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### 'Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat'

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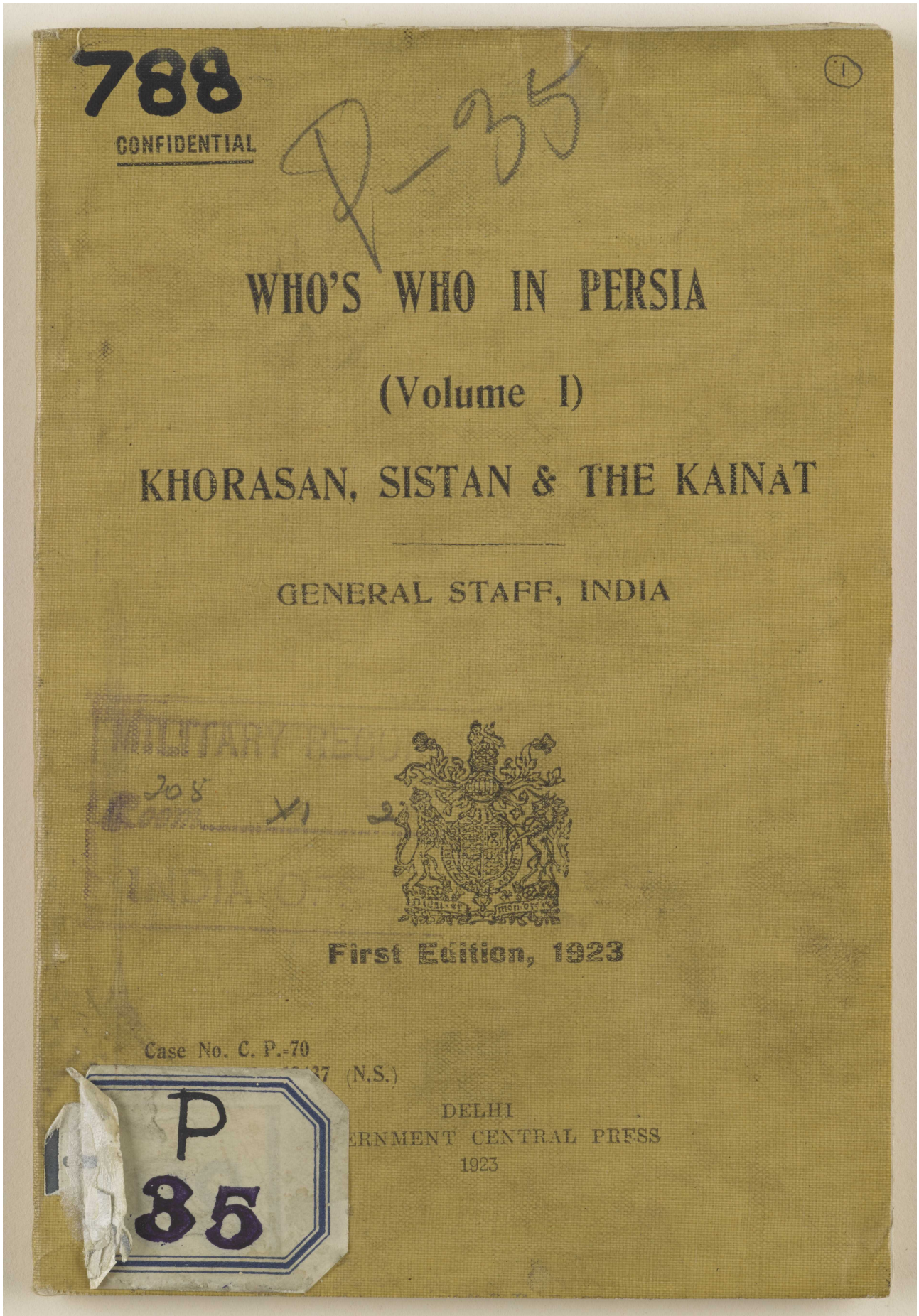


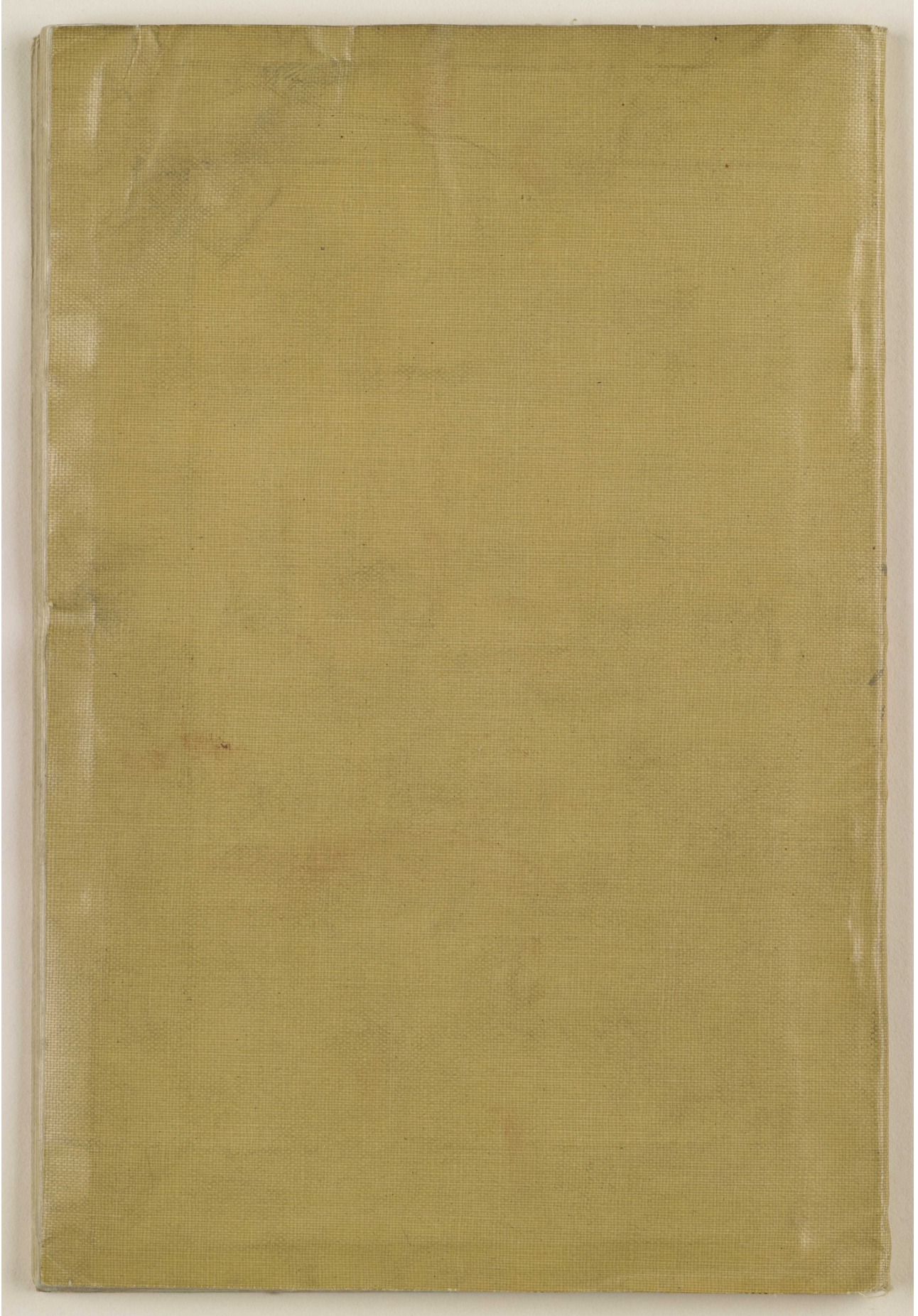
#### About this record

The first edition of *Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat*, compiled by General Staff, India, comprises a biographical dictionary of individuals connected with those regions in 1923.

It also includes two genealogical trees outlining the pedigree of the Chiefs of Tun and Tabas, and the Rukn-ud-Dauleh family, showing their relationship to the Shahs of Persia.

Published by the Government Central Press, Delhi.





'Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat' [spine] (3/76)



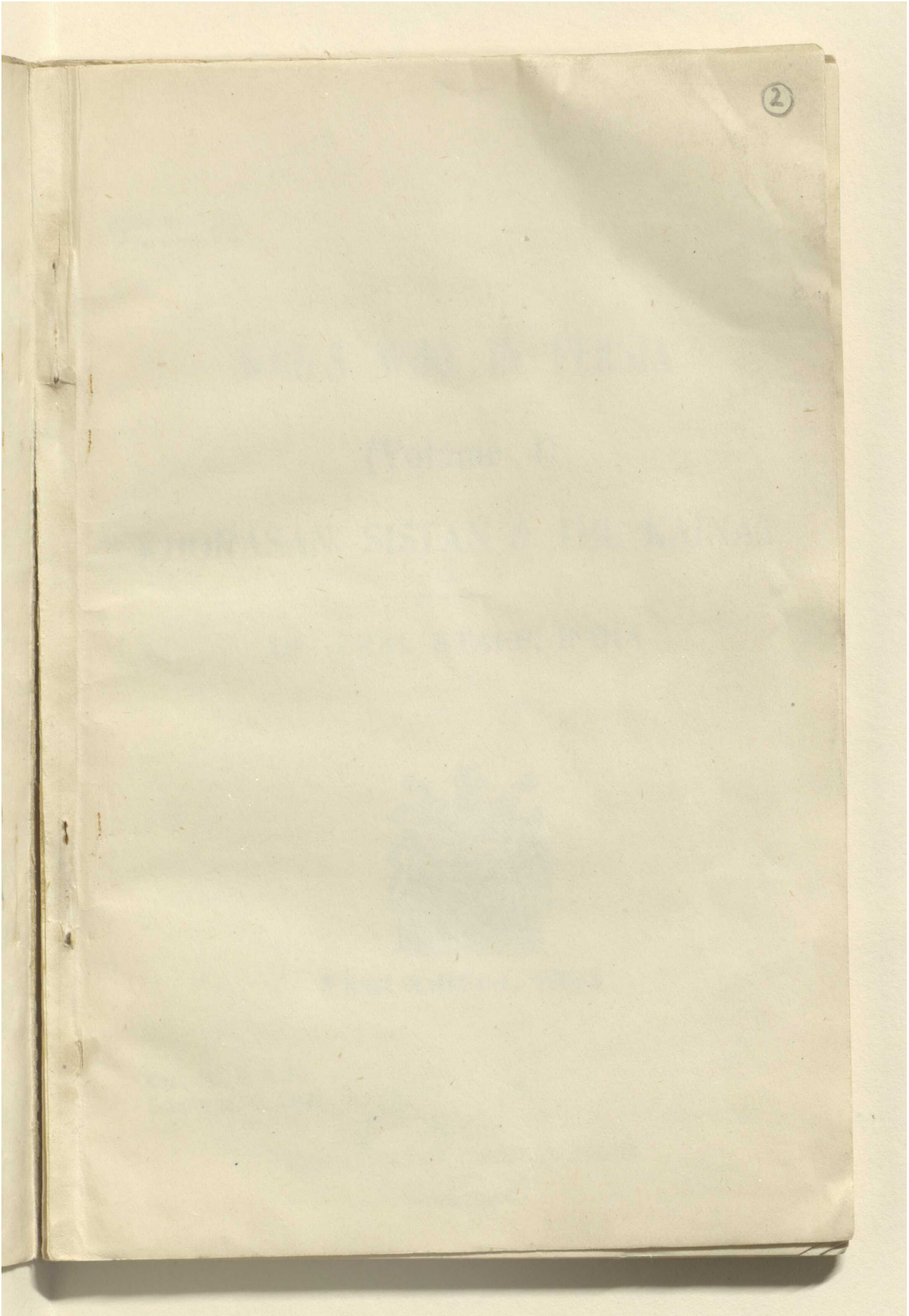




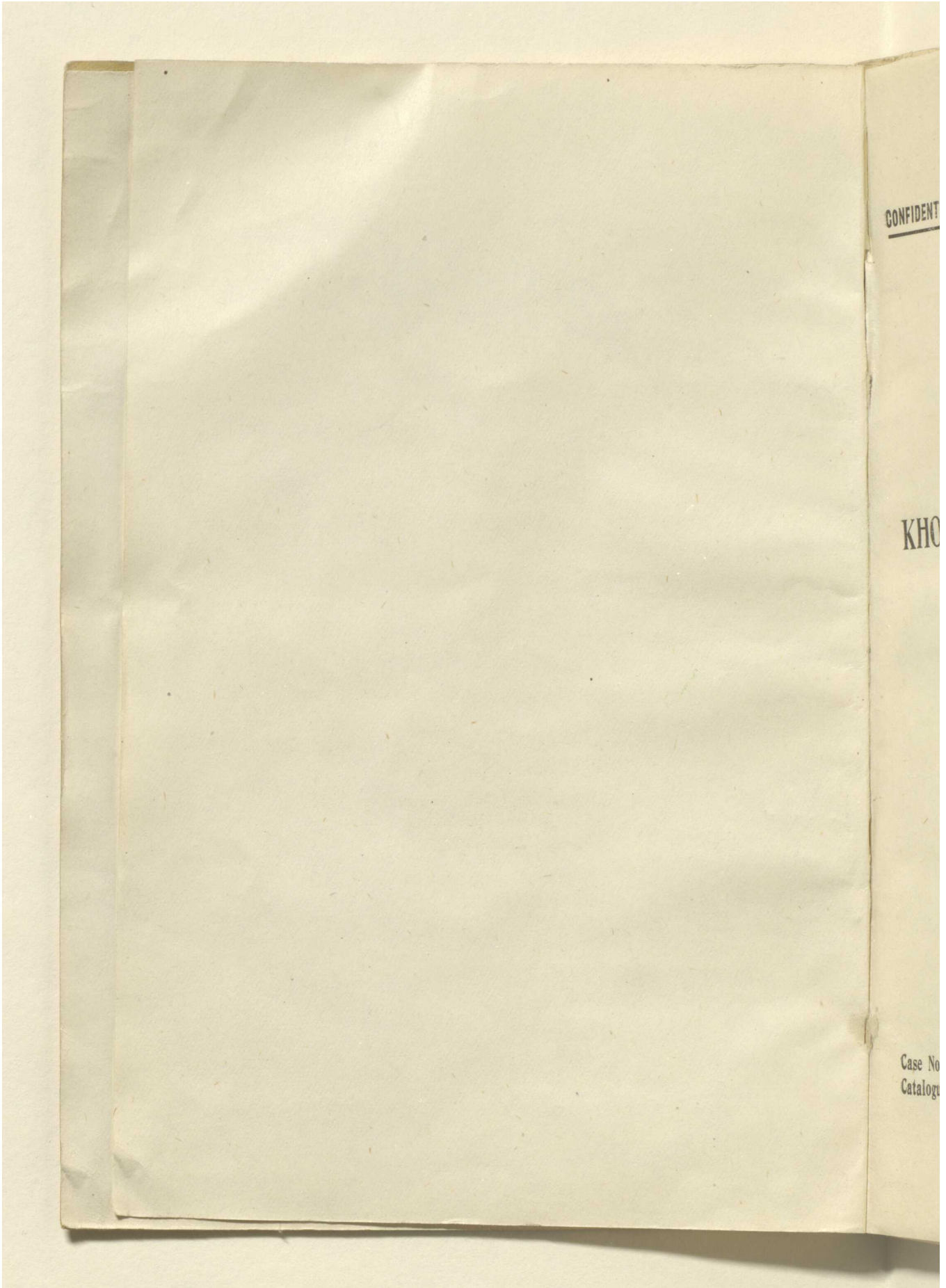


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'Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat' [2v] (9/76)



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WHO'S WHO IN PERSIA  
(Volume I)  
KHORASAN, SISTAN & THE KAINAT

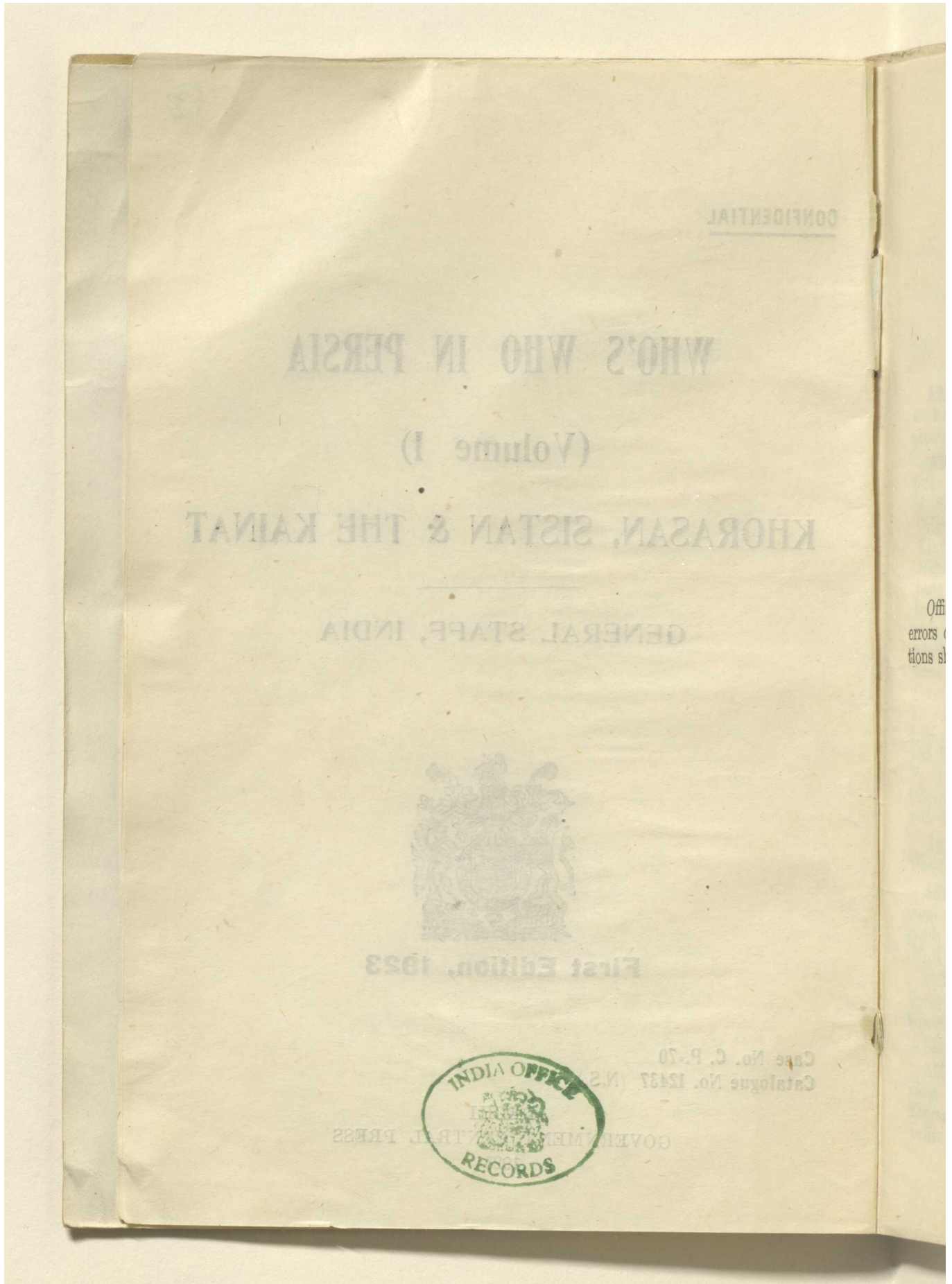
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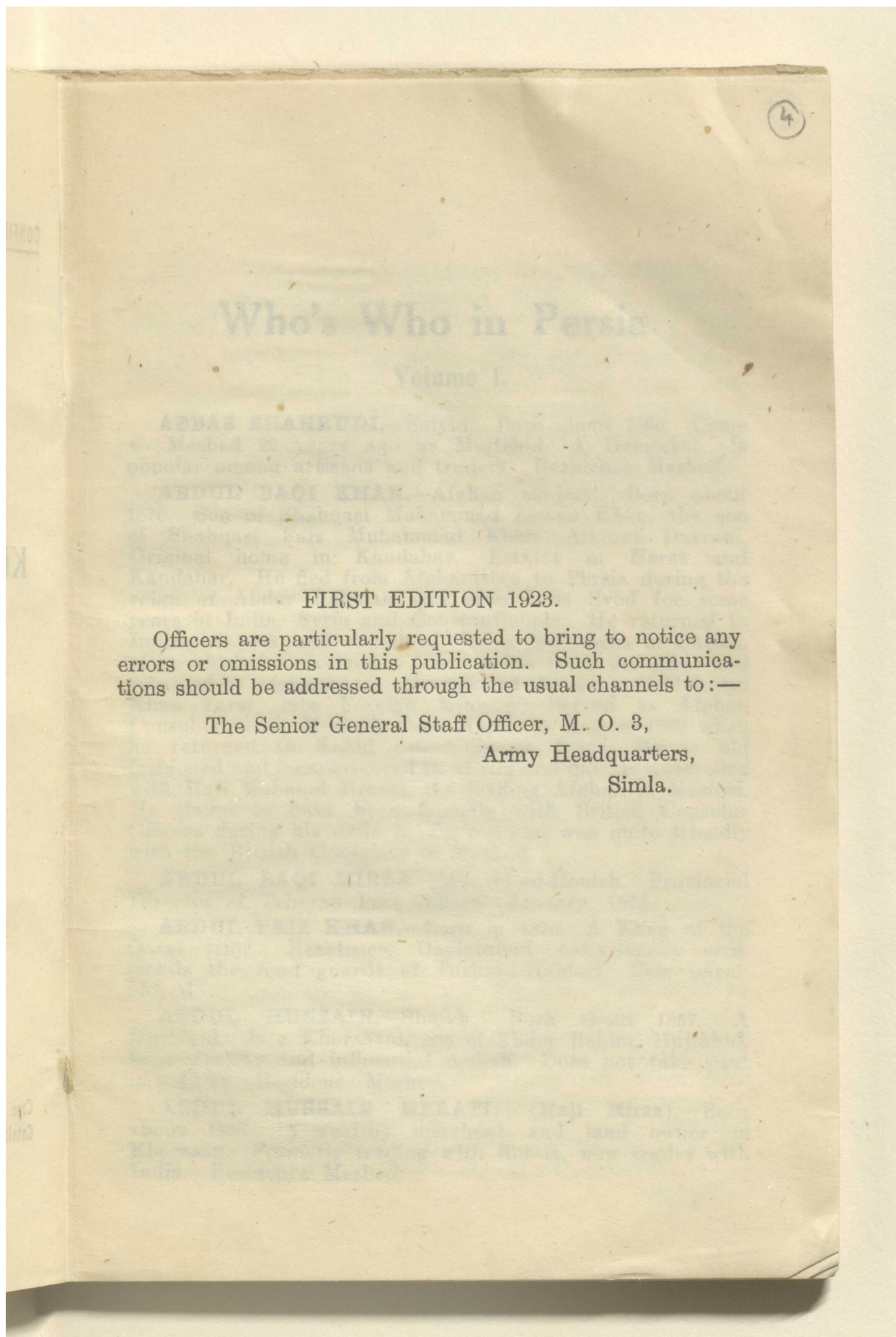


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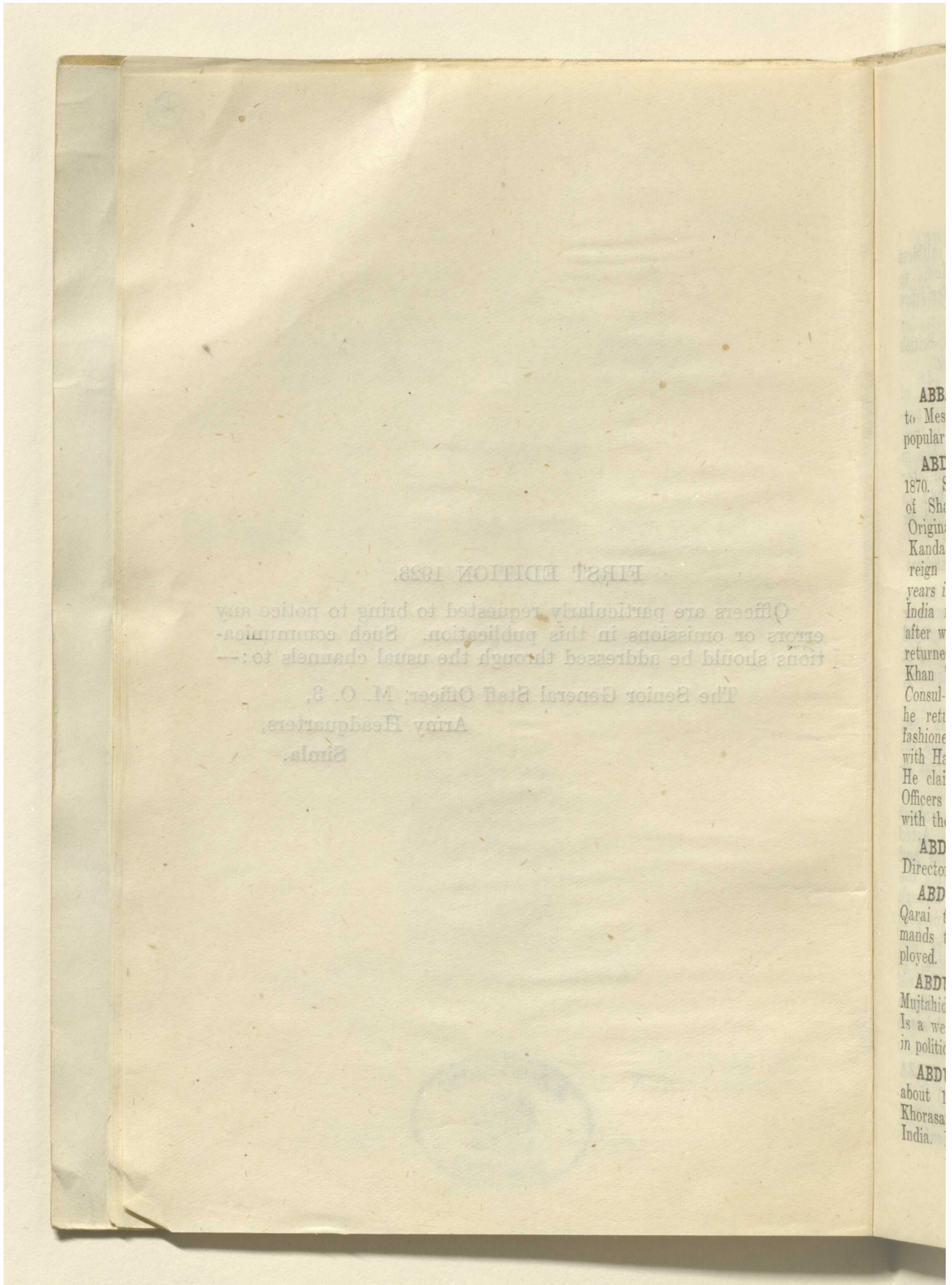


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Officers are particularly requested to bring to notice any errors or omissions in this publication. Such communications should be addressed through the usual channels to:--  
The Senior General Staff Officer, M. O. S.  
Army Headquarters,  
Simsa.

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## Who's Who in Persia.

### Volume I.

**ABBAS SHAHRUDI.**—Saiyid. Born about 1860. Came to Meshed 22 years ago as Mujtehid. A Democrat. Is popular among artisans and traders. Residence Meshed.

**ABDUL BAQI KHAN.**—Afghan subject. Born about 1870. Son of Shahqasi Muhammad Zaman Khan, the son of Shahqasi Faiz Muhammad Khan. Alkozai Durrani. Original home in Kandahar. Estates in Herat and Kandahar. He fled from Afghanistan to Persia during the reign of Abdur Rahman and afterwards lived for some years in India, Syria and Constantinople. He returned to India in 1906 and remained for a few weeks in Quetta, after which he received a free pardon from the Amir and returned to Afghanistan. He married the sister of Mahmud Khan Tarzi, late Foreign Minister. Served as Afghan Consul-General, Meshed, from March to August 1922 when he returned to Kabul ostensibly on leave. He is old fashioned and inexperienced in affairs and quickly quarrelled with Haji Mahmud Herati, the leading Afghan in Meshed. He claims to have been friendly with British Consular Officers during his exile in Turkey and was quite friendly with the British Consulate in Meshed.

**ABDUL BAQI MIRZA.**—Muazid-ud-Douleh. Provincial Director of Teheran Post Offices. January, 1922.

**ABDUL FAIZ KHAN.**—Born in 1878. A Khan of the Qarai tribe. Residence, Daulatabad. Occasionally commands the road guards of Turbat-i-Haidari. Now unemployed.

**ABDUL HUSSAIN.**—Shaikh. Born about 1857. A Mujtahid. Is a Khorasani, son of Abdur Rahim, Mujtahid. Is a wealthy and influential mullah. Does not take part in politics. Residence Meshed.

**ABDUL HUSSAIN HERATI.** (Haji Mirza).—Born about 1850. A wealthy merchant and land owner in Khorasan. Formerly trading with Russia, now trades with India. Residence Meshed.

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**ABDUL HUSSAIN HAJI.**—Born about 1850. Wealthiest merchant of Meshed. Exports opium through India to England. Imports tea, sugar, piece goods, etc. Residence Meshed.

**ABDUL QADIR.**—Responsible for spread of anti-British propaganda in the form of leaflets in Khorasan in 1921.

**ABDUL QADIR SABZAWARI.**—Born 1893. Son of Muhammad, a tailor of Sabzawar. A paid Bolshevik propagandist who spread anti-British leaflets in Meshed in 1921. When Zabardast Khan was outlawed, he joined him in Daragaz with the idea of fomenting a revolution and later accompanied him to Russia. Returned to Lutfabad in August, 1922, was arrested and brought to Meshed in custody.

**ABDUL VASIH.**—Born in 1885. An influential democrat of Sabzawar. Has been quiet since 1919.

**ABDUL WAHAB.**—Persian. Accompanied Neidermeyer on his journey from Afghanistan to Persia in 1916. Employed as German agent between Herat and Meshed. Arrested at Meshed in June, 1917. Escaped from Sistan in January, 1918 and reached Herat.

**ABDULLAH, MESHEDI.**—Caucasian Turk. Born 1880. Son of Muhammad *Tajir Bashi* (leading merchant) of the Mohammedan Russian subjects in Meshed. Had great influence with the Russian Imperial Consulate.

**ABDULLAH KHAN.**—Afghan subject. Born about 1862. Was unofficial Afghan Trade Agent until 1919. Acted as channel of communication between the Germans and Austrians in Herat and their friends in Persia during the Great War. When the Afghan Minister passed through Meshed for Teheran, he ordered Abdullah Khan to proceed to Kabul. This he did not do, knowing that the Governor of Herat had accused him of misappropriating funds. In August, 1922 he left with Abdul Baqi Khan for Kabul *via* Duzdap, leaving a son in Meshed. He owns several villages round Meshed, worth about Tumans 50,000, and had leased other lands. His annual income is about Tumans 3,000.

**ABDULLAH, Saiyid (commonly called MIRZA NAZIR).**—Born 1892. Chief *Nazir* (Superintendent) of the shrine of Imam Reza, a hereditary office. Is a large land owner. Was involved in the rebellion of 1921 and banished to Kerbela.

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**ABDULLAH KHAN** (Tabrizi).—Came to Meshed from Teheran with Sjoeborg. Was appointed Deputy Chief of Police in 1918. Was arrested in 1921 by the Military Governor-General of Khorasan and sent to Teheran. Worked smoothly with our Military Mission Officers at Meshed. Now Chief of Police, Kazvin.

**ABDULLAH KHAN**.—Born about 1890. Appointed Assistant Revenue Director in 1918, returned to Teheran in 1919, returned to Sistan as Director of Revenues, Sistan and Kainat, January 1922. Was suspended in July 1922 for taking bribes.

**ABDULLAH KHAN MIRZA**.—Revenue Director designate for Kainat and Sistan. Left Meshed for Birjand on 14th January, 1922.

**ABDULLA MIRZA**.—See Saham-ul-Ayakeh.

**ABDUR RAHIM ISFAHANI**.—Born about 1880. A wealthy trader and landowner in Khorasan. Residence Meshed.

**ABDUR RAHIM WAHABOFF, Haji**.—Born about 1870. A Tabrizi Turk. One of the most important merchants of Meshed. Has branches at Teheran, Isfahan, Resht, Tabriz and Constantinople.

**ABDUR RAZA, Shaikh**.—Born about 1877. Chief Mujtahid of Turbat-i-Haidari. Leads the democrats who are opposed to Rukn-ut-Tujjar (Haji Muhammad Kazim Suhaili).

**ABUL FATH NASIR BEGOFF**.—Caucasian Turk. Born 1884. Doctor in private practice at Meshed for many years. In 1918 he was accused of anti-allied propaganda though the Russian Consulate considered him innocent. He sold off his household effects and left for Teheran about July 1922. His father, Nasir Beg, was the first official Russian agent in Meshed about 1887.

**ABUL QASIM**.—Born about 1867. *Mirza Zabib* (Registrar and Record-keeper) of the shrine of Imam Reza. Has much influence in shrine affairs.

**ABUL QASIM**.—See Imad-ud-Mulk.

**ADAL-UD-DAULEH (Shahzadeh REZA QULI MIRZA)**.—Born 1874. Fourth son of Rukn-ud-Dauleh I,

Governor of Turshiz 1907, of Turbat-i-Haidari 1908 and 1913, of Kuchan 1914, where he quickly resigned from fear of the tribesmen. Again appointed to Kuchan 1916, when brigandage on the Meshed-Askhabad road again increased owing to his powerlessness over the Kurds. Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari, 1917, of Sabzawar, 1918, of Turbat again 1919, of Nishapur 1920. Went to Teheran 1921 for medical treatment for his wife. He is weak and corrupt. Has no estate in Khorasan. Appointed Governor of Kuchan September, 1922 in supersession of Amir-i-Masud. Obtained appointment through Rais-ut-Tujjar. Appointment much resented in Khorasan.

**AGHA KHAN MIRZA.**—Munshi at Russian Consulate, Meshed. Resigned his appointment and took service in the Persian Army as 2nd Naib. Gave his reason for resignation that he had not received his pay regularly. Has a bad record having been convicted in Teheran of forging Imperial Bank of Persia notes.

**AGHA KHAN.**—Postmaster at Kuchan. Was pro-Turk but has now apparently changed his political ideas (1919). Is a Democrat.

**AGHA MIRZA DANISH (Teherani).**—Majlis Deputy for Nishapur, August, 1922.

**AGHA RIZA.**—See Rais-ut-Tujjar.

**AGHA SHAIKH AHMAD, Mujtahid.**—A very influential priest. Aged about 55. Studied theology at Najaf under the late Akhund Mulla Kasim Khorasani, father of the present Agha Zadeh in Meshed. Author of several treatises, one of which being a book against Bahaism. Has got a moderate and healthy idea of politics. (January 1919).

**AGHA SHAIKH MUHAMMAD HADI, Mujtahid of Birjand.**—Chief supporter of Shaukat-ul-Mulk. Was at one time accused of intriguing against Hisham-ud-Dauleh, Chief Mujtahid for Kainat. Residence Birjand.

**AGHA SHAIKH MUHAMMAD, Reshti—Mujtahid.**—Warned populace of Meshed in his address against pernicious literature being brought into Persia from Russia. (May 1922.)

**AGHA, Shams-ul-Muali.**—Editor of the newspaper "Chaman." Appointed Inspector of Waqfs in the district round Meshed (July, 1921).

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**AGHA TAGI.**—See Malik-ut-Tujjar.

**AGHA ZADEH (Haji Muhammad Ayatullah Zadeh).**—Born about 1882. Eldest son of the late Chief Mujtahid of Meshed, Akhund Mullah Kazim Ayatullah. Is very wealthy and corrupt. After the *coup d'etat* of 1921 he went to Mecca, returning to Meshed two days before the death of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan. He is now regarded as a partisan of Qavvam-us-Saltaneh and is not very friendly with either Nizam-es-Saltaneh or Amir-i-Lashkar. A democrat. Very influential.

**AHMAD AGHA ASADULLA ZADEH.**—Tabrizi Turk. Born 1888. Entered the Police service in 1907 and later became an officer of Revenue Gendarmes. At Tun in 1917 he gave assistance to a German party, for which he was arrested by the Russians and deported to Siberia. Appointed Revenue Officer, Jowain, 1918. Returning to Teheran he joined the Gendarmerie and fought against the Bolsheviks. Transferred to Gendarmerie in Meshed, he was wounded in 1921 in a fight against loyal tribesmen at Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam. Deported by Amir-i-Lashkar to Teheran. Returned to Meshed in March, 1922 bringing a letter of recommendation from the British Legation. He is related to the Legation Head Ghulam. Has been appointed an Assistant Commissar in the Police at Meshed. His brother, Ibrahim Agha, formerly in the Amnieh Department is at Meshed unemployed, 1922.

**AHMAD BAHAR, Shaikh.**—Born about 1877. Son of Shaikh Muhammad Kazim Billaour-Farush Teherani. Leader of one division of democrats in Meshed. Editor of the "Bahar" which periodically is suspended on account of its violent anti-Government and anti-British diatribes. His party quarrelled with Muhammad Jafar Kashmiri in May, 1919. He went to Russia through fear of Qavvam-us-Saltaneh, returned to Meshed early in 1921. Warmly supported Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan and after the latter's death instigated Major Mahmud Nauzari to flog a British Consulate News-reporter. On the arrival of Amir-i-Lashkar he was imprisoned for six weeks and was then expelled to Kuchan where he owns an estate. Returned to Meshed after the fall of Qavvam-us-Saltaneh's Cabinet through the intercession of Aghazadeh. He owns the "Khorasan" Printing Press. His uncle, Shaikh Jawad

Billaur-Farush was Majlis Deputy for Meshed and died in Teheran, December, 1921.

**AHMAD KHAN DHAQAN.**—Born 1885. A Kermani. Is said to have been deported to India from Kerman during the War. Was Chief Secretary, Excise Department, Meshed in 1921, when he wrote anti-British articles for the "Sharpi Iran". He has now started his newspaper "Dhaqan" in Meshed.

**AHMAD KHAN (Mirza).**—See Ihtisham-ul-Ayaleh.

**AHMAD, Shaikh.**—Born about 1880. Headmaster of the Shaukatieh School in Birjand from about 1910 to 1916 when he went to Teheran in the service of Shaukat-ul-Mulk.

**AHMAD SHAIKH.**—A leader of democrats in Meshed. Editor of the "Bahar" which has periodically to be closed down owing to its hostile attitude. His party has quarrelled with that of Muhammad Jafar, Kashmiri (May 1919). Arrested after Muhammad Taqi's rebellion but released in 1921 when he proceeded to Kuchan.

**AHMAD KHORASANI, Shaikh.**—Born 1887. Younger son of the late Akund Mullah Kazim, Khorasani Ayatullah, and brother of Aghazadeh. Resides at Najaf, studying theology. Visited Meshed in 1919. Author of several treatises including a book against Bahaism.

**ALAM-UD-DAULEH (ISMAIL KHAN ABDULLAH-ZADEH).**—Caucasian Turk. Born 1877. Chief of Police, Gilan, about 1910. Chief of Police, Isfahan, 1919. Then Keeper of Revenue Records, Teheran. Revenue Accountant, Meshed, 1921. Transferred to Gendarmerie as Accountant and Quarter Master. Became Chief of Police under Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan when Major Bronikowsky was deprived of the post. Was the leading and most dangerous abettor of the rebellion of 1921 in Meshed. Was sent by Amir Panj in custody to Teheran. Owns landed property near Meshed.

**ALAM-UL-MAMALIK (HASAN KHAN).**—Born about 1884. Medical practitioner, son of Haji Shaikh Muhammad Ali Fazil, Mujtahid. Educated in Teheran. Residence Meshed.

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**ALI AGHA, DARRUDI.**—Born about 1880. A wealthy merchant trading with Russia and Germany, but in financial difficulties in 1922 owing to mismanagement of his agents while he was in Berlin. In 1922 sent 3 sons to Germany to be educated. Residence, Meshed, but spends much of his time in Moscow and Berlin.

**ALI AKBAR (Mulla).**—*See* Imam-i-Juma.

**ALI AKBAR BEG, Saiyid.**—Born about 1872. Influential man of the Gifan, an important frontier section of the Zaafaranlu Kurds, which can put 500 men armed with modern rifles into the field. Relative of Shuja-us-Sadat (Saiyid Majid).

**ALI AKBAR MIR, Kalantar, Mutamid-ul-Ayaleh.**—Deputy Governor of Pusht-i-Ab, Sistan. Is an important Kadkhuda. Residence Bunjar. Is friendly to the British and supplies grain for British troops and also recruits for the Sistan Levy Corps.

**ALI ASHGAR KHAN, MIRZA (Mustaug).**—Came to Meshed with Nizam-us-Saltaneh, and soon after was appointed Governor of Turshiz by him. Was soon afterwards ousted by orders of Prime Minister who re-appointed the *ex*-Governor Imad-ul-Mamalik, January, 1922.

**ALI, Haji Mir Saiyid.**—Of Aliabad, Sistan. Born 1857. Son of Saiyid Abdullah. A well-to-do Kadkhuda and Mullah.

**ALI, Haji Mir Saiyid.**—Of Gauri. Born 1862. A well-to-do Kadkhuda and Mullah.

**ALI KHAN.**—Born 1885. Eldest son of the late Wali Khan, Chief of the Badullu section of the Zaafaranlu Kurds. Not so influential as his brother Sitwat-ul-Mulk. (Taj Muhammad Khan) *q. v.*

**ALI KHAN.**—Born 1898. Son of Haidar Beg and brother of Hasan Khan, former chiefs of the Bicharanlu section of the Zaafaranlu Kurds. Hasan Khan was killed in 1916 by a cousin, Karim Beg, who succeeded to the chieftainship. Ali Khan killed Karim Beg in September, 1922. During the minority of Hasan Khan Khudadad Beg his uncle acted as chief. He is still alive.

**ALI KHAN AIZDI, Sultan (Captain).**—Born 1897. Commanded the Gendarme detachment at Kuchan in 1920,

when he lodged with a Russian family. Military Governor, Daragaz, for a short time in 1921. An irresponsible youth who has given the Consulate some trouble.

**ALI KHAN, Mir.**—Born about 1893. Son of Mir Hasain Sultan of Takhtaban, Kainat. Brought letters of German agents to Sistan in 1915. He was arrested by Shaukat-ul-Mulk and imprisoned for a few weeks. Lives near Sarab.

**ALI KHAN, Saiyid.**—Appointed Chief of Police of Sarakhs *vice* Mishkat-i-Nizam.

**ALI KHAN SANJARANI.**—Born about 1860. Brother of the late Sardar Khan Jehan Khan. Resides at Siyidak, Mainkangi, Sistan. (*Note.*—He no longer is considered a rival to Haji Khan *q. v.*)

**ALI KHAN SARBANDI, Sardar.**—Born about 1882. Eldest son of the late Sardar Purdil Khan who died in 1921. Is Kadkhuda of about eight villages, and after Khudadad Khan Narui, the most important personality amongst the tribes in Sistan. His sister is married to Samsam-ud-Dowleh. One of the three Sardars in Sistan who claimed *dahyek* (one-tenth) of the loot taken by their raiding followers. Was Rais-i-Amnieh of Sistan up to 1921. Residence. Daulatabad. Is friendly.

**ALI MARDAN KHAN "NAKIL", Haji.**—Born 1862. Living in Meshed unemployed. Called Vakil unofficially because his uncle formerly was Vakil-ud-Dowleh. Was Governor of Tabes and Tun for eight months in 1916-17, having quarrelled with Imad-ul-Mulk. *See* pedigree of latter's family. A useless man.

**ALI SHAH KHAN.**—Born about 1880. Narui of Nasratabad Sipeh. Was headman of the line guards, Indo-European Telegraph Department until 1915 when he was found to be working for the Germans in Kerman. His brother, Mirza Khan came on a raid into Kainat in 1914 and was imprisoned for about a year by Shaukat-ul-Mulk.

**AMID-US-SALTANEH (Saiyid Abdul Hamid).**—Secretary to the Governor-General, Khorasan, 1918. Returned to Teheran, 1919. Elected Majlis Deputy for Nishapur, 1921. Became Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Qavvamus-Saltaneh, 1921.

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**AMIN-I-LAFTAR (MUHAMMAD ALI HERATI).—**  
Born about 1865. Important official in the Revenue Department. Has been Collector of Revenues, Meshed City and sub-district, for many years.

**AMINULLAH KHAN.—**Born 1902. Son of Karim Khan. Chief of Qushkhana Section of Zaafaranlu Kurds. Lives at Hatwa Chashma.

**AMIN-UT-TUJJAR (HAJI ALI AKBAR).—**Born about 1870. A big land owner in Turbat-i-Haidari. He took up building and supply contracts for the Line of Communications, East Persia.

**AMIR-I-ALAM (HUSAIN KHAN).—**Born 1868. Used to be in the service of the late Sad-ul-Mulk, father of the present Sad-ul-Mulk. In 1917 he was Superintendent of the Government granaries at Teheran. Appointed Governor of Kuchan in April, 1922. Superseded by Adal-ud-Dauleh in September, 1922.

**AMJAD-UL-MULK I. (Shahzadeh Husain Mirza).—**  
Born 1885. Eldest son of Mutazid-us-Saltaneh. Governor of Radkan in 1919. Joined the British Consulate as Honorary Assistant in 1920. Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan ordered his arrest in 1921 in consequence of which he took shelter in the Consulate for 55 days. His mother who is divorced from her husband owns an estate in Tun.

**AMIR NASIR (PASHA KHAN YARWAR).—**Born 1887. Son of Mubashir-ud-Dauleh (Ahmad Khan). Entered the Military Service in 1908. Fought against Salar-ud-Dauleh and Muhammad Ali Mirza. Joined the Police Department in 1911. Was Chief of Police in Kazvin in 1919 afterwards was appointed Assistant in the Criminal Investigation Department in Teheran. Chief of Police, Meshed, in April, 1922.

**AMJAD-UL-MULK II.—**Former title of Salar-i-Amjad q. v.

**AQA BUZURG.—**Rais-ul-Islam. Priest and important Kadkhuda. Residence Chilling, Sistan.

**AQA SADR.—**A leading preacher. Son of Haji Mir Sayyid Ali. Residence Aliabad, Sistan.

**ARFA-UL-MAMALIK.—**Appointed Governor of Duzdap, December, 1921. Is a Teherani.

**ARGAVAN MIRZA, SHAHZADEH.**—Born 1877. A cousin of Salar-i-Muzaffar. Owns estates in the environs of Turbat-i-Haidari. Was suspected in 1919 of dabbling in politics but has since been quiet. Was Rais-i-Amnieh (Chief of Road Guards) on the Turbat-Turshiz road until September 1922 when he was dismissed for peculation and intriguing.

**ARSHAD-UL-MULK (GHULAM REZA KHAN).**—Born 1884. Has been assistant Chief of Police, Meshed. Chief of Police, Sabzawar Kuchan; Governor of Kohpayajat. Excise Officer, Kuchan and Daragaz. Is a supporter of Sitwat-ul-Mulk. Unemployed in Meshed since August, 1922.

**ABDULLAH.**—Born 1882. Brother of Abdul Vasih. Residence Sabzawar. A leading and noisy Democrat. Went to Russia in 1919 where he was appointed "Pristav" at Artik. He shortly afterwards returned to Sabzawar.

**ASAD AGHA, commonly called ZAWARZADEH.**—Born about 1885. Son of Haji Abdul Husain, Zavar, a Tabrizi Turk. Is a large landowner in Khorasan. Was right hand man of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in the 1921 rebellion, after which he was imprisoned for a time then deported. Returned to Meshed July 1922. Residence Meshed.

**ASADULLAH KHAN (MIRZA).**—Born about 1876. Brother of Misbeh-i-Dewan. Owns a large estate in Kainat. Was Deputy Governor, Kain, in 1915. August, 1915 arrested 2 men who had been in the service of the Germans.

**ASADULLAH (MIRZA).**—See Rukn-i-Azam.

**ASHJA-UL-MULK (MUHAMMAD AZIM KHAN HERATI).**—Born 1885. Was Governor of Kalat-i-Nadiri in 1918, Governor of Sarakhs from 1921 up to February, 1922, since when unemployed in Meshed.

**ASHJA-UT-TAULIEH (Saiyid HASAN).**—Born 1903. A son of the late Barbari chief Ahmad Ali Shah, Jaghuri. Is a ward of Saiyid Haidar, from whom he and his brother, Saiyid Ahmad, may claim the Chiefship when they come of age, though Saiyid Haidar is father-in-law of Saiyid Ahmed.

**ASHRAF-I-NIZAM (HUSAIN QULI KHAN).**—Received his military training in the Teheran Gendarmerie under the Swedes. Appointed Infantry Commander, Sistan and Kain, with the rank of Captain in 1918. In May, 1919 he commanded the Persian detachment from Birjand which went

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out against the robbers from Tabas. Returned to Teheran in 1921. Is now (August 1922) returning to Sistan.

**ASLAM AGHA.**—Born 1872. Chief of Kohvaniklu Section of Zaafaranlu Kurds.

**BABA MUHAMMAD, Shaikh.**—Born 1867. Chief Mujtahid of Kuchan. Spent many years in Najaf and Teheran. Has a good reputation, is not fanatical and keeps aloof from politics. Refused to become a Democrat in 1919.

**BADAI NIGAR (SHAIKH REZA).**—Born about 1860. Director of Public Works in Khorasan in 1921 and 1922. Also for a short time in 1922 Director of Endowments and Education. Editor of "AL KAMAL" a monthly religious journal. Is a Teherani.

**BERNARDI, JOSEPH.**—Born about 1887. Son of Antonio Bernardi *alias* Nariman Khan, an Italian subject, who was in Persian military service, and married an Armenian lady. Was manager of the Russian Bank d'Escompte de Perse at Kuchan for several years. Served for 8 months as interpreter with British troops in Transcaspia in 1918. In 1921 became Provincial Director of Excise for Khorasan and Sistan but was dismissed by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan. At present (1922) in Meshed, unemployed. Married to a Russian. Languages. (Speaks Italian, Armenian, Russian, French, English, German and Turkish.)

**BUJNURD, Ikhani of.**—*See* Sardar Muazzaz.

**BURHAN-UL-MULK (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD ALI MIRZA).**—Born 1878. Son of Mazhar-ul-Ayaleh who owns houses in Meshed. Barhan-ul-Mulk is now Revenue Director of Khar near Teheran.

**DABIR-I-AZM (IBRAHIM KHAN).**—Born 1892. Son of Sadr-ul-Atibba. Former title Azam-us-Sultan. Was clerk in the Meshed Karguzari 1915-21, when he was dismissed by order from Teheran on a complaint from the British Consulate. Governor of Radkan, 1921, but soon dismissed on account of complaints about bribe-taking. Given a clerkship in Governor-General's office 1922 for the sake of his father who has influence. Is said to be in the pay of the Russian Consulate.

**DABIR-I-HUMAYUN (ALI KHAN).**—Born 1888. A leading Bahai of Meshed. Was Secretary in the Gendarmerie office of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in 1921. Since then unemployed.

**DABIR-US-SULTAN (MAHMUD).**—Born 1872. Landowner in Kuchan. Assisted Colonel Grey in Famine Relief work in 1917. Was Governor of Sabzawar for a short time afterwards. Now unemployed.

**DAD SHAS.**—Born about 1872. Kadkhuda (headman) of the Shibak Baluchis of Sistan and Neh. He owns a village Khushara near Neh but lives during the cold weather in black tents near Deh Ali Akbar, Sistan.

**DARRUDI.**—*See* Ali Agha Darrudi.

**DARWISH ALI MIRZA.**—*See* Mansur-i-Nizam.

**DEMANDI, Monsieur.**—Albanian Greek. Owns small property at Garluk near Garma Khan on Atrek river and also in the Gurgan Valley. Has sound knowledge of medicine. Obtains livelihood by practising medicine and cultivating his lands. Speaks Russian, French and English. On account of his knowledge of European languages and his skill in medicine he has some influence with the Sardar of Bujnurd. Is now news agent to the British Consulate (1922).

**FAKIR KHIMMAR.**—Born about 1847. Kadkhuda formerly of Daudi, now of Luf. Of less account than formerly, his sons all being addicted to opium.

**FARAJULLAH KHAN.**—Kurd. *See* Zaigham-ul-Mulk.

**FARHAD KHAN.**—Born 1862. Headman of the Toplanlu Zaaafaranlu Kurds with a following of 300 riflemen mostly mounted. Is a tent dweller with headquarters at Dahan-i-Shur. This section is the most lawless of all the Zaaafaranlu and notorious for highway robbery, gun-running and smuggling.

**FATH-UL-MULK (FATEH ALI KHAN JALAYAR).**—Born 1885. Governor of Kalat-i-Nadiri up to March, 1922. Now unemployed in Meshed. His estate is in Kalat.

**FATH-US-SALTANEH.**—Governor of Nishapur in August, 1912. Was recalled to Meshed in 1919. Present title: Sardar-i-Said.

**GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN MANGNA.**—Born about 1870. Has held various appointments in the Ministry of

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Finance in Teheran. Was Director of Revenue of Khorasan for 6 months in 1919 then returned to Teheran. Re-appointed Director of Revenue Khorasan 1921 and still holds appointment (1922). A Teherani.

**GHULAM REZA SABZAVARI, Haji.**—Born about 1875. One of the wealthiest merchants in Meshed. Very friendly and helpful to the Imperial Bank of Persia. Owns property in the Pain Walayat and Tabadkhan district.

**GHULAM MEHDIOFF, Meshedi.**—Born about 1877. Caucasian Turk. Has one arm only. Used to keep a chemist shop in Meshed. For being a Bolshevik agent he was deported to India in 1918. Returned to Meshed in August, 1920. Was sent by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan to Askhabad in 1921 with money and uniforms to enlist Bolsheviks for the Gendarmerie. After the arrival of Amir-i-Lashkar he was deported to Russia. He returned to Meshed in August, 1922 and was arrested by the Governor-General.

**GHULAM SHAH, Saiyid.**—Born 1872. A Barbari chief possessing lands near Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam. Assisted us to raise levies in 1918. Had a brother in the Sistan Levy Corps as Jemadar. He led the Barbaris who fought against Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in 1921.

**GHULAM RAZA KHAN.**—Rais-i-Telegraph at Shiwan. Born about 1878. Speaks a little Russian. He acted as Governor for a few weeks during the recent change of Governors. He is very friendly to us and is very useful man for making arrangements for Europeans. Now in Meshed Post Office.

**HABIBULLAH KHAN.**—Born 1895. Taimuri. Third surviving son of the late Shaukat-ud-Dauleh (Assadullah Khan). Acted for a short time as Governor of Sarakhs. Was a Naib (Lieutenant) in the Gendarmerie, 1921. Resigned 1922. Unemployed. His full brother Salar Ashjeh (Shaji-us-Saltaneh) was killed in 1921.

**HAIDAR ALI KHAN.**—See Hisham-i-Nizam.

**HAIDAR, Saiyid.**—Barbari. Born 1877. Son of Yaqub Ali Shah. Chief of the Jaghuri section of the Barbaris. In December 1917 he sided with Shaji-us-Saltaneh against the latter's brother Shaukat-ud-Dauleh in the struggle for the Governorship of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam. In 1918 he supplied

recruits to the Sistan Levy Corps. In 1921 was one of the confederacy of tribal Chiefs who fought the Gendarme rebels, was defeated and fled to Herat, all his moveable property being confiscated by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan and auctioned in Meshed.

**Haidar, Saiyid.**—Kurd. Son of Saiyid Hasan. A Turkish Kuchani. Very large land owner. Has a law suit about land against Dabir-us-Sultan.

**Haji Ishaq Anayatullahzadeh.**—Son of Haji Mirza Habibullah (Reshti). Native of Najaf. Considered by Teheran to be a Kemalist emissary. Arrived in Meshed, May 1922.

**Haji Khan, Sardar.**—Born about 1887. Son of the late Sardar Khan Jehan Khan, Sanjarani who died in 1915. Chief of the Sarjarari Baluchis in Sistan. The Chief's family have become Shias while the rest of the tribe are Sunnis. Resides at Siyjadak. Being weak and indolent he has very little influence. He is badly in arrears with his Government Revenue for which reason Mir Ali Akbar, Kalantar of Binjar, is now managing his affairs.

**Haji Mirza Muhammad Ali.**—See Qaimmura-ut-Taulieh.

**Haji Mirza Yahya.**—One of the candidates for parliamentary vacancies in January, 1922.

**Hajabar-ul-Mulk.**—Influential chief of the Tatea section of the Za'afaranlu. Formerly Deputy Governor of Kuchan. Very well off. Has a personal following of 100 rifles.

**Hasan Bursi, Shaikh.**—Born about 1865. Mujtahid. Does not take part in politics.

**Hasan Pain Khiyabani, Shaikh.**—Born about 1880. Mujtahid. Came to Meshed from Najaf 13 years ago. Barbaris and Taimuris refer their cases to him for settlement. Was a supporter of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in revolution of 1921.

**Hasan Khan.**—Born about 1884. Son of the late Mirza Agha who was news agent in Bujnurd up to 1903. He was British news agent at Karez from July 1915 to August 1917 when he was dismissed for misconduct. Now (1922) is a contractor of Shrine lands, Meshed.

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**HASAN KHAN, Shaikh.**—Born about 1880. Medical practitioner. On the staff of the Shrine hospital. Educated Teheran. Residence Meshed.

**HASAN KHAN IFTAKHARZADEH.**—Born about 1897. Medical practitioner. Educated in Teheran. Left for Berlin, 1922, to pursue his medical studies and to supervise the education of 9 Meshed boys whom he took with him. Residence Meshed.

**HASAN KASHI, Shaikh.**—Born 1870. During the war was pro-German and advocated an alliance with Afghanistan. Is anti-Democrat and anti-Aghazadeh. Is a popular Mujtahid as he has a reputation for not taking bribes.

**HASAN KHAN, Mirza.**—Late British agent at Karez. Is a bad character.

**HASAN QULI.**—Son of Haji Yusuf (Ardabili). Sent from Meshed to Yazd by Meshed Vneshtorg in July, 1922.

**HASHMAT-UL-MULK.**—Former title of Hisam-ud-Dauleh (Mir Ma'sun Khan) *q. v.*

**HASHMAT-UL-HUKUMA (ALI REZA KHAN).**—Born about 1887. Son of Itimad-ul-Hukuma of Teheran. Was Medical Officer in the Gendarmerie, now (1922) private practitioner in Meshed.

**HATIM HAJI.**—An influential chief of the Kamkalu section of the Za'afaranlu. This section is an important frontier one and can put 800 men armed with modern rifles in the field.

**HAZIQ-UL-DOULEH (ABDUL MAJID).**—Born about 1875. A Teherani. Chief Medical Officer of the Eastern (Military) Division. Educated in Paris.

**HISHAM-I-NIZAM (HAIDAR ALI KHAN).**—First cousin of Hisam-ud-Dowleh. A Narui Baluch. Was Deputy Governor of Zirkuh and late Governor of Sistan and Kain. Was to have been sent in charge of forces raised by Sardar Purdil and Khudadad Khan to Kain. Is a Baluch cousin of Hisam-ud-Dowleh. Left Sistan with a large number of retainers to meet Hisam-ud-Dowleh on his arrival after his visit to Meshed. Is said to be in possession of large stocks of grain and is holding to force prices up. This move was causing the authorities in Sistan a great deal of trouble.

Was asked to report to the Karguzari at Meshed with regard to the concealment of grain and was eventually detained.

**HISAM-UD-DOWLEH, MA'SUN KHAN.**—Until 1915 Hashmat-ul-Mulk. Born 1881. Son of the elder brother of Shaukat-ul-Mulk. His mother was a daughter of Sharif Khan the then Chief of the Sistan branch of the Nauri tribe of Baluchis. Owns large estates in the Kainat. Was Deputy Governor of Sistan from 1904 to 1907 and from 1910 to 1912 and Governor of the Sistan and Kainat from January 1916 to January 1917. Residence Birjand. Rather formal in society, made peace with Shaukat-ul-Mulk in April, 1921. Appointed Governor of Birjand in September 1921. Used to be pro-Russian but is now friendly to us. Not trustworthy.

**HISHMAT-UL-MAMALIK (MUHAMMAD BAQAR KHAN).**—Born 1897. Son of the late Imad-ul-Mulk (Ali Akbar Khan). See genealogical tree. Resides at Tabas. Unemployed.

**HOUSEB MIRZA YANTZ (Armenian).**—Candidate for Armenian parliamentary vacancy, April, 1922. Has Bolshevik tendencies.

**HUJABR-I-NIZAM.**—Former title of Hujabr-ul-Mulk *q. v.*

**HUJABR-UL-MULK (HUSAIN KHAN).**—Born 1867. Son of Jafar Beg, Yasawal Bashi of a former Shuja-ud-Dauleh. Has a following of hundred rifles. Was appointed guardian of the sons of Shuja-ud-Dauleh in 1920. A few months later was accused of extensively misappropriating cash and jewellery and was deprived of his charge. Prior to 1918 his title was Hujabr-i-Nizam.

**HUSAIN AGHA, HAJI.**—Born 1872. Son of the late Malik-ut-Tujjar (Muhammad Kazim Agha) of Tehran. Owns large properties in Meshed city, Chinaran, Pain Walayat and Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam. Most of the Dehzangi Barbaris are his tenants. In 1917 he took an active part in tribal disturbances and received some support from the Russian Consulate. In 1921 though imprisoned for a time by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan, he afterwards gave the latter a certain amount of unwilling support. He is a strong opponent of Rais-ut-Tujjar and since 1920 has been very friendly with the British Consulate. Has made several visits to Europe. Left for Tehran in March 1922.

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**HUSAIN AGHA IMIAN, KHAZAI.**—Amir-i-Lashkar-i-Sharq (Commander of the Eastern Khorasan Division). Born about 1874. Son of Nasrullah Khan. Had 30 years service in Cossack Brigade. Was engaged in active service :—

- (1) against Lurs in Burujird in 1909;
- (2) against Gendarme Mujahidin and Germans in Sinondij (Sinnah in Kurdistan) in 1915;
- (3) against Ismail Agha in Azarbaijan in 1916;
- (4) against the Bolsheviks at Resht in 1920.

In 1918-1919 commanded Infantry in Khorasan with rank of Naib-Sarhang. Returned to Tehran. Promoted Mir Panj 1920. Came to Meshed October 1921 in command of a force of Cossacks and Gendarmes. On reorganization of Army became Amir-i-Lashkar in March 1922. Strong and simple character. Obedient and loyal to his Chief Commander. Does not take bribes. Holds aloof from politics. Distrusts the Bolsheviks. Is on friendly terms with British Consulate Meshed. Speaks Persian and Turkish.

**HUSAIN AGHA KHAN, Sultan (Captain).**—Born 1890. Assistant Chief of Police, Meshed since April 1922. Served 7 years in the Tehran Police.

**HUSAIN, HAJI MIRZA.**—Born 1862. Leading Mujtahid of Sabzawar, where he has great influence.

**HUSAIN KHAN.**—See Hujabr-ul-Mulk.

**HUSAIN, QUMI, HAJI AGHA.**—Born about 1865. Mujtahid. Educated in Najaf. Engages in judicial work and teaching students. Takes no part in politics. Rival of Aghazadeh.

**HUSAIN SAIYID.** Often called **ADIBI BUJNURDI.**—Born about 1860. Well educated in Persian and Arabic. Has been several times Director of Education of Khorasan. Residence Meshed.

**HUSAIN, SHAIKH.**—Born about 1890. Son of Shaikh Muhammad Ali Mujtahid. Has served for some years in the Investigation Department of the Police at Meshed. Became head of this Department 1922. Residence Meshed.

**HUSAIN KHAN.**—Born about 1884. Son of Muhammad Tahir Khan. Medical practitioner. Educated in Tehran.

On the staff of Muntasiriyah Hospital, Meshed. Is a Tehrani.

**HUSAIN KHAN, KASHI.**—Born about 1877. Has held appointments in the Excise Department in various places including Kerman where he was arrested by the British in 1916 and sent to Tehran. Appointed Director of Excise, Khorasan and Sistan 1922.

**HUSAIN KULI KHAN.**—Born 1877. Son of Sardar Nur Muhammad. Chief of Mehni Section of Zaafaranlu Kurds which is said to have been derived six generations ago from a Turkoman tribe. Lives at Allahabad.

**IDU KHAN.**—Narui. Born about 1880. Son of Abdul Aziz. Led a raid into Kainat in 1913. Associate of Juma Jalal, whom he induced to join the Sistan Levy Corps. He himself resigned from the Corps after a few months. Was unsatisfactory.

**IGHTEDAR NIZAM.**—Lt.-Col. Road Guard Commander, Eastern Provinces. Headquarters at Meshed (May 1922).

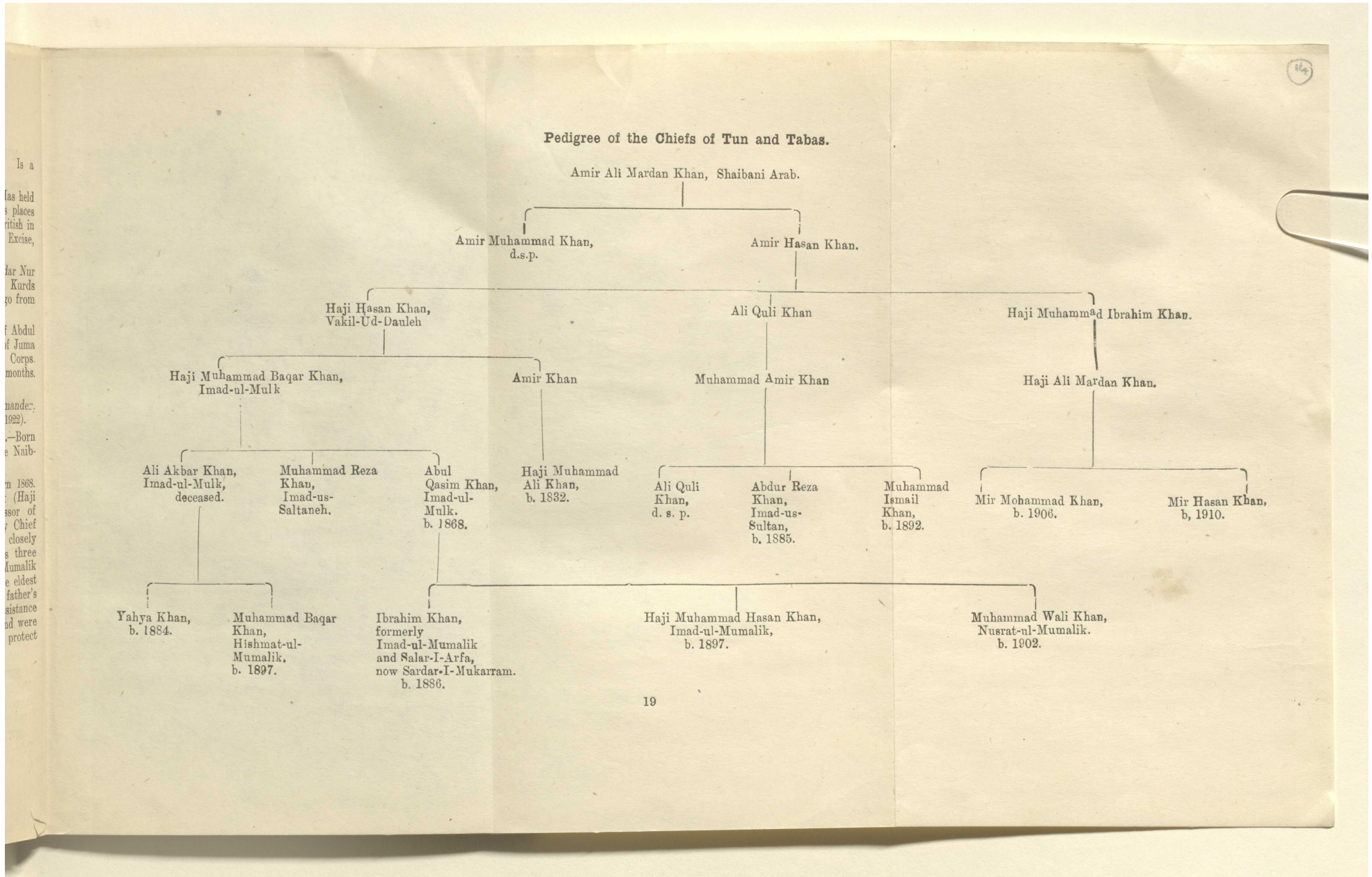
**IHTISHAM-UL-WIZAREH (AHMAD KHAN).**—Born 1877. Former title Ihtisham-ul-Ayaleh. Used to be Naib-Karguzar, Birjand. Postmaster Birjand 1921.

**IMAD-UL-MULK (ABUL QASIM KHAN).**—Born 1868. The Shaibani Arab Sardar. Son of Imad-ul-Mulk (Haji Muhammad Baqar Khan) and brother and successor of Imad-ul-Mulk (Ali Akbar Khan). Is the hereditary Chief and Governor of Tun and Tabas, the family being closely related to the Mirs of Kainat (Birjand). He has three sons, Sardar-i-Mukarram (born 1886), Imad-ul-Mumalik (born 1889) and Nusrat-ul-Mumalik (born 1902). The eldest is now Governor of Tun and Tabas owing to his father's ill-health. In 1915 the father and son gave great assistance to German parties passing through their district and were reported to have employed 200 to 300 sowars to protect them. A genealogical tree of the family follows—

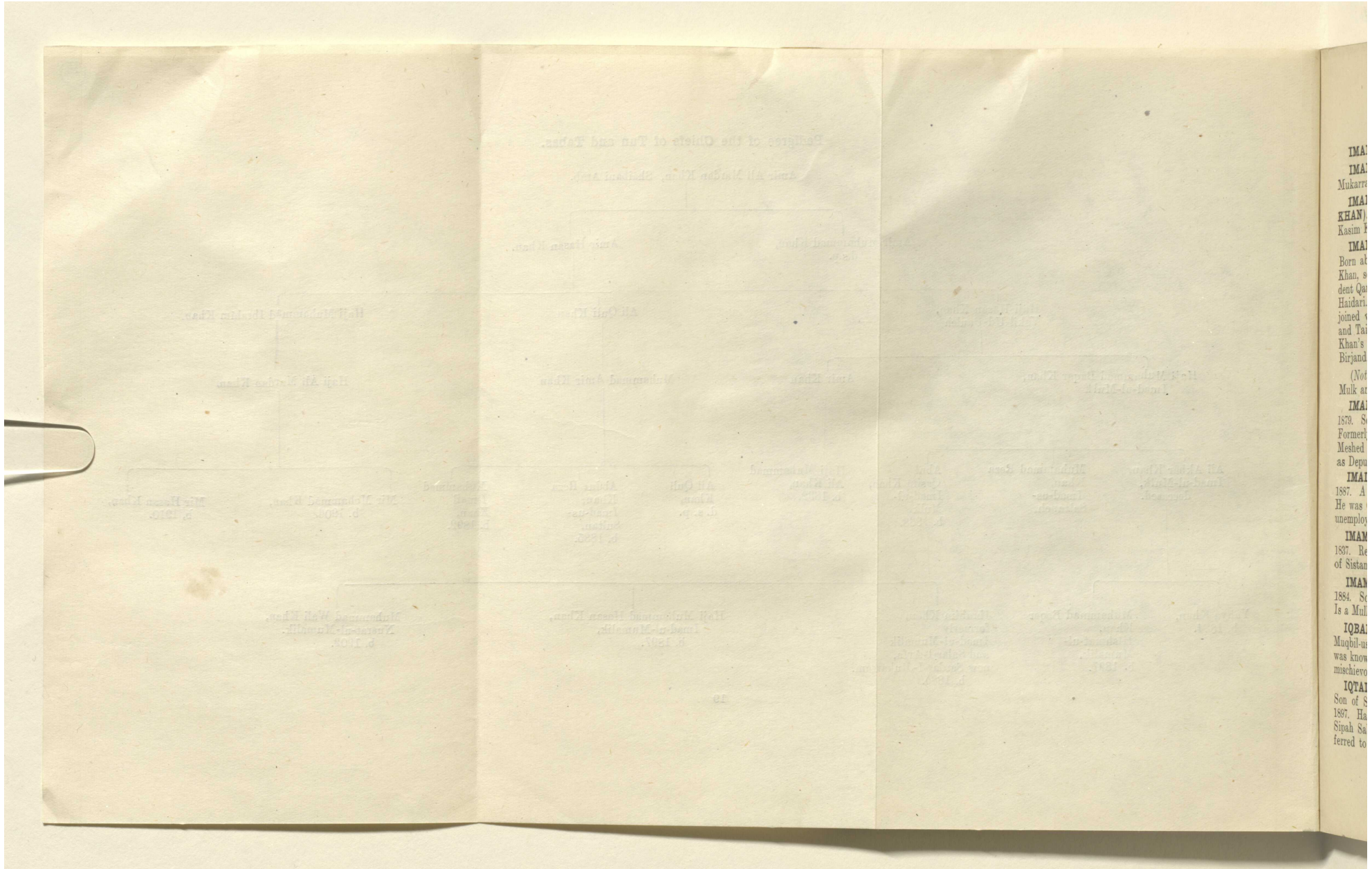
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'Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat' [14r] (32/76)



'Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat' [14v] (33/76)



**IMAD-UL-MUMALIK.**—*See* Zulfikar Khan.

**IMAD-UL-MUMALIK.**—Former title of Sardar-i-Mukarram (Ibrahim Khan), *q. v.*

**IMAD-UL-MUMALIK (Haji MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN).**—Born 1897. Second son of Imad-ul-Mulk (Abdul Kasim Khan), *q. v.*

**IMAD-UL-MUMALIK (ZULFAKAR KHAN).**—Qarai. Born about 1867. Son of Hadi Khan, son of Sardar Ishaq Khan, son of Muhammad Khan Kallakam the last independent Qarai Chief of Turbat-i-Haidari. Residence in Turbat-i-Haidari. Was appointed Governor of Turshiz in 1918. He joined with a contingent of Qarais the Hazaras, Barbaris and Taimuris who fought against Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan's Gendarmes in 1921. When defeated he fled to Birjand. Reappointed Governor of Turshiz in 1922.

(*Note.*—His family is distinct from that of Imad-ul-Mulk and Imad-ul-Mumalik of Tun and Tabas).

**IMAD-US-SALTANEH (HUSAIN ALI KHAN).**—Born 1879. Son of the late Mutamin-us-Saltaneh. A Democrat. Formerly was Rais-i-Adlieh, Nishapur. Rais-i-Arlic, Meshed for some years. Elected to the Tehran Majlis 1921 as Deputy for Meshed.

**IMAD-US-SULTAN (ABDUR REZA KHAN).**—Born 1887. A cousin of Imad-ul-Mulk, the Chief of Tun and Tabas. He was Governor of Gunabad 1921-22. Residing in Meshed unemployed September 1922.

**IMAM-I-JUMA (MULLAH ALI AKBAR).**—Born about 1837. Resides at Bunjar. Second most influential Mujtahid of Sistan. Rather fanatical. A large land holder.

**IMAM-I-JUMA (Sheikh MUHAMMAD HUSAIN).**—Born 1884. Son-in-law of Shaukat-ud-Dauleh (Abu Turab Khan). Is a Mullah of Meshed without much influence or popularity.

**IQBAL-US-SULTAN (ALI KHAN).**—Born 1892. Son of Muqbil-us-Saltaneh. (Abu Turab Khan). For a short time was known as Iqbal-ut-Taulieh. Is an active democrat and mischievous.

**IQTADAR-I-NIZAM (SAIYID REZA KHAN).**—Age 48. Son of Saiyid Reza Khan of Tehran. Entered the Army. 1897. Has always served in Tehran until now. Was with Sipah Salah when Muhammad Ali Shah abdicated. Transferred to the Gendarmerie in 1914 as a Sultan. Promoted

Yavar in 1917 and Naib-Sarhang of Gendarmerie in 1921. Deputed to Khorasan as Rais-i-Āmnieh (Commander of Road Guards) February 1922. Educated in the Military School, Tehran. Speaks Persian, Turkish and French.

**IQTIDAR-UL-MULK (SHER ALI KHAN).**—Born 1882. Of Afghan origin. Governor of Kalat-i-Nadiri 1918-1920. Again in 1922 until June when he was recalled. Appointed Governor General of Sarakhs 1922.

(Note.—He is distinct from the Persian Consul at Askabad).

**ISA KHAN, MIRZA.**—Born 1882. Brother of Amid-us-Saltaneh. Was Revenue Officer, Kuchan 1918. Posed as a democrat and collected a large number of bribes. Was dismissed and sent to Tehran 1919. Appointed Superintendent of State lands in Khorasan, June 1922.

**ITIZAD UT-TAULIYEH (Shaikh HASAN).**—Born about 1887. One of the five *Sarkashiks* of the Shrine. Wealthy land owner. Engages in petty intrigues. Used to be very anti-Russian. His brother Mirza Ali Itizad-Zader. (born 1900) is pro-Bolshevik.

**ISMAIL KHAN.**—Born about 1877. Was Head Assistant to the Director of Revenues in Khorasan in 1918. Appointed Rais-i-Tahtid (Excise Officer) March 1919. Resigned December 1920. Director of Customs Duzdap 1921. Transferred to Sistan 1922. Has a Franco-Russian wife and two little daughters.

**ITIMAD-I-KHAQAN (MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN KAIYANI).**—Born about 1862. Well-to-do Kadkhuda of Deh Khanum, Sistan. Deputy Governor of the sub-district Miankangi until 1920. He arrested several German Agents and sent them into the Consulate during the War.

**ITISAM-UL-MULK (HUSAIN KHAN).**—Karguzar and Passport Officer, Birjand 1915. Friendly to us.

**ITMADUS SULTAN (YEZD).**—A receiver of anti-British literature from Germany in August 1922.

**JAFARI KHAN.**—See Salar-i-Shujia.

**JALA-UD-DOWLEH—(HUSSAIN KHAN, MIRZA).**—Rais-i-Adlinge in Sistan and Kainat.

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**JALAL-UL-MAMALIK SHAHZADEH (IRAJ MIRZA).—**  
Born about 1877. Head Assistant, Revenue Office, Khorasan  
under M. Dubois. Was dismissed in November 1921.

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**JALAL-US-SULTAN (SHAHZADEH ASADULLAH  
MIRZA).—**Former title of Rukn-i-Azam, *q. v.*

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**JALAL NASIRBEGOFF, MESHEDI.—**Born about 1880.  
Caucasian Turk. Son of Nasir Beg (not related to Abdul  
Fath). A leading merchant of Meshed who does business  
with India and London. He abstains from politics. Has  
considerable influence with Caucasian Turkish community.

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**JAMSHIR KHAN.—**Son of Nasir Khan, Soshadi Baluchi.

**JAWAD KHAN, ABDULLAZADEH.—**Born about 1887.  
Medical practitioner. On the staff of the Shrine hospital.  
Educated in Egypt. Residence, Meshed.

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**JOWALA SINGH (Rai Sahib).—**Important Indian trader  
of firm of Rai Sahib Jowala Singh Mahan Singh, which has  
branches in Duzdap, Sistan, Birjand and Meshed also in  
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**JUM'A KHAN, son of BAHADUR KHAN.—**Shalibor  
Baluch from near Bampur. Robbed a Bistani caravan at  
Gurg on the road to Kerman in November 1914 and was  
again raiding near Khabis in April 1917.

**JUM'A KHAN, son of JALAL KHAN.—**Zirkari Brahui of  
Lutak, of servile origin. Son-in-law of the Headman Nazar  
Jan. Notorious for raiding towards Neh year after year  
before the War. Served in the Sistan Levy Corps as  
Resaldar from 1915-1917. Was raiding again in 1920.

**JUM'A KHAN, son of JEHIL KHAN.—**Ismailzai Sardar  
of Sarhad. Fought against General Dyer in 1916.

**JUM'A KHAN son of PASSAND KHAN.—**Headman of  
the Yaghizai Brahuis of Lutak. Succeeded his father in  
1913 as Ghulam Bashi of the Russian Consulate, Sistan.  
After the closing of the Consulate joined the Sistan Levy  
Corps in 1915 and eventually became Resaldar Major.  
He owns the Hurmuk oasis. A trustworthy useful man.  
Received Order of British India in 1922.

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**KALIM KHAN, MIR.—**Born about 1878. Owns property  
in Tabas. Has been Revenue Collector at Tabas and  
Shirwan. Was dismissed in 1920 by M. Dubois.

**KARBALAI NAJAF ALI.**—See Nasar-ul-Ayaley.

**KARIM KHAN.**—Born 1884. Son of Nur Muhammad. Headman of 200 families of Zorabadi Baluchis. Can produce 250 sowars with rifles. He fled to Russia with half of his tribe in 1918. For 2½ years he served the Bolsheviks as Sarhaddar. Then he commenced raiding into Persia and severed his connection with Government whom the Persian Government have been pressing to extradite him. In August 1922 he surrendered himself to the Amir-i-Lashkar at Sarakhs with his followers. The claims against him and his counter claims are being investigated by a *Majlis* of officials.

**KASHIF-UL-MULK (MIRZA AGHA)** commonly called **KASHFI.**—Born about 1884. Son of Haji Saiyid Ali, Mujtahid of Tehran. Came to Meshed 1918. News writer of British Military Mission 1920. Has always been on very friendly terms with British Consulate. Appointed Qazi-i-Askari (ranking as Sultan) in the Eastern Division 1922.

**KASHIF-UL-MULK (MUHAMMAD ALI).**—Born 1877. A Kashi. Was formerly Rais-i-Beledieh (President of the Municipality) of Meshed. Is now Municipal Secretary.

**KARIM "NAJJAR" (CARPENTER).**—Caucasian Turk. Born about 1882. Democrat. Was deported to India in August 1918 at the request of the Russian Consul General, Meshed. Returned to Meshed *via* Constantinople in 1921.

**KASHIF-UL-MULK (SAIYID KASHFI).**—Qazi-i-Askari, Meshed 1922. Holds rank of Sultan. His duties combine those of chaplain and legal adviser to Military Courts. Regarded as an old friend by British Consulate, Meshed.

**KAUDANI ILBEGI (MUHAMMAD AZIM).**—Born 1872. Chief of the Kaudani Taimuris of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam District. Resides at Kala-i-Gak near the Afghan frontier. Was in trouble with the Persian authorities in March 1919 when he took refuge for a short time in Afghanistan. His daughter is married to Mehdi Khan, son of Shuja-ul-Mulk, Hazara.

**KAZIM, HAJI SAIYID.**—Born about 1861. A wealthy merchant and land-owner in Meshed. Used to do business with Moscow in cloth. Now dealing chiefly in tea and sugar *via* India.

**KHABIR-I-KHAQAN.**—Former title of Salar-i-Khabir.

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**KHAIR MUHAMMAD KHALIFA.**—Tried to organise a general rising in the Mekran in 1919. Attacked Jask. He was beaten off but succeeded in destroying the telegraph line and attacked Chabar also unsuccessfully. His second failure lost him what influence he had and discredited him locally. His desire is to still blackmail the British authorities into paying him a subsidy. This, however, has been steadily refused. A notorious gun runner of Mekran.

**KHALIL AGHA KAZIMOV.**—Born 1897. Has extensive business dealings with England and America. Residence Milan in Tabriz.

**KHAN MUHAMMAD.**—Born about 1885. Head of the Sistan branch of the Zarat-kzai Baluchis. Jemadar in the Sistan Levy Corps. (One section of the tribe has its headquarters in Miankang and another in the vicinity of Sharifabad).

**KHUDADAD BEG.**—Uncle of Ali Khan. One of the Chiefs of the Bicharanlu section of the Za'afaranlu.

**KHUDADAD KHAN, Sardar.**—Born about 1882. Sardar of the Nauris of Sistan and the most powerful Baluch in Sistan. Lives at Khwaja Ahmed. Is closely related to the Narui Sardar of Sarhad. Receives a percentage of raider's gains. Has never led a raid himself. He accompanied General Dyer to Sarhad and Kacha in 1916 giving him much assistance. He also furnished many recruits to the Sistan Levy Corps and therefore unofficially now receives good offices from the Sistan Consulate.

**KHUDCHI BAKHSH, KADKHUDA.**—Headman of thirty Hazara families at Shirwan and Kuchan.

**KILICH.**—A Yamut Turkoman, who with his brothers was committing robberies on the Northern frontier in 1915. Present whereabouts not known.

**KUMIRADZE.**—A Georgian—chief of Vneshtorg Meshed, September 1922.

**MAHMUD HERATI, HAJI.**—Born 1877. A wealthy merchant. Previously trading with Russia now with India. Was unofficial Afghan Trade Agent before establishment of the Afghan Consulate General.

**MAHMUI MIRZA SHAHZADEH, Yawar (Major).**—Born 1890. Son of Zahir-us-Sultan (Shahzadeh Husain Mirza). Has visited Europe twice. Joined the Gendarmerie

in 1914. Is Military Works Officer in the Eastern Division and Engineer in charge of the Meshed Duzdap road.

**MAJD-UL-UDABA (ABUL QASIM).**—Born about 1882. Brother of Sadr-ul-Udaba. Was Excise Officer, Sistan, 1919-1921. Cashier in the Excise Department, Meshed, 1922.

**MALIK-UL-HUKAMA (MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN).**—Born about 1860. Medical practitioner. Residence, Meshed. Sent to Sistan in 1906 to report on the plague epidemic. Was granted the Victoria Medal for services in this connection.

**MALIK-USH-SHURA, Khorasani (MIRZA TAQI).**—Born about 1880. As his name implies is a poet of repute. In 1918 was deported at the instance of the Russians from Tehran to Bujnurd. Returned to Tehran 6 months later and became editor of the "Nau Bahar". Now (1922) Majlis Deputy for Bujnurd. Residence Meshed. Now in Tehran.

**MALIK-UT-TUJJAR (Agha TAQI) of Khorasan.**—Born 1882. Brother of Rais-ut-Tujjar. Owns large estates in various districts of Khorasan, separately from his brother. Residence Meshed.

**MALIK-UT-TUJJAR (HAJI HASAN AGHA) of Tehran.**—Born about 1880. Son of the late Malik-ut-Tujjar of Tehran and younger brother of Haji Hussain Agha. He and his brother jointly share the largest estate in Khorasan. He generally resides in Tehran, but occasionally relieves his brother at Meshed.

**MALIK-UT-TUJJAR (HAJI MUHAMMAD HUSAIN) of Birjand.**—Born about 1860. The leading merchant and a big land owner in Birjand. His son Shaikh Muhammad Hasan worked as clerk in the Imperial Bank of Persia, Birjand, for several years.

**MANSUR-I-NIZAM (SHAHZADEH DARWESH ALI MIRZA).**—Born 1877. Descendant of the Afshar Dynasty. Was Chief of Police, Sistan, 1913-21 when he returned to Tehran and received his title. Now (1922) Chief of Police, Turbat-i-Haidari. He rendered great assistance to the Sistan Consulate during the War.

**MANSUR-UL-MULK (MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN).**—Born 1841. Uncle of the late Amir-i-Masud (Reza Khan) and Shuja-ul-Mumalik (Zabardast Khan) Governor of

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Daragaz 1884 to 1897. Reappointed Governor in 1921 in the place of his murdered nephew. Was superseded by Salar-i-Nusrat in 1922. Died in July 1922. See pedigree of Daragaz Khans.

**MASIH-US-SALTANEH (FATH ALI KHAN).**—Born about 1880. Son of Malik-ul-Hukama. Medical practitioner. Sent to Sistan in 1906 to report on the plague epidemic. Was granted the Victoria medal for services in this connection. Educated in Tehran. Residence Meshed. He is Editor of the monthly medical journal "Tibbi Kununi" (modern medicine).

**MASIR KHAN.**—Son of Saadat Quli Beg. Chief of one of the two divisions of the Jiristan section of Zaafaranlu Kurds. Resides at Milanlu Pain. The Jiristan are an important frontier section which can put 400 men armed with modern rifles into the field. The section has a reputation for robbery and gun-running.

**MASUD KHAN SAIYID.**—See Muazid-ud-Dauleh.

**MAZHAR-UL-AYALEH (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD HUSAIN MIRZA MUHANDIS).**—Born 1857. Owns house property in Meshed and lends money on interest.

**MEHDI KHAN, Saiyid.**—Born about 1895. A Tehrani. Son of Mudabbir-ul-Mulk. He was Chief of Police Shirwan until 1921. Now (1922) residing in Meshed unemployed.

**MEHDI KHAN.**—Born 1837. Well-to-do Kadkhuda of Khamak, Sistan.

**MEHDI MIR.**—Born 1887. Caucasian Turk. Brother of Mir Murteza. Democrat. Not so mischievous as his brother. Was imprisoned for a short time after the rebellion of 1921.

**MIR SHER, KALANTAR.**—An important Kadkhuda. Residence Iskil, Sistan. Is a democrat and member of the Kashf-ul-Haqaiq Committee in Sistan.

**MIRZA ISMAIL KHAN.**—Appointed Director of Customs in Duzdap 1921. Has a French wife.

**MIRZA KHAN, NARUI.**—Brother of Ali Shah, Narui, and Taj Muhammad, Narui.

**MIRZA MEHDI KHAN.**—See Muntazim-us-Sultaneh.

**MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI.**—See Qaimmuqam-ut-Taulieh.

**MIRZA MUHAMMAD DANISH.**—(Son-in-law of Rais-ut-Tujjar) a merchant who trades extensively in opium. One of the candidates for Parliamentary vacancies in January 1922.

**MIRZA NAZIR.**—*See* Abdulla, Saiyid.

**MIRZA SADR-UD-DIN.**—*See* Najd-us-Saltaneh.

**MIRZA SAIYID HUSSEIN.**—*See* Salar-i-Mumtaz.

**MISBEH-I-DIWAN (MUHAMMAD WALI KHAN).**—Born about 1885. Factor of Shaukat-ul-Mulk and Deputy Governor of Kainat under him for many years. Elected Majlis member for Sistan 1922. Owns large estates in Kainat and a large carpet factory at Naufirst. Has one son at Cambridge, one in America and one at Aligarh College, India. Made much money out of contracts with the British Troops 1918-20. Is very friendly.

**MISBEH-I-DIWAN II (MUHAMMAD KHAN).**—Was Revenue Collector at Karez in 1919. He returned to Tehran.

(*Note.*—Another Misbeh-i-Diwan is in Kerman Province. He was anti-British during the War.)

**MISKAT-I-DIWAN (QUSHID KHAN).**—Born about 1857. Factor of Hisam-ud-Dauleh and Deputy Governor of Kainat when the latter was Governor. Owns properties in Birjand and Turbat-i-Haidari.

**MISKAT-I-NIZAM.**—Appointed Chief of Police of Sarakhs March 1922.

**MUAYYAD-UT-TOULIA.**—Born 1902. Brother of Naib-ut-Taulieh (Saiyed Said). Unemployed.

**MUAZZAZZ-UD-DAULEH.**—Appointed Karguzar of Meshed in 1913. After outbreak of war was strongly pro-German and was an active agent in procuring the release of the German and Austrian prisoners of war from Russian territory in 1915. He would most probably have been arrested and deported but he fled.

**MAUZID-UD-DAULEH (SAIYID MASUD KHAN).**—Appointed Karguzar at Turbat-i-Haidari 1919. Has made a promise to serve us faithfully (July 1919). Transferred to Sistan as Karguzar in 1921. Born about 1892.

**MUAWIN-US-SANA'I (HAJI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL).**—Born about 1868. A well known mason who built British

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Consulate and the Russian Bank. Residence in Meshed. He was granted the Victoria medal many years ago and receives British good offices. He was an important contractor for the Line of Communications East Persia, constructed the Hutted Encampments at Turbat-i-Haidari and Meshed and the road between Kuchan and Turbat-i-Haidari.

His brother and partner is called Muin-us-Sana'i (Haji Muhammad Reza.)

**MUAVIN-UT-TUJJAR (ABDUL KARIM).**—Born 1899. Son of the late Mauvin-ut-Tujjar (Haji Muhammad Hasan). Owns estates near Meshed in partnership with his Uncle Muin-ut-Tujjar. Is in financial difficulties.

**MUAZZIZ-UL-MULK (ABUL KHAIR KHAN).**—Born 1887. Younger son of the late Salar-i-Muazzaz and brother of Sardar-i-Muazzam. Incapable and unemployed. Lives in Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD AFSHAR, KHAN SAHIB HAJI.**—Born about 1875. A wealthy merchant and land owner. Made Khan Sahib in January 1919 for services rendered to the Military Mission. Is a British protege. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD AGHA, commonly called DANISH.**—Born 1890. Son of Abdul Husain, Tehrani; a leader of the Meshed democrats. Elected Majlis Deputy for Nishapur 1922. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD AGHA KASHANSKI.**—Born about 1880. Deals extensively in tea which he imports from Shanghai. Before the war was domiciled in Askabad but for some years has been domiciled in Meshed.

**MUGHIS-US-SALTANEH (YUSIF ALI).**—Born about 1867. Was employed in the Nashik Khana in the Royal House. Afterwards was personal servant of Nizam-us-Saltaneh, working as his agent in Bushire in charge of Nizam's estates. Came with Nizam-us-Saltaneh to Meshed and appointed Assistant Governor General, 1921.

**MUHAMMAD AGHA.**—See Sahib-i-Jam.

**MUHAMMAD ALI FAZIL, Haji Shaikh; commonly called SHAIKH FAZIL.**—Born about 1850. A leading Mujtahid of Meshed. Does not interfere in politics. A simple man and friendly to British.

**MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, KAIYANI.**—See Itimad-i-Khaqan.

**MUHAMMAD ALI SHAIKH.**—Born 1872. Son of Haji Ismail, and brother of the late Mullah Mehdi and of Shaikh Reza, the Chief Mujtahid of Sistan. Is also a Mujtahid and a *Mustajir* (contractor) of several villages in Sistan. Resides in the town of Sistan.

**MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN.**—*See* Salar-i-Nasrat.

**MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN, NARUI.**—Nephew of Muhammad Nasir Khan. Residence Kileh-i-Nau.

**MUHAMMAD AZIM.**—*See* Kandani Ilbegi.

**MUHAMMAD BAQAR, HAJI.**—Born 1866. Richest and most influential merchant of Kuchan. Formerly his chief business was in Russian cloth. Now doing business with Meshed, Tehran, Astrabad and Yazd in tea and sugar which he imports *via* India. Does not take part in politics.

**MUHAMMAD BAQIR MUDARRIS.**—Born about 1852. Headmaster of Shrine school. An influential man.

**MUHAMMAD BAQIR SHAIKH.**—Born about 1870. Mujtahid of Kainat next in importance to Shaikh Muhammad Hadi. Supporter of Hisam-ud-Dauleh. Residence Birjand.

**MUHAMMAD DASTMALCHI, HAJI.**—Born about 1877. Trades with England and India. Owns considerable landed property. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD HADI, SHAIKH.**—Born about 1867. Chief Mujtahid in Kainat. Residence Birjand. A strong supporter of Shaukat-ul-Mulk.

**MUHAMMAD HASAN.**—Born about 1877. Son of Abdul Hussin. Wealthy trader and land owner. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD HASAN MIRZA, Shahzadeh.**—Born 1895. Younger son of the late Shahzadeh Nurullah Mirza and brother of Muhammad Hashim Mirza. Rais-i-Ijra (subordinate judge and Bailiff of the Provincial Court of Justice) in Meshed for several years.

**MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN SHARAKI.**—Born about 1872. Son of Jahangir Khan. Well-to-do Kadkhuda of Wasilan, Sistan.

**MUHAMMAD HASHIM MIRZA SHAHZADEH.**—Born about 1874. Elder son of the late Shahzadeh Nurullah

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Mirza. Has landed property in Sabzavar. One of the Majlis Deputies for Meshed (1922) and has been Deputy twice previously. Has been Director of Endowments and Public Prosecutor in Meshed. Is a democrat and anti-foreign. His younger brother Shahzadeh Muhammad Hasan Mirza is more obnoxious.

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**MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN, HAJI, MULLA.**—Chief of the merchants in Birjand. Native of Sarbisheh. Very friendly.

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**MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN UGHAZ.**—Born 1872. Lives at Ughaz in the Kuchan district. Headman of the Sivkanlu Zaaafaranlus. Was in trouble with the authorities for gun-running and raiding in 1918. Governor of Bajgiran 1922.

1852.

**MUHAMMAD HUSAIN MIRZA, SHAHZADEH.**—Naib Sarhang (Lt.-Col.). Born 1889. Married to a niece of Qavvam-us-Saltaneh. Enlisted in Gendarmerie 1911.

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Promoted Sultan 1916.

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January 1922. Chief of Staff Eastern Division.

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Educated in German school at Tehran. Speaks Persian, Turkish, French, German, Russian.

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In 1915 was with a Gendarme regiment which joined the Turks though he himself did not. Commanded the Gendarmerie at Meshed in 1919. He annoyed his uncle so much by keeping one Russian mistress after another that he was returned to Tehran in 1920. Returned to Meshed in December 1921 as Chief of the Divisional Staff. Has now married the divorced wife of the Russian, Zewald. Is reputed a capable but indolent officer.

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**MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN, HAJI.**—Born 1862. Is titular Headman of the Kaivanlu Kurds of Radkan but exercises no jurisdiction though he has an estate there. Lives quietly in Meshed.

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**MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM MILKI, HAJI.**—Born about 1870. A wealthy trader, who owns lands near Meshed wrth 200,000 Tomans.

**MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM HAKKAK.**—Born about 1872 in India. Wealthy trader and landowner. Has a lease of the turquoise mines at Nishapur. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ISFAHANI.**—Born 1867. A wealthy merchant. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMADI, KADKHUDA.**—Born about 1850. Head of the Sayyads. Residence Nasirabad.

**MUHAMMAD KAZIM TEHRANI, HAJI SHAIKH.**—Born about 1860. Trades on a considerable scale with India. Is an influential democrat and father of Shaikh Ahmad Bahar, Editor of the Meshed newspaper "Bahar". The party of which he is leader is opposed to Haji Muhammad Jafar Kashmiri.

**MUHAMMAD KIRBASI, HAJI.**—Born about 1875. Wealthy merchant and landowner. Residence Meshed.

**MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN.**—Born 1877. Leading Democrat of Faizabad. Not unfriendly to us. Now living quietly 1922.

**MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN.**—See Shaukat-ul-Mulk.

**MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN.**—See Muzaffar-us-Sultaneh.

**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KASHMIRI, HAJI.**—Born about 1872. Of Indian origin, nationalised Persian subject. Democrat and anti-British. Editor of the "Mehr-i-Munir", publication of which is occasionally stopped by the authorities. Was opposed to the movement of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in 1921.

**MUHAMMAD JAFAR KASHMIRI, HAJI.**—Born about 1873. Brother and Assistant of Haji Muhammad Ismail Kashmiri. Rather more active in political gatherings. Anti-British. One of the most mischievous men in Khorasan.

**MUHAMMAD KHAN, SIAH, 1918.**—Director of Customs, Kuh-i-Malik.

**MUHAMMAD MALIKZADEH.**—Born about 1892. Brother of Malik-ush-Shuara. Editor of "Tazeh Bahar" which ceased publication on imprisonment of editor by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in April 1921. Director of Endowments and Education 1922. Residence Meshed.

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**MUHAMMAD, NAHAWANII, SHAIKH.**—Born about 1867. Came to Meshed from Najaf in 1911. In 1915 went to Turbat-i-Haidari where he now resides. Is a democrat.

**MUHAMMAD HASIR KHAN, NARUI.**—Residence Kileh-i-Nau, Sistan.

**MUHAMMAD RAFI KHAN (MIRJA).**—On February 27th 1915, His Majesty's Consul General at Meshed reported that Mirza Muhammad Rafi Khan, an Afghan refugee, who posed as a leader of the Democrats and gave much trouble during the disturbances at Meshed at the time when the ex-Shah attempted to overthrow the constitution, had recently returned from Teheran, where he had been for some time past and lodged with Abdullah Khan, the unofficial Afghan Agent. He obtained through his wife permission of the Amir of Afghanistan to return there. He had left for Herat and was said to be bearing papers relating to the proclamation of Jihad by the Ottoman Government which he intended to take to Kabul and deliver to the Amir. While he was in Meshed, he said, he had also a letter from the Shah to the Amir. The Herat agent had reported his expected arrival in Herat. His Majesty's Consul considered him to be a mischievous and turbulent scoundrel and informed the Governor of Herat of his antecedents; the latter promised to investigate the matter. On March 27th, Muhammad was reported to be penniless and at Herat in dire straits.

**MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN.**—See Samsam-ud-Dowleh.

**MUHAMMAD REZA, HAJI SHAIKH.**—Born 1877. Son of Haji Ismail. Succeeded his brother Mullah Mehdi as Chief Mujtahid of Sistan. Is also a *Mustajir* (contractor) of several villages in Sistan. Resides in the town. An influential man with democratic ideas. Fond of intrigue. Friendly to British.

**MUHAMMAD RIZA KHAN.**—See Rais-i-Tujjar.

**MUHAMMAD RIZA KHAN.**—See Shuja-ul-Mulk.

**MUHAMMAD Saiyid.**—Born 1892. Son of Iftakhar-ul-Islam (Saiyid Jafar). Owner and Editor of the "Khorasan" newspaper, which was started in 1921 and is subsidized by the Russian Consul-General (1922).

**MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN SARUNI.**—Born 1894. Well-to-do Kadkhuda of Deh Dost Muhammad, Sistan.

**MUHAMMAD TAQI MIRZA QUJAR.**—*See* Mu'Tazid-ud-Dowleh.

**MUHAMMAD WALI.**—*See* Missam-i-Diwan.

**MUIN-UL-ISLAM (ABDUR RASUL).**—Born about 1877. Was wakil in Adlieh, Tehran. Held appointment of Rais-i-Adlieh Iraq, Rais of Lower Court of Justice in Tehran, Member in the Chief Court. Came to Meshed May 1922. Rais-i-Adlieh, Khorasan. Is not straight. Recalled from Meshed September 1922.

**MUIN-UT-TUJJAR (HAJI ALI AKBAR).**—Of Khorasan. Born 1864. Son of the late Haji Mullah Ahmad, Banker of Herat. A big landowner, including amongst his possessions the Gul Khatmi garden in Meshed. Used to be one of the leading bankers and most influential merchants of Meshed but has been in financial difficulties for some years. He formerly farmed the Nishapur turquoise mines.

**MUNTASIR-UL-MULK (NAQI KHAN).**—Hazara. Born 1904. Youngest son of Shuja-ul-Mulk.

**MUNTAZIM-US-SULTANEH (MEHDI KHAN).**—Born 1870. Karguzar of Kuchan 1921. Assistant Karguzar, Meshed, 1922. A worthy man but often sick. Anglophile.

**MUQARRIB-SALTANEH.**—*See* Karguzar, Meshed.

**MUQARRIB-US-SALTANEH (ABUL QASIM KHAN SAM'I).**—Born 1854. A Gilani. Entered the Persian Foreign Office 1880. Served several years in the Accounts section. Became Head of the Judicial section 1907. Received the Turkish decoration of Majidi in 1908. Was once Karguzar of Kurdistan for a few months. Appointed Karguzar of Khorasan January 1922. Practically all his service has been in Tehran. He expects to be retired soon though his intellect is unimpaired.

**MUQBIL-US-SALTANEH (ABU TURAB KHAN).**—Born about 1862. Former title was Iqbal-ut-Taulieh. Acquired great wealth from being Cashier and Contractor of the Shrine. Elected Majlis Deputy for Turshiz in 1920. Is a Democrat and anti-Foreign. Father of Iqbal-us-Sultan.

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**MURAD MIRZA, AGHA.**—Born about 1862. Head of the Ismailis section of the Agha Khan of Bombay in Kainat who are occasionally oppressed by Shaukat-ul-Mulk's subordinates. He receives good offices from the Consulate. Owns a large estate in Sehdeh where he always entertains European travellers.

**MURTEZA BUJNURDI, SHAIKH.**—Born 1867. Son of Shaikh Muhammad Taqi. A very influential and honest Mujtahid of Meshed.

**MURTEZA MIR.**—Born 1869. Caucasian Turk. Owner of the "Tus" Press. Was deported to Russia in 1918. Returned to Meshed 1919 as unofficial representative of the Caucasian Republic. Strongly espoused the cause of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan, enlisting a large number of Caucasian recruits in the Gendarmerie. It was in his house that a meeting convened by Major Ismail Khan decided to raise the Bolshevik Standard and kill the twenty-four leading men of Meshed including Europeans. He was imprisoned for 45 days by Amir-i-Lashkar and then released on bail. Is now (1922) a strong supporter of the Russian Consul-General and a leading propagandist. Unfortunately Amir-i-Lashkar believes him to be harmless "because he gives him news reports."

**MURTEZA MIRZA HAJI SHAHZADEH.**—Born 1880. Brother of Salar-i-Muzaffar. A Democrat. Town Governor of Meshed 1918. Governor of Gunabad 1919. Member of the Perso-Russian Water Commission 1921. Town Governor of Meshed 1922 for a few weeks. Governor of Sarakhs where he misbehaved himself fraternising with the Russians and troubling a British protege whose sheep had been carried into Russia. Recalled to Meshed in July 1922. He engineered a strong agitation against the Governor General. On the mediation of Aghazadeh was appointed Governor of Pain Walayat August 1922.

**MURTEZA QULI KHAN SAIYID.**—Arrived Meshed on 3rd July 1921 from Tehran to take up the appointment of Mutawalli Bashi.

**MURTEZA, SAIYID.**—Barbari. Born 1896. Chief of the Dezangi section. Remained neutral during the rebellion of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan 1921.

**MURTEZA SARABI, SAIYID.**—Born about 1865. Mujtahid. President of Anjuman-i-Ayali 1908. Does not take part in politics. Residence Meshed. Father of Saiyid Mustafa Sarabi, the rebel of 1921.

**MURTEZA, SHAIKH.**—Born 1865. Son of Muhammad Taqi, Mujtahid. An influential Mujtahid in Meshed. Takes no part in politics. Residence, Ashtian near Tehran.

**MURTEZA QULI KHAN, SAIYID.**—Tabatabai of Nain. Born about 1877. Governor of Sabzawar 1916. Afterwards Mutwalli Bashi of the Shrine of which appointment he was relieved by Zahir-us-Islam. Reappointed Mutwalli Bashi in July 1921. Finds the administration difficult owing to the indebtedness of the Shrine. Is friendly with the Consulate. Not popular with his subordinates.

**MUSADDIQ-US-SULTAN (GHULAM REZA KHAN)** — Born about 1860. Cashier of Customs Department, Meshed. Is a follower of Saleh Ali Shah of Gunabad, the leader of the Sufi community of Khorasan. Worthy and honest.

**MUSHAR-I-DAFTAR (SAIYID GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN).**—Born 1867. Son of the late Saiyid Jafar Mustaufi of Tehran. Has been employed in various Revenue appointments in Persia since 1897. Revenue Collector Turshiz since 1921.

**MUSHAR-UL-MUMALIK (ASADULLAH KHAN).**—Born about 1890. Son of Haji Imam Juma of Khoi. Has been for 5 years in the Ministry of Finance, Tehran. Came to Meshed summer 1922 as Assistant Director of Revenues. Educated in Paris.

**MUSHIR-I-HUMAYUN (HABIBULLAH KHAN).**—Born 1880. Governor of Shirwan 1918. Governor of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam April 1919, Chief Secretary to the Governor General 1919. Governor of Daragaz 1920. Was with the Governor General in the expedition against Khuda Vardi 1920. Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari 1921. Superseded by Military Governor and brought to Meshed in custody. President of Meshed Municipality May 1921. Returned to Tehran 1922.

**MUSHIR-I-MUZZAM (MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN).**—Born about 1874. Has been Chief Postmaster in many Provincial Capitals. Elected Majlis Deputy for Tabas

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1921. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Cabinet of Saiyid Zia-ud-Din 1921.

**MUSTAFA KHAN, SAIYID.**—Born 1869. Aliabadi. Has held several appointments in the Revenue and Excise Departments. Is Revenue Amin (Collector) of Daragaz 1922.

**MUSTAFA KHAN, SAIYID.**—Born about 1878. Medical practitioner. Medical Officer of Municipality of Meshed. Educated in Tehran. Residence Meshed.

**MUSTAFA MIRZA, SHAHZADEH.**—Born 1870. Son of Haji Shahzadeh Muhammad Mirza and brother of Salar-i-Muzaffar. Governor of Kuchan 1914. Dismissed at instance of Russian Consul General. Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari 1916. Governor of Lahijan (in Gilan) 1918. From there took a large consignment of carpets to Baku for sale in Constantinople. They were confiscated by the Bolsheviks but he recovered a portion and took them to Baghdad. Returned to Meshed 1921. Is a mischievous Democrat. A tyrannical ruler and a plausible writer.

**MUSTAFA (SARABI).**—Persian aged 35 years. Democrat and great orator. Friendly with consulate Meshed.

**MUSTAFA SARABI, SAIYID.**—Born about 1888. Son of Saiyid Murtaza Sarabi. Employed for a time in Adlieh Department in Meshed. Was one of the leading civilian supporters of the 1921 rebellion in Meshed. Afterwards deported to Nishapur. An eloquent speaker of revolutionary tendencies. Residence Meshed.

**MUSTASHAR-US-SALTANEH (ABDULLAH KHAN).**—Born about 1850. Reported to be wealthy, and very corrupt. Was Chief Assistant to the Governor General, Nayyar-ud-Dauleh and has been Assistant Revenue Director of Khorasan. Residence Meshed.

**MUTAMID-UL-VIZAREH (MIN ALI AKBAR KALANTAR).**—Born 1882. Leading member of the Kalantar family of Sistan which jointly is Mustajir (contractor) of several villages—Bunjar, Qasimabad, Iskel, Aliabad, etc. Resides at Bunjar.

The brothers in order of age are Mir Qasim, Mir Sher, Mir Ghulam Sultan, Mir Ali Akbar (the subject of this note) Mir Ali and Mir Jamal.

**MUTAMIN-US-SALTANEH (MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN).**—Born 1872. Karguzar of Meshed 1914. Persian Consul-General in Constantinople 1915. Karguzar of Meshed 1919-21. Elected Majlis member for Turbat-i-Haidari 1921. Became a Democrat after his return from Constantinople and worked badly with the British Consulate 1920-21.

**MUTAZID-UL-MULK (MUHAMMAD KHAN).**—Born about 1870. For many years *Pishkar* of Amir-i-Azam in Shahrud. Accompanied Nizam-us-Saltaneh to Meshed. For a short time in 1922 was city Governor of Meshed. Now (1922) Governor of Daragaz.

**MUTAZID-UD-DAULEH (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD TAQI MIRZA).**—Born about 1887. Brother of Ibtihaj-us-Sultan. Came to Birjand from Tehran about 1910 to act as Aide-de-Camp to Shaukat-ul-Mulk, who afterwards made him Rais-i-Amnieh (Commander of Road Guards). He married a wealthy kinswoman of Shaukat-ul-Mulk in 1917.

**MUTASIM-US-SALTANEH (SAIYID MEHDI).**—Born 1887. Karguzar of Sistan 1916 to which place he came with a reputation of being a Democrat and pro-German. He proved himself very anti-Russian and generally unsatisfactory. Returned to Tehran where he rendered some service to His Majesty's Legation. Karguzar of Resht July 1917. Appointed Karguzar, Meshed 1921 by Saiyid Zia-ud-Din. Elected Majlis member for Sistan June 1921 but never took his seat. Was the chief Civil Assistant to Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in the rebellion of 1921. After the Colonel's death he fled by motor to Birjand where Shaukat-ul-Mulk befriended him and persuaded the Cabinet in February 1922 to pardon him and allow him to return to Tehran. An unreliable man.

**MUTAZID-US-SALTANEH (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD HASAN MIRZA).**—Born about 1860. Son of Itizad-us-Saltaneh (Ali Quli Mirza). Was long ago Military Commander in Fars. Has held Governorships in various parts of the country. Came to Meshed in 1918 as Governor of the city and surrounding district. Unemployed for a time. Now again (1922) Governor of the city.

**MUZAFFAR-US-SALTANEH (MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN).**—Born 1872. Chief of Shaikh Amirlu Milanlu section of Zaafaranlu Kurds. Son of the late Musrattullah

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Khan. The Milanlu is the largest section of the tribe and can put 800 men armed with modern rifles into the field. Commanded the tribal forces which killed Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan. Was Governor of Kuchan for a short time 1922.

**NAIB-UT-TAULIEH (HAJI SAIYID SA'ID).**—Born 1878. Formerly known as Muayyad-ut-Taulieh. Succeeded his father Naib-ut-Taulieh (Haji Saiyid Husain) in 1917. He and his brother Sahib Ikhtiyar (Saiyid Abbas, born 1883) hold high appointments and possess large estates both at Meshed and Kerbela. They have not much influence being opium smokers. The youngest brother Muayyad-ut-Taulieh (Saiyid Mahmud, born 1900) is unemployed.

**NAJAF ALI KHAN.**—See Nasir-ul-Ayeleh.

**NAJD-US-SALTANEH (SADR-UD-DIN).**—Born about 1860. Is a Shirazi. Has held many Revenue appointments both in Shiraz and Khorasan. After retiring bought the monopoly of the Turquoise Mines at Nishapur over which of late years he has lost much money. Has some fine house property but is now in debt (1922). After the fall of the Zia-ud-Din Cabinet 1921 he acted as Governor General of Khorasan for a few weeks. Has very bad health.

**NASIR-I-LASHKAR (HABIBULLAH KHAN).**—Born 1887. Son of Husain Beg. Chief of the Hawadanlu section of Zaafaranlu Kurds. Rais-i-Amnieh, Kuchan 1922.

**NASIR BEGOFF.**—See Abul Fath Nasir Begoff and Jalil Nasir Begoff.

**NASIR-UL-AYALEH (HAJI KERBELAI NAJAF ALI).**—Born 1867. A leading Zushki who became an outlaw in 1915. Later appointed Governor of Kohsurkh from which appointment he was dismissed in February 1922. Reappointed in June 1922.

**NASIR-UL-MUMALIK.**—Chief of Police Duzdap. Left Meshed for Duzdap on 11th September 1922.

**NASRULLA KHAN.**—Born 1888. Brother of Zaigham-ul-Mulk. A Kurd of the Shaikh Amirlu Zaafaranlus. Has a following of fifty mounted riflemen. His activity deterred Turkomans from raiding Shirawan in June 1915.

**NIZAM-UT-TAULIEH (SHAIKH MUHAMMAD HASAN).**—Born 1892. One of the five Sarkashiks of the Shrine. Owns lands near Meshed.

**NIZAM-US-SALTANEH (REZA QULI KHAN).**—Born 1856. Son of Sharif Khan. *Rais-i-Sowar* of the Mafi II. His uncle the late Nizam-us-Saltaneh (Husain Quli Khan) died in 1908. In 1899 he accompanied his uncle the late Nizam to Tabriz as *Rais-i-Qushin*—his uncle being Governor General of Azarbaijan. Then went to Bushire as Governor 1902-04. At this time his title was changed from Majir-us-Saltaneh to Salar-i-Muazzam. Later he received the title of Sardar-i-Mukarram. In December 1903 he received the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, at Bandar Abbas on behalf of the Persian Government. He was soon afterwards dismissed in consequence of a disagreement he had with the Governor General of Fars. Soon afterwards he was sent to Luristan in command of troops and in 1905 was made Governor of Luristan, Arabistan and Burujird. He was recalled to Tehran in 1908. In this year he succeeded to the title of Nizam-us-Saltaneh. He was for a year unemployed in Tehran though offered the Governorship of Kermanshah. Appointed Governor General of Fars in 1911. While in this appointment he with Saulat-ud-Dauleh killed the brother of the present Qavvam-ul-Mulk, and on account of this and the consequent disturbances was dismissed from office. He then went for safety to the Sheikh of Muhammareh who had married a daughter of the late Nizam. He remained there 3 months when he was reconciled with the British and promised land free for the Khurramabad Railway. He was ordered by the Persian Government to go to Europe in 1912. There he lived—for the most part in Paris—till October 1913. He had paid a brief visit to England. A few months before the outbreak of the Great War he received permission from the Persian Government to return and received a British assurance of protection. He was again given the Governorship of Luristan, Arabistan and Burujird. At that time his son-in-law Salar-i-Lashkar, son of Farman Farma, was Governor of Hamadan. The Gendarmerie at Hamadan wanted to kill Salar-i-Lashkar whereupon Nizam took a force of Lur sowars from Burujird fought the Gendarmes and rescued him. In 1915 while in Hamadan, he was persuaded by friends in Tehran, who were under the influence of Prince Reuss, to throw in his lot with the

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Germans. It is believed that he received 1,000,000 roubles or £80,000 from the German Legation. He joined Prince Reuss in Kermanshah with his Lur sowars, and a contingent of Tehran Gendarmerie. He then went to Mesopotamia and took part in the fighting there, afterwards fleeing to Constantinople. The Council of Ministers decided to confiscate his property and declared him a traitor to the State. He remained till the autumn of 1921, then returned to Tehran and was appointed Governor General of Khorasan, though both the British and Russian Legations protested. He arrived in Meshed 14th December 1921.

**NUSRAT-UL-MUMALIK (NASRULLA KHAN SHEBANI).**—Born 1880. Has been Excise Officer at Turshiz Sabzawar and now (1922) at Turbat-i-Haidari.

**NUSRAT-I-LASHKAR (ASKAR).**—Tabrizi Turk. Born 1880. One of the Mujahidin who marched on Tehran in 1907 to compel Muhammad Ali Shah to abdicate. He then marched against Shahrud where he was defeated by Arshad-ud-Dauleh. Later he was appointed from Tehran to command the troops at Shahrud, and later placed in command of the road guards between Tehran and Sabzawar. At the outset of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan rebellion in 1921, he was the only officer in Khorasan who withstood the gendarmes. Is Deputy Governor, and virtually Governor, of Sabzawar 1922. Has a residence at Faridan 24 miles from Sabzawar.

**NUSRAT-UL-MULK.**—Former title of Sardar-i-Nusrat, *q. v.*

**NUSRAT-UL-MUMALIK (MUHAMMAD WALI KHAN).**—Born 1902. Third son of Imad-ul-Mulk (Abul Qasim Khan), *q. v.*

**PAINDA KHAN (KHAN SAHIB.)**—Important transport contractor in Sistan. Is an Afghan and was of great help during Afghan war as a Contractor to British.

**PARVIZ KHAN.**—*See* Shuja-i-Nizam.

**PASHA KHAN.**—*See* Amir-i-Nasir.

**QAIMMUQAM-UT-TAULIEH (HAJI MUHAMMAD ALI).**—Born about 1862. Head of the Rezavi Saiyids and

second Office Bearer of the Shrine, in charge of the endowments of the Rezavi. Is very rich and influential. Friendly to us but not reliable.

**QASIM, MIR.**—Styled Kalantar. Born about 1876. Resides at Iskel, Sistan. A brother of Mutamid-ul-Vizareh (Mir Ali Akbar). The family is jointly *Mustajir* of several villages in Sistan.

**QAVVAM-UT-TAULIEH (SAIYID JAFAR).**—Born 1882. One of the five Sarkashiks of the Shrine. Has a large estate but not much influence, being an opium smoker.

**QAVVAM-US-ZAKIRIN (SHAIKH HUSAIN LARI).**—Born 1879. Mullah and Democrat. Preacher in the Roza Khwaneh (Memorial Services). Anti-British and pro-Bolshevik.

**QULI KHAN HUSSEIN.**—Ashraf-i-Nizam.

**QURBAN KHAN.**—Born 1882. Son of Haji Husain Ali Khan. Chief of Qasimanlu section of Zaafaranlu Kurds. Resides near Kuchan.

**Qushid Khan.**—*See* Miskat-i-Divan.

**RAFAT-UT-TAULIEH (ABDUL KARIM SHAHIDI).**—Born 1887. Editor of the "Sharqi Iran". In the rebellion of 1921 this newspaper was subsidised by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan to spread his propaganda. Amir-i-Lashkar ordered his arrest but he took sanctuary of Imam Reza until the other political prisoners were released. The paper was restarted in 1922, suppressed for a short time for copying anti-British articles, and is now again issuing, September, 1922.

**RAHIM KHAN.**—Born about 1862. Son of Said Muhammad Beg. Chief of one of the two sections of Jiristani Zaafaranlu Kurds. Resides at Manvanlu.

**RAIS-I-DAFTAR.**—Son of Haji Qaim Muqam. One of the candidates for parliamentary vacancies, January, 1922.

**RAIS-I-TAHDID, Ismail Khan Mirza.**—Excise Superintendent of Meshed. Resigned his appointment in December, 1920. Expected to be posted as Director of Customs at Duzdap or as Director of Revenue at Meshed.

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**RAIS-UL-ISLAM (Saiyid Jafar).**—Commonly known in Sistan as "Agha Buzurg". Born about 1888. Son of the late Shaikh-ul-Islam. Chief Mujtehid of Sheb-i-Ab. Kadkhuda of several villages. Residence Chilling, Sistan.

**RAIS-UT-TUJJAR (Agha Reza).**—Born 1873. Son of the late Haji Abul Qasim Isfahani, Malik-ut-Tujjar. Has large landed estates in Shirwan, Sabzawar, Bijnurd, Meshed, Kuchan, etc., was very much under Russian influence before the War when he had the concession of the Meshed-Bajgiran cart road. Is always short of ready money and on bad terms with the Imperial Bank of Persia who consider that he once cheated them. Is a Democrat and Majlis Deputy for Sabzawar. Is pro-British in feeling.

**RAIS-US-ZAKHIRIN.**—Former title of Saiyid-ul-Aragian.

**REZA QULI MIRZA.**—*See* Adal-ud-Dauleh.

**REZA KHAN.**—Born about 1882. Revenue Director, Birjand 1917. Revenue Collector, Meshed District 1919-21, Revenue Collector Daragaz, 1922.

**REZA KHAN (II).**—Born 1890. Son of Wali Khan and brother of Sitwat-ul-Mulk and Ali Khan. Badullu Zaafaranlu, Kurd. Naib in the Cavalry at Kuchan.

**REZA QUCHANI, SAIYID.**—Born about 1877. Mujtahid. Came to Meshed in 1903. Popular with traders and artisans.

**RUKN-I-AZAM (SHAHZADEH ASADULLAH MIRZA).**—Born 1873. Third son of the first Rukn-ud-Dauleh (Shahzadeh Muhammad Taqi Mirza) who was the second son of the Sovereign Muhammad Shah. His title until 1921 was Jalal-us-Sultan. He was Governor of Turshiz 1906 and of Daragaz 1907. Appointed guardian of his sister's son Nusrat-ul-Mulk, the Minor Taimuri chief, in 1905 and again in 1908. Governor of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam in 1918, of Turbat-i-Haidari in 1919, of Sabzawar in 1921 and of Turbat-i-Haidari in 1922. He possesses landed property in Turshiz and one of the most valuable Karezes called Rukni, which supplies Meshed City with water. He was reputed—perhaps unjustly—to be a great intriguer in his younger days. Of late years he has been a great friend of the British Consulate and is apparently a quiet, inoffensive,

little man. His eldest son, Shahzadeh Iraj Mirza, has been acquiring a knowledge of official work serving as Assistant Attaché in the Consulate since 1918.

A genealogical tree of the Rukn-ud-Dauleh family follows

RAIS-UT-TULJAH (Agha Raza).—Born 1815. Son of the late Haji Abul-Qasim Jalilani, Malik at Tuzjan. Has large landed estates in Shirwan, Sabzwar, Buzard, Meshed, Kuchan, etc., was very much under Russian influence before the War when he had the concession of the Meshed-Bajistan cart road. Is always short of ready money and on bad terms with the Imperial Bank of Persia who consider that he owes them. Is a Democrat and holds largely pro-British feelings.

RAIS-US-ZAKHARIN.—Former title of Sa'id-ud-Dauleh.

REZA QULI MIRZA.—See 'Abd-ol-Baqer' 1192.

REZA KHAN.—Born about 1822. Revenue Director Meshed 1891. Revenue Collector, Meshed District 1892-1893.

REZA KHAN (II).—Born 1860. Son of Wali Khan and brother of Siyav-al-Mulk and Ali Khan, Bahadur Zaisi, Meshed. Nephew of the Qajar at Kuchan.

REZA QUCHANI, SA'ID.—Born about 1877. Meshed. Came to Meshed in 1903. Popular with traders and artisans.

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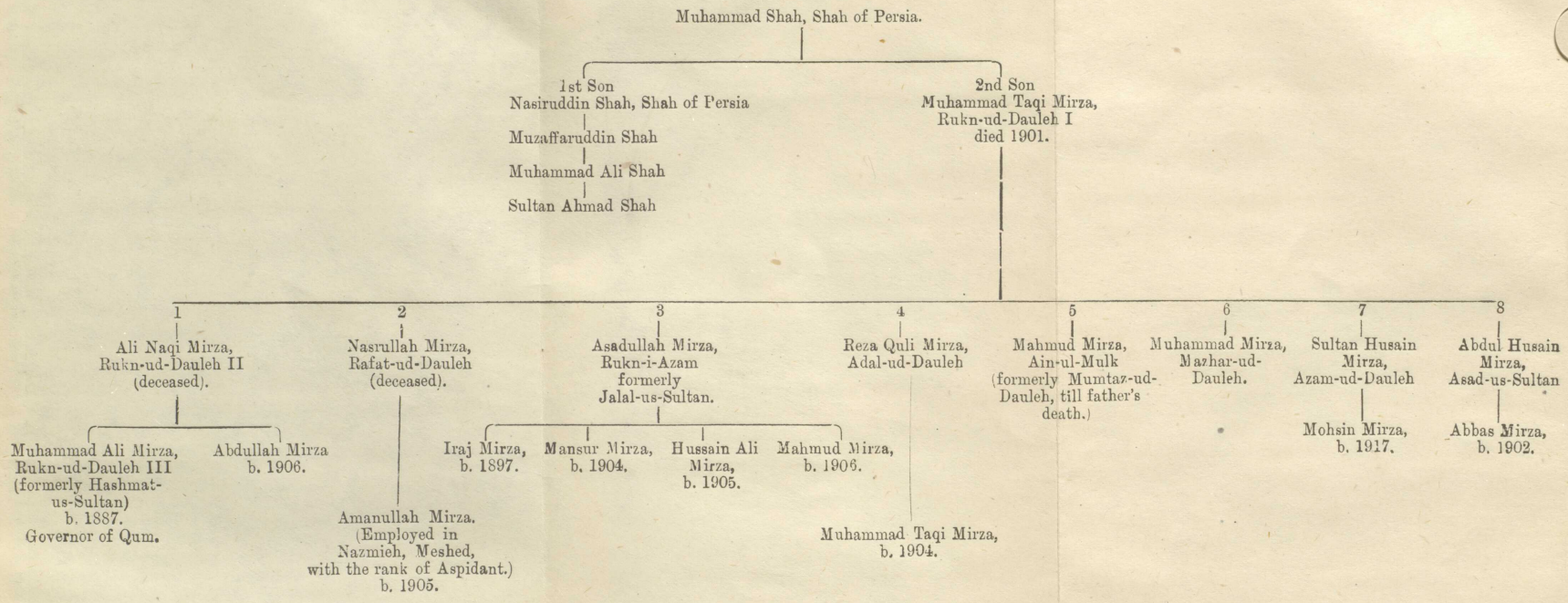
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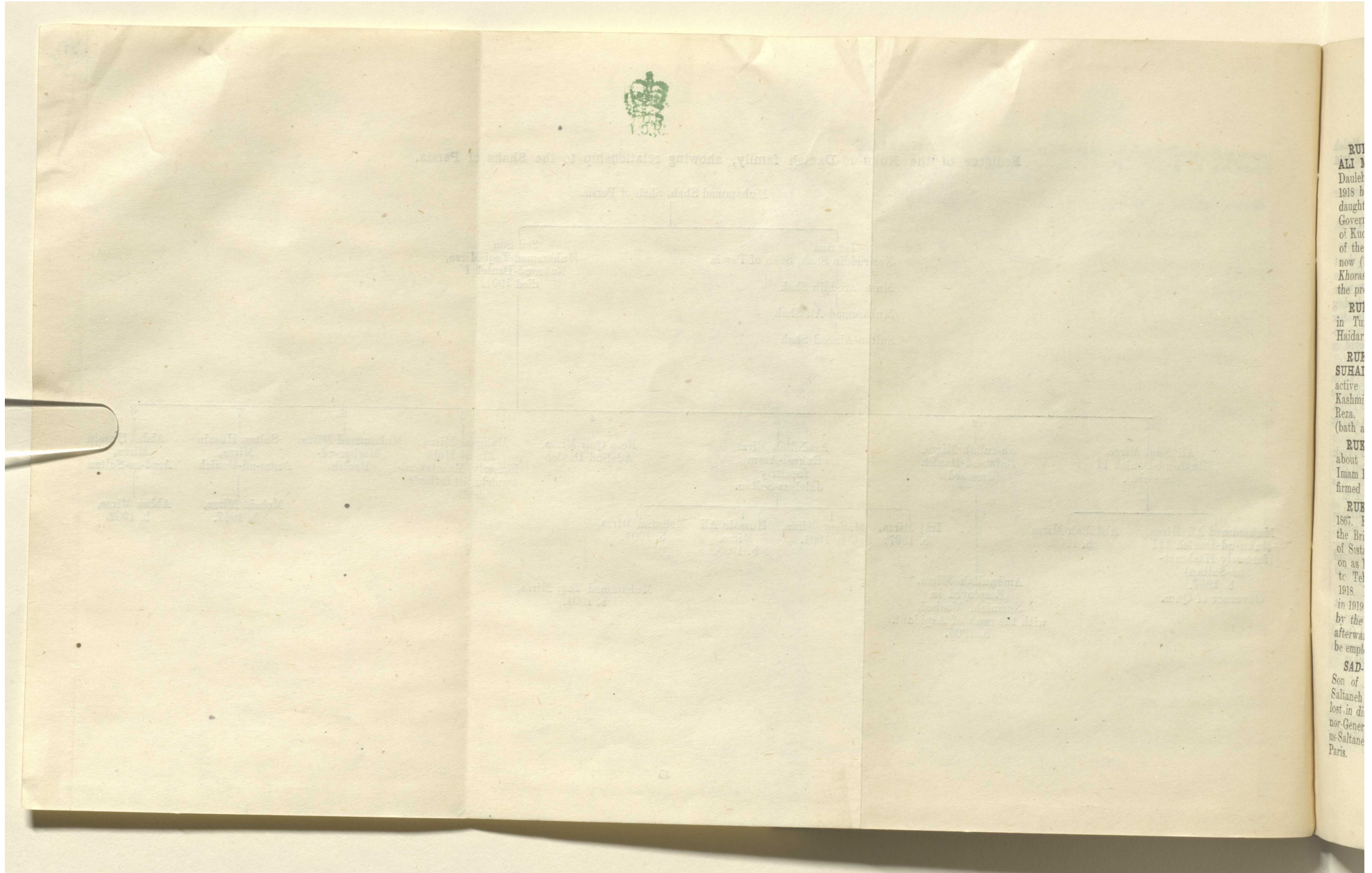
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'Who's Who in Persia (Volume I) Khorasan, Sistan & the Kainat' [27r] (58/76)

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Pedigree of the Rukn-ud-Dauleh family, showing relationship to the Shahs of Persia.





**RUKN-UD-DAULEH (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD ALI MIRZA).**—Born 1887. Son of the second Rukn-ud-Dauleh (Ali Naqi Mirza). Until the death of his father in 1918 he was styled Hashmat-us-Sultan. Married a granddaughter of Muzaffar-ud-Din Shah in 1904. His father being Governor-General of Khorasan, he was appointed Governor of Kuchan in 1908. Subsequently was a special *Pishkhidmat* of the Shah. Governor of Qum, Governor of Kazvin, and now (1922) again Governor of Qum. He owns no land in Khorasan and seems to have severed his connection with the province.

**RUKN-UT-TUJJAR (SUHAILI).**—A leader of Democrats in Turbat-i-Haidari. Assisted Haji Amin of Turbat-i-Haidari to supply our troops with grain in 1919.

**RUKN-UT-TUJJAR (HAJI MUHAMMAD KAZIM SUHAILI).**—Born 1865. Mulla of Turbat-i-Haidari. An active Democrat of the party of Haji Muhammad Ismail Kashmiri of Meshed. Rival of the Mujtahid Shaikh Abdur Reza. Is of low origin, his father having been a Hammami (bath attendant).

**RUKN-UT-TAULIYEH (SAIYID ALI REZA).**—Born about 1877. One of the five Sarkashiks of the shrine of Imam Reza. Is wealthy. Has an estate at Tabadkan. Confirmed opium smoker.

**RUKN-UL-VIZAREH (IBRAHIM KHAN).**—Born about 1867. Karguzar of Sistan 1915. Was extremely helpful to the British Government in procuring all the surplus grain of Sistan for the troops in 1916. After relief he remained on as Deputy Governor till January 1917 when he returned to Teheran. Appointed Passport Officer Meshed August 1918. Karguzar of Daragaz 1918-20. He went to Bokhara in 1919 (perhaps on the Persian Secret Service), was arrested by the Bolsheviks and sent to Tashkent. He was shortly afterwards allowed to return to Daragaz. Is now said to be employed in Azarbaijan Province, 1922.

**SAD-UL-MULK (MEHDI KHAN).**—Born about 1882. Son of late Sad-ul-Mulk. Married daughter of Naib-us-Saltaneh (Kamran Mirza). Has large estates, which he lost in dissipation. Secretary to Nizam-us-Saltaneh, Governor-General of Fars. At present (1922) Secretary to Nizam-us-Saltaneh, Governor-General of Khorasan. Educated in Paris.

**SADR-UD-DIN, SAIYID.**—Born about 1877. Mullah. Son of Saiyid Ismail Sadr, Isfahani. Came to Meshed 1916. Is anti-foreign.

**SADR-UT-TUJJAR (ALI AGHA).**—Born 1899. Younger son of Haji Abdul Husain Tehrani.

**SADR-UL-ATIBBA (ALI AKBAR).**—Born about 1850. Medical practitioner. Health Officer, Meshed.

**SADR-UL-UDABA (ALI AKBAR NAHWI).**—Born about 1880. Was Amin (Collector) of Revenue and Assistant to the Director of Revenues, Sistan, from 1912 to 1921 when he was dismissed and came to Meshed. Was a leading member of the Azadi Khwahan (Society of seekers after freedom) which eventually was dissolved owing to its rejection of Bolshevik principles. Now (1922) unemployed in Meshed.

**SAFAR KHAN.**—Baluch. Born 1890. Son of Karim Bakhsh. Follower of Karim Khan, Baluch, with whom he absconded into Russia in 1918. Leader of raids into Persia. Surrendered with Karim Khan to Amir Lashkar in August 1922.

**SAFDAR BEG.**—Born about 1872. Caucasian Turk. A follower of Mir Murteza. Was one of the principal civil supporters of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in 1921. Was imprisoned for six weeks. Now (1922) trading in Meshed.

**SAHAM-UL-AYALEH (Shahzadeh Abdullah Mirza).**—Born 1877. Has been Deputy Chief of Police, Meshed; Inspector of Excise, Radkan; and Revenue Officer, Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam. During the rebellion of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan he fled to Herat with Shuja-ul-Mulk. Reputed a mischievous Democrat. Unemployed 1922.

**SAHIB-I-JAM (MUHAMMAD AGHA).**—Born about 1882. Originally camel breeder of Sarbisha and transporter. Became Shaukat-ul-Mulk's camel Superintendent and Camel Corps Commander. Acquired a reputation for bravery in dealing with raiders. Deputy Governor of Kain 1918-19.

**SAIYID ALI.**—See Rais-us-Zakhirin.

**SAIYID HUSSEIN.**—See Shua-ut-Taulieh.

**SAIYID HUSAIN.**—A prominent landowner. Residence Chilling, Sistan. Is a democrat and member of the Kashf-ul-Haqaiq. Committee in Sistan.

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**SAIYID KHAN (Zirkari Brahil).**—Born about 1852. Jemadar of the Sistan Consulate Postal Sowars from about 1900 to 1912 when the establishment was reduced. Afterwards became head of the Persian Postal sowars. About 1918 became Kadkhuda of Sharak, Sistan.

**SAIYID KHAN, ISMAILZAI.**—Occupies the Duzdap valley, 1918.

**SAIYID MASUD.**—*See* Mauzid-ud-Dauleh.

**SALAR HISHMAT.**—Was Secretary to Qavvam-us-Sultaneh, Governor-General of Khorasan. Appointed Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari, 1918. Giving satisfaction. Transferred to Kuchan, December 1918. Resigned owing to democrat activities, May 1919. Appointed Governor of Sabzawar.

**SALAR-I-AMJAD (REZA QULI AFSHAR).**—Former title Amjad-ul-Mulk. Born about 1877. Commander of Persian infantry, Meshed 1918. Was arrested by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan 1921 and deported to Tehran. Returned to Meshed as Yawar (Major) January 1922. Commander Sistan and Kain troops May 1922.

**SALAR-I-ARFA (HUSAIN KHAN).**—Garrusi. Born 1877. Formerly a personal servant of Nizam-us-Saltaneh. Came to Meshed and was appointed Governor of Kalat-i-Nadiri July, 1922.

**SALAR-I-AFRA (IBRAHIM KHAN).**—*See* under Sardar-i-Mukarram.

**SALAR-I-HISHMAT (HADI KHAN).**—Born 1867. A satellite of Kavvam-us-Saltaneh whose secretary he was, 1917. Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari, 1918. Kuchan, 1919. Assistant Governor-General, Khorasan, 1921. Was arrested by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan and deported to Tehran 1921. Now said to be Governor of Iraq. Is not a Khorasani.

**SALAR-I-KHABIR (HADI KHAN).**—Born 1868. Former title Khabir-i-Khaqan. Telegraph Superintendent of Khorasan. Came to Meshed in 1913. Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan deported him to Tehran in 1921 but he returned in December of the same year.

**SALAR-I-MUAZZIM (MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN).**—Born 1882. Eldest son of Nizam-us-Saltaneh. Elected Majlis Deputy for Tun and Tabas district, 1922.

**SALAR-I-MUAYYID (MUHAMMAD NAZAR KHAN HERATI).**—Born about 1867. Former title Shuja-ul-Ayaleh. Son of the late Mirza Masud Khan Herati. Governor of Khaf 1915, where he was not a success. Governor of Sarakhs 1920-21.

**SALAR-I-MUHTASHIM (GHULAM HUSAIN).**—Born about 1862. Ex-Amir-i-Tuman (General) of Artillery. Has commanded the Artillery at Azarbaijan, and the troops at Kermanshah. Brother-in-law of Nizam-us-Saltaneh. (Reza Quli Khan) with whom he left Burujird to fight the Russians in Azarbaijan in 1915. Came to Meshed in January, 1922, and was Chief of Police, Meshed up to April, 1922, after which he went to Sabzawar as Governor.

**SALAR-I-MUTAMID (AGHA BALA).**—Born 1877. Kazvini. Amongst the Amarlu Kurds, many of whom are his tenants, he is now recognised as the *de facto* chief of the tribe. Former title Mutamid-ul-Ayaleh. He was Superintendent of the late Nayyar-ud-Dauleh, Governor General of Khorasan, and gradually acquired great power and estates in Nishapur.

**SALAR-I-MUMTAZ (SAIYID HUSAIN).**—Born 1880. Was Chief of Police, Meshed about 1918. President of Municipality (Rais-i-Beledieh) 1919. Democrat and anti-foreign. A capable official. Much hampered for lack of funds. Elected Majlis Deputy for Meshed, 1922.

**SALAR-I-MUZAFFAR (SHAHZADEH SULTAN HUSAIN MIRZA).**—Born 1866. Military Commander in Khorasan until 1921 when he was arrested and dismissed by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan. Is wealthy, incompetent and has bad health. Has eight or nine brothers including Shuja-us-Sultan, Murteza Mirza, Mustapha Mirza and Mujtaba Mirza, who are mischievous Democrats. His estates are in Turbat-i-Haidari and Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam districts.

**SALAR-I-NUSRAT (MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN).**—Born 1877. 2nd in command of the military at Meshed from 1909-21. Was chief of Police, Meshed, 1908-09 when he was wounded in an attempt on his life. Appointed by Colonel

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Muhammad Taqi Khan, Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari, June 1921. Governor of Daragaz up to May, 1922.

**SALAR-I-SHUJA (JAFAR KHAN).**—Born 1877. A Qarai Chieftain. Has 100 mounted riflemen. Deputy Governor of Julga, Daulatabad and Zava in Turbat-i-Haidari district. Is commander of the Road Guards, (Amnieh) 1922.

**SALAR KHAN.**—Baluch. Born 1867. Son of the late Hasan Khan. Sardar of the Baluchis in Khorasan. Residence Aliak. Has occasionally been in trouble with the Persian authorities for raiding and not paying revenue. Furnished a troop of sowars for the Sistan (and afterwards Khorasan) Levy Corps. Combined with Shuja-ul-Mulk, Saiyid Haidar and Imad-ul-Mamalik in fighting Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan's gendarmes, 1921.

**SALEH ALI SHAH (Hullah).**—Born 1887. Son of the late Haji Mullah Ali of Gunabad who was killed in 1916 at the instigation of Aghazadeh. He is the leader in Persia of the Sufi sect which has disciples all over the country.

**SAMSAM-UD-DAULEH (MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN).**—Born about 1879. Half brother of Hisam-ud-Dauleh, and nephew of Shaukat-ul-Mulk. Residence Sistan. Owns a fair amount of landed property in Kain. Was Deputy Governor in Sistan from 1907 to 1910 and from 1912 to 1916, and again from 1917.

**SAQQAT-UL-ISLAM (ABDUL MAJID, HAJI).**—Born about 1847. Khadim Bashi (head attendant) of the shrine of Imam Reza. Is learned in law and influential. Residence Meshed.

**SARDAR-I-MUAZZAM (ABDUL HALIM KHAN).**—Born about 1882. Son of Karim Dad, Salar-i-Muazzaz, (Muazziz-ul-Mulk), Bujnardi who was Jilaudar (Transport Superintendent) of the late Sardar of Bujnurd. The latter sent the son to Askhabad, Moscow and Petrograd for military instruction, but he returned without qualifying. Appointed military Commander, Meshed 1912. Elected Majlis member for Kuchan 1915 and member for Kainat 1921. Became Minister of Justice 1922.

**SARDAR-I-MUAZZAZ (AZIZULLAH KHAN).**—Born about 1872. Ilkhani (Chief) of the Shadillu Kurds and hereditary Governor of Bujnurd. In very independent in his own district.

**SARDAR-I-MUKARRAM (IBRAHIM KHAN).**—Born 1886. Eldest son of Imad-ul-Mulk (Abdul Qasim Khan). Formerly known as Imad-ul-Mamalik and Salar-i-Arfa. Until 1916 he represented his father in the Governorship of the sub-district Gunabad, which since has been constituted a separate district. On account of his father's ill health he is now Governor of Tun and Tabas.

**SARDAR-I-NUSRAT (MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN).**—Born about 1900. Son of Nusrat-ul-Mulk, (Mir Ali Mardan Khan) who died in 1903 and brother of Nusrat-ul-Mulk (Amir Hasan Khan) who was accidentally killed by Shaukat-ud-Dauleh in 1915. Governor of Khaf 1917 and of Gunabad 1918. Governor of Kuchan May 1919 where he was not a success, the Kurd Sardars complaining of the extortions committed by his Taimuri sowars. He was recalled in 1920 but then received his present title. In 1921 he sided with Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan and was marching against the Loyalists of Bakharz and Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam when he heard of the Colonel's death and returned to Meshed. He made a high bid for the Governorship of Kuchan in 1922 but was unsuccessful. He is married to the daughter of Amir-i-Muazzam, an officer of the court, who has been educated in Paris. He is the hereditary chief of one section of the Taimuris.

**SARDAR-I-SA'ID (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD HUSAIN MIRZA).**—Born 1889. Former title was Fath-us-Saltaneh. Eldest son of the late Fath-us-Saltaneh, (who was the eldest son of the late Nayyar-ud-Dauleh, but died before his father). Son-in-law of Salar-i-Muzaffar. Governor of Nishapur in 1915. Was recalled to Meshed 1919. Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari 1920-21. Governor of Nishapur, 1921. When Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan rebelled he was ordered from Teheran to organise the opposition of the tribes against him. He was frightened away to Bujnurd and thence went to Teheran. Re-appointed Governor of Nishapur, 1921. He has estates in the Nishapur district. The bulk of the estates of Nayyar-ud-Dauleh descended to the second son, also called Nayyar-ud-Dauleh, whose heirs are minors in Teheran 1922.

**SAULAT-US-SALTANEH (YUSUF KHAN).**—Born 1897. Second son of Shuja-ul-Mulk, Hazara.

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**SHAH MUHAMMAD.**—Born 1872. A headman of the Kaikanlu section of the Zaafaranlu Kurds. In 1918 he was outlawed, captured and escaped to Russia where he still is.

**SHAH QULI KHAN.**—Born 1882. Commonly known as Qala Begi. Son of the late Allah Yar Khan who was styled Minbashi (Commander of a thousand). Headman of the Qamri section of Zaafaranlu Kurds.

**SHAHRUKH MIRZA SHAHZADEH.**—Appointed Rais-i-Telegraphs, June 1922.

**SHAMS-UL-MUALI (ALI).**—Born 1872. Editor of the newspaper "Chaman" in which communiqués from the British Military Mission were published. For a short time in 1921 he was Inspector of Waqfs in the Meshed sub-district.

**SHAKUR AGHA, HAJI.**—Caucasian Turk. Born 1847. Mujtahid of his community in Meshed. Has a good reputation amongst them, and avoids politics.

**SHAUKAT-UD-DAULEH (ABU TURAB KHAN).**—Born 1880. Eldest son of late Shaukat-ud-Dauleh (Asadullah Khan). Chief of a branch of the Taimuris. Accidentally shot and killed his cousin Nusrat-ul-Mulk (Amir Hasan Khan) the chief of the other branch of the Taimuris, in December, 1915. Was imprisoned in Meshed and deposed from the Governorship of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam being succeeded by his younger brother Shaji-us-Saltaneh (died in 1921). Shaukat was released after a few months and was given the Governorship of east Jam, the western half being left under Shaji. Further trouble ensued and another brother Shaukat-us-Saltaneh was made Governor of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam in 1919. Shaukat-ud-Dauleh was Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari in 1918, relieved April, 1919, Governor of Sarakhs 1921. He was arrested by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan, who later appointed him Governor of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam, but the local Chiefs, who were defying the Colonel, imprisoned him. He was soon released and returned to Meshed where he now resides without employment.

**SHAUKAT-UL-MULK, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN.**—Born about 1882. The present generation is the eighth in descent from the founder of the family, Mir Ali Khan, of the Arab tribe of Khuzaina, which is said to have been forced to emigrate from Arabia to Khorasan in

the time of Khalifa Harun-ur-Rashid at the beginning of the ninth century, and was settled in the Kain district as a check on the turbulent natives of that district. The tribe remained wealthy flock-owners, and gradually increased in power till Mir Ali Khan their chief became Amir of Kain, about the 17th century. His son, Mir Ma'sum Khan, is said to have been in Nadir Shah's service, and his grandson Mir Alam Khan is said to be the man who deprived Shah Rukh, grandson of Nadir Shah, of his eyesight at Meshed in 1748. In the disturbances that subsequently ensued Mir Alam Khan gained power and proclaimed himself Amir of Khorasan but was forced to leave the country by Ahmad Shah Abdali. It is said that he was succeeded as Amir of Kain by Mir Ismail Khan II, the grandfather of Mir Alam Khan III, Hashmat-ul-Mulk father of the present chief of Kain, and of the present chief of Sistan and Tabas, who died in Meshed in 1891. On his death the title of Hashmat-ul-Mulk was given to his eldest son, Mir Ali Akbar Khan, now Hisam-ud-Dowleh, and a new title Shaukat-ul-Mulk was conferred on his second son. By this the family was split up into two and the power of the old Amir proportionately reduced. The Persian Government has now dropped the title of Amir and designates the sons as Hukmrans of Sistan and Kain. He had no children and appointed his younger brother, Mir Muhammad Khan Sartip, his heir. On the death of the above in 1905 Mir Muhammad Ibrahim Khan received the title as well as the Governorship of Kain notwithstanding every endeavour on the part of Hisam-ud-Dowleh to prevent it. He was, however, turned out by his brother in October, 1908 but was re-appointed by the Nationalists in 1909. Is a capable man and most friendly to His Majesty's Consuls. He is a very pleasant man to talk to and ready to do anything he can for the English traveller. It was said that he had arranged matters so that the local Majlis supports him, instead of acting against him as is the case with the Governor and local Majlis of most of the other towns of Persia. In 1908 Major Kennion was very anxious that the British Minister at Teheran should try and prevent his dismissal as Governor of Kain, but Hisam-ud-Dowleh's bribes were too powerful a factor for him. The present Shaukat-ul-Mulk was born in 1884 and is Governor of Sistan. He is the recipient of the C. I. E. In June 1919 he offered to bring troops to oppose

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any Afghan incursion. Proceeded to Mesopotamia on pilgrimage to the Shiah shrines at that place in December 1919, and returned to Persia in March 1920 through Quetta.

**SHAUKAT-US-SALTANEH.**—Younger brother of Shaukat-ud-Dauleh and Shaji-us-Saltanah. Chieftainship of Jam section of Taimuris given to him temporarily. This youth has been placed under the wing of Shuja-ul-Mulk, with whom he is connected by marriage, May 1919. Appointed Governor of Jam, June 1919.

**SHUJA-UL-AYALAH.**—Was appointed in July 1915, by the Governor-General of Khorasan for a consideration of Tumans 2,500 to be Governor of Khaf. He was quite unfit for the post, and was Governor there before, but was turned out because he was an utter failure. The Taimuris at Khaf greatly resented his appointment and wanted either Mir Hussain or Mir Ghulam 'Abbas Khan, relatives of the late Governor, in his place. (17th July 1915).

(See the title Salar-i-Muayyid).

**SHUJA-UD-DAULEH I (Muhammad Nasir Khan).**—Born about 1864. Hereditary chief of the Zaafaranlu Kurds of Khorasan (*q. v.*) and Governor of Kuchan. At the end of 1894 he was dismissed by the Nasr-ud-Din Shah, and his cousin Khan Baba Khan Muzaffar-us-Saltanah became Governor of Kuchan; but about the middle of 1895 the former was reinstated. He has no sons at present, but a nephew, 'Abdur Raza Khan. His cousin, Khan Baba Khan, has a son, Kurdu Khan. Dead—see Zaafaranlu tribe. Appointed Governor of Kuchan in 1916.

**SHUJA-UL-MULK I (Karim Khan).**—Chief of the Bajilan tribe. Is son of Azia Khan. Lives at Kuratu near the Qasr frontier. Is a Sunni by religion. Gives about 50 sowars to Government. His family has held the chiefship of Bajilan for a long period, and were formerly Turkish subjects.

**SHAUKAT-US-SALTANAH (HUSAIN KHAN).**—Born about 1892. A younger son of the late Shaukat-ud-Daulah (Asadullah Khan). His mother is a daughter of Mustashar-us-Saltanah. Son-in-law of Shuja-ul-Mulk (Muhammad Reza Khan) Hazara. Governor of Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam June 1919 to date, (1922).

**SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN.**—Ghilzai. Born about 1876. Son of Taj Khan. Sunni. Headman of about 40 families which are said to have migrated from Afghanistan in the time of Nadir Shah and settled in Sadaki. He has recently lost the contract of half Sadaki village but is still Kadkhuda of two or three lesser villages. His cousins Yar Muhammad and Gul Muhammad were Jemadars in the Sistan Levy Corps.

**SHUJA-UT-TAULIEH (SAIYID HUSAIN).**—Born about 1872. A high official of the Shrine—Rais-i-Qubur (Superintendent of burials). Influential but venal. Leader of the Husaini Saiyid community in Meshed.

**SHUJA-I-NIZAM (LUTF ALI KHAN).**—Born 1880. Sultan (Captain) and temporary Yawar (Major) of Cavalry. Was Military Governor of Daragaz during the rebellion of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan 1921. Now (1922) in Meshed in military service.

**SHUJA-I-NIZAM (PARVIZ KHAN).**—Born 1872. Chief of the Police at Turbat-i-Haidari 1915 and again in 1921. Professes friendliness for the British owing to his having received some training for secret service in India many years ago.

**SHUJA-UL-AYALEH.**—Former title of Salar-i-Muayyid *q. v.*

**SHUJA-UD-DAULEH.**—Hereditary title of the Zaafar-anlu Kurd Chief of Kuchan now in abeyance. The late Shuja-ud-Dauleh (Abdur Reza Khan) was arrested by Qavam-us-Saltaneh and died in custody at Meshed in 1918 leaving three minor sons Amir Hasan Khan (born 1910), Amir Hoshan Khan (born 1916) and Amir Husain Khan (born 1916). Much of the family property has been fraudulently acquired by Rais-ut-Tujjar (lands) and Hujabr-ul-Mulk (jewellery and cash).

**SHUJA-UL-MULK (MUHAMMAD REZA KHAN).**—Born 1852. A chief of the Hazara tribe. Governor of the Bakharz district in which he has large estates. He is the sole chief of that portion of the tribe which resides in Persia. Has four sons (1) Husain Khan (born about 1882) married to a daughter of the late Mir Baqi Sultan, Taimuri

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(who was killed by Shadi-us-Saltaneh in 1919) resides on the Afghan estates and is well-to-do. (2) Yusuf Khan (Saulat-us-Saltanah) born about 1899. (3) Mehdi Khan and (4) Naqi Khan (Muntasir-ul-Mulk). In 1921 he was defeated by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan and fled to Herat but returned after the Colonel's death.

**SHUJA-UL-MUMALIK (ZABARDAST KHAN).**—Born about 1882. Son of Sari Khan Agha (see the pedigree of Khans of Daragaz attached to account of Mansur-ul-Mulk). Governor of Daragaz 1919 when he and his satellite Mursil were very useful to the British Mission. He offended the Governor-General and was replaced by his cousin Amir-i-Masud (Reza Khan). In March 1921 he was permitted by the Governor General to visit Daragaz for the purpose of composing his quarrel about estates with Amir-i-Masud. Instead, the quarrel became worse and he shot his cousin after which he assumed the Government and defied the Meshed authorities. Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan induced him to send Mursil to Meshed under a safe conduct in May 1921. The latter was executed and a force was sent against Shuja-ul-Mumalik who then fled to Russia. Soon afterwards, combining with the brother Khuda Vardi and Allah Vardi, he again crossed the frontier but failed to establish himself and returned to Russia. For several months he was suspected of having been in British employ and was given a bad time. The Persian authorities have been negotiating for his extradition ever since Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan's time.

**SHUJA-US-SADAT (SAIYID MAJID).**—Born 1874. Chief of the Gifan Zaafarannlu Kurds. Lives in Gifan. See Ali Akbar Beg.

**SHUJA-US-SULTAN (SHAHZADEH MUHAMMAD REZA MIRZA).**—Born about 1882. A brother of Salar-i-Muzaffar. Governor of Sabzawar 1918. Assistant Governor General 1919. Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari 1921. Unemployed 1922.

**SHUJA-UT-YAULIEH (Saiyid Hussain Khan).**—Born 1867. A big farmer (contractor) of Shrine lands. Influential and unscrupulous.

**SITWAT-UL-MULK (TAJ MUHAMMAD KHAN).**—Born 1888. Chief of the Badullu section of the Zaafaranlu

Kurds. Has been Commander of the tribal sowars of Kuchan, Governor of Radkan. Was made a Sultan (Captain in the Gendarmerie by Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan 1921 but deserted to the Kurd force which killed the Colonel. Re-appointed Commander of the tribal sowars in Kuchan in May 1922 but removed in August 1922. Has great influence in the district and leads the faction which is opposed to Zaigham-ul-Mulk. He has two brothers Ali Khan older than himself and Reza Khan younger.

**SUHAILI.**—See Rukn-ut-Tujjar.

**SULTAN BAJGIRI.**—Born 1867. Chief of Kumkenanlu Zaafaranlu and temporarily of the Bachvanlu Zaafaranlus. Was outlawed in 1919, captured but escaped to Russia. Extradited and soon afterwards released at Meshed. He led the tribal force at Bajgiran which caused a gendarme detachment to take refuge in Russian territory in 1921.

**SULTAN HUSSAN MIRZA.**—See Salat-i-Muzaffar.

**TABIB-I-AZAM (SAIYID MUSA KHAN).**—Born 1877. Son of Saiyid Jafar Khan. Has been Head Doctor of the Shrine hospital since 1920.

**TAHIR MIRZA.**—Mutawalli Masjid. Persian. 35 years. Democrat. Seems neutral (1919).

**TAJ MUHAMMAD KHAN.**—See Sitwal-ul-Mulk.

**TAJ MUHAMMAD KUL.**—Born about 1862. Well-to-do Kadkhuda of Deh Kul Jazinak and Baghak in Sistan.

**TARJAMAN-US-SALTANAH (MUHAMMAD KHAN).**—Born 1888. Son of Sardar Arfeh (Agha Bala Khan) Came to Meshed from Teheran with Qavvam-us-Saltanah and was appointed Town Governor of Meshed in June 1918. Now residing at Meshed unemployed.

**VAKIL-UT-TUJJAR (HAJI AGHA MUHAMMAD).**—Born about 1865. A landowner in Turbat-i-Haidari. Was agent of the Imperial Bank of Persia in Turbat-i-Haidari many years and also occasionally acted for the British news agent.

**VAZIR-I-VAZAIIF (DAUD KHAN).**—Born about 1857. Superintendent of the Pensions Department of the Shrine of Imam Reza. Residence Meshed.

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**VUSUQ-US-SALTANAH.**—Governor of Gunabad (April, 1922).

**WALI KHAN.**—*See* Zurgham-us-Sultan.

**YAHYA, HAJI MIRZA** (commonly called **HAJI NAZIR**).—Born about 1870. Is Nazir (Superintendent of the Kitchen of the Shrine of Imam Reza). Wealthy landowner. Estates at Meshed. His family held the posts of Mutawalli Bashi of the Shrine hereditarily until the accession of the Kajar dynasty.

**YUSUF KHAN.**—*See* Savlat-us-Saltanah.

**ZABARDAST KHAN.**—*See* Shuja-ul-Mamalik.

**ZABI KHAN.**—Born about 1882. Commanded the Turshiz Road Guards in 1917 when he captured three Austrians who were travelling from Herat towards Turkey. He was suspected of having connived at the escape of some Germans at the same time.

**ZAHIR-UL-ISLAM (SAIYID MUHAMMAD JAWAD).**—Born 1883. Son of Saiyid Zain-ul-Abidin, Imam-i-Juma of Teheran and of a daughter of Nasir-ud-Din Shah: was appointed Administrator (Mutawalli) of the Masjid-i-Sipah Salar. Appointed Mutawalli Bashi of the Meshed shrine in December, 1915. Returned to Teheran in 1916. Reappointed in 1919 and recalled in June 1921. He was a supporter of Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan and was the only shrine official not imprisoned by him. Some time after his arrival in Teheran he was accused of complicity in a plot against Qavvam-us-Saltanah and the War Minister and was arrested but after a short time was released. He and his brother Imam-i-Juma are very friendly with the British Legation.

**ZAWARZADEH.**—*See* Asad Zawarzadeh.

**ZAIGHAM-UL-MULK (FARAJULLAH KHAN).**—Born 1877. Chief of the Shaikh Amirlu section of the Zaaafaranlu Kurds. Governor of Shirwan, 1920. Was commander of the Kurds who defeated and killed Colonel Muhammad Taqi Khan in 1921. Commands the Kurd tribal sowars at Kuchan, August 1922. He is not on good terms with Sitwat-ul-Mulk the Badallu chief. Residence Shirwan. He has one brother Nasrullah Khan born 1888.

**ZIA HUZUR (HUSAIN KHAN).**—Born 1885. Appointed Excise Collector for Sistan and Kain in July 1921.

**ZULFIKAR KHAN.**—*See* Imad-ul-Mamalik.

**ZURGHAM-US-SULTAN (WALI KHAN).**—Born 1877. Chief of the Qahrmanlu section of Zaafaranlu Kurds. Resides at Kawaki.



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