

This PDF was generated on 28/01/2022 from online resources of
the **Qatar Digital Library**

The online record can be viewed at:

http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000001491.0x000123

It contains extra information, high resolution zoomable views and transcriptions.

'Notes on Persian Seistan'

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	Mss Eur F111/382
Date(s)	1903 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English and Persian in Latin and Arabic script
Extent and Format	1 volume (67 folios)
Copyright for document	Open Government Licence



About this record

A confidential report on the Persian region of Seistan [Sistan]. The report was compiled by Captain Edward Abadie Plunkett, 1st Battalion (Lincoln Regiment), in the Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master General's Department. The report was printed at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, India, 1903.

The report contains information on geography, canal systems, communications, routes, climate, resources, ethnography, administration, agriculture, and local dialect. Included within the volume are the following:

- District tables for Miankangi, Pusht-I-Ab, Mahal-I-Nahrui, Mahal-I-Sharaki, and Sheb-I-Ab, with statistics on numbers of houses, ploughs, horses, oxen, sheep and goats, camels, and donkeys for each village in each district (folios 7-28)
- Genealogical tables for the various tribes in the region (folios 34-39)
- Vocabulary and useful phrases in the local dialect (folios 42-45)
- A map showing the cultivated areas of the region (folio 69).

Part II of the report is a gazetteer (folios 46-65).

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [front] (1/142)

MSS. Eur. F. III
382 (1)

The property of the Government of India.

Issued by the Intelligence Branch, Q. M. G.'s Department.

This report is transmitted for the personal information of *the Commander-in-Chief in India* by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and is to be considered **Confidential**.

(Need not appear in annual returns.)

Not to be used or quoted in any but confidential communications.

P 35. No. 19
S. A.

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

COMPILED BY

CAPTAIN E. A. PLUNKETT,

1ST BATTALION (LINCOLN REGIMENT),

IN THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1903.



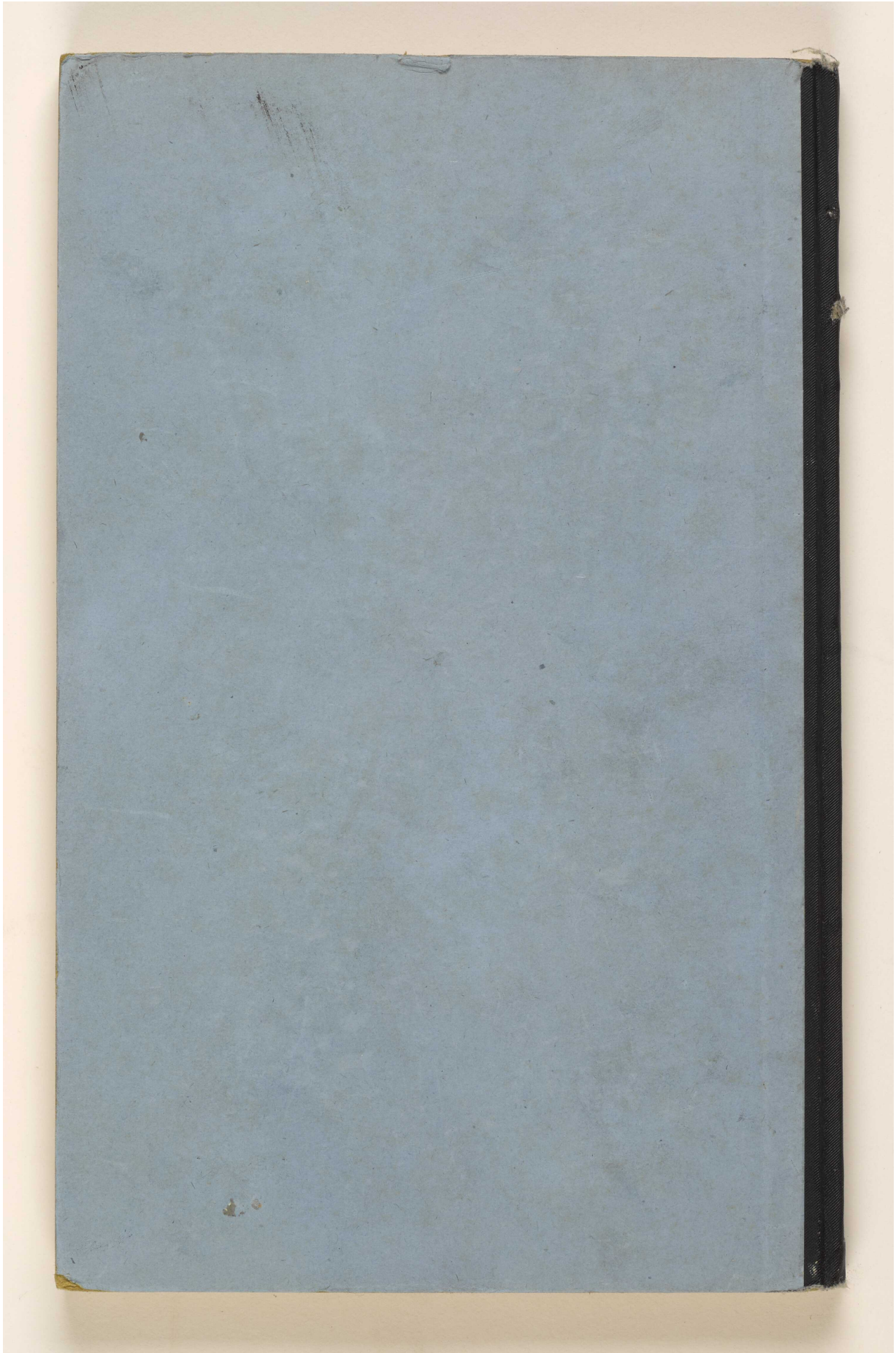
CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1903.

[For office use only.]

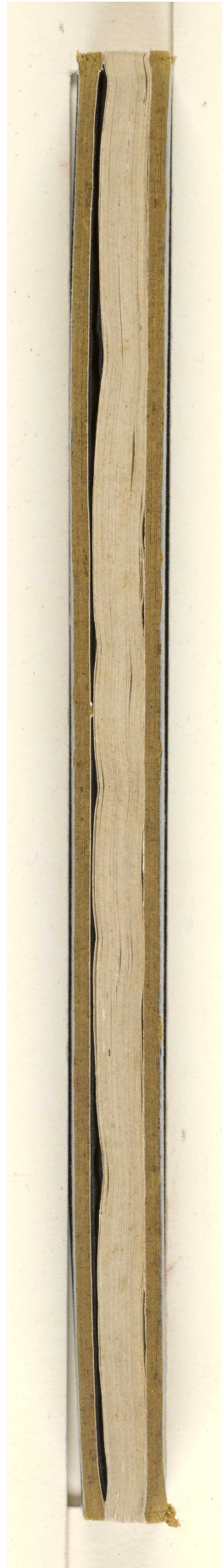
'Notes on Persian Seistan' [back] (2/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [spine] (3/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [edge] (4/142)



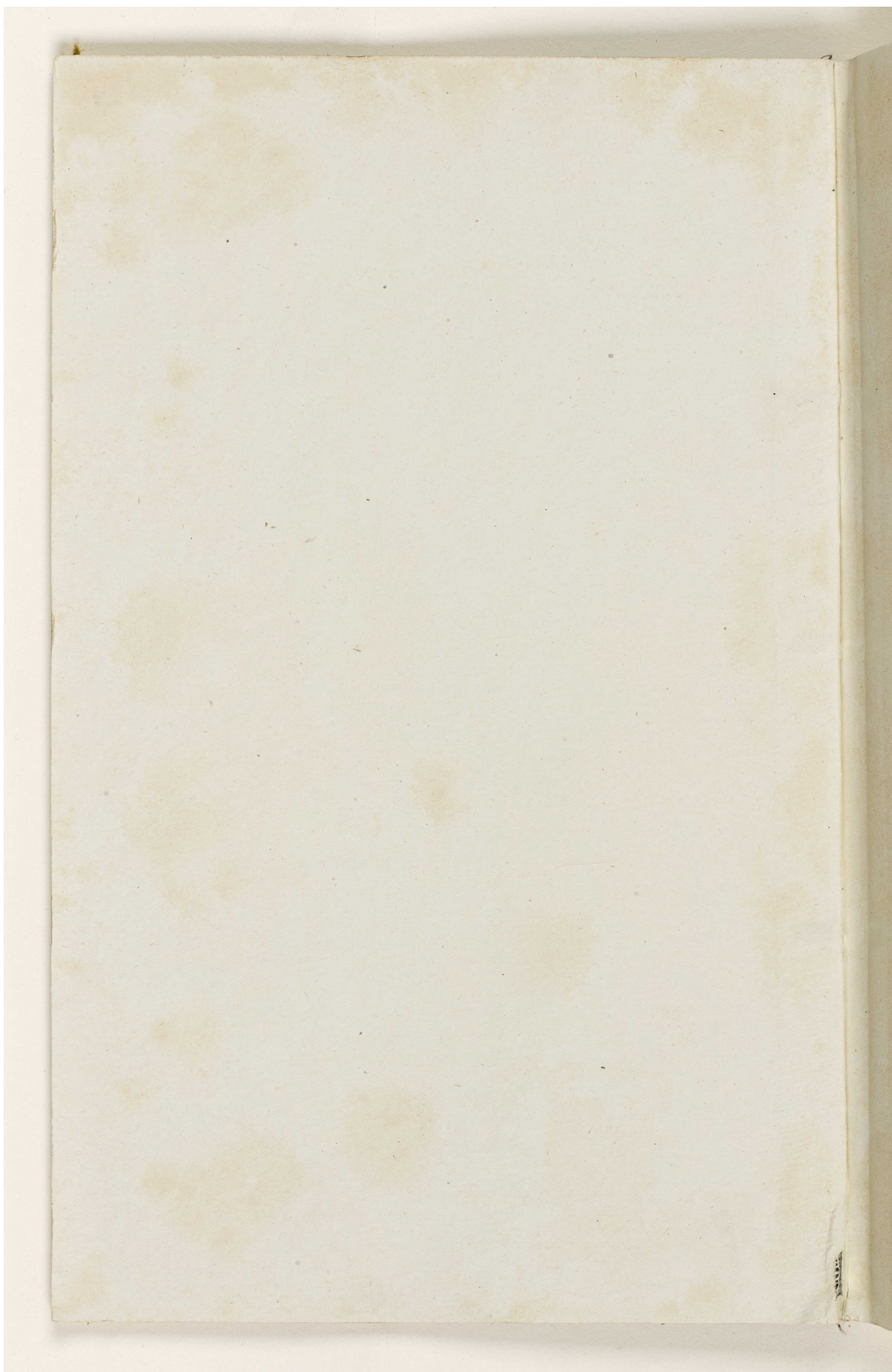
'Notes on Persian Seistan' [head] (5/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [tail] (6/142)



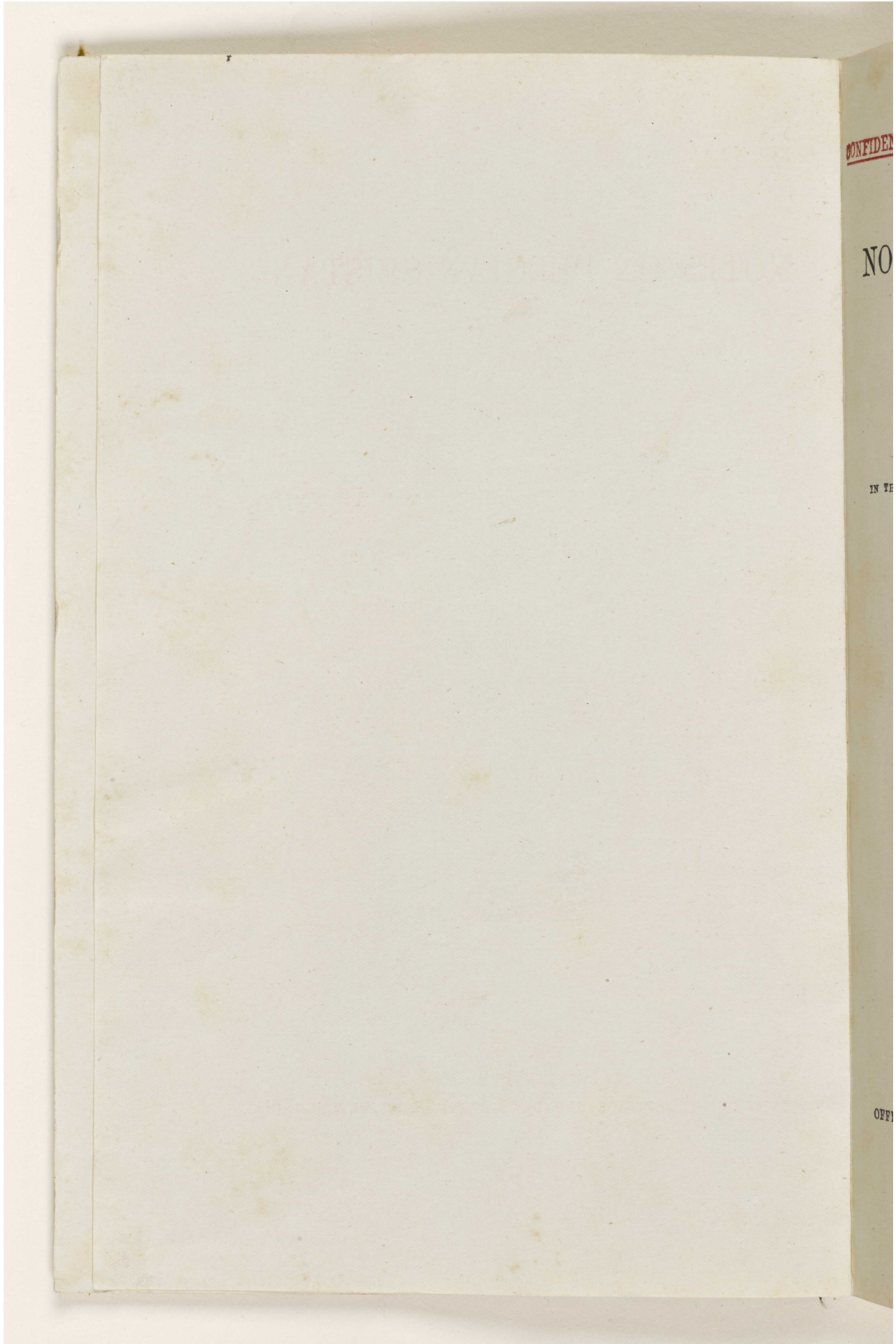
'Notes on Persian Seistan' [front-i] (7/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [2r] (8/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [2v] (9/142)



CONFIDENTIAL.

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

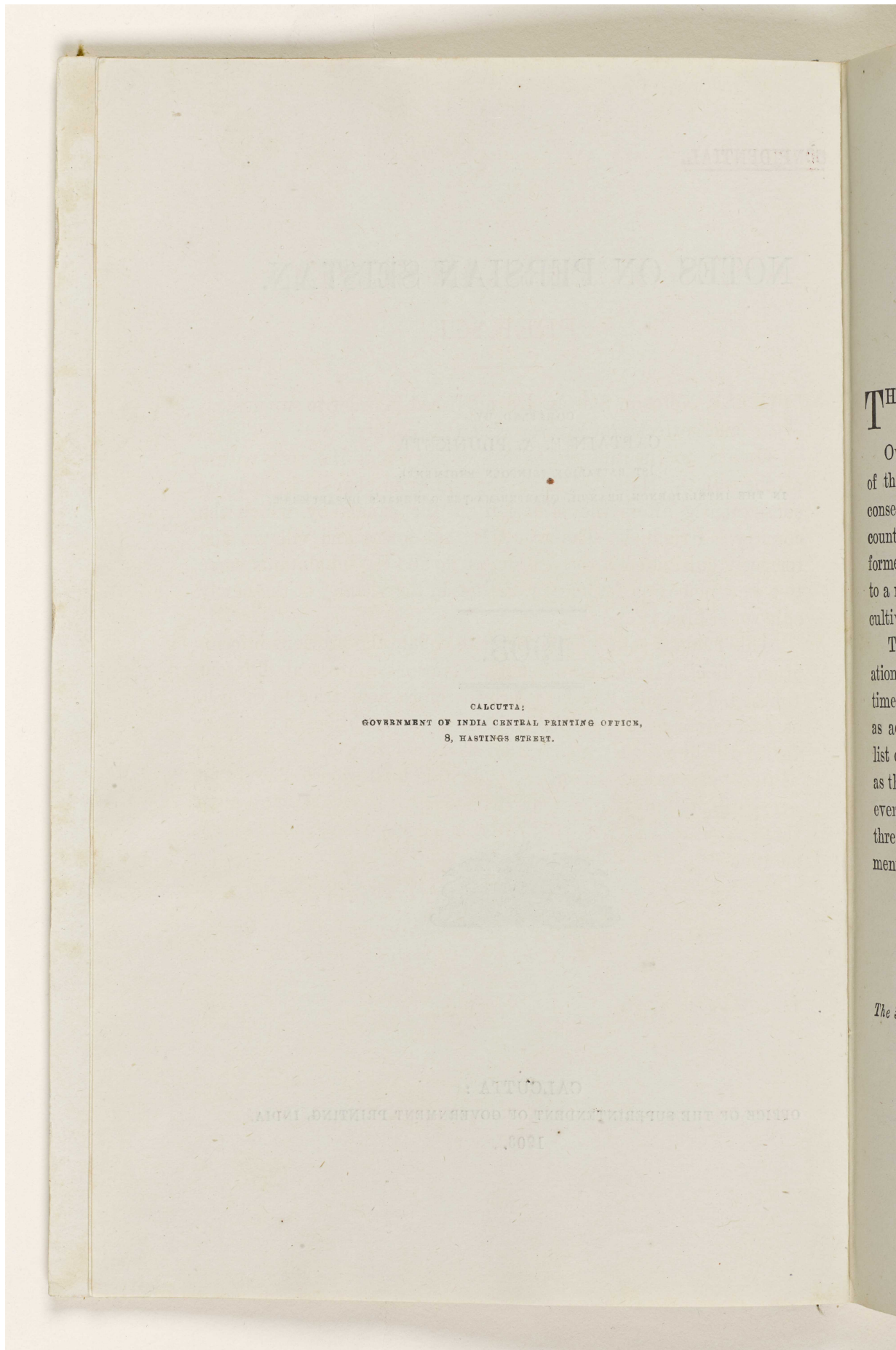
COMPILED BY
CAPTAIN E. A. PLUNKETT,
1ST BATTALION (LINCOLN REGIMENT),
IN THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1903.



CALCUTTA :
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1903.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [3v] (11/142)



THE
Of the
conse
count
forme
to a
cultiv
T
ation
time
as a
list
as th
ever
thre
men

The

(4)

PREFACE.

THESE Notes on Seistan are published in order to supplement and correct previous reports on the country.

Owing to the flatness of the country and the soft nature of the soil, the Helmund from time to time changes its bed and consequently alters the situation of the canals by which the country is irrigated. The result is that towns and villages and formerly cultivated areas are deserted, and the inhabitants move to a new place and found new villages in the vicinity of the newly cultivated area.

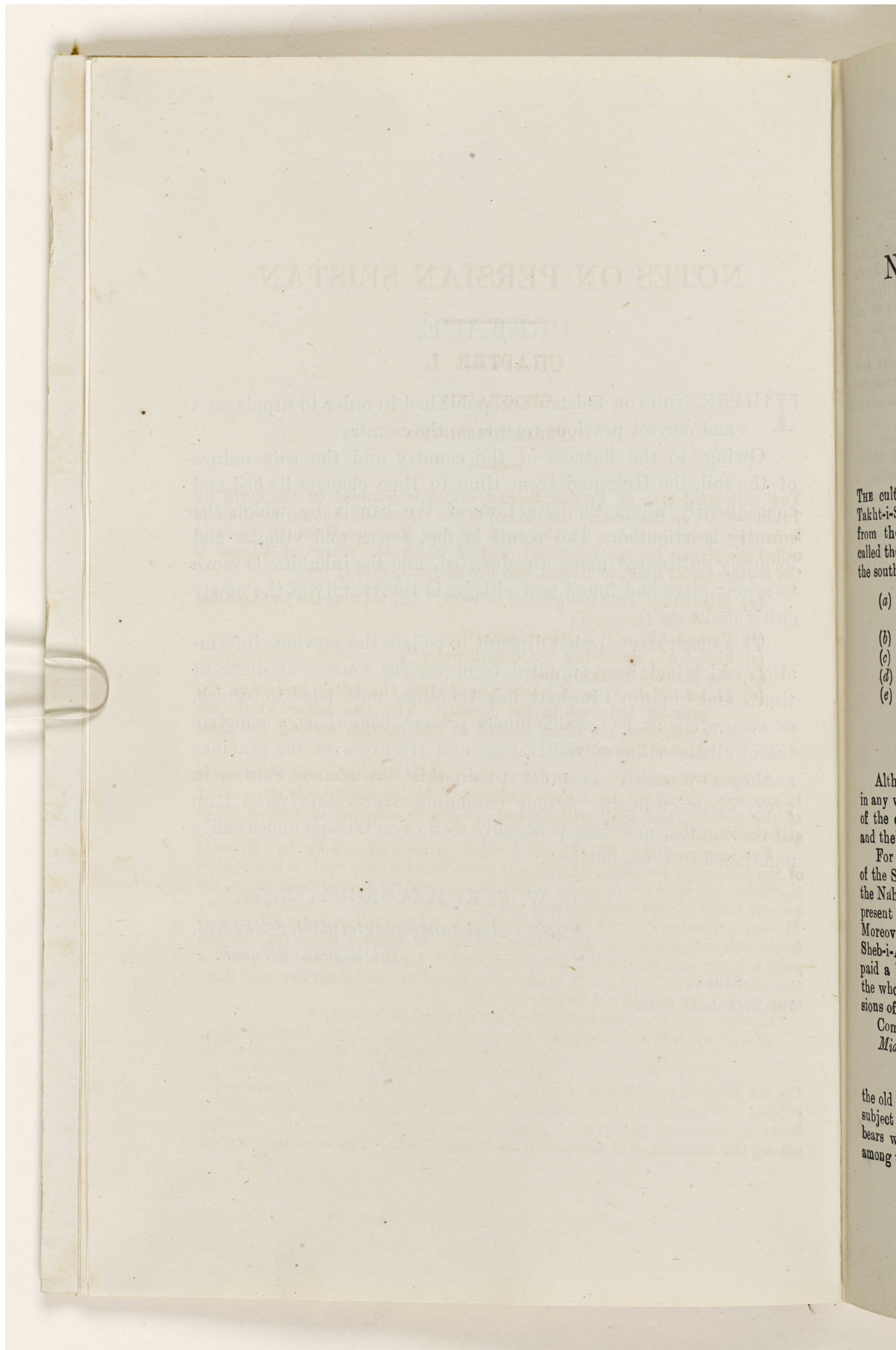
This made it somewhat difficult to collate the previous information which had been supplied from various sources at different times, and Captain Plunkett has therefore now tried to furnish, as accurately as is possible under present conditions, a complete list of all the villages, cultivation and resources of the province as they now exist. In order to do this he traversed Seistan in every direction during a tour extending over rather more than three months, and has personally seen every village and locality mentioned in these notes.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Major,*

Offg. Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Intelligence Branch.

SIMLA ;
The 30th June 1903.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [4v] (13/142)



The cult
Takht-i-S
from the
called the
the south

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)

Alth
in any v
of the c
and thei
For
of the S
the Nah
present
Moreov
Sheb-i-
paid a l
the who
sions of
Com
Mia

the old
subject
bears w
among t

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE cultivated area of Persian Seistan, which is bounded on the north by Takht-i-Shah, on the east by the old bed of the Helmund, running northwards from the Band-i-Seistan, on the west by the Hamun-i-Helmund (usually called the Naizar by the Seistanis), and of which the village of Varmal is the southernmost limit, is divided into five districts, namely :—

- (a) Miankangi, or "low ground between," *i.e.*, between the two branches of the Helmund;
- (b) Pusht-i-Ab, or "Northern water";
- (c) Sheb-i-Ab, signifying "Southern water";
- (d) the Mahal-i-Sharaki; and
- (e) Mahal-i-Nahrui, or districts named after the tribes exercising the greatest influence in the locality. The two latter, which are contiguous, are often treated as one district, making the total number four only.

Although these divisions are not at the present time administrative units in any way, the names are always made use of by the inhabitants in speaking of the country, and they still present spheres of influence of various tribes and their headmen.

For instance, the Miankangi district is peopled chiefly by Baluchis of the Sinjarani, Jemalzai, Saruni, and other Taoki tribes, while it is said that the Nahrui district has in great part been restored to Sardar Said Khan, the present Chief of the Nahrui, who has just been allowed to return to Seistan. Moreover, Sardar Purdil Khan, the Sarbandi Chief, exercises great influence in Sheb-i-Ab, where many of his tribesmen live, and rumour states that he has paid a lump sum to the "Hashmat-ul-Mulk" for the produce this year for the whole of this district. It is advisable, therefore, that these five main divisions of Seistan should not be lost sight of.

Commencing from the north, they are situated as follows :—

Miankangi—Which comprises all the land north of the Band-i-Parian, contained between the two branches of the Helmund river which there separate, namely,

Miankangi.
the old Helmund and the Rud-i-Parian. This district was until recent years subject to severe floods, to which the dense tamarisk jungle which here abounds bears witness, and the greater part of the cultivation, found in clearings among the tamarisk, is of comparatively recent growth. The latest information

B

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [5v] (15/142)

2

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

states that Miankangi, after a lapse of about 18 years, has again been flooded in 1903.

Pusht-i-Ab—This district includes all the villages west of the Rud-i-Parian, and north of a line drawn from the Band-i-Parian through Deh Jehangir, Kaud, Seh Kala, north of Gori, south of As-i-Ghazi, Baghak, and Kul to the Naizar or Hamun. Next to *Sheb-i-Ab* this is the most fertile part of Seistan.

Pusht-i-Ab.

Mahal-i-Nahrui—Which is bounded on the east by the Helmund from the Band-i-Seistan to the Band-i-Parian, and thence by a line drawn through the villages of Kaud, Seh Kala, Burj-i-Sarband, Dashtak, Aliabad, Kala-i-Nau, Shahrستان to the Band-i-Seistan.

Mahal-i-Nahrui.

Mahal-i-Sharaki—Which includes all the land enclosed between the villages of Dashtak, Burj-i-Sarband, Malik Haideri, Deh Bozi, Gori, and Bahramabad.

Mahal-i-Sharaki.

Sheb-i-Ab—This district comprises by far the richest part of the cultivation of Seistan, and is situated in the extreme south-west of the inhabited area, being bounded by a line drawn from the Koh-i-Kwaja through Varmal, Sehkoha, Sharak, Bahramabad, Baghak, and thence north-east to the Naizar.

Sheb-i-Ab.

A list of villages in these five main divisions is attached.

6

flooded

Rud-i-
om the
, Kand,
to the
part of

l from
an, and
villages
habris.

n the
Malik
bad,
culti-
in the
area,
bkoha,

DISTRICT TABLES.

MIANKANGI.

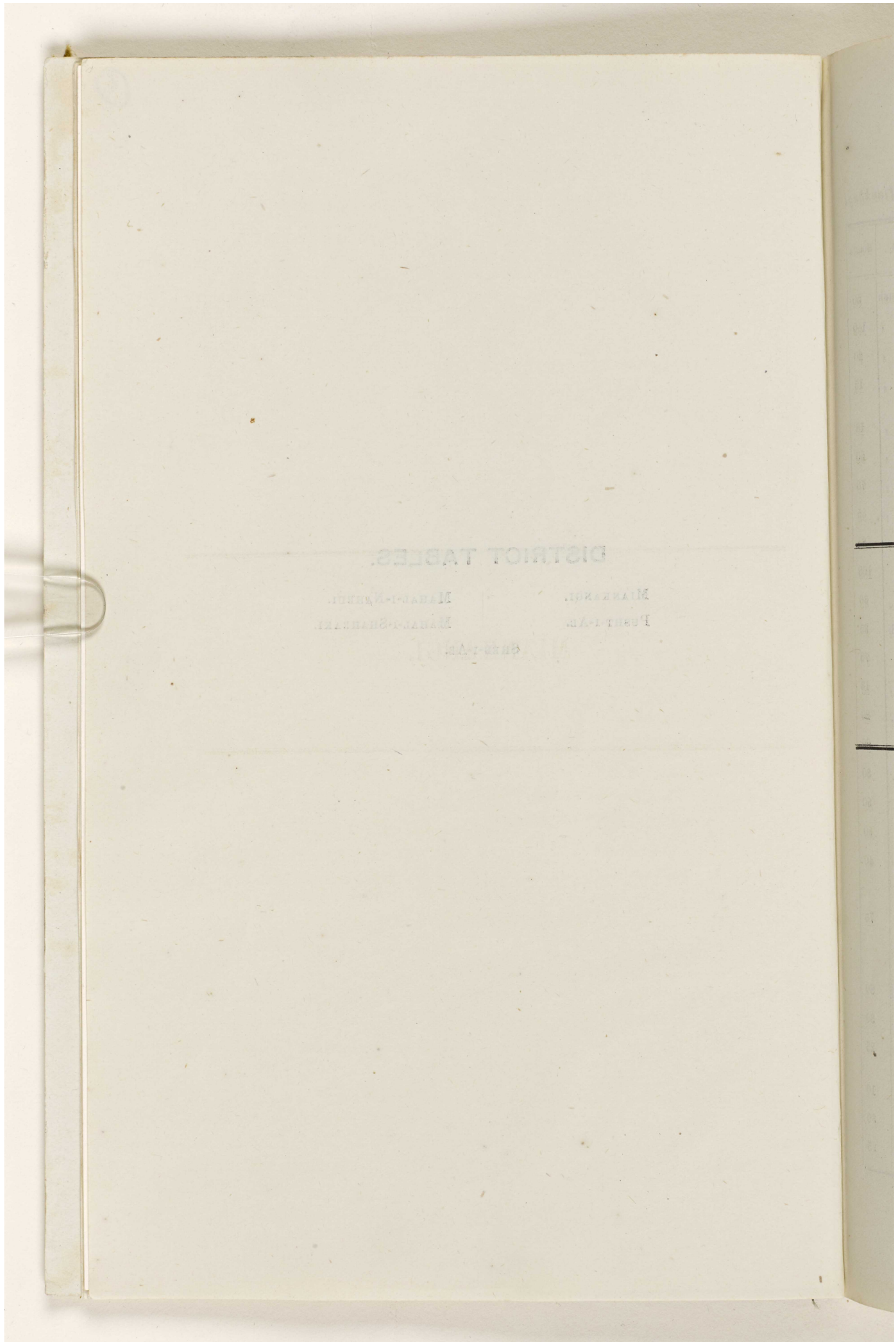
PUSHT-I-AB.

MAHAL-I-NAHRUI.

MAHAL-I-SHAHRUKI.

SHEB-I-AB.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [6v] (17/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [7r] (18/142)

(7)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Number	Name of Village or Town	Name of District	Name of Province
1	Tabas	Tabas	Seistan
2	Chahmahal	Chahmahal	Seistan
3	Deh	Deh	Seistan
4	Deh	Deh	Seistan
5	Deh	Deh	Seistan
6	Deh	Deh	Seistan
7	Deh	Deh	Seistan
8	Deh	Deh	Seistan
9	Deh	Deh	Seistan
10	Deh	Deh	Seistan
11	Deh	Deh	Seistan
12	Deh	Deh	Seistan
13	Deh	Deh	Seistan
14	Deh	Deh	Seistan
15	Deh	Deh	Seistan
16	Deh	Deh	Seistan
17	Deh	Deh	Seistan
18	Deh	Deh	Seistan
19	Deh	Deh	Seistan
20	Deh	Deh	Seistan
21	Deh	Deh	Seistan
22	Deh	Deh	Seistan
23	Deh	Deh	Seistan
24	Deh	Deh	Seistan
25	Deh	Deh	Seistan
26	Deh	Deh	Seistan
27	Deh	Deh	Seistan
28	Deh	Deh	Seistan
29	Deh	Deh	Seistan
30	Deh	Deh	Seistan
31	Deh	Deh	Seistan
32	Deh	Deh	Seistan
33	Deh	Deh	Seistan
34	Deh	Deh	Seistan
35	Deh	Deh	Seistan
36	Deh	Deh	Seistan
37	Deh	Deh	Seistan
38	Deh	Deh	Seistan
39	Deh	Deh	Seistan
40	Deh	Deh	Seistan
41	Deh	Deh	Seistan
42	Deh	Deh	Seistan
43	Deh	Deh	Seistan
44	Deh	Deh	Seistan
45	Deh	Deh	Seistan
46	Deh	Deh	Seistan
47	Deh	Deh	Seistan
48	Deh	Deh	Seistan
49	Deh	Deh	Seistan
50	Deh	Deh	Seistan
51	Deh	Deh	Seistan
52	Deh	Deh	Seistan
53	Deh	Deh	Seistan
54	Deh	Deh	Seistan
55	Deh	Deh	Seistan
56	Deh	Deh	Seistan
57	Deh	Deh	Seistan
58	Deh	Deh	Seistan
59	Deh	Deh	Seistan
60	Deh	Deh	Seistan
61	Deh	Deh	Seistan
62	Deh	Deh	Seistan
63	Deh	Deh	Seistan
64	Deh	Deh	Seistan
65	Deh	Deh	Seistan
66	Deh	Deh	Seistan
67	Deh	Deh	Seistan
68	Deh	Deh	Seistan
69	Deh	Deh	Seistan
70	Deh	Deh	Seistan
71	Deh	Deh	Seistan
72	Deh	Deh	Seistan
73	Deh	Deh	Seistan
74	Deh	Deh	Seistan
75	Deh	Deh	Seistan
76	Deh	Deh	Seistan
77	Deh	Deh	Seistan
78	Deh	Deh	Seistan
79	Deh	Deh	Seistan
80	Deh	Deh	Seistan
81	Deh	Deh	Seistan
82	Deh	Deh	Seistan
83	Deh	Deh	Seistan
84	Deh	Deh	Seistan
85	Deh	Deh	Seistan
86	Deh	Deh	Seistan
87	Deh	Deh	Seistan
88	Deh	Deh	Seistan
89	Deh	Deh	Seistan
90	Deh	Deh	Seistan
91	Deh	Deh	Seistan
92	Deh	Deh	Seistan
93	Deh	Deh	Seistan
94	Deh	Deh	Seistan
95	Deh	Deh	Seistan
96	Deh	Deh	Seistan
97	Deh	Deh	Seistan
98	Deh	Deh	Seistan
99	Deh	Deh	Seistan
100	Deh	Deh	Seistan

MIANKANGI.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [8r] (20/142)

8

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

5

District.

ankangi

Houses.	Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
50	8	...	30	200	...	30	
100	10	5	90	400	...	70	
20	8	...	35	200	...	50	
15	3	1	100	...	...	20	
18	3	...	30	...	...	10	
50	8	3	100	200	...	40	
70	7	3	90	300	...	30	
35	2	...	20	340	...	15	
25	3	4	400	150	...	20	
160	26	17	120	450	...	90	
30	3	...	50	200	...	15	
35	4	1	40	300	...	15	
70	13	...	60	120	...	20	Chakul includes the small adjacent villages of Deh Karim Kushta, Deh Fakira, and Deh Malikdad.
13	2	1	20	...	...	...	
20	3	1	45	80	...	...	
60	3	9	60	250	...	35	
30	2	2	30	200	...	15	
80	2	...	40	80	...	20	
30	4	2	50	100	...	15	
40	5	1	175	210	...	25	
70	...	2	...	4,800	132	20	These "Maldars" or cattle owners are attached to Daolatabad Mahal. Kul and Saruni Baluchis.
80	8	6	40	160	...	30	
30	4	1	...	40	...	15	
25	2	...	15	40	...	10	
10	2	...	12	25	...	3	
80	4	1	30	45	...	10	
25	3	1	20	70	...	10	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [8v] (21/142)

6

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Miankangi

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
MARGON— <i>contd.</i>	YAR MOHAMMED, SARUNI— <i>contd.</i>	3 small villages of Deh Gurg, Deh Kundil and Deh Ghimbar.	.....	30
		50 "Siah Chadir" of Naotani, Rakhshani and Dahmurda clans.	.....	50
PADAI . . .	DUR MOHAMMED, SARUNI.	Padai . . .	.....	35
		Katarmak . . .	.....	20
		Deh Piri . . .	.....	80
		Takhta Pul . . .	.....	10
NAHR-I-SARTIP MIR MA' ASUM.	NUR MOHAMMED, SARUNI.	Deh Ali Mardan-i-Lang.	Nur Mohammed .	90
		Deh Dur Moham-med.	.....	17
		Deh Miran . . .	.....	20
		Siadak . . .	.....	80
SIADAK . . .	DERWEISH KHAN, JEMALZAI.	10 "Siah Chadir" of Jemalzai Baluchis attached to Siadak.	.....	10
		Deh Akhund-i-Mohammed Hassan.	Akhund Pahlwan .	30
		Deh Sargazi . . .	Ali Akbar, Sargazi .	35
		Deh Kam Khan, Mokaki.	Kam Khan . . .	20
		Deh Lashkaran . . .	Lashkaran, Saruni .	20
		Deh Pasand . . .	Pasand, Mokaki .	25
		Deh Rustum and eight black tents.	Rustum, Saruni .	18
		Deh Hussein-i-Ali-Akbar.	Hussein, Mokaki .	20
CHILLANGAK .	DITTO .	Deh Shah Murad . .	Shahbaz, Saruni .	20
		Deh Amir Shahgul .	Amir-i-Hazrat, Babi .	30
		Deh Mir Dad, and Deh Zanati.	Mir Dad, Gallacha .	17
		Deh Yar Mohammed-i-Alam.	Rustum, Arbabi .	50
		Deh Hussein-i-Dilawar.	.....	20

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [9r] (22/142)

9

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

7

District—continued.

Houses.	Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
30	3	1	14	180	2	15	
50	...	...	...	3,500	80	25	
35	5	4	60	70	4	30	Sheik, Gazma, and Sayid.
20	4	...	30	50	...	20	Sarunis and Gurgs.
80	8½	4	100	150	...	30	
10	3	...	20	150	4	3	
90	18	...	40	600	70	60	Kathani and Saruni Baluchis.
17	2½	1	20	...	...	10	Sherzai Baluchis.
20	3	1	50	...	...	8	Sheikhs.
80	5	8	50	40	...	40	
10	...	...	...	700	8	...	
30	2	1	45	280	...	15	
35	3	...	13	100	...	10	
20	1	...	...	100	...	8	
20	1	1	20	30	...	5	
25	2	2	30	100	...	8	
18	1	...	...	200	4	...	
20	1	...	50	60	...	10	Chillangak is a subsidiary mahal of Siadak.
20	1	...	16	40	...	6	
30	3	...	30	50	...	12	
17	2	1	10	50	...	4	
50	5	2	100	140	...	20	
20	1	...	20	50	...	6	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [9v] (23/142)

8

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Miankangi

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
CHILLANGAK— <i>contd.</i>	DERWEISH KHAN, JEMALZAI— <i>contd.</i>	Deh Atta-i-Nura .	Atta-i-Nura, Okati .	20
		Deh Said Ali Shah .	Ali Shah, Said .	20
		Deh Jehangir Khan .	Jehangir, Taoki .	40
		Deh Hussein-i-Muradi	Hussein, Kashi .	20
SHAGHALAK .	DITTO .	Deh Lalla .	Lalla, Malukzai .	40
		Deh Seiyad, or Deh Jani Seiyad.	Jani Seiyad .	100
		Deh Shiran and Deh Ido (very small villages).	.....	25
		Deh Nazar, encamp- ment of black tents.	.....	16
MILAK . .	DITTO .	Milak . . .	.....	100
		Deh Jemal Din .	Jemal Din, Pahlwan .	30
		Deh Mohammed-i- Gada and Safar-i- Murad (very small).	.....	40
POKAK .	AGHA SAID ALI, OF ALIABAD.	Deh Sahib Khan .	Sahib Khan, Pahlwan.	35
		Deh Jan Beg .	Jan Beg, Pahlwan .	40
		Deh Mohammed-i- Shahnazar.	Mohammed, Gazma .	20
		Deh Katkhuda Zenal	Zenal, Gazma .	30
		Deh Asghar-i-Shahso- war and Deh Esau Khan.	Asghar and Moham- med Ali, Sharaki.	30
		Jehanabad .	Mir Hussein, Sultan .	110
		Deh Fakira .	Jan Mohammed, Fakira.	40
JEHANABAD .	MR. HUSSEIN, SULTAN.	Deh Ali Garg .	Ali Garg, Gazma .	30
		Deh Hussein .	Hussein, Sheikh .	25
		Deh Amir-i-Gurgin .	.....	30
		Deh Jantegh .	Khani, Jutegh .	30
		Reg-i-Bazar .	Kurban Ali, Saporzai	20

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

9

District—continued.

Houses.	Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
20	2	...	20	100	...	8	
20	2	...	15	10	...	6	
40	3	...	10	300	4	15	Subsidiary mahal of Siadak.
20	1	2	40	10	...	8	
40	2	1	15	60	...	15	
100	10	2	120	150	...	35	
25	2	1	13	130	3	10	
16	2	...	...	700	16	...	Of Malukzai tribe.
100	5	10	100	25	...	40	No wheat or barley cultivated, only vegetables, etc.
30	5	...	...	150	20	10	Ditto ditto.
40	7	2	20	100	...	18	These are the only two villages in Pokak mahal that are attached to Siadak.
35	5	1	40	80	...	12	These villages are all under Agha Said Ali, of Aliabad.
40	5	...	25	40	...	20	
20	2	...	4	30	...	8	
30	3	...	35	25	...	12	Deh Asghar-i-Shahsowar is also known as Pokak.
30	4	...	35	50	...	10	
110	6	13	110	40	...	40	
40	3	1	50	100	...	15	
30	2	1	130	...	...	10	
25	5	1	45	100	...	8	
30	3	4	15	60	...	8	
30	4	3	20	...	...	10	
20	2	2	55	20	...	6	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [10v] (25/142)

10

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Miankangi

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
JEHANABAD— <i>contd.</i>	MIR HUSSEIN, SULTAN— <i>contd.</i>	Deh Rasool Khan .	Rasool Khan .	25
		Deh Mirza Khan .	Mirza Khan .	45
		Deh Mohammed Kasim.	Fakir Mohammed Kasim.	25
		Deh Alian .	Alian, Daruzai .	20
		Deh Nazar Mohammed.	Nazar Mohammed Belarani.	25
		Deh Lutfi Pahlwan .	.....	20
		Deh Ali Jan, Nasir .	Ali Jan, Khimar .	30
		Deh Haji Jantegh .	.....	40
		Total of scattered houses.	.....	65
MAHAL-I-NAJAF KULI.	MOHAMMED ALI BEG.	Deh Katkhuda Ibrahim.	Ibrahim, Sheikhwassi	85
		Deh Juma-i-Gul .	Juma Gul, Mishkar .	24
		Deh Wali .	Wali, Allahdo .	28
		Deh Mukhtar .	Mukhtar, Gallawi .	32
		Other very small villages.	.....	38
MANDILAN	SHER ALI, SINJABANI.	Deh Jan Mohammed.	Jan Mohammed Chari	30
		Deh Agha Jan	Agha Jan, Sbaraki .	20
		Deh Sarfaraz Khan .	Sarfaraz Khan, Sinjarani.	20
		Detached houses .	.....	18
		Ten black tents of Jemalzais.	Mirza Khan .	18
MAHAL-I-DOST MOHAMMED.	DOST MOHAMMED SARUNI.	Deh Dost Mohammed.	Dost Mohammed, Saruni.	160
		Deh Mashad Ali .	Mashad Ali, Pudna .	25
		Deh Juma .	.....	20
		Deh Fakir Mohammed.	Fakir Mohammed, Pudna.	20
		Deh Katkhuda Akbar	Akbar, Saruni .	30

District

Ploughs.

8

6

3

2

2

3

5

5

11

10

4

4

5

3

2

2

10

2

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

11

District—continued.

Miankangi

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
3	2	5	130	...	8	
6	1	170	250	...	20	
3	2	...	...	...	8	
2	...	...	400	...	7	
2	2	15	300	2	9	
3	1	8	50	...	5	
5	5	20	100	...	10	
5	3	25	100	...	15	
11½	3	19	450	5	25	
10	2	60	150	...	50	
4	...	40	30	...	10	
4	...	40	...	...	10	
5	2	11	250	...	18	Two hundred of these sheep belong to five black tents.
3½	2	70	65	...	20	
4	...	50	100	...	12	
3	1	35	100	...	9	
2	1	2	10	...	8	
2	...	28	120	...	6	
...	...	...	800	10	...	
10	29	50	600	...	60	
2	1	30	35	...	10	
1	...	60	50	2	6	
1	...	40	20	...	5	
3	2	40	25	...	10	

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
MAHAL-I-DOST MOHAMMED— contd.	DOST MOHAMMED SARUNI—contd.	Deh Abbas Moham- med Ali.	Abbas, Kadari .	30
		Deh Saruni .	Reis, Saruni .	20
		Deh Mir Beg .	Mir Beg, Saruni .	20
		Deh Hussein-i-Siah Khan.	Hussein, Saruni .	25
		Deh Derweish Lush .	Derweish, Saruni .	25
		Deh Dad Khuda .	Dad Khuda, Rakh- shani.	35
		Deh Taj Mohammed	...	16
		Deh Azad .	Azad, Dadzari .	25
		Deh Kunda .	Dadi Mahmoudi .	60
		Deh Khimmar .	Haji, Saruni .	45
		Deh Mohammed-i- Iskander.	Mohammed .	16
		12 tents of Sarunis. 80 tents of Sapa- zais attached to above village.	.....	92
		Small detached clumps of houses.	.....	135
		Deh Kasim .	Kasim, Karim Kushta	30
GALLACHA .	DOST MOHAMMED, SARUNI.	Deh Rahim Dad .	Rahim Dad, Saruni .	20
		Gallacha .	Taj Mohammed, Saruni.	25
		Small detached clumps of houses.	.....	67
DEH MIR BEG, OF CHARDARI.	MIR BEG, KHEMMAR.	.....	.....	40
DEH MALIKI .	MEHDIL KHAN, JEMALZAI.	.....	.....	40
DEH HAJI ALI AKBAR, OR BURJ-I-YUSUF.	MULLAH ALI AKBAR, OF BUNJAR.	.....	.....	110

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [12r] (28/142)

(12)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

13

District—continued.

Houses.	Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
80	4½	2	60	...	...	12	
20	2	1	50	200	...	6	
20	2	...	23	...	...	6	
25	2	...	25	...	...	8	
25	1½	...	55	...	...	10	
35	4	2	30	300	10	...	
16	1½	2	40	220	2	4	
25	1	1	40	50	...	10	
60	5	...	15	250	...	20	
45	6	3	...	50	...	16	
16	2	1	...	25	12	...	
92	...	...	...	1,700	60	...	
135	13	2	214	1,110	65	30	
30	5	1	40	...	...	8	
20	3	1	40	50	...	6	
25	4	1	34	...	...	10	
67	9	3	75	52	...	25	
40	6	6	15	250	...	15	
40	6	2	50	300	...	12	
110	8	7	70	400	...	30	Husseinah acts as Katkhuda for the Mullah who lives in Bunjar.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [12v] (29/142)

14

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Miankangi

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Kathkuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Kathkuda.	Houses.
DEH MULLAH MOHAMMED HUSSEIN, OR DEH NAO, OR HUSSEINABAD.	MOHAMMED HUSSEIN.	.....	.....	60
DEH AKHUND-I-MULLAH ABDULLAH.	MULLAH ABDULLAH	.....	.....	20
AMIRABAD	DADI, OF GHURGHUHL.	.....	.....	45
DEH RAMRUDI	DITTO	.....	.....	30
KARKOHSIAH	DOST MOHAMMED, SARUNI.	.....	.....	15
TOTAL NUMBER IN DISTRICT				4,718

District

Ploughs.

5

3

5

5

2

5024

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [13r] (30/142)

(13)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

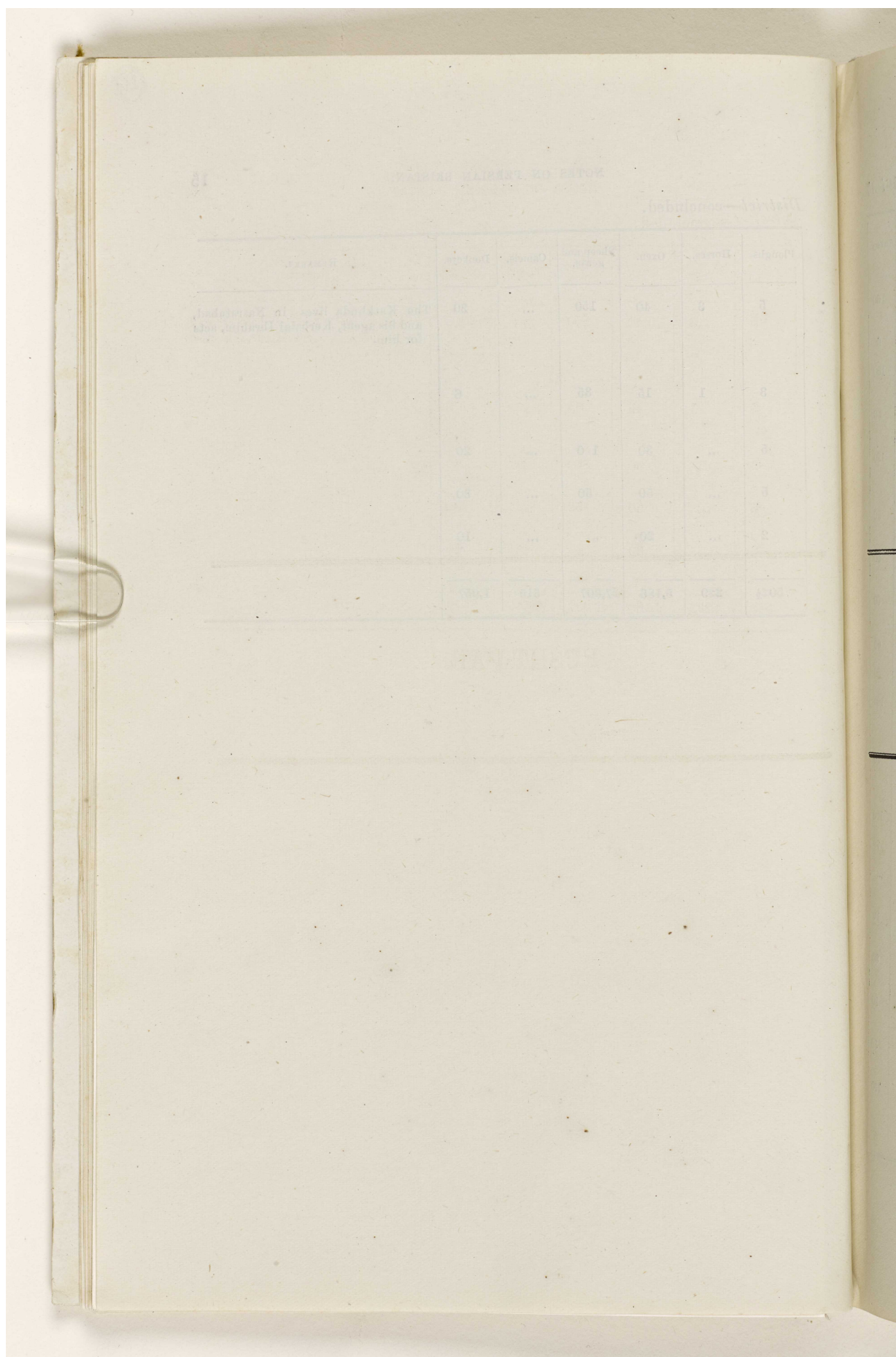
15

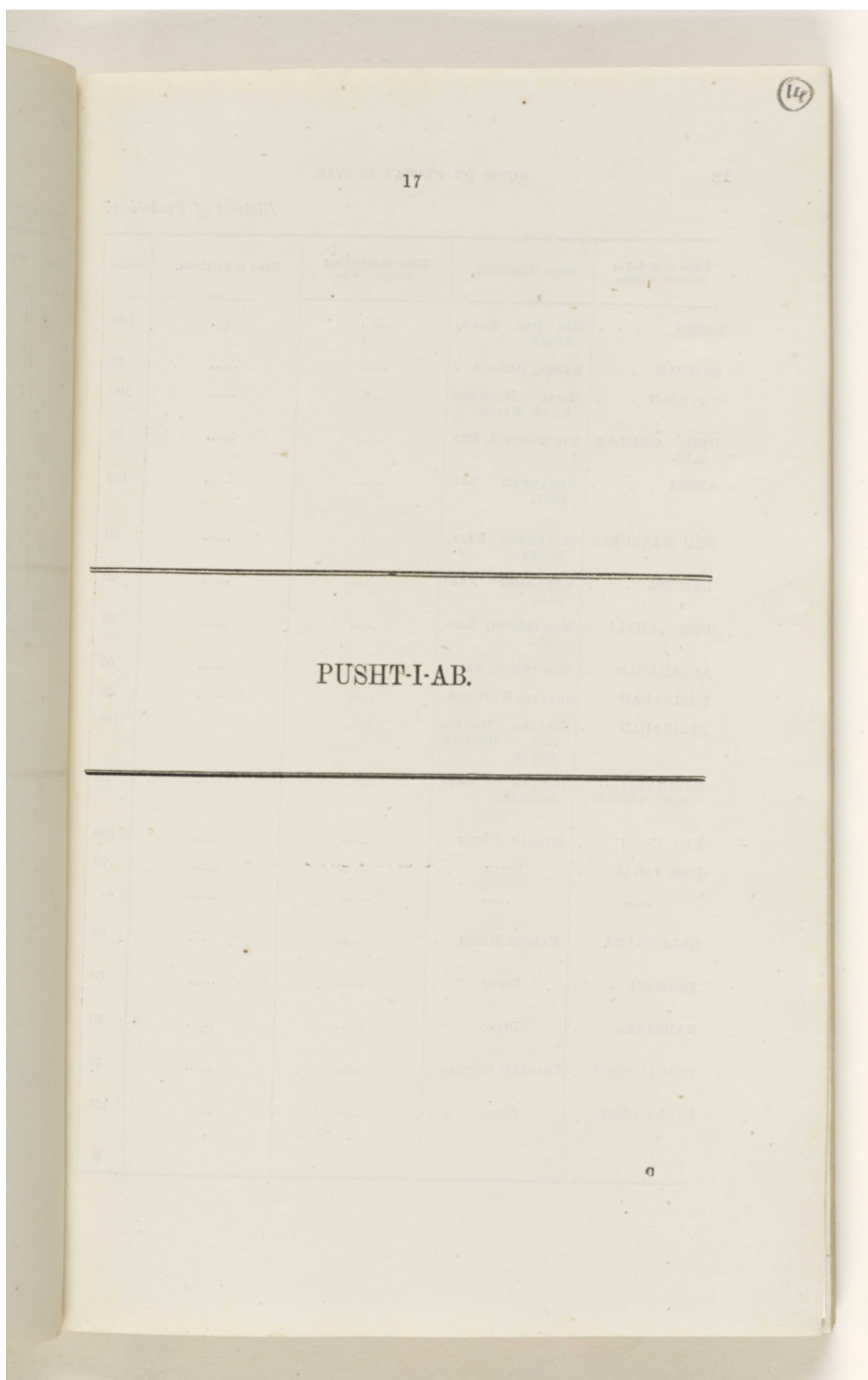
District—concluded.

Miankangi

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
5	3	40	150	...	20	The Katkhuda lives in Nasratabad, and his agent, Kerbalai Ibrahim, acts for him.
3	1	15	35	...	6	
5	...	30	100	...	20	
5	...	50	50	...	30	
2	...	20	...	...	10	
502½	229	5,186	27,307	515	1,957	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [13v] (31/142)





'Notes on Persian Seistan' [14v] (33/142)

18

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

District of Pusht-i-Ab

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
DARGI . .	MIR DAD SHAH, ARBAB.	.....	.....	160
RAHDAR . .	HAMZA, RAHDAR .	.....	.....	60
KACHIAN . .	MALIK DARWESH KHAN, KAIAM.	.....	.....	100
DEH GHULAM ALI.	MIR MURTAZA, MIR	.....	.....	30
ADIMI . .	MOHAMMED ALI, ARIF.	.....	.....	180
DEH MANSURI .	MOHAMMED REZA, PUDNA.	.....	.....	50
DEH ISA . .	MOHAMMED AKARAM.	.....	.....	60
DEH KAMALI .	MUHAMMEDI, BANDANI.	.....	.....	60
ALLAHABAD .	MOHAMMED, ARIF.	.....	.....	65
NASIRABAD .	GHULAM, KHIMMAR.	.....	.....	50
AFZILABAD .	MULLAH MOHAMMED HUSSEIN, ARBAB.	.....	.....	100
NASIRABAD-I-SAID YUSUF.	GHULAM REZA, SIASHAR.	.....	.....	20
KUL (No. 1) .	MULLAH MEHDI .	.....	.....	120
DEH PIRAN .	DITTO .	.....	.....	70
.....				...
BALAKHANA .	MULLAH MEHDI .	.....	.....	80
TAGHAZI . .	DITTO .	.....	.....	60
KARBASAK .	DITTO .	.....	.....	20
DEH JUTEGH .	KARBELAI GHULAM .	.....	.....	30
KILLA-I-NAO .	DITTO .	.....	.....	120

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [15r] (34/142)

of Pushi-i-As

khuda. Houses.

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

19

or the Northern Water.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
12	12	50	150	...	40	Ghacchi and Dargi.
7	6	30	300	...	20	Rahdar and Sanadgul.
16	12	50	600	7	70	This includes 3 tents of Shahnai, who own 300 of the sheep.
6	5	10	100	...	10	Sargazi and Kakha.
22	10	100	1,000	10	100	This includes 10 tents of Sargazi and Gallawi, Pudna, Sargazi, Gallawi and Arif.
6	...	120	150	...	30	Pudna and Sayid; 15 tents of Mal- dars included with this village.
10	5	40	300	60	35	Many traders in this village. Village built in two equal parts.
10	5	30	1,000	15	20	Kamali. Including 4 tents.
6	4	40	200	...	35	Kamali and Jutegh.
6	5	20	250	...	30	Kakha, Kochak, Arif, and Zor.
10	3	40	280	...	50	Arbab.
5	1	12	100	...	20	Sargazi and Siahsar. The real Kat- khuda is Said Bakir who lives in Sehkoba; Ghulam Reza acts for him.
18	13	40	200	...	80	Kul, Suleimani, and Tojagi.
15	6	25	150	...	25	
...	...	150	1,400	...	...	Sixty huts of Maldars attached to this village of Allah Sufi tribe.
10	3	50	350	...	35	Mirdad, Khimmar, and Fathullah.
7	...	30	250	7	30	Taghazi and Sargazi.
5½	...	10	120	...	20	Kakha and Siahsar.
4	...	10	50	...	20	
18	7	60	800	5	50	The village is in three parts, and Mullah's agent is Karbelai Abbas; people are Kakha, Sanadgul, and Sarawani.

c 2

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [15v] (35/142)

20

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

District of Pusht-i-Ab or

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
HUSSEINABAD .	MOHAMMED HAIDAR KHAIRASSI, AND MULLAH MEHDI.	.....	.....	467
.....	.....	Deh Nao . . .	Ghulam . . .	27
ZAHIDAN . .	SHERIF KHAN, NAOTANI.	.....	.....	50
SHAH SAR . .	Ditto . . .	.....	.....	40
KOAD . . .	SHER DIL PATI- PASHM.	.....	.....	120
JELALABAD .	MALIK GULZAR KHAN, KAIAMI.	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	Deh Sar Reg, Kha- nan Baluch.	.....	40
.....	.....	Burj-i-Mohammed Khan, Khanan Baluch.	.....	25
DEH GURG ALI.	RAJAB FARABI	.....	.....	22
BURJ-I-AFGHAN	SHER ALI KHAN, SINJARANI.	.....	.....	95
BOLAI . . .	AGHAI AND ABDUL- LAH (BROTHERS), MIRWASSI.	.....	.....	140
DEH ASGHAR OR DEH LALI OR DEH LAL MO- HAMMED.	AGHAI, ARBAB .	.....	.....	25
DEH GUL MO- HAMMED BEG, OR SHEITAN.	MIRZA WAHAB AND MIR JAFAR, SAR- BANDI.	.....	.....	120
CHARAK . . .	DERWESH KHAN, KAIANI.	.....	.....	25
DEH MOHAM- MED HUSSAN.	AND OTHER SCATTER- ED HOUSES BELONG- ING TO KACHIAN.	.....	.....	31
DEH GUL MO- HAMMED GHU- LAMI.	.....	.....	.....	10

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

21

the Northern Water—continued.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
26½	40	100	900	7	200	Mullah Mehdi owns 18 ploughs for which he pays nothing to Government.
5	1	25	200	...	12	
5½	5	30	300	8	50	
4	...	40	850	18	35	Includes 16 tents of Naotani, Gur-gich, and Karim Kushta clans, Panjkah, and Naotani.
8	14	190	2,500	141	115	Sinchuli, Sharaki, and Piri; also 46 houses of Nahrui, Sharaki, Sanadgab, Shargai, and Murad Kuli Maldars attached to village owning the majority of the sheep and cattle.
1	2	35	20	1	10	Mir and Sarawani.
5	3	60	200	4	30	Haideri and Naotani.
5	...	30	100	...	15	Sargazi and Karim Kushta.
4	1	40	...	...	12	Farahi.
12	10	50	200	10	40	Ghilzai and Gallabacha. The Kat-khuda is married to a sister of Mir Abbas, Kalantar of Iskel.
13	7	120	1,200	...	100	Anayat and Mirwassi.
6	2	40	150	...	20	Tojagi. People come to cultivate from Bolai.
14	5	30	200	...	60	Okati and Miradi. Villagers from Deh Dargi cultivate here.
...	...	6	300	...	15	These villages are under the Kat-khuda of Kachian to whom they really belong. Villagers are mostly Sargazi. No cultivation this year, owing to scarcity of water last year; 10 ploughs in these villages, Kamali and Togaki.
...	3	33	470	...	24	
...	1	3	200	...	8	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [16v] (37/142)

22

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

District of Pusht-i-Ab or

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
GAZABAR . .	MOHAMMEDI, BAN-DANI.	.....	.....	22
KALOKHI . .	SULTAN, SHARAKI	.....	.....	20
DEH NAWAB . .	DAD . . . .	.....	.....	20
DEH JEHangIR.	AMIR, BOMARI BALUCH.	.....	.....	160
SEH KALLA . .	ABBAS, BOMARI BALUCH.	.....	.....	32
DEH MASTI KHAN.	ALI MURAD, JUTEGH	.....	.....	90
ALIABAD . .	MIR KASIM, MIR .	.....	.....	45
KHADANG . .	MIR HUSSEIN, SULTAN.	.....	.....	140
TILFAK . .	MIR BEG, KHAMMAR	.....	.....	45
DEH ASGHAR .	ASGHAR, KAMALI .	.....	.....	40
DEH DADI . .	MOHAMMED DADI, JUTEGH.	.....	.....	15
ISKEL . .	MIR MOHAMMED AMIR, KALANTAR.	.....	.....	300
.....	.....	Nahor	Ali Akbar Nuri .	20
.....	.....	Deh Jehangir Khan.	.....	35
.....	.....	Karri or Tappa Daz .	Nazar Khan . .	23
KASIMABAD .	MIR KASIM AND MIR SHIR, MIRS.	.....	.....	140
.....	.....	Bibi Dost . .	Mir Kasim and Mir Shir.	20
BUNJAR . .	HAJI ALI AKBAR AND KALANTAR OF ISKEL.	.....	.....	800
.....	.....	Jabbar	Kalantar of Iskel .	30
KUL (No. 2) .	TAJ MOHAMMED, KUL.	.....	.....	150
.....	.....	Deh Kakha . . .	Taj Mohammed, Kul.	23

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [17r] (38/142)

(17)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

23

the Northern Water—continued.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
4	4	40	150	...	13	Bandani and Panjkah.
3	...	10	150	...	9	Ushtarak and Gurgich.
5	2	20	150	3	9	Ditto ditto.
12	4	100	300	5	80	Bomari and Husseinabadi.
6	3	56	350	2	25	Includes 12 tents of Panjkah and Naotani, Bomari and Panjkah.
5	2	50	250	2	20	Jutegh and Sheikh. Four tents of Gurgich Baluchis attached.
7	...	20	300	...	35	Nuri and Panjkah.
13	3	80	1,000	20	90	Baroni and Arbab. Eighteen tents of Kurds, Baroni, and Buzzi.
6	2	20	400	2	28	Includes 6 tents of Panjkah, Panjkah and Khimmar.
4	...	10	300	...	25	Kamali and Panjkah.
3	...	80	...	...	12	Jutegh.
20	20	150	950	30	200	Panjkah, Mirs, etc. Includes 20 tents of Buzzi.
3	...	9	100	...	15	Nuri.
5	1	40	300	...	30	Nuri, Buzzi, and Jur. Includes 4 tents of Jur.
3	...	15	500	20	30	Kurd and Gurgich. Three tents of Jur.
15	5	50	500	15	105	Includes 20 tents of Jur and Kurds.
2	...	10	...	...	15	
30	30	200	1,000	42	320	Ghilzai, Jafari, Panjkah and Nuri, etc. Many traders and craftsmen in this village. Includes 24 tents of Dilarami and Nura.
3	...	20	150	...	30	
20	17	70	400	10	80	Kul and Sargazi. The village is built in two parts.
4	...	12	100	...	15	Also known as Baghak-i-Bala.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [17v] (39/142)

24

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

District of Pusht-i-Ab or

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
BAGHAK . .	MOHAMMED KAKHA OF TUTI.	.....	.....	30
DEH YAR MOHAMMED.	MOHAMMED HUSEIN.	.....	.....	20
BURJ-I-KARAMI	FATHULLAH MIR .	.....	.....	23
DEH SAJDAR .	SAJDAR. . .	.....	.....	16
DEH ARBAB .	ARBAB ALI AKBAR KHAN.	.....	.....	180
DEH HAJI . .	HAJI ALI AKBAR .	.....	.....	70
DEH MULLAH ABDULLAH.	MULLAH ASGHAR (SON-IN-LAW OF MULLAH ABDULLAH).	.....	.....	40
NASRATABAD (ACTUALLY KNOWN AS "SHAHR" IN SEISTANI),	.....	Mules, 95,	belonging to Amir.	300
PERMANENT ENCAMPMENT OF GUR SEISTANIS. BETWEEN DEH ARBAB AND BIBI DOST.	.....	Karbela Barat and Mullah Haider.	.....	120
TOTAL NUMBER IN DISTRICT				5,655

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [18r] (40/142)

18

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

25

the Northern Water—concluded.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
8	1	35	200	...	30	Kakha.
...	...	30	100	...	25	The villagers work at cultivation in Karbasak.
4	...	25	200	10	16	
3	...	10	45	...	20	Siahsar.
14	12	150	160	...	170	Arbab Ali Akbar and twenty men serve Amir as retainers—pay Ts. 150 yearly, and himself and men share produce of village; Arbab and Panjkah.
12	2	50	200	...	30	The Katkhuda pays no revenue.
6	2	20	100	...	20	Katkhuda is very influential; pays no revenue for this village.
...	110	40	200	120	...	
...	...	...	2,000	60	300	
522½	411	3,171	26,095	634	3,263	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [18v] (41/142)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN

THE VILLAGES OF SEISTAN

Place	Distance from Herat	Population	Remarks
1. ...	10	...	...
2. ...	20	...	...
3. ...	30	...	...
4. ...	40	...	...
5. ...	50	...	...
6. ...	60	...	...
7. ...	70	...	...
8. ...	80	...	...
9. ...	90	...	...
10. ...	100	...	...
11. ...	110	...	...
12. ...	120	...	...
13. ...	130	...	...
14. ...	140	...	...
15. ...	150	...	...
16. ...	160	...	...
17. ...	170	...	...
18. ...	180	...	...
19. ...	190	...	...
20. ...	200	...	...
21. ...	210	...	...
22. ...	220	...	...
23. ...	230	...	...
24. ...	240	...	...
25. ...	250	...	...
26. ...	260	...	...
27. ...	270	...	...
28. ...	280	...	...
29. ...	290	...	...
30. ...	300	...	...
31. ...	310	...	...
32. ...	320	...	...
33. ...	330	...	...
34. ...	340	...	...
35. ...	350	...	...
36. ...	360	...	...
37. ...	370	...	...
38. ...	380	...	...
39. ...	390	...	...
40. ...	400	...	...
41. ...	410	...	...
42. ...	420	...	...
43. ...	430	...	...
44. ...	440	...	...
45. ...	450	...	...
46. ...	460	...	...
47. ...	470	...	...
48. ...	480	...	...
49. ...	490	...	...
50. ...	500	...	...
51. ...	510	...	...
52. ...	520	...	...
53. ...	530	...	...
54. ...	540	...	...
55. ...	550	...	...
56. ...	560	...	...
57. ...	570	...	...
58. ...	580	...	...
59. ...	590	...	...
60. ...	600	...	...
61. ...	610	...	...
62. ...	620	...	...
63. ...	630	...	...
64. ...	640	...	...
65. ...	650	...	...
66. ...	660	...	...
67. ...	670	...	...
68. ...	680	...	...
69. ...	690	...	...
70. ...	700	...	...
71. ...	710	...	...
72. ...	720	...	...
73. ...	730	...	...
74. ...	740	...	...
75. ...	750	...	...
76. ...	760	...	...
77. ...	770	...	...
78. ...	780	...	...
79. ...	790	...	...
80. ...	800	...	...
81. ...	810	...	...
82. ...	820	...	...
83. ...	830	...	...
84. ...	840	...	...
85. ...	850	...	...
86. ...	860	...	...
87. ...	870	...	...
88. ...	880	...	...
89. ...	890	...	...
90. ...	900	...	...
91. ...	910	...	...
92. ...	920	...	...
93. ...	930	...	...
94. ...	940	...	...
95. ...	950	...	...
96. ...	960	...	...
97. ...	970	...	...
98. ...	980	...	...
99. ...	990	...	...
100. ...	1000	...	...

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [19v] (43/142)

28

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Mahal or District

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
KWAJA AHMED.	SHIR MOHAMMED, GURGICH BALUCHI	Kwaja Ahmed . . .	Shir Mohammed . .	100
		Deh Ghulam Khan . .	Ghulam Khan, Gurgich.	50
		Deh Darani . . .	Darani, Nahrui . .	20
		Deh Hussein Khan . .	Khan Mohammed, Nahrui.	50
		Deh Kakar . . .	Ditto . . .	25
		Deh Khalifa Khan, Siah	Siah Khan, Nahrui . .	30
		Deh Izzat . . .	Izzat, Mokaki . .	50
		Deh Allado . . .	Nur Mohammed-i-Karam Baksh.	40
		Deh Suliman . . .	Gul Beg, Gurgich . .	80
		Deh Fakir Nurullah . .	Fakir Nurullah, Naotani.	25
SHAHRISTAN-I-NAO.	AKBAR KHAN, GURGICH.	Deh Karim Dad . . .	Abdul Aziz, Ghilzai . .	30
		Seventy-two tents and sheds scattered in the Mahal.	.....	72
		.....	.....	70
		Deh Ali Akbar . . .	Nawab Khan, Gurgich.	50
SHAHRISTAN-I-KOHUA.	NAWAB KHAN, GURGICH.	Chahnimah . . .	Ditto . . .	37
		Deh Zaman Khan . .	Zaman Khan, Gurgich	20
		Deh Bachadur . . .	Mullah Mohammed . .	60
		Deh Surdak . . .	Mohammed Gadal . .	50
		Deh Pirdad . . .	Pir Dad, Gurgich . .	20
		Deh Kajar . . .	Kajar, Ushtarak, Nahrui.	20
		Thirty black tents scattered in Mahal.	.....	30

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

29

District

of Nahrui

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
7	10	100	450	12	60	Inhabitants Gurgich, Bahim and Allado.
2	2	45	200	10	20	Gurgich and Nahrui, including 10 black tents.
1	...	10	100	...	10	Nahrui.
5	...	20	300	6	20	Ditto.
1	...	40	...	3	...	Ditto.
3	...	30	200	6	10	Houses include 10 black tents.
3	1	45	100	11	20	Rakhshani Mokaki and Gurgich; houses include 10 tents.
3	1	100	...	...	20	Inhabitants of Allado clan who are generally cattle owners.
1	...	100	200	45	10	Nahrui, Gurgich, Ushtarak, Idozai; houses include 10 tents of Gurgich, and 25 tents of Idozai.
...	...	30	40	...	10	Naotanis, all cattle owners.
1	2	20	120	12	...	Idozai and Ghilzai.
...	1	60	980	50	20	Thirty tents near Kwaja Ahmed-i-Kohna of Gurgich and Nahrui, remainder near Khwaja Ahmed.
8	2	100	...	...	25	
6	10	60	50	4	25	Gurgich and Rashki.
4	...	...	650	14	27	Seventeen tents of Sheranzais and Sarhadis included.
2	1	5	150	9	6	Gurgich, including 10 tents.
3	3	50	240	9	20	Gurgich and Sinjarani; ten black tents included.
6	3	20	100	5	12	Gurgich.
3	...	50	...	...	12	Ditto.
2	...	40	10	...	8	Ditto.
...	...	...	560	17	...	Ditto.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [20v] (45/142)

30

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Mahal or District

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
KIMAK . . .	MOHAMMED JAN-JEMALZAI.	 Thirteen black tents attached to Kimak.	.....	220 13
KAPTARGI . .	SULTAN, KHIMMAR.	.....	.....	80
KALLAPABAZ .	ALI MURAD RASHKI	(WITH SMALL ADJOINING VILLAGES OF TANDURAK AND KOADAK).	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	Eleven tents attached.
KALLA-I-NAO .	SAID MOHAMMED, a SAYID.	.....	.....	300
KALLA-I-KOHUA.	HUSSEIN-I-ZAMAL, SHARAKI.	.....	.....	300
DEH KHALIK-DAD.	MIRZA FAKIR .	.....	.....	100
SHAMSABAD .	AGHA MIR SAID ALI	.....	.....	23
ALIABAD . .	DITTO .	.....	.....	250
DEH SOKHTA .	DITTO .	.....	.....	140
LUF . . .	GHULAM HUSSEIN, KHIMMAR.	.....	.....	200
PULGI-I-KOHUA	MOHAMMED, KHIMMAR.	.....	.....	50
PULGI-I-NAO .	SAID MOHAMMED .	.....	.....	45
SHERIFABAD .	YUSUF REIS .	Sherifabad . . .	Yusuf Reis . .	120
		Deh Askari . . .	Musa Khan Idozai .	55
		Deh Ghulam Jan .	Ghulam Jan, Brahui	20
		Deh Mohammed-i-Shah Karam.	.....	30
		Deh Bakhtai . .	Aga Mohammed, Ushtarak,	65
		Deh Gazma . . .	Kasim, Taraghuni .	80

(21)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

31

of Nahrui—continued.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
17	6	100	150	2	180	Dahmurda, Rashki, and Mir.
...	...	...	550	2	...	Dahmurda, Taraghuni.
7	2	20	150	5	40	Idozai, Gurgich, and Sayak.
11	...	33	250	11	34	Sheranzai, Idozai, and Gurgich.
...	...	...	500	4	...	Idozai.
45	10	120	500	54	180	Kayal, Rashki, and Nahrui.
30	10	100	600	23	190	Fourteen tents attached of Sayak Sharaki, Sarhadi, and Nahrui.
10	1	50	100	...	70	Khalikdadi, Nahrui.
4	...	18	500	2	20	
20	40	80	300	23	150	Nuri, Mir, Rakhshani, and Brahui.
12	1	40	150	2	100	Sharaki, Khimmar.
15	5	50	650	23	160	Gurgich, Nahrui, Khimmar, and Sarhadi Baluchis.
5	2	20	300	...	30	Khimmar and Sharaki.
5	2	11	100	...	50	Sarhadi and Mirika.
14	3	40	300	9	50	
4	...	15	200	8	20	
2½	...	8	120	5	15	
2	...	15	50	...	20	
5	...	50	120	4	30	
4	...	30	180	6	50	Ushtarak, Allado, Shahuza.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [21v] (47/142)

32

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Mahal or District

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
SHERIFABAD— <i>contd.</i>	YUSUF REIS— <i>contd.</i>	Deh Shahgul .	Jan Mohammed, Gurgich.	40
		Deh Ushtarak .	Rahim Khan, Ush-tarak.	40
		Deh Ushtarak (No. 2.)	Yar Mohammed, Ushtarak.	30
		Thirty-eight black tents scattered in Mahal.	.....	38
		TOTAL NUMBER IN DISTRICT ...		3,224

of Nah

Ploughs

3

3

3

...

283

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [22r] (48/142)

22

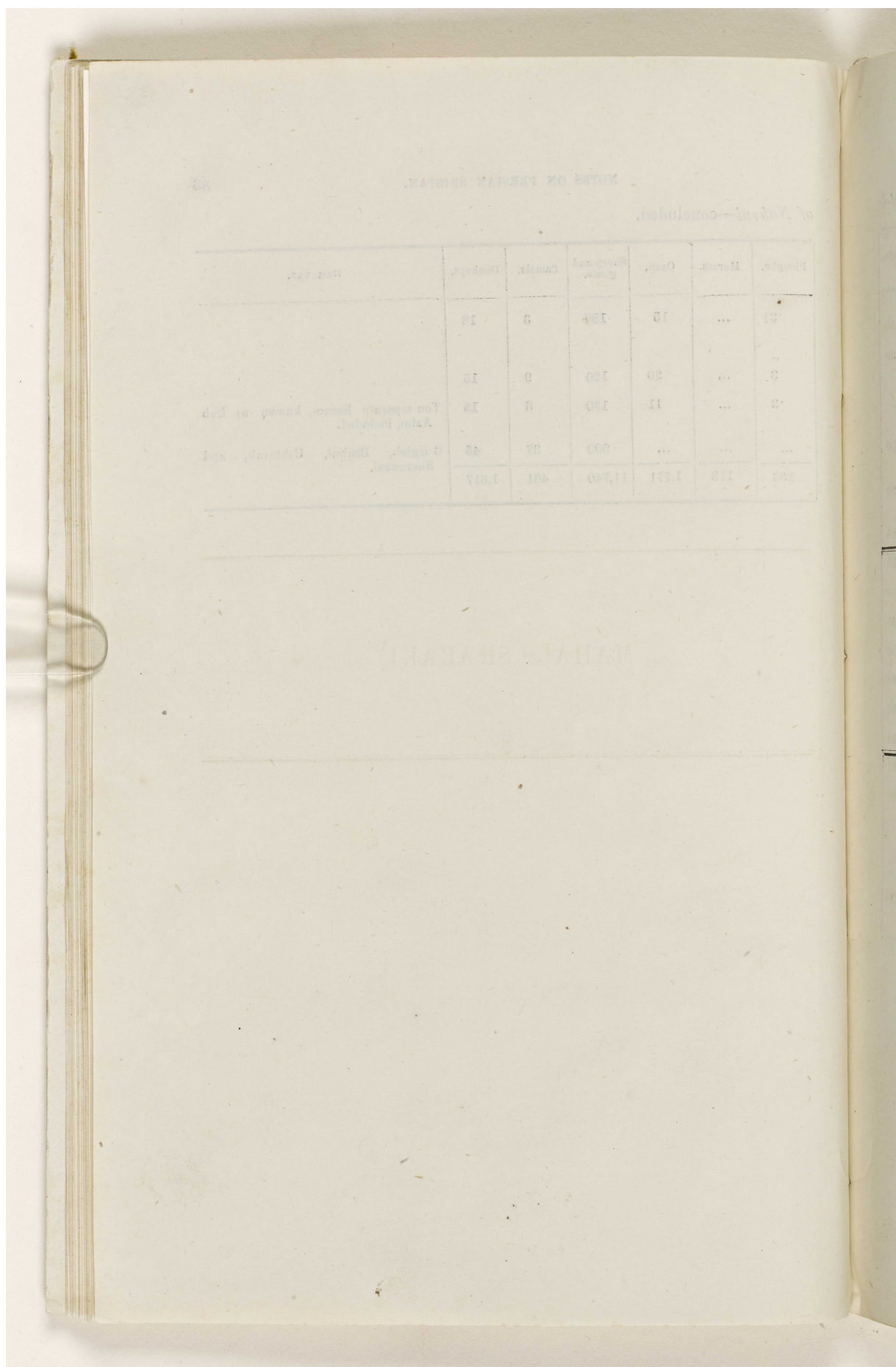
NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

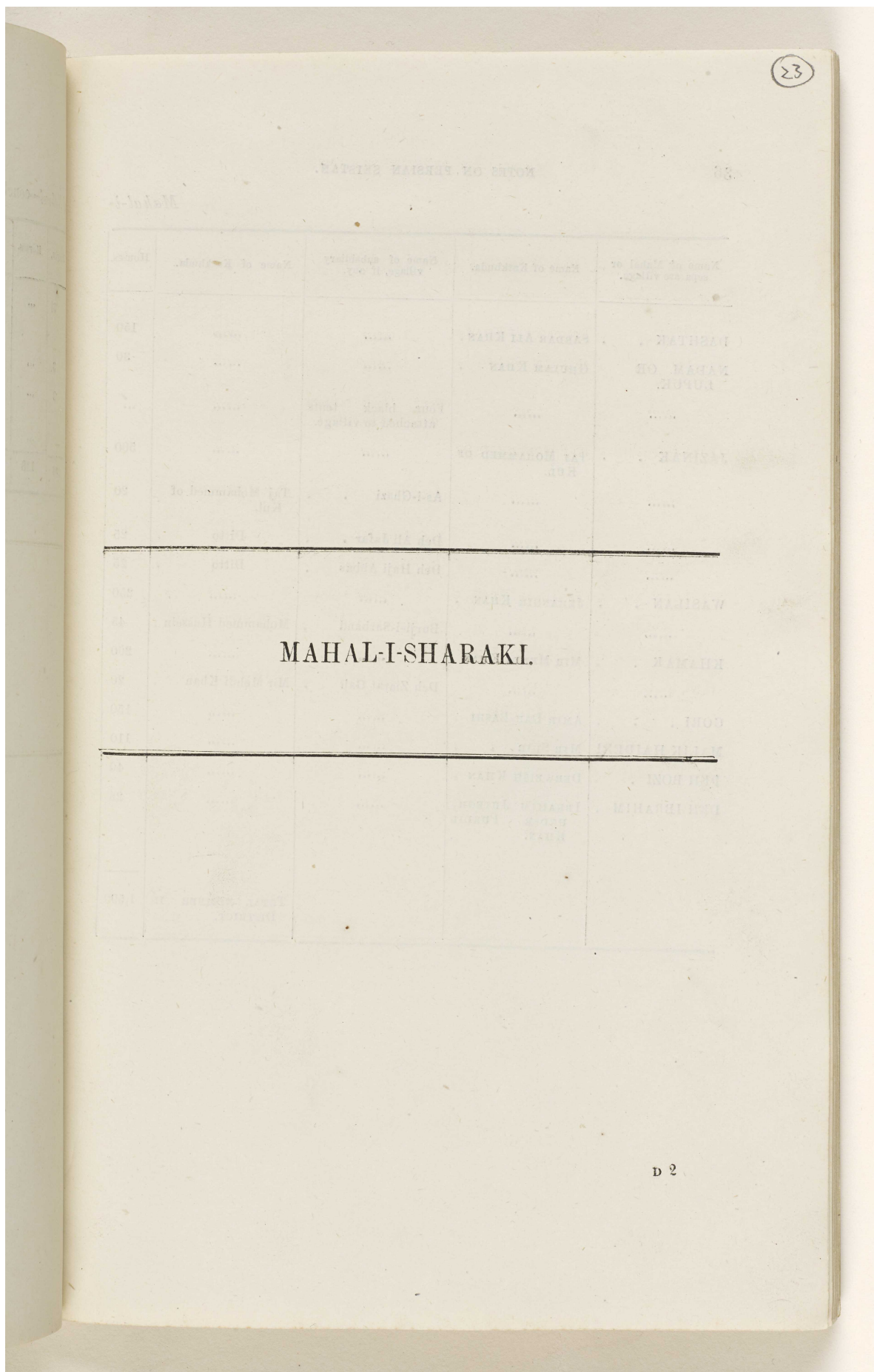
33

of *Nahrui*—concluded.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
3½	...	15	180	3	18	
3	...	20	120	9	15	
3	...	11	130	6	15	Ten separate houses, known as Deh Azim, included.
...	...	...	990	37	45	Gurgieh, Brahui, Ushtarak, and Sheranzai.
283	118	1,771	11,740	461	1,817	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [22v] (49/142)





'Notes on Persian Seistan' [23v] (51/142)

36

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Mahal-i-

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
DASHTAK .	SARDAR ALI KHAN .	.....	.....	150
NADAM OR LUPUK.	GHULAM KHAN .	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	Four black tents attached to village.	.....	...
JAZINAK .	TAJ MOHAMMED OF KUL.	.....	.....	500
.....	.....	As-i-Ghazi .	Taj Mohammed of Kul.	20
.....	.....	Deh Ali Jafar .	Ditto .	25
.....	.....	Deh Haji Abbas .	Ditto .	25
WASILAN .	JEHANGIR KHAN .	.....	.....	250
.....	.....	Burji-i-Sarband .	Mohammed Hussein .	45
KHAMAK .	MIR MEHDI KHAN .	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	Deh Ziarat Gah .	Mir Mehdi Khan .	20
GORI .	AMIR DAK-BASHI .	.....	.....	150
MALIK HAIDERI	MIR SHIR .	.....	.....	110
DEH BOZI .	DERWEISH KHAN .	.....	.....	40
DEH IBRAHIM .	IBRAHIM JUTEGH, UNDER FURDIL KHAN.	.....	.....	25
TOTAL NUMBER IN DISTRICT.				1,590

24

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

37

Sharaki.

Ploughs	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
15	4	120	1,200	...	50	
2	3	...	...	...	20	
...	...	...	150	...	...	
45	24	50	2,500	60	200	
2	...	11	200	...	10	
3	...	20	250	...	10	
4	...	15	50	...	12	
24	6	160	450	17	100	
4	...	20	150	5	12	
19	4	170	150	...	60	
2	...	5	100	...	8	
20	4	200	500	...	130	
8	5	150	250	11	30	
4	2	50	1,000	5	15	
3	...	20	150	...	12	
155	52	991	7,100	98	669	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [24v] (53/142)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN

18

Height	Length	Width	Area	Volume	Weight	Value
10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...

(25)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN

Page	Name of Village or Town	Name of Village or Town	Name of Village or Town	Name of Village or Town
100	...	...	...	...
101	...	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...
103	...	...	...	...
104	...	...	...	...
105	...	...	...	...
106	...	...	...	...
107	...	...	...	...
108	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...
111	...	...	...	...
112	...	...	...	...
113	...	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...
115	...	...	...	...
116	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...
118	...	...	...	...
119	...	...	...	...
120	...	...	...	...
121	...	...	...	...
122	...	...	...	...
123	...	...	...	...
124	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...
126	...	...	...	...
127	...	...	...	...
128	...	...	...	...
129	...	...	...	...
130	...	...	...	...
131	...	...	...	...
132	...	...	...	...
133	...	...	...	...
134	...	...	...	...
135	...	...	...	...
136	...	...	...	...
137	...	...	...	...
138	...	...	...	...
139	...	...	...	...
140	...	...	...	...
141	...	...	...	...
142	...	...	...	...
143	...	...	...	...
144	...	...	...	...
145	...	...	...	...
146	...	...	...	...
147	...	...	...	...
148	...	...	...	...
149	...	...	...	...
150	...	...	...	...
151	...	...	...	...
152	...	...	...	...
153	...	...	...	...
154	...	...	...	...
155	...	...	...	...
156	...	...	...	...
157	...	...	...	...
158	...	...	...	...
159	...	...	...	...
160	...	...	...	...
161	...	...	...	...
162	...	...	...	...
163	...	...	...	...
164	...	...	...	...
165	...	...	...	...
166	...	...	...	...
167	...	...	...	...
168	...	...	...	...
169	...	...	...	...
170	...	...	...	...
171	...	...	...	...
172	...	...	...	...
173	...	...	...	...
174	...	...	...	...
175	...	...	...	...
176	...	...	...	...
177	...	...	...	...
178	...	...	...	...
179	...	...	...	...
180	...	...	...	...
181	...	...	...	...
182	...	...	...	...
183	...	...	...	...
184	...	...	...	...
185	...	...	...	...
186	...	...	...	...
187	...	...	...	...
188	...	...	...	...
189	...	...	...	...
190	...	...	...	...
191	...	...	...	...
192	...	...	...	...
193	...	...	...	...
194	...	...	...	...
195	...	...	...	...
196	...	...	...	...
197	...	...	...	...
198	...	...	...	...
199	...	...	...	...
200	...	...	...	...

SHEB-I-AB.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [25v] (55/142)

40

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Sheb-i-Ab

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
DAODI . . .	FAKIR, KHAMMAR .	Daodi . . .	Fakir Khimmar .	300
		Deh Awaz . . .	Ditto . . .	20
		Chilling . . .	Derweish, Mishkar .	250
		Akbarabad . . .	Fakir Mohammed, Mishkar.	150
		Tillar . . .	.....	50
CHILLING .	DERWEISH, MISHKAR.	Khadri . . .	.....	50
		Deh Alasufi . . .	.....	40
		Deh Hussein-i-Meshedi.	Assadullah, Mishkar .	50
		Deh Hassan Abdallah.	Ditto . . .	10
		Deh Hussein-i-Reis .	Ditto . . .	25
KOSHA-I-SHEB .	MIR JAFAR KHAN, SARBANDI.	.....	.....	180
KOSHA-I-BALA .	SHEER MOHAMMED, GHILZAI.	.....	.....	60
MOHAMMEDABAD.	AGHA MIR, BAKIR.	.....	.....	150
IBRAHIMABAD	MIR SUFEDI KHAN.	.....	.....	150
.....	.....	Deh Mir . . .	Mir Safedi Khan .	35
SHAHRAK . .	AGHAI SHARAKI .	.....	.....	60
		Seh Koha . . .	Purdil Khan . . .	300
SEH KOHA .	SARDAR PURDIL KHAN, SARBANDI.	Lutuk . . .	Ditto . . .	80
		Charkhami . . .	Ditto . . .	20
		Miran Haji . . .	Ditto . . .	25
		Zulfa Kari . . .	Ditto . . .	20
DAOLATABAD .	DITTO .	.....	.....	200
HASSEINABAD-I-PALPALI.	MURADI, PALPALI .	.....	.....	80
DEH AKBAR-I-ABBAS.	DOST MOHAMMED .	.....	.....	150

District

Ploughs.

32

4

5

12

3

2

3

4

1

2

20

3

20

20

2

9

12

20

2

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [26r] (56/142)

26

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

41

District.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
32	20	50	200	...	50	Khimmar, Kakha, Gallawi.
4	...	4	10	...	8	Sayid and Gallawi.
5	10	50	150	...	100	Sayid and Mishkar.
12	4	40	50	3	50	Mishkar and Sarhaddi.
3	1	80	20	...	30	Tillar.
2	...	50	20	...	30	Khadri.
3	1	50	...	...	20	
4	1	70	20	...	30	
1	1	5	...	...	4	
2	1	30	...	2	20	
20	5	40	100	4	60	This village is also known as Kosha-i-Mir Jafar Khan and Kosha-i-Pain.
3	3	20	20	...	30	This village is also known as Kosha-i-Sargazi.
20	7	40	500	...	60	The Katkhuda's Agent, Mir Derweish, a Sayid, lives in the village and acts for him.
20	3	60	150	...	40	Includes 25 black tents of Mirs, who own 600 sheep.
2	...	10	750	...	10	
9	2	20	60	...	30	
12	15	150	2,000	300	200	Between Lutuk and Zulfa Kari there are about 120 tents of Maldars, belonging to Idozai, Shabozai, and Mir tribes.
20	...	20	30	...	40	
2	...	10	10	...	5	
3	...	15	10	...	10	
3	...	10	12	...	18	
12	30	100	200	50	120	Sarbandi and other small clans.
12	4	20	200	...	30	
12	2	70	50	...	65	Kakha, Zor, Sheikh.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [26v] (57/142)

42

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Sheb-i-Ab

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
DEH ALI AKBAR	PURDIL KHAN	.....	.....	120
DEH DIWANA	GHULAM HAIDER KHAN.	.....	.....	50
DEH ABBAS KHAN.	MOHAMMED AZIM KHAN, KAIANI.	.....	.....	100
DEH ABBAS KOR	ALI AKBAR, GAL-LAWI.	.....	.....	60
DEH LUTFULLAH	SHER DIL, SARHADI	.....	.....	70
DEH HUSSEINAH.	HUSSEINAH BABA, SARHADI.	.....	.....	50
DEH MOHAMMED AZAM.	MOHAMMED AZAM, MISHKAR.	.....	.....	40
DEH JAN BAKSH	NAZIR ALI AKBAR.	.....	.....	80
DEH MOHAMMED SAFAR.	AMIR KHAN, JEMAL-ZAI.	.....	.....	100
DEH AKBAR-I-JAFARI.	AMIR KHAN, SARBANDI.	.....	.....	20
JAMALABAD	TAJ MOHAMMED OF KUL.	.....	.....	100
DEH MOULALI	ALI HAIDER, KUL.	.....	.....	50
DEH ISMAIL GHIMBER.	MIR DERWEISH, SULTAN.	.....	.....	80
CHANG-I-MAR-GHUN.	GHULAM SHAH, GALLAWI.	.....	.....	40
DEH GURG	MOHAMMED HUSSEIN, SARBANDI.	.....	.....	60
DEH SHAHRIARI	GHULAM, SHAHRIARI.	.....	.....	50
SADAKI	DITTO	.....	.....	100
DEH ALAI	DITTO	.....	.....	40
DEH RUSTUM MARMUN.	AGHA KHAN, SHAHRIARI.	.....	.....	40
DEH KARBELAI DADKHODA.	MIR BEG, SARBANDI.	.....	.....	60
TUTI	MOHAMMED KAKHA	.....	.....	150

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN

43

District—continued.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
12	2	100	80	...	60	Mishkar and Sayid.
4	...	30	30	...	30	Kwaja Wais acts as Katkhuda for Purdil Khan.
9	2	160	50	...	45	Sufi and Suri.
4	...	40	20	...	25	Gallawi.
9	2	30	25	...	30	
9	3	20	20	...	15	Gallawi and Sayid.
8	2	30	20	2	15	Mishkar and Sayid.
8	2	20	25	2	30	Karbelai Abdullah acts as agent for the real Katkhuda.
16	2	70	340	...	40	The flocks are owned by Baluchis in black tents near the village.
3	...	20	8	...	5	Mishkar and Zor.
15	1	60	200	6	40	Ali Haider acts as agent for Katkhuda; 10 black tents of Jur attached.
7	1	50	60	...	15	Kul; Ali Haider acts as agent to Taj Mohammed who owns village.
8	2	50	20	2	25	
4	2	15	15	...	15	Gallawi.
6	2	20	40	...	30	Panjkah and Gurg.
4	...	30	40	6	20	Shabriari.
8	8	20	50	10	45	Kakha, Shabriari, and Ghilzai.
6	2	20	30	...	20	Gurg.
8	3	50	40	...	15	Mishkar and Shabriari.
10	5	50	50	...	25	Gada.
28	6	60	40	3	70	Kakha.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [27v] (59/142)

44

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Sheb-i-Ab

Name of Mahal or separate village.	Name of Katkhuda.	Name of subsidiary village, if any.	Name of Katkhuda.	Houses.
TUTI—contd.	MOHAMMED KAKHA—contd.	Deh Taghi . . .	Ghulam Reza . . .	40
		Deh Akhund-i-Ghulami.	Akhund-i-Ghulami .	20
		Deh Diwana . . .	.....	15
NAGIRD . . .	DERWEISH, MIR .	... ..	.....	100
VARMAL . . .	MOHAMMED, KAKHA	.....	.....	150
.....	.....	Pusht-i-Dasht .	Hassan, son of Katkhuda of Varmal.	50
TAMIRABAD .	GHULAM, MISGAR .	.....	.....	100
SIAB SAR . .	GHULAM-I-SHAHBABZ, KHIMMAR.	.....	.....	55
SINCHULLI .	PURDIL KHAN, SARBANDI.	.....	.....	90
BAHRAMABAD .	TAJ MOHAMMED OF KUL.	.....	.....	150
TOTAL NUMBER IN DISTRICT . . .				4,685

Recapi-

Miankangi District	4,718
Pusht-i-Ab .	5,655
Mahal-i-Nahrui .	3,224
Mahal-i-Sharaki .	1,590
Sheb-i-Ab . .	4,685
TOTAL . .	19,872

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [28r] (60/142)

26

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

45

District—concluded.

Ploughs.	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	REMARKS.
3	...	20	50	...	15	Kakha.
2	...	30	40	...	7	Gada.
2	...	10	...	...	6	
12	5	50	40	3	35	
20	8	50	320	30	60	Twelve black tents attached to village of Sarbadi Baluchis, owning 300 sheep and 20 camels.
10	...	20	20	...	20	
8	6	50	200	10	40	
4	2	40	20	...	25	
10	9	50	8	11	35	
20	5	60	400	...	100	Five black tents attached of Timuri, Kamali, Sargazi, and Gurg.
495	192	2,279	6,863	444	2,018	
<i>tulation.</i>						
502½	229	5,186	27,307	515	1,957	
522½	411	3,171	26,095	634	3,263	
283	118	1,771	11,740	461	1,817	
155	52	991	7,100	98	669	
495	192	2,279	6,863	444	2,018	
1,958	1,002	13,398	79,105	2,152	9,724	

THE CANAL SYSTEM OF SEISTAN.

The main division of the Helmund water takes place at the Band-i-Seistan, which is a temporary contrivance of tamarisk branches and sand. Until this Band is destroyed, as it usually is by the first Helmund flood, practically the whole of the water flows down the Rud-i-Seistan, a small quantity only percolating through the dam and continuing along the main river bed. After the destruction of the Band, the water is fairly equally divided, about five parts following the main channel and four parts continuing along the Rud-i-Seistan.

Following this latter branch first, we find it flowing about forty-five yards wide, with a maximum depth of ten feet, to Shahrستان Hill, and furnishing water *en route* by means of a large canal to a group of villages in the Mahal-i-Nahrui, namely, Khwajah Ahmed, Sherifabad, etc. On reaching Shahrستان Hill, a large canal, the Rud-i-Hasinki, takes off from the main stream, and passing close

Rud-i-Hasinki.
to the east of the hill, flows as far as Deh Masti Khan, where it divides into two branches.

One, called the Rud-i-Bunjar, is almost at once divided into nearly a dozen separate channels, and takes water to Iskel, Bunjar, Kasimabad, Deh Arbab, Burj-i-Afghan, Kala-i-Nau, Bolai, etc., while the other branch, the Rud-i-Adimi, supplies Balakhana, Kachian, Adimi, etc.

Rud-i-Adimi.
The main body of the Rud-i-Seistan, henceforward known as the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, and formerly called the Killajat-i-Sharaki canal, flows just north of the village of Shahrستان, about 200 yards east of which another large volume of water is drawn off by the Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr, which, flowing close to Malik Haideri, Gori and Jalai, supplies the wants of Nasratabad and Husseinabad, and, by means of a subsidiary canal, Kul and Afzalabad.

Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab.
Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr.
The Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, flowing generally in a westerly direction, passes close to Kimak, south of Jazinak, and near Dashtak, Chilling, and Deh Mohammed Safar, and irrigates, by means of smaller canals and watercuts, all the cultivation south-west of the line Shahrستان-Daodi. In the latter part of its course, that is in the Sheb-i-Ab district, the main canals branching from it are—

- (a) *Nahr-i-Sehkoha*, flowing to Husseinabad, Varmal, and Sehkoha.
- (b) *Shela Kafir*, which flows to Tuti and Daolatabad.
- (c) *Nahr-i-Daodi*, which branches off at Chilling and supplies Tamarabad, Sinchuli, Daodi, etc.

Following next the main river, we find no canals bringing water into Persian territory, between the Band-i-Seistan and the Band-i-Shahgul, where the river again divides, about one-fifth of the water following the old bed of the river, and the remainder flowing along the new channel, known as the Rud-i-Parian. The water of the old Helmund is used for the irrigation of Afghan territory only, while the Rud-i-Parian, with one exception, feeds the Miankangi district alone, by means of twelve successive canals. Of these the largest, the Lakhshakh,

Rud-i-Parian.

Old Helmund.

29

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

47

flowing into the bed of the former canal of that name, which used to take off from the old Helmund, irrigates the Mahal of Siadak and adjacent cultivated ground. The remaining water of the Rud-i-Parian, and a large proportion of the whole, runs to waste in the Naizar or Hamun near Jelalabad.

To sum up, the Rud-i-Seistan or the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab irrigates the southern and south-western districts of Seistan, its two main branch canals, the Rud-i-Hasinki and Zabak, the Pusht-i-Ab or north-western portion of the cultivated area, while Miankangi, or the land between the two branches of the Helmund, now derives its supply of water from the Rud-i-Parian alone. The water of the old Helmund, or the eastern branch of that river, which at present constitutes the frontier in that locality, is now used solely for the irrigation of Afghan territory.

The canals of Seistan have never been used for purposes of water communication, but there is nothing to prevent the larger canals from being so utilized.

Canals for purposes of transport. That they are never employed for purposes of transport, is due probably to the fact that there is no wood suitable for boat-building found in Seistan, and that tamarisk, the only timber available, is not buoyant and so rafts cannot be employed.

There is, however, nothing to prevent narrow boats or rafts, drawing not more than 2 feet 6 inches of water, passing along any of the main canals. For instance, starting from the Band-i-Seistan, the village of Chilling could be reached by the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab; the Adimi and Zabak canals in Pusht-i-Ab could be navigated to within the proximity of Nasratabad, while boats drawing not more than 3 feet 6 inches could reach a point close to Jelalabad on the edge of the Naizar, when the Helmund was moderately high.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The whole of the inhabited area of Seistan is, generally speaking, absolutely flat and featureless, though there are scattered over the country a few small hills or mounds, locally known as "Tappa," from which, owing to its extraordinary flatness, and, except in Miankangi, the entire absence of trees, a considerable view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

These would be useful in the event of military operations as signalling stations and in a country in which it is extremely difficult to find one's way, owing to the lack of prominent features, would furnish in many cases excellent landmarks. As the country varies considerably in various parts of Seistan, a short description is given of each of the divisions, already mentioned.

Miankangi.—In this district the ground, where not cleared for cultivation in small tracts near villages, is covered with tamarisk jungle, varying much in density

and height, but throughout forming a great obstacle to movement. Alternate belts are met with, varying from 10 feet to 30 feet in height, apparently due to the ground having been at some time cleared for cultivation and subsequently neglected. View is consequently limited to a few hundred yards, and a guide is always a necessity. The higher jungle would in many places prevent the use of camel transport, until new roads had been cut, or existing paths widened, as the tamarisk branches meet overhead, but mules and donkeys could be employed until this was done.

The whole of the southern portion of Miankangi is liable to severe floods, and at all times when there is much water in the Helmund, is rendered almost impassable for transport. The canals here contain large volumes of water, and would require extensive bridging, for which, however, there is an ample supply of timber in this district.

Floods.

Northwards from Burj-i-Mirgul the jungle becomes less dense, and the canals being smaller, movement is considerably easier.

The villages, with a few exceptions, consist of wattle and daub huts, and many of the smaller ones are moved about from place to place, as the supply of water happens to be plentiful.

Villages.

The names of the head villages of Mahals or small districts, and the larger villages generally such as Siadak, Jahanabad, etc., do not change, but those of the smaller villages throughout Miankangi, being derived from the name of their Katkhuda, or headman, for the time being, change frequently and are apt to be misleading.

Names of all but chief villages liable to change.

Small villages also are often built by parties of Maldars or cattle-owners, who, after a few years, should a dispute arise with the Persian authorities regarding the payment of taxes, cross over into Afghan territory, taking with them their huts, rudely constructed of tamarisk branches, matting and mud. When, therefore, employing native guides, it would be advisable to use the names of the bigger villages only, in giving directions.

Villages of Maldars are often moved.

Pusht-i-Ab.—This is the most easily traversed district of Seistan. The ground is thinly covered with low camel thorn, and is free from tamarisk throughout,

Pusht-i-Ab.

with the exception of the strip of land lying between the ruins of Zahidan and the Rud-i-Parian. Even here the tamarisk is low and thin and does not seriously impede either view or movement.

The canals, being divided into numerous branches, are not so broad or deep as elsewhere in Seistan (except in the south-east near Deh Siahsar, which will be referred to again later) and could be crossed by sloping the canal banks to make fords, or by constructing bridges. Heavy sand-drifts have covered a great part of the Zahidan ruins, from the Mil-i-Kasimabad to about a mile south of the village of Zahidan. These drifts are of soft sand and difficult to cross.

Mahal-i-Nahrui and Mahal-i-Sharaki.—The main canals in these districts are broad and deep, and impassable except where there are fords. There is tamarisk scrub to the north of the Rud-i-Seistan as far west as the village of Burj-i-Sarband. This extends in a northerly direction to the village of Deh Masti Khan, and thence to the Band-i-Parian, while to the east it reaches as far as the Helmund. The tamarisk is high and dense, however, only in the tract of country lying at the foot of Shahrastan hill, where the two large canals, the Rud-i-Hasinki and the Zahak, overflow their banks and flood the low ground.

The land lying between the villages of Bahramabad, Khamak, Burj-i-Sarband, Kala-i-Nau, and Dashtak has of late years been buried under heavy sand-drifts, which, owing to the incessant northerly gales, are constantly shifting, and have to a great extent destroyed the cultivation which previously

30

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

49

existed, and have even necessitated a new channel being dug for the Rud-i-Seistan, or Seistan branch of the Helmund, in its course through this district. These sandhills are of soft, fine sand, and would prevent the movement of wheeled artillery or transport.

Sheb-i-Ab.—This is the most extensively cultivated and thickly populated district in Seistan. The soil is uniformly

Sheb-i-Ab. excellent, entirely free from either sand or tamarisk, and is practically all under cultivation. The number of yoke of oxen told off to each plough is here greater than elsewhere, and the yield of each plough of ground, by which all calculations in Seistan are made, is greater than in other districts. As a result, the number of canals is great, many of the large villages having a broad and deep canal of their own, leading direct from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, as the Rud-i-Seistan is here called, with subsidiary watercuts branching off to all the smaller villages.

The difficulty of movement is consequently great, and is increased by the soil becoming very heavy and sticky after rain or floods. Extensive bridging operations of a minor kind, for which there is no material close at hand, would be necessary in order to make a road through this district.

ROUTES.

There is nothing at all resembling a road in Seistan, though there are a number of tracks along the routes mainly used by the Seistanis, which, except in the few places where there are fords, are provided with narrow bridges sufficiently strong to bear, at most, a single loaded camel. For wheeled artillery or transport to be able to move, it would be necessary to bridge the required roads throughout, in which case it would be as easy to do this directly between any two points desired as along the existing tracks, which are usually circuitous. Except in the localities about to be enumerated, there is nothing to prevent the movement of wheeled artillery or transport anywhere in the inhabited area, when the canals had been bridged.

Consequently the negative method of pointing out tracts of country to be avoided, if possible, will prove more useful than enumerating the existing tracks.

The former from north to south are as follows:—

Miankangi.—The country lying to the south of Burj-i-Mirgul as far as the Band-i-Parian. The tamarisk jungle is here high and dense, and the ground liable to severe floods.

Miankangi.

Pusht-i-Ab.—From Deh Masti Khan, near which village the Rud-i-Hasinki, the main Pusht-i-Ab canal, separates into a dozen different channels, in a north-westerly direction for about three miles. Here there is a network of canals lying close to one another, which would require bridging, for which purpose there is no timber close at hand.

Pusht-i-Ab.

Mahal-i-Nahrui.—The country at the foot of the Shahrستان hill extending about a mile in all directions except south. The tamarisk is here dense, and the ground much inundated during flood time.

Mahal-i-Nahrui.

Mahal-i-Sharaki.—The tract of country lying between the villages of Bahramabad, Khamak, Burj-i-Sarband, Kala-i-Nau, Dashtak, and Kala-i-Kang

Mahal-i-Sharaki.

E

During recent years, owing to the northerly gales, large drifts of soft sand have collected here, and put a considerable area out of cultivation, which was formerly extremely fertile. The Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab flows through the centre, and, overflowing its banks among the sand-drifts, makes movement for man and beasts very difficult. Speaking generally, the ground will be found more easily traversed as a greater distance is reached from either the Helmund, or the heads of the various main canals, the quantity of water to be crossed having decreased owing to the water of the canals having been drawn off for purposes of irrigation. Camel grazing is found throughout, though more plentiful in certain places, which have been noted in the accompanying sketch. South of the cultivated area there appears to be nothing to prevent free movement of wheeled vehicles, and in the cultivated area itself, with the exception of the tracts of country above referred to, the canals alone impede progress. The ground is everywhere open and level, and by bridging the larger canals and fording the smaller watercuts, troops and transport could move in any required direction.

Points from which a view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

(These points are enumerated, roughly speaking, from north to south.)

As-i-Haji-Karim.	Baghak.
Tappa-i-Khamak.	Malik Haideri.
Karkoh or Karkohshah.	Sherifabad.
Jelalabad.	Ziarat-i-Mohammed Ali.
Burj-i-Afghan.	Shahristan Hill.
Maliki (old ruin).	Kimak.
Jehanabad-i-Kohna (old ruins).	Chilling.
Nad Ali (in Afghan territory).	Ziarat-i-Sabz Pir.
Mil-i-Milak.	Khwajah Ahmad-i-Kohna (ruin on small hill).
Zahidan (ruin near present village).	Kohak.
Darwaza-i-Bakhtiari.	Kala-i-Nau.
Tappa-i-Gori ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Gori).	Ziarat-i-Derweish Khimmar.
Koh-i-Khwajah.	Sehkoha.
Kundarak (ruins of old town).	

These points would serve as signalling stations, and any intermediate stations required could be found on the roofs of houses in the larger villages.

Bridges.—Only narrow bridges exist, strong enough to bear the weight of a single loaded camel. Except in Miankangi, and there only in sufficient quantity

Bridges.

for local requirements, no timber is available for bridging purposes. Consequently an adequate supply of spars and planks should be brought with any troops operating in Seistan.

The depth of the majority of canals does not exceed 6 feet, a few only being as much as 8 feet deep in flood time, the greatest depth I noted being 10 feet in the Rud-i-Seistan near Khwaja Ahmed; while the average breadth of the larger canals is from 20 feet to 25 feet, and of the smaller ones 12 feet to 15 feet.

Pontoons.

Pontoons.—For bridging the main branches of the Helmund, it would be advisable to bring pontoons.

The current is strong at flood time and the bed of the river soft mud and sand, which scours rapidly. After three days' work at making an attempt to cross the Rud-i-Parian with the Seistan Boundary Commission, in March 1903, by filling in the deep channel with loose fascines of tamarisk, a depth of 6 feet was found to have scoured to a depth of 12 feet, and work had to be suspended.

(31)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

51

Fords.—Along the main tracks in Seistan, there are fords through all the canals which are too wide to be bridged by local methods. The absence, however, of stone and gravel, and the soft nature of the soil, which becomes very slippery when wet, would make it preferable to bridge all but the smaller watercuts, if any considerable amount of traffic was required to pass.

Fuel.—Except to the east of a line drawn from Shabristan Hill to Jelalabad, no fuel is to be found. The fuel for other districts is carried from Miankangi on donkeys, and, in the western districts, is an expensive commodity in winter. Consisting as it does of roots and small branches of tamarisk, a large amount would be necessary for military purposes.

Tamarisk wood is heavy and does not float, so that some arrangement would have to be made with skins or otherwise to float it down the river or canals.

Water.—The water of the Helmund resembles that of the Nile, in that it contains fertilising properties, though in a much lesser degree. It consequently would not be so injurious to the health of British troops, except during the time of the first flood. Then, especially after a low Helmund, the river brings down a large amount of filth of all sorts, besides alluvial deposit, and would probably cause dysentery and kindred complaints.

The water of the canals in Seistan is seldom really clear owing to the constant minor irrigation operations, and to the traffic passing through the numerous fords.

Filters.—It would probably prove advantageous to make arrangements for filtering water for British troops, as was done in the Soudan in 1898.

Wells.—Water can be found practically throughout Seistan at a depth of from 5 feet to 15 feet below the surface of the ground, and wells can be quickly dug owing to the softness of the soil. The well-water, however, is nearly always muddy.

CLIMATE.

A description of the climate of Seistan resolves itself into an account of the local winds, which are almost incessant, of extraordinary violence, and uniformity as regards direction.

Both the summer and winter gales blow practically from the north always, and their regularity may be gauged from the fact that all the trees slant at a considerable angle towards the south, while no opening is ever made on the north side of a house in Seistan.

In the summer time one usually sees everyone walking, heeling over against the wind, as on board ship in a storm, while the shrill and piercing voices of the inhabitants, who invariably shout to each other from quite close even on a still day, are undoubtedly due to the difficulty experienced in making themselves heard while the "Bad-i-sad-o-bist-roz" blows.

This name, which is applied to the summer gales, is calculated to give anyone, who has not been in Seistan for any length of time, the impression that the gales only last for 120 days. The summer wind, however, which usually continues from early in June to mid-October, is succeeded after about six weeks by the not much less formidable "Bad-i-zamistan," or "winter wind."

As the summer gales temper the heat and make a temperature of 105° quite bearable indoors without a punkah or other artificial means of cooling the air, so the winter winds cause a temperature of 26° or 28° to be more cold in effect than the low temperatures in the hills to the north. Englishmen, who had travelled from Meshed in December and January of an exceptionally severe winter, stated that they had not felt the bitter cold, either in Meshed itself or in the hills during their journey south, that they had experienced since arriving in Seistan.

These cold gales play havoc amongst the ill-fed and poorly-clad Seistanis, and many cases of deaths from exposure are met with.

It would be advisable, therefore, to bring sufficient poshteens to serve out to all troops likely to be employed on night duty.

Poshteens.

The Bad-i-zamistan, like the Bad-i-sad-o-bist-roz, also blows invariably from nearly due north; but is less persistent than the latter, lasting usually for either three or seven days at a stretch, followed by another spell after a few days' interval.

The summer gales, although they undoubtedly render the climate more healthy and prevent the malaria, which Bad-i-sad-o-bist-roz, effect on health. would otherwise arise from the broad expanse of shallow swamp, which almost surrounds Seistan in the hot weather, is very trying to Europeans who have lived for any length of time in the country.

The ceaseless howling of the wind day and night, entirely preventing, as it does, outdoor recreation, undoubtedly has an effect upon the nerves, which was noticeable among the Europeans, and even many natives of India, who had spent more than one summer in Seistan.

There are two short periods of about six weeks each, in November and December, and April and May, during which the heaviest gales do not blow, but even then

Spring and autumn.

there are frequent days when the wind would be considered violent elsewhere than in Seistan.

The summer gales, and to a lesser extent those of the winter also, would probably prove a factor to be reckoned with in the event of military operations in Seistan. They invariably blow, as already stated, from practically due north, from an attack from which direction we are likely to be defending Seistan, and would certainly impede the effectual use of rifle fire in that direction. The dust caused by the wind is considerable, and would be much increased if men were posted behind earthworks.

The dust caused by the movement of troops would screen to a certain extent a force attacking from the north, and mechanical means of increasing it might perhaps be employed with effect.

Signalling stations would have to be taken up at very close distances, owing to the haze caused by the wind and dust making it impossible to see for more

Effect on signalling.

than a few miles. It is improbable that flags could be employed for signalling during the summer gales.

It would be a matter of considerable difficulty to keep troops under canvas during the summer months, especially in the western parts of Seistan, where

Effect of wind on tents.

the wind is strongest, owing to its violence carrying away the tents. This

has no
camps
but su
Co

Effect
field.

would
Britis
It
shoul
gales.
inform
T

total

Janua
Febru
March

April
May
June
July

August
Septem
Octob
Novem
Decem

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

53

has not been previously noted, perhaps, because in the case of individuals, camps have been pitched either in walled gardens or under the lee of a village, but sufficient shelter could not be obtained for a large camp.

Cooking operations in the open would also be much interfered with, and unless sheltering walls could be built for kitchens, the dust and filth brought by the wind would be introduced into food, and

would probably have an injurious effect upon the health, at any rate, of British troops.

In short, climatic considerations seem to point to the fact that Seistan should be defended from a position to the north of the area of the northerly gales. These appear to be local, and abate considerably, according to native information, as soon as the cultivated area of Seistan is left behind.

The rainfall is usually limited to some half dozen falls of a moderate nature between December and March. Two tables showing a year's temperatures, and the total daily velocity of the wind during the five summer months, are attached.

Table showing a year's temperatures in Seistan.

MONTH.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Average highest for month.	Average lowest for month.	REMARKS.
1903.					
January . . .	68	23	53.7	28	
February . . .	75	30	60.5	40.4	
March . . .	78	30	60.5	39.7	
1902.					
April . . .	95	50	86.8	59	
May . . .	107.5	63	95.1	69.5	
June . . .	110.5	73	105.2	77.8	
July . . .	108.5	72	104.1	79	
August . . .	108	70	103	78.6	
September . . .	108	70	103	78.5	
October . . .	94	44	84.7	56.3	
November . . .	86	31	73.7	47.4	
December . . .	75	32	63.5	40	

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [32v] (69/142)

54

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Table showing aggregate of wind in miles during each 24 hours in the months of June, July, August, September, and October, 1902.

Date.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
1st	Light winds.	1,665	1,690	1,690	1,295
2nd		1,295	1,290	1,290	1,015
3rd		1,435	1,630	1,630	1,105
4th		1,820	1,665	1,665	1,205
5th		1,235	1,795	1,795	1,335
6th		1,630	1,590	1,590	1,160
7th	888	1,585	1,250	1,250	1,160
8th	231	1,555	1,220	1,220	1,020
9th	392	1,815	1,705	1,705	1,025
10th	226	1,085	1,475	1,475	185
11th	274	985	1,415	1,415	1,110
12th	414	1,515	1,810	1,810	1,050
13th	306	1,520	1,840	1,840	1,250
14th	381	1,840	1,215	1,215	1,815
15th	589	1,845	1,310	1,310	1,165
16th	665	1,995	1,415	1,415	1,070
17th	632	1,815	1,290	1,290	1,525
18th	703	1,240	1,715	1,715	1,265
19th	1,110	1,665	1,110	1,110	1,815
20th	1,095	2,070	1,250	1,170	1,415
21st	990	1,775	1,515	1,250	1,035
22nd	950	1,770	1,615	1,575	885
23rd	1,116	1,955	1,820	1,615	1,135
24th	954	1,165	1,820	1,820	1,135
25th	1,090	1,715	1,665	1,820	688
26th	1,120	1,780	1,115	1,665	1,085
27th	1,013	2,015	1,515	1,115	705
28th	957	1,890	1,565	1,575	635
29th	990	1,650	1,880	1,565	1,035
30th	858	1,330	1,200	1,880	1,500
31st	...	1,440	1,590	1,200	1,325

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

55

RESOURCES.

Wheat and barley are the only products of any importance in Seistan, the amount of other produce grown being quite inconsiderable. I estimate the number of "ploughs" as 1,830, which, allowing an average output of kharwars 65 per plough, gives a total of kharwars 118,950, or 1,784,250 Indian maunds. The estimated output of each plough, as originally reckoned for the payment of revenue to the Persian Government, was 36 kharwars per plough only, but from careful enquiries I consider the outturn at the present time to be far greater. As the Katkhudas of villages have to provide free labour, when required, to the local Government, calculated on the basis of the number of ploughs belonging to their respective villages, and as also the amount of "shirini" or "backshish" from time to time required from them in order to retain possession of their villages varies according to the amount of cultivation belonging to them, it is obviously to their advantage to make out the number of ploughs as low as possible.

Consequently in many places, and especially in the fertile district of Sheb-i-Ab, there are relays of men and oxen told off for each plough, and the extent of ground cultivated is much increased, though the number of ploughs remains the same. I have been informed that as much as 100 kharwars per plough are obtained from certain specially fertile land, and I do not think that to reckon 65 kharwars as the output of each plough would be an over-estimate.

It is probable that large stores of grain would always be found in the larger villages, and especially in Jazinak, Sehkhoh, and Iskel. Enquiries have always elicited the same reply, that there is enough grain to feed an army in each of these three villages. The reason for the storage of grain is probably a distrust of the local Government, with the consequent desire to have a supply put by for a rainy day, and also to the feeling that the water of the Helmund being in latter days indifferently controlled, cultivation in any locality is always liable to be destroyed by either a too great or too small supply of water.

The export of grain, north to Kain, and south to Kerman and Baluchistan, is estimated at 100,000 camel-loads of 5 Indian maunds each, of which four-fifths goes to Kain and one-fifth to the south.

There appears to be no reason why the present cultivated area should not be largely extended. There is an ample supply of water in ordinary years, and besides the possibility of re-opening old canals to the south and again fertilising the ground formerly cultivated between Seistan and Koh-i-Malik Siah, it would probably be possible, by cutting a channel, to drain the water of the Hamun southwards into the Shela river, to reclaim a great part of the area at present liable to inundation. In many places, where I have visited the edge of the Hamun, the ground has not appeared salt, or in any way different from the cultivated land close by.

There are about 1,000 horses in Seistan, which are small and wiry, but unable to carry much weight.

Horses, 1,000.

Mules are not bred locally, and, with the exception of 95 belonging to the Hashmat-ul-Mulk, there are none.

Mules, 95.

There are said to be 2,141 camels, of which the owners belong to Seistan, but probably not more than two-thirds of this number would be available, as many are

Camels, 2,141.

scattered with caravans between Kain, Kerman, and Quetta.

They carry not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, and many are unable to carry even as much. There are no riding camels in Seistan.

Donkeys, practically the sole means of local transport, I estimate to number 9,724. They carry a maund to a maund and a half at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

Donkeys, 9,724.

The number of cattle has, apparently, been much under-estimated in previous reports. A large number died during the recent severe drought, but last

Cattle, 48,000.

year (1902-03) Tomans 4,800 were paid to the Government for the privilege of collecting the cow-tax, which at the rate of 1 kran per head, makes the total number 48,000. It is probable that the individual who farms the tax does not lose money however, and so this figure is likely to be short of the mark.

The number of sheep and goats must be at least 250,000, of which it is estimated that nine-tenths are sheep and one-tenth goats. A tax of 1 kran per 15 head

Sheep and goats, 250,000.

used to be levied, but a year or two ago this was increased, and 1 kran for every ten is the present rate. As the sum of Tomans 2,500 was paid to the Amir by the individual who collected this tax, the number of sheep and goats must be at least 250,000. Dost Mohammed, the Chief of the Saruni Baluchis in Seistan, who farmed this tax last year, admitted to me that he had not lost money over the bargain, though he naturally objected to stating the amount he had made, so the number is probably somewhat in excess of the above figure.

The population, in round numbers, appears to be about 100,000. This includes the nomads, who graze their herds and flocks in the outlying parts of Seistan, as well as the village population.

Population.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

It would be a matter of some difficulty to detail all the different tribes that have at various times migrated to Seistan and there found a home, and indeed this would serve no useful purpose, for the successive waves of conquest which have swept over this fertile province, have left but little power and influence remaining to many formerly important tribes, while smaller clans have lost their individuality owing to intermarriage with other clans and to having discarded their nomadic habits, and adopted a rural life in Seistan, where they have gradually become absorbed in the mixed population of the country.

None of the tribes which will shortly be described, are of any importance from a military point of view. They are not tribal units in the sense that their headmen could place even a few hundred fighting men in the field, or compel his adherents to oppose a foreign occupation of their country.

The tribes at present of most importance in Seistan are the following:—Sinjarani, Nahrui, Sarbandi, Sharaki, Kaiani, Saruni, Jemalzai, Gurgich, Khimmar, Mir, and Sayids.

316

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

57

In addition to the above there are a large number of "Taifa" or small clans, both of Seistanis and Baluchis, as the inhabitants of many small villages and encampments of "Siah Chadir" or "Black tents," adopt the name of their Katkhuda and constitute, according to their own account, a separate clan.

Names of tribes are also derived from names of villages, such as Khadri, Shahriari, Allahsufi, etc., while in other cases names derived from a trade or occupation have been adopted. Examples of the latter

are the Sayad or "Hunters," who are found along the borders of the Naizar, where they gain a livelihood by netting and shooting wild-fowl, and the Misgars or "Coppersmiths," who are now recognised

locally as a separate Seistani "Taifa."

Again, there are instances of names of clans being derived from the *sobriquet* of a particular man, such as Diwana, Kul, etc. The latter word is the name of a species of kite, which is found among old ruins and out-of-the-way places, and the term was applied originally to the head of a Seistani family, who used to pitch his tent in a lonely spot amongst the old ruins of Zahidan, and there live in retirement with his family.

His descendants are now known as belonging to the "Kul" clan.

The members of these small tribes have in the course of time become scattered throughout the different villages of Seistan, and owe allegiance to no tribal chief. It would be of no use, therefore, to enumerate a long list of mere names, and a short account is given only of the more influential tribes before alluded to, with genealogical trees, omitting those which have already been described in other reports.

KAIANI.

The Kaianis, of whom the headmen have the title of Malik, are the descendants of the old Kaiani kings of Persia—Kaikobad, Kai Khusrav, etc.—who retained their power in Seistan until the time of Nadir Shah. The last Kaiani chief who possessed any considerable influence in Seistan was Malik Suliman Khan, whose great-grandson, Malik Gulzar Khan, is their present leader. The latter now lives in Daolatabad in Miankangi, where he still retains the courtly manners and ceremonious habits of his ancestors, though shorn of almost all his power and influence. Many years ago Malik Gulzar Khan and his brother, Malik Abbas Khan, quarrelled with Mir Alum, the then Governor of Seistan, whereupon the latter reported the dispute to Tehran, and orders were received from the Shah to confiscate all their property.

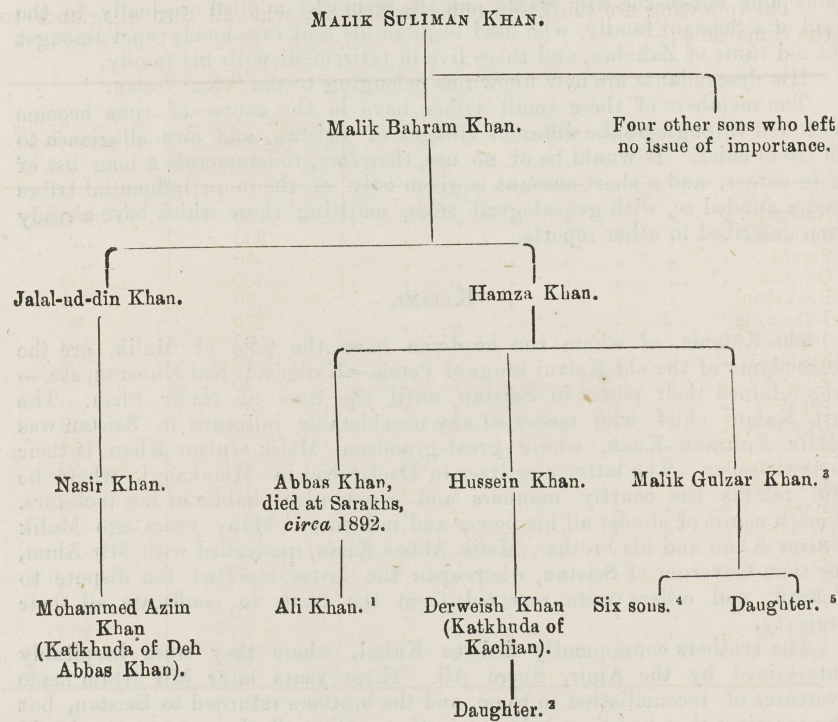
The brothers consequently fled to Kabul, where they were hospitably entertained by the Amir, Shere Ali. Three years later Mir Alum made overtures of reconciliation to them, and the brothers returned to Seistan, but the promises that had been held out to them, that all their property should be restored, were not fulfilled. Bahramabad, however, was given to Gulzar Khan, and Jelalabad to Abbas Khan, but an escort of one hundred sowars, which had been formerly allowed to the latter, was reduced to thirty. Abbas Khan, being dissatisfied with this, proceeded to Meshed, and was given some land in Persian Sarakhs, where he died a few years later. His son, Ali Khan

succeeded him and, rumour now states, has been ordered by the Shah to return to Seistan, and has received permission from the Hashmat-ul-Mulk to do so.

Gulzar Khan was deprived some years ago of Bahramabad, where he had got into trouble owing to having killed Dost Mohammed, father of the present Katkhuda of Kul, as a result of a dispute about the irrigation water of their respective villages, and now lives with a small following in Daolatabad. Although deprived of practically all their power and property, the Kaianis are still treated with consideration and respect, on account of their descent. They are found in small numbers in Daolatabad, Jelalabad, Kachian, Deh Abbas Khan, and Husseinabad in Sheb-i-Ab, while the following small tribes are under their influence—Sargazi, Gazma, and Bomari.

Genealogical tree of Kaiani tribe.

(Descent is claimed from Malik Kutub-ud-din, Ruler of Seistan, at the time of invasion of Timur.)



¹ Ali Khan, aged about 32, is at present in Persian Sarakhs, and, report states, has been ordered by the Shah to return to Seistan.

² Married to Mullah Mehdi, the chief Mullah of Seistan.

³ Malik Gulzar Khan, aged 60, is head of the Kaianis, and is Katkhuda of Daolatabad in Miankangi.

⁴ These six sons all live with their father in Daolatabad.

⁵ Married to Taj Mohammed of Kul, a leading Katkhuda of Seistan.

35

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

59

TAOKI TRIBES OF BALUCHIS.

With the exception of the Nahrui, Sarbandi, Sharaki, and Sinjarani, almost all the Baluch inhabitants of Seistan belong to the Taoki tribes, and are consequently under the influence of the Sinjaranis. These tribes, which are said to number 22, and vary greatly in size and importance, were, according to local tradition, founded by one Jind, Sinjarani, some four or five generations ago. This man came from Sibi in Sind to Chageh, which was at that time peopled chiefly by Naotani Baluchis, some of whom attached themselves to Jind. The latter being a wealthy man, his women-folk used to wear rich ornaments, among which the "taok" or necklace was especially fine, whence the tribes derived the name of Taoki.

In course of time many of the smaller tribes under the Naotanis transferred their allegiance to the Sinjaranis, and finally the Naotanis themselves joined them. The Taoki tribes gradually wandered from Chageh to Garmseel, and later followed Jam Beg, Sinjarani, to Rudbar, and thence accompanied Khan Jehan Khan into Seistan.

The following are the Taoki tribes in Seistan, who all own allegiance to the Sinjaranis:—

Name of tribe.	Number of families in Persia.	Number of families in Afghanistan.
Naotani	50	600
Jemalzai	300	...
Saruni	450	...
Gurgich	400	400
Rakhshani	30	80
Dahmurda	200	30
Isazai	30	150
Shahozai	30	100
Kharot	30	60
Saparzai	40	60
Belarani	40	40
Jaruzai	10	60
Malukzai	20	80
Hurmugzai	15	30
Reki	20	20
Walidadzai	...	30
Sargulzai	...	70
Sheikhusein	40	...
Bajzai	...	80
Gallabacha	70	150
Kashani	80	200
Samalzai	30	...

SARUNI.

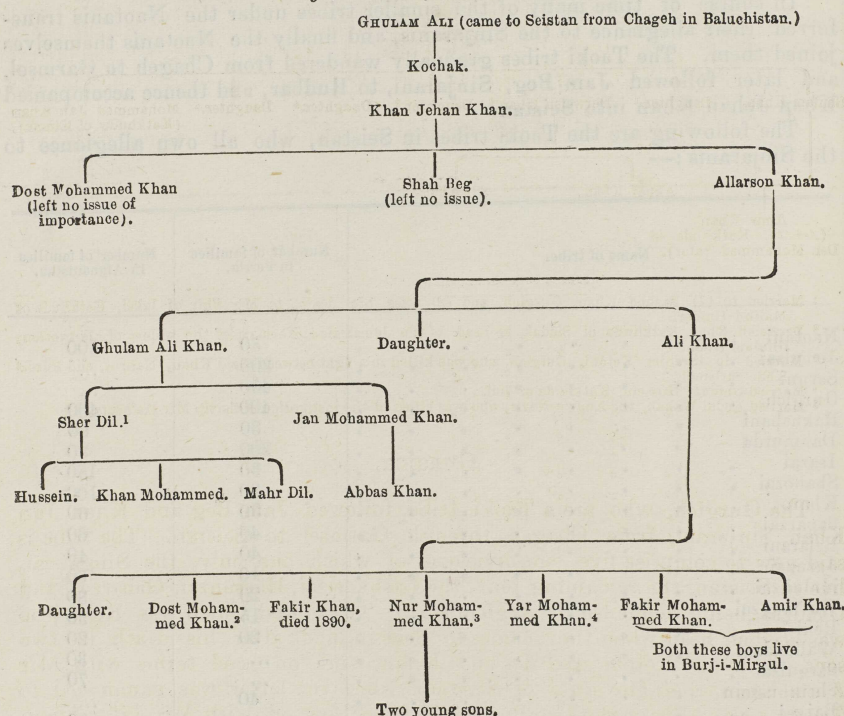
This Baluch tribe, who are all Sunnis, though some of their chief men profess to be Shiabs outwardly, in order to ingratiate themselves with the Persian officials, came from the neighbourhood of Chageh six generations ago, when Ghulam Ali was at their head. For three generations they

led a purely nomadic life, until Allarson Khan, the great-grandson of Ghulam Ali, acquired influence and property, and began to cultivate the land in the neighbourhood of Karkohshah, which was their first settlement.

Ali Khan, his son by a Brahui wife, some years later built the village of Deh Dost Mohammed, which has been much improved by its present Katkhuda, Dost Mohammed Khan, head of the Sarunis at the present time.

The Sarunis, who are one of the Taoki tribes of Baluchis, are mostly found in the Mahals of Bur-i-Mirgul, Deh Dost Mohammed, Padai, Margon, Pulgi, and in the north of the Miankangi district generally, and number about 450 families who all live in Persian territory. They are rapidly discarding their Baluch habits and dress, and becoming regular Seistanis.

Genealogical tree of Saruni Baluchis.



- ¹ Sher Dil is Katkhuda of Burj-i-Mirgul, and married his cousin, a sister of Dost Mohammed Khan.
² Dost Mohammed Khan, Katkhuda of the village of the same name, is Chief of the Sarunis.
³ Katkhuda of Mahal-i-Nahr-i-Sartip.
⁴ Katkhuda of Pulgi and Margou.

JEMALZAI.

This is one of the Taoki tribes of Baluchis, numbering about 300 families, who all inhabit Persian territory. They are found chiefly in the Miankangi district, and especially in the Mahal of Siadak, and are under the influence of the Sinjaranis.

36

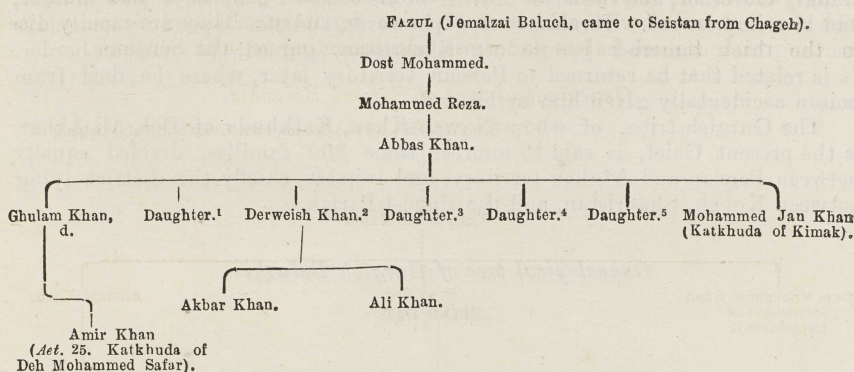
NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

61

They have latterly acquired a certain amount of influence in Seistan and are connected by marriage with several Katkhudas and men of local importance. Under the auspices of the Jemalzai are the small clans of Kurkhel and Darai.

The Jemalzais came from Chageh in Baluchistan with Jam Beg, Sinjarani.

Genealogical tree of Jemalzai Baluchis.



¹ Married to (1) Pasand Khan, Gurgich, and (2) after his death, to Mir Shir of Iskel, Katkhuda of Malik-i-Haidari.

² Derweish Khan, Katkhuda of Siadak, is head of the Jemalzais. He married the widow of his brother, Ghulam Khan.

³ Married to Ibrahim Ketchi, Gurgich, who was killed in a fight between Said Khan, Nahrui, and Purdil Khan Sarbandi.

⁴ Married Ghulam Hussein, Katkhuda of Luf.

⁵ Married Abdul Wahab, the Amir's Nazir, who was killed at the instigation of Sartip Mir Ma'asum.

GURGICH.

The Gurgich, who are a Taoki tribe, followed Jam Beg and Khan Jan Khan, Sinjarani, from Chageh through Garmsel to Seistan. The tribe is said now to comprise five sub-divisions, of which one only, the Singakzai, live in Seistan, the remaining four, the Lashkarizai, Hassanazai, Gabarzai, and Ovadzai, being domiciled in Afghanistan. Their first Chief was Reis, who was at their head when they came to Seistan, and after his death, his two sons, Ibrahim Ketchi and Pasand Khan, were on good terms with Mir Alum Khan, then Governor of Seistan; when the latter was summoned to Tehran by the Shah, the two brothers did not get on with Mir Jafar Khan who was sent to take over the Governorship, and crossed over into Afghan territory, whence, in order to assist Mir Alum by showing how much stronger his rule was than his successors, they continually raided the caravans coming to and leaving Seistan.

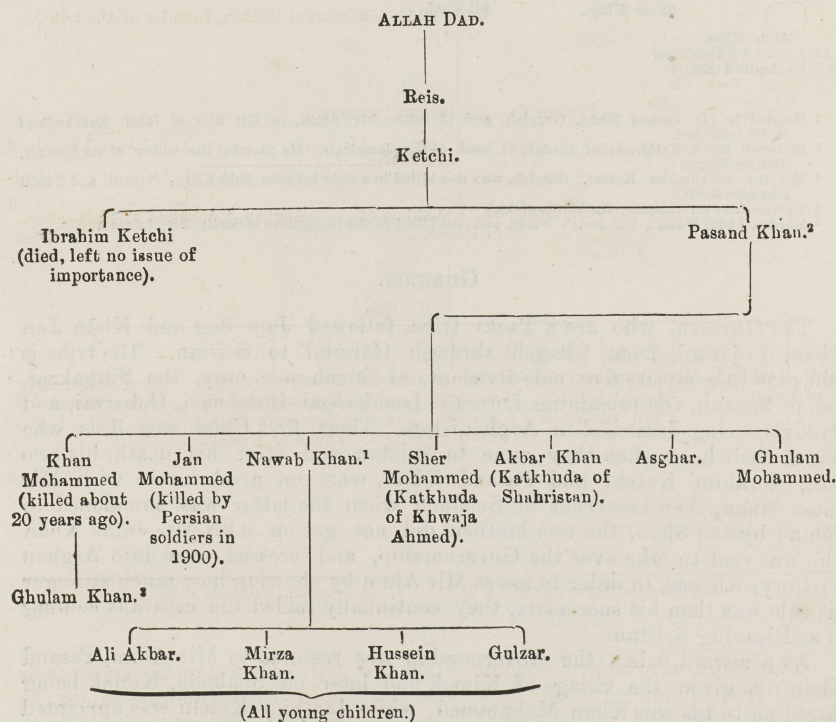
As a reward, when the Governorship was restored to Mir Alum, Pasand Khan was given the village of Kimak and later on Sehkoha, Kimak being passed on to his son Khan Mohammed, while Ibrahim Ketchi was appointed Katkhuda of Sherifabad and Shahrstan. Subsequently when the Hashmat-ul-Mulk succeeded Mir Alum, Pasand Khan, considering he had a grievance, went to Meshed to lodge a complaint, but was taken ill and died there, and Sehkoha was given to Purdil Khan, Sarbandi.

Some time after this, Derweish Khan, Nahrui, was returning from Tehran with an order from the Shah, that all their former lands, which included Kimak, Sherifabad, and Shahrستان, should be restored to the Nahrui. The Hashmat-ul-Mulk pointed out to Ibrahim Ketchi the loss this would entail for himself and the Gurgich tribe, and persuaded him, with the aid of a few congenial spirits, to murder Derweish Khan at Asbak near Tabbas.

Ibrahim Ketchi then returned to Seistan, where Mir Ma'asum was Deputy Governor, and the latter hearing of his cousin Derweish Khan's murder, had him imprisoned. Ibrahim escaped, however, and after spending some days in the thick tamarisk jungle near Shahrستان, gained the Afghan border. It is related that he returned to Persian territory later, where he died from poison accidentally given him by his wife.

The Gurgich tribe, of whom Nawab Khan, Katkhuda of Deh Ali Akbar, is the present Chief, is said to number some 800 families, divided equally between Persian and Afghan territory, and inhabit chiefly the district lying between Kohak, Shahrستان, and the Band-i-Parian.

Genealogical tree of Gurgich Baluchis.



¹ Nawab Khan, who is Katkhuda of Deh Ali Akbar, and head of the Gurgich tribe, married the widow of his brother Khan Mohammed.

² Pasand Khan married (1) a Gurgich wife, who bore him his four elder sons, and (2) a Jemalzai wife, by whom are the three younger sons. His second wife is the sister of Derweish Khan, head of the Jemalzais.

³ Ghulam Khan lives with his uncle Ghulam Khan, and is aged about 28.

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

63

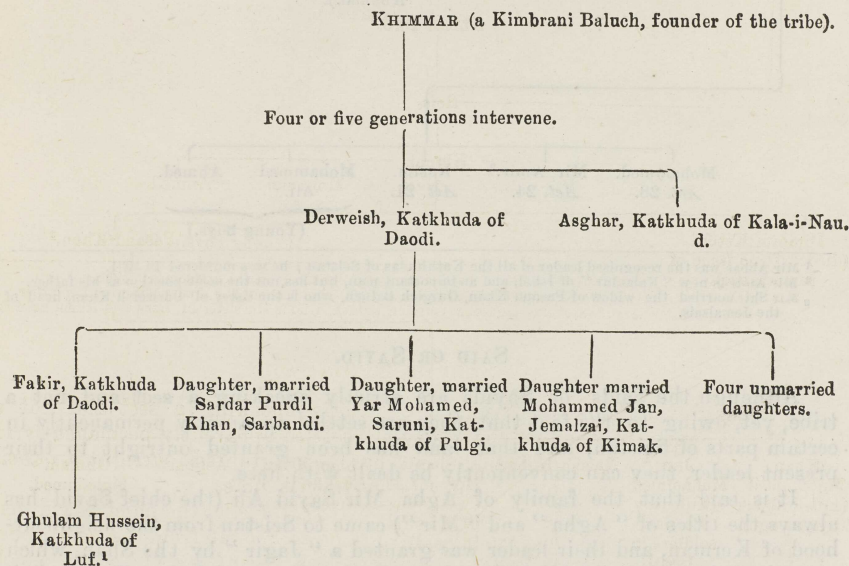
KHIMMAR.

It is said that this tribe is descended from Kimbrani Baluchis, who came to Seistan, about seven generations ago, from Kharan in Baluchistan. In later years they have gradually become more influential, and two of their number, Katkhuda Asghar of Kala-i-Nau, and Katkhuda Derweish of Daodi, were important men in Seistan.

The latter participated in Sardar Sherif Khan's attack on Mir Alum Khan in Husseinabad, and when the attack failed, fled with the rest to Afghan territory, returning however later when Mir Jafar Khan came to succeed Mir Alum Khan as Governor.

The Khimmars are now connected by marriage with the Sarbandis, Sarunis, and Jemalzais, their present Chief being Fakir Mohammed of Daodi. The Khimmars, of whom there are said to be some two hundred and fifty families in Seistan, are found chiefly in Daodi, Luf, Tilfak, Deh Siahsar, Deh Mir Beg, Deh Mohammed Abdulla, and Deh Ali Jan Nasir, while smaller tribes under their auspices are—Zor, Sinchuli, and Gallawi.

Genealogical tree of Khimmar tribe.



¹ Ghulam Hussein married a sister of Derweish Khan, Jemalzai, Katkhuda of Siadak.

MIR.

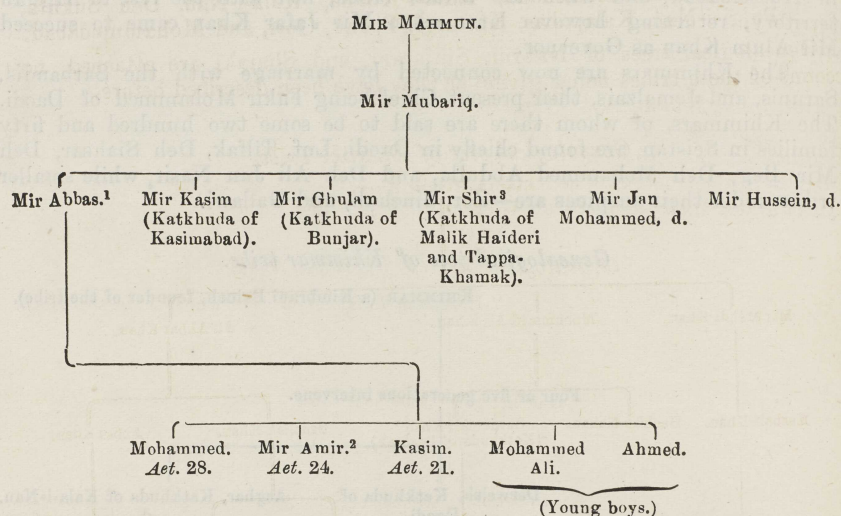
This tribe, of which the headman has the title of Kalantar, trace their descent from Arabs brought to Seistan by Nadir Shah, and are said to be direct descendants of Sanan, son of Anas, whom local tradition credits with having killed the Iman Hussein.

Their present Chief is Kalantar Mir Amir of Iskel, whose father, Mir Abbas, was murdered in 1901 by an Afghan, whose sister he had abducted. Mir Abbas was looked upon as the Chief of all the Katkhudas of Seistan, but

the present man, Mir Amir, is a man of weak character and has but little influence. He is reputed to be very rich, and has a large collection of old coins and seals.

The principal villages where the Mirs, who number about forty families only, are to be found are:—Iskel, Bunjar, Kasimabad, Deh Jehangir, Tappa-i-Khamak, Malik, Haideri, and Bibi Dost.

Genealogical tree of Mir Tribe.



¹ Mir Abbas was the recognised leader of all the Katkhudas of Seistan; he was murdered in 1901.

² Mir Amir is now "Kalantar" of Iskel, and an important man, but has not the same position as his father.

³ Mir Shir married the widow of Pasand Khan, Gurgich Baluch, who is the sister of Derweish Khan, head of the Jemalzais.

SAID OR SAYID.

Although the Suids or Sayids are strictly speaking a sect and not a tribe, yet, owing to the fact that they are settled apparently permanently in certain parts of Seistan, and that land has been granted outright to their present leader, they can conveniently be dealt with here.

It is said that the family of Agha Mir Sayid Ali (the chief Sayid has always the titles of "Agha" and "Mir") came to Seistan from the neighbourhood of Kerman, and their leader was granted a "Jagir" by the Shah, which comprised the village of Aliabad, a share of the villages of Kala-i-Kohna, Deh Sukhta, and Deh Khalikdad, as well as a village in Pokak in Miankangi.

Sayid Ali was the only man who made an effort to save the Amir's "Nazir" or clerk, Abdul Waha', at the time of the disturbance consequent upon the vacation by Sartip Mir Ma'asum of the Deputy Governorship of Seistan in favour of his brother Mohammed Reza. After the Nazir was murdered at the instigation of Mir Ma'asum, Sayid Ali was employed by the Katkhudas of Seistan, who had previously sided with Mir Ma'asum, to intercede for them with the Amir Hashmat-ul-Mulk, and accompanied the mission sent for that purpose to Tabbas.

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

65

Sayid Ali owns a tract of excellently cultivated ground between the villages mentioned above, and lives in a house in a fine walled enclosure in Aliabad.

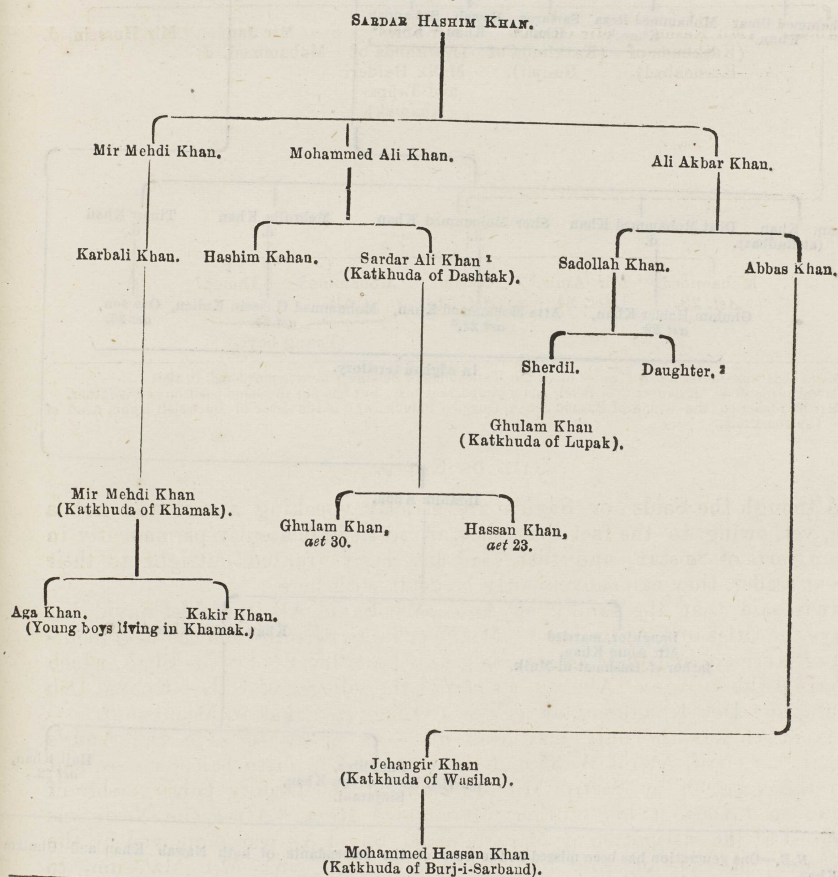
He is on good terms with the Amir, who allows him an escort of 30 sowars, and is looked up to by all Seistanis as their religious head. He holds aloof from foreigners of whatever nationality, and has so far been interviewed by no European.

The villages under the influence of the Sayids are—

Aliabad, Deh Khalikdad, Kala-i-Kohna, Kala-i-Nau, Deh Sukhta, Pulgi-i-Nau, Kalapabas, Kaftargi, Pokak, Gori, and Mohammedabad.

Genealogical trees of Nahrui, Sinjarani, and Sharaki are attached, no account of these tribes being given, as they have been described before.

Genealogical tree of Sharaki Tribe.



Sardar Ali Khan is now head of the Sharaki tribe in Seistan.

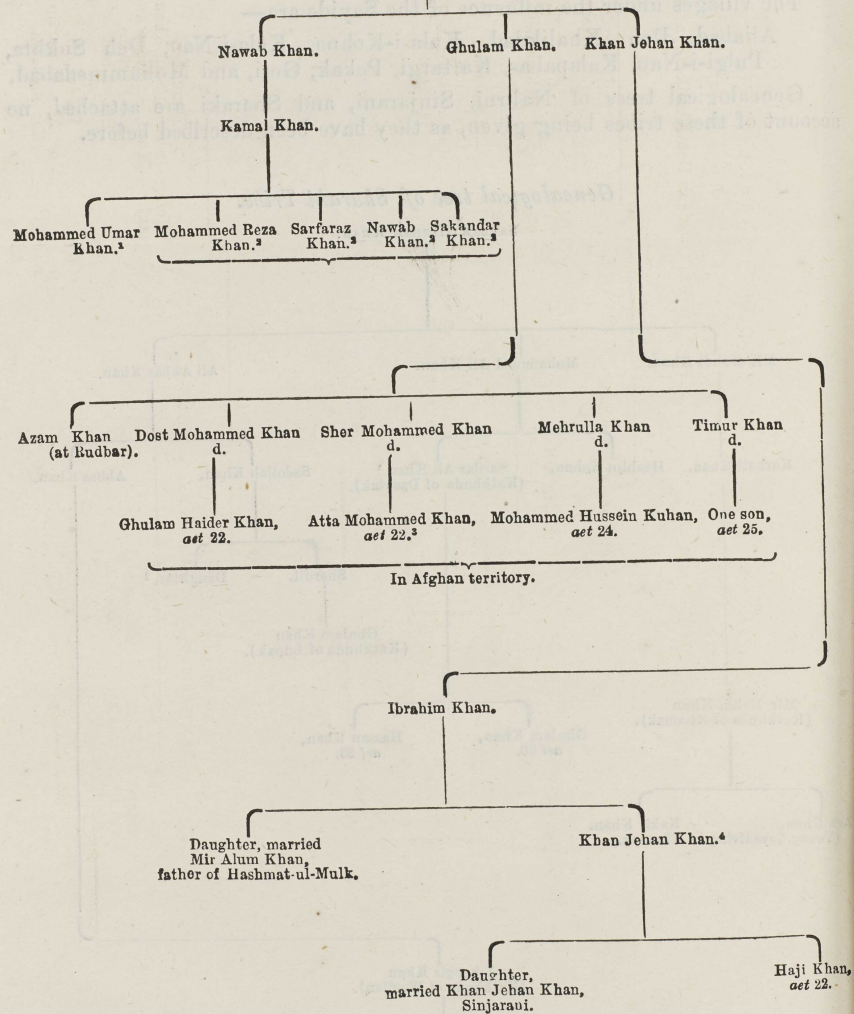
* Married her cousin Jehangir Khan.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [38v] (81/142)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

Genealogical Tree of Sinjarani Baluchis.

JAM BHO, SINJARANI (came from Chageh to Garmseel).



N.B.—One generation has been missed in the case of the descendants of both Nawab Khan and Ghulam Khan.

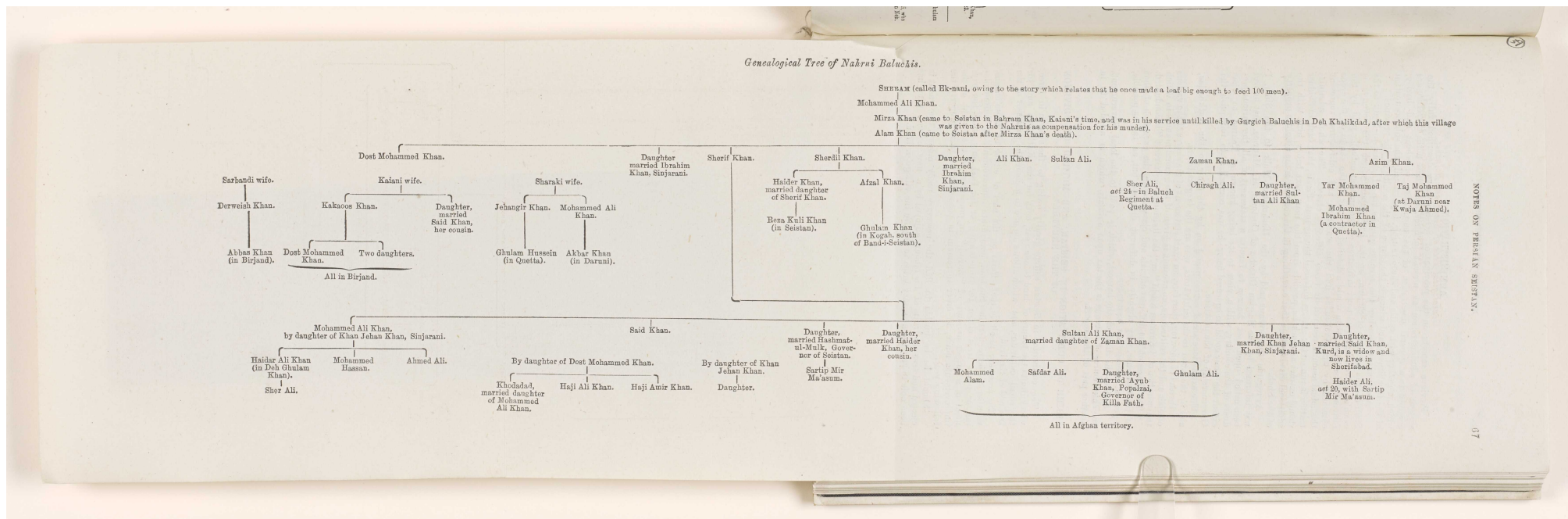
¹ A child at present in Kabul.

² All young children at Rudbar.

³ Chief of the Sinjaranis.

⁴ Chief of the Sinjaranis in Seistan. Khan Jehan Khan married (1) a cousin of Purdil Khan, Sarbandi, who is the mother of Haji Khan, (2) a daughter of Sardar Sherif Khan, Nahru, and (3) a Persian wife from Neh.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [39r] (82/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [39v] (83/142)

63

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

ADMINISTRATION.

Previous reports on the province of Seistan have described fully the system of administration at present in force, and these notes therefore are confined to a general description of the cultivation of wheat and barley, which, together with cattle and sheep rearing, is practically the sole occupation of the inhabitants, and which is the source of the wealth of the province.

A statement showing the revenue paid by the Hashmat-ul-Mulk to the Shah for the province of Seistan, or the Hashmat-ul-Mulk's share of the revenue, would give no conception of the amount actually paid by the cultivators to the Hashmat-ul-Mulk, and the workmen and cultivators, represent the whole amount received by these different classes. The whole administration is run on the system universal throughout Persia, that each individual should extract as much as possible from the man next below him, with the additional disadvantage that everything in the country is the absolute property of the Shah.

As regards the revenue paid by the Hashmat-ul-Mulk to the Shah, I was informed by the Persian Director of Customs, M. Maurice, that he had been called upon by the Shah to furnish a statement of all the various portions of the country, with a view to its being known at Tehran to what extent the Amir could be squeezed before he was compelled to relinquish the Governorship of the province.

The extractions are of course passed on by the Amir to the Katkinds, and by the latter to the cultivators, who are the largest losers. Instead of showing, therefore, an exact statement of the losses of the various officials and the cultivators, I have given a statement of the general manner in which the operation of the different officials and classes, with the exception of that of the Governor, vary slightly in different districts, but, as far as possible, a general average has been taken.

Besides the share of the harvest, which is paid to the local Government, the chief source of revenue is the tax upon animals, which is allotted to in another part of this report.

SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION IN SEISTAN AND METHOD OF "DIVISION OF THE HARVEST."

The cultivation in Seistan suffers greatly owing to the system in force, which limits the tenure of land to one year, both for the Katkinds and for the small cultivators, and which allows no one to become the possessor of the freehold of the soil. The necessary result is that efforts on the part of either of these classes, whether to better fertilise the land, inaugurate improvements in house-building or plant trees either for fruit-bearing or for fuel, only entail the payment of a larger amount of "shirini," in proportion to the extent of the improvements made, in order to remain in possession of that property the following year.

Should he be unable to find the necessary ready money, the tenant is ejected and has to provide himself with labour enjoyed by a new owner, who has been able to pay the necessary price to acquire the village or land.

40

This accounts for the unkempt and uncared-for appearance of Seistan generally, for the absence of trees, and lack of well-built houses.

The only exception is the property of Agha Mir Sayid Ali, the chief Sayid of Seistan. Secure in the tenure of his for which he pays no taxes, and which cannot be touched by the local Government, he devotes his spare time to superintending the cultivation of the tract of land between the villages of Khalikdad, Kala-i-Kohna, Aliabad, and Luf. Here, alone in Seistan, can be seen fields regularly laid out, well-irrigated, and free from tamarisk and sand drifts, and, in short, resembling the cultivation of civilised countries. It forms a striking proof of how fertile Seistan would soon become, if the land were better administered.

The cultivation is classed under two main heads, the one termed "Sufidbar," signifying wheat and barley only, and the other "Sabzbar," which includes all other products, chief among which are cotton, opium, melons, "mash," tobacco, millet, "jawari," and a few vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, onions, etc.

Sowing is usually begun in November, the first seed to be put down being wheat; this operation extends until late in January, when the sowing of barley is commenced, which continues until about the end of February. The proportion of wheat to barley is said to be about three to one. Operations are then suspended until the Persian New Year, or Naoroz, which falls on the 21st of March, after which the various kinds of "Sabzbar" are sown, cotton and melons being the first.

This lasts until the end of May, and in the beginning of June reaping commences.

The ploughman or cultivator does not himself reap his crop, but employs a "daraogar" or reaper, who after cutting twenty handfuls for the owner of the corn, is allowed to cut and lay aside one handful for himself. The operation of reaping usually lasts for about six weeks, when the reaped corn is collected in open spaces near the village, called "Ja-i-Kharman," or "Place of the harvest," and surrounded by a rough fence of tamarisk known as "ting." Here it is left untouched, watched over by the "Mishkar" or "Watcher" appointed by the Government, until the "Sar Mushrif" comes to the village, and puts patches of mud over the mounds, on which he places his seal.

There are four "Sar Mushrifs" or Head Agents in Seistan, one for each district, the Nahrui and Sharaki "Mahals" being counted as one. Under these officials are the Mushrifs or sub-agents, of whom there is usually one for every five ploughs throughout the country.

When the corn in the whole of a "Mahal" or district is notified as ready to be assessed, the "Sar Mushrif" makes a tour of the whole, and, with the "Mushrif" in each locality, divides the corn.

Tables shewing exact amounts due to each individual from the produce of each plough are misleading, as the operation of dividing the corn is conducted in an irregular manner, and a Seistani, when stating the share of any person, will generally add, "and as much more as he can get."

The division of the harvest, or "Kerman Kashi," takes place much as follows:—On arriving at the village, where the harvest is ready, the "Sar Mushrif" proceeds to the partition, for which a "kel" or large measure, holding usually six Seistani seers, or slightly less than one Indian seer, is used.

First the harvest is divided into three equal parts, leaving between one and two kharwars untouched. Out of the latter the following take their share :—

	MAUNDS.	
	Wheat.	Barley.
1. Sar Mushrif	12	10
He also gets as Sahib-kar, or "Director of Operations"	12	...
2. Tavildar, who looks after the share of the Governor	12	10
3. Mushrif	6	6
4. Mishkar, the watcher on behalf of the Governor	12	10

If any still remains from this small heap, it is considered the spoil of the "Sar Mushrif" and his servants, all of whom the cultivators have to feed during the harvesting operations.

Now of the three main divisions, that of the Governor is alone left untouched and is handed over intact to the "Tavildar." From the two remaining heaps, nearly two-thirds of the whole harvest, the following shares are now taken :—

	MAUNDS.	
	Wheat.	Barley.
1. Katkhuda	40	10
2. Pokar, or village watchman	5	5
3. Carpenter	15	15
4. Blacksmith	15	15
5. Oxen, used for threshing	50	20
6. Oxen, used for ploughing	30	maunds for each kharwar of seed sown.

The village barber then takes his annual pay, which consists of 5 maunds of both wheat and barley from each of the men, usually six in number, to whom the plough belongs, and at this stage of the proceedings the local mullah generally makes his appearance. He has no fixed share of the harvest, but takes as much as he can persuade the cultivators to part with. The latter now divide the remainder of the spoil in equal parts, and depart with what is left to them of their crops, probably wondering if it will suffice to feed them and their families till harvest time comes round again.

These figures are not exactly the same in all the districts of Seistan, but they indicate sufficiently accurately how the harvest is divided.

The amount of seed sown varies in the different districts from 3 to 4 kharwars in some parts of the north, where the advent of the water is uncertain and often late, to as much as 10 kharwars in the south-west. The proportion of corn reaped to seed sown is estimated at 10 to 1.

Wheat and barley are seldom grown on the same ground two years running, "Sabzbar" being sown one year where "Sufidbar" was grown the year previous, and *vice versa*.

Besides the ordinary ploughs, of the produce of which, as already shown, the Katkhuda only gets a small share, each Katkhuda is allowed two "Tavil" or extra ploughs of his own. These are not included in the number of ploughs for purposes of calculating the free labour he has to supply to the

(41)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

71

local Government, and the cultivators are his own private servants. The harvest of these ploughs is divided into three equal shares between the Governor, the Katkhuda, and the cultivators, while the seed is furnished half by the Katkhuda and half by the cultivators.

There is also another description of plough called "Ghalgin," the produce of which is divided in the same way as that of the ordinary plough, but the ground is less carefully tended, and less seed is usually sown. This, like the "Tavil" does not necessitate the supply of free labour for the Government.

The various descriptions of "Sabzbar" have already been enumerated. For each plough of "Sabzbar" a tax of 25 krans is usually paid to Government, but in the case of opium and melons, when grown conveniently near to Nasratabad, the Government share is taken in kind. The melons are in this case usually taken from the fields by the Persian soldiers as part of their rations.

For the "bhoosa" of each plough, the cultivator usually pays two krans to the Government, and in addition has to supply two donkey loads each to the Mullah, carpenter, blacksmith, and barber.

It has already been shown how large a share of the crops is taken by various people from the cultivators. In addition to this the latter have to pay a considerable amount of "shirini" to everybody concerned, from the day on which they club together and ask the Katkhuda for a plough of land to the moment of the division of the harvest.

The total lack of any system of regulating the water-supply in the various districts or in the different portions of the same district, militates against the annual outturn. For instance, after the first rise in the Helmund, the whole bulk of the water flows west and north-west, the surplus water remaining after the cultivation of these districts has been fed, running to waste in the Hamun, at the same moment that the Baluchis of Miankangi may be found watering their flocks and herds from wells, while ploughing does not commence in this district for another two months or even later. Also all changes in appointments in Persia usually take place about the time of Naoroz in March, that is when the crops are half-grown, and the Katkhuda has not much inducement to extend the cultivation of his village, when he is never certain of remaining in possession even until next harvest time.

Also the system of bribery, which is in force equally for the husbandmen who may be trying to induce the owner of a pair of oxen to join a group and complete the number necessary in order to obtain a plough of land from the Katkhuda, as for the latter in order to continue in possession of his village the ensuing year, leads to an immense amount of haggling, and bargaining and consequent delay. Thus it is that ploughing and sowing is often commenced much too late in the season.

In short, the immense quantity of corn which is at present produced in Seistan is entirely due to the natural fertility of the soil and appears to grow in spite of a system which might have been designed expressly in order to check its growth.

It may be imagined, therefore, what the produce of the whole province might be under a more enlightened administration.

POLITICAL.

The political situation has changed greatly during the last few years, that is, since the arrival of British and Russian political officers on the scene, and Seistan has now become, comparatively speaking, a civilised country, where a knowledge of French is as necessary as a knowledge of Persian. The change in the political situation has necessitated the despatch of Persian officials from Tehran, with the result that the authority of the Central Government is now the chief factor to be reckoned with. The change has consequently not been for the better from the point of view of British interests.

The Amir Hashmat-ul-Mulk and the Chief Sardars, who previously exercised great authority and influence locally, have now lost most of their power, which will in all probability continue to decrease in the course of the next few years.

At the present time the situation is such that when the Amir and his younger but legitimate son, Mir Ma'asum, are in Seistan, the Nahrui and Sinjarani Sardars, Sayid Khan and Khan Jan Khan, become influential, while with the departure of the Amir and Mir Ma'asum and the advent of Mohammed Reza, the Amir's elder but illegitimate son, Sardar Purdil Khan, the Sarbandi Chief, whose daughter Mohammed Reza has married, becomes an important figure.

However, the day of all these local chiefs is passed, and in the course of conversation with intelligent Seistanis, at the time of the arrival of the Boundary Commission, I found they all considered that the local Government and men of local influence and standing were of no importance compared with the Persian officials, who had arrived with Tehran influence at their backs.

The main bulk of the population, whether Seistanis or Baluchis—and it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other—have no martial spirit, are ill-armed when armed at all, and, in the event of a disturbance, could neither protect themselves nor afford real help to others. Moreover, the poorer classes openly avow their wish that either the Russians or ourselves, no matter which, would take possession of Seistan and relieve them from the oppression of the present Governor, the Hashmat-ul-Mulk. From a military point of view, the latter, the tribal chiefs, and indeed the whole population, may be disregarded.

SEISTANI DIALECT.

The Seistani is far more closely allied to the Persian spoken in Afghanistan than to that of Persia, the terminations of many of the words being clipped or contracted, especially in the case of verbal terminations.

Many of the words in the vocabulary which follows are merely the contractions everywhere used by uneducated people, *e.g.*, birazdah for biradah zadah, meaning "brother's son," but the Seistanis are slow at understanding words not pronounced exactly as they have always heard them pronounced, and so they have been included. The chief difficulty for anyone who has previously studied modern Persian, in talking to Seistanis, is that the latter only understand one word for each thing or idea, and until that particular word is employed, they do not grasp what is meant, though they themselves may use the same word, with a closely allied meaning, a moment later.

syn
sam
one

1. W
2. H
3. V
4. N
5. W

Around

Able,

Afghan

Ambu

Arms,

Arm, t

Arch,

Attach

Bag, c
saddl

Bank,
water

Belong
village

Bhoosa,

Breadth

Breath-

Brick, b

Brick, u

Brother

F

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

73

As the Persian language abounds with Persian, Arabic, and often Turkish synonyms, for the same word, and various Arabic formations derived from the same root, it can readily be imagined that practice locally is required before one is able to converse with the Seistanis.

EXAMPLES OF CONTRACTIONS OF VERBAL TERMINATIONS.

ENGLISH.	SEISTANI.	PERSIAN.
1. What are you doing ? . . .	Che mē nē . . .	Che mī kunīd.
2. He is asleep	ū khāō mēna . . .	ū khwāb mī kunad.
3. Which village is this ? . . .	ī kāō de-ā . . .	īn kudām deh ast.
4. Where are you going ? . . .	kuja mē rē . . .	kujā mī rawīd.
5. Where is he going ? . . .	ū kujā mēra . . .	ū kujā mī rawad.

VOCABULARY OF SEISTANI DIALECT.

Around, close to, (adverb) . . .	گرده	gurdah.
Able, to be, or to be acquainted with .	بالد شدن	balad shudan.
Afghan, an	اوغان	āōghān.
Ambush, hiding place, a	کلیه	kuliah.
Arms, weapons	یراق	yerāk.
Arm, to	یراق بستن	yerāk bastan.
Arch, an (in building)	ششک	shushk.
Attached to, under the jurisdiction of .	نسخ	naskh.
Bag, of carpet work, which is tied on saddle.	کیسه جل	kīsa jul.
Bank, or wall of earth, to keep back water.	گورا	gōrā.
Belong to, to be included in, (used of villages, tribes, etc).	جمع شدن	jama' shudan.
Bhoosa, or chopped straw	کاه	kāh.
Breadth	بر	bar.
Breech-loading weapon	دماله پر	dimāla pur.
Brick, burnt	کوک و خشت پخته	kurk, or <u>khisht</u> -i-pukhta.
Brick, unburnt	خشت مالسته	<u>khisht</u> -i-mālista.
Brother	لاله	lālah.

F

Canal, the main canals in Seistan . . .	رود	rūd.
„ smaller	نهر	nahar.
„ third in size	نوبار	nōbār.
„ smallest of all	جو	jū.
„ waste canal to carry off surplus water into the naizar, and not for irrigation.	نوراب	nūrāb.
Care, to take, to look out	اوش کردن	ōsh kardan.
Cap, for a gun	چاشنی	chāshnī.
Cattle owner, or sheep or camel owner	مالدا	māldār.
Cholera	موا	mawā.
Cloth	تنخا	tanxhā.
Clothes, clothing	جل	jul.
Cross, to	گرا شدن	girā shudan.
Cultivation	کشته	kishtah.
„ , of vegetables, melons, etc.	صبزبر	sabzbar.
„ , of wheat and barley	سفیدبر	sufēdbar.
Deep, to be, to be running strongly	رو داشتن	rāō dāshtan.
Deserted	ویدل	wēl.
Die, to	غذا کردن	ghazā kardan.
Divide, to	کوت کوت کردن	kūt kūt kardan.
„ , to divide into 2 or 4 parts	دو کوت یا چهار کوت کردن	dō kūt yā chār kūt kardan.
Donkey	چهاروا	chārwa.
Educated man, a man who can read and write.	ملا	mullah.
Envelope	پاکت	pākat.
Even, to be (used for scales, etc.)	ادل شدن	adal shudan.
Exchange, to	آلش کردن	ālīsh kardan.
Feathers, used for stuffing pillows	کورک	kūrīk.
Fever	تو	tāō.
Fever, to have	تو کردن	tāō kardan.
Find, to, to get or obtain	وادی کردن	wādī kardan.

43

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

75

Vocabulary of Seistani Dialect—contd.

Fly	لاتک	lātak.
Ford	ازگر or گذر	azgar or gizar.
Frontier, or boundary	سیم	sim.
Go down, to, or go into	تي شدن	tē shudan.
Grandfather	باپير	bāpīr.
Guide	بلد	balad.
Grandson	نواسه	nawāsah.
Headman, of a village	کتخدا	katkhuda.
„ , of a small community, by general consent, not officially appointed.	سفید ریشه	sufid rīsha.
„ , of a plough, to which six men are usually told off.	سالار	sālār.
Horsefly	دنگ	dang.
Hurt a, an injury	تپ	tap.
Hurt, to be	تپ خوردن	tap khūrdan.
Husband, a	شو	shū.
Hut, made of tamarisk branches	کری	karri.
Idle, out of work, unemployed	آفتاب نشین خوش وقت	āftāb nashin khush wakt.
Jungle, of tamarisk	زل و خلگه	zul or jalga.
Kiln, for burning bricks	داش	dāsh.
Labourer, in fields	بزرگر	bazgar.
„ , who works under a mason, etc.	عمله	amlah.
Land, cultivated	کال	kāl.
„ , uncultivated, i.e., not at the time under cultivation.	زمین خشکار	zamīn-i-khushkār.
Land, waste land, that has never been cultivated.	دغال	daghāl.
Last night	دشنه	dishnah.
Later, later in the day	بیگاه	bēgah.
Leave alone, to, to let go, to give up	هلا کردن	hilā kardan.
Leech, a	زالو	zālū.
Length	غد	ghad.

Level	همسر	hamsar.
Logs, usually of tamarisk	کنده	kundah.
Look at, to, to watch or inspect	تماشا کردن سیل کردن بنا	tamāshā kardan sēl kardan. banā.
Mason, a	درهم کردن	darham kardan.
Mix, to	مرا و نانا	mōkā, or nānā.
Mother, a	لیسک و لیج	lisk, or luch.
Naked	برازده	birāzdah.
Nephew or niece, children of a brother	بالا	bālā.
North	پشت	pusht.
„, when used with reference to a town or village.	تحویلدار	tāvildār.
Official, who counts the harvest and takes share of Government.	صغیر	saghīr.
Orphan, whose father is dead	یتیم	yatīm.
„, whose mother is dead	گدر	gidar.
Other	جفت و جفت گار	juft, or juft-i-gāo.
Oxen, a pair of	کوت	kūt.
Part, or division	بالشت	bālisht.
Pillow, or cushion	کوخ و کندر	kurgh, or kandū.
Pit, in which grain is stored	کاه گل	kāh gil.
Plaster, made of bhoosa and mud	رخمت	rakht.
Plough, a	پاگاو	pāgāo.
„, the area of ground cultivated by one plough.	کل و کاله	kal-o-kālah.
„, a, with all fittings and ropes ready for use.	گورنی کردن	gōrni kardan.
„, to	کچولگر	kachūlgar.
Potter, a	نخر	nikhr.
Rate, a	نخر بسته	nikhr-i-basta.
Rate, a fixed, i.e., for corn, etc.	نخر بستن	nikhr bastan.
Rate, to fix a	درو کردن	darāo kardan.
Reap, to	درو گر	darāogar.
Reaper, a		

(44)

NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

77

Vocabulary of Seistani Dialect—contd.

Revolver, a	تپنچه	tapancha.
Rise, to, to get up, to commence . . .	پار شدن	pāō shudan.
Rug, or woollen durry	شال	shāl.
Ruins	دیوال	diwāl.
Seed-giver, i.e., the man who provides the seed and takes one-third of the harvest.	بادار	bādār.
Separate, independent, used of land, villages, etc.	سوا	siwā.
Shirt, a	پینر	pēnar.
Shout, to, to call out the orders for the next day's work, usually done in the evening in villages.	جاردن	jār zadan.
South	شیب و پائین	shēb or pāin.
Squabble, to, to quarrel	لنجا کردن	lanjā kardan.
Straight (adverb)	راستون	rāstūn.
„ , to go, or direct from one place to another.	راستون رفتن	rāstūn raftan.
Strike, to, to pull down (of tents, etc.) .	وار کردن	war kardan.
Tamarisk tree, wood of	گز	gaz.
Take across to, to ferry across	گرا کردن	girā kardan.
Tax, on cows	گارگیری	gāō giri.
„ , on sheep	گوسفند گیری	gūsband giri.
Thick	لی	luk.
Tick	کنا	kanā.
Tour, to make a tour round, to go a roundabout way.	چغل خوردن	chaghal khūrdan.
Tower	میل	mīl.
Track, a beaten	راه کوتیده	rāh-i-kūtīda.
Unfordable	آشنا	āshnā.
Village, a	غله و ده	ghalla or deh.
Villagers, a party of, for any work,—a fatigue party.	حشرواشر	hashar, or ashar.
West	غبله	ghablah.
Which	کدر	kadū.

English.	Seistani.	Seistani.
1. Tell the camel men to strike and pack the tents, — we march to-morrow morning early.	ساراوانا بگي که خیمهارا ورکنه و بسته کنی که صبح وقتي ورا می شي ،	1. Sarawūna buge ke khāimalārā war kana wa basta kunē, ke sōbh wakti warā mēshē.
2. Pitch the tents with the doors facing south, as the wind blows always from the north.	خیمهارا بزني و رونا شیب بکني که باد از بالا می آید ،	2. Khāimahārā bezane, wa rūna shēb bekanē, ke bād az bālā mī ayā.
3. Whose village is this? Does it belong to the Katkhuda who owns the big village, or has it a separate Katkhuda?	ای ده از کتا - ای بجمع او گنجد هسته که ده کلن دارا یا ای گنجدای جدا دارا ،	3. I deh az kina-i bejama-i-ū katkhuda hasta, ke deh kalān dārā, yā i katkhuda-i-juda dārā.
4. Take care! this canal is deep. Is there a ford, or not, so that the camels may cross with their loads.	اوشن گني که ای نوبار خیله رویا - گذر دارا یا نه دارا که شتر خي بار گرا مشو ،	4. Ōsh kanē, ke i nobār khāili rāo ā, gizar dārā yā nadārā, ke shutar khē bār grā sho.
5. Where is the frontier? Is it to the east of this village, or to the west?	سیم از کجا تا کجا یا - از ای ده مشرق نه یا قبله او ،	5. Sīm az kujā tā kujā yā-az i deh mashrak na, ya ghablah-i-ū.
6. Bring four camels, five mules, and fifteen donkeys to-morrow morning.	چهار شتر پنج تا قاطر و پانزده چهاروا بر صباگیر بیدار ،	6. Chār shutar, wa panj tā ghāir, wa pūnzdah chār wā bar sabā gir biyar.
7. I want to go to Koh-i-Khwaja; be our guide and take us by a dry road where there is not much mud and water.	ماخواهی بری کو، خواجا - تو بلد مابشو که مارا از ای خشک سر کنی که رود و گل نه داشته باشه ،	7. Mā maklahē berē Koh-i-Khwājā-tū balad-i-nā be shō, ke mārā az rē-i-khushk sar kunī, ke rōd o gil na dāshta bāsha.

8. Ba deh-i-shum kah, jao, khawakh, nam, gow, kida mī sho ya na. Bīar, ke nā pul mī dē.

یده شما که جو تو شوخ نات کو خیدا می شوی یا نه - بیدار که ما پول میوه ،

8. Ba deh-i-shum kah, i abtain khawakh, bārdar, jao, khawakh, nam, gow, kida mī sho ya na. Bīar, ke nā pul mī dē.

8. Ba deh-i-shum kah, i abtain khawakh, bārdar, jao, khawakh, nam, gow, kida mī sho ya na. Bīar, ke nā pul mī dē.

7. I want to go to Koh-i-Khwaja; be our guide and take the road where there is not much mud and water.	ما بخوای برعب کور خواجا - تو بلد مایخو که سارا از ای خشک سر کعبی که رود کعبی نه دشتی نه	7. Mā makhabē berē Koh-i-Khwajā-tā badad-i-nā be shō, ko mānā az rē-i-khushk sar kabi, ko rōd o gil an dastā bāshā.
8. In your village can I obtain hcoosa, barley, eggs, bread, and fuel, or not? Bring some for me to buy.	بده شما که جو تر مرغ نان گر پیدا می شوی نه - بیا که ما پول میوه، از شهر ما بخوای بری بسیار ای سیاک کدر نه - زیر ای ما کدر نه هسته، اگر نوار رو خیل دارا بار را از بالی توین خشک گرا کو سترنا از گدر برگ	8. Ba deh-i-shunā kāh, jāo, turmugh, nūn, gaz, rāida mī shō yā na. Biārā ke mā pūl mi de. 9. Az shahr mā makhabē berē ba Siādak-rē-i-Siādak kadū mā, zēr rē-i-mā kadū deh hasta. 10. Agar nōbār rāo khāili dārā, bār rā az tālē tūtin khushk girā ko, wa shutarūna az gizar bezanak. 11. O balad, mian-i-nōbār tē shō, bingar nōbār ebandē rāo dārā. 12. In kaghaz rā begirak-mide badast-i-katkhuda-i-Milak. 13. Ba dast-i-ū bedeh wa digare nadeh-jawāb zūd bistānī biārā. 14. Jawāb rā zūd bistānī wa biārā, ke mā pas sabā be Chilling astē, ta hamjā biārā. 15. Agar mā ūnjā nabāshē, to hamjā bistī, ke mā bi-ā-ē.
9. I wish to go from the town to Siadak. Which is the way, and what villages are on the road?		
10. If the canal is deep, take the baggage across dry on rafts, and bring the camels across by the ford.		
11. Guide, go into the canal, and see how much water there is.		
12. Take this letter and give it to the Katkhuda of Milak.	چندی رو دارا، این کاغذ را بگیر - میوه بدست بختدای بیلک، بدست او بده و دیگری نه - جواب زود بستای بیاری، جواب را زود بستای و بیانی که ما پس صبا بچنگ استی نه همجا بیانی، اگر ما انجانباشی تو همجا بیستی که ما بیانی،	
13. Give it to him and not to anyone else, and bring back the answer quickly.		
14. Get the answer quickly and come back. I shall be at Chilling the day after to-morrow in the morning, so come there.		
15. If I am not there, wait till I come.		

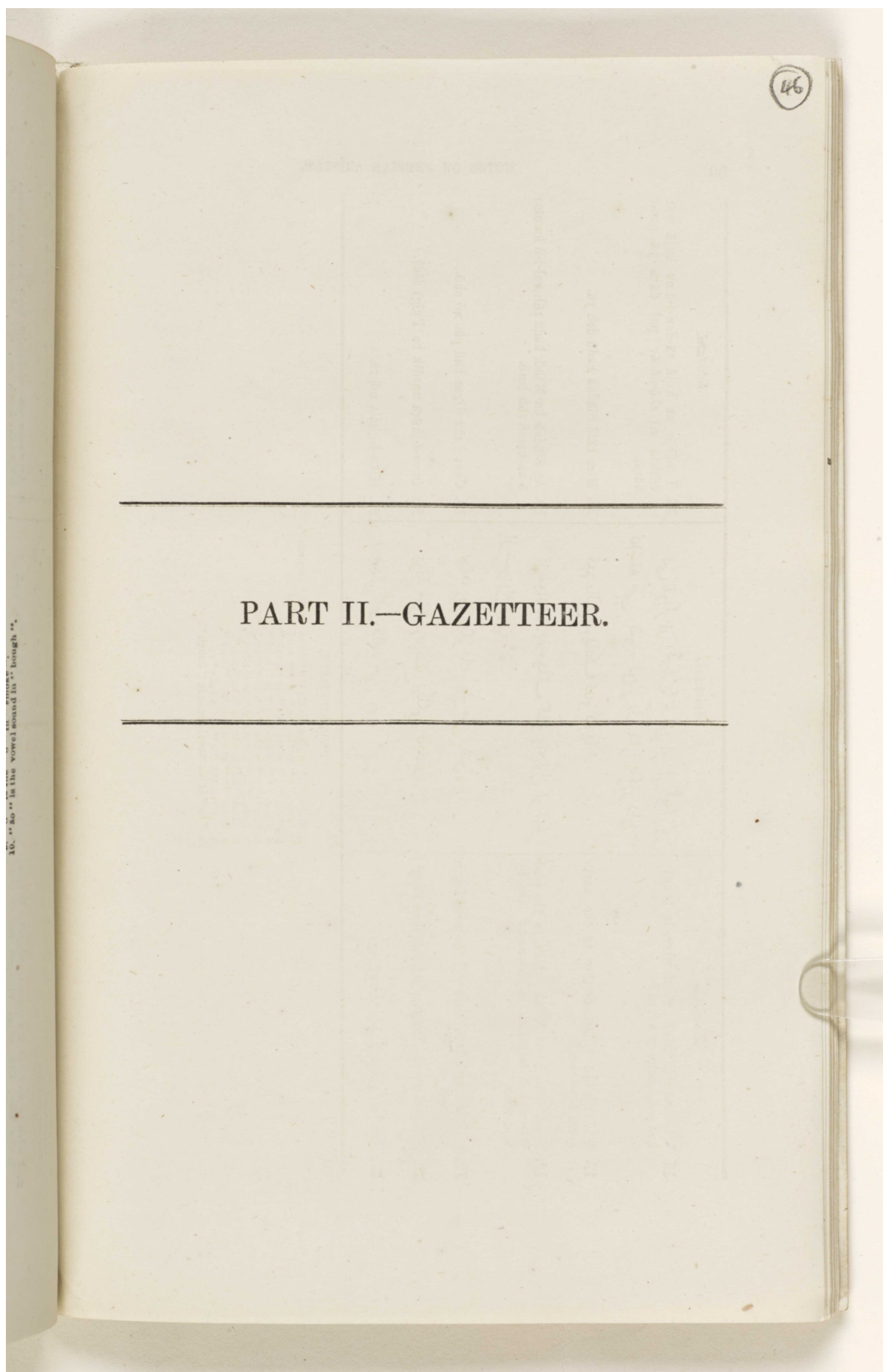
NOTES ON PERSIAN SEISTAN.

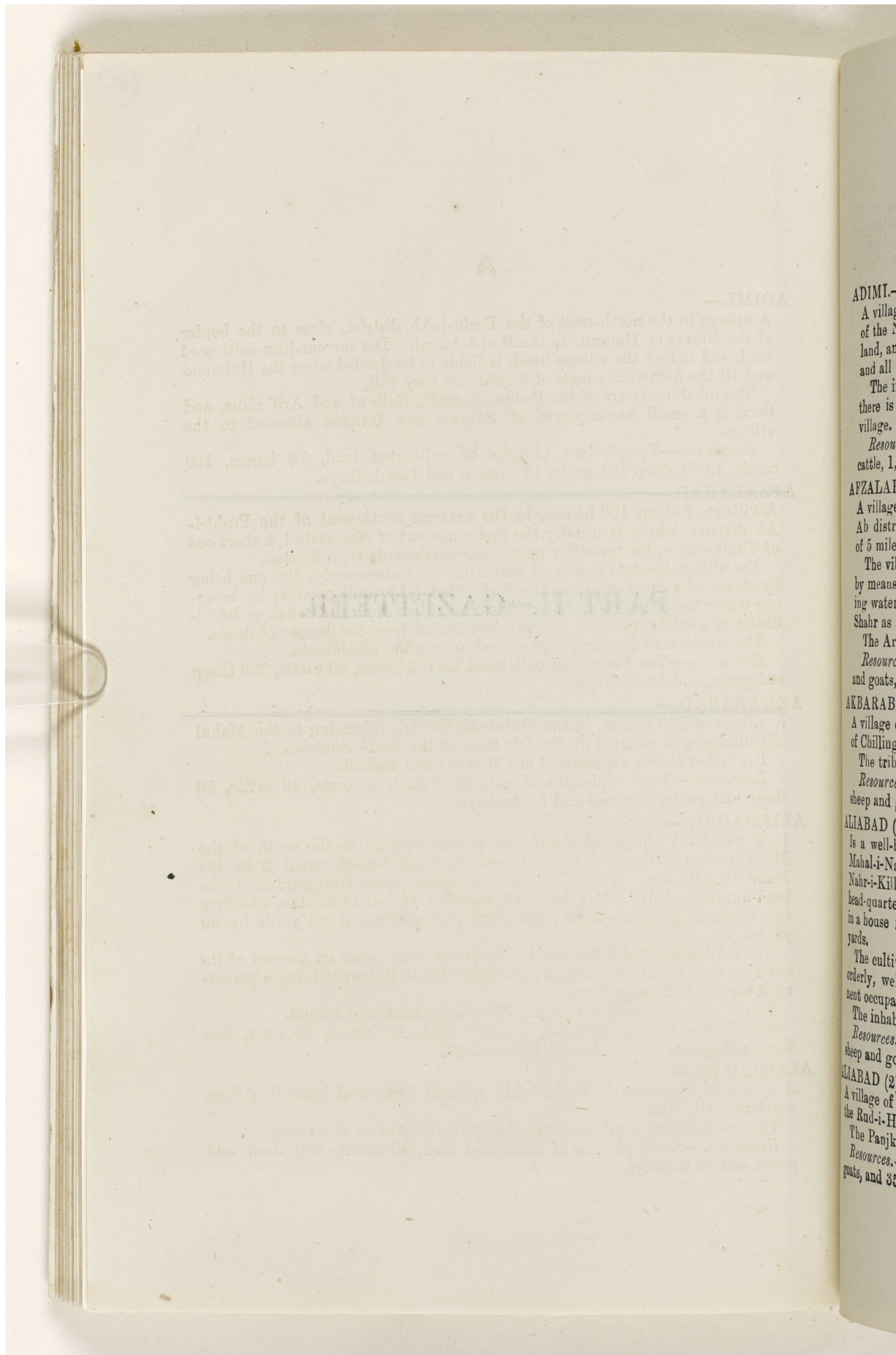
79

<i>English.</i>	<i>Seistani.</i>	<i>Seistani.</i>
16. What canal is this? From where is it cut; has it a bridge or a ford?	ای نیوار از کجا یا - دن ار از کجا ور داشته می شو - نیوار پل دارا یاگز دارا،	16. I nōbār az kuja vā-dan-i-ū az kuja war dāshita mi shō-nōbār pul dārā yā gizar dārā.
17. Which is the village farther to the north from the town?	نیم بالی سیادک کدو ده یا،	17. Nīm tale Siādak kadū deh yā.
18. From Siadak to Milak which is the road where the tamarisk is thinnest? Go by that road.	از سیادک به میلک کدو راه زل او کسترا از همواره بری،	18. Az Siādak ba Milak kadū rāh zul-i-ū kamtar ā-az hanū rāh berē.
19. In how many days' time will the wind begin to blow?	چند روز دیگر باد پاو می شو،	19. Chaud ruz digar bād pāo mi shō.
20. Did you see my baggage animals near Pulgi?	بونۀ مارا نزدیک پیلگی دیدی،	20. Bōna-i-mārā nazdik ba Pulgi didi.
21. Are you going inside the village?	میلان ای قلعه می ری،	21. Miān-i-ghala mē rē.

PRONOUNCIATION.

1. Short "a" is the middle "a" in the word "caravan".
2. Long "ā" is the "a" in the word "mast".
3. Short "i" is the "i" in "stick".
4. Long "ī" is the "ee" in "heed".
5. Short "e" is the "y" in "quickly".
6. Long "ē" is the "a" in "table".
7. Short "u" is the "u" in "put".
8. Short "ū" is the "oo" in "foot".
9. "o" is the "o" in "smoke".
10. "ao" is the vowel sound in "bough".





(47)

A

ADIMI.—

A village in the north-west of the Pusht-i-Ab district, close to the border of the Naizar or Hamun, on the Rud-i-Adimi. The surrounding cultivated land, and indeed the village itself, is liable to be flooded when the Helmund and all the numerous canals of Seistan are very full.

The inhabitants are of the Pudna, Sargazi, Gallawi and Arif clans, and there is a small encampment of Sargazi and Gallawi attached to the village.

Resources.—Twenty-two ploughs of cultivated land, 10 horses, 100 cattle, 1,000 sheep and goats, 10 camels, and 100 donkeys.

AFZALABAD.—

A village of about 100 houses, in the extreme south-west of the Pusht-i-Ab district, which is usually the first stage out of Nasratabad, a short one of 5 miles only, for travellers proceeding northwards from Seistan.

The village has two means of obtaining its water-supply, the one being by means of a canal cut from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, and the other by bringing water from the "Nurab" or waste canal, cut from the Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr as a safety valve, to prevent Nasratabad from the danger of floods.

The Arbab clan is chiefly represented among the inhabitants.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 40 cattle, 280 sheep and goats, and 50 donkeys.

AKBARABAD.—

A village of 150 houses, in the Sheb-i-Ab district, belonging to the Mahal of Chilling, and situated on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab.

The tribes chiefly represented are Mishkar and Sarhadi.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 40 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, 3 camels and 50 donkeys.

ALIABAD (1).—

Is a well-built village of about 250 houses situated in the south of the Mahal-i-Nahrui, drawing its water-supply by a branch canal from the Nahr-i-Killa-i-Nao. The village, which contains many fruit gardens, is the head-quarters of Agha Mir Sayid Ali, the chief Mullah of Seistan, who lives in a house in a high walled rectangular enclosure about 80 yards by 50 yards.

The cultivated land belonging to Aliabad is conspicuous on account of its orderly, well tended appearance, no doubt due to its owner being a permanent occupant of the village.

The inhabitants are chiefly Nuri, Mir, Rakhshani, and Brahui.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of arable land, 40 horses, 80 oxen, 300 sheep and goats, 28 camels, and 150 donkeys.

ALIABAD (2).—

A village of 45 houses in Pusht-i-Ab, watered by a canal branching from the Rud-i-Hasinki.

The Panjka and Nuri clans are chiefly represented in this village.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, and 35 donkeys.

H

ALL—AS

ALLAHABAD.—

A village of 65 houses, which has seen its best days, situated in the extreme west of Pusht-i-Ab, close to the outskirts of the Naizar or Hamun.

It obtains water from the Rud-i-Adimi by means of a small branch canal.

The villagers are chiefly Kamali and Jutegh.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 40 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 35 donkeys.

AS-I-GHAZI.—

A village of 20 houses in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, which belongs to the Mahal-i-Jazinak, and obtains water from the Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 11 cattle, 200 sheep, and 10 donkeys.

BAGHAR

A small

on the n

The i

Resour

sheep an

BAHRAM

Is a vil

Shab-i-A

a separat

The or

medabad

sand soon

village w

of the K

he has h

Resour

and goats

BALAKH

A village

which obt

canal.

There a

whence t

pleasing a

the inhabi

Resour

sheep and

BIBI DOS

A small v

the ruins

Kasimabad

passes clos

Resour

DOLAI.—

A walled v

road leadin

is dry and

canal bran

in the villa

Resour

1,200 shee

MUNJAR.—

The largest

800 houses

about 4 mi

48

B

BAGHAK.—

A small village of 30 houses in Pusht-i-Ab, about 8 miles from Nasratabad, on the main track running from the latter place to Sehkoha.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Kakha clan.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 35 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

BAHRAMABAD.—

Is a village of 150 houses, situated about 2 miles north of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the Sheb-i-Ab district, from which river it draws its water by a separate canal.

The original village of this name was situated near to where Moham-medabad now stands, and was built by Malik Bahram Khan, Kaiani, but sand soon destroyed it, and has now almost buried the ruins. The present village was at a later date founded by Malik Gulzar Khan, the present Chief of the Kaianis, and on a "tappa" close to the village may be seen the tomb he has had built for himself.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of arable land, 5 horses, 60 cattle, 400 sheep and goats, and 100 donkeys.

BALAKHANA.—

A village of 80 houses, in Pusht-i-Ab, about 3 miles north of Nasratabad, which obtains its water-supply from the Rud-i-Adimi by means of a small canal.

There are some houses built on high ground in the centre of the village whence the name is derived, and a large number of willow trees give it a pleasing appearance. The ground in the vicinity is highly cultivated, and the inhabitants are chiefly of the Mirdad, Khimmar and Fathullah clans.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 50 cattle, 350 sheep and goats, and 35 donkeys.

BIBI DOST.—

A small village of 20 houses, close to the Ziarat of the same name, among the ruins of Zahidan in Pusht-i-Ab, which belongs to the larger village of Kasimabad. The main route from Nasratabad to Deh Dost Mohammed passes close to the village.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 10 cattle, and 15 donkeys.

BOLAI.—

A walled village of about 140 houses, in the north of Pusht-i-Ab, on the road leading from Nasratabad to Lash. The ground surrounding the village is dry and sandy, and is extensively cultivated, water being obtained by a canal branching from the Rud-i-Bunjar. The local clans chiefly represented in the village are Mirwassi and Anayat.

Resources.—Thirteen ploughs of cultivated land, 7 horses, 120 oxen, 1,200 sheep and goats, and 100 donkeys.

BUNJAR.—

The largest and most flourishing village in Seistan. It consists of about 800 houses, and is situated on the Rud-i-Bunjar, in the Pusht-i-Ab district, about 4 miles from Nasratabad, in the midst of very highly cultivated land.

BUN—BUR

There are a large number of traders and craftsmen in this village, and among numerous small clans, there are Ghilzai, Jafari, Panjka and Nuri, while an encampment of 24 tents of Dilarami and Nura is attached.

Resources.—Thirty ploughs of cultivated land, 30 horses, 200 cattle, 1,000 sheep and goats, 42 camels, and 320 donkeys.

BURJ-I-AFGHAN.—

A village of some 95 houses, in Pusht-i-Ab, about 8 miles north of Nasratabad, with a conspicuous "burj" in the centre, which is visible from some distance, and from which the village derives its name. It was originally founded by a party of Ghilzais who came across the border from Afghanistan, and the inhabitants, many of whom are traders, are chiefly Ghilzai, Gallabacha and Sinjarani.

The village lies on the main route to the north of Seistan from Nasratabad, and the ruins of Zahidan run close to the north of the village.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 10 horses, 50 cows, 200 sheep and goats, 10 camels, and 40 donkeys.

BURJ-I-KARAMI.—

A small village of 22 houses in Pusht-i-Ab.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 25 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, 10 camels, and 16 donkeys.

BURJ-I-MIRGUL.—

A village of 160 poorly built houses, with a large rectangular, high-walled enclosure or "burj," inhabited by the Katkhuda, which is a conspicuous object for some distance.

The village is surrounded by dense tamarisk jungle, and is situated in the north of Miankangi.

Resources.—Twenty-six ploughs of cultivated land, 17 horses, 120 cows, 450 sheep and goats, and 90 donkeys.

BURJ-I-MOHAMMED KHAN.—

A small village of 25 houses, in the north of Pusht-i-Ab, which is a subsidiary village of the Mahal of Jelalabad.

The inhabitants are of the Sargazi and Karim Kushta clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

BURJ-I-SARBAND.—

A small village of 45 houses, situated on rising ground on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, with a "burj" or tower which is conspicuous for some distance.

There is a ford over the Rud-i-Seistan about half a mile to the east of this village, which, except at highest flood time, is passable by camels.

The Katkhuda is Mohammed Hussein, son of Jehangir Khan, Katkhuda of the Mahal of Wasilan, to which the village belongs.

Resources.—Four ploughs of arable land, 20 cows, 150 sheep and goats, 5 camels, and 12 donkeys.

(49)

C

CHAHNIMA.—

A village of 37 huts built in a depression amongst low hills, about 2 miles from Kimak and 4 miles from Khwaja Ahmed. Water is obtained by a canal flowing from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab near Burj-i-Sarband, and the overflow water forms a large lake in the vicinity of the village, which belongs to the Mahal of Sharistani-Kohna.

The inhabitants are Gurgich, Sberanzai, and Sarhadi Baluchis.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 650 sheep and goats, 14 camels, and 27 donkeys.

CHANG-I-MARGHUN.—

A village of 40 houses on the right bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the district of Sheb-i-Ab.

The inhabitants are principally of the Gallawi clan.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 15 cattle, and a few sheep and donkeys.

CHARAK.—

A small village of 25 houses in the north-west of Pusht-i-Ab, which belongs to Kachian.

The inhabitants are chiefly Sargazi and Kamali.

Charak with adjoining scattered clumps of houses owns 10 ploughs of cultivated land. The cultivation, however, depends entirely on a good supply of water, and after the drought of 1902, there is no land under cultivation this year.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land in normal years, 6 oxen, 300 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

CHARKHAMI.—

A village of 20 houses, situated in the Mahal of Sehkoha, on a small branch canal of the Nobar-i-Sehkoha in the south of Sheb-i-Ab, which belongs to the Mahal of Sehkoha.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, and a few cattle, sheep and donkeys.

CHILLING.—

An old village of some 250 houses, built on high ground on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, across which there is a ford, apparently at all times passable by camels. Chilling has been the chief seat of the Mishkar tribe for some years, and is the head-quarters of the Mahal of the same name. The Mahal is at present shared between two Katkhudas, of whom Derweish is a "Chatla" Mishkar, and Asdullah a Mishkar proper.

The village was originally exceedingly well built, but repairs have been entirely neglected, and many of the houses are now in a decaying condition. However a few palm trees scattered about in the fruit gardens surrounding the village, and the fine Sheb-i-Ab canal flowing past its northern extremity, lend it a pleasant appearance, and it would furnish a good camping ground. The inhabitants are of many clans, but chiefly Mishkar and Sayid.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 10 horses, 50 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 100 donkeys.

CHI

CHILLINGAK.—

Is a Mahal situated in the Miankangi district, which is subsidiary to the Mahal of Siadak. There are about 10 small villages, consisting of wattle-and-daub huts. As the position of the villages is liable to change and their names to alter frequently, they are not enumerated.

DAODI.—
A large
situated
Sheb-i-
other cl
Reson
200 she
DAOLAT
A villag
Hamun
village i
present
Reson
sheep an
DAOLAT
A well-
a brand
Seistan
high wa
Daol
tribe is
Reson
200 she
DARGI.—
A villag
5 miles
northwa
of the r
Deh M.
The i
and Dar
Reson
sheep an
DASHTA
Also kn
This
present
in the N
Orig
decay, u
buried
surround
village
The
the vill
wide det

(50)

D

DAODI.—

A large well-built village of 300 houses, in the north of Sheb-i-Ab, situated on the Nahr-i-Daodi, a large canal branching from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab near Chilling. It is the head-quarters of the Khimmar tribe; other clans to be found in the village are Kakha and Gallawi.

Resources.—Thirty-two ploughs of cultivated land, 20 horses, 50 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 50 donkeys.

DAOLATABAD (1).—

A village of 60 wattle-and-daub huts, situated close to the edge of the Hamun in the north of Miankangi. About half a mile to the east of the village is a high, well-built house, inhabited by Malik Gulzar Khan, the present head of the Kaianis.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 9 horses, 58 cows, and 250 sheep and goats.

DAOLATABAD (2).—

A well-built village of 200 houses, in Sheb-i-Ab, on the Nahr-i-Daolatabad, a branch canal of the Shela Kafir. The finest fruit trees and gardens in Seistan are seen here, and there are also a number of fields enclosed by high walls.

Daolatabad is the head-quarters of Sardar Purdil Khan, Sarbandi, which tribe is chiefly represented in the village.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 30 horses, 100 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, 50 camels, and 120 donkeys.

DARGI.—

A village of 160 houses in the north of the Pusht-i-Ab district, about 5 miles north-west of Nasratabad, close to the mail route running northwards from the latter place. It obtains its water-supply from one of the numerous canals branching off from the Rud-i-Bunjar, north of Deh Masti Khan.

The inhabitants are of many small clans, chief among which are Ghaochi and Dargi.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 12 horses, 50 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 40 donkeys.

DASHTAK.—

Also known as Mahal-i-Dashtak.

This is the old seat of the Sharaki tribe, where Sardar Ali Khan, their present chief lives, and is situated on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the Mahal-i-Sharaki.

Originally Dashtak was a fine walled village, but it is now in a state of decay, many of the houses being deserted and the walls in ruins. Sand has buried a considerable part of the village, and also destroyed much of the surrounding cultivation, and only some 150 houses, of the 250 which the village originally comprised, are now inhabited.

The Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab here overflows its banks and forms large lakes near the village, and there being no ford which is practicable at flood time, a wide detour has to be made to the east or west to cross the river. There is

DAS—DEH

excellent camel grazing at the foot of the high ground about a mile south of the village, of which the inhabitants are Sharaki, Sheikhlungi, Raz, and Husseinabadi in about equal proportions.

Resources.—Fifteen ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 120 cows, 1,200 sheep and goats (1,000 of these are owned by Baluch nomads attached to the village), and 50 donkeys.

DEH ABBAS KHAN.—

A village of 100 houses in the north-west of the Sheb-i-Ab district, on the Nahr-i-Landaki close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun. Inhabitants are of the Sufi and Suri clans.

Resources.—Nine ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 100 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, and 45 donkeys.

DEH ABBAS KOR.—

A village of 60 houses in the north-west of Sheb-i-Ab, close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, of which the inhabitants are chiefly of the Gallawi clan.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 40 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, and 25 donkeys.

DEH AKBAR ABBAS.—

A village of 150 houses in the north of the Sheb-i-Ab district, on the Nahr-i-Daodi. The inhabitants are of the Kakha, Zor, and Sheikh clans.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 70 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, and 65 donkeys.

DEH AKBAR-I-JAFAR.—

A village of 20 poorly-built houses in the north-west of Sheb-i-Ab, situated a short distance from the left bank of the Nahr-i-Landaki.

The inhabitants are of the Mishkar and Zor clans.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, and a few sheep and donkeys.

DEH ALAI.—

A small village of 40 houses, on the Shela Kafir Canal, in the Sheb-i-Ab district. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Gurg clan.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 30 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH ALI AKBAR.—

A village of 50 houses in the Nahrui district, situated half a mile to the north of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. The Katkhuda is Nawab Khan, chief of the Gurgich tribe in Seistan, and the villagers are of the Gurgich and Rashki clans.

The village is surrounded by tamarisk jungle.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 10 horses, 60 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, 4 camels, and 25 donkeys.

DEH ALI AKBAR.—

A village of 120 houses in the Sheb-i-Ab. It is built on the Nahr-i-Landaki, close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, and belongs to Sardar Purdil Khan, Sarbandi.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Mishkar and Sayad clans.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 100 cattle, 80 sheep and goats, and 60 donkeys.

DEH ALI
A village
the Shar
Resou
goats, and
DEH ALI
A village
Mahal-i-
are Saru
Resou
goats, 70
DEH ALI
A village
and built
Resou
donkeys.
DEH ARI
A well-b
from Na
and irrig
bad.
The cu
from one
The in
being Pa
Resou
160 sheep
DEH ASH
A village
off from t
The in
Resou
goats, and
DEH AS-I
A small
the Naiz
remains o
country c
Resou
and 20 dc
DEH AWA
A small v
large vil
Hamun, c
The inhabi
Resou
DEH BAC
A tamaris
the Maha

DEH

DEH ALI JAFAR.—

A village of 25 houses, belonging to the Mahal-i-Jazinak, and situated in the Sharaki district. It draws its water by a separate canal from the Zahak.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 250 sheep and goats, and 10 donkeys.

DEH ALI MARDAN-I-LANG.—

A village of 90 wattle-and-daub huts, which is the head-quarters of the Mahal-i-Sartip, Mir Ma'asum, in the Miankaugi district. The inhabitants are Saruni and Kashani Baluchis.

Resources.—Eighteen ploughs of cultivated land, 40 cattle, 600 sheep and goats, 70 camels, and 60 donkeys.

DEH ALLASUFI.—

A village of 40 houses, belonging to the Mahal of Chilling in Sheb-i-Ab, and built on the banks of a small canal branching from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 50 cattle, and 20 donkeys.

DEH ARBAB.—

A well-built village of 180 houses, situated close to the main track leading from Nasratabad to Deh Dost Mohammed in the most extensively cultivated and irrigated part of the Pusht-i-Ab district, about six miles from Nasratabad.

The cultivation of the village is watered by several small canals, leading from one of the main branches of the Rud-i-Bunjar.

The inhabitants are of many small Seistan clans, chief among them being Panjkah and Arbab.

Resources.—Fourteen ploughs of cultivated land, 12 horses, 150 cattle, 160 sheep and goats, and 170 donkeys.

DEH ASHGAR.—

A village of 40 houses in the east of Pusht-i-Ab, on the canal, which takes off from the Rud-i-Bunjar near Deh Masti Khan and leads to Kasimabad.

The inhabitants are Kamali and Panjkah.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 10 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, and 25 donkeys.

DEH AS-I-HAJI KARIM.—

A small village of 25 houses, situated on the southern edge of an inlet of the Naizar, in the extreme north of the Miankaugi district. From the remains of an old mill near the village an excellent view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

Resources.—Three ploughs of arable land, 4 horses, 400 cows, 150 sheep, and 20 donkeys.

DEH AWAZ.—

A small village of 20 houses in the north of Sheb-i-Ab, belonging to the large village of Daodi. It is situated close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, on the Nahr-i-Daodi.

The inhabitants are of the Sayad and Gallawi clans.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, and few cattle and sheep.

DEH BACHADUR.—

A tamarisk wattle village of 60 houses in the Nahrui district, belonging to the Mahal of Sharistan-i-Kohna.

DEH

The villagers are of Gurgich and Sinjarani tribes.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 50 cattle, 240 sheep and goats, 9 camels, and 20 donkeys.

DEH BAKHTAI.—

A village of 65 wattle-and-daub huts, situated on the Nahr-i-Alamdar in the Mahal-i-Nahrui, and belonging to the Mahal of Sherifabad.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 50 cattle, 120 sheep and goats, 4 camels, and 30 donkeys.

DEH BOZI, or BUZZI.—

A village of 40 houses in the north of the Mahal-i-Sharaki, obtaining its water-supply from the Rud-i-Hasinki.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 50 cattle, 1,000 sheep and goats, 5 camels, and 15 donkeys.

DEH CHAKUL.—

A village of 70 wattle-and-daub huts in the north of Miankangi, belonging to the Mahal of Burj-i-Mirgul, and obtaining its water-supply from the Nahr-i-Burj-i-Mirgul.

Resources.—Thirteen ploughs of cultivated land, 60 cattle, 120 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH DIWANA.—

A village of 50 houses in the north-west of Sheb-i-Ab on the Nahr-i-Landaki, close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun.

The villagers are of the Sufi and Suri clans.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 30 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH DOST MOHAMMED.—

Is a village situated close to the frontier in the Miankangi district, and was originally built by Ali Khan, father of the present Katkhuda, Dost Mohammed, Chief of the Saruni Baluchis, but has been much extended and improved by the latter.

Some excellent fruit gardens and fine willow trees give the village a pleasing appearance, but it suffers from receiving its canal water-supply rather late in the season. Originally the canal leading to Deh Dost Mohammed was cut from the old Helmund, but of late years, owing to that branch of the river bringing only a small supply, it has been connected with another canal cut from the Rud-i-Parian.

There are a few merchants in the village, through which a fair amount of trade passes into Afghan territory, making it one of the most prosperous villages in Seistan.

Deh Dost Mohammed makes a good camping ground when the canal water has reached the district.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 29 horses, 50 cows, 600 sheep and goats, and 60 donkeys.

DEH GAZMA.—

A village of 80 wattle-and-daub huts, belonging to the Mahal of Sherifabad in the Nahrui district.

The inhabitants are of the Gurgich, Ushtarak, Allahdo and Shahuzai clans.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 180 sheep and goats, 6 camels, and 50 donkeys.

DEH GE
A small
Push-i-
The gr
tivated,
only aft
of the
Reso
and goa
DEH GU
A villag
water b
canals t
Panjkal
Reso
and goa
DEH HA
A villag
main t
Katkh
which i
Reso
sheep a
DEH HA
A villag
situated
Reso
goats, a
DEH HA
A villag
Ali Ak
Reso
sheep a
DEH HI
A villag
branch
Reso
sheep a
DEH HI
A villag
district
means
chiefly
Reso
sheep a
DEH HI
A villag
to the
Reso
and goa

(52)

DEH

DEH GHULAM ALI.—

A small village of 30 poorly-built houses in the extreme north-west of Pusht-i-Ab, close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun.

The ground in the neighbourhood of the village is not very highly cultivated, and, except when the Naizar is full and has encroached, which occurs only after severe floods, affords excellent going. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Kakha and Sargazi tribes.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 10 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 10 donkeys.

DEH GURG.—

A village of 60 houses, situated in the west of Sheb-i-Ab, which obtains water by means of a branch canal from the Shela Kafir, one of the larger canals branching from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. The inhabitants are of the Panjkah and Gurg clans principally.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 40 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH HAZI.—

A village of 70 houses in Pusht-i-Ab, about half a mile to the north of the main track leading from Nasratabad to Deh Dost Mohammed. The Katkhuda of this village pays no revenue to the Governor for the village, which is situated in a very fertile and highly irrigated district.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 50 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH HAJI ABBAS.—

A village of 25 houses which belongs to the Mahal of Jazinak, and is situated in the Sharaki district.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 15 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, and 12 donkeys.

DEH HAZI ALI AKBAR, or BURJ-I-YUSUF.—

A village of 110 wattle-and-daub houses, in Miankangi, of which Mullah Ali Akbar of Bunjar is the Katkhuda.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 7 horses, 70 cattle, 400 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH HUSSEINABAD-I-PALPALI.—

A village of 80 houses in the south of the Sheb-i-Ab district, watered by a branch canal from the Nobar-i-Sehkoba.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 20 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH HUSSEINAH.—

A village of 50 poor houses situated in the north-west of the Sheb-i-Ab district close to the Naizar or Hamun. It obtains its water-supply by means of a small canal from the Nahr-i-Laudaki. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Gallawi and Sayad clans.

Resources.—Nine ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 20 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

DEH HUSSEIN-I-MESHEDI.—

A village of 50 houses, belonging to the Mahal of Chilling, situated close to the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the Sheb-i-Ab district.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 70 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH

DEH HUSSEIN-I-REIS.—

A village of 25 houses in Sheb-i-Ab, about 1 mile south of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, belonging to the Mahal of Chilling.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 30 cattle, 2 camels, and 20 donkeys.

DEH ISA.—

A village of 50 houses built in two equal parts, situated on the outskirts of the Naizar or Hamun in the west of the Pusht-i-Ab district. It obtains its water-supply by a small canal taking off from the Rud-i-Adimi. The inhabitants are of the Pudna and Sayad clans, and there are many traders among them.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 40 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, 60 camels, and 35 donkeys.

DEH ISMAIL GHIMBAR.—

A village of 80 houses on the Nahr-i-Daodi in the north of the Sheb-i-Ab district.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 50 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 25 donkeys.

DEH JAN BAKSH.—

A village of 80 houses on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, in the extreme west of the Sheb-i-Ab, not far from the Naizar or Hamun.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 25 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 30 donkeys.

DEH JEHANGIR.—

A village of 160 houses on the Nahr-i-Alamdard in the Mahal-i-Nahrui.

A track passes through this village, which leads from Miankangi, the Rud-i-Parian when full having to be crossed in tutins, and goes either to Nasratabad through Deh Masti Khan and Siahsar, or to the south of the Rud-i-Seistan, crossing the Rud-i-Hasinki, the Zahak and then Rud-i-Seistan by fords near the villages of Koad, Malik Haideri and Burj-i-Sarband respectively. The inhabitants are of the Bomari and Husseinabadi clans chiefly.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 100 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, 5 camels, and 80 donkeys.

DEH JEHANGIR KHAN.—

A small village of 35 houses in the Mahal of Iskel, is situated in a highly cultivated and irrigated part of Seistan.

The inhabitants are of the Nuri, Jur, and Buzzi clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 40 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH JUTEGH.—

A village of 30 houses, about 2½ miles south-west of Nasratabad, which obtains water for its cultivation from the Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 10 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, and 10 donkeys.

DEH KAKHA, also known as BAGHAK-I-BALA.—

A village of 23 houses in the south of Pusht-i-Ab, which obtains water from a canal branching from the Zahak.

The village belongs to Kul, and has no separate Katkhuda.

The i
Resou
goats, a
DEH KA
A villag
of the f
The g
village,
Kamali
Resou
sheep ar
DEH KA
A villag
which is
clan is c
Resou
and goat
DEH KH
A villag
which di
The inha
Resou
and goat
DEH KU
A villag
Moham
Resou
goats, an
DEH LA
A villag
the main
chiefly c
vation b
Resou
sheep an
DEH LU
A villag
north-we
branchin
Resou
and goat
DEH MA
A villag
half a m
to Deh I
Resou
sheep an

(53)

DEH

The inhabitants are of the Kul and Kakha clans.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 12 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

DEH KAMALI.—

A village of 60 houses in the west of Pusht-i-Ab, about half a mile south of the Rud-i-Adimi, about 5 miles from Nasratabad.

The ground is not extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood of this village, and is easily traversed. The inhabitants are chiefly of the so-called Kamali clan.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 30 cattle, 1,000 sheep and goats, 15 camels, and 20 donkeys.

DEH KARBELAI DADKHODA.—

A village of 60 houses in the extreme south-west of the Sheb-i-Ab district, which is watered by a small canal leading from the Shela Kafir. The Gada clan is chiefly represented among the villagers.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 50 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, and 25 donkeys.

DEH KHALIKDAD.—

A village of about 100 houses in the extreme south of the Mahal-i-Nahrui, which draws its water-supply by a branch canal from the Nahr-i-Killa-Nao. The inhabitants are Nahrui and Khalikdadi.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 50 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 70 donkeys.

DEH KUNDA.—

A village of 60 wattle-and-daub huts, belonging to the Mahal-i-Dost Mohammed in Miankangi.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 15 cattle, 250 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH LAL MOHAMMED, or DEH LALI, or DEH ASGHAR.—

A village of 25 houses in the north-west of the Sheb-i-Ab district, near the main track leading from Nasratabad to Jelalabad. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Tojagi clan, and the villagers from Bolai assist in the cultivation belonging to Deh Lal Mohammed.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 40 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH LUTFULLAH.—

A village of 70 houses, close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, in the north-west of Sheb-i-Ab. Its water-supply is obtained by a small canal, branching from the Nahr-i-Landaki.

Resources.—Nine ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 30 cattle, 25 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH MALIKI.—

A village of 40 wattle-and-daub huts, in the Miankangi district, about half a mile from the Rud-i-Parian and on the main route from Nasratabad to Deh Dost Mohammed.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 50 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, and 12 donkeys.

DEH

DEH MANSURI.—

A village of 50 houses in the extreme west of Pusht-i-Ab, on the outskirts of the Naizar or Hamun, which obtains water from the Rud-i-Adimi by means of a branch canal.

The inhabitants belong to the Pudna and Sayad clans.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 120 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

DEH MASTI KHAN.—

A village of 90 houses, on the Rud-i-Hasinki, in Pusht-i-Ab, a little to the north-west of which takes place the main division of all the Pusht-i-Ab canals.

The inhabitants are of the Jutegh and Sheikh clans principally, and a few tents of Gurgich Baluchis are attached to the village.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 50 cattle, 250 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 20 donkeys.

DEH MIR.—

A small village of 35 houses in the Sheb-i-Ab district, on the right bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, which belongs to the larger village of Ibrahimabad.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 10 cattle, 750 cattle (owned by the occupants of an encampment attached to the village), and 10 donkeys.

DEH MOHAMMED AZAM.—

A village of 40 houses in the north-west of the Sheb-i-Ab district, about 1 mile from the Naizar or Hamun.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Mishkar and Sayad clans.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 30 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 15 donkeys.

DEH MOHAMMED SAFAR.—

A village of 100 houses in the extreme west of the Sheb-i-Ab district. It is close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, and is the last village irrigated by the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, before that river, now reduced in size to a small stream, expends itself in the Naizar.

Resources.—Sixteen ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 70 cattle, 340 sheep and goats (owned by Baluchis encamped near and attached to the village), and 40 donkeys.

DEH MULLAH ABDULLAH—

A village of 40 houses in the north-east of the Pusht-i-Ab district. The present Katkhuda Mullah Asghar is a son of Mullah Abdullah, pays no revenue to the Governor for this village, and is a very influential man in Seistan.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH MULLAH ALI, or DEH MULALI—

A village of 50 houses on the Nahr-i-Daodi in Sheb-i-Ab, belonging to Taj Mohammed of Kul, who, however, appoints an agent to carry on the duties of Katkhuda for him.

The Kul clan is chiefly represented amongst the inhabitants.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 50 cattle, 60 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

(54)

DEH

DEH NAO (1).—

A small village of 27 houses, attached to Husseinabad in the Pusht-i-Ab district.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 25 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 12 donkeys.

DEH NAO (2), or DEH MULLAH MOHAMMED HUSSEIN, or HUSSEINABAD.—

A village of 60 wattle-and-daub huts in the Miankangi district. The Katkhuda is Mullah Mohammed Hussein, who lives in Nasratabad and appoints an agent to act for him.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 40 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH NAWAB.—

A village of 20 huts on the Dahshakh canal in the Mahal of Nahrui, the inhabitants of which are the Gurgich and Ushtarak.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, 3 camels and 9 donkeys.

DEH PIRAN.—

A village of 70 houses in the north-west of Pusht-i-Ab, about 5 miles from Nasratabad, which obtains water by a branch canal from the Rud-i-Adimi. The village stands in a sparsely populated part of Seistan, and there is not a large amount of cultivation ground in its vicinity.

Resources.—Fifteen ploughs, 6 horses, 25 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 25 donkeys.

Also there are 60 huts of Maldars of the Allasufi clan attached to the village, who own 150 cattle and 1,400 sheep.

DEH PIRL.—

A village of about 80 wattle-and-daub huts, belonging to the Mahal-i-Padai in the Miankangi district.

Resources.—Eight-and-a-half ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 100 cattle, 150 sheep and goats and 30 donkeys.

DEH RUSTUM MAMUN.—

A village of 40 houses in Sheb-i-Ab, which obtains water by means of a small canal from the Shela Kafir.

The inhabitants are of the Mishkar and Shahriari clans.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 50 cattle, 40 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

DEH SAR REG.—

A village of 40 houses in the north of Pusht-i-Ab near the border of the Naizar or Hamun, which is a subsidiary village of the Mahal of Jelalabad.

The inhabitants are of the Naotani and Haideri clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 60 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, 4 camels, and 30 donkeys.

DEH SHAHGUL.—

A village of 40 wattle-and-daub huts in the Nahrui district, built on the bank of the Helmund river, close to where the latter divides into the Rud-i-Parian and the old Helmund. The village belongs to the Mahal of Sherifabad.

Resources.—Three-and-a-half ploughs of cultivated land, 15 cattle, 180 sheep and goats, 3 camels, and 18 donkeys.

DEH

DEH SHAHRIARI.—

A village of 50 houses in the Sheb-i-Ab district, which obtains water by means of a small canal branching from the Shela Kafir.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 40 sheep and goats, 6 camels, and 20 donkeys.

DEH SOKHTA.—

Is a well-built village of about 140 houses, belonging to Agha Mir Sayid Ali, the chief Mullah of Seistan, and situated in the south-west of the Mahal-i-Nahrui. Water is obtained by a canal cut from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab near Dashtak, and the soil is exceptionally fertile and well cared for. The inhabitants are chiefly Sharaki and Khimmar.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 40 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 100 donkeys.

DEH SURDAK.—

A village of 50 wattle-and-daub huts, belonging to the Mahal of Sharistan-i-Kohna in the Nahrui district.

The inhabitants are Gurgieh Baluchis.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 20 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, 5 camels, and 12 donkeys.

DEH TAGHAL.—

A village of 40 houses, on the Shela Kafir canal in the south-west of Miankangi, which belongs to the large village of Tuti.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Kakha tribe.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

DEH YAR MOHAMMED.—

A small village of 20 houses in the south-west of Pusht-i-Ab, drawing its water-supply from the Nurab or waste channel cut from the Zahak to the Naizar to save Nasratabad from the danger of floods.

There is no cultivation belonging to the village, but the inhabitants go to Karbasak, and assist in the cultivation there.

Resources.—Thirty cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 25 donkeys.

DEH YAR MOHAMMED-I-ALUM.—

A village of 50 wattle-and-daub huts in Miankangi, which is the headquarters of the Mahal of Chillingak, itself a subsidiary Mahal of Siadak.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 100 cattle, 140 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

DEH ZIARAT GAH.—

A village of 20 houses belonging to the Mahal of Khamak, situated in the Sharaki district.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 5 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 8 donkeys.

(55)

G

GALLACHA.—

A small Mahal of Miankangi which is subsidiary to the Mahal of Deh-i-Dost Mohammed.

To mention the various small villages in the Mahal would serve no purpose, as they are all of a temporary description, are moved to various places according to the water-supply obtainable, and their names frequently change.

GALLACHA.—

A small village of 25 wattle-and-daub huts in the small Mahal of Gallacha in Miankangi.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 34 cattle, and 10 donkeys.

GAZABAR.—

A village of 24 houses, situated in the extreme north of the Pusht-i-Ab district, close to the border of the Naizar or Hamun. The neighbouring land is but little cultivated and sparsely populated, water for the village is obtained by a long branch canal from the Rud-i-Bunjar.

The Bandani and Panjkah clans are chiefly represented in Gazabar.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 40 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 13 donkeys.

GHURGHURI.—

A village of 100 wattle-and-daub huts, in the extreme north of Miankangi, close to the edge of the Naizar, which belongs to the Mahal-i-Sartip Mohammed Reza, by the canal of which name it is fed.

Resources.—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 90 cattle, 400 sheep and goats and 70 donkeys.

GORI.—

A village of 150 houses in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, drawing water from the Zahak canal, situated about 8 miles by road from Nasratabad.

There is a small hill known as "Tappa-i-Gori" about half a mile to the north of the village, from which a good view over the surrounding country can be obtained.

At the northern end of Gori there is a fine tamarisk tree which forms an excellent landmark, recognised from some distance by the natives.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of cultivated land, a few fruit gardens, 200 cows, 500 sheep and goats, and 130 donkeys.

H

HUSSEINABAD.—

A suburb of Nasratabad, containing about 460 houses, built in the manner of all eastern villages, with all the houses crowded together and no wide roads or open spaces.

Mulla Mehdi is the most important man in Husseinabad and owns 18 of the 26½ ploughs of cultivated land himself, for which he pays no share of the produce to the local Government.

The inhabitants are of nearly all the various small clans found in Seistan, and, as many of them have adopted opium-smoking to excess, the standard of physique is here far lower than among the labourers and cultivators in other villages.

Resources.—Twenty-six and-a-half ploughs of cultivated land, 40 horses, 100 cattle, 900 sheep and goats, 7 camels, and 200 donkeys.

IBRAHIM
A village
Bud-i-Sh
gardens a
Resour
Twenty-t
and 40 de
KAL.—
A finely t
Bud-i-Bu
Kalanta
walled enc
grain is sa
walled-in
Among ot
Resourc
960 sheep

(56)

IBRAHIMABAD.—

A village of 150 houses in the Sheb-i-Ab which obtains its water from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab by a separate canal. There are a few walled-in fruit gardens and fields belonging to the village.

Resources (including the small village of Deh Mir which is attached).—Twenty-two ploughs of arable land, 3 horses, 70 cattle, 900 sheep and goats, and 40 donkeys.

ISKAL.—

A finely built village of 300 houses in Pusht-i-Ab, on a branch canal of the Rud-i-Bunjar. The village is the head-quarters of the Mir of Seistan, the "Kalantari" or headman of which clan has a fine house as well as a high-walled enclosure in the centre of the village, where an immense quantity of grain is said to be stored. There are, moreover, some excellent fruit trees in walled-in gardens, and the village is one of the most prosperous in Seistan. Among other small clans the Mir and Panjkahe are most numerous.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of cultivated land, 20 horses, 150 cattle, 950 sheep and goats, 30 camels, and 200 donkeys.

J

JABBAR.—

A village of 30 houses in Pusht-i-Ab on a branch canal of the Rud-i-Bunjar, about 4 miles from Nasratabad. It is subsidiary to the large village of Bunjar.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

JALFA KARI.—

A village of 20 poor huts which belongs to the Mahal of Sehkoha, and lies in the valley running from Sharak to Sehkoha in the south of Sheb-i-Ab. There is excellent grazing close to the village.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land and a few cattle, sheep, and donkeys.

JAZINAK.—

An extensive village of about 500 houses, in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, situated about half a mile north of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. The village contains no prominent "burj" or high standing houses, and does not appear from a distance as large as it really is. It is now almost entirely surrounded by sand, which appears likely to destroy more of the cultivation belonging to the village. The inhabitants are chiefly Sharaki, Sheikhlungi, Husseinabadi, Raz, and a few Herati.

Resources.—Forty-five ploughs of arable land, 24 horses, 60 camels, 200 donkeys, 50 cows, 2,500 sheep and goats.

JEHANABAD.—

Is the chief village of the Mahal of that name, and is situated in the south of the Miankangi district, obtaining its water-supply from the Rud-i-Parian by means of a canal of its own, called the Nahar-i-Jehanabad. The village is entirely surrounded by tamarisk, and consequently visible to only a short distance, while the ground in its vicinity is liable to severe floods when the Helmund is high.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 13 horses, 110 cows, and 40 sheep and goats.

JELALABAD.—

A village situated at the mouth of the Rud-i-Parian on the edge of the Naizar in the west of the Miankangi district. It was founded by Jelal-ud-din Khan, a former chief of the Kaianis, and until the time of Abbas Khan, brother of Malik Gulzar Khan, the present head of the tribe, it was a flourishing and well-built village. It was, however, destroyed some years ago with practically all the cultivation belonging to it, by floods from the Rud-i-Parian, and now some 15 houses alone are inhabited, the ground on all sides of the village being said to be a huge lake when the Helmund is in flood.

There are still some high ruins standing, from the top of which a fine view can be obtained, and which are fairly conspicuous.

Resources.—One plough of arable land, 2 horses, 35 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 camel, and 10 donkeys. There are, however, always a large number of

(57)

JEM—JUR

flocks and herds to be found near the village, the grazing on all sides being excellent.

JEMALABAD (1).—

A well-built village of 100 houses on the Nahr-i-Landaki in the Sheb-i-Ab district. The village belongs to Taj Mohammed of Kul, locally an important man, who appoints an agent to act as Katkhuda for him.

Resources.—Fifteen ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 60 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, 6 camels, and 40 donkeys.

JEMALABAD (2).—

A village of 100 houses, on Nahr-i-Landaki in the Sheb-i-Ab district.

Resources.—Fifteen ploughs of arable land, 1 horse, 60 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 40 donkeys.

JUR SEISTANIS.—

There is a large permanent encampment of the Jur clan, consisting of some 120 families, between Deh Arbab and Bibi Dost. They are Maldars, or owners of herds and flocks, and do not cultivate.

Resources.—Two thousand sheep and goats, 60 camels, and 300 donkeys.

K

KACHIAN.—

A village of 100 houses in the extreme north-west of Pusht-i-Ab, about 6 miles from Nasratabad. The water-supply of the village is obtained by a canal branching off from the Rud-i-Adimi, and the land in the vicinity of the village is not so extensively cultivated as in the southern parts of Seistan. The inhabitants belong to many small Seistan clans of which none is particularly represented.

Resources.—Sixteen ploughs of cultivated land, 12 horses, 50 cattle, 600 sheep and goats, 7 camels, and 70 donkeys.

KAFTARGI.—

A village of 80 houses, built in a hollow and among sandhills nearly a mile from the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the Mahal-i-Nahrui. There is a large lake at flood time on the north of the village formed by the overflow from the Nahr-i-Killa-i-Nao, which passes close by on the west. The sandhills render movement difficult in the vicinity of the village. The inhabitants are of the Gurgich, Idozai, and Sayak clans chiefly.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cows, 150 sheep and goats, 5 camels and 40 donkeys.

KALAPABAZ.—

A village of 40 poorly-built houses, is situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, among low sandhills, which render movement difficult and slow. It obtains its water-supply by means of a small canal from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab.

Inhabitants are Gurgich, Sheranzai, and Idozai.

Resources (including the neighbouring hamlets of Tandurak and Koadak, and parties of nomads attached to the village).—Eleven ploughs of cultivated ground, 33 cows, 750 sheep and goats, 15 camels, and 34 donkeys.

KALUKHI.—

A small village of 20 huts in the Nahrui district, of which the inhabitants are of the Gurgich and Ushtarak clans.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 10 cattle, 150 sheep and goats, and 9 donkeys.

KAMAK.—

A village of 200 houses in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, situated on high ground, with small sandhills reaching close to it, which obtains its water-supply from the Zahak canal, or Rud-i-Shahr.

Resources.—Nineteen ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 170 cows, 150 sheep, and 60 donkeys.

KARBASAK.—

A small village of 20 houses in the south-west of Pusht-i-Ab, situated just north of the Nurab or waste canal cut from the Zahak to the Naizar. The surrounding land is thickly cultivated and sparsely populated.

The villagers are chiefly of the Kakha and Siahsar clans.

Resources.—Five-and-a-half ploughs of cultivated land, 10 cattle, 120 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

KARKOH
Is a sma
"tappa"
is obtaine
built by
exist. In
his head-
brought t
Karkohsh
Resource
KARRI, or
A village
situated in
Pusht-i-A
matting,
this part
given this
Inhabit
attached t
Resource
goats, 20
KASIMAB.
A well-bu
which obt
near Deh
attached t
Resource
sheep and
KATARMA
A village
Mankang
Resource
donkeys,
KHADANG
A village
There are
Khadang-
adjacent v
district, dr
was obtain
and Arbab
Resource
sheep and
KHADRI.—
A village o
small canal
The inhabi
Resource
and 30 don

58

KAR—KHA

KARKOHS SHAH, commonly known as KARKOH.—

Is a small village of 15 houses in the centre of Miankangi, built on a high "tappa" or mound, from which a fine view over the surrounding country is obtained. Karkohshah is supposed to be the site of a town originally built by Garshasap, one of the old Kaiani Kings, and traces of ruins still exist. In recent years, Ali Khan, the late Chief of the Saruni tribe, made it his head-quarters, but the surrounding land being high, water could not be brought to the neighbourhood, so he moved to Deh Dost Mohammed. Karkohshah is surrounded on all sides by dense and high tamarisk jungle.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cows, and 10 donkeys.

KARRI, or TAPPA DAZ.—

A village of 23 huts, which belongs to the large village of Iskel, and is situated in the midst of highly irrigated land among the large canals of the Pusht-i-Ab district. The word "karri" means a rough hut of tamarisk and matting, and it being unusual to find other than villages built of bricks in this part of Seistan, and Karri consisting only of rude huts, the village was given this name.

Inhabitants are Kurds and Gurgich Baluchis, and three tents of Jur are attached to the village.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 15 cattle, 500 sheep and goats, 20 camels, and 30 donkeys.

KASIMABAD.—

A well-built village in Pusht-i-Ab, close to the line of the Zahidan ruins, which obtains its water-supply by a canal branching from the Rud-i-Bunjar near Deh Masti Khan. An encampment of 20 tents of Jur and Kurds are attached to the village.

Resources.—Fifteen ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 50 cattle, 500 sheep and goats, 15 camels, and 105 donkeys.

KATARMAK.—

A village of 20 wattle-and-daub huts, belonging to the Mahal of Padai in Miankangi. The inhabitants are of the Saruni and Gurg clans.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 50 sheep, and 20 donkeys.

KHADANG, or SEH KHADANG.—

A village of 140 houses in Pusht-i-Ab, about 1 mile from the Parian. There are two hamlets to the north of the main village, which belong to Khadang. Water is obtained from the Rud-i-Parian. Khadang, with the adjacent village of Tilfak, alone among villages out of the Miankangi district, draw water from this branch of the Helmund. Previously water was obtained from the Nahr-i-Alamdar. The inhabitants are of the Baruni and Arbab clans, and 18 tents of Kurds, Baruni, and Buzzi are attached.

Resources.—Thirteen ploughs of arable land, 3 horses, 80 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, 20 camels, and 90 donkeys.

KHADRI.—

A village of 50 houses, belonging to the Mahal of Chilling, situated on a small canal branching from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the Sheb-i-Ab district. The inhabitants call themselves Khadris.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 50 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

KHA—KIM

KHAMAK.—

A village of 70 houses in the north of the Miankangi district, drawing its water-supply by means of the Nahr-i-Khamak from the Rud-i-Parian. About half a mile to the west of the village, which is surrounded by tamarisk jungle, is a small hill from which a good view can be obtained. The villagers are mostly of the Khimmar and Bolagh tribes.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of arable land, 3 horses, 9 cows, 300 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

KHWAJA AHMED.—

A village of 100 houses, situated on the right bank of the Rud-i-Seistan, about 4 miles from the Band-i-Seistan, in the Mahal-i-Nahrui. It is the chief village of the Mahal-i-Khwaja Ahmed, which comprises ten villages scattered about in the vicinity, as well as numerous small encampments. The inhabitants are chiefly Gurgich Baluchis, Rahim and Allahdo.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of cultivated land, 10 horses, 100 cattle, 450 sheep and goats, 12 camels, and 60 donkeys.

KILLA-I-KOHN, also known as BURJ-I-KOHN.—

This is an extensive village of 300 houses, situated in what was one of the most fertile parts of Seistan, but of late years sand has destroyed a great deal of the cultivation in the vicinity. Killa-i-Kohn is noted for its many fine fruit gardens, and there are four large tamarisk trees on the north-west of the village, which form a conspicuous landmark.

When the Helmund is in flood, the overflow water of the Killa-i-Nao canal, which also feeds this village, forms an unfordable lake about three-quarters of a mile long to the east of the village.

The inhabitants are Nahrui, Sharaki, Sarhadi, and Kayal.

Resources.—Thirty ploughs, 10 horses, 100 oxen, 600 sheep and goats, 23 camels, and 190 donkeys.

KILLA-I-NAO.—

A village of 120 houses in the extreme north of Pusht-i-Ab, about 12 miles due north of Nasratabad, situated close to the border of the Naizar or Hamun. The village is built in three parts and the inhabitants are chiefly Kaka, Sanadgul, and Sarawani.

Resources.—Eighteen ploughs of cultivated land, 7 horses, 60 cattle, 800 sheep and goats, 5 camels, and 50 donkeys.

KILLA-I-NAO, also known as BURJ-I-NAO, or BURJI-I-ALAM.—

Is a village of 300 houses, in the Mahal-i-Nahrui, built at the western extremity of the low hills which bound inhabited Seistan on the south and south-east. The greater number of the houses are built on the low ground at the foot of the hills, but there are a few, together with the remains of an old "burj," perched on a small hill adjoining.

The village has seen its best days, and having destroyed much of the cultivation in the vicinity. Water is obtained by a separate canal, named the Nahr-i-Killa-i-Nao, from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. The inhabitants are chiefly Nahrui, Rashki, and Kayal.

Resources.—Forty-five ploughs, 10 horses, 120 oxen, 500 sheep and goats, 54 camels, and 180 donkeys.

KIMAK.—

Is a well-built village of 220 houses in the Mahal-i-Nahrui, on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, over which there is a ford, passable by

(59)

KOA—KUL

camels except at flood time, close to the north of the village. Kimak is built on and at the foot of a small hill, with a fine "burj" or tower on another hill adjoining it. To the west are a succession of four small hills, running north and south, which from a distance appear to be one only, and when the Helmund is in flood, stand out of a large lake formed by the overflow from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. These are called Atishgah, on account of the tradition which states that the "Gabrs" or fire-worshippers used to use them as their place of worship. There are remains also of old fortifications, said to date from the time of Ahmed Shah Abdali. Kimak is picturesquely situated on the extreme edge of the cultivated area of Seistan, at the foot of low hills running along its eastern side, and from the tower a fine view is obtained.

Resources.—Seventeen ploughs of cultivated land, 6 horses, 100 cows, 150 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 180 donkeys.

KOAD.—

A village of 20 houses in the south of Pusht-i-Ab, which obtains water by means of a branch canal from the Rud-i-Seistan. There are small sandhills and thin tamarisk scrub on all sides of the village, and a number of flocks and herds are always to be found. About half a mile south-east of the village there is a ford over the Rud-i-Hasinki, which is not fordable elsewhere in this neighbourhood. The inhabitants are Sinehuli, Sharaki, and Piri, and 46 families of Maldars of the Nahrui, Sharaki, Sanadgul, Sherzai, and Murad Kuli tribes are attached to the village, and own most of the cattle and flocks.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 14 horses, 190 cattle, 2,500 sheep and goats, 141 camels, and 115 donkeys.

KOSHA-I-BALA, also known as KOSHA-I-SARGAZI—

Owing to the village belonging chiefly to that clan. A well-built village of about 60 houses, in the Sheb-i-Ab district, which obtains its water-supply from the Shela Kafir canal.

There are a few fruit gardens and walled fields belonging to the village.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 20 cattle, 20 sheep, and 30 donkeys.

KOSHA-I-SHEB, also known as KOSHA-I-PAIN, or KOSHA-I-MIR JAFAR KHAN—(Its present Katkhuda.)

A village of 180 houses in Sheb-i-Ab, obtaining its water-supply by a separate canal from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. The village is built in three separate parts, between which flows a large canal, and in it are many well-built houses and good walled fruit gardens.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of cultivated land, five horses, 40 cows, 100 sheep, 4 camels, and 60 donkeys.

KUL (No. 2).—

A village of 150 houses, built in two parts, situated in the south-west of Pusht-i-Ab, which is fed by a canal flowing from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab.

The present Katkhuda, Taj Mohammed, is an important man in Seistan, and the inhabitants are mostly of his clan—Kul and Sargazi. The village stands in a sparsely cultivated tract of country.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of cultivated land, 17 horses, 70 cattle, 400 sheep, 10 camels, and 80 donkeys.

KUL—KUR

KUL (No. 1).—

A village of 120 houses in the north-west of Pusht-i-Ab, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nasratabad. Water is obtained from one of the many large canals into which the Rud-i-Bunjar is divided, north of Deh Masti Khan, and the village is surrounded by highly cultivated ground. Mullah Mehdi, chief Mullah of Nasratabad, is the real owner of Kul, but an agent acts as Katkhuda for him. The inhabitants are of the Kul, Suleimani, and Tojagi clans.

Resources.—Eighteen ploughs of cultivated land, 13 horses, 40 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 80 donkeys.

KUNDARAK.—

These are the ruins of a large fortified town in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, said to have been built by Malik Suliman Khan, the last of the Kaianis who possessed any considerable influence in Seistan. These ruins show that a well-built town once existed, the outer wall being fortified with bastions at regular intervals, with two large gates in the centre of the eastern and western sides.

The ruins form an excellent landmark, and from the summit a fine view is obtained.

KURKI.—

A small village of 35 wattle-and-daub huts in the north of Miankangi, belonging to the Mahal of Khamak.

Resources.—Two ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 340 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

KUP.—
A big village
the Mahal-i-
Ab, by mean-
ants are G
Resources
sheep and g
KUTUK.—
A village of
belongs to t
canal from
there is a va
cattle owner
Resources
goats, and 4

(60)

L

LUF.—

A big village containing about 200 houses situated in the south-west of the Mahal-i-Nahrui, and drawing its water-supply from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, by means of a canal which takes off from near Dashtak. The inhabitants are Gurgich, Nahrui, and Sharaki Baluchis and Khimmar.

Resources.—Fifteen ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 50 cattle, 650 sheep and goats, 28 camels, and 160 donkeys.

LUTUK.—

A village of 80 houses, situated in the extreme south of Sheb-i-Ab, which belongs to the Mahal of Sehkoha, and obtains its water-supply by a branch canal from the Nohar-i-Sehkoha. Between the village and Zulfa Kari there is a valley with excellent grazing, and about 180 tents of Maldars or cattle owners of the Idozai, Shahozi, and Mir tribes are settled there.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 30 sheep and goats, and 40 donkeys.

M

MAHAL-I-SARTIP MIR MA'ASUM.—

A Mahal in Miankangi, irrigated by a canal dug by Sartip Mir Ma'asum, of which the chief village is Deh Ali Mardan-i-Lang.

There are other small villages in the Mahal, but as the names of these, as well as their position, are liable to constant change, it is useless to enumerate them.

MAHAL-I-NAHR-I-SARTIP MOHAMMED REZA.—

A Mahal of the Miankangi district, situated in the extreme north, which is irrigated by the canal dug by the Sartip Mohammed Reza.

The chief villages in the Mahal are Tappa Kaniz, Ghurghuri, Reg-i-Muri, Deh Bo'i, and other smaller ones, the names of which, however, are liable to change often.

MAHAL-I-NAJAF KULI.—

A small Mahal in Miankangi, which is irrigated by the Nahr-i-Najaf Kuli. The chief village is at present called Deh Katkhuda Ibrahim, but this name, as well as those of all the smaller villages of this Mahal, are liable to frequently alter, and the villages themselves to change their position, consequently to enumerate them would be misleading after a lapse of a few years.

MALIK HAIDERI.—

A village of 100 poorly-built houses, in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, situated on a small hill on the right bank of the Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr. The Katkhuda is Mir Shir, uncle of the Kalantar of Iskel. The village, close to which is a ford over the Zahak, at all times passable by camels, is built in two parts.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of arable land, 5 horses, 150 cows, 250 sheep and goats, 11 camels, and 30 donkeys.

MANDILAN.—

A very small Mahal in Miankangi, consisting of some five or six villages of wattle-and-daub huts, to enumerate which would be misleading, as their names as well as their position are liable to change frequently.

MARGON.—

A small village of 30 wattle-and-daub huts, which is the head-quarters of the Mahal-i-Margon in the west of Miankangi. Its water-supply is obtained from the canal which feeds the Mahals of Pulgi and Margon.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 30 cattle, 45 sheep and goats, and 10 donkeys.

MILAK.—

Is a pleasantly situated village of 80 poorly-built houses, on the banks of the old Helmund, in the south of Miankangi. The village is built on rising ground surrounded by tamarisk jungle, and the water of the neighbouring canals only reaches the land near the village during flood time. No wheat or barley is grown, but a large quantity of "sabzbar" only, that is, cotton, opium, vegetables, etc.

There is a "tappa" or small hill about half a mile to the west of the village, on which are the remains of an old mill or tower, from which a good

view ca
small p
Resou
sheep an
MIRAN
A villag
Sehkoha
the villa
Resou
and don
MOHAM
Is a vill
the left
small "t
is obtain
cleaner a
gardens,
canal, w
main tra
at the no
apparent
Resou
and goat

(61)

MIR—MOH

view can be obtained. The village is a pleasant camping ground for a small party.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 10 horses, 100 cows, 25 sheep and goats, and 40 donkeys.

MIRAN HAJI.—

A village of 25 poor huts lying in the valley which runs from Shahrak to Sehkoha in the south of Sheb-i-Ab. There is excellent camel grazing near the village, which belongs to the Mahal of Sehkoha.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, and a few cattle, sheep and donkeys.

MOHAMMEDABAD.—

Is a village of 150 well-built houses in the Sheb-i-Ab district, situated on the left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. About half a mile to the north is a small "tappa," on which is the shrine of "Kwajah," from which a fair view is obtained. On the south side of the village, which is considerably cleaner and better kept than most in Seistan, and has a few good fruit gardens, there is an excellent camping ground on the banks of a small canal, which irrigates the cultivation belonging to Mohammedabad. The main track leading from Nasratabad to Sehkoha passes through the village, at the north end of which is a ford through the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, which is apparently always practicable for camels.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of arable land, 7 horses, 40 cattle, 500 sheep and goats, and 60 donkeys.

N

NADAM, or LUPAK.

The Katkhuda is Ghulam Khan, son of Sher Dil Khan, Sbaraki. A small village in the Mahal-i-Sharaki situated to the north of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab close to Jazinak. The village was formerly on the Mahal-i-Dashtak, but since the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab was diverted into its present channel, it has become independent.

There are 20 ploughs of arable land, 3 horses, 20 donkeys, and 150 sheep belonging to the village in which there are 30 houses.

NAGIRD.—

A village of 100 houses, in the centre of the Sheb-i-Ab district, about 1½ miles from Chilling, on a small canal leading from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 50 cattle, 40 sheep and goats, 3 camels, and 35 donkeys.

NAHOR.—

A small village of 20 houses in Pusht-i-Ab, about 6 miles from Nasratabad, which is subsidiary to the large village of Iskel. It is situated in a highly irrigated and cultivated part of Seistan.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Nuri clan.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 9 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 15 donkeys.

NASIRABAD.—

A village of 50 houses, situated in the extreme west of the Naizar or Hamun, about 6 miles from Nasratabad, which obtains its water-supply from the Rud-i-Adimi by means of a small branch canal. The ground is in this district sparsely cultivated, and, except when inundated by the Naizar in flood time, is easy to traverse.

The villagers are chiefly of the Kakha, Koebak, Arif, and Zor clans.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 20 cattle, 250 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

NASIRABAD-I-SAYID USUF.—

A small village of 20 houses, situated in the south-west of the Pusht-i-Ab district between Afzalabad and Nasratabad, which belongs to Sayid Bakir, who, however, lives in Sehkoha and appoints an agent to act for him. The land in the vicinity of the village is sparsely cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly Sargazi and Siabsar.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 12 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

NASRATABAD.—

In which there are about 300 families, is the capital of the province of Seistan, and is always known as "Shahr." It is a large and walled town or big village, extremely filthy, of which the fortifications, with a little external assistance, would soon collapse.

Resources.—Ninety-five mules (belonging to the Amir), 110 horses, 40 cows, 200 sheep and goats, and 120 camels.

PADAI.—

A small vil
of Padai in

The inha

Resource

and goats,

POKAK.—

A small M

of Miankar

are under

All thes

as well as

PULGI.—

The name

said to be

to be due t

Pulgi w

Khan, the

the Kul at

Resource

sheep and

PULGI-I-K

A village

Rud-i-She

sand havin

migrated a

Sand dr

are of the

Resource

goats, and

PULGI-I-N

A small vil

Ab in the

from the

cultivation

neighbour

Resource

and goats,

62

P

PADAI.—

A small village of 35 wattle-and-daub huts, the head-quarters of the Mahal of Padai in Miankangi.

The inhabitants are of the Sheikh, Gazma, and Sayad clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 4 horses, 60 cattle, 70 sheep and goats, 4 camels, and 30 donkeys.

POKAK.—

A small Mahal of eight villages built of tamarisk and matting in the south of Miankangi, of which two villages are attached to Siadak, and the remainder are under Agha Mir Sayid Ali, the chief Mullah of Seistan.

All these villages are known by different names, which alter frequently, as well as their position, and to mention them would be misleading.

PULGI.—

The name of this village, which is situated in the north of Miankangi, is said to be derived from the Baluchi word "pulg" signifying "dust," and to be due to the soil in the vicinity being unusually soft and friable.

Pulgi was originally built by Ali Khan, the father of Dost Mohammed Khan, the present head of the Saruni Baluchis. The villagers belong to the Kul and Saruni clans chiefly.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 6 horses, 40 cows, 160 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

PULGI-I-KOHNA.—

A village of 50 houses in the Mahal-i-Nahrui, about 1½ miles south of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. This village was formerly larger and prosperous, but sand having encroached on its cultivated area, many of the villagers have migrated and formed the new village of Pulgi-i-Nao.

Sand drifts now surround both of the villages on all sides. Inhabitants are of the Khimmar and Sharaki clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of arable land, 2 horses, 20 oxen, 300 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

PULGI-I-NAO.—

A small village of 45 houses situated about a mile south of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab in the Mahal-i-Nahrui. The inhabitants of this village have migrated from the adjacent village of Pulgi-i-Kohna, of which a great part of the cultivation has of late years been destroyed by the encroachments of the neighbouring sandhills, and are of the Sharadi and Mirika clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of arable land, 2 horses, 11 oxen, 100 sheep and goats, and 50 donkeys.

R

RAHDAR.—

A village of 60 houses in the north of Pusht-i-Ab, on the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, which obtains its water-supply by means of a branch canal of the Rud-i-Adimi.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Sanadgul and Rahdar clans.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of cultivated land, 6 horses, 300 sheep and goats, and 20 donkeys.

REG-I-MURI.—

A small village of 20 wattle-and-daub huts, situated in the extreme north of the Miankangi district and belonging to the Mahal-i-Nahr-i-Sartip Mohammed Reza, from the canal of which name it obtains its water-supply. The cultivation belonging to the village is only in part carried on by the inhabitants, nomads and men from other villages assisting. The inhabitants are Baluchis and various small clans.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of arable land, 45 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 50 donkeys.

SADAKI.—

A village

Sheb-i-Ab

The inh

Resource

sheep and

SEH KALA

A village

canals of t

The vill

small moun

The inh

tents of N

Resource

2 camels, a

SEH KOHA,

This village

Mahal-i-Se

ing hills ri

cultivated a

seen better

intervals, a

protect the

excellent ca

large numb

numerous h

There is

Shkoha, w

amount of g

The latter

is under the

difficult to e

Resources.

sheep and g

SHARAK.—

A village of

on the bank

near the villa

Resources.

sheep and go

SHAGHALAR

Is a small Ma

the Mahal of

lible to alte

enumerated.

SHARISTAN

A poorly-built

63

٤١٢-٤١٣

S

SADAKI.—

A village of 100 houses, on the Shela Kafir canal in about the centre of the Sheb-i-Ab district.

The inhabitants are of the Kakha, Ghilzai, and Shahriari clans.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 8 horses, 20 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, 10 camels, and 45 donkeys.

SEH KALA (pronounced SEH RALA).—

A village of 32 houses, in Pusht-i-Ab near the point where all the large canals of that district leave the Rud-i-Hasinki and Rud-i-Bunjar.

The village, which consists of poorly constructed huts, is built on three small mounds, whence its name is derived.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Panjkah and Bomari clans, and 12 tents of Naotani and Panjkah are attached to the village.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 56 cattle, 350 sheep, 2 camels, and 25 donkeys.

SEHKOHA, pronounced "SAKWA" by uneducated Seistanis.—

This village, which comprises some 300 houses, is the chief village of the Mahal-i-Sehkoha. As its name implies, it is built upon three adjoining hills rising from low ground at the foot of the ridge which bounds the cultivated area of Seistan on the south and south-east. The village has seen better days, and the loopholed walls, strengthened by bastions at close intervals, are in a decaying condition, as well as the high walls built to protect the numerous fruit gardens and fields from the wind. There is excellent camel grazing to the north and west of the village, where a large number of Baluch and Seistani encampments are scattered, with numerous herds and flocks.

There is now a detachment of 50 infantry or "Sarbazis" quartered in Sehkoha, where Sardar Purdil Khan, Sarbandi, is said to have an immense amount of grain stored.

The latter is the Katkhuda of the Mahal-i-Sehkoha, which consequently is under the Sarbandis, but the inhabitants are so mixed that it would be difficult to enumerate all the clans represented in the village.

Resources.—Twelve ploughs of arable land, 15 horses, 150 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, 300 camels, and 200 donkeys.

SHARAK.—

A village of 60 houses, in the extreme east of the Sheb-i-Ab district, built on the banks of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. There is excellent camel grazing near the village.

Resources.—Nine ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 60 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

SHAGHALAK.—

Is a small Mahal of about ten villages in Miankangi, which is subsidiary to the Mahal of Siadak. As the names of all the villages of this Mahal are liable to alter, and the position of some of them to change, they are not enumerated.

SHAHRISTAN.—

A poorly-built village of 70 houses, in the Mahal-i-Nahrui, situated on the

SHA—SIA

left bank of the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab, through which there is a ford close to the village, passable, however, only when the Helmund is not in flood.

There is a "burj" and a few houses on a hill close to the river, the remainder, which are in a tumble-down condition, being built on a second hill more to the south.

The inhabitants are almost entirely Gurgich Baluchis.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of arable land, two horses, 100 cows, and 25 donkeys.

SHAMSABAD.—

A small village of 23 houses, in the south of the Nahrui district, belonging to the chief Mullah Agha Mir Sayid Ali.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 18 cattle, 500 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 20 donkeys.

SHEITAN, or DEH GUL MOHAMMED BEG.—

A village of 120 houses in the north of Pusht-i-Ab, on the main route leading from Nasratabad to Jelalabad. It is surrounded by highly cultivated land, and is fed by a canal branching from the Rud-i-Bunjar. The villagers belong chiefly to the Okati and Miradi clans, and the work of cultivation is assisted by labourers coming from the neighbouring village of Deh Dargi.

Resources.—Fourteen ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 30 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 60 donkeys.

SHERIFABAD.—

A village of about 12 houses, situated on the Nahr-i-Alamdār, which is the head-quarters of the Mahal of the same name. The village is built on a small hill and is consequently a conspicuous object to some distance.

Resources.—Fourteen ploughs of cultivated land, 3 horses, 40 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, 9 camels, and 50 donkeys.

SIADAK.—

A village of 80 houses, in the centre of Miankangi, is the head-quarters of the Mahal of Siadak, which, with its many subsidiary Mahals, is the largest sub-district of Miankangi. The village is pleasantly situated, with a number of fine willow trees on its north and west sides, while the tamarisk jungle having been cleared to a considerable distance in all directions, there is a good site for a camp. Water is obtained from the Lakhshakh and its many branches for the cultivation of the Mahal, and the inhabitants are chiefly of the Jemalzai, Sinchuli, and Murad Khuli clans.

Resources.—Five ploughs of cultivated land, 8 horses, 50 cows, 40 sheep and goats, and 40 donkeys.

SIAH SAR.—

A village of 55 houses in the north of Sheb-i-Ab, which obtains water by a separate small canal direct from the Rud-i-Sheb-i-Ab. There is a small mound with a "Ziarat" on it near the village, which is visible to a short distance.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 40 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, and 25 donkeys.

SIAH SAR.—

A village of 40 houses, in the south of the Pusht-i-Ab, situated to the south of all the numerous canals into which the Rud-i-Bunjar divides, after leaving Deh Masti Khan. The inhabitants are of the Naotani and Panjkah

clans, and
attached to
Resources.
goats, 18 c
SINSHULI
A village
the Nahr-i
Resources.
sheep and

64

SIA—SIN

clans, and 16 tents of Gurgieh, Naotani, and Karim Kushta clans are attached to the village, and own most of the flocks.

Resources.—Four ploughs of cultivated land, 40 cattle, 850 sheep and goats, 18 camels, and 35 donkeys.

SINSHULI.—

A village of 90 houses in the extreme north of the Sheb-i-Ab district, on the Nahr-i-Daodi near the Naizar or Hamun.

Resources—Ten ploughs of cultivated land, 9 horses, 50 cattle, a few sheep and goats, and 35 donkeys.

T

TAGHAZI.—

A village of 60 houses in the Pusht-i-Ab district, about 3 miles from Nasratabad on a small canal branching from the Rud-i-Adimi. The inhabitants are of the Sargazi and Taghazi clans chiefly.

Resources.—Seven ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 250 sheep and goats, 7 camels, 30 donkeys.

TAMARABAD.—

A well-built village of 100 houses, with a few fruit gardens, in the Sheb-i-Ab district on the Nahr-i-Daodi.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 6 horses, 50 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, 10 camels, and 40 donkeys.

TAPPA KANIZ.—

A village of 50 wattle-and-daub huts situated in the extreme north of the Miankangi district, which obtains its water-supply from the Nahr-i-Sartip Mohammed Reza, and belongs to the Mahal of the same name. The inhabitants are Baluchis of the Saruni, Jemalzai and other smaller clans.

Resources.—Eight ploughs of cultivated land, 30 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 50 donkeys.

TILFAK.—

A small village of about 45 houses, in Pusht-i-Ab, about half a mile from the Rud-i-Parian. The water-supply of the village was formerly obtained from the Alamdar. But of late years a new canal has been cut from the Rud-i-Parian. Tilfak with Khadang are the only villages outside Miankangi, which obtain water from this branch of the Helmund. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Panjka and Khimmar clans, and a few tents of Panjka are attached to the village.

Resources.—Six ploughs of cultivated land, 2 horses, 20 cattle, 400 sheep and goats, 2 camels, and 28 donkeys.

TILLAR.—

A village of 50 houses, belonging to the Mahal of Chilling, situated on a branch of the Shela Kafir canal, in Sheb-i-Ab.

Resources.—Three ploughs of cultivated land, 1 horse, 80 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, and 30 donkeys.

TUTI.—

A well-built village of 150 houses, in which there are numerous fruit gardens, in the south-west of Sheb-i-Ab, near the mouth of the Shela Kafir canal and close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Kakha tribe.

Resources.—Twenty-eight ploughs of cultivated land, 6 horses, 60 cattle, 40 sheep and goats, 3 camels, and 70 donkeys.

(65)

W

WARMAL.—

Is the southernmost point of cultivated Seistan of to-day, and is situated in the south of the Sheb-i-Ab district close to the edge of the Naizar or Hamun, with low hills reaching close to the village on the east and south-east. There are some 150 well-built houses and a few fruit gardens in the village, of which the inhabitants are chiefly Sarhadi Baluchis and Kakha.

Resources.—Twenty ploughs of cultivated land, 8 horses, 50 cattle, 320 sheep, 30 camels, and 60 donkeys.

WASILAN.—

A large village of 250 houses in the Mahal-i-Sharaki, which obtains its water from the Zahak or Rud-i-Shahr. The village appears smaller than it is, owing to being built upon absolutely flat ground, and containing no tower or prominent houses. The inhabitants are chiefly Sharaki, Husseinabadi, and Gurgich Baluchis.

Resources.—Twenty-four ploughs of cultivated land, 6 horses, 160 cows, 450 sheep and goats, 17 camels, and 100 donkeys.

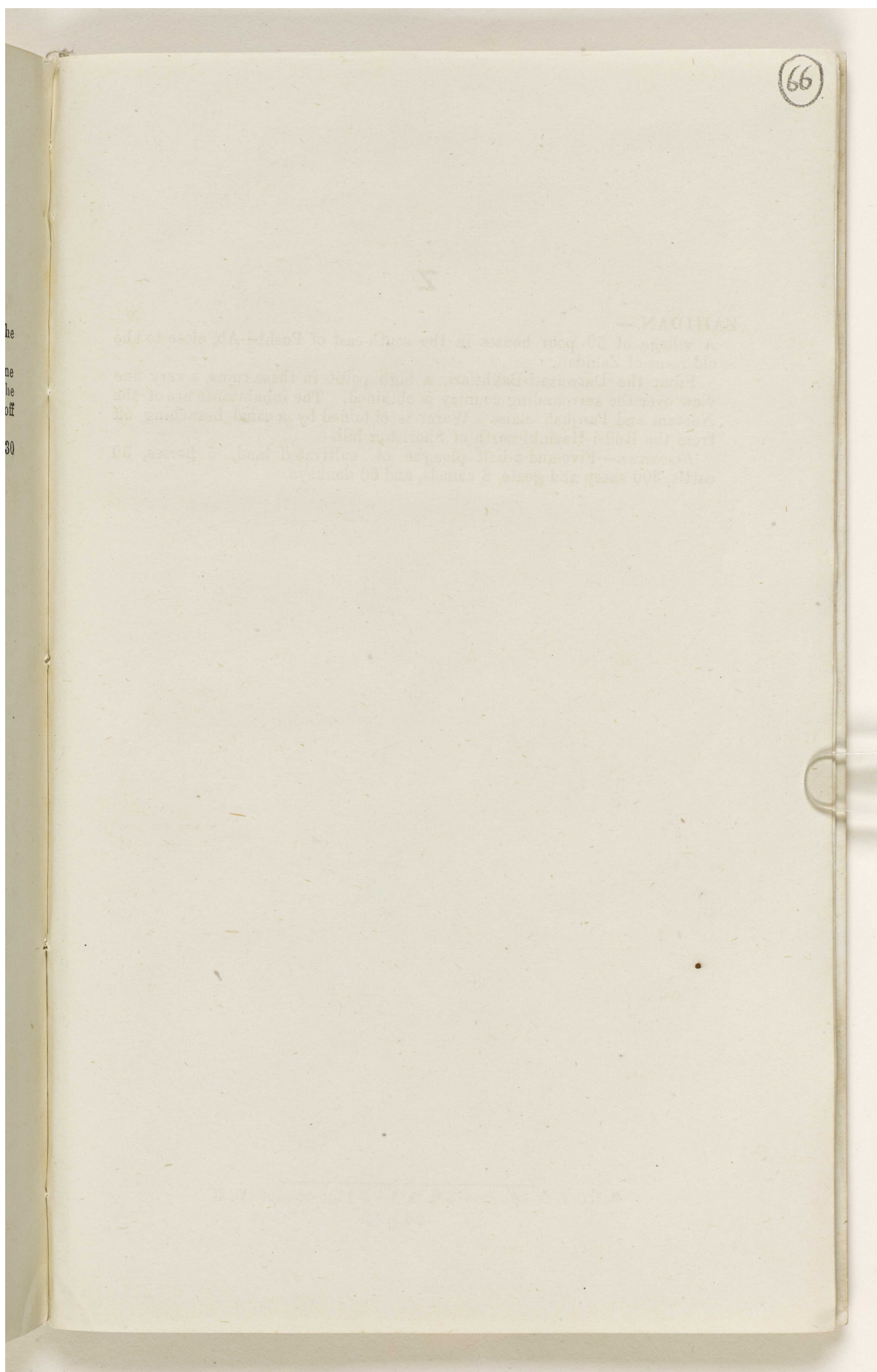
Z

ZAHIDAN.—

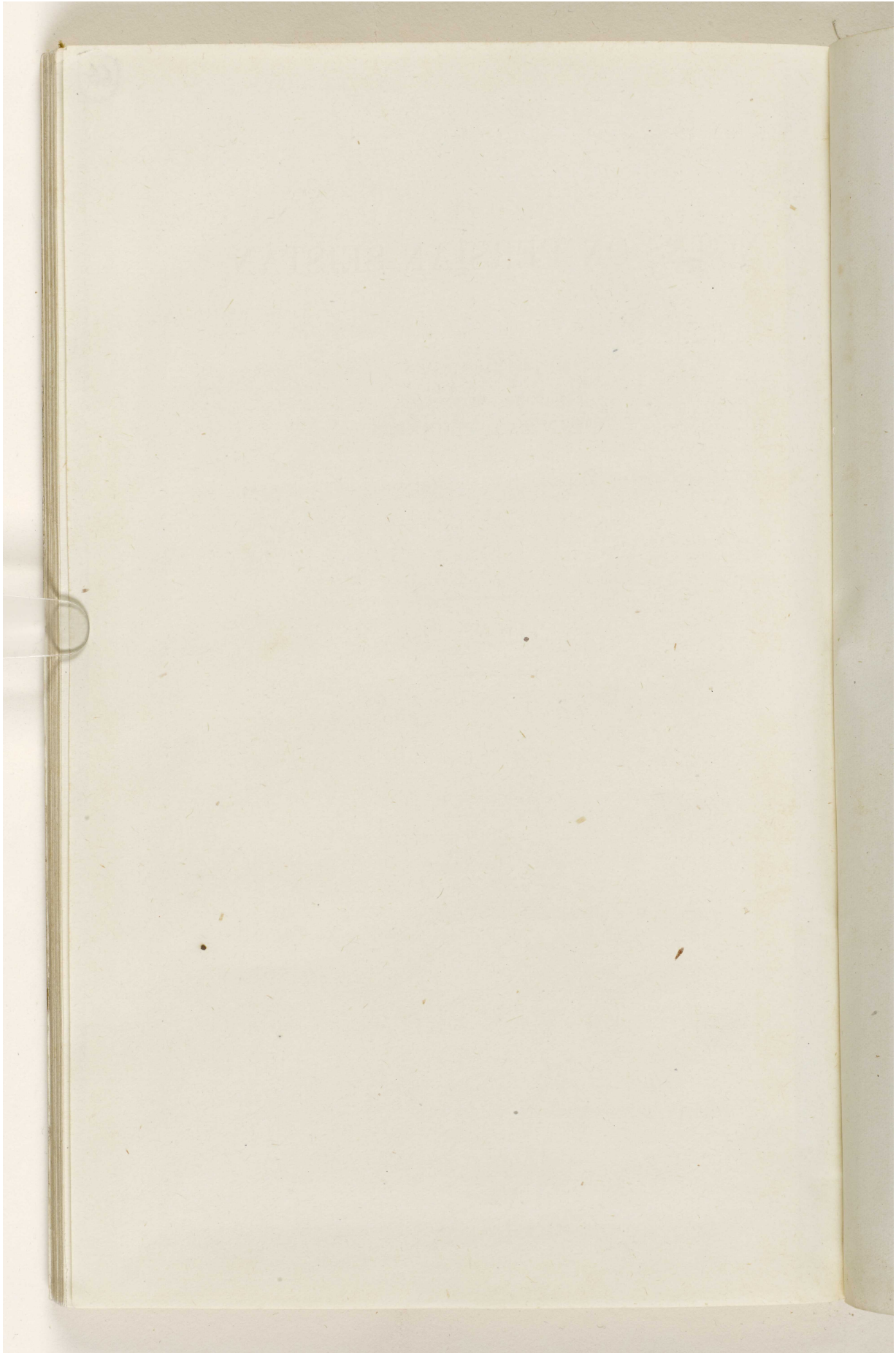
A village of 50 poor houses in the south-east of Pusht-i-Ab, close to the old ruins of Zahidan.

From the Darwaza-i-Bakhtiari, a high point in these ruins, a very fine view over the surrounding country is obtained. The inhabitants are of the Naotani and Panjkaḥ clans. Water is obtained by a canal branching off from the Rud-i-Hasinki north of Sharistan hill.

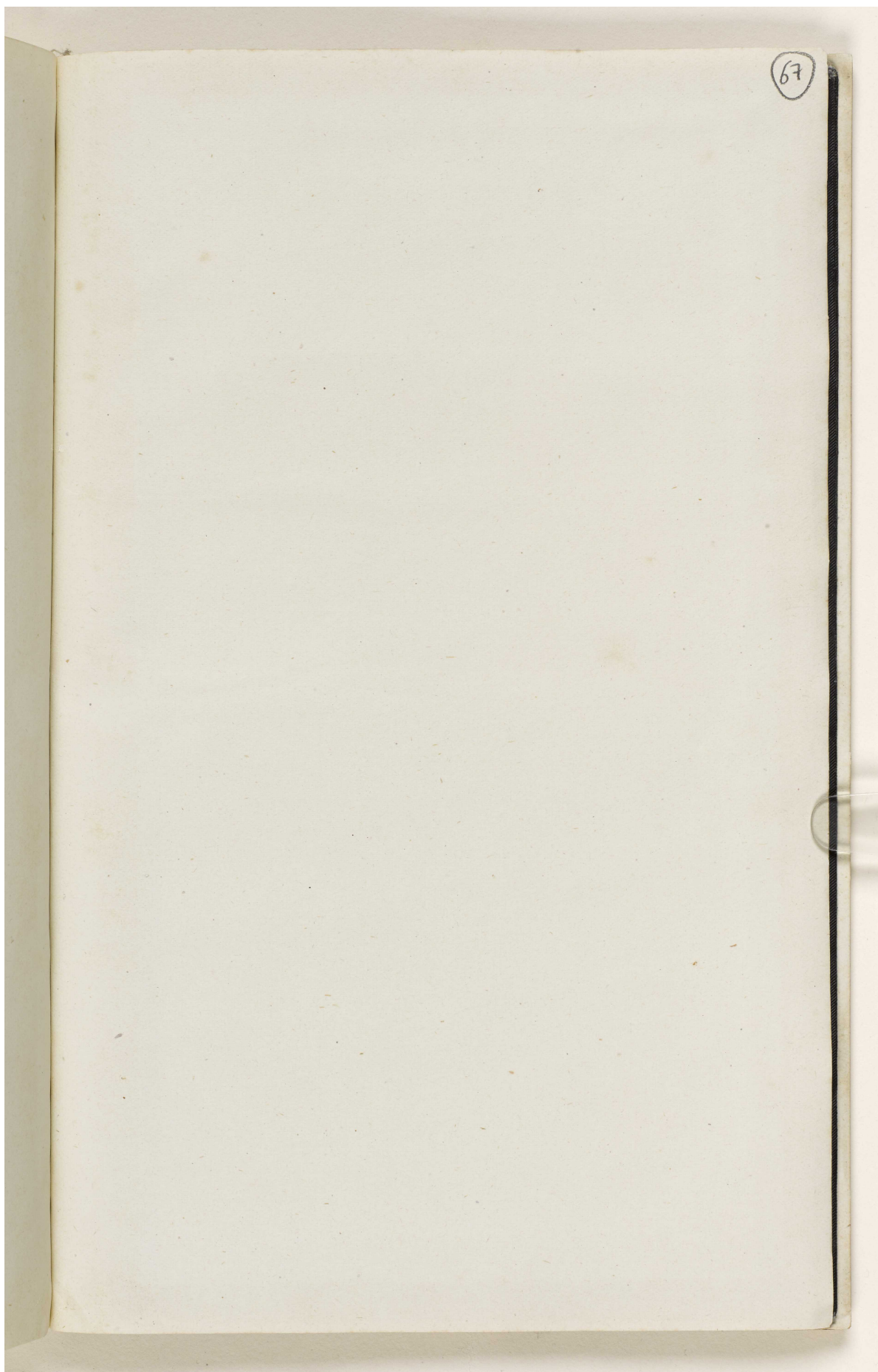
Resources.—Five-and-a-half ploughs of cultivated land, 5 horses, 30 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, 8 camels, and 50 donkeys.



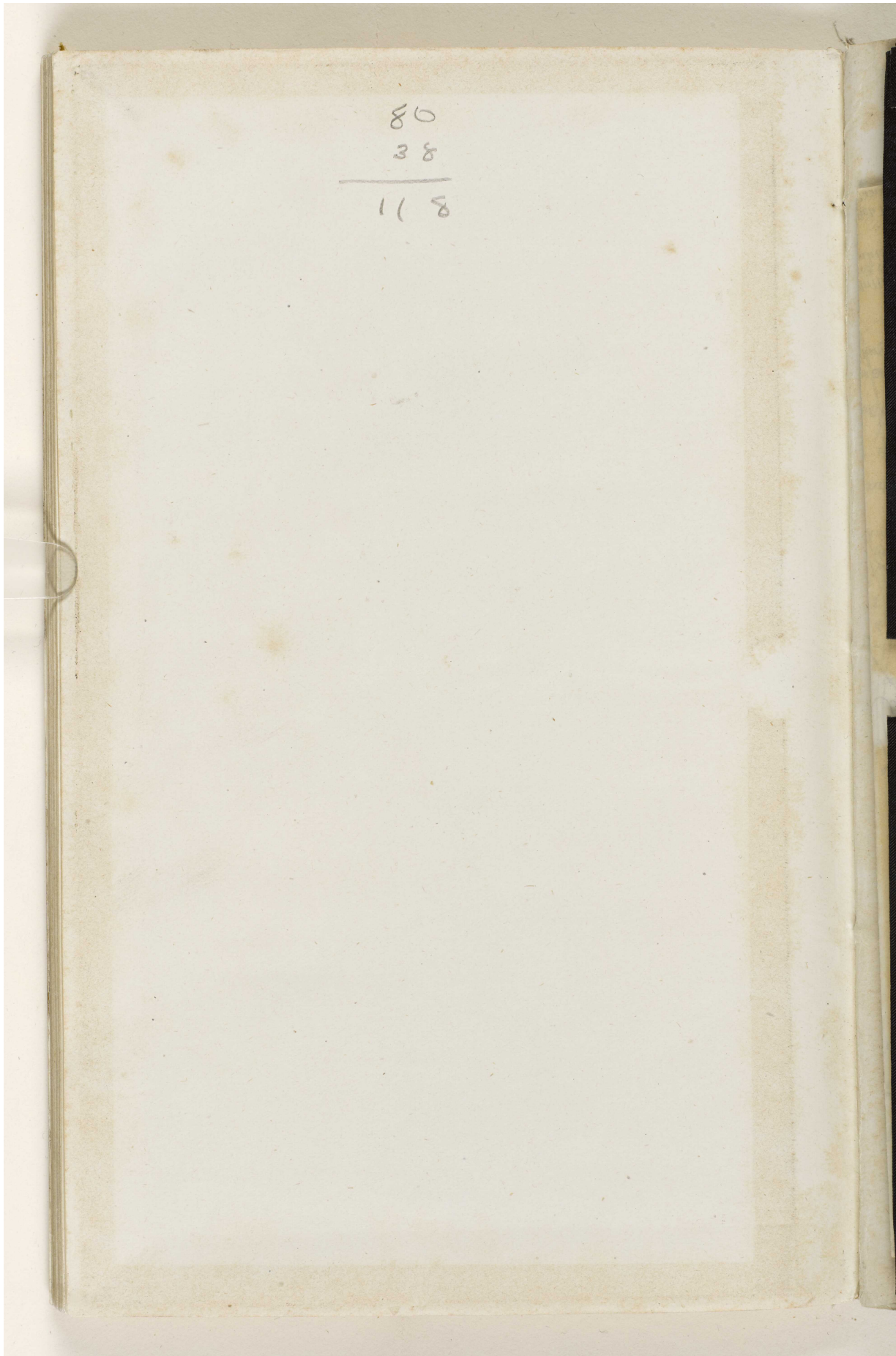
'Notes on Persian Seistan' [66v] (137/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [67r] (138/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [67v] (139/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [back-i] (140/142)



'Notes on Persian Seistan' [69r] (141/142)

PERSIAN SEISTAN - CULTIVATED AREA

Scale 1/2 Inch = 1 Mile.



Signed E. A. PLUNKET, Capt.
17th July 1903.

No. 2,046-I, 1903.

P.S. 19
S.A.

'Notes on Persian Seistan' [69v] (142/142)

