHUDAI

RAHMATI, MUHIBULLAH
Son of Rahmatullah. Professor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Educated in Social Studies, Columbia University, 1965–67; obtained M.A.
RAHMATIAN, MUHAMMAD SHAH

RASHID, NAJIBA (MISS)

RASHIDI, ABDUL KHALIQ
Son of Abdur Rauf Rashidi. Director, Social Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economic Planning, Iran, 1969–71; obtained M.S.

RASHIDZADA, ABDUL AHAD

RASHTINYAR, G. NABI

RASTAGAR, ABDUL FAQIR

RATEBZADA, NAHID ANAHITA DR.
Born in 1929. Teacher at Malalai, and Principal of Nursing School. Instructor, College of Medicine, Kabul University. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Second District of Kabul. Educated at Malalai School, Kabul; College of Medicine, Kabul University; and Nursing School in the U.S. Married Professor Kiramuddin Kakar, a surgeon. Mother tongue is Dari.

RAUF, ATAULLAH

RAUF, HAJI ABDUL
Born at Kala-i-Kah. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kala-i-Kah, Farah. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

RAUF, KHWAJA ABDUL
Born in 1913. Director, Vocational Education Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Teacher at Teachers Training School, Kabul. Comptroller, Ministry of Education. Mother tongue is Pashto.
RAUNAQ – KAYYANI, SAYYID NURUDDIN

RAUNAQ, MUHAMMAD ALI

RAZI, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

RAZWI, SAYYID QURBAN ALI

REZA, ENG. MIR MUHAMMAD AKBAR

RISHTIN, SIDDIQULLAH
Born in 1910 at Mohmand. Head, Ministry of Press. Adviser and Professor in the Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. President of Pashto Academy. Educated at Darululum-e Arabi, Kabul. Author of many books. Mother tongue is Pashto.

RISHTYA, SAYYID QASIM
1945; Second Class Stor Medal, 1959; Rishtin Medal in Gold, 1960. Graduated from Isteqlal High School, 1932, and in Institute of Economics, 1939. Author of a number of books.

ROHINA, ABDUL KARIM


ROQIA See ABU BAKR ROQIA

ROSHAN, ABDUL JALIL

Son of Roshandil. Methodology Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Language, Iran, 1965; the Philippines, 1966; and at the University of Indiana, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

ROSHAN, ABDUL WASI


ROSHANZAMIR, MUHAMMAD AKBAR

Director of Programs for Higher Education. Teacher and Head, Experimental Schools for Teachers Training School. Editor of Ministry of Education publications, Irfan and Pohana. Mother tongue is Dari.

SAADAT, ABDUL KARIM


SAADI, MUKHTARUDDIN


SABRI, ALIJAN


SADDOZAI, ABDUS SAMI

SADIQI, PIR MUHAMMAD

SAFA, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

SAFI, ABDUL ALIM
Born in 1910 at Kapisa. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kapisa. Educated through 9th grade. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SAFI, ABDUR RASHID
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Balkh. Educated through 9th grade. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SAFI, GHULAM DASTAGIR
Son of Sultan Muhammad. Deputy Director General, Meteorology Department, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Meteorological Forecasting, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1967–68.

SAFI, GHULAM MUHAMMAD

SAFI, HAJI ABDUL RAZAQ

SAFI, MUHAMMAD DAUD

SAFI, MUHAMMAD HASHIM

SAFI, MUHAMMAD JAN
Son of Ghulam Jan. Director of Education, HAVA, Ministry of Education. Studied Public School Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1958–61; obtained B.A. Studied Elementary and

SAHAK, ABDUL GHAFFAR

SAHAK, GHULAM SIDDIQ
Member of 5th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Sarobi, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SAHAK, MUHAMMAD HASHIM
Son of Muhammad Qasim. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Animal Science and Nutrition, University of Wyoming, 1961–64; obtained M.S. Studied Agriculture, University of Colorado, 1967–71; obtained Ph.D.

SAHAR, HAFIZULLAH
Born in Kabul in 1929. Director, Bakhtar Bulletin. Editor-in-Chief of Islah. Director of Broadcasting, Radio Afghanistan. Vice President of Radio Afghanistan. General Director of International Relations, Ministry of Information and Culture. President of Islah. Professor at Nebraska University. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Law, Kabul University; M.A., University of Chicago; Ph.D., New York University. Author of a number of publications. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SAHIBI, GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Son of Sahibuddin. Member, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education, Columbia University, 1966–68; obtained M.A.

SAHIRA (MISS)

SAID MUHAMMAD

SAID, MUHAMMAD YASIN
SAIDI, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ

SAIDI, NASIR AHMAD
Son of Mir Muhammad Sayyid. Vegetable Specialist Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agriculture, University of Colorado, 1968–71; obtained M.S.

SAIFI, ABDUL KARIM

SAIFI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR
Born in 1918. Adviser, Ministry of Mines and Industries. President, Jangalak factories. President of Construction Department, Ministry of Education. Obtained B.S. in Economics, Munich University. Mother tongue is Dari.

SAIGHANI, MUHAMMAD YUSUF
Born in 1905 at Kabul. Member of 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Parliaments. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Bamian. Educated privately.

SAKHI, GHULAM
Born in 1928, at Logar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Logar. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SALAM, ABDUL See ABDUS SALAM

SALAM, MAULAWI ABDUL See ABDUS SALAM, MAULAWI

SALARZAI, GUL ZARIN

SALIHI, NUR MUHAMMAD

SALIM, ABDUR RAHIM
Son of Abdul Khalil. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, AUB, Lebanon, 1967–69.

SALIM, MUHAMMAD ZARIF
SALJUQI, HAMID
Son of Salahuddin Saljuqi. Director General, Kandahar Airport, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Aviation Law, Canada, McGill University, 1965–67.

SALJUQI, HUMAIRA MALIKIAR

SALJUQI, USTAD SALAHUDDIN

SAMAD, ABDUL HAJI See ABDUS SAMAD, HAJI

SAMADI, ABDUS SAMI
Son of Ghulam Haidar. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1972.

SAMADI, AZIZURAHMAN, DR.
Son of Muhammad Amin. Doctor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Maternal and Child Health, AUB, Lebanon, 1960–63.

SAMADI, MUHAMMAD TAHIR

SAMADI, SAIFUR RAHMAN

SAMANDER, ABDUR RAZZAQ

SAMANGANI, ALI MUHAMMAD
SAMIR, MUHAMMAD ABDUL ZAHIR

SAMIR, ABDUL QAHAR
Born in 1936 in Logar. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Agriculture, 1965; M.S. from University of Wyoming, 1965; Ph.D. in Soil Chemistry, Oklahoma State University, 1971. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SAMIR, SAYYID MUZAMIL SHAH
Son of Sayyid Nadir. Studied Plant Pathology, University of Wyoming, 1960–62; obtained M.S. Studied Plant Pathology, University of California, 1964–66; obtained Ph.D. Lives in U.S.

SAMIR, MUHAMMAD RAFI
Son of Abdus Sami. Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Architecture, University of Illinois, 1965–69; obtained B.S.

SANJARANI, HAJI MUHAMMAD UMAR
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Chahar Borjak, Chakhansur. Member of 5th and 9th Parliaments. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SAQEB, MIRZA KHODADAD
Born in 1886 at Mazar-i-Sharif. Editor, Bedar, Mazar, in the time of King Amanullah. Official, Financial Department, Mazar-i-Sharif. Poet. Died in 1940.

SARABI, ABDUL WAHID
Born in 1926 in the Sarab Valley, Ghazni. Lecturer, Kabul University. Dean, Faculty of Economics. Deputy Minister and Minister of Planning, 1969–73. Educated at Nejat School and the Faculty of Economics and Commercial Sciences, Vienna. Mother tongue is Dari.

SARHADI, KHUDAI BIRD
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ishkashem, Badakhshan. Member of the 8th and 11th Parliaments. Teacher. Mother tongue is Dari.

SARWAR, HAJI MUHAMMAD

SARWAR, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1922 at Desho, Chakhansur. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Disho, Chakhansur. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.
SARWAR, ZAMANUDDIN

SARWARI, MUHAMMAD ANWAR

SARWARI MUHAMMAD KABIR
Son of Muhammad Sarwar. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education Administration, University of New York, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

SAYAR, BASHIR AHMAD
Born in 1940 in Farah. Son of Nur Muhammad. Assistant Dean and Professor of Mechanics, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Head, Central Research, Kabul University. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University; M.S. and Ph.D., 1971, Georgia Institute of Technology, U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

SAYYID, ABDULLAH

SEDAQAT, ABDUL WAKIL
Born in 1928 at Land Buch, Kama. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kama, Nangarhar. Judge in Khost. Vice President of Pashto Academy. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SENZAI, MUHAMMAD DAUD
Son of Mir Ahmad Khan. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agronomy, AUB, Lebanon, 1965–68; obtained M.S.

SETTARI, ABDUL QUDDUS
Son of Abdul Ghafur. Director, Mines Industries, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economic Planning, Iran, 1969–71, obtained M.S.

SHAFIQ, MUHAMMAD MUSA

SHAH, MUHAMMAD

SHAH NAWAZ, MARIAM DR.
 Daughter of Nezrab Shah. Pathologist, Ob-Gyn Department, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Family Planning, Down Street Medical Center, Brooklyn, 1972.

SHAH, SAYYID HABIB

SHAH, SAYYID MUBIN

SHAHGHASI

SHAHWALI, LAL MUHAMMAD
Born in 1917 in Shahwali Kot. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shahwali Kot, Kandahar. Member of 7th, 8th, and 10th Parliaments.

SHaida, MUHAMMAD RAHIM

SHAIGAN, MUHAMMAD AKBAR
Son of Muhammad Sarwar. Vice President Cadastral Land Registration, Ministry of Interior. Studied Public Administration, University of Minneapolis, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

SHAKIR, NUR AHMAD
Son of Dad Muhammad. Professor, Linguistics Department, Kabul University. Studied Linguistics, University of Michigan, 1960–62; obtained M.A.

SHALIZI, ABDUS SATAR
SHAMAL, AZIZURRAHMAN

SHAMS, SHAMSULABUDDIN

SHAMSUL HAQ

SHARAF, QARI SHARAFUDDIN SHARAF

SHARAFI, GULABUDDIN
Son of Sharafuddin. Teacher of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Entomology, University of Wyoming, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

SHARIFI, GHULAMAKAI (MISS)

SHARIFI, GHULAM HAIDAR

SHARIFI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

SHARIFI, RAMAZAN ALI
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jaghori, Ghazni. Educated privately in Islamic Law, Astronomy, Logic, and Philosophy. Mother tongue is Dari.
SHARIFI, SAYYID MOBARAKSHAH

SHARQI, ISMATULLAH

SHATAB, ABDUL KHALIQ

SHAYEQ HARAWI, MIR ABDUL ALI
Son of Mir Ghulam Muhammad. Born in 1903 at Gazargah, Herat. Member, Department of Education, Herat, during period of King Amanullah. Director, Literary Society of Herat, 1933. Director General, Press Department, Herat, 1948. Author of a number of Publications.

SHAYEQ JAMAL, MIR GHULAM HAZRAT

SHAYEQ, MUHAMMAD HASHIM

SHINWARI, MUHAMMAD ANWAR
Son of Abdul Qadir Khan. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Plant Biochemistry, University of Illinois, 1960–62; obtained M.S.

SHINWARI, MUHAMMAD KAMIN
Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Morghab, Badghis. Formerly Alakadar, District Head, Katawaz, Yahya Khel, Nergh, Chal, Taloqan, and Badakhshan. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SHINWARI, SAIFUR RAHMAN
SHIR MUHAMMAD
Director, Institute of Education. Director General, Kabul University Dormitory. Educated through high school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

SHIR MUHAMMAD

SHIRZAI, FARIDUN
Son of Ahmad Shah. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Aeronautical Engineering, University of Notre Dame, 1964–66. Studied Electrical Engineering, Indiana Institute of Technology, 1971–72; obtained M.S.

SHIRZAI, SULTAN AHMAD

SHIWA, GHULAM MUHAIUDDIN
Born in 1921 at Kabul. Teacher and Director, Adult Education. Editor of *Irfan*, Ministry of Education. Educated at Teachers Training School and College of Education, Kabul University. Studied one year in the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

SHIWAN, MUHAMMAD KARIM

SHOHABZADAH, NIZAMUDDIN

SHUAIB, MUHAMMAD

SIDDIQ, ABDUL FATAH
Son of Mir Muhammad Siddiq. Acting Vice President, Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Education. Studied Business Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60. Studied Education Administration, University of Indiana, 1964–66; obtained Ph.D.

SIDDIQ, MIR ABDUL FATAH
Born in 1934. Member of Foreign Relations Section, Planning Board, Ministry of Education. Educated at College of Economics, Kabul University. Obtained M.S. in Business
SIDDIQ, MUHAMMAD
Son of Abdur Rahman. Governor of Kunduz, Ministry of Interior. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1959–61; obtained Ph.D.

SIDDIQI, MUHAMMAD HAKIM

SIDDIQI, MUHAMMAD NAIM

SIDDIQI, SULTAN MUHAMMAD
Son of Lal Muhammad. Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Geography, U.S., George Peabody College, 1967–70; obtained M.S.

SIDDIQIAN, MIR MUHAMMAD SHAH

SIDQI, MIRZA MAQSUD

SIDQI, MUHAMMAD USMAN

SIKANDARZADEH, MUHAMMAD YUNUS
Born in 1924 at Kabul. Teacher and Principal, Ghazi School. Comptroller, Ministry of Education. Secretary to Rector, Kabul University. Director, Cultural Relations Department, Ministry of Education. Educated at College of Letters, Kabul University. Obtained M.A. in Education, Columbia University. Mother tongue is Dari.

SOHAIL, MUHAMMAD ASEF, DR.
Son of Haji Muhammad Yusuf. Born in 1918 at Kabul. Member, Department of Health, Farah. Head Physician, Farah Military Hospital, 1944. Head Physician, Kabul Munici-

SIRAJ, IBRAHIM MAJID, DR.
Born in 1929 at Kabul. Head Physician and Member of the Department of Gynecology, Women’s Hospital. Lecturer and Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Minister of Health, 1969–73. Educated at Isteqlal School and Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Also studied at Paris and Harvard University Medical School, Boston, 1963–67. Mother tongue is Dari.

SIRAJ, MAHBUBULLAH
Son of Hayatullah. Director General, Civil Aviation, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Civil Aviation, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1965.

SIRAJ, MUHAMMAD AZIZ, DR.
Born in 1916 at Kabul. President, Department of Environmental Health, Kabul Municipality. Educated at Amania School and Faculty of Medicine, Duke University and Johns Hopkins Hospital, U.S. Author of medical publications. Mother tongue is Dari.

SIRAT, ABDUS SATAR

SIRHANG, PAINDA MUHAMMAD
Son of Faqir Muhammad. Professor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Studied Education, Williamantic State University, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

SPIN, HAJI ABDUL HAKIM

STWODAH, IBRAHIM
Son of Sultan Muhammad. Assistant Librarian, Kabul University. Studied Library Science, University of Wyoming, 1967–69; obtained M.S.

SULTAN, KHALIL AHMAD
Son of Sayyid Ahmad Sultan. Director, Price Section, Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Statistics, Iran, 1968–70.
SULTANI, ABDUL AZIZ
Son of Sultan Muhammad. Director of Language Laboratory, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Administration, Columbia University, 1962. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

SUMA, MAHMUD ALAMGUL
Son of Alam Gul. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, AUB, Lebanon, 1955–60; obtained B.A. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1963–64; obtained M.S.

SUMA, NAJIBA (MISS)
Daughter of Alam Gul. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Teacher Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1955–60; obtained B.A. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1966–74; obtained M.S.

SURKHABI, KABIR MUHAMMAD

SURUSH, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM
Son of Ghulam Muhammad. Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Library Science and English, University of Indiana, 1964–65; obtained M.S.

TACHAND, SURAJ PARKASH
Son of Hokom Tachand. Mathematics Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Applied Mathematics and Physical Science, University of Washington, 1969–71, obtained B.S.

TAHERI, HAJI SHAH ALAM
Born in 1910 at Sharbat, Korkh. Member of Loya Jirga, 1940. Deputy, Wolesi Jirga from Korkh, Herat. Mother tongue is Dari.

TAHERI, RAJAB ALI

TAKHARI, MUHAMMAD ISA
Born in 1924 at Chah Ab, Takhar. Educated at Baghlan Agricultural School. Mother tongue is Dari.

TALEBI, MIR A. MAJID
Son of Abu Taleb. Teacher, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Attended Health Clinic, India, 1966–67.

TANI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR
TARAKI, ASHRAF NUR
Son of Muhammad Anwar. Member, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, University of Indiana, 1965–68; obtained M.S.

TARAKI, MUHAMMAD ALAM

TARAKI, MUHAMMAD IHSAN
Born in 1933 at Kabul. Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Adviser and Secretary to the Prime Minister, 1965. Minister of Justice, 1967. Professor, Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Educated at Isteqlal School and Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Obtained Doctorate in Law in France, 1965.

TARAKI, MUHAMMAD QADIR

TARAKI, MUHAMMAD ZAMAN

TARSHI, ABDUR RASUL

TARZI, ABDUL WAHHAB
TARZI, GHULAM YAHYA See GHULAM YAHYA, TARZI Part 2

TARZI, HABIBULLAH See HABIBULLAH KHAN, TARZI Part 2

TARZI, HAMIDULLAH

TARZI, JALALUDDIN
Born in 1912 at Kabul. Afghan Consul at Bombay. President of Archives, President of Protocol, President of International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Afghan Minister to Tehran. Retired, 1971. Author and translator of several publications. Educated at Isteqlal School. Mother tongue is Dari.

TEGEY, HABIBULLAH
Son of Gul Dawlah. Professor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Studied Linguistics, University of Michigan, 1962; obtained M.A.

TELWAR, GUL MUHAMMAD
Son of Baram Khan. Studied Plant Science, University of Wyoming, 1959–61; obtained M.S. Studied Botany, University of Wyoming, 1963–69; obtained Ph.D. Lives in the U.S.

TOKH, AZIZ AHMAD
Son of Muhammad Musa Tokh. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1965–69; obtained B.S.

TOKHI, HAJI MUHAMMAD NABI

TOKHI, MUHAMMAD ISA
Son of Ghulam Siddiq Tokhi. Teacher, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

TURKMANI, ABDUR RAUF
Born in 1910. Served in the Military. Publisher and Editor of Payam-i-Wejdan. Attended secondary school and had military training. Mother tongue is Dari.

ULFAT, AZIZRAHMAN
Son of Gul Pacha. Secondary Governor, Kapisa Province, Ministry of Interior. Studied Local Government Administration, University of Indiana, 1964–66; obtained M.A.
ULFAT, GUL PACHA

ULUMI, MUHAMMAD NABI
Son of Muhammad Faruq. Airport Controller, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Airport Engineering, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1955–58; and at Tri-State College, Indiana, 1966–68; obtained B.A.

UMAR, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1921 at Kabul. Son of Muhammad Karim. Teacher and Principal at Ghazi, Zarghuna, Rabia Balkhi, and Herat Schools. Vice President, Department of Secondary Education. Vice President, Department of Primary Education, Ministry of Education. Educated at Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

UMAR, MUHAMMAD
Directo, Department of Agricultural Statistics. Director, Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Education. Educated at Kabul and in India. Mother tongue is Pashto.

UMAR, MUHAMMAD
Son of Muhammad Rahim. Member, Student Personnel, Kabul University. Studied Dormitory Management, Lebanon, 1966, and at the University of Indiana, 1967.

UMAR, SULTAN AHMAD

URGUNWALL, MUHAMMAD QASID

USMAN, MUHAMMAD
Born in 1933. Teacher and Director of Agricultural Research, Nangarhar. Director, Department of Agriculture and Irrigation, Baghlan. Educated at College of Agriculture, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Uzbaki.

USMAN, MUHAMMAD
USMANZADA, GHULAM SAKHI
Son of Muhammad Usman. Vice President, Cadastral Survey, Kandahar, Old Airport. Studied Accounting, University of Wisconsin, 1962–63.

VESSA, ABDUR RAUF
Son of Abdul Habib. Uruzgan Governor, Ministry of Interior. Studied Police Science and Public Administration, American University, 1961–63; obtained M.A.

VISHVAMITAR

WAFI, K. M. TAHIR

WAHHAB, NILUFAR (MRS.)
Daughter of Muhammad Yusuf. Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Student Personnel Administration, University of Indiana, 1969–70, obtained M.S.

WAHHAB, SAYYID ABDUL See ABDUL WAHHAB, SAYYID

WAHHABZADAH, MUHAMMAD AZAM, DR.
Son of Abdul Wahhab. President of Preventive Medicine Section, Ministry of Health. Studied Public Health, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60; obtained Ph.D.

WAHHAJ, SARAJUDDIN
Born in 1932 at Kabul. Director of Art and Literature, Radio Afghanistan. Educated at Nejat School and in Germany. Mother tongue is Dari.

WAHID, GHULAM HAZRAT

WAHIDI, MUHAMMAD USMAN
Son of Abdul Wahid. Director and Foreign Affairs Officer, Ministry of Interior. Studied Administration of Local Affairs, University of California, 1964–66.

WALA, ABDUL HAQ
Son of Ataul Haq. Born in 1927 at Kabul. Employed with various Departments, Ministry

WALI, ABDUSH SHUKUR

WALI, MUHAMMAD

WARDAK, A. MUNIR
Son of Mir Haidar. Member, Teacher Education Department, Ministry of Education. Studied Social Education, Willimantic State College, 1964–67, obtained M.A.

WARDAK, SUR GUL
Son of Khair Gul. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Chemical Engineering, University of North Carolina, 1965. Studied Civil Engineering, Thailand, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

WARDAK, ZIR GUL

WARDAKI, ABDUL KAYYUM

WASI, ABDUL KHALIQ

WASOKHT, MUHAMMAD HASHIM

WAZIRI, ABDUL GHAFUR

WAZIRI, MUHAMMAD RAFIQ, DR.
Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Doctor, Ali Abad Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Medicine, Lebanon, 1954–68, and obtained M.D.
WEJDAN, MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ
Born in 1921. Editor of Payam-i-Haq. Assistant Editor of Anis. Director, Educational Programs, Radio Afghanistan. President, Afghan Encyclopedia Department. Obtained M.S. in Radio Journalism at Cairo. Mother tongue is Pashto.

YAFTALI, ABDULLAH

YAFTALI, GHULAM JILANI
Son of Ghaus Muhammad. President, Institute of Education, Ministry of Education. Studied Educational Psychology, University of Illinois, 1966-68; obtained M.A.

YAGANA, RAJAB ALI
Son of Muhammad Ali. Acting President, Accounting Department, Ministry of Finance. Studied Public Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1957-61. Studied Accounting, University of Minnesota, 1967-69; obtained M.A.

YAR MUHAMMAD
Director General of Administration, Afghan Air Authority. President, Department of Administration, Ministry of Finance. Obtained B.A. in Political Science. Mother tongue is Pashto.

YASIR, ABDUR RAHIM
Son of Haji Rajab Ali. Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, Columbia University, 1966-69; obtained M.A.

YUNUSI, MUHAMMAD AMIN

YUNUSI, MUHAMMAD NAIM

YUSUF, KHALILULLAH
YUSUF, MUHAMMAD


YUSUFI, ABDUR RAHMAN

Son of Muhammad Jan. Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Studied Education, Columbia University, 1958–60; obtained M.A. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

YUSUFI, SALEHA, MRS.


YUSUFZAI, GHULAM RASUL


ZALMAI, GEN. KHWAZAK


ZARAI, RAZ MUHAMMAD


ZARE, ABDUL GHAFUR

Born in 1915. In charge of Locust Control. Head, Department of Agronomy. Director of Agriculture at Herat, Balkh, and Paktia. Director, Department of Agriculture, Kandahar. Mother tongue is Dari.

ZEWARI, SAYYID KABIR

ZEWARI, SAYYID WAHID
Son of Sayyid Wazir. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, 1970–72; obtained M.S.

ZHYON, ABDUL RAZZAQ

ZIA, ABDUL WAHID
Son of Abdul Wahhab. Senior Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering. Studied Electrical Technology, University of Wyoming, 1953–55; obtained B.S. Studied Electrical Technology, University of Wyoming, 1960–63; and at the University of Hawaii, 1970–71; obtained M.S.

ZIA, ABDUS SATTAR

ZIA, HABIBA POPAL, MRS.

ZIA QARIZADA, AHMAD ZIA

ZIAYI, ABDUL HAKIM
Born in 1915 at Kabul. Son of Azizullah Qatil and grandson of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Deputy Minister of Education. Dean, College of Economics. President, Department of Secondary Education. Dean, College of Law, Kabul University. Director of Vocational and Higher Education. Minister of Planning, 1966–67. Chief Justice and Head of the Supreme Court. Attended Isteqlal School; obtained M.S. in Education and Sociology, Tokyo; Ph.D., Sorbonne. Mother tongue is Dari.

ZIAYI, ABDUR RAZZAQ

ZIAYI, SHAFIQA, MRS.
Born in 1928 at Kabul. Wife of Professor Abdul Azim Ziayi. Inspector and Teacher, Department of Women's Schools. Teacher, Malalai Girls School. Director, Zarghuna Girls

ZIRAK, AZIZULLAH

Son of Qamber Ali. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1966–69; obtained B.S.
WHO WAS WHO IN AFGHANISTAN
1747 – 1945
ABD AL-
Names beginning with “Abd al-” mean “the Servant of” and are followed by one of the names of God. For entries with this see ABDUL, as in Abdul Ahad; if Abd al- is prefixed to names starting with a so-called sun-letter the letter is doubled and written ABDUR, ABDUS, and ABDUSH, as in Abdur Rahman, Abdus Satar, and Abdush Shakur respectively.

ABDUL AHAD
Born about 1880, son of Kazi Ghulam. An Ismail Khel Ghilzai. Held the title “Sardar-i-Ala”. Owing to long residence in Wardak, was known as Wardaki. From 1909 to 1916 was Chief Usher, Arzbegi, to Amir Habibullah. Appointed Governor, Hakim, of Kataghan. Was arrested with his brother for complicity in the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan in 1919 and banished, but was later acquitted. In 1922 was appointed Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah. Sent to Wardak valley during the Mangal Rebellion in 1924-25 to maintain loyalty among the Wardakis. During Amanullah’s absence in Europe he was for four months Governor of the Eastern Province but was relieved and sent to Moscow to meet with King Amanullah. Returned to Kabul in July 1928. Officiating Minister of Interior, November 1928. Supported Amanullah in his efforts to regain his throne from Kandahar. Fleed with Amanullah to India, May 1929, and went to Persia. Returned to Afghanistan, December 1929. Elected President of the National Council, Rais-i-Shura-ye Milli, in 1930. In November 1931 proceeded to Farah as Supreme Civil and Military Administrator, Rais-i-Tanzimiah. Returned to Kabul in spring of 1932 and was re-elected President of the National Council in 1932 and again in 1933. Served on a commission dealing with the Helmand water dispute, June 1933. In October 1933 visited Northern Afghanistan with Prime Minister Muhammad Hashim and others. Re-elected President of National Council 1934, 1935 and 1936.

ABDUL ALI

ABDUL AZIZ

ABDUL AZIZ
Born 1878. Son of Sardar Abdullah Khan, who was killed fighting for Ayyub Khan at Girishk. Colonel. “Sardar-i-Ala”, Muhammdzai.
Was a refugee in Persia for about 24 years. Returned to Kabul in 1906 and was appointed Assistant Commandant of Police, Naib Kotwal. In 1915 appointed Afghan Envoy with the Indian Government. Relieved in 1919 and appointed Minister in Persia where he made the acquaintance of Reza Khan, the subsequent Reza Shah. Returned to Kabul in 1925 and appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office. Officiated as Foreign Secretary, April 1926. Appointed Afghan Minister to Rome, June 1926. Appointed Minister to Tehran at the Court of Reza Shah, February 1927. Relieved in 1928. Proceeded to India by plane en route to France to interview Nadir Khan in February 1929. Returned to Kabul November 1929. His two sons Abdul Husain Aziz and Abdul Hamid Aziz became government officials. Descendants adopted the family name of Aziz.

**ABDUL AZIZ**

Son of Sultan Muhammad, Sardar, Muhammadzai. Major General. Connected by marriage with the family of Bahadur Sher of Kohat. Commanded a garrison at Ali Khel; resided for a long time in Kohat; was Tahanadar in Peshawar. Commanded in Ali Khel during the Mangal disturbances in 1912. In 1913 accused by Governor of Khost of having caused disaffection among the Mangals and was dismissed. In 1914 attached to the Kotwali Brigade, Gendarmerie, in Kabul. In 1915 appointed General Officer Commanding, Kandahar, but recalled. In November 1917 he was given command at Badakhshan.

**ABDUL AZIZ**


**ABDUL BAKI**

Alokozai. Married a daughter of Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi and sister of Mahmud Tarzi with whom he lived for some years in Syria. His father was executed by Amir Abdur Rahman and he himself deported. Returned to Kabul in 1906 and was still there in 1907, having received Rs. 3,000 from Amir Habibullah. Was a brother-in-law of Amir Yakub Khan. Employed in the Siraj-ul-Akhbar office. Afghan Consul of Meshed, 1919.

**ABDUL GHAFFAR**

Muhammadzai, Firqa Mishar. Son of Sardar Shah Muhammad and grandson of Sultan Muhammad. Nephew of Ahmad Khan of Aoband. Originally enlisted in the infantry, a sepoy, and rose on his own merits. Commanded the Kandahar Garrison. In June 1905 was promoted Brigadier and transferred as Second in Command to Mazar-i-Sharif. Transferred to Maimana in 1906, owing to strained relations with local officials. Said to have been

ABDUL GHANI
Muhammadzai. Son of Abdul Aziz Khan; appointed Colonel at Kandahar in March 1915, and commanded the Nurzai Paltan, in 1920.

ABDUL GHANI

ABDUL GHANI, DR.
Son of Maulavi Roshandil Khan, resident of Jalalpur Jattan, Gujrat. Director of Public Education in Afghanistan and Principal of the Habibia School. Studied medicine in England. Was Principal of the Islamia College, Lahore, and newswriter to the Afghan Amir. Was at one time on friendly terms with Bibi Halima, wife of Amir Abdur Rahman and her son Umar Khan. Arrested in 1909 because of involvement in the “Mashruta” conspiracy and in connection with a plot to kill Amir Habibullah and Sardars Inayatullah Khan and Nasrullah Khan. His case was retried in 1913 and again in 1915 and it was decided that he was guilty. In April 1919 he was released. Member of the Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919. Re-appointed Director of Public Education in September, 1919. Eventually he returned to India and wrote about Afghanistan and Central Asia.

ABDUL GHIAS
Was Amir Shir Ali’s Head Door-Keeper, Kapchi Bashi, and a highly trusted servant of Yakub Khan, who employed him to watch the movements of Sir L. Cavagnari and his relations with the Afghans who came to see him. Went to Dehra Dun, India, with the ex-Amir.

ABDUL GHIAS
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan and brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Was with Amir Abdur Rahman in Turkestan, and in 1880 was made Governor of Ghazni, but he was removed early in 1882. Superintendent of Factories, Kabul, 1913. Brigadier of Sappers and Miners, Safarmayna, in Kabul. In Maimana, 1920.

ABDUL HADI, DAWI
Kakar. Born in 1894 in Kabul. Son of Abdul Ahad, a medical practitioner at Kandahar. Assistant Editor of the Siraj-ul-Akhbar and Editor of the Aman-i-Afghan. Assistant to the Foreign Minister and Counselor, Mustashar, in charge of Indian Affairs. Was a member of the Afghan Peace Delegation at Rawalpindi in June 1919. Member of the Afghan Delega-

ABDUL HAKIM

ABDUL HAKIM
Kandahari. Relieved Abdul Jilani as Sarhang of Dakka, October 1919.

ABDUL HALIM
Mulla, Tajik. Chief of the Ahmadi (Qadyani) sect in Kabul. Resided at Charasia a few miles south of the city, 1920. Executed as Qadyani.

ABDUL HALIM, DR.
Son of Maulavi Abdul Wahid. A native of Maler Kotla State, India. In the service of the Afghan Government at Kabul. In charge of Sherpur Military Hospital. A loyal adherent of Sardar Nadir Khan; was with him in Khost during 1919 campaign.

ABDUL HAMID
Governor, Hakim-i-Kalan, Ghazni, 1920.

ABDUL HAMID
Mulla, Akhundzade. Born in the Nazian Valley, Nangarhar. Resided chiefly at Kabul. Was employed by the Afghan authorities as intermediary with the Turkish emissaries who were in Tirah during World War I. In June 1918 was again in Tirah with the object of summoning the leading Afridi mullas to Kabul, but met with little success. One of the religious heads in Kandahar. A learned theologian.
ABDUL HAMID

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Muhammadzai. Returned to Afghanistan from Rawalpindi in March 1920 where he had been living as a refugee.

ABDUL HUSAIN AZIZ


ABDUL JAMIL


ABDUL KADIR See ABDUL QADIR

ABDUL KARIM

Muhammadzai. Son of Amir Yakub Khan, a refugee at Dehra Dun. On March 4, 1917 he escaped from Dehra Dun to tribal territory but was recaptured shortly thereafter by the British. He fled again in 1924 and came to Khost in support of the Mangal Uprising against King Amanullah. Replaced Mulla Abdullah as leader of the Mangal Revolt. In January 1925 he was again in India where he was interned in Lahore and Benares. He was killed in Rangoon by an Afghan nationalist.

ABDUL KARIM

Indian, Sindi. Leader of Hindustani Wahhabis in Chamarkand. In October 1919 went to Kabul with Ubaidullah, head of the “Indian Government in Exile,” and Muhammad Bashir. Wrote to the Amir of the Hindustani Wahhabis urging him to give up his friendship with the British and join Afghanistan.
ABDUL KARIM
Son of Abdul Ghafur Khan of Samarkand. Claimed to be a Barakzai Afghan refugee, but thought by many to be a Turcoman. Born in Bukhara. Visited Amir Habibullah on a mission from the Amir of Khiva in 1918 and was captured by British forces near Tejend when returning with Habibullah's reply early in 1919.

ABDUL KARIM
Mulla, Andari Ghilzai. Son of the late Mulla Mushk-i-Alam. Married to the sister of Mulla Abdul Ghaffar, a well-known opponent of the British during the Second Afghan War, who was deported to Turkestan in 1881. Amir Abdur Rahman called him to Kabul in 1881 and gave him the title of "Khan-i-Ulum," but only a small allowance, and the Mulla left highly displeased. During the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1886–87 Abdul Karim was one of the prominent leaders. Abdul Karim, with the aid of Muhammad Afzal Khan, a Hotak Chief, brought about the rebellion which commenced with the plunder near Ghazni of the Durani regiment proceeding from Kandahar to Kabul. In March 1887 Abdul Karim issued a proclamation that as more than 12,000 men had joined and offered their allegiance to him, he was a Khalifa, and, under Islamic law, it was lawful to join him in war. It was obligatory to wage a jihad against Amir Abdur Rahman who was an infidel, "the extirpator of Islam, worshipper of himself, and the friend of an alien Government." He unsuccessfully tried to tempt General Ghulam Haidar, Orakzai, from his allegiance to the Amir by offering him a substantial increase in pay.

ABDUL KARIM
Barakzai. Son of Kazi Saad-ud-Din Khan. A grandson of the late Khan-i-Mulla Khan, Chief Kazi, Qazi-ul-Quzat, of Afghanistan. Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Jalalabad from February 1903 till early in 1905, when he was summoned to Kabul and imprisoned. Was subsequently appointed Inspector-General of Education at Kabul. In 1914 was Governor of Hazarajat. Was unemployed in 1917. In Kandahar in 1919. In 1921 promoted to Civil Brigadier and appointed Governor, Hakim, of Ghazni. In January 1922 took over Governorship of the Eastern Province. Appointed Governor of Turkestan in November 1923. Appointed Governor of Kandahar in November 1928. In March 1929 went to Hazarajat and raised a force of Hazaras. In the spring of 1932 returned to Kabul, and was under house arrest. Released in March 1933, and his property restored. Died in 1948.

ABDUL KARIM

ABDUL KARIM
Chief of the Turcomans of Panjdeh, 1913.

ABDUL MAJID
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1875. Son of Sardar Abdullah Khan, who was killed fighting for Ayyub Khan at Girishk, and half brother of Abdul Aziz Khan, envoy in India.
in 1915. His mother was an Ishakzai. He lived at Meshed in his youth. He later fled to Russian territory where he remained for some years. He then lived at Constantinople. In December 1904 his family arrived at Kabul from Masqat. In 1905 he was Governor of Laghman. In July 1906 he was re-appointed Governor of Laghman. In 1907 he was Civil Commander in Kabul. In March 1908 he was reported to have been dismissed. In 1913 he was unemployed in Kabul. In October 1916 he was Governor of Shibarghan in the province of Maimana. He was the "Afghan Prince" who was at Kermanshah on December 5, 1916, and at Baghdad on December 24th. He gave himself out to be a close relation of Amir Habibullah and stated that his object was to conclude a treaty with the Turks. It was decided to despatch a secret representative to Constantinople to transmit the conditions of the Amir. Abdul Majid, who had for some time been employed on confidential duties by the Amir, was selected for this purpose and was verbally instructed by the Amir. He then proceeded to Shibarghan and, having arranged for the safe departure of the Germans of the Hentig-Niedermayer Expedition, he feigned desertion as a cloak for his mission. Towards the end of 1916 he reached Hamadan. Here he was recognised and received with all honour by the Turks, who sent him to Constantinople. He communicated the Amir's conditions, which were accepted without demur, the only stipulation being that Afghanistan should commence hostilities. Abdul Majid, however, discovered that there was a strong anti-German and anti-Enver party in Constantinople, and he was given much advice urging him to advise the Amir against entering the war. He therefore refused to go to Berlin or to take charge of the reply to the Amir. He was forbidden by the Amir to return to Afghanistan. Abdul Majid was released from British detention in March 1919.

ABDUL MAJID

Muhammadzai. Formerly a Sub-inspector of Police in India. Reported to have been appointed Kotwal of Kandahar, October 1919.

ABDUL MAJID ZABULI

Tarak of Herat. Born about 1902. Son of Abdul Hakim, a merchant with whom he travelled to Tashkent in 1913. Studied at Tashkent. Was an official in the Customs Office in Herat. In 1920 he went to Moscow and was at one time attached to the Afghan Embassy there. Was in the U. S. S. R. when Amanullah visited Moscow in 1928. In about 1930 he settled in Berlin. Was recalled to Kabul in 1933 by the Afghan Government to organize and manage the Ashami Company. In January, 1934, was Managing Director of the Afghan National Bank and Ashami Company. Became Minister of National Economy in 1936. In 1936 went to Europe to arrange for trade credits. An ardent nationalist in his trade negotiations and the most important businessman in Afghanistan. Largely responsible for the introduction of the monopoly system and formation of various trading companies and textile plants in Baghlan and Gulbahar. Resigned from post of Minister of National Economy during Shah Mahmud's government. Later, lived in the United States.

ABDUL QADIR

Mirza. Reported to have been sent about the beginning of March 1919 by Amir Amanullah Khan to Constantinople to announce his succession to the throne of Afghanistan. Returned to Kabul on December 1919 and had a private interview with the Amir.
Brought a Pan-Islamic proclamation from Constantinople which was read out in the Jumma Masjid when the Amir and many high officials were present.

ABDUL QADIR

Tajik. Was a relative of the Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. Governor of Ghazni in 1878 when the Second Afghan War broke out. He was generally hostile to the British and operated as a leader of Andaris and Wardaks in conjunction with Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, and the brothers of General Musa Jan. He came to Kabul at the invitation of the Mustaufi, but after he was deported to India he returned to Ghazni and operated actively against the British. He submitted to Amir Abdur Rahman and did him good service in 1881 by opposing Faiz Muhammad Khan, who tried to create disturbances in favour of Ayyub.

ABDUL QADIR ISHAN Or GHULAM QADIR

Son of Ishan Murteza of the Opiant Sayyids near Charikar. His father was a very influential Kohistani Chief, and the son inherited part of his influence, which extended over Central Turkestan, Nijrab, Panjshir, and Ghorband. In 1878 he was Governor of Ghazni and was placed in confinement by Amir Shir Ali on account of arrears in taxes. He was one of the early supporters of Amir Abdur Rahman and was appointed by him Governor of the Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

ABDUL QAYYUM

Haji. Son of Baz Muhammad of Kabul, trader and banker. Acted as a Newswriter in Bukhara where he purchased arms and despatched them to Kabul and was, as a consequence, imprisoned in 1912 by the Russian authorities. On his release from jail in 1915 he came to Kabul.

ABDUL QUDDUS

Babakar Khel of Tezin. Was appointed Governor of Tagao about August 1918. Replaced by Ghulam Sadiq Khan, December 1919.

ABDUL QUDDUS

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, a brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Born about 1845. Usually spoken of as the “Shaghasi.” In exile with Abdur Rahman and, on his return, was appointed to assist Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan in the Government of Turkestan. A Wali of Maimana. Captured Herat from Ayyub Khan in 1881. He conquered Hazaras, and occupied Oruzgan in 1891. Lord Chamberlain, Ishik Aghasi, at Kabul, and was the most important Sardar in Afghanistan. Was Amir Habibullah’s right-hand man for the first few years after his accession, and very outspoken in all his opinions. Appointed Prime Minister, Itimad-ud-Daula, Confidence of the State, January 1905. His family subsequently adopted the name Etemadi. Was next in position and authority to Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Gradually lost more and more influence; in the summer of 1906 he practically retired from State business. His work was done by Ali Ahmad Jan, son of the Loynab, and by Sardar Sulaiman Khan. Britishers described him as: “A Tory of the most crusted type in politics, an apostle of Afghanistan for the Afghans, extremely resentful of foreign influence and intrusion, and hostile to all modern inventions or improvements. In appearance very tall, hooked and prominent nose,
hawklike eyes, long straggling beard." During the Mangal Revolt in 1912, when the Amir sought his advice, he came out of seclusion and participated in the Majlis-i-Shora, in 1916. Was for neutrality in World War I. Prime Minister, Sadr-i-Azam, 1919. At the Kandahar front in April 1919. Recalled to Kabul 1919. Returned to Kandahar, March 1920. Lived in retirement and his post of Sadr-i-Azam remained as his honorary title. Died on March 16, 1928.

ABDUL WAHHAB
Sardar, Muhammadzai of Chakhansur. Son of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan (Wali of Kandahar and father of the chief and favourite wife of Amir Shir Ali Khan) and great-grandson of Painda Khan. Brother of Abdur Rahim, Abdul Latif, Nur Ali Khan, and Aminullah Khan. Lived in exile for many years and returned from Persia to Kabul with his son in 1903. Secretary in Charge of Correspondence, Amin-ul-Makatib. Civil Brigadier and Hazirbash. Accompanied Amir Habibullah during his Herat tour in 1907. Served on Boundary Commission in 1910. Appointed Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan and Mulki Naib Salar, 1911. In Mazar-i-Sharif, 1914. Reported to be both popular and energetic. After his return from Turkestan, he resumed his duties as Amin-ul-Makatib. Left for Bukhara in April 1919 with Muhammad Wali Khan, whom Amir Amanullah Khan had sent on a diplomatic mission abroad. Reported to have been appointed Minister for Education, December 1919. Had two sons: Abdur Rahman, envoy to India, and Abdul Habib. Both were appointed Ministers of Education in succession.

ABDUL WAKIL NURISTANI
Naib Salar. Attendant to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. His family had embraced Islam before the Kafiristan campaign. Took over command of the Kandahar garrison on June 5, 1913. Showed himself a keen officer anxious to improve the training of the troops. Took a prominent part in the disorders in Kandahar in 1913 in opposition to the Naib-ul-Hukumah, Muhammad Usman Khan, and was thanked by Amir Habibullah Khan for his services. In 1916 he was recalled to Kabul and appointed to command the Gendarmerie, Ghund-i-Kotwali. He was promoted to Major-General by Amir Amanullah Khan about the beginning of March 1919. Commanded Afghan forces in Kunar in June 1919 and on the Chitral front, 1920. Married a daughter of Muhammad Ali Khan, Malik of Lambabat, June 1920. Summoned to Kabul from Asmar, September 1920. Officiating Commander at Jalalabad, October 1920. Returned to Kabul, November 12, 1920. Said to have commanded all the recruits (some 600) under training at Kabul in July 1921. Commander of Kabul Corps, 1923. Assisted Professor Morgenstierne in his linguistic research, 1924. Naib Salar of Badakhshan and Qataghan in August 1925. Called to Jalalabad during rebellion, December 1928. Said to be fighting for Ali Ahmad Khan, January 1929. Died of Cholera while in command of Kohdaman pacification after the execution of Bacha-i-Saqqau. A memorial monument has been built celebrating his name in Deh Mazang at the point where Darul Aman Avenue branches off.

ABDUL WALI
Pashtun. Kazi, son of Mahmud of Peshawar. Took part in Italian-Turkish war in Tripoli. Returned to Peshawar. One of Ghulam Haidar's (the Peshawar Afghan Postmaster) principal agents. Fled to Afghanistan during Peshawar arrests in May 1919. Received with

ABDULLAH KHAN

عبد الله خان

Uzbek. The Amir’s Commercial Agent, Kardar, at Meshed. He was summoned to meet Amir Habibullah Khan during his tour in 1907 and joined him near Maimana. During World War I he served as the channel of communication between the Germans and Austrians at Herat, and their sympathisers in Persia.

ABDULLAH SHAH, SAYYID See QURBAN HUSAIN SHAH

عبد الله شاه

ABDUR RAB See ABDUR RAUF

ABDUR RAHIM

عبد الرحمن

General, Naib Salar. Tajik of Koh-Daman. Born about 1886 in Kohistan. Son of Abdul Qadir Khan. Brother-in-law of Muhammad Husain, Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik, Minister of Finance, under Amir Habibullah Khan, who was executed by order of King Amanullah Khan. At the age of 16 appointed to Sar-Os by Amir Habibullah. Served for five years in Kabul. Afterwards was for 10 years Supervisor of Bridge Construction in the Eastern Province. Promoted to Major, Kandak Mishar, and posted to the Cavalry Division of the Herat Army. Promoted to Brigadier, Ghund Mishar, about 1921. Recalled to Kabul about 1927. Later transferred to Mazar-i-Sharif as Ghund Mishar of the Cavalry Division. On outbreak of the 1928 Civil War, returned to Kabul and joined Bacha-i-Saqqau during the latter’s second attempt to capture Kabul, January 1929. Sent by Bacha-i-Saqqau to Mazar-i-Sharif to organise a revolt. He deposed the Governor and left for Maimana, and thence for Herat, which he reached on May 4, 1929, after defeating Herati forces under General Muhammad Ghaus. In May appointed Civil and Military Governor of Herat by Bacha-i-Saqqau and later reappointed by Nadir Shah in October 1929. After the success of Shah Mahmud in the spring of 1931 in Kataghan and Badakhshan, he decided to submit to Nadir Shah, and sent his son, Abdul Halim Khan to Kabul in August. He returned in September, accompanied by Major General, Firqa Mishar, Muhammad Shuaib Khan who had been appointed General Officer Commanding, Herat and Revenue Official, Mustaufi. In August 1932, visited Kabul and in September was confirmed as Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Herat. Appointed head of Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission, September 1934. Arrived in Kabul in June 1935 and appointed Minister of Public Works. Replaced by former Governor of Kandahar, Ghulam Faruq Usman, 1935. Minister of Public Works, 1936. Deputy Prime Minister, 1938–40.

ABDUR RAHIM

عبد الرحمن

Mulla, Uzbek. A native of Khanabad in Badakhshan. Newswriter to Sardar Nasrullah Khan. In the disguise of a servant, he accompanied Hentig and other members of the Turco-German Mission who left Afghanistan by way of the Pamirs in 1916.

ABDUR RAHIM

عبد الرحمن

Sardar, Muhammedi, General. Son of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan of the Kandahar family in Chakhansur, and brother of Abdul Wahhab Khan who was formerly Naib-ul-Hukumah of
Turkestan. Was for some years a refugee in India but returned to Kabul in 1896. Hakim of Charikar in 1904, but was dismissed in 1905. Early in 1912 was appointed to command the troops at Herat, but subsequently deposed and sent to Kabul in 1913 owing to a mutiny among the troops. Reported to have been dismissed in 1914. In 1917, he was employed in Kabul with the Household Troops, and the following year commanded the Jalalabad military district. After Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne, he was said to have acted as Hakim-i-Kalan of Jalalabad in addition to his military duties. Also said to have commanded Afghan troops at Dakka in May 1919. Unemployed up to December 1919. Reinstated and sent to Mazar-i-Sharif, February 1920, General Officer Commanding in place of Muhammad Umar Khan. Arrested and brought to Kabul, July 1920. Hakim-i-Ala, Northern Province, 1931. Member of Senate, Majlis-i-Ayan.

ABDUR RAHMAN
Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Son of Esmatullah Khan, "Chief of the Ghilzais" (who led the latter against the British in 1879). Was a refugee in Peshawar for many years. Permitted to return in 1905 and sent to reside in Herat. In 1907 appointed Hakim of Andarab. One of the first acts of Amir Amanullah Khan on ascending the throne was to summon him to Kabul. Reported to have been sent to Kahi in July 1919 to raise the Shinwaris against the British. In March 1920 said to have been made Khan of the Ghilzais in the Kabul district. In May 1924 was sent to settle the Hasht Nafari (conscription of one in eight) question with the Shinwaris and stated to the Jirga that the Amir had promised them exemption. In 1929 supported Bacha-i-Saqqau. In 1930 was living in his native village of Jokan, Hisarak. In 1933 appointed a member of the Council of Nobles. Died in 1936.

ABDUR RAHMAN

ABDUR RAHMAN

ABDUR RAHMAN
Barakzai. Khan Mulla Khan, or Chief Kazi of Afghanistan. High in the Amir's favour. Father of Kazi Sad-ud-Din, who accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commission and was afterwards appointed Governor of Herat.

ABDUR RAHMAN
Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Zakaria Khan and grandson of Sultan Muhammad Khan. One of his brothers was Fath Muhammad Khan who held the appointment of Chief of Police, Amin-ul-Asas, during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan. Said to keep his subordinates in good order. Appointed Governor of Khost in May 1902 and recalled to Kabul in 1906, where he remained unemployed until the spring of 1908, when he
officiated as Governor of Jalalabad. Then appointed Governor of Laghman, but was dismissed. Was appointed Brigadier in May 1916, and in about September 1917, was charged with collection of revenue from the Kuchis passing through Kabul. In 1918 he was appointed Governor of Farah in place of Haji Abdur Rahman. Said to have been replaced by one of Loynab Khushdil Khan’s brothers, and to have been sent by the Governor of Herat to Chihiil Dukhtaran as Governor-elect of the new Province of Panjdeh, November 1919, which the Russians were expected to hand over. Deputy Minister of Justice, 1921. Governor, Koh Daman, 1925. Assistant Secretary, Passport section, Foreign Office, 1930. Lived in Laghman in 1935.

ABDUR RAHMAN

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Civil Colonel. Son of Sardar Abdul Wahhab Khan, (Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan) and nephew of General Abdur Rahim Khan (Commanding at Jalalabad). He and his father were refugees in India with Sardar Ayyub Khan. From India they fled to Persia, where they remained in exile for three or four years. They returned to Kabul in 1903. When his father was appointed Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan, Abdur Rahman went with him in a private capacity. After the accession of Amir Amanullah Khan to the throne, he was said to have been appointed Minister of Education, Nazir-ul-Ma’aref, but shortly afterward, during the first days of April 1919, he was appointed to relieve Sardar Abdul Aziz Khan as Afghan Envoy to the Government of India. Returned to Afghanistan on outbreak of war, May 1919. Was one of the Afghan Peace Delegates to Rawalpindi, 1919. Said to have been appointed Deputy to the Foreign Secretary, February 1920.

ABDUR RAHMAN, AMIR

Amir of Afghanistan, Muhammadzai Sardar. Eldest son of Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan by a Popalzai wife. Espoused his father’s cause in 1864 against his uncle, Shir Ali, the Amir. Was placed by his father in charge of Takhtapul (in northern Afghanistan). Displayed most stubborn opposition to Shir Ali. Ultimately submitted. Was ordered by Shir Ali to present himself at Kabul, but declined to do so, and fled to Bukhara, where he was joined by other fugitive Afghan Sardars. His quarrel was taken up by the Amir of Bukhara and his party increased owing to desertions from his father’s old army in Balkh. Advanced to Akcha, and succeeded in detaching Faiz Muhammad Khan, Commandant of Akcha, from Shir Ali’s cause. Was opposed by Fath Muhammad Khan, Governor of Turkestan, but the troops of the latter deserted, and Fath Muhammad was forced to flee. Advanced to Takhtapul with Faiz Muhammad and took possession of Turkestan. Finally was joined by Azam Khan, his uncle, and half-brother of Shir Ali, and entered Kabul on the 24th February 1866. In May 1866 gained a complete victory over Shir Ali at Sheikhabad and released his father from confinement. Disputes ensued between Abdur Rahman and Azam Khan, the latter of whom, owing to the unfitness of Afzal Khan, had gained all real power at Kabul. On the 16th January 1867, in combination with Azam Khan, defeated Shir Ali at Kalat-i-Ghilzai. On the 17th September 1867 defeated Faiz Muhammad, half brother of Shir Ali at Kala Allahdad, Panchshir. Returning to Kabul, he found his father dead, and again became involved in disputes with his uncle, Azam Khan, who had proclaimed himself Amir. Proceeded to Turkestan, where he was engaged in subduing the Uzbak Chiefs. Met with decided opposition from the Mir of Maimana, and
ultimately retired to Takhtapul. Gradually lost his authority over Turkestan owing to the successes of Shir Ali, which resulted in the downfall of Azam Khan at Kabul. His forces deserted him, and in January 1869 he made a request for asylum in British territory. He did not, however, avail himself of it, but fled with Azam Khan to Meshed. In October 1869 Azam Khan died, and Abdur Rahman proceeded to Khiva with the hope of forming a party with which to subdue Afghan Turkestan. Was at Bukhara in November 1869. In March 1870 he left Bukhara for Samarkand, proceeding thence to Tashkent, where he was well received by General Von Kauffman in May 1870. Returned to Samarkand. Sir R. Pollock wrote concerning him: “Was well thought of as a soldier and commander when in charge of the army; showed less talent for administrative work. When Shir Ali died he wanted to go to Afghanistan, but was prevented from doing so by the Russian authorities. Upon Yakub Khan’s deposition he was allowed to go, and was, on his way to Afghanistan, joined by a few hundred Afghans, mostly men who had been refugees in Bukhara. He is said then to have possessed about two lakhs of rupees, which might represent his savings, though it has been supposed that he received some pecuniary assistance and a few hundred rifles from General Kauffman. He first entered Badakhshan and then advanced into Turkestan, where he met with but little resistance. Sultan Murad Khan of Kunduz and Mir Sara Beg of Kolab assisted him with money and accoutrements for his troops, and the whole Turkestan army went over to him in a body. He had also many adherents in other parts of Afghanistan, particularly in Kohistan, and as he appeared to be the most eligible of the many pretenders to the throne, the Government of India resolved to give him their support, which implied the immediate possession of Kabul, and the adherence of the large party which had decided to accept any ruler. In May 1880 a mission was sent to Abdur Rahman at Khanabad, with a formal offer from the Government of India. After some delay and correspondence the Sardar accepted the Amirship, and began in June to move towards Kabul. Meanwhile he had prepared for all events by issuing letters to all parties, and by requesting his friends to be in readiness to obey any order, but without engaging in hostilities with anybody. On the 22nd July 1880 a great Darbar was held at Kabul, and Abdur Rahman was publicly declared to be the Amir of Afghanistan. On the 31st of the same month the first meeting between the new Amir and the English political officers took place at Zimma, Koh Daman, and in August the Amir took possession of Kabul. In April 1881 Kandahar was handed over to Abdur Rahman, but in June Ayyub Khan advanced from Herat, defeated the Amir’s troops near Girishk, and occupied Kandahar on the 27th July. In August he advanced with troops to Kandahar, succeeded in winning over part of Ayyub’s troops, and finally defeated him on the 22nd September near old Kandahar.

While he advanced towards Kandahar he had sent troops to Herat, and as they reached the town almost simultaneously with the news of Ayyub’s defeat they experienced but slight resistane. On the 4th August 1881 Herat was occupied, and Abdur Rahman was master of the whole of Afghanistan.”

After his first meeting with the Amir, Sir L. Griffin described him as “a singularly intelligent, pleasant, and courteous man; much the best of the royal family I have met.” Another writer describes him as follows: “The Amir is affable, kind, and courteous, but there are grave defects in his character which prevent his drawing the people to him and winning their confidence. Abdur Rahman acts the autocrat. He is suspicious beyond reason, inordinately proud, self-opinionated, and conceited. Believing himself to be the
ablest man in the kingdom he will not tolerate advice, and certainly will not seek it. He considers it a waste of time to consult or ascertain the views of men of inferior ability to himself.” Amir Abdur Rahman had been granted a subsidy of a lakh (100,000 rupees) a year. He visited (1885) the Viceroy at Rawalpindi, where he was received with much honor; and he has been granted large presents of arms, ammunition, and money.

In 1882 a correspondent gave the following particulars regarding the Amir’s family:

“The Amir has five wives and two concubines: (1) Daughter of Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Barakzai, son of Sardar Said Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, who is a brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. This lady was with the Amir’s mother at Kandahar during the late Amir Shir Ali’s reign. Her only child, a son, died at Kandahar, after the British occupation of the place in 1879–80. (2) Daughter (Bibi Jan) of Mir Jahandar Shah, the rightful Mir of Badakhshan. No issue. (3) A Wakhan slave-girl (Asal), hand-maid to wife No. 2. After the birth of her sons the Amir married her. Issue — (a) Sardar Habibullah Khan, a dark complexioned, bright, clever, intelligent lad. Rides and shoots well: of active habits. Is being educated in Persian; knows Turki. (b) Sardar Nasrullah Jan. A fair, intelligent, quiet, and reserved child. Very good-looking. His father’s favourite. (c) Twins born at Tashkand, when the Amir was at Khanabad. They died at Haibak, on the journey of the family from Tashkand to Kabul. (4) Bibi Halima, daughter of Atikullah (son of the Mir Waiz of Kabul) by Bibi Shams-i-Jihan, daughter of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Married at Kabul after the installation of the Amir. This lady is the queen of the harem, and has some influence with the Amir. Issue — Sardar Shams-ud-Din Khan, born at Kabul, July 1881, died in September 1883, and Muhammad Umar. (5) Daughter of Hakim Khan, Mir of Shiberghan. (6) and (7) Suratis — Slavegirls of Badakhshan. Married with some slight differences of ceremony; are treated on an equality with Nos. 1 to 5. One of these ladies had a son that died. The Amir had five sons: Habibullah Khan, Nasrullah Khan, Hafizullah Khan, Fathullah Khan, and Muhammad Omar Khan.” See Part 4, Genealogies for other descendants.

ABDUR RASHID

Mirza, Kizilbash, General. Son of Mirza Abul-Qasim, Mustaufi. Was Mir Munshi to Amir Habibullah Khan while the latter was heir apparent and when he first came to the throne. Was appointed General in February 1905. In 1906 he incurred Amir Habibullah Khan’s displeasure and was removed from his appointment. The following year, however, he appeared to have recovered his position and accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India as one of his Private Secretaries. In 1917 he held the post of Mir Munshi for Afghan Correspondence. Said to be going to Baghdad from Herat, 1920.

ABDUR RASHID

Naib Brigadier, Jalalabad, 1919.

ABDUR RASUL


ABDUR RAUF TARZI

ABDUR RAUF

ABDUR RAUF (ABDUR RAB)
Son of Maulavi Abdul Kabir of Peshawar. A Kashmiri or a Yusafzai. Formerly employed in Quetta and in 1914 was Interpreter at the British Consulate, Baghdad. Given a commission on outbreak of war but deserted to Turks. Was member of Turkish-German Mission to Kabul, 1916. Went to Germany, 1919. Returned with Mahendra Pratap via Moscow and Tashkent. Member of Suritz Mission with which he arrived at Kabul in December 1919. Afghan Commercial Attache, Berlin 1941. Had a German wife.

ABDUR RAZAQ (ABDUR RAZZAQ)
A resident of Arghandab. Assistant to Nazir Muhammad Safar Khan. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India, 1907, in charge of Royal Kitchens. Was a favorite of Amir Habibullah Khan. In 1908, during the investigation of the plot by Abdur Ghani against Habibullah Khan's life, Abdur Razaq fell under a cloud. In 1912 at the time of the Mangal Revolt, he regained a measure of his former popularity.

ABDUR RAZIQ
Haji. Was educated in India. Held the post of Chief Court Mulla, Mulla-i-Huzur, to Amir Habibullah Khan, and was head of the Theological University, Madrassa-i-Sultani, in Kabul, where he gave lectures on astronomy. Was for some time Tutor to Sardar Inayatullah Khan, whom he accompanied to India. In 1908 he was reported to have started with 150 followers to fight against the British, but was restrained by Amir Habibullah Khan. During the final portion of Amir Habibullah Khan's reign Abdur Raziq was the trusted adherent of Sardar Nasrullah Khan and conducted the latter's dealings with the leading mullas of tribal territory. He was considered the great friend of all the big mullas, including in particular Mulla Qamar-ud-Din, Mulla Powinda, and Lala Pir. In the beginning of 1917 he got into trouble with Amir Habibullah Khan and was said to have been dismissed and ordered to report daily to the Kotwali in Kabul. By March 1917, however, he had some employment in Kabul. In the beginning of March 1919, when Nasrullah Khan had failed in his endeavour to secure the throne, he absconded from Jalalabad and went to join the Haji of Turangzai in Mohmand country. It was believed that his aim was to raise the Mohmands to fight for Nasrullah Khan. Went on to Bajaur with Abdul Matin. Later appeared to have joined Amanullah's party and was the Amir's chief propaganda agent among the North-West Frontier tribes. Returned to Kabul, October 1919 and said to be under the Amir's displeasure for working with Nasrullah Khan.

ABDUS SATAR
Mulla. Political Newswriter, Muharrir, in the Foreign Office at Kabul. Acted, in conjunction with Mulla Azam, as translator and interpreter to Amir Habibullah Khan for the Afridis and Shinwaris. These two mullas also acted as informers to Amir Habibullah Khan on frontier affairs. Employed as above in Kabul, 1913.
ABDUSH SHAKUR
Son of Abdul Quddus Kazi. A native of the Jalalabad District. In 1919 was Afghan Envoy to Kagan. In September 1920 was arrested and interned by the Bolshevik Government. Returned to Kabul, July 1921. Was appointed Deputy Director of the Turkey and Persia Department of the Foreign Office. Appointed Assistant to the Governor of Kataghan and Badakhshan, January 1926, to deal with Badakhshan. Was employed in the Afghan Post Office at Peshawar for some time. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad, November 1928. Assistant Editor of Islah, 1935.

ABDUS SUBHAN
Son of Asad Khan, of Peshawar. Lived in America with his friend Abdur Rahman, and came with Von Hentig’s Mission to Kabul in 1916 to work against Britain. One of Kazim Beg’s companions went with him to Bukhara in 1918. Returned to Kabul January 1920.

ABU AHMAD
Brother of General Amir Ahmad Khan, the Kabul Envoy with the Government of India and son of Shehabuddin, the Founder of the weapons factory at Kabul. Commanded the Kabul Artillery and was Chief of the Arsenal, but removed from his appointment in June, 1882. Died in 1886.

ABU BAKR

ABU BAKR

ACHARIA
Indian revolutionary in Madras. Travelled in America, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Mesopotamia during the European war. Came to Kabul with the Suritz Mission, December 1919. A member of the Indian National Party.

ADIB EFFENDI

AFGHANI See JAMAL-UD-DIN AFGHANI

AFZAL KHAN
Muhammad Afzal Khan belonged to the reigning branch of the Saddozai family of Afghanistan. His father Wazir Nizam-ud-Daula was the Wazir of Shah Shuja, whom the
British Government placed on the throne of Afghanistan. When the British retired from Afghanistan, Wazir Nizam-ud-Daula accompanied them to India. Acted as intermediary at Khanabad between Amir Abdur Rahman and Sir Lepel Griffin in the Anglo-Afghan negotiations for British evacuation of the country and the recognition of Abdur Rahman as Amir of Afghanistan. In 1882 Afzal Khan was appointed British Agent at the Court of the Amir of Afghanistan. He served until the Amir came to India in 1885. The Amir had ill treated Afzal Khan's relatives. The Sardar was withdrawn and Lieutenant-Colonel Ataullah Khan was appointed in his place.

AGHA JAN
Mirakhor. A Kizilbash of Kabul of the Sherwani family. Formerly in the service of Sardar Amin Khan and then in his son's, Ismail Khan. He joined Yakub Khan in 1868 at Herat, and incited him to revolt against Yakub's father. His property was then confiscated and after Yakub's imprisonment he joined Ayyub and persuaded him to flee to Persia. During 1880-81 he was employed under Wali Muhammad and on Abdur Rahman's arrival at Kabul joined Ayyub at Tehran.

AGHA MIR MUHAMMAD, SAYYID
Kandahari. Called also Mulla Sayyid Agha; Governor of the Hazarajat in 1883. Brother-in-law of the late Amir Shir Ali and son-in-law of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan, Kandahari. Was for some time Governor of Ghazni. In July 1882 the Amir called upon him to render his accounts, and as they were found to be correct, he was appointed Governor of the Jaghori Hazaras.

AHMAD ALI
Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, a son of Amir Shir Ali. Ahmad Ali Khan would have been eligible for the throne of Afghanistan, his father having been the elder brother of Yakub Khan. His mother was a Ghilzai. In 1880's arrived in India from Persia on the break up of the Afghan colony there. The followers who were with him on arrival in India were Colonel Muhammad Akram, Colonel Ghulam Muhammad, Nasir Muhammad Umar, Shaghasi Khushdil Khan, Qadir Khan, Khushdil Khan Khamti, and some others.

AHMAD ALI, LUDIN
Ghaus Khan and went to Mazar-i-Sharif as Deputy Governor. On Muhammad Yakub Khan's departure in 1931 to Russia for medical treatment, was appointed to officiate as Chief Administrator, Rais-i-Tanzimiah, of the Northern Provinces. Returned to Kabul, January 1932 and appointed First Deputy Minister of National Defence. Died in 1938.

AHMAD ALI SULAIMAN


AHMAD BAKSH

Mirza. Reported to have been sent to Constantinople with Mirza Abdul Qadir, about the beginning of March 1919, to announce Amir Amanullah Khan's succession to the throne. Returned to Kabul with Abdul Qadir, December 1919, and had a private interview with the Amir. Brought a Pan-Islamic, anti-British, proclamation from Constantinople which was read out in the Jumma Masjid in the presence of the Amir and many high officials.

AHMAD FAKHIMA

A Turk. Doctor, employed as assistant to Doctor Munir Izzat Beg, in the Civil Dispensary at Kabul. Royal Physician, 1919. Put in charge of Civil Hospitals, Kabul, December 1919.

AHMAD JAN

Peshawari, Civil Brigadier. Court Physician to Amir Habibullah Khan. Did not generally practice as a physician. First went to Kabul in 1880. In 1905 he was appointed Hakim of Kataghan under Sardar Hayatullah Khan. In July 1906 he was summoned to Kabul and promoted to Civil Brigadier. Employed in the Khassadar's pay office at Kabul and was appointed a member of the Shura. Acted as Adviser to Sardar Amanullah Khan. Reported to have been appointed Inspector, Hakim-ul-Tahqiq, at Jalalabad in the spring of 1917, but also said to have been appointed Hakim of Faizabad in January of that year. Suspended in December 1919.

AHMAD KHAN

Sardar. Half brother of Amir Shir Ali. Mother was a Saddozai. On the death of Dost Muhammad in 1863 he was employed under Afzal Khan in Afghan Turkestan, but at instigation of Shir Ali he and his brother, Muhammad Zaman Khan, abandoned their posts and betook themselves with a great part of their troops to Kabul. The two brothers, however, who had long been considered adherents of Afzal Khan, appeared never to have been really well disposed to Shir Ali. In November 1865 they deserted the Amir's cause. In September 1868 Shir Ali considered imprisoning or banishing them as being probable supporters of Azam Khan. In October 1868, he imprisoned them, and in the following month deported them, together with a third brother, Umar Khan, and Ahmad Khan's
son, Feroz Khan, from Kabul into the independent Waziri country. Zaman Khan died at Ambala. In September 1880 Ahmad Khan returned to Kabul at the request of Amir Abdur Rahman, who at first did not treat him very well, but afterwards showed him great favour. During the Amir's absence at Kandahar Sardar Ahmad Khan was joint Governor of Kabul with Khan Mulla Khan. He then became Judge of the Small Claims Court in Kabul. He and his brothers Umar Khan and Habibullah Khan and his nephew Muhammad Aman Khan were expelled from Kabul and arrived in Peshawar in December 1886. The Amir suspected them of being involved in the Ghilzai uprising and deprived them of all their property.

AHMAD SHAH

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Asef Khan. Born at Dehra Dun about 1889. Returned to Afghanistan 1901. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India in 1907. On the night of the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, 1919, was in command of the guard. Married a sister of Shaghsi Ali Ahmad Khan (one-time Wali of Kabul and husband of a sister of Amir Amanullah). He also married a lady who, on her mother's side, was a descendant of King Shir Ali Khan. Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah. Went to Europe via India in 1929 with a message from Bacha-i-Saqqau to Nadir Khan. Returned to Kabul early in 1930. Appointed Minister of Court, Wazir-i-Darbar, April 1930. In March 1932 went on pilgrimage to Mecca as a proxy of the King and negotiated a Treaty of Friendship with Saudi Arabia. His eldest daughter Humaira was married to King Zahir Shah in November 1931.

Visited India in November 1936. His four sisters were married to King Nadir Shah, Muhammad Aziz Khan (brother of Nadir Shah), Abdul Ghani Khan, and Muhammad Akbar Khan, respectively. Died in 1951.

AHMAD SHAH, ABDALI DURRANI

Called Ahmad Shah Baba in Afghanistan. Born in 1722 in the city of Herat, the son of Muhammad Zaman Khan. Gained the throne of Afghanistan for the Saddozai clan in 1747 at the age of 23. Ahmad Shah, his brother Zulfikar, and other Afghan chiefs were exiled to Mazandaran after the Persian ruler, Nadir Shah, captured Kandahar. Nadir Shah was impressed with the capabilities of Ahmad Shah and appointed him Governor of Mazandaran. Subsequently, Ahmad Shah was entrusted with the command of an Afghan contingent, and, at the death of the Persian ruler, Ahmad Shah found himself at the head of an army in the area of Kandahar where an assembly of chiefs elected him King of Afghanistan in October 1747. Ahmad Shah united the Afghan tribes, taking Herat, Meshed, and the lands north of the Hindu Kush, and invaded India eight times, adding Kashmir, Sind, and the western Punjab to Afghanistan. The Afghan leader defeated the powerful Maratha tribal confederation at the battle of Panipat in 1761. The Sikhs in the Punjab were repeatedly defeated, but Afghan power was unable to take a permanent hold east of the Indus. Ahmad Shah returned to Kandahar and in February of 1772, the Afghan ruler appointed his son Timur Shah as his successor and turned the government over to him. Ahmad Shah died two months later on April 14, 1772. He was buried at Kandahar which had become the capital of Afghanistan.
AKBAR KHAN

Of Girdab. A Mohmand Chief, who during the Second Afghan War was Britain's steady opponent, acting in conjunction with Moghul Khan of Goshta. Amir Abdur Rahman had, according to reports of August 1882, appointed him Governor of Chardeh in place of Azim Khan and Sayyid Amir Badshah Khan, uncles of Moghul Khan of Goshta, to whom Akbar Khan was also related. In 1884 the Amir sent him to depose Moghul Khan, and this ended in his temporary ruin, for failing to expel him from the Mohmand country in 1887 he was himself deposed. Reappointed Khan of Girdab in January 1888.

AKBAR KHAN

Mohmand. Khan of Lalpura. Maternal uncle of Sardar Ayyub Khan. Was deprived of his Chiefship by Amir Abdur Rahman Khan and compelled to reside at Kabul, where he received an allowance which he considered inadequate. When Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne it was reported that his allowance had been increased to Rs. 10,000 per annum, and that he had been accorded permission to reside at Lalpura. Said to have been in command of the upper Mohmand lashkars operating against the British at Dakka, July 1919, under Kabul's orders. In January 1920 he was handed a Sanad by General Nadir Khan, signed by Amir Amanullah, restoring to him the Khanship of Lalpura and large estates together with the income from the octroi dues at Dakka. Said to have been ordered to maintain a body of Mohmand Khasadars at Lalpura.

AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

Son of Shaghasi Shirdil Khan, Barakzai, who was a staunch adherent of Amir Shir Ali. Deported by Amir Abdur Rahman during the summer of 1882. Akbar Khan and his brother, Muhammad Umar, resided with Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan in India.

AKBAR MUHAMMAD

Son of Shaghasi Ataullah Khan, who with his brother Shirdil Khan was successively the faithful adherent of Amirs Dost Muhammad and Shir Ali Khan. In reward for brilliant services rendered by these brothers under Yakub Khan, when the latter was Governor of Herat, Amir Shir Ali betrothed Yakub's eldest daughter to Akbar Khan. After Ayyub's defeat at Kandahar, Akbar Khan accompanied him to Persia.

AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

Hakim-i-Kalan of Maimana, 1920.

AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Brother of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat. Hakim of Urgun in 1908. Appointed Hakim of Khost in October 1909 and was summoned to Kabul in 1911 to answer charges of complicity in raids into British territory; but in December 1911 he returned to Matun as Governor of Gardez, Urgun and Khost. In the spring of 1912 his taxing policy caused a revolt among the Mangals and he was deposed and sent under escort to Kabul. In December 1912 he was appointed to the Dar-ul-Adalat as Chief Justice. In 1916 he was appointed Governor of Jalalabad, and arrived there on May 25 with a strong escort. He apparently dealt severely with evildoers. In February 1919 he resigned, his place being taken by Muhammad Husain Khan. On
March 8, 1919 he left Jalalabad for Kabul. Reported to have been reappointed Governor of Jalalabad, 1920.

AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

Commanded the Dar-us-Sultanah in Kabul. Executed for being implicated in an attempt on Amir Amanullah’s life about July 1919.

AKHTAR, MUHAMMAD JAN

Chitrali. Son of Muhammad Safar Khan, the former Governor of Badakhshan. Appointed Intelligence Officer, Amin-ul-Ittilaat, at Kabul in 1917. Arrested in connection with an attempt on Amir Amanullah’s life and said to have been blown from a gun, July 1919.

AKRAM, MUHAMMAD

Barakzai. Brother of Loynab Khushdil Khan. Formerly Head Revenue Officer, Tahsildar, of Kabul, but suspended from office in 1908. Subsequently Hakim of Ghorband, from which appointment he was relieved by Abdul Ghaffar Jan in September 1917.

AKRAM, MUHAMMAD

Safi Ghilzai of Koh Daman. Hakim of Koh Daman. Formerly Revenue Officer, Tahsildar, of Koh Daman. Made Hakim for services in connection with schemes for irrigation canals, 1920.

ALAM, MUHAMMAD


ALAM, MUHAMMAD

Brigadier. In Command of the Artillery at Kabul in February 1917.

ALAM, MUHAMMAD

Shinwari of Marez, Mulki Brigadier. Nephew of Habibullah Khan, Shinwari. In 1904 he raised 3 regiments of Shinwaris apparently without orders; he was summoned to Kabul, and deprived of employment; unemployed in 1913. About the beginning of March 1919, Amir Amanullah Khan issued orders for his arrest on the ground that he had endeavoured to raise trouble on behalf of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. He contrived, however, to evade arrest. In June 1921 was a pensioner in Kabul. Chief instigator of Shinwari opposition against the Recruiting System, Hasht Nafari. A leader of the Shinwari Rebellion of November 1928. Bacha’s Governor, Eastern Province, 1929.

ALAM, MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Son of the late Sardar Sayyid Muhammad Khan, Peshawari (brother of the late Amir Dost Muhammad by a Barakzai wife). Nephew of the late Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan (cousin of Amir Shir Ali). Did excellent service for Shir Ali. With Sir Herbert Edwards in the Multan Expedition, and, after the conquest of the Punjab, went to Kabul with his father, Sayyid Muhammad Khan, and his uncle, Sultan Muhammad Khan. When
Shir Ali took possession of Herat, Muhammad Alam governed Ghorian for him and his administration was satisfactory. When Faramorz Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul troops, was murdered in June 1871, it was Muhammad Alam who arrested the suspected murderer and kept the army together. After this he remained with the Kabul forces until October 1871, when he was appointed Governor of Girishk and Zamindawar. The people complained of his government, and the result was that in June 1872 the Governorship of Girishk was turned over to Qadir Khan, one of the Amir's Personal Stewards, Pishkhedmats. Qadir Khan remained in the Governorship until April 1875, when, owing to the frequent complaints made against him, Muhammad Alam Khan, who offered 1½ lakhs of rupees more than the revenue of the previous year, was again entrusted with the Governorship. During the early part of the Second Afghan War, Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan was one of the leaders of what was known as the Ghazni party, in active opposition to the British; and it was not until April 1880, that he made his submission at Kabul. In April 1880, Alam Khan met General Sir Donald Stewart on his march from Kandahar to Kabul. At that time some sort of provisional government at Ghazni was considered necessary by the Commanding General; and on his departure for Kabul with the British troops on April 25, Muhammad Alam Khan assumed the post of Governor in behalf of the British. Shortly after the evacuation of Kabul in August 1880 he came to India to enjoy his allowance. In May 1881 he expressed a wish to return to Afghanistan, and having received a letter from one of the Amir's Governors inviting him to Kandahar, and Amir Abdur Rahman himself having also suggested that Muhammad Alam Khan join his family, the Government of India consented to his going. On arrival at Kandahar he joined Sardar Ayyub Khan, and accompanied him to Herat. When Ayyub Khan was defeated, he went over to Amir Abdur Rahman, who, having made him swear allegiance, appointed him Head of the Accounts Department. In August 1882, shortly after the arrival of the British Agent at the Amir's Court, Alam Khan's term of office at Kabul came to an abrupt conclusion. The Amir charged him with corresponding with his enemies, publicly turned him out of Darbar in the most offensive manner, and ordered his immediate deportation to Kandahar. On arrival at Kandahar, the Governor advised him to proceed to Baluchistan where he arrived in October 1882.

ALI AHMAD

Leading Page to Amir Habibullah Khan. At the Darbar held on April 13, 1919, at which those accused of the murder of Habibullah were brought to trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

ALI AHMAD

Barakzai. Son of Loynab Khushdil Khan by a daughter of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, nephew of the Ulya Hazrat and brother-in-law of King Amanullah. Born about 1883 and educated in Murree, India. Knew English, Urdu, and Pashto very well. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah Khan to India. Appointed Shaghasi Mulki in January 1905. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India in 1907, and during his Herat tour that year, was said to have much influence with him. In 1915 he was sent to Nangarhar to enquire into the participation of Afghans in the Mohmand disturbance near Shabkadar in April of that year, and to prevent such participation in future. In February 1919 he was said to have fallen into disgrace by reason of his failure to carry out Amir Habibullah Khan's orders
regarding road repairs, for which the Shaghasi Mulki is responsible. Amir Habibullah Khan was also said to be incensed against him owing to his having endeavoured to obtain one of his daughters in marriage through the influence of the Ulya Hazrat. He was fined Rs. 2,000 and his pay was suspended. When Amir Amanullah Khan ascended the throne he shared in the trials of those who were at Jalalabad and had supported Sardar Nasrullah Khan's designs on the throne. He was arrested by the soldiers at Jalalabad, and Amir Amanullah was said to have been much annoyed by the warm and zealous speech which he had delivered in Jalalabad at the Darbar where Nasrullah was acclaimed Amir. He was, however, released and said to be acting on Amanullah Khan's staff early in April. Appointed President of Afghan Peace Delegates, June 1919. Appointed Home Minister, Nazar-i-Mulki, August 1919. Left Kabul at the end of September 1919, according to rumour, for Bukhara to bring a daughter of the Amir of Bukhara to wed Amanullah. Returned November 1919. Married a sister of Amir Amanullah in 1919. Said to have fallen into disfavour and to be distrusted by the Amir, June 1920. Had a violent quarrel with General Ghulam Nabi, during which both drew their swords, July 1920. Shortly after this he was released from confinement but placed under restriction. Relieved of appointment of Home Minister. In September 1920 he was at liberty but unemployed, about the same time it was reported that the Amir had ordered him to refund 11 lakhs (one lakh is 100,000) due from him. In the beginning of 1921 he was again reported to be under arrest, and his property auctioned in order to obtain the balance of 12½ lakhs which he is said to have owed the State. Again reported to be under arrest in Kabul, December 1921, and under house arrest in 1922 and 1923. Restored to favour at end of 1923. Appointed Chief of Administrative Reforms, Rais Tanzim, in Jalalabad province during Mangal uprising of 1924. Succeeded in collecting a large body of Mohmands, Afridis, and other tribesmen, and inflicted losses on rebels which broke the back of the rebellion. Granted title of Taj-i Afghan and appointed Governor of Kabul, June 1925. Had considerable influence with tribesmen, especially Mohmands. His second wife was sister of King Amanullah. Had three sons Ghulam Muhammad, Nur Ahmad, and Sultan Ahmad; the last by his second wife. (His daughter Mehria by his second wife married Abdul Hay Aziz.) Headed successful punitive expedition against Kohistan raiders, April and May 1926. Was described as “a popular man with great force of character; ruthless, and courageous.” Others called him “a man of great ambitions.” With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Unemployed upon his return. Made Commander and Administrator-in-Chief for suppression of the Shinwari Rebellion, December 1928. Reported to be negotiating with the tribes of the Eastern Province at Jalalabad for recognition as Amir, but said to have assured King Amanullah this was only a ruse, January 1929. Consequently distrusted by all. After capture of Kabul by Habibullah Khan, January 1929, Ali Ahmad was proclaimed Amir with assistance of Khugianis and some Ghilzais and started to march on Kabul. Defeated by forces of Habibullah at Jagdalak and fled to India. Returned to Afghanistan, joining King Amanullah in Kandahar. After abdication of King Amanullah he moved against forces of Bacha-i-Saqqau but was defeated and captured. Defiantly kissed the canon by which he was executed in July 1929.
ALI EFFENDI
Turk. Professor at the Military College in Kabul. In 1917 he acted as Commandant of the College in place of Brigadier Ghulam Jilani who was in prison. Arrived in Karachi, May 1919, and proceeded to Damascus.

ALI JAN
Formerly Head Gardener, Baghban Bashi. Appointed Head of Agriculture Department, March 1919.

ALI, MUHAMMAD

ALI, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan and half brother of Sepeh Salar Nadir Khan. In March 1916, while still a Colonel, he was reported to have been detailed to inspect Government granaries on the Kabul-Herat road. In the summer of 1916, he was promoted to Brigadier. Accompanied the Afghan Envoy to India, May 1919. Returned to Afghanistan and in August 1919, arrived in Quetta from the Chaman front en route to Kabul via Peshawar with Abdul Quddus' sons. Died young. Left a son named Wali Jan.

ALI, MUHAMMAD

ALI, MUHAMMAD

ALI, MUHAMMAD
Sardar. The son of Faiz Muhammad Khan, who was a nephew of Dost Muhammad Khan. His wife was a native of Jumoo and the daughter of Shah Pasand Khan, an employee of the Maharaja of Kashmir. About the year 1871 Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan left Kabul and went to Kashmir, where he obtained employment at court. In July 1879 the Maharaja sent him to Kabul to arrange for a system of intelligence between Afghanistan and Kashmir. He arrived there four days after Sir Louis Cavagnari. Was present in Kabul when the massacre of the Embassy took place, and was suspected of being implicated in it. A few days later he left Kabul and returned to Jumoo, but was publicly expelled from Kashmir by the Maharaja. In May 1881, at his own request, he was permitted to accom-
pany Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan to Kandahar. Deserted him after the defeat of Ayyub by Abdur Rahman. Left Afghanistan and never returned.

**ALI, MUHAMMAD, MIRZA**

A brother-in-law of Amir Habibullah. One of the first graduates of Habibia School. Travelled in Europe and, on his return in 1923, was appointed President of the Department of Education. In 1925 promoted to Deputy Minister of Education. Minister at Rome, February 1927. With King Amanullah in Rome and London in 1928. Minister of Commerce, November 1928. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqqau. Appointed Minister of Education, November 1929. In June 1933 was appointed Afghan Representative at the Economic Conference, London. In July 1933 was appointed Afghan Minister to London and concurrently Minister to Switzerland. Afghan Representative to the League of Nations, February 1935, but remained in London and was summoned to Kabul in July 1935. Returned to London and represented Afghanistan at the funeral of King George V, January 1936. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1939–52. Minister of Court since 1963.

**ALLAH JOWYA**

Doctor, Kashmiri. Son of Abdus Samad, alias Samdu, Khoja, druggist who lived near Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore. Assistant Surgeon in the Medical College at Lahore. Went to Kabul with six assistants to join the Amir's service in December 1907. In charge of the Military Hospital. Medical Adviser to the Amir's forces in Kabul, 1913. Later returned to India.

**ALLAH NAWAZ**

Indian of Multan. Son of Khan Bahadur Rab Nawaz Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Multan. In 1915, as a student in Lahore went to Afghanistan and adopted Afghan nationality. In Jalalabad 1920, was an Assistant Editor of the *Itihad-i-Mashriqi*. Superintendent of Schools, Jalalabad. In 1927 was employed by the Deutsch-Afghanische Company as an interpreter. Helped Nadir Shah in his advance on Kabul, 1929. Appointed Minister of Court, October 1929, and Equerry, November 1929. Appointed to supervise the work on Dar-ul-Aman, government buildings in the new capital, May 1930. In July 1930 accompanied the Minister of Justice to Ghazni for negotiations with the Sulaiman Khel, in which he was reputed to have done well. Left Kabul for Berlin in November 1931. In March 1932, again went to Europe and returned in January 1933. In June 1933 was appointed Minister of Public Works but spent most of the year in the Southern Province in connection with the disturbances there. Left Kabul on a visit to Europe, for medical treatment, December 1933. Afghan Minister, Berlin, 1935–45. Later returned to Germany where he still lived in 1971. His son Ali Nawaz was President of the Ministry of Commerce.

**AMAN, MUHAMMAD**

AMAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Barakzai. Governor of Kabul from August 1884 to December 1886.

AMANULLAH KHAN

King of Afghanistan. Born in 1892. Third son of Amir Habibullah Khan by the Ulya Hazrat. In 1914 married Soraya, daughter of Sardar Mahmud Tarzi by his Syrian wife. Adopted modernist ideas and gained popularity among the younger courtiers and intellectuals. In 1916 was reported to be friendly with the German Mission in Kabul and in favour of intervention in the war against Britain. When the court moved to winter quarters in Jalalabad in 1918–19, he remained behind as Governor of Kabul. He was in a very strong position with control of the arsenal, treasury, and stores, when Amir Habibullah was murdered in February 1919. He proclaimed himself Amir, declared his uncle Nasrullah a usurper and accused him of complicity in the murder. The troops in Jalalabad and Kabul sided with him and Nasrullah was compelled to submit. On February 27 (9 Hut 1299) he was formally crowned by the Tagao Mulla who declared that Sardar Inayatullah had by his recognition of Nasrullah's usurpation forfeited his claim to the throne. On April 13 Amir Amanullah held a special Darbar in Kabul for the trial of those accused of the Amir's murder and at its conclusion a Colonel, Shah Ali Reza, was sentenced to death and executed. Sardar Nasrullah and others were sentenced to imprisonment for life. King Amanullah became famous for his abortive attempts at modernization and his successful challenge to Britain, which won complete independence for Afghanistan. Anglo-Afghan relations were based on treaties concluded with the person of the ruling Amir, rather than with his dynasty or the State of Afghanistan. Therefore, when Amanullah succeeded to the throne he demanded the renegotiation of Anglo-Afghan relations, demanding Afghan independence and freedom of action in international relations. When the British-Indian Government was reluctant to recognize the need for treaty negotiations and disappointed Afghan hopes for substantial compensation for Habibullah's policy of neutrality in World War I, war preparations were started in Afghanistan that culminated in the outbreak of the Third Anglo-Afghan War. Afghan troops under General Nadir Khan made some territorial gains, as did British forces on the Eastern and Southern fronts, but fearing a general conflagration of tribal uprisings on the Afghan frontier of India, the British Government made peace and relinquished its suzerainty over Afghanistan. This success gained Amanullah considerable prestige in his own country and throughout the East. He proceeded to carry out a rapid program of reform without regard for the feelings of his people, particularly the Mulas. The Loya Jirga of 1924 in Paghman did, however, approve most of his measures. He failed to profit by the warnings sounded by several rebellions, the most serious of which was the Khost Uprising of 1924, and continued to spend his revenues on schemes for social or educational progress, while neglecting his army. These tendencies were exaggerated as a result of his European tour of 1927–28, and particularly, it is believed, as a result of his visit to Kemal Ataturk (who however advised him to be moderate and careful in his reforms). In the autumn of 1928, the Shinwaris revolted and were soon followed by other tribes. Bacha-i-Saqqau, a brigand from Kalakan, Koh Daman, attacked Kabul in December 1928 and again in January 1929. Hard-pressed, Amanullah announced his abdication in favour of Inayatullah on January 14 and fled to Kandahar. In Kandahar he attempted to rally support for the Durrani Dynasty and formally rescinded his abdication. In April he
advanced on Kabul, but owing mainly to the hostility of the Ghilzais was repulsed near Ghazni and defeated at Mukur. He arrived at Chaman with his family on May 23 and sailed from Bombay for Italy on June 22, 1929. Visited Kemal Ataturk in Angora in February 1930, on his return to Italy. Left Naples for Jiddah to perform Haj on April 5, 1931. Left Jiddah for Suez, May 9, 1931. In July 1933 he visited Istanbul. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Received an allowance of about 150 pounds a month from the Italian Government. Had three sons and four daughters, including children with an Italian lady. In 1949 ex-King Amanullah met King Zahir Shah and the visit produced a measure of reconciliation. Amanullah lived in Italy and Switzerland until his death on April 26, 1960. He was buried with due honors in Jalalabad at the side of the tomb of Amir Habibullah.

AMBLA KHAN See ANBIA KHAN

AMIN MUHAMMAD See MUHAMMAD AMIN

AMIN-UD-DAULA
Sardar. Sometimes called Nawab. Son of Sardar Shuja-ud-Daula, and cousin of Amir Shir Ali. At the time of the accession of Amir Yakub Khan Sardar Amin-ud-Daula was in prison, but was released in accordance with a stipulation in the Gandamak Treaty, which provided for the absolution of Kabul subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British authorities. He was not on friendly terms with either Shir Ali Khan or Yakub Khan, and Amir Abdur Rahman, at the time of the Zimma Conference, did not treat him with much consideration. Seeing the attitude of the new Amir, the Sardar concluded that it would be unwise to remain in Afghanistan; he accordingly left Kabul with the British troops in August 1880.

AMINULLAH JAN
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born October 1885. Third son of Amir Abdur Rahman. His mother was a slave girl belonging to the late Bibi Halima who was said to have adopted him before her own son was born. Formerly in charge of the Shariah, Islamic Law, Department at Kabul and also in charge of the Arsenal in Juba. In 1917 he held the appointment of Director of Military Defence, Sardar-i-Mudafia. Had one son, Niamatullah, born about 1903, and a daughter said to have been married to Sardar Abdul Quddus, August 1919, at Kandahar. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah, 1926. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqqau in January 1929. Arrived in Quetta and left for Lahore, November 4, 1929. Resident of Tehran, 1930. His son, Niamatullah, who died in 1971, was a Privy Councillor, Musahib, at the Court of King Zahir Shah.

AMINULLAH KHAN
AMINULLAH KHAN

Jamshidi. Younger brother of Yalantush Khan, Chief of the Tribe. In order to annoy the elder brother, Abdur Rahman kept Aminullah Khan with him in Kabul. In May 1884 he was released by the Amir and sent as Governor to Panjdeh. The Governor of Herat was displeased at this since he had already appointed Haidar Kuli Khan, another brother, to the post, and allowed him no funds to carry on his duties. General Ghaus-ud-Din, who was in military command there, also seemed to have made his position unbearable. In August 1884 Aminullah reported to the Governor that the Sarikhs were disaffected, and in January 1885 his brother Yalantush Khan was appointed in his place, and sent to Bala Murghab.

AMIR AHMAD

Son of Shehabuddin. A General in the Afghan army and Amir Abdur Rahman's Envoy in India. The family originally came from Bajaur. Amir Ahmad Khan served in the artillery under Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, together with his brother Abu Ahmad Khan. Later he joined Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan in Turkestan and was made Colonel. After some time he was accused of teaching the subsequent Amir, Abdur Rahman, "bad ways" and Muhammad Afzal Khan wanted to kill him. He was warned of this by Abdur Rahman and fled to Kabul, where Dost Muhammad Khan appointed him Captain in the Artillery. When Shir Ali was ousted from Kabul, Amir Ahmad joined Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan and was subsequently, on Shir Ali's return to power, dismissed from the service. He then took service with Sardar Amin-ud-Daula Khan as a Mirza and remained with him until Abdur Rahman came to Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman placed Amir Ahmad and his brother Abu Ahmad in charge of his gun factories, and subsequently sent the former as Envoy to India. Died in India and was buried at Sirhind Shrine.

AMIR JAN

Grandson of the late Sadu Khan, Ghilzai. A Hotak Chief and one of the leaders of the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1886–87. His own account of himself, taken down by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan in November 1887, is as follows: After Khanan Khan and Mir Alam Khan, Sadu Khan, grandfather of Amir Jan Khan, became Chief in the time of the late Amir Shir Ali. It appears that Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Mir Alam Khan, was subsequently associated with Sadu Khan, the Hotak tribe being displeased with these chiefs, elected Amir Jan Khan as their Chief. Sadu Khan and Muhammad Afzal Khan joined Ayyub Khan after his attack on Kandahar. Amir Jan Khan remained faithful to the new Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan, by whom he was confirmed as Chief of the Hotaks. Amir Khan and his family were detained by Amir Abdur Rahman at Kabul, and, when the Hotak Rebellion took place in 1887, Amir Jan Khan fled from Kabul to the Hotak country and joined in the fighting between his tribesmen and the Amir's troops. Being defeated he fled to British India.

AMIR JAN

Sayyid. Appointed Hakim of Spin Baldak, September 1919, relieving Muhammad Zaman Khan.
AMIR MUHAMMAD

Akhundzada. The Chaknaur Mulla. Had much influence among the Mohmands. In 1915 twice led the Mohmands against the British at Shabkadar. In 1916 was reported to be about to raise a force of Mohmands, but was not allowed to enter Mohmand territory. Amanullah Khan gave orders for his arrest at the beginning of March 1919 on the grounds that he had supported the cause of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, but he managed to escape. Was with the lashkars opposed to the British at Dakka, 1919. Arrived at Hadda 1921, with several other prominent mullas to advise, if needed, in the negotiations with the British Mission. In 1923 built a mosque at Gandab. Attended the Great Assembly, Loya Jirga, at Paghman in 1924 and actively participated in the debates. Carried out a propaganda tour in favour of King Amanullah, August-September 1925. In April 1926 left Jalalabad to perform Haj, but was recalled by the Amir to assist in the Kunar settlement. Considerable sums of money were sent to him by the Afghan Government in 1926 to assist him in appeasing the Mohmands. Visited Lalpura, November 1926 and instructed by the Afghan Government not to visit Mohmand country again until further orders. In January 1927 the Afghan Government forbade him to maintain armed retinues or summon lashkars. Proceeded on Haj in 1927. At outbreak of Shinwari Rebellion in 1928 kept Mohmands in check. Summoned to Kabul by King Nadir early in June 1930 to prevent him from interfering in the North-West Frontier disturbances. Returned home in August 1930. In 1936 was still the most influential mulla in the Eastern Province, especially among the Mohmands. His son Ghulam Nabi Chaknauri was a Senator in 1971.

AMIR MUHAMMAD

Safi, Tagao. Sepeh Salar. Son of Nur Muhammad Khan and brother of Pir Muhammad Safi and of Muhammad Shah Khan. Was a very influential man in his own country. Served in the Kandahar campaign against Ayyub Khan as Colonel of the Tagawi Ardal Battalion and in the Hazara Rebellion as a General and gained some success there. Was promoted Naib Salar about 1899 and Sepeh Salar in 1903. His brother, Usman Khan, was killed fighting against the British in 1880. Usman Khan's daughter, Ulya Jah, was the mother of Sardar Inayatullah.

AMIR MUHAMMAD

Kizilbash. Son of Amir Khan of Chandawal, Kabul, a Darbari of the Kabul Court. Served as a Sowar in the Guides Cavalry from 1887 to December 1904. With the Legation Guard in Persia from 1890 to 1896. Married a daughter of Mulla Abdullah of Jalalabad. Entered Amir Habibullah's service in 1905, and in 1907 was reported to be Chief Instructor of the Artillery at Kabul, working under Brigadier Nadir Khan and with Shah Wali Khan. Because of his advanced age, his work in the Kabul Artillery was carried on by his son Shir Muhammad in 1913.

AMIR MUHAMMAD


ANBIA KHAN (AMBIA)

Chief of the Taimanis of Taiwara, south of Herat. One of the Chahar Aimak tribes. When Ayyub Khan was at Herat, Anbia Khan opposed him, and it was mainly through his
assistance that Sardar Abdul Quddus Khan succeeded in taking Herat after Ayyub’s defeat by Amir Abdur Rahman at Kandahar. Anbia Khan was described in 1888 as the undisputed chief of the Ghorian, “reputed to be a man of some sagacity and resolution: with his short, thick-set body, enormous bull-neck and broad determined-looking face, he gives one the impression of being an awkward enemy to meet. He is at present at Herat, where the four leading men of the Chahar Aimak are kept under the eye of the Governor. Anbia Khan’s full-brother, Ismail Khan, is his Lieutenant in the Chiefship. Ismail Khan arrived in Kabul in October 1887 with 30 sowars and waited on the Amir [who] ordered him to take up his quarters at Sherpur and said he would not be allowed to return to Herat. Bubakr Khan, another brother, is an enemy of Anbia Khan. He is Governor of Sakhar (which commands the approach from Ghor to Herat) . . . In the spring of 1887 Anbia Khan was said to have refused to obey the summons of the Governor of Herat to bring his horsemen there to assist in quelling the mutiny among the troops.”

ANWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Achakzai, Brigadier. Said to be a grandson of Abdullah Khan, Achakzai. In April 1916 was detailed to go to Khost, but managed to get appointed to succeed Ghulam Nabi Khan, Nasir, in command of the Ghund-i-Ardal at Kabul. Promoted to Brigadier June 1, 1916. In January 1917, Orderly Brigadier to Amir Habibullah Khan and was still commanding the Ghund-i-Ardal. In March 1919 he was arrested and sent from Jalalabad to Kabul in connection with the troubles which followed Amir Habibullah Khan’s assassination. He commanded the Afghan troops at Bagh on May 11, 1919. Said to have been freed in November 1919.

ANWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD


AQA See AGHA

ARAB SHAH


ASADULLAH KHAN

Sardar, Muhammadzai. General, Firqa Mishar. Born 1910, a son of Amir Habibullah by the Ulya Janab, sister of King Nadir Shah. Was thus a half brother of King Amanullah and a cousin of King Zahir Shah. Educated at the French School in Kabul. Imprisoned in Kabul by Bacha-i-Saqqau in 1929. In November 1929 visited Lahore for medical treatment. On return was appointed Commander of the Royal Bodyguard, Sar-Os, and Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War. In December 1930 appointed to officiate as Second Secretary, the equivalent to Quartermaster General in the War Office, in addition to his other duties. In 1931, qualified at the Infantry Officers School, Kabul. Promoted Firqa Mishar and appointed General Officer Commanding, Guards Division, 1933. In 1934, acted as Officer Commanding, Infantry Officers Schools, in the absence of the German instructor Major Christenn. As General Officer Commanding, Guards Division, he was in command of the Arg and Household Troops, including the Personal Bodyguards, of the
Royal family. He was also in charge of the advanced course for officers. Was important as a lineal representative of both the "Kabul" and "Peshawar Sardars." Went to Persia to attend the millenary celebrations of the poet Firdausi, October 1934, and returned to Kabul in the same month, after having met Reza Shah. Afghan Representative at Coronation of King George VI, 1937. Attended military maneuvers in Turkey in October, 1937. Director of Intelligence, War Ministry, 1939, and Director of the Investigation Department. Inspector General of the Army during World War II. Chief of the General Staff and Acting Minister of Defence, 1946–48. Minister of Interior, 1948, and Deputy Prime Minister. Ambassador to Turkey, 1951, to France, 1961, and to Iran, 1964–73.

ASEF KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Mulki (Civil) General. Son of Sardar Yahya Khan, who was the son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, half-brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. During the British occupation of Kabul, Sardars Asef Khan and his brother Yusuf Khan, falling under the same suspicion as their father, were for a time under arrest, but after their father's deportation to India, were released. Close connection by ties of marriage and partisanship with the cause of Yakub Khan rendered it impossible for them to remain in Afghanistan; and, indeed, Amir Abur Khan himself expressed a wish that they should be sent to India. The family arrived at Peshawar about the middle of August 1880. In October they were joined by Sardar Yahya Khan from Ajmir. Asef Khan was for many years a refugee at Dehra Dun, but was recalled in 1900 by Amir Abdur Rahman. He and his brother Yusuf Khan were Musahiban-i-Khas and in high favour with Amir Habibullah. Asef was a member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. He and his brother were reported to be in opposition to the old conservative party of Kabul. They were reported to be at odds with Abdul Quddus and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. They both accompanied Amir Habibullah to India in 1907, and during his Herat tour that year. Asef was the father of Sardars Sulaiman Khan and of Ahmad Shah Khan, who commanded the Mir Aspor Bodyguard. Asef Khan was said to have had great influence with Amir Habibullah. Also Musahibi-Khas of Amir Amanullah, December 1919.

ASLAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

ASLAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Farsiwan. Mirza. Appointed British representative at Herat in February 1907. Formerly British Newswriter at Kariz on the Perso-Afghan border. Son of Mirza Haidar Kuli Khan, Farsiwan, of Kandahar, whose property was confiscated by Amir Abdur Rahman.

ASLAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, C. I. E., Sardar Bahadur, 5th Bengal Cavalry, belonged to the family of Nizam-ud-Daula, Wazir of Shah Shuja, Amir of Kabul. Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, C. S. I., the British Agent at Kabul, was a member of this family, and a brother of Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan.
Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Born about 1790. Son of Abdul Aziz Khan by the daughter of Ismail Khan, Bayat, Kizilbash. Married the daughter of Shukur Khan, Jabbar Khel, and also the daughter of Saidal Khan, Jabbar Khel. By the first wife he had two sons, names not known. By his second wife he had one son. The ancestors of Asmatullah Khan are Mariam Khel of the Jabbar Khel section of the Ghilzais. In 1740 A.D., in the reign of Ahmad Shah Safa Khan, being entirely devoted to religious observances, was unsuited for the Khanship, which was therefore assumed by his nephew, Muhammad Ali Khan. In 1767, in the time of Timur Shah (1773–93), Muhammad Ali Khan was turned out of his Khanship by that monarch, who wished to reinstate Safa Khan, since Muhammad Ali Khan was said to have been both cruel and tyrannical. Safa Khan, who was still devoted to the rites of religion, reluctantly agreed to resume the Khanship, and on the very day that he took over the duties of the office he was killed by Muhammad Ali Khan. Timur Shah, on hearing of the deed, was exceedingly angry, and caused Muhammad Ali Shah to be seized and turned over to Ahmad Khan, son of the murdered Safa Khan, who at once put him to death. After the death of Timur Shah, Ahmad Khan having struck up a great friendship with Wazir Fateh Khan, was made Khan of the Ghilzais. He was subsequently killed at Herat fighting against the Persians. Ahmad Khan left two sons, Abdul Karim Khan and Abdul Aziz Khan (by different mothers). Abdul Aziz, who was a mere lad at the time of his father's death, carried on the duties of the Khanship under the guardianship of his uncle Muhammad Jan Khan. He grew up a very religious man, and asked for permission to be allowed to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca; this was refused, but, determined to carry out his intention, Abdul Aziz proceeded to the Zurmat and Ahmadzai country, and from thence escaped to Mecca. He died shortly afterwards at Medina. He left six sons, the eldest of these was Ni'matullah, by a sister of Muhammad Shah Khan, Babakr Khel. The second son was Asmatullah Khan, whose mother was a Kazilbash, the daughter of Ismail Khan, Bayat. The mother of three sons, Hamid Khan, Halim Khan, and Majid Khan respectively, she was the sister of Daulat Khan, Ahmadzai. The sixth son, Jalal Khan, was by a Jabbar Khel wife. After the death of Abdul Aziz Khan, Ni'matullah Khan succeeded to the Khanship and became very popular with “the Ulus.” Majid Khan died at Kabul; his brothers, Halim Khan and Hamid Khan, fought with Ni'matullah Khan over the division of their father's property. In 1860 Hamid Khan killed Ni'matullah and Asmatullah Khan succeeded to the Khanship. In 1873 Asmatullah Khan was a member of the Amir's Council, and given the title of “Hashmat-ul-Mulk.” He accompanied Arsala Khan, Jabbar Khel, to Herat in 1874.

ATA MUHAMMAD
Haji, Tokhi. Son of Sardar Abdullah Khan (who was Governor of Mazar in the time of Amir Habibullah). Was in Jalalabad when Amir Habibullah was murdered; arrested and condemned to death but was pardoned at the last moment. Again arrested on suspicion of complicity in an unsuccessful attempt on King Amanullah’s life at Paghman in 1920 but released at Mahmud Tarzi’s request. Appointed Diplomatic Representative at Bukhara, but his arrival coincided with the Bolshevik Revolt in 1920 and he returned to Mazar-i-Sharif. Was one of the Afghan officials ordered to render secret assistance to Enver Pasha in Central Asia, 1922. Appointed Governor of Balkh at the time of Amanullah’s visit to Mazar in 1928, prior to the latter’s visit to Europe, and awarded the Order of Stor.
During the Civil War fought against the Saqavi forces of Abdur Rahim, was defeated and fled to Tashkent. Accompanied Ghulam Nabi, Charkhi, in his unsuccessful effort to recapture Northern Afghanistan in April 1929 and again retired to Soviet territory. Returned to Afghanistan soon after Nadir Shah's accession. Was a member of the Commission of Reconstruction sent under Muhammad Yakub Khan to Mazar-i-Sharif in March 1930. Commanded a flying column during operations against Ibrahim Beg in 1931. Promoted to Major General and awarded the Order of Stor Second Class in 1931. Appointed a member of the Council of Nobles, December 1931. Visited Mecca in 1932. Lived in Kabul in 1970.

ATA MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Sanjerani Baluch of Chahar Burjak. Held the post of Sarhaddar, or Frontier Officer of the Pusht-i-Kuh District. Accompanied the Boundary Commissions of 1896 and 1903. Entertained the Hentig-Niedermaier Expedition in 1916. In November 1916 it was reported that he had been sent in custody to Kabul, but actually he only went as far as Kandahar, and returned to Chahar Burjak in December, having been ordered to strengthen his line of posts against the British. He had a cousin named Malik Muhammad and a brother named Amir Khan.

ATA MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Shirin Dil Khan who was Governor of Khost. Was Governor of Gardez in 1908, after which he spent a period in Kabul unemployed. About the end of March 1919 he was appointed Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Khost. In April he had arrived in Gardez and was distributing pay at the increased rates sanctioned by King Amanullah Khan, plus a gratuity from the Ulya Hazrat, to the troops. His appointment was unpopular with the Mangals, who objected to his Governorship on the grounds that his father had been inimical to them. About the end of April he arrived on the Paiwar and inspected the pass and the neighbourhood, accompanied by troops who repaired the Spin Gawi Post and made breastworks. He announced that there was to be jihad. Appointed Nazim of Khost in place of Dost Muhammad. Was employed in Ariob, Khost, and Ghazni during the war in 1919, chiefly in making ration arrangements. Unemployed in Kabul, January 1919.

ATA MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Fateh Muhammad Khan (who was Amin-ul-Asas during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan). Appointed Shaghasi Nizami in May 1916, but was succeeded by his brother Shir Ahmad Khan in November 1916.

ATA MUHAMMAD

Son of Asmatullah Khan, Jabbar Khel. Appointed Hakim of the Khugianis at Kaga, 1919.

ATA MUHAMMAD SHAH

Sayyid. Kandahari. One of the leading Darbaris of the Amir and considered to be the best calligrapher in Afghanistan. His mother was a sister of the well-known Sardar Shir Ali Khan, once Wali of Kandahar. He accompanied Sardar Inayatullah Khan to Calcutta in 1905. Civil Judge of Badakhshan, 1905. In Kabul, 1913. Died about 1954. Had two sons,
Sayyid Faruq, President of Inspection in the Ministry of Education, 1930; and Sayyid Usman, of the Diplomatic Service, 1930–37.

ATA-UL-HAQQ
Born about 1885. Eldest son of Khwaja Jan Sahibzadah of Serai Khwaja, Koh Daman. Brother of Shir Jan and General Muhammad Sadiq Khan, two of the Bacha-i-Saqqau’s officials. Lived in India until he was 16. Accompanied Amir Habibullah on his tour in India, 1907. Appointed Colonel 1914, and posted in Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In July, 1920 appointed to command at Kalat-i-Ghilzai and was suspended in March, 1923, for inefficient handling of the Wazirs. Took over command of Kandahar Infantry Brigade, April 1923. Spent two years in Moscow in charge of Afghan students. Appointed Foreign Minister by Bacha-i-Saqqau June 1929. Arrested with Bacha-i-Saqqau, November 1929 on capture of Kabul by Nadir Shah. In jail until 1938. Lived in Deh Kazi until his death in 1972. His son Abdul Haqq Wali was Editor of the Kabul Times and Caravan.

ATAULLAH KHAN
Sardar. Half brother of Nawab Afzal Khan, the British Agent at Kabul. Two days after his return from India in 1885, Amir Abdur Rahman ordered the three half-brothers of Afzal Khan, Ataullah Khan, Inayatullah Khan and Hidayatullah Khan, to leave Kabul and proceed to India. They arrived in Peshawar shortly afterwards. Their sister Babbo Jan, widow of Amir Shir Ali, was also deported at the same time. Inayatullah died in July 1887.

ATAULLAH KHAN
Haji. Herati. Son of Haji Khairullah. Was appointed Kabul Envoy or Agent to Bukhara in succession to Mirza Muhammad Tahir Khan. In a letter to Sir Lewis Pelly in 1877, Nawab Ata Muhammad, British Agent at Kabul, said that Haji Khairullah Khan was the Head Servant, Sahibkar, of Sultan Ahmad Khan at Herat. On the capture of Herat by the Amir, from Sultan Ahmad Khan, the Haji lost his position and took up his residence at Kabul. The Amir assigned him an allowance, which on his demise was granted to his son Haji Ataullah Khan. In December 1876 the Amir appointed Hajji Ataullah Khan his Agent, and sent him with the Agent of the Amir of Bukhara according to the old custom. Ataullah Khan left Kabul the same night with the Envoy, Sayyid Nur Muhammad Shah, and proceeded to Tashkent. He returned to Kabul in 1878 with an Envoy from Bukhara. He went to India with the British troops and returned to Kabul in November 1880 bearing a letter from the Viceroy to Amir Abdur Rahman. He disappeared suddenly after leaving Kabul with the Amir’s reply.

ATKAR, MULLA
A native of Khost. One of the principal agents of the late Akhund of Swat. In 1878 he was detained for several months at Kabul by Amir Shir Ali in connection with the jihad movement. When he returned to Khost he preached against the Amir and gained considerable influence throughout the Waziri country.

AYUB See AYYUB
AYYUB KHAN
Page, appointed Hakim of Istalif, March 1920.

AYYUB KHAN

AYYUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar Muhammadzai. Born in 1857, third son of Amir Shir Ali Khan and full-brother to Amir Yakub Khan. His mother was a Mohmand, daughter of Saadat Khan of Lalpura. In 1874, when his elder brother Yakub Khan was made a prisoner at Kabul, Ayyub Khan was Governor of Herat. Dreading a similar fate he fled to Persia. He lived in retirement at Meshed until the early part of 1879, when he was summoned by Yakub Khan, who had succeeded to the Amirship, to take charge of Herat. As soon as the news of the occupation of Kabul by the British troops reached him, he despatched letters to various persons in Kabul and Kandahar, calling upon them to rise and expel the invaders. In June 1880, after having been invested by the Ulema with the title of Amir, and having had money coined in his name, he marched on Kandahar. On July 27, 1880, Ayyub Khan encountered Brigadier-General Burrows at Maiwand and totally defeated him. On August 8 he invested Kandahar, but on September 1 was routed by General Roberts and obliged to flee to Herat, where he remained until June 1881. In that month he again advanced on Kandahar, which had in the meantime been taken by Amir Abdur Rahman, and obtained possession of the city without much difficulty. Abdur Rahman, however, promptly marched against him and by buying over the greater part of his troops succeeded in driving him out of the country and forcing him to take refuge in Persia. In June 1884, he took up his residence at Tehran at the request of the British Government, which entered into an agreement with Persia regarding the Sardar's detention. Immediately before the signature of the engagement the Persian Government tried to reopen the question by stating that they understood Ayyub would be at liberty to depart to any other country but Khorasan at any time; but this was promptly opposed by Sir R. Thomson. Ayyub then announced to his dependents his intention to consider himself freed from all engagements at the end of 1885. In January 1886, he sent a letter to the Shah stating that he could no longer endure his present position and that he intended to do something to merit death, or to justify his being treated as a criminal. The Shah and his Government were much disquieted and informed Mr. Nicolson (the Chargé d'Affaires) that they considered the presence of Ayyub and his many followers dangerous in the capital, and suggesting that he might be allowed to go to Russia or Bukhara. Mr. Nicolson declined the proposition. They then suggested a direct arrangement with Ayyub upon which Mr. Nicolson asked the Viceroy if he might make an effort to induce Ayyub to go to India. In reply the following telegram was despatched, dated January 20, 1886: "If Ayyub can be induced to come to India with his whole following, this would be a good solution of the difficulty, but Hashim should come too." The whole question was temporarily set at rest by a sudden change of attitude on the part of Ayyub Khan himself. The circumstances connected with Ayyub's escape from Tehran and the negotiations which followed, resulted in the whole Afghan colony in Persia being removed to India. Ayyub Khan escaped from Tehran before Mr. Nicolson had an opportunity to
negotiate with him. From Tehran the Sardar was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Amir Muhammad Khan, General Taj Muhammad Khan, an influential Kohistani named Mir Bacha Khan, and five others. He was subsequently joined from Meshed by a small number of adherents, with whom he had previously been in communication, and the whole party then consisted of about eighteen persons. It seems doubtful whether Ayyub Khan had any intention of going to Russian territory. His object was rather to enter Afghanistan in the direction of Herat, or, failing there, to move towards Sabzawar with the hope of eventually penetrating the Ghilzai country. He succeeded in reaching the Afghan frontier, at a spot some forty or fifty miles to the south of Ghorian, but there he was surprised by Afghan cavalry sent out by the Governor of Herat. The fugitives then fled to the south, towards Qayin; and, although pursued and overtaken by the Afghans, they succeeded in escaping to the desert, where their tracks were lost. Ayyub Khan’s presence near the frontier had little influence on the Amir’s subjects. The Ghilzai uprising was on the decline, and the troops in Herat, though still showing signs of insubordination, were not seriously moved by the Sardar’s approach. Ayyub Khan came to India in 1888 and resided at Rawalpindi and Lahore. Had nine sons, the most important among them were Abdul Qadir Effendi, Muhammad Akram, Muhammad Azam, Muhammad Zaffar, and Muhammad Umar. He died in 1914.

AZAM KHAN

Kumadan. Son of General Ghulam Nabi. Promoted Colonel and put in command of Spin Buldak by Sardar Abdul Quddus in 1919, but was relieved by Muhammad Anwar under orders from Kabul.

AZAM KHAN

Akhundzada. Hotak of Kandahar. In 1906 appointed Officer in Charge of “Smuggler’s Port,” Bandar-i-Gurezi, on the Kandahar frontier, his duties being to restrict illicit exports to British territory.

AZAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Amir Habibullah’s Kafila Bashi at Peshawar, 1919.

AZIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Kabuli, Colonel. Commonly known as Azim Ustad or Azimo. Had for a long time been employed in the gun and rifle factory at Kabul. He was said to have been a pupil of the German technician Gottlieb Fleischer who was at one time in charge of the factory. He began his career as motor driver to Amir Habibullah Khan when the Amir first introduced motor cars into Afghanistan. In March 1919 he was appointed Superintendent of the Kabul Arsenal. Rewarded for good work by Amir Amanullah, October 1919, made Sardar-i-Sanaye. His son was General Abdul Shakur Azimi.

AZIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Alias Bumbu. A resident of Herat, aged 50 to 55 years in 1919. Was for a considerable time Standing Orderly on the Personal Staff of General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, Sepeh Salar of the Afghan Army. After the General’s death he was to have been arrested by order of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, but he fled.
AZIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD


AZIMULLAH KHAN

Wazirzada Saddozai, Peshawari, Civil Brigadier. Son of Abbas Khan and nephew of Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khan (who was Court Interpreter at Kabul). Visited India in 1905 to purchase arms for Amir Habibullah Khan and returned to Kabul in June 1906. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India. Also accompanied the late Amir on his Herat tour. From that time until 1916 he was employed as English Interpreter and Superintendent of Amir Habibullah Khan's Translation Office. In 1916 he was reported to have made himself indispensable to Amir Habibullah Khan, over whom he had great influence. Appointed Officer in Charge of Confiscated Property, June 1920. Sent to Maimana, July 1921, returning to Kabul to take up the post of General Director of Agriculture 1922, and remained in that post until the end of 1923 when he was appointed Minister to Rome. Replaced by Abdul Aziz in June 1926, and arrived in Kabul from Rome on November 21, 1926. Appointed Second Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, January 1927. Officiating Governor of Badakhshan and Kataghan 1928. Retired from public life in 1930 and lived in Kabul.

AZIZ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Naib Amin-ul-Asas. Assistant Chief Police Officer, Kabul, January 1919.

AZIZ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, also called Nadir. Second son of Sardar Azam Khan. His mother was a Jaji of the Kuram district. During the temporary rule of Azam Khan in 1867, the Governorship of the city of Kandahar was entrusted to Aziz Khan. In April 1868 Kandahar was regained by Yakub Khan on behalf of his father, Amir Shir Ali, the insurgents under the command of Aziz Khan, Umar Khan and Khushdil Khan sustaining a signal defeat. In July 1869 Aziz was put in confinement in the Bala Hissar at Kabul, but was released in December on payment of a fine of Rs. 10,000. He was afterwards again confined with his brothers, Sarwar Khan and Mohsin Khan. Kabul diaries of 1880 state that he accompanied Amir Abdur Rahman from Tashkent. He was married to the Amir's sister, Bibi Shah Babo. When Abdur Rahman was in Turkestan, Aziz Khan was nominally Chief of the Army. In 1880, by the Amir's order, he accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar, and was afterwards employed to raise revenue in Kohistan, but he does not appear to have succeeded. Recalled to Kabul in 1881 and commanded part of the troops sent to Kandahar. Muhammad Ishaq Khan wished him to be Ruler of Kandahar under the Amir, but Abdur Rahman objected to this arrangement. Kept as a hostage in Kabul by the Amir and was constantly mentioned by the British Agent as speaking in Darbar. In April 1883 he was employed temporarily as Governor of Jalalabad.
AZIZ KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Yusuf Khan. Formerly employed as Military Under-Secretary, Naib Ishik Aghasi-i-Nizami, to Amir Habibullah Khan and accompanied him as such during his tour in India. During the latter years of Habibullah’s reign he was employed as Foreign Secretary, Ishik Aghasi-i-Kharija, at Kabul, but was relieved of this appointment when Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne. Afghan Minister in Berlin until he was killed by Sayyid Kemal on June 6, 1933. Father of President Muhammad Daud, Founder of the Republic, and Muhammad Naim.

AZIZULLAH KHAN
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Eldest son of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Born 1893. In 1915 reported to have been appointed a member of the Shura. At the same time his father, who then held the appointment of Naib-us-Sultanah, appointed him an Official Auditor of Accounts, in connection with the accounts of Mirza Muhammad Husain Khan, who was at that time Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik. Imprisoned with his father after the death of Amir Habibullah. After two years of house arrest he was employed in the Census Bureau of the Ministry of Interior. Ambassador to Iran, 1930–32. One of his sons, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziyai became Minister of Planning and in 1967, Chief Justice.

BABA MURAD
Uzbak of Maimana. Kazi of Kabul and member of the Majlis-i-Shura. A good scholar of Arabic. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to Calcutta, 1905. He was also known as the Khan Mulla, Kazi of Mazar-i-Sharif, 1908. Employed with Kazi Saad-ud-Din Khan in the Higher Court, Kazi Daftar, in Kabul, 1912. Reported to have been arrested by King Amanullah in April 1919.

BABRAK KHAN
Zadran. An influential Malik of the Zadran tribe. Acted as a sort of “Warden of the Marches” on the Khost border. In 1898 had under him five companies of Zadran Khasadars, whom he maintained on a contract system with Amir Abdur Rahman, but these were subsequently disbanded and their place taken by regular troops. Took an active part in the suppression of the Mangal and Ahmadzai Revolt in 1912. The Zadrans burnt his tower in 1913. In 1917 he headed a deputation of leading Zadran Maliks which visited the Nazim of Khost with a view to making peace with the British. Endeavoured to restrain Zadrans from troubling the Tochi border. Had a brother named Khan Muhammad. In March 1919 left for Kabul with Sayyid Musa Shah Mandozai to offer allegiance to Amir Amanullah. Returned home in May and despatched messengers to Miranshah and Sherani to summon Maliks. Accompanied the Afghan Force as far as Matun and said to have been with General Nadir Khan’s force which attacked Thal. Fairly active during the war of 1919 and was promoted honorary Brigadier and Naib Salar. Killed fighting for King Amanullah, 1925.

BACHA-I-SAQQAU See HABIBULLAH

BADSHAH GUL FAZIL-I-AKBAR
Haji Khel, Mohmand. Eldest son of the Hajji of Tarangzai. One of the leading anti-British Mohmands. For several years paid occasional visits to Kabul. Took a prominent part in
the Mohmand disturbances of 1933 and acted as intermediary between the Mohmands and the Afghan Government. Supported the Faqir of Alingar in his attacks on Loya Agra in 1935. Was apparently pro-Yahya Khel. Leader of the Mohmands against Britain in August 1935. Brought to Kabul by Faiz Muhammad Khan, Afghan Foreign Minister, September 1935. Left Kabul in March 1936 for his home.

BADSHAH KHAN
Chief of the Ahmadzai Ghilzais. Joined Amir Abdur Rahman at Zimma, but left him again in 1881, and joined Mazullah Khan, Dadu, and Sadu. He was imprisoned with Mazullah Khan in July 1881. News of January 1888 intimated that Badshah Khan had been deposed and succeeded by his disaffected cousin Kundi Khan.

BAHADUR KHAN
Sardar. A son of Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan, who was son of Painda Khan (father of Dost Muhammad Khan). He was married to a sister of Sardar Yahya Khan. In consequence of his siding with Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan, he was expelled from Kabul by Amir Shir Ali Khan. He went to Jammu where Yahya Khan already was and obtained employment under the Maharaja.

BAHRAM KHAN
Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Cousin of Asmatullah Khan. In 1879 Yakub Khan bestowed on him Asmatullah Khan's Khanship, but he never took possession of it. He was in correspondence with Amir Abdur Rahman during his exile, and was one of the first to join him. During the war he was a steady opponent of the English and acted in concert with Asmatullah Khan, though he was his enemy. Lived in the Hisarak country, and was apparently on good terms with Amir Abdur Rahman. However, in 1883 he was imprisoned by the Amir.

BARAKATULLAH
Maulavi of Bhopal. Indian Revolutionary. Visited England, America and Japan before World War I. Edited newspaper Fraternity. Said to have met Sardar Nasrullah Khan in England during his visit in 1895. Became newswriter for the Afghan Sardar thereafter. Came to Kabul with the German Mission in 1915, and stayed there. Supposed to have officiated as Editor of the Siraj-ul-Akhbar during the absence of Mahmud Tarzi. Stayed in Herat for some time, then journeyed in Russian Turkestan. Fled from Bukhara to Russia where he interviewed Lenin, May 1919. Later reported to be with Bolsheviks in Merv and Moscow, 1920. In 1919 was "Premier" of the "Provisional Government of India" in exile at Kabul, Mahendra Pratap being the "President" and Maulana Ubaidullah the "Home Minister." In 1927 Barakatullah accompanied Mahendra Pratap to the United States and died shortly afterward in San Francisco.

BAZ MUHAMMAD
BAZ MUHAMMAD
Son of Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, and related to Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan. With Nur Muhammad joined the rebels near Ghazni. Engaged in stirring up the Shinwaris during 1887 and was subsequently joined by Sardar Yusuf Khan and Nur Muhammad Khan.

BRAVINE, PAUL ALEXANDER

DAD MUHAMMAD
Known as Landai Karnail. His father General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Wardak, was known as Landai Jarnel. Dismissed from service, January 1918, and fined a year's pay for insubordination to the Shaghasi Mulki.

DA’UD SHAH
Brigadier, appointed Officer Commanding, Ghund-i-Kotwali in May 1917. Said to have been arrested, January 1920.

DA’UD SHAH
Born about 1832. General in the Kabul Army. Appears to have sided with Amir Shir Ali Khan during the civil wars. At the time of the Battle of Saidabad was a prisoner in Azam Khan's camp, but rejoined Shir Ali immediately after he succeeded in effecting his escape. In June 1869 was despatched by Shir Ali with troops to Turkestan, where he, in conjunction with Mir Alam Khan, the Governor, succeeded in putting down a rebellion raised by Ishaq Khan. Daud Shah’s arrival in Turkestan was said to have happened at a critical moment and to have saved the province. He remained in Turkestan in Command of the Troops, to which post he was formally appointed by the Amir in the beginning of 1870. The relations between Daud Shah and Mir Alam Khan, the Civil Governor, were not cordial and in April 1870 Daud Shah was suspected of having instigated a general mutiny of the troops in order to effect Mir Alam’s disgrace. Faramurz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul Army, who was sent about this time to inspect the Turkestan troops, recommended the Amir to recall Daud Shah with his four regiments, as cooperation between him and Mir Alam Khan was impossible. The Amir issued orders accordingly, and when Daud Shah reached Kabul in July 1870 he was put in confinement, and such of the officers and soldiers in the three regiments which he brought to Kabul as were known adherents of Abdur Rahman Khan were summarily dismissed. Faramurz Khan returned from Turkestan in September 1870 and induced Amir Shir Ali Khan to forgive Daud Shah and the men of the Turkestan force who had been placed in confinement really for opposition to Mir Alam Khan. After this Daud Shah appeared to have regained favor, for, on the murder of Faramurz Khan in June 1871, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief. He did not, however, hold the command long. Complaints were made against him by Husain Ali Khan, the Second-in-Command, who, as an adherent of Abdullah Jan, had the
Amir's ear. By degrees Husain Ali Khan, who was a Kizilbash, gained full power in the military administration, and in August 1872 was formally appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul Army. After this Daud Shah seems to have been occupied chiefly in raising recruits in Katawaz and Zurmat, but he does not appear to have had any real authority in the military administration. In November 1874, after the arrest of Yakub Khan, Daud Shah was directed to take his troops from Katawaz and join the Mustaфи Habibullah, who had been deputed to Herat, placing himself entirely under the orders of the Mustaфи. Then followed the rebellion of Ayyub, after which Daud Shah entered Herat in company with the Amir's other officials deputed there, but it was said that he did not exercise any authority in the administration. Returned from Herat and was appointed Naib Commander-in-Chief, with Ghulam Haidar Khan. He was again made Commander-in-Chief, and when the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul took place he was deported to India. He was an enemy of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, whom he wounded in one of the battles in Turkestan. He tendered his submission to Amir Abdur Rahman, but it was not accepted.

DIN MUHAMMAD See MUSHK-I-ALAM

DOST MUHAMMAD

Logari. Nephew of Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar. Employed in the office of Sardar Inayatullah until August 1918 when he left Kabul for Herat. In October 1918 reported to have been sent to Persia as Amir Habibullah’s Agent.

DOST MUHAMMAD


DOST MUHAMMAD

Born in 1792 in Kandahar, a son of Painda Muhammad Khan by a Kizilbash mother. He was only eight years old when his father was killed by Zaman Shah. Dost Muhammad was raised under the supervision of his older brother Wazir Fath Khan, and served at 16 as Commander of Fath’s Body Guard. At 18 he was in command of his brothers forces. Acting Governor of Ghazni for Muhammad Azam Khan and after the latter’s death in 1824, replaced him as ruler of Kabul. Dost Muhammad moved against Shah Shuja at Kandahar and defeated him in 1834. He set out on a campaign against the Sikhs and, while moving through the Khyber, was met by envoys from Ranjit Singh for the purpose of discussing a settlement. Dost’s brother turned to treason, leaving camp at night with 10,000 men. Dost returned to Kabul to gather another army which defeated the Sikhs at the Battle of Jamrud in 1837. In 1837 he was proclaimed Amir-ul-Muminin. Trouble with the British arose because Dost Muhammad had corresponded with the Czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia. A British agent, Alexander Burnes, who had come to Kabul in 1837, left on April 26, 1838, leaving affairs to the Russian envoy, Ivan Witkowicz. The British decided on a plan to replace Dost by appointing Shah Shuja, who was living in exile in
India. A Tripartite Treaty was signed at Lahore between the British and Shah Shuja on July 16, 1838, and with Runjet Singh on July 23 to overthrow Dost Muhammad. On October 1, Lord Auckland issued a manifesto at Simla which set forth the reasons for British action. Marched on Dost and Kabul on June 27, and sacked the city on July 23, 1839. In 1840 the Uzbaks fought the British and were defeated. On November 2, 1840 a minor victory was won for Dost in the Parwanendarah Valley north of Kabul. Soon after, Dost surrendered to the British. The British occupation was not successful. The Afghans rose against the British in 1842 and British occupation ended. Dost returned and the nation was unified and rebuilt. During 1849 and 1850 the land between the Hindu Kush and Amu Darya came under the sovereignty of Kabul. In 1855 Kohendil Khan died and Kandahar became loyal to Kabul. The Persians who had besieged Herat left in March of 1857. In January 1857 Dost made an agreement with the British in which the latter promised to aid the Amir in case of attack. In May 1863, Dost Muhammad entered the gates of Herat in triumph. He died in May 1863, several days later. He was known as the Great Amir, Amir-i-Kabir.

DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN
Hotak. Amir Habibullah’s Agent at Karachi, 1913.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD
Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Son of Muhammad Alam Khan (Kabchi Bashi and once Governor of Kandahar). Cousin of General Wakil Khan and brother of Brigadier Zabardast Khan. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to India, 1905. Resident of the Tara Khel village which lies to the northeast of Kabul at a distance of three or four miles. Held the post of Kabchi Bashi from the time of Amir Abdur Rahman. This post is like that of a Chamberlain, and all the private servants of the Amir are under his control. Commanded a regiment in the Hazara campaign, when he greatly distinguished himself. Was a Kumedian-i-Mulki. Accompanied Amir Habibullah during his Herat tour in 1907. In 1912 Colonel of Kabul Transport. Replaced by his brother Dost Muhammad Khan as Kabchi Bashi, December 1918. Sent to Hazarajat in December 1919 to collect taxes. Commanded Sappers and Miners, Safarmayna, in Kabul, 1920. Granted the title of Mir-i-Afghan.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD

FAIZ MUHAMMAD
Amir Muhammad Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan. Permitted by Amir Shir Ali Khan to return to Kabul and his immovable property was restored to him. In 1877 he was ordered to rebuild the Ali Masjid fort, and he subsequently defended it when the British troops advanced through the Khyber. He accompanied Shir Ali to Turkestan. Refused to submit to Amir Abdur Rahman, whom he, in former times, had considerably contributed to defeat. The Amir tried to reconcile him, but he refused to come in, and in 1881 he raised disturbances in Laghman, but was driven from the country by Asmatullah Khan. Had a son named Akbar Khan who was betrothed to the daughter of the freebooter Sadu. Had been in correspondence with Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan at Peshawar, and led the opposition to the Amir in the Shinwari country with the Badshah of Kunar, Mogal Khan of Goshta, and Hasan Khan. Amir Abdur Rahman ordered the Mohmands to expel him, and he found his way to Bajaur in June 1883. In 1887 he was believed to be living in Thana with his family and was supported by the Chiefs of that place. Returned to Kabul in 1903. In April 1904 his lands were restored to him and he was granted an allowance.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD

Loghari. Made General by Amir Shir Ali Khan in December 1873. Nothing is known regarding his early career. In May 1874 he was appointed to relieve General Hafizullah Khan in the Governorship of Badakhshan. He was to quell the internal disturbances in that province. In September 1874 Muhammad Alam Khan reported to the Amir that Faiz Muhammad was unable to conduct the administration of Badakhshan, and that he had appointed Colonel Sayyid Muhammad Khan in Faiz Muhammad’s stead as Governor. The Amir approved of this arrangement and made Taj Muhammad Khan Commander of the Afghan troops in Badakhshan. In 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman made Faiz Muhammad Khan Head of Ordinance at Kabul, but as he conspired with Ayyub he was imprisoned when Amir Abdur Rahman took Kandahar and sent to Turkestan.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD

Hazara. Chronicler. Edited the Siraj-ut-Tawarikh by order of Amir Habibullah. Taught history at Kabul during the reign of King Amanullah. Emigrated to Iran.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD, ZAKARIA

Visited Iraq and Turkey where he was well received. Later went to Paris. In London was
given an audience by the King and had conversations with the Secretaries of State for
Foreign Affairs and India, Mr. Eden and Lord Zetland. Saw Hitler in Berlin and finally
reached Kabul in April 1936, via Moscow. Again visited Europe in 1936, and took part in
and accredited to Jiddah, 1949. Minister of Education 1950. Retired and emigrated to
the United States in 1964.

**FAIZ-UD-DIN**

at capture of Herat in 1882. Served in Hazara and Kafir campaigns. Reported in 1905 to
be commanding at Mangu. Reported in 1907 to be commanding a body of troops at
Kabul. Commanding in Gardez, 1913.

**FAKIR** See **FAQIR**

**FAQIR MUHAMMAD**

Colonel of Herat, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan, formerly Brigadier of Chakhansur, 1920.

**FAQIR MUHAMMAD**

Indian. Doctor. Son of Sulaiman Khan, Police Pensioner, Bannu District. Went to Kabul,
1915. Joined Ubaidullah’s “Provisional Government of India,” 1919. Employed in
veterinary work with General Nadir Khan's forces in Khost, 1919. Later employed in the
same task by Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan. Married in Afghanistan and had children. Still
living in 1971.

**FAQIR MUHAMMAD**

Commanded an Infantry battalion at Jabal-us-Siraj in 1920.

**FAQIR MUHAMMAD**

Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Ghulam Muhaiuddin, grandson of Painda Khan. Governor

**FAQIR MUHAMMAD**

Sardar. Son of Sardar Sayyid Muhammad Khan. A cousin of Sardar Yahya Khan and
father-in-law to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. In Shir Ali’s time he lived quietly in Kohistan
and received an allowance.

**FARAMARZ KHAN**

General, Commander-in-Chief at Herat. Sir W. Ridgeway said: “Regarding Feramurz Khan
there are many conflicting theories. Some say he is an efficient General, and others hold
the reverse. Some think him friendly to the British, and others deride the idea. All,
however, agree that he is loyal to Amir Abdur Rahman (July 1, 1885). He was formerly
the Amir’s Pishkhedmat, attendant, but during the fight between Abdur Rahman and
Ayyub at Kandahar he showed great valour and was in consequence promoted. He was of
a gentle disposition, but was said not to attend to discipline or to keep the soldiers in hand. He was in civil and military charge during the period which elapsed between the departure of Sarwar Khan to Kabul and the arrival of Qazi Sad-ud-Din at Herat as Governor."

FATH KHAN

Wazir. Muhammedzai Sardar. Oldest son of Painda Khan, Barakzai. Born in 1777 in Kandahar. Mir Akhur during the reign of Shah Zaman. In 1798, when his father Painda Khan was killed by Shah Zaman, Fath Khan was 21 years old. He was a skilful politician and soldier. Went to Iran to escape persecution by Shah Zaman and incited Prince Mahmud to take Kandahar. While Shah Zaman was in Peshawar a force headed by Mahmud and Fath Khan captured Kandahar and soon afterwards took Moqur without a fight from Ahmad Khan, Nurzai. Shah Zaman's forces were defeated and Kabul was captured in 1801. In reward for assisting Mahmud to capture the throne, Fath Khan was given the position of Grand Wazir. Fath Khan served Mahmud faithfully. He defeated a force of Shah Shuja in the vicinity of Jalalabad. In 1803 Fath Khan supressed a popular uprising in Kabul, then he set out to the Hazarajat to collect taxes. While Fath Khan was absent from Kabul the people revolted and deposed Shah Mahmud. Shah Shuja took the throne of Kabul and imprisoned Shah Mahmud. An attempt by Fath Khan to come to the rescue of Mahmud was defeated at Qala Kazi. The new ruler forgave Fath Khan and appointed him Grand Wazir. But Fath Khan deserted and went to Kandahar and Farah to win the support of Qaisar and Kamran, the sons of Shah Mahmud. Fath Khan was not successful in this attempt and was forced to go into exile in 1809. While Shah Shuja was at Peshawar signing a British-Afghan Treaty of Defense, Fath Khan and Shah Mahmud, who had escaped from captivity, succeeded in taking Kandahar and Kabul. Shah Shuja was defeated at Gandomak. In 1810 Mahmud was again in power and Fath Ali his Wazir. Fath Ali consolidated Afghan rule over Kashmir and established order in Herat. Kamran, son of Mahmud, was jealous of Fath Khan's power and in 1815 had him blinded. Subsequently he had Fath Khan killed near Ghazni. In the resulting internecine fighting between the Barakzai relatives of Fath Khan and the ruling Sadozai clan, the Sadozai Dynasty came to an end.

FATH KHAN

Achakzai Barakzai, of Kandahar. Nothing is known about his early career. On the reconstruction of the administration of Kandahar in July 1872, Fath Khan was appointed Deputy Governor, the Governor being Sayyid Muhammad Shah, who acted on behalf of his father, Nur Muhammad Shah, then engaged with the Sistan Mission. General Safdar Khan was said to have stirred up contention between Fath Khan and Sayyid Muhammad Shah. On the return of Nur Muhammad Shah to Kabul in January 1873, Fath Khan was appointed to conduct the administration of Kandahar in conjunction with Taj Muhammad Khan, Popalzai, a resident of Kandahar. Fath Khan went to Kabul in July 1873 and stated that an enormous balance of revenue was due from Shir Ali, the ex-Governor. Countercharges were promptly brought by Shir Ali against Fath Khan, who was said to have been supported by Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. The result of the enquiry was that Fath Khan was removed from his post, but reinstated in 1875 only to be again removed in 1877. Fath Khan appeared to have joined Amir Abdur Rahman early and was for some
time in favour, but when the Amir went to Kandahar he was said to have discovered that Fath Khan was in correspondence with Ayyub Khan and imprisoned him.

**FATH MUHAMMAD**

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Zakaria, who was the second son of Sultan Muhammad, Kotwal of Kabul, 1905. With Shahbaz Khan in Turkestan during the Second Afghan War. Deported with his father's family by Amir Abdur Rahman about the end of 1880. In November 1882, this Sardar, having fallen out with his father, who had hitherto supported him, went to Dehra Dun to join his father-in-law, Sardar Yahya Khan. Returned to Afghanistan. Was Military and Civil Brigadier. Amir Habibullah conferred upon him the title of Amin-ul-Asas. Appointed to the State Council June 1906 and in 1913 was still serving on this body. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 and during his Herat tour that year. Suspended in March 1908, as Kotwal, when Abdul Ghani's plot against the Amir was discovered. He was pardoned and appeared at Darbars and resumed his duties of Amin-ul-Asas. Father of Shir Ahmad Khan. Dismissed in 1918.

**FATH MUHAMMAD**


**FATEH** See FATH

**FATHULLAH BEG**

Firozkohi. One of the tribal Chiefs of Herat. According to reports was kept under surveillance at Kabul for some years and died there in April 1886. On November 4, 1887 the British Agent at Kabul, reported the following: "Previous to this Fathullah Beg, one of the principal men amongst the Firozkohis, who had been in prison here for one year, was put to death. Now Muhammad Amir, who was the Sadbashi of Muhammad Ayyub Khan, and who was brought here in chains with Fathullah, has also been put to death." His son, Niaz Beg, who at first represented his father with the tribe, was in 1886 sent as a prisoner to Kabul, and another son, Bahram Khan, who was at enmity with his father, gained in power and in favour with Amir Abdur Rahman.

**FATHULLAH KHAN**

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Fath Muhammad and grandson of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan. Hakim of Ghilzai, 1905. Arrested, October 1905. Said to have been reappointed Hakim of Ghazni in 1907, but to have been suspended early in 1908. Later reported to have been appointed Governor of Farah. In 1913 Naib-ul-Hukumah of Farah.

**FATHULLAH KHAN**

Son of Haidar Khan of Nawagai by a slave-girl. When Haidar Khan died in 1879 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Karim Khan; but he was assassinated the following year by his half-brother, Fathullah, who made himself Chief of Nawagai, ousting his legitimate half-brothers, Safdar Khan, Habibullah or Habo Khan, and Abdur Rahim Khan, from the country. But Habo Khan and Rahim Khan were sister's sons of Sayyid Mahmud, Badshah of Kunar, by whose help they afterwards succeeded in retaking the country. Their elder
brother, Safdar Khan, was nominal Chief, but the two younger brothers had large fiefs, jagirs, and were really the masters on account of the support given to them by the Badshah.

FAYZ See FAIZ

FAZAL See FAZL

FAZL AHMAD
Mujaddidi Hazrat Sahib of Jaghartan, Herat. Son of Abdul Wahhab and grandson of Hazrat Muhammad Umar Jan of the family of Sirhind Pirhs, later called Mujaddidis. Born in 1892 at Bagharz in East Persia, where his father was in exile. The family returned to Afghanistan in 1902. Qualified as a judge in religious matters. In 1930 married a daughter of Nur-ul-Mashayekh, Mujaddidi. Visited Nadir Shah on his accession in 1929, and was appointed Deputy Minister of Justice in place of Hazrat Shir Agha Mujaddidi, in 1932. After Nadir Shah’s assassination visited Kandahar to win the people’s allegiance for King Zahir Shah. Appointed Minister of Justice, 1933. Member of the joint Perso-Afghan Commission to inquire into the Zorabad, Iran, incident, December 1934. His family was influential among the people of Herat. President of the Senate. Died in 1961.

FAZL AHMAD
Son of General Abu Ahmad Khan, and nephew of General Amir Ahmad Khan. Was Commandant of Artillery.

FAZL BEG, MUHAMMAD
Turk. A zincographer, worked on the staff of the Siraj-ul-Akhbar at Kabul.

FAZL HAQQ JAN

FAZL ILAHI
Indian, Maulavi. Born at Wazirabad, Gujranwala, 1882. Son of Haji Miran Bakhsh. After matriculating from the Scottish Mission School joined the Canal Department and was later employed on the North Western Railway. He had always been religiously inclined and used to receive instructions in Sufism from Sufi Wali Muhammad of Fatuhi Walla in Lahore District. In 1905 he visited Asmas. In 1907 he resigned his post and devoted himself to the study of the Koran. Accompanied a messenger of the Amir-ul-Mujahidin on a tour through India in 1908, collecting for the Mujahidin cause. Later he was made Trustee of the Muhajidin fund for the Punjab. Still continued to pay occasional visits to Asmas, and at the beginning of 1915 he and his brother facilitated the flight of the Lahore students to the Mujahidin colony. During the Mohmand disturbances of 1915, Fazl Ilahi toured India collecting subscriptions for the Mujahidin who were taking part. On his return to Wazirabad was arrested and interned in Jullundur jail. Released in 1918
and confined to the Wazirabad Tehsil. In the middle of 1920 slipped off to Kabul and from there to the Mujahidin colony at Chamarkand, where with the help of the Maulavi Bashir, he worked for the downfall of Ni‘matullah, Amir at Asmas. In 1921 proclaimed himself Amir of Chamarkand. In 1923 a dispute arose between Fazl Ilahi and Maulavi Bashir over the Amirship at Chamarkand and in November 1925 Maulavi Bashir persuaded the Amir of Asmas to join with him in evicting Fazl Ilahi. The latter, realising his weakness, abdicated at the beginning of 1926 and proceeded to Asmas. In March 1926 returned to Chamarkand, but did not take charge, the colony being controlled by a committee. In January 1927, the dispute between Maulavi Bashir and Fazl Ilahi was settled by a jirga of mullas and the Haji of Tarangzai at Chamarkand. The settlement and property were divided equally, but Bashir having the larger following was declared Amir. Joined the Haji during the Mohmand unrest in 1927 and May 1930. Evicted from Dir in 1931. Took part in the Bajaur disturbances of 1932 and worked on behalf of Congress and Red Shirt prisoners in India. Summoned to Kabul in April 1932 and interviewed by King Nadir Shah. Remained a bitter enemy of Maulavi Bashir. He frequently visited Kabul, where he was in touch with members of the Ghadr Party. In 1934 he was reported to be spreading pro-Amanullah propaganda in Kunar. Fazl Ilahi was evicted from Chamarkand in January 1935, then he tried to become Amir of Chamarkand Colony, but in March 1936 his claim was rejected by a large jirga.

FAZL JAN

Representative of the family of Turabas Khan, a leading Mohmand family, rivals of Saadat Khan. On the flight of Nauroz Khan, Chief of Lalpura, in 1875, Fazl Khan was mentioned as a possible successor to the Chiefship, and his cause was said to be favoured by Amir Shir Ali. Turabas, Fazl Jan’s father, was formerly Chief of Lalpura, but the Chiefship afterwards again fell to the lot of the rival family of Saadat Khan, and Fazl Jan only obtained an allowance.

FAZL KHAN


FAZL LATIF JAN

Of Bakhta. One of the Swat Chiefs. Of the family of Imam Rabbani, Sirhindi, in Patiala. Had an allowance from Amir Shir Ali Khan. In 1881 he went to Kabul in order to obtain the continuation of his former allowance, but Amir Abdur Rahman refused to give any allowance to Swat Chiefs unless they would all submit to his rule. Had a son, Fazl Rashid Jan, and a nephew, Fazl Karim Jan, who were at enmity with each other.

FAZL MUHAMMAD

Shams-ul-Mashayekh, also called Shah Agha, was the Hazrat of Shor Bazar in succession to his father Qayyum Jan Agha. His family is now called Mujaddidi.

FAZL RAHIM

See Rasul Jan, Agha (also called Masum, or Mia Jan).
FAZL UMAR

Nur-ul-Mashayekh, Mujaddidi. Also called Shir Agha. A member of the family of Sirhind Pirs established in Kabul. Son of Qayyum Jan Agha, Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar. Assumed the title of Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar, Nur-ul-Mashayekh, on the death of his elder brother, Shah Agha, Shams-ul-Mashayekh, in 1925, the latter having succeeded to the title on his father's death. In 1926 went on pilgrimage to Mecca. Expelled from the North-West Frontier Province in March 1928 under Foreign Security Regulations for preaching against King Amanullah and the Afghan Government. In September 1928, Amanullah asked him to return to Afghanistan but he refused. After the abdication of King Amanullah he went to the Southern Province. Became a supporter of King Nadir Shah. Appointed Minister of Justice November 1929. In July 1930 was sent as Supreme Civil and Military Governor, Rais-i-Tanzimieh, of the Ghazni area and returned to Kabul at the end of August. In June his daughter married Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi, Hazrat Sahib of Jaghartan, Herat. In December 1931 tendered his resignation and ceased working as Minister. His resignation however, was not accepted until December 1932. Granted a visa in December 1932 to proceed to India, from whence he was to have proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca, but owing to the death of his mother he returned to Kabul. Visited Sirhind, India, in February 1935 and again in 1943 and periodically thereafter. Given a fort and 70 acres of land in Qala Jawad, Chardeh by King Zahir Shah in March 1936. Died December 2, 1956 in Qala Jawad. His son, Muhammad Ibrahim, Mujaddidi, also called Shir Pacha, assumed the title of Hazrat Sahib.

FAZL WAHID

Hajji Sahib of Tarangzai. Hajji Khel Mohmand. Born 1859. Son of Fazl-i-Ahmad, Pirzada of Umarzai. An influential man among the followers of the Mulla of Hadda and most of the villages in the Peshawar district. A British subject, but violently anti-British. Lived in Lakarai. Given some land near Tarangzai and built a large mosque and hostel for his sheikhs and disciples. In 1908 he was arrested for seditious preaching and later released from jail after ten of the leading Hashtnagar Maliks gave security that he would not preach in an inflammatory style nor leave Charsadda without permission. Visited Kabul in the same year. In 1914 he tried with little success to induce the villagers to boycott the Government schools in favour of the mosque. His security lapsed on March 1915. In June 1915 left British territory and started agitation against the British Government in Buner, which came to a head in an attack on Rustam in August 1915. Subsequently moved to Bagh in Mohmand (Kandahari) country. Acted as Afghan Agent for the distribution of allowances, and largely alienated the Mohmands by his display of favouritism. Took a prominent part against the Indian Government in the Third Afghan War. Went to Afghanistan for service against the Mangals, 1924–25. Aided by his son, Badshah Gul, and by the Faqir of Alingar in May-June 1927, he roused the Mohmands to attack the frontier posts in the neighbourhood of Shabkadr. On the failure of this attack he retired to Lakarai. In 1930 was again active on the Mohmand border, but failed to raise the Mohmands for an attack on the Peshawar District. Was seriously ill in 1931 and wrote to the Afridis that he could raise no lashkars to help them that year. In January 1932 joined the Faqir of Alingar's lashkar in Gandao, but returned to his home after two days. In February toured Mohmand country preaching jihad; in consequence his village was bombed by the British on March 11, 1932. Visited Kabul in July 1932.
accompanied by his sons Badshah Gul and Fazl Mahmud. Fell ill there and did not return to his home until January 1933. Was actively anti-British and associated with the Red Shirt movement. Raised all the Mohmands in jihad against the British in August 1935. He and his three sons took a very active part in the Mohmand operation, August-September 1935. The British Government classified him as an “outlaw” in 1936.

**FAZLUDDIN KHAN**
Governor of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 1888.

**FIDAI MASUM JAN**
Real name Muhammad Amin Jan. Known also as “Zia-ul-Masum” or the “Hazrat Sahib of Chaharbagh.” Was a resident of Chaharbagh-i-Safa, Jalalabad, and a Mujaddidi descendant of Imam Rabani of the shrine at Sirhind, Patiala, which Amir Habibullah himself visited during his Indian tour in 1907. Father of Shahzada Jan and brother of Muhammad Sayyid Jan and Hazrat Aminuddin. Went to Mecca in 1902. Always treated with the greatest respect by all Afghan officials. Spiritual guide of Amir Habibullah and Sardars Nasrullah and Inayatullah Khan, over whom he possessed considerable influence. A cousin of Abdul Shukur, the “Hazrat Sahib” of Butkhak. Absent on his eleventh pilgrimage to Mecca during the disturbances of April 1908. Reported in 1912 to have been given a guard of khasadars as an honour by Amir Habibullah. Later in the year he again set out for Mecca on another pilgrimage. He visited Cairo in June 1913 and was given a great reception.

**GHAFFAR KHAN**
Kirgiz. Governor of Wakhan when Colonel Lockhart was there in June 1886. Colonel Lockhart wrote: “His grandfather settled in Afghanistan and he has probably a mixture of Afghan blood in his veins; still his paternal race is traceable in his features. He seems a grave, sensible, kindly man. He says, when he took over the Governorship three years ago, the place was nearly empty, all the inhabitants having fled to Chitral, Hunza, Sarikul, and other states. He sent messages inviting the refugees back and promising protection and help, and has eventually induced them all to return to their homes, except the people in Yassin with Ali Mardan Shah. The people (he tells me), were prospering after their humble fashion, and seedgrains and livestock had been given them free, but that now a late season and a murrain among the yaks have thrown things back. The inhabitants are a healthy, ruddy set of people, well clad and evidently well fed.”

**GAHAS-UD-DIN**
Ahmadzai Ghilzai. Son of Jandad Khan (who was implicated in the Ahmadzai-Mangal Revolt of 1912, and executed for insolence in 1914). In 1915 was involved in a conspiracy against Amir Habibullah with Muhammad Akram Khan and Muhammad Azam Khan, sons of Ayyub Khan. Confined in the Jubulpore jail in India. Given permission by King Amanullah to return to Afghanistan. His father’s family lands and property were restored to him in November 1920. Arrested March 1924 and detained in the Arg while there was trouble in Khost, but later released and proceeded to Khost where his handling of the Ahmadzai Ghilzais in King Amanullah’s favour gained him the title of Mir-i-Afghan. Led campaign against Shinwaris in 1928. Lent his support to General Nadir Khan.
in the Southern Province and raised a lashkar of Ahmadzais. His assistance to Bacha-i-Saqqa was the cause of Nadir Khan's temporary defeat in the Logar Valley in April 1929. Fled from Ariob to Parachinar at the beginning of October 1929, as a result of the discovery by Nadir Khan that he was in communication with Bacha-i-Saqqa. In Delhi under surveillance, January 1930, from where he moved to Jubbulpore. Deported to Burma in May 1930.

GHAUS-UD-DIN

General. An Ormuri Chieftain of Logar. During the time the Boundary Commission was near Herat in 1885, Ghaus-ud-Din had an acrimonious correspondence with the Russian Colonel Alikhanoff. The latter's communications were very insulting, but Ghaus-ud-Din's retorts left nothing to be desired. Fought against the Russians in the Panjdeh Incident of March 20, 1885, during which he exhibited considerable bravery and was wounded. Colonel Ridgeway made the following remarks regarding him: "Is a very superior Afghan. Whether he would be a good General in case of actual war I do not know, but he selected his position at Aq Tappa with a great deal of judgement. He has been quite alive to the political difficulties which confronted us, and has shown much tact in his dealings with the Sariqs, among whom he is very popular. He is certainly loyal and he certainly was prepared to fight the Russians had they attacked his position on February 20, 1885, or forced their way to Pul-i-Khisti." In 1883, while at Bala Murghab, he did not get on well with Yalantush Khan and seems to have used his soldiers to intimidate him. He was in charge at Bala Murghab in February 1887. Deputed by Amir Abdur Rahman to accompany the party which went to the frontier at the end of 1887 to complete the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, but was relieved before the work was over by his brother Mulla Abdul Aziz Khan. The reason for Ghaus-ud-Din having been relieved was that he could not be spared from the revenue and other administrative work in the Firozkohi country. Ghaus-ud-Din was afterwards sent along the frontier to inspect the boundary pillars. His tomb is in Caliph Ali's Mausoleum in Mazar-i-Sharif. Members of the Ghausi family today hold high offices.

GHAZI MIR JAN

Khostwal, Malik of Lakan. Son of Mirwal. Formerly Agent for the local Hakim of the Tani tribe in Khost. A friend of Lala Pir in 1914.

GHULAM AHMAD KHAN

Son of Abu Ahmad Khan, who was General Amir Ahmad Khan's brother. A Colonel in the Afghan Army. In 1881 was at Calcutta with his uncle, the Envoy. Accompanied Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan to Kabul, and was then dismissed from the service, together with his father, by Muhammad Afzal Khan, in June 1882. He was apparently reinstated as Commandant of Artillery, 1888.

GHULAM AHMAD KHAN

Son of the Wali Ali Ahmad Khan, and grandson of Loynab Khushdil Khan. Married to a niece of Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan in 1927. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father when the latter was Rais-i-Tanzimiah of the Eastern Province in 1924. Left Kabul for Kandahar via Peshawar and Quetta, March 10, 1929. Returned to Quetta on his father's

GHULAM AHMAD KHAN

GHULAM ALI JAN
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Also known as Sakhi Dad Khan. Born in October 1889. Youngest son of Amir Abdur Rahman by an Uzbek wife. Lived most of his life at Mazar-i-Sharif with his mother. He was nominally Governor of Turkistan, but was said to have had no real power or influence, the actual administration being in the hands of Sardar Abdullah Khan, Tokhi. On Amir Habibullah’s return to Kabul from his Afghan tour of 1907 he brought Ghulam Ali Jan and his mother with him. While a child he was under the supervision of Sardar Yunus Khan. In 1913 he resided in Kabul but was without any influence. Was a great hunter and accompanied the Amir on his shooting trips. In 1916 married daughter of Taj Muhammad Khan.

GHULAM FARUQ USMAN
Muhammadzai. Son of the late Sardar Muhammad Usman Khan. Employed in the Afghan Cypher Code Department, 1926. Assistant Manager, Motor Company. His sister married Hazrat Mia Jan, Mujaddidi. Arrested with his father at the same time as King Amanullah arrested the Hazrat Sahibs of Shor Bazar, September 1928. Released, October 1928. Arrived in Peshawar from Kabul by air, February 1929, accompanied by one of the younger Hazrat Sahibs, Masum Khan. Returned to Afghanistan with Sardar Hashim Khan in March 1929. Married a niece of Sardar Hashim Khan. Later was employed on propaganda work for Hashim Khan in Mohmand country. Arrived in Peshawar via Shabkadr in September. Left for Ali Khel via Parachinar, October 1929. Appointed Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, December 1929. Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province, December 1930. In January 1932, married the daughter of Ghulam Muhammad. His first wife, daughter of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan and niece of Hashim Khan, died some time before and left a son Ismail. In April 1932, was in touch with Afridis and Mohmands, including Badshah Gul. In July the Safis of Kunar complained of his harsh treatment. Left Jalalabad on December 1, 1932, relieved by Muhammad Qasim Khan, and took over the Governorship of Kandahar. Returned temporarily to Jalalabad in December 1932 to successfully deal with Hasan Khan. As Governor of Kandahar he displayed considerable energy. Awarded the Sardar-i-Ala in January 1933. In July 1935 appointed Governor of Herat, succeeding Abdur Rahim. A great favourite of the Prime Minister Hashim Khan. In 1936 still Governor of Herat. Keen on road and building development. Acting Governor, Kandahar, 1938. Wali
of Kabul. Assistant Minister of Interior. Was again Governor of Jalalabad in 1958. His son Ishaq Usman became a member of the House of Representatives in 1968. Tried unsuccessfully to form a political party called National Union.

GHULAM HAIDAR

Charkhi. Son of Asmatullah Khan from Charkh in Logar. Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army. He was in command of troops at Ali Masjid, and though Yaqub Khan in 1879 deprived him of his rank, he was a steady opponent of the English throughout the war. One of the leaders when Sherpur was besieged, and was one of four men excepted from the amnesty proclaimed by General Roberts on December 20, 1880. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman in July 1880 after having rendered him considerable service by collecting old soldiers and sending them to Turkestan. In 1881 he was appointed Governor of Ghazni, and when the Amir sent troops to Kandahar he was appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief, and shortly afterwards Commander-in-Chief. He was a great favourite of the Amir, who took every occasion to praise his fidelity. When he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1882 the Amir said: “This is a man of business and does his work well.” Since that date he had been almost constantly engaged, either at Jalalabad or on the spot, directing expeditions against Kunar, the Mangals, Kulman, Kashmun, and the Shinwaris. In 1883 the Amir abused him publicly in Darbar for his failure against the Mangals, and then sent Ghulam Haidar, Orakzai, there. He was more successful against Kulman and Kashmun in 1886. In 1886, while at Kunar, he quarrelled with a Herati General and left his troops while he hastened to lay his complaint before the Amir. A diary of February 1888 reported that “the Amir has expressed himself much pleased with Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, and has granted him the title of Wazir.” He accompanied the Amir to Rawalpindi. His daughter was married to the son of Parwana Khan. In writing about Abdur Rahman Khan after the return of the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1886, Colonel Sir West Ridgeway said: “Excepting perhaps the Commander-in-Chief, General Ghulam Haidar, Charkhi, the Amir has no man of marked ability or influence in his service.”

GHULAM HAIDAR

Orakzai. Son of the late Sarhang Sikander Khan, Orakzai. In Amir Shir Ali’s time Colonel of a regiment called Zard. Then became a Brigadier and commanded troops at Kandahar, having been Military Commandant at Ghazni. In Command of troops at Kabul in 1882. In February 1883 distinguished himself as a Colonel against the rebels in Zurmat and was promoted to General. In April 1883 he waited on Amir Abdur Rahman at Jalalabad and reported that the Ghilzais were in secret correspondence with the Shinwaris. At the end of the same month he gained a decisive victory over the Shinwaris and sent numerous heads of the slain to Jalalabad. On August 9, 1883 was appointed to replace Ghulam Haidar, Charkhi, in command of the forces at Jalalabad, Kunar, and in the Shinwari country. At the beginning of 1884 he was sent to relieve General Katal Khan, who had been twice beaten by the Mangals. He carried on operations there with questionable success, being more than once defeated and in November 1884 he and his troops were withdrawn. In June 1885 the Amir presented him with a gold medal, and after that he was stationed as a General in Kabul. He was successful against the Andaris in the autumn of 1886, and in 1887 commanded the Amir’s troops against the Ghilzai Rebellion. During
Amir Abdur Rahman's visit to Jalalabad early in 1888, General Ghulam Haidar was presented by the Amir with a jewelled medal in Darbar. The Amir observed: "Other men also fought, but Ghulam Haidar fought, and at the same time carried on the administration. Thus he had shown great ability." In May 1888 General Ghulam Haidar was said to have started for Herat to join his appointment as Naib Salar, but later news from Kabul stated that he had returned to Ghazni on February 5, 1888.

**GHULAM HAIDAR**

Mirza, Wardaki. Known as Rays Gumruk. Son of Ghulam Reza, and brother of Mirza Ghulam Muhammad, Wardaki. Afghan Postmaster in Peshawar 1903–19. Trusted by Amir Habibullah. His office was one of the centres of intelligence in India. Held the lucrative post of Forwarding Agent at Peshawar, but relieved in 1916 by Ahmad Ali Khan. Arrested in Peshawar in May 1919 for anti-British activities and exiled to Burma. Released and returned to Afghanistan on conclusion of peace. Received Order of Shuja'at and rank of Colonel. Left Kabul on September 9, 1920, for Bukhara to act as Afghan Envoy there. In November 1920 he was reported to be Head Clerk to the Special Mission to Soviet Russia. During March 1929, he returned to Bukhara from Tashkent with Abdul Hadi Dawi's Mission. Arrived in Kabul, July 1921. Appointed Deputy Secretary in charge of the Russian and Turkestan Branch of the Foreign Office in 1923. In January 1924, appointed Collector of Customs, Kandahar. Employed as Deputy Director in the Ministry of Revenue, Kabul, June 1929. Chairman of Trade Disputes in Kabul, 1930, and appointed Deputy Director, Post and Telegraph, early in 1931. Relieved of appointment of Chairman of Trade Disputes, April 1932, and appointed Customs Officer, Kabul. The main backer of trading firm called Shirkat-i-Umed, December 1932. Appointed Customs Officer, Herat, 1934, and again Customs Officer in Kabul from 1937–49. Married to a sister of Abdul Karim.

**GHULAM HAIDAR**


**GHULAM HAIDAR**

Sahibzada. Son of Ghulam Jan. An influential Kohistani Chief. His uncle Mir Agha, was Governor of Khost. Ghulam Haidar was married to a first cousin of Amir Abdur Rahman, a daughter of Amir Muhammad Azam Khan, and was thus brother-in-law to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.

**GHULAM HAIDAR**

General. Tokhi. Son of Abdur Rahman Khan, Tokhi, and brother of Sardar Abdullah Jan (Governor of Badakhshan). A resident of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district. In 1880 was Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, but was deprived of this appointment some time before Amir Abdur Rahman marched on Kandahar. He commanded the troops at Kandahar after the British troops had evacuated the town and was beaten by Ayyub Khan. At the time of Amir Abdur Rahman's visit to India he was commanding the troops.
at Kandahar and subsequently fell under the Amir's suspicion, in connection with Ghilzai activities. In December 1885, he arrived at Sibi, British Baluchistan, and remained there as a refugee.

**GHULAM HAIDAR**

General Wardak. A relative of the Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. A General in Shir Ali's service, and for some time commanded the troops in Lalpura. When the war broke out in 1879 he was sent to Dakka with troops, but was afterwards transferred to Turkestan with the title of Naib-ul-Hukumah. He was a steady opponent of the English and tried continually to raise the Kohistanis against them. When Amir Abdur Rahman came to Turkestan the troops all joined him, and Ghulam Haidar Khan killed Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Abdur Rahman's cousin, and fled to Bukhara, where he was well received and appointed a General in the army. Reported to have left Bukhara in October 1887, and to have gone to Kerki with 2,000 sowars. His son was Dad Muhammad Khan. Still in Bukhara in 1913.

**GHULAM HASAN**

Son of Shukrullah Khan. Governor of Khost in 1883, but appeared to have been deposed. His khasadars and the people of Khost rebelled against him.

**GHULAM HAYDAR** See **GHULAM HAIDAR**

**GHULAM JAN**


**GHULAM JAN**

Of Kunar, appointed Governor of Kamdesh, 1917.

**GHULAM JILANI**

Charkhi. Major General, Firqa Mishar. Born 1886. Son of Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar. Once commanded Kohistani Shahi regiment at Kabul. Appointed Brigadier 1906. Successfully conducted small expeditions against tribesmen. Appointed a Superintendent of the Military College, Kabul, 1912. In 1913, he and his brother, Ghulam Nabi Khan, were arrested and deprived of military rank for the murder of Brigadier Abdul Ahmad Khan, head of the Malikyar family. Kept under arrest until 1914, when they appear to have been banished to Turkestan. Pardoned by Amir Habibullah in 1918. In February 1919 was appointed Hakim of Ghazni. Partisan of King Amanullah. Commanded the Arg, Kila Begi, at Kabul, December 1919. Commanded the Ghund-i-Ardalian, December 1920. Left Kabul for Mazar-i-Sharif to take over command of the Turkestan Corps from his brother, October 1921. General of Troops at Herat, 1923. Appointed Minister at Ankara, July 1925, in place of Sardar Sultan Ahmad. Acted as President of the Afghan Delegation to Ibn Saud’s Muslim Conference in June 1926. Issued statements to Turkish Press complaining of British attitude towards Afghanistan, February 1929. Recalled to Kandahar by Amanullah, April 1929. Fled with Amanullah to India, May 1929, and accom-

GHULAM JILANI KHAN OR JALO
Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Son of the late Muhammad Husain Khan and nephew of General Wakil Khan. Sarhang of Khasadars at Dakka. Acted as assistant to his father. Succeeded his father as Sarhang on his death in 1907. Actively encouraged the ghazis during the disturbance in the spring of 1908. In May 1908 was reported to be boycotting Afridis because they had failed to rejoin the attack on Landi Kotal. Prominent as a frontier official.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Son of Khodai Nazar Khan. Appointed Governor of Wardak in 1881.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of the late Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan. In 1878 he left Kabul dissatisfied with the allowance granted him by Amir Shir Ali. He went to Kashmir and then returned to Kabul in 1879 summoned by Yakub Khan. He was married to a sister of Sardar Yahya Khan. Ordered by Amir Abdur Rahman to leave Afghanistan and proceed to Peshawar.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD

GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Tajik, Mirza. Son of Ghulam Reza (Clker, Muharrir, to Amir Habibullah) and brother of Mirza Ghulam Haidar (the Postmaster at Peshawar). In charge of all the foreign correspondence with India. Very much trusted by Amir Habibullah. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and during his Herat tour that year. In 1917 still Mir Munshi to the Amir. Record Keeper, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, until 1929. Employed in Ministry of Revenue, 1929.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD JAN
Sardar. Son of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan, full brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan and half brother of Shams-ud-Din Khan. Went to Kashmir and took service with the Maharaja. Returned to Kabul in 1875 and received a small allowance from the Amir. In 1881 appointed Shaghasi to Amir Abdur Rahman, but deprived of this appointment in 1882.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, SAFI
Delegation, June 1919. Appointed Afghan Envoy at Andijan, December 1919. Returned to Kabul with Ferghana Mission, March 1920. Left Kabul for Mazar-i-Sharif, April 1920. Summoned to Kabul by Amir Amanullah, December 1921. Reported to have been sent to Bamian as Hakim, which appointment he still held in 1925. Imprisoned for one year. Raised a force in Tagao, December 1928 to help Bacha-i-Saqqau against Amir Amanullah in the hope that Inayatullah would obtain the throne. Promoted to Fiqra Mishar, April 1930, and appointed to command one of the Kabul divisions. In February 1935, removed from his appointment as Divisional Commander and placed on reserve list.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, TARZI

Sardar, Kandahari. The eldest son of Rahmdil Khan of the Kandahar Sardars. First cousin of Sardar Shir Ali Khan, the ex-Wali of Kandahar, to whose sister he was married. One of the Sardars whom Amir Abdur Rahman deported from Kandahar in December 1881 for alleged rebellion and complicity in the designs of Sardar Ayyub Khan. On this occasion Ghulam Muhammad's following consisted of about 27 persons, including five Sardars and nine ladies, but this number was subsequently somewhat reduced. They arrived in Quetta, with others whom the Amir had expelled from his dominions, numbering in all about 150 persons, on January 17, 1882, whence they proceeded to Karachi, arriving there on January 28. They joined the ex-Wali Shir Ali Khan, to whom many of them were related. Shir Ali Khan was, however, averse to Ghulam Muhammad's residence at Karachi. Ghulam Muhammad went into exile to the Ottoman Empire, living as a pensioner of the Sultan at Damascus. He was a poet in Dari. His son Mahmud Tarzi married a Syrian lady, Miss el-Fattal, before returning to Afghanistan in 1903.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, WARDAK


GHULAM NABI

Doctor. A Kakazai Shaikh of Batala, Gurdaspur. Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab Subordinate Medical Service. In the Bahawalpur State Service from 1886–98. Went to Kabul in 1904, and on return stayed at Simla with the AfghanEnvoy. Accompanied Major Cleveland, I. M. S., to Kabul in October 1904. Medical Officer at the Kabul Court with the rank of Civil Brigadier and in high favour with Amir Habibullah. Looked after the families of the Amir and of Sardars Muhammad Asef Khan and Yusuf Khan. His son, Abdul Hamid, and nephew, Muhammad Husain, joined him in Kabul in 1905. His second son, Abdul Aziz, was a Legal Practitioner at Hisar. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 and during his tour to Herat in the same year.

GHULAM NABI

Appointed to command the forces in Nangarhar, June 1906. Reported in November 1907 to have assumed command of all the troops in Kabul City. Fell into disfavour in 1909 when in command of Afghan forces at Patan, which crossed into British territory near Kharlachi and were driven back by the Kurram Militia. Was not given any military post until 1912, when he accompanied troops against the Mangals in a subordinate position and in a measure regained his former status. Transferred in December 1912 to command at Jabal-us-Siraj. Dismissed from the Amir’s service in 1913 on account of the murder of Brigadier Abdul Ahad Khan, head of the Malikyar family, in the Upper Logar Valley. In 1918 Ghulam Nabi Khan, and his brother Ghulam Jilanai, as well as others of their relatives were pardoned by Amir Habibullah. Commanding at Jalalabad, June, 1919. Accompanied Dakka Boundary Commission, August 1919. Touring in Nangarhar to collect looted rifles, September 1919. Left Jalalabad for Asmar, August 1920, to replace Brigadier Usman Khan. Recalled, but soon returned to Kabul, where he was preparing to go to Mazar-i-Sharif September 1920, to take over Command of the Corps at Mazar-i-Sharif. In November, 1921, he left Mazar-i-Sharif for Bukhara, and Moscow. Minister in Moscow 1922–23. Recalled in the spring of 1924. On return from Moscow he was appointed Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, was sent to Logar during the Mangal Rebellion 1924–25 to exercise his influence to maintain peace. Appointed Governor of Sarm-i-Janubi, Paktia, at end of 1925, which post he held until appointed Afghan Minister at Paris, August 1926. Left Kabul for India, en route to Paris, October 16, 1926. Relieved November 1928, by Habibullah Tarzi. Appointed Governor of Turghabur in support of the Amanullah Government, 1929. Occupied Mazar-i-Sharif, but left the field to forces of Bacha-i-Saqqao when he learned of Amanullah’s final abdication. Returned to Afghanistan in the company of Shah Wali Khan in July 1932. Executed November 8, 1932 for subversive activities against King Nadir Shah.

GHULAM NABI


GHULAM NAQSHBAND

Sardar Bahadur. Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India. Died January 1883. Son of Abdul Rahman, Sahibzada, a one-time Government pensioner. A native of Kama, where he had family property. Served in the 19th Bengal Cavalry and did service in China. When he was pensioned, about 1870, he went to Kabul. Amir Shir Ali Khan took him into his service and restored his family property, which had been confiscated by Amir Dost Muhammad. In 1877 the Amir was said to have offered him the Governorship of Turkhoparsa, but he replied that he preferred to remain in attendance upon him. It appears from Naqshband Khan’s own account that he was a descendant of Akhund
Muhammad, Naim, who was preceptor to Muhammad Shah Rengila. The Shah, early in the 18th century gave his preceptor five different properties in Afghanistan free of taxes. The family enjoyed this gift till 1840, when Naqshband Khan's father joined the English, and was made Governor of Jalalabad. When they left the country, Abdul Rahman, Sahibzada, followed them and Dost Muhammad confiscated the property. Shir Ali restored the greater part of this property, and a small estate, called Nahr-i-Shahi, was finally restored by Yakub Khan in 1879. This estate was confiscated by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1882, together with a sum of Rs. 1,300 on account of revenue due since 1879.

GHULAM QADIR

GHULAM RASUL
Barakzai. Hakim of Mangal; worked in Matun under Dost Muhammad Khan. His brother Muhammad Sarwar Khan was Brigadier of Asmar, 1920.

GHULAM RASUL

GHULAM REZA
One of Amir Abdur Rahman's Confidential Advisers. His father was a slave in the late Muhammad Sarwar's family, and Ghulam Reza was for a long time with Muhammad Sarwar and Yaqub Khan. When Yaqub was arrested by Amir Shir Ali, Ghulam Reza went to Samarkand and joined Abdur Rahman.

GHULAM SIDDIQ
Sardar-i-Ala. Born 1894. Son of Sepeh Salar, Ghulam Haidar, Charkhi. Brother of Ghulam Jilani Khan, Ghulam Nabi and Abdul Aziz. Assistant to Gul Muhammad Khan, Afghan Envoy in India, October 1919, and a Junior Member of the Afghan Delegation at the Mussoorie Conference, 1920. Left Mussoorie with dispatches for Kabul, June 1920, and was refused readmittance into India. Appointed Deputy President to the Muhajirin Committee, Kabul, August 1920. Second Counsellor to the Afghan Mission, under Muhammad Wali Khan, which visited Europe in 1920. Returned to Kabul from London with dispatches, September 1921. Left again for Europe with Afghan students via Peshawar, October 1921. Appointed Afghan Minister at Berlin, 1922, where he remained until April 1926 when he was relieved by Ahmad Ali. Visited Ankara while en route to Kabul from Berlin. Appointed First Private Secretary to King Amanullah and Minister of Court, January 1927. Appointed to officiate as Foreign Minister, Wakil Wizarat Kharija, January 1927, during the absence of Sardar Mahmud Tarzi in Europe. Was with King Amanullah in Europe in 1928. Appointed Foreign Minister, November 1928. Sent to Jalalabad to bargain with the rebels, December 1928. Fled with Amanullah to Kandahar, January 1929. Dispatched to Russia by Amanullah on a special mission, March 1929.
Assumed the duties of Afghan Ambassador, Moscow, April 1929. In Mecca June 1930. In Berlin 1930, set out for Afghanistan under promise of free pardon from the King. Arrived in Kabul March 7, 1931. Suspected of distributing Amanullah’s letters in Kabul, April 1931. Arrived Berlin, July 18, 1931, to take up the appointment of Afghan Minister. Wrote to King Nadir Shah professing his loyalty in July 1932. His brother, Ghulam Nabi, was staying with him in July 1932, when the King invited him to return to Afghanistan. When Ghulam Nabi was executed in November 1932, Ghulam Siddiq was dismissed from his appointment. Visited Mecca during spring 1933. In 1934 married Huriya Khanum, sister of ex-Queen Soraya. Lived in Berlin during the World War II period. After World War II, Ghulam Siddiq was for a few months interned in Moscow, but was then permitted to return to Germany. His son Zaid Siddiq came from Berlin to Afghanistan to work as a Geologist with the Ministry of Mines; other sons still resided in Germany, 1970.

GHULAM YAHYA, TARZI


GILANI See KEILANI

GUL AGHA See SADIQ AGHA MUHAMMAD, MUJADDIDI

GUL ALAM

A Ghilzai Malik of Logar. An officer in Amir Shir Ali’s army. Joined General Roberts in Kurram, but afterwards declared against British and tried to raise the Logar country, where he acted chiefly under the orders of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan. Musa Jan gave him the title of General. He went to Kabul in 1881, but left again.

GUL KHAN

Haji, Colonel, Barakzai. Born between 1830–35. Was in Ardal-i-Hazur Battalion. Showed great valour at Ghazni against the rebels. Employed in enlisting Barakzais at Kandahar. He wrote to Amir Abdur Rahman that the Ghilzai Uprising was brought about through the oppression and tyranny of the Naib Kotwal. Was commended by the Amir, in July 1887, for the manner in which he had performed his duties. Appointed General at Badakhshan by Amir Habibullah. Still at Faizabad, 1907.
GUL MUHAMMAD

GUL MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of Ismail Khan, Muhammadzai. Reported as superseding Haji Shirdil Khan as Governor of Chakhansur in 1916.

GUL MUHAMMAD
Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Taj Muhammad. His mother was Mahmud Tarzi's sister. Had two sons, the eldest, Faiz Muhammad. At one time a refugee in India. Appointed Afghan Envoy in India, October 1919–29. His assistant was Ghulam Sadiq Khan. Undersecretary, Foreign Ministry, Member of Majlis-i-Ayan, 1931.

GUL MUHAMMAD

GUL MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Civil Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan, who was a grandson of Painda Khan. Afghan representative on the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission and afterwards the Governor of Katawaz and various districts in Eastern Afghanistan. In 1902–13 was Afghan Representative on a Commission which settled a large number of disputes between the Turis and Wazirs within the British border. Civil Sepeh Salar, 1905. Member of the Majlis-i-Shura. Reported in May 1905 to have succeeded Kazi Abdul Shukur as Governor of Hazara immigrants, Muhajirin, at Uruzgan. A very old man, but popular among the people in 1913.

HABIB JAN
Shaghasi. Son of Muhammad Shah and nephew of Nazim Dost Muhammad. In 1918 was on the Personal Staff of Sardar Inayatullah, and detailed in 1918 to report on stores of arms and ammunition in Kabul. Was Inayatullah's Secretary, September 1919. Refused offers of employment from Amir Amanullah. Said to have disappeared in March 1920.

HABIBULLAH KHAN
A native of Merv. Resided at Zindajan in Herat province. In charge of the Khawanin Sawars on the Maimana border. Detailed by the Governor of Herat to patrol the frontier from Gulran to Andara and check the number of Khawanin Sawars actually on duty, 1916.

HABIBULLAH KHAN
Colonel. Commander of the Amir's Bodyguard. Arrived Tashkent June, 1919 with Muhammad Wali Khan as a member of the Afghan Peace Mission to Europe.
HABIBULLAH KHAN

Amir. Muhammadzai, Umarkhanzai, Nuruddinzai, Barakzai, Durani. Son of Amir Abdur Rahman (who was the eldest son of Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan, eldest son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan). His mother was an Uzbek slave girl of Mir Jahandad Shah of Badakhshan. Born at Samarkand on April 21, 1871 where Abdur Rahman was in exile. During his father's lifetime he took a large share in the administration, and was generally popular, as he was supposed to be more inclined to leniency than the Amir. He succeeded to the throne on October 3, 1901 and assumed the title of Siraj-ul-Millat wa ud-Din. He began his reign by increasing the pay of the army, recalling exiles, including many Sardars and their families, and promising reforms and releasing prisoners. This did not last long, and he soon reverted to his father's regime of severe punishments and confiscations, and later lost much of his personal interest in State affairs. Although he was a good Muslim, he lost popularity and respect owing to his assumption of Western ways, due to his visit to India in 1907 and his behavior there, his adoption of Freemasonry, and above all to the existence of unfavourable rumours concerning his conduct and future political intentions. He was about 5 feet 4 inches in height, very powerfully built, and about 18 stone in weight (one stone is 6.35 kilograms). He had a speech impediment. In 1905 he assumed the title of Sarkar-i-Wala. Father of Sardars Inayatullah, Hayatullah, Amanullah, Kabirullah, Muhammad Kabir, etc. Introduced some reforms to his country. Under his direction roads were improved and some modern schools established. Kept Afghanistan out of World War I. Assassinated in Kala Gosh, Laghman, on February 20, 1919.

HABIBULLAH KHAN

Mustaufi. Born about 1828. The son of Abdul Aziz, and related to the Khan of Wardak. Married to a daughter of his uncle, Amir Khan. Had two sons, Shah Nawaz Khan and Abdul Ghafur. As a young man worked under Sultan Muhammad Khan, the Naib of Kabul, and was subsequently appointed Assistant to Muhammad Rafiq Khan Ludin who was acting as Chief Minister to Amir Dost Muhammad. When Amir Shir Ali came into power he appointed Habibullah Khan to the Governorship of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In March 1865 he successfully withstood the attack on Kalat-i-Ghilzai by Muhammad Amin Khan and Sardar Jalal-ud-Din Khan. In February 1866, when Muhammad Azam Khan entered Kabul and caused himself to be proclaimed Amir, Habibullah Khan joined the party of Shaghasi Sherdil Khan and Khuda Nazar Khan of Wardak and held the city of Ghazni for Amir Shir Ali. After the Battle of Shaikhabad, which took place in May 1866 and in which Shir Ali's party was defeated, Habibullah Khan fled with Shir Ali to Kandahar and remained with him until he regained the Amirship in September 1868. In 1870 he was appointed Head of the Revenue Department, and in November 1873 Finance Minister and a member of the newly formed Council, with the title of Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik; was frequently required by the Amir to examine the accounts of officials suspected of having embezzled Government funds. After the arrest of Yakub Khan, in November 1874, he was deputed by Amir Shir Ali Khan to Herat to inquire into the financial condition of the province and to establish a new administration. Full powers were given to him for this purpose. He was released on the outbreak of hostilities between the British and Kabul Governments. Habibullah Khan accompanied Amir Shir Ali in his flight from Kabul, and remained with him until his death at Mazar-i-Sharif, after which he
returned to Kabul, where he was appointed Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik to Amir Yakub Khan. Accompanied Yakub Khan to Gandomak in May 1879, and returned with him to Kabul after the signing of the treaty. After the massacre of September 3, 1879 he was sent to Ali Khel with Wazir Shah Muhammad, bearing letters from Yakub Khan to Sir F. Roberts. His instructions were to do all that was in his power to stop, or at least delay, the advance of the British Army on Kabul. On October 12, 1879 a proclamation was issued by Sir F. Roberts setting forth the intentions of the British Government towards the people of Afghanistan. On the same day Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, together with Wazir Shah Muhammad and Sardars Zakaria Khan and Yahya Khan, was placed under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the attack on the British Residency. The Mustaufi remained under arrest until December 8, 1879, when he was liberated on Rs. 50,000 being given as security for his future good conduct. The British deported the Mustaufi to India in 1880.

HABIBULLAH KHAN
Shinwari, Khan of Marez. Chief of his clan. Refugee at Peshawar for many years until 1904, when he was recalled, received back his forfeited lands, and was appointed to command the khasadars in the Shinwari country. Prominent in the disturbances of 1908. In 1912 he opened a shop for the sale of cartridges in Marez, but had to close it by order of the Amir.

HABIBULLAH KHAN
Lieutenant-General. Of Abu Ahmad Khan, Yusufzai family. His forefathers were Khans of Jandol. Arrived Tashkent, June 1919, with Muhammad Wali Khan as a Member of Afghan Mission to Europe. In Europe and America 1921—1922. Appointed Chief of General Staff Officers, then promoted to permanent Under-Secretary in War Ministry, June 1924, with rank of Ghund Mishar. Firqa Mishar 1926. Visited Western Command maneuvers and carried out a tour in India at invitation of Commander-in-Chief, November 1926. With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Killed by Bacha-i-Saqqau.

HABIBULLAH KHAN, BACHA—I—SAQQAU
A Tajik of Kalakan village near Sarai-Khoja in Kohdaman. Born about 1890. Generally known as Bacha-i-Saqqau, Son of the Water Carrier. In his youth he held various menial occupations, including that of gardener to an Afghan official at Qala-i-Murad Beg. In 1919 he joined Jemal Pasha's regiment in Kabul and served for about three years. He then deserted, purportedly because of his sympathy with the Mangal Rebellion of 1924, shooting several soldiers who tried to arrest him. From that time on he became a notorious highwayman, merciless to government officials and wealthy travellers, but generous to the poor. Eventually he was forced to flee the country and spend three years at Sulaiman Serai in Peshawar City where he served tea to travellers. He visited Parachinar where he was imprisoned for eleven months for breaking into a shop. During the Nangarhar Rebellion of November 1928, he offered to serve under King Amanullah, who supplied him with arms for his men. The Bacha deserted and, on December 14, accompanied by groups of Kohistanis, led an attack on Kabul, which was repelled only after nine days of fighting. He retired toward Paghman and on January 7, 1929, resumed his offensive and took Kabul and the Arg when King Inayatullah surrendered on
January 18. Proclaimed himself Amir of Afghanistan, denouncing King Amanullah and his relatives as enemies of Islam, and assumed the title Ghazi Amir Habibullah Khan, Khadim-i-Din-i-Rasulullah, the Servant of the Religion of the Apostle of God. He ruled tenously from January until October 1929, when he was driven from the Arg by Shah Wali Khan, brother of the subsequent Afghan king. Habibullah eventually surrendered and was executed together with some of his closest followers on November 1, 1929. Afghan nationalists believe that Bacha-i-Saqqau was secretly helped by British Indian authorities to get rid of the Amanullah regime. No evidence can be found in political files in British archives supporting this view; intelligence files which would be relevant to this case were not open for examination. There was some confusion as to the antecedent of the Bacha; see the following note.

A Note on the Antecedents of Habibullah alias Bacha-i-Saqqau.

On the 5th September 1921 one Habibullah, son of Aminullah of Jalalabad, Afghanistan, who described himself as a Mohmand, was sentenced in Peshawar to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The description on record of Habibullah is: Wheat complexion; height 5'6"; a boil mark on the left arm; age on the 1st September 1921 estimated at 20-22 years. His fingerprint are on record. This is the only Habibullah of beyond British India confined in Peshawar Jail between the years 1908 and 1928.

Nothing further is traceable of Habibullah up till February 1928, when the British Charge d'Affaires, Kabul, at the instance of the Afghan Government, requested in his telegram No. 44-F., dated the 6th February 1928 (File no. 68-F.-28), addressed to this Administration that endeavours should be made to trace the whereabouts of three Afghan bad-characters, named Azam, Habibullah Bacha Saqao, and Syed Hassan, who had evaded the authorities in Jalalabad. Two Afghans, who had given their names as Azam and Mir Bacha, had a little while before been arrested in Peshawar in order that security proceedings might be taken against them. Of these one Mir Bacha claimed to be the notorious Bacha Saqao but afterwards proved to be merely a member of the gang whose real name was Usman. Neither Syed Hassan nor the real Bacha Saqao were traced, but it is possible that Bacha Saqao can be identified with the third Afghan bad-character who was in partnership with Azam and Mir Bacha in a tea shop in Nimak Mandi-Peshawar City, and had absconded before his arrest could be effected. It is also possible that this third individual is identical with the individual who was implicated in a burglary case which took place in Parachinar Bazar in February 1928 and gave his name as Habibullah, son of Aminullah of Kabul. His brother, who was also implicated in the offence, gave his residence as of Koh Daman, Kabul. Habibullah was discharged for lack of evidence and left for Afghanistan soon afterwards. His sister is married to one Nek Muhammad of Kabul whose distant cousin, named Gul Muhammad, is now resident in the Kurram. Local Kurram opinion is firm in the belief that this Habibullah is the real Bacha-i-Saqqau.

HABIBULLAH KHAN, TARZI

Muhammadzai. Born 1896. Son of Muhammad Zaman and nephew of Mahmud Tarzi. A Junior Deputy Secretary in the Indo-European branch of the Foreign Office, 1922-1923. Proceeded to Paris as Secretary to Mahmud Tarzi when the latter was Minister at Paris. On his return to Kabul was appointed Director in charge of the branch of the Foreign Office dealing with India and Europe. Appointed Afghan Minister in Paris, Novem-

HAD BEG, MUHAMMAD
Afghan Vice-Consul in Tashkent, October 1919.

HADA MULLA See MIR SAYYID JAN BADSHAH

HADAYATULLAH, SARDAR

HAFIZ AHMAD-UD-DIN
Of Jhawarian, Bhera, Shapur District. Born about 1872. Principal of the Habibia College and Director of Public Education in Afghanistan. Head of a committee formed in Kabul to help students with Koranic studies, Talim-ul-Quran-i-Sharif.

HAFIZ SAIFULLAH

HAFIZULLAH KHAN
English Translator to Amir Habibullah, 1919.

HAIDAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Born 1896. Muhammedzai. Son of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Employed in the Foreign Office. Afghan Consul-General in Delhi, 1922–23. Recalled to Kabul in Spring of 1924. Minister-Designate to Ankara but appointment was cancelled and Ghulam Jilani Charkhi was sent instead. Muhammad Haidar was appointed Under-Secretary of Ministry of Commerce in 1925. Deputy Minister of Court, 1936. His wife was a sister of Sardar Nadir Khan. Died in 1968.

HAIDAR KULI
In 1888 Chief of the Jamshidis. He was elder brother of Yalantush Khan. Haidar Kuli's father, Khan Agha, was murdered by Sardar Ayyub Khan, but as Haidar Kuli had been at enmity with his parent, this event did not detach him from Ayyub's followers. He marched with Ayyub to Kandahar against Amir Abdur Rahman and a few days before the decisive battle went over to Abdur Rahman. He was appointed Chief of the Jamshidis in October 1886.
HAJI SHAH BEG

Uzbek. Appointed in 1906 to be in charge of the foreign employees in Kabul. Given the rank of Civil Colonel and appointed Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, which office he assumed in September 1908. A tall, thin man with a fair complexion and a hooked nose.

HAJIRA JAN


HALIMA


HAMIDULLAH KHAN

Akhunzada Safi. Known as Mulla Sahib of Tagao, also called Badshah Sahib of Tagao. An old priest influential in Nangarhar and Laghman. Follower of the late Hada Mulla. A leader in the disturbances of 1889. There were two mullas by this name, Hamidullah of Tagao and Abdul Hamid of Sarobi and they were frequently confused with each other. Summoned to Kabul for a big Darbar in 1915 and detained but permitted to return to his home in 1917 by Amir Habibullah. Visited the Hada Shrine in 1917 and met Mir Sayyid Jan. Reported to be at Laghman in 1918. Went to Kabul with Mir Sayyid Jan Badshah, August 1919. Again arrived Kabul November 7, 1920. Summoned the Chief Mulas of Nangarhar, Mohmand, and Bajaur to meet him at Hada in July 1922. Summoned to Kabul, December 1923, where he arrived with a large following in March 1924. Proceeded on Haj shortly afterwards. Summoned to Kabul, November 1928. On his refusal troops were sent to arrest him, but they were ambushed by Bacha-i-Saqqau.

HAMIDULLAH, SIRAJ


HAMZULLAH KHAN

Mulla, of Badr, Bizan Khel, Darwesh Khel Wazir. Son of Mam Shah. Resided at Maintoi in Shakai. A disciple of the Akhund of Swat. Taught the late Mulla Powindah, with whom he used to have protracted religious discussions. The two were rivals for a long time. In 1907, however, they became publicly reconciled. Had great influence among the Wazirs. Also a rival of the Karbogha Mulla. Had often visited Kabul and was there with a large following in June 1908 during the Islamic Congress held that month under Sardar Nasrullah’s presidency to decide whether holy war, jihad, should or should not be enforced against the British. In April 1913 he organized and led a lashkar of Kabul Khel Wazirs from Birmal to attack the British Spina Khaisora Post in the Tochi Agency, but was driven back by the North Waziristan Militia. He endeavoured to combine the Wazirs and Mahsuds for a jihad against the British Government.
HASAN HILMI BEG
Turk. A dye manufacturer and printer of stamps at Kabul during the reign of Amir Habibullah.

HASAN ISA

HASAN KHAN, MIRZA MUHAMMAD
Kizilbash. Son of the late Mirza Askar Khan. Mir Munshi and the Amir's Dabir. Accompanied Amir Shir Ali Khan throughout the Civil War. His father was a Head Munshi of Amir Dost Muhammad. Accompanied Amir Shir Ali to Ambala in 1879, and on his return was appointed a member of the newly-formed Kabul Council. In November 1873 was appointed a member of the Amir's Council with the title of Dabir-ul-Mulk, Private Secretary. Ghulam Ahmad, who visited Kabul in 1874, wrote the following: "Mirza Muhammad Hasan Khan, Mir Munshi, is the Private and Government Secretary of the Amir. He had gained His Highness's confidence, and he is admitted to Councils (which are held about State matters) more frequently than the other members of the Darbar. He acts agreeably to the Amir's intentions, and attaches himself to no party. All the murasilas, letters, from the Amir are written by him, or under his supervision, and he is the Superintendent of the Postal Department in Afghanistan." On the death of Naib Muhammad Alam was appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat, Deputy Governor, of Afghan Turkestan, under the new Governor Sherdil Khan. His place in the Amir's Council was filled by Muhammad Nabi, Kizilbash. His son remained in charge of the Amir's seal. Said to be an uncommonly clever man and of agreeable manners. His son was, in 1880, Dabir-ul-Mulk.

HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Abu Bakr Khel, Ghilzai. Son of Sarbaland Khan, Hakim of Charikar in 1914.

HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of Khushdil Khan, Kandahari. Governor of Ghazni. Hasan Khan and his brother Roshandil were, in 1882, appointed joint Deputy Governors and the Amir's two sons joint Governors of Ghazni. The arrangement seems to have fallen through and Hasan to have been installed as Governor alone. On July 16, 1886 Amir Abdur Rahman said in Darbar: "Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan has been Governor of Ghazni for the last six years. He has neither caused any loss to me nor have the people complained against him. My informers have written nothing against him. I appointed his brother Muhammad Umar Khan to the Government of Zurmat some months ago. I have heard nothing against him." He had an important charge during the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1886 and 1887 and had to march against the enemy.
HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Muhammad Kuli Khan, great-grandson of Painda Khan. Imprisoned by Amir Shir Ali Khan with Yakub Khan, of whom he was a devoted partisan. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad on the death of Amir Shir Ali and fled in January 1880. Fought against the British at the second action of Charasiab and joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in the winter of 1880–81. Fled to Persia after the second battle of Kandahar in September 1881. Returned via Karachi, Nowshera, and Doaba in October 1882, in the disguise of a faqir, and joined Sayyid Mahmud, Badshah of Kunar, then in opposition to Amir Abdur Rahman. In the beginning of 1883 he raised the Shinwaris, and on their defeat by the Amir's troops took refuge in Tirah with Mulla Wali Khan of Sapri. In November 1883 he was in Mangal country and joined the rebels there under Sadu Khan, Garu Khel Ghilzai. On the defeat of the Mangals, in April 1884, he again fled to Tirah.

HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Grandson (?) of Nawab Samad Khan (son of Painda Khan). At one time Mehmandar Bashi at Jalalabad. In 1904 accompanied the Dane Mission to Kabul. Appointed Brigadier of Khost in January 1905. Relieved of his command and summoned to Kabul in July 1906. Reported in 1907 to be commanding at Bannu, headquarters of the Andarab District. Reported in 1908 to have started to join the Ghazis in the anti-British disturbances, but to have been dissuaded by Amir Habibullah.

HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Herati. One of the Khawanin Sawars at Herat; was appointed Hakim of Obeh about the end of February 1919.

HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Hakim of Birmal, 1916. Reported to have been recalled in 1916, and appointed Governor of Urgun, returning to Khost with Nazim Dost Muhammad in 1917. Transferred as Governor to Gardez in 1917.

HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Sardar Yusuf Khan and uncle of ex-King Zahir Shah. Half brother of King Nadir. Born 1886. Commanded the Bodyguard, Sar-Os, at Kabul and accompanied Amir Habibullah to India in 1907. Appointed Naib Salar of Herat and left Kabul in 1916. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad, December 1919. Governor, Eastern Province, 1920. Officiated as Minister of War, Kabul, January 1922, in place of General Nadir Khan who was on tour. Went to Europe with his father in 1923. Appointed Minister at Moscow, March 1924, and left Moscow July 3, 1926, to join his brother Nadir Khan at Grasse. En route to Afghanistan, January 1929, left Marseilles with Nadir Khan and Shah Wali on February 8, 1929. Proceeded to Kabul, November 9, 1929, on his appointment as Premier and Minister of Interior. On tour in the Northern Provinces when Nadir Shah was assassinated and returned immediately to Kabul. Proceeded to Berlin in October 1936 to undergo an operation. Prime Minister from 1929 till 1946. Never married. Maintained Afghanistan's neutrality during the Second World War. Known as a good administrator, however, austere and tough in his dealings with the people. Died October 26, 1953.
HAYATULLAH KHAN

Sardar. Muhammadzai. Born December 29, 1888. Second son of Amir Habibullah Khan. His mother was a sister of Mir Muhammad Ojhor in Chitral. He was appointed Governor of Kataghan in 1905. When Amir Habibullah Khan returned from his 1907 tour in India, he summoned Hayatullah Khan to Kabul to answer charges brought against him by the people of Kataghan. He was kept in Kabul for some time under restraint. During the winters of 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14 he was left in Kabul as Governor during the sojourn of the Court at Jalalabad, and was said to have carried out his duties to Amir Habibullah Khan's satisfaction. In 1915 his allowance was fixed at Rs. 30,000 per annum. About April 1917 he was granted the title of Azud-ud-Daulah. On February 17, 1919, three days before the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, he left Kabul for Jalalabad. It appears, however, that on hearing of the murder he turned back to Kabul where he remained with Sardar Amanullah Khan. Held no official post in December 1919. Appointed Minister for Education, 1923. Went to Europe with his wife in April 1923 and returned to Kabul in March 1924. Appointed Minister of Justice, 1925. Although a brother of the King and a Minister he did not take a very active part in public life. Reported to have submitted to Habibullah Khan, Bacha-i-Saqqau, January 1929, but later to have been arrested. Executed on order of Bacha-i-Saqqao on October 17, 1929. Sons: Ahbubullah Azud Siraj, Director of Civil Aviation; Burhanullah, living in California, U.S.A. in 1971; and Qudratullah Hazrat Siraj, Department of Monopoly.

HAZRAT OF SHOR BAZAR

A name given the head of the family of Sirhind theologians, who adopted the family name of Mujaddidi. They were the most important and influential Murshids in Afghanistan in the years following King Amanullah's accession. For individual members of this family, see Fazl Ahmad, Umar Jan, Fazl Umar, and Rasul Jan Agha.

HAZRAT SAHIB

Of Charbagh, Butkhak, Mulla. Active in Mangal country during the war, 1919. Apparently had great influence with the Mangals and tribes in Chakmanni and Hariob and was in command of all Ghilzai lashkars and local Alijaris on the Kharlachi front. Returned to Kabul, August 1919, with the Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar. Family is collateral with Shor Bazar Mujaddidis.

HUSAIN ALI

Sepeh Salar. Kizilbash. Considered by many one of the ablest Afghans, both as a soldier and a statesman. Said to have been the mainstay of Amir Shir Ali Khan's reign. He left Kabul in 1881 and resided with Ayyub Khan at Tehran. Amir Abdur Rahman had striven in vain to induce the Sepeh Salar to return. In July 1886 Amir Abdur Rahman confiscated all his property in Kabul, and deported his daughter to Meshed, and 67 other relations to Peshawar. On the break-up of the Afghan colony in Persia, 1887-88, Husain Ali Khan at first decided to remain in Persia but afterwards resolved to accompany Ayyub Khan to India.
Husain Khán

Mir of Maimana. After the death of the Persian Ruler, Nadir Shah, the ruling power in Maimana was established by a soldier of fortune named Haji Khan. This man was an Uzbak who had served in the army of Nadir Shah, and his comrade at that period was Ahmad Shah, the Afghan Chieftain who afterwards became famous as the founder of the modern Kingdom of Afghanistan. After the murder of Nadir Shah and the establishment of Ahmad Shah at Kandahar, Hajji Khan repaired to the Court of his old companion-in-arms in the hope of obtaining a portion of his good fortune. Ahmad Shah then made over the territories of Maimana and Balkh to Haji Khan as Wali, or Ruler on the simple condition that Haji Khan should furnish certain military aid upon request. Haji Khan made Balkh the seat of the government and left one of his relatives at Maimana to rule that province as his Deputy. On his death he left the double government of Balkh and Maimana to his son; Jan Khan, however, did not enjoy it long, for the inhabitants of Balkh and Akcha threw off their allegiance to him. Timur Shah of Afghanistan recovered the suzerainty of Balkh and appears to have appointed a Governor directly from Kabul. Jan Khan surrendered all his influence in Balkh, confining himself to the government of Maimana. Jan Khan died at some unknown date, probably about 1790, and left several sons. One obtained the petty throne of Maimana by blinding an elder brother, but after some years he was overthrown by a popular insurrection and put to death. Then a younger brother, Ahmad Khan, reigned from 1798–1810, and was in like manner put to death by the people of Maimana. A nephew of Ahmad Khan, Allah Yar Khan, was next placed upon the throne, and reigned from 1810–26, when he died of cholera. Nizrab Khan, the eldest son of Ahmad Khan (who was murdered in 1810), took refuge at Mazar-i-Sharif, and waited there for a favourable situation in the affairs of Maimana. In 1826 he moved to Shiberghan. Meantime an infant son of the deceased ruler, Allah Yar Khan, was placed upon the throne of Maimana, while the Persian Steward of the Royal Household assumed the post of Regent. The people of Maimana, however, grew hostile to the Persian and put him to death, and then sent to Shiberghan for Nizrab Khan. Nizrab Khan was the son of a Persian slavewoman, and though the Uzbak custom is that on the death of a chief the ladies of his harem are transferred to his successor, his taking possession of a lady found in the harem of his predecessor, who was a daughter of the Chief of Sar-i-Pul, so annoyed that chief that he declared war on Maimana, and though he was repulsed on every occasion he maintained the war till his death about 1839, and then transmitted the feud to his son. Early in 1845 Nizrab Khan was poisoned by one of his wives and in June of the same year his two sons, Hikmat Khan and Shir Khan, were still disputing the succession. At this crisis Wazir Yar Muhammad Khan, the ruler of Herat, an Alikozai, interfered to such an extent that he induced Hikmat Khan to limit his authority to the mercantile and agricultural population, and to leave the charge of the citadel and command of the army to his younger brother, Shir Khan. In 1846 Wazir Yar Muhammad of Herat undertook an expedition against Maimana, and, having readily procured its submission, he placed a garrison of Herati troops in it and drew some of the Uzbaks away with him to strengthen his army. With the exception of one rebellion, which was soon repressed, Maimana remained subject to Herat until the death of Wazir Yar Muhammad in 1853. For a brief period after this Maimana was free, but early in 1855 it again submitted to Mir Afzal, the Afghan Governor of Turkestan. After this the Mir of Maimana appears to have changed his allegiance almost yearly. In 1857 he tendered his submission to
Persia. Early in 1858, threatened by the Persians, he asked Mir Afzal for assistance. In 1859 he threatened to go over to the Amir of Bukhara, and headed a rebellion against the Afghans, but was defeated. In 1861 he tendered his submission to Herat, only to transfer it at the end of the year to Kabul. In 1862 Hikmat Khan was murdered and Husain Khan, son of Hikmat Khan, was placed on the throne. Husain Khan declared himself a dependent of Kabul, in reply to which he was told by Mir Afzal Khan, on behalf of the Kabul authorities, that if he desired the protection of Kabul he must abstain from all correspondence with the ruler of Herat and other neighbouring powers. In 1866 Husain Khan remained loyal to the cause of Amir Shir Ali. At the beginning of 1868 Maimana stood a siege by Sardar Abdur Rahman and the inhabitants resisted the invaders on three occasions. At last they had to agree to terms. In 1870 Husain Khan showed symptoms of disaffection to the cause of Amir Shir Ali and did not wait on the Amir at Kabul with the other Mirs. In February 1875 Husain Khan requested Muhammad Alam Khan to consider him a servant of the Kabul Government and expressed his willingness to pay a yearly tribute of a lakh of tangas and 100 horses. To this the Amir agreed and countermanded offensive operations, preparations for which had been made. Husain Khan married a daughter of Mir Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiberghan. There appeared to be two other sons of Hikmat Khan besides Husain Khan, who formerly resided at Herat. The name of one of these sons of Hikmat Khan was Dilawar Khan. In 1867 Amir Shir Ali, acting apparently on the advice of Naib Muhammad Alam Khan, sent troops against Maimana, the nominal reasons being that the Mir was guilty of treasonable correspondence with the Amir of Bukhara and with Sardar Abdur Rahman. After a tedious siege the place was said to have surrendered on March 14, 1876, the Mir being taken prisoner and placed in confinement. The son of Mirakhor Muhammad Reza Khan was appointed Governor of Maimana with a large Afghan garrison under his command. In May 1876 Husain Khan was brought to Kabul and placed in irons in the Bala Hissar. Was subsequently relieved of his irons, but still kept in confinement in the Bala Hissar. In 1880 Husain Khan left Kabul with the supposed object of displacing Dilawar Khan, who then held Maimana for Ayyub, but he failed and returned to Kabul. In November 1883 Amir Abdur Rahman allowed Husain to try again, and when Dilawar Khan was finally deposed, reinstated him.

**HUSAIN KHAN**

Head Qizilbash. Shiah religious leader in Kabul. Imprisoned by Amir Habibullah about 1902. In 1905 reported to have been released.

**HUSAIN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

Mirza, Mustaufi, Safi of Parwan, Kohistan. Civil Naib Salar. A man of influence in his own district. Appointed Khan of Kohistan by Amir Abdur Rahman. Brother of Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan. Originally a clerk, then for many years Kotwal of Kabul and Brigadier commanding the Kotwali troops. Once or twice removed from office by Amir Habibullah, but reinstated afterwards. Appointed Mustaufi in December 1904. Had the honorary rank of Naib Salar on account of his influence in Kohistan where many recruits for the Kabul garrison were stationed. In charge of all Kabul offices and Chief Secretary to the Amir. An able and experienced man, well versed in Persian literature. Member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. One of the officials entrusted with State affairs during Amir Habibullah’s absence in India in 1907. In January 1908, again Financial Secretary,
Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik, and very high in the Amir’s favour. The latter appears to have consulted him freely on all matters and to have treated him with much honour. A great opponent of the Amir’s proposals for the introduction of railways into Afghanistan. In 1913 the Mustaufi was one of the most influential men in Afghanistan. Used to report to the Amir about court intrigues and warned him of an assassination plot in 1919. King Amanullah had him executed soon after he took power. His son Khalilullah Khalil, Afghanistan’s greatest poet in classical Persian, became Ambassador in Jiddah in 1966, and in Baghdad in 1969.

IBRAHIM BEG

ابراهیم بگ
Laqai. Basmachi leader, known for his daring raids into Soviet and Afghan territory. Escaped from Ferghana to Afghan Turkestan, July 1926, and came to Kabul. At Kabul he was entertained as an Afghan State guest for three days, after which he resided with the ex-Amir of Bukhara. Assisted Bacha-i-Saqqau in the early part of 1929 by the organization of Bashmachi bands for operations in Mazar-i-Sharif. Took a prominent part in the attacks on General Ghulam Nabi Charkhi at Mazar-i-Sharif, May 1929. In 1930, after repeated representations by the Soviet Union, the Afghan Government took steps to prevent Ibrahim Beg from raiding across the border, with the consequence that he started raiding in Afghanistan as well. In August he was reported to be on the point of surrendering, but fearing a fate similar to Bacha-i-Saqqau’s, eventually refused to come in and renewed his activities. He beseiged Khanabad in October, but was eventually driven off. In November he was reported to have been defeated and to have fled to Urta Tagai, but at the end of December he was again reported to be in the field. Was finally defeated by concerted Soviet-Afghan action.

IBRAHIM KHAN

ابراهیم خان

IBRAHIM KHAN

ابراهیم خان
Of Chakhansur. Chakhansur was administrated directly by the Afghans in 1880. The expulsion of Ibrahim Khan took place 2½ years before, and seems to have been as easy as it was complete. One of his sons joined Ayyub Khan at Kandahar. Ibrahim Khan was subsequently suspected of corresponding with the ex-Wali Shir Ali Khan at Karachi. The then Governor of Farah won over his leading agents and supporters, and then took Chakansur without striking a blow. Although his forts were capable of being held for some time, Ibrahim Khan fled.

IBRAHIM KHAN, MIRZA MUHAMMAD

ميرزا محمد ابراهيم خان
Mentioned in 1877 as brother of the Dabir-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Hasan, and former Governor of the Hazarajat. A man of the same name is mentioned by Afzal Khan, the British Agent at Kabul, in September 1882, as Governor of Kara Bola in the Hazara country.
IBRAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar. A son of Amir Shir Ali. In 1865, when Shir Ali went from Kabul on the expedition against Amin Khan of Kandahar, Wali Muhammad was left as Governor of Kabul, but he was soon supplanted by Ibrahim. On the advance of Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan against Kabul with the Turkestan troops, Ibrahim Khan proved powerless to resist them, partly from inexperience and partly because his elders, who should have afforded him assistance, notably Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan and Mustaufi Abdul Razak, were not well disposed towards Amir Shir Ali. After surrendering the Bala Hissar in February 1866, he remained under surveillance at Kabul until on the eve of the battle of Sheikhhabad, when he escaped, joined his father, and with him fled after the battle to Kandahar. After the disastrous battle of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, which took place in January 1867, Ibrahim accompanied his father in his flight to Herat. Subsequently he joined Faiz Muhammad Khan, who was governing Afghan Turkestan on behalf of Amir Shir Ali. After Shir Ali regained power in Kabul, Ibrahim acted as Governor of Herat. In November 1869 he was directed by the Amir to proceed to Turkestan, of which province Muhammad Alam Khan was Governor. The Amir, in pursuance of his policy of entrusting power not to his sons, but to dependants who owed all to himself, refused him any voice in the Administration, and disputes ensued between him and Muhammad Alam which resulted in his return to Kabul in January 1871. He was well received by the Amir and appointed Governor of Ghazni. Afterwards he was renominated as Governor of Herat, but did not take charge of the Governorship. Was for some time Governor of the city of Kabul. Expressed dissatisfaction at the nomination by the Amir of Abdullah Jan to be the heir-apparent to the throne. Not concerned with military affairs and had no authority in that department. As Governor of Kabul made over almost all the civil suits to the Kazi who sat with him, but decided many of the criminal cases, imposing heavy fines altogether disproportionate to offences. Was not admitted to the councils of Amir Shir Ali by whom he was almost wholly ignored. Sir R. Pollock wrote regarding him in 1871: "He is a person of no parts. Stammers slightly; is not very well off; may be worth a lakh. (Ghulam Ahmad Khan, however, puts his wealth at two or three lakhs and considerable landed property.) Is unpretentious, and could not unassisted take charge of a province; might succeed with a good man under him, or as the head of a party in event of a civil war. Has a naturally good disposition. Beyond his affection as a parent, the Amir Shir Ali takes no account of him, and would never trust him with important State matters." Had several wives besides two from his late brother, Muhammad Ali, whom he took according to Afghan customs and at the instance of the Amir. (Muhammad Ali left another widow, a Ghilzai, who declined to re-marry: she had one son, Ahmad Ali.) Suspected of intriguing with a view to raising disturbances in 1876, and consequently imprisoned by Shir Ali, but released soon afterwards and made City Magistrate of Kabul. He accompanied his father to Turkestan, and when Shir Ali died he returned to Kabul and was to all appearance well received by Yakub Khan, who, however, did not trust him. Immediately after the massacre of the Kabul Embassy he wrote to General Roberts. During the occupation of Kabul he for some time assisted Wali Muhammad Khan in the administration of the town. He was once sent to Kohistan, where he was believed to have some influence, and was a member of the mission sent to Turkestan to treat with Abdur Rahman. He followed the army to Peshawar. In 1881 expelled from Afghanistan. Had four sons: Abdul Ali, Abdul Majid, Abdul Wahid, and Abdur Rashid.
IBRAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Barakzai, Naib Salar. Born, 1881. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan (Governor of Herat). Brother of Ulya Hazrat and uncle of King Amanullah. Appointed Minister of Justice, Nazir-i-Adalia, by King Amanullah in March 1919. Sent by Amanullah to Jalalabad to proclaim his accession and was appointed Governor of Kabul in 1919. Sent by Amanullah to command in Pasht-i-Rud and Farah, but recalled to Kabul. From August 1919 acted as Deputy Premier, Muin-us-Sultanat, the appointment previously held by Inayatullah, until June 1920. Nazir-i-Adalia, June 1920, when he went to Mazar-i-Sharif to inquire into disturbances there. Appointed Naib Salar April 1920. In July 1920 he was on bad terms with General Nadir Khan. Acting Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif, September 1920. Appointed Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, Turkestan, December 1921. Left Kabul for Mazar-i-Sharif, December 24, to officiate as Governor. Returned to Kabul from Mazar-i-Sharif, March 1924. Again Minister of Justice in 1924, prior to appointment of Sardar Hayatullah. Appointed Governor of Herat, January 1925. Visited Kandahar during King's visit to that city in November 1926 to report on various questions. Traveled to and from Kandahar via Duzdab and Quetta. Said to have had firm control of Herat on behalf of King Amanullah, January 1929, but was put to death by rebellious soldiers in 1929.

INAYATULLAH KHAN

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born October 20, 1888. Eldest son of Amir Habibullah Khan. His mother is the Ulya Jah Badr-ul-Haram, a Safi of Tagao. Visited India in December 1904. Held the appointment of Helper of the State, Muin-us-Sultanat, under Amir Habibullah Khan. Appointed Marshal, Sardar-i-Salar, in 1905. Said to be in favour of reforms. Appointed Minister for Education in 1916. The recognized heir to the throne up to the time of Amir Habibullah Khan's death. In 1915–16 he and Sardar Nasrullah were on friendly terms with the German party in Kabul, and he was at that time believed to be in favour of Afghan intervention in the war. He married a daughter of the Foreign Minister, Nazir-i-Kharija, Sardar Mahmud Tarzi (another of whose daughters was Queen Soraya). During Amir Habibullah Khan's reign he received an allowance of Rs. 130,000 per year. After the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, Sardar Nasrullah went through the form of offering him the throne in the presence of the Musahiban-i-Khas and Sepah Salar Nadir Khan and other prominent officials. He, however, refused it. When Nasrullah, in turn, was compelled to yield to the claims of Sardar Amanullah, he had to accompany the former to Kabul, and left Jalalabad with him on March 4. On arrival at Kabul, though not compelled to share Nasrullah's imprisonment, he was kept under strict surveillance. At the Darbar at which those accused of the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan were tried, King Amanullah decreed that he had forfeited all his claims by his cowardly acquiescence in Nasrullah's usurpation of the throne and by his failure to take any steps to discover the authors of the crime. He was told that, though no punishment was ordered for him, it would be advisable that he should retire into private life and take no further part in public affairs. In October 1919 he was reported to have been arrested by the King and practically confined to his house until 1922. There was an abortive uprising by the Safi regiment in his favour in June 1920. This regiment was raised in Tagao by Sardar Inayatullah. Sanctioned a yearly allowance of 1½ lakhs of rupees and an escort of 20 men, March 1921. He consistently refused to take up any Government appointment.
In July 1922 was allowed a certain measure of freedom which was increased until he moved about apparently without restriction. When Bacha-i-Saqqu attacked Kabul on December 14, 1928, Inayatullah Khan was summoned by the King and confined in the Arg. Forced to accept the throne on King Amanullah's abdication, January 14, 1929, but on being besieged in the Arg by Bacha-i-Saqqu, abdicated on January 17, 1929 on condition that he and his family would be sent to Kandahar by air. Evacuated to Peshawar with his family in British Air Force planes, January 18, 1929, and proceeded to join King Amanullah in Kandahar. Travelled with Amanullah to Bombay, May 23, 1929. Sailed from Bombay for Persia via Basra, July 6, 1929. Arrived Tehran July 27, 1929. Left for Europe May 1930 and was in Berlin. Visited England, August 1931, and stayed three weeks in London with his wife and eldest son, Khalilullah. Joined Amanullah in Rome, and then went on to Tehran where his sister joined him from Kabul. Lived in Tehran in retirement as a respected guest of Reza Shah. Died on August 12, 1946 in Tehran. His family returned to Afghanistan in 1947.

ISHAK See ISHAQ

ISHAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD See MUHAMMAD ISHAN KHAN

ISHAQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Amir Khan (who was Wazir to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan and died in 1884). At one time Tahsildar. In 1913 acted as Naib-ul-Hukumah of Badakhshan for Sardar Hayatullah Khan with headquarters in Faizabad.

ISHAQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD


ISHAQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Born about 1851. Son of Amir Muhammad Azam Khan, and half brother of Sarwar Khan, therefore cousin of Amir Abdur Rahman. His mother was an Armenian. In 1869 Ishaq was in command of Sardar Abdur Rahman's forces in Turkestan. His position, however, was hopeless, and in May he fled to Samarkand. Later in the same year Ishaq, with a body of some 600 Turcomans (apparently in the service of the Amir of Bukhara), attacked Amir Shir Ali's troops in Turkestan. At first he was successful owing to wholesale desertion among the Turkestan troops, but ultimately he was defeated and forced again to flee across the Oxus to Bukhara, where the Amir was said to have confiscated his allowance, and to have prohibited him from attending the court. He remained for some time at Samarkand with Sardar Abdur Rahman and other Afghan refugees in the enjoyment of a small allowance, but was otherwise treated with but little respect or kindness by the Amir of Bukhara. In 1871 he sent a messenger to the Commissioner of Peshawar, asking him to arrange for asylum with the British Government. No action was taken upon this except to ascertain what the wishes of Amir Shir Ali were. The Amir, however, gave no decided reply, and in May 1872 Isa Khan, a servant of Ishaq, appeared in Kabul and stated to the Amir that about 300 men were expected to accompany Ishaq Khan from Samarkand. Afterwards, by the orders of the Government
of India, it was pointed out that the deportation of such a large body of men into Indian territory would be extremely inconvenient, and the Amir directed Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, not to allow more than four or five men to cross the Oxus with Ishaq, his remaining followers separating from him on the other side of the river. Ishaq did not however avail himself of the opportunity to come into British territory. Subsequent reports represented him as having fled from Samarkand, and having been apprehended on his way to Kakand by the Russian authorities. Afterwards, November 1872, he was said to be at Samarkand with only a small body of followers, eighty in number, and to be desirous of returning to Afghanistan. In May 1873 he was reported to have arrived secretly in Badakhshan, in company with the ex-Mir Jehander Shah, their object being to raise disturbances. Writing in 1873, Sir R. Pollock said that Ishaq Khan was still at Samarkand enjoying a small allowance from the Russians. In 1879 he accompanied Sardar Abdur Rahman to Afghanistan and contributed largely to his success in Turkestan. He was first made Governor of Mazari-Sharif, where he succeeded in raising money which was urgently required for the expedition. When Abdur Rahman went to Kabul, Ishaq Khan remained as Governor of Turkestan. He appeared to be an able administrator and was well liked, particularly by the army. He ruled Turkestan almost independently, and instead of sending tribute to Kabul he continually asked for money, which the Amir reluctantly sent. He did not appear to be on very good terms with Sardar Abdur Rahman, who seemed to be somewhat afraid of him. The following extracts from letters received at different times will give a good idea of the Amir's relations with his cousin: February 13, 1881. "The following explanation of the late estrangement between the Amir and Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan has been confidentially obtained. It appears that the Sardar wrote to His Highness to say: 'Turkistan was acquired at the cost of my brother's life (Sarwar Khan). Your father during the reign of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan — on whose throne you are now seated — was acknowledged the semi-independent ruler of Turkestan, and only under exceptional and pressing circumstances did he assist his father, the Amir. Under these circumstances it is proper and right that you should acknowledge me as the exclusive owner of Turkestan, liable only to render you help in case of extreme emergency. My father was Amir as well as yours, and my claims must not be overlooked.' These aspirations were generated in the mind of Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan by the letters of Bibi Shah Babo, who wrote persistently complaining bitterly of the negligent treatment by the Amir (her half brother) of Muhammad Aziz Khan (the Sardar's half brother), her husband. His Highness acted with considerable tact in this matter. He kept his own counsel and conducted all the correspondence with his own pen. Seeing the great danger arising out of family dissensions, he wrote most conciliatory letters to Sardars Muhammad Ishaq Khan, telling him: 'What can I do with the entire country? After I have run my course who have I but you? Why should you be covetous or jealous? I have no objections to raise. My prayer to the Almighty is that you may be permitted to act the part of a son towards me, and experience nothing but affectionate treatment from me. I have nothing to urge against your proposal.' The Sardar replied: 'In order to convince me and relieve my mind of anxiety, obtain for me from the British Government a written confirmation of my rights.' To this proposal the Amir said: 'I have not yet myself interviewed the British Government (Sirkar Angrezi). One enemy is still firmly seated in Herat. When all our home and personal anxieties and troubles have been removed, then I will do just what you desire.'
Thus was Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan pacified for a time, but the reconciliation was unsatisfactory. The Sardar looked upon Badakhshan as a portion of the Amir's territories, and had not paid a penny to the troops employed in that direction. On three occasions he was written to on the subject, but his reply invariably was: 'My country cannot afford the expense.' At last the Amir had to send Rs. 40,000 from Kabul to pay the troops under Sardar Abdullah Khan in Badakhshan." December 7, 1881. "After the fall of Herat the Amir received a letter at Kandahar from Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan to this purport: 'The acquisition of Turkestan cost my brother, Muhammad Sarwar, his life. I have conquered Herat by the power of my sword, and Sardar Muhammad Mohsin Khan has been sent there by me. I now learn that you have deputed Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan to Herat; this is not proper. You must not think of Herat or Turkestan. I acknowledge your supremacy, so do not follow the example of Amir Shir Ali and Sardar Muhammad Amin Khan, and create internal troubles. It is right that you should grant Kandahar to Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan, and seating yourself on the throne at Kabul look upon us as your dependants. If you do not restrain Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan from going to Herat a great disturbance will be the result. It was my duty to warn you.' At first the Amir was most intent about arranging for affairs at Herat, and had sent one and a half lakhs (150,000 rupees) to Herat, as it is the only place of note in Afghanistan which he has not seen. He also contemplated the subjugation of Maimana, and had discussed the matter with Zain Khan. On the receipt of Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan's letter, he washed his hands of Herat, and decided to winter at Kandahar. Since the fall of Herat a complete breach has taken place between the Amir and Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan. Today another special messenger arrived with a despatch from Sardar Abdullah Khan from Rustak. When the letter was received Zain Khan and Mirza Abdur Rashid, Hakim, were present; the Amir opened the cover; it contained a very long communication, and as His Highness had taken a purgative he was obliged to retire leaving the letter unread behind him. Zain Khan benefited by the opportunity, but was only able to scan a portion of the contents of the letter, which was 'Do not fail to direct your attention to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan; he is secretly making good his relations with the English. He has subordinated the army. You will experience from him troubles a thousand times greater than those anticipated from Ayyub. For God's sake be alert; do not be negligent. I have warned you. The Badakhshani troops display indications of sympathy for Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.' The Amir does his utmost to keep dark his strained relations with Muhammad Ishaq Khan, and is most cautious in avoiding everything likely to expose the real state of affairs, but the truth is that the people of Afghanistan are adepts in discovering such like matters. All the chiefs in the Amir's camp are acquainted with the existence of the rupture. Several of them, such as Badshah Khan, Ahmadzai; Niaz Muhammad Khan, Babarak Khel; Bahram Khan, Jabbar Khel; Samandar Khan, Charkhi, and others have sent letters of submission and cooperation through Sarwar Khan, Parwani, to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan." January 16, 1882. "The Amir addressed three autograph communications of advice, counsel, and palaver to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan; in reply he received a letter a few days ago, in which the Sardar writes: 'I will not be the first to agitate or create disturbance. If Your Highness will give up all idea of laying claim to the revenues of Turkestan and Herat, you will never find me wanting in my duty of allegiance, but should Your Highness follow in the footsteps of Amir Shir Ali Khan, and disregard others' rights, then you may look upon me as having sacrificed my
life, similar to my brother, Muhammad Sarwar, in defending my interests in Turkestan."

"A native of Kohistan, lately returned after a visit to his brother in Turkestan, yesterday mentioned: 'The entire army in Turkestan is devoted to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan, who is making the soldiery, chiefs, and elders swear loyalty and fidelity to himself on the Koran at Mazar-i-Sharif. It was common talk among the Turkestan soldiery that hostilities would commence during the approaching spring.' Similar reports have been heard from other sources. Mir Sarabeg, the Chief of Kolab, in the course of conversation, said: 'Between the Amir and Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan there will soon be an open rupture leading to hostilities, which will place the Kandahar battle completely in the shade. I have received full particulars of Muhammad Ishaq Khan's preparations through Sultan Murad Khan (the Chief of Kunduz)." Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, Commander-in-Chief, was heard to say: 'May God prosper Muhammad Ishaq Khan; for had he not displayed hostile feelings after the victories gained at Herat and Kandahar, the Amir would most assuredly have blown a great number of people away from guns, and I was to have been the first victim.' Parwana Khan, Kotwal, who is at enmity with Mir Ahmad Shah, Octroi Collector at Kabul, is said to have made the following report to the Amir: 'Since Mir Ahmad Shah has put away three lakhs of rupees in cash, several of his acts have been objectionably independent: he has become proud, and his conduct is overbearing.' The Amir remarked: 'I am fully aware of the fact that within the last six months my officials have plundered me to an extent unparalleled during Amir Shir Ali's reign. What can I do? May God curse Muhammad Ishaq! He has launched me in a vortex of anxiety, greater than that experienced from Muhammad Ayyub. He and I are certain to fight next spring. I will not give him time. So long as perfect peace is not restored, and all my enemies are not completely eradicated, I cannot lift my hand against any person, March 6, 1882.' Mirza Mustamand states that the Mustaufi mentioned that Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan had written to the Amir to the following effect: 'You have not given me anything out of the money you received from the British Government. You have taken Badakhshan from me, and I have no strong hold on Maimana, I do not oppress the people, nor do I deprive them of their property unjustly, as Naib Mir Alam Khan did. He raised money by undue exactions and paid the Turkestan troops. I have in my possession your agreement, which you may perhaps have forgotten through your pride of power. The agreement shall eventually be laid before the great powers. Though you may not like my writing to you so hard, yet I warn you that Afghanistan is the country which caused the ruin of our ancestors, and of Amir Shir Ali Khan. Therefore it does not become you to be proud. Accounts of discord between us have appeared in the Russian papers. I have heard this from a man recently arrived from Samarkand. I must write and tell you that unity is an excellent thing.'"

When Abdur Rahman was ill in June, 1888, Ishaq Khan was reported to have proclaimed himself Amir and coins were struck in his name. Amir Abdur Rahman sent an army under General Ghulam Haidar against him and Ishaq Khan's forces were after initial successes defeated south of Tashqurghan on September 29, 1888. Ishaq Khan fled to Russian Turkestan and eventually died there.

**ISMAIL KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسماعیل خان

Tora. Was of the family of the hereditary Khans of Kokand and resided in Kabul, 1919.
ISMAIL KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1862. Son of Sardar Ishaq Khan by a daughter of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, Muhammadzai. Since his father's flight resided in Russian territory, sometimes at Kerki, at Tashkent, and at Samarkand. In Kerki employed as an administrator of Muslim law by the Russians. Amir Habibullah had several times during 1911–12 tried to induce Muhammad Ismail to return to Afghanistan. Said to have been permitted to return to Afghanistan, 1920.

ISMAIL KHAN, MUHAMMAD


JAFAR, SAYYID

Son of Sayyid Hisam-ud-Din, and nephew of Sayyid Mahmud Badshah of Kunar. Mentioned in 1878 as having been deputed by Amir Shir Ali on a secret mission to Bukhara. See also Sayyid Jafar Pacha.

JAFAR KHAN, MIRZA

Kizilbash. An official in the Octroi Department at Kabul. Dismissed in May 1875 at the same time as Ahmad Ali Khan, the Superintendent of that Department. Mirza Jafar was said to have been a refugee in Kashmir when Amir Muhammad Azam Khan ruled in Kabul, and to have received great consideration from the Maharaja of Kashmir, whose "friend and agent" he was at Kabul. Placed in confinement at Kabul after denying that he was aware of the details of the property left by the deceased Naib Muhammad Alam Khan. Released and placed in charge of the Octroi Collections. In 1880 he was again placed in confinement by Amir Abdur Rahman and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50,000. His estates were confiscated, but again restored and in March 1881 he took up his old appointment as Customs Officer. Expelled from Afghanistan and went to Peshawar in April 1884.

JAHANDAD KHAN

Allayar Khel, Ahmadzai Ghilzai of Gardez. At one time a well-known horsedealer. Owned property at Dinapur. Said to be a man of parts and of great influence in and about Khost. Created a disturbance in Zurmat and Khost in 1905 and was summoned to Kabul. There he was appointed Head of the Afghan Traders and a member of the State Council. Took a prominent part in the Ahmadzai, Mangal Revolt, 1912, but on the arrival of the force under General Nadir Khan from Kabul, he fled to Kurram.

JALALUDDIN KHAN

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Only surviving son of Sardar Muhammad Akbar Khan (who was the eldest son of Amir Dost Muhammad by a Popalzai wife). Being dissatisfied with his
grandfather he went to Constantinople and in 1863, at the time of the siege of Herat, he returned and advanced his claim against Dost Muhammad for his father's property, but without success. He accompanied Amir Shir Ali in his march against Afzal in 1864, deserted him on his return march and at Kandahar joined the insurgent Amin Khan (full brother of the late Amir Shir Ali), on whose behalf he conducted the unsuccessful siege of Qalat-i-Ghilzai in March 1865; surrendered to Amir Shir Ali after the Battle of Kajbaz in June; was sent by him to serve with his son Ibrahim at Kabul in November; deserted him and went over to Sardar Abdur Rahman almost as soon as the two armies came face to face; changed back again in two days, and during the remainder of the winter was with Sharif Khan at the head of the intrigues against the Governor of Kabul, whose side, notwithstanding, he throughout ostensibly espoused. In November 1866 he suddenly left Kabul and joined the Shinwaris, who were in open rebellion. By the middle of December he was at their head, and had seized the whole country around Jalalabad, though not Jalalabad itself. In January 1867 he was defeated by Muhammad Azam Khan's troops, and being joined by Aslam Khan took refuge in Peshawar, after which the Shinwaris submitted. Jalaluddin then attempted to join Faiz Muhammad in Turkestan, but having failed in this he reappeared in arms in Kunar. In October 1867 he wrote to Muhammad Azam Khan begging for forgiveness, and was told that he must either leave the country altogether, or else come to Kabul. He adopted the latter alternative, and was then told by Muhammad Azam Khan that he would not be permitted to stay in the capital, but had better seek asylum in Baluchistan. To this he objected, and in December 1867 Azam Khan, without further warning, deported him via Kurram into Kohat, from where the Sardar was sent to Rawalpindi, being put on his parole not to leave that place without permission, and to refrain from political correspondence with Afghanistan. In 1872 he wrote begging Amir Shir Ali to forgive him and allow him to return, but the request was refused. He also asked the Amir to permit his family (he was married to a daughter of Shir Ali) to join him in British territory, but the Amir did not appear to have acceded to his request. Sir R. Pollock, writing in 1871, thus described Jalaluddin: "He is an impracticable, hot-headed person, who has had and missed good opportunities. In the last civil war he aided Afzal against Shir Ali, but played his cards so ill that Afzal and Azam deposed him, and Shir Ali detested him. He has visited Mecca, Egypt, Constantinople, and even Marseilles, when, his money running short, he had to return to the East." In September 1879 he offered his services for employment in Afghanistan, but the offer was declined. In 1882 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the Rawalpindi district by the British authorities. In July 1882, the Sardar's wife (a sister of Sardar Ibrahim Khan), from whom he has been separated during the whole period of his exile, was deported with others to India by Amir Abdur Rahman.

JALANDAR KHAN
Son of Safi Khan, a Kohistani Chief, whose estate was confiscated by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1881.

JAMALUDDIN AFGHANI, SAYYID
Born about 1838. Most prominent Islamic modernist and promoter of Pan-Islamism. Active in the Islamic world in India, Egypt, Persia, and the Ottoman Empire. Agitated for Islamic unity in the face of European military and technological power which threatened
the destruction of the Islamic world. He was the adviser of Muslim rulers. In the 1860's he was consulted by the Afghan ruler and in the 1870's he advised the Egyptian ruler. Eventually he was at the Court of the Ottoman Sultan, Abdul Hamid. He fell into disfavour after a follower of his assassinated the Persian ruler Nasruddin Shah. He died in 1897 in Istanbul of a lingering illness, perhaps as a result of poisoning. Regarding the origin of Jamaluddin Afghani there are two conflicting views: he himself claimed to have been an Afghan and this view had generally been accepted and upheld by such Afghan scholars as Muhammad Amin Khugiani in his *Hayat-e Sayyid Jamal-ud-Din Afghani*. However according to Iranian and Western scholars Jamaluddin Afghani was an Iranian. See the book of Afshar, Itaj, and Asghar Mahdavi (eds.), *Majmu’eh-ye asnad va madarek chap nashodeh dar bareh-ye Sayyed Jamal ad-Din mashhur be Afghani*, Tehran 1963; Nikki R. Keddie, *Religion and Rebellion in Iran*, London, 1966; and *Sayyid Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani*, a biography. This author has found material in the British archives supporting Keddie's view, furthermore an article about Afghani in the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* found by this author (22 Sombola 1290 and 21 Mizan 1290, Nos. 3 and 5) supports this view.

**JAMIR KHAN**

جمیر خان

Khan of Bassaul. Placed in confinement by Amir Abdur Rahman and all his property was confiscated by his order, because his brother was in the service of Sardar Muhammad Ayyub Khan and also because he joined the Shinwaris against the Amir. He was captured and brought to Jalalabad. Afterwards sent by order of the Amir under guard to Kabul, with the object of being deported to Turkestan.

**JAN GUL KHAN**

جان گل خان

An Ahmadzai Chief. Colonel of Artillery in Amir Shir Ali's army. He and his brother, Jan Nisar Khan, were both arrested by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1880, but they escaped and joined Taj Muhammad Khan, the son of the Arsala Khan, Ghilzai.

**JAN MUHAMMAD**

جان محمد

Sahibzada. Sayyid of Bajaur. Was an agent of Amir Abdur Rahman from whom he received an allowance for trying to win over the Bajaur Chiefs to Kabul.

**JAN MUHAMMAD**

جان محمد

One of Amir Abdur Rahman's most trusted servants. In 1880 about 35 years old, and had been with the Amir since he was seven. In September 1882 sent to Kandahar in order to enquire into and report upon the conduct of the Governor, Sardar Abdul Rasul Khan. Also Superintendent of the Customs Department. Once showed a surplus of Rs. 130,000, which greatly pleased the Amir.

**JAN MUHAMMAD**

جان محمد

A Ghilzai Chief in 1888.

**JAN MUHAMMAD**

جان محمد

Sardar. A son of Sardar Sayyid Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, and half brother of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan. During the British occupation of Kabul, he was in the city and on the evacuation of Eastern Afghanistan in August 1880 came to India with the British
forces. In May 1881, Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan returned to Afghanistan via Quetta to join Amir Abdur Rahman. Jan Muhammad accompanied his brother as far as Quetta, but on arrival there Alam Khan sent him back with instructions to proceed via Peshawar to Kabul, and there wait on the Amir. The Government of India, however, declined to permit Jan Muhammad to go to Kabul, and he was detained at Peshawar. In October 1882, on the expulsion of Sardar Alam Khan from Afghanistan, Jan Muhammad joined him in India.

**JANBAZ KHAN**

**JAYLANI (GILANI, JEILANI, JILANI)** See KEILANI

**JUMA KHAN**
Son of Sardar Abdul Quddus, Itimad-ud-Daula. Appointed Director of Customs, Amir-ul-Wajuhat, 1919. He and other members of the family of Abdul Quddus adopted the family name Etemadi.

**KAMAL KHAN**

**KAMAL KHAN**
A prominent Chief of the Maimana district who presented the Amir with 100 horses, 100 ponies, and 20 camels, during the latter's tour in 1907. Khan of Maimana. Employed by the Amir to supply horses and ponies for Government purposes in Kabul. He lived in Maimana where he kept a stud of horses.

**KARIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD**
Colonel, Barakzai. Appointed Governor of Uruzgan in place of Shir Ahmad Khan, Ghilzai, July 1917. Recalled to Kabul, September 1919.

**KARIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD**
Sardar. Son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Declared for the English on the occupation of Kabul, and was one of the Sardars associated with Wali Muhammad Khan in the administration of the town. He submitted to Amir Abdur Rahman on his arrival in 1880, but early in the ensuing years was discovered in contact with Sardar Ayyub Khan, and the Amir at once announced his intention of deporting to India both Karim Khan and his son, Muhammad Qayyum Khan, with a party of other Sardars who had aroused his suspicions. On the Government of India learning of the Amir’s action, the Commissioner was directed to inform him that the British Government could not undertake to keep the
Sardars in confinement or under surveillance. In reply, he stated that he did not wish the Sardars to be imprisoned, but merely restricted to a certain place of residence and prevented from returning to Afghanistan. Finally, it was decided that the deportees should not be refused admission to India, and that they should not be allowed to live near the frontier, but that the Government of India could not undertake to prevent their return after a short time to Afghanistan, though the Amir's Government was free to take measures to prevent them from re-crossing his frontiers without permission. With this decision the Amir expressed his satisfaction, and at once deported the party of Sardars, who arrived at Peshawar in May 1881, destitute and penniless.

KATAL KHAN
General, Charkhi. Nephew of General Ghulam Haidar, the Commander-in-Chief. Commanded against the Mangals in January 1884, and after being twice defeated was relieved of his command and sent in chains to Kabul. He was released a few months afterwards and in October 1886 was allowed to return to his country. Again imprisoned in 1886. Released in September 1887 and appointed Colonel of the Kotwalri Regiment. His confiscated property was restored, and he was granted a khilat. His son Katal Zada was a military cadet in Turkey and remained there. Visited Afghanistan in 1967.

KAZIM KHAN
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Second son of ex-Amir Yaqub Khan. Said to have been with Ayyub Khan at Lahore, 1913.

AL-KEILANI, MUHAMMAD SADI SHAMI PIR
Sadi al-Keilani, also known as the Shami Pir, was a religious leader, whose importance in Afghan history is attributable to the fact that in 1938 he was involved in a plot aimed at toppling the regime of ex-King Zahir Shah. Archival sources describe the Shami Pir as follows: Sadi al-Keilani, the son of Ataullah al-Keilani, was born in Damascus in 1901, and in 1925 opted for Turkish nationality. He was educated in Damascus and, from 1920-25 at a German school of agriculture at Potsdam. In 1929 he married Maria Richter, the daughter of a senior German police officer. His family is one of the main branches of the family of Abdul Qadir al-Jilani (Gilani - a sufi shaikh whose mausoleum is venerated in Baghdad). Abdul Qadir, a descendant from the Prophet Muhammad through Fatima, was one of the great spiritual leaders of Islam. He founded the Qadiriya, one of the most important of the Islamic mystic confraternities. The introduction of the Qadiriya to India and Afghanistan dates back many centuries but only in comparatively recent times had the number of adepts increased. This led to the visits of members of different branches of the Keilani family to India in order to collect contributions for themselves from the Qadiri who revered them as descendants of the Prophet. The Baghdad branch, descended from Abdul Aziz al-Jilani, had at its head in India a certain Ibrahim al-Keilani, a wealthy merchant of Bombay. Another branch through Abdul Razzak (of which Muhammad Sadi al-Keilani was a head) had its followers mainly in northern India and Afghanistan. Queen Soraya, wife of Amir Amanullah, was related to the family through the marriage of an aunt. Muhammad Sadi's account of activities on the Afghan frontier in 1938 was as follows: “He stated that he made the journey to India without thought of being concerned in any political movement. His object was to collect
money from the Qadiris in India and Afghanistan. It was true, he said that ex-Queen
Soraya was a distant relative of his, but he had no particular desire to see Amanullah
restored to Kabul. When he was in northern India he was besought by members of the
Qadiria confraternity in Afghanistan to use his spiritual authority for the purpose of
turning out the present government of Afghanistan whose oppression of the people he
described as ‘terrible’. He therefore went to Waziristan and, with the help of the Faqir of
Ipi and some leading Qadiria shaikhs, a force of some 5,000 men was raised and armed
and, he said, provided with canon; the canon having been supplied previously by the
Afghan Government to the Faqir of Ipi for the purpose of fighting the British. They were
within two days of complete success when the British and Indian authorities intervened.
Muhammad Sadi said that he was glad of this intervention and had, indeed, sought it,
because he felt that he was getting into deep and dangerous water in Waziristan where the
tribesmen were inviting him to replace the Faqir as their leader; this he thought would
inevitably draw him into an unequal struggle with the British with whom he and the
Qadiris in general had always been friendly. He was asked what he had hoped to do if the
revolt in Afghanistan had succeeded. He said that in that case he thought he could have
established himself and his family as rulers of the country and that, as Qadiria adepts
represented a very large majority of the Afghans, he would have been able to bring peace
and good government to that country."

The shaikh of the Afghan Zawiya in Damascus, said in 1938 that “although he had no
information about Muhammad Sadi’s real intentions, he believes that al-Keilani was
encouraged to try to stir up a revolt to depose Muhammad Zahir Shah. He also recalls
that Muhammad Sadi was sent to Afghanistan in order to collect monies, Wakf [religious
endowment]. He arrived, however, just at the time of the revolt against Amanullah and
had to flee the country. The shaikh also remembers that about 30 years ago, Ataullah
(Muhammad Sadi al-Keilani’s father) tried to enter Afghanistan to collect this money.
Ataullah was denied admission, but was given a present of Rs. 10,000 in exchange for a
promise not to attempt to get into the country, although his (Ataullah’s) father,
Muhammad Sadi al-Keilani, had been brought into the country by Amanullah’s father,
had gained there much influence and wealth, and had succeeded in increasing the
numbers of the Qadiris at the expense of the Naqshbandis. Today, the Qadiria sect is by
far the most popular in Afghanistan, although practically all the Government officials are
of the Naqshbandia confraternity.” Afghan nationalists consider the Shami-Pir-interven-
tion in the Frontier a British plot. See next page for genealogy.

KHAI\textsuperscript{R}-UD-\textsuperscript{DIN}

Effendi, Turk. Of Damascus, also known as Khairi Beg. Employed to teach Turkish in
Habibia School at Kabul. Employed through Salih Muhammad Effendi, father-in-law of
Mahmud Tarzi. Dismissed for giving a military reception to the Hentig-Niedermayer
Expedition in 1915. Proceeded secretly to Tirah in 1916, in company with Ahmad
Effendi and posed as a Turkish representative to the tribes. Possibly identical with Khairi
Effendi, described as Scout Master in the Military College at Kabul. Under the protection
of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, 1918. In April 1919 left Kabul as head of a mission to Turkey
with orders to secure experts in both civil and military departments for Afghanistan.
DESCENT OF MUHAMMAD SADI AL KEILANI – SHAMI PIR

MAHI AL-DIN ABU MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADIR AL-JILANI
IBN ABU SALIH MUSA AL-HASANI
1079–1166 A.D.

Founder of the Qadaria or Jilani Jilala Order

Two sons and one daughter

Abdul Razzaq d. 603 A.H.  Abdul Wahhab  Abdul Aziz

Abu Salah  Baghdad Branch

Muhammad Ibn Nasr

Ahmad Zahir al-Din

Saif al-Din Kahya

Muhammad Shams al-Din

Ala al-Din Ali established subbranches

Nur al-Din Husain

Muhai al-Din Yahya

Sham al-Qasim

Shahabi al-Din Ahmad

Ali al-Hashimi

Ahmad

Sharaf al-Din

Sayyid Ibrahim

Sayyid Abdul Qadir

Muhammad Salih (founder of Qadaria Zawiya in Damascus)

Muhammad Salih

Muhammad Said

Muhammad Salih = Daughter of Sirdar Ghulam Muhd. Khan

Ataullah

Muhammad = Maria Richter

Sadi al-Keilani

Abdullah  Muhammad Ali  Suraya, wife of Amanullah

Abu Khan

Ataullah  Bilqis
During the Second Afghan War, 1839–42, the spiritual leader of the Mohmands. He continually preached jihad and declared Sayyid Mahmud Badshah of Kunar and others who were friendly to the English to be Wahhabis and unbelievers. He was defeated in several fights but always managed to collect men for new attacks. When the war was over his enemies proved stronger than he, and at the demand of Mian Gul of Swat the people expelled him from the Mohmand country. He took refuge at Jalalabad. In 1888 he preached in favour of Abdur Rahman in the Mohmand country. It was believed that the Amir intended to depute him to the Ghilzai country to deal with the rebels. He asked and received leave to visit India in 1884.

KHALILULLAH
Sardar Inayatullah’s eldest son. Born, 1911.

KHAN AGA
Jamshidi, one-time Head of the Jamshidi tribe. Sardar Ayyub’s father-in-law. Put to death by Ayyub in the autumn of 1880. This act of violence alienated from Ayyub a large section of the Jamshidis, who, under Khan Agha’s son Yalantush Khan, joined Abdul Quddus Khan in his march on Herat in the summer of 1881.

KHAN MUHAMMAD
Of Tezin. A Sahak Ghilzai. In Kabul during the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Tried to raise disturbances in the Jalalabad district when the Amir had gone to Kandahar, but was made a prisoner by Abdul Ghani, Jabbar Khel, and sent to Kabul. Amir Abdur Rahman confiscated his estates and ordered him to be confined and put in chains. In September 1882 he and his two sons were deported to Turkestan.

KHAN MUHAMMAD

KHAWAS KHAN
Zakka Khel Afridi. One of the two chief maliks of the Zakka Khel. Fled to Kabul after the Tirah campaign. Returned in 1899 and took up his residence in Peshawar. Early in 1900 he was ordered to bring his family back from Kabul, left Peshawar ostensibly for that purpose, and remained in Afghanistan in receipt of an allowance from Amir Abdur Rahman. He employed his time in trying to induce the Amir to raise Afridi regiments. Father of Mir Akbar Khan and Inayat Khan. Sardar Nasrullah was reported to have wished to allow him to go fight against the British in Bazar in February 1908, but Amir Habibullah refused permission.

KHUDA BAKSH KAKAR
KHUDADAD KHAN

Ghilzai of Maidan in Kabul. An influential leader of his tribe, involved in the uprising against the British in 1879. Imprisoned in January 1907 by Sardar Nasrullah Khan.

KHUDADAD KHAN

Son of Muhammad Husain Khan. The Amir’s Timber Agent and Newswriter in Peshawar. His treasurer was Rahmdil Khan. Summoned to Jalalabad, 1911, but sent back to his work at Peshawar, 1913.

KHUDAI NAZAR

Hazara of Karabagh, Ghazni. Brigadier. Born about 1850. Commanded Zabardast Battalion. In 1901 commanded the Zabardast and Zardposh Battalions in Ariob and succeeded in quelling a mutiny among them that year. Promoted Brigadier and transferred to Kabul in 1905. Brigadier in Khost in 1906, but relieved in the autumn of 1907. In December 1907 reported to be Officer in Charge of Recruiting. Reported to have been sent to Turkestan in January 1908 to inspect the border posts. Retired in Kabul in 1913.

KHUDAI NAZAR

Governor of Ghazni. An influential member of the Wardak tribe. A staunch supporter of the cause of Amir Shir Ali during the civil wars, and rendered valuable service to the Amir, for which he was rewarded on Shir Ali’s return to power by being appointed Governor of Ghazni. In 1870 he received the Governorship of Mukur in addition to that of Ghazni. During Yaqub’s rebellion in that year, Khudai Nazar closed the gates of Ghazni and Qalat-i-Ghilzai against him. He was not successful as a Governor, and frequent complaints reached the Amir. He was a nephew of Mustaufi Habibullah (who was also a Wardak). During the illness of Mustaufi Habibullah in July 1872 he carried on the duties of the Mustaufi’s office. In February 1875 the Amir sent his Pishkhedmat, Muhammad Aslam Khan, to enquire into the affairs at Ghazni. Khudai Nazar soon afterwards came to Kabul. Finally he succeeded in appeasing the Amir by giving him a note of hand for 3½ lakhs of rupees, which he admitted to be due to the Kabul treasury. He was allowed to remain in the post of Governor. Reported to have been suspended in 1875 and again called upon to pay up arrears due. Became disaffected in consequence, and was said to be engaged in intrigues against Amir Shir Ali. Imprisoned at Kabul in August 1876. After his release he was active in collecting recruits for the new Kabul regiments and was said to be a candidate for the post of Finance Minister in 1888, held by Mustaufi Habibullah. He was again placed in confinement by Shir Ali in 1878 on account of arrears due from him, but in 1879 Yaqub Khan released him and restored his property, which had been confiscated by Amir Shir Ali.

KHURRAM DIL

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Shirindil Khan (Governor of Khost). In disgrace for some years during the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman. Returned to Kabul at Amir Habibullah’s coronation in 1901, and was treated with great honour and given a high seat in the Darbar. Resided in Kandahar, where he had much power in 1913. In Pusht-i-Rud, 1929.
KHUSHDIL KHAN

Barakzai. Known as Loynab. Born about 1844. Son of Loynab Shir Dil Khan who was Shaghasi to Amir Shir Ali Khan and step-brother of Amir Habibullah’s favorite wife, Ulya Hazrat. At one time Governor, Loynab, of Turkestan, but was driven out by a local rebellion due to his unpopularity. Escorted the Russian Mission of 1878, and also Sir L. Cavagnari’s ill-fated Embassy to Kabul. Later he joined Ayyub Khan and accompanied him on his march from Herat to Kandahar, acting practically as Second-in-Command. Commanded the advance guard composed mostly of Herati and irregular cavalry and fought at Maiwand. After the Battle of Kandahar he fled to Herat and subsequently to Persia, and accompanied Sardar Ayyub to India, where he remained until July 1904, when he was induced to abandon Ayyub and submit to Amir Habibullah. He returned to Kabul in August 1904, accompanied by his five brothers and a large party of relatives and dependants. Appointed Governor of Kabul with the honarary distinction of Mutamid-ud-Daula, January 1905. Member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura, and consulted by the Amir on affairs of State. Appointed Civil Judge of Kabul in March 1908. Governor of Kandahar, 1916–20. Proclaimed Amanullah Khan Amir in 1919.

KHWAJA ABDUL QADIR

Son of Khwaja Abdul Khaliq Khan. A Headman from Kohistan. Fought on the side of Azam Khan against Sardar Ismail Khan (who represented Amir Shir Ali Khan at Kala Murad Beg near Kabul) and thus incurred the displeasure of the Amir. Forgiven and in 1877 was in high favour with Amir Shir Ali. In 1880 he joined Amir Abdur Rahman.

KHWAJA AHMADI

Son of Kazi Khwaja Masum, who was an old and trusted servant of Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan. Joined Abdur Rahman at Khanabad and was one of his trusted officials. One of the persons sent to bring the Amir’s family from Tashkent.

KHWAJA MUHAMMAD


KHWAJA TORA

Bore the title of Sadarat Panah. Sent as emissary by the Amir of Bukhara to Kabul with another Bukharan, Haji Katb-ud-Din. In Mazar-i-Sharif in October 1918.

KISHN DIWAN

Well known as Raja Magistrate of Hindus at Kabul, but without any powers as all Hindus were tried in the Kazi Khana. In 1913 a wealthy man.

KOHANDIL KHAN

Sardar, Barakzai. Brother of Muhammad Husain Khan, Governor of Zurmat. Mentioned as one of the principal officials of the Kabul Government, 1888. Governor of Bamian.
KUDDUS See QUDDUS

KUNAR

The Pacha of. See Mahmud Pacha, Sayyid. Pacha was one of the ex-Chief's names, but was often erroneously used like Padshah as a title, 1888.

KURBAN See QURBAN

LAL MUHAMMAD

Farashbashi. A Tajik of Hindaki. Keeper of the Small Seal. In 1878 he was sent as Governor to Turkestan, but soon returned to Kabul, where he remained during the Second Afghan War. He was a trusted servant of Yaqub Khan. Went to India when Kabul was evacuated and lived at Peshawar. Amir Abdur Rahman confiscated his property and imprisoned his sons, who went to Kabul in order to have it restored. This man played a part in ex-Amir Yakub Khan's escape from India.

LAL MUHAMMAD

Wardak. A Pishkhedmat of Amir Shir Ali. He was often entrusted with special missions. In 1876 he was made Governor at Bamian of the Dehzangi Hazarahs. Imprisoned in 1881, but subsequently released on security. In 1888 a resident of Kabul.

LAL SHAH See LALA PIR

LALA PIR Or SAYYID LAL SHAH

Mulla. Said to be a respected man of Khost who was summoned to Kabul, about the end of 1906 and appointed by Sardar Nasrullah Khan as his agent to work among the Khostwals, Wazirs, and Mahsuds. Very active (1907) and appeared to have had dealings with all the leading mullas and maliks of these tribes, including the Mulla Powinda and Mulla Hamzullah, and to have endeavoured to ensure their allegiance to Amir Habibullah, promising in return presents of rifles and assistance against the British Government. In March 1908 he collected a lashkar in Khost with hostile intention, but was, apparently, dissuaded from action by the Governor of Khost. Rewarded substantially by the Amir for his services in the suppression of the Mangal and Ahmadzai Rebellion, 1912. Raised lashkars in Khost against the British in 1919.

LUKA Or LUKE

The following is an account of him in 1881: “Luka alias Zahir-ud-Din is an Armenian merchant, who was born in Kabul; he is the cousin of Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan, whose mother was an Armenian lady and a relative of Luka. In 1863 Luka came down to Peshawar to be baptised, after which he was educated in the Mission School of Peshawar for six years. In 1869 he returned to Kabul with Amir Shir Ali Khan, and has only now returned for the first time. He is a personal friend of Sardar Ahmad Ali, whom he himself helped to educate. His relationship with Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan would dispose him favourably towards Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. He speaks English exceedingly well, and is extremely frank and ready with an answer.”
MADAD KHAN
Ishaqzai, Durani. Born about 1840. Son of Samad Khan (Hakim of Lash Juwain, and subordinate to the Governor of the Farah Province). An influential man of a well-known family. Nephew of Sardar Ahmad Khan (whose daughter was the wife of the Shaukat-ul-Mulk, Mir Ismail Khan, Governor of Qayin, in Persia, where the Sardar’s son, Khan Agha, resided in 1913). With McMahon’s Commission in 1904–05.

MAHENDRA PRATAP See PRATAP

MAHJUR, ABDUS SATTAR
Born in Kabul in 1846. The son of Mulla Khoja Muhammad (a famous Physician and Educator). Famous Poet and Traditional Scholar. Educated in the Islamic Sciences of Jurisprudence, Hadith, Koran, Logic, and Philosophy. Earned the title of “Hafiz” for memorizing the Koran when he was about thirteen years old. Accompanied his father in travels to India, Ceylon, China, and Transoxania. Credited with having written over 100,000 verses in sixteen volumes, covering all genres of traditional poetry. A good Caligrapher. In 1893 at Baghman engaged in a poetry contest with the famous Iranian poet Obaid of Meshed and was proclaimed the winner. Became blind in 1921 and died on March 17, 1938 in Kabul.

MAHMUD JAN
Sardar-i-Ala, Shaghasi, Barakzai. Born, 1885. Son of Muhammad Shah Khan and a distant cousin of Abdul Aziz Khan, and the Ulya Hazarat. Was King Amanullah’s Aide-de-Camp, 1919–20. Officiated as President of the Department of Public Security in 1922 and as Governor of Kabul in 1925. In charge of Public Works and the Secret Service. Also in charge of the Frontier Tribes Department of which Haji Muhammad Akbar was Under-Secretary. In partnership with Herr Harten, German engineer in charge of the Dar-ul-Aman works. Created Sardar-i-Ala, January 1927. Appointed Wali of Kabul, December 1927. Captured by rebels near Jalalabad, December 1928, where he had been sent to restore order. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqqao, February 1929. Released during the Independence celebrations, August 1929. Appointed Officer in Charge, State Workshops, November 1929, but was deprived of his appointment the following month. Suspected of plotting for the restoration of King Amanullah. Imprisoned in the Arg, January 1930. Under trial for being involved in the Koh Daman Revolt of 1930. Released in January 1931 but rearrested with other members of the Shaghasi family in connection with the Ghulam Nabi and Dare Khel plots in November 1932. His brother, Zubair also was arrested. Released in November 1933, and kept under surveillance. Died in 1971.

MAHMUD KHAN
Beg Samandi, Mamakhel. Governor of Zurmat in 1881.

MAHMUD KHAN
Hazara. Brother of Mahmud Khan, Chief of the Hazaras. He was sent with 1,000 families to colonize Bala Murghab in September 1883. Arrested and sent to Kabul, August 1886, and remained in attendance on Amir Abdur Rahman.
MAHMUD PACHA, SAYYID

Son of Sayyid Bahauddin, also called Babu Jan, a spiritual leader to whom the territory of Kunar was formerly granted by the Kabul Government. Sayyid Bahauddin had two sons, Hisam Jan Pacha and Mahmud Jan Pacha. The elder being disinherited, the younger brother was appointed by his father to succeed to the Chiefship. In 1868 Mahmud Pacha revolted against the power of Azam Khan, who was then nominally Amir. On the return of Amir Shir Ali to power he was appointed a member of the newly-formed Kabul Council, but for a time was deprived of his chiefship. In 1870 the Amir directed Sayyid Mahmud to share the ancestral property with his brother, Sayyid Hisam, who was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 10,000 per annum from the Kabul Government, but to this Mahmud objected. Ultimately, in 1871, the disputes between the brothers were said to be settled by Sayyid Mahmud Pacha retaining his fief, Jagir, and Sayyid Hisam being given an estate on the west of the Kunar river, worth Rs. 24,000 a year, out of which he was to pay Rs. 12,000 to the Government. A correspondent gave the following particulars concerning Mahmud: “About 1874 or 1875 he took Haji Sahib, the religious leader of Bajaur, to Kabul in accordance with the orders of the Amir. The object of the Amir in this was to extend his influence through Haji Sahib over Bajaur and the surrounding country. In 1877 he took the Chiefs of Bajaur to Kabul, to whom the Amir gave presents and assigned allowances. Is married to a daughter of the late Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan, by whom he has a son named Sayyid Ahmad Pacha, whom he has nominated as his successor to his property in Jagir. He resides six months of the year at Kabul and the remaining six months at Kunar.” He had considerable influence in Bajaur and Swat, and used to bring the chiefs from these countries to Kabul at Amir Shir Ali’s request. He was on bad terms with Yaqub Khan, but friendly to the English during the war. It was principally due to his influence that no serious gathering of the tribes took place in that part of the country. In October 1880 he paid a visit to Amir Abdur Rahman, and was confirmed in the position he held under Amir Shir Ali, but he was not particularly well treated. The following is from diaries of January 1881: “When Sayyid Mahmud left Kabul he was informed by the Amir that he might retain the country across the river which had hitherto been under him, simply as his nominal possessions, while he must remit all the revenue to Kabul, the Amir paying the cost of holding the country. Old Kunar, Kashkat, and Pashat were thus left under Sayyid Mahmud’s rule, the two last having been farmed to him for the sums of Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 9,000 per annum, respectively. When however, he had reached Kunar, the Governor of Jalalabad, in accordance with the orders of the Amir, sent men to take possession of the posts and strongholds of the country across the river to recover the revenue. It is reported that the inhabitants of the country, finding that revenue was being demanded of them for the last two years, declined to allow the Governor’s agents to take possession. On the retirement of these last, the people went to Sayyid Mahmud, and promised to submit themselves to him for the future if he would agree not to demand any revenue for the last two years from them. To this arrangement the Sayyid consented, being powerless to do otherwise, and so matters stand at present, as the Governor has no means as yet of coercing the Kunarwals across the river. Abdul Rasul’s brother is said to be there still. Sayyid Ahmad has lately returned to Kunar from Kabul. When he asked the Amir to pay him some allowance, he was given an order on his father for Rs. 5,000, which has been satisfied.” Sayyid Mahmud subsequently refused to obey the Amir’s summons, and asked the British
Government for protection. The British Government accordingly told the Amir that Sayyid Mahmud must be looked upon as their friend but, on the other hand, the Chief was warned that the responsibility for not obeying the Amir’s summons must rest with himself. The principal reason for his refusal to go to Kabul was the fear that he would be called upon to pay up arrears of revenue said to amount to nearly 4 lakhs. Meanwhile, the Amir took the lower part of Kunar to which the Sayyid laid claims, and he complained that his friendship for the English had caused great loss. He married a daughter of the Khan of Lalpura, and in several other ways strengthened his influence. He was on bad terms with his eldest son, Sayyid Ahmad. After this things went from bad to worse between the Amir and Sayyid Mahmud. The Government of India advised the latter to go to Kabul, but he refused. General Bright, with the sanction of the Government, had, in December 1879, given him a written guarantee to the following effect: “I assure you that if you can continue loyal to the British Government and endeavour to co-operate with it in improving matters in Afghanistan, your aid and service will be considered as a reasonable ground for continuing your hereditary possessions to your family and recognizing your position for ever as well as for affording proper protection and help to you.” In September 1882, Lord Ripon noted: “I am of opinion we have done all we are required to do on behalf of Sayyid Mahmud, and that any stronger representations to the Amir would be unnecessary and injudicious. According to my view of the matter the assurances given to Sayyid Mahmud in 1879 were most injudicious, unless it was at that time contemplated to annex Afghanistan. A glance at the map will show that it is impossible for us to give any effectual support to the Kunar Chief without invading undoubted Afghan territory, that is without going to war. It is also very doubtful whether Sayyid Mahmud did give us any real assistance during the Afghan war... Sayyid Mahmud has rejected our advice, has disobeyed the Amir’s summons, and has, I believe, been playing through his son exactly the same game against his Afghan suzerain which he formerly played against us. I do not think that we are called upon to do anything more on his behalf now.” The above note was written on receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State stating that the action of the Government of India did not seem to be justified and that British obligations to Sayyid Mahmud were considerable and did not seem less binding than those to the Khan of Lalpura. Meanwhile Sayyid Mahmud was said to be in open revolt, but when the Amir’s troops advanced on Kunar he fled to Mitai and joined Mogal Khan of Goshta and other malcontents. In December 1882 the British Secretary of State suggested offering the Chief of Kunar a suitable provision in India. This was done. In July 1884 the Government of India offered Sayyid Mahmud Rs. 2,000 per month, on the condition that he would reside at a place selected by the Government of India, and that he would follow their advice and abstain from intriguing against the Amir. He tried hard to obtain permission to live at Peshawar, but was not successful; and he remained near the border till January 1886, hoping that should Amir Abdur Rahman come to grief, he would be ready to return to his country. In that month he apparently lost hope and came to India accepting the conditions of the Government. He resided at Abbottabad and Hasan Abdal. His descendants, called the Sayyids of Kunar, occupied many official posts in 20th century Kabul.
Mahmud Sami

Arab, Sayyid. Born between 1881-86. Naib Salar, alias Baghdadi Keilanizada Mahmud Sami, son of Sayyid Ahmad. A nephew of Sayyid Abdur Rahman (Naqib of Baghdad). Well-known agent of the Pan-Islamic league, and of Sayyid Hasan Effendi, the Baghdadi Pir, who owned land at Sultanpur and lived at Zawa in Khugiani country. Also an agent of Pir Abdus Salam of Baghdad. Said to have originally been gymnastic instructor, and then Captain and Adjutant Major, Kal Aghasi, in the Turkish Army. Was tall and distinguished looking. Arrived in Peshawar from Karachi, 1906, and went on to Kabul with a letter from the Naqib of Baghdad for Amir Habibullah. In 1908 was employed to teach drill to the Afghan Army. In 1913 he, with his brother-in-law, Sayyid Abbas, a Risaldar in the Amir’s Shahi Risala, his elder brother Sayyid Ahmad Effendi and some others, arrived at Peshawar and were reported to have been banished by Amir Habibullah in consequence of a quarrel with the Naib Salar Muhammad Nadir Khan. Remained in India until January 1915 residing at Peshawar. In March 1914 met the Pan-Islamic Kazi Abdul Wali Khan and the Afghan Envoy at Peshawar. Financed by the Afghan Envoy and other Afghan officials and left Peshawar with his servant Amir Muhammad for Kabul in 1915. In 1915 said to have been employed at Herat, but later it was reported that his services were at the disposal of the Naib-us-Sultanat. In 1916 was reported to be assistant to the Ain-ud-Daula, Prince Amanullah, as surveyor of bridges and roads. In the same year reported to be associated with the Turco-German Mission, and to have incurred Amir Habibullah’s displeasure. In April 1919 said to have been appointed a general in the Afghan Army. In Kabul during 1919 campaign. Said to be assistant to Mahmud Tarzi. Commandant Harbia College, 1921. Acted as Yawar, January 1922. He was used by Amir Amanullah as Private Secretary towards the end of the Kabul negotiations, 1921. The school closed down in April 1924. Appointed G.O.C. Kabul Corps, and promoted Naib Salar in June 1925, with a special pay of Rs. 2,500 per month. Made submission to Habibullah Khan, January 1929. Tried for high treason and executed in 1930.

Mahmud Shah

Second son of Timur Shah. Fought Zaman Shah for the throne and became Afghan King in 1801. Mahmud delegated much authority and the conduct of state affairs to his Barakzai ministers Fathi Khan and Shir Muhammad. A revolt in Kabul brought Shah Shuja to the throne in 1803 and Mahmud was imprisoned. Mahmud escaped and, with the help of Fathi Khan, moved against Kandahar in 1809 and subsequently to Kabul, being restored to power in 1813. Finally Dost Muhammad challenged his power and drove him from Kabul, but Mahmud continued to rule in Herat with his son Kamran until he was poisoned by his son in 1829.

Mahmud Tarzi

Sardar. Muhammadzai. Son of Ghulam Muhammad (a well-known poet who was exiled in 1882). He was the most prominent of Afghan nationalists in the early 20th century and has been called the Father of Afghan Journalism. Lived in Damascus and came to Kabul on the accession of Amir Habibullah. His wife was a Syrian lady. Had literary tastes and wrote poetry. Editor of the Siraj-ul-Akhbar, which adopted a strongly anti-British tone during the First World War. From his association with the ‘Young Turk’ party, became deeply imbued with the idea of a completely independent Afghanistan, with treaty rela-
tions with all the powers. Appointed Foreign Minister by King Amanullah, March 1919. President Afghan Delegation to the Mussoorie Conference 1920. Chief Afghan Delegate at the Kabul Conference, 1921. Officiated as Assistant War Minister, January 1922. Afghan Minister at Paris 1922. Reappointed Foreign Minister on return from Paris 1924. Left Kabul for Europe, January 1927, accompanied by his wife, to undergo medical treatment. Returned to Kabul a little before King Amanullah, 1928, but took no part in public work. Disappointed at appointment of Shir Ahmad to stillborn post of Prime Minister, September 1928. With Amanullah to Kandahar, January 1929. Left for Herat by air, February 1929, accompanied by Ghulam Siddiq and Nur-us-Siraj. Proceeded to Persia. “A figure of great significance in recent Afghan history, who devoted his considerable talents and energies to the achievements of Afghan independence.” His two daughters were married to ex-King Amanullah and Sardar Inayatullah. Sons: Abdul Wahhab, Abdul Tawab, Abdul Fatah, Abdul Qadir, and Abdul Aziz; daughters: Aziza, and Amina; for additional descendants, see genealogical part.

MAJID KHAN
Of Manda in Jandol. Muhammad Aman Khan, Khan of Jandol, had five sons by one wife: Muhammad Zaman Khan, Muhammad Umra Khan, Muhammad Shah Khan, Mir Hasan Khan, and Mir Afzal Khan. Their mother was from Miankili and a daughter of the uncle of Hajji Sahib of Miankili. On Muhammad Aman Khan’s death, Muhammad Zaman Khan succeeded him, and he sent away his brothers, giving them other villages. His mother often requested him to recall his brothers and keep them with him, but he would not. She then sent for her other sons at night, and, in consultation with them, had Muhammad Zaman Khan murdered, whereupon Umra Khan possessed himself of the Khanship and expelled his other brothers as before. Then there were two Khans in Jandol in 1888, one, Umra Khan in Barwa, and the other Majid Khan in Manda. The mother of the Khan of Manda, who married Aman Khan, had been before the wife of Abbas Khan, brother of Aman Khan, and by him she had a son, Majid Khan, who, on hearing of the murder of Muhammad Zaman Khan, seized Manda.

MAJRUGH, SAYYID SHAMSUDDIN

MASUM JAN See RASUL JAN AGHA

MAZULLAH KHAN
Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Son of Arsala Khan. During his father’s lifetime Governor of Zurmat. After Arsala Khan’s death he was accused of having misappropriated Government funds. In November 1879 he surrendered to General Roberts, but failed to execute his promise of putting a stop to raids. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman in July 1880 and was for some time one of his confidential advisers. Subsequently the Amir placed him in confinement, but released him again in March 1881 and presented him with a khilat and promised to make him Governor of Zurmat. In spite of these promises Mazullah Khan left Kabul secretly and tried to stir up disturbances among the Ghilzais. The Amir sent
Asmatullah Khan to drive him out of the Hisarak country, and, if possible, arrest him. Mazullah Khan then wrote to the Amir that he had left Kabul only because he was afraid of Asmatullah Khan and asked for permission to leave the country. In reply, the Amir told him to come to Kabul with his brothers, Taj Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Karim Khan, but they did not trust the Amir and took refuge in the Hazara country with the Ahmadzai and Musa Khels, who protected him and obliged Asmatullah Khan to give up the pursuit. The Amir then sent a friendly message to the tribes asking them to give up the fugitives, promising, at the same time, immunity to the brothers. Mazullah Khan finally came in, but as his brothers had not come, the Amir imprisoned him, promising to release him when they should come. On the whole, the Amir did not appear to dislike Mazullah Khan, but is said to have treated him severely, principally in order to please Asmatullah Khan, who was Mazullah Khan's mortal enemy. Mazullah Khan was released early in 1882 and went to the Hisarak country. The Amir again threw him into prison in October 1883, and then asked for his sister's hand. Mazullah replied that the lady was only his half sister, and that her own brother had betrothed her to Ayyub. Then the Amir sent Niaz Muhammad to fetch his family from Hisarak. It is not clear what happened to Mazullah Khan after this. One report says he was deported to Herat and another that he was murdered in 1888.

MEHR DIN
Son of Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Commerce Minister. Came to India August 1919 with the Afghan Peace Delegates of whom his father was a member.

MEHRDIL KHAN
Brother of Rahmdil Khan one of the Kandahar Sardars. A poet with the pen-name of Mashriqi.

MEHRDIL KHAN
Durani, Barakzai. Brother of Sherdil Khan. In exile with Amir Abdur Rahman. In the 1880's was Colonel in the Afghan Army and attended the Amir's Darbar. The Amir once mentioned to the British Envoy that Mehrdil Khan had been in the service of the Russians.

MIAN GUL Or ABDUL HANNAN
Son of the famous Akhund of Swat. After the death of the Akhund he wrote to Amir Shir Ali to assure him of his good disposition. The Amir sent him a khilat and thought of annexing Swat about the time the war broke out. Mian Gul engaged in strife with his neighbours, and the people of Swat threatened on this account to turn him out of the country. He then promised to keep quiet and to lead the life of a faqir. In 1879 his principal enemy was the Khan of Dir. His friends were Sahibzada Latif of Bakhta and Akhundzada Sayyid Muhammad of Bakhta, who was his father-in-law and uncle to Kazi Abdul Qadir. Mian Gul kept quiet from the time the people of Swat had threatened to expel him, though he tried to unite the border tribes in order to assist Yaqub Khan in 1879. Later he attempted to win favour with Amir Abdur Rahman. He came to Kabul in 1881 with a large following of mullas and was well received by the Amir, who at his departure gave him a present of Rs. 26,000 in cash and a khilat worth Rs. 5,000. He then
tried to effect a reconciliation with the Khan of Dir. He visited the Amir at Kabul in October 1885 and returned with a khilat of Rs. 5,000. Abdur Rahman had several private interviews with him and tried to use him as a lever to win the whole of Swat.

MIAN JAN See RASUL JAN AGHA

MILLER, J. MR.
An Engineer engaged by Amir Habibullah during his Indian tour. He first went to Kabul in 1907 to start a wood factory, and having done this he built a clock tower in the garden of the Dilkusha palace and was employed on various irrigation schemes. He prepared the plans and estimates for the Darunta canal near Jalalabad by which it was hoped to irrigate some 500,000 acres in the Jalalabad district.

MIR ABDULLAH

MIR AFZAL

MIR AFZAL
A Hotak Ghilzai. Son of Mir Alam Khan. Belonged to an old and influential family and was considered a good soldier. Had a son, Muhammad Shah Khan. Commanded a regiment in Abdur Rahman's Amir army. He was said to have been one of those who initiated the Ghilzai Rebellion. In 1887 he was reported to have been elected leader of the Ghilzai Rebellion in Zurmat.

MIR AFZAL
Sardar, Barakzai. Son of Purdil, one of the Kandahar Sardars. Father of the favourite wife of Amir Shir Ali. He was Governor of Kandahar, and voluntarily emigrated when Amir Abdur Rahman came to the throne, though he was assured of kind treatment and continuance in the Government of Farah. He supported Amir Shir Ali in his anti-British policy and was also, as father of the Heir-Apparent's mother, a bitter opponent of Yaqub Khan and Ayyub Khan. Some years of his early life were spent in Persia. He enjoyed a larger pension from Amir Shir Ali Khan's Government than any other Sardar. From the revenues of Kandahar he drew 12,500 rupees, besides the whole of the net revenue of Farah, estimated at Rs. 50,000, and he had estates besides. In 1881 and 1882 he was paid a sum of 12,000 tomans (in two installments) by the Indian Government to stay in Persia instead of going to Herat and helping Ayyub Khan. On the break-up of the Afghan colony in Khorasan in 1887 he remained there. He was old and poor and lived on waqf support in 1888.
MIR ACHA
Sahibzada. Brother of Ghulam Jan, Sahibzada, of Kohistan. Governor of Nijrab in 1879. In December 1880 he was appointed Governor of Khost. The Amir was said to have distrusted him. He was brother-in-law of Nawwab Muhammad Afzal Khan, who was British Agent at Kabul. In 1883 he was summoned to Kabul to render his accounts.

MIR AHMAD
Andari Ghilzai. Despatched by the rebels in October 1886 to raise the Northern Ghilzais.

MIR AHMAD
Taraki. One of the Amir’s officials. During the Second Afghan War one of the opposition leaders in Maidan.

MIR AHMAD SHAH
Son of Mir Isa Shah and Superintendent of Octroi at Kabul (Mir Isa Shah, was a Kashmiri merchant, who came to Kabul in King Shir Ali’s time. He had contracts with the Afghan Government and for some time was in charge of the Octroi. His commercial relations with Central Asia brought him into contact with the Russians). Mir Ahmad Shah inherited a large fortune from his father, and as Superintendent of Octroi had the opportunity of increasing it. He was one of Amir Abdur Rahman’s most confidential advisers and was the medium of communication with the British Envoy, Muhammad Afzal Khan, 1882. In 1883 the deposed Governor of Jalalabad, Sardar Abdul Rasul Khan, confessed to having paid Mir Ahmad Shah 1½ lakhs, and the Amir ordered the latter to refund it, but eventually conferred on him a Dress of Honour and ordered him to submit his accounts daily instead of annually. Other charges were preferred against him, and in April 1884 he was put to the rack and made to disgorge Rs. 12,000. In January 1885 he was released to help in clearing up his own accounts, and for two years remained under suspension and in attendance on the Amir. At the commencement of 1887 he was appointed Governor of Badakhshan, but finally it was decided that he was to work there in subordination to Abdullah Jan, and he left Kabul in February to take up his duties. It was said that he had charge of the army of Badakhshan and the border and that Abdullah Jan ruled the remainder of the province. His real duties were believed to consist of watching Abdullah Jan. Summoned to Kabul in September 1887. Head of Merchants, Malik-ut-Tuijar, at Kabul. Appointed Head of the Revenue Department in November 1906. A rich man of considerable influence; said to have charge of all Amir Habibullah’s private estates. At one time was in disgrace, and imprisoned along with his whole family, but restored to favour just before the Amir’s visit to India. Father of Mir Ghulam Muhiuddin, and Mir Shehabuddin Jan. Appointed Tajir Bashi in December 1908. A wealthy Kabul merchant in 1913. Promoted to the rank of Civil Naib Salar in the same year.

MIR BABA
Sayyid, Hazara. Born in 1828. Son of Sayyid Idris Hafiz Shah. (Sayyid Hafiz Khan, the father of Sayyid Mir Baba, was the son of Sayyid Ghulam Reza, the son of Mir Shah Ali Reza Khan, who, in the reign of Ahmad Shah, was appointed Naib of Turkestan.) Married to the daughter of Shah Ali Akbar, the father of Sayyid Muhammad Taki. Had three sons: Sayyid Shah Abdullah, Sayyid Muhammad Mehdi, Sayyid Amir-ut-Talib Khan. The
family owned a good deal of land in the Ghazni district. Mir Baba also enjoyed two allowances from the Kabul treasury, the first of these was bestowed on the then head of the family by Amir Dost Muhammad; the second was granted by Yaqub Khan. The head of the family was always made (if fit for the appointment) Assistant, Musahib, to the Hakim of Besud and Dehzangi.

**MIR BACHA**

Mir Khel, Kohistani, of Baba Kushkar. Son of Sufi Khan. An influential man. One of Britain's chief opponents in Kohistan who always refused to surrender. A leader in the attack on Sherpur and one of the four men exempted from the amnesty proclaimed by General Roberts on December 20, 1880. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman in July 1880 and was for some time one of his confidants; but in 1881, when his brother was placed in confinement, he fled from Kabul. His estate was confiscated by the Amir. In August 1883 Sir Ronald Thomson telegraphed that Mir Bacha had arrived at Meshed disguised as a faqir, and the Amir was informed. In December 1884 his family was brought from Kohistan to Kabul, and later his movable property in Kohistan was confiscated. He had been attached to Ayyub Khan's party and accompanied the Sardar to India. After Amir Habibullah's accession Mir Bacha was recalled to Kabul and his confiscated property restored to him. A man of great influence among the Tajiks. Tahsildar of Kabul in 1906. In 1908 reported to be back in Kohistan and in receipt of a small allowance. In Kohistan, 1913. Celebrated as a freedom fighter by Afghan nationalists.

**MIR BASHIR**

Son of Mir Auluja. A native of Shangar in Tirah. A wandering faqir, but in May 1880 he began preaching reform in the Afridi country and quickly gained great influence. He styled himself Badshah of Tirah and collected a considerable number of troops, who were regularly drilled mostly by men who had served in the British army. He tried to effect a reconciliation between the Shiah and Sunnis, but failed signally, and the movement, which for some time attracted considerable notice, collapsed in the course of a few months. He had, however, considerable influence in the Afridi country. In August 1883 it was reported that "the influence of Mir Bashir as a friend of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan is reported to have suffered lately at the hands of the Malik Din Khel Afridis, who, it is stated, have burnt his house and recovered Rs. 500 from him as damages for interfering in their affairs."

**MIR FAQIR**


**MIR KHWAJA JAN**

Sahibzada, Kohistani. Son of Ghulam Jan and nephew of Sahibzada Mir Agha (a refugee in Peshawar, who was at one time Governor of Khost). Khwaja Jan was himself an exile in India for some years, but was recalled by Amir Habibullah and made President of the Civil Section of the Amir's Council. Reported in 1908 to have retired from public life, but to be attached to the staff of Sardar Inayatullah Khan. One son, Ata-ul-Haqq was in the Saros Bodyguard and later Bacha-i-Saqqau's Foreign Minister and another, Shir Jan was in the retinue of Nasrullah Khan and later Court Minister of Bacha-i-Saqqau, and was
executed in 1929. Another son was General Muhammad Siddiq, the Bacha-i-Saqqau’s Commander at Gardez, who fought General Nadir Khan in 1929. Mir Khwaja Jan died in 1971.

MIR MUHAMMAD

Chief of Saripul, one of the petty Uzbak Chiefships in 1888, incorporated in the Government of Afghan Turkestan. During the war which took place between Saripul and Maimana in 1831, Zulfikar Khan was Chief of Saripul. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Mahmud Khan, who was placed in confinement by Muhammad Akram Khan (son of Dost Muhammad) the representative of the Afghans, but afterwards released and appointed Governor of Akcha. About 1850 Saripul became subject to the Afghan Governor of Balkh. After the death of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, Afzal Khan, then in power in Turkestan, made over Saripul to the son of Mahmud Khan, the former chief. In 1867, after the death of Faiz Muhammad Khan, Amir Shir Ali, made a new settlement of Afghan Turkestan, placing Saripul under Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiberghan, and giving Muhammad Khan of Saripul rule over Akcha. The chief in 1888 was Mir Muhammad Khan who had a son named Mir Abdullah. Mir Muhammad returned to Turkestan immediately after Amir Shir Ali’s death and regained possession of Saripul, and for a time he also had possession of Shiberghan. He was said to have 2,000 Turkoman cavalry in his employ, and to have defeated the troops sent against him by Ghulam Haidar Khan.

MIR MUHAMMAD HASHIM

Sayyid, Amin-i-Nizam. A member of the Indo-Afghan Conference, Kabul, 1921. Probably appointed on the strength of being a Sayyid in order to balance Sayyid Mir Shams Shah, one of the British delegates. Held an appointment in the War Office but was transferred to the Finance Department as an Under-Secretary in 1921. Appointed Minister of Finance, 1922, and still held that appointment in 1927. His brother Sayyid Habib Khan was an official in the Finance Ministry. Roughly handled by Bacha-i-Saqqao’s men in January 1929.

MIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

Mustaufi of Afghanistan since 1880. With Sardar Abdur Rahman during his wars with Amir Shir Ali, but was pardoned by the latter and made Mustaufi-i-Nizam in Turkestan. He joined Abdur Rahman as soon as he arrived, and was on this occasion promised the post of Mustaufi, which he got when Abdur Rahman was made Amir. In May 1884 he was dismissed from his appointment. In January 1885 Muhammad Husain and his two brothers, Mir Abu Talib, Mustaufi of Kandahar, and Mir Abu Qasim, Mustaufi of Turkestan, were imprisoned. He was released and given the title of Sadr Azam. He remained in attendance on the Amir.

MIR MUHAMMAD USMAN

A descendant of Mir Murtaza, Mir Sahib of Gazergah, near Herat. Married a sister of Sardar Ayyub Khan who in 1913 was with her brother in India. In 1904 he made the pilgrimage to Mecca via Askhabad. Was in favour with Amir Habibullah. He and his brothers owned shrines and poor-houses in Herat and entertained travellers. The Amir entrusted him in 1912 with repairs to Sabaktagin’s tomb in Ghazni. In 1913 said to live
chiefly in Charasia, Kabul. Went to Soviet Turkestan on a political mission in 1919. The second wife of Court Minister Ahmad Shah (step-mother of Queen Humayra) belongs to this family.

MIR MURTAZA

His son was Ayyub Khan's brother-in-law. In 1888 Mir Murtaza was the Superintendent, Mutawali, of the Gazargah in Herat, the shrine of the well-known saint, Khoja Abdullah Ansar.

MIR MUSA JAN

A Kabul merchant. Appointed Afghan Agent at the Bukhara Court in 1881.

MIR NABI

Mentioned in 1880 as a Kohistani Chief. Arrested in July 1881, when it was discovered that he had been in correspondence with Herat.

MIR RAJAB

Mingbashi. Chief of Kataghan. Went to Kabul in July 1881 in command of 400 Uzbek sowars, cavalry, sent by Sultan Murad Khan of Kunduz.

MIR SARA BEG

Ex-Mir of Kulab. A son of Kata Khan (brother of Murad Beg, the conqueror, 1815–32, of the whole country from Khulm eastwards to the head of the Oxus). Kata Khan got possession of Kulab, Birjwan, and the countries north of the Oxus, but remained subordinate to Murad Beg. His eldest son and successor was Mir Mizrab Beg, during whose rule Sara Beg was kept in detainment at Bukhara. There in 1855 he met Yaqub Khan, the Amir of Kashgar, then Khushbegi of Khokand, who had come on a mission and been thrown into prison. The two swore brotherhood, and when shortly afterwards Mizrab Beg died, and Sara Beg was appointed Mir of Kulab by the Amir of Bukhara with the title of Atalik, he procured Yaqub's release. Sara Beg was one of those who joined the rebel Bukhara prince, but found himself powerless owing to the rebellion in Birjwan of his nephew, Alam Khan, son of Mizrab Beg. He abdicated in favour of that nephew, telling him to maintain the struggle against the Bukhara troops and crossed over to Rustak, the Mir of which place, Ismail Khan, was his brother-in-law. After a short stay there he went to Taloqan, where he left his family and treasure, and proceeded to Takhtapul, where he made presents to Naib Muhammad Alam Khan, and was given leave to return to Taloqan. Alam soon followed him there and offered him the Governorship of Rustak or Killa Chap. Sara Beg preferred the latter, Rustak being already the sief of a relative (Ismail Khan, Sara Beg's brother-in-law). On his way to Takhtapul he had been overtaken by messengers from Yaqub Khushbegi of Yarkand, inviting him there, promising assistance, and recommending him to seek it also from Khudayar Khan (his maternal uncle or sister's son, which of the two is uncertain) of Kokand. Sara Beg, having great hopes of receiving still more powerful assistance from Amir Shir Ali, declined these offers. In June 1870 Sara Beg was brought to Kabul by order of Shir Ali, where he received a maintenance allowance of Rs. 40,000 per annum. He was very well regarded by Amir Shir Ali, who married him to a sister of Sardar Yahya Khan. He accompanied Amir Shir Ali to Turke-
When Sardar Abdur Rahman came to Kabul, Mir Sara Beg accompanied him and lent him a considerable sum of money, but he was said to have been on bad terms with the Amir in 1888.

**MIR SAYYID JAN OR KHAN**

Of Istalif. One of Amir Shir Ali's Colonels. Acted during the Second Afghan War in conjunction with Mir Bacha and raised troops in Kohistan. Joined Abdur Rahman in July 1880 and was made a General. In 1881 was suspected of intrigues with Sardar Ayyub Khan's faction, summoned to Kabul and thrown into prison. In September 1882 he was deported to Turkestan.

**MIR SAYYID JAN PACHA**

Mulla. Known also as the "Badshah of Islampur" in Kunar, where his home is said to have been. A Sayyid. Pupil and successor of the late Hada Mulla, the Hakim of Nuristan. Probably the most powerful mulla in Afghanistan in 1913. Had a mosque and a langar, or charitable kitchen, at Hada, which was built for his predecessor by the Amir. Said to have received Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Amir. Had great influence and was said to have been bitterly anti-British. Vigorously opposed Amir Habilullah's visit to India in 1907, but was treated with great respect by the latter. He, Alam Gul, and Abdul Shakur, were the leaders in the disturbances of 1908. Reported to have great influence with the Amir. His son Shahzada Jan (who should not be mistaken for the son of Fidai Masum Jan, the Mujaddidi, who bore the same name) came to Peshawar in 1911, but was induced to return to his home by the Amir. Led a lashkar against the British at Shabkadr in 1915. Crowned Sardar Nasrullah Khan in 1919, but later submitted to Amanullah in March 1919.

**MIR SULTAN**

Kandahari. Naib Kotwal of the city of Kabul in 1888. Hated by people for his cruelty. Executed by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1897 at the moment he expected a promotion.

**MIR UZBAK**

Real name said to have been Shahzada Jahangir. Brother of Bibi Halima (wife of Amir Abdur Rahman). Mir Uzbak was sent to Kandahar by Amir Abdur Rahman and lived there until 1904 when he was recalled to Kabul. With Sardar Umar Jan in Kabul in 1913.

**MIR WAIS KHAN HOTAKI**

Son of Shah Alam Khan, born in Kandahar. A Ghilzai Chief who lived as a hostage at the Court of the Safavid ruler in Isfahan while Kandahar was ruled by Gorgin Khan. Mir Wais got permission to go on a Hajj to Mecca where he obtained a Fatwa authorizing revolt against the Shiah domination of western Afghanistan. Upon his return to Kandahar he won the confidence of tribal chieftains and the Afghans staged a successful revolt against the occupation troops in 1709. Mir Wais and his Afghan forces defeated all attempts by the Safavid armies to recapture the area of Kandahar, and he laid the basis for the Afghan invasion of Persia and the defeat of the Safavids at Gulnabad in 1722. Mir Wais died before that time in 1717 and was buried in Kandahar.
MIR WASHI JAN

MIRZA ALI MUHAMMAD See ALI, MUHAMMAD, MIRZA

MIRZAMAN KHAN
Son of Gulruz Khan (a Malik of Kunar), he was given the title of Mulki Colonel for his services in raising a tribal contingent for service in Khost in suppression of the Mangal Revolt, 1912. In 1916 fled to Badakhshan from Amir Habibullah's troops. Arrested in Kabul 1918–19. Exiled to Pusht-i-Rud. Recalled by King Amanullah and assisted in wars against Mangals, 1924, and Shinwaris, 1929.

MIYANJI
Mentioned in 1879 as Head Kazi of Jalalabad.

MOGHUL KHAN
Of Ghoshta. Grandson of Khalil Khan. An influential Mohmand Chief, opposed to the English throughout the campaign, and kept up the war incessantly from 1878–80 in connection with Mulla Khalil and the Faqir of Mian Isa. Confirmed in the Khanship by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1880, but continually refused to visit Kabul, though he professed to be loyal to the Amir. In June 1882 he tendered his allegiance to the Khan of Lalpura, with whom he had formerly been at war. In November he was removed from the Governorship and replaced by Akbar Khan of Girdab.

MUBARAK SHAH

MUHAMMAD AFZAL
Malik. Sangu Khel Shinwari. Born about 1885. During the Khost Rebellion 1924–25, assisted King Amanullah with a party of Shinwaris. One of the leaders of the revolt in the Eastern Province against King Amanullah Khan in November 1928. Supported King Nadir Shah during the Shinwari disturbance of February 1930, and took an active part in the final settlement and collection of arms. In May 1930, is said to have requested permission, which was refused, to raise a lashkar to assist the Hajji of Turangzai in his attack on British territory. Deprived of his Khanship, September 1932, but was reinstated after an interview with Prime Minister Muhammad Hashim Khan. Early in 1932 was deprived of appointment as Officer Commanding, Khasadars, but was later reinstated. Incited the Afridis to resist the British road scheme in spring of 1935.
MUHAMMAD ALAM

Mulki Ghund Mishar, Civil Brigadier. Alisherzai, Shinwari. He was looked upon as the head of the Shinwaris. In 1904 he was deprived of employment for beginning to raise three regiments of Shinwaris without orders. In March 1919, Amir Amanullah issued orders for his arrest for his support of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, which he contrived to evade. In June 1921 was granted an annual allowance of 3,000 rupees. Chief instigator of Shinwari opposition to hasht nafari (conscription of one in eight). Was a friend of the Sultan Muhammad Khel family of which King Nadir Shah was the head. A leader of the Shinwari Rebellion, November 1928. One of a delegation sent by Bacha-i-Saqqao to Nadir Shah in April 1929. Appointed Governor, Eastern Province, May 1929. Ordered to raise the Shinwaris against Hashim Khan, June 1929, but met with little success. Fled to Landi Kotal, December 1929, but returned to the Eastern Province early in 1930 and in April 1930 was said to be working on behalf of King Nadir Shah. He was kept in Kabul under surveillance in autumn 1933. Later he was allowed to return to Nangarhar where he helped to persuade the Shinwaris to send their sons to school in Kabul. Joined Mohmand lashkar, 1935. Living at his home in Nangarhar in 1936.

MUHAMMAD AMIN


MUHAMMAD AYYUB

Kizilbash. Mirza, Private Secretary to King Amanullah. Appointed Assistant to Finance Minister, April 1924. In 1925 awarded the Order of Stor and Rs. 2,000 for good service in the Khost Rebellion. Received Order of Sardar-i-Ala, February 1927. Administrator of King Amanullah's private properties in 1927. Appointed Minister of Finance by King Muhammad Nadir, November 1929. Carried out a tour of inspection in Kataghan and Badakhshan in June 1932. In October 1932 returned to Kabul and resumed appointment of Minister of Revenue, December 1932. Dismissed, September 1933, by Prime Minister Hashim Khan.

MUHAMMAD AZIZ

Sardar, Muhammedzai. Born, 1877. Son of Sardar Yusuf Khan and half brother of King Nadir Shah. Employed as Assistant Private Secretary to Amir Habibullah, and as such accompanied him on his tour in India in 1907. During the latter years of Habibullah's reign he was employed as Secretary at the Foreign Office, but was relieved of his appointment on the accession of Amir Amanullah Khan. Appointed President of the Muhajarin Committee, Kabul, August 1920. In charge of students proceeding to Europe to be educated, October 1920, and remained with them until August 1926 when he visited Kabul with the students on vacation and was relieved of his appointment. Joined his half
brother Muhammad Nadir Khan in Europe, where he remained until the end of 1929, when he was appointed Ambassador at Moscow. Appointed Afghan Minister in Berlin and arrived in that city on March 23, 1933. On June 6, 1933, he was assassinated in Berlin by one Sayyid Kemal. Muhammad Aziz was the Father of Sardar Muhammad Da’ud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan, and Muhammad Naim.

MUHAMMAD GHAUS

MUHAMMAD GUL MOHMAND
Son of Muhammad Khurshid Khan, Baezai, Kuchi Mohmand of the Baru village (on the Hisarak Rud about 7 miles west of Batikot). Educated in Turkey. A Ghund Mishar in King Amanullah’s army in 1927. Promoted Firqa Mishar and appointed General Officer Commanding, Eastern Province, 1928. In Jalalabad during the Saqavi regime until the burning of Jalalabad when he returned to his home at Baru. He joined Sardar Hashim Khan in Khugiani country about March 1929. Minister of the Interior in King Nadir Shah’s first Government, October 1929. Promoted Naib Salar and appointed to officiate as Rais-i-Tanzimieh, Eastern Province. He held this post until the summer of 1930. Dealt with the Shinwari attempt on Torkham in February 1930. After the Kohistan Uprising in 1930 he was appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh of that district and apparently succeeded in pacifying the people. Resumed the duties of Minister of Interior in October 1930. Appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh of Kandahar in February 1931, and left for Kandahar via India. Administered the province with firmness and efficiency. Congratulated by the Government on his work, January 1932. Visited Kabul for Jashan, August 1932, was awarded the Lmar Ala Decoration, First Class, and a grant of Rs. 25,000 Kabuli. Was offered the Governorship of Herat in September 1932 but refused, owing to his friendship with General Abdur Rahim, Kohistani. Appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh, Mazar, Qатaghan, Badakhshan, and Maimana, November 1932, and worked for settlement of Pashtuns north of the Hindu Kush. Relieved at Kandahar by Ghulam Faruq in January 1933, and left for Mazar. Visited Kabul, September 1935. Became Minister of State in 1948. The author of a

MUHAMMAD HASAN JAN


MUHAMMAD HASHIM See HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

MUHAMMAD IHSAN KHAN

Of Istalif, Koh Daman, Ghund Mishar. Born about 1895, son of Ustad Yusuf, an iron-smith. Received three years of aeronautical training in Italy. Appointed to command the Afghan Air Force, 1924. Visited Western Command manoeuvres and carried out a tour in India at the invitation of the Indian Commander-in-Chief, November 1926. Dismissed from his post by Bacha-i-Saqqau, January 1929, but was re-appointed by King Nadir Shah on his accession to the throne. In 1936 Commandant of the Air Force. Proceeded on tour to India and Europe in September 1936 with a view to purchasing aircraft.

MUHAMMAD KABIR JAN, SIRAJ

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born 1895. Fourth son of Amir Habibullah. Escaped to India from Afghanistan in January 1918. Arrested and placed in custody in Lahore Fort. Left Lahore, April 1918, arrived in Burma where he became acquainted with descendants of the Indian Moghul emperors. Returned to Afghanistan, May 1920. Pardoned by King Amanullah and granted an allowance of Rs. 10,000. Appointed Postmaster General in Afghanistan, September 1920. Appointed Director of the Medical Department, August 1923. Tendered resignation, March 1926; resignation was not accepted. Carried out inspection of Jalalabad province and selected winter site for consumption hospital, October 1926. Proceeded to Lahore April 30, 1927. Later proceeded to Kashmir, returning to Kabul June 21, 1927. Reported to have made submission to Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau, January 1929, but later to have been arrested. Under King Nadir and King Zahir he lived without any official employment. He died in a car accident together with his grandson Sulaiman in winter 1965 while driving from Jalalabad to Kabul. Father of Kabirullah Siraj, member of the Afghan Supreme Court, and of Dr. Ahmad Kabir Siraj and Abdul Kabir Siraj.

MUHAMMAD MIRZA


MUHAMMAD, MIRZA YAFTALI

From Yaftal, a village in Badakhshan. Married to a daughter of Adina Khan of Badakhshan and a sister of Ali Muhammad, the Court Minister. Sent to Merv on a special mission,
about October 1919. Still in Merv, June 1920. Later said to be in Tashkent with Muhammad Wali. Left for Moscow, July 1920. Afghan Minister at Moscow, 1921, until relieved by General Ghulam Nabi. On return from Russia he was for a short time an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce. In 1924 was sent to Europe and the United States to promote Afghan trade. Appointed First Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office on his return from Europe. Chief Afghan member of the Urta Tagai Boundary Commission and proceeded to Badakhshan, January 1926, returning in June 1926. Minister at Moscow, October 1926. Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office 1928. Appointed Minister of Trade, September 1930. In May 1932 was complimented by Nadir Shah for his work, especially for the construction of the first northern road through Darra-i-Shikari. Left Kabul in October with the Prime Minister to visit the North. Returned to Kabul in November and swore allegiance to King Zahir Shah. In 1936, Minister of Commerce. One of the prime movers in the formation of the Ashami Company. His sister, who was a widow of Amir Habibullah, was given in marriage to Abdul Qadir, Bacha-i-Saqqau's Governor of Kandahar. Mirza Muhammad died about 1956. His son, Abdullah Yaftali, was one of six students who were sent to Japan, January 1935, and he later became President of Afghan Department of Monopoly, then Minister, Cabinet Secretary, Minister of Planning and finally First Deputy Minister and Acting Prime Minister.

MUHAMMAD NADIR SHAH

King of Afghanistan, Muhammadzai, son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan. Born,1883. Appointed Brigadier in 1906. Accompanied Amir Habibullah as Brigadier during his Indian tour and during his Herat tour, 1907. Commanded the forces against the Mangals, 1912. Promoted General, Naib Salar, for his services, December 1912. Appointed Commander-in-Chief, Sipah Salar, 1914. Present at Laghman when Amir Habibullah was murdered. Released by Amir Amanullah and sent to command the troops in Khost. Invested Thal at the end of May, 1919. Returned to Kabul in October 1919. Appointed War Minister and assumed charge of all dealings with the frontier tribes. Proceeded to Jalalabad, December 1919, where he saw Afridi and Mohmand jirgas, tribal councils, and presented them with black standards, January 1920. Started a newspaper, the Ittihad-i-Mashriqi, Eastern Unity, at Jalalabad, March, 1920, which was Pan-Islamic in tone. One son, Muhammad Tahir proceeded to Europe to be educated in October 1921, and later died in France. General Nadir Khan left Kabul for Khanabad on tour via the Panjshir route on January, 5, 1922. Returned to Kabul in the autumn of 1922. Resumed duties of War Minister and those of Officer in Charge of Frontier Affairs. Warned King Amanullah of the danger arising from too speedy reforms and was appointed Afghan Minister at Paris, January, 1924. Severely ill at the beginning of 1926 and had to resign appointment. Proceeded to Grasse on sick leave, where he was joined by his brothers, Muhammad Hashim Khan and Shah Wali Khan. Quarrelled with King Amanullah, who, however, tried to persuade him to return during his visit to Europe in 1928. Still at Grasse, December 1928. Left Marseilles for India with Hashim Khan and Shah Wali Khan, February, 8, 1929. Reached Peshawar, February, 1929. Left for Khost via Kurram, March 1929. Advanced on Kabul via Gardez, but was defeated by Habibullah's troops, largely owing to defection of Ghaus-ud-Din and Ghilzais, April 1929, and retired to Khost. After two more unsuccessful advances, a force under his brother Shah Wali captured Kabul on October 13, 1929. General Nadir Khan arrived in Kabul on Octo-
ber 15, and was proclaimed King by the tribesmen on the same day. His assumption of the throne was confirmed by the General Assembly, Loya Jirga, held in Kabul in September, 1930. He made great efforts to reorganize the country and reopen the schools and he established the Military Academy in the Bala Hisar. Founded the Faculty of Medicine which became the nucleus of Kabul University. He convened a National Council, Shura-i-Milli, and the Senate, Majlis-i-Aiyan, became the legislative branch of the Afghan Government. Fought his opponents, including those who aimed at restoring King Amanullah to the throne. He executed Ghulam Nabi, one of his chief opponents, in 1932 for subversive activities. Assassinated in 1933 by a student who was a servant of Ghulam Nabi’s family.

MUHAMMAD, NIZAM-UD-DAULA
In 1888 Chief of the Hazaras. Married to a daughter of Sardar Qudus Khan, Governor of Herat. Had many supporters among the Firozkohis and influence among the Aimaks of Herat. Marched with Sardar Ayyub to Kandahar. A friend of Dilawar Khan, Wali of Maimana. Did his best to prevent Murghab from being colonized by the tribes. Muhammad Khan steered a wary course in the troubles of Herat Province during Amir Abdur Rahman’s early rule. He did not, however, escape the suspicion of being at heart a partisan of Sardar Ayyub Khan, and was compelled to give his brother, Mahmud Khan, as a hostage to be kept at Kabul. In August 1886 it was reported that Muhammad Khan had arrived at Kandahar as a prisoner on his way to Kabul, and on November 16, 1886 the British Agent at Kabul reported that the Amir had directed Nizam-ud-Daula to be brought before him the next day, saying: “If Nizam-ud-Daula has bestowed a khilat on the man who brought him the intelligence of the defeat at Panjdeh, it is evident that he is my enemy and deserves death. If the informants have made a false statement he deserves liberty.” After this the British Agent asked the Amir the result of the trial, and he replied: “It has been proved what sort of men they are. It was a wrong policy that the chiefs of tribes other than Afghans were vested with power and authority.” The British Agent subsequently heard that Muhammad Khan had been put to death.

MUHAMMAD QASIM

MUHAMMAD REZA
Kizilbash. Mirakhor. Governor of Tashkurghan in northern Afghanistan. One of the few men of any influence in Afghan Turkestan who were on friendly terms with Governor Mir Alam Khan. Acted as Mir Alam Khan’s agent. Mir Alam was more than once said to have been anxious to secure Muhammad Reza’s appointment as Governor of Badakhshan. On
the fall of Maimana in 1876, Muhammad Reza's son was appointed Governor of that town. In 1879 Deputy Governor of Turkestan, and in the following year was imprisoned by Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.

MUHAMMAD SADIQ, MUJADDIDI See SADIQ AGHA

MUHAMMAD SAMI

Brother of Shaghasi Muhammad Yaqub Khan and son of Muhammad Yusuf Khan (a Munshi to Amir Habibullah Khan). A Mohmand by birth, but the family had settled in Logar for some generations. Mehdmandar to the British Mission in Kabul, 1921. Appointed Commandant of Police, Kabul, but was dismissed in 1923, due to the escape of Ardali and Daud Shah from Kabul. Given a Special Mission during the Mangal Rebellion, 1924, and sent to the front where his services earned the appreciation of King Amanullah. Appointed Mehdmandar to the Wakils of the Eastern Provinces during the King's visit of April 1926. Reappointed Commandant of Police, Kabul, August 1926. Appointed officiating Governor of Kabul, November 1928. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqau, February 1929, but escaped and joined King Amanullah in Kandahar. Sent to Tashkent as Courier by Amanullah Khan and returned again to Kandahar via Duzdap, April 1929. Accompanied King Amanullah in his flight as far as Quetta where he remained. Left for Meshed in August 1929. Later returned to Kabul. Arrested and sentenced to banishment for implication in Koh Daman Revolt, July 1930, but subsequently released. On pilgrimage to Mecca, March 1931. Arrived Tehran in December 1931, where his brother Yakub Khan joined him as well as his nephew and niece from Quetta. He and his son, Muhammad Bashir Sami, were deprived of Afghan nationality, November 1933. Believed to be in Tehran in 1935. Died in Tehran about 1940. His sons returned to Afghanistan, one of them Muhammad Bashir was, in 1971, President of the Construction Department in the Beledia.

MUHAMMAD SARWAR

Barakzai, Naib Salar. Son of Muhammad Siddiq Khan. Brothers Ghulam Haidar, Muhammad Shuaib and Juma Gul Khan, Secretary in the Afghan Embassy, London in 1935. Formerly an Attendant of Amir Habibullah. Highly esteemed by the Amir. Promoted to Brigadier in 1906 owing to his success in the manufacture of guns, and appointed Superintendent of the Kabul Arsenal. Promoted to Major General, 1913. In March 1919 appointed Naib Salar by Amir Amanullah Khan and later in the same month left for Mazar-i-Sharif to take up the appointment of Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan. Granted both civil and military powers in his province. Relieved of his appointment and proceeded to Kabul in January 1922, where he officiated as Minister of the Interior. Governor of Kandahar, 1923, but the real power in the province was wielded by Abdul Aziz, the Minister of the Interior, who, originally officiating as Governor of Kandahar, remained there to deal with the disorders in the province during 1923. Muhammad Sarwar's jurisdiction seemed to have been limited. Summoned to Kabul, June 1926, and well received by the King. Granted Sardar-i-Ala, November 1926. Appointed Governor of Badakhshan and Kataghan, 1928, but did not take up the appointment. In Kandahar, 1929. Appointed Governor of Kabul, February 1930, but relieved in 1931 and went on pilgrimage to Mecca. Appointed a member of the Senate, Majlis-i-Aiyan, December 1931. In 1936 still a member of the Council of Nobles. Died in the late 1950's.
MUHAMMAD, SAYYID
Firozkuhi. In 1883 he aspired to the Chieftainship of the tribe and was supported by Muhammad Khan, Hazara. He offered the Governor of Herat Rs. 40,000 a year for the Chieftainship and the Governor agreed and issued orders appointing him. But the people fled as they had always been exempt from revenue and did not want to pay taxes to the new Governor.

MUHAMMAD, SAYYID
British Governor of Ghazni in 1879, subsequently accused of fomenting disturbances. Son-in-law of Mir Afzal Khan, Governor of Farah.

MUHAMMAD, SAYYID
Of Mian Kilai. Nephew of Hajji Sahib of Mian Kilai and son-in-law of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral. Amir Abdur Rahman gave him Rs. 1,000 in 1883, and offered him Rs. 12,000 per annum if he would bring in the headmen of Bajaur. He accompanied Dilaram Khan of Khar when he visited the Amir at Mamu Khel in 1883.

MUHAMMAD UMAR

MUHAMMAD UMAR RAFIQ

MUHAMMAD UMARIAN, MUJADDIDI
Son of Hazrat Sahib Ghulam Siddiq. Lived at Panjwayi, Kandahar, prior to 1880. Was both a religious and political leader. Accompanied by his sons Hazrat Abdul Baqi and...
Hazrat Abdul Karim, he took an active part in the Maiwand War against the British. After Ayyub Khan fled to Iran in 1880, Hazrat Umarjan went to Herat to preach jihad against the British invaders. The Ulema of Herat sent him to Iran to persuade Ayyub Khan to return and lead the Herati forces. When finally in August 1881 the British came to an agreement with Ayyub Khan, Umarjan, who was the Sardar’s representative, refused to sign the document. Umarjan and his son Hazrat Abdul Baqi, who was also known as Mia Sahib, were finally executed by order of Amir Abdur Rahman in 1882. His sons Fazl Haqq and Hazrat Abdul Karim were forced into exile. For descendants, see genealogical section.

MUHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH
King of Afghanistan, 1933–73. Muhammadzai. Only surviving son of King Nadir Shah. Born October 15, 1914. Attended Habibia School in 1920 and Istiqqlal in 1922. Accompanied his father to France in 1924 and was educated there at Lycee Janson de Sailly, Lycee Pasteur, etc. Returned to Afghanistan in October 1930. In 1931 attended a year's course at the Infantry Officer's School, Kabul. In 1931 married a daughter of the Court Minister, Ahmad Shah. Appointed Assistant War Minister, 1932. In September 1933 officiated as Education Minister in addition to his other duties. Proclaimed King on November 8, 1933, immediately after his father's assassination. His birthday was celebrated annually on October 15. Had the title Al-Mutawakkil Allah, Confident in God; also Pairaw-e Din-e Matin-e Islam, Follower of the Firm Religion of Islam. He added to this Banda-e Khoda, Servant of God. Permitted Afghan women to throw off their veils. Promulgated a new Constitution which excluded members of the royal family from government positions, 1964. Travelled frequently abroad and toured Afghanistan on several occasions. Children include Princess Bilqis, 1932; Muhammad Akbar, 1933–41; Ahmad Shah, 1934; Maryam, 1936; Muhammad Nadir, 1941; Shah Mahmud, 1946; Muhammad Daud Pakhtunyar, 1949; and Mir Wais, 1957. Was forced to abdicate after a coup by republican forces under Muhammad Daud. Living in Italy with his family.

MUJADDIDI

MUJAWWAD KHAN
Native of Khadi on the Hisarak Rud. Was Kazi of Achin, and a man of much influence in Nangarhar. Very prominent during the disturbances of 1908. In March 1916 urged Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen to settle their quarrels in order to be prepared for jihad and in August 1916 was reported to have gone to Tirah with sixteen Sangu Khel in connection with the Turkish activities among the Afridis. He stayed with Memandar Mir Mast and preached unity and jihad, and for this was later placed under surveillance by the Naib-ul-Hukumat of Jalalabad under Amir Habibullah Khan’s orders, and was sent in custody to Kabul in November 1916. In April 1919 he was released by Amir Amanullah Khan and allowed to return to his home.

MUJTABA KHAN
Mirza. Son of Mustamand Khan. In charge of a new School of Accounting in Kabul, the Maktub-i-Usul-i-Daftari, opened by Amir Amanullah in 1919. The students, 100 in number, were taught the duties of collecting revenues. Later was active in Financial adminis-
MULLA MUHAMMAD

Arzbegi at Kabul. Accompanied Amir Habibullah on his tour in 1907. In 1912 was sent to persuade the Mangals to submit to Amir Habibullah, but was captured by the Mangals and treated with considerable indignity before he was eventually released. Granted the Sadaqat Medal in 1913. In 1916 was Hakim of the Ut (Hud) Khels, but arrested by order of Sardar Amanullah for his lack of control over them.

MULLA MUHAMMAD UMAR

Chief of the Ut Khel Ghilzai. Had some influence with the Amir. Lived near the Tangi Gharu in 1913.

MUNIR IZZAT BEG

Effendi, Doctor. A Turkish physician in charge of the hospitals in Kabul. Said to have been a favourite of Amir Habibullah Khan. In 1912 reportedly sent to Constantinople to report to the Amir on the progress of the war in the Balkans. He was the chief agent in fostering Pan-Islamic feeling in Afghanistan. Mulki Colonel in 1917. In charge of both civil and military hospitals, December 1919.

MURAD MUHAMMAD Or MURAD BEG

Governor of Kunduz. On the arrival of Amir Abdur Rahman in 1880, Murad Beg was one of the first to welcome him and to assist him with money to commence his government in Kabul, and in return was given all the Uzbak districts of Kataghan (except Khaibabad and the immediate neighbourhood) as a kind of fief, jagir. These he administered from Taluqan, according to old Uzbak customs. Summoned to Kabul by the Amir in 1887 but sent him 500 horses and excused himself from attending.

MUSA JAN


MUSA KHAN

Kohistani. Son of the powerful Kohistani Chief Abdul Karim who was executed by Sardar Yaqub Khan because he had been on friendly terms with Sir L. Cavagnari. Musa Khan’s elder brother Muhammad Afzal Khan was executed by Amir Abdur Rahman in May 1882, and Musa Khan was arrested; but at the insistence of the Amir’s advisers he was released.

MUSA KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Muhammadzai, Civil Brigadier. Governor of Mukur. Directed operations near Hindubagh, July 1919.
MUSAHI MULLA, MUHAMMAD SAYYID

Mulla. Lived at Musai or Masai, on the Logar River, about 15 miles from Kabul. His father was Pir to Amir Habibullah and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Very influential among the peoples of the Logar Valley and among Mangals, Jajis, Zadrans and the people of Gardez, Mukur, Tarakai and Katta waz. A friend of Lala Pir. Very active during the disturbances of 1908. Reported to have raised, under instructions from Sardar Nasrullah, a lashkar of 12,000 ghazis from between Ghazni and Kabul with the intention of raiding British posts in Kurram, but was dissuaded by the Amir who summoned him to Kabul, but continued to treat him with great respect. Reported in June 1908 to have received from the Amir a grant of land in the Ghazni District. Influential in securing settlement with the Mangals and Ahmadzais in 1912.

MUSHK-I-ALAM, DIN MUHAMMAD

Mulla, Akhundzada. Nothing is known regarding his parentage; he himself stated that he was a Sayyid, and that his great grandfather came from India and married a woman of the Kwaja Khel, Andar Ghilzai, and settled near Ghazni. Said to have been born about 1790. Married to a woman of the Lukan Khel, Andar Ghilzai tribe. Had three sons: Abdul Aziz Akhundzada, Abdul Karim, and Abdur Rahman. These sons lived with their father at Ghazni, and aided him in all his undertakings. The real name of this celebrated Mulla was Din Muhammad, the name Mushk-i-Alam or “Scent of the World” was given to him by one of his teachers, Mia Muhammad Aslam, as an honourable distinction on account of his knowledge of religion. He commenced to study religion under Mulla Muhammad Wazir, Kakari, and afterwards went to Laghman and studied under Mulla Abdul Hakim, the chief Mulla of that district. He remained studying under Abdul Hakim for two or three years, after which he proceeded to Peshawar, where he studied under Abdul Malik, Akhundzada, probably about 1845. He remained at Peshawar for some years, after which he returned to Abdul Hakim of Laghman, and remained with him until Abdul Hakim’s death, which occurred about two years after Mushk-i-Alam’s return from Peshawar. He was next befriended by Mia Muhammad Aslam of Lundarbagh, an influential Mulla, who made him his Successor, Khalifa. He accompanied Haji Taj Muhammad (who belonged to the family of Haji Muhammad Sayyid of Lahore) to fight the Kafirs of Pushagar. Haji Taj Muhammad was killed in the fight, and his body was brought back by Mushk-i-Alam and buried in the graveyard of Mia Abdul Karim. At this time Mushk-i-Alam set up a religious school for the sons of Mulas. He had many pupils from the Loghar, Ghazni, Wardak, Qalat-i-Ghilzai, Hotaki, and Jalalabad districts. He had great influence over the Afghans, but more especially over the great Ghilzai tribe. His influence may be attributed to two causes: firstly, because he was the pupil of a very celebrated priest; and secondly, because he himself had such a thorough knowledge of all religious traditions and matters connected with religion. The Chief of the Jabbar Khel Ghilzais, Asmatullah Khan, was one of his most devoted followers, and was in the habit of giving him about Rs. 2,000 yearly, either in cash or kind, for the purpose of supplying his wants. Mushk-i-Alam and his eldest son were both in receipt of an allowance from Amir Shir Ali. He used to come to Kabul periodically to pay his respects to the Amir, who used to receive him standing. On the occasion of these visits Asmatullah Khan, who was then living (employed as Wazir of Kohistan) at Kabul, used to go out on foot to meet the Mulla and conduct him to his residence, walking in front of his horse. During the campaign of 1879 he was actively
employed in preaching a jihad against the British. When Yaqub Khan was placed under surveillance in the British camp, his wife and mother wrote to Mushk-i-Alam entreating him to help them. On being thus appealed to, the Mulla left his home at Ghazni and came to Wardak, where he began to preach jihad, and with the aid of one Musa Jan, a General in Amir Shir Ali's army, he succeeded in stirring up the people, and collecting together a large number of men from the neighbouring districts. Though a very weak and infirm old man, unable to walk or ride without being supported on both sides, he was said to have been the moving spirit during the disturbances which occurred at Kabul in December 1879. During the first days of the fighting Mushk-i-Alam remained at Tangi Lalandar, but when the insurgents obtained possession of the city, he came into Kabul and lived at the house of Amin-ud-Daula Khan, a relative of Amir Shir Ali. Most of the city people came to pay their respects to the Mulla and made him presents in accordance with their means. When Musa Jan, the son of Amir Yaqub Khan was brought before the Mulla, he gave him his blessing and bade him sit on the throne which by right belonged to his father, who, he said, had unjustly been deported by the English. Two days before the termination of the disturbances Mushk-i-Alam left Kabul for Ghazni. Later he agreed to Amir Abdur Rahman's accession to the throne. His eldest son accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar and Mushk-i-Alam came to Kabul, but the Amir did not trust him, and tried to detain him at Kabul against his will. Mushk-i-Alam did not, however, obey the Amir's orders and left the town, nobody daring to stop him. On his way to Kandahar the Amir paid him a visit and reconciled him, and he afterwards occasionally went to Kabul. His son, Abdul Aziz, died in 1881. In 1883 he raised disturbances against the Amir in Zurmat and Katawaz, and was joined by the chiefs of the Jalalzai and Andar tribes. He was pursued by General Katal Khan, but escaped. His fort in Logar was then destroyed. In September of the same year he urged the Wazirs to resist the Amir. Then the Governor of Ghazni was directed to capture him, but Mushk-i-Alam was forewarned. The Amir then tried persuasion. In January 1884 Mushk-i-Alam joined Hasan Khan in the Mangal country. His influence among the Ghilzais was at that time paramount. In September 1885 he tried to raise disturbances between Ghazni and Kabul, but was conciliated by the Governor in accordance with the Amir's orders. He died in 1886. His second son Mulla Abdul Karim was at the head of the Ghilzai rebellion against Amir Abdur Rahman. Because of his resistance to the British invasion, Mulla Mushk-i-Alam is considered by Afghan nationalists as a hero.

MUSTAMAND KHAN
Mirza. Deputy Mustaufi of Afghanistan under the reign of Amir Shir Ali. Amir Abdur Rahman imprisoned him for some time, but he was released in August 1880, and appointed Assistant to the Mustaufi, Mir Muhammad Husain. Father of Mujtaba Khan and ancestor of the Mustamandi family.

NABI, MIRZA MUHAMMAD
Kizilbash. Son of Mirza Muhammad Hasan Khan. Succeeded his father in the appointment of Private Secretary, Dabir-ul-Mulk. In 1883 was suspended from the management of the postal arrangements and relieved of charge of Amir Abdur Rahman's seal. Afterwards reinstated. He accompanied the Amir to Rawalpindi in 1885 and was present at the
meetings between Amir Abdur Rahman and the Viceroy of India and the Foreign Secretary. One of the most important Dari poets with the pen-name of "Wassel."

NADIM, ABDUL GHAFUR

Born about 1880 at Kabul. Son of Rajab Ali Khan. Dari poet and scholar. Although he died young, at 37 years of age, he wrote some 3,500 verses, consisting mainly of odes and other lyrical poetry. His poems are still greatly appreciated today. Taught Dari literature at Habibia High School for several years. Published the first modern Dari grammar, entitled Sarf-i-Nadim, published in Kabul about 1915, which is still used. Died in 1918 in Kabul.

NADIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD


NADIR SHAH See MUHAMMAD NADIR SHAH

NAIB MULLA, Or MULLA QAYYUM

Of Nazian. A follower of Alam Gul, the Sufi Sahib. Prominent in the disturbances of 1908. Led the attack on Landi Kotal.

NAIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Naib Salar, Badakhshi. An Attendant of the Khan of Maimana. Fell into the hands of Abdur Rahman, who defeated the Khan of Maimana. In high favour with Amir Habibullah Khan at the time of his accession and was then Keeper of the Citadel at Kabul. Afterwards reported to have been imprisoned. Appointed orderly to Amir Habibullah. In January 1905 was in the Amir's Bodyguard. In January 1908 reported again to be in disfavour and under arrest. In 1911–12 reportedly in favour, and promoted to Naib Salar. Commanded the Kabul garrison during the winters of 1911–12 and 1912–13 in the absence of Sardar Inayatullah Khan who was at Jalalabad. Commanded at Herat in 1914. Hostile to the pro-German war party, 1916. In 1918 supervised work of Revenue Collection, Tahsildar. Went to Bukhara, October 1918. Commanding at Kabul, 1920. Died about 1931. His son Qasim Naim was a Diplomat and later a Member of the Afghan Parliament.

NAJAF BEG, MUHAMMAD

Turk. A Professor in the Military College at Kabul, 1913.

NAJAM-UD-DIN

Mulla, Akhundzada. One of the principal followers of the Akhund of Swat and a resident of Adda in the Jalalabad district. During the time that preparations were being made by the Ghilzais for a general uprising on the Nauruz of 1887, Mulla Abdul Karim visited Najam-ud-Din and advised him to raise, in communication with Moghul Khan of Goshta, the people of Bajaur and of the Mohmand country to disturb the peace of Jalalabad. He at first showed a disposition to respond to this invitation, but in the end abandoned it as unadvisable and proceeded to the Shinwari country to stir up the Sangu Khels. He was
afterwards reported to have been sent there by General Ghulam Haidar, the Commander-in-Chief, to treat with the Shinwaris. He and other Mallas were also said to have been advised by Amir Abdur Rahman to speak in all mosques and assemblies against Russia and to declare war with her to be lawful and justifiable. In May 1887 he was summoned to Kabul and was temporarily placed under surveillance but afterwards released and allowed to depart receiving a present of Rs. 300. He then reappeared in Kabul in response to the Amir's order summoning all the Mallas to the capital. The other Mallas were subsequently dismissed, but Najam-ud-Din was detained. It was ascertained that he had either managed to escape or had been released by the Amir on the strong representations of the people. The British Agent in Kabul spoke of him as a most powerful and influential Mulla having "more than a lakh of disciples." After obtaining his freedom the Mulla proceeded to the Shinwari country and was said to have advised Karim Khan to continue opposition to the Amir in Ghazni, saying he would do the same among the Shinwaris. The Shinwaris declared him their Badshah, but he refused the distinction. The Amir was said to have been exceedingly jealous of the Mulla's great influence. Abdur Rahman pressingly invited the Mulla to return to Kabul and stated that his disappearance had much affected his reputation. He offered the Mulla the village of Adda and other villages in its vicinity rentfree. The Mulla rejected the invitation. He afterwards went to the Swat country.

NAQIB OF BAGHDAD

By name Sayyid Abdur Rahman. Said to be in correspondence with the Amir through his brother Sayyid Hasan Effendi. He was Custodian of the Baghdad Shrine, a Member of the Wali's Council, and a man of great importance and influence. Was often visited by Afghans going on the Haj via the Hijaz railway. Also, see Sayyid Hasan Effendi.

NARANJAN DAS DIWAN

Afghan Hindu of Punjabi origin. Born about 1853. Accountant-General at Kabul. His father and grandfather were both employed at Kabul. Well-treated by Amir Habibullah who had great confidence in him. Payment orders were not sealed and paid until the Diwan signed them. His nephew, Ram Kishen, was converted to Islam about the year 1899. Granted rank of Civil Colonel in 1906. Made subordinate to Mir Ahmad Shah, Head of the Revenue Department, November 1906. He took over charge of the collections of tolls and octroi throughout the country from Mustaufi Muhammad Husain Khan in 1912. Went with the Afghan delegation to the Rawalpindi Peace Conference in 1919. Mustaufi-ul-Mamlik, March 1919. Civil Brigadier, February 1920. Member of Afghan Delegation, Mussoorie Conference, 1920.

NASIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Muhammadzai. In 1917 was Governor of Qalat-i-Ghilzai. Summoned to Kabul in 1917. In June 1918 was reported to have again taken over Governorship from Zakaria Khan. Later in 1918 orders were issued for an exchange between Nasir Khan and Azizullah Khan, Hakim of Hotak Ghilzai, Headquarters at Sur. Nasir Khan refused to comply, and Azizullah Khan returned to Kandahar for orders.

NASIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan (who was a son of Azim Khan, son of Painda Khan). Married to the full sister of the wife of Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan,
son of Muhammad Sharif Khan. The lady was the second eldest daughter of Amir Shir Ali by Abdullah Jan's mother (who was the daughter of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan of Meshed). He was discovered intriguing with Sardar Ayyub, arrested, and removed to Herat. He was deposed in December 1881 from Kandahar.

NASRULLAH KHAN

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Second son of Amir Abdur Rahman by a girl adopted by the daughter of Mir Jahandad Shah of Badakhshan. He is said to have been born at Samarkand on April 7, 1875. Visited England in 1895. Commander-in-Chief of the Army and President of the State Council at Kabul. He enjoyed considerable power in the country and was spoken of as "The Sardar," par excellence. He was very religious and thus had the support of the Ulema and conservatives. Was unpopular with the populace, being notoriously thrifty, while his brother, Amir Habibullah Khan was known for his generosity. Subsequently his popularity and influence steadily increased, in inverse ratio to that of the Amir. Established a reputation amongst Afghan patriots as both a good Afghan and good Muslim, solely engaged in the interests of the State and Islam. Took an interest in and upheld the interests of the army. During 1910–13 controlled most of the Afghan finances. More businesslike than his brother Amir Habibullah and virtual ruler of the State. Anti-British in his beliefs and deeds, he kept in touch with leading men of the independent tribal territory. Had the title of Viceroy, Naib-ul-Sultanah. Had four wives and five sons: Nur Ahmad, Azizullah Khan, Abdul Rauf, Abdul Ghaffar, and Ataullah Nasir Zia (Ambassador Nasir Zia died in Belgrade and was buried in Kabul beside him in 1971). Relinquished his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and devoted himself entirely to civil affairs. Proclaimed King at Jalalabad in February 1919, deposed by King Amanullah and died imprisoned in the Palace in 1920. Buried in Qol-i-Chakan in Kabul.

NASRULLAH KHAN

Born about 1900. Son of Haji Nawab Khan of Kulangar. Served in various places as Deputy Magistrate, Alaqadar, during the reign of King Amanullah. Joined General Nadir Khan on his arrival in Afghanistan, 1929. At the end of 1929 was appointed Commandant of Police, Mazar-i-Sharif. Appointed Hakim-i-Kalan of Ghazni, December 1930. Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province in November 1932 but did not take over as he was engaged in touring his district dealing with repercussions from the Dare Khel Rebellion. The appointment was then altered and he became Governor of the Southern Province (Paktya) in December 1932. In Matun in January 1933, attempted to obtain the arrest of the Lewanai Faqir. Relieved in July 1933 and appointed Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Public Works, an appointment he still held in 1936. Head of the Department of General Security, Amniat-i-Am, during Sardar Mahmud's period. Elder brother of Faiz Muhammad Khan, Firqa Misar.

NAWAB KHAN

Haji, Khwaja of Kulangar, Logar. Born about 1865. A Governor, Hakim, in Mangal country during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan. Dismissed by Amir Amanullah. Joined Shah Mahmud in Jaji country during the civil war, and then joined King Nadir Shah, becoming his Attendant, Musahib. In November 1930 was sent to disperse lashkars said to
be gathering on the Kurram border. In 1931, proceeded to Mecca as the representative of King Nadir Shah. In November 1931 went to Ghazni in connection with the efforts to effect the surrender of Abdur Rahman, Taraki. In late 1932 was attempting to secure the arrest of the Lewanai Faqir. Visited Matun during the Khost disturbances, 1933, and spent the summer of that year in the Southern Province conciliating the tribes. Chief Delegate to the Turi-Jaji Commission which met on the Kurram border in June 1933. Appointed Attendant to ex-King Zahir Shah whom he frequently accompanied. Had two sons, Major General, Firqa Mishar, Faiz Muhammad Khan, Aide-de-Camp to the King and Nasrullah Khan, Under-Secretary, Muin, in the Ministry of Public Works. Abdul Jamil, Governor of Kabul, was his nephew.

NAWAB KHAN

Nawab Khan, an influential Chief of the Kohistan Hills. A member of Amir Shir Ali Khan's Council in 1870. In 1874 Nawab Khan was said to have levied excessive revenue from the people, in consequence of which discontent was caused, but the Sadr-i-Azim took Nawab Khan's part. Said to have joined Abdur Rahman in 1881. He was imprisoned by Amir Abdur Rahman and part of his property confiscated. In July 1882 he was released and allowed to go to Mecca on condition that he leave his family at Kabul as hostages.

NAZAR KHAN See KHUDAI NAZAR

NAZAR MUHAMMAD


NAZAR MUHAMMAD

Nazar Muhammad, Sardar. Son of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan (younger brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan). A strong partisan of Amir Shir Ali, and when the brothers were contesting the succession, he took a decidedly hostile part against Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan, on which account he was in dread of Amir Abdur Rahman coming to power. Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan, whatever the motive, acted liberally and generously towards Sardar Nazar Muhammad Khan, who, for all his services to Amir Shir Ali, extending over several years, received an annual grant of Rs. 13,000 pukhta, whereas Amir Abdur Rahman at once increased the allowance to Rs. 18,000 kham. On January 31, Sardar Nazar Muhammad Khan and his nephew, Sardar Muhammad Nasir Khan, had planned to leave for Herat. The Amir hearing of their intention persuaded them not to go. They were said to have written to Sardar Muhammad Ayyub Khan, inviting him to come through the Hazara country, and assuring him that he had only to show himself when all the people would join him and Kabul would be an easy prize. The Amir received information of this. The Kotwal arrived in time to detect the messenger who was ready to start, but the letter could not be found. Subsequently letters to Sardar Ayyub Khan were discovered, and in January 1881 the Sardar was arrested and expelled from Afghanistan. Had two brothers, Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan and Sardar Shah Muhammad Khan. He was married to a half-sister of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan at Amritsar, and his daughter was married to Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan's son, Gul Muhammad Khan. Had a son, Sardar Muhammad Siddiq Khan. He was apparently Governor of Kabul under Yaqub Khan, and was in
Sherpur. One of the principal instigators of the attack on Sherpur. In February 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman announced his intention of deporting this Sardar to India, with three others, named Muhammad Karim, Muhammad Nasir, and Muhammad Siddiq, and in May 1881 the party arrived at Peshawar.

NAZIM MUHAMMAD
Mirza. Left Kabul on a mission to Tashkent, November 1, 1919, with Qazi Muhammad Sarwar and Mirza Fazl Ahmad.

NAZIR WALI MUHAMMAD
A relative of Colonel Ahmad Jan. Secretary to Ain-ud-Daula, Sardar Amanullah, 1916. Accompanied ex-King Amanullah to India in 1929 and remained there.

NEK MUHAMMAD KHAN
Son of Lal Gul Khan of Gardez. Formerly Private Secretary, Shaghasi-i-Huzuri, to Amir Habibullah. His father was reported to have started with 1,000 followers to join the Ghazis in 1908, but afterwards to have been dissuaded by his son. Arrested at the time of the trial of Shah Ali Reza in connection with the murder of Amir Habibullah in April 1919 but subsequently released. Died in the early 1920’s.

NIAZ BEG See FATHULLAH BEG

NIAZ MUHAMMAD
A Babakr Khel Ghilzai, who was made Chief of the Ghilzais by Amir Abdur Rahman when he imprisoned Asmatullah Khan. Had a brother named Jan Muhammad, or Khan Muhammad Khan. Niaz Muhammad Khan was one of Yaqub Khan’s trusted men. He appeared to reside principally at Kabul and was often employed by Amir Abdur Rahman in different parts of the country. In attendance on the Amir when the British Agent reached Kabul in June 1882, and was then interceding for Sadu. In August of the same year he was sent to interview Sayyid Mahmud Badshah of Kunar, and, it was said to ask his daughter’s hand for the Amir’s son. In March 1883 Niaz Muhammad was appointed Commander of the Division of Kandahar, but did not seem to have gone there. In April 1883 he and ten others were sent to Dakka with six cavalry, sowars, each, to do duty against the Shinwaris. After this he was not mentioned till August 1883, when some “Id” presents, which were being sent to the Amir from Kabul to Maoun Khel were looted at Lataband within Ghilzai limits. Regarding this the British Agent wrote: “Previous to this occurrence the Amir knew that the Ghilzais were discontented and ready to raise disturbances, and that Niaz Muhammad Khan had gone to the hills and had no intention to come and wait on His Highness. He did not wait on His Highness even on the day of the “Id” festival. He is inciting the people to rebellion. The Dabir-ul-Mulk told Khan Muhammad Khan, brother of Niaz Muhammad, to “go quickly and bring in Niaz Muhammad, otherwise it would be bad for him.” On September 4, when summoned, the brothers said they would come to Kabul, but did not do so. On September 5, Khan Muhammad came in, and the Amir said to him: “It was stated you would not come and that you had absconded. I said if you did not come troops would march and surround and capture you like a partridge, but I could not make out why you should not come, for I knew you
to be a clever man." On September 18, 1883 Niaz Muhammad appeared in Darbar, and on being asked told the Dabir-ul-Mulk, in presence of the Amir, that he had advised all his tribesmen to submit to the Amir's authority and to pay His Highness revenue. The Amir then handed over to them (to be kept in custody by them) a son of Bahram Khan, Ghilzai, whom they blamed for disturbances among the Ghilzais. On October 31, 1883 Niaz Muhammad and Bahram Khan started for Nangarhar to fetch the family of another Ghilzai, who was then in prison in Kabul. In April 1884 he was at Kabul with his brother Khan Muhammad Khan, and Bahram Khan, Ghilzai, was made over to them for punishment. In July 1885 Khan Muhammad Khan was arrested, and Niaz Muhammad Khan, with 23 members of his family, fled towards Kurram. Khan Muhammad Khan, his son, and two sons of Niaz Muhammad were thrown into prison. The Agency report said: "All the hill tribes of Afghanistan, viz., the people of Kurram, the Wazirs and Shinwaris, and the Sadu and Faiz Muhammad Khan, have a secret understanding with Niaz Muhammad. If the Amir were to put Khan Muhammad Khan to death, all the outlaws and the hill tribes would rise against His Highness in a body. As Khan Muhammad Khan is still alive, the tribes are keeping quiet, but they are endeavouring to spread false reports injurious to the Amir's reputation." On searching Khan Muhammad Khan's house letters of a mutinous character to and from Sadu were purportedly found and were read by the Amir in Darbar. On November 6, 1885 it was reported that Khan Muhammad Khan had been put to death, but on the 10th of that month it was reported that the Amir feared to excite Niaz Muhammad in Kurram and that he had spared Khan Muhammad's life. In February 1886 Niaz Muhammad Khan and his two brothers, Painda Khan and Baz Muhammad Khan, 12 nephews and 15 servants, took refuge in Peshawar.

NIAZ MUHAMMAD

Niaz Muhammad, son of Jahandad Khan, Ghilzai (who was executed for revolt and subsequent insolence to Amir Habibullah in 1914). Niaz lived as an outlaw harassing the Hanin Khels who had assisted in his father's arrest. Arrested and imprisoned. Released by orders of Amir Amanullah, and had his property restored in 1919.

NUR AHMAD

Nur Ahmad, Muhammadzai. Father-in-law of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, but his daughter died. Son of Sardar Faqir Muhammad, Peshawari, and brother of "Kaku Jan." Commanded the Shahi Risala Regiment at Kabul. Octroi Superintendent, Amin-ul-Wajuhat, at Kabul. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad in March 1905. Suspended in April 1908 and replaced, temporarily, by Abdur Rahman Khan. In 1912 employed in the reception of foreigners who were the Amir's guests. Brother of Muhammad Akram Kaka Khan (Chief of Customs during the period of King Amanullah). Died in 1926 at Kabul.

NUR AHMAD JAN

Nur Ahmad Jan, Son of Shaghasi Ali Ahmad Jan and grandson of Loynab Khushdil Khan. His brother was Ghulam Muhammad Jan. Fled with King Amanullah to Kandahar, and died in 1929 at Ghazni, fighting the forces of Bacha-i-Saqqau.

NUR MUHAMMAD

Nur Muhammad, Tara Khel, Ghilzai. Son of Abdul Wakil Khan (Assistant Commander at Kandahar). In March 1915 appointed a Commander and posted to Kandahar. In 1917 reportedly a

NUR MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Son of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan. Gave the Commissioner, Peshawar, information about the Russian Mission. This was discovered, and he was imprisoned by Yaqub Khan in 1879 according to orders received from Shir Ali. His property, said to be worth nine lakhs, was confiscated. In March 1885, Nur Muhammad, who was residing with his father's family at Peshawar, fled across the border to Tirah and joined in the rebellion against Amir Abdur Rahman. In May 1887, Nur Muhammad was reported to be in the Shinwari country, with General Karim Khan, and Muhammad Shah Khan of Hisarak, and to be actively engaged in making preparations for war. Information was received that with 700 men, of which 120 were Ghilzais and followers of Sadu, he had defeated and driven out the Governor of Khost. From there he marched to the Mangal country when he found himself unable to hold Khost. On June 15 a warrant was issued for his arrest and detention, as it was thought probable he would find his way back to British territory. Later accounts stated that he had again engaged the Governor of Khost, but the reports about the issue were conflicting. In September 1887, Nur Muhammad was reported to be in Mangas Darrah, and to be losing his influence with the tribes. Sadu, the Ghilzai freebooter, had for some unknown reason left him, and General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, was endeavouring to effect his capture. After this Nur Muhammad appeared to have remained in the Shinwari country for two or three months, but later returned to India.

NUR MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Achakzai. Amir Abdur Rahman's Agent and Collector at Dakka in 1888. He was not a Sardar by birth, but the Amir had bestowed the title on him.

NUR MUHAMMAD

Taraki, Ghilzai. Son of Ghulam Khan, of Amban or Ambar Khana near Basawal. Commonly known as Nurakai. Arzbegi or Official Representative of all the Kuchis, or nomad traders, at Kabul. Engaged in trade, also in arms across the frontier. Gave Rs. 10,000 and much flour to the Ghazis during the disturbances of 1908. Transport Contractor. Supplied transport for the Dane Mission. A great friend of the Afghan Envoy Ismail Khan. Well known as a Gulf arms-trader. His son, Jan Muhammad, known as Jano, was also well known in the trade about 1913.

NUR MUHAMMAD BEG

Sardar, Barangari Hazara. Son of Allahyar Beg. Treated as head of the whole Kala-i-Nao Hazaras. Date of birth about 1869. Detained for 14 years as a hostage in Kabul and Jalalabad, and only returned to his people in 1903. By 1913 was believed to have lost much support among the people.

NURAN SHAH

Superintendent of Harims, Nigaran-i-Harim Sarai, under Amir Habibullah.
OBAYDULLAH See OBEIDULLAH

OBEIDULLAH KHAN

OBEIDULLAH, MAULAVI
An Indian revolutionary from Sindh. Converted from the Sikh religion to Islam and was educated as a Maulavi at the Deoband Islamic School in India. Prominent in the Wahhabi movement. Friend of Muhammad Ali, Editor of Hamdad and several revolutionary papers. Fled to Hindustani revolutionaries in February 1915 and arrived in Kabul, October 1915. Appointed Director of Public Instruction, 1916. Called himself Home Secretary of the Provisional Government of India. Active in anti-British work during the Afghan campaign, 1919, in Afghanistan and among Hindustani revolutionaries in Chamarkand. Returned to Kabul, September 1919, where he was in disfavour with Amir Amanullah for a time but seemed to have regained his former power by February 1920, when he was virtual leader of the Pan-Islamic party of Indians in Kabul who opposed Abdur Rab, Acharia, et. al. Was eventually forced to leave Afghanistan, 1922. Self-styled “President of the Swaraj Committee, Kabul.” Formed political party in India, 1940's, known as “Jamna Narbada Sind Sagar Party.”

OMAR See UMAR

OMARA See UMARA

OSMAN See USMAN

PAINDA KHAN
Sardar. Son of Haji Jamal Khan (who helped Ahmad Shah gain the throne in 1747). Head of the Muhammadzai branch of the Barakzai tribe and ancestor of the royal families of both King Amanullah and ex-King Zahir Shah. Painda Khan backed Zaman Shah in his struggle for the throne against the other sons of Timur Shah. He was subsequently executed at the direction of Zaman Shah, but his many sons avenged this deed and contributed to the downfall of the Sadozai dynasty. Fath Khan, one son of Painda Khan, instigated Shah Mahmud to capture the throne from Zaman Shah, and the resulting internecine fighting also cost Fath Khan his life. Other important sons of Painda Khan were: Dost Muhammad Khan, Kohandil Khan, Muhammad Azim Khan, Purdil Khan, Sultan Muhammad Khan, Nawab Jabbar, and Rahimdil Khan.
PAINDA KHAN
Son of Abdul Quddus Khan, Himadud-Daula. In 1917 temporarily Governor of Ghazni, but later superseded by Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan. In command of troops on the Baluchistan border, June 1919. Active in anti-British propaganda during the 1919 campaign and had considerable influence with the Zhob tribes. In June he was commanding the lashkar of Zhob militia deserters and tribesmen near Hindubagh. In January 1920 reported to be about to take over command of the Kandahar troops from General Ghulam Nabi. Resigned from employment in the Afghan Government and lived as a private individual, 1924–60. One of the major Dari poets.

PAINDA KHAN
Son of the late Ismatullah Khan, Ghilzai. Appointed Hakim of Kama, in December 1912.

PAINDA MUHAMMAD
A Mulla who acted as guardian of the shrine at Hadda, on behalf of Mir Sayyid Jan, Pacha. The latter succeeded to the guardianship of the shrine of Hadda on the death of the well-known Hadda Mulla, but he did not live at Hadda. Painda Khan was with lashkars near Dakka, July 1919.

PANIN BEG
Originally from Afghan Turkestan. Colonel, appointed to the Kabul Arsenal, 1917. Promoted Brigadier, and said to command the newly-formed brigade of detachments of Dar-us-Sultanat and Kotwali brigades at Thal, 1919. Afterwards commanded a mixed Battalion on the Kurram front. Fought on the side of Bacha-i-Saqqau. Executed in 1930 or 1931.

PARWANA KHAN
Daughter was married to Amir Habibullah in 1916 on his return from Logar. His son was Muhammad Akram, an attendant of Amir Abdur Rahman.

PAYANDA See PAINDA

PIR MUHAMMAD

PRATAP SINGH MAHENDRA
Indian revolutionary, an aristocrat of Hathras, United Province, India. Son of Raja Ganshiam Singh, Jat, of Mursan, Aligarh, U.P., and brother of the Maharani of Jhind. Born about 1886. Founder of the Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Great School of Love, a religious industrial arts school at Brindaban. Went to England at the end of 1914, and to Berlin in the autumn of 1915. Had an interview with the Kaiser and accompanied the German Mission to Kabul in 1916. Arrived at Mazar-i-Sharif in 1917. President of the Free India Government at Kabul. Endeavoured to come to India but returned owing to British
action. In 1918 left Mazar-i-Sharif for Russian Turkestan, and proceeded to Tashkent. In March 1918 was in Berlin and later went to Leningrad where he received a warm welcome from Trotsky and Joffe. Visited Constantinople in the same year where he delivered King Amanullah’s letter to the Sultan. In early 1919 supposed to have gone to Tashkent via Bukhara. Came to Kabul with the Surizt Mission, December 1919. Left Kabul and arrived at Wakhan, June 14, 1920, on route for China. Sent a letter to the Governor of Tashkurgan saying that he had been appointed Afghan Envoy to China by King Amanullah. He soon returned as passage to China was refused by the Chinese authorities. In September 1920 he was in the Pamirs. Did a tour in China and Japan and returned to Kabul in the autumn of 1923. Left Kabul September 16, 1924; visited California, China, attempted to enter Tibet, then went to Japan from where he was deported. Returned to Afghanistan in October 1926. Left Kabul for the North, January 31, 1927, and arrived in Moscow, February 1927. Returned to China but again went to Moscow, November 1928. Intended to hold a Pan-Asiatic Conference in Kabul. Owing to the outbreak of rebellion was prevented by King Amanullah from leaving Tashkent to come to Kabul. Went to Tehran, January 1929, and returned to Moscow in April 1929. Returned to Kabul from Moscow by air, December 1929. He was deported by air to Termez in March 1930. Visited Berlin and reached New York on May 27, 1930. In China in 1931 and 1932. Published two books *Afghanistan the Heart of Aryan* and *My Life Story of Fifty-Five Years*, and an article in *Asia* magazine, “My German Mission to High Asia.” Moved to Japan at the end of 1933 or beginning of 1934, where he was in touch with the Japanese Government. Left Japan secretly for Siam in June 1934, to work for a pan-Asiatic policy. Forbidden to lecture in Siam. Turned out of Siam and arrived in Tokyo, August 1934, having been deported from Canton. In Manila in February 1935, back in Japan in April, 1935 and left for America in July 1935. Claimed to be an Afghan subject since 1934. In the Far East in 1936. Spent the World War II period in Japan and returned to India after Independence. In 1971 he was still living in Dehra Dun, India.

**QAYYUM JAN AGHA**

A descendant, in seven generations, of Shaikh Ahmad, and venerated head of the Mujaddidi family at the turn of this century. He carried the title of Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar which was assumed in succession by his sons Fazl Muhammad, Muhammad Sadiq, and Fazl Umar. See also Mujaddidi.

**QAYYUM KHAN, MUHAMMAD**


**QURBAN HUSAIN SHAH**

Known locally as Shahji. Indian Sayyid. His real name was Sayyid Abdullah Shah. General, Naib Salar. Son of Nadir Shah of Moghal, Fatehjang, Campbellpore District. At one time employed by the Deutsch-Afghanische Company in Kabul. Joined General Nadir in the Southern Province in 1929. Appointed in Charge of the State Workshops in December 1929, and was made an Attendant to the King in 1930. For a time commanded the troops in Koh Daman in the 1930 rebellion. In 1931 started a gasoline business, and was one of the main importers. In November 1932 went to the Southern Province to assist in

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suppressing the Dare Khel Zadran revolt. In charge of the State Arsenal, Kabul. He was one of the leading businessmen of Kabul and dealt largely with the War Office. Reported to have been deprived of control of State Arsenal 1936. Died in Kabul 1970.

RAFIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammedzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan, and grandson of Amir Muhammad Khan (brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan). Lived in exile at Amritsar for many years till 1904, when he was permitted to return, owing to the influence of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan's family to which his mother belonged. Superintendent of Correspondence, Amin-ul-Mukabila. Chief Chamberlain, 1905; reported to be a capable man. Accompanied Amir Habibullah to India, 1907, and during his Herat tour that year. In 1913 a Courtier, Hazir Bash. Member of the Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919. Left for Kabul, November 1919. President of the Shirkat-i-Rafiq, 1926. Died in 1927. His daughter, Lady Shah Bobo, was married to Sardar Hayatullah. His son Muhammad Umar became Governor of Kabul. Other sons are Sardar Muhammad Atiq Rafiq and Muhammad Rahim Rafiq.

RAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Sarfaraz Khan. In the Bala Hissar at Kabul with Sardar Shamsuddin Khan when Sardar Ismail Khan laid siege to that fort on the part of Amir Shir Ali. In 1881 a chief of the khasadars and trusted by Amir Abdur Rahman.

RAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Deported with his father to India in September 1882. He resided with Amir Yaqub Khan until May 1886.

RAHMULLAH KHAN
Kabuli, son of a Goldsmith named Ataullah Khan. Head Clerk in the Russian section of the Foreign Ministry. Became Foreign Affairs Director in Mazar-i-Sharif. Transferred to Moscow as Secretary to the Afghan Legation and later on, in the same capacity to Berlin. Appointed Assistant Director in Charge of Visa Section, Afghan Foreign Office, December 1930. Relieved, July 1931. In July 1932 transferred to the Home Ministry as General Director Posts and Telegraphs, an appointment he held until 1939. (Appointment raised to that of Minister in June 1935.) Minister of Mines, 1939. Ambassador to Tehran, 1948–49. His son Rahmatullah Mehr was a Diplomat in 1971.

RAHMAN KHAN
General. Accompanied Muhammad Wali Khan to Tashkent with Afghan Peace Mission to Moscow, June 1919.

RAHMATULLAH JAN
RAHMATULLAH JAN
Uzbek of Samarkand. Russian translator to the Amir. Still thus employed in 1913.

RAHMATULLAH KHAN
Chief of Dir. Son of Ghazan Khan, who during his lifetime ruled the large tract of mountain land which later became the district of Dir. Ghazan Khan was a powerful chief and his authority was very great, for even the Chief of Chitral was tributary to him. He left nine sons all of whom aspired to the Chiefship, and bloodshed among these brothers ensued until at last Rahmatullah Khan, the eldest, established himself as Chief. The brothers then dispersed over the country, but were jealous and impatient of Rahmatullah Khan's authority, endeavouring to throw the country into a state of disaffection and anarchy by questioning their eldest brother's right to the Chiefship. Rahmatullah Khan was described as "in person a handsome, manly young Chief, six feet in height, and mentally well-fitted to rule in such a country. His administration of justice is the theme for praise with all the people." He was said to be the Chief of about 4,000 families. He gave his daughter in marriage to the son of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral, and married his own son to Aman-ul-Mulk's daughter. In December 1875 it was reported that an agent from Rahmatullah had waited on the Afghan Chief of Kunar, Sayyid Mahmud Pacha, asking on behalf of his master for permission from Amir Shir Ali to take possession of Chitral and Bajaur. In 1876 called to Kabul by Amir Shir Ali, and a yearly allowance of Rs. 8,000 was assigned to him. The Amir also presented him with 100 guns. In 1877 it was said that he had been invested with the title of Nawab by the Amir. After the death of the Akhund of Swat he took possession of some villages belonging to Mian Gul. He was at that time on very intimate terms with Pacha Sayyid Mahmud of Kunar, and decided to follow his lead. Successful feuds considerably increased his power. He was engaged in a war with the Kamaji Kafirs. Said to have tried to establish friendly relations with Mian Gul, to whom he offered his daughter in marriage. On bad terms with his son Muhammad Sharif Khan, who in August 1882, revolted and succeeded in expelling his father from the town of Dir. Rahmatullah Khan sought the assistance of Muhammad Nur Khan of Bajaur and succeeded in recovering his power. He banished Muhammad Sharif Khan to a distant village, and his younger son, Jamroz Khan, lived with him at Dir. Died at the end of 1884, and was succeeded by his son Sharif Khan.

RAJAB ALI KHAN
Son of Mulla Muhammad Umar, Kabuli. A merchant, who resided at Bukhara, and occasionally communicated information to the Kabul Darbar regarding political matters, such as the movements and designs of the Russians. He gave a daughter of his in marriage to Amir Shir Ali Khan. Amir Abdur Rahman suspected him of partiality toward his enemies in August 1882.

RAJAB ALI KHAN
Hazara. Son of Bakhtiari Khan by a Hazara wife. Born about 1803; married a woman of his own tribe and had six sons. Rajab Khan was descended from one Eylich of the Kutghun tribe, which lived at Kunduz. When troubles arose in his own country, Eylich fled to Ghazni. Rajab Khan's grandfather, Shir Ali Khan, went to Meshed, in place of the son of Mazdur Sultan, and fought for Nadir Shah Afshar against Shah Husain, Hotaki.
Shir Ali Khan displayed great zeal, and by way of reward Nadir Shah made him a Sardar, and gave him the lands belonging to the son of Mazdur Sultan, situated near Ghazni. These lands were later taken by the Pashtuns. They were called "Tappa Andari." Before the time of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan no revenue was paid by the Hazara Chiefs to the Kabul Darbar, but a present of seven horses was sent yearly. In Amir Dost Muhammad's time an order was issued that for the future Rs. 7,000 would be paid yearly as tribute instead of seven horses. Bakhtiari Khan, however, strongly objected to this, and Amir Dost Muhammad rescinded the order. On the death of Bakhtiari Khan his sons fought among themselves for his property. The two eldest brothers, Hussain Khan and Ghulam Reza Khan, went to Kabul and persuaded Naib Amir Muhammad Khan to make over to them a place called Joi Ain, which had been given by their father to Rajab Khan. Soon after this Rajab Khan also came to Kabul, and laid his case before Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan, who gave him back Joi Ain, and also granted him Rs. 2,000 a year. When the British came to Ghazni in 1839, Rajab Khan accompanied them to Kabul. Sir A. Burnes made him Governor of Ghazni in place of Prince Ghulam Haider, and gave him a letter of thanks. When the retreat of 1841–42 took place, the Afghans evicted Rajab from his Governorship. When the British force again came to Ghazni in 1842 Rajab Khan was reinstated as Governor. When Amir Dost Muhammad Khan returned to Kabul from Hindustan he imprisoned and fined Rajab Khan no less than twelve times; he also took Joi Ain from him; this land in the 1880's belonged to Sardar Ibrahim Khan, son of Amir Shir Ali. Rajab Khan and his sons joined the cause of Azam Khan and fought against Amir Shir Ali. When the latter came to power he seized Rajab Khan, and turned him over to Mustaufi Habibullah Khan for safe custody. When Amir Shir Ali had firmly established himself on the throne Rajab Khan was released and granted an allowance of Rs. 960 a year. This allowance was sometimes paid, sometimes left unpaid. During the campaign of 1878 Rajab Khan remained at his own home. In the spring of 1879 he had intended going to Qalat-i-Ghilzai to pay his respects to the British representative there, but the people of

Genealogical Table of Rajab Khan of Hazara

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<th>Totkhur</th>
<th>Haji Khan</th>
<th>Bakr Khan</th>
<th>Behtar Khan</th>
<th>Haji Khan</th>
<th>Shir Ali</th>
<th>Bakhtiar Khan</th>
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<td>m. Dtr. of Qzil Khan of Hazara</td>
<td>m. Dtr. of Muhd. Khan of Hazara</td>
<td>m. Wife of Hazara</td>
<td>m. Dtr. of Muhd. Reza</td>
<td>m. Wife of Hazara</td>
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Ghazni, hearing of his intention, seized him and threw him into prison. He remained in prison until the arrival of the British at Kabul in October 1879, and on being released he was too ill to come to Kabul himself, so he sent his son, he himself coming in November. He returned to his home in January 1880, when his villages were attacked by people from Wardak and Andari, and he was forced to flee for refuge to the Sarab Valley near Ghazni. See table, Page 128.

RASUL JAN AGHA

Known as Fazl Rahim. Born about 1896. A Mujaddidi. Son of Shah Agha, Hazarat Sahib of Shor Bazar, also known as Masum Jan. His wife was a sister of Ghulam Faruq Usman (son of Sardar Muhammad Usman). On the death of Shah Agha in June 1925 the title was assumed by Shah Agha's half-brother, Fazl Umar, (Nur-ul-Mashayekh), although Rasul Jan Agha was the direct claimant by descent. Obtained the signatures of 400 mullas to a manifesto declaring King Amanullah's reforms contrary to Islam. Set out for Khost with Muhammad Siddiq Agha (also called Gul Agha) with the intention of raising the country against King Amanullah. Both arrested and brought to Kabul, September 1928. Later released and Rasul Jan Agha was sent to Tagao, to try and detach some of Bacha-i-Saqqau's adherents, December 1928. He was in touch with Bacha-i-Saqqau during the latter's second attack on Kabul in January 1929. Later was intermediary between Sardar Inayatullah, Bacha-i-Saqqao, and the British Legation for removal of Inayatullah to Peshawar by air. Went on pilgrimage to Mecca, February 1933. Later called himself Mian Jan and lived at Kandahar, until transferred to Herat, July 1935. Uncles Fazl-i-Umar, the Hazrat of Shor Bazar, and Siddiq Agha Muhammad (Gul Agha). Possessed land in Alghorji near Kabul. Died in Lahore in 1971, buried in Kabul.

SAADAT KHAN

Brigadier. Naib Hakim of Chamkanni, Hariob. In February 1918 he was reported to have been granted a guard of one gun and 100 infantry and was still holding the post of Naib Hakim. As the result of a dispute between him and the Naib Hakim of Khost, the Muqbilis were placed under his jurisdiction. In September 1918, an unconfirmed report stated that “Saadat Khan, former Naib Hakim of Chamkannni,” had been promoted to the rank of Colonel with a salary of Rs. 2,500 per annum and had been posted to Urgun. Appointed Military Governor of Urgun, July 1919. Transferred to Gardez, November 1919. Promoted Brigadier and appointed Inspector General of the Southern Province with headquarters at Gardez, December 1919. Hakim of Gardez, Herat. Firqa Mishar, 1935. Living in retirement, 1971. His son General Muhammad Anwar was a gun manufacturer.

SAAD-UD-DIN KHAN

Kazi. Khunsezai, Nuruddinzai, Barakzai. Born about 1848. Son of Khan-i-Mulla, Chief Kazi of Afghanistan. Appointed Kazi of Kandahar during British occupation and retained the post afterwards. Afghan Representative with the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission of 1885, in which capacity he frustrated British officers. Governor of Herat from 1887 to 1904. Well read and learned, especially in theology. In 1903–04 he hindered Dobbs' movements on the Herat border as much as possible, blaming the British for desecration of a graveyard. His daughter was married to Amir Habibullah and divorced in 1903. Superseded by Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan and summoned to Kabul, Decem-
ber 1904. Appointed Khan-i-Mulla and Kazi of Kabul, May 1905. Member of the Majlis-i-Shura. Still Kazi in Kabul in 1908 where he was becoming popular. Appointed Chief Justice, Qazi-ul-Quzat, 1914. His influence with the Amir declined from the time of his daughter's divorce. He had 5 sons, Abdul Shakur Khan, Abdul Ali Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan and Nur Muhammad Khan. Head of the Ulumi family and Karim branch of the Ulumis.

SADIQ AGHA, MUJADDIDI Or GUL AGHA
Son of Qayyum Jan Agha, the Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar and half brother of Fazl-i-Umar (Shir Agha). On the death of Qayyum Jan Agha the title was assumed by the eldest son, Shah Agha. On the latter's death in June 1925 the title was assumed by Muhammad Sadiq Gul Agha in the absence of his half brother, Shir Agha, then a political refugee in India. Was arrested with Rasul Jan Agha for trying to stir up trouble in Khost, September 1928. Later released and in February 1929, was reported to have accepted Bacha-i-Saqqao's rule. In June 1929, was placed under surveillance in Kabul on account of his activities with Shir Agha in the Southern Province. Confined in the Arg, June 1929. Released and joined King Nadir Shah on his entry into Kabul, October 1929. Appointed Minister to Egypt in 1930 and passed through Peshawar en route, February 1931. Proceeded to Mecca, April 1931. In July 1932 visited Kabul on leave and was received in a friendly manner by the King and the Prime Minister. Visited Mecca for the Hajj, 1933. Appointed Minister, Hijaz, in addition to duties as Minister, Egypt, April 1935. Visited Mecca during pilgrimage, 1935. In 1936 relinquished duties of Minister, Egypt. Remained minister in Saudi Arabia. Became again Minister and later Afghan Ambassador to Cairo until he was replaced by Abdul Hadi Dawi in 1953. Due to his long residence in Egypt, many of his daughters married Egyptians. Was not on good terms with the Daud government nor with the Egyptian Republic. Therefore he emigrated to Medina, Saudi Arabia, where he was favoured by the Saudi Monarch. Still living in Medina in 1971. Is the father of Senator Hashim Mujaddidi. Another son Muhammad Habibullah Shuaib Mujaddidi, still living abroad in 1971.

SADIQ KHAN
Mohmand. Son of Nauroz Khan of Lalpura. In 1879 Amir Yaqub Khan made Sadiq Chief of Lalpura, and as he appeared well disposed towards the English, he was recognized as such by the Punjab Government at the beginning of the second half of the Second Afghan War. When it became clear that Yaqub Khan would not be restored, Sadiq joined the jihad movement under Mulla Khalil, Moghul Khan of Goshta, and others. The chiefship was then offered to his half brother, Akbar Khan, who, assisted by British troops, drove Sadiq out of Lalpura. The Punjab Government then put a price of Rs. 5,000 on his head, but in spite of this he was never captured and was a steady opponent of the English until the end of the war. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman early, and though the Amir could not, and probably would not, restore him to the chiefship, he granted him an allowance, and in 1881 he gave him a village near Pishbulak.

SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Brigadier. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan and brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Commanded the Wardaki Regiment at Asmar and, after the death of
General Bahaw-ud-Din Khan, officiated in command of the district. Promoted Brigadier in 1905, and commanded the troops at Sarkani and Chigha Sarai. Transferred to Jalalabad in 1907. Recalled and residing at Kabul, 1913.

**SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD**


**SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

Maulavi. Kakar. The following is an account of 1877: “Maulavi Muhammad Sadiq belongs to the Kakar tribe and is a native of Kandahar. He first came to India when about 10 years old (about 1837 perhaps) and entered the Government Delhi College. After undergoing a regular course of vernacular instruction, he was appointed a teacher and served for some years in charge of the Rewari town school in the Gurgaon district. From Rewari he was transferred to Simla under Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner, as head teacher of the district vernacular school. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out, Muhammad Sadiq came under suspicion and his services were dispensed with. Some time after he again entered Government service as a teacher of the Shunkergurh town school in the Peshawar district, in which capacity he served for three years and resigned. After resigning his appointment under Government, the Maulavi went down to Lahore, and after leaving his family with some friends, he went up to Kabul and took service with Amir Dost Muhammad Khan as private tutor to his sons, Sardars Muhammad Aslam Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan. Subsequently he was attached to the Kabul Darbar and provided with an annual compassionate allowance. Periodically he visited his family at Delhi, where he left behind him his wife, four daughters and his wife’s mother. His only son, Abu Muhammad, accompanied him to Kabul. After the death of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan at Herat, Muhammad Aslam Khan and his brothers proposed to send Muhammad Sadiq as their representative to the English Government to ask for help against Shir Ali Khan, but he declined on the ground that nothing could possibly be gained.”

**SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ**

Corps Commander, Firqa Mishar. Born about 1887. Son of Khwaja Jan, Sahibzada of Kabul, and brother of Ata-ul-Haqq and Shir Jan. Commanded in Kunar Valley, 1921, and in Jalalabad, 1922. Did good work during the Mangal Rebellion, 1924–25. At the close of the rebellion was appointed Commanding Officer and Governor of Jalalabad province. Relieved as Governor by Shah Mahmud, June 1926. Appointed Civil and Military Governor of Khost Southern Province, replacing Ghulam Nabi, August 1926. Lived a long time in India. Commanding troops at Gardez, February 1929 for Bacha-i-Saqqao.

**SADU KHAN**

Gharo Khel Ghilzai. Member of one of the notorious gangs of brigands which infested the Jalalabad-Kabul road. In February 1882 he went to the Mangal country and incited the tribe to rebellion. At first Amir Abdur Rahman endeavoured to appease him with an
allowance of Rs. 7,000 a year. This seems to have been accepted by Sadu, who gave his family as hostages to General Ghulam Haider, Charkhi. But in June 1883 he broke into Ghulam Haider's fort and released his family from custody. He then incited the people of Khost to turn out their Governor and followed this up with a series of the most daring raids. Thus when the Amir visited Mamu Khel, Sadu's son looted his baggage. By this time the Mangals were in open rebellion, and were so successful against the Amir's troops that in January 1884, fresh reinforcements had to be sent against them. Amir Abdur Rahman publicly abused Ghulam Haider, Charkhi, the Commander-in-Chief, for his failure against the Mangals. Katal Khan was not more successful, and was twice beaten by them. Eventually General Ghulam Haider, Orakzai, after meeting with some reverses, was ordered to retire with his troops under him in November 1884. In November 1885 Sadu's nephew was captured and carried to Kabul. When brought before the Amir he told him that if he were killed 4,000 of the Amir's subjects would suffer. All the shops in Kabul were closed, and the population were compelled to turn out and see this man thrown down the Asmai heights. Sadu in retaliation killed 15 Kabuli soldiers, and in August 1886 with 25 followers seized the headman who had arrested his nephew and killed him. In October 1886 the Amir offered him Rs. 6,000 a year. He replied that he had no faith in the Amir and with the assistance of the Wazirs carried off 2,000 cattle. In April 1887 he was said to be in Tirah with Nur Muhammad (Wali Muhammad's son). In September 1887 he was reported to have left Nur Muhammad. His daughter was betrothed to a son of General Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai. He died of fever in Tirah the following month and was said to have nominated Malik Shami as his successor.

SAFAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Chitrali. An exile with Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Nazir and Keeper of the Amir's Seal at the Kabul Court. A much-trusted officer of the Amir. He was also a favourite of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Given the title of Amin-ud-Daula in January 1905. Said also to be in charge of intelligence in Kabul, his title was Amin-ul-Itelaat and all newswriters addressed letters to him. Arrested in May 1908 on the charge of improperly making use of the Amir's Seal to stir up raiding, ghaza, but appeared soon to have been released shortly thereafter. He never quite regained his former position, and had no influence with Amir Habibullah. In 1915 appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat of Badakhshan. Recalled to Kabul in April 1919. Died in 1922. His son Muhammad Akhtar was blown from a gun in 1917 for a plot against Amir Habibullah. Another son, Muhammad Anwar Bismil, was President of Afghan Academy, 1931, and Deputy Minister of Finance in 1947.

SAFDAR ALI

Son of Shir Ali Khan, Hazara. Mentioned in 1881 as a Chief of the Jaghori Hazaras, who had been granted a khilat and conciliated by Amir Abdur Rahman. His father was a very influential chief and could, according to General Pollock, command the services of 40,000 men. About the time they went to Kandahar, Safdar Ali and his brother, Sultan Ahmad Ali, went to Karabagh and tried to create an insurrection. The Amir sent their cousin Husain Ali and Ali Naqi, son of Shah Ali Akbar, Hazara, to drive them out of Karabagh. They submitted to Amir Abdur Rahman again when he took Kandahar and were imprisoned. They escaped from prison in July 1882, but were caught on the road to Peshawar and brought back to Kabul.
SAHIB SHAH
Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Mir Akhor of transport in 1913, brother of Faiz Muhammad.

SAIF-UD-DIN JAN Or SAIFI JAN
Sardar, Muhammadzai. One of the younger sons of Amir Habibullah Khan. Died young.

SAIFULLAH KHAN
Commanded 3rd Brigade, Herat, 1919.

SAIFULLAH KHAN
Tokhi. Appointed Hakim of Garmel about July 1917 in place of Shir Muhammad Khan Barakzai.

SAIFULLAH KHAN
Mulla. Described as a Pishkhedmat of the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan. Reached Kabul on November 16, 1876 and appears to have remained there until the arrival of the Russian Embassy, acting as a sort of Agent to the Governor-General of Turkestan.

SAIFULLAH KHAN

SALEH MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Sepeh Salar. Son of Dad Muhammad Khan and grandson of Yar Muhammad Khan (who was a son of Sardar Painda Khan). In 1905 he was Second-in-Command of the Kandahar district. In October 1907 he was suspended and ordered to Kabul for some unknown reason, but appears to have been well received by Amir Habibullah Khan and in 1913 was serving in Kabul. Had command of the Ghund-i-Ardal-i-Huzur, from which he was promoted to Naib Salar in June 1916 and given command of the First Division, Lewa-i-Awal, of the Kabul garrison. Towards the end of March 1919 he was appointed Sepeh Salar of the Eastern Afghan Army by Amir Amanullah Khan. About the end of April he arrived at Dakka with a personal escort of two companies of infantry, two guns and a baggage wagon, claiming that he was inspecting the Afghan border. He encamped some men at Paindi Khak, who daily watered at Landi Khana. By May 3rd he had returned to Jalalabad, leaving his escort as reinforcement of the garrison of Dakka, and was reported to have openly encouraged the Mulas of Nangarhar who were preaching jihad, and spreading the report that Saleh Muhammad Khan was to lead the Afghan Khaibar Column against Peshawar in the third Anglo-Afghan War. Recalled and placed under arrest, May 1919, owing to his failure in the fighting at Dakka. Retired, January 1920.

SAMAND JAN
Brigadier. Promoted Brigadier on June 1, 1916 and appointed to command at Faizabad.

SAMANDAR KHAN
Logari. Brother to the Sepeh Salar, Ghulam Haider Khan, Charkhi. During the war a prominent leader of the anti-English party in Logar and Zurmat. A leader during the
attack on Sherpur, and he and his brother were among the four persons excluded from the amnesty issued by General Roberts on December 20, 1879. However, he came to Kabul in June 1880 and joined Amir Abdur Rahman as soon as he arrived. In 1881 he was appointed Governor of Logar and Charkh, and in 1882 he was made Governor of Zurmat. In August 1883 he lost his Governorship of Logar.

**SAMAR KHAN**


**SAMI, MUHAMMAD**

Sardar. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, and stepbrother of Sardar Yahya Khan. He was present at Kabul at the time of the recognition of Abdur Rahman as Amir and accompanied him to Kandahar. After his return to Kabul, however, he, with his brother Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, was expelled by the Amir in September 1882, on the ground that he was in correspondence with Sardar Yahya Khan at Dera Dun. His family, consisting of a wife, four sons, and a daughter, with some few servants, came to India with him.

**SAMU, MUHAMMAD**

See MUHAMMAD SAMI

**SANAK KHAN**

Musa Khel, Mangal Malik. A leader in the Khost Rebellion of 1924–25. Fled to India in March 1925 and was interned in Abbottabad. In winter of 1925–26 he was allowed to return to Afghanistan and in October 1926 he went to Kabul and received the pardon of King Amanullah.

**SAPRI, WALI MUHAMMAD**

The Mulla of Tirah. Said in 1878 to be gaining influence in the Orakzai country and among the Tirah tribe. In 1883 he tried to help Hasan Khan and the rebel Shinwaris by inducing the Afridis and Orakzais to join, but the Headmen prevented them. In August 1883 he agreed to shelter the families of the Kohat Afridis in the event of hostilities over the Salt (tax) question. In 1886 he was said to be drawing an allowance from Amir Abdur Rahman and to have consulted the Amir and then advised the Afridis to resist the building of a serai at Landi Kotal by the British. In April 1887 he was said to be making arrangements for the support of Nur Muhammad, the rebel son of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, and he was supposed to have warned the Orakzais not to send a jirga to Kabul which the Amir wished them to do. The Sapri Mulla died on September 21, 1887.

**SARANDAZ KHAN**

Tara Khel, Ghilzai, Colonel. Son of Brigadier Zabardast Khan. Was promoted Colonel and given command of a battalion in the Ghund-i-Dar-us-Sultanat about May 1917.

**SARBALAND KHAN**

Native of Arghandab. Son of Fazl-ud-Din Khan and brother of Jan Muhammed. Attendant of Amir Abdur Rahman. Hakim of Istalif. Appointed Hakim of Chahardeh in 1905, but said to be back at Istalif in 1913.
SARBALAND KHAN
General, Naib Salar. Ada Khel Jaji of Sargal, Ariob. Son of Malik Azad Khan. Had only one eye. In King Amanullah's reign was made a Kumadan, Colonel, and for good work in the Khost Rebellion was promoted Brigadier. Assisted King Nadir Shah in 1929 and for his good services was promoted to Naib Salar. Sent to Ariob in October 1930 to recruit for the regular army. Returned to Kabul early in December having failed to obtain any recruits. Collected 150 recruits from Bamian in September 1931. Went to his home via Peshawar and Parachinar in January 1932. Employed to deal with the Sulaiman Khel regarding customs dues in June 1932 and at Gardez suppressing the Dare Khel revolt in November 1932. Lived in Kabul. Had much influence with the Ada Khel Jajis, and was looked upon as their "Khan." Had a son, Niaz Muhammad Khan, Brigadier. Went to Mecca, 1939.

SARBALAND KHAN
Abubakr Khel. Hakim of Taloq. Said to have arrived in Kabul in February 1907. Appointed Hakim of Tagao in October 1911 to succeed Jalal-ud-Din who was recalled to Kabul owing to the disturbances in Tagao following the murder of Sultan Muhammad by his brother Pir Muhammad. Prominent in Tagao in 1912 in raising tribal levies for service against the Mangals and in keeping his own district quiet. Father of Muhammad Akbar Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan.

SARBALAND See SARBALAND

SARDAR KHAN
Of Girdao. Appointed Khan of the Mohmands in 1907 by Amir Habibullah Khan in succession to Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khan of Lalpura, who was under detention in Kabul. Very actively hostile during the disturbances of 1908, after which he was sent to Maidan, but soon returned to Girdao. In 1916, he was summoned to a darbar at Kabul by Amir Habibullah Khan, and had some trouble on the way at Jalalabad, because he brought 1,200 men with him instead of 70 as ordered. In June 1916 he was reported to have had his subsidy, which was formerly Rs. 34,000 per annum, increased to Rs. 55,000. In 1916 he was sent some rifles to keep his district in order. Summoned to an interview by Amir Habibullah Khan about the new year 1916-17. In April 1917 he was reported to owe large sums in revenue to the Afghan treasury, half of which had been remitted by Amir Habibullah Khan, while he was to pay the other half in installments. In the beginning of March 1919 Amir Amanullah Khan issued orders for his arrest but he contrived to escape before he could be arrested. Summoned to Kabul, August, 1919. In Nangarhar and Mohmand country, January 1920.

SARFARAZ KHAN
As described in 1873: "Babrbekr Khel Ghilzai. One of his daughters married to Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan. Another daughter was married to a son of Muhammad Azam Khan; he has to play a double game. At one time had to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, another time fled to Swat. After several efforts to obtain pardon he took shelter with Arsala Khan, Ghilzai. The Amir (Shir Ali Khan) permitted him to remain with the Ghilzais. Has lost whatever influence he formerly possessed. His property has been distributed to
others. The Amir is said to have been much attached to him before the civil war.” He was formally forgiven by Amir Shir Ali Khan in 1871 and returned to Kabul. Had a son named Muhammad Rahim. In January 1877 Sarfaraz Khan was reported to have incurred the anger of the Darbar, and to have been living with Arsala Khan, Ghilzai. Reassured by the Amir, and received a Khilafat of Rs. 2,000 and at the same time directed to collect and reassure his adherents. A memorandum, dated May 28,1877, says: “His sister married Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan. She gave birth to Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan. He (Muhammad Azam) is aged about 65 years.” After Arsala Khan’s death Sarfaraz Khan seemed to have joined Asmatullah Khan, and was imprisoned with him in 1881. On December 2,1887 it was reported that “Malik Sarfaraz Khan of Laghman, a man of great influence, was executed three days ago,” but it is not certain whether it was the same person.

SARWAR KHAN

Serwar Khan Barakzai of Kandahar. Originally a Sowar in the Shahi Risala Awal; in September 1907 discovered by Amir Habibullah to his surprise, acting as Hakim of Mazar-i-Sharif. Arrested on the Amir’s orders but, escaped and fled to Russian territory. His brothers were prosecuted in Kandahar and his property confiscated. In 1913 said to be with Ismail Khan, son of Ishaq Khan in Kerki.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Barakzai, Civil Naib Salar. Son of Ataullah Khan, brother of Loynab Shir Dil Khan, and cousin of Loynab Khushdil Khan, with whom he was formerly at enmity. Married Shir Dil Khan’s widow, mother of Ulya Hazrat (wife of Amir Habibullah), and therefore was stepfather of Amir Habibullah’s favourite wife. Appointed Shaghasi by Amir Abdur Rahman on his accession, and afterwards Governor of Turkestan. Later resigned and lived in obscurity, until Amir Habibullah succeeded to the throne. Governor of Kabul and a man of great influence at Court. Expressed his views very boldly to the Amir. Appointed Governor of Herat, November 1904. Given the title of Naib Salar in August 1907. Very popular. At Kabul in 1908. Reappointed Governor of Herat, March 1919. Received the Suritz Mission in November 1919.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan and youngest brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Governor of Maiwand. Occupied a high seat in Darbar, and was a member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. Father of Muhammad Rahim. In 1913 retired in Kabul.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Safi of Kohistan, Colonel. A brother of Mustaufi Muhammad Husain Khan. Formerly a Sowar in the Amir’s Bodyguard. Appointed to command one of the Kohistani battalions. Of importance in 1913 owing to his relationship to the Mustaufi.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Commanded the Sabzposh Battalion at Asmar, 1908. In Jalalabad 1911 for a short time, then promoted to Brigadier and transferred to Asmar. He was reported to have been transferred from Asmar in 1912, and relieved by Brigadier Zabar-
dast Khan but was still there in 1914. In March 1915, relieved by Brigadier Usman Khan and dismissed in November 1915. Was in Logar unemployed in February 1917.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD


SARWAR, KHAN MUHAMMAD

Son of Mehr Ali Gorah. Formerly Aide-de-Camp to Amir Shir Ali. Placed in confinement by Amir Abdur Rahman, charged with complicity in the murder of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, and deported to Turkestan in August 1882.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Parwani. Born about 1845. The son of Rajab Khan and grandson of Baki Khan. His mother was a Safi. A genealogical table is annexed showing Sarwar Khan's descent. Married to a Kohistani woman of his own clan. Had one son aged about five years in 1888. Muhammad Sarwar Khan was one of the hereditary Khans of Kohistan; his family claiming descent from Kazi Khan, who came from Bukhara. Kazi Khan earned a name for himself by writing a religious book entitled “Fatawa-i-Qazi Khan;” this book was written during the reign of Shah Jehan. After the death of Baki Khan his son Rajab Khan became Khan of Parwan. He had fourteen sons. When Rajab Khan died, a dispute arose regarding the Khanate, Sarwar Khan claiming to succeed his father as Khan of the whole of Parwan, and Nadir Khan, first cousin to Rajab Khan, claiming the Khanate of half the province. The dispute was referred to Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, who decided it by dividing Parwan into two parts, the northern portion called Hisar he gave to Nadir Khan, and the southern part called Shahzut he gave to Sarwar Khan. This arrangement remained in force until the death of Nadir Khan, which took place during the time Azam Khan was in power; at this time Sarwar Khan, who had espoused Amir Shir Ali's cause, had to leave Kohistan to escape Azam Khan's vengeance, whereupon Azam Khan appointed Muhammad Ali, the eldest son of Nadir Khan, to be Khan of the entire province of Parwan. When Amir Shir Ali regained the throne he evicted Muhammad Ali and turned over the Khanate to Sarwar Khan. Shortly afterwards Muhammad Ali, while on a visit to Kabul, was murdered by Sarwar Khan at the serai of Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan; it is said that Amir Shir Ali connived in the act. On the death of Muhammad Ali, all Nadir Khan's property came into Sarwar Khan's possession. Sarwar Khan was one of Amir Shir Ali's greatest friends. During the time he was Governor of Parwan he used to come to Kabul for about a month every year, and during his stay there he used to spend the greater part of his time with the Amir. He was reported not to have taken any active part against Britain in the 1878 campaign. A few days after the outbreak of September 3, 1879 and the murder of Sir L. Cavagnari, Sarwar Khan murdered Abdul Karim Khan, father of Muhammad Afzal and Muhammad Musa. He was the most influential man in Kohistan, and on hearing of the rising at Ghazni in December 1879, he collected some 3,000 of his followers and came to Kabul to join the forces of Mulla Mushk-i-Alam and Muhammad Jan Khan Ghazi. On December 23, Sarwar Khan and his party attacked the northeast corner of Sherpur, but were totally defeated and fled back to Kohistan. After this Sarwar
Khan was a steady opponent of the English and of the men they sent to Kohistan, until the time when negotiations were opened with Amir Abdur Rahman, whom he joined early. He was for a long time in favour and considered as one of the Amir's chief advisers; but as he did not obtain what he wanted, he went to Kohistan in 1882, and refused to come to Kabul. In 1883 the Amir accused him of plotting.

Genealogy of Muhammad Sarwar Khan 1888

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, and brother of Sardar Yahya Khan. In 1876, having fallen under the suspicion of Amir Shir Ali, he proceeded with his brother, Yahya Khan, to Kashmir. On the evacuation of Kabul in August 1880, Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan did not find it necessary to leave Afghanistan, as so many of his relatives had done. He accompanied Amir Abdur Rahman on his journey to Kandahar, but in September 1882 the Amir expelled him and his brother, Sardar Muhammad Sami Khan, with others from Kabul, on the ground that they were in correspondence with Sardar Yahya Khan at Dera Dun.

SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Tokhi, Ghilzai. Sent by Abdullah Jan, Governor of Badakhshan, to meet Colonel Lockhart at Wakhan. Colonel Lockhart says: “He was in all the fights round Kabul in Decem-
November 1879, and got a bullet through both his cheeks at the second Charasia fight, and lay lost for nearly a month until his wound healed. He was at the fight in the Chardeh on December 11, and took an active part in (the British) investment in Sherpur. Present at Maiwand with Sardar Ayyub Khan. He is a capital fellow and great fun. We have agreed that the next time we appear Shamshir-ba-Dast (Sword in Hand) is to be side by side against the Russians.” Imprisoned by Amir Abdur Rahman for seven years and pardoned by Amir Habibullah. Had one son, Mirza Nizamuddin Khan, at Samarkand with Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan. Lived in Khanabad in 1913.

SARWAR KHAN, NAZIR MUHAMMAD
Ghilzai. Son of Nazir Haider Khan, Taraki Ghilzai. Was in Bukhara for one year and in Samarkand for three years. During the Amir’s exile at Samarkand, he was his chief and confidential servant. In 1880 Amir Abdur Rahman made him Governor of Takhtapul. Afterwards he commanded troops in Badakhshan under Sardar Abdullah Khan. He was a member of the delegation representing Amir Abdur Rahman at the Kabul Darbar when his accession to the throne was publicly declared. In 1881 he came to Kabul, and was then said to be one of the Amir’s confidential advisers. Appointed Governor of Herat in August 1882. Governor of Herat during the time the Afghan Boundary Commission was in Afghanistan, but was removed from the appointment in November 1886 and sent to Kabul. There he was called upon to pay large sums, and was on one occasion put to the rack. In May 1887, however, the Amir is said to have summoned him, taken pity on him, and said: “When I was at certain places I had no funds, and your father and you supplied me. When I was in Russian territory, I took from you Rs. 70,000. Take this amount from me. I will remit the whole balance due from you.” He was subsequently, however, again placed under arrest. In December 1887 he was placed in close confinement. The Amir ordered that he should only be allowed one rug for his bed. The Amir abused him very much and threatened to have him blown from a gun. Up to February 1888 he was still in trouble under suspicion of having embezzled the State and of having brought on the Panjdeh disaster of March 1885. He died in prison at Kabul on February 21, 1888.

SAYYID AHMAD
Jamshedi. Hakim of Koh Daman in 1907. In 1908 induced a number of his tribesmen to migrate into Russian Turkestan. In 1909 with 600 followers made a raid into Afghanistan but was defeated and repulsed by the Afghan troops. In 1913 in Samarkand. Raided Afghanistan near Herat, 1919-20.

SAYYID AHMAD Or SHAKARGUL
The Babra, or Chaharmung, Mulla. He lived at Babra in Chaharmung in Bajaur in 1913 and frequently visited Afghanistan. He tried to raise disturbances near the Panjkora during the Mohmand Expedition of 1908. He was anti-British and received an allowance from Amir Habibullah. In 1912 he burnt the houses of British allowance-holders in Mohmand country.

SAYYID GHULAM
SAWID GUL
Akhundzada of Tagao. A well-known Mulla. He accompanied the tribal levies from Tagao to Khost in the Mangal Expedition, 1912.

SAWID HASAN, EFFENDI
Also known as the Naqib Sahib of Chaharbagh, Eastern Province, where he lived. Pir Naqib of Baghdad. Born about 1862. Owned land at Kabul. Received an allowance of Rs. 3,500 per month. Used to act as intermediary, through his brothers, with the Pan-Islamic League. Amir Habibullah built him a winter residence at Chaharbagh, near Jalalabad. Connected by marriage with Mir Sayyid Jan Pacha of Islampur. Said to have publicly deplored the entry of Turkey into the War and to have implored Persia and Afghanistan to maintain neutrality. Treated with the utmost respect by Amir Habibullah Khan and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. In 1931 and 1932 made efforts to prevent Ghilzai raiding into Baluchistan. Issued a farman in support of King Nadir Shah, 1931. Visited Kabul in September 1932. His allowance increased in November 1932. Visited Kabul in 1933. On the assassination of Nadir Shah was active in urging allegiance to King Zahir Shah. Visited Kabul in the summer of 1934 and was treated with marked deference. Arrived in Kabul, July 1935. His nephew was Pir Ali Haider Shah. Had a greater reputation and more influence than any other local religious personality in Afghanistan.

SAWID JAFAR PACHA Or JAFAR ALI KHAN
Son of Sayyid Hisam-ud-Din Pacha, and nephew of Sayyid Mahmud Pacha of Kunar. Summoned to Kabul in 1906, given an annual allowance of Rs. 4,000 and directed to send for his family in Bukhara and settle permanently in Kabul. Hakim of Nuristan, with headquarters in Parun, 1913. In 1913, the most influential of the Kunar Sayyids. His brother was Sayyid Abdul Aziz Pacha, Risaldar Major, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India.
SAYYID MIR ABDULLAH
Nephew of Bibi Halima and father-in-law of Shir Dil Khan. Risaldar in the Shahi Risala of Amir Habibullah, but dismissed in the autumn of 1906 and his yearly allowance of Rs. 3,000 confiscated by the Amir. He therefore fled to India.

SAYYID MUHAMMAD ISMAIL
Son of Sayyid Abdur Rahman of Herat. Returned to Kabul in March 1908 from Constantinople. In Kabul, 1913.

SAYYID MUHAMMAD PACHA
Brigadier. Son of the late Sayyid Mahmud Pacha of Kunar. He was appointed Colonel at Jalalabad in 1912. In January 1917 promoted from Colonel commanding the Paltan-i-Awwal at Jalalabad to Brigadier in command of the garrison at Kahi.

SAYYID QASIM

SAYYID QASIM, MIR
Called Mir Sahib, a Sayyid of Charbagh, Paghman. Well versed in theology. Editor of Aman-i-Afghan and Private Secretary to King Amanullah. Deputy Minister of Education under Nadir Shah. Jailed after the assassination of the King. Released several years later. Minister of Justice, 1950, retired in 1955. Still lived in Kabul in 1971. His only son Sayyid Masud Pohanyar, a Consul in Peshawar, was the President of Tribal Affairs, Member of the Etemadi Cabinet, 1967–71.

SAYYID SHAH KHAN
Naib Salar. Kizilbash of Ghazni. Commanded the cavalry at Kabul. A General for many years but was imprisoned by Amir Abdur Rahman as a partisan of Sardar Ishaq Khan. Reinstated by Amir Habibullah on his accession. In 1907 appointed to command at Mazar-i-Sharif. Later, reported to have returned to Kabul with the Amir. Appointed Naib Salar of Nangarhar, 1912–17, his command extended up the Kunar Valley, Laghman and Nangarhar. In early 1919 Naib Salar of Hazarajat, but recalled when his son Ali Shah Reza was convicted for the assassination of Amir Habibullah, April 1919.
SHABAK KHAN
Zadran. Brigadier. Brother of Babrak, the Chief of the Zadrans. Reported to have been appointed Brigadier about October 1917 and sent to Mazar-i-Sharif under Naib Salar Muhammad Umar Khan.

SHAH AGHA, MUJADDIDI See FAZL MUHAMMAD

SHAH ALAM
Mir, Naib of Badakhshan, September 1919.

SHAH ALI REZA
Kizilbash of Ghazni, Colonel. Son of Naib Salar Sayyid Shah Khan. In the spring of 1919 commanded the Kandak-i-Awal in the Ghund-i-Ardalian. Commander of the Bodyguard in Amir Habibullah’s camp at Laghman. In a public darbar held on April 13, 1919 he was convicted of the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, and was executed.

SHAH BAHU
Only sister of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Married to Sardar Aziz Khan, brother of Ishaq Khan, in 1888.

SHAH BUZURG
Kazi of Matun. Nurzai of Kandahar. In 1915 reportedly acted for the Governor of Khost during the latter’s absence. In June 1916, with Sima Gul, he was said to have supported raiders in Khost against the Governor who was trying to make them restore British subjects whom they were holding for ransom. In August 1916 again acted for the Governor, and was reported to be encouraging the Tanis to raid in British territory. In 1918 he was apparently seriously in arrears with his revenue, and was ordered to raise a sum amounting to over one hundred thousand rupees. In March 1919, when Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne, he was arrested and imprisoned in his own house. Later released and reported to be commanding some troops on the Khost front, May 1919. Active in activities with the Mahsuds and Wazirs during British operations, 1919–20. Appointed Civil Brigadier, March 1920. Acting Governor, Khost, 1921. Hakim of Jabalus-Siraj and Kazi of Kabul, 1929. President of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, 1932. Hakim-i-Kalan, Uruzgan, 1933.

SHAH DAULA
Colonel. Commanded a cavalry regiment in Khost, 1919. With Afghan troops in Waziristan, May 1919. On withdrawal of Afghan troops, remained in Wana with about 50 Afghan regulars and 2 mountain guns. Very active in persuading Mahsuds and Wazirs not to settle with the British Government. Finally, in January 1920 joined the Mahsud lashkars opposing British troops in the Tank Zam with his 2 mountain guns. Self-styled “Minister of War” of Waziristan, of which Haji Abdur Razaq was “Ruler.” Hakim of Khost, 1931.

SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Safi of Tagao. Half brother of Naib Salar Amir Muhammad Khan. Hakim of Aqcha since 1890. Returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca in April 1908. Whitebearded, but robust and
active. Summoned to Kabul in 1912 to help settle a case in which his brother Pir Muhammad was involved. Hakim of Aqcha, 1913.

SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD


SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Hotaki. Born in 1851, son of Mir Afzal Khan. Said in April 1880 to be the second most important Chief in Hisarak after Mazullah Khan. In May 1880 he submitted to the British authorities and promised to protect the road through his district. He had, however, dealings with the opposition party and joined Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan, but left him and entered the service of Sardar Abdur Rahman. In 1880 was a leader of the Hotak rebels against Amir Abdur Rahman. A report in January 1887 says: “Muhammad Shah Khan has sent to Sarhang Sikander Khan Orakzai all the written agreements entered into between himself and the Maliks of the Hotaki tribe at the time of the Ghilzai Rebellion, and states that the Hotaki Maliks who now profess submission were the cause of all the trouble and are trying to blame him.” The same writer reported on April 22, 1887 that Muhammad Shah Khan placed the forces (evidently he was in command) which defeated Colonel Ghulam Hasan Khan, and which were said to have beaten Sikander Khan at Atagarh. In May 1887 he was described as the leader of the insurgents, and was reported to have gone to the Nasiri country to bring up levies and to have left strict orders that no attack was to be made on the Amir's troops until his return. It was next reported that all the tribes, numbering 30,000 men, were said to have nominated Muhammad Shah Khan as their leader, with the title of Amir. He was a representative of the Khan Khels of the Hotakis, which is directly descended from Mir Wais, the first of the so-called Ghilzai Dynasty of Persia, and it was believed that his nomination would unite the Ghilzais by giving them a recognized head with a fair hereditary title, and also of uniting the Durranis against them in defense of the preeminence they had enjoyed for 150 years. Amir Abdur Rahman is said to have excepted Muhammad Shah Khan, Abdul Karim, and Shir Jan from the proclamation of pardon issued at the end of 1887. His son Ahmad Shah was put to death in December 1887 or January 1888.

SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Malik of Hisarak. Succeeded his relative Asmatullah Khan, Ghilzai, in the Khanship of the Hisarak. Fled in 1886 with his family towards the hills through which the roads run to the Kurram and Mangal countries, and whence he could join in the Ghazni Rebellion. His sister was married to Wazir Akbar Khan (son of Amir Dost Muhammad), whose son Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan was killed by Sardar Yaqub Khan at Herat. Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan's son Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan was in Rawalpindi (his mother also belonged to the Jabbar Khel Ghilzai family). On December 4, 1886 the Amir wrote to his Agent with the Government of India that “Muhammad Shah Khan has fled from Hisarak with his family to Paiwar in Kurram, and has taken up his residence in the house of Mazullah Khan, Turi . . . He will do every kind of mischief in his power through the Turis.” It may be here mentioned that the Turis were independent and that
their independence was guaranteed by the Government of India, that their country ad-
joined the Amir's, and that Amir Abdur Rahman was perpetually complaining about their
behaviour. In January 1887, it was reported that Muhammad Shah Khan had been trying
to stir up the Wazirs, and that the Amir's Commander-in-Chief had written to him inviting
him to go to Kabul and to remain in the enjoyment of his lands. Muhammad Shah Khan
replied: "I have no confidence in your words and deeds." Eventually, in March 1887,
Muhammad Shah Khan moved with all his family and followers into the independent Para
Chakmani country.

SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Mohmand. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan. On the death of Sultan Muhammad Khan in
1871, Amir Shir Ali appointed Muhammad Shah Khan Chief of Lalpura, but finding him
too young and inexperienced, he removed him the following year and made Nauroz Khan
the chief. In 1876, Muhammad Shah Khan and his brother Abdul Aziz Khan were made
joint chiefs of Lalpura. Yaqub Khan removed him from the chiefship in 1879. Muham-
mad Shah Khan's sister was the wife of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, whom he joined in
June 1880, and who confirmed him in his fiefs, jagirs, in Nangarhar. See Sadiq Khan and
Akbar Khan.

SHAH MAHMUD KHAN
Called Ghazi, the Warrior, also Sepeh Salar. Sardar, Muhamrnadzai. Youngest son of
Muhammad Yusuf and uncle of ex-King Zahir Shah. Appointed Sar-Os ranking, as Gene-
ral in 1917. Commanded the troops on the Peiwar Front, 1919. In great favour with King
Amanullah for never having suffered a defeat. Appointed Civil and Military Governor of
the Samt-i-Janubi (Paktya), September 1919. In Khost, February 1920. Arrived in Kabul
from Gardez, December 1920. Arrived in Kabul in October 1921, accompanied by his
family. General Officer Commanding, Badakhshan and Kataghan from 1922 to 1925.
Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province, April 1926. Interviewed Afridis at Jalala-
bad, April 1926, and promised them similar treatment to that given by his brother,
General Nadir Khan. Toured Jalalabad Province, and interviewed the Afridis at Morgha,
July 1926. Visited Kabul to discuss Mohmand unrest with King Amanullah, Novem-
ber 1926. Interviewed the Mohmands at Jalalabad, January 1927. Transferred from Jal-
labad to Kabul, February 1928. Appointed Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Interior,
March 1928. In Kabul, February 1929. Commissioned by Bacha-i-Saqqau to go as his
emissary to the tribes of the Eastern and Southern Provinces. Joined General Nadir Khan
on his arrival in Khost, March 1929. Assisted Nadir Khan in his campaign against Bacha-i-
Saqqau. Appointed War Minister by Nadir Shah, November 1929. Assisted Nadir Khan in
his campaign against Bacha-i-Saqqao. Left Kabul for the Northern Provinces and in Janu-
ary 1931 was appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh for Northern Afghanistan. Succeeded in driving
Ibrahim Beg across the Soviet frontier and pacified the country sufficiently for him to be
able to return to Kabul in August 1931. Awarded the Lmar-i-Ala, September 1931, and
appointed a Member of the Majlis-i-Aiyan. In Germany, 1932. Present when Nadir Shah
was assassinated at Kabul. Nominated Zahir Shah King and swore allegiance to him.
Appointed Commander-in-Chief and Minister of War. Left again for Europe, March 1936
for medical treatment and successfully underwent an operation in Berlin. Visited Eng-
land, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Turkey and Iran. Returned to Kabul, Decem-

SHAH MAHMUD, AMIR See MAHMUD SHAH

SHAH MUHAMMAD, WAZIR

Ghilzai. Kutub Khel from Logar. Shah Muhammad was Mulla of Mir Masjidi Shah Khan at Tangi Sayyidan in Chardeh, near Logar. A noted Arabic and Dari scholar. When about 27 years of age he was appointed a writer under Mufti Firoz (Assistant to Abdul Salam Khan, Khan-i-Mulla of Kabul) which post he retained for three or four years, when he himself became Naib to Abdul Salam Khan. After he had held this post for about five years he quarrelled with Khan-i-Mulla Khan and then joined Wazir Arsalla Khan, Ghilzai, as Pish Imam (Pish Namaz). He accompanied Arsalla Khan to Kurram in 1877 and returned with him to Kabul. When the British forces were about to invade Afghanistan he was deputed by Amir Shir Ali Khan to summon the Kurram Maliks and received the title of Khan for his services. He accompanied Amir Shir Ali to Turkestan in December 1878, as his Minister of Foreign Affairs and was sent as one of the Envoys to the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan from Mazar-i-Sharif. After Amir Shir Ali’s death he returned to Kabul and entered the service of Amir Yaqub Khan. After the massacre of the British Embassy in September 1879, Shah Muhammad, in company with Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, was deputed by Yaqub Khan to the camp of General Roberts at Ali Khel in order to stop the advance of the British force on Kabul. He was deported from Afghanistan with Sardar Yahya Khan in December 1879, and was detained at Ajmere for nine months as a State prisoner of the British. Amir Abdur Rahman did not allow Wazir Shah Muhammad to return to Afghanistan.

SHAH NAWAZ

Born in 1858. Son of Shir Ali, Wali of Kandahar, 1880–81, and brother of several prominent Afghan officials. In India in 1913.

SHAH RUKH

Mirza. Head Clerk, Jalalabad. Editor “Eastern Unity” Ittihad-i-Masrqi, Jalalabad, and Intelligence Officer, March 1920.

SHAH SAMAND

Nurzai. Son of Muhammad Usman Khan, Chief of the Wardakis, 1913.
SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK

Seventh son of Timur Shah, Durrani. Born about 1792. Became Governor of Peshawar in 1801 under the reign of his brother Mahmud Shah. When Fath Khan, Mahmud’s Wazir, was away from the capital, Shuja-ul-Mulk came from Peshawar to Kabul and captured the throne, 1803. Mahmud, who had sought refuge in the Bala Hisar, was kept as a prisoner there. Fath Ali was pardoned by the new ruler, but continued to intrigue against Shah Shuja. Mahmud escaped from imprisonment with the assistance of Dost Muhammad, the youngest of Fath Khan’s sons. Another Wazir, Shir Muhammad, paid with his life for attempting to put Mahmud’s son, Kaisar Mirza, on the throne. A British mission, headed by Mountstuart Elphinstone, came to Peshawar and concluded an exclusive agreement with the Shah. In 1809 Fath Khan and Mahmud captured Kandahar and moved on Kabul. Shah Shuja was defeated near Gandamak and fled to India in 1810 where he spent almost 30 years in exile. While at the court of Ranjit Singh, he changed turbans with the Sikh ruler and thus lost the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond. Mahmud again became King, but in 1839 Shah Shuja was restored to power in the First Anglo-Afghan War. Shah Shuja ruled under British protection until in 1841 Alexander Burnes was killed and a subsequent Afghan uprising led to the defeat and evacuation of the British forces. Deprived of British protection, Shah Shuja could not maintain himself on the Afghan throne. He was captured by nationalist elements and killed by Shuja-ud-Daula on April 3, 1842. Shah Shuja had talent as a poet and some of his poems are still extant.

SHAH SOWAR

Sardar. At one time Hakim of Panjshir, but was reported in August 1917 to have been succeeded by Wali Jan Khan of Kama.

SHAH SOWAR

Tajik, Brigadier. Entrusted with pay accounts of the Kabul garrison, 1912.

SHAH WALI


**SHAH ZAMAN, AMIR**

Born, 1772. One of 23 sons of Timur Shah. Governor of Kabul under Timur Shah. Upon the death of Timur in 1793 he succeeded to the throne. He was king for ten years, most of which time was spent in intermittent civil wars with his brothers Mahmud and Humayun. His plans for the invasion of northern India led the British in Bengal to contain the Afghans in a concerted effort with Persia. In 1798 a Sikh revolt in Lahore led to the massacre of the Afghan garrison. Zaman Shah restored order and appointed Rajit Singh Governor of Lahore. While Shah Zaman was in the Punjab, revolt in Kandahar and the capture of Kabul brought Mahmud to power. Zaman Shah fled to Peshawar but was brought back to Kabul, blinded and imprisoned. Later he succeeded in escaping to India where he lived in exile until his death in 1844.

**SHAHBAZ KHAN**

Sardar. Barakzai. Born about 1848. Son of Sardar Muhammad Akram Khan. His mother was a daughter of Bukkar Khan of Parwan, Kohistan. He was therefore a grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Had three wives, 1) the daughter of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan; 2) the daughter of Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan; and 3) the daughter of Mir Haider Khan of Parwan. Had one son aged seven years and two daughters aged four and five years. He remained unemployed in Kabul until 1876, when he succeeded Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan as Governor of Kurram. His administration of this district does not appear to have been very successful, for after having been there about a year he was recalled to Kabul and replaced by Sardar Muhammad Zaman. He remained unemployed in Kabul until October 1879. He belonged to the discontented faction of Barakzai Sardars, and accompanied Sardar Wali Muhammad to pay his respects to Sir. F. Roberts at Zargun Shahr in October 1879. As it was understood that Shahbaz Khan possessed some influence with the Kohistanis through his mother's relations, he was deputed by the British to Kohistan, in November 1879, to endeavour to quiet and reassure the people. In December 1879 Kohistan was in such a disturbed state that Sardar Shahbaz Khan was obliged to return to Kabul. During the outbreak of December 1879 he was with the British force in the Sherpur cantonment, in consequence of which the Afghans plundered his house in the city of Kabul. In 1881 he was mentioned as suspected of disloyalty to Amir Abdur Rahman who finally imprisoned him at Qalat-i-Ghilzai before marching on Kandahar. Went to Peshawar in 1885.

**SHAHPUR KHAN**

Tara Khel, Brigadier. Son of Brigadier Daud Shah Khan. Appointed Brigadier and posted to Herat about December 1917, to command a cavalry brigade. Arrested the Governor
and Naib Salar Muhammad Sarwar Khan and Hashim Khan, under orders from Kabul, April 1919. Both were subsequently released. Was himself arrested and sent to Kabul, October 1919. Reportedly hanged in Herat, February 1920, his offence being some breach of military discipline.

**SHAHU BABA**
Mulla. He was the religious leader of Dir in 1888. In 1882 was described as being very influential in Bajaur, and continually instigated the people to make war on the Kamaji Kafirs. He was married to a daughter of Kokhan, a half-brother of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral. In 1883, when Mr. McNair made his journey through Dir to the borders of Kafiristan and into Chitral, he was opposed by this Mulla. In 1885 and 1887 he caused difficulties for Colonel Lockhart’s Mission to Chitral and he prevented them from returning to India via Dir, where his power was supreme.

**SHAHZADA JAN SEBQATULLAH**
Son of Fidai Masum Jan, Mujaddidi, the Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh, Jalalabad, and like him treated with great respect by all Afghans. Performed the Haj at least once. A descendant of Imam Rabani of the Sirhind Shrine. Related to Abdul Shakur, Hazrat Sahib of Butkhak.

**SHAKAR KHAN**
Of Hazarnao. Son of Shamsuddin, Sadbashi. Appointed Naib Kotwal of Jalalabad, 1904. Fought with the Zakka Khels against the British in the Bazar Valley Expedition, 1908. Took a leading part in the disturbances of 1908. His brother Alam Din, a Sadbashi of Khasadars at Hazarnao, was wounded in the fight near Shabkadr on April 24, 1908.

**SHAMI PIR** See KELAN

**SHAMS-I-JEHAN**
Amir Abdur Rahman’s mother-in-law. The Amir’s most trusted adviser; no other person exercised as much influence over him.

**SHAMSUDDIN KHAN**

**SHAMSUDDIN KHAN**
Sardar, Barakzai. Son of Sardar Abdul Ghafur Khan of Besud, and cousin of Khalik Khan. Constantly mentioned as speaking in Amir Abdur Rahman’s Darbar at Kabul. Was deputed to examine the accounts of the Governor of Haibak in 1884, and of the Governor of Badakhshan in 1885. Appointed Governor of Kabul in December 1886. Died at Kabul in September 1887 leaving a young son.

**SHARBAT KHAN**
Kabuli. A slave of Amir Abdur Rahman who later was General in Badakhshan, 1888.
SHARIF KHAN
Head of the Nahroe Baluch, and since the fall of Ibrahim Khan of Chakhansur the principal Baluch Chief in Afghan territory. He was used as a counterpoise to Ibrahim Khan, and was treated with much consideration by the Afghan Government. Sharif Khan was in honourable detention at Kabul in 1888.

SHARIF KHAN
Ruler of Dir. Eldest son of Rahmatullah Khan, whom he succeeded at the end of 1884. Revolted against his father in August 1882, and got possession of the town of Dir, but was soon obliged to give in, and was then banished to a distant village. His great enemy was Umra Khan of Jandol, with whom he was constantly at war. In August 1886, Aman-ul-Mulk sent his sons to assist Umra Khan, and Sharif Khan suffered. He then went to Chitral and negotiated with Aman-ul-Mulk, with whom he was on friendly terms thereafter. He was connected by marriage with Aman-ul-Mulk. Shahu Baba, the religious leader, was said to have more power in Dir than Sharif Khan. Sharif Khan's two brothers, Jamroz Khan and Ashraf Khan, were disaffected. Sharif Khan sent an Agent to Kabul in March 1887.

SHARIF KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Younger full brother of Amir Shir Ali Khan. After the death of Dost Muhammad, on June 9, 1863, Sharif Khan was one of the first to desert his brother Shir Ali. He had hoped to obtain the Government of Herat, and failing in this retired to his own province of Farah and Girishk much dissatisfied. Shortly afterwards Amir Shir Ali summoned him to the capital, but he failed to obey the summons, and exchanged solemn vows of mutual support and united opposition to Shir Ali's authority with Amin Khan. This mutual alliance was scarcely made before it was broken, and in April 1860 Sharif Khan endeavoured to make his peace with Amir Shir Ali. With a body of 600 horses he proceeded to Kabul with the view of joining Shir Ali; but hearing of the treatment which Afzal Khan had received at the hands of the Amir, he retired to Kandahar, and once more made common cause with his brother, Muhammad Amin Khan. Shortly afterwards, the Amir addressed a conciliatory letter to Sharif, the only response to which was that the latter assumed a more determined position of hostility, and took active measures for the defence of his own country about Farah and Girishk. An action followed at Kajbaz, in which the combined forces of Amin Khan and Sharif Khan were entirely defeated and Amin Khan killed. Sharif surrendered to the Amir, but although outwardly satisfactory, the relations between them were marked by mutual distrust, until at last Amir Shir Ali threw off the mask, summarily deprived Sharif Khan of all power and position, and even threatened him with imprisonment. During this period, however, the Amir was suffering from a deep depression caused by the death of his favourite son and heir-apparent at Kajbaz, and Sharif Khan availed himself of the chance to enter into intrigues with Muhammad Ismail Khan. In ignorance of this, on the advance of Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan against Kabul in 1865, Shir Ali dispatched Sharif with troops to assist Ibrahim Khan, who had been left in charge of the capital. The natural result followed. Sharif Khan entered into negotiations with Azam Khan, and finally went over to the enemy with his troops. Dissatisfaction, however, quickly sprang up between Azam Khan and Sharif Khan, which terminated in the reconciliation of the latter with Ibrahim Khan.
Sharif Khan accordingly abandoned the cause of the confederates and rejoined the Kabul army at Bagh-i-Shah. After this he remained for some time at Kabul, and became implicated in a plot to seize the Government of Kabul for himself and make Muhammad Ibrahim prisoner. The plot, however, was discovered, and Sharif Khan was obliged to leave Kabul and retire to his mother's fort of Chahardeh. He, however, soon succeeded in obtaining readmission to the capital, and immediately began scheming with the leaders of the Turkestan army, declaring that all his sympathies were with them, and that he only awaited a favourable opportunity to join them openly. After the occupation of Kabul by Azam Khan, Sharif pressed his claims to a fief, jagir. Azam declined his request, and Sharif avenged himself by making an offer of secret assistance to Amir Shir Ali. The letter containing this offer was intercepted, but so powerful were Sharif Khan and his conspirators, Mustaufi Abdul Razak and Hafizji, that Azam was obliged to pass over the matter in silence. In May 1866 Shir Ali’s fortunes appearing more hopeful, Sharif Khan fled from Kabul with 100 attendants and joined him. Then followed the disastrous battle of Shaikhabad, in which Shir Ali was defeated by Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman, and was obliged to have recourse to flight. Thus it happened that Sharif Khan, after surpassing every other Afghan Chief in the number and rapidity of his shiftings from side to side, made his last defection at the wrong moment. Sharing the very common belief that the fortunes of Shir Ali were again in the ascendant, he had joined his army just before the battle of Shaikhabad, after which he accompanied Shir Ali in his flight to Kandahar. In August 1866 Shir Ali appointed Sharif Khan Governor of the city of Kandahar, and shortly afterwards made him Commander-in-Chief. About this time Sharif Khan, prompted by ill feeling that his jagirs of Girishk and Farah should have surrendered to Afzal Khan, indulged in intrigues with Shir Ali’s opponents and was accordingly placed under strict surveillance. He was soon, however, again taken into Shir Ali’s confidence and entrusted with the command of troops. At last Sharif’s turgiversations reached their climax, for in October 1866 he abandoned Shir Ali’s cause and set off for Baluchistan. After the battle of Qlat-i-Ghilzai in January 1867, in which Shir Ali was defeated by Abdur Rahman and Azam, Sharif returned from Baluchistan and again endeavoured, but in vain, to induce Azam to restore his jagir. On April 20, 1867, Azam Khan placed Sharif under surveillance, and seems to have dragged him about as a prisoner during all his subsequent wanderings. After the final defeat of Azam early in 1869, Sharif Khan procured his release, and after this he appeared to have remained at Kabul in receipt of a yearly allowance of Rs. 40,000 from the Amir. During the period of estrangement between Amir Shir Ali and Yaqub Khan in 1869, the latter made overtures to Sharif Khan. Sharif still had many adherents in Kandahar, and he accordingly wrote to them to be ready for an uprising which he and Yaqub Khan contemplated, but his plans were frustrated by the Amir’s temporary reconciliation with his son. After Yakub’s flight in September 1870, the Amir at once threw Sharif into prison and took immediate measures to deprive him of his great wealth which he had used in fomenting disturbances. It is not clear when he was released from imprisonment, but in October 1871 the Amir endeavoured to persuade him and his son, Hashim Khan, to leave Kabul for Mecca. Sharif declared, however, that he did not wish to leave Kabul, and the Amir, failing in this attempt, determined to send both father and son to be detained under surveillance by the British Government. In 1881 he was permitted to proceed to Baghdad, where he died in August 1883. He is the ancestor of the Sharifi family of Muhammadzais.
SHIR See SHIR

SHIR AFGHAN
Grandson of Jafar Khan, who was Shaghasi to Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1880 was believed to be a man of no importance, who had been appointed Khan of the Kizilbashis.

SHIR AFZAL
The disaffected half brother of Aman-ul-Mulk, Ruler of Chitral. Amir Abdur Rahman appears to have given him military employment in Badakhshan, which caused his brother some uneasiness.

SHIR AGHA See FAZL-I-UMAR

SHIR AHMAD
Sardar. Son of Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, and grandson of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan. A near relative of Amir Abdur Rahman. He accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar.

SHIR AHMAD
Mirza. Formerly Mir Munshi to Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan and General Ghulam Husain Khan. Appointed Mir Munshi to Brigadier Zabardast Khan, and also Political Officer, Nuristan and Asmar, 1906. He was on duty with the Dane Mission. He was a well-educated clever man, an author and a poet. Munshi to the Amir, 1913. Political Officer, Nuristan and Asmar, 1916. Accompanied the Dakka Boundary Demarcation Committee, September 1919.

SHIR AHMAD
Ghilzai. Son of General Shir Muhammad Khan. Appointed Hakim of Urozgan in February 1917, but was superseded by Muhammad Karim Khan, Barakzai, in July 1917.

SHIR AHMAD

SHIR AHMAD
Sardar. Muhammadzai of the Zikria clan. Born 1885. Son of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan. Acted in the appointment of the Military Chamberlain, Ishik Aghasi Nizami, 1917. Appointed Hakim of Andkhui, 1920. Suspended and arrived in Kabul, May 1921. Appointed Afghan Envoy to Italy, September 1921, and arrived in Peshawar, October 10, on route with a large party of Afghan students who were going to Europe for their education. Afghan Minister at Rome during 1922, and was engaged in negotiations for the purchase of arms. Relieved in the autumn of 1922, but remained in Europe until the summer of 1923 when he returned to Kabul. Deputy-Minister and acting Foreign Minister during Mahmud Tarzi’s trip to Europe, 1924. Appointed President of the National Council, Shura-i-Milli, 1924. With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Appointed to the post of Prime Minister, September, 1928, but failed to form a Cabinet. Subsequently Head of

SHIR ALI
Nephew of Sartip Nur Muhammad. He was deported by Amir Abdur Rahman in December 1881 from Kandahar. Obtained leave in 1883 to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

SHIR ALI
Sardar. A Ghilzai Afghan of the Taraki tribe. His father’s name has not been ascertained, but his grandfather’s name was Murtaza Khan. Shir Ali Khan was Sardar of 5,000 men of the Tarakis. In 1888 the whole tribe numbered 50,000 fighting men. Sardar Shir Ali Khan began life in a subordinate position in the army of Amir Shir Ali Khan. When the Amir died, Shir Ali Khan became an officer of high position in the army of Ayyub Khan, and was with him at the Battle of Kandahar. After this Sardar Shir Ali Khan came back to his home in Qalat-i-Ghilzai. Subsequently he revolted against the new ruler of Afghanistan, Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, but was defeated by the latter’s forces. Shir Ali Khan then fled into the Kakar hills. In the 1880’s the Sardar returned to the scene of action and was a leader in the rising of Ghilzais, being again defeated by the Amir’s troops. This time he again went into the Kakar hills, where he had taken refuge before.

SHIR ALI
Sardar, Kandahari. A son of Mehridil Khan and a cousin of Amir Shir Ali Khan; to the latter of whom he seemed to be a devoted adherent. From 1868–70 he was temporarily Governor of Kandahar, which he defended against Yaqub Khan. Through the intrigues of his enemies his honesty was more than once questioned, but he managed to evade disgrace and in 1871 was confirmed as Governor. Ultimately, however, he found it necessary, to abandon the post. Several among the influential men of Kabul, including particularly Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, seemed hostile to him, and Amir Shir Ali Khan seemed also to be unfavourably disposed towards him. In 1878 he was mentioned as a Member of the Amir’s Council, and he was thus described as: “Once Governor of Kandahar. He belongs to the party of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan, Kandahari, but if circumstances allow he may also try to possess himself of the throne. He is not much liked by the people of Kabul. He has a disposition to be tyrannical. When once appointed in charge of the office of Sayyid Nur Muhammad Shah he incurred the Amir’s displeasure.” In July 1879, when the British were evacuating Kandahar, the Amir deputed Sardar Shir Ali Khan to receive charge of the districts and city, and he seems to have remained at Kandahar till its reoccupation by British troops after the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari and his party. In February 1880 Sir D. Stewart, when submitting proposals at Kandahar for the political arrangements, named him as the fittest person for the Governorship, and spoke in high terms of both his administrative capacity and of his character. It was
intended that no limit should be placed on the Sardar's internal authority, foreign relations only being subject to the control of the British representative. The title Wali was suggested as the most appropriate one for the new Governor. At this time Shir Ali Khan addressed a letter to the Viceroy of India, expressing gratitude and loyalty to the British Government. Thereupon the Viceroy, who was continuing secret diplomatic talks with the King of Persia aimed at the dismemberment of Afghanistan, wrote to the Sardar, appointing him as “His Highness Sardar Shir Ali Khan, Wali of Kandahar and its Dependencies.” (“His Highness” was also used for Amir Abdur Rahman.) A salute of 21 guns in his own territory and 19 in India was assigned to him. His administration of Kandahar, however, proved to be neither strong nor popular; and he was forced by Sardar Ayyub’s approach to give up his position. He was informed that the Government of India was prepared to accord him an honourable reception in British territory. He cheerfully consented to the arrangement, and Karachi was selected as his dwelling place. He arrived there about December 27, 1880. His descendants were still living in Pakistan in 1971.

**SHIR ALI**
Indian. Son of Ghulam Habib Faruqi. Member of the Provisional Government of India. In Kabul with Maulavi Obeidullah, 1919.

**SHIR ALI, AMIR**
A son of Dost Muhammad who, on June 12, 1862 was proclaimed Amir after his father’s death. He was at Herat at the time and quickly settled his affairs, leaving his 12 year old son Muhammad Yaqub Khan with General Faramurz Khan in the city, and set out for Kabul. His half brothers Muhammad Azam Khan and Muhammad Afzal Khan revolted but were defeated. A year later his brother Muhammad Amin revolted and was defeated; Shir Ali’s son, Muhammad Ali, was killed in battle. Abdur Rahman next moved against Kabul, forcing Shir Ali to withdraw to Kandahar. Afzal Khan’s forces under Abdur Rahman defeated Shir Ali at Shaikhabad and again at Qalat-i-Ghilzai in 1867. Shir Ali was forced to flee to Herat and Afzal Khan became Amir at Kabul. Shir Ali recruited another army and forced Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman to flee. British refusal to recognize Shir Ali led him to turn for Russian support. The British Indian Government thereupon recognized Shir Ali in 1868 and gave him some financial and military assistance. Shir Ali introduced some reforms to strengthen his power. An advisory council was established to assist in the administration of the state. The system of tax-farming was abolished, and taxes were uniformly collected. A regular army, along European lines, was established and paid in cash. A postal service was set up and a newspaper, the *Shams-un-Nahar*, was first published. Russian forward moves in Central Asia and repeated overtures by General Kaufmann frightened Shir Ali into agreeing to talks with the Indian Viceroy at Amballa. Negotiations with Britain and General Kaufmann came to a head when a Russian mission arrived in Kabul on July 22, 1878. A British mission was not admitted to Afghanistan and a subsequent ultimatum led to the British invasion of Afghanistan in the Second Anglo-Afghan War of 1878. Leaving his son Yaqub in command, Shir Ali went north, hoping for Russian support, but this was not forthcoming and he died on February 21, 1879.

**SHIR DIL KHAN**
Sardar. Brother of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan, Governor of Ghazni. It was rumoured that he was killed by the Ghilzai insurgents at the end of 1886.
Ahmadzai Ghilzai. Son of Pacha Khan. An influential man of Surkhab in the Logar Valley. In October 1906 fled to India with his uncle and son.

Son of Rahm Dil Khan, Kandahari, Governor of Khost. With Sardar Abdur Rahman at Tashkand, and was afterwards one of his most confidential advisers. Mentioned in September 1885 as one of the principal officials of the Kabul Government.

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Haji. Hakim of Chakhansur. In 1916 he was recalled apparently owing to complaints made against him by the German Hentig-Niedermayer Mission. Succeeded by Sardar Gul Muhammad, Muhammadzai, son of Ismail Khan.

Sayyid, Ghilzai. Colonel. In command of the Safi Battalion at Barikot in 1908, which appointment he still held in February 1917.

Minister of Court to Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau, in January 1929. Brother of Ata-ul-Haqq. Executed after the Civil War in 1929 with Bacha-i-Saqqau and several of his followers.

Son of Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi, the Barakzai poet.

Tokhi. A man who pretended to be the late Amir Shir Ali and tried to raise disturbances in the Ghazni District in 1881. Was caught by Ghulam Haider Khan Charkhi, and sent to Kabul in chains.


Son of Mir Ahmad, Taraki, brother of Sahib Jan, who was killed in the action of Ulan Robat in October 1879. One of the leading men in the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1887. A large gathering of insurgents was said to have been forming in June 1887 between Ab-i-Istada and Ghazni under the leadership of Shir Jan, Taraki. He captured Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Laghman, and his family and wrote to Amir Abdur Rahman offering to exchange them for his own relatives who were in prison. The Amir did not agree. The Amir was reported to have issued, in December 1887, a proclamation pardoning all the insurgents except Abdul Karim, Shir Jan, and Muhammad Shah Khan.
SHIR MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of Mehrdil Khan and half brother of the Wali, Shir Ali Khan. He was deported by Amir Abdur Rahman from Kandahar to India in December 1881, in company with a large party of Sardars and followers, for alleged complicity with Ayyub Khan.

SHIR MUHAMMAD
Ahmadzai of Katawaz. A Malik of Katawaz. Said to have remained loyal to Amir Habbullah during the Ahmadzai disturbances, 1912. Said to be a brother of Nek Muhammad Khan. Officiated as Hakim of Chakmanni when the disturbances of 1912 broke out. The family are said to be blacksmiths by origin.

SHIR MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. A brother of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan, son of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Was a refugee residing at Lahore and returned to Afghanistan in 1913.

SHIR MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Had been residing at Meshed in receipt of an allowance from Ayyub Khan. Married to a half sister of Ayyub Khan. He was son of Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan. Before the Battle of Kandahar he fled from Amir Abdur Rahman Khan's army and joined Ayyub Khan.

SHIR MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Son of Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan. Was liked by Amir Shir Ali, but did not have much influence. He formed one of the missions sent by the British authorities to meet Sardar Abdur Rahman at Khanabad. The Amir treated him well for some time, but became angry with him on account of his free speech, and in December 1880 Shir Muhammad was beaten, imprisoned, and deported to Turkestan. Amir Abdur Rahman, however, ordered Ishaq Khan to treat him well and promised to recall him which was done in July 1881. His sister was married to Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan, at Amritsar, but lived in Afghanistan.

SHIR MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Resided at Tehran in receipt of an allowance from Ayyub Khan. His wife was a sister of Sardar Hashim Khan; he is the son of Sardar Sultan Aziz Khan, who was hanged at Kabul by the English. He commanded three Kabuli regiments at the Battle of Kandahar, but fled from the field. His brother was in the service of Sardar Ishaq Khan. Sardar Ayyub Khan was annoyed with him since his marriage with Hashim Khan's sister.

SHIR MUHAMMAD

SHIR MUHAMMAD
Kumadgan. Acted as Sarhaddar of Chakhansur in October 1917.
SHUJA-UD-DAULA


SIDDIQ AGHA MUJADDIDI See SADIQ AGHA MUJADDIDI

SIKANDAR KHAN


SIKANDAR KHAN

Governor of Maimana, 1919.

SIKANDAR KHAN

Sardar. Son of Sultan Ahmad Khan (former ruler of Herat). The following extract from O'Donovan's "Merv Oasis" gives a description of the Sardar in September 1881: 'I had been resting during the midday hours in an old dilapidated caravanserai, and had just mounted my horse to ride on my way. A dozen horsemen drew up at the door. Their chief, to judge from his costume, was evidently an Afghan. He was a fine-looking man of some forty years of age, wearing cockaded turban, pale-green belt-girt tunic, and long black boots, reaching to the knee. To my intense astonishment he addressed me in French, asking to what country I belonged. In my replying he immediately spoke in excellent English. He told me that his name was Iskandar Khan and that he was a Colonel in the Persian service, and that his brother Abdullah Khan of the Afghan army had been killed at the Battle of Girishk, Kandahar fighting in Ayyub's service. He had been pierced with four bullets. Iskandar Khan told me that he himself was on his way to join Ayyub at Herat. 'You', he said, 'are Mr. O'Donovan.' In utter amazement at finding that he was acquainted with my name, I replied in the affirmative. 'I read all your letters in the Daily News, he went on, and am glad to make your acquaintance. I was at Tehran when you came there, and would have called to see you if you had not been staying at the British Legation. As my country was then at war with England, I could not, of course, go there.
at the time. I always followed your adventures out here with interest. You must be made of iron to have stood all these fatigues, but I believe your countrymen are accustomed to that sort of thing.' He then entered on a long dissertation about the absurdity shown by the English invasion of Afghanistan. 'After your former war with us,' he said, 'you spent millions in building up our power again. You gave us money and arms and enabled us to organise an army which we, left to ourselves, could never have got together. Then following some whim of your protom rulers you attacked us and destroyed your own handiwork on the pretence that we were intriguing with Russia. We have fought for our independence against you more than once. Do you suppose that we have any greater love of Russian domination than we have of yours? I fail to understand your policy.' We shook hands and parted.” Iskandar Kan had lived six years in London and three in Paris. Sir F. Roberts at Kabul, in 1880, found some letters from him to Yaqub Khan. These letters written in a most bitter spirit against the English warned Yaqub Khan against English designs on his country. This journey of Sikandar Khan was explained from Tehran in 1881 as follows: "Sikandar Khan lately wrote to the Shah, stating that he was unable to live upon his pay in Tehran, and asking that he might, therefore, be allowed to leave with his family for Meshed where he could diminish his expenditure. His Majesty having acceded to that request and to his allowance (£ 300) being paid in Khorasan, Sikandar Khan left this place some days ago, etc. His main object doubtless is to be near the Afghan frontier and in a better position for communication with Ayyub Khan. The Minister at Tehran, having heard in October of the same year that he was intriguing at Tarbet-i-Shaikh Jam, applied to the Persian Government for his removal from Khorasan. He was brought back to Meshed in January 1882, and arrived at Tehran in February. His sons Taj Muhammad Khan and Abdul Wahid Khan arrived at Peshawar from Afghanistan in August 1881.”

SIKANDAR KHAN

Sarhang Orakzai. Father of General Ghulam Haider Orakzai. An old and trusted servant of Amir Abdur Rahman who was sent to Turkestan to accompany the Amir’s family to Kabul. Commanded the Khasadars of Kabul first and then of Kandahar. In November 1886 was deputed to the Hotak country to punish the rebels. He collected the revenue there and sent several Tokhi women (of the family of Aslam Khan) to Kandahar as prisoners, which called forth the indignation of the Kandaharis. In January 1887 he was sending daily to Kandahar from the Hotak country confiscated oxen, sheep, etc. In March he appears to have feared a rebellion among his detachment. Numbers were against him, and he unsuccessfully tried to effect a junction with Isa Khan of Maruf, who was defeated and killed. At the commencement of April 1887, it was said that there were dissensions in his camp, and shortly after the Governor of Kandahar received a letter from him stating that he had gained a great victory at Ataghar against 9,000 rebels. 1,500 of whom had been killed. Eventually it transpired that he was probably beaten, or at least that the action was indecisive. He died of fever at Kandahar on March 7, 1888 at the age of 85. The Governor spoke of him after his death as a “faithful servant of the Amir.”

SIRAJ-UD-DIN

Governor of Panjshir, 1888.
SIRAJ-UD-DIN

One of the Amir's Pishkhedmats. Governor of Kohistan in May 1884.

SULAIMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Asaf Khan and cousin of Sepeh Salar Muhammad Nadir Khan. In 1905 Ishik Aghasi Nizami to Amir Habibullah Khan. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India in 1907. During this visit he collected British drill books which he had translated on his return to Kabul. In March 1916 was appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat of Herat, and his cousin Muhammad Husain Khan was made Naib Salar there. In May he was said to have shown himself zealous in the punishment of criminals. In June 1916 he was reported to have earned a commendatory Farman from Amir Habibullah Khan for his success in controlling the unruly elements in his province. Said to be an able man. In the confidence of Amir Habibullah Khan, with whom he was very familiar and free. A member of the Majlis-i-Shura. When Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne orders were issued for his arrest and that of his cousin Muhammad Hashim Khan, at the time when the families of Sardars Muhammad Yusuf and Muhammad Asaf were under suspicion of complicity in the murder of Amir Habibullah. Owing to the acquittal of the latter, was reinstated at Herat. Said to have been appointed Governor of Jalalabad and was there in January 1920. Father of Ahmad Ali Sulaiman, Minister of Court until 1963, and of Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman, Ambassador to Cairo, Islamabad, and Ankara.

SULAIMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Governor of the Khugiani country. In 1883 Amir Abdur Rahman ordered him to summon all the chiefs and leading men of Nangarhar and later on assigned him Rs. 10,000 towards the expense of the Khugianis in the Shinwari country. In 1882, Governor of the Kajain, Jalalabad District.

SULAIMAN KHWAJA

Held the post of Superintendent of Morals, Muhtasib Bashi, in February 1917.

SULTAN AHMAD SHERZOY

Son of Colonel Shir Ahmad Khan. Counsellor to Mirza Muhammad Khan. Minister at Moscow, August 1920. Head of the Afghan Mission at Ankara 1921. Addressed a large crowd, including many prominent Turkish Nationalist Deputies, at the Mosque of Namazia, in August 1921. The subject of the address was the necessity for unity throughout the whole Moslem world. Returned to Kabul, April 1926, and was appointed Third Deputy Minister, Foreign Office. Officiated as First Deputy Minister, during the absence of Mirza Muhammad Khan on the Urta Tagai Boundary Commission. Appointed Second Secretary, Foreign Office, June 1926, and First Deputy Minister, October 1926. Granted the title of Sardar-i-Ala February 1927. Appointed Ambassador at Tehran, October 1928. Relieved of office and returned to Kabul in November 1929. Appointed to be in charge of State guests, Kabul, January 1930. Went to Turkey as Ambassador, replacing Ghulam Nabi in December 1930. Visited Europe in 1933, and, as Afghan Representative, concluded a Treaty of Friendship with Brazil through their Embassy, 1933. Appointed Afghan Delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1933. Visited Kabul,

SULTAN ALI

SULTAN GHULAM MUHAMMAD
Barakzai, Herati Chief. Imprisoned in 1887 for corresponding with Hashim Khan. Sent with his son to Kabul, and his property confiscated.

SULTAN HAMID
Mentioned in 1881 as a brother of General Muhammad Jan.

SULTAN KHAN
Deputy Governor of Ghorian. Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat, conceived a dislike for him and tried to procure his downfall. The people of the place were indignant as Sultan Khan was popular. Died June 3, 1884.

SULTAN KHAN, AFSHAR
A Kizilbash. Mentioned in 1881 as having been appointed Governor of the Dehzangi Hazaras.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD
Popalzai. Appointed Hakim of Kadanai in 1907, but refused the appointment, preferring to remain in his appointment of Customs Officer at Kandahar. In August 1907 was acting as Hakim of Boldak. He was then said to be a popular Hakim. In 1913 he was invested with increased power and Arghastan and Shorawak were included in his jurisdiction. In March 1916 he was recalled and replaced by Muhammad Anwar Khan. In April 1916 the Nurzai Maliks addressed the Governor of Kandahar asking that Sultan Muhammad should not be reappointed Hakim of Boldak but the Governor reappointed him for 6 months, promising to watch how he treated the Nurzais. In August 1918 he was reported to have gotten into trouble. The Governor of Kandahar, who was said to have for some time suspected him, deprived him of Shorawak, Saraidari and Takhtapul, which districts used to bring in an annual income of Rs. 40,000 Kabuli. He went to Kandahar with presents for the Governor to represent his case. He was said to belong to a party in opposition to the Governor. Still Hakim of Boldak at the end of 1918.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD
In 1917 commanded the Logari Battalion, Herat.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD
Wardak. Mentioned in 1881 as a half brother of General Musa Jan.
SULTAN MUHAMMAD

Sardar. A son of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan and grandson of Akbar Khan, who assassinated Sir. W. Macnaughten. He was also a nephew of Sardar Ibrahim Khan, the well-known son of Amir Shir Ali (in 1888 a detenu at Rawalpindi). After the death of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan, which took place in 1871, at the taking of Herat by Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan the family went to live in Kabul. In June 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman wrote to the Commissioner of Peshawar, saying that since his accession the family (as also that of Amir Shir Ali) had never ceased intriguing against him, and asking permission to deport them to India. The Amir allowed twelve months to elapse before he took any steps toward deporting the family. But he evidently had not lost sight of the matter, for, in June 1882, he again addressed the Commissioner of Peshawar saying that after having had the persons under surveillance for some time, he felt that they must always be a source of anxiety to him, and that there was no alternative but to deport them to join their relatives in India. The families reached Peshawar in July 1882, almost as soon as the Amir's letter. The family of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan consisted of the boy, Sultan Muhammad, his mother (sister of Sarboland Khan, Jabbar Khel Ghilzai, of Hisarak), his sister, and nine servants. Their property in Kabul was confiscated. Related to Muhammad Shah Khan, Babakr Khel Ghilzai.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Brother of Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1818, when the Barakzais became dominant throughout Afghanistan, one brother, Azam Khan, was at Kabul; another, Dost Muhammad, took possession of Ghazni; and a third, Sultan Muhammad, succeeded to the Government of Peshawar. In 1823 Azam Khan planned an expedition against the Sikhs. Dost Muhammad joined his brother, and they marched together to the frontier. Ranjit Singh knew the Barakzai brothers. He thought bribery better than battle, and sent agents to tamper with Sultan Muhammad at Peshawar. The latter, hoping to be enabled in the end to throw off the supremacy of Azam Khan, gladly listened to Ranjit Singh's overtures. Dost Muhammad received intelligence of the plot and signified his willingness to join the confederacy. Sultan Muhammad wrote to Azam Khan from the Sikh camp that there was a design on both. He beheld plainly the treachery of his brothers, and his heart failed him. Rumours of disaster spread through his camp. His followers lost confidence and deserted. He retired to Jalalabad and pined away. Ranjit Singh entered Peshawar in triumph and divided that territory between Dost Muhammad and Sultan Muhammad. The death of Azam Khan raised Dost Muhammad to the chief seat in the Durrani empire, and the brothers entered into a compact by which Ghazni and Kohistan were secured to Dost Muhammad and the sovereignty of Kabul to Sultan Muhammad. Shortly after this Dost Muhammad assumed the Government of Kabul also, and compelled Sultan Muhammad to retire ignominiously to Peshawar. From this time Amir Dost Muhammad was supreme in Afghanistan. While Dost Muhammad was engaged in repelling an attack made by Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk upon Kandahar, Ranjit Singh annexed Peshawar. Sultan Muhammad, in his anxiety to destroy Dost Muhammad, had invited the Sikhs to Peshawar as friends, and they then took possession of the city. Sultan Muhammad fled. Dost Muhammad declared a religious war against the Sikhs, and advanced with a powerful army on Peshawar. Ranjit Singh again had recourse to diplomacy. He despatched an American adventurer, Dr. Harlan, ostensibly to negotiate with Dost Muhammad, in reality to
corrupt his adherents. The American divided the brothers against each other, and induced Sultan Muhammad to withdraw from the camp at night with 10,000 followers. The followers fled to the mountain fastnesses and Sultan Muhammad entered the Sikh camp. His defection had the desired effect, for at daybreak Dost Muhammad's camp had vanished. Sultan Muhammad was allowed to keep his jagirs at Peshawar, but a Sikh Governor was appointed to the province. After the restoration of Shah Shuja by the British, Sultan Muhammad's jagir at Peshawar became a refuge and a hotbed for all intriguers against the Shah. The Government of India, therefore, brought pressure to bear on the Sikhs, and caused them (they were not averse to the measure) to remove the Sardar from Peshawar and to give him a new jagir at Koonjah. When the retreat of the British army of occupation took place in 1842, it was proposed to send Sultan Muhammad back to Peshawar to assist the army of retribution in its advance; but it was not recorded that he went, nor was his name mentioned at this period in the numerous histories which refer to this crisis. He, however, was undoubtedly restored to his jagirs in Peshawar between the years 1842 and 1848 as will be seen by what appears to have been the closing event of his career. In 1848 the whole of the Punjab, with the exception of the two Sikh forces at Peshawar and Bunnoo, was in a state of revolt. Chutter Singh, the Sikh Governor of Hazara, opened negotiations with Kabul, and offered Peshawar to Dost Muhammad on the condition that he join the Holy War against the English. The province of Peshawar (the first Sikh War had occurred in 1846) was then under the political charge of Major George Lawrence and was garrisoned by 8,000 Sikhs. At first Major Lawrence maintained his influence over them, and they steadily resisted the offers of Chutter Singh, who in despair was about to retire, when his object was accomplished through the agency of Sultan Muhammad. He induced the troops to attack the British. The Major and other officers and one lady escaped to Kohat under an escort of 50 Afghan horses provided by Sultan Muhammad, who had given them assurances of protection. Soon after this he returned them to Chutter Singh, who conducted them back as prisoners to Peshawar, where they were strictly guarded. When the Battle of Gujerat decided the fate of the Punjab, Sultan Muhammad fled to Afghanistan. In 1855, when Dost Muhammad was negotiating a treaty with the British Government through his son Sardar Haider Khan, who went to Peshawar for the purpose, one of the clauses in the Amir's draft treaty was for the restoration to Sultan Muhammad of his former fiefs. Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan was later involved in the Mutiny of 1857 against Britain.

SULTAN MURAD

سلطان مراد

Sardar. Chief of Kunduz. Kunduz in 1838 was ruled by the famous Murad Beg, Chief of the Kataghan Uzbaks, who ruled the State of Hisar, located north of the Oxus, independently. Before the death, about 1840, of Murad Beg his star had paled with the rising power of the Mir Wali of Khulm. On the death of Murad Beg, his own son, Rustam Beg, succeeded and governed Kunduz in the name of the Mir Wali of Khulm. Rustam Beg was succeeded by Mir Atalik, another son of Murad Beg, who in 1851 tendered his allegiance to the Amir of Kabul. Afterwards he rebelled, but was defeated by the Afghans in 1859 and forced to flee, Kunduz being occupied by Afghan soldiers. He was afterwards pardoned and reinstated by Afzal Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, promising to pay a small yearly tribute. In June 1865 Mir Atalik died and Fath Muhammad, who was at that time Governor of Turkestan on behalf of Amir Shir Ali, appointed his son, Sultan Murad,
to succeed him. This appointment was distasteful to many of the Kathaghen Chiefs, who would have preferred the nomination of a nephew of the late Mir Atalik, then residing at the Court of Bukhara. In August 1865 an Envoy from Sultan Murad went via Kabul to make his submission to Shir Ali, who was then at Kandahar; but before he could proceed there he was bought over by an agent of Muhammad Afzal, and in consequence wrote to his master, who, upon receiving his letter, declared for Abdur Rahman Khan. When Abdur Rahman marched on to Kabul, Faiz Muhammad (whom he had left behind as Governor of Turkestan) revolted and declared for Shir Ali, and Sultan Murad consequently felt himself in difficulty, and at last determined to turn again and declare for Shir Ali. On this, January 1867, the Mir of Badakhshan, Jahandar Shah, who was by marriage an uncle of Abdur Rahman, made a diversion in his favour and captured Kunduz from Sultan Murad. Jahandar Shah was, however, almost immediately defeated by Faiz Muhammad and driven out of Kunduz. Subsequently, about the end of 1867, Sultan Murad again changed sides and joined the forces of Abdur Rahman, accompanying him in his campaigns of that and the following year. Abdur Rahman, however, never trusted him, and kept him for a long time in confinement. Finally, after Abdur Rahman's defeat in 1869, Sultan Murad entirely seceded from his cause in favour of that of Shir Ali. In 1869 the territory of Kunduz, the assessment of which, excluding its dependencies, was said to amount to Rs. 270,000 was formally granted by Amir Shir Ali to Murad Khan on the conditions (1) that he should pay a hundred thousand rupees for 1869 and Rs. 50,000 annually in future to the Kabul Government; and (2) that he should furnish 1,000 cavalry for Turkestan and 200 cavalry for his younger brother at Kabul. Murad Sultan accepted these conditions, and immediately, at the command of the Amir, took measures for the expulsion of Jahandar Shah from Badakhshan. The late Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, more than once urged the Amir to confiscate Kunduz and incorporate it in the territory under his direct management. In common with the Mirs of Turkestan, Murad Khan frequently complained of the oppressive government of Muhammad Alam Khan. With this objective in mind, he visited Kabul and waited on the Amir in June 1874. Murad Khan was the maternal uncle of Mahmud Shah, late Mir of Badakhshan. He had two sons named Mir Khalil Beg and Mir Nazir Ali Beg. Murad Khan was married to a sister of Yusuf Ali, Mir of Shighnan. During the second part of the war he professed friendship for the English, but joined Abdur Rahman as soon as he acquired any power in Turkestan, and supplied him largely with money and clothing for his troops. In 1880 he came to Kabul bringing a present of 100 horses for Amir Abdur Rahman, who treated him well and sent him home with khilats.

SURITZ (SURIC) JACOB

Russian Bolshevik. Born about 1883. Secretary to the first All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets, July 1917. Russian Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, September 1918. Returned to Russia, February 1919. Arrived Kabul December 24, 1919, as head of Bolshevik Mission with special powers and was well received. Abdur Rauf, Acharia and Mahendra Pratap accompanied him. Negotiated Russo-Afghan Treaty of 1921. Was succeeded in Kabul two years later by F. Raskolnikov. Suritz was the Soviet representative in Ankara in the 1930's.
TAHIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar. Born in 1854. Son of Muhammad Sharif Khan and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Accompanied the British to India after their evacuation of Kabul in 1880.

TAHIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

TAHIR MUHAMMAD, SAYYID
Hazara. Born in 1857. Son of Sayyid Ahmad by a woman of his own clan. He was married to the daughter of Shah Ali Akbar, Hazara. Sayyid Muhammad Tahir was Rais of Sirab in the Hazara country. He had four half brothers, Sayyid Yaqub Ali, Sayyid Muhammad Ali, Sayyid Muhammad Azim, and Sayyid Muhammad Rafi. Granted an allowance of one hundred tomans a year by Amir Shir Ali. In the early part of 1880 he accompanied Muhammad Taki, the Chief of the Hazarah Sayyids, to Sherpur.

TAHAMSP KHAN, SHAH
Succeeded to the Khanship of Asmar on the death of his father Hazrat Ali Khan in November 1886. The Amir sent him a letter of condolence and presents. In January 1887, Tahmasp Khan was said to have gone to Chitral to marry the Mehtar’s daughter. Amir Abdur Rahman invited him to Kabul about this time and asked him to arrange for the marriage of his sister to the Amir’s son. Present at the Peshawar Darbar in November 1887, and received a khilat.

TAJ GUL

TAJ MUHAMMAD
Popalzai, of Kandahar. Arrived at Peshawar in 1883. His father, Painda Khan, was in the service of Envoy Sayyid Nur Muhammad Shah, when the latter visited Peshawar in 1887 on his mission. Painda Khan returned to Peshawar in 1881 and was for some time in the service of Zakaria Khan with whom he resided. He was maternal uncle of Sardar Faqir Muhammad Khan, father-in-law of Amir Abdur Rahman.

TAJ MUHAMMAD
Brother of Lal Muhammad Khan, Farashbashi. Was made a general by Amir Yaqub Khan in 1879. He was for a short time deprived of his rank in consequence of a quarrel with Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. He commanded one of the regiments which attacked the British Residency in the Second Afghan War.

TAJ MUHAMMAD
General, Ghilzai. Son of Wazir Arsala Khan and brother of Mazullah Khan. A General in the Afghan army, and joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in 1879. He commanded troops in the battles fought by Ayyub against the British, and after Ayyub’s final defeat he retired to his property in the Hisarak country. Amir Shir Ali Khan bestowed upon him the title of Wazir. He was a Khan among the Jabbar Khel Ghilzais of Laghman. He was a General at Herat in the time of Amir Shir Ali. (His elder brothers had been killed by Sardar Abdur
Rahman.) At Maiwand he was next under Hafizullah Khan and was dressed in white as a Ghazi. At Herat once he induced the troops to attack Sepeh Salar Husain Ali Khan who was afterwards imprisoned. He kept aloof from Amir Abdur Rahman and tried continually to raise disturbances in connection with his brothers, Mazullah Khan and Muhammad Karim Khan. Several times the Amir promised him kind treatment and good allowances, if he would come in, but he always refused, and when he could no longer remain in his own country he took refuge with the Shinwaris. At the time that Hashim Khan tried to gain over the refugees, he presented Taj Muhammad with horses and arms; the latter left for Tehran.

**TAJ MUHAMMAD**

Sardar, Sistani. In June 1878 the British Minister at Tehran reported that Taj Muhammad Khan, formerly Chief of Sistan, had made his escape from Tehran, where he had been detained under surveillance. He was the Chief of a Persian tribe called Sarbandis, which was settled in Sistan by Nadir Shah. About 1851 Ali Khan, then Chief, submitted to the Shah, who gave him a princess in marriage. In 1858 his nephew, this same Taj Muhammad, killed him, took Sehkuba, his capital, and established his authority over Sistan. A few years later he, too, submitted to the Persians, who, however, turned him out in 1867, and sent him to Tehran, where he remained till he escaped to Afghanistan. In October 1878 the Persian Government officially announced that they had appealed, without effect, to Britain under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Paris of 1857, to remonstrate with the Afghans, and that it only remained for them to take action under the 7th Article and to despatch troops to Sistan. On November 11, Mr. Thomson, the British Minister to Tehran, telegraphed that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed him that Taj Muhammad, having recrossed the frontier to Kala Fath, affairs in Sistan appeared more settled, and the despatch of troops had been countermanded. In January 1879 Taj Muhammad arrived at Kandahar. He was recommended to the good offices of Sardar Shir Ali Khan, who wanted to settle him and his tribe in Afghan Sistan. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Garmsir, at which the Persian Government remonstrated. The Shah of Iran agreed to receive Taj Muhammad with kindness, condone all past offences, and restore his allowances. On May 17, 1881 Taj Muhammad left Quetta for Persia via Kharan, with orders to avoid Sistan. On January 21, 1882 a message was despatched to Amir Abdur Rahman to the effect that it was understood Taj Muhammad was at Kabul enjoying the Amir's bounties, and requesting him to prevent his intriguing on the Persian frontier. The Amir replied that he would do so. In October 1885 he arrived in Peshawar, having been given a letter from the Amir which recommended his living at Queta, and receiving an allowance from the British Government.

**TAKI, SAYYID MUHAMMAD**

Hazara. The following is an account of him, dated March 10, 1880: "Is the son of Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar by a Hazara wife. Was born in 1828. Has married two wives; the one is a lady of his own tribe, the other is a daughter of Agha Mir Ibrahim, a Perso-Kashmiri merchant. Has one son, 'Abdul Majid,' by his second wife. Sayyid Muhammad Taki is the most influential Sayyid among the Hazaras. According to his genealogical tree, hereto annexed, he traces his descent back to the first man, Adam (a common practice of fabricating genealogies). His influence among the Hazaras is very great, so much so that he
finds no difficulty in collecting soldiers whenever he calls for them. The family originally came from Meshed. About 1505 Baber brought Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud from Meshed, and gave him a grant of land near Ghazni. Another jagir was bestowed on Shah Ali by Akbar, King of Delhi; a third jagir was given to Sayyid Mahmud, the representative of the family, by Alamgir. In the time of Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar, Amir Dost Muhammad confiscated some of the family jagirs; he subsequently made an allowance of Rs. 240 a year to Shah Ali Akbar. In 1838—42 Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar threw in his lot with the British. Amir Shir Ali granted Sayyid Muhammad Taki an allowance of Rs. 2,500 a year, in addition to the grant of Rs. 240 a year made by Dost Muhammad to his father, Shah Ali Akbar. In 1879 Amir Yaqub Khan made an addition of twenty kharwars of wheat to Muhammad Taki’s allowance on account of his having used his influence to maintain order in the Ghazni province. In December 1879, during the time of the disturbances around Kabul, General Muhammad Jan, the insurgent leader, sent word to Muhammad Taki to come with his contingent to aid in the attack on the British at Sherpur. Sayyid Muhammad Taki refused to comply with the request; he was therefore denounced as a friend of the English and no true Musulman, and fourteen of his forts were attacked and burnt by the insurgents."

TARWAZ KHAN

 Converted Kafiri. Mentioned in 1878 as a general in the Turkestan army. Formerly a slave of Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan.

TIMUR SHAH

Ahmad Shah’s son and successor. Governor of Herat upon the death of his father. Defeated Shah Walikhan’s forces who wanted to deny Timur access to the City of Kandahar. Timur conducted campaigns into Sind and Bukhara which did not, however, result in permanent gains. Continued his Father’s close alliance with the Barakzais, his system of hereditary offices and his father’s efforts to create a strong standing army. Timur tried to reduce the political and military power of the tribes, but succeeded no better than his father. He initiated a policy of entering into marital alliances with influential tribes. He created positions for tribesmen owing their allegiance directly to him and transferred the capital from Kandahar to Kabul. This step removed him from the environs of the Durranis and placed him instead in the area of the Tajiks. Timur attempted to restrict the power of the Afghan mullas. He made Peshawar his winter capital thus insuring control and management of its revenues. The army was increased by conscription of a 12,000 man cavalry division of Shiah Kizilbash. An elite corps made up of Persians and Tajiks, became known as the Slaves of the King. These initiatives did not weaken the power of the tribes. Instead, the Durranis allied themselves with the Ghilzais against Timur. The urban and non-Pashtun population bore the brunt of taxation, which eventually resulted in their alienation from the king. Since these were the groups upon which Timur’s policy of centralization depended for support, Afghanistan was left in essentially the same decentralized state after Timur’s death in 1793. The 23 sons of Timur’s marital alliances served only to weaken the monarchy after his death. The most important contenders for power were Humayun, Zaman, Mahmud, and Shuja-ul-Mulk.
TIMUR SHAH
Naib Sepeh Salar, Herat. Commanded at Panjdeh when the Afghans were defeated by the Russians, and was wounded. After the fight upon his return to Herat, he was not entrusted with any command. He was subsequently arrested in connection with the mutiny at Herat and was sent as a prisoner to Kabul. He protested his innocence before Amir Abdur Rahman in Darbar in July 1887, declaring that the Commander-in-Chief, Faramurz Khan, had plotted against him. The Amir caused enquiries to be made which resulted in Timur Shah being executed.

TSAPARI MULLA.
Of Khugiani country near Gandamak. Prominent in the disturbances in 1908. Not to be confused with the late Orakzai Saparai or Sapri Mulla, a well-known man amongst Orakzaiks.

TURA BAZ KHAN

UBAYDULLAH See OBEIDULLAH

ULFAT HUSAIN
Born, 1869. Also known as Jan Muhammad Abdul Wadud. Called the Sarkanri Mulla. A disciple of Hada Mulla. Originally of Kama but later resided at Sarkanri on the Kunar river, where he kept a big langar. Had great influence in Bajaur, the Mohmand hinterland, and Dir. Friendly with the Babra Mulla, Doda Jan and others on the border. Requested by the Hajji of Turangzai and the Babra Mulla to join the Mohmands in 1916 but refused pending Sardar Nasrullah’s permission. Said to have belonged to the party that approved of Habibullah’s neutral policy, although he was not favourable to the British.

ULYA HAZRAT
Step-sister of Loynab Khushdil Khan, daughter of Loynab Sherdil Khan, and stepdaughter of Shaghasi Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Her name is Sarwa Sultana. Chief wife of Amir Habibullah and mother of King Amanullah Khan. In 1916 said to be strongly in favour of neutrality. A very strong character who interfered in politics. Said to have refused to help the Turco-German Mission in 1916. In 1917–18 had quarrels with Amir Habibullah owing to her interference in political matters and was eventually said to have been expelled from the Arg. After the murder of Amir Habibullah, left for Kabul to negotiate with her son, Amanullah. Had one other son, Obeidullah, known as Shah Agha, born in 1915. Left for Kandahar with Queen Soraya, December 1928, and proceeded to raise support for the Durrani Dynasty. Accompanied Amanullah to Bombay, May 1929. Sailed for Italy with Amanullah, June 1929. In Berlin, 1930, remained in Europe, 1929–35, mostly at Amanullah’s residence at Rome but occasionally in Montreux in Switzerland, and Berlin. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Died in Istanbul in 1965.
ULYA JAH, BADR-UL-HAREM
Daughter of Muhammad Usman Khan, Tagawi, and niece of Sepeh Salar Amir Muhammad Khan. Habibullah's first wife and the mother of his eldest son, Inayatullah Khan. However, by the Amir's proclamation of December 1903, she ranked only second among his wives. In 1917 rumor said she had been divorced by Amir Habibullah.

ULYA RUTBA, SATR-UL-HAREM
"Veil of the Harem." Daughter of Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of Amir Shir Ali Khan. Third wife of the Amir to whom she was married by proxy at Hasan Abdul in April 1901.

UMAR JAN
Sahibzada, Khwajazada. Resided at Khuchanok. A man with many disciples in the Herat district, second in influence to the Hazrat of Kurrukh. He was once sent with Sardar Abdullah Khan, Nasiri, to Kandahar by Sardar Ayyub Khan on a mission to Sir Oliver St. John. In 1883 the Governor of Herat retrenched the amount of grain (50 khanvars) allowed Umar Jan by the Government, although both he, the Governor, and Faramurz Khan were the Sahibzada’s disciples. The Sahibzada showed a most independent spirit and gave back the grain without remonstrance. Umar Jan and one of his sons were sent to Kabul with Nazir Muhammad Sarwar Khan, former Governor of Herat, in 1887 and put to death. His execution caused much discontent in Herat and Kandahar and evoked, it was said, a threatening letter from Abdul Karim to Amir Abdur Rahman. He left a son Fazl Haqq, who inherited some of his influence. See Fazl Haqq.

UMAR KHAN (JAN), MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammedzai. Son of Amir Abdur Rahman by Bibi Halima. Born on September 15, 1889. General of the Workshops, February 1905. Director, Sardar-i-Sanai, Arts, Industry, and Workshops, but said to have been relieved of this charge in September 1907. Ranked below Aminullah Khan, as he was younger. He was suspected of being involved in a plot alleged to have been engineered by Dr. Abdul Ghani, in 1909, against Amir Habibullah's life. In 1912 he was reappointed to the Directorship of Workshops, but took no active part in superintending the work. Still in this post in 1920. Went to India in 1924, returned in 1926. Again went to Haidarabad in 1931 and lived as a State pensioner. His son Muhammad Naim Ziyai was Minister of Mines; another, Muhammad Anwar Ziyai was Minister of Finance.

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Governor of Zurmat, brother of Hasan Khan (Governor of Ghazni, 1888).

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Muhammedzai, Grandson of Sardar Qadir Khan brother-in-law of Muhammad Usman Khan (formerly Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif). Promoted General, 1905. Commanded a Brigade at Andarab, 1907. He was Hakim of Garmsel, 1908–09. Commandant at Mazar, 1913. In the spring of 1918 he married the sister of Muhammad Yunus Khan, the Amir's brother-in-law. The bride was also a granddaughter of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. The marriage was said to have excited some criticism, Muhammand Umar Khan not being

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Sardar Muhammad Ayyub Khan. Escaped from surveillance at Allahabad, December 1928. Reported near Jalalabad, January 1929. His disappearance gave great offence to the Amanullah Government, who had asked that he might be specially watched and assumed British connivance in the affair.

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
In 1879 Kotwal of Jalalabad. In 1880 expelled from Afghanistan and went to Peshawar.

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Parwana Khan, one of Amir Abdur Rahman's most trusted officials. Employed in Sardar Inayatullah Khan's household in 1913.

UMAR, MIRZA, MUHAMMAD
Grandson of Hazrat-i-Kharokh. He and his brothers were guardians of the shrines at Kharokh in Herat, Khwaja Gumbad, and Maimana. They had followers among the Hazaras of Kala Nao, also in Turkestan and Bukhara with whom they were in constant communication in 1913.

UMARA KHAN
Chief of Jandol and Barwa. In 1885 Umara Khan held the chief power in Lower Swat and was opposed by the Khans of Dir, Asmar, Nawagai, and by Mian Gul of Swat. In 1886 his opponents got the better of him for a time, but in August of that year, with the assistance of the sons of the ruler of Chitral, he defeated his chief enemy, Sharif Khan of Dir, and took back all the lands and forts which the other had occupied. Afterwards he became reconciled to Safdar Khan of Nawagai and Mian Gul. But in April 1887 Amir Abdur Rahman advised Safdar Khan of Nawagai to attack Umara Khan with the aid of the
Mohmands. The Amir constantly expressed himself displeased with Umara Khan, and he seemed to be the only chief of importance in Bajaur or Swat who had not collaborated with him. In June, 1886 Umara Khan asked the Government of India to guarantee his country from the Amir's aggression, but this was refused. In May 1887 he was still at enmity with Sharif Khan of Dir.

USMAN BEG MUHAMMAD
Firozkohi. A Herati Khawanin Sowar. Posted to Ghorian in charge of Civil Administration. His father served under Amir Yaqub Khan. Reported in January 1908 to have been appointed Hakim of Kushk.

USMAN KHAN
Fifth son of Amir Habibullah.

USMAN KHAN, MIR
Appointed Governor of Panjdeh by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1883, and was thought well suited for the position, though without means.

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Second son of Dost Muhammad, formerly Nazim of Khost. Said to have been assistant to his father in the southern part of the latter's jurisdiction. Appointed Governor of Urgun in place of Muhammad Amir Khan, 1917. Still Governor of Urgun, January 1920.

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Orakzai. Mentioned in 1881 as the Chief of Tirah.

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Pishkhedmat. Mentioned in 1878 as having been sent on a mission to Herat, and later as destined to command Amir Shir Ali's troops at Dakka.

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1857. Son of Muhammad Umar Khan, Brother-in-law of Sardars Asaf and Yusuf Khan. Expelled by Amir Abdur Rahman. Joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in India. Returned to Kabul and given service by Amir Abdur Rahman. Known as the Governor with the Red Signature, Surkhdastkhat Naib, because he always signed his name in red ink. Governor of Kandahar, 1904. Obtained the rank of Naib Salar Mulki, Civil General, in 1907. Governor of Kandahar, but recalled, 1913. Naib-ul-Hukumat of Turkestan, with headquarters at Mazar-i-Sharif, and still Governor there in 1919. Arrested by General Umar Khan and sent to Kabul by order of Amir Amanullah in March 1919. His property was confiscated in October 1920 by the King for complicity in subversive activities. A member of the Council of State, Majlis-i-Shura, December 1921. President of the Shura from 1922–24. Relieved by Shir Ahmad Khan. Appointed Chief of School for Islamic Research and Study, 1926. Arrested in September 1928 at the same time as the Hazrats of Shor Bazar. Apparently released later. Due to the fact that his daughter was married to a member of the Mujaddidi family, the latter tried to make him King of Afghanistan when Bacha-i-Saqqau was in Bagh-i-Bala before taking the Arg. Later
during Bacha-i-Saqqao's reign he was put to death for plotting against the regime. His son Ghulam Faruq Usman married a niece of Sardar Muhammad Hashim (Prime Minister, 1929–46).

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD


USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Brigadier, Sardar. In 1915 was reported to have been appointed to command at Asmar, relieving Brigadier Sarwar Khan. In 1916 was appointed Brigadier, and in 1917 still Commandant at Asmar. Said to be a supporter of Sardar Nasrullah, 1919. Commanding the Afghan troops in Asmar, June, 1919. Chief Staff Officer to Naib Salar Hashim Khan. Commandant, Nangarhar Corps, 1921. Pensioned, 1935.

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar, Son of Sardar Muhammad Azim Khan. Mentioned in December 1887 as having been expelled to Peshawar.

USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Wardak. Cousin of General Ghulam Haider Khan. Mentioned in 1877 and 1879 as Governor and a Wardak Headman. Said to be an agent of Mustaufi Habibullah Khan and to be under his direction.

WALI JAN

Of Kama. Reported to have superseded Sardar Shah Sarwar Khan as Governor of Panjshir, 1920.

WALI JAN

Tajik of Surkh Rud. Postmaster of Jalalabad in 1913.

WALI MUHAMMAD

Captain, Ahmadzai. Lived near Gardez. A relation of Jahandad Khan. In 1915 a warrant for his arrest was issued from Kabul, owing to his alleged implication in an attempt to bring back the sons of Ayyub Khan; but he fled to Zadran country, and the Zadrans refused to surrender him. He was said to be prepared to seize an opportunity to raise the tribesmen against Amir Habibullah. In March 1916 he was in Rawalpindi and asked to be allowed to settle in the North-West Frontier Province, but was refused.

WALI MUHAMMAD

Colonel. At Herat in 1908. Promoted Brigadier and commanded in Asmar, 1910–11. He was recalled to Kabul, but almost immediately appointed Hakim of Urozgan. In 1913 he asked to be relieved on account of old age and asked that his son might succeed him. This request was refused but his son was posted as his Assistant.
WALI MUHAMMAD
Brother of Mir Ata Muhammad Khan. Owned much land in Obeh. A partisan of Sardar Yaqub and Ayyub. Lived in Herat. His son, Mir Ata Khan, was a General in charge of the Muhammadi Regiment, 1913.

WALI MUHAMMAD

WALI MUHAMMAD
Sardar-i-Ala. Chief of Pages, Sarjamah. Son of Shah Agha, a descendant of the old royal family of Darwaz across the Oxus. Custodian of Amir Habibullah's secret correspondence and documents. Appointed Ambassador at Bukhara, April 1919. Left for Bukhara with Abdul Wahhab Khan. Arrived Tashkent, June 3, with Colonel Habibullah Khan and wired to President Wilson that he was Head of the Afghan Delegates proceeding to the Paris Peace Conference. Arrived in Moscow, October 1919, where he conducted preliminary negotiations for an Afghan-Soviet alliance. Returned to Herat, January 1920. Returned to Tashkent, June 1920. Left Tashkent for Moscow on July 25, 1920, with the Afghan Mission to Turkey, via Russia. He eventually headed another mission to Berlin, February 1921. Later visited America, London, Paris and Rome. He arrived in Rome in May 1921 and concluded a treaty with the Italian Government. Arrived in London from America on August 8, 1921, accompanied by Faiz Muhammad Khan, Habibullah Khan, and Ghulam Siddiq Khan. Later he was awaiting in France the arrival of the Afghan students who sailed from Bombay in October 1921. Returned to Kabul, May 1922. Appointed Foreign Minister, June 1922. Relieved as Foreign Minister by Mahmud Tarzi, 1924. Appointed War Minister, 1924. In personal command against Khost rebels, June 1924. Returned to Kabul, April 1925. Regent during King's tour, 1927–28. Permanent Regent in King's absence from capital, November 1928. Ill-treated by Bacha-i-Saqqau's men, January 1929. In April 1930 sentenced to eight years in prison as being responsible for provoking the Civil War. Executed on September 16, 1933.

WALI MUHAMMAD
Wardak. Mentioned in 1881 as first cousin to Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. He was one of the opposition leaders in 1880.

WALI MUHAMMAD
Hazara. Lieutenant Ramsay wrote as follows: “Is the son of Mir Mustapha Khan. Born 1843. Married two wives: the daughter of Mir Ali Murdan of Hazara and the daughter of Rajab Khan of Hazara. He had one son by his first wife, who was named Sultan Muhammad Khan. He had three sons by his second wife, who were named Muhammad Zaman Khan, Muhammad Amin Khan, and Muhammad Amin Khan. Wali Muhammad Khan’s ancestors were ‘Mirs’ of Hazara, where they owned land. Mir Mustapha Khan was Malik of Besud, and used to collect the revenue under orders from the Hakim of Besud. The four tribes of Besud are: Dowlatzai, Kabtistan, Darvesh Ali, Esam Timur; their chief is Mir Fath Khan, now with Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan at Bamian. Mir Mustapha Khan used to get an allowance of Rs. 2,600 a year from the Kabul treasury. Amir Dost Muhammad
Khan reduced this to Rs. 1,000 a year, but after the taking of Herat Amir Shir Ali restored the original allowance since he had been aided by the Hazaras in the siege of that town. After the defeat of Shir Ali's troops in 1878–79, Ghulam Husain Khan, the son of Rajab Khan, Bakhtiari, wrote to Mir Wali Muhammad and told him to collect his men. He started, but on the road was met by some troops sent out by the Hakim of Ghazni, and was sent back to his own district. He is Malik of Besud and a great friend of Rajab Khan, Bakhtiari. Was aided by Ghulam Muhammad, a son of Rajab Khan. He took an active part in the recent fighting at Ghazni between the Hazaras and the troops, and other inhabitants of the Ghazni province.”

WALI MUHAMMAD


WALI MUHAMMAD

Governor of the Badakhshan District. He was described in the 1880’s as follows: “He is a native of Qalat-i-Ghilzai and an old Khawanin Sowar of the days of Dost Muhammad. He was in India at the time of one of the Sikh wars, and was the only Afghan I met, who seemed really to believe that the Russians could never stand against the English. He is an old man and appears to have been chosen as Governor of this large district because of some family or tribal tie connecting him with some branch of the ruling family.”

WALI MUHAMMAD

Cousin of Yalantush Khan Jamshidi, Hakim of Kurrukh in 1888.

WALI MUHAMMAD

Also called Walo. Colonel of the Police in Kabul. Dismissed three or four times from the appointment and reinstated. In February 1887 he was in charge of the Postal Department.

WALI MUHAMMAD

Tokhi. Known as the son of the Tehrani; went from the Hotak district to Kalati, Arghandab, and incited the Tokhis and Ghilzais of that place to join the Hotaks. Consequently, the Tokhis, who had previously been quiet, were induced to create a disturbance. On May 4, 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan telegraphed that Wali Muhammad was the leader of the Tokhi rebels. In May 1887 under his leadership the Tokhis dispersed the levies sent by Abdullah Khan, the Chief of the Alikozais.

WALI MUHAMMAD NAZIR


WALIDAD KHAN

Colonel. Commanded the artillery at Herat, 1917.
WARKAI
An influential Wazir Headman whose daughter became betrothed to Amir Habibullah Khan in October 1887.

YAHYA KHAN
Egyptian. A typesetter on the staff of the Siraj-ul-Akbar at Kabul, 1913.

YAHYA KHAN
Sardar, Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan, Barakzai, and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Was a refugee, but returned to Kabul in 1906. Brigadier and Orderly to Amir Habibullah, but unemployed in Kabul in 1913.

YAHYA KHAN
Akhunzada, of Tirin, a district of Kandahar. He was made Governor of Tirin by Wali Shir Ali Khan. He joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in his march on Kandahar and was with the Sardar at the siege of that place and took a prominent part against the sorties of British troops. When Ayyub was defeated by General Roberts, Yahya retired to Tirin and was hostile to the British as long as they were in that country. He again joined Ayyub Khan in his second march on Kandahar and fought against Amir Abdur Rahman who, after his victory at Kandahar, took Yahya prisoner to Kabul.

YAHYA KHAN
Sardar, Peshawari. Born about 1822. Eldest son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, who was an elder brother of Amir Dost Muhammad and a Governor of Peshawar while it was under Afghan rule. His daughter was married to Yaqub Khan. At the time of the Amir’s reverses he sided with Azam Khan. In 1873 he was spoken of as being late in paying up the revenue of Laghman, and as having thereby incurred Amir Shir Ali’s displeasure, and as heading Yaqub Khan’s adherents at the capital during his rebellion in 1871. Had a brother named Zakaria Khan, and a son named Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Lived for some time at Kabul in receipt of a fixed allowance, which the Amir from time to time threatened to stop. In December 1875 and January 1876, it was said that Yahya Khan was suspected of being a partisan of Yaqub Khan, and that his allowance had been stopped. He considered leaving Kabul in consequence and proceeding with his brother, Sarwar Khan, to Bajaur or Swat. Reported to have proceeded to Kashmir in August 1876 with his son, where he was joined by his family, with the exception of one wife, the daughter of the late Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan. The following is an extract from a memorandum, dated May 28, 1877: “Father-in-law of Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan. The Amir stopped his allowance as he belonged to the party of the Sardar. He left Kabul and is now in the employ of the Maharaja of Kashmir. His sister married Ahmad Yar Khan, Multani, now Naib Tahsildar of Chunian, in the Lahore district. He is a Sunni and is about 55 years of age. In March 1879 he returned to Afghanistan and was well received by Amir Yaqub Khan, who made him Governor of Kabul. On October 12, 1879 he was arrested at Kabul by order of Sir F. Roberts, who considered him as one who would be sure to use his influence against Britain. On November 30, the Government of India telegraphed sanctioning his deportation to India on political grounds, but adding that there was no proof of his guilt in the massacre of the embassy. Three days later, the
General telegraphed that on searching Yahya Khan's house a map was found bearing Sir L. Cavagnari's name. He asked permission to deal with the Sardar as with anyone else of minor note. The Government of India, however, directed that he should be deported to India as a political prisoner. Accordingly, he was sent from Kabul on December 7, 1879 (in company with Sardar Zakaria Khan and Wazir Shah Muhammad), reached Peshawar on the 16th, and arrangements having been made in the meantime for his reception, he was at once removed to Ajmere, where for nine months he remained a State prisoner under Regulation III of the Sedition Act of 1818. Immediately before the evacuation of Kabul, on August 1880, Amir Abdur Rahman expressed a wish to the Chief Political Officer that Yahya Khan's family should not be permitted to stay in Afghanistan, and accordingly they were at once sent to India, reaching Peshawar about the middle of August. From Peshawar they were removed to Lahore, where, with the permission of the Government of India, they were joined by Yahya Khan who came from Ajmere in October. The warrant for his detention was then cancelled, and from this time forward he ceased to be a State prisoner, though kept under surveillance. For some months Yahya Khan and his family remained at Lahore and Amritsar, and finally, in May 1881, moved to Dehra Dun. Here the family remained until Yahya Khan's death.

YAHYA KHEL
Name of clan of the Musahiban-i-Khas, headed by Sardar Yahya Khan and his sons Asaf Khan and Yusuf Khan. This was their family name. Zahir Shah is a member of this clan.

YAKUB See YAQUB

YALANTUSH KHAN
Until 1887 Chief of the Jamshidis of Herat. His father, the former Chief, was executed by Sardar Ayyub Khan. This permanently alienated the ruling family of the Jamshidis from the party of Amir Shir Ali Khan and his representatives. In 1883 Yalantush Khan was sent with 1,000 families to colonize Bala Murghab. In March 1884 he was appointed Governor of Panjdeh, but he did not go there himself until January 1885. He was present with 150 cavalrymen and took part in the fight against the Russians on March 30, 1885. Two of his sowars were wounded and 11 horses killed. Seeing the Afghans driven across the Khushk and about to retire in good order to Maruchak, Yalantush Khan hastened to the camp of Captain Yate and there drew up his men so as to completely screen the camp. For several hours he remained in this position, and at last perceiving that Captain Yate was about to leave Panjdeh he slowly withdrew to the neighbouring hills where he halted until the party was clear of Panjdeh, when he proceeded on his way to join the retreating Afghans. Mr. Merk says the reason he moved off before Captain Yate was that Alikhanoff had sent him messages urging him to go to Aktappa and threatening to bring him there. On April 18 Alikhanoff sent him messages to the effect that they had already offered him the Governorship of Badghis and advised him to seize the British officers as hostages for his family in Kabul, and that it was not then too late if he would come at once. The Afghan authorities then put Yalantush Khan under surveillance and forbade him to visit the Afghan Boundary Commission camp near Herat. The consequences of this were obvious. On April 25 this powerful man was removed from the Chiefship and the weak Haidar Kuli Khan was appointed in his place. Captain Yate wrote on April 15, 1885
after the affair at Panjdeh: "The conduct of Yalantush Khan is deserving of every praise. I only trust his loyalty may meet with due reward." In June 1886 Yalantush Khan, his younger brother, Aminullah Khan, his son Mahmud Khan, and his cousin Wali Muhammad Khan arrived at Kandahar on their way as prisoners to Kabul. Takki Khan, the Kandahar newswriter, who had formerly been at Herat for many years, then wrote: "They have been deported for being in secret communication with the Russians. I feel confident that the accusation is quite groundless and that the Governor brought this charge against them out of enmity and in order to obtain the object he had in view of obtaining the control of the Jamshidi and Firozkoohi tribes." These words were borne out by the later utterances of Amir Abdur Rahman in Darbar, who has said that it was a mistake to trust any but Afghans with the charge of the Chahar Aimaks. In December 1886 the British Agent at Kabul reported that the Amir had ordered their execution. In December 1887 the families of Khan Agha and of his sons Yalantush Khan and Aminullah Khan were sent to Kabul by order of the Amir.

YAQUB ALI

YAQUB KHAN
Mirza. Accompanied the Russian Mission to Kabul in 1878, and was associated with Amir Shir Ali's mission to Tashkent. In 1880 he frequently brought messages from Russian officers to Ishaq Khan.

YAQUB KHAN
Mulla. A Russian convert to Islam, who came to Kabul early in 1881. He was believed to be a Russian agent, and occasionally had secret interviews with the Amir. He appeared to be in charge of Russian subjects who arrived at Kabul. A correspondent said that his real name was Delutoff, and that he was a Colonel in the Russian army. He passed through India in January 1883 professing to be a Muslim beggar, and was sent on board a Basrah steamer which sailed on July 5, 1883.

YAQUB KHAN

YAQUB KHAN
Musa Jan, born in 1916 and a daughter who joined him in Tehran in 1933. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. His sister was married to Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi. Family deported from Kabul to Tehran, August 1935. Permitted to return to Kabul in 1947.

YAQUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Sardar. Amir of Afghanistan. Born about 1849. Son of Amir Shir Ali. His mother was a daughter of Saadat Khan, Mohmand, Chief of Lalgura (see Akbar Khan of Lalgura). After the death of Amir Dost Muhammad at Herat, on June 9, 1863, Shir Ali left Yaqub in charge of Herat, the Governorship of which province had been given to him by Dost Muhammad. In July 1866 the state of affairs at Herat was unsatisfactory. Civil war was imminent, and Sardar Abdul Ghafur, who had been left in Herat to help Yaqub, on hearing of the defeat of Shir Ali, entered into a conspiracy with 25 Herat notables to turn out the Barakzais and place the government in the hands of the Saddozais. The plot, however, was thwarted, but complications were increased by the intrigues of Shah Nawaz Khan, son of the late ruler of Herat, Sultan Ahmad Khan, alias Sultan Jan. Yaqub, although his proceedings were marked by severity, was equal to the occasion. In 1867 he visited Meshed to procure some substantial assistance from the Persian authorities, but in this he failed entirely. Early in 1868 he succeeded in regaining Kandahar, on behalf of his father, which had fallen into the hands of the opposite faction, of which Azam Khan was the head. On this occasion he gained a decided victory over the opposing force, which was under the command of Aziz Khan, Umar Khan, and Khushdil Khan. Yaqub remained firm to his father’s cause until he regained possession of the capital, and his assistance contributed very materially to Shir Ali’s ultimate success. Within a fortnight of Shir Ali’s restoration, September 1868, Yaqub was known to be intriguing for recognition as heir-apparent without losing his hold on Herat. Aslam and Fath Muhammad were said to be helping him attain this object. An open rupture occurred regarding the Governorship of Kandahar, which the Amir conferred on his most youthful and favourite son, Abdullah Jan. He appointed Sardar Shir Ali, his own cousin, who was related to Abdullah’s mother, to keep the place until Abdullah was old enough to take over the charge for himself. This was followed by a request on the part of Yaqub that he should be formally granted the title of heir-apparent, which request, however, the Amir, on various pretexts, refused. Then followed the Amballa Conference in 1869, when Yaqub, during the absence of Shir Ali, enjoyed a certain amount of power as his deputy. On the Amir’s return all his authority ceased, and Yaqub, finding that he had no power at all, again fell into discontent. Further causes of discontent followed, and Yaqub requested that Shir Ali either be nominated heir-apparent, or that he might be given the Government of Herat and Turkestan with its dependencies, or of Herat and Kandahar, or if the Amir was not prepared to grant these requests, that he be allowed to leave Kabul and go where he pleased. The Amir temporised by granting Yaqub partial charge of the administration of the capital. This position of affairs, however, could not last. Day by day the Amir showed more clearly the direction to which his designs tended, namely, the nomination of Abdullah Jan as his heir-apparent in preference to Yaqub. All State appointments were made with a view to creating an influential body of officials, whose adherence to the cause of Abdullah Jan was undoubted; and at last, in July 1870, the Amir, perceiving signs of a disobedient spirit on the part of Yaqub, deprived him of all powers, both military and
civil. The next month was spent in intrigues with the half brother of the Amir, Sharif Khan, and finally, on September 2, Yaqub broke out into open rebellion. On that day he collected his adherents, and taking his younger brother, Ayyub Khan, and about 600 or 700 sowars, regular and irregular, he went off to Kandahar in the hope of gaining it as well as Herat to his own side. The Amir made attempts to reassure Yaqub and bring him back to Kabul, but he was unsuccessful. Yaqub found the gates of Ghazni and Qalat-i-Ghilzai closed to him and proceeded to try his fortunes at Kandahar, declaring that if he failed in Kandahar and Herat he would throw himself into the arms of Persia. In September and October 1870, Yakub was encamped near Kandahar. He had gathered under him a body of 5,000 or 6,000 Barakzais and Jidhis (a tribe about Kandahar), collected the revenue from the country, intercepted the supply of provisions, and was daily joined by two or three men from Kandahar. Skirmishes with the Kandahar troops followed, which resulted unfavourably for Yaqub. On October 20, Yaqub, finding it hopeless to gain possession of Kandahar, fled to the west. On October 26, he besieged the fort of Girishk, but was beaten off and retired to GarmSEL en route to Sistan. Negotiations were attempted by the Amir, but without success. Yaqub's position, however, was hopeless, and in February 1871 he was forced to flee into Persian territory. Yaqub, however, soon took the field again, and in March 1871 was said to have succeeded in capturing Ghorian, near Herat. In April 1871 Yaqub's force steadily increased, and he was enabled to lay siege to Herat, which fell into his hands in the first week of May. The result clearly showed that many of the officers of the garrison must have been in collusion with the assailants. The Amir at first altogether refused reconciliation with his rebellious son, but influence was brought to bear on him by Yaqub's partisans at the capital, and ultimately, Shir Ali yielded and declared himself penitent and regretful at what had happened. Some little time elapsed before any arrangement could be made between father and son, which would be satisfactory to both parties. At last, in September, it was agreed that Yaqub should return to Herat as Governor of the province, but that he should be accompanied by certain officials who were, as a matter of fact, appointed by the Amir to watch his own interests and act as a check on Yaqub. These officials were Mirakhor Ahmad Khan, who was appointed Naib Governor in conjunction with Sardar Abdullah Khan, Nasiri, who had lately been the Amir's Agent at Herat, and General Hafizullah Khan, to whom was entrusted the command of the army. Yaqub at the same time promised the Amir that on arrival at Herat he would send his own confidential agent, Bahadur Khan, and Faqir Muhammad Khan under a guard to Kabul, as he admitted that these two men had been the main instigators of the recent disturbances. An arrangement of this nature was clearly wanting in the elements of permanence. Yaqub from the first appeared to have resolved that the Amir's nominees should have no real share in the administration of the province. Funds, moreover, were wanting, and in April 1872 Yaqub sent a message to the Amir expressing dissatisfaction at his position. In July 1872 Mirakhor Ahmad Khan, accompanied by Ayyub Khan, Yaqub's younger brother, and General Hafizullah Khan, came to Kabul and informed the Amir of the unsatisfactory position of affairs at Herat. The Amir, however, declined to hold out any hope of assistance from the Kabul treasury, and the Mirakhor, together with Ayyub Khan, returned to Herat in November 1872. Things, however, continued to be eminently unsatisfactory. A secret correspondence was discovered between one of the Amir's officials at Kabul and Yaqub. As the year 1872 drew to a close, reports were also received at Kabul that Yaqub was making preparations for
collecting warlike material, and that he had withheld pay from those of the Herat officials whom he supposed to be adherents of the Amir. So matters remained during the greater part of 1873. Towards the close of that year exaggerated reports of an illness from which the Amir was suffering reached Herat, and Yaqub was reported to have collected his troops with the view of marching on Kabul. Then came the formal nomination of Abdullah Jan as heir-apparent. From that time Yaqub took up a more decided position, and openly expressed his dissatisfaction by busying himself in collecting munitions of war and otherwise making arrangements for a struggle. In March and April 1874 two deputations reached Kabul from Herat, one consisting of Mirakhor Ahmad Khan and the other of some well-known Herat Maulavis. At this time Yaqub's object was to procure for himself the government of Herat in perpetuity free from interference by the Kabul authorities. The Amir entirely declined to comply with this request. Meanwhile, the aspect of affairs grew more and more threatening. Yaqub refused to recognize in any of the customary ways the nomination of Abdullah Jan, and during the first months of 1874 busied himself in making all the necessary arrangements for a struggle. His position, however, was desperate. No funds were forthcoming to pay the troops. The inhabitants of Herat, after the period of peaceful repose which they had enjoyed, and the value of which they had learned to appreciate, were altogether averse to taking part in further disturbances; and lastly, Yaqub had no reasonable prospect of receiving assistance either from the Turko-mans or from the Persian authorities. Thus matters stood when Arsala Khan and Asmatullah Khan, powerful chiefs of the Ghilzai tribe, were deputed by the Amir in September 1874 to visit Herat, and, if possible, induce Yaqub to wait on his father at the capital. From the moment when these chiefs arrived at Herat it was clear that Yaqub was paralysed. The only possible hope of successfully resisting the Amir was that the Mohmands and Ghilzais would possibly rise simultaneously with the uprising at Herat. The arrival of Ghilzai Chiefs at Herat to induce Yaqub to come to Kabul extinguished that last hope, inasmuch as it showed that he could expect nothing from that tribe, and so it happened that Yaqub on certain conditions, which were accepted by Arsala Khan and Asmatullah Khan on behalf of the Amir, agreed to appear at his father's court. Accordingly Yaqub reached Kabul on November 2, 1874, where he was received with the usual ceremonies. For a few days things went on quietly, but at length the storm broke, and on November 8, the Amir, after recounting to Yaqub his previous career and the offences of which he had been guilty, placed him under surveillance at Kabul in spite of the safe conduct under which he had visited the capital. Yaqub Khan was connected by marriage with the family of Sardar Yahya Khan a daughter of whom he had married. It was probably not so much owing to the faults of his administration, or to his personal unpopularity amongst the people of Herat, that he was unable to organize a resistance to his father, as to the steady growth of the Amir's power and the consolidation which had of late years accompanied it. The mixed population of Herat, in fact, showed a tendency to settle down quietly to their pursuits and to appreciate the value of peace and quiet. They saw, moreover, that the Amir's power was overwhelming and that resistance was impossible in itself and rendered doubly hopeless by the absence of any funds from which it could be supported. Writing regarding Yaqub Khan in 1873, Sir R. Pollock said "The misunderstanding which exists between the Amir and this, his most able son, is due to the following causes: 1) His mother not being a Durrani (She was a Mohmand Pathan, daughter of Saadat Khan of Lalpura.) prevents his being looked up to. 2) When Shir Ali,
after his defeat at Qalat-i-Ghilzai by Azam, returned to Herat and wished to tax the Herat officials, as persons who by their office had acquired wealth, Yaqub thwarted him, wishing to secure the good services of his dependents, and taking a farsighted view of the matter; this check, and the disputes that grew out of it, commenced the misunderstanding that existed between father and son." Yaqub Khan remained in confinement until the end of December 1878, when Shir Ali, flying to Turkestan, released him and placed him in charge of Kabul. The Government of India immediately entered into negotiations with Yaqub for the restoration of peace. As long as Shir Ali was near Yaqub hesitated; but when the reports of his serious illness and subsequent death, on February 21, 1879, reached Kabul, Yaqub at once wrote in friendly terms to Major Cavagnari, who at that time was at Jalalabad. After this the negotiations proceeded regularly. Yaqub came personally to the British camp at Gandomak, and on May 26, 1879 he signed the treaty bearing the name of this place. In accordance with this treaty an English Mission under Sir Louis Cavagnari proceeded to Kabul, and was assigned a residence in the Bala Hisar. Everything appeared to go on satisfactorily and quietly until on September 3, 1879 some mutinous regiments attacked the mission and massacred all except a few native followers. Yaqub Khan wrote expressing his regret and asking for British assistance, as he was entirely powerless. But it clearly appears from following events that this was a mere artifice, and that he hoped the English would not return. When the British troops arrived under Sir F. Roberts, Yaqub, after having vainly tried to induce them to stop short of Kabul, came into the British camp and voluntarily declared his intention to abdicate . . . he was permitted to do so, and the control of the country was taken into British hands under the following proclamation published throughout Afghanistan about the end of October 1879: “I, General Roberts, on behalf of the British Government hereby proclaim that the Amir, having by his own free will abdicated, has left Afghanistan without a Government. In consequence of the shameful outrage upon its Envoy and suite, the British Government has been compelled to occupy, by force of arms, Kabul, the capital, and to take military possession of other parts of Afghanistan. The British Government now commands that all Afghan authorities, Chiefs and Sardars, do continue their functions, in maintaining order, referring to me whenever necessary. The British Government desires that the people shall be treated with justice and benevolence, and that their religious feelings and customs be respected. The services of such Sardars and Chiefs as assist in preserving order will be duly recognized but all disturbers of the peace and persons concerned in attacks upon the British authority will meet with condign punishment. The British Government, after consultation with the principal Sardars, tribal Chiefs, and others representing the interests and wishes of the various provinces and cities, will declare its will as to the future permanent arrangements to be made for the good government of the people.” Arrangements were then made for Yaqub Khan’s removal to India. He left Kabul on December 1, 1879 under charge of Captain Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and Hafiz Abdullah Khan, son of Nawab Sir Ghulam Husain Khan. He evinced no objection to his deportation, but, on the contrary appeared somewhat pleased at the prospect of quitting the country, and his departure was kept a secret from the people. An escort of one troop of the 9th Lancers and a squadron of Native Cavalry accompanied him as far as Butkhak, where they were relieved by a detachment of native cavalry which conducted him to Lataband the following day. Thence the ex-Amir was sent on to Jagdalak under a mixed escort of the three arms, and on the following day he proceeded to Gandomak
under a smaller escort. On December 4, he proceeded to Jalalabad. On the 6th he proceeded to Dakka, on the 7th to Landi Kotal, and on the 8th he was conveyed into Peshawar, where the General Officer Commanding was instructed to arrange for his reception and onward transit. The ex-Amir left Peshawar for Meerut on December 10, 1879, under a police escort arranged for by the local authorities. He arrived safely on December 14. The ex-Amir's party only consisted of about 14 souls, but this number was afterwards considerably increased by the arrival from Afghanistan in August 1880 of the following people: Four wives, two sons, two daughters, eight members of his harem, four female attendants, Muhammad Sharif with his nephew and adopted son, Abdullah Khan, Abdul Karim, and Nur Ali with his three children, Colonel Nawab Khan, and about 40 slavegirls which totals, in all, about 70 persons.

**YAQUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD**
Achakzai. Frontier Officer of the southern border of the Kandahar Province. Known as Thief-Catcher, Duzdgir, and much feared. Arrested and sent to Kabul in December 1905. Severely wounded while resisting arrest. Released, but ordered to remain at Kabul, May 1906, under surveillance. Honourably acquitted of all charges and appointed Hakim of Kadanai, November 1906. Arrived in Kandahar, January 1907. Said to have been appointed Civil Brigadier, 1907. Replaced by Sultan Muhammad Khan, Popalzai, though the latter was reported to be unwilling to accept the post. In November 1907 Muhammad Yaqub was reported again to be the real Hakim of Kadanai. Reported in March 1908 to be acting as Hakim of Shorawak. Recalled to Kandahar in March 1908. In Kabul, 1913, undergoing a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment.

**YAQUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD**
Egyptian. A typesetter on the Staff of the Siraj-ul-Akbar at Kabul in 1913.

**YAQUT KHAN, MUHAMMAD**
Sardar, Governor of Shewa, 1917.

**YAQUT SHAH**

**YAQUT SHAH, SAYYID**
Head of the Pages. Charkhi of Logar. Did intelligence work for Amir Abdur Rahman. Colonel to Amir Habibullah, 1908. Promoted to Brigadier of Artillery in Kabul, 1913–17. Among his sons are Sayyid Tajuddin, Minister in Baghdad and Consul at Peshawar 1965–69; and Sayyid Habib, who was Colonel of ex-King Zahir Shah's Bodyguard, but was dismissed, 1958.

**YAR MUHAMMAD**
Risaldar, Bajauri. Appointed Sergeant of Sarhadars at Ghorian by Amir Abdur Rahman. Was with Henry Dobbs and Major Wanliss. Appointed Risaldar, 1905. Owns much land near Ghorian, and was a man of influence in that part of the province. Arrested for
extortion in February 1907 (?), but in August that year was the Hakim of Bala Murghab. Afghan Frontier Officer on Russo-Afghan frontier in the neighbourhood of Kushk, 1913-20.

YUNUS KHAN, MUHAMMAD  
Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, and brother of Afghan envoy, Sardar Muhammad Ismail Khan. Octroi Officer, Amin-ul-Wujuhat, at Kabul. Civil Brigadier and member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. Accompanied Amir Habibullah during his Herat tour in 1907. Appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat of Kandahar in 1913, on the deposition of Muhammad Yunus Khan. Said to have been appointed Civil General, Jarnel-i-Mulki, 1914. Recalled from Kandahar in 1916 and replaced by Loynab Khushdil Khan. Had a son, Agha Jan. Hastily sent by car from Jalalabad in February 1919 to persuade Sardar Amanullah to renounce the throne but without success. Detained by Amanullah at Kabul, 1919. Member of the Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919.

YUNUS KHAN, MUHAMMAD  
Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan (Governor of Kabul). Married Amir Habibullah's sister in 1913. Accompanied the Amir during his Herat tour in 1907. Commandant of the Second Shahi Risala. The Shahi Risala was reported not to be treated with the honour it used to receive as the only Royal Bodyguard under Amir Abdur Rahman; it was ranked below the new Sar Os, Khan Aspor, Mir Aspor, and Rikabi Bodyguards. Yunus was said, therefore, to have been discontented and also displeased because the senior Bodyguards were all commanded by sons of Sardars Yusuf and Asaf. His sister was married to the refugee Khan Muhammad Khan. Appointed Brigadier of the Kabul Cavalry in 1912, and Brigadier of the Household troops in 1913. General in 1916, in Command of the Second Division, Lewa-i-Dowwomi, Kabul. Dismissed in 1919. One of his sisters married Muhammad Umar. Joined United Nations Department of Public Information, 1946. Still in U. S. in 1965. Muhammad Yunus was the father of Senator Anas.

YUSUF ALI  
Mulla. A Marsiah Khan of the Kabul Kizilbashes, and a man of some influence, to whom Amir Abdur Rahman occasionally paid a visit in 1888. About one year later the Amir had him confined. He was freed when Amir Habibullah came to the throne. Died in 1901 at his home in Murad Khan, Kabul.

YUSUF ALI  
Mir of Shignan. Shignan proper is situated on the north of the Oxus, but the bulk of the Mir's villages lay to the south of the Oxus. In 1871 Yusuf Ali, Mir of Shignan, showed a disposition to give refuge to, and assist the designs of, Jahandar Shah, who had been deposed from the Chiefship of Badakhshan. Troops were accordingly sent against him under Murad Sultan Beg of Kunduz. Yusuf Ali tendered his submission and Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, directed Murad Sultan to deport Yusuf Ali with his family to Takhtapul, and to appoint an agent of the Kabul Government to manage Shignan. This order, however, was not carried into effect. Yusuf Ali continued to be Chief, and in June 1873 gave refuge to Jahandar Shah, and assisted him in his designs.
on Badakhshan. He was threatened with punishment if he persisted in these proceedings; and at last in August 1873 tendered his submission to Muhammad Alam Khan, expelling at the same time Jahandar Shah from his territory. In September 1873 Muhammad Alam Khan, influenced by political considerations was reported himself to have married a sister of Yusuf Ali, giving another sister in marriage to Murad Sultan, the Chief of Kunduz. In August 1874 Yusuf Ali was said to have appointed guards with the objective of preventing the return of Jahandar Shah to Shignan. The relations between Shignan and Wakhan were of a most friendly nature. Roshan was incorporated with Shignan, the capital being Bar Panjah, and was described as forming a perfectly independent State. Yusuf Ali Khan, the Shah-i-Shignan in 1888, and ruler of Shignan and Roshan, inherited Roshan from his father, Abdul Rahim Khan, who died in 1865, after which event Shignan fell to the share of Shah Muhammad Khan, elder brother of the ruler. One year after the death of Abdur Rahim Khan, a dispute arose between the two brothers about their boundaries, and Yusuf Ali Khan, aided by 6,000 or 7,000 men of Darwaz, attacked Shah Muhammad Khan, but was defeated with great loss. Many of the men of Darwaz were taken prisoners and sold into slavery in Badakhshan and Kashgar. Yusuf Ali fled by the Bartang or Murghabi River route to Sirikul, where he was kindly treated by Babash Beg, the father of Alif Beg. After remaining with him for several months he returned by Wakhan to Badakhshan, where he was well received by Mir Jahandar Shah, whose sister he had married some years previously, and to whom he had himself given a sister in marriage. He remained in Badakhshan about one and a half years, and was said to have arranged to have Shah Muhammad Khan poisoned. Yusuf Ali immediately proceeded to Shignan, where, being very popular, he was at once accepted as King by universal acclamation. The late ruler had been very unpopular on account of his tyranny. The family of the Shah-i-Shignan originally came from Persia. The first arrival from that country (said to have taken place from 500 to 700 years ago) was that of the Shah-i-Khamosh, who was a Sayyid and a Faqir. The country was at that time in the hands of the Zorastrians. The Shah-i-Khamosh commenced to teach these people the Koran. There were already at this time Muslims in the neighbouring country of Darwaz, and on the arrival of the Shah-i-Khamosh many people flocked from there to Shignan. In about ten years' time he had converted large numbers of the people, and a civil war commenced which ended in the Shah-i-Khamosh wresting the kingdom from Kahakah, the then Governor of Shignan and Roshan, under the Zoroastrians, the seat of whose government was then in Balkh. After another ten years the whole of the people were converted to the Shiah religion. The tomb of Shah-i-Khamosh now exists at Bar-Panjah. Every Thursday people meet to worship there. The names of his successors are: Shah Abdur Rahman, Shah Amir Beg, Shah Turruk Khan, Shah Wanji Khan, Shah Abdur Rahim Khan, and Yusuf Ali Khan. The Chinese during their occupation of Kashgar used to pay to the surrounding countries a kind of subsidy, in return for which the States, to whom the payments were made, guaranteed to keep the road open and safe for merchants, and to send in regular monthly reports as to its condition. For this service the Shah-i-Shignan received an annual payment of ten yambus (about 1,730 rupees). The ruler of Sirikul used to receive six, the Kanjutis four, and the ruler of Wakhan three. At one period it was said that Wakhan and Darwaz and all the surrounding States were under the rule of the King of Shignan. Panjah Fort (in Wakhan) was partly rebuilt by Shamir Beg, a half brother of Yusuf Ali Shah. Shamir Beg temporarily took possession of Wakhan from its ruler, Mir Fath Ali Shah, who was a fugitive
from his dominions, being away for a period of about seven years. When the Afghans in
the 1870's took Badakhshan, Yusuf Ali Khan was summoned to Faizabad, where he met
Muhammad Alam Khan and Sultan Murad Khan of Kunduz (to whom Yusuf Ali Khan
had previously given a daughter in marriage). He took with him presents of horses; which,
as Muhammad Alam Khan was anxious to please him, were returned to him, as well as
other gifts. Muhammad Alam then, through the intervention of Sultan Murad Khan, tried
to secure the sister of the Shah-i-Shignan as a wife. Being in the capital of Badakhshan, he
dared not refuse, so consented to send his sister on his return to his own country. This he
did, but he had never forgiven the disgrace to his family by the surrender of one of them
to a man who, although in 1874 the Governor of Turkestan, was of a very low extraction.
The Shah claimed that he handed the Government of Roshan over to his son as soon as he
had heard of the arrangement between England and Russia, limiting the Afghan territory
by the Oxus River, an arrangement which naturally caused him much anxiety, for if he
was ever to have a row with his enemies in Darwaz (the King of Shignan refused to give
his daughter in marriage to Muhammad Shiraj Khan, the Shah-i-Darwaz) or Kulab, he did
not suppose for a moment that the Amir of Kabul would give him any assistance. He
thought his best policy under those circumstances would be to surrender to Kabul the
few villages he possessed on the left bank of the river, and then throw himself into the
arms of Russia and Bukhara, by which means he would hope to secure himself possession
of his present territories on the right bank of the river. As a precaution, he handed over to
his son, Kubad Khan, a boy about six years of age, the whole of the Roshan territory,
including Wamur, Bartang, and Pa-i-Khoja. The annual tribute in the 1870's paid to
Badakhshan consisted of four horses, and the whole of the iron required to work the ruby
mines. Besides this the King had to give occasional "nazrana." In the time of Mir Mahan-
dar Shah, a small quantity of iron and a few skins of ghee, for use at the ruby mines at
Gharan, was all that was given as tribute. This was the joint tribute of Shignan and
Roshan. The former used to supply the ghee, and the latter the iron. Roshan still supplied
the iron (which abounded in the country), and Shignan gave the horses. A sister of Yusuf
Ali was married to the Amir of Kashgar. Yusuf Ali was ultimately deposed, it is said, for
allowing Russians to visit Shignan. He arrived at Kabul on September 8, 1883, under guard
with 130 followers, and was confined at Sherpur. One of his daughters was married to
Afzal-ul-Mulk, second son of the ruler of Chitral.

**YUSUF KHAN**

The much trusted agent of Amir Abdur Rahman at Meshed, in the 1880's. The Persian
Government objected to his being there and asked for his removal. They threatened to
retali ate by sending an agent to Herat.

**YUSUF KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1855. Son of Sardar Yahya Khan and younger brother
of Sardar Muhammad Khan. A refugee at Dehra Dun until 1900. Accompanied Sardar
Inayatullah to Calcutta. Of handsome and courtly appearance, polished and well educa-
ted. Had great influence with Amir Habibullah and with Sardar Inayatullah. Colonel and
Member of Majlis-i-Shura, 1905. Musahib-i-Khas of Amir Habibullah. Father of Sardars
Hashim Khan, Shah Wali Khan, and Mahmud Khan, all of whom commanded regiments
of the Royal Bodyguard. Also father of Sardars Aziz Jan, Naib Salar Nadir Khan, and
Muhammad Ali. His daughter was the Ulya Janab. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 and during his Herat tour, that year. Sometimes attended meetings of the Majlis-i-Shura. Arrested in connection with the death of Amir Habibullah, but released by Amir Amanullah. Musahib-i-Khas in 1920.

YUSUF KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Sardar, Barakzai. He was born about 1845. Son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan by a daughter of Aziz Khan, the father of Ismatullah Khan, chief of the Jabbar Khel Ghilzais. Married to the daughter of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Popalzai. Had two sons and two daughters; the sons were Muhammad Rasul and Muhammad Sulaiman. Of the two daughters the elder was the offspring of a slave-girl; the younger daughter was the child of Ghulam Muhammad Khan's daughter. He accompanied Amir Dost Muhammad to Herat in 1863, and on his death returned to Kabul with Sardar Shir Ali. In May 1866, after the Battle of Shaikhabad, in which Shir Ali was totally defeated by Afzal Khan, Sardar Yusuf Khan deserted Shir Ali's party and joined that of the victorious Afzal Khan. In 1868, when Shir Ali regained power, the Sardar deserted Azam Khan, the brother and successor of Afzal Khan, and again joined Shir Ali's party. He remained at Kabul receiving an allowance from Amir Shir Ali until 1877, when he was appointed to the Governorship of Girishk. On Shir Ali's flight from Kabul at the close of 1878, Yusuf Khan fled from Girishk to Herat, where he remained until after the death of Amir Shir Ali, when, in obedience to orders received from Amir Yaqub Khan, he returned to Kabul. Shortly after his arrival at Kabul he was sent a second time as Governor of Girishk. He remained at that place until he received intelligence of the outbreak of war on September 3, 1879. He was a partisan of Sardar Wali Muhammad. He was a member of the mission sent to meet Sardar Abdur Rahman. On this occasion he submitted to the Amir and returned to Kabul as one of his representatives at the Darbar where Abdur Rahman was publicly proclaimed Amir of Afghanistan. He was, according to the Amir's desire, made Governor of Kabul and maintained this post until 1881, when he was superseded by Sardar Ahmad Khan. He was then destined for the Governorship of Kandahar, but Shamsuddin Khan prevailed on the Amir not to send him. When the Amir went to Kandahar, Yusuf Khan was in command of troops, and after Sardar Ayyub's defeat he was ordered to go to Herat. He returned, however, from Farah when he received the news that Herat had been taken by Quddus Khan. In 1882 his daughter, who had been betrothed to Abdullah Jan, was betrothed to a son of Amir Abdur Rahman. In 1883 Yusuf Khan was sent to depose Ibrahim Khan of Chakhansur, which he did with one regiment and 100 sowars. In April 1884 he was called to Kabul but returned to Farah in July. He was still Governor of Farah in 1888.

YUSUF, MULLA

ZABARDAST KHAN
Ghilzai. Mentioned in 1879 as a Brigadier sent by Yaqub to Ghazni with three regiments. In April 1881 he commanded a regiment at Sherpur, and afterwards for some time was
Commander of the Garrison of Ghazi, but was removed from his appointment because the troops disliked him. Suspected of complicity in the mutiny at Herat in June 1887.

ZABARDAST KHAN

ZAFAR HASAN
Born about 1895. Son of Hafiz Azimuddin. Indian, of the Karnal district. One of Maulavi Obeidullah's party and "Secretary to the Provisional Government of India." With Obeidullah during the 1919 campaign. On Nadir Khan's staff in Nangrahār, 1920, and Assistant Editor of the Jalalabad newspaper *Ittiḥad-i-Mashriqi* (Eastern Unity), published for the first time in February 1920. Translator and Secretary to Nadir Shah, 1920. Left Afghanistan 1924–33. Chief Instructor, Military School, 1934.

ZAFAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

ZAHIR SHAH See MUHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH

ZAIN KHAN
Mentioned as a great friend and confidential adviser of Amir Abdur Rahman. He was a Popalzai who had been in Russian Turkestan since childhood, where he held the rank of Captain in the Russian army. He accompanied Abdur Rahman to Afghanistan and remained at Kabul until May 1882, when he returned to Samarkand in order to take his family to Kabul.

ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN
Kotwal of Kabul during the time of Shir Ali. Abdur Rahman imprisoned him and in August 1882 deported him to Turkestan.

ZAKARIA KHAN
Sardar, called Peshawari. Second son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan (who was an elder brother of Amir Dost Muhammad and a Governor of Peshawar while it was under Afghan rule), and brother of Yahya Khan. Received a pension from Amir Shir Ali Khan whom he accompanied to Peshawar in 1869. Was mentioned in 1873 as Jagirdar of Laghman, and again in May 1876 as one of those officers towards whom Amir Shir Ali was not well disposed. It was said in 1878 that Zakaria Khan was popular and well known for his generosity. Respected by the Amir. He was deported from Kabul in company with Yahya Khan and Wazir Shah Muhammad, on December 7, 1879, and reached Peshawar on the 16th. In January 1880, the whole party were safely housed at Ajmere, where for nine months they were detained under a warrant as British State prisoners.
ZAKARIA KHAN

Mirza. Transport Agent to Amir Habibullah at Peshawar and a Newswriter. Had a staff of about six Afghans in his service in 1913.

ZAKARIA, SAYYID

Son of Sayyid Mahmud, Badshah of Kunar. Quarrelled with his father and fled to Kabul in June 1881 together with his brother Sayyid Masud.

ZAKIM SHAH


ZALMAI KHAN

Naib Salar, General. Musa Khel Mangal. Malik. A leader of the rebels during the Khost disturbances, 1924—25. Took refuge in Kurram from where he was deported to Abbottabad in 1925. Returned to Afghanistan and brought to Kabul, where he was treated as a guest. October 1926. Pardoned by King Amanullah and returned to Khost, November 1926. Assisted Nadir Shah in 1929 and appointed Naib Salar in May 1930. Left Kabul in November 1930 to raise recruits in Khost, but was badly received. In June 1932 went to Ghazni to deal with the Ghilzais about customs dues, and arrived at a successful solution. Accompanied Sepeh Salar Shah Mahmud to Gardez to put down the Dare Khel Revolt in November 1932. An important figure in Mangal country. Usually lived in Kabul. Died in 1960 at Kabul. His son, Khwazak Zalmai, was Commandant of Labor Corps until 1971 when he became Minister of Public Works in Dr. Zahir's Cabinet.

ZAMAN KHAN


ZAMAN KHAN, MIRZA MUHAMMAD

Mustaufi of Kabul. Was for some time Chief of the Bala Hisar, Kabul. In 1875 he was appointed Treasurer to the Octroi Department. In 1877 he was made Governor of the Hazarajat and then Governor of Kurram. Yaqub Khan made him Governor of Khost. He left his post, which could not be held without troops, at the beginning of the second campaign. In 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman appointed him Governor of Khost, but he was obliged to return to Kabul, as the Turis would not allow him to pass through their country. He was afterwards put in charge of the prisoners at Kabul, and in May 1884, was made Mustaufi of the city.

ZAMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Nurzai. Hakim of Turi, was recalled and replaced by Abdul Ghias Khan, Muhammedzai, 1917.

ZAMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

Muhammedzai. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 as Librarian. A disciple of Sayyid Husain, Effendi. Amir Habibullah’s Tutor and Guardian, Lala, and retained some influence over him. Employed as expounder of Muslim Law and in charge of the Library, 1913.
ZAMAN SHAH, MUHAMMAD
One of 23 sons of Timur Shah, born 1772. Governor of Kabul under Timur Shah. Upon
the death of Timur in 1793 he succeeded to the throne. He was King for ten years, most
of which time was spent in intermittent civil wars with his brothers Mahmud and
Humayun. His plans for the invasion of northern India led the British in Bengal to contain
the Afghans in a concerted effort with Persia. In 1798 a Sikh revolt in Lahore led to the
massacre of the Afghan garrison. Zaman Shah restored order and appointed Ranjit Singh
Governor of Lahore. While Zaman Shah was in the Punjab, revolt in Kandahar and the
capture of Kabul brought Mahmud to power. Zaman Shah fled to Peshawar but was
brought back to Kabul, blinded and imprisoned. Later he succeeded in escaping to India
where he lived in exile until his death in 1844.

ZAR SHAH
Shinwari. An inhabitant of Deh Sarak in Nangarhar. As a youth spent much time in the
Peshawar district where he learned to read and write. In 1913 carried out a daring raid on
the Calcutta mail train at Jahangira Road station and afterwards raided Akora station.
When summoned to Kabul to answer for the raids he escaped to the Safed Koh. In 1914
disappeared from Nazian, where he resided, and was thought to be out on another raid. In
1915 befriended by Sardar Nasrullah Khan to commence hostilities against Britain near
Landi Kotal, May 1919.

ZARIN KHAN
Succeeded Mahmud Khan as Sarhang of the Khasadars on the Afghan frontier near
Kushk, 1906. A man of much importance in the Herat province. Said to have been
summoned to Kabul in 1913.

ZIA KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Surani Sak, a Hakim of the Afghan Pamirs. In 1916 appointed Hakim of Wakhan,
replacing Muhammad Jan Khan. Friendly to Germans escaping in 1916. Dismissed in
February 1919 and succeeded by Shah Boos Khan, but reportedly reappointed on the
representation of the people of Wakhan until 1930.

ZULFIKAR KHAN
Commanded a Turki Cavalry regiment, 1920.

ZULFIKAR KHAN
Sardar. Son of Amin Khan (who was a full brother of Amir Shir Ali). In 1879 Ismail
Khan rebelled against his uncle Shir Ali. Was taken prisoner and deported along with his
two brothers Saleh Khan and Zulfikar Khan. Amir Shir Ali at the same time sent a
message to the British Government requesting that the brothers might be kept at a
distance from the frontier. They were accordingly sent to Lahore fort as detenus.

ZULFIKAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Son of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, Kabuli of Abbottabad. Related to Sardar Ayyub
Khan. Returned to Afghanistan from Lahore, where he had been living as a refugee,
March 1920. Said to have obtained employment in the English Office, Kabul.
ZULFIKAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD
Muhammadzai. Lived as a refugee at Lahore. Returned to Kabul, 1920. Employed at Habibia College, Kabul. Went to France with Afghan students to look after them and became guardian to Hidayatullah Khan, son of King Amanullah Khan. Recalled to Kabul by King Amanullah and for some time was unemployed. During the Civil War joined Hashim Khan in the Eastern Province and became his Private Secretary. Went to Parachinar, where he joined Sardars Nadir Khan and Shah Wali. His sister was married to Sardar Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, an Afghan refugee at Abbottabad. Counsellor to the Afghan Legation in London, 1931. Left London for Paris with Shah Wali in June 1931. Returned to Kabul, September 1931, and was appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister. Visited Lahore in January and returned to Kabul, April 1936. Deputy Minister of Health, 1937. Minister at Tokyo, 1939. Director-General of International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1946. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1948. Retired in 1953 and died in 1954.

ZULFIQAR And DHULFIQAR See ZULFIKAR
MEMBERS OF AFGHAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS DURING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
RULERS OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN

Saddozai Dynasty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Shah</td>
<td>1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timur Shah</td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Zaman</td>
<td>1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Mahmud</td>
<td>1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Shuja</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Mahmud</td>
<td>1810–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civil War

Barakzai Dynasty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dost Muhammad</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Anglo-Afghan War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Shuja (Saddozai)</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dost Muhammad</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shir Ali</td>
<td>1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Afzal</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Azam</td>
<td>1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shir Ali</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Anglo-Afghan War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaqub Khan</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdur Rahman</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habibullah Khan</td>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasrullah Khan</td>
<td>1919 (Feb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanullah Khan</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Anglo-Afghan War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inayatullah Khan</td>
<td>1929 (Jan.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau</td>
<td>1929 (Jan. 17–Oct. 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Nadir</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Zahir</td>
<td>1933–1973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republic of Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Daud</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOUSEHOLD OF AMIR HABIBULLAH (1901–1919)

1914

Privy Councillor (musahib-i-khas)

| Sardar Muhammad Asif Khan |        |
| Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan |        |

Military Chamberlain (ishik aghasi nizami)

| Sardar Muhammad Sulaiman Khan (s/o Asif Khan) |        |

283
Civil Chamberlain (ishik aghasi mulki)
   Ali Ahmad Khan (s/o Khushdil Khan, Loynab)

Court Minister (ishik aghasi hozuri)
   Nek Muhammad Khan (s/o Lala Gul Khan)

Orderly Brigadier (naeb salar)
   Yakut Shah
   Muhammad Nadir Khan (s/o Yusuf Khan)

Correspondence Secretary (amin-ul-makatib)
   Fath Muhammad Khan (actg.)

Gentleman in Waiting (hazir bashi)
   Muhammad Rafiq Khan

Head Door Keeper (kabchi bashi)
   Dost Muhammad Khan

Head Valet (khidmatgar bashi)
   Ibrahim Khan

Chief Interpreter
   Azimullah Khan

Head Physicians
   Ghulam Nabi (Court)
   Allah Juya (Army)
   Ghulam Muhammad (Haram Sarai)
   Munir Beg (Kabul City)

Translator
   Alef Shah

Chief Steward (abdar bashi)
   Saleh Muhammad Khan

Chief Aides de Camp (kar-i-khas hozur)
   Muhammad Wali Khan
   Shah Wali Khan (rikab bashi)
   Shah Mahmud (sar sar-os)
   Muhammad Ali Khan (sar khan spor)
   Ahmad Shah (sar mir spor)

Members of the State Council (khas majlis-i-shura)

President
   Amir Habibullah Khan

Members
   Viceroy (naeb-us-sultanat)
      Nasrullah Khan
   Deputy (mu'in-us-sultanat)
      Inayatullah Khan
   Chief Secretary (itimad-ud-daula)
      Abdul Quddus Khan
   Privy Councillors (musahib-i-khas-i-hozur)
      Muhammad Asif Khan
      Muhammad Yusuf Khan
Financial Secretary (mustaufi-ul-mamalek)
   Mirza Muhammad Husain Khan, Kohistani

Member of Council
   Loynab Khushdil Khan
   Sayyid Ata Muhammad Shah Khan
   Amir Muhammad Khan of Tagao (sipah salar)

Chief Kazi of Kabul
   Qazi Sa’d al-Din Khan

Mulla of Kabul
   Haji Abdur Razzaq

Chief Law Officer (muhtasib basi)
   Sulaiman Khwaja

Member of Council
   Muhammad Yunus Khan (s/o Sultan Muhammad)
   Chief Police Officer (amin-ul-asas)
   Fath Muhammad Khan
   Chief Steward and Sealkeeper and Confidential Correspondence
   Secretary (nazir wa-muhardar-wa-amin-ul-maktubat)
   Muhammad Safar
   Superintendent of Correspondence and Chief Chamberlain (amin-ul-mukataba)
   Muhammad Rafiq (s/o Muhammad Sadiq)
   Military Chamberlain (ishik aghasi nizami)
   Muhammad Sulaiman
   Civil Chamberlain (ishik aghasi mulki)
   Ali Ahmad Khan
   Manager of Public Works (sarishtadar-i-tamirat)
   Mirza Mahmud Khan

Head Clerk
   Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Khan

Wakil of Logar Tribes
   Faiz Muhammad Khan Charkhi

Members of Council
   Muhammad Yusuf Khan
   Muhammad Nadir Khan
   Muhammad Naim (from Badakhshan)
   Mir Ahmad Shah Khan
   Maulavi Abdur Rauf
   Divan Naranjan Das (Afghan Hindu)
   Civil Brigadier Ahmad Jan Khan
   Gul Muhammad Khan (s/o Gen. Taj Muhammad)
   Mulla Ghulam Muhammad Wardak, Panchatbashi
Chief Steward (abdab bashi)
  Saleh Muhammad Khan
Secretary, Custodian of the Royal Seal and Personal Assistant (amin-ul-mukabila wa yawar)
  Abdul Aziz Khan Barakzai
Usher (arzbegi)
  Shah Muhammad Khan
Military Chamberlain (ishik aghazi nizami)
  Shir Ahmad Khan
For Afghan Correspondence (mir munshi)
  Mirza Shir Ahmad Khan
  Mirza Abdul Rashid Khan
For Indian Correspondence (munshi)
  Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Mirza
English Interpreter and Superintendent of Translation Dept. (munshi)
  Azimullah Khan Wazirzada
Superintendent of Harems (negaran-i-haram sarai)
  Muhammad Akram
  Nuran Shah
Head Valet (pesh khidmat bashi)
  Ibrahim Khan
Chief Medical Officer, Kabul
  Munir Beg
Chief Civil Physician
  Fahima Beg
Members of State Council
  Muhammad Ibrahim Khan
  Ghulam Ali Jan

GOVERNMENTS OF KING AMANULLAH
1919–1929

Foreign Minister
  Mahmud Tarzi        February 1919
  Muhammad Wali       June 1922
  Shir Ahmad Khan (actg.) April 1924
  Mahmud Tarzi        September 1924
  Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi January 1927
  Muhammad Wali (actg.) November 1927
  Ghulam Siddiq       1928
Minister of War
Muhammad Nadir May 1919
Muhammad Hashim January 1922
Muhammad Nadir September 1922
Muhammad Wali April 1924
Abdul Aziz Barakzai June 1924

Minister of Interior
Ali Ahmad Loinab August 1919
Abdul Aziz Barakzai June 1925
Abdul Ahad 1928

Minister of Commerce
Ghulam Muhammad Wardak March 1919
Abdul Hadi Dawi April 1924
Ali Muhammad 1928

President of Assembly
Shir Ahmad April 1924
Muhammad Yaqub December 1927

Ministers without Portfolio
Haji Muhammad Akbar March 1926
in charge of frontier tribes

Minister of Justice
Muhammad Ibrahim 1919
Hayatullah Khan 1924

Minister of Education
Abdur Rahman 1919
Habibullah Khan 1919
Muhammad Sulaiman . . .
Hayatullah Khan . . .
Faiz Muhammad 1924

Minister of Revenue
Mirza Mahmud . . .
Mir Muhammad Hashim 1922

Director General of Health
Muhammad Kabir 1923

Household Appointments
Minister of Court
Muhammad Yaqub 1921
Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi 1927
Equerries
Mahmud Jan
Shah Wali
Ghulam Haidar

Aides-de-Camp
Ahmad Shah 1919
Abdul Ahad Malikyar 1919
Muhammad Hassan Ziai 1923
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman 1923
Muhammad Husain Ziai 1926

Private Secretary
Zia Humayun Ahmad 1923

Military Commanders
Kabul Corps Gen. Mahmud Sami Pasha 1925
First Division Lt. Gen. Muhammad Umar
Second Division Lt. Gen. Abdur Rahim
Third Division (Kandahar) Lt. Gen. Nek Muhammad 1925
Forth Division (Herat) Lt. Gen. Abdur Rahman 1924
Lt. Gen. Muhammad Ghaus 1927
Fifth Division (Mazar) Lt. Gen. Muhammad Iklil
Sixth Division (Badakhshan)
   Shah Mahmud 1922
   Lt. Gen. Abdul Wakil Nuristani 1925
Seventh Division (Jalalabad) Lt. Gen. Muhammad Gul Mohmand 1927
Eighth Division (South) Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siddiq 1926

AFGHAN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES ABROAD

London
Abdul Hadi Dawi 1922
Sayyid Qasim (actg.) 1924
Shuja-ud-Daula 1925–29

Paris
Mahmud Tarzi 1922
Muhammad Nadir 1924
Ghulam Nabi Charkhi 1926
Habibullah Tarzi 1928

Berlin
Ghulam Siddiq 1922
Gen. Ahmad Ali Khan Ludin 1925
Muhammad Amin 1926

Rome
Shir Ahmad 1921
Azimullah Khan 1922
Abdul Aziz Khan Aziz 1926
Ali Muhammad 1927
Sayyid Qasim 1928
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Mirza Muhammad Yaftali</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghulam Nabi Charkhi</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muhammad Hashim</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mirza Muhammad Yaftali</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghulam Nabi Charkhi</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehran</td>
<td>Abdul Aziz Khan Aziz</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mir Muhammad Husain</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sultan Ahmad Shirzai</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Sultan Ahmad Shirzai</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muhammad Haidar (appointed only)</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghulam Jilani Khan</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOREIGN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES AT KABUL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Fritz Grobba</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August Feigel</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baron von Plessen</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>K. Bravin</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z. Suritz</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Raskolnikov</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leonide Stark</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>Sir Francis Humphrys</td>
<td>1922—29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Abdur Rahman Beg Peshawari</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fakhri Pasha</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nabil Bey</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yusuf Hikmet Bey</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GOVERNMENTS OF KINGS NADIR SHAH AND ZAHIR SHAH

1929–1973

### PRIME MINISTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Hashim</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Mahmud Ghazi</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Muhammad Daud</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Muhammad Yusuf</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nur Ahmad Etemadi</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nur Ahmad Etemadi (second term)</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Abdul Zahir</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Musa Shafiq</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Shah Wali Khan acted as Prime Minister in 1937 and 1947–48, and Abdullah Yaftali was acting Prime Minister on a number of occasions when Etemadi was abroad. Ali Muhammad was acting Prime Minister during the term of Shah Mahmud.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Deputy Prime Minister</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Abdul Rahim (Kohistani Safi)</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Naim</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Asadullah Siraj</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Muhammad</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Malikyar</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Ahmad Popal</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Yaftali</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Deputy Prime Minister</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Abdul Rahim (Kohistani Safi)</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Naim</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Abdul Qayyum</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minister of State (wazir daulat)</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shir Ahmad</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Gul Mohmand</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirza Muhammad Yaftali</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Ali Sulaiman</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghulam Faruq Osman</td>
<td>1948</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minister Councilor (wazir mushawir)</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghulam Ali Ayeen</td>
<td>1970–72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Sattar Sirat</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafiqa Zyayee</td>
<td>1970–72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recording Secretary, Council of Ministers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mirza Muhammad Shah</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalilullah Khalili</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Murid</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayyid Qasim Rishtya</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Yaftali</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. A. G. Rawan Farhadi</td>
<td>1965–71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adviser to Prime Minister

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zulfiqar</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayyid Ahmad Jan</td>
<td>1938</td>
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Second

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sayyid Ahmad Jan</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yar Muhammad Zikria</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Third

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sayyid Ahmad Jan</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yar Muhammad Zikria</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chief of Intelligence (zabt-i-ahwalat and later masuniyat-i-milli)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Shah</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasrullah Logari</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Muhammad Rasul</td>
<td>1953–70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Director

First

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khalilullah Khalili</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abdullah Malikyar</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<td>Muhammad Hasan</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman</td>
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<td>Muhammad Shuaib</td>
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<td>Muhammad Faruq Seraj</td>
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<td>Muhammad Qasim</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>Shah Abdullah Badakhshi</td>
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President of Administration

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<tr>
<td>Taj Muhammad Wardak (Dir.)</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>Abdul Qayyum Atai</td>
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Director of Correspondence

<table>
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<td>Muhammad Ismail Yunusi</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ibrahim Yunusi</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Zaman</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>Gul Ahmad Malikyar</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Rafiq</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ali Haidar</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghulam Jailani</td>
<td>1967</td>
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister

Faiz Muhammad Zakaria 1929
Ali Muhammad 1939
Sultan Ahmad Sherzoy 1952
Muhammad Naim 1953
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf 1963
Nur Ahmad Etemadi 1965
Muhammad Musa Shafiq 1971

Deputy Minister

First

Ghulam Yahya Tarzi 1932
Muhammad Naim 1934
Habibullah Tarzi 1940
Zulfiqar Khan 1946
Abdul Samad 1949
Abdul Hamid Aziz (Political) 1953
Muhammad Hashim Maiwandwal 1955
Dr. Abdul Ghafur Rawan Farhadi 1970

Second

Muhammad Usman Amir 1932
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman 1956
Abdul Razak Ziai 1968
Said Tajuddin 1972

Third

Habibullah Tarzi 1932

Secretary General

Nur Ahmad Etemadi 1963
Muhammad Usman Sidki 1965

Adviser

Abdul Hai Aziz 1956
Muhammad Musa Shafiq 1965

Directors or Director Generals, Political

Sayyid Abdullah 1933
Muhammad Karim 1936
Nabibullah Torwayana 1937
Abdul Samad 1946
Abdur Rahman Pazhwak 1954
Nur Ahmad Etemadi 1957
Ataullah Nasir Zia 1963
Dr. Rawan Farhadi 1964
Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim 1970
Protocol
Abdul Samad 1932
Abdul Hamid Aziz 1935
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman 1938
Muhammad Akram 1938
Mir Muhammad Siddiq 1952
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman 1953
Abdur Rauf Nasir Zia 1954
Jalaluddin Tarzi 1957
Muhammad Amin Etemadi 1964
Dr. Sadullah Ghausi 1970–73

Administration
Muhammad Usman Amir 1929
Sultan Ahmad Zakaria 1930
Muhammad Yunus 1933
Sultan Ahmad Zakaria 1947
Muhammad Usman Amir 1953
Muhammad Shuaib 1953
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman 1957
Abdul Razaq Ziai 1963

Correspondence
Abdul Ghaffar 1933
Sayyid Tajuddin 1953
Abdul Rauf Shah Alami 1956
Muhammad Yunus Sarwari 1957

Special Correspondence and Codes
Sulaiman Yunusi 1948
Nisar Ahmad Sherzai 1963
Sayyid Masud Pohanyar 1964
Yusuf Mehrdil 1969–71

Director
Press
Abdul Aziz 1932
Abdul Rauf Nasir Zia 1933
Muhammad Qasim Wajid 1938
Abdul Ghafur Sharar 1939

Western Province
Muhammad Hashim 1932
Abdul Hakim Shah Alami 1938

Eastern Province
Sayyid Abdullah 1932
Muhammad Karim 1934
Abdul Wahhab 1938

Personnel
Muhammad Ibrahim 1932
Muhammad Karim 1933
Abdul Qadir 1935
Abdul Razaq Ziai 1947
Nesar Ahmad Sherzai 1950
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<td>Muhammad Ashraf Mujaddidi</td>
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<td>Abdul Rauf Shah Alami</td>
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<td>Muhammad Wali Babak</td>
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<td>Abdul Ghani Karimi</td>
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<td>Abdul Qadir Sulaiman</td>
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<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>Abdul Ghafur Sharar</td>
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<td>Abdul Qayyum</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Abdul Rahman Pazhwak</td>
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<td>Abdul Ghafur Rawan Farhadi</td>
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<td>Muhammad Yunus Rafiq</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>Zalmai Mahmud Ghazi</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>Abdul Samad Ghaus</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>Visa Department</td>
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<td>Muhammad Shuaib</td>
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<td>Muhammad Sharif</td>
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<td>Muhammad Qasim Naim</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>Sayyid Muhammad Amin Masoud</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>Chief, International Offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Mir Muhammad Siddiq</td>
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<td>Zulfiqar Khan</td>
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<td>Jalaluddin Tarzi</td>
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**AFGHAN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES ABROAD**

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<th>City</th>
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<td>London</td>
<td>Shah Wali Khan Ghazi</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<td>Ahmad Ali Sulaiman</td>
<td>1931</td>
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<td>Ali Muhammad</td>
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<td>Faiz Muhammad Zikria</td>
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<td>Paris</td>
<td>Ahmad Ali Sulaiman</td>
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<td>Shah Wali Khan Ghazi</td>
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<td>Muhammad Daud</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>Muhammad Umar</td>
<td>1949–55</td>
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<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Abdul Hadi Dawi</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi</td>
<td>1931</td>
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<td>Muhammad Aziz</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<td>Allah Nawaz (accredited in 1935)</td>
<td>1933–45</td>
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<td>Rome</td>
<td>Abdul Husain Aziz</td>
<td>1930</td>
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FOREIGN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES AT KABUL

Germany
Herbert Schwörbel 1931
Kurt Ziemke 1933
Hans Pilger 1936–45

Soviet Union
Leonide Stark (1924) 1929
Boris E. M. Skviersky 1936
Constantine Mikhailov Alexandrovich 1938
Ivan Bakulin 1944
Smolovski Ivan Vasilovich 1947
Feodorov A. Feodorovich 1948

Great Britain
Sir Richard Maconachie 1930
Lt.-Col. W. K. Fraser-Tytler 1935
Sir Francis Wylie 1941
Sir Giles Frederick Squire 1943

Turkey
Yusuf Hikmet Bey (1928) 1930
Mamduh Shevket 1933
Kemal Köprülü 1942
Ahmad Cevad Ustun 1945

United States
Charles W. Thayer 1942
Cornelius van Engert 1942
Ely E. Palmer (ambassador in 1948) 1945
Louis G. Dreyfus 1949
George R. Merrell 1951
Angus Ward 1953
Sheldon Mills 1959
Henry A. Byroade 1962
John M. Steeves 1966
Robert G. Newmann 1973
Theodore Eliot 1973
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<th>Position</th>
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<td>Minister</td>
<td>Shah Mahmud Ghazi</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>Gen. Muhammad Daud</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Gen. Muhammad Umar</td>
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<td>Gen. Muhammad Aref</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Gen. Muhammad Daud</td>
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<td>Gen. Khan Muhammad</td>
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<td>Deputy Minister</td>
<td>Ahmad Ali Ludin</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Shahzada Muhammad Zahir</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Aide-de-Camp</td>
<td>Ghulam Said</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Gen. Staff</td>
<td>Gen. Muhammad Umar</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Gen. Sayyid Hasan</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>Gen. Ghulam Faruq</td>
<td>1963–73</td>
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<td>Chief of the Army</td>
<td>Ahmad Ali Lodin</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Sayyid Hasan</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>First Assistant</td>
<td>Muhammad Safar Wakil Nuristani</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>Abdul Qayyum</td>
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<td>Abdul Ahad Malikyar</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>Chief of Military Courts</td>
<td>Sayyid Ali</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Commander of Military College</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. Ali Shah Sulaiman</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Maj. Gen. Ghulam Faruq</td>
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<td>Commander of Air Force</td>
<td>Muhammad Ihsan</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Gen. Abdur Razaq</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>Director General, Mobilization</td>
<td>Sirajuddin</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Director General, Education</td>
<td>Sayyid Muhammad Akbar</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Ghulam Sarwar</td>
<td>1937</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ihsan</td>
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Chief of Supplies
  Shir Ahmad Ahmadzai  1938

Inspector General
  Sardar Asadullah Seraj  1932
  Lt. Gen. Muhammad Safar  1957
  Col. Murad Ali  1958

Kabul Troops
  Royal Troops Commander
    Sardar Asadullah Seraj  1932
  Wing Commander
    Muhammad Ghaus  1932
    Muhammad Aref  1940
  First Wing
    Ghulam Muhammad  1932
  Second Wing
    Abdul Ghani Ahmadzai  1932
    Abdullah Khan  1934
    Abdul Ahad Malikyar  1940
  Third Wing
    Nur Muhammad  1932
    Faiz Muhammad  1938
    Abdullah Khan  1940

Commander, Central Army Corps
  Muhammad Isa Nuristani  1957

President, Department of Tribes
  Sayyid Muhammad Husain  1932
  Muhammad Shah  1938

Commander of Troops
  Ghazni
    Khan Zaman  1932
    Abdul Qayyum  1935
    Abdul Ahad Malikyar  1938
  Kandahar
    Abdul Ahad Malikyar  1932
    Muhammad Daud  1934
  Herat
    Muhammad Shuaib  1932
    Abdul Ahad Malikyar  1934
    Muhammad Qasim  1938
  Mazar-i-Sharif
    Abdul Ghafur  1932
    Allahdad Etemadi  1934
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Minister

Muhammad Hashim Khan 1929
Muhammad Gul Mohmand 1930
Ghulam Faruq Usman 1939
Muhammad Nauruz 1942
Ghulam Faruq Usman 1945
Gen. Asadullah Seraj 1948
Gen. Muhammad Daud 1949
Gen. Abdul Ahad Malikyar 1951
Abdul Hakim Shah-Alami 1955
Sayyid Abdullah 1958
Dr. Abdul Qayyum 1963
Abdus Sattar Shalizi 1965
Eng. Ahmadullah 1966
Muhammad Umar Wardak 1967
Eng. Muhammad Bashir Lodin 1969
Amanullah Mansuri 1971
Nimatullah Pazhwak 1972–73

Deputy Minister

Ghulam Faruq Usman 1929
Abdul Rashid 1932
Muhammad Faruq 1945
Abdul Wahhab Asefi 1950
Abdul Rahim 1953
Ghulam Ahmad Popal 1963
Amanullah Mansuri 1965
Eng. Muhammad Bashir Lodin 1967
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai 1969
Muhammad Hashim Safi 1971

Commandant of Gendarmerie and Police

Lt. Gen. Sayyid Salih 1957

Director Generals

Police
Abdul Hakim Mashriqi 1932
Control
Muhammad Said 1942

Directors

Accounting
Mirza Badruddin 1932
Muhammad Jan 1938
Muhammad Said 1939
Abdul Rashid 1956
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<td>Muhammad Tahir</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
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<td>Mir Amanuddin Ansari</td>
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<td>Correspondence</td>
<td>Ghulam Nakshband</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Abdul Wudud</td>
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<td>Ata Muhammad</td>
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<td>Khwaja Muhammad</td>
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<td>Abdul Wasi</td>
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<td>Personnel</td>
<td>Abdul Rahim</td>
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<td>Abdul Wudud</td>
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<td>Muhammad Hasan</td>
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<td>Abdul Rahim</td>
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<td>Shah Muhammad</td>
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<td>Abdul Rahim</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ihsan Nazar</td>
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<td>Secretary to the Minister</td>
<td>Muhammad Siddiq</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
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<td>Chief of Inspection</td>
<td>Muhammad Naim</td>
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<td>Abdullah Khan</td>
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<td>Abdul Rauf</td>
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<td>Chief of Security</td>
<td>Tura Baz Khan</td>
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<td>Sayyid Muhammad Akbar</td>
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<td>Gen. Sayyid Salih</td>
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<td>Director General, Population-Demography Dept. (Statistics)</td>
<td>Abdul Ali</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>Muhammad Amin Yunusi</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
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<td>Gul Muhammad</td>
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<td>Faqir Muhammad Dewagalli (Pres. 1960)</td>
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<td>Abdul Samad Bakhshi</td>
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<td>Chief of Jails</td>
<td>Said Kamal</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>Director-General of Red Cross</td>
<td>Shah Muhammad</td>
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</table>
Director General of Hotels
Ghulam Dastagir 1944
Muhammad Siddiq 1946
Abdul Ghaffar 1948

President, Provincial Development Department
Abdul Wahid Mansuri 1969

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Minister
Fazl Umar Mujaddidi 1929
Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi 1932
Aminullah Khan 1935
Mir Ata Muhammad Husaini 1945
Mir Sayyid Muhammad Qasim 1950
Sayyid Abdullah 1955
Sayyid Shamsuddin Majruh 1963
Dr. Muhammad Haidar 1965
Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi 1965
Muhammad Ihsan Taraki 1967
Dr. Muhammad Asghar 1967
Abdul Satar Sirat 1969
Muhammad Anwar Arghandiwal 1971

Deputy Minister
Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi 1929
Aminullah Khan Jabarkhel 1936
Muhammad Amin Khugiani 1945
Muhammad Qasim 1952
Abdul Karim Haqani 1956
Muhammad Musa Shafiq 1964
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai 1966
Samiuddin Zhwand 1971

Head of Court of Cassation
Abdul Rab 1932
Muhammad Amin 1949
Abdul Karim Haqani 1956
Maulawi Abdul Jalil 1952
Maulawi Abdul Basir 1957

Deputy Attorney-General
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai 1967

Head of Conciliation Court
Aminullah Jabarkhel 1932
Head of Ulema
Abdul Karim Haqani 1938
Deputy
Mulla Buzurg 1932
Registrar
Roshansikr 1965
Jald Khan (Pres.) 1971

Directors
Personnel
Abdul Salam 1932
Muhammad Mir 1933
Faiz Muhammad 1950
Ghulam Muhammad 1953
Abdul Aziz 1963
Abdul Ahad 1964
General Correspondence
Faiz Muhammad 1945
Mir Ghulam Ahmad 1949
Muhammad Yaqub 1956
Supreme Court
Muhammad Sharif 1940
Inspection
Muhammad Shah Irshad 1949
Maulawi Fazl Rahman 1953
Muhammad Musa (Pres.) 1963
Hashmatullah 1964
Control
Muhammad Nasir 1938
Abdul Majid 1949
Muhammad Yusuf 1950
Mir Ahmad Said 1953
Law
Muhammad Siddiq 1950
Muhammad Alam (Dir. Gen.) 1958
Muhammad Musa Shafiq
Secretary to the Minister
Abdul Qadir 1953
Abdul Wahid 1957
Abdul Sattar 1963
Abdul Wahid 1963
Faizanulhaq Gran 1964
Penal Court
Muhammad Jan 1949
Abdul Basir 1950
Administration
Muhammad Muhsin Safi 1964
First Secretary
Mir Said Qasim 1949
### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

**Minister**

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<td>Mirza Muhammad Yaftali</td>
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<td>Muhammad Nauruz</td>
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<td>Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini</td>
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<td>Muhammad Nauruz</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>Ghulam Yahya Tarzi</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Abdul Malik Abdul-Rahim-Zai</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Abdullah Malikyar</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>Sayyid Qasim Rishtiya</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>Abdullah Yaftali</td>
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<td>Dr. Muhammad Aman</td>
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<td>Dr. Ghulam Haidar Dawar</td>
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**Deputy Minister**

**First**

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**Second**

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**Directors**

**Personnel**

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**Correspondence**

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**Accounting**

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**Salary**

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**Budget**

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Muhammad Sarwar 1942
Muhammad Ibrahim 1952
Aziz Ahmad (Dir. 1946) 1953
Abdul Majid 1954
Abdul Ahad 1955
Mir Abdul Samad 1958
Yar Muhammad 1960
Abdul Samad Mansuri 1967
Yar Muhammad 1969

Treasury
Muhammad Umar 1932
Abdul Haq 1933
Said Kamal 1934
Nazar Muhammad 1938
Abdul Rab 1942
Mirza Fakhruddin (Dir. Gen.) 1946
Abdul Latif 1953
Muhammad Tahir 1954
Muhammad Nasim 1955
Muhammad Tahir 1958
Abdul Hamid 1958
Dr. Muhammad Aman 1960
Muhammad Nasim (Pres.). 1964

Control
Abdul Ghafur (Dir. Gen.) 1942
Habibullah Khan 1952
Ghulam Haidar 1953
Muhammad Yusuf 1955

General Directors

Inspection
Muhammad Muhsin 1942
Muhammad Hasan 1946
Ghulam Sakhi (Pres.) 1947
Qutbuddin 1952
Abdul Ghafur 1954
Mir Muhammad Ziauddin 1955
Abdul Latif 1958
Shah Jahan 1963

Commerce
Ghulam Hasan 1942

Executive Director General
Muhammad Anwar 1946

Chief of Administration
Muhammad Anwar 1947
Ghulam Mustafa 1953
Yar Muhammad 1958
Shahir Khan 1960

303
Muhammad Afzal 1963
Yar Muhammad 1966
Abdul Samad Mansuri 1967

Chief of Customs
Mukhtar Loi 1954
Muhammad Isa Siami 1960
Dr. Ghulam Haidar Dawar 1964
Sultan Aziz Zakaria 1965
Dr. Ghulam Haidar Dawar 1967
Hakim Hamidi 1970
Zabihullah Eltezam 1971

Councillor
Abdul Wahhab Haidar 1963

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(National Economy)

Minister
Abdul Hadi Dawi 1925
Ali Muhammad 1928
Haji Muhammad Akbar 1929
Mirza Muhammad Yaftali 1931
Abdul Majid Zabuli (Nat. Econ.) 1938
Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini 1951
Dr. Abdul Rauf Haidar 1953
Abdul Malik Abdul-Rahim-Zai (actg.) 1954
Abdullah Malikyar 1956
Ghulam Muhammad Sherzad 1957
Muhammad Sarwar Umar 1964
Dr. Nur Ali 1966
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Umar 1969
Muhammad Aref Ghausi 1971

Deputy Minister
Muhammad Husain Afandi 1932
Ghulam Ghaus 1937
Muhammad Akram 1946
Abdul Hay Aziz 1949
Abdul Wahhab Haidar 1956
Muhammad Sarwar Umar 1957
Dr. Nur Ali 19. .
Muhammad Akbar Umar 1966
Dr. Ali Nawaz 1968
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Domestic Trade
Ghulam Muhammad 1956
Dr. Amanullah Rasul 1957
Muhammad Nabi Azimi 1963
Crafts
Muhammad Naim Ziai 1942
Personnel
Abdul Ghafur Seraj 1945
Muhammad Siddiq 1945
Muhammad Ayyub 1953
Secretary to the Minister
Muhammad Asef Abbasi 1960
Muhammad Aziz Partu 1963
General Director
Administration
Muhammad Hashim 1942
Mia Husain Mujaddidi 1945
Muhammad Fazl Ebadi 1956
Dr. Abdul Wahhab Malikyar 1957
Muhammad Akbar 1958
Hamidullah Azizi 1960
Abdul Ghafur Seraj (Pres.) 1963
Abdul Rashid 1966
President
Litigation
Ghulam Haidar 1932
Commercial Disputes
Muhammad Hasan Nadi 1956

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister
Ali Muhammad 1929
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman 1933
Muhammad Naim 1938
Dr. Najibullah Torwayana 1946
Abdul Husain Aziz 1949
Faiz Muhammad Zakaria 1950
Dr. Abdul Majid 1952
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal 1957
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1964
Dr. Muhammad Usman Anwari 1965
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal 1967
Dr. Abdul Qayyum 1969
Hamidullah Enayat Seraj 1971
Dr. Yassin Azim 1972

Deputy Minister
Mir Sayyid Muhammad Qasim 1932
Abdul Jabar Arsala 1933
Said Abdullah 1942
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf 1950
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1958
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai 1963
Abdul Hakim Ziai 1964
Muhammad Asef Mayel 1966
Dr. Saifur Rahman Samadi 1967
Muhammad Yasin Azim 1972

Administration
Abdul Ahmad Atai 1952
Dr. Muhammad Fazl 1968

Academic
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf 1952
Ali Ahmad Popal 1953
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1955
Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziai 1955
Hamidullah Enayat-Seraj 1967

Councillors
Mir Najimuddin Ansari 1963
Ahmad Ali Kohzad 1963
Abdul Ghafur Breshna 1963
Goya Etemadi 1960
Ghulam Sarwar Goya 1963
Muhammad Ismail Sayee 1963
Abdul Ghafur Breshna 1964
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi 1964
Muhammad Asef Mayel 1968

Directors
Education
Hashim Shayiq 1932
Burhanuddin Kushkaki 1941
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1942
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi 1945
Turyaly Etemadi

Special Secretary
Muhammad Ibrahim Sharifi 1963
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Bahir
Planning
Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziai 1963
Inspection
Aziz Ahmad Alikozai 1960
Ghulam Hasan Mujaddedi 1963

Directors
Habibiya
Muhammad Nabi 1932
Sayyid Muhammad Faruq 1935
Sayyid Abdullah 1938
Muhammad Asef 1945
Muhammad Amin 1946
Larsen 1951
Sauer 1953
Niamatullah Maruf Pazhwak 1960
Zia Muhammad Fedayi 1963

Amani – Nejat
Iven 1932
Robert Strunk 1933
Iven 1934
Gerfla 1938
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal 1945
Abdul Ghafur Breshna 1946
Hamidullah Enayat-Seraj 1951

Amaniya – Istiqlal
Fath Muhammad 1932
Bonet 1933
Fraissé 1935
Momal 1938
Abdul Shukur Wali 1945
Momal 1946
Fraissé 1963
Abdul Majid Tanomand
Hadi Naim 1967

Ghazi
Fath Muhammad 1932
Ghulam Haidar 1933
Abdul Ghafur 1934
Fida Ahmad 1938
Muhammad Amin 1945
Edmonds 1946
Papelstone 1951
Muhammad Nasim 1960
Hemayatullah 1963

Darul Ulum Arabiya
Qari Abdul Rasul 1933
Abdul Qadir 1945
President
Kabul University
Dr. Abdul Majid 1944
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1948
Dr. Muhammad Asghar 1955
Dr. Muhammad Usman Anwari 1960
Mr. Toryalai Etemadi 1966
Dr. Fazl Rabi Pazhwak 1967
Dr. Abdullah Wahidi 1969
Dr. Sayyid Abdul Qadir Baha 1970
Dr. Ahmad Jawid 1971
Pashtu Academy
Burhanuddin Kushkaki 1942
Gul Pacha Olfat 1956
Sadiquullah Rishtin 1964
College of Medicine
Hasan Rishad Beg 1933
Rifqi Kamel 1938
Dr. Nazar Muhammad Sikandar 1953
Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj 1964
Dr. Wali Zaki 1968
Dr. Nadir Umar 1970
College of Law
Muhammad Ali Fowad 1938
Abdul Hay Aziz 1942
Dr. Muhammad Akram 1953
Mr. Rahimi 1955
Ghulam Saqi Masun 1972
College of Sciences
Abdul Rahim 1935
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1942
Dr. Muhammad Anwar 1953
Mir Amanuddin Ansari 1953
Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar 1955
Dr. Bubul Shah Jalal 1968
Secondary Education
Abdul Hakim Ziai 1945
Dr. Muhammad Akram 1949
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal 1950
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1952
Dr. Muhammad Akram 1960
Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid 1963
Dr. Niamatullah Pazhwak 1966
**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**Minister**
- Allah Nawaz 1933
- Gen. Abdul Rahim 1934
- Abdul Husain Aziz 1938
- Rahimullah Khan 1941
- Eng. Muhammad Kabir Lodin 1942
- Muhammad Naim 1950
- Eng. Muhammad Akram Parwanta 1952
- Abdul Hakim Shah Alami 1953
- Eng. Muhammad Kabir 1955
- Lt. Gen. Muhammad Azim 1963
- Eng. Ahmadullah 1966
- Muhammad Husain Mesa 1967
- Gen. Khwazak Zalmai 1971

**Deputy Minister**
- Nasrullah Khan 1933
- Abdul Hamid 1940
- Abdul Rahim 1940
- Muhammad Akram 1950
- Muhammad Kabir Ludin 1953
- Sayyid Ahmad Shah 1954
- Muhammad Yaqub Atai 1964
- Ghausuddin Matin 1965
- Muhammad Yaqub Atai 1969

**Chief of Administration**
- Muhammad Tahir 1960
- Abdul Aziz 1963

**Director**

**Construction**
- Abdul Ghias 1933
- Abdul Rahim (Pres. 1952) 1940
- Fazl Haq (Gen. Dir.) 1953
- Muhammad Kabir 1954
- Sayyid Burhanuddin 1956
- Nur Ahmad 1964
- Mir Inayatullah Hubab 1966

**Public Works**
- Ghulam Muhammad 1933
- Muhammad Kabir 1941
- Muhammad Tahir 1950

**Engineering**
- Nazar Muhammad 1933

**Power**
- Abdul Ali 1933
- Ghulam Muhammad 1937
Director Generals
Road Construction
  Ghulam Jilani 1952
  Ghulam Haidar 1953
  Amir Muhammad 1955
  Muhammad Azim 1957
  Sayyid Burhanuddin 1960
  Ghausuddin Matin 1964
  Abdul Hai Qazi 1972
Technical
  Sayyid Muhammad Shah 1952
  Abdul Hamid 1953
  Mir Inayatullah Hubab 1956
  Shir Aga 1958
Bagram Airport
  Muhammad Ibrahim 1957
Accounting
  Muhammad Tahir 1955
  Abdur Rashid 1960

President
  Inspection
  Mir Inayatullah Hubab 1964
  Mechanics
  Ghulam Muhammad 1963
  Canal Construction
  Muhammad Bashir Ludin 1958

Commander of Work Troop
  Muhammad Azim 1958

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE
(MINISTRY OF PRESS & INFORMATION)

Presidency (until 1963)
  Salahuddin Saljuqi 1939
  Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1947
  Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal 1950
  Salahuddin Saljuqi 1953
  Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal 1955
  Abdul Sattar Shalizi (actg.) 1956
  Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1958
  Dr. Muhammad Asef Suhail 1960

Minister
  Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1963
  Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal 1965
  Muhammad Usman Sidqi 1966
  Abdul Rauf Binawa 1967
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1968
Dr. Mahmud Habibi 1969
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi 1971
Sabahuddin Khushkaki 1972

Deputy Minister
Abdul Hai Habibi 1939
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1945
Burhanuddin Kushkaki 1952
Abdul Sabur Nasimi 1953
Abdul Sattar Shalizi 1956
Muhammad Arsalan Salimi 1960
Muhammad Khalid Roshan 1963
Muhammad Shah Irshad (actg.) 1964
Muhammad Najim Arya 1965
Muhammad Khalid Roshan 1970

Councillor
Qari Abdullah 1939
Sarwar Guya Etemadi 1939
Muhammad Amin Khugyani 1939
Mir Ghulam Muhammad Ghubar 1947
Abdul Hamid Mubarez 1963

General Directors
Publication
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1939
Ataullah Nasir Zia 1955
Muhammad Ibrahim Sharifi 1956
Muhammad Khalid Roshan 1957
Fazl Ahmad Zarmati 1958
Hafizullah 1959

Press
Muhammad Shah Irshad 1953
Fazl Ahmad Zarmati 1955

Domestic Publications
Mir Ali Asghar 1952
Abdul Wahhab Tarzi 1953
Abdul Karim 1958
Nazar Muhammad 1963

Foreign Publications
Ataullah Nasir Zia 1952
Muhammad Khalid Roshan 1957
Dr. Hafizullah Nasiri 1960

Culture and Cultural Relations
Abdul Wahhab Tarzi 1954
Muhammad Najim Arya 1958
Abdul Hamid Mubarez 1960

Director of News Agency Bakhtiar
Abdur Rashid Latifi 1939
Abdul Nabi 1942
Muhammad Muhsin Firuz 1945
Abdul Hamid Makhmur 1953
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1954
S. Kushkaki 1959
Abdul Hamid Mubarez 1965
Ghulam Hazrat Koshan 1971
Sayyid Khalil 1972

President, Kabul Radio (Director until 1957)
Muhammad Usman Sidqi 1942
Abdul Rashid Latifi 1943
Ataullah Khan 1945
Dr. Ahmad Jawid 1949
Abdul Ghafur Breshna 1950
Ataullah Nasir Zia 1953
Abdul Rashid Latifi 1955
Abdul Rauf Benawa 1960
Muhammad Alam Ghawwas 1964
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi 1965
Abdul Latif Jalali 1967
Eng. Karim Atayi 1973

Assistant
Najaf-Ali Nabati 1942—52

General Director of Pashtu Academy
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak 1942
Abdul Hay Habibi 1945
Sidiqullah Rishtin 1960—73

Assistants
Aminullah Zemaryalai 1942
Abdul Rauf Benawa 1945
Siddiqullah Rishtin 1952
Gul Pacha Olfat 1956

General Director of Government Printing House
Ahamdullah Karimi 1942
Burhanuddin Kushkaki 1948
Abdul Ghafur Breshna 1970

President
Muhammad Ibrahim Kandahari 1952—73

Secretary to the Minister
Muhammad Yaqub Masud 1964

Director, Inspection
Muhammad Naim Sharifi 1945
Sayyid Mustafa 1950

Director, Special Correspondence
Abdul Ahad Latifzada 1947
Abdul Sabur Nasimi 1950
Hafizullah Khan 1953
Abdul Ahad 1957

Correspondence
Fida Muhammad 1950

Personnel
Gul Said 1950

Pashtu Dictionary
Ghulam Milani Jalili 1950
Editors

Islah
- Yaqub Hasan 1929
- Amin Khugiani 1930
- Burhanuddin Kushkaki 1931
- Abdur Rahman Pazhwak 1940
- Qiyamuddin Khadim 1948
- Qadir Taraki
- Muhammad Muhsin Teraz 1949
- Muhammad Ibrahim Safa 1956
- Sabahuddin Kushkaki 1959
- Sayyid Faqir Alawi 1960

Anis
- Muhiyuddin Anis 1927
- Amin Khugiani 1931
- Abdur Rashid Latifi 1941
- Usman Sidqi 1945
- Najim Arya
- Qasim Wajid 1957
- Abdul Hamid Mubarez 1959
- Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi 1963
- Shafi Rahgozar 1965–69

Kabul Times
- Sabahuddin Kushkaki 1960
- Sayyid Khalil 1968
- Shafi Rahil 1970

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Ministers
- Muhammad Akbar (Gen. Dir.) 1929
- Muhammad Akbar 1933
- Ghulam Yahya Tarzi 1934–39
- Sultan Ahmad 1945
- Ahmad Ali Sulaiman 1946
- Dr. Abdul Majid 1947
- Dr. Ghulam Faruq 1950
- Dr. Abdul Zahir (actg.) 1955
- Dr. Abdul Rahim (Deputy) 1960
- Dr. Abdul Rahim 1963
- Dr. Abdul Zahir 1965
- Miss Kubra Nurzai 1966
- Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Majid Seraj 1969
Deputy Ministers
   First
   Zulfiqar Khan    1939
   Jalaluddin Tarzi 1946
   Dr. Abdul Zahir   1950
   Dr. Abdul Rahim   1955
   Abdul Qayyum Rasul1963
   Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi 1966
   Dr. Abdullah Umar 1969
   Dr. Muhammad Akhtar Khoshbin 1971–73
   Second
   Dr. Ghulam Faruq 1946
   Dr. Azim        1973

Presidents
   Administration
   Dr. Faqir Muhammad 1950
   Habibullah Khan 1955–63
   Health Protection
   Dr. Abdul Rahman Mahmudi 1948
   Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal 1950

Directors
   National Hospital
   Abdul Ghaffar 1932
   Muhammad Amin 1954
   Health
   Abdul Rashid 1934
   Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi 1958
   Health Organizations
   Muhammad Asef 1942
   Dr. Muhammad Rasul 1945
   Dr. Ghulam Zikria Sharifi 1955
   Accounting
   Muhammad Muhsin 1934
   Dr. Mir Aga 1948
   Abdul Ghaffar 1955
   Abdullah Khan 1958
   Abdul Ghaffar 1963
   Sayyid Mahdi 1964
   Publication
   Dr. Muhammad Asef Suhail 1948
   Dr. Said Abdul Qayyum 1954
   Muhammad Asef 1955
   Correspondence
   Salih Muhammad 1934
   Secretary to the Minister
   Mir Faiz Muhammad 1945
   General Correspondence
   Faqir Muhammad 1934
   Muhammad Yaqub Masud 1960
   Publication & Accounting
   Abdul Ghafur 1942
   Medical Care
   Muhammad Akbar? 1942
Control
Abdul Rashid 1942
Disease
Muhammad Afzal 1946
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi 1948
Inspection
Abdul Jalil 1942
Mir Zafaruddin 1945

Assistant Inspector
Dr. Abdul Qadir 1946–59

Special Director
Muhammad Yaqub 1954–59

President of Health Affairs
Dr. Muhammad Umar 1954
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi 1955
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal 1959

International Relations Director
Muhammad Musa 1954
Haji Muhammad 1959
Yar Muhammad Mujaddedi 1960

Health Legislation
Dr. Muhammad Naim 1954
Dr. Haji Muhammad Sharif 1959
Dr. Abdul Sattar Seraj 1963

Health Directors of Provinces
Kandahar
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi 1954
Herat
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal 1954
Mazar-i-Sharif
Dr. Ghulam Zikria Sharifi 1954
Kataghan
Muhammad Sarwar 1954
East Province
Muhammad Amin 1954
South Province
Dr. Abdul Samad 1954
Maimana
Mir Muhammad Ali 1954
Parwan
Dr. Haidar Ali 1954
Ghazni
Dr. Abdul Rahim 1954
Farah
Dr. Muhammad Ali 1954
Badakhshan
Dr. Muhammad Qasim 1954
MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

Minister (President)
Muhammad Karim 1937
Rahimullah Khan 1939
Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad 1945
Muhammad Naim Ziai 1950
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf (Min.) 1953
Muhammad Husain Masa 1966
Dr. Abdul Samad Salim 1966
Amanullah Mansuri 1969
Eng. Muhammad Yaqub Lali 1971
Eng. Ghulam Dastagir Azizi 1972
Dr. Abdul Qayyum Wardak 1973

Deputy Minister
Dr. Abdullah Nasiri 1937
Ghulam Muhammad Farhad 1942
Sayyid Abdul Ahad 1947
Sultan Ahmad Popal 1960
Abdul Quddus Majid 1968–71

President
Department of Mines and Geology
Sayyid Hashim Mirzad 1967–73

Councillor
Sayyid Abdul Ahad 1960

Director General
Sayyid Abdul Ahad 1939

General Director of Technology
Muhammad Ihsan 1945

General Director of Administration & Arts
Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal 1951
Sayyid Amanullah 1963

Directors
Control
Muhammad Hasan 1937
Lal Muhammad 1950

Executive
Abdul Fatah 1937
Abdul Ahad 1945
## Personnel

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### Economics

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### General Director

**Inspection**

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**Exploration**

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**Special Accounting**

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### Mining Engineer

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<td>Sayyid Abdul Ahad</td>
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<td>Prof. Abdullah Nasiri</td>
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### Mines Specialist

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### President of Mines

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<td>Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal</td>
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**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

*(Post and Telegraph)*

### Minister

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<td>Rahimullah (Dir.)</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Rahimullah (Pres. &amp; Min.)</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>Abdul Husain Aziz</td>
<td>1939–42</td>
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<td>Ghulam Yahya Tarzi</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>Abdullah Malikyar</td>
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<td>Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>Ghulam Yahya Tarzi</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>Abdul Hakim Shah Alami</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>Muhammad Murid</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Muhammad Husain Masa</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>Dr. Muhammad Haidar</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<td>Abdul Karim Hakimi</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<td>Eng. Muhammad Azim Gran</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eng. Nasratullah Ahmadi Malikyar</td>
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### Deputy Minister

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<td>Nik Muhammad</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Nur Muhammad</td>
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Muhammad Husain Daftari  1938
Ghulam Safdar Sikanderi  1952
Nasratullah Malikyar  1963
Muhammad Azim Gran  1965

General Directors, Telegraph-Telephone
Ali Gul  1940
Abdul Qayyum  1948
Muhammad Aman  1945
Muhammad Husain Shukur  1948
Muhammad Azim Gran  1958
Muhammad Nasim Alawi  1966

Minister P. T. T.
Post and Telephone
Muhammad Said  1940
Ghulam Faruq  1942

Post (Dir.-Gen.)
Ahmad Zia  1946
Ghulam Faruq (Pres.)  1953
Dr. Muhammad Qasim (Pres.)  1963
Ghulam Muhammad Sikander  1967

Telephone
Abdul Ahad  1946
Malik Muhammad  1953
Muhammad Husain  1953
Muhammad Azim  1963

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Minister
Mir Muhammad Yusuf (Pres.)  1937
Muhammad Atiq Rafiq  1948
Amiruddin Shansab  1950
Muhammad Zaman Taraki  1951
Mir Muhammad Yusuf (Min.)  1953
Ghulam Haidar Adalat  1958
Dr. Muhammad Nasir Keshawarz  1962
Mir Muhammad Akbar Reza  1963
Abdul Hakim  1969
Dr. Wakil  1972

Deputy Minister
Nur Muhammad  1937
Muhammad Zaman Taraki  1950
Ghulam Siddiq Achakzai  1953
Mir Muhammad Akbar Reza  1954
Ghulam Siddiq Achakzai 1957
Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Rafiq 1963
Muhammad Yasin Mayel 1966
Eng. Juma Muhammad Muhammedi 1971
Dr. Muhammad N. Keshawarz 1972

Directors
Special
Sayyid Muhsin 1954
Muhammad Zaman 1958
Accounting
Muhammad Aslam 1937
Abdul Rauf 1939
Abdul Ahad 1954
Ghulam Abbas 1955
Muhammad Abbas 1963
Jan Muhammad 1964
Agronomy
Muhammad Yasin Mayel 1956
Abdul Ghafur 1958
Abdul Ali Nawabi 1963
Foreign Relations
Ghulam Naqshband 1954
Muhammad Afzal Azami 1964
Forestry
Muhammad Tahir 1963
Muhammad Hasan Kishtyar 1963
Sayyid Aga Anam 1973

Director General
Agriculture
Muhammad Zaman 1942
Animal Husbandry
Muhammad Zaman 1937
Dad Muhammad 1945
Mirak Shah Sharifi 1958
Muhammad Anwar Afghan 1963
Locust Control
Hasan Ali 1950
Animal and Plant Protection Department
Masjidi 1950
Abdullah Keshtyar 1957
Muhammad Yusuf 1963

President
Products/Extension
Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Rafiq 1963
Natural Resources
Abdul Ahad Afzal 1963
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Minister
- Sardar Muhammad Daud 1957
- Abdul Hay Aziz 1963
- Abdullah Yaftali 1964
- Abdul Hakim Ziai 1966
- Abdullah Yaftali 1967
- Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid 1968
- Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi 1969–73

Deputy Minister
- Abdul Hay Aziz 1957
- Abdullah Yaftali 1963
- Mir Muhammad Siddiq Farhang 1964
- Abdul Wahhab Haidar 1967
- Ali Ahmad Khorram 1971

President of Statistics
- Abdus Satar Shalizi 1958
- Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai 1960
- Muhammad Ishaq Usman 1963
- Muhammad Yusuf Farand 1964
- Ali Ahmad Khurram 1965
- Abdullah Yaftali 1968
- Abdul Karim Amin 1970

Secretary to the Minister
- Sayyid Aminullah Baha 1957
- Abdul Qadir 1963
- Khial Ahmad 1964

Director
Research
- Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai (Dir. Gen.) 1958
Health and Education
Azizullah Nazir Ahmad 1964
Personnel
Abdul Khalil 1957
Abdul Ahad 1963
Accounting
Muhammad Ishaq 1957
Abdul Khalil 1963
Foreign Relations
Faqir Nabi Alifi (Dir. Gen. 1963) 1957
Hedayatullah Azizi 1964
Habibullah Habib 1968
Administration
Muhammad Musa Khodadad 1957

DEPARTMENT OF MONOPOLY

President
Abdullah Yaftali 1953
Ghulam Rasul Nakshbandi
Ghulam Ahmad Popal
Muhammad Ishaq Usman 1963
Sultan Aziz Zakaria 1968

President of the Mint
Sufi Abdul Hamid 1953
Ali Ahmad Naimi 1965

President of Transportation
Ghulam Jilani Sadiqi 1950
Sayyid Amir 1953
Ahmad Gul 1956
Ghulam Dastagir Azizi 1962
Shah-Jan Ghani Ahmadzai 1965

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Presidium of the Assembly

Presidential Committee

President of Chamber of Deputies
**President**
- Abdul Ahad Wardak 1932
- Sultan Ahmad Shirzoy 1947
- Abdul Hadi Dawi 1950
- Abdul Rashid 1953
- Muhammad Nauruz 1955
- Dr. Abdul Zahir 1963
- Dr. Muhammad Umar Wardak 1969

**First Vice President**
- Abdul Haq 1932
- Burhanuddin 1934
- Abdul Qayyum 1934
- Sayyid Muhammad Yunus 1937
- Jalaluddin Khan 1945
- Muhammad Aziz 1947
- Abdul Rashid 1950
- Muhammad Kabir Aziz 1953
- Maulawi Salih Muhammad 1955
- Dr. Muhammad Ismail Alam 1957
- Wali Muhammad 1964
- Said Mubinshah Amir 1967

**Secretary of the Assembly**
- Muhammad Shah Irshad 1965
- Sayyid Mubin Shah 1969

**Senate — Majlis-i-Ayan and before Meshrano-Jirga**

**President**
- Mir Ata Muhammad Husaini 1932
- Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi 1945
- Abdul Hadi Dawi 1964–73

**Vice-President**

**First**
- Muhammad Akbar 1932
- Ghulam Ghaus 1946
- Abdul Jabar 1948
- Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar Mahmud 1958
- Abdul Hakim 1964
- Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar Mahmud 1971

**Second**
- Abdur Rahim 1932
- Abdul Jabar 1946
- Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar Mahmud 1948

**Secretary (Munshi)**
- Mirza Mahmud 1940
Head of Legal Department
  Qazi Mulla Abdullah  1932
  Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar  1936

Grand Assembly (Loya Jirga)
  President
    King Muhammad Zahir  1964
  Acting President
    Dr. Abdul Zahir
  Secretary
    Muhammad Musa Shafiq

DEPARTMENTS OF ROYAL AFGHAN COURT

Minister of Court
  Ahmad Shah  1929
  Ahmad Ali Sulaiman  1953
  Ali Muhammad  1963

Deputy Minister
  Muhammad Haidar Etemadi  1932
  Ghulam Muhammad Loynab  1935
  Muhammad Haidar Etemadi  1938
  Haji Aminullah  1957–63

Chief of Protocol
  Muhammad Ali Sulaiman  1954
  Ghulam Usman (Shir) Ulumi  1964–73

King’s Personal Companions (Musahibs)
  Muhammad Akbar  1942
  Haji Muhammad Nawab  1934
  Muhammad Sarwar  1934
  Salih Muhammad (Gen.)  1934
  Sultan Ahmad Zakaria  1942
  Abdul Razak  1945
  Sultan Ahmad Zakaria  1945
  Ahmad Ali Sulaiman  1947
  Muhammad Anwar  1947
  Muhammad Hakim  1947
  Muhammad Akbar  1947
  Khalilullah Siraj  1950
  Muhammad Haidar Etemadi  1953
  Muhammad Ali Sulaiman  1968
  Nur Agha Zikria  until 1973
  Sardar Muhammad Yunus  until 1973
  Nimatullah Khan  until 1971

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Queen's Lady-in-Waiting
Mah-Gul Ali Sulaiman 1963
Shah-Gul Ali-Shah Sulaiman 1965
Marie Nur Zikria 1969–73
Mastura Juma Sidiqi 1969–73

Royal Records Department
Private Secretary (Sar Munshi)
Allah Nawaz 1932
Muhammad Nauruz 1934
Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini 1939
Gen. Muhammad Umar 1946
Abdul Hadi Dawi 1947
Hafiz Nur Muhammad Kohgaday 1948–62

Director
First Department
Hafiz Nur Muhammad Kohgaday 1932
Muhammad Arzad (Dir. Gen.) 1954
Ghulam Muhammad 1955–64
Second Department
Abdul Ahmad 1932
Muhammad Umar 1937
Abdul Quddus 1939–63

Press Adviser
Khalilullah Khalili 1953–64

Aide-de-Camp to the King

Royal Adviser
Allah Nawaz 1932

Directors
First
Muhammad Yunus 1932
Second
Abdul Ghias 1932
Third
Abdul Karim 1932
Fourth
Abdul Karim 1932

Royal Military Advisers
Chief Military Adviser
Sayyid Muhammad Sharif (of Kunar) 1932
Abdul Latif 1932
Assistant
Muhammad Latif 1933
Abdul Ghafur 1936
Military Advisers
Faiz Muhammad 1933
Muhammad Safar 1933
Shir Muhammad 1933
Abdul Ghani 1933
Abdullah Khan 1933
Muhammad Afzal 1933
Ghulam Muhammad 1933
Sayyid Salih 1936
Gulbuddin 1938
Dur Muhammad 1939
Said Habib 1957
Muhammad Umar 1965

KABUL PROVINCE

Governor
Muhammad Yakub 1929
Muhammad Umar Rafiq 1932
Muhammad Ismail Mayar 1939
Abdul Hakim Shah Alami 1950
Said Abdullah 1953
Mir Abdul Aziz 1956
Dr. Muhammad Rasul Taraki 1964
Dr. Muhammad Umar Wardak 1965
Dr. Muhammad Akram 1967
Amanullah Mansuri 1968
Dr. Abdullah Wahidi 1969
Dr. Nematullah Pazhwak 1971
Ghulam Ali Ayeen 1972–73

Mustaufi
Said Habib 1929–48
Ghulam Sakhi 1949
Abdul Wahhab 1950
Nur Ahmad 1953
Abdul Baki 1955

Commander of Police
Abdul Jamil 1929
Tura Baz 1932
Khoja Muhammad Naim 1942
Muhammad Asif 1946
Ataullah Azimi 1956
Abdul Hakim Katawazi 1958
General Director of Education
Muhammad Ismail 1947
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi 1953
Abdul Ghafur Wayand 1960

Directors
Primary Education
Muhammad Akbar 1935
Habibullah Khan 1937
Ghulam Haidar Adalat 1939
Said Abdullah 1940
Ghulam Haidar Adalat 1941
Muhammad Kabir 1950
Abdul Ghafur Wayand 1954
Mihrabuddin 1956

Accounting
Muhammad Reza 1932

Legal
Muhammad Aman 1949
Nur Ahmad 1956

Police
Amir Muhammad 1947
Abdul Aziz 1949
Ataullah Khan 1950

Agriculture
Muhammad Zaman 1932
Mir Muhammad Hashim 1953

Construction
Abdul Ghiyas 1939

Road Construction
Ahmad Shah 1942
Abdul Ahad 1947

Inspection
Ali Muhammad 1942

General Correspondent
Abdul Wahid 1935
Muhammad Sarwar 1947

University of Islamic Sciences
Qari Abdul Rasul 1932

Presidents
Customs
Ghulam Haidar 1942
Ahmad Quli 1946
Abdul Rasul 1950
Ghulam Dastagir Orya 1961
Abdul Hakim Hamidi 1969
Treasury
Nazar Muhammad 1932
Communication
Ghulam Safdar 1932

Judges (Superior Court)
Mulla Ahmad Ghaznawi 1935
Mulla Abdul Jalil 1942
Maulana Abdul Khaliq 1950
Mulla Muhammad Yusuf 1953
Mulla Abdul Baqi 1954
Mulla Ghulam Nabi 1956
Abdul Jalil 1960

Commander of Security
Abdul Aziz 1956
Din Muhammad 1964
Abdul Hakim Katawazi 1966
Abdul Shakur

Chief Administrators
Logar
Jan Muhammad 1953
Muhammad Usman 1954
Muhammad Akbar 1956
Kohdaman
Abdullah Khan 1956
Muhammad Usman 1957
Kulangar
Abdul Karim 1957
Daizangi
Abdul Ghani 1953
Ghulam Haidar 1954
Muhammad Usman 1956

EASTERN PROVINCE (NANGARHAR)

Governor (First Rank)
Ghulam Faruq Usman 1930
Muhammad Qasim 1932
Sardar Muhammad Daud 1938
Abdul-Hakim Shah-Alami 1939
Ziauddin Khan 1942
Abdullah Khan 1945
Gen. Mir Ahmad 1946
Gen. Abdul Ahad Malikyar 1948
Abdullah Wardaki 1951
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<td>Muhammad Gul Sulaiman Khel</td>
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<td>Azizullah Wasifi</td>
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**Mustaufi**
- Muhammad Usman Alizoi        | 1951   |
- Muhammad Ibrahim              | 1953   |
- Muhammad Jan                  | 1956   |

**Directors**

**Communications**
- Abdul Wakil                   | 1937   |
- Ghulam Dastagir (Nabi)         | 1942   |
- Abdul Wahid                   | 1954   |
- Amir Muhammad                 | 1955   |

**Press**
- Qiamuddin Khadim             | 1942   |
- Gul Pacha Olfat               | 1946   |
- Abdul Baqi                    | 1951   |

**Health**
- Abdur Rahman Hakimi          | 1941   |
- Dr. Muhammad Sharif           | 1942   |
- Muhammad Aslam                | 1950   |
- Dr. Muhammad Tahir            | 1953   |
- Muhammad Amin                 | 1954   |
- Muhammad Rasul                | 1956   |

**Tribes**
- Khan Muhammad                 | 1950   |
- Shapur Ahmadzai               | 1951   |

**Mayor**
- Muhammad Yusuf                | 1950   |

**Districts**

**Laghman**
- Abdul Shukur                  | 1953   |

**Kunar**
- Abdul Majid                   | 1953   |

**Shinwar**
- Abdul Khaliq                  | 1953   |
MAZAR-I-SHARIF PROVINCE (BALKH)

**Governor**

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<td>Ghulam Rasul Paramach</td>
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<td>Aziz Muhammad Alikozai</td>
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<td>Eng. Muhammad Husain Mesa</td>
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<td>Dr. Nasir O. Keshawarz</td>
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<td>Eng. Muhammad Bashir Ludin</td>
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**Mustaufi**

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**Judge (Supreme Court)**

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<td>Mulla Mir Mahmud</td>
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<td>1939</td>
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<td>Mulla Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
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<td>1955</td>
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**Commander of Police**

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<td>1932</td>
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<td>Muhammad Jan</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ishaq</td>
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<td>Khoja Muhammad</td>
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**Security**

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Director
Press
Abdus Samad Jahid 1942
Muhammad Qasim 1954
Abdul Latif 1956

Health
Abdul Rahim 1941
Safar Ali 1942
Abdur Rahim 1946
Abdur Rahman Hakimi 1950

Mayors
Abdul Karim 1942
Ghulam Ali 1950
Muhammad Yunus 1954
Muhammad Akbar 1954

MAIMANA (FARYAB) PROVINCE

Governor (First Rank)
Shir Muhammad Nashir 1929
Abdul Razaq 1932
Muhammad Aziz 1935
Abdul Rahim 1939
Muhammad Aziz 1940
Abdul Rahim 1941
Abdul Wahhab Asifi 1942
Sadat Khan 1945
Ghulam Rasul 1950
Mir Abdul Aziz 1954
Ghulam Haidar Adalat 1956
Sayyid Ahmad Shah Hashimi 1959
Sayyid Qasim 1965
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi 1968
Abdul Qadir Qazi 1971

Assistants
Muhammad Aslam 1932
Nur Muhammad 1935
Aziz Ahmad 1941
Nasrullah Khan 1946
Abdul Rahim 1949

Mustaufi
Ghulam Hasan 1954
Nur Ahmad 1956
Abdul Hakim 1958
Ahmad Ali 1959
Mayor
Izatullah Khan 1942

Heads of Municipalities
Andkhui
  Muhammad Rahim 1950
Belchirag
  Muhammad Malik 1950
Qaisar
  Janbaz 1950
Shirin Tagab
  Muhammad Rafiq 1950
Maimana
  Muhammad Naim 1954

| PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT POSITIONS – HERAT |

Governor
  Abdur Rahim Kohistani Safi 1932
  Ghulam Faruq Usman 1935
  Muhammad Qasim 1938
  Abdullah Malikyar 1941
  Gul Ahmad Malikyar 1948
  Abdullah Malikyar 1950
  Abdul Ghafur (Sar-Yawar) 1954
  Muhammad Ismail Mayar 1956
  Abdul Rahim 1959
  Abdul Karim Hakimi 1963
  Mir Aminuddin Ansari 1965
  Muhammad Siddiq 1966
  Hamidullah Enayat-Seraj 1968
  Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi 1971
  Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Rafiq 1971
  Muhammad Siddiq 1972
  Eng. Tawwab Asifi 1973

Mustaufi
  Abdul Wahhab 1932
  Muhammad Ali 1937
  Said Muhammad 1939
  Said Kamal 1945
  Abdul Ghafur 1948
  Muhammad Usman 1950
  Hafiz Amir Muhammad 1955
  Muhammad Nabi 1960
Judge
Muhammad Siddiq 1932
Ahmad Ali 1935
Mulla Ahmad Ali 1942
Aziz Ahmad 1954
Ghulam Ihsan 1956
Fazl Karim 1957
Maulawi Abdul Jalil 1959

Chief of Police
Haji Muhammad Azim 1932
Muhammad Qasim 1939
Khoda Bakhsh 1942
Abdul Qadir 1945

Security
Ghulam Sarwar 1954
Abdul Qadir 1955
Abdul Aziz 1956
Abdul Jalil 1959

Troops
Sadat 1954
Abdul Rahim 1955

Education
Mihrabuddin 1932
Saaduddin 1933
Abdul Wahid 1936
Khoja Gulbuddin 1942
Abdur Rahim 1945
Muhammad Yunus 1946
Mihrabuddin 1950
Abdul Ghafur 1956
Muhammad Umar 1959

Treasury
Abdul Wahhab 1932

Communications
Painda Muhammad 1932
Ghulam Ghaus 1942
Amir Muhammad 1945
Ali Gul 1948
Said Ahmad Shah 1950

Agriculture
Khairuddin 1932
Muhammad Zaman 1942
Ghulam Rasul 1948
Press
Muhammad Hashim Maiwandwal 1942
Mir Ghulam 1945
Abdul Ali 1954
Muhammad Alam Ghawwas 1956
Mir Aminuddin Ansari 1957
Abdul Manan 1959

Health
Abdur Rahman 1932
Abdul Nabi 193
Nizamuddin 1942
Muhammad Homayun 1948
Dr. Ismail Sahil 1950
Abdul Ghani 1954
Dr. Muhammad Azim 1956
Muhammad Aslam 1957
Dr. G. H. Wahid 1973

Inspection
Faiz Muhammad 1948

Public Works
Abdul Latif 1954
Muhammad Husain 1956
Amir Muhammad 1957

General Director
Agriculture
Abdul Karim 1946

President
Municipalities
Muhammad Zaman 1939
Ghulam Yahya 1948
Abdul Ghani 1954

Chamber of Commerce
President on Commerce Courts
Nasrullah 1954
Muhammad Ismail 1956
Muhammad Yaqub 1957
KANDAHAR PROVINCE

Governor
Gen. Abdul Ghani 1929
Gen. Muhammad Gul 1930
Ghulam Faruq Usman 1932
Muhammad Daud 1935
Ghulam Faruq Usman 1938
Ali-Shah Sulaiman 1939
Muhammad Qasim 1941
Muhammad Yunus 1946
Abdul-Ghani Gardezi 1950
Muhammad Siddiq 1959
Gen. Khan Muhammad 1960
Muhammad Siddiq 1962
Dr. Muhammad Anas 1965
Dr. Abdul Rahim Sharif 1967
Muhammad Siddiq 1968
Sultan Aziz Zikria 1970-73
Ayyub Aziz 1973

Mustaufi
Abdullah Khan 1932
Muhammad Aslam 1935
Muhammad Naim 1937
Abdul Ahad 1939
Muhammad Naim 1940
Abdul Ahad 1941
Nuruddin Khan 1946
Nur Muhammad 1950
Abdul Ahad 1955
Abdul Ghafur 1956
Abdul Samad 1958

Superior Court Judge
Ghulam Dastagir 1932
Mulla Jan 1933
Mulla Akhtar Muhammad 1935
Mulla Sahib Jan 1941
Mulla Abdul Haq 1950
Mulla Muhammad Ibrahim 1955
Ghulam Ihsan 1959

Commanders
Police
Muhammad Akbar 1932
Abdul Qadir 1941
Niaz Gul 1945
Muhammad Yaqub 1955
Security
Abdul Aziz 1955
Muhammad Rafiq 1958
Adam Khan 1959

Military
Muhammad Alam 1948
Abdul Ghani 1950

Directors

Customs
Mahtabuddin 1932
Khoja Abdul Qayyum 1956
Sayyid Abbas 1958
Muhammad Aziz 1960
Abdul Ahad 1963

Police
Muhammad Zaman 1950

Press
Kiamuddin Khadim 1950
Muhammad Shah Irshad 1953
Muhammad Najim 1955
Muhammad Wali 1956
Muhammad Yusuf 1959

Education
Salih Muhammad 1932
Ghulam Haidar Adalat 1936
Ghulam Jilani Jalali 1938
Burhanuddin Kushkaki 1945
Muhammad Asghar 1948
Abdul Rahim 1950
Muhammad Asif 1956
Abdul Baqi 1959

Public Works
Abdul Rab 1955
Muhammad Sarwar 1959

Treasury
Saifuddin Khan 1932
Saifullah Khan 1933

Communication
Gul Ahmad 1948
Muhammad Husain 1950
Ghulam Dastagir 1955
Muhammad Ayyub 1956
Amir Muhammad 1956

Health
Dr. Muhammad Aziz 1948
Dr. Muhammad Aslam 1956
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal 1958
Dr. Abdul Ghafur 1959
SOUTHERN PROVINCE (PAKTIA)

Governor
Nasrullah Khan 1932
Gen. Muhammad Afzal 1935
Gen. Ali Shah Sulaiman 1941
Muhammad Qasim 1945
Ghulam Rasul 1949
Gen. Faiz Muhammad 1953
Muhammad Husain 1963
Gen. Muhammad Azim 1965
Gen. Muhammad Isa 1969
Roshan Dil Roshan 1972

Mustaufi
Ismatullah Khan 1932
Qutbuddin Khan 1945
Nur Muhammad 1949
Ghulam Rasul 1950
Ghulam Muhiuddin 1954
Nur Muhammad 1955
Nasrullah Khan 1956
Muhammad Yusuf 1959

Commander of Police (Security)
Madad Khan 1932
Muhammad Zaman 1945
Muhammad Khoja 1946
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<td>Abdul Shukur</td>
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GHANZI PROVINCE

Governor
Adam Khan 1933
Muhammad Hashim 1936
Abdul Ahad Malikyar 1937
Nasrullah Khan 1950
Hayatullah Khan 1951
Sayyid Abbas 1953
Roshandil Roshan 1963
Muhammad Sharif 1964
Abdul Aziz 1966
Roshandil Roshan 1971
Muhammad Gul Sulaiman Khel 1972 (April)
Haji Muhammad Asif 1972

Secretary
Nasrullah Rustaqi 1950
Abdul Qayyum 1953

Mustaufi
Abdul Qadir 1956
Abdul Hakim 1958
Muhammad Sharif 1960

Chief of Police
Muhammad Nabi 1933
Ainuddin Khan 1935
Khurshid Ahmad 1950
Amir Muhammad 1953
Abdullah Khan 1960

Chief of Security
Amir Muhammad 1954
Muhammad Akbar 1956

Judge, Superior Court
Mulla Sahib Jan 1933
Muhammad Nauruz 1950
Muhammad Anwar 1950
Mulla Muhammad Ali 1953
Mulla Abdul Rashid 1958
Muhammad Gul 1959
FARAH AND CHAKHANSUR PROVINCES

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<td>Muhammad Siddiq</td>
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GIRISHK (HELMAND)

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<td>1970</td>
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Press
Muhammad Yusuf 1954
Muhammad Wali 1959

Education
Abdul Rashid 1954
Ghulam Nabi 1959

Public Welfare
Muhammad Hasan 1954
Muhammad Qasim 1956

Communication
Muhammad Amin 1954
Abdul Qayyum 1956
Sultan Muhammad 1959

Agriculture
Haji Muhammad Musa 1956

NORTHERN PROVINCE (PARWAN)

Governors
Khwajah Muhammad 1935
Muhammad Ismail Mayar 1937
Abdul Razaq 1938
Sayyid Ghulam Rasul 1954
Mir Abdul Aziz 1950
Mir Aminuddin Ansari 1963
Dr. Sultan Aziz Zakaria 1965
Abdul Aziz 1966
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi 1966
Dr. Muhammad Nasir Keshawarz 1968
Dr. Ata Muhammad Nurzai 1970
Muhammad Alam Nawabi 1970
Mir Mahmud 1971

Mustauifi
Abdul Majid 1950
Muhammad Naim 1951
Muhammad Muhsin 1954
Abdul Majid 1956

Head of Municipalities
Abdul Karim 1954
Faiz Muhammad 1958
SHIBIRGHAN PROVINCE (JOZJAN)

Governor
Sayyid Agha 1935
Muhammad Sharif 1959
Din Muhammad Delawar 1963
Eng. Ahmadullah 1964
Brig. Muhammad Rahim Nasiri 1966
Muhammad Sharif 1967
Dr. Muhammad Siddiq 1968
Faqir Nabi Alifi 1971

Mustaufi
Faqir Muhammad 1959

Judge
Abdul Baqi 1959

Head of Municipalities
Muhammad Ali 1959

GOVERNORS OF AFGHANISTAN

KUNDUZ Province (Formerly part of KATAGHAN)
Gen. Abdul Karim Seraj 1963
Eng. Ahmadullah 1965
Faqir Nabi Alefi 1966
Dr. Mahmud Habibi 1970
Muhammad Hashim Safi 1970
Sayyid Abdul Raziq Abedi 1973

BAGHLAN Province (Formerly part of KATAGHAN)
Muhammad Hashim Safi 1964
Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai 1966
Dr. Abdur Rahim Sharif 1968
Dr. Sultan Aziz Zikria 1969

KUNAR Province (Formerly part of EASTERN Province)
Brig. Muhammad Rahim Nasiri 1964
Sultan Aziz 1966
Muhammad Sharif 1968
Abdul Ghafur Wayand 1971

TAKHAR Province (Formerly part of KATAGHAN)
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi 1964
Dr. Sultan Aziz Zikria 1966
Muhammad Karim Ferotan 1967
Muhammad Naim Baraki 1972 (April)

SAMANGAN Province (Formerly part of MAZAR-I-SHARIF)
Muhammad Hanif 1964
Faqir-Nabi Alifi 1967
Abdul-Wahid Etemadi 1971
Abdul-Samad Bakhshi 1972

BADGHIS Province (Formerly part of HERAT)
Muhammad Alam Nawabi 1965
Muhammad Gul Ibrahim Khel 1967

LOGAR Province (Formerly part of KABUL)
Abdul Habib Khaleqi 1965
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi 1966
Abdul Wahid Mansuri 1966
Muhammad Yaqub Atai 1968
Hafizullah Kakar 1971
Abdul Wahid Etemadi 1971
Abdul Hamid Mobariz 1972

GHOR Province (Formerly part of HERAT)
Din Muhammad Delawar 1964
Muhammad Tahir Safi 1965
Abdul-Wahid Mansuri 1966
Abdul Rasul Pashtun 1967
Haji Muhammad Asifi 1968
Muhammad Naim Baraki 1971
Abdul Razak Lala 1972

KAPISA Province (Formerly part of KABUL)
Sayyid Bahuddin Majruh 1964
Prof. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi 1964
Dr. Mahmud Habibi 1965
Abdul Majid Jabbarkhel 1967
Eng. Nasratullah Malikyar 1968
Abdul Rauf Waisa 1970

BAMIAN Province (Formerly part of KABUL)
Eng. Nasratullah Malikyar 1967
Azizullah Khogiani 1968
Dr. Nimatullah Pazhwak 1971
Abdul Hamid Mobariz 1971

NIMRUZ Province (Formerly part of FARAH AND CHAKHANSUR)
Din Muhammad Delawar 1965
Abdul Qadir Qazi 1966
Mir Aminuddin Ansari 1968
Haji Muhammad Asif 1971
Sakhi Ahmad Farhad 1972
LAGHMAN Province (Formerly part of EASTERN PROVINCE)
Abdul Habib Khaliqi 1963
Azizullah Khogiani 1965
Muhammad Hasan Gardezi 1967
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi 1971

WARDAK Province (Formerly part of KABUL)
Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai 1963
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi 1966
Abdul Qadir Qazi 1968

URUZGAN Province (Formerly part of KANDAHAR)
Roshan Dil Roshan 1964
Abdul Malik Lalpurwal 1967

ZABUL Province (Formerly part of KANDAHAR)
Ghulam Husain Safi 1964
Abdul Malik Lalpurwal 1965
Muhammad-Gul Sulaiman-Khel 1967
Sakhi-Ahmad Farhad 1968

BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE
(Kataghan and Badakhshan)

Governor
Shir Muhammad Nasher 1932
Muhammad Ismail Mayar 1938
Ghulam Faruq 1939
Gen. Muhammad Gul 1940
Ghulam Faruq 1942
Muhammad Hakim Shah Alami 1946
Muhammad Ismail Mayar 1950
Muhammad Juma Siddiq 1956
Abdul Karim Seraj 1963

Badakhshan
Muhammad Juma Siddiq 1945
Muhammad Karim 1946
Muhammad Sarwar 1948
Muhammad Juma Siddiq 1954
Abdur Rahman Popal 1956
Khuda Dad Etemadi 1959
Din Muhammad Delawar 1960
Abdul Qayyum Atai 1962
Nisar Ahmad Sherzai 1963
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Roshandil Roshan</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sayyid Kasim</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kutbuddin Khan</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Sarwar</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nur Muhammad</td>
<td>1939</td>
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<td>Said Muhammad</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Alim</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mulla Ahmad</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Mulla Guldost</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>Mulla Abdul Jalil</td>
<td>1939</td>
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<td>Said Abdul Rahman</td>
<td>1941</td>
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<td>Painda Muhammad</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<td>Mulla Fazl Karim</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Siddiq</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rajab Ali</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>Muhammad Sharif</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<td>Dr. Mir Muhammad Ali</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>Muhammad Azim</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Muhammad Sarwar</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Abdul Wahid</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Ata Muhammad</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghulam Nabi</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>Ghulam Dastagir</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Sultan Ali</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Abdul Wahid</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>Muhammad Aman</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>Ghulam Daud</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Khaliq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Arsala Salimi</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mir Aminuddin Ansari</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Muhammad Alam</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>Fedai Ahmad</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Abdul Kadir</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Tahir</td>
<td>1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aziz Muhammad</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Rahim (Pres.)</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Rasul</td>
<td>1950</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Muhammad Kabir
Muhammad Asif (Pres.)
Amir Muhammad
Muhammad Umar
Abdul Ghafur

1953

1954

1956

1958

1959

Customs
Muhammad Anwar
Abdul Rashid
Nazar Muhammad
Ali Muhammad
Saleh Muhammad
Muhammad Rafiq

1932

1938

1942

1946

1951

1953

Treasury
Sikandar Shah

1932

Welfare
Abdul Razaq
Abdul Ghani
Abdul Razaq

1953

1954

1956

General Correspondence
Ghulam Muhammad
Ghulam Dastagir
Muhammad Usman

1942

1950

1951

Agriculture
Ghulam Bahauddin
Nur Muhammad (Gen. Dir.)
Mir Saifuddin
Abdul Rasul
Mir Saifuddin
Abdul Ghafur
Abdul Samad

1942

1946

1951

1953

1954

1956

1958

Commanders
Police
Faqir Shah
Abdul Qadir (Deputy)
Abdul Shukur (Deputy)
Din Muhammad
Abdul Rahim
Sardar Muhammad
Janat Gul
Abdul Wahid
Sayyid Khalil Shah

1932

1938

1939

1941

1950

1953

1954

1956

1958

Security
Muhammad Sarwar
Muhammad Zaman
Abdul Jalil

1954

1956

1959

Military
Muhammad Jafar

1942

Gendarmerie
Abdul Ghafur

1942
District Governors
Taloqan — Ghulam Qadir 1953
Qunduz — Sirajuddin 1953
Ishkamesh — Habibullah 1953

BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

Directors
Control
Faiz Muhammad 1945
Press
Aminullah Khan 1946
Muhammad Qasim Wajid 1948
Muhammad Akbar 1956
Agriculture
Sayyid Muhammad 1946
Muhammad Naim 1956
Customs
Muhammad Rafiq 1946
Inspection
Abdul Aziz 1946
Health
Dr. Ali Ahmad 1956
General Correspondence
Ghulam Haidar 1954
Public Welfare
Abdul Hamid 1956
Muhammad Hasan 1959
Communication
Shamsulhaq 1956
Education
Muhammad Fazl 1956
Abdul Shukur 1959

MAYORS OF AFGHAN TOWNS

Kabul
Abdul Rahman Ludin 1931
Gul Ahmad Malikyar 1932
Abdul Razaq 1935
Muhammad Usman Amir 1937
Azizullah Khan 1945
Ghulam-Muhammad Farhad 1948
Dr. Muhammad Asif Sohail 1954

348
Dr. Muhammad Asghar 1963
Dr. Muhammad Umar Wardak 1965
Muhammad Kabir Nuristani 1966
Dost Muhammad Fazl 1972
Eng. S. Nurzad 1973

Secretary
Sayyid Jalaluddin 1932
Muhammad Rahman 1937
Nurullah Khan 1953
Faiz Muhammad 1955
Amiruddin Ibadi 1963

Presidents and Directors

Secretary to the Mayor
Abdul Raziq 1953
Sayyid Jalaluddin 1955
Muhammad Tahir 1959
Abdul Ghaffar 1964

President

Inspection
Muhammad Zaman 1955
Abdul Ghafur Orfani 1957
Abdul Rahman 1964

Construction
Ismatullah Inayat-Seraj 1957

Organization
Amiruddin Ibadi 1955

Health
Dr. Muhammad Umar 1957
Dr. Muhammad Aziz Seraj 1967

Mayors

Kandahar
Sayyid Muhammad Akram 1933
Muhammad Nasir 1934
Muhammad Akbar 1945
Abdul Aziz 1947

Herat
Abdur Rahim 1929
Ghulam Yahya 1933
Abdul Latif 1945
Ghulam Yahya 1947

Mazar
Abdul Jabar 1933
Farahuddin Khan 1935
Abdul Karim 1945

Kataghan
Abdul Satar 1945
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Sultan Ahmad</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Mahbub Ali Shah</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Muhammad Reza</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Niyaz Muhammad</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>Maimana</td>
<td>Abdur Rahman</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>Farah</td>
<td>Muhammad Husain</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Shir Ahmad</td>
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<td>Haji Muhammad</td>
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<td>Gardiz</td>
<td>Ghulam Haidar</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<td>Sadat Khan</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puli Khumri</td>
<td>Mir Alam</td>
<td>1947</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GOVERNMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN 1973

PRIME MINISTRY

Prime Minister
Deputy Prime Minister
Private Secretary

Muhammad Daud
Dr. Muhammad Hasan Sharq
Vacant

Auditing Department
President

Mir Ali Ahmad Maududi

Olympic Department
President

Abdul Wahid Etemadi

Central Statistics Office
President

Abdul Karim Hakimi

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister

Muhammad Daud

Deputy Minister for Political Affairs

Wahid Abdullah

Deputy Minister for Administration & Consular Affairs

Vacant Nov. 1973

Department of Political Affairs
Director General
First Section
Director
Deputy
Second Section
Director
Deputy
Third Section
Director
Deputy
Member
Economic Relations
Director
Deputy
Members

Dr. Abdul Samad Ghaus 1974–
Abdul Ghaffar Farahi
Muhammad Gul Jahangeri
Muhammad Hakim Aryubi
Ahmad Shah Karim
Mir Shamsuddin
Painda Muhammad Koshani
Muhammad Usman Nur
Dr. Abdul Farid Rashid
Abdul Qayyum Mansur
Muhammad Ali Sulaiman
Umar Malikyar
International Relations and U.N. Affairs
Director
Abdul Samad Ghaus –1974
Members
Muhammad Yahya Maarufi
Humayun Asifi

Cultural Relations
Director
Muhammad Sharif Azhir
Assistant
Sakhi Daneshjo
Members
Abdul Walid Etemadi
Ahmad Said Mujaddidi
Zalmai Aziz
Dr. Fayeqa Mukhtarzada (Mrs.)
Muhammad Ihsan Yunus

Diplomatic Training Center
Director
Vacant
Deputy
Hedayatullah Saidi
Information
Director
Sayyid Faruq Farhang
Assistant
Abdul Bari Rahi
Members
Abdullah Habib Tarzi

Treaties and Law
Director
Abdul Ahad Mahmoud
Assistant
Fazl Ahmad Zekrya

Protocol
Chief
Dr. Mahbuba Rafiq (actg.)
Deputy
Abdul Ali Sulaiman
Members
Anwar Nauruz
Mir Abdul Qadir Bakhtari
Muhammad Akmal Ghani
Ubaidullah Karim
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Mahr
Habibullah Anwar

Administrative
Director General
Abdul Ghani Karimi
Personnel
Director
Abdul Qadir Sulaiman
Assistant
Abdul Jalil Jamili
Member
Nasir Husaini
Visas
Director
Abdul Shukur Toryalai Usman
Assistant
Muhammad Ayyub Safi
Members
Rahmatullah Zare
Abdul Satar (Tokhi)
Dad Muhammad Dadgar
Azizullah Karzai
Consulates

Director
Assistant
Member

General Services

Director
Assistant

Department of Codes and Secretariat of Ministry

Director General
Director Research and Records
Assistant
Assistant Director for Secretariat
Member
Assistant Director of Codes

Archives

Director General
Assistant

Director, MFA Section in Herat

Director, MFA Section in Kandahar

Ambassadors

Moscow
Tehran
Islamabad
New Delhi
Tokyo
Peking
Baghdad
Jedda
Cairo
Rome
Paris
London
Bonn
Prague
Warsaw
Belgrade
Washington

Vacant Posts:

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

Minister
Chief of General Staff

Commander, Military Academy
Air Defense Forces
I Corps (Central Forces, Kabul)
II Corps (Kandahar)
III Corps (Paktia)

Judge Advocate General

Director, Medical Services

Training and Education

Chief Comptroller

Chief, Logistics

Armor & Mechanized Forces
Building & Construction
Artillery
Engineers
Operations Dept.
Signal Dept.
Intelligence

Commander, 4th Armored Division
15th Armored Division
8th Infantry Division (Mech.)
7th Infantry Division
11th Infantry Division
88th Artillery Brigade

Chief of Staff, Air Defense Force

Commander of the Air Force

Commander of the Labor Corps
Chief of Protocol

Commander, National Gendarmerie
(Min. Interior)

Chief, Foreign Relations

President Muhammad Daud
Col. Gen. Abdul Karim Mustaghni
Col. Khalilullah
Gen. Muhammad Musa 1974—
Lt. Gen. Ghulam Haidar
Lt. Gen. Muhammad Naim
Lt. Gen. Serajuddin
Vacant
Lt. Gen. Muhammad Qasim
Vacant
Muhammad Nazir 1974—
Col. Gen. Kabir Seraj
Vacant
Gen. Qa’er
Col. Gen. Muhammad Nasim
Vacant
Lt. Gen. Abdul Aziz
Lt. Gen. Ahmad Rahim
Col. Rahim Arsala, Actg.
Lt. Col. Muhammad Sarwar
Lt. Col. Mulla Muhammad
Col. Muhammad Nawaz
Col. Ghulam Nabi
Maj. Gen. Muhammad Yunus Zeyman
Vacant
Col. Muhammad Akbar Maqandi
Vacant
Maj. Gen. Abdul Wahhab
Col. Sarwar Muhammad
Maj. Abdul Qadir

Maj. Gen. Abdullah Rokai Sulaiman

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Minister
Deputy Minister
Adviser (Civil Affairs)

Faiz Muhammad
Muhammad Hashim Safi
Abdul Wahhab Malikyar –1974
Badghis  
Baglan  
Balkh  
Bamian  
Farah  
Faryab  
Ghazni  
Ghor  
Helmand  
Herat  
Jozjan  
Kabul  
Kandahar  
Kapisa  
Kunduz  
Logar  
Nangarhar  
Nimruz  
Paktia  
Parwan  
Samangan  
Takhar  
Uruzgan  
Wardak  
Zabul  

Mayors, Kabul  
Kandahar  

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>Ghulam Sakhi Nurzad</td>
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<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>Muhammad Siddiq</td>
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</table>

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

Minister  
Deputy Minister and Actg. Minister  
Private Secretary  
Director General, Administration  
President, Documents and Property  
Director, Intl. Relations and Planning  
Director General, Inspection  
Members  
President, Auqaf (Religious Endowments)  
Vice President  
Chief of Secretariat & Supervision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>Dr. Abdul Majid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Minister and Actg. Minister</td>
<td>Samiuddin Zhuand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Secretary</td>
<td>Ghulam Sarwar Bahez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director General, Administration</td>
<td>Abdul Hay Aryanpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>President, Documents and Property</td>
<td>Jandad Safi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Intl. Relations and Planning</td>
<td>Asadullah Alami</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director General, Inspection</td>
<td>Muhammad Hasan Kochai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Muhammad Sadiq Haqparast</td>
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<td>Abdul Samad</td>
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<td>President, Auqaf (Religious Endowments)</td>
<td>Sayyid Kamal Shinwari</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Maulawi Abdul Qadir Shahab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Secretariat &amp; Supervision</td>
<td>Abdur Rashid</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
President, Govt. Affairs: Abdul Khaleq Rafiqi
Chief, Defense Lawyers: Abdul Wasi Wahidi
President, Legislation: Muhammad Tahir Borgai
Vice President: Muhammad Yusuf Roshanfiqr
Advisers:
- Husain Ali Nasrati
- Muhammad Ajrom Abqari
- Ghulam Dastagir
- Maulawi Muhammad Siddiq Kobari
- Muhammad H. Pirzai
- M. Yaqub Komak
- Ali Ahmad Shuja
- Muhammad Anwar

Editor, Official Gazette: Habibullah Galeb
Attorney General: Samiuddin Zhuand
Deputy Attorney General for Detection & Investigation: Muhammad Shuaib
First Deputy Attorney General's Assistant: Hedayatullah Hedayat
Public Prosecutor for Court of Government Officials: Muhammad Hasan Kuchai
Public Prosecutor for the Central High Court of Appeals Supreme Cassation Tribunal: Muhammad Siddiq Hessabi
Assistant Public Prosecutor for Supreme Cassation Tribunal: Maulawi Abdul Basir
Public Prosecutor of Kabul Province: Sayyid Daud Hashimi
Director General for Crime Detection: Jan Muhammad Mangal
President, Society of Islamic Scholars (Jamiat-e-Ulema):
- Muhammad Siddiq Kobari
- Haji Abdul Karim
- Abdul Ahad Eharati
- Dr. Abdul Majid
- Ghulam Ali Karimi
- Dr. Muhammad Sayyid Afghani
- Mawlana Inayatullah Iblawgh

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister: Sayyid Abdul-Ellah
Deputy Minister: Fazl Haq Khaliqyar
Chief of Secretariat: Muhammad Hakim Atta
President, Government Employees' Pension Fund
  Administrative Inspection Department
  Post Audit
  Organization and Management
  Administration Dept.
  Accounting Dept.

Director, General Ledger

Chief Accounting, Kunduz
  Kandahar

President, Budget Dept.

Director of Planning
  Organization
  Analysis Divisions

President, Customs Dept.
  Torkham Customs
  Mazar-i-Sharif Customs
  Kandahar Customs
  Herat Customs
  Kunduz Customs

Customs Officer, Kabul Airport

Director, Islam Qala Customs

President, Finance Dept.

Director, General Reports
  Internal Revenues
  Miscellaneous Taxes
  Foreign Income Taxes

President, Treasury Dept.

Director, Foreign Exchange
  Loans
  Treasury Management
  Stamp Printing House
  Distribution
  Payments (TDO)

President, Mint

Vice President, Mint

Director General, Dept. of Enterprises

Director, Research

Director General, Legislative Dept.
  Monopolies Offices

Director General, Petroleum Products

Abdul Hakim Hamidi
Abdullah Abdurrahimzai
Vacant
Vacant
Mahmud Khan
Rajab Ali Yagana
Abdul Baqi Salchuqi
Abdul Nabi
Abdul Ghasi
Dr. Mehrabuddin
Muhammad Amin
Gul Muhammad
Faiz Muhammad Farid
Abdul Shukur
Lal Muhammad
Muhammad Amin
Dr. Sarzamin Kaimur
Vacant
Safar Sharifi
Zir Gul Wardak
Vacant
Muhammad Amin Niazi
Muhammad Akbar Sherdil
Abdul Razak
Muhammad Yaqub Attayee
Abdul Jalil Jamili
Habibullah Khojanuri
Dr. Zahir Bariz
Sardar Muhammad
Abdul Samad Khaliqi
Masomi Khan
Muhammad Sarwar
Ahmad Ali Hedayat
Ghulam Qadir
Amanullah Kharoti
Abdul Ali Ahrari
Muhammad Sharif
Muhammad Afzal Shahir
Vacant
Nasim Yusuf
Abdul Samad Wahizi
Muhammad Ibrahim
President, Sugar
Director General, Old Accounts
Commercial Vice President of the Food Procurement Dept.
President, Food Procurement

Ghulam Haidar Panjshiri
Ghulam Nabi
Eng. Muhammad Aziz
Muhammad Asif

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Minister
Deputy Minister
Private Secretary
Director General, Inspection
President, Planning and Statistics Dept.
Director General, Statistics
Director, Statistical Matters
Director General, Planning Board
President, Chamber of Commerce
Vice President, Chamber of Commerce
Director General, Exhibitions
President, Trade Department
Director General, Foreign Trade Division
Director, Foreign Trade License
Director General, Export Promotion
Director, Contract and Protocol
Export Control Division (India)
Director General, Domestic Trade Div.
Director, Institutions Section
Weights and Scales
Accounting
Director General
Director, Soviet Trade & Transit
Pakistan Transit
President, Administrative Dept.
Editor, Eqtesad Magazine
Director, Services
President, Port Authority
Director General Advisery Board on International Transport

Muhammad Khan Jalallar
Dr. Ali Nawaz
Vacant
Abdul Sattar Meskinyar
Hamidullah Tarzi
Vacant
Ghulam Ali Sultani
Muhammad Nabi Azimi
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Umar
Abdul Rahim Barakzai
Muhammad Isa Siami
Abdul Salam
Farid Rafiq
Abdul Wahhab
Ghulam Sarwar Bayat
Muhammad Azim
Muhammad Rafiq
Inayatullah Anwar
Muhammad Nur
Muhammad Anwar Salik
Gul Ahmad
Abdul Qayyum Abbasi
Khwaja Ahmad Naikzai
Saleh Muhammad
Abdul Sami Rauf
Mohibullah Mohibzada
Muhammad Asghar
Muhammad Azam Azimi
Ahmad Hasan

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President, General Transports Dept.                                   Muhammad Siddiq
Vice President                                                       Vacant
Director General, Technical Dept. Administration                   Abdul Latif Naseri
                                                 Inspection               Muhammad Amin
                      Director, Internal Management                               Ghulam Mahbub Faruqi
                                                                      Vacant

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister                                                            Dr. Nimatullah Pazhwak
First Deputy Minister                                               Dr. Muhammad Siddiq 1974—
Second Deputy Minister for Administration                           Muhammad Nasim 1974—
Private Secretary                                                   Muhammad Harun
Advisers                                                           Aziz Muhammad Alikozai
                                                                 Mahmud Karimzada
                                                                 Ghulam Sakhi Panjsheri
                                                                 Abdul Ghafur Sufizada
                                                                 Toryalay Etemadi
President, Administrative Dept.                                     Ghulam Sakhi
Vice President                                                      Muhammad Yunus Nejati
Director General, Accounting Procurements                          Muhammad Anwar Stanakzai
                                                 Clearing of Accounts  Shir Muhammad Lais
                                                                 Ghulam Husain
                                                                 Jalaluddin Abidi
President of Personnel Dept.                                        Muhammad Wali
Vice President                                                      Muhammad Yasin
Director General, Personnel Teachers                               Abdul Fatah Qari
                                                 Elementary Teachers    Muhammad Yasin Mahmud
                                                 Secondary Teachers     Serajuddin
Director, Vocational Teachers                                       Muhammad Ishaq
                                                 Elementary Teachers    Dad Muhammad
                                                 Secondary Teachers     Muhammad Isaq Yusufi
President, Planning Dept.                                           Vacant
Vice President                                                      Muhammad Sarwar Poya
Director, Coordination Planning for Secondary Education             Muhammad Kabir
                                                 Planning for Elementary Education Sayyyid Arif
                                                 Foreign Aid             Habibullah Bohjat
Member                                                              Abdul Ali
President, Inspection Dept.                                         Abdul Habib Hamidi
Vice President
Director, Inspection
Students
President, Primary Education Dept.
Vice President
Director General, Curriculum and Textbook Project and Programs
Director, Primary Education
Fundamental Education
Vice President, Girls Primary Schools
Boys Primary Schools
Director, Primary Schools, Kabul City
President, Secondary Education Department
Vice President
Director, High Schools
Junior High Schools
President, Vocational Education Department
Vice President
Director General, Technical Schls.
Agricultural Schls.
Director, Vocational Training and Guidance
Vocational Instructors
President, Teacher Training Dept.
Vice President
Director for Teacher Training Schools
Director General, Religious Schools
President, Compilations and Translations Dept.
Vice President
Editor, Erfan
Director, Translations Compilations
President, Health Dept.
Vice President
President, Boy Scouts Dept.
Vice President
President, Pashtu Society (Tolari)
Vice President
Abdul Muhammad
Abdul Rahman
Ghulam Nabi Waseq
Dr. Abdul Ghafur
Muhammad Umar
Muhammad Hashim Rahimi
Ghulam Nabi Nowshad
Abdul Manan Bairam
Mrs. Jamila Fazl
Muhammad Azam Ubaidi
Wali Muhammad
Dr. Abdul Wahid Malikyar
Aziza Anwari
Vacant
Vacant
Vacant
Akhtar Muhammad Paktiawal
Sayyid Ashraf
Vacant
Qamaruddin Khan
Muhammad Hasan
Paindu Muhammad (Kushkaki)
Juma Gul Bandawal
Aminullah Khan
Muhammad Aslam
Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Entezar
Din Muhammad Moztar
Abdul Rasul Asadi
Ras Muhammad Wish
Abdul Ali Tabay
Dr. Zaman Ali
Dr. Nasrullah Yusufzai
Muhammad Nasim
Arian Khan
Muhammad Sadiq Rohi
Abdullah Khan
Assistant Editor, *Ziray Magazine*  
Director General, Literature  
  Vocabulary  
  Training  
Editor, *Kabul Magazine*  
President, Construction Dept.  
Director, Projects  
  Technical Section  
  Administration  
President, Physical Education Dept.  
Vice President  
Director, Administration  
  Technical Matters  
President, Commercial Institute  
Director General, Cultural Relations Division  
Assistant  
Director, UNESCO National Commission  
Assistant  
Director General, Auditing Division  
  Education Club  
  Audio-Visual Div.  
  Guidance Div.  
President, Education Printing Dept.  
Kabul High School Principals  
  Ghazi  
  Habibia  
  Avicenna  
  Istiqal  
  Najat  
  Nadiria  
  Mahmud Tarzi  
  Khushal Khan  
  Rabia Balkhi (Girls)  
  Malalai (Girls)  
  Rahman Baba  
  Aisha Durrani (Girls)  
  Ariana High School (Girls)  
  Zarghuna (Girls)  
Specialized Training Schools  
Principal, School of Public Administration  
Director, School for Mechanics  
Vacant  
Muhammad Din Zhwak  
Sayyidulpah Poulad  
Muhammad Yusuf Kakar  
Azizullah Amerkhel  
Muhammad Mo’man Patwal  
Eng. Fazl Ahmad  
Vacant  
Eng. Abdul Qayyum  
Abdul Hanan  
Muhammad Haidar Miakhel  
Zainulabiddin Usmani  
Muhammad Muti’ullah  
Said Muhammad Ibrahim  
Faqir Ahmad Ludin  
Muhammad Yunus Iskandarzada  
Abdul Jalil Micazz  
Muhammad Zahir Aziz  
Abdul Ahmad Siddiq  
Mir Hayatullah  
Muhammad Ibrahim  
Safiullah Seraj  
Muhammad Tahir Porjosh  
Atiqullah Pazhwak  
Mir Habib Soheili  
Ghulam Ahmad Nadi  
Vacant  
Abdul Hadi Naim  
Mir Muhammad Hasan  
Muhammad Aziz Miazad  
Mir Abdul Razaq Moshref  
Abdul Halom Khwarin  
Miss Shafiqa  
Mrs. Homaira Hamidi  
Aminullah Stanakzai  
Mrs. Meri Abawi  
Miss Rahela Amirzadah  
Miss Hamida  
Khudaidad Yaftali  
Saleh Muhammad
Fine Arts School
Director General, Teacher’s Training School (D.M.A.)
Academy for Teacher Educators
Higher Teachers College (D.M.A. Ali)
Dean, Institute for Industrial Management
Director, Afghan Institute of Technology
Commercial School
Vocational Agricultural School, Helmand Province
Agricultural School, Baghlan
Jamhuriyat High School
Vocational School (Girls)
Principal, Theological High School
Other Publications
Editor, Bakhan-Bedan Magazine
Women’s Welfare Society
President
Director, Foreign and Cultural Relations Department of Guidance and Enlightenment
Editor, Mermun (Woman) Magazine
Director, Instruction
Director General, Administration
Director, Industrial Home Economics Center for Child and Mother Care
Educational Exhibition
President, National Agency for Campaign Against Illiteracy
Employment President
Vice President

Muhammad Sami Shamsi
Nur Gul
Muhammad Ishaq
Muhammad Ayyub
Ghulam Dastagir Azimi
Ghulam Sakhi
Muhammad Mehdi Khazayi
Habibullah
Muhammad Azam
Mrs. Simin Askar
Maulawi Gul Muhammad
Din Muhammad Siddiqi
Mrs. Saleha Faruq Etemadi
Hafiza Khalil
Mrs. Nafiza Shayeq Mubarez
Mrs. Nafisa Abbasi
Mrs. Benazir Hotaki
Halima Rafkat
Rabia Jon
Mrs. Bilqin Lali
Mrs. Akhtar Shirin
Aziza Rishad
Miss Kubra
Muhammad Wali
Fath Muhammad Montazir
### MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>Ghausuddin Fayeq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Minister</td>
<td>Ghausuddin Matin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Secretary</td>
<td>Muhammad Naim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Administrative Dept.</td>
<td>. . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Foreign Liaison</td>
<td>Sharif Popal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General for Liaison</td>
<td>Yahya Aziz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Technical Dept.</td>
<td>Abdul Habib Sear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy</td>
<td>Eng. Amruddin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Maintenance Dept. (Main and Road Constr)</td>
<td>Eng. Abdul Hai Qazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General (all areas)</td>
<td>Eng. Abdul Khaliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Afghan Construction Unit</td>
<td>Eng. Mir Husain Sadat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief, Shiberghan-Faryab Project</td>
<td>Sayyid Muhammad Totakhel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Nader Shah Mina Apts.</td>
<td>Eng. Faizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Construction Dept.</td>
<td>Dr. Muhammad Ismail Karim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General, Road Construction Dams &amp; Rivers</td>
<td>Muhammad Reza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Engineering</td>
<td>Ahmad Nur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Town Planning Authority</td>
<td>Eng. Muhammad Yusuf Rahmanzai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President for Planning (acting Pres.)</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Personnel Dept.</td>
<td>Eng. Abdullah Breshna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant, Labor Corps</td>
<td>Abdul Sabur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy</td>
<td>Col. Abdul Wahhab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ahmad Ali Ghamgosar</td>
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### MINISTRY OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>Pacha Gul – 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy</td>
<td>Abdul Hadi Mukammil Safi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General, Protocol</td>
<td>Haji Mir Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Correspondence General Administration</td>
<td>Karimullah Matin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services</td>
<td>Muhammad Anwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>Shir Muhammad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ghulam Siddiq</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

Minister
Deputy Minister
Director General, Secretariat
Adviser
Chief of Protocol
Chief of Public Relations
President, Administrative Division
Acting President, Government Printing House
Deputy
President, Library Department
Bakhtar News Agency
Vice President
Director, Foreign News
Local News
Advertisement Agency
President, Afghan Film
Vice President
Chief, Theater Arts
Music
Fine Arts
Folklore
President, Publications Department
Director General, Publications

Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahim Nawin
Shaﬁ Rahel (actg.)—1974
Gul Ahmad Jabbar
Muhammad Shafi Rahgozar
Muhammad Akbar Pardes
Vacant
Mir Saeed Breman
Hakim Nahiz
Abdul Qadir
Ghulam Hazrat Koshan
Vacant
Kazem Ahang
Vacant
Abdul Majid Sahba
Abdul Qayyum Nurzad
Vacant
Abdul Samad Asefi
Faiz Muhammad Khairzade
Hafizullah Khiyal
Muhammad Yusuf Kohzad
Sayyid Nurullah Kolali
Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali
Dr. Shir Ahamad Nasri
<table>
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<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Central News</td>
<td>Muhammad Azim Kabulwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Publications Supervision Director</td>
<td>Bashir Rafiq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief, Audio Visual Department</td>
<td>Muhammad Akbar Shalizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General, Information Dept. Director</td>
<td>Latif Ahmad Tufan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Foreign Cultural Liaison Director</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Encyclopedia Association</td>
<td>Mrs. Nuria Nuristani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Society President</td>
<td>Habiburrahman Jadir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Administration</td>
<td>Prof. Sayyid Bahauddin Majruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor, <em>Afghanistan Magazine</em> Editor</td>
<td>Ghulam Sakhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor, <em>Ariana Magazine</em> Editor</td>
<td>Mrs. Maliha Makhmur Zafar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Ghulam Reza Mayel Harawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General, Kabul Museum</td>
<td>Miss Fahima Ayyubi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>Muhammad Arsalan Salemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director General, Institute of Archaeology</td>
<td>Muhammad Mangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baihaqi Book Publishing Institute</td>
<td>Azizullah Wakili Popolzayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Ahmad Ali Motamedi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Muhammad Karim Barakzai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Press Club</td>
<td>Dr. Zamaryalai Tarzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Division for Propagation of Pashtu Language</td>
<td>Dr. Zamaryalai Tarzi, Karim Shewan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Muhammad Ibrahim Khwakhogai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor-in-Chief, <em>Kabul Times</em> Editor</td>
<td>Ghulam Ghaus Khaibari</td>
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<td>Editor</td>
<td>Sayyid Shafi Rahel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woman’s Page Editor</td>
<td>Nur Muhammad Rahimi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Miss Marie Khalili</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor-in-Chief, <em>Anis</em> Editor</td>
<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acting Editor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Research</td>
<td>Wali Zalmai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor, <em>Children’s Magazine</em> Editor</td>
<td>Muhammad Shafi Maiwand</td>
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<td>Editor-in-Chief, <em>Jumhuriat</em> Editor</td>
<td>Mrs. Shukria Ra’d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Editor</td>
<td>Dr. Muhammad Asef Suhail –1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Research</td>
<td>Ghulam Shah Sarshar Roshani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monthly Editor</td>
<td>Muhammad Azam Rahnaward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Editor</td>
<td>Mahmud Farani</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Asif Fikrat</td>
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</table>
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister
Deputy Minister
Private Secretary
Director General, Planning
President, Administration
Director, Personnel
Archives
Director General, Services
Accounts
Inspection
Director, Board of Comm., Engineers
President, Post Office Department
Director, Intl. Incoming Mail
Local Incoming Mail
Intl. Outgoing Mail
Outgoing Local Mail
President, Telecommunications Dept.
Director General, Technical Division
Director, Central Automatic Telephone
Share Nau Automatic Tel.
Karte Char Automatic Tel.
Telegraph

Eng. Abdul Hamid Mohtat—1974
Eng. Azizullah Zaer
Muhammad Umar Sohab
Eng. Zewaruddin Yaqubi
Muhammad Umar Nayebkheil Barakzai
Eng. Muhammad Rahim Barakzai
Muhammad Sawar Nazim
Sayyid Basir Mansuri
Amanullah Khan
Muhammad Hasan
Eng. Muhammad Zaman
Muhammad Yasin Hikmat
Asmatullah Khan
Abdul Ghafur Rahimi
Muhammad Zaman
Ahmad Shah Akram
Sayyid Nasim Alawi
Muhammad Husain Wardak
Muhammad Aziz
Vacant
Sayyid Rasul
Sayf Muhammad Amin
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Minister
Deputy Minister
Private Secretary
Administrative President
President, Planning Dept.
Director General, Economics and Statistics Planning
Director Foreign Cooperation
President, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Dept.
Adviser
Director General, Veterinary Animal Husbandry
Director, Disease Control Section and Vaccination
Director General Special Fund
President, Plant Protection Dept.
Acting Director General, Plant Protection
Director, Plant Disease Survey
Director General, Locust Control
President, Forestry Dept.
Director General, Forestry Green Crops

Ghulam Jailani Bakhtari
Fazl Rahim
Muhammad Raziq Fani
Abdul Wahhab
Abdul Majid
Dr. Abdullah Naqshbandi
Muhammad Wali
Muhammad Akbar Asghar
Dr. Ghulam Abu Bakr
Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Shujai
Dr. Ainuddin Ashrafi
Saleh Muhammad Naqshbandi
Dr. Muhammad Aman
Eng. Ahmad Shah Sa'adati
Ali Muhammad
A. R. Saburi
Vacant
Eng. Sadiq Zakri
Said Aqa Anam
Mirza Ali Nazim
Hayatullah Khan
Director, Fodder
Natural Forests
Abdullah Qadirdan
Muhammad Yusuf Piloti
Muhammad Aref Nuri

President, Agricultural Research and Soil Survey
Nizamuddin Nashibi
Dr. Sayyid Kabir
Dr. Emaduddin Ghiasi
Ghulam Sakhi Akbari
Ali Ahmad
Dr. Nasir Kashawarz

Director General, Research Soil Survey
Abdul Wahhab
Muhammad Haidar Nasiri
Ubaidullah Khan
Muhammad Nabi Gharwal
Hashmat Sharar
Khwaaja Abdul Rauf
Muhammad Haq
Rahmatullah Koghadai
Aziz-ur-Rahman Mamnun
Abdullah Naik
Naik M. Gardizi
Muhammad Umar Afzali
Abdul Ali Nawabi
Abdul Quddus Saifi
Muhammad Yasin Mayel
Shah Muhammad Shirzai
Muhammad Hasan Keshtyar

President, Nangarhar Valley Authority
Member of the Board
Abdul Wahhab
Muhammad Haidar Nasiri
Ubaidullah Khan
Muhammad Nabi Gharwal
Hashmat Sharar
Khwaaja Abdul Rauf
Muhammad Haq
Rahmatullah Koghadai
Aziz-ur-Rahman Mamnun
Abdullah Naik
Naik M. Gardizi
Muhammad Umar Afzali
Abdul Ali Nawabi
Abdul Quddus Saifi
Muhammad Yasin Mayel
Shah Muhammad Shirzai
Muhammad Hasan Keshtyar

Director General, Cooperative
Other Offices
Foreign Relation Section
Legislative Section
Muhammad Umar Afzali
Abdul Ali Nawabi
Abdul Quddus Saifi
Muhammad Yasin Mayel
Shah Muhammad Shirzai
Muhammad Hasan Keshtyar
Muhammad Tahir Zahid
Amiruddin Nuri
Muhammad R. Kohistani
Abdul Basir Mohsini
Muhammad Hakim Marifat
Eng. Juma Muhammad Mohammedi
Eng. Ahmad Farid Ishaq
Dr. Abdul Rashid Rauf
Saleh Muhammad Popalzai
Fariduddin Ghiazi
Muhammad Aman
Muhammad Ibrahim Peroz
Redwanullah Khan
Abdul Hai Abbasi
Vice President, Construction Unit
President, Parwan Irrigation Project
Technical Vice President
President, Sordeh Irrigation Project
Technical Vice President
Chief, Badakhshan Project
Ghorband Project
Kunduz – Khanabad Project
Harirud Project
President, Nangarhar Valley Authority
Technical Vice President
Administration Vice President

Vice President, Construction Unit
President, Parwan Irrigation Project
Technical Vice President
President, Sordeh Irrigation Project
Technical Vice President
Chief, Badakhshan Project
Ghorband Project
Kunduz – Khanabad Project
Harirud Project
President, Nangarhar Valley Authority
Technical Vice President
Administration Vice President

M I N I S T R Y O F P L A N N I N G

Minister
Deputy Minister
Private Secretary
President, Planning and Economic Analysis Dept.
Director General, Regional Planning Coordination of Development Programs Research and Private Investment
President, Finance Dept.
Director, Banking and Currency Internal Resources Research
President, Statistics Dept.
Director, Publications
Director General, Demography and Manpower National Accounting
Director, Statistics on Industrial and Agricultural Production Statistics on Commerce and Commercial Institutions Statistics on Social Services Statistics on Transportation and Communication
Director General of Census and Sample Surveys

Ali Ahmad Khurram 1974—
Ali Ahmad Khurram –1974
Shah Mahmud Adil
Abdul Aziz Faruq
Vacant
Nasar Ali Nasar
Ahmad Zia Murshidi
Abdul Karim Amin
Vacant
Abdul Sami
Abdul Ghafur Malikzada
Miss Ronna Raufi
Saleh Muhammad Nurzai
Abdullah Sadiq Hamid
Abdul Khaliq Rashidi
Ghulam Ghaus
Sultan Shah Tamuri
Mahmud Shah Razaqi
Muhammad Rafiq Mayel
President, Planning Supervision Dept. | Vacant
---|---
Evaluation Board | Muhammad Alam Roshan
Technical Board | Muhammad Sharif Sohail
Director General, Development Supervision | Eng. Abdul Sami
Director, Supervision of Commerce and Industry | Wakil Ahmad Nuri
Public Works and Communications Regional Supervision | Miss Torpakai Jalil
Director General for Regional Planning | Miss Maliha Mansuri
President, Technical Economic Cooperation Dept. | Amir Muhammad Sami
Director, United Nations Affairs USSR & East European Affairs Other Countries | Vacant
Assistant President | Muhammad Nabi Salehi
Director General of Administration | Shah Muhammad Kandahari
Director, Personnel | Muhammad Anwar Nabizadah
Accounting | Shah Mahmud Adil
Auditing | Vacant
Archives | Abdul Khalil
Director General, Service | Muhammad Hashim Qasim
Maqsud
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Minister | Prof. Dr. Nazar Muhammad Sikandar
Deputy Minister | Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Azim
Private Secretary | Muhammad Humayun Surkhabi
Adviser to the Ministry | Dr. Ghias Safi Mukamal
Director, Secretariat | Humayun Sorkhabi
Acting President, Inspection Dept. | Dr. Muhammad Isa Safi
President, Public Health Institute | Dr. Abdullah Wahidi
Vice President | Dr. Faqir Amir
Chief, Virology | Dr. Sayyid Abdullah Qadripur
Director, Blood Bank | Dr. Shoyab Kaifi
President, General Medical Dept. | Dr. Salamuddin Wais
Vice President, Technical Administration | Bashir Ahmad Sami
President, Malaria Eradication Dept. | Abdul Ghani Nazar
Dr. Muhammad Karim Nushin
Technical Vice President
Vice President Admin.
President, Curative Medicine Dept.
Director of Medical Supplies
Chief, Nursing Division
President, Preventive Medicine Dept.
Deputy
Director General, Health Education
Editor Roghtia – Zari
Director General, Maternal Child Health
Planning Board
Acting Chief, Coordination and Planning
Assistant, Planning Board
Director General, Construction
Chief, Foreign Relations
Statistics and Manpower
President, Administrative Dept.
Hospitals and Other Medical Institutions
Avicenna Hospital, President
Vice President
President, X-Ray Department
Director, Women’s Clinic
Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital
Vice President Wazir Akbar Khan
President, Shahraarah Maternity Hospital
( also President AFGA)
Administrative Director (Shahraarah)
Doctor in Charge
Assistant Doctor (Shahraarah)
President, Wazir Akbar Khan Hosp.
Vice President
Director General, Tuberculosis Institute
Director, Women’s Sanatorium
Director General, Dental Inst.
Director, Aliabad Hospital
Zarghuna Women’s Hosp.
President, X-Ray Dept.

Dr. Yaqubi
Muhammad Sulaiman
Dr. Muhammad Asif Gharwal
Sayyid Hamidullah
Maria G. Mohseni
Dr. Muhammad Azam Wahhabzadah
Dr. Ghulam Ali Yaqubi
Dr. Ghulam Rabani Barna Afghan
Mr. Muhammad Rishad Wessa
Dr. Miazad
Dr. Maiwand
Yar Muhammad Mujaddidi
Eng. Rahimulla
Dr. Rauf Roshan
Vacant
Abdul Satar
Dr. Muhammad Ferozuddin Mostafa
Dr. Habibullah Rastagir
Muhammad Ali Akbari
Miss Fahima J. Arslan
Dr. Ghulam Nabi Kamyar
Muhammad Azim Rezazada
Mrs. Nafisa Mahmud Ghazi Nawaz
Muhammad Ali
Dr. Rafiq Amin
Dr. Shah Muhammad Husain Timuri
Dr. Kamyar 1974—
Dr. Bansari Lal
Mir Aqa Hessami
Abdul Majid Hamid
Dr. Abdullah Rashidi
Dr. Karim Nasar
Dr. Mirza Muhammad Ata
Dr. Muhammad Ali
Afghan Family Guidance Association

President
Vice President
Director of Clinics
Communication and Health Education
Statistics and Evaluation

President Mrs. Nafisa Mahmud Ghazi Nawaz
Vice President Dr. Mir Ghulam Haidar Mahir
Director of Clinics Dr. Akhtir Baraki
Communication and Health Education Dr. A. M. Mohibzada
Statistics and Evaluation Mr. Latif Ahmad Shams

MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

Minister
Deputy Minister
President, Inspection Department
Specialist’s Board Advisers

Minister
Deputy Minister
President, Inspection Department
Specialist’s Board Advisers

President Dr. Abdul Qayyum
Deputy Minister Muhammad Yusuf Farand – 1974
President, Inspection Department Hadatula Mujaddidi
Specialist’s Board Advisers Abdul Hadi Qari Rahim

Department of Industries

President Eng. Muhammad Hashim Taufiqi
Electricity Section (Da Brashna Muassasa)
General President and Caretaker Eng. Abdul Azim Gran
Vice President Vacant
President, Kabul Distribution Dept. Abdul Wakil Ruhi
Administrative Vice President Vacant
Technical Vice President Vacant
Director General, Administration Vacant
Chief, Herat Electric Power Institute Abdul Razak Hamidi
Chief, Kandahar Electric Power Ins. Abdul Karim Mushuif
Chief, Kabul Electricity Production Muhammad Sayyid Faizi
Chief, Ghori Power Station Vacant
Chief, Mazar Power Station Vacant
Chief, Jalalabad Power Station Eng. Mohmd Sarwar
Chief Boghra Breshna Eng. Muhammad Ismail Kohistani
Projects and Plans Muhammad Rahim Aurang
Chief, Kajakai Project Vacant
President, Thermal Power and Chemical Engineering Plants, Mazar-i-Charif Ataullah Hijran
Vice President Hafizullah Khan
President, Bost Oil Institute Eng. Amanullah
Director General for Economics  
President, Jangalak Workshop  
President, Jangalak Furniture Factory  
Chief, Jangalak Technical School  
Director General, Afghan Bicycle Factory  
President, Pul-i-Khumri Ghorı Cement Plant  
Vice President, Pul-i-Khumri Ghorı Cement Plant  
President, Jabul-en-Seraj Cement Factory  
President, Balkh Textile Mills  
Director, Afghan Coal Briquet Factory  
Economic Section  
Director General  
Director, Planning & Projects  
Director General Industrial Parks  
Labor Division  
Director General  
Mines and Geological Survey Dept.  
Coal  
President, Coal-Mines (Residence, Pul-i-Khumri)  
Director, Coal Mines (Residence, Darra-Suf)  
Petroleum  
President, Petroleum Exploration Dept. (Mazar-i-Sharif)  
Vice President  
President, Extraction & Transfer (Gas)  
Director General, Pipeline (Gas)  
Director General, Drilling (Shiberghan)  
Mgr. Shibarghan Petrol, Search Mines  
President, Mines Exploitation Geological Survey  
President  
Director General, Mineral Survey  

Dr. Hadi Kamal  
Muhammad Akbar Saifi  
Abdul Samad  
Dur Marjan  
Muhammad Zahir Baburi  
Eng. Ahmadullah  
Vacant  
Shir Aqa  
Eng. Dost Muhammad Alizoy  
Vacant  
Vacant  
Sultani Muhammad Yusufzai  
Abdul Ahad Samar  
Eng. Ahmad Shah  
Anwar Sharifi  
Eng. Khodai Nur Mandakhel  
Vacant  
Muhammad Alam Qureshi  
Eng. Khudafnur Mandakhel  
Dr. Abdul Khaliq Watanyar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleq  
Vacant  
Abdul Samad Saleh  
Discovery: Dr. Nayem Fakiri  
Study and Lab.: Sayyid Ali Shah
Administrative Department
President
Director General, Planning Section
Director, Personnel
Director, Statistics
Director, GSO
Director, Vocational Education
Director, Budget
Director, Archives
President, Board of Experts
President, Bagrami Textiles
Director General Bagrami Textiles
Director, Control Accounts
Director, Control
Afghan Cartographic Institute
Director
Chief, Printing Division
Chief, Processing Division
Chief, Transcribing Division
Photogrammetry Department
Director
Chief, Topographic Revision Division
Chief, Mapping Division
Chief, Aerial Photo Products Division
Geodetic Department
Director
Chief, Archives Division
Chief, Astronomy Division
Chief, Triangulation Division
Administration Department
Director
Chief, Archives Division
Chief, General Services Division
Chief, Accounting Division
Chief, Commodity Division
Director General, Economic Division

Ghulam Sakhi Torebaz
Eng. Sami Zamon
Khwaja Yaqub Siddiqi
Samandar

Muhammad Siddiqi Barakzai
Vacant
Muhammad Siddiqi
Prof. Abdul Qayyum
Samandar Khan (Acting)
Muhammad Azim Parwanta
Said Ghulam Sason
Ghulam Ali

Aminullah Khan
Muhammad Mir
Gul Zaman
Saifurahman Sahibzadeh

Muhammad Shafai
Muhammad Ashraf
Vacant
Yar Muhammad

Vacant
Taj Muhammad
Vacant
Ghul Ahmad

Ghulam Sadiq
Khudai Raha
Mir Muhammad Yaqub
Abdul Salam
Mir Muhammad Yaqub
Abdul Hadi Kamal
KABUL UNIVERSITY

President
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Haidar

Vice President, Business Affairs
Prof. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Muhebi -1974
Dr. Nazeri (actg.) 1974—
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Anwar
Vacant

General Director of Education
Shamsulabuddin —1974
Muhammad Qasim Mayar 1974 —

Faculty
Dean, Agriculture
Mir Aqa
Assistant Dean
Prof. Mir Zahiruddin Ansari —1974
Dean, Economics
Hafizullah Murshidi
Assistant Dean
Dr. Ashrafi
Dean, Education
Sayyid Saaduddin Hashimi — 1974
Dean, Engineering
Rajab Ali Karim
Assistant Dean
Nazir Ahmad Pashtun
Dean, Islamic Law
Wafiyullah Samayee
Assistant Dean
Abdul Salam Azimi
Dean, Faculty of Law and Political Science
Prof. Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Masun
Assistant Dean
Muhammad Musa Marufi
Dean, Faculty of Letters and Humanities
Prof. Mir Husain Shah
Assistant Dean
Hamidullah Amin
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nadir Umar
Assistant Dean
Dr. Abdul Wasi Latifi
Dean, Faculty of Pharmacology
Dr. Fazl Ahmad Ehrari
Assistant Dean
Vacant
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Nangarhar
Prof. Dr. Karamuddin Kakar
Assistant Dean
Ghunchah Gul Habib
Dean, Faculty of Science
Abdul Rauf Khulmi
Dean Poly-Technic Institute
Dr. Faqir Muhammad Yaqubi
Assistant Dean
Dr. Muhammad Anwar Sultan — 1974
Deputy Dean for Scientific Affairs
Eng. Habiburrahman
Dean University Hospital, Kabul
Dr. Zamin Ali
Assistant Dean
Dr. Mirza Muhammad Ata
Dean, Institute of Education
Prof. Ghulam Jailani Yaftali — 1974

Note: The academic titles may be translated roughly as follows:
Pohand
Full Professor
Pohanwal
Associate Professor
Pohandoi
Pohanmal
Pohanyar
Pohyalai

Associate Professor
Assistant Professor
Assistant Professor
Instructor

Other K. U. Officials Without Academic Titles

Director General, Foreign Relations
Yasin Naibkhel - 1974
Miss Anisa Azami (actg.) 1974 -

Assistant Director, Foreign Relations
M. Alam Payind - 1974

Director General, Publications
Habib Hala - 1974
Dr. Asadullah Habib (actg.) 1974 -
Muhammad Ibrahim Sutoda

Univ. Library
Director
Genera,
Foreign Relations
Yasin Naibkhel - 1974

Assistant Director, Univ. Library
Miss Anisa Azami (actg.) 1974 -

Director Research Center & Foundations
M. Alam Payind - 1974

Director General for Accounting
Nur Muhammad Sayar - 1974
Vacant

Planning and Statistics
Ghulam Nabi
Usman Ferahmard - 1974
Ali Ahmad
Enayatullah Khan

Director, Bookkeeping
Ghulam Nabi
Usman Ferahmard - 1974
Ali Ahmad
Enayatullah Khan

Liquidation
Ghulam Nabi
Usman Ferahmard - 1974
Ali Ahmad
Enayatullah Khan

Payroll
Ghulam Nabi
Usman Ferahmard - 1974
Ali Ahmad
Enayatullah Khan

Foreign Currency
Ghulam Nabi
Usman Ferahmard - 1974
Ali Ahmad
Enayatullah Khan

Director General for Administration
Muhammad Qasim
Abdul Hakim
Muhammad Sadiq
Muhammad Rafi

Director, Personnel
Muhammad Eamiel

Archives
Vacant

Depot
Muhammad Husain Farzad - 1974
Abdul Sabur Shahnawaz 1974 -

Budgeting
Muhammad Husain Farzad - 1974
Miss Maimuna Emam
Abdul Sabur Shahnawaz 1974 -

Director General for Cafeteria
A. Sabur Shanawaz

Inspection
Muhammad Daud

Vacant
Dr. Ahmad Zia

Director, Testing, Orientation
Dr. Said Kamal

Health Services

Psychiatric Services (Mental Health)
Clinic), University Hospital

Student Academic Records (Registrar)
Muhammad Daud - 1974

Acting General Director
Muhammad Shuaib 1974 -

Director Record Office
Sayyid Husain Sarwari
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdar</td>
<td>Servant in Charge of Drinking Water; Chief Steward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhund</td>
<td>Religious Instructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhundzade</td>
<td>Descendant of an Akhund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aq Padshah</td>
<td>White King; Czar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqsaqal</td>
<td>Greybeard; Headman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amin</td>
<td>Trustee; Secretary; Minister; Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amin al-Asas</td>
<td>Chief of Police; Chief Security Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amin al-Ittda'at</td>
<td>Chief of Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amin al-Makatib</td>
<td>Secretary in Charge of Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amin-i-Nizam</td>
<td>Paymaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amir</td>
<td>Nobleman, Ruler, Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbab</td>
<td>Headmaster; Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arq or Arg</td>
<td>Fort; Citadel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arzbegi</td>
<td>Usher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asker</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ataliq</td>
<td>Tutor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghban-Bashi</td>
<td>Head Gardener; Head of Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapar-Bashi</td>
<td>Head of Mail Runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabir al-Mulk</td>
<td>Private Secretary to the Amir; Secretary of State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daftari</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dah-Bashi</td>
<td>Officer Commanding Ten Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar al-'Adalat</td>
<td>Court of Law; Justice Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darbar</td>
<td>Royal Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darogha</td>
<td>Overseer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eshan</td>
<td>Headman; Gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrash-Bashi</td>
<td>Chief of Carpet-Spreaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faujdar</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firqa</td>
<td>Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firqa Mishar</td>
<td>Major General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghulam Bacha</td>
<td>Pages (often the sons of Afghan nobles and high officials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghund</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghund Mishar</td>
<td>Brigadier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajji</td>
<td>Title of Pilgrim to Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim</td>
<td>Governor of a District; Magistrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hakim-i-Kalan</td>
<td>Governor of a Major District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim-i-Tahiqiq</td>
<td>Inspector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasht-Nafari</td>
<td>System of Conscription of One-in-Eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazir-Bash</td>
<td>Attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishik Aghasi</td>
<td>Chamberlain; Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishik Aghasi Huzuri</td>
<td>Private Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishik Aghasi Kharija</td>
<td>Foreign Secretary; Foreign Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishik Aghasi Mulki</td>
<td>Civil Chamberlain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishik Aghasi Nizami</td>
<td>Military Chamberlain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itimad-i-Daula</td>
<td>Chief Secretary; Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarib Kash</td>
<td>Drawer of Measuring Chain; Surveyor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janab</td>
<td>His Excellency; Title of Respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jirga</td>
<td>Tribal Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandak</td>
<td>Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandak Mishar</td>
<td>Battalion Commander; Lieutenant Colonel; Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karbala'i</td>
<td>A Shia Pilgrim to Karbala (place of the martyrdom of Imam Husain, son of Ali, and grandson of the Prophet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kad-Khuda</td>
<td>Village Headman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalantar</td>
<td>Superior to Headman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kar-i-Khas-i-Hazur</td>
<td>Chief Aide-de-Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalifa</td>
<td>Successor to the Prophet; (now used for teachers, tutors, craftsmen, and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan (pl. Khawanin)</td>
<td>Headman; Chief; Mister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khawanin Sowar</td>
<td>Cavalry Troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan-i-Mulla Khan</td>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan-i-Ulum</td>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khasadar</td>
<td>Tribal Militiaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khidmatgar-Bashi</td>
<td>Head Valet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoja or Khwaja</td>
<td>Title of Dignitary, Eunuch, Doctor, Professor, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotwal</td>
<td>Head of Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lashkar</td>
<td>Tribal Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loynab (Loy Na'eb)</td>
<td>Deputy Governor; Lieutenant; Title of Amir's Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majlis-i-Shura</td>
<td>Cabinet; State Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malik</td>
<td>Headman of Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malik-ush-Shu'ara</td>
<td>Poet Laureate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi'mar-Bashi</td>
<td>Head Architect; Head Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ming-Bashi</td>
<td>Commander of 1,000 Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mir</td>
<td>Ruler; Title; Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mir-Akhor</td>
<td>Master of the Stables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mir-Aspor</td>
<td>Corps of Sons of Hazara Khans and Maliks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mir-Munshi</td>
<td>Head Secretary; Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirza</td>
<td>Clerk (if before name); Prince (in Iran, after name); Title (in India, borne by descendants of the Moghuls and by sons of Rajput converts to Islam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moshawer</td>
<td>Councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mufti</td>
<td>Head Law Officer (advises Khan-i-Mulla or a Kazi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muharrir</td>
<td>Correspondent of Amir; Editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhtasib-Bashi</td>
<td>Supervisor of Morals; Market Inspector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu'in-us-Sultana</td>
<td>Helper of the State; Title held by Princes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulki</td>
<td>Civil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulla</td>
<td>Muslim Priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulla-i-Huzur</td>
<td>Amir's Chief Mulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munshi</td>
<td>Writer; Secretary; Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musahib</td>
<td>Companion of the King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musahib-i-Khas-i-Hazur</td>
<td>Privy Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musammat</td>
<td>Prefix before Ladies Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustaufi</td>
<td>Finance Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik</td>
<td>Revenue Officer; Finance Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na'eb</td>
<td>Deputy; Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na'eb Salar</td>
<td>General; Orderly Brigadier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na'eb Ishik Aghasi-i-Nizami</td>
<td>Undersecretary of the Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na'eb-ul-Hukumah</td>
<td>Governor of a Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na'eb-us-Sultana</td>
<td>Viceroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naqib</td>
<td>Herald; Chief Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir</td>
<td>Overseer; Steward; Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir-i-Harbiya</td>
<td>War Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir-i-Mulki</td>
<td>Home Minister; Interior Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir-i-Tijarat</td>
<td>Minister of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir-ul-Ma'aref</td>
<td>Minister of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir wa-Muhrdar-wa-Amin-ul-Maktubat</td>
<td>Confidential Correspondence Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefix before Ladies Names (Msmaat)

Revenue Officer; Finance Minister (Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik)

Deputy; Assistant (Na'eb)

General; Orderly Brigadier (Na'eb Salar)

Undersecretary of the Army (Na'eb Ishik Aghasi-i-Nizami)

Governor of a Province (Na'eb-ul-Hukumah)

Viceroy (Na'eb-us-Sultana)

Herald; Chief Leader (Naqib)

Overseer; Steward; Minister (Nazir)

War Minister (Nazir-i-Harbiya)

Home Minister; Interior Minister (Nazir-i-Mulki)

Minister of Commerce (Nazir-i-Tijarat)

Minister of Education (Nazir-ul-Ma'aref)

Confidential Correspondence Secretary (Nazir wa-Muhrdar-wa-Amin-ul-Maktubat)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizami</td>
<td>Military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesh-Khedmat</td>
<td>Personal Steward; Head Valet; Attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pir</td>
<td>Saint; Holy Man; Old Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qabchi (Qabuchi) Bashi</td>
<td>Chamberlain; Head of Amir's Servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qafila-Bashi</td>
<td>Chief of Karawans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qal'a-Bashi (Begi)</td>
<td>Officer in Charge of the Arg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qasid</td>
<td>Courier; Messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qazi (Qadi)</td>
<td>Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qazi Daftar</td>
<td>Head of Amir's Servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qazi-ul-Quzzat</td>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rais</td>
<td>Head; President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rais-i-Tanzimieh</td>
<td>Chief Civil and Military Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikab-Bashi</td>
<td>Chief Stirrup; Body Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sad-Bashi</td>
<td>Commander of 100 Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadr-i-A'zam</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safarmayna</td>
<td>Unit of Sappers and Miners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahibzade</td>
<td>Son of a Saint; Title (borne by descendants of a man famous for piety)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanduqdar</td>
<td>Treasurer; Cashier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sar Askar</td>
<td>Field Marshal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardar</td>
<td>Title, Military Chief; Member of Royal Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardar-i-Ala</td>
<td>Highest Afghan Decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardar-i-Mudafi</td>
<td>Chief of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarhang</td>
<td>Captain; Commander of 600 Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarhadd-dar</td>
<td>Frontier Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarishtedar</td>
<td>Superintendent; Finance Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarishtedar-i-Ta'mirat</td>
<td>Manager of Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sar Os</td>
<td>A Corps (composed of sons of nobility and high officials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sartip</td>
<td>Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayyid</td>
<td>Title (borne by descendants of the Prophet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepeh Salar</td>
<td>Commander-in-Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaghasi</td>
<td>See Ishik Aghasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shura</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahsildar</td>
<td>Revenue Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolai</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolai Mishar</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakil</td>
<td>Agent; Procurator;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakil-i-Sultanat</td>
<td>Regent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wali</td>
<td>Governor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wazir</td>
<td>Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wizarat</td>
<td>Ministry</td>
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<td>Wizarat-i-Adliya</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
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<td>Wizarat-i-Dakhila</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>Wizarat-i-Darbar</td>
<td>Ministry of Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Fawa'id-i-'ama</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Harbiya</td>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Iqtiyad-i-Milli</td>
<td>Ministry of National Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Khurja</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Ma'aden</td>
<td>Ministry of Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Ma'ref</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Maliya</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance (or Revenue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Matbu'at</td>
<td>Ministry of Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizarat-i-Post wa Telegraf</td>
<td>Ministry of Post and Telegraph</td>
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</table>
Wizarat-i-Sehhiya  
وزارت صحتی  
Ministry of Health

Wizarat-i-Tejarat  
وزارت تجارت  
Ministry of Commerce

Yawar 
باور  
Personal Assistant; Aide-de-Camp

Yuz-Bashi 
باز بانی  
Commander of 100 Men
GENEALOGIES OF AFGHAN FAMILIES
Principal Lines of Descent of Muhammadzai Families

Sardar Painda Khan

First Wife
Table 2

Second Wife
Table 7

Third Wife
Table 18

Fourth Wife
Table 16

Fifth Wife
Table 73

Sardars

Peshawar Sardars

Sultan Muhammad "Telai"

Kandahar Sardars

Muhammad Azim
Nawab Asadullah

Sultan Ahmad
Nawab Muhammad Zaman

Abdullah
Nawabi Family
Tables 9-15

Abdul Aziz

Aziz Family
Table 4

Yahya Khan
Sufi Din Muhammad
Zikria
Abdul Guddas

Amir Muhammad
Amir Dost Muhammad

Muhammad Siddiq
Amir Muhammad Afzal

Muhammad Rafiq
Amir Abdur Rahman

Muhammadzai Families

Yahya Khan
Yunus Khan
Sultan Muhammad "Telai"

Yahya Khel

Mugammad Yunus

Zikria Family
Tables 33-40

Etemadi Family
Tables 41-46

Yunusi Family
Tables 23-24

Rafiq Family
Table 17

Ziai Family
Tables 54-56

Siraj and Enayat

Naser-Ziah

Family

Tables 61-66

Tables 57-60

Table 1
Muhammad Azim
Governor of Kashmir

Sultan Ahmad "Sarkar" (2)
m. Pacha Begum (48-4)

Other Children
See Table 2

Abdullah (3)
See Table 4

Sikandar (4)
m. Bibi Jan (2-16)

Shir Ahmad (5)
d. young

Ameen (6)
m. Muhammad Ibrahim (71-2)

Shah Nawaz (7)
Descendents living in
Iran and Pakistan

Bibi Fatimah (8)
m. Shah Baz (53-14)

First Wife
Saltanat (22-7)

Iranian Wife
Masuma (12)
m. Abdul Aziz (4-4)

Abdur Rahman (13)

Bibi Hawa (49-9)
Consort

Humaira (16)
m. Muhammad
Rafiq (16-40)

Abdur Rahim (17)

Abdul Karim (18)

Abdul Ahad (15)
m. Rub Afza (3-21)

Muhammad Sa'id (20)

Ruh Afza (21)
m. Abdul Abad (3-15)

Azar (19)
m. Abida

Abdullah (22)

Muhammad Usam (23)
Chulam Muhammad (24)

Table 3
Muhammad Azim
Governor of Kashmir

Sultan Ahmad "Sarkar"

Abdullah (2)

Mohammad Azim
Governor of Kashmir

I Sulton had "Sarkar" Abdullah (2) Other Children

First Wife
Dtr. Muhammad Umar (7-8)

Masturah (3) Mother of P.M. 
Muhd. Hashim 
m. Muhammad Yusuf (30-3)

Abdul Aziz (4)+

Khorashid (5) m. Bilqis (3-14) m. Muhammad Umar (40-7)

Abdur Rasul (6)

m. Aisha

Gauhar Taj (7) m. a Syrian

Abdul Majid (8) m. Hamdan (53-20)

Two Sons

Aliya (9) Abdul Huain (10) Abdul Hamid (11) Hamida (12) Habiba (13) Tahers (16) 

m. Zahra (70-28) m. Zakia (60-11) m. Abdullah (79-12) m. Ata Muhd. m. Nasreddin Ulumi

Gen. Abdur Rauf (15) m. Razia (4-20) m. Farokh (68-5)

Abdur Rashid (17) Maparwar (18) Zarin (19) m. Azan m. Amir Muhammed (26-8)


Muhd. Ayub Aziz (21) Dr. Abdul Chaffar Aziz (22) Qadir Aziz (23) 
m. Gen. Abdur Afifa  m. a Belgian 

Rauf (4-15) m. Safura

Abdul Hai Aziz (24) Min. of Plan. 
d. 1963

Muh. (81-25)

Humaira (37) Umar (38) Sultan (39) Farida (40) Rayana (41) Abdullah (42) Hama (43) Laila (44) Marie (45)

m. Sultan Umar

Fariba(56) Daughter (57) Sabrina (58) Sualamn (59)

++ Abdul Majid (29)

Shaher Ahmad (46) Hasid Abang (47) Aziz Abang (48)

Hamida (34) m. Qasim (49) Muhd. Asen (50) m. Shafiqa

Najiba (35) Razia (36) m. Justice Chulam Ali Karimi, Ulumi

Nedda (51) Welid (52) Khalida (53) Fauzia (54) m. Dr. Asim a Sayyid

++ NOTE: The descendants of Abdul Aziz (4) have adopted the family name Aziz.

Table 4
Sardar Painda Khan

Nawab Abdul Samad

Abdul Qayyum (2) Other Children See Table 7 Ghulam Mubriddin (3)

Nawab Abdul Samad

Abdul Qayyum (2) Other Children See Table 7 Ghulam Mubriddin (3)

Muhammad Sarwar (4)

Muhammad Anwar (10)

Muhammad Aziz (11) Muhammad Akbar (12) Masterah (13) Muhammad Uman (52-25)

Muhammad Karim (16) Muhammad Haidar (17) Koko Gul (17+) m. Ghulam Rasul

Muhammad Akbar (19) Abdullah (20) Karima (21) Waniya (22) m. Abdul Wahid Eremadi (44-10)

Muhammad Karim (16) Muhammad Haidar (17) Koko Gul (17+) m. Ghulam Rasul

Muhammad Karim (16) Muhammad Haidar (17) Koko Gul (17+) m. Ghulam Rasul

Mubd. Akbar (19) Abdullah (20) Karima (21) Waniya (22) m. Abdul Wahid Eremadi (44-10)

Muhammad Karim (16) Muhammad Haidar (17) Koko Gul (17+) m. Ghulam Rasul

Muhammad Karim (16) Muhammad Haidar (17) Koko Gul (17+) m. Ghulam Rasul

Mubd. Akbar (19) Abdullah (20) Karima (21) Waniya (22) m. Abdul Wahid Eremadi (44-10)

Two Sons Three Sons

Sharifa (25)

Hamida (18) m. Muhammad Haidar (43-3)

Table 8
Amin Daula  
First Wife

Other Children  
See Tables 9, 11, 12, & 13

Muhammad Ali (2)  
m. Fatima Sultan  
(10-19)

Ahmad Ali (3)

Muhammad Azim (4)  
d. young

Muhammad Hafiz (5)  
m. Nur Jahan (12-28)  
Str.-in-Law of Khan  
of Kalat of Baluchistan

Iona (6)  
d. young

Muhammad Ismail (7)  
m. Muhammad  
Rafiq (22-17)  
m. an Uzbak

Manlakat (8)  
Abdul  
Qadir (10)

Chulam  
Qadir (10)

Ghulam  
Dostagir (11)  
m. Hajera

Second Wife  
Alia (9-16)  
m. Parwar

Third Wife  
Hajera, Dr. of  
S. Habib

Muhd. Haim (12)  
Ahmad Derea (13)

Nasrin (14)  
Shah La (15)  
Najiba (16)  
Muhd. Farid (17)

Nur Ahmad (20)  
Muhd. Sharif (26)

Ghulam Hazrat (28)

Daughter  
(25)

Tahera (18)  
Ma'sud (19)  
m. Muhd.  
Nabil (18A-30)

Samia (20)  
m. Sayyd  
Khalil Hashimian

Ibrahim (22)  
Abida (23)  
Maturah (24)  
m. Nazir (14-13)

Abida (23)

M. Haim (37)  
Muhd. Ali (38)

Hawa (37)

Marian (39)

Noma (29)  
Yasemin (30)  
Mir Maia (31)  
Humayun (32)

Azizullah (11A)  
Abadullah  
m. Bilgia (11B)  
Ulemi

Ahmudullah (11A)  
Mazari  
Kamila (11D)  
m. a Laji

Noma (29)

Farida (33)

Fazia (11E)

Fariba (34)  
Muarat (35)  
Wahid (36)

Table 10  
Navabi Family
Afghan Wife
Sarwar Begus (2) m. Khodadad (a Baluchi)

Wife
Ali Jan (3) Shirin Taj (4) m. Gul Muhd. (20-11)

Dtr. of Sayyid Ghulam Pacha

First Wife
Mahtab
Taher (5) m. Ahmad Yar (d. young)

Second Wife
Gulab
Roshan (9) m. Ahmad Ali (25-26)
Muhd. Zaman (10) m. Halima (9-26)

Third Wife
Abdul Baqi (12)
Sa’adat (13) m. Muhd. Akram

Other Wives
Pacha Begum (5) m. Mir Azam

See Tables 9, 10, 11, & 13

Third Wife
Abdul Baqi (12)

Daughter (27a)
Nur Jahan (28) Wife of Khan of Kalat of Baluchistan

Table 12
Nawabi Family
Table 13
Nawabi Family
Nawab Asadullah

Shukrullah

Ghulam Ali

First Wife
See Table 14

Barakzai Wife
no children

Khosti Wife
no children

Alikozai Wife

Ghulam Siddiq (2) m. Soraya (12-11)

Ghulam Nabi (3) m. Dtr. of Muhd. Anwar

Shir Ali (4) m. Dtr. of Nazar Muhd.

Ramzia (5) Ghulam (6) Mustafa Ghulam (7) Usman Ghulam Faruq (8)


Fariba (14) Tariq (15) Nasheh (16)

Table 14A
Table 15

Nawabi Family
Sultan Muhammad "Telai"

Other Children
See Tables 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, and 24

Ata Muhammad (2)
Abdul Aziz (3)
Yunus (4)
Abdul Qayyum (6)
Abbas Khan (8)

Other Children at Atd Muhammad (2)
Abdul Aziz (3)
Yunus (4)
Abdul Qayyum (6)
Abbas Khan (8)

Zikria (9)
Abdul Khaleq (10)
Gul Muhammad (11)
Asma (12)
Abdulrazzaq (13)
Muhd. Akbar (14)
Abdul (14a) Karim ++
Abdur Rahim Abbasi (15)

First Wife
Shirin Taj (12-4)

Second Wife
Pamjehri

Sales Muhd. (16)
Nafas Jan (17)
Gauhar Taj (18)
Babarwar (19)
Khawar (20)
Asefa (21)
Saleha (22)
Abdul Raziq (23)
Wasina (24)
Sahib Janaki (24a)
Mari (24b)
Munir (25)
Muhd. Ibrah (26)
Asef Jan (27)

Daughter (22)
Mujaddidi

Maryas (29a)
Asefa (28)
Abdul Rashid (29)
Rahm (30)
Nafisa (31)
Sima (32)
Bashir (34)

Majid (35)

Wahid (36)
Shahnaz (40)

Abdul Karim (14a) ++ above

Table 20
Peshawar Sardars
Table 21
Peshawar Sardars
Sultan Muhammad "Telai"

Other Children
See Tables 18, 18A, 20, 21, 22 and 24

Sufi Din Muhammad (2)

Brig. Muhammad Nasir (3)

Other Wives
See Table 24

Muhammad Yunus (4)

Second Wife

Muhammad Ishaq (5)

Taber (6)

Daughter (8)

Muhammad Akran (9)

Saifeh (10)

Saleh (11)

Soraya (18)

Hasim (7)

m. (23-8) m. (23-7) m. (40-8)

Muhammad Naim (10) m. (27)

Mehvah (20) Malaiz (19)

Muhammad Yunus (22) m. (4-31)

Abdullah Yunus (23) m. (24)

Mansha (25) Mous (26) Daughter (27)

Mustafa (28)

Hajera (15) Khadija (15a) Anwar (16) Nader (17) Nasir (18) Areeg (19) Ibaan (20)

m. Sameed Anwar (26-6) m. Sameed (15a) m. Sameed Boni (19) m. Sameed (20)

Sikander (31) Nathalies (32)

Saye Zahir (29) Other Child (30)

Muhammad Akram (9)

Saifeh (10)

Saleh (11)

Soraya (18)

Table 23

Peshawar Sardars

Karima Umar Divorced

French Wife

Farha (38) Firashta (39)

Child (40)
Sa’id Muhammad

Muhammad Dear (2)

Abdul Nabi (3)

Muhammad Yaqub (4)

Abdul Ahad (5)

Abdul Wahid (6)

Abdul Hamid (7)
For Children
See Table 25A

Abdur Rashid (8)

Muhammad Wali (11)

Muh. Nabi (12)

Aasia (13)

Hedayatullah (14)

Inayatullah (15)

Abdul Majid (16)

M. Sajida

M. Taj Muhd.

(75-6)

Shah Wali (18)

Abdul Nabi (19)

Abdul Karim (20)

Hikmatullah (21)

Imamatullah (27)

Hayatullah (28)

Muh. Akbar (29)

Juma Khan (22)

Sharif (23)

Janan (24)

Aman (25)

Khudaidad (26)

Table 258
Peshawar Sardars
Sardar Pinda Khan

Other Children
See Table 18

Pir Muhammad (2)

Other Children
See Table 26

Bahadur (3)

First Wife
Dtr. of Sultan
Wuhd. Telai

Mubd. Nasir (4)
  m. Koko Jan
Daughter (5)
  m. Khair (52-12)
Amina (6)
  m. Zulfeqar (48-15)
Mubd. Asef (7)
  m. Uzra (48-21)

Mubd. Akbar (8)
  m. Jahan Tab
Mubd. Azim (9)
  m. Nawab
Hawa Jan (10)
  m. Nawab
Mubd. Haabia (13)
  m. Nur Ahmad
Sileis Jan (12)

Second Wife
Fatinah Sultan (13-2)

Zobaida Begum (13)
  m. Abdullah

Mubd. Yusuf (14)
Pirzad
  m. Shirin Taj, a Sayyid

Sultan Haidar (19)
Suraya (20)
Sultan Sikander (21)
Qaderia (22)
Mubd. Asim (23)
Sultan Ahmad (24)
Aliya (25)
Sultan Hamid (26)

Rasia (15)
Mubd. Yunus (16)
Mubd. Fazl (17)
Mubd. Saber (18)

Sulaiman (31)
Daud (32)
Sultan (33)
Said (34)
Salim Mustafa (35)

Table 26A

Peshawar Sardars
Sultan Muhammad Telai

Yahya (1)

Muhammad Yusuf (2)
By his First Wife
Hukumat Begum, Saddozai

Other Children
See Table 27

Other Children
See Table 27

Shah Wali (3)
m. Safia (62-6)

Ahmad Wali (4)
m. Kamar Sultan Ghazi (28-8)

Abdul Wali (5)
m. Bilqis (27-21)

Wali Shah (6)

Masfiya (7)
d. young

++ Humaira (15) Nana (16) Mayana (17)

Feraidun (8) Ruhila (9) Safia (10) Shah Wali (11) Leila (12) Mariam (13) Soraya (14)

++ Humaira (above)
m. Tariq Arif

Rokkshana (18) Mustafa (19)

First Wife
Halima (54-19) Margalar (17-16) Nafiq

Second Wife

Table 29
Peahawar Sardars - Yahya Khel
Muhammad Asef (2)  
By his First Wife

Other Children
See Table 31

Muhammad Sulaiman (3)
m. Taj Sultana (30-8)

Ahmad Ali (4)  
m. Mahoba (70-18)

Ali Shah (5)  
m. Saleha (70-17)

Sultana (6)  
n. Mubh. Umah (63-4)

Kaukaha (7)  
n. Mubh. Ali (70-20)

Benazir (8)  
m. Mubh. Haidar

Aliya (9)  
m. Mubh. Ruh Afsa (65-8)

Habiba (10)  
m. Mubh. Ruh Afsa

Ghulam Mubh. (11)

Abdul Qadir (12)  
m. Latifa (28-12)

Gen. Abdullah Rogar (13)
m. Asina (31-17)

Mubh. Shah (16)  
m. Mubh. Shah (16)

Maliha (17)  
m. Mubh. Shah (16)

Malalai (18)  
n. Mubh. Shah (16)

Wertshina (19)  
n. Mubh. Shah (16)

Wal Shah (20)

Ahmad Ali (21)  
m. Aisha (63-11)

Ali Shah (22)  
n. Aisha (63-11)

Kaukaba (27)  
m. Mubh. Shah (16)

Deniz (28)  
m. Mubh. Shah (16)

Aliya (29)  
n. Mubh. Shah (16)

Habiba (30)  
m. Mubh. Shah (16)

Ghulam Mubh. (31)

Amir (49)  
m. Salihuddin (28-19)

Arzo (50)  
m. Salihuddin (28-19)

Naim (51)  
m. Salihuddin (28-19)

Table 32

Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel
Sulaiman Family
Sultan Muhammad Telai (1)
By Kimia Begum, a Kashmiri

Other Children
See Tables 18, 18A, 20, 21, 22, 23, & 24

Zikria (2)

First Wife
Shamsi Jahan (2-23)

Amina (3) Taj Muhammad (4) Bicis (5) Fath Muhammad (6) Abdur Rahman (7)
See Tables 35, 36, m. Shir Ali (75-3) See Table 39

Murasa (8) Zanarud (9) Mairam (10) Rabea (11)
m. Abdul Ghaffar d. d. young

Second Wife
Hajera (9-3)

Nawabi

Navabi

Other Wives
See Table 34

Afzal (12)

Maimuna, a Safi


Abdul Hamid (27) Barialai (26) Other (28)

Table 33
Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family
Sultan Muhammad Telai
By Kimia Begum

Zikria (2)

Sanaubar
Bibi Haji Laghmani

Safi Tagao
Wife

Gulchera
Hazara Consort

Other Wives
See Table 33

Pari
Laghmani Consort

Laghmani Wife

Gulshan
Hazara Consort

Dad Muhammad (3)
Akhtar Muhd. (4)
Zulekha (5)
m. Munina (22-18)
m. Sama Dani

Amir Begum (6)
d. young

Safar (7)
d. young

Muzafar (8)
m. a Laghmani

Abdul Majid (9)
d.

Akhbar (15)

Ghulam Muhd. (10)
Mohsena (11)
m. Abdur
Hafiz Agha

Ali Ahmad (13)
Saleh Muhd. (14)
m. Sahib Jamal
(20-25)

Azam (16)

Razia (17)
Shaifa (18)
Aziz Ahmad (19)

Sania (20)
m. Muhammad
Saleh Ahmad
Samrat (21)
Nasir (22)
Ali (23)
Akbar (24)
Nur Ali (25)
Four Daughters (26)

Table 34
Peshawar Sardars – Zikria Family
Table 38

Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family
Zikria
By his First Wife

Other Children
See Tables 33 and 34

Fath Muhammad (2)
m. Hallia (27-3)

Rahat (3)
m. Ata Muhammad
(36-3)

Shir Ahmad (4)
m. Zelekha (30-13)
See Table 40

Sa’adat (5)
m. Nazar Muhammad
(35-13)

Nur Ahmad (6)
m. Sabera (31-10)

Humaira (7) Khore Jan
m. Muhammad Ali (30-5)
Uncle of ex-King Zaher

Ranifa (8)
m. Dr. Humayun
(49-27)

Muhammad Akram (9)
m. Kaukaba (40-4)
Sherzad

Gul Ahmad (10)
m. Marie (40-30)

Muhammad Umar (11)
m. Sultana (27-19)

Mahbuba (12)
c. Chulan Chave
(40-17) Sherzad

Torpekai (13)
m. Yahya (31-31)

Toryalai (14)
m. Durkhani
(30-28)

Tariq (15) Haris (16) Adris (17) Qais (18)

Khatul (19)
m. Ahmad Shah
(27-22)

Timur (21) Abdullah (22)

Table 39
Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family
Sultan Muhammad Telai

Abdul Quddus (2)
Itimad-ud-Daula
"Etemadi"

Other Wives
See Tables 42, 43, 45 and 46

First Wife
Bakhtawar

Juma (3)

First Wife
Zarin Taj (26-23)

Ghulam Sawai
Goya (4)
d. 1967

Hamida (5)
Ghulam Safdar (6)
Ruh Afza (7)

Najia (13)
m. Abdul Qader

Tawab (14)
s. Humaera, Dtr. of Khudadad Etemadi

Table 41
Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family
Table 42
Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family
Sultan Muhammad Telai
Abdul Quddus (2)
Itimad ud-Daula

Other Wives
See Tables 41, 42, 45 and 46

Fourth Wife
Tajwar, Bibi Jan (26-13)
Lady Caligrapher

Muhammad Haidar (3)  Ghulam Haidar (4)  Habiba (5)  m. Muhammad Yunus (21-11)

Chulam Ahmad (6)  Mariam (7)  Muhammad Usman (8)  Khorshid (9)

First Wife
Hamida (5-16)

Second Wife
Halima (20-28)

Third Wife
Shahzada Begum (30-10)

Fourth Wife
Siddiqua

Muhammad Akbar (10)  m. Safurah (25-25)

Muhammad Wali (11)  m. Sami, a Wardaki

Muhd. Nabi (13)  m. Ghulam Muhd. m. Humaira (28-11)


Muhammad (7-17)  m. Humaiera (18)  m. Nur Ahmad (19)  m. Aliya (41-10)


Hafla (32)  Mubd. Ashraf (33)  Habib (34)  Saharza (31)

Mubd. Ashraf (33)

Rahim  m. Masuda

Saleha (65-14)

Mubd. Saleha (80-16)

divorced

Mahnun (35)  Laiz (36)  Zubair (37)

Table 43

Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family
Amir Dost Muhammad

Wali Muhammad (2)

Other Children
See Table 52

Nur Muhammad (3)

First Wife
Dtr. of Delwar Khan

Sa'adat Sultan (4)
  m. Muhd. Anwar

Mariam (5)
  m. Jang Bahadur

Ma'rullah (6)
  m. Uzra (17-31)

Habibullah (7)
  m. Delbar (25D-14)

Sa'adat Sultan (4)
  m. Muhd. Anwar

Abdul Rahman (12)

Durrani Begum (13)
  m. Muhd. Hussain
  (25D-27)

Abdul Qadir (14)

Kaukaba (15)

Torpekai (16)

Muhd. Ibrahim (17)

Mahbuba (8)
  m. Muhd. Amin
  (24-10)

Son (9)

Table 52A
Kabul Sardara
Table 53
Kabul Sardars
Amir Abdur Rahman

First Wife
Bibi Jan, Dtr. of Mir Jehandar Shah a Badakhshani

Second Wife
Marian (25-17)

Third Wife
Halima, Dobo Jan (47-8)

Staro
Chitrari Consort

Asal
Consort from Samarkand

Gauhar (2)
d. young

No Children (3)

Shamsuddin (4)
d. young

Muhammad Umar (5)

Roqiya (6)
d. young

Hajera (7)m. Muhammad Yunus (51-12)

Nasrullah (8)Amir Habibullah (9)

See Table 57
See Table 61

First Wife
Afaf (75-30)
Sardar-i Sanaye

Pari
Nuristani Consort

Daulat Khatun
Shighnani Consort

Daulat
Shighnani Consort

Other Wives
See Table 55

Muhammad Karim (10)m. Kamela (66-10)

Muhammad Rahim (11)

Muhammad Hassan (12)m. Razia (66-10)

Muhammad Naim (13)

Elisabeth
Frenchwoman

Afghan
Wife

Halima (14)m. Dr. Umar Maiwand

Fauzia (15)m. Aref (72-21)

Asadullah (16)m. Zarmina

Najibullah (17)m. a Palestinian

Halima (19)m. Wall Shah (29-6)

Abdullah (20)

Naerin (21)m. Hamidullah (80-13)

Safia (22)m. Dr. Ahmad Javid

Hakim (23)

Mastura (24)m. Sayyid Jalal.

Badakhshani Wife
Two Soviet Wives

(25) Khadija Parvin(26) Others (27)

NOTE: Amir Abdur Rahman had the title of "Ziah-ul-Milat wa ul-Din" (Light of the Nation and Religion). Many of his descendants have adopted the first word of his title to form the family name of Ziai.
Amir Abdur Rahman
By his Third Wife

Shamsuddin (2)
d. young

Muhammad Umar (3)

Other Wives
See Table 54

Gulpari
Nuristani Consort

Benafsha
Afghan Consort

Begum Jan
Nuristani Consort

Nasau
Afghan Consort

Mari
Dtr. Sayyid Nazir, a Mazari

Sharabbanu
Shighnani Consort

Sayyid Wife
Fatmah

Nur Jehan (4)
m. Sayyid Muhammad Qasim Rishtiya

Gauhar (5)
n. Abdul Majid (71-5)

Muhammad Husein (6)
d. young

Muhammad Azim (7)
n. Malika (65-6)

d. young

Sharif (9)
n.

Zainab (9a)
m.

Nur Jahan (4a)
m. Sayyid Muhammad Qasim Rishtiya

Gauhar (5a)
n. Abdul Majid (71-5)

Muhammad Husein (6a)
d. young

Muhammad Azim (7a)
n. Malika (65-6)

m. Sayyid Wahidullah
(72-15)

m. Khafrullah Enayat Sira

m. Sayyid Wahidullah
(72-15)

m. Khafrullah Enayat Sira

Table 55
Kabul Sardars - Ziai Family
Amir Abdur Rahman

By his First Wife

Azizullah Gatif (3)

First Wife
Nahims (67-4) Siraj

d. 1953 m. Ibtehaj (64-25) Lives in Sofia

Bilqis (11a) Two Others (11b)

Saliqa (12) Sejia (13) Nazifa (14) Nafisa (15)
m. Sharif m. a Sayyid m. Abdul
Ismail Zada

Rabea (7) Ubeidullah (8) Abdur Razaq (9) 
m. Hashim Shayaq m. Haira
Bukhara Envoy

Roshana (17) Zarminah (18) Zarghuna (19) Spinyar (20)

Nasrullah (2)

By his First Wife

Masuma

See Table 59

Table 58
Kabul Sardars - Naser-Ziah Family
Amir Abdur Rahman

Nasrullah (2)
By his First Wife

Azizullah Qatil (3)

Other Wives
See Table 58

Nasuma
Behsudi Wife

Abdul Hakim (4)
m. Sa'adia (64-22)

Abdul Azim Ziai (5)
m. Shafiqa, Dtr. of Muhd. Siddiq

Ruh Afza (6)
m. Ahmad Shah (69-13)

Abdur Rahim Ziai (7)
m. French woman

Ziaullah (8)
m. Miss Jaccard

Ateka (9)
m. Muhammad Rafiq a Muhammadzai

Hafizullah (10)
m. Najiba, Dtr. Abdul Wakil Wuristani

Azizullah (10a) Abdullah (11)

Fahim (12)
Naim (13)
Tamin (14)

Hamidullah (15)
Nabid (16)
Wahidullah (17)
Abdur Rahman (18)

Aziza (19)
Hossa (20)
Honayun (21)

Shahullah (22)
Najia (23)
Simah (24)

Table 59
Kabul Sardars - Naser-Ziah Family
Amir Abdur Rahman

Other Children
See Tables 54 & 56

Nasrullah (2)

Wives
See Table 57

Leila Bamani Consort

Shirin Hazara Consort

Gulshan Shighnani Consort

Harjan Shighnani Consort

Shighnani Consort

Ozra (3) Rohullah (4) Saleha (5) m. Abu Bakar Ulumi a Barakzai

Humaira (6) Abdur Ra'uf (7) m. Rabea (65-3)

Amina (8) n. Sayyid Akbar

Chulam (9) Muhammad Hanifa (10)

Abdul (12) Salem m. Abdul- lah (66-4) Siraj

Aliya (11) m. Amanullah (62-4)

Khadija (23) m. Abdul Rahim Naser Ziai

Gulmakai (15) Parwin (16) Abdullah (17)

Asia (18) Abdur Rahim (19) m. Khadijah Shahira (20) m. Imamuddin Sa'i

Abdul Ahad (21) Farida (22) Naser Zia m. Karim Ziaee

Mustafa (23)

Table 60
Kabul Sardars - Naser-Ziah Family
Amir Abdul Rahman

Amir Habibullah (2)

Other Wives
See Tables 61 thru 68

First Wife
The Ulva Jah or Badrul Haram
Shuja'at, a Safi from Tagab

Afaq (3)

Enayatullah (4)
  m. Khairia, Khanum Efendi
  (77-8)

  d. young  d. young  m. Abdul Kabir m. Abeda (62-13)  m. Laila  Rishtya  m. Abdullah (60-11)  m. Ataullah (57-14)  m. Haris (72-29)  m. Abdullah Malikyar

Habibullah (18a)  Khalilullah (19)  Obaidullah (20)  Leila (21)  Najibullah (22)  Nadia (23)  m. Abdul Mahid

NOTE: Amir Habibullah's title was "Seraj-ul-
Milat wa-ul-Din" (Torch of the Nation and
religion). From this title the family name
of Seraj is derived. Enayatullah's children
have taken the first part of his name and
combined it with Seraj to form the family
name of Enayat-Seraj.

Table 61
Kabul Sardars – Seraj & Enayat-Seraj Families
Abdur Rahman

Amir Habibullah (2)

Second Wife
The Ulya Hazrat of Seraj-ul-Khuatin Sarwar Sultana (81-5)

Other Wives
See Tables 61 thru 68

Amir Abdur Rahman

Habibullah (22)

Simin (22)

Sarah (23)

Second Consort, Vanda Chitrali
Two Children

First Consort, Gul-Fari a Chitralli
Wife, Suraya Tarzi (77-10)

Sahera (3)

Safia (6)

Majnab (7)

Usbiddorah Bhaj, Age (8)

Ghulam (9)

Razia (10), Nur-e-Seraj
m. Muhammad Hassian (54-12)

First Marriage
Ali Wali, Son of Muhammad Wali

Second Marriage
Hamidullah Enayat Siraj (61-9)

Hedayatullah Lives in Home

Saifulullah (11)

Ensanullah (12)

Abeda (13)

Himayatullah (14)

Rahmatullah (15)

Amena (16)

Rahmatullah (31)

Amanullah (32)

Habibullah (21)

Hindia (19)

Najia (20)

m. Kazim Aga

m. Ifer Dagan, Turk

m. Dr. Rauf Saidar

Malik Div.

Son, Sozayi

Christian (24)

Simin (25)

Seraya (26)

Hamdan (27)

Umar (28)

Humaira (29)

Table 62
Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family
Amir Abdur Rahman

Amir Habibullah (2)

Third Wife
The Ulya Buthba
Satar-ul-Haram
Zahara (71-3)

Fourth Wife
The Ulya Jenab or
Nur-ul-Haram
Mahbuba (27-10)
Str. of Nadir Shah

Fifth Wife
Nawab Jan
Wazir Begum, Jtr.
Sa'addin Khan-e-Ulum
a Sarkazai

Sixth Wife
The Ulya Kadir
Aliya (18-32)
later remarried to
Muhammad Shafi
(24-12)

Seventh Wife
Adoko, Dr. Asil Khan
of Paktya tribe

Aisha (3)
d. young

Asadullah (4)
m. Kaukaba
(32-7) Sulaiman

Ghulam Muhammad (5)
d. young

Zahara (6)
d. young

Dr. Muhammad Umar (7)
m. Zahara (20-21)

Yusuf (8)
m. Malalai
(6-21) Usman

Mahbuba (9)
Ihaan Rafiq

Fatimah (10)
Abdullah (79-27)
Tarzi

Aisha (11)
m. Muhammad Ali
Sulaiman (32-15)

Habiba (12)
m. Hamed, son of
Haider Husseini
a Herati (32-24)

Mahmud (13) Abdur Rahman (16)
Habibullah (15) Asadullah (10)
Sarah (17) Ariane (18)
Nadir (19) Elina (20) Son (21)

Table 63
Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family
Amir Habibullah (2)

Other Wives
See Tables 61 thru 68

Benam Jan
Consort (84-3)
Badakshan

Zarin
Nasara Consort

Amir Abdur Rahim

Nuristani Chitrali
Panishiri First Life

Farokh Taj (6)
m. Sa’aduddin a Logari, Son of Gen. Chausuddin

Hawa (7)
m. Abdur Ra’uf (79-7)
Tarzi

Rabea (8)
m. Ghulam Tahya (79-9)
Tarzi

Abdul Ghafur (9)
m. Siddiqa (79-13)
Tarzi

Hanifa (10)
m. Jalaluddin Tarzi (79-11)

Abdullah (20) Abdul Ali (27) Nasim (28)
m. Peronay Husaini m. Amina Tarzi m. Nur Etemadi (43-54)

Table 64
Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family
Amir Abdur Rahman

Amir Habibullah (2)

Other Wives
See Tables 61 thru 68

Nilum Hazara Consort

Marian Hazrat-ul-Hamzan Shighnani Consort

Niqadam Hazara Consort

Nabu Hazara Consort

Maalakat Shighnani Consort

Rabili Hazara Consort

Shabo Hazara Consort

Sanaubar Hazara Consort

Chitralli Consort

Saleha (3) d. young

Rahima (4) n. Azizullah (53-3) Qatil

Asiza (5) n. Abdul Baqi (71-15)

Sharifa (6) n. Najibullah (51-16) Sultan

Aqela (7) n. Abdul Aziz (26-27)

Sharifa (9) n. Naim (53-25)

Abdul Wahab (10) n. Malika (51-20) n. Swiss woman

Abdul Sami (11) n. Alia(l5)

Abdul Wase (12) n. Alia(l5)

Other Wives
See Tables 61 thru 68

Mahbuba (13) Sulaiman (14) n. Alia(l5) n. Zaid Siddiq (82-27)

Abdul (16) Rahman

Habibullah (17) m. Dtr. of Abdu Akbar

Mahbuba (13) Sulaiman (14) n. Alia(l5) n. Zaid Siddiq (82-27)

Abdul (16) Rahman

Habibullah (17) m. Dtr. of Abdu Akbar

Table 67
Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family
Table 68
Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family
By Mariam, Dtr. of Sa'adat Khan of Lalpura, a Muhmand

By Afghan-Iranian Wife

By a Daughter of S. Nur Muhammad

By a Nuristani Wife

Abdul'~a~~um (8)

Abdul Waihab (9)

Abdur ~ahk (10)

m. Razia (70)-19

Table 70A

Kabul Sardars
Amir Shir Ali

Other Wives
See Table 69

By Mariam, Dtr. of Sa'adat, Khan of Lalpura, a Mohmand

Amir Muhammad Yaqub (2)

By a Nuristani Wife
By a Hazara Wife

Zahra (4) m. Sultan Ahmad (700-3)
Zahra (4) m. Shir Ahmad (700-4)

Muhd. Muhsin (6) m. Abdul Aziz (69-8)
Saltanat (7) m. Muhd. Yaqub (69-8)
Koko Jan (8) m. Sa'adat

Muhd. Hasan (9) m. Abdul Ali Abad (700-15)
Masna (10) Daughter (11) Muhd. Nabi (12)
First Wife
Kishwar (50-21)

Muhammad Ayyub (3)

By Hazara Wife

By Hazara Wife

Hawa (5) m. Shir Ahmad (700-4)

Muhd. Abdul (13) Qadir Effendi

Muhd. Abdul (13) Qadir Effendi

Ahmad (24)

Aisha (15c) Maimuna (16) m. Muhd. Sarwar (700-3)

By Bilqis, Laila Shah Koko

By Christian Indian Wife
By a Labori Wife

Muinuddin (25) Zaiuddin (26) Qizala (27) Two Sons (28)

Table 708
Kabul Sardars
## Table 70C

### Kabul Sardars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Second Wife</th>
<th>By Hasara, Consort</th>
<th>By Niece of Sardar</th>
<th>By Herati Consort</th>
<th>Others See Table 700</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobo Gul, a Circassian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sultan Ahmad (3)</td>
<td>Bobo Gul (28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Zahra (708-4)</td>
<td>m. Huma (708-5)</td>
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<td>Shir Ahmed (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Habiba (708-9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nur Ahmad (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Muhd. Hasan (708-9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sa'adat (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Muhd. Hasan (708-9)</td>
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<td>Muhd. Azim (7)</td>
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<td>Rauf (8)</td>
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<td>Asad (9)</td>
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<td>Aliya (10)</td>
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<td>Hamidan (11)</td>
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<td>Halima (12)</td>
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<td>Muhd. Akram (13)</td>
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<td>Muhd. Azim (14)</td>
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<td>NurlAhmad (15)</td>
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<td>Sultan Ahmad (18)</td>
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<td>m. Zahra (708-4)</td>
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<td>Sultan Mahmud (19)</td>
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<td>m. Huma (708-5)</td>
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<td>Bilqis (19)</td>
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<td>m. Huma (708-5)</td>
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<td>Nur Jahan (21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Huma (708-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Son (20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Huma (708-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>By Saddozai</td>
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<td>Brig. Ismail (22)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Mariam, Dtr. of Abdur Rahman (708-5)</td>
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<td>Imaaduddin (24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Frontier Pashtun</td>
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<td>Salshuddin (25)</td>
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<td>Rahila (26)</td>
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<td>Mahbuba (27)</td>
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<td>Abida (28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>By Muhammadzai</td>
<td>By Ruh Afza</td>
<td>By Sadrizai</td>
<td>By Mullah Huddin (29)</td>
<td>By Nazar Huddin (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Ahad (15)</td>
<td>m. Masuma (708-10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>m. Mullah (70B-13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zebu-Kisa (16)</td>
<td>m. Abdul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saltanat (17)</td>
<td>m. Karim</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Amir Shir Ali

Other Wives
See Table 69

By Mariam, Dtr. of Sa'dat, Khan of Lalpura, a Mohmand

Muhammad Ayyub (2)

Other Wives
See Tables 70A and 70C

By Dtr. of Qazi Nuruddin of Kandahar

Muhammad Sarwar (3)
m. Mainuna (70B-18)

Nuruddin (4)
m. Aisha (70A-15c)

Two Sons Three Daughters
(11)

By Chitraili Wife Consort

Abdul Saad (5)

Abdur Rashid (6)
m. Hamdas (70-22)

Amina (7)
m. Yar Muhd.

Humaira (8)
m. S/o Shir Muhd,

Muhammad Ayyub (2)

By Second Irani Consort

Zahra (10)
m. Abdul Qayyum (70A-8)

Four Daughters (19)

Three Sons (20)

By a Hazara Consort

Marian (9)
m. Abdul Ali (70-9)

Aisha (13)
m. Muslihuddin (70C-29)

Malika (14)
m. Shah Nawaz

Jamaluddin (15)
Kamaluddin (16)
Mahbuba (17)
Hamida (18)

By Irani Consort

By a Kandahari Consort

By a Kandahari Consort

Table 700

Kabul Sardars
Amir Sher Ali
By a Safi Wife

Other Wives
See Table 69 & 70

Wife Masturah (48-16)
Safi Wife Gailner
Wife Amna (3-6)

Abdur Rashid (4)
Abdul Majid (5)
Abdul Wahed (6)

Zahara (3)
The Gula Ratba m. Amir Habibullah (63-2)

Third Wife
First Wife Sardar Begum (31-12)
Second Wife Dtr. Mir Abdul Qader (70-5)

Daughter (22) m. a Majaddidi
Wahab (23) m. Wahida (71-10)

Daughters (24) Yahya (36) Zikria (37) Ziaullah (38)

Abdul Hadi (14) m. Gulsun (64-66)
Abdul Basit (15) m. Aziza (67-57)
Rabea (16) m. Muhammad Hashim (26A-11)

Abdul Rahim (25) Mariam (26) Samira (27) Abdullah (28)
Abdul Wahhab (29) Bilqis (30) Humaira (31)
Manid (32) Mariam (33) Muhammad (34) Fatima (35)
m. Hamidullah Naser Zia (57-18)

Table 71
Kabul Sardars
Amir Sher Ali
By a Safi wife

Other Children
See Tables 69 - 70

Muhammad Ibrahim (2)

Hazara Consort
Gulrokh

Safi Wife

Other Wives
See Table 71

Parokh (3)
m. Sayid Ahmad Shah

Abdul Hamid (4)
m. Hamdan (49-28)

Sayyid Abdullah (5)
m. Hamida (15-11)

Sayyid Muhammad (6)
m. Kaukaba (15-14)

Bobo Gul (7)
m. Yusuf (26-21)

Sayyid Qasem (8)
m. Aziza (77-11)

Sister of Queen Surays

Sayyid Sultan (10)
m. Oora (22-25)

Muhamunad Akrar (11)
m. P. F. (11)

Asia (12)
m. A. S. (22)

Muhd. Ali (13)
m. A. Z. (14)

Zainab (14)
m. Hashmatullah Siraj (66-3)

Sayyid Wahidullah (15)
m. Sharif

Zakia (15a)
m. Sharif

Sayyid Khalil (17)
m. French-woman

Najia (16a)
m. Ahmad Wali (21-20)

Sayyid (19)
m. Asem

Sayyid (20)
m. Ayseh

Child (22)

Khalid (28)
m. Mariah Wahid

Abdullah

Ahmad (27)
m. Faizia (54-15)

Aref (21)

S. Mahmud (22)

S. Kazim (23)

Table 72

Kabul Sardars

First Marriage
Laila Rishtya (55-11)
Div

Mariam (24)
m. Sayyid Khalid
Son of Dr. Sultan

Second Marriage
Qandi

Nabid (25)
Sardar Painda Khan
Fifth Wife - a Ghilzai

Others See Tables 74, 75, and 76

Pur Dil (2)

Others See Table 73

Mir Afzal (3)
Wali of Kandahar

First Wife
Aisha (4)
Son (5)
M. Amir Shir Ali (69-1)

Second Wife
a Qizilbash
Chulas Muhd. (6)
Bibi Sanam (13)
m. Abdul Salam
s/o Abdul Ahad

Daughter (22)
m. Muhd. Ayub (70-4)

Third Wife
Abdullah (7)
Nushaba Sultan (8)
Bibi Nur (9)
Nur Ahmad (11)
m. Badri Jahan (51-2)

Fourth Wife
a Hazara
See Table 73E
Nur Ahmad (11)
m. Badri Jahan (51-2)

Fifth Wife
Fatullah (12)

First Wife
Delhoro (16)
m. Muhd. Sarwar (21)

Second Wife
Muhd. Ali (19)
m. Muhd. Yunus
m. Shirin

Daughter (20)
m. Muhd. Sarwar (21)

Fatullah (12)

First Wife
Sifda

Second Wife
Sila

Sardars

Table 73B
Kandahar Sardars
Sardar Painda Khan  
Fifth Wife - a Chilrai

Others See  
Tables 74, 75, and 76

Pur Dil (2)

Others See  
Table 73

Mir Afzal (3)  
Wali of Qandahar

Sixth Wife  
From Farah

Habia (4)  
m. Abdul Ghaffar  
(73-20)

Abdul Wahid (5)

First Wife  
Dtr. of Abdur Rahim

Abdul Karin (8)  
Nush Afrin (9)

Habia (4)  
m. Abdul Ghaffar  
(73-20)

Abdul Wahid (5)

Halima (10)  
m. Mubhd. Sarwar  
(730-21)

Abdul Rahim (11)

Sultan Mubhd. (12)  
m. Shir Ahmad  
(733-24)

Daughter (13)

Sahib Sultan (14)  
m. Sultan Ahmad  
(738-5)

Farukh Sultan (15)  
m. Abdul Aziz  
(738-6)

Skand Gula (20)  
Zobaida (21)  
m. Mubhd. Amin  
(73-23)

Mubhd. Rahul (22)

Ghulam Sarwar (16)  
m. Fatimah  
(73-6)

Ghulam Haidar (17)  
m. Mubhd. Amin  
(73-6)

Koko (15a)  
m. Mubhd. Amin

Sahra (29)  
Roqia (30)

First Wife  
Dtr. of Ahmad Ali

Rabia (26)  
Safia (25)

Mubhd. Kabir (26)  
Mubhd. Akbar (27)  
Mubhd. Ayyub (28)

Mubhd. Rahul (22)  
m. Mubhd. Amin

Mubhd. Amin (23)

Masir Ahmad (31)  
Abdul Abad (33)

Abdul Najid (32)  
m. Mubhd. Jan  
a Sayyid

Abdul Majid (2)  
m. Mahbub Jan  
a Sayyid

Marie (34)  
Parvin (35)  
Shirin (36)  
Farid (37)  
Abdul Aziz (38)  
Abdul Wali (39)  
Runa (40)  
Nafisa (41)  
m. Nur Ahmad  
(73A-13)

Table 73C

Kandahar Sardars
Sardar Painda Khan

Other Children
See Table 73

Rahm Dil (2)
m. Iwa, descendent of Rahim Dad, brother of Sardar Painda Khan

Muhammad (3) Azam
Muhammad Alan (4) m. a Barakzai

Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi (5)

Taj Nesa (6) m. Taj Muhammad (35-2)

Gul (7) Muhammad

Ghulam Haidar (8) m. a Popolzai

First Wife descendant of Rahim Dad, brother Sardar Painda Khan
Second Wife Muravarid (73-6)
Other Wives See Tables 77 & 78

Muhammad (9) Anwar
Muhammad (10) Dad (11) Muhammad Nazar (12) Muhammad Gul (13) Muhammad
m. a Barakzai m. a Barakzai m. Khorshid (76-18) See Table 79

Muhammad (14) Zaman, See Table 80
Muhammad Nuhd. (15) Amin, Andalib Muhammad Shor (17) Khorshid (18) Enayatullah (19)
m. a Barakzai d. young m. Nazar Nuhd. m. Handam (77-3)

Ghulam Ali (20) m. an Iranian

Nazar (21) Fatehullah (22)
Muhammad m. Aliya (35-7)

Abdul Habib (23) m. a Qandahari
Mulkara (24) m. Zikria (79-14)

Abdullah (29) Amanullah (30)

Zobaida (28) m. Abdul Hussein Zikria (4-10)

Siddiqa (31) Obaidullah (32) Nasrullah (33) Hayatullah(34) Nubd. Khudul (35)
m. Karwani m. Koko Gul m. Koko Gul

First Wife Second Wife
Karima (47) Asadullah (48) Son (49) Samer (50)

Abdul Ghani (52) Abdul Hadi (54)

Wahidullah (51) Hamidullah (53)

Abdul Ghani Abdul Hadi (51) Abdul Hadi (54)

Zarghuna (51a)

Table 76
Kandahar Sardars - Tarzi Family
Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi

Other Wives
See Tables 76 & 78

Third Wife
Sultanat Begum,
Dtr. Shah Zada Maudud Saddozai

Mahaud Beg (2)

Hamdan (3)
m. Enayatullah
(76-19)

First Wife
Khanum Jan
Khogiani

Second Wife
Aema Faznia

Abdul (5)
m. Khadija
(62-9)

Khairia (6)
m. Zakima
Hafiz Faris

Aisha (7)
m. Enayatullah
(61-4)

Soraya (8)
m. King Amanullah
(72-8)

Aziza (9)
m. Sayyid Qasem
(62-4)

Abdul (10)
m. A Turk

Abdul (11)
m. Sorsya

Abdul (12)
m. Khogiani

Abdul (13)
m. Mursia

Abdul (14)
m. A Turk

Abdul (15)
m. A Turk

Abdul (16)
m. A Turk

Abdul (17)
m. A Turk

Abdul (18)
m. A Turk

Abdul (19)
m. Argentinian

Abdul (20)
m. Argentinian

Abdul (21)
m. A Turk

Abdul (22)
m. A Turk

Abdul (23)
m. A Turk

Abdul (24)
m. A Turk

Abdul (25)
m. A Turk

Abdul (26)
m. A Turk

Abdul (27)
m. A Turk

Abdul (28)
m. A Turk

Abdul (29)
m. A Turk

Abdul (30)
m. A Turk

Abdul (31)
m. A Turk

Abdul (32)
m. A Turk

Abdul (33)
m. A Turk

Abdul (34)
m. A Turk

Table 77
Kandahar Sardara - Tarzi Family
Ustadz Mohd. Laila

m. Obeidullah (34)

Obeidullah (36)

Abdullah (35)

Nadia (36a)

Umar (36b)

Laila (37)

Habib (38)

Nabila (31)

Enayat Siraj

Habib (38)

Nabila (31)

Enayat Siraj

Table 79

Kandahar Sardars - Tarzi Family

Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi
By his First Wife

Gul Muhammad (2)
m. Sahib Sultana

Habibullah Beg (3)
m. Kauteba

Salahuddin (4)
m. Latifa, Dtr. Gul Ahmad Malikyar

Iptehaj (5)
d. young

Samia (6)
m. Muhammad Kabir (64-4)

Abdur (7)
m. Ra'uf

Shahira (8)
m. Habibullah (80-5)

Ghulam (9)
m. Sohel Nabi

Fatimah (10)
m. Nabi (21-12)

Jalaluddin (11)
m. Hazifa (64-10)

Abdullah (12)
m. Hamida (12-13) Aziz

Siddiqa (13)
m. Abdul Gafor (64-9)

Zikria (14)
m. Wulkara (76-24)

Nizam (15)
m. Shabla (16)

Barban (17)
m. Zaid (18)

Rezaia (18)
m. Abdul Hamid

Abdul (19)
m. Monawara (20)

Rezaia (21)
m. Abdul Baqi

Mustafa (22)

Faruq (24)

Munir (26)

Farzai (23)
m. Zia (24)

Ansa (25)
m. Hamidullah

Abdullah (27)
m. Fatima Siraj

(63-10)

Rahmatullah (33)
m. a Muhammadzai

Ahmad Malikyar

Kabir (64-4)

Hamid

M. Abdul Baqi

Ulumi

Table 79

Kandahar Sardars - Tarzi Family
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shagoosi Sher Dil</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Benazir Popolzai</td>
<td>Mohammad Ali (62-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Umar (2)</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Zarin (11)</td>
<td>m. Ahmad Shah (31-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khush Dil (3)</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Ali (12)</td>
<td>m. Ahmad Aziz (21-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Akram (4)</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Barakzai</td>
<td>m. Muhd. Ali (21-2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarwar Sultana (5)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Tajwar Sultana (6)</td>
<td>m. Mohammad Ali (21-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulya Hazrat</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Sultan (7)</td>
<td>Muhd. (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Asir Habibullah (62-2)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Sultan (7)</td>
<td>Muhd. (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhd. (9)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Sikandar (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanzada</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Dr. Nazar Muhd. (14a)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. of Health 1973</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Sikandar (10)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Sayid Muhd. Muhd.</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>m. Baharawar (20-19)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Shah(44)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>(5) Timur Shah (46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Wife</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Nazir Begum</td>
<td>(35-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nur (17)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Karim</td>
<td>(8-16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghalam (18)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Faqir (19)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Karim</td>
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<td>Fazal (20)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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<td>Nur (22)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
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<td>Ali (23)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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<td>Ahsan (24)</td>
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<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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<td>Naheema (25)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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<td>Mubarak (26)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultan (27)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jan</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Muhd. Khan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Wife</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Sahera, Seraj-ul-Banat (62-3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zia Ahmed (28a)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>m. Sabera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dtr. of Hashim (47-7)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Wife</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Mubarak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahid (39)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Baryalai (40)</td>
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<td>Baryalai (40)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Malika (30)</td>
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<td>Malika (30)</td>
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<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
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<td>Sanak (32)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
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<td>Rafik (33)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
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<td>Ahsan (34)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali (35)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Wife</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Mubarak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shagoosi Sher Dil</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sher Ahmed (39a)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>m. American</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nur Ahmed (40b)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>m. Abida (37-19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zia Ahmed (41)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>m. Najia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubarakah (42)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mubarak (43)</td>
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<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mubarakah (44)</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Mubarak (31)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 81
Loynah Family - Non-Muhammadzai
Muhammad Ali Yaftali
Descendant of Mirs of Badakhshan

Sajeda (2) m. Amir Abdur Rahman (56-1)
Begum Jan (3) m. Amir Habibullah (64-2)
Mirza Muhammad (4) m. Nur Johan (65-2)
Maimuna (5) m. Amir Habibullah (65-2)

Hajera (6) m. Abdullah a Kabuli
Abdullah Yaftali (7) m. Nasima (64-21) Ghausi
Hamida (8) m. Muhammad Karim (31-13) Asefi
Setarah (9) m. Muhammad Karim (31-13) Asefi

Nematullah (10) Sahra (11) Keukaka (12) Karima (13)

Muhammad Hakim (15) Muhammad Azim (16) Muhammad Rahim (17) Rahmatullah (18)

Soraya (19) Salah (20) Nur Jahan (21) Maimuna (22) Faruq (23)
m. Hakim m. Muhd. m. Muhd. Asefi Gul Nur

NOTE: The family originates in Yaftal, Badakhshan Province, thus the family name of Yaftali.

Table 84
Yaftali Family
Adina Muhammad
m. a Badakhshani

Nur Jehan (2)
m. Mirza Muhammad
(84-4)

Ali Muhammad (3)
Court Minister

Mehri (4)
m. Amir Habibullah
(65-2)

First Wife (5)
Ashraf, a Badakhshani

Second Wife (6)
Humaira, Dtr. of Chulam Muhd. Masawar

Hamidullah (7)
m. a Swiss woman

Sahera (8)
m. Col. Halizullah

Ziahullah (9)
d. young

Najibullah (10)

Evenly (11)
Najibullah (12)
Kabirullah (13)
Golalai (14)

Table 85
Non-Muhammadzai
Cayyum Jan Agha, Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar
Descendant of Shaikh Ahmad Sarkhindi, Kabuli (in seven generations),
a saint, descendent from Caliph Omar, called the Mujaddidi, Renower
of Ali-i Thani, the Second Mililennium. Has Mausoleum in Sirhind, India.

Table 86
Mujaddidi Family
Table 92
Mujaddidi Family