

Book No. 108

TRIBES
AND
PERSONALITIES
OF
WESTERN PERSIA

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TRIBES AND PERSONALITIES OF WESTERN PERSIA.

'ABBAS KHAN.

See Sardar Rashid.

'ABBAS KHAN KALHUR, AMIR I MU'AZZAM.

With Sulaiman, leader of the Kalhur, has been in correspondence with the Germans; very turbulent. He is nephew of Sulaiman Khan (*q.v.*) His sister is wife of Salar Zafar, Sinjabi.

He has always been in close touch with 'Ali Akbar Khan, Sinjabi, and till recently has been identified with enemy interests. 'Abbas Khan is intelligent and well-informed and has the makings of a better Chief of the tribe than his uncle. Age (1918) about 20.

'ABBAS MIRZA.

See Salar i Lashkar.

'ABBAS, SAIYID.

A man of obscure origin. A leader of the Democrat party in Kirmanshah.

'ABDUL GHANAH.

Of Enzeli, rice and raisin merchant. Head of Municipality. Active Jangali agent July 1918.

'ABDUL KARIM BEG.

Agent of Wakil ul Mamalik and Sardar Rashid, entrusted with seeing to the peace of the Kirmanshah-Sennah road. He owns the village of Aferian Bala immediately to the W. of the road.

'ABDUL KARIM, SAIYID.

A mulla of the Galbaghi Kurds, a man of pleasant manners, 50 years old; promised to help us, but is suspected of being a Turkish agent.

'ABDUL KARIM OF SALMAS, SHAIKH.

Arrived Hamadan 26-3-18 from Constantinople. A mulla also known as Hajji Peshnimaj. Pro-German, and pro-Turk. Armed. Violently anti-British.

'ABDUL QASIM KHAN, KHANI.

Belongs to the Ardalan family of Saqiz. Cousin of Saifullah Khan. Is officially Governor of Saqiz, appointed by Sardar Rashid when the latter was Governor of Kirmanshah, but is weak, with little influence and unable to make his authority felt. See Iftikhar us Sultan, who is his rival. He fled to Tehran in 1915 to avoid taking part in the Jihad. He is chief of the Mukri at Saqiz.

'ABDUL QASIM, SHAIKH.

A friend of the bank in Kazvin and strongly anti-Jangali.

'ABDULLAH KHAN.

Chief of the Chahardauli, has offered G.O.C. L. of C. Hamadan a force of 600 men to serve in Kurdistan. Lives at Kamak between Qurwah and Asadabad and has considerable influence in the district. Has kept order along the section of the Hamadan-Sennah road which passes through Chahardauli villages. Probably the strongest tribal chief along the road. Seems to be a man of character.

'ABDULLAH KHAN.

Qaraguzlu, *q.v.* for family tree. Son of late Murtaza Quli Khan. Lives in England. Said to be married to an American actress, Miss Nellie Stanton.

'ABDULLAH, SHAIKH.

Enemy agent. Left Hamadan Feb. 27, 1918, for Mosul via Sennah. Also known as Mirza 'Abdullah. An ex-deputy of Persian Mejlis. Short stature, eyes contracted, black beard and eyebrows.

‘ABDURRAHMAN.

Enemy agent, speaks English, French and Russian fluently. On July 18 came from Sulaimaniyah to Tehran and is to go on to Kazvin. Has received £300 in English sovereigns from the Turkish embassy. Age 35, dark, short, stout, head clean-shaven. Has English military uniform in his possession.

‘ABDURRAHIM KHALKHALI, SAIYID.

Lately arrived Hamadan from Turkey, said to be a leading pro-German revolutionary.

ABISH KHAN.

Of Ardebil. Anti-Jangali. One of the most important Khans of the Shahsavan tribe.

ABU SELIL.

Left Constantinople April 27, 1918, with ‘Ali Akbar Tabrizi, Mustafa ul Malik and Safr Mahmud Khan to do propaganda work in Persia.

ABU TALIB, MIRZA.

Of Enzeli, where he is said to be the head of the Jangali organization, July 1918. Keeps money-changing shop. Cousin of ‘Abdul Ghanah, *q.v.*

ABU TURAB, HAJJI MIRZA, SAQAT-UL-ISLAM.

The assistant of Sa‘id-ud-Daulah who is Sipahsalar’s son and in charge of all his father’s properties round Kazvin. Abu Turab is the son of Majd-ul-Islam and related to Mirza Hasan Shaikh-ul-Islam. Rich and non-political landowner.

ABUL FATH, MIRZA.

A descendant of the late ‘Imad ud Daulah. Chief of Kirmanshah police during Turkish occupation 1915 and 1916. Sometime Governor of Sahneh under Turks. Belongs to the Democrat party.

'ADL-UD-DAULAH.

A returned refugee. Was a member of the Majlis and after his return held a post in the Persian Home Office.

'ADL-UL-MAMALIK KAMRAN MIRZA.

Owns properties and coal mines on the Tehran road. Very friendly with Russian Consulate and a friend of Amir Asad son of Sipahsalar. Agent of Sipahsalar in Kazvin. A useful man and pro-British.

AFFNER.

An Austrian Lt., left Tehran for Mosul, March 7th, 1918; disguised as a woman, together with a Mrs. Faik, a Frenchwoman married to an Austrian. Short, fair, hair dyed black.

AFKHAM US SULTAN, GHULAM 'ALI KHAN.

Brother of Mirza Yusuf Khan Mashir ul Mamalik and Yahya Khan Mushir us Sultan, and father-in-law of Buyuk Khan I'timad-i-Diwan, chief of the Kulukshanlu section of the Shahsavans.

AFSHAR.

Chief—Jan Shahan Amir i Afshar, *q.v.*; Yamin i Lashkar; Rashid ad Daulah; Fath ul Mulk; brothers. Mansur us Sultanah; Sardar i Kull; Saif us Sultanah; Jan Muhammad Khan.

Position—Khamseh district, S.W. of Kazvin and extending to Mehraban, Sain Qal'ah, Ardabil and Urumiyah, round Takhan Tappah.

Strength—1,000 rifles.

Remarks—One of the Turkish Qizilbash tribes settled in Persia since the 16th century. Divided into many branches. The Amir i Afshar is as yet sitting on the fence as far as we are concerned (Aug. 1918). Such of the sections as are friendly are afraid of declaring openly for us lest the Turks return. They also fear the action of the Persian Government. Yamin i Lashkar is actively assisting us, but everything is done in our name.

AGHA OGLU.

See Ahmad Bey.

AGHAYIR YUSUF BEGLAROF.

A spy working on a large scale for the Germans or Turks or both. In Tehran 22-6-18. Probably Turkish.

AHAD, MIRZA.

A merchant of Bijar, a clever man; for us.

AHMAD BEY.

Selected by German-Turkish General Staff in spring of 1917, with Agha Oglu, Akchawra Bey and Michel de Zeretelli to organize special intelligence service and foment unrest on the Russo-Turkish front.

AHMAD, HAJJI.

With his brothers, Shaikh Ibrahim and Shaikh Ismail, and Mirza Riza members of Kuchik Khan's committee at Resht in 1918. Hajji Ahmad and his two brothers tried to raise Jihad and instigate Armenian massacres. Hajji Ahmad intercepted a letter written by Kuchik Khan to Col Stokes (June 1918) and threatened to kill Kuchik Khan.

AHMAD KHAN.

We arrested his brother, Ismail Khan, 27-6-18 at Hamadan. Ahmad Khan is reported (20-7-18) to be in Burujird and later in Khurrumabad trying to collect sowars either for looting or to attack us. Apparently quite unsuccessful, though he has plenty of money.

AHMAD, MIRZA.

Formerly Rais ul Maliyah of Bijar.

AHMAD, SAIYID.

Owns part of Halwai. Influential with Galbaghis. Offers help. K

AHMAD, SAIYID.

Governor of Kasma, appointed by Kuchik Khan.

AHMAD IHTISHAM, SAIYID.

Of Hamadan. Organizing democratic and pro-Jangali movement in outlying villages, May 1918.

AHMAD KISMAN, HAJJI.

Of Resht, formerly a shopkeeper, in 1911-12 agent of both British and Russian Governments. Reported 30-7-18 that no reliance can be placed on him or his followers with regard to their intention of keeping the terms of the treaty made with the Jangalis.

AHMAD KHAN SHAIBANI, MIRZA.

Telegraph master Hamadan. Detected 25-5-18 passing Turkish messages from Sennah to Tehran.

AHMADAWAND BUHTUI.

Chiefs.—Mehr Ali Khan Salar us Sultan; Farukh Khan, rival of above.

Position.—Summer, Zir Darband (Bilawar) district on Kirmanshah-Sennah road; in winter a part of the tribe migrate to Qasr i Shirin district.

Strength.—200 horse.

Remarks.—A small offshoot of the Hamawand or Ahmadowand who are in Turkish territory round Sulaimaniyah. Salar us Sultan is friendly and provides road guards. The tribe generally was a bad name for robberies. Shi'ahs.

'AIN UD DAULAH, SULTAN 'ABDUL MAJID MIRZA.

Born about 1847, grandson of Fath 'Ali Shah. Married a daughter of Muzaffar ud Din Shah with whom he held high appointments. Was created Atabak i A'zam in 1906. Has been Prime Minister many times. His name carries great weight in the provinces. A statesman of the old regime, and very rich. Was formerly capable of energetic action, but is now apparently a time-server. A great rival of Farman Farma.

AKCHAURA BEY.

See Ahmad Bey.

AKRAM-UL-MULK.

Son of Amir i Asad *q.v.* Returned to Kazvin from Kirmanshah, April 1918 and was then said to be serving with Kuchik Khan. A doctor.

'ALA UD DAULAH.

Born about 1875. Eldest son of the late 'Ala ud Daulah. Has taken no part in politics.

'ALAUDDIN, SHAIKH.

Of Tawilah. One of the members of the Auruman family of Shaikhs, the other being Najm ud Din of Biara, and with him religious leader of the Kurds of that district. The family is the head of the Naqshbandi dervishes. K

'ALA UL MULK, MIRZA MAHMUD KHAN.

Born about 1852. Was Ambassador at Constantinople in 1895. Has held various governorships and ministerial posts. Is not prominent in politics at present. On the whole friendly to us.

'ALA US SALTANAH, MAHDI KHAN.

Born about 1875. Persian Minister in London. Eldest son of the late 'Ala us Saltanah who died June 1918. Has been in England many years. Is a very agreeable person.

ALBERT.

Reported by Ahmad Hafiz, a Turkish officer who left Resht beginning of June 1918, to be organizing the German ex-prisoners in Baku with Roshan Bey, *q.v.*, Muhiuddin Bey and Indnovri Bey.

'ALI AGHA, HAJJI, MUSHIR-UL-MAMALIK.

See Mushir ul Mamalik.

'ALI BEG, SHUJA' UL MAMALIK.

Of Pusht i Darband.

'ALI KHAN.

Of Bijar. Employed by British in Bijar. Is a useful man. Speaks Russian, French, Turkish and Persian.

'ALI KHAN AMIR I KULL, FORMERLY SARDAR IJLAL.

Grandson of Zahir ul Mulk, the well-known head of the Zanganeh tribe. A wealthy land-owner, whose family have held the Governorship of Kirmanshah from time to time. Has himself on several occasions held post of Deputy-Governor and has sometimes acted as Governor. During the recent Turkish occupation of Kirmanshah received for a short time a stipend from the Germans, but afterwards joined the Russians; was made Deputy-Governor and when the Russians retired from Kirmanshah, he accompanied them. Was made Governor of 'Iraq in Persia in order to assist Russian operations on the Luristan side, and on Russians returning to Kirmanshah in spring of 1917, was made Governor of the province. He was removed from the Governorship owing to his greed and exactions. His sympathies are with the Conservative party. One daughter is married to 'Abbas Khan, Kalhur. Two other daughters are married to Mu'azzim ud Daulah and Rif'at us Sultanah, sons of Haji 'Abdur Rahim, the son of the locally famous British Agent, Wakil ud Daulah, Agha Hasan. Amir i Kull has pleasant manners; is greedy and prodigal.

'ALI KHAN, MIRZA.

Grandson of late Mirza Hadi Khan, Karguzar, Sartip. Wealthy landowner of Kirmanshah. Rose to prominence during time of Salar ud Daulah. Furnished quota of sowars to the Germans in 1915. During second Turkish occupation was in charge of road guards. Is now (1918) in charge of road guards between Kirmanshah and Mahidasht. Is friendly. Sympathies Conservative, but would support authority constituted for time being.

'ALI KHAN AFSHARI.

Also known as Mansur us Saltanah. Collected horsemen to help Kuchik Khan near Siah Dehan.

'ALI KHAN, SALAR I HISHMAT.

Qashgai. Brother of Saulat ud Daulah. After the defeat of the latter, he was appointed Ilbegi of the Qashgai and signed an agreement favourable to us. See Sardar Ihtisham.

'ALI, SHAIKH.

Of Hamadan, lives in Beweh Bazaar; son of Muhammad Hasan Bev. Said to write letters to Constantinople and to Kuchik Khan.

‘ALI, SHAIKH.

Came to Hamadan from Kazvin. Son of Mir Akhur. Pro-German; used to receive telegrams from Kuchik Khan.

‘ALI AKBAR, HISAM AL SULTAN.

Son of Daud Khan Kalhur.

‘ALI AKBAR KHAN.

Leader of the Sinjabi (Persian Kurds), paramount Chief of all Southern Persian Kurdistan. Age 38. Son of Shir Khan, Samsam al Mamalik, who was deprived of the leadership by Daud Khan Kalhur. Before the war the Sinjabis were generally against the Turks and in 1915 ‘Ali Akbar fought against them. K

Fled into the Bamu Mountain, 50 miles north of Khaniqin, with Sardar Muhi, a rebel Persian leader, to escape from the Turks, intending to come over to us, but was discouraged by the Russian treatment of the Kurds in the spring of 1917.

He is extremely clever, well educated and anti-British, the latter on account of our alliance with Russia. Leader of the Democratic party in Western Persia. He corresponds with the German command and supports their agent. Is thoroughly conversant with modern politics in the war in Europe. Like all Kurds he is inclined to disparage our army on account of the employment of Indians. The Persian Democrat Sulaiman Mirza, who was arrested by us in Feb. 1918 because of his cooperation in German intrigue, had his headquarters with ‘Ali Akbar. Supported by a British column, the Sinjabis were thoroughly looted in April 1918 by Kalhurs and Kalkhanis. V

‘Ali Akbar is now a fugitive.

‘ALI AKBAR KHAN.

Ex-Lieut. Gendarmerie. Resigned in 1915 on being reprimanded by the Swedes for assisting the caravan of the British Consulate, Hamadan. McDouall got him taken on in rural police in 1917 and he was placed in charge of a post on the Noberan road. He writes that he has 50 sowars available for service under the British.

‘ALI AKBAR TABRIZI.

See Abu Selil.

'ALI ASADULAEF.

At Resht. Commanded a 'Tartar' regiment against Red Army.

'ALI ASGHAR KHAN, MIRZA.

Head of Russian telephone service in Kasvin, an active-enemy agent. Leads the second sub-division of the Kufr party who, considering Mirza Husain (*q.v.*), as illiterate, appointed Vahid-ul-Mulk as their representative at Tehran.

'ALI KANDABI.

Left Kazvin for Hamadan about 15-5-18 carrying letters from Kuchik Khan, reported to be going to collect sowars in neighbourhood of Hamadan. Said to have been at one time a servant to Turkish Consul. See also Hasan Effendi.

Age about 40, 5ft. 10ins. broad shoulders, nearly blind in right eye, which is nearly closed, with bullet scar over it, wounded in thigh but not lame, black hair, large black moustache, short black beard. Right hand doubled up at wrist.

'ALI MARDAN KHAN, 'AMIR-I-A'ZAM.

A Lur Chief, said to be in Turkish pay, but Col. Kennion doubts this. He was neutral in winter of 1916-17 when practically all the other Lur Chiefs in Burujird district were actively hostile. He is one of the principal Chiefs of the Bairanawand (Pairawand?) tribe in the Zilakhor district near Burujird. Said to possess about 60,000 men. Wrote recently to H. B. M. Consul, Hamadan, professing friendship.

'ALI MASHHADI.

Sadiq-i-Nizam, *q.v.*

'ALI MUDA.

Detailed by German-Turkish General Staff in spring of 1917 with George Machabel and Michel de Zeretelli to organize Nationalist and Separatist movements in the Caucasus. Afterwards they went to Stockholm to explain ideals with regard to Nationalist operations of Georgians.

'ALI MURAD KHAN, IHTISHAM UL MAMALIK.

Chief of Karind. Age (1918) about 68. Was formerly Sartip of the Karind regiment and was one of the most influential of the Kirmanshah chieftains. Owns lands on the road at Surkha Dizak, Paitaq and Qasri Shirin. He fought against Husain Rauf when the Turks first invaded Kirmanshah. The town of Karind was looted by them and has since been pillaged on several occasions by the Russians. At the present time 'Ali Murad is ruined and broken and has lost all his power. Efforts have been made by British authorities to restore the prosperity of Karind by advances for sowing and famine works. In these, however, except in so far as he personally benefited, the Ihtisham has taken little interest.

'ALI PASHA KHAN.

Son of Ya'qub Pasha Khan. One of the most notable of Hajji Zadah family. Provides sowars for the Governor and has had Governorship of Pairawand, Sahneh, etc. Acts with the Ilkhani. Was an active partisan of the Turks.

'ALI RAD, SAIYID.

Kazvin. Editor of local newspaper; lives at top of Boulevard. Has been an active enemy agent, but has been quiet of late. Believed to have come round to us.

'ALI ZADAH.

One of the leading democrats of Hamadan. Offered Kuchik Khan co-operation and obedience. An ex-revolutionary, formerly in Pugin's employment and believed to be the man who shot at Graham, the Consul-General of Ispahan. A Caucasian and possible German agent. Inspector of bread shops in Hamadan. Reported 20-7-18 to have left for Kama-rah in Kurdistan.

ALHAVI.

Russian Officer of Arab Nationality, Lt. on Corps Staff, political branch. Agent to Lt.-Col. Bicharakoff and as such rendered valuable aid to the British Force at Enzeli in the autumn of 1918.

AMANULLAH KHAN, SINJABI.

See Sinjabi. Appointed by us Chief of the Sinjabis after we raided and drove out 'Ali Akbar Khan and his brothers in April, 1918.

K

AMIN UD DAULAH, MUHSIN KHAN.

Born about 1875, only son of the late Amin ud Daulah and nephew of Majid ul Mulk. Married a daughter of Muzaffar ud Din Shah. Has estates in Gilan. Is friendly to us.

AMIN UL MULK. DR. ISMAIL KHAN.

Born about 1872. A native of Resht. Was Minister of Posts in 1915. Professedly very friendly with us. Jackal to Amin ud Daulah.

AMIN US SULTAN, 'ABDULLAH KHAN.

Eldest son of the late Amin us Sultan and brother of Mushir i A'zam, *q.v.* Takes no part in politics.

AMIN-UT-TUJAR.

Of Hamadan. Supposed Turkish spy. Sends information to his father at Sennah who passes it on to the Turkish Consul.

AMIN UZ ZARB, HAJJI HUSAIN AGHA.

A prominent merchant, much indebted to the Russian Bank.

AMIR-I-AFKHAM, ZAIN UL ABIDIN KHAN.

Head of the Qaraguzlu, *q.v.*, a sedentary Turkish tribe. Was formerly very wealthy, but his extravagance and the looting of his property by the Bakhtiaris and National Volunteers in 1912 considerably impoverished him. He owes the Russian Bank over 200,000 tomans, secured on his villages, which are of great value. Was friendly to the Russians when they came to Hamadan, though he was suspected, not without good reason, of having intrigued with the Turks and Germans. When the Russians retreated in 1916 he withdrew with them and his property at Sheverin suffered severely in consequence. Cunning and unscrupulous, a great intriguer; but his interests are on the side of the British. If we supported him he would do anything in his power to help us. Locally known—in Hamadan—as Black Fox. Knows no European language. Has been Governor of Kirmanshah and has acted several times as Governor at Hamadan.

AMIR-I-AFSHAR, JAN SHAHAN.

Chief of the Afshar tribe. Bijar, Mianeh and Khamseh district. He has not yet thrown in his lot with us (Aug. 1918) and his hesitation holds back the Galbaghi and Mandumi who fear he will loot them if they join us. He is said to command 4,000 rifles or more.

AMIR AKRAM.

See Mehr 'Ali Khan (formerly Sardar Amjad).

AMIR ARFA' MUHTAJ ALI KHAN.

Hajjilu, *q.v.* Second son of the late Amir Nizam with whom he was on bad terms and by whom he was disinherited. But his brothers gave him a share of the property. Entered the pay of the Germans in 1915, his avowed reason being to loot his father's villages. Was bought off by the Russians with a salary of 400 tomans a month. Is now hopelessly addicted to opium.

AMIR ARSHAD.

See Qaradaghi.

AMIR ARSLAN KHAN.

Sarum ul Nizam. Zanganeh. Cousin of late Zahir ul Mulk. A wealthy landowner and mutwalli of the waqfs of Muhammad 'Ali Khan and Shaikh 'Ali Khan, which have come down from Safavian times. The objects of the waqfs include maintenance of the famous "Shah 'Abbasi" caravanserais of the province of Kirmanshah.

AMIR ASAD.

See Muhammad Bey.

AMIR-I-ASAD.

Has twice had to pay Kuchik Khan large sums of money and was with the Jangalis 13-4-18, when he thought he would be made Jangali Governor of Kazvin.

AMIR 'ASHAIR, JAN SHAH.

One of the chiefs of the Shatranlu section of the Shahsavan in the Khalkhal district of Azarbaijan. The tribe numbers 700 families with 400 fighting men. Amir Ashair is a man of immense influence. He is the younger brother of Salar-i-Firuz. He deposed Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Khalkhal appointed by Kuchik Khan. In May 1918 he was collecting recruits in Ardebil to operate with us against Kuchik Khan.

AMIR I A'ZAM.

See 'Ali Mardan Khan.

AMIR I A'ZAM.

See Sulaiman Khan Kalhur.

AMIR I JANG BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) MUHAMMAD TAQI KHAN.

Second son of the late Sardar Asad and brother of the present man. Age about 30. Now acting Governor of 'Iraq (Sultanabad). Avaricious, unscrupulous, untrustworthy, but does not dare to be outwardly hostile. Inefficient, leaves most of the work to the Deputy Governor. Cornered wheat during the famine winter of 1917-18.

AMIR KABIR, KAMRAN MIRZA.

Third son of Nasr ud Din Shah, formerly known as Naib us Saltanah, B. 1856. Takes no further part in politics.

AMIR-I-KULLI ZANGANEH.

See 'Ali Khan.

AMIR-I-KULL.

A Mukri Chief near Saqiz.

AMIR-I-MU'AYAD, ISMA'IL KHAN.

Of Sawad Kuh. Is the head of an organization called Ittihad-i-Milli-i-Tabaristan, Tabaristan being the old name for Mazandaran. The organization is modelled on that of the Jangalis but has not so far (25-7-18) requisitioned money or property. Has about 700 sowars. H.Q. Barfarush. For the moment controls Mazandaran. Keeps in close touch with the Jangalis but in spite of recent request of the Austrian Legation at Tehran has not yet given them any help (25-7-18). If assured of our protection might accept our money and help. Has passed on small numbers of escaped prisoners to the Jangal including Austrians. His son is Sahn-ul-Mamalik.

AMIR MU'AZZAM.

Courtier. Friendly to us.

AMIR MU'AZZAM.

See 'Abbas Khan Kalhur.

AMIR MU'AZZAZ.

Of Garus. Was Governor designate of Kurdistan under the Samsam us Saltanah Cabinet, but did not take up the appointment. He was still in Tehran waiting for men and money when the Cabinet fell.

AMIR MUFAKHAM BAKHTIARI (q.v.) LUTF ALI KHAN.

Age about 55. Eldest member of the Ilkhani family and own brother of Sardar Jang, q.v. Has held various Governorships, including Kerman and Kirmanshah. A very pious Muhammadan and a strong Governor. Took sides with the Turks against the Russians in 1916-17. Is not unfriendly to us. He and his brother Sardar Jang will not hurt each other if it can be avoided. Amir Mufakham is now Governor of Isfahan with the approval of Sardar Jang. Sardar Zafar (Ilkhani) being friendly with Sardar Jang will favour Amir Mufakham though he has a poor opinion of him. Amir Mufakham when at Kamareh (his estates) in 1915-16, was too long under the influence of Turco-German agents and may therefore desert us again upon the slightest provocation. He is less to be trusted than any other of the Khans, though he may do well while in office as Governor. His influence in Bakhtiari is small, not to be compared with that of Sardar Jang.

AMIR MUJAHID BAKHTIRAI (*q.v.*)

Has not held any Governorship but was Ilkhani in 1915 when he was most unsatisfactory to us. Has been in Europe but has not profited thereby. Would be better out of the country altogether, but it would be extremely difficult to persuade him to go now, unless perhaps to visit his son in Beirut. Professes to be Sardar Zafar's friend since he heard of the loan of guns to him and the success against the Kuhgilus, but is secretly intriguing all the time, in league with Murtaza' Quli Khan, *q.v.*

AMIR MUQTADIR.

Formerly title of Sardar Amjad, *q.v.*

AMIR NIZAM, HUSAIN QULI KHAN.

Hajjilu, *q.v.* Eldest son of the late 'Abdullah, Amir Nizam, whose wife was a sister of Amir Afkham. Educated in England and speaks English and French. He and his brother, Sardar Akram, are very wealthy. Amir Nizam has taken no part in politics but has always been on good terms with the British.

AMIR PANJ.

See Aras Khan, Qarah Papaq.

AMIR PANJ.

See Husain Agha, Qarah Papaq.

AMIR PANJ.

See Muhammad 'Ali Khan, Qarah Papaq.

AMIR TUMAN.

See Hasan 'Ali Khan, Qarah Papaq.

AMIR TUMAN.

See Khusrau Khan, Qarah Papaq.

AMIR TUMAN, MEHDI KHAN.

Qaraguzlu, brother of Nasir ul Mulk, *q.v.* Is of little importance.

AMIR TUMAN.

See Rashid us Saltanah, Qarah Papaq.

ARAS KHAN, AMIR PANJ.

Of Durgah in Sulduz; chief of the Tarkaun section of the Qarah Papaq.

ARCHAMIDI, MONSIEUR.

A Greek (?) Hotel Metropole, Resht. Is in communication with the Jangalis.

ARDALAN FAMILY.

See Wazir Zadah.

ARFA' UD DAULAH, RIZA KHAN MIRZA.

Prince. Born about 1857. Was Minister of Justice in 1914. Generally resides in Europe. Calls himself the Prince of Peace. Is a poet.

ARFA'-UL-MULK.

A leading Democrat, Deputy Chief of Police at Sennah. Associated with Mushir i Divan in the government of Kurdistan. Son of Salar i Mukarram, *q.v.*

'ARIF, HAJJI SHAIKH.

Of Saqiz. Nephew of 'Alauddin Aurami. Belongs to the Democrat party of the town. Like his more influential brother, Shaikh Rauf, he has had to trim his sails to a Turkish occupation, but neither have any love for the Turks.

ARRAS BEG.

Proprietor of the Cinematograph, Resht. Working for Jangalis, July 1918.

ARSHAD US SULTAN.

Of Giranduk. Son-in-law of Amir 'Ashair.

ASAD UD DAULAH.

Son of Jallal ud Din Mirza (Muhtasham ud Daulah). A wealthy landowner. Worked for the Nizam us Saltanah during Turkish occupation, but does not identify himself with either political party. Is now (April 1918) Deputy Governor of Kirmanshah.

ASAD KHAN BAGLAR BEGI.

Does not belong to any of the noble families of Kirman-shah. Father was Governor's farash bashi. Has acquired considerable properties. A noxious individual.

ASADULLAH, HAJJI SAIYID.

A mulla of Bijar.

ASADULLAH KHAN.

Wazir Zadah, *q.v.* Son of 'Azzaz ul Mulk of Sennah, who owns the garden in which the British cavalry is encamped. (Aug. 1918). Asadullah Khan owns villages from Qurwah to Hamekhasi, 400 horse, 500 foot. He is thought locally to be the most disinterested and straightforward of his family.

ASADULLAH KHAN.

Cousin of Shir Khan and for some time leader of the Sinjabi tribe when Shir Khan was deprived of the post by Daud Khan Kalhur. He held the frontier post of Qal'ah Sabzi and his brothers Habibullah and Amanullah lived with him. He gave way to 'Ali Akbar Khan, (*q.v.*) and retired with his brothers to the village of Kharrat in Garsief on the Alwand near Qal'ah Sabzi, but has now returned to the tribe.

ASADULLAH KHAN.

See Qaradaghi.

ASADULLAH KHAN SARDAR MANSUR.

Chief of Kalkhani. Similar character to Kambar, (*q.v.*). Organized the attack on Rashid us Saltanah, *q.v.*, in Sep-1918.

ASAF UD DAULAH, MUHAMMAD SALIH KHAN.

Was Governor of Resht several times. Now resides at Kazvin. Professes great friendship to us but is unreliable.

ASAFULLAH.

A Democrat of Bijar.

ASIF-I-A'ZAM.

Commonly known as Asif-i-Diwan. Age about 60. He and his brother Mushir-i-Diwan are heads of the Wazir Zadah family of Ardalan and generally take opposite sides. The Persian Governor always worked through one of those two men in dealing with the tribes, especially the Mandumi and Galbaghi and along the Sennah road to Qurwah. They are Sunnis. Property runs up to near Saqiz and Merivan. Asif-i-A'zam owns villages among the Mandumi, Galbaghi, Tilehkuh, Khurkhurrah, Aurumani and Meriwani, and in Asfandabad district and a group of villages known as Lillakh. For family tree see Wazir Zadah. Probably the richest man in Kurdistan and one of the most influential.

ASIF-UD-DAULAH.

Once Governor of Khamseh, Gilan and Tehran (1908). He was appointed Governor of Kirmanshah but refused owing to the presence of the Russians there. He has German tendencies and is pro-Jangali.

ASSAF-UD-DAULAH.

Working for Kuchik Khan in Kazvin, June 1918.

ASSINOV, CONSTANTINE.

A Russian officer who has had dealings with Hajji Ghulam Husain, Kuchik Khan's nephew.

X AUDISHU KHAN.

A wealthy Assyrian (Nestorian) of Gulpashan, Urumiyah. Influential man and much thought of by the Russians. Related to Mr. Neesan.

A

X AURAHAM, MAR.

Cousin of Mar Shim'un. Originally intended for the Patriarchate but Benjamin (the murdered Mar Shim'un) was selected instead of him. Intriguer.

X AURAHAM SADA.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) of Gawar in Kurdistan. Was in charge of 50 infantry in Urumiyah.

X AURAHAM, SHAMASHA.

An Urumiyah Assyrian (Nestorian) brother-in-law of the German Neumann. Said to be pro-German and an enemy agent.

X AURUMANI.

DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS:

1. AURUMAN I TAKHT.

Chiefs.—Mahmud Khan Dizli; Majid Khan; Husain Khan; Muhammad Khan.

Position.—Auruman i Takht, E. of Auruman Dagh.

Strength.—Mahmud Khan Dizli came to see Col. Kennion in July 1918, claimed to be in alliance with Ja'far Sultan (see below) Nasrullah Beg and Furaidin Beg of Auruman and said they could together raise 4,000 men. No horsemen.

Remarks.—The other three chiefs are said to be also friendly inclined but their position on the frontier has forced them to be on good terms with the Turks. Mahmud Khan Dizli has taken villages on the Turkish side of the frontier. He asked Col. Kennion for recognition of his right to maintain them. He agreed to protect his borders against the Turks, to prevent trade with the enemy, keep his country quiet and fight with us if we reached the neighbourhood of the frontier.

2. AURUMAN I LUHUN.

Chief.—Ja'far Sultan Sardar Mu'atazad in Turkish territory. Ja'far Sultan's headquarters are at Nausud.

Position.—Villages at S. E. foot of Auruman mountain in Turkish territory. Ja'far Sultan's headquarters are at Nausud.

Strength.—See Auruman i Takht. Ja'far Sultan has about 100 horse and 500 foot.

Remarks.—Ja'far Sultan has relations with the British Consulate, Kirmanshah. He is paid for the maintenance of 100 horse. Definitely hostile to the Turks, from whom he claims to have captured villages.

3.—AURUMAN I SHAHR.

Chief.—Nadir Sultan.

Strength.—400 foot.

Remarks.—No relations with us.

NOTE.—The Aurumani, like the Merivani, are too near the Turks to offer any serious opposition to them without help from us. The whole tribe follows the family of the Auruman Shaikhs, 'Alauddin of Tawilah and Najmuddin of Biara. Sunnis.

X AWIMELK.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) of Mawana in Tergawar. Comes of a family of fighters. His father, Shmuel, was murdered at the same time as Mar Shim'un by Simko's men and his grandfather, Baisan, was murdered by the Kurds in 1907. Baisan was looked upon by the Kurds as a fire-eater and was said to be invulnerable. Shmuel was for several years excommunicated on account of his having divorced his wife and married a Kurd. Awimelk commanded 200 Cavalry from Tergawar.

AZAD KHAN.

A notorious robber, head of a band of cut-throats in Hamadan district. Democrat, promised his help to Kuchik Khan. Engaged by the ex-Governor of the Hamadan to terrorize the people and was used as his rural police. Believed to be the man who attacked the Russian lorry, April 1918. See Fath-i-Lashkar.

'AZAD US SULTAN, ABUL FAZL MIRZA.

Son of Muzaffar ud Din Shah. Born 1883. Governor of Sultanabad in 1914-15. Is well meaning.

'AZIZ, HAJJI.

Of Sennah. Nephew of Agha Habibullah, *q.v.* Is British Consular Agent at Sennah.

BABA KHAN.

See Sardar Amjad.

BABAJANI.

See Jaf.

BABOOKH.

Chelabin's secretary. Reported 24-7-18 to have sent a message to Kuchik Khan and enclosed Baku newspapers with large-type head-lines against the British. He drew attention to the fact that the Bolsheviks are anti-British and asked Kuchik Khan not to annoy the Bolsheviks in Euzeli.

BABU, SHAMASHA.

French Millet Bashi. Has influence among the Chaldaean population of Urmi. Speaks French.

BADI UL MAMALIK.

See Hasan Khan, Mirza.

BADR KHAN BEG.

A Begzadeh Chief of the village of Qai in Tergawar. Friendly.

BAHA-UD-DIN, SAIYID.

An intimate friend of Hajji Ghulam Husain, Kuchik Khan's nephew, with whom he went from Kazvin to Alulak, north of Kazvin on 12-6-18. He owns Alulak.

BAHA UL MULK.

Qaraguzlu. Eldest son of late Baha ul Mulk. For family tree see Qaraguzlu. Educated in Switzerland and has been in England, speaks English and French. A good specimen of the best kind of young Persian gentleman. Has liberal ideas, probably Democrat, but is sensible and would be worth winning to our side.

BAHADUR I LASHKAR.

Son of Haji Ibrahim Khan (now at Kadhmain), Zauganeh. Formerly (and during Turks' occupation) maintained the Governor's sowars for the town of Kirmanshah. Properties at Daizar taken possession of by Sinjabis, to whom he is bitterly opposed. This wealthy family, of whom there are numerous members, is known as Haji Ibrahim Khanis.

BAHADUR US SULTANAH BAKHTIARI (q.v.).

Son of Hojabr us Sultan. Joined the Germans in 1916.

BAHARLU TRIBE OF FARS (1908).

The Baharlu tribe is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe. Was originally brought to Persia by the Saljuks and Mongols in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (a tribe of Turkomans called Baharlu still exists near Khiva). The tribe camps near Darab in summer and winter.

Nadir Shah gave the chiefship of the tribe to Haji Husain Khan, of the Nafar tribe who was succeeded at his death by his son Muhammad Taqi Khan. The latter's son 'Ali Akbar Khan then succeeded, but was deposed in 1852 in favour of Mulla Ahmad, of the Ahmadlu branch of Baharlus.

Mulla Ahmad then became known as Ahmad Khan, and on his death in 1858 the chiefs of various branches fought for supremacy until 1862, when the Government troops interfered, and Mirza Charagh 'Ali Beg, son of Shah Raza Beg of the Talaka branch, was appointed Chief. He was killed in 1876 by the sons of Nasrullah Khan, of the Ahmadlu tribe, and the authorities appointed *Husain Khan Bahadur-i-Nizam* of the Isma'il Khani Section, a relative of the late Mulla Ahmad.

The Baharlu are divided into the following 19 branches:

Ibrahim Khani, Ahmadlu, Isma'il Khani, Barbar, Talaka, Jamalbuzurgi, Jarghah, Juka, Haji 'Attarlu, Haidarlu, Rasulkhani, Sakkiz, Safi Khani, 'Isabeglu, Karimlu, Kulahpushi, Mishhidlu, Nazarbeglu, Varasih.

BAHRAM KHAN. (RASHID US SALTANAH.)

Principal Chief of the Kalkhani section of Guran. Has generally opposed the Sinjabi influence with the Guran. Was at first on good terms with the Russians but afterwards joined with other Kalkhani Chiefs in holding up the Taq i Girrah Pass. Is well inclined to the British. His instincts are less markedly predatory than the rest of the Kalkhani nobility. He has been instrumental in opening up the road for us. After we raided the Sinjabis in April 1918, he gave asylum to 'Ali Akbar Khan till mid-June, but his real reason was his enmity with Jahanbakhsh Khan, Zargham us Saltanah, not hostility to us. He hoped to counter the latter's influence by reviving the Sinjabis and attaching them to himself. A small column was sent to Biwanij on June 21, 1918, and an agreement was signed by him and other Guran chiefs. They were fined 200 rifles and some sheep and undertook to preserve friendship with

us and not to allow the Sinjabi Chiefs into their territory. Subsequently the jealousy of he Kalkhani and Kalhur was awakened by our having made Rashid us Saltanah responsible for the Karind road and in Sep. Asadullah Beg Kalkhani collected Sardar Akram of the Walad Begi and Muhammad Beg of the Babajani to attack him. The movement was probably due partly to Turkish intrigue. After a fight which lasted three days, Rashid us Saltanah was reported to have died on Sep. 17, whether from disease or from poison is not accurately known.

BAHRAM BEG SARDAR AKRAM.

See Sardar Akram.

BAKHTIARI KHANS.

Amir i Mufakham.

Sons: Sardar Mu'azzam.
Yadullah Khan.
Saifullah Khan.
Nusratullah Khan.

Sardar Muhtasham.

Late Hajji 'Abbas Quli Khan.

Son: Shahab us Saltanah.

Sardar Jang.

Sardar Ashja', Ilbegi.

Sardar Ashraf.

Sardar Fath.

Hojabr us Sultan.

Son: Bahadur us Sultanah.

Late Isfandiar Khan.

Sons: Mumtazim ud Daulah.
Munazzam ul Mulk.

Samsam us Saltanah.

Sons: Murtaza' Quli Khan.
Cheragh 'Ali Khan.

Late Hajji 'Ali Quli Khan.

Sons: Sardar Asad.
Salar Azam.
Sardar Bahadur.
Khan Baba Khan.
Manushehr Khan.

Sardar Zafar, Ilkhani.

Sons: Salar Mas'ud.
Sarim ul Mulk.
Iskandar Khan.
Salar Bahadur.
Amir Husain Khan.

Amir Mujahid.
Zargham us Saltanah.
Sardar Arshad.
Son: Sardar Saulet.

BAQIR, HAJJI.

Said to be buying up all grain that comes into Garus from Khamseh.

BAQIR KHAN.

A Moslem notable of Urumiyah, known to be a Turkish agent.

BAQIR KHAN. (A'ZAM US SALTANAH).

Also known as Khan Darra. Chief of Kakavand, a Lur tribe, inhabiting district about Harsin. Fought against the Russians. Is now inclined to be friendly. Together with Sardar Amjad (lately made Sardar Akram) Hasanawand is head of a Lur confederacy in opposition to Nazar 'Ali Khan, Amrai.

BARTELAND, FELIX.

Employed in Mme. Bauer's shop in Tehran. Actively assists enemy agents.

BASIR-I-SULTAN, SULAIMAN KHAN.

Promised sowars at Bijar but produced none. Friend of Nabi.

X BAZ.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) tribe occupying country between Silu and Tkhuma near the Greater Zab. The men are good stone masons. Chief, Malik Khamu.

BEGLAROF.

See Aghayir Yusuf.
Muhammad Yusuf.

A

BELURI, MIRZA AGHA.

A Democrat of Tabriz. Pro-Turk, arrested by Governor-General 14-5-18 and sent to Tehran under escort. Turco-German agent, chief of Mujahids. Reported to have returned to Tabriz June 1918, when the Democrats disclaimed responsibility and said his return spelt trouble. The Turks replied with posters signed Munir Pasha saying Beluri was a good patriot. He was trying to enlist Turkish levies at Tabriz in July 1918 but failed completely.

BERKHU, MALIK.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Malik of Salahbeqan, a section of the Tiari tribe, occupying a valley running from the Greater Zab to Tkuma.

BILBAS.

- Sections 1. Mamash, *q.v.* Chief Agha Karam.
 2. Mergawar, *q.v.*
 3. Piran.

Position.—Lahijan, Kandil Dagh on the frontier E. of Ruwanduz.

Remarks.—Sections 1 and 2 are settled, section 3 nomad. The Mamash are perhaps a sub-section of the Mukri.

BISHARAT-UD-DAULAH, PRINCE.

Younger brother of Sardar Mufakham. Does not interfere in politics. The Chief of the Telegraphs and a friend of Mr. New of Tehran. He is not on good terms with the Governor Midhat-us-Sultanah (July 1918).

BRAVINE.

Formerly Russian Consul in Seistan.

The only Russian Consul in Persia who openly joined the Bolsheviks; they made him Russian Minister in Tehran but no one else recognizes him as such. Is working hand in glove with enemy Legations. Signs passports to Russia for Austrian and German ex-prisoners. Continually publishing anti-British articles in newspapers and is very bitter against Bicharakov. A dangerous man.

BRUM, DR.

From Riga. 24-4-18 in hotel in Resht, 40 years of age, medium height, dark hair and beard, dressed as a Persian (24-4-18).

BUYUK KHAN I'TIMAD-I-DIWAN.

Chief of the Kalukshanlu section of the Shahsavan in Khalkhal, it numbers 200 families and has 30 fighting men. He is son-in-law of Ghulam 'Ali Khan Afkham us Sultan. Produced sowars.

BURHAN UD DAULAH.

Brother of Nizam us Saltanah. Resides at Kazvin. In touch with the enemy.

CHAHARDAULI.

Chief.—'Abdullah Khan.

Position.—S. of the Hamadan-Sennah road. 'Abdullah Khan lives at Kamak in the hills, some 20 miles S. E. of Qurwah. All the villages in the plain through which the road passes from Vanisar to Qurwah are inhabited by Chahardauli.

Strength.—250 sowars, 100 foot.

Remarks.—'Abdullah Khan is the most important tribal chief on the Hamadan-Sennah road, a man of considerable character, well-inclined to us and offers to provide levies. He keeps the peace along the road from Qurwah to Vanisar and his influence extends almost to Hamadan. The Chahardauli are settled Kurds, Shi'ahs.

CHELABIN.

President of the Bolshevik Committee at Enzeli, a fanatical revolutionary. Pro-Jangali and anti-British. A man of little education who finds himself suddenly thrust into a position of authority. On the Mission's reaching Enzeli he ordered its arrest and return to Baghdad. Has since done everything possible to hinder the British going to Baku and resents presence of British troops at Enzeli. In July 1918 he informed Gen. Dunsterville that he could not discuss matters with him as the British still had a King and Queen. May possibly be in German pay.

CHIARI, KARL.

A well-known Turkish and German agent. A real bad man. Lives in Sennah. Has property near Bijar. An ex-Customs employee. Amir-i-Afshar has large pecuniary claims against him. An unfrocked priest and unmitigated scoundrel. Arrested by Col. Kennion (July 1918) and sent to Baghdad.

K
CHIGINI.

Chiefs.—Zargham Lashkar.

Muhammad Taqi Khan.

Rahman Khan.

Position.—Camp between Manjil and Kazvin.

Strength.—500 men.

Remarks.—Kurds, Nomads, pro-British.

DABIR DARBAR.

Governor of Abhar (7 farsakhs from Shiahdekan on Mianeh road) anti-British and has established a Democratic meeting with Khurumdarei, the next village, which sympathises with the Jangalis and is strongly anti-British. The leaders with him are Kalantar Khan Khurumdarei and Nasrus-Saltanah.

DABIR UL MULK, MIRZAA MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN.

Held ministerial posts during 1910-11. Was Governor of Tehran in 1915. Speaks French. Is about 50 years old. Very corrupt. Minister for Education in Vusuq ud Daulah's cabinet of Aug. 1918.

DANIEL.

A
Third son of Malik Isma'il of Upper Tiari. Was for several years in the English school at Van. Rather dull. About 23 years old.

DARYA BEGI, MIRZA AHMAD KHAN.

Has long been Governor of Bushire and the Gulf Ports. Very friendly to us.

DAURANI (DUIRANI).

?
Chiefs.—Samsam, *q.v.*

Bahadur Sultan.

Position.—Zinjan road, at Mangharlu and Ayala.

Strength.—Estimated at 400 rifles.

Remarks.—Friendly but do nothing. Under Amir-i-Afshar. They seem to have been originally a section of the Shahsavan.

DAWID.

1
Eldest brother of Mar Shim'un, a quiet man of about 36 years old. Good judgment. Married to Esther, a niece of the Matran. Has two sons and two daughters. He was largely to blame for the evacuation of Urumiyah.

DIEZ, ERNEST.

Doctor, Russian Consulate, Meshed, in May 1918. May be the Dr. Dias with Niedermayer on latter's tour in Persia.

X **DINKHA.**

Second son of Malik Isma'il of Upper Tiari. About 25 years old. A

X **DIZ.**

An Assyrian (Nestorian) tribe occupying a valley S. E. of Gulamerk near the Greater Zab. Chief, Malik Hormuz. A

DOBROMESLOV, VLADIMIR VASILIEV.

Officer of Persian Cossack Division. For some months in 1918 at Ardebil and has considerable knowledge of Shabsavan tribes in that area. In Tehran 30-7-18.

DRAGER, DR.

Director of German school, Tehran, an enemy agent.

EBERT.

Head of German Secret Service in Turkestan. In Samarkand beginning of May 1918. In Khushk July 1918.

X **ELIA, MAR.**

Bishop from Qush in Mosul plain. Was formerly Roman Catholic out quarreled with the French at Mosul and was accepted by Mar Shim'un. Went to Urmiyah. An elderly man of no personality. A

ELIA, MAR.

Russian Bishop in Urumiyah. Has a brother, Hakim Daniel. A

X **ERAMIEH.**

An Assyrian (Nestorian). Commanded 100 infantry in Urmi. A

X **EVID, MALIK.**

Assyrian (Nestorian) Malik of Berwar, a district north of Amadiyah. Brother of the Bishop of Berwar, Mar Yawalaha. Before the war lived in the village of Duri in Berwar. Commanded 250 infantry in Urumiyah. A

*Archdea
Pr. Daniel
the Bishop
of Urmiyah
was in
Berwar*

FAHIM UD DAULAH, MUSTAFA QULI KHAN.

Born about 1880. Son of the late Mukhbir ud Daulah, K.C.I.E. Speaks French. Has held various Court and Government appointments. Is intelligent but untrustworthy.

FAHIM UL MULK, MIRZA KHALIL KHAN.

In Foreign Office employ for some years. Now Treasurer General. Very plausible. Not trustworthy.

FAKHR-UL-MAMALIK.

Member of the Ardalan family. No particular political importance. Was recently vice-Governor of Kirmanshah.

FAKHR-UL-MULK.

Of the Ardalan family, see Wali Zadah. Has been Governor of Sultanabad and Zinjan. Lives in Tehran. Is a personal attendant of the Shah and is sufficiently well off. Has two sons one being 'Izz-ul-Mamalik, who is a Democrat, M.P. for Kirmaushah and joined the Young Turks in 1915.

FARAJULLAH KHAN, SAHM UL MULK SARTIP.

Governor and landowner in Kangavar. Very friendly and useful.

FARAJULLAH KHAN, SAHM UL MULK SARTIP.

Son of Mahmud Sultan, Ihtisham i Divan. Head of two small tribes closely related to the Shaikh Ismaili, the Gurgayi and Shahmasur, S. of the Hamadan-Sennah road not far from Deh Gulan. 100 sowars and 200 foot. Was on good terms with the Russians. Loots the villages on the road. Recently caught and imprisoned by Mushir i Divan.

FARAJULLAH KHAN, SARDAR-I-MU'AZZAM.

See Sardar-i-Mu'azzam.

FARAZ AGHA JAN.

A Jewish banker. Sells supplies to the Turks and acts as their banker. Sennah area.

FARAZ KHAN, SHAHAB-US-SALTANAH.

A Turcophile. Home in Bulamabad, Sennah area.

FARID-UD-DAULAH.

Of Hamadan, head of extreme Social Democrat party there, a drug-smoking fanatic. Rich, spends most of his money on politics. Is against religious teaching in schools and favours nationalization of land, hence opposed by landlords and mullas. Arrested and sent to Baghdad 27-6-18.

FARID-UL-MULK.

Democrat of Hamadan; offered help and obedience to Kuchik Khan. Associated with him:

Farid-us-Sultan.

Hajji Kazim Kurdistani.

Farid-ud-Daulah.

FARID-US-SULTAN.

See Farid-ul-Mulk.

FARMAN FARMA, 'ABDUL HUSAIN MIRZA.

Prince, G.C.M.G. 1916. Great grandson of Fath 'Ali Shah, and closely related by marriage to the present Shah. Has held many Governorships and been Prime Minister. Is now Governor-General of Fars in close association with us. Supported us effectually in July 1918, during the difficulties connected with the S.P.R. Has six sons, as follows:—

1. Firuz Mirza, Nusrat ud Daulah, *q.v.*, b. 1888.

2. 'Abbas Mirza, Salar Lashkar, *q.v.*, b. 1890.

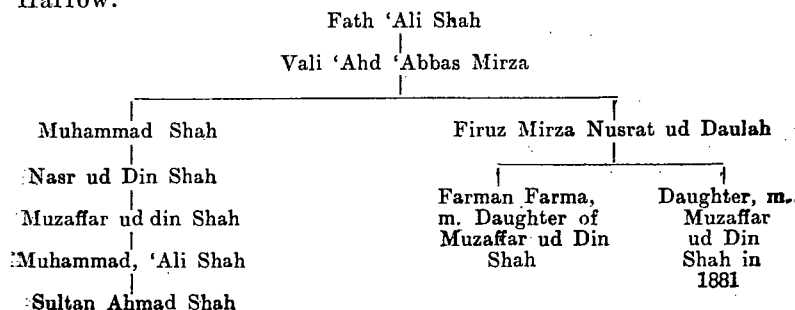
3. Muhammad Vali Mirza, b. 1891.

4. Muhammad Husain Mirza, b. 1893.

5. Nizam ud Din Mirza.

6. Muhammad Ja'far Mirza.

1, 2, 3 and 4 was educated first at Beyrut and then in England and France. No. 5 is of weak intellect. No. 6 is now at Harrow.



FARMAZ KHAN.

Syro-Armenian. Native of Urumiyah. Employed by Persian Customs. Speaks French and Persian. Useful man for Armenian information. Was not in Urumiyah during the siege. Left Tabriz with the British Consul.

FARUKH KHAN.

Chief of Ahmadawand, rival of Mir 'Ali Khan. Partisan of Sinjabis.

FATH BEG.

Known as Jaf Walad Begi though he is independent. His district is called Sar Qalao, it lies between Dar-i-Divan, Bamu and Biznan. He is an able fighter and is assisted by his 18 sons. Has a castle and village at Sar Qalao and lives mainly by raiding.

FATH KHAN.

Cousin of Sardar Amjad of Bijar.

FATH UL MULK.

Was head of Fars Government in 1916. Is looked upon in Shiraz by us with much suspicion.

FATH-I-LASHKAR, HABIBULLAH.

In Kuchik Khan's pay. Was in Avaklu near Siahdehan 12-6-18. Had come from Karagand. Has a following there of 200 men under one Azad, *q.v.* A well-known robber and probably in pay of Kazvin Democrats. His agent is Nurullah Khan. Kuchik Khan has promised him money. He had a private quarrel with Munjir-us-Saltanah near Avaklu which led to some bloodshed 18-6-18. Arrived Rudbar with 40 horsemen end of June 1918.

FATH US SALTANAH.

Hajjilu, *q.v.* Is a cousin of the late Amir Nizam, with whom he was on bad terms. Joined the Germans in 1915. Is now (1918) in Tehran where he is a leader of the extreme Democrats and engages in anti-British intrigue. Is said to be an attractive personality.

FATH US SALTANAH.

See Muhammad Khan.

FATH SULTAN.

A Chief of Kuliai, rival of Sardar Amjad. Fought against Russians in 1916 and belongs to Sinjabi faction. K

FATHULLAH KHAN.

Very dangerous man. Trying to replace Kuchik Khan, June 1918.

FAZLULLAH MIRZA KAJAR.

Caucasian Native Division. Late G.O.C. 1st Checheny Regiment, very popular and loyal to Russia. Only lately has become pro-Turkish owing to people that surround him. He is very important.

FIRUZ MIRZA.

See Nusrat ud Daulah.

GALBAGHI.

Chief.—No paramount chief. K

Position.—Between Sennah and Saqiz, adjoining Tileh Kuh and Khurkhurah on N. and N. W., Mandumi on E. and Auruman on W.

Strength.—800 rifles.

Sections in order of importance.

Qamari.—Saif ul 'Ashair.

Muhammad Salih Ilkhani.

Agha Baran Khan.

Sa'id us Sultan. wrote that he would visit us at

Bijar, but did not come.

Gamali.—Faris Khan.

'Isa Khan Rashid us Sultan, rival of Faris Khan.

Kaksawand.—Hama Khan Ilkhani.

Amin Khan.

Hasan Khan.

Murad Gurani.—Rustam Khan.

Samim Khan.

Fath ul Ashair.

Hama 'Ali Khan.

Chaukh Arasi.—Mu'in ul Lashkar.

(The section is mostly with the Gamali at present.)

Remarks.—Together with the Mandumi, the Galbaghi have for long defied the local Government; they have turned the districts adjoining them into deserts and have been the scourge of the less turbulent people round the towns. Like the Sinjabi they have annexed lands and villages owned by old.

families, who are unable to draw any revenue from their possessions. In some cases, the proprietors have compromised by employing the tribesmen as agents and guards in the villages. All attempts to quell the Galbaghi and Mandumi on the part of recent Governors, including one with which the Russians co-operated by sending two guns, have failed. Their political attitude would be one of friendship to any Power which was strong enough to control them. On the recent visit of Col. Kennion to Saqiz they gave written assurances of good behaviour.

The Galbaghi do not move to a warmer climate in the winter, but live like cuckoos in the villages from which they have ousted the inhabitants. They have lately been in active conflict with 'Asif i A'zam of Sennah who tried to turn them out of Duwaisah, one of his villages which they had seized. Col. Kennion patched up an agreement between the parties in July 1918.

The Shaikh with the greatest influence with them is Shaikh 'Abdul Karim, a follower of Shaikhs Ihsamuddin and Alauddin of Auruman. He lives at Panjah in the Garus district. The Galbaghi are at present at feud with Auruman, the Tileh Kuh and the Jaf. Sunnis and therefore unwilling to fight the Turks, but in July 1918 they promised 50 men to our levies.

GASAIN KHAN.

Katkhuda of Ramatabad (one farsakh from Siahdehan). An agent of Mirza Kazim Khan and very anti-British owing to arrest of latter.

GAURAK.

Chief.—'Ali Agha.

Position.—Near Saujbulaq, N. of the Mukri with whom they are on good terms. 'Ali Agha lives at Sadarabad, half way between Saqiz and Saujbulaq.

GAURAK DOL MURADI.

Chiefs.—Minah Agha; 'Aziz Agha and Karim Agha, brothers.

Position.—Between Saqiz and Baneh, S. and S. W. of Saqiz.

Strength.—100 sowars.

Remarks.—This branch of the Gaurak is wholly independent of the branch near Saujbulaq. Their villages on the Saqiz-Baneh road have been destroyed both by Turks and Russians. Owing to their geographical position they are Turco-phil, but friendly with and under the influence of the Mukri Chief, Iftikhar us Sultan, who is pro-British. Sunnis.

GESHKI.

Chief.—Farajullah Khan Zargham us Sultan.

Position.—Round Turbariz near Kamiaran on the Kirmanshah-Sennah road.

Strength.—A small tribe, some 500 men in all. Said to be able to provide 100 horse and 50 foot.

Remarks.—Closely related to the Sursur who lie immediately to the N. of them. They have a bad reputation as robbers but Farajullah Khan provides road-guards (July 1918). All live in tents. Sunnis.

GHALIB BEY.

Major. Turkish agent. Returned to Zinjan July 1, 1918. Tajir Baqa acts as intermediary between him and his visitors.

GHIAS NIZAM.

Kazvin. Chief of the Ghiasvand tribe (Kurds) was arrested by us for communicating with the Jangalis, but charges could not be proved and he was at once released. Has since been friendly to us.

GHIASWAND.

Chiefs.—Ghias Nizam. Safar Khan, cousin of above.

Position.—N. of Kazvin.

Strength.—500 men.

Remarks.—Kurds. A nomad tribe, pro-British.

GHULAM 'ALI KHAN.

Was working for the Democrats at Alamud, six farsakhs N. of Kazvin; left with 30 horsemen towards Mazandaran when he heard of the Jangali defeat.

GHULAM 'ALI KHAN, SALAR MANSUR.

Son of Husain Khan, Mansur ul Mulk and titular head of Guran tribe. Has little power or influence at the present time and has lost much of his property to other Chiefs.

GHULAM 'ALI KHAN.

See Afkham us Sultan.

GHULAM HUSAIN, HAJJI.

Kuchik Khan's nephew.

GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN.

Qaraguzlu, *q.v.* for family tree. Second son of Ihtisham ud Daulah, aged about 22. Educated in Switzerland, speaks French. Like his brother, Nusrat i Khaqan, dislikes the family surroundings. At present (1918) in Tehran.

GILYANA, QASHA.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Archdeacon of Tkhuma. Was a favourite of the late Mar Shim'un. Very old.

GOLDGAAR.

Col. O. C. 2nd Daghistani regiment. Popular, energetic and loyal to Russian interests. Late of 9th Hussars.

GREGORIEF.

Russian Consul, Resht, July 1918. Not to be trusted. Reported by Maclaren in Feb. 1918 on Gen. Dunsterville's reaching Enzeli to have attended a meeting of Jangalis and Bolsheviks which resulted in the mission being turned back. Outwardly very friendly to the British, but plays entirely for his own hand.

GREGORIEF, MANUEL IVANOVITCH.

Admiral. Once Commandant Port of Baku. Great influence over Caspian fleet. Said to be pro-British and might be of use to us.

GRIESINGER, W.

Oberleutnant, retired Bavarian cavalry officer, rejoined at outbreak of war. Was travelling with Zugmayer beginning of 1916.

GUESSAZ, MONSIEUR.

A French Swiss of Tehran, suspected of helping the enemy in 1915, arrived 7-7-18 in Kazvin with his wife who is of German nationality. Has an Armenian associate named Antoine.

GURAN.

Chief.—Formerly Ghulam 'Ali Khan Salar Mansur, but he has no hold over the tribe. The most influential chiefs at present are Bahram Khan Rashid us Saltanah and Jahanbakhsh Khan Zargham us Saltanah, the former being the better man.

Position.—Summer, N. of the Kirmanshah road in the valleys and plains flanking the Dalahu mountain where there are a number of villages permanently occupied by the tribe; winter, the nomad portion of the tribe moves down to Zohab and Bishewa.

Strength.—2,500, mostly foot.

Sections.

1. Bibiyani or Bayuyani. No real chief, Faizullah Beg the leading man, 200 houses. Summer Kuh i Dalahu, winter Zohab. Sunnis.

2. Gahwarah. Chief, Ghulam Ali Khan Salar Mansur. Used to be 1,000 houses but have scattered during the war. They come originally from Gawili near Juanrud. 'Ali Illahi.

3. Jaf. Two sub-sections: Qadir Mir Waisi, chief Hasan; Taishai, chief 'Ali Beg. 'Ali Beg controls both sections, 1,500 houses in all. No settled habitation. Summer, Kuh i Dalahu; winter Quretu. They are an offshoot of the Jaf who have joined the Guran confederation. Sunnis.

4. Kalkhani. Chief, Bahram Khan, Rashid us Saltanah. 700 houses. Bahram Khan lives at Domizar in the Kuh i Dalahu. 'Ali Illahi.

5. Kalkhani. Chiefs, Asadullah Khan Sardar i Mansur and Kambar Sultan, brothers. The first used to live at Qal'ah Zanjil and is now at Shuwil, the second at Bizm'rabad, both in the Kuh i Dalahu. 1,000 houses all told. The Kalkhani come originally from Aiwan, S. of the road, between the Kalhur and Luristan. 'Ali Illahi.

6. Nairzi. Chiefs, Safar Khan Sarhang and Shabaz Khan. 600 houses. Mostly Ilyats with no settled habitation, at and round Kechabur. Origin Jaf. Sunni.

7. Tufangchi. Jahanbakhsh Zargham us Saltanah. Tribe scattered during the war; used to be 800 houses but now not more than 300. Summer Takht i Gah; winter Ma'dan i Naft near Zohab. Originally from Duli Shamshir near Pawah, Juanrud way. 'Ali Illahi.

8. Tufangchi. Chief, Zohrab Khan, brother of above. Used to be 400 houses, now 150. In all respects resemble the other sections of Tufangchi.

Remarks.—The Guran are not a homogeneous tribe but a conglomeration of units. The sections which are of Jaf origin are Sunni, the rest 'Ali Illahi. For centuries they have raided the road between Taq i Girrah Pass and Karind, the Kalkhani being the most active in this pursuit.

HABIBULLAH, AGHA.

One of the richest men in Sennah; now old and in very bad health. He owns villages from Sennah to Tehran. At present the Mandumi are occupying some of his villages and he wishes to re-establish his rights. Agent of Imperial Bank of Persia, but work now carried on by his son Salar Mufakham, *q.v.*

HABIBULLAH KHAN, SINJABI.

See Asadullah Khan.

HADI, SHAIKH.

Son of Shaikh 'Abdur Rahim. Ancestors came from 'Arabistan in time of Fath 'Ali Shah and were given properties near Harasam. A very influential Mujtahid of Kirman-shah. Refuses to mix himself in politics, but is friendly to British.

HAJJI ZADAH.

See Muhammad Khan.

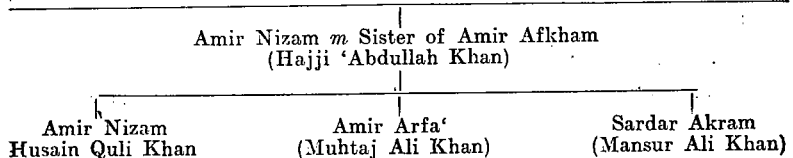
HAJJILU.

Chiefs.

Husain Quli Khan Amir Nizam, *q.v.*

Mansur Ali Khan Sardar Akram, *q.v.*

Remarks.—A branch of the Qaraguzlu from whom they separated many years ago. They lie to the W. of them and resemble them in all respects.

HAJJILU TRIBE.

Other important members of this tribe are:—

Fath-us-Sultanah (now in Tehran).

Farid-ul-Mulk (now assistant Karguzar).

HAKIM UL MULK, IBRAHIM KHAN.

Studied medicine in Paris. Has taken a minor part in politics at Tehran since 1908. Is generally given the unimportant post of Minister of Education. Character weak. Age about 40.

HARDWIGER, ALBERT.

An Austrian or Russian subject formerly employed in Russian Bank, Tehran. Has at various times done German S. S. work. General hardware merchant in Tehran and joint proprietor with Mme. Varna of Hotel Moderne which is frequented by Austrians, Germans, etc. Has a brother in partnership in his shop who is always entertaining Austrians.

Age 27, tall, thin, pale, dark hair and moustache, speaks Turkish and Persian.

HARRIRI.

Powerful Democrat in Tabriz. Says he is against the Turks coming into Azarbaijan.

HARUND.

A Turk, with Major Ghalib Bey at Zinjan (1-7-18). Dresses as a Persian and is known in the bazaar as 'Ali Khan.

HASAN EFFENDI.

Turkish officer. Left Tosur Khan near Hamadan June 15, 1918 for Kazvin with 'Ali Kandabi intending to incite the people to revolt against the British. Medium height, yellow moustache.

HASAN KHAN.

Title Salar Nausir of Daulatabad. A landowner with two Turks in his employ, married to a daughter of Saif-ud-Daulah who is strongly anti-British.

HASAN KHAN, HAJJI.

Leader of the Democrats of Bijar.

HASAN KHAN, MIRZA, BADI UL MAMALIK.

Karguzar of Sultanabad. Displays considerable dislike for the Governor, Amir Jang. Untrustworthy.

HASAN, MIRZA. SHAIK-UL-ISLAM.

Rich and owner of large properties. His family are all pleasure loving degenerates and non-political.

HASAN 'ALI KHAN AMIR TUMAN.

Of Muhammad Yar in Sulduz; an important chief of the Qarah Papaq.

HASANANAKLU.

Tribe. See Qaradaghi.

HAZARAH TRIBE OF KHURASAN.

After the last siege of Herat (1909) the Persian Commander, Hisam-us-Saltanah, Governor-General of Khurasan, brought about 5,000 families of this tribe from Qal'ah Nau, in the Herat district, to Khurasan. They were allotted lands in the Jam and Bakharz districts, and their chief, Yusuf Khan, was given the rank and pay of a Sartip, with a service of Hazarah Sowars. After a short time about 2,000 families returned to Qal'ah Nau, and the Persian Government did not consider it advisable to leave the remaining families on the frontier. They, therefore, moved them to Isfarain, where they remained some years. From Isfarain they were moved to Kanah Gushah, a village near Meshed. In 1877 Yusuf Khan was appointed Governor of Bakharz, where he built the village of Mushinabad, on the Herat frontier, and settled a number of the families at Kanah Gushah. Yusuf Khan died in 1885, and was succeeded by his son, Isma'il Khan, Shuja'-ul-Mulk (*q.v.*). The Hazarahs in Khurasan now number about 1,200 families, who live in Kanah Gushah, Kanabist, Kalta Chanar, and Muhsinabad, in the Meshed and Bakharz districts. There are some families in the Zurabad district also. They all are Sunnis.

HAZRAT-I-AGHA.

A mulla of Bijar.

HENTIG, W. O. VON.

Head of a Mission to Qabul 1915-16 with an autograph letter to the Amir. Two years in Persia, Afghanistan, etc. Returned to Germany summer 1917. Reported 26-10-17 to be shortly leaving Constantinople for Central Asia; may be the Doctor who arrived Enzeli about 16-11-17, or perhaps this was Strik, *q.v.* Ranks now (June 1918) as 2nd Lieut. He was Secretary of the German Legation in Switzerland whence he was reported to have left (report, dated 13-3-18) on a diplomatic mission to Afghanistan.

HISHMAT UD DAULAH, ABUL FATH KHAN.

A member of the wealthy Tabatabai family of Tabriz. Has held many important Court and Cabinet appointments. Is now Governor of Kerman. Speaks French fluently. Age about 45. Friendly.

HISHMAT KHAN, DR.

With Mirza Husain Kasmai sent by Kuchik Khan to the Turks to ask for assistance. Returned with answer that Kuchik Khan should stay in the jungle for the present. He is Governor for the Jangalis at Lahijan (June 1918). Reported on 16-7-18 to be still there with 100 mounted and 100 unmounted men.

HISSAM UD DAULAH, MIR MASUM KHAN.

Son of the late Amir of Qain, nephew of Shaukat ul Mulk, *q.v.* Was Governor of Seistan and Qain until 1916. An unsatisfactory person to deal with. Aged about 45.

HISSAM-UD-DIN KHAN.

Gendarme officer, Tehran, formerly sent to Afghanistan. Carried letters in June 1917 from Turkish Commander at Sulaimaniyah to Shah and Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik.

HISSAM UL MULK, GHULAM 'ALI KHAN.

Qaraguzlu, *q.v.* Second son of Amir Afkham. Usually lives at one of his father's villages and looks after the family property. Fond of drink and opium but is not so far gone as to be incapable of mischief. Very untrustworthy, but is probably largely inspired by his father whose favourite he is.

HISSAM US SULTAN.

See 'Ali Akbar.

HOFFMANN.

With Kuchik Khan. Parleyed with Bicharakov on June 11th, 1918. Said to have been a doctor. Shorter and stouter than Paschen. Age about 32; dark hair.

HORMIZD.

Second brother of Mar Shim'un. Was in English school at Van and afterwards went to Military Academy, Constantinople. About 30 years old.

HORMIZD, MALIK.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Malik of Diz or Dizan, a tribe S. E. of Gulamerk. The Malik lived at the village of Chiri Chara.

HORMUZ MIRZA.

Born 1882. Third son of the late Zill us Sultan. An officer in the Cossack Brigade at Tehran. Not important. Corrupt.

HUINAN.

Belgian in charge of Persian Customs at Enzeli. Most friendly to us.

HUSAIN AGHA AMIR PANJ.

Head of the Chakhirlu section of the Qarah Papaq. Lives at Farhzad.

HUSAIN, AGHA SAIYID, KAZZAZI.

Democrat deputy of Kirmanshah. Left Persia with Nizam us Saltanah.

HUSAIN, HAJJI MIRZA, KIRMANSHAH.

Son of Mirza Yahya. Sometime Democrat (moderate) Wakil of Kirmanshah, but did not join the extreme party in Tehran in 1915 nor join the Nizam us Saltanah in Kirmanshah.

HUSAIN KHAN, SARDAR ZAFAR.

Age (1918) 29. Younger brother of 'Ali Akbar Khan Sinjabi (*q.v.*). Is believed to be the wealthiest of the three brothers, who have always worked in concord.

Husain Khan is the brother-in-law of Amir Mu'azzam ('Abbas Khan Kalhur). Succeeded in getting all his flocks and property removed before we raided the Sinjabis in April 1918.

HUSAIN, SAIYID.

Brother-in-law of Saiyid 'Ali Rad; extreme Democrat.

HUSAIN BALA FATALIEV.

Of Enzeli. Said to be the man who arrested Noel. A Russian Tartar, 45 years old. Member of Mussovat Party, formerly an insurance agent. Active Jangali agent, July 1918.

HUSAIN HAIYAT, MIRZA.

Reported to have been receiving 100 tomans a month from Kuchik Khan. His house in Kazvin has been raided (June 1918) and his papers taken. He himself is in hiding. He leads one of the two sub-divisions of the Kufr party, the other sub-division considering him illiterate and refusing to put him up as representative in Govt. Tehran. (See Ali Asghar Khan, Mirza).

HUSAIN KASMAI, MIRZA.

See Hishmat Khan.

HUSAIN QULI KHAN.

See Sardar Amjad Kuliai.

HUSAIN QULI KHAN, NAWAB, C.B.

Brother of 'Abbas Quli Khan Nawab, C.M.G. of H. M. Legation, Tehran. A prominent member of the Nationalist Party and now Persian Minister at Berlin, speaks English and French fluently. Educated in England. Age about 52.

IBRAHIM.

A Democrat of Bijar. Late Schoolmaster, applied to be clerk. ✓

IBRAHIM, HAJJI SHAIKH.

Chief of Democrats at Sennah. Not anti-British. He and his brother have a good deal of influence with the tribes owing to their connection with their religious leaders. They make use of their position to oppose the aristocrats.

IBRAHIM KHAN BAKHTIARI.

An Armenian; commanded 800 rifles in Urumiyah. ?

IBRAHIM, SHAIKH.
See Hajji Ahmad.

IBRAHIM MASHHADI.

Was commanding Kuchik Khan's forces at Rudbar, strongly anti-British, on the ground that the latter are trying only to further their own interests in Persia and would treat the Persians as badly as they treat the Indians.

IFTIKHAR US SULTAN.

Mukri, q.v. Pro-British and capable. Came into Saqiz before the arrival there of Col. Kennion (July, 1918) at the instigation of the Democrats headed by Shaikh Ra'uf to sieze the Government from 'Abdul Qasim, *q.v.* A fight ensued but the inhabitants induced the rivals to leave the town in different directions. Both asked Col. Kennion for recognition. As far as we are concerned Iftikhar us Sultan would probably be the best selection, but the matter does not rest on our decision as the Turks reoccupied Saqiz as soon as we had left it.

IFTIKHAR-UL-WULLAT, KHUSRAU KHAN.

Head of the ancient independent family who ruled Arda-lan known as Wali-Zadah, *q.v.* Now an old man. Enjoys a good deal of personal respect, does not play any particular part in politics. Has lost all his fortune in gambling. The Wali-Zadah, unlike the Wazir Zadah do not as a rule concern themselves with politics.

IHSAM UD DIN, SHAIKH.

Of Tawilah. Connected with the Birzanji family of Sulaimaniyah. He and Shaikh 'Ala-ud-din of Auruman are the two religious leaders who have most influence with the tribes. But as the family lives near Halabja, which is in Turkish territory, they cannot at present help us openly.

IHTISHAM UD DAULAH, GHULAM RIZA KHAN.

Qaraguzlu, *q.v.* for family tree. Eldest son of Amir Afkham, *q.v.* Generally resides at Qurwah. Is a hopeless drunkard and opium smoker. Married to a Kajar princess and has two sons, Nustat i Khaqan, *q.v.*, and Ghulam Husain Khan, *q.v.*

IHTISHAM UD DAULAH.

Not to be confused with another man bearing the same title. Was assistant to Nusrat us Saltanah, Governor-General of Kerman in 1916-17, where he gave us some trouble. Is not friendly.

IHTISHAM UL MAMALIK.

See 'Ali Murad Khan.

IHTISHAM US SULTANAH, MUHAMMAD KHAN KAJAR.

Born 1865. Held many Govt. appointments and was Minister at Berlin from 1901 to 1906. Was President of Majlis in 1907. Is now Ambassador at Constantinople.

IJLAL US SULTAN.

See Karim Khan.

IKHTIDAR-UL-MULK (OR ISTADAR UL MULK?)

Karguzar (representative of Minister for Foreign Affairs) of Kazvin. A strong character but a bad man. Not friends with extreme Democrats. He has been in communication with the enemy and after learning that proofs were in our hands, sent in his resignation and fled to Tehran.

ILBEGI OF BAKHTIARIS.

See Sardar Ashja'.

ILKHANI OF BAKHTIARIS.

See Sardar Zafar.

'IMAD UD DAULAH, MANUSHEHR MIRZA.

Of the Kajar family. Is now Financial Agent at Kirman-shah. Age about 60. Unimportant. Family in Tehran. Speaks French. Has no leanings to either political party. Properties in Chamchemal. Friendly.

IMAD URRAYA.

Of obscure origin. Employed in Kirmanshah police by Turks in 1915, when he was also member of Democrat Committee. Since the evacuation of Kirmanshah by Turks, has remained active member, until he recently inherited considerable fortune from Amin ul Mamalik, since when he has represented the more moderate Democrat party.

IMAM JUMA', ABU 'ALI.

Same family as Shaikh Hadi (*q.v.*). A Mujtahid of some influence. Was much used by Germans in their propaganda. Venal, full of insincere protestations.

IMAM JUMA' OF TEHRAN, HAJJI SAIYID MUHAMMAD.

Son of late Imam Juma'. Was given the post in 1913. Is enlightened and friendly to us.

IMAM JUMA' OF KHOI, HAJJI MIRZA YAHYA.

Has resided at Tehran since 1908. Has taken a prominent part in the Nationalist movement.

INANLU (OR 'AINALU).

Chiefs.—

Zafar Nizam.
Shahab Humayun.
Mansur Lashkar.
Lutfallah Khan.

Position.—Between Zinjan, Kazvin and Saveh.

Strength.—300 men.

N.B.—Another estimate gives them 600 houses and 50 horse.

Remarks.—Of Turkish Qizilbash origin, a branch of the Shabsavan. Anti-British.

INDNOVRI BEY.

See Albert.

INTIZAM-UL-MAMALIK.

Formerly Chief of Police, Hamadan. Opium smoker, scoundrel. During term of office, generally disposed to receive half profit of local burglaries.

INTIZAR UL NIZAM.

See Muhammad Khan.

IQBAL UD DAULAH MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Brother of Sahib Ikhtiyar. Has held various Governorships, his last, in 1915, being Kirmanshah. Is very fond of sport and takes little part in politics.

ISHAY HAKIM.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) from Guk Tappeh near Urumiyah. Educated by the Americans of Urumiyah in the U. S. A. where he took an M.D. Was for many years in Sennah and speaks Persian and Kurdish in addition to good English. Was one of the head men on staff of Agha Petros at Urumiyah.

ISHU SHAMASHA.

Son of Qambar. An Assyrian (Nestorian) of Iyal. Uncle of Mar Shim'un.

ISKANDAR.

Assyrian (Nestorian) of Mosul. For many years Turkish Consular Agent in Urumiyah. Related to Agha Petros.

ISLAM PARTY, MUTAYAQININ.

A moderate Democratic party, the members of which are mostly rich influential men of Kazvin. Formed to counteract the growing power of the Kufr (Extreme Democrat) Party. Never very active and does not have regular meetings. Committee composed as follows:—1. Sardar Mufakham (Prince B'sharat us Sultanah). 2. Mirza Baqir Samyari. 3. Mujtahid Zadah. 4. Hajji Mir Ibrahim. 5. Shaikh Yusuf Rozekhan. 6. Mirza Hasan Kakasani. 7. Ibrahim Doctor Zadah. It was only on occasion that anything important was carried out by this party. Once a distinct split was threatened owing to differences of opinion in selecting their representative for Parliament. On another occasion they printed a strong tirade against the British in order chiefly to out-do other

parties. Sardar Mufakham was at Tehran at the time and wrote a strong letter to his party condemning their action. The threat of Kuchik Khan's influence and views against the Capitalists naturally frightened them. It is safe to say they will never in future be anti-English.

ISMA'IL KHAN.

A Jangali agent, enlisted 50 sowars of the Jafar Bai tribe at Astarabad. He meant to go to Gumbadi Kabuz to get hold of the arms and ammunition left by the Russians.

ISMA'IL KHAN.

See Amir-i-Muayad.

ISMA'IL KHAN, SALAR AFKHAM.

Son of Ihtisham ul Mamalik (*q.v.*). Has been acting lately for his father. Is crack brained and greedy.

ISMA'IL KHAN, MIRZA.

Chief of Kuchik Khan's police in Resht, June 1918.

ISMA'IL, MALIK.

Assyrian (Nestorian) malik of Upper Tiari. Before the war resided in the village of Chamba on the Greater Zab. Has not much character and is very fond of money. He was the most important of the Maliks and took precedence in Mar Shim'un's Diwan. Has three sons who are much finer men than their father, Shlemon (married to Romi, second sister of Mar Shim'un) Dinkha and Daniel. Malik Isma'il commanded 500 in Urumiyah and he, more than anyone, was to blame for the evacuation.

ISMA'IL, SHAIKH.

See Hajji Ahmad.

ISMA'IL KHAN FARZANAH.

Minister at Madrid. Suspected by French authorities of having relations with Germans. In Tehran his relations with H. M.'s Legation were always good.

ISZARIAH KHAN.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) from the Nazlu district, Urumiyah plain. Commanded 200 cavalry in Urumiyah. A

I'TIMAD-I-DIWAN.

See Buyuk Khan.

ITTIZAD I DIWAN.

Was Karguzar at Sennah. Landowner in Auruman, Juanrud, among the Sursar and in Isfandabad. K
Venal and untrustworthy.

ITTIZAD US SALTANAH, HUSAIN 'ALI MIRZA.

Born 1892. Elder brother of the Shah by a concubine. Governor of Mazandaran in 1915 where he did very badly. Governor of Isfahan 1917, where he proved weak and incapable.

'IZZ UL MAMALIK, HAJI.

Son of Haji Fakhr ul Muluk, Wali of Kurdistan. Wakil of Kirmanshah. Left for Constantinople with the Nizam us Saltanah. K

JAF (sections sedentary in Persian territory).**BABAJANI.**

Chiefs.—Muhammad Beg Amir Asad, Muhammad Taqi Beg (with the Turks). K

Position.—Summer, Khan i Shur in the Shahu mountain near Juanrud; winter, the plain E. of the Bamu mountain.

Strength.—400.

Remarks.—Muhammad Beg attacked and killed the German Schultz in the spring of 1918. Sections: Kokoi, Taoqozi, Vebakbli.

QUBADI.

Chief.—Muhammad Sahib Khan, Sardar Ijlal.

Position.—Juanrud.

Strength.—300.

Remarks.—A section of the Babajani but practically independent.

RUSTAMBEGI.

Chiefs.—Muhammad Rashid Beg Sa'ad us Saltanah, 'Abdul Ghafur Beg Shahab ul Muluk.

Position.—Juanrud.

Strength.—400 under Muhammad Rashid Beg.

400 under 'Abdul Ghafur Beg.

Remarks.—Muhammad Rashid Beg is known as Wakil of Justrud.

SAIYIDS.

Chief man, Saiyid ud Daulah.

Position.—Daulatabad near Rawansar.

Strength.—500.

Remarks.—A Saiyid family belonging to the Birzanji Saiyids of Sulaimaniyah, settled in Jaf country. Saiyid ud Daulah is influential; he occupies much the same position at Daulatabad that his relative Shaikh Mahmud occupies at Sulaimaniyah. Friendly.

WALADBEGI.

See under separate head.

Note.—The above sections of the Jaf are generally friendly, following the lead of Sardar Rashid, Saiyid ud Daulah, and Ja'far Sultan of Auruman. Shaikhs 'Alauddin of Fawilah and Najmuddin of Biara have influence with them. Sunnis.

JAFAR SULTAN, SARDAR MU'ATAZAD.

Aurumani, *q.v.* His headquarters are on the Turkish frontier at Deh Nao. He came to see Col. Kennion in June 1918 and gave a written agreement promising to defend his frontiers against the Turks to the best of his ability, to arrest and hand over enemy agents and to stop trade with the enemy on the Halabja road. We promised to maintain his 300 sowars. See Iftikhar ul Mulk.

JALAL, SAIYID.

Son of Saiyid Najm ud Din, *q.v.* A fine good looking man of 30. Visited us in Bijar with his brother Saiyid Muhammad 16-7-18 and promised help.

JALALAWAND.

A small Lur tribe, winter Hulailan, summer Karind. Under Ihtisham ul Mamalik, chief of Karind. Bandits. 'Ali Illahis.

JALILAWAND.

Chief.—Fathi Lashkar.

Position.—Borders of Zinjan, W. of Kazvin.

Strength.—50 men.

Remarks.—Kurds. Attitude towards ourselves doubtful.

JAMAI BEY.

Detailed by German-Turkish General Staff in Spring of 1917, for political and propaganda work between Erivan and Julfa with Abu Ghazi Oglu Daghistani.

JAMSHIDI TRIBE OF KHURASAN.

During the reign of Shah Kamran the Jamshidi tribe numbered about 12,000 families and were settled, under their chief Zaman Khan, son of Qara Khan, in the Badghis district of Herat. Zaman Khan's cousins, Mir Ahmad Khan, 'Abdulla Khan, and Mahdi Quli Khan (sons of Jabbar Khan, son of Mahmud Khan), who were also Jamshidi Khans, were inimical to him. From Badghis the tribe migrated to Marv and afterwards to Urganj; about 2,000 families, however, remained and settled at Kurrukh, and Khan Hazrat, the Amir of Urganj, appointed Mir Ahmad Khan as chief of the tribe settled in that district. 'Abdullah Khan was appointed chief of the Jamshidis in Herat, but he fled to Maimanah, whereupon Allahyar Khan, son of Zaman Khan, took his position. About this time disputes arose between the Urganj and Yamut tribes, and during these disputes Mir Ahmad Khan was killed. The Khan of Urganj then appointed Mahdi Quli Khan, chief of the Jamshidis, and conferred upon him the title of Khan Aqa. During the disturbances in Urganj, Mahdi Khan, who was anxious to return to his former residence, escaped and went to Andkhui.

Herat was, at this time, being besieged by the Persians under Hisam-us-Saltanah, Sultan Murad Mirza, who, acting under the orders of his Government, persuaded 2,000 families of Jamshidis to migrate to Khurasan under their chief Allahyar Khan, and settled them in the Sar-i-Jam district.

After Hisam-us-Saltanah's return from Herat, the Jamshidi families in Andkhui came back to Herat and settled in Badghis, under their chief Mahdi Quli Khan, Khan Aqa, who was afterwards murdered by Sardar Ayub Khan at Herat. His son Yalangtush Khan, who succeeded him, was killed by Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. The Jamshidis who had migrated to Khurasan remained in Sar-i-Jam for six months, but, as the Turkomans frequently raided that district, they migrated to Kanab Gushah and Qarabuq'ah, near Meshed, whence a large number of the families were sent back to Herat by their chief: and on this becoming known to the Persian authorities, Allahyar Khan, the chief, fled to Herat. On his flight, the remaining families were placed under the Raoti chief Isma'il Khan. The Jamshidis were then moved to Qushkhanah, in the Quchan district, where they remained for a few years with the Raoti families. Afterwards they were brought back to

Kanah Gushah and Qarabug'ah. In the meantime Allahyar Khan, being displeased with the treatment he received at Herat from Sardar Ya'kub Khan, fled to Meshed, and became chief of the Jamshidis in Khurasan. They then numbered about 300 families, but this number was subsequently reduced to 150 by a famine which occurred in Khurasan.

Allahyar Khan died at Qarabug'ah and was succeeded as chief by his son Zulfiqar Khan. In 1885, half of the Jamshidis were sent to Paskamar, and the rest joined them three years afterwards. At this time they only numbered about 80 families, which is their present strength.

In 1889 Zulfiqar Khan opened negotiations with the Russians, whereupon he and the tribe were sent back to Qarabug'ah. He then fled to Russian territory, and his younger brother Muhammad A'zani Khan was made chief. The tribe is now settled in Jalalabad and Raza Abad, near Shaban-i-Garmab, about ten farsakhs from Meshed. Zulfiqar Khan returned to Meshed, and settled at Shurjah, near Paskamar, where he lives at present. About 50 families of Jamshidis fled from Herat to Khurasan in 1893, and are at present in the Zurabad district under Sa'id Ahmad Beg.

The Jamshidis have a service of 50 sowars. In 1906, all the Jamshidis, with very few exceptions, fled to Herat. They have been given land on the Persian frontier near Kuhsan. Of their former chiefs, Muhammad Azim Khan is dead and Zulfiqar Khan is in Kandahar, the present chief is Qilich Khan who has a service of 50 sowars in Afghanistan. The remaining Jamshidis in Khurasan are under Isma'il Khan Sistani, whose headquarters are at Sarakhs.

JAN SHAH.

See Amir-i-'Ashair.

JAN BAKHSH KHAN, ZARGHAM US SALTANAH.

Chief of the Tafangchi section of Guran. Is a partisan of Sulaiman Khan Kalhur (*q.v.*), and belongs to the anti-Sinjabi faction. He left Kirmanshah with the Russians in 1916 and in the advance on Kirmanshah in the spring of 1917 was, together with his brother Zohrab Khan, with Colonel Kennion's Kurd sowars. Was afterwards a refugee with Sulaiman Khan. His property is mostly with Safar Khan and Kamhar Sultan. A man of considerable character and a clever intriguer. He has a long-standing enmity with Rashid us Saltanah Guran (see under Pabram Khan).

JAN SHAHAN.

See Amir i Afshar.

JAWAD KHAN.

Head of the Hajji Khajlu section of the Shahsavans. Pro-Turk and joined the Turks in the last invasion.

JAWAD, SHAIKH.

Hamadan. Recently arrived from Kirmanshah. A fanatical revolutionary and pro-Jangali.

JELU.

The third Assyrian (Nestorian) tribe who occupied an almost inaccessible valley in the centre of Hakkari. The Bishop Mar Seyiz is the head man. Malik Khamu is also important among them.

JUMUR.

Chiefs.—Husain Khan, 'Abbas 'Ali Khan and others.

Position.—Summer, Almabulaq Dagh, W. of Alwand and S. of the Kirmanshah-Sennah road. Winter, Zohab.

Strength.—500 families, 150 good sowars.

Remarks.—They used to be under Amir i Afkham (Qaraguzlu) when in the Almabulaq, i.e. neighbourhood of Hamadan, but he has now resigned the charge owing to the tribe having been overtaxed by the Persian Government. There are seven or eight chiefs, none with permanent authority. The Jumur have been looting a good deal this year and Salar Lashkar ('Abbas Mirza) has been asked to punish them. Sardar Amjad Kuliai defeated them a year ago and still has influence with them.

KAFI-US-SALTANAH.

Naib-i-Hukumat of Bijar. Owns two or three villages. Said to be a leading Democrat. A weak, plausible man. Has tried to gain our favour since arrival of reinforcements. Hostile to Sardar Amjad.

KAFIL-UD-DAULAH, PRINCE.

Once assistant to the Governor of Tehran, and (June 1918) in the Chamber of Science. Corresponds with Kuchik Khan.

KAKAWAND (1).

Chief.—Baqir Khan A'zam us Saltanah.

Position.—Round Harsin, South of Kirmanshah.

Remarks.—A sub-section of the Lakks. Friendly but given to robbery.

KAKAWAND (2).

Chief.—Ilkhani (?) son of Masih Khan.

Mirza Agha Khan.

Position.—On the Zinjan borders, N. W. of Kazvin.

Strength.—370 men.

Remarks.—Kurds. Anti-British.

KALAWAND.

A small tribe of Lurs living in Kuh i Safid within 10 miles of Kirmanshah. No chief of importance. Given to raiding and looting.

KALHUR.

Chiefs.—Sulaiman Khan and 'Abbas Khan.

Sulaiman Khan is son of the famous chief Daud Khan who replaced the older ruling families of the Kalhur in 1902. 'Abbas Khan is nephew of Sulaiman.

Daud Khan, Saham ul Mamalik.

Jawan Mir Khan	Sulaiman Khan, Amir i A'zam	Other Sons
'Abbas Khan, Amir i Mu'azzam.		

(Formerly the ruling chief was always chosen from the Hajji Zadah, also called Shabbazi, or the Muhammad Ali Khani families. Representatives of the former now live in Kirmanshah and own considerable property in Kalhur country).

Position.—S. of the Qasr i Shirin-Kirmanshah road from the western side of the Mahidasht plain to Mandali whither their flocks go down in winter.

Strength.—Could probably raise 2,500 sowars.

Remarks.—Believed to have inhabited these regions round the Zagros range from immemorial antiquity. Shi'ahs.

KALKHANI.

See Gurani.

KAMANGAR.

Chief.—Shuja' ul Mamalik.

Position.—Marab near Kamiaran Pass, Kirmanshah-Sennah road.

Strength.—150.

Remarks.—Friendly.

KAMBAR SULTAN.

Chief of the Kalkhani. Hereditary and congenial occupation plundering caravans and blackmail on the Taq-i Girrah Pass. N.

KAMRAN MIRZA.

See Amir Kabir.

KARAWAKOS.

Greek of Enzeli where he is proprietor of Hotel Metropole. Also of Hotel Metropole at Resht. Active Jangali agent July 1918.

KARIM KHAN, IJLAL US SULTAN.

He and his brother, Wahab Khan, own the village of Sahib 10 miles S. of Saqiz. He fled to Tehran at the beginning of the war to avoid taking part in the Jihad. u

KARIM KHAN KALHUR.

Brother of Sulaiman Khan. A dissolute youth of 18.

KAZIM DIVAN.

A rich man owning part of Dilwan and half of Isfehli, where he is living now, June 1918. He is well in with the Jangalis and is stated to be also an important Turkish agent.

KAZIM KURDISTANI, HAJJI.

See Farid-ul-Mulk. h?

KHAMU. MALIK.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Malik of Jelu. Was a man of substance before the war. Commanded 100 infantry in Urumiyah. A

KHAMU, MALIK.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Malik of Baz. Has two sons, both young. Commanded 150 infantry in Urumiyah. A

KHANANISHU, MAR.

The Nestorian Matran, next in importance to Mar Shim'un. An old man and very timid. Before the war was the tool of the Shaikh of Neri whom he much feared and would do nothing without his consent. His successor is Yosip (Qasha) a youth of about 22 and not a great improvement on his uncle the Matran.

KHANI.

See 'Abdul Qasim Khan.

KHANKHANEH.

A Kirmanshahi, nephew of Mirza 'Ali Khan Sartip, residing in Serab, Kirmanshah. Reported to be in communication with Turks and Germans. Face pitted with small pox, tall, dark complexion, small moustache.

KHOSEK KHAN.

President of the Azarbaijan Republic which will have its seat of Government at Elizavetopol.

KHOSHABA, MALIK.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Malik of Lower Tiari in the valley of the Greater Zab. Before the war in the pay of the American Missionaries and was on that account treated with suspicion by the Old Nestorians. Commanded 2,000 men in Urumiyah and has the reputation of being a brave man and a first class fighter. Age about 50.

KHUDABANDALU.

Chief.—Sharif Khan Shuja'ul Mulk.

Position.—N. of the Hamadan-Sennah road, mostly to the N. and N. W. of Mehraban round Husainabad. Sharif Khan lives at Pirluk, some 20 miles from Hamadan.

Strength.—250 sowars.

Remarks.—A Turkish tribe, Shi'ahs. Professedly friendly to us. There is another small group of Khudabandalu near Kirmanshah, between Sahneh and Dinawar.

KHIZIL.

Chief.—Sardar i Jang.

Position.—On the Kirmanshah-Hamadan road, between Bid i Surkh Pass and Kangawar.

Remarks.—A small tribe claiming Arab descent, but generally reckoned as Lurs. Robbers. Shi'ahs.

KHURKHURAH.

Chiefs.—Fath Khan.

‘Ali Sultan.

Position.—S. E. of Saqiz in the Khurkhurah valley. ‘Ali Sultan lives at Qishlak.

Strength.—100 rifles.

Remarks.—Before the war they were on good terms with their neighbours the Tileh Kuh. Friendly to us but would not act without support.

KHUSRAU KHAN AMIR TUMAN.

Of Chiyanah. Governor of Sulduz. An important chief of the Qarah Papaq.

KILLANDER.

Swede, Captain of Persian Gendarmerie. Stirred up tribesmen. On Shiraz road 1915. After defeat of Gendarmerie at Burugird, escaped. Reported 18-1-17 leaving Constantinople for Baghdad. Summer 1917 near Sulaimaniyah. Autumn 1917, East of Tigris.

KOMEITSOV.

See Babookh. He also signed the letter to Kuchik Khan. Is going to Tehran to pay Bravini's debts.

KRUMPETER.

Originally Wonckhaus firm. Pre-war Vice-Consul for Norway at Bushire. Got away to Germany when war broke out and was back in Mesopotamia in 1916 as a kind of Etappe officer on the Persian frontier. Reported 26-7-17 as having gone to Kurdistan in disguise. Was formerly bank manager there. Speaks fluent Persian. Last reported (1918) purchasing supplies from Persians. Now a Lieut.

KUFR PARTY, MUTAYAQININ.

The Extreme Democrats of Kazvin. The Party began six or seven years ago and until a year ago was the only Democratic Party in Kazvin. Owing to the increase of its power the Islam Party, *q.v.*, was formed by some of the rich merchants of Kazvin calling themselves Moderate Democrats. The Kufi Party is composed of the working classes of Kazvin. It has had many leaders and its activities were small until the arrival of Mirza ‘Ali Asghar Khan. In March, 1918 Saiyid Muham-mad Tadayun was sent from Tehran to Resht by the Democrats

to inquire into the Jangali movement and the views of the Ittihad-i-Islam Committee formed by the Jangalis. He returned stating that they had nothing to do with the Democrat movement and were not to be taken into account by the Democrats at all. It was chiefly owing to this that the Kufr party split up under two heads: (a) Under Mirza 'Ali Asghar Khan, Rais-i-Telephone, opposed to the Jangali movement; (b) under Mirza Husain Haiyat, strongly supports Jangalis. Until the split occurred the Kufr party was controlled and held together by a Central Committee which held secret meetings, composed as follows: Mirza 'Ali Asghar Khan, Mirza Husain Haiyat, Agha Muhd. Baqir Shahrudi, Agha Muhd. Sadiq Shahrudi, Mirza 'Abdul Qasim Khan, Sadi-ul-Annain, Agha Mirza Muhammad Hadad. There was a Control Commission of 15 members which decided all points on persons wishing to enter the party and become Democrats. All the members of the Central Committee were on the Control Committee.

KULIAI.

Chiefs.—Husain Quli Khan, Sardar Amjad Kuliai, *q.v.*
Fath Sultan, rival of above.

Of less importance:

Hasan Pasha Khan.

Amanullah Khan.

Salar Asad.

Mansur ud Daulah.

Salar Nusrat, son of Hasan Pasha Khan.

Position.—Between Kirmanshah and Sennah, round Sungur, where Husain Quli Khan lives.

Strength.—1,000 horse and foot.

Remarks.—The tribe, being now well armed, are a danger to the roads in their neighbourhood. The Kuliai are on bad terms with the Chahardauli who lie immediately to the N. The Chahardauli are the weaker of the two. Sardar Amjad is friendly to us. He was a refugee in Tehran during the last Turkish occupation. The tribe has been rent by differences between him and Fath Sultan, who belonged to the pro-Turk and Sinjabi party.

KURNAKOFF.

Lt., Cherkers mounted regiment, Kuban district. Adjutant, speaks English well. May be useful.

LAKK.

Chief.—Amin Beg.

Position.—Isfandabad.

Strength.—A small tribe, some 500 men in all.

Remarks.—A settled tribe of cultivators scattered among the villages of Isfandabad. Sunnis.

LAZAEFF.

Colonel. General Staff. Chief of Staff of Caucasian Native Cavalry Corps. Of no great influence but is one of the few pure Russian senior officers. Anti-German.

LUTFI BEY.

A Turk supposed to be with Kuchik Khan 15-4-18.

LUTZER.

Escaped German Civilian prisoner in Tehran (Feb. 1918).

McDOO.

Doctor, M.D., D.D. From Baghdad. Brought up and educated in France. Lived at Sennah for many years as a Roman Catholic priest but resigned from the order about 1912. Was financial adviser to, and manager of the affairs of, Prince Salar-ud-Daulah when he came to Persia to seize the throne. When the Russians entered Kazvin, Gen. Baratov appointed him agent at Sennah, Bijar and districts. An untrustworthy man of unprepossessing appearance who would do anything for money. Has repeatedly tried to obtain employment with the British. He was one of the people who looted the property of Amir-i-Afshar of Zinjan with an Italian called Chiari. He is usually in the company of the Sipahsalar.

MACHABEL, GEORGE.

See 'Ali Muda.

MAHENDRA PRATAP.

A German agent. Had a private audience with the Amir of Bokhara in March 1918 and went thence to Tashkent where he asked the Bolsheviks to help him to start a revolution in India.

A fortnight later he went to Petrograd or Moscow.

MAHMUD, HAJJI MIRZA.

Kurd. Rice merchant of Saqiz, fanatical Turcophile, deals with Zinjan. Has assumed the title of Tajir Bashi. Has great influence. Can raise 100 rifles. It is owing to his assistance that the Turks are able to maintain themselves in Saqiz (Aug. 1918).

MAHMUD, HAJJI MIRZA.

Son of Hajji Agha Muhsin (Mujtahid). Has about 1,000 kharwars of grain. Owns Namakur, Dermen, Hezava, Akbarabad, Bazana, etc. Became a mujahid in 1916 and went out to fight the Russians. Intended to march to Moscow if necessary, but turned back from Saruq (20 miles) when he heard the Russians had left Kazvin. For Geneological Table see Sultanabad.

MAHMUD KHAN DIZLI.

See Aurumani.

MAMUD KHAN, SHAIKH ISMA'ILI.

See Sardar Iqbal.

MAHMUD, MIRZA.

Cousin of Naib-i-Hukumah of Bijar.

MAJD UD DAULAH, HAJJI MAHDI QULI KHAN KAJAR.

Illiterate and takes little part in politics. 'Has held various Governorships.

MAJD UL MULK, MIRZA TAQI KHAN.

Brother of the late and uncle of the present Amin ud Daulah. Is now Governor of Kirmanshah. Weak and indolent. Unreliable.

MAJD US SALTANAH.

A native of Urumiyah who owns several large villages in the Urumiyah plain and in Baradust, west of Urumiyah. He has several times been Governor of Urumiyah. He was friendly to Europeans and gave useful information to the British Consulate in Tabriz, where he stayed for several months. His property was administered by an English merchant, Mr.

Stevens, of Tabriz. Early in 1906, Majd us Saltanah went to live in Tiflis, but returned to Urumiyah for a short time at the time of the revolution in 1908, the chief Mulla having died in the meanwhile. In the summer of 1908 he led an expedition against the Begzadah Kurds, but was defeated. Shortly afterwards he returned to Tiflis. He has now thrown in his lot with the Turks and in July 1918 was at Mianduab with 100 tribesmen and a small force of Turks. It was he who was largely responsible for the attack on the rear of the Christian refugees from Urumiyah in early August 1918 which converted their force into a rabble. He is reported to have gone to Urumiyah.

MAJD US SALTANAH, MIRZA MUSTAFA KHAN.

Son of Muqtadir ul Mulk, *q.v.* Is now High Commissioner of the Imperial Bank. Friendly.

MAMUSH.

Chief.—Agha Karam.

Position.—West part of the mountain group S. of Sauj Bulaq, descending to the Lesser Zab in winter.

Remarks.—The Mamush are a sub-section of the Mukri. They sometimes cross the frontier by the Warda Pass to the lower levels about Rowanduz, the population of which is largely settled Mukri. One of the chief towns of the Southern Mukri, or Mamush, is Surdasht. The tribe has been almost exterminated by the Russians, who killed 26 relations of the Chief. He is said to have received recently 200 rifles from the Turks. On the approach of the Jelus he fled to Mianduab. (Aug. 1918).

MANDUMI.

Chief.—

No real head, leading men:—

Nur Muhammad Ilkhani.

Abdullah Khan Sarhang.

Mustafa Khan.

Mirza 'Abdullah Shah.

Sa'id Muhammad Khan.

Malik Muhammad Khan.

Mirza 'Abdullah Beg.

Position.—E. of the Sennah-Saqiz road, between Sennah and Bijar, on the borders of Kurdistan and Garus.

Strength.—800 rifles. (About 6,000 houses.)

Remarks.—The Mandumi and Qalbaghi, *q.v.* are predatory and troublesome tribes, constantly looting the Mehraban.

district and carry their depredations as far south as the Qurwah-Sennah road. The Shaikh who has most influence with them is Saiyid Najmuddin, a follower of Shaikhs Ihsamuddin and Alauddin of Auruman. He lives at Amrullah. Both the Mandumi and Qalbaghi stand in fear of the Amir Afshar. The Mandumi are divided into many sections. They gave the Russians much trouble, but have entered into friendly relations with British officers at Bijar. Sunnis and therefore disinclined to fight the Turks but have promised us 50 men if we requisition them.

Note.—The following have been mentioned in reports as chiefs of the Mandumi:—

Ilkhani, 'Abdullah Khan, 'Abdullah Khan Shah, Mirza of Khaki Kand, 20 miles from Nadiri; Arsalan Khan, Asab Sultan, Faraz 'Abdullah, Habibullah Khan, Nazarullah Khan, and 'Abdullah, brothers.

'Abdullah Dudang, 'Abdullah Khan, son of Gul Muhammad Khan of Qal'ah Safid; 'Abdullah Khan, Sardar Rashid; 'Abdullah Mirza, son of Muhammad Amin Beg; 'Ali Muhammad; 'Ali Muhammad Khan; Asad Khan, Aziz Khan, Juwas Khan and Ika (?) Khan, brothers; Faraj; Husain; 'Isa; Mir Muhammad; Mustafa, a fine looking man, a politician; Muhammad; Muhammad Khan, Saiyid; Malik Muhammad Khan, a politician; Saifullah; Takish Khan.

MANSUR UD DAULAH.

Qaraguzlu. Youngest brother of Nasir ul Mulk, *q.v.* Is said to be mentally affected and is rather looked down as locally. Married to Muhtaj Khanum daughter of his cousin the late Murtaza Quli Khan.

MANSUR US SALTANAH.

See 'Ali Khan Afshari.

MANUSHEHR MIRZA.

See 'Imad ud Daulah.

MARTIN.

Director of Persian Telegraphs at Hamadan. Ex-official of I.E.T. An Armenian, strongly pro-British. Was arrested at Shiraz by Wassmuss and imprisoned for some months.

MARVI TRIBE OF KHURASAN.

The Marvi do not belong to any particular tribe. They are so called because they are natives of old Marv. A large number of them are said to be in Bukharan territory, and, again, a considerable number are in Herat, where they are called Afshars. Numbers of families also exist in the Tehran, Shiraz, and Astarabad districts. All Marvi in Persia were brought from Marv by Nadir Shah. Those in Khurasan number about one thousand families, and are settled in the Meshed and Jam districts. Their headman is Sharif Khan, son of Muhammad Tahir Khan Marvi. He is said to be a descendant of Bairam 'Ali Khan of Marv. The other leading men are Raza Beg and Hasan Khan.

The Marvi had a service of 200 sowars, but the number has been gradually reduced to 65. Of these, 20 are under Sharif Khan, 20 under Raza Beg, 5 under Hasan Khan, and the remaining 20 under Sultan Husain Mirza, son of Haji Muhammad Mirza, Governor of Turbat-i-Haidari.

MASSIH KHAN.

Has been collecting sowars in Kazvin district, 200 already armed (6-6-18) here and there with orders to be ready to help Kuchik Khan.

MATRAN.

See Khananishu, Mar.

MAUFI.

Chiefs.—Asghar Khan and Muzaffar Lashkar.

Position.—E. of Kazvin.

Strength.—130 men.

Remarks.—Kurds. Attitude towards ourselves neutral.

MEHMET MUKHTALIL OGLU.

Of Baku. Detailed by German-Turkish General staff for propaganda work in Baku, spring 1917.

MEHR ALI KHAN, AMIR AKRAM.

Formerly Sardar Amjad, a title which has now passed to his brother, causing some confusion between the two. An important Lur Chief, head of the Amari, a principal figure in the W. of Luristan near Nihawand, where his brother, Sardar Amjad, *q.v.* is now Governor. The two brothers are not on good terms. Amir Akram is said to be friendly to us and to be ready to provide sowars. A man of energy and ability.

MERGAWAR.

Chief.—Was Baiyad Zadah, but he died recently. Successor Kerim Khan.

Position.—N. of the Mukri, between them and the Armenians and Jelus.

Remarks.—Possibly a sub-division of the Bilbas, a tribe inhabiting the Kandil Dagh, on the frontier, E. of Ruwanduz. Sunni.

MERIVANI.

Chiefs.—

Kai Khusrau Khan.

Mahmud Khan Khanisanan.

Mahmud Khan Balik.

'Ali Beg.

Position.—Persian frontier round Merivan.

Strength.—The tribe is said to have lost half of its effective strength from war and cholera during the last year. Kai Khusrau commands 100 horse and 900 foot, Mahmud Khan 200 horse and 2,500 foot.

Remarks.—During the Russian occupation the frontier was usually at Garan Pass. E. of Merivan, so that the tribesmen were at the mercy of the Turks and were forced to throw in their lot with them, quite irrespective of their religious sympathy with the Turks and detestation of the Russians. They have become almost a Turkish tribe. Kai Khusrau Khan and Mahmud Khan Balik are reputed to be friendly to us, but owing to their geographical position it is impossible to expect them actively to oppose the Turks unless backed by our troops. Kai Khusrau Khan, now the most influential of the chiefs, sent a favourable reply to a letter addressed to him by Col. Kennion in July 1918. Mahmud Khan Khanisanan was said to be in correspondence with the Turks. 'Ali Beg visited Col. Kennion with Mahmud Khan Dizli (see Aurumani) and gave written assurances. They follow the Auruman Shaikhs, Alauddin of Tawilah and Najmuddin of Biara.

MESNED ALI AGHA, HAJJI.

Owned villages in Resht district reported to have been seized by Kuchik Khan, April 1918. A rich man living in Kazvin. Reported to have had 15,000 toman taken from him by Kuchik Khan that the latter might leave his estates alone in future.

MIDHAT US SALTANAH, MIRZA 'ABDULLAH KHAN.

Born 1885. Karguzar at Bundar 'Abbas 1912, where he did not give satisfaction. Karguzar Shiraz 1916. Brother of Fath ul Mulk, *q.v.*

MIDHAT US SALTANAH.

Governor of Kazvin. Has been in power for four years. About four months ago (July 1918) he was recalled to Tehran owing to the intrigues of Prince Bisharat us Saltanah (see Sardar Mufakham) and four or five others who tried to get Rukn ud Daulah nominated. He proved his innocence and was returned as Governor. He is weak, and friendly with extreme Democrats. Anti-Russian and professes friendship with us.

MIFTAH US SALTANAH, MIRZA DAUD KHAN, K.C.M.G.

Born 1870. Is now Persian Consul General in India, was for many years head of the English Department of the Foreign Office. Relations with the Legation of the best. Age about 55.

MIHRAB KHAN.

Chief of Sagwand Lurs. Powerful because of his friendship and relationship with Nazir Khan Pusht i Kuh, Chief of Lurs.

MIKRI.

See Mukri.

MIR 'ALI KHAN, SALAR SULTAN.

Chief of Ahmadawand. Joined the Russians in 1916. Belongs to anti-Sinjabi faction. 4

MIR HASHIM.

Employed in the Maliyah at Bijar. Said he would raise 100 Kurds, but disbelieved.

MOUGALOFF, PRINCE.

According to Kourbatoff is a regimental officer of the Dikia Division and served with great distinction during the war. He is very popular with the Tartars and besides being anti-Bolshevik is also anti-Armenian, owing to the latter having organized the murder of influential Tartars. He is a friend of Starasselski, O. C. Persian Cossacks, and a strong supporter of the Russian Nationalist party. Kourbatoff strongly recommends that an attempt should be made to get into touch with him, but the Armenian question will make it very difficult. In June 1918 he was commanding the advanced guard of the troops advancing on Baku.

MU'AIYAN-I-SULTAN, MIRZA GHULAM.

Eunuch and confidential clerk of Sardar Amjad of Bijar, whose confidence he seems to deserve.

MU'ATAMID IBN 'ABDUL GHAFFAR, HAJJI.

Of Sennah. A relation of Mushir i Diwan and carries on his Government work for him. He has also property near his villages. Reactionist views but honest and public-spirited according to his lights. Not a strong character. Sons—Mirza 'Abdullah Khan, Hajji Asadullah Khan, Mirza Mahdi Khan.

MU'AVIN UD DAULAH, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN.

Born 1855. Was Foreign Minister several times, last in 1915. Means well but is quite useless.

MU'AVIN UL MULK.

Of obscure origin. Together with his brother, the late Mu'in ur Raya, rose to some prominence in the service of the Governor of Kirmanshah before the Persian constitution. Espoused the cause of the Salar ud Daulah. Has not identified himself with any political party. During the present year was appointed to be the C.

MU'AYAD UD DAULAH, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN MIRZA.

Born about 1855, formerly Mu'ayad us Saltanah. In the Telegraph service for many years and Director at Shiraz 1897-1905. Given his title in 1916. Is a Royalist but takes no part in politics at present.

MU'AZZAZ-US-SULTAN.

Grandson of Iftikhar ul Wallat who is the head of the Ardalan family (Wali Zadah). Professes friendship to us.

MUFAKHAM UD DAULAH, ISHAQ KHAN.

Has held various diplomatic appointments, including Washington and Petrograd, where he was Minister until 1917. Has pleasant manners but is unreliable.

MUFAKHAM UL MULK, AHMAD KHAN MIR PANJ.

Born 1880. Was Vice-Governor of Isfahan in 1915. Speaks English and is very friendly. A capable and honest Persian of the modern school.

MUFAKHIR UD DAULAH, MIRZA MAHDI KHAN.

Originally practised as a doctor. Has been Karguzar at Resht and Tabriz and Governor of Gilan 1916-17. Is a poet and not quite serious.

MUHAMMAD AGHA, SHAIKH.

A well-known preacher in Rudbar and a dangerous and active enemy agent.

MUHAMMAD BEG, AMIR ASAD.

A chief of the Babajani Jaf. Joined in the attack on Rashid us Saltanah, *q.v.* in Sep. 1918. K

MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Appointed by Kuchik Khan Governor of Khalkhal. Deposed by Amir 'Ashair, who is a Shahsavan and pro-British.

MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Of Merivan. Reported 15-4-18 to be in negotiation with the Turks who wanted a passage to Sennah for 500 Turks then at Panjvin.

MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Son of Farukh Khan. Ilkhani. The head of the Kallur family known as Hajji Zadah, who came and settled in Kirmanshah in the time of Muhammad 'Ali Mirza. Provided sowars for Germans during the Turkish occupation, but being very wealthy would always be on the side of the existing Government.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, INTIZAR UL NIZAM.

Head of the Duruha Zanganeh family. Owns properties in Mahidasht at Dukush Khan. Has the Karusuran (road guards) on the Khurkhur road to Luristan.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, FATH AL SALTANAH.

Chief of the small Ahmadavand Buhtui tribe which has its headquarters near Kirmanshah and winters on the frontier between Baghchah and Dar-i-Baru.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, MAJOR.

Commanding Mazandaran detachment of Swedish Gendarmerie. Believed that this and other detachments were sent out by order of Mustaufi's Cabinet in order to get Mazandaran detachments to join to Jangalis.

[A Muhammad Khan was reported by Baghdad 31-5-18 to be Gendarme officer at Tehran, sent by Muller, carrying letters from Sulaimaniyah, travelling disguised as a beggar].

MUHAMMAD, MIRZA.

Agent of Mushawar-i-Wuzara, an inhabitant of Bijar.

MUHAMMAD, SAIYID.

One of the extreme democrats of Tehran. Lives in the bazaar Neyed Saltanah. Very much with Shevket Bey and corresponds with Kuchik Khan.

MUHAMAAD, SAIYID.

Brother of Saiyid Najm ud Din, a mulla of the Mandumi Kurds, a fine young man of 24 years old. Came in to us at Bijar with his brother, Saiyid Jalal, on 16-7-18 and promised help.

MUHAMMAD 'ALI, HAJJI MIRZA.

Helper of Kuchik Khan in Resht June 1918,

MUHAMMAD 'ALI KHAN, AMIR PANJ.

Of Muhammad Shah. Head of the Shams ud Dinlu sections of the Qarah Papaq. Came in with the Assyrians (Nestorians) on 2nd Aug. 1918 and on the evacuation of Urumiyah came with us to Hamadan. Has numerous testimonials of good service from the Russians. He is very anti-Turk and is an intelligent man. Was for some time Governor of Saqiz during the Turkish occupation. Brother of Mu'atamid ibn 'Abdul Ghaffar, *q.v.*

MUHAMMAD 'ALI MIRZA, THE EX-SHAH (1909).

Born June 21st, 1872. Eldest son of Muzaffar-ud-Din Shah. Succeeded to the throne January 8th, 1907, crowned on the 19th of the same month and deposed 16th July 1909. It is needless to recapitulate the circumstances in which Muhammad 'Ali found the country when he succeeded to the throne. Parliamentary institutions had become a *fait accompli* only a few weeks before, and the question was how would he deal with the situation? He had been brought up at Tabriz, under the Russian tutelage. He had governed the province of Azarbaijan shamefully, was addicted to excessive greed and duplicity and among other vices was a drunkard. The recent events in Persia have answered the question. He endeavoured by all means in his power, not even shrinking from the most repelling atrocities, to extinguish the popular movement for liberty. He began by employing courtiers of the type of Qaim Maqam and 'Ala-ud-Daulah for his reactionary purposes. He then turned to such types as Sa'd-ud-Daulah and Amir Bahadur and finally descended to giving direct orders to the roughs of the city. The murder of Amin-us-Sultan in August 1907 was attributed to his instigation, and he was only prevented from using violence upon his Prime Minister, Nasir-ul-Mulk, by the intervention of His Majesty's Legation in December of the same year. He signed 107 elaborate additional articles to the constitution on October 8th, 1907, and took the oath of allegiance to the National Assembly at his State visit on November 12th

of the same year and a month later attempted the *coup d'etat* (December 15—20) which failed, only to be followed by that of June 1908. Took refuge at the Russian Legation July 16th, 1909, and was deposed. Left Tehran for Russia September 9th, 1909, the new Government having agreed to give him a yearly pension of £20,000, and after he had transferred all his personal estates to the Government which also took over his personal debts to the Russian and Imperial Banks, the former amounting to some £300,000. Has resided at Odessa ever since (1918).

MUHAMMAD 'ALI, MIRZA.

Of Enzeli. Clerk in Customs Office. Active Jangali agent, July 1918.

MUHAMMAD BAQIR, AGHA.

Mujtahid of Sultanabad ('Iraq).

The eldest grandson of the late Hajji Aga Muhsin. Educated at Najaf. Does not interest himself in politics in any way but is much identified with the Bakhtiaris. Is inclined to be religious but is not fanatical. Should be treated with consideration and respect. Manages his father's properties at Kazzaz Muhajeran, Dandabad, Maighan, etc.

His father, Hajji Saiyid Ahmad, leads the Agha Muhsin party, which is the rival of the Baiyat party led by Sahn-ul-Mulk, *q.v.* See Sahn us Sultan.

MUHAMMAD BAQIR AGHAYIR RESHTI, HAJJI.

A relation of Kuchik Khan. Recently (June 1918) arrived in Kazvin from Resht.

MUHAMMAD BAQIR, AMIR-I-MU'TAMAD.

Deputy Governor of Sultanabad. Extremely shrewd, and would be most useful if a friend, which he appears now to be. He will not live very long. The Amir Jang leaves most of the work of governing to him. Respected locally.

MUHAMMAD BAQIR KHAN, SALAR-I-HISHMAT.

Of Sultanabad. Heir to his mother, Princess Kuukab-ud-Daulah. Will inherit Kelava, Sarsakhti, Pa'kel, etc. Has a number of horsemen and about 700 kharwars of grain.

MUHAMMAD BAQIR MIRZA.

Son of Muhammad Rabim Mirza (brother of late Imad ud Daulah). A person of great influence in Kirmanshah politics. Was Chief of the Nizam as Saltanah's office at Kirmanshah during the Turkish occupation. Was particularly active in forcing contributions from people under the name of "ayaneh". On the return of the Russians in 1917 was deported to Tehran. Is father-in-law of 'Ali Akbar Khan and Qasim Khan Sinjabi *q.v.*, on whom he has always exercised a baneful influence. u

MUHAMMAD BAQIR SHAHRUDI.

Accused of having killed the late Chief of Police but exonerated. Corresponding with Kuchik Khan. Goes every day to the Turkish Legation. Merchant, dealing in sugar with Resht, Tehran and Hamadan, living in Kazvin. An extreme Democrat of the party of Mirza Ali Asghar Khan. Rich, provided most of the funds for the active Democrats working for Kuchik Khan.

MUHAMMAD HASAN, AGHA MIRZA.

A Mulla of Bijar. u

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN.

(Finance) Leader of Democrats Resht, June 1918. Popularly believed to have contrived assassination of his predecessors.

MUHAMMAD JAWAD KHAN, SAMSAM UD DAULAH.

Son of Mahdi Khan. Head of a wealthy Kalhur family that owns properties in Mahidasht and elsewhere. Was a Democrat at the time the Persian constitution was formed. Has now no political tendencies. Left Kirmanshah with Amir i Kull when the Russians retired in 1916. Belongs to anti-Sinjabi faction on account of his lands having been occupied by this tribe.

MUHAMMAD RASHAD BEG.

See Sa'ad us Saltanah.

MUHAMMAD SADIQ MIRZA.

A son of Muhammad Baqir Mirza and his under-study in tribal politics.

MUHAMMAD TAQI KHAN SARTIP.

Kazvin. A chief of the Chichen tribe. Young man and professes to be ready to help us but has got into trouble with the Governor for intriguing against Ghias Nizam, *q.v.*

MUHAMMAD TAQI, MIRZA.

Of Hamadan. Moderate Democrat. Relation of Agha Rahim Mujtahid of Kirmanshah. Very friendly; works with the Qadhi against the intrigues of the extreme Democrats.

MUHAMMAD YUSUF BEGLAROFF.

Estates at Birkandi on the Kazvin-Resht road. Reported 30-8-18 to be sending men dressed as British soldiers to loot the neighbouring villages.

MUHAMMAD VALI MIRZA.

Born 1891. Third son of Farman Farma, *q.v.* Financial agent Tabriz in 1916. Has good capacity for business. In 1915 at Shiraz with Farman Farma. Friendly to us.

MUHANDIS UL MAMALIK, SAHAM UD DIN KHAN.

Son of the late Mahandis ul Mamalik. Now Financial Agent at Isfahan. He and his brother Zoka ud Din, *q.v.*, are looked upon as German agents.

MUHI-UL-DIN BEY.

See Albert.

MUHTASHAM US SULTAN, MIRZA HASAN KHAN.

Born 1863. For long a Foreign Office official. Has held Cabinet posts since 1910, latterly as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance. Appointed Governor-General of Tabriz in 1917. Is one of the most corrupt of Persian officials. Looked upon as pro-German. Intelligence Kazvin report under date Aug. 3 that a number of Tabrizis in Tehran are said to be working against him and are believed to have sent a letter to the Shah asking for his dismissal. It was thought that the Turkish Embassy were at the back of this intrigue, as he is not working for the Turks at Tabriz.

MUHASIB UL MAMALIK.

Minister of Posts in Vusuq ud Daulah's Cabinet of Aug. 1918.

MU'IN UD DIWAN.

Chief of Democrats at Sennah. Villages in Isfandabad.
Revenue Agent in Sennah.

MU'IN UT TUJAR, HAJJI MUHAMMAD.

A very intelligent merchant with large interests in the S. Has given us much trouble in the past. Prominent Nationalist leader.

MU'IN UL WUZARA, MURZA HUSAIN KHAN, C.M.G.

Younger son the late and brother of the present 'Ala us Saltanah. Educated in England. In Foreign Office employ till 1918 when he became Minister of Public Works, but went out of office with Samsam ud Daulah in Aug. 1918. Intelligent, well-meaning; a devoted adherent of the doctrine of Persia for the Persians, and therefore at present anti-British.

MUJIR US SALTANAH.

Brother of Nizam us Saltanah. Is on the enemy side. Resides at Kazvin.

MUKBIR.

Of Enzeli, where he was active Jangali agent, July 1918. A relative of Kuchik Khan and employed by him as a regular Secret Service Agent.

MUKBIR-US-SALTANAH.

Kazvin. In March 1918, promised Kuchik Khan all the provisions he wanted.

MUKHBIR UD DAULAH.

Born 1877. Eldest son of the late Mukhbir ud Daulah, K.C.I.E., whose title he inherited on the latter's death in 1917. Has held some minor Governorships and is now Governor of Kashan. Has never joined the Nationalist Party.

MUKHBIR US SALTANAH, MAHDI QULI KHAN.

Born about 1860. Uncle of Mukhbir ud Daulah. Governor of Azarbaijan 1908-9. Governor-General of Fars 1913-15, during which period he showed marked hostility to British interests. Minister of Justice 1917. Is looked upon as the most prominent of the pro-German party in Tehran.

MUKRI.

Chief.—Sardar Mukri, 'Ali Khan.

Sections.—

1. MUKRI OR BEGZADAH.

Chiefs.—Abdur Rahman Hajji Ilkhani living at Shahukan (?) Istifkhar us Sultan, Muhammad Amin, Khalil Khan, Jahangir Khan.

Position.—Saqiz to Sauj Bulaq.

Strength.—500 sowars.

Remarks.—Tribe much split up, each section having a chief who is practically independent. Anglophile, much afraid of the Jelu. They were implicated in the murder of Mar Shim'un. Friendly to us.

2. DEH MUKRI.

Chief.—Ahmad Agha Hajji Ilkhani, but the work is carried on by his two sons, Muhammad Agha and 'Ali Agha.

Position.—N. of the Mukri about Sauj Bulaq. Their borders march with those of the Mamush, Gaurak, Mergawar and Qarah Papaq.

Strength.—500 sowars.

NOTE.—The Mukri are one of the most powerful of Kurdish tribes and include the Mamush, Mukri and Pishdr. The hereditary ruler used to live at Sauj Balaq and govern under the Persian Government. The tribe puts forward claims to great antiquity and probably occupied its present position in Zoroastrian times. The Sardar Mukri, 'Ali Khan, who lives at Bukan some 21 miles N. of Saqiz, has now little real influence. His father, Muhammad 'Ali Khan, was killed by the Turks and he may be regarded as hostile to them. Leading Beg Zadah are Iftikhar us Sultan, *q.v.*, Muhammad Amin, Ganjah Khan and Jahangir Khan. All these visited Col. Kennion at Saqiz in July 1918 and undertook to assist us if we sent a force up country. They talked of an independent Kurdistan and declared that they would not accept a Kajar ruler.

'Abdullah Beg, Iftikhar us Sultan, who lives at Sulaiman Kani, and is cousin of Jahangir Khan, was Governor of Saqiz during the Russian occupation. Kaj Khan and Karim Khan, also cousins of Jahangir Khan but hostile to him, helped the Tarks in the occupation of Tabriz in 1918.

MULLER, DR.

Assistant in German school, Tehran. Enemy agent.

MUMTAHAN US SALTANAH, MIRZA KAZIM KHAN

Born about 1860. In Foreign Office employ. Was Kar-guzar at Meshed in 1916. Endeavours to be on the friendliest terms with us. Brother of Zia ud Daulah, *q.v.*

MUMTAZ UD DAULAH.

Born about 1870. Began his career in the Foreign Office. Was Private Secretary to the Prime Minister in 1903. Became Cabinet Minister in 1911, and has since been several times in office. Was Minister of Justice in Samsam us Saltanah's Cabinet which fell in Aug. 1918. Has progressive views with Nationalist tendencies. A doubtful personage.

MUMTAZ US SALTANAH, 'ABDUS SAMAD KHAN.

Brother of Mumtaz ud Daulah. Has been Minister in Paris for some years and is still there.

MUMTAZ UL MULK, MURTAZA ' KHAN.

Brother of Sa'ad ud Daulah, *q.v.* Has been Minister at Washington and has held some minor Ministerial posts. Was Minister for Education in Samsam us Saltanah's Cabinet which fell in Aug. 1918. Is not important politically.

MUNTASIR UD DAULAH, 'ALI KHAN.

Was formerly a servant of Sipahsalar. A great intriguer and disturber of the peace. Joined the Germans in 1916.

MUQTADIR UD DAULAH.

Brother of Salar Ashraf, *q.v.* Worked for the Turks in various capacities during the occupation by them and is now prepared to work for us.

MUQTADID UL MULK, MIRZA SHAFI KHAN.

Has held various posts under the Foreign Office and is now Minister at Rome. At present at home on leave (Aug. 1918). Father of Majd us Saltanah, *q.v.* Age about 65.

MUQTADIR-I-NIZAM.

Head of the Hula and Waranlu sections of the Shalsavan which together number 400 families and 100 fighting men. He is Governor of the town of Mianeh. A man of about 50, professes to be friendly, ambitious, jealous of Salar-i-Mu'azzam.

MURAD, HAJJI.

President of Bolshevik Committee at Askabad, to whom Col. Jack went April 1918 with a letter of introduction from Khan Khomudsk. An ex-Lt. Col., returned from Caucasus front in March 1918. In private he expresses friendly feeling to us.

MURTAZA' QULI KHAN, BAKHTIARI.

Son of Samsam us Saltanah. Has always been suspicious of our motives and cannot be trusted to serve us loyally in any capacity. Owing to his wealth he has influence in the country with the tribes, but chiefly with the younger Khans and particularly with the late Isfandiar's family. On this account Sardar Zafar (Ilkhani) is much concerned about Murtaza' Quli Khan's attitude and is more afraid of intrigue on his part than on that of Amir Mujahid.

MUSA, SHAIKH.

Director of Ecole Nujrat, Hamadan. Works with Shaikh Ali, *q.v.*

MUSA KURUMOV.

President of the Chechentzy National Soviet. Influential.

MUSHAR UL MULK.

Born about 1865. An ex-Mustaufi. Friend of Vusuq ud Daulah, *q.v.* who made him Minister of Finance in 1916 and again in Aug. 1918. He was not a success in 1916. Stupid and avaricious.

MUSHAR US SALTANAH, ASADULLAH KHAN.

For many years head of the Russian section in the F.O. Was appointed Vice-Governor of Khorasan in 1916 and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Samsam us Saltanah's Cabinet which fell in Aug. 1918. Is well meaning but has not a strong character. Born about 1865.

MUSHAVAR UL MAMALIK, 'ALI QULI KHAN.

Born about 1870. Was Charge d'Affaires in Russia for some years. Became Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1913. Has been Foreign Minister several times since. Was Governor of Khorasan in 1917. An unsatisfactory person to deal with. Speaks French. Minister for Foreign Affairs in Vusuq ud Daulah's Cabinet, Aug. 1918.

MUSHAWAR-I-WUZARA, HAJJI.

Rais-i-Maliyah of Bijar, brother of Kamal-i-Wazara of Tehran. A Democrat, anti-British, in league with the Kurds.

MUSHI, JOHN.

Assyrian (Nestorian). Educated in U.S.A. Editor of Syriac newspaper *Kokhwa*. Useful man.

MUSHIR I A'ZAM, HAJJI MIRZA AHMAD KHAN.

Second son of the late Amin us Sultan and brother of the present man, *q.v.* Was Master of the Ceremonies at Court 1915. Minister of Public Works 1916. Has good manners but is shy. Speaks French. A great friend of Sarim ud Daulah, *q.v.*

MUSHIR UD DAULAH, HASAN KHAN, G.C.M.G.

Born about 1870. Eldest son of Nasrullah Khan the late Mushir ud Daulah. Brother of Mu'tamin ul Mulk, *q.v.* Was Persian Minister in Russia 1902-1906, when he came to Tehran. Took a prominent part in drawing up Constitutional Laws. Has held various Cabinet posts and has been Prime Minister several times. Is well educated and speaks English and French. Is not practical.

MUSHIR I DIWAN, MIRZA YUSUF.

Sometimes called Mushir ul Mulk. Very wealthy landowner, possessing a great part of Kurdistan. Lives at Sennah. Wazir Zadah, *q.v.* The Governor of Kurdistan was accustomed to seek his help and that of his brother 'Asif i A'zam to control the tribes. Together with his cousin Mu'atamid ul Mulk, like himself a great landowner, and Arfa' ul Mulk, Chief of Police and a Democrat, he carried on the Government during the interregnum before we arrived in 1918. They were experiencing great difficulties, owing to the irreconcilable differences between tribes, landowners and Democrats, the last intriguing with the two first. Except in the towns Government was non-existent. Mushir i Diwan is aged about 75, feeble health and does little work. He has been appointed Deputy Governor of Kurdistan by Amir Mu'azzaz, who is the nominal Governor (now in Tehran).

MUSHIR UL MAMALIK, ALI AGHA, HAJJI.

Kazvin. Agent of Amir Afshan. Said to have been sent by him to Kuchik Khan with 15 sowars, July 1918.

MUSHIR-UL-MAMALIK DILMANI.

A landowner in Resht, a bit of a brigand. Might be friendly to us. He has 200 men.

MUSHIR UL MAMALIK, MIRZA YUSUF KHAN.

Brother of Ghulam 'Ali Khan Afkham us Sultan and Yahya Khan Mushir us Sultan.

MUSHIR-UL-MAMALIK.

See 'Ali Agha.

MUSHIR UL MULK.

See Mushir i Diwan.

MUSHIR US SULTAN, YAHYA KHAN.

Brother of Ghulam 'Ali Khan Afkham us Sultan and Mirza Yusuf Khan Mushir ul Mamalik.

MUSHIR UT TUJAR.

A landowner and also a land agent for Farman Farma in Mianeh district, where he claims relationship with a number of Khans. Not very influential.

MUSTAFA AL MALIK.**MUSTASHAR UD DAULAH, MIRZA SADIQ KHAN.**

Born about 1865. Educated in Constantinople. Speaks French. Prominent Nationalist. Was member of the various Parliaments, in which he took a leading part. Has held Cabinet rank since 1911. Whenever he has been in office he has exerted his influence against British interests and in favour of our enemies.

MUSTAUF UL MAMALIK, HASAN KHAN.

Born about 1860. Inherited large estates which he has dissipated. Lived in Europe till 1907. Joined the Nationalist movement and has been Prime Minister several times since 1910. His last Cabinet in 1918 was most antagonistic to British interests. Has a weak character and is led by his supporters who are recruited from among the ultra-Democrats. Was believed to be a supporter of Kuchik Khan in the summer of 1918.

MU'TAMIN UL MULK, HUSAIN KHAN.

Born about 1875. Brother of Mushir ud Daulah, *q.v.* Educated in France and England, speaks French and English fluently. President of the Majlis in 1911. Took a prominent part in the Nationalist movement. Has held Cabinet posts since 1908. Is very studious and retiring.

MUTAYAQININ.

See Islam Party.

Kufr Party.

MU'TAZID NIZAM KHALAJ.

Owns numerous villages in Sultanabad. Was asked by a third party not to sell his wheat and barley without permission of the Legation. British Minister was asked to protect him through the Consul if the Governor molested him. He, with his two brothers, has a good number of horsemen at his dis-

posal and would render us great service. He is not however to be trusted as he is a notorious turncoat, and the three brothers trim their political opinions to suit whatever power is in the ascendency. They are men of ill-repute, even among Persians, and do not deserve protection.

MUVASSAQ UD DAULAH, MAGHUR MIRZA.

Has always been in Court appointments since 1896. Has been Minister of the Court to the present Shah since he came to the throne in 1909. Is faithful to the Shah and does not mix in politics. Born about 1850.

MUZAIYIN-US-SULTAN.

Son-in-law of Amir-i-Afshar; persuaded his father-in-law to join the Turks. Was turned out and cut off when Amir-i-Afshar came to Hamadan.

NAFAR TRIBE OF FARS (1909).

Is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe.

During Nadir Shah and Karim Khan Zand's reigns, Haji Husain Khan Nafar was Chief of this and of the Baharlu tribes. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad Taqi Khan, who was followed by his son Ali 'Akbar Khan. The latter, in 1837, was appointed Master of Ceremonies to Faridun Mirza, Governor of Fars, and died in 1853, shortly after having been deposed from the chiefship of the Baharlus by Mulla Ahmad. He was succeeded as chief of the Nafar tribe by his son Muhammad Hasan Khan, who some years later took to writing poetry and retired into private life, when the tribe was given to the Beqlarbegi of Fars.

The Nafar tribe is divided into fifteen branches:—

Badahki, Tatamlu, Changari, Davallukhanlu, Zaman-khanlu, Jinn, Iraki, Kadullu, Kubadkharlu, Qarabajughlu, Haidarlu, Lur, Sattarlu, Sanjarlu, Shuli.

NAIYIR UL MULK, RIZA QULI KHAN.

Born about 1870. Took the title of his late father in 1916. Learnt French and English in Tehran. Has been permanent Under Secretary of the Ministry of Education for some years. A man of integrity and common sense who has never joined any political party. Is related to the Mukhbir ud Daulah family.

NAJM UD DIN, SHAIKH.

Of Biara, one of the members of the Auruman family of Shaikhs, and, with Shaikh 'Alauddin of Tawila, religious leader of the Kurds of that district. The family is the head of the Naqshbandi dervishes.

NASIR UD DAULAH, MIRZA AHMAD KHAN.

Born 1867. Was a Foreign Office official in Tehran till 1905 when he was appointed Minister to Belgium. Is wealthy and independent. His two sons, Mirza 'Abdul Vahab and Mirza Mahmud Khan are well educated and hold minor offices. He became Minister for Education in Vusuq ud Daulah's Cabinet, Aug. 1918.

NASIR I DIWAN.

Son of Muhammad Salih Khan. Of Hajji Zadah family. Munshi-Bashi of Governor. Married daughter of 'Ali Murad Khan, Zanganeh, through whom he owns very extensive property. Is friendly inclined.

NASIR I DIWAN.

Landowner of Sennah. Villages in Isfandabad. He and his brother Hishmat ul Mulk are sons of Agha Hajji, a mule-teen in the service of Riza Quli Ardalani. They now rank among the nobility of Kurdistan. They have a bad character for pillaging caravans on the Hamadan-Sennah road.

NASIR UL MULK, ABUL QASIM KHAN.

Qaraguzlu; *q.v.* for family tree. Ex-regent of Persia. Was educated in England at Balliol where he was a contemporary of Lord Grey of Falloden. Has brains, education and experience, but is weak and timid. Is now in England with his family.

NASIR US SALTANAH, NASRULLAH KHAN.

Brother of Sa'id us Saltanah; *q.v.* A member of the Tabatabai family of Tabriz. Has for years been a Chamberlain at Court. Of no interest politically.

NASIR UD DIN MIRZA.

Born about 1896. Youngest son of Muzaffar ud Din Shah by a daughter of Farman Farma. Educated in France. A favourite of Farman Farma. Appointed Governor of Khorasan in 1916 but did not do well.

NASR UL MULK, HASAN 'ALI KHAN.

Younger brother of Mukhbir ud Daulah. Born about 1880. Took a prominent part in the Nationalist movement. Became Minister in 1915. His attitude has always been most unsatisfactory to us. He has shown marked leanings to the Germans and the Turks.

NAUDAUER.

German Staff Officer who went with two Turks to Bitlis and met Simko, spring of 1917.

NAZIM BASHI, HAJJI.

A Saiyid. Chief of Justice Dept. Kazvin. A very clever man and has seen a good deal of the world. Not of much importance as the work lies mainly in the hands of Mujtahids and Mullas.

MAZIM-UD-DIN, IMAM.

Has been leader of Daghistani movement against Baku. Has great influence. Hates Baku and the Armenians.

NAZR 'ALI KHAN.

A Kalhur (?) Chief, south-west of Kirmanshah. The Russians were negotiating with him previous to their retreat from Bisitun with a view to his receiving a tribal force to attack Turkish L. of C.

NEESAN, MR.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) educated in U. S. A. and for 30 years employed by the Archbishop's Mission in Urumiyah. Speaks English and is reliable.

NERSES.

Well known Armenian Bishop of Tabriz. Pro-Ally.

NEUMANN.

German, formerly employed as Captain of the Persian motor boat on Lake Urumiyah. Married Rakhi, an Urumiyah Assyrian (Nestorian).

NICOTINE. (NIKITINE?).

Russian Vice-Consul at Urumiyah.

NIEDERMAYER.

Reported March or May 1918 to have left Qabul for Herat with a letter from the Amir. Will probably make for Tehran and try to meet Wagner who is in Mazanderan. Was once leader of one of the German parties in S. Persia

NIKITIN.

Lt.-Col. B.V. With Caucasian Cavalry Division from the beginning of the war. Popular among natives. Pupil of Tiflis Cadet Corps. Well connected. In 1917 was chief of counter enemy intelligence department at Petrograd. When Caucasian Corps was transferred to Vladikaykas he was made Chief of the Staff, 1st Native Regt. Very anti-German and worked against Turkish influence. Noel asked Mascenikoff to bring him to Persia but Nikitin heard that Noel was a prisoner. He then went to Essentuki (Piatigorsk district) where enquiries may be made from his father, Gen. Nikitin, ex-Commander 7th Army. Lt.-Col. Nikitin is an officer of 1st Artillery Guards Bde., a graduate of the General Staff Academy and the Institute of Railway Engineers. To be distinguished from the Consul Nikitin, *q.v.*

NIKITIN.

For three years Russian Consul in Resht. Has an intimate knowledge of Gilan and its people. To be distinguished from Lt.-Col. Nikitin, *q.v.* K

NIMROD.

Cousin of Mar Shim'un and brother of Mar Auraham. Dangerous man, intriguer. A

NIZAM, HAJJI, KURDISTANI.

Of Hamadan. Active member of extreme Democrat party. Has squandered his property and is a penniless adventurer. Dangerous but might well be bought. K

NIZAM US SALTANAH, RIZA QULI KHAN.

Governor of Bushire 1902—4. Has held various Governorships, including Arabistan, Kirmanshah and Fars. Went to Europe in 1911 and returned to Persia in 1913. Soon after the outbreak of war he threw in his lot openly with the Germans and Turks who paid him large sums to raise levies.

He was with the Germans in Baghdad in 1915-1916. He is now said to be in Constantinople.

His daughter married 'Abas Mirza, Salar Lashkar, the son of Farman Farma. His cousin, the only daughter of the late Nizam us Saltanah, is married to Prince Nusrat us Saltanah. His brothers are Mujir us Saltanah and Barhan ud Daulah.

NUSRAT UD DAULAH; FIRUZ MIRZA.

Born 1888. Eldest son of Farman Farma, *q.v.* Educated in Beyrut, England and France. Speaks French fluently. Was Governor of Kirmanshah in 1907. Was in Cabinet of Vusuq ud Daulah in 1916 and took a prominent part. Has been in Tehran ever since and is on very intimate terms with us. A young man of great ability and promise. He was appointed Governor of Hamadan and Kirmanshah in July 1918, and appointed Sa'ad al Mamalik, son of Sharif ul Mulk his deputy at Hamadan, which met with much approval locally. He appointed his own brother, Salar i Laskhar, Governor of Asadabad where the family have great properties. Before however Nusrat ud Daulah took up his new post, he was appointed Minister for Justice in Vusuq ud Daulah's Cabinet, Aug. 1918.

NUSRAT I KHAQAN.

Qaraguzlu, *q.v.* for family tree. Eldest son of Ihtisham ud Daulah. Age about 23. Educated in Switzerland; speaks French well. Is anxious to get away from the family circle and would be glad of employment with the British but has no particular qualification.

NUSRAT US SALTANAH, HUSAIN QULI MIRZA.

Born about 1884. Fifth son of Muzaffar ud Din Shah. Uncle of the present Shah, with whom he has influence. Married the daughter of the late Nizam us Saltanah. Governor of Kerman 1915-17. Is now in Tehran. Said to be under German influence.

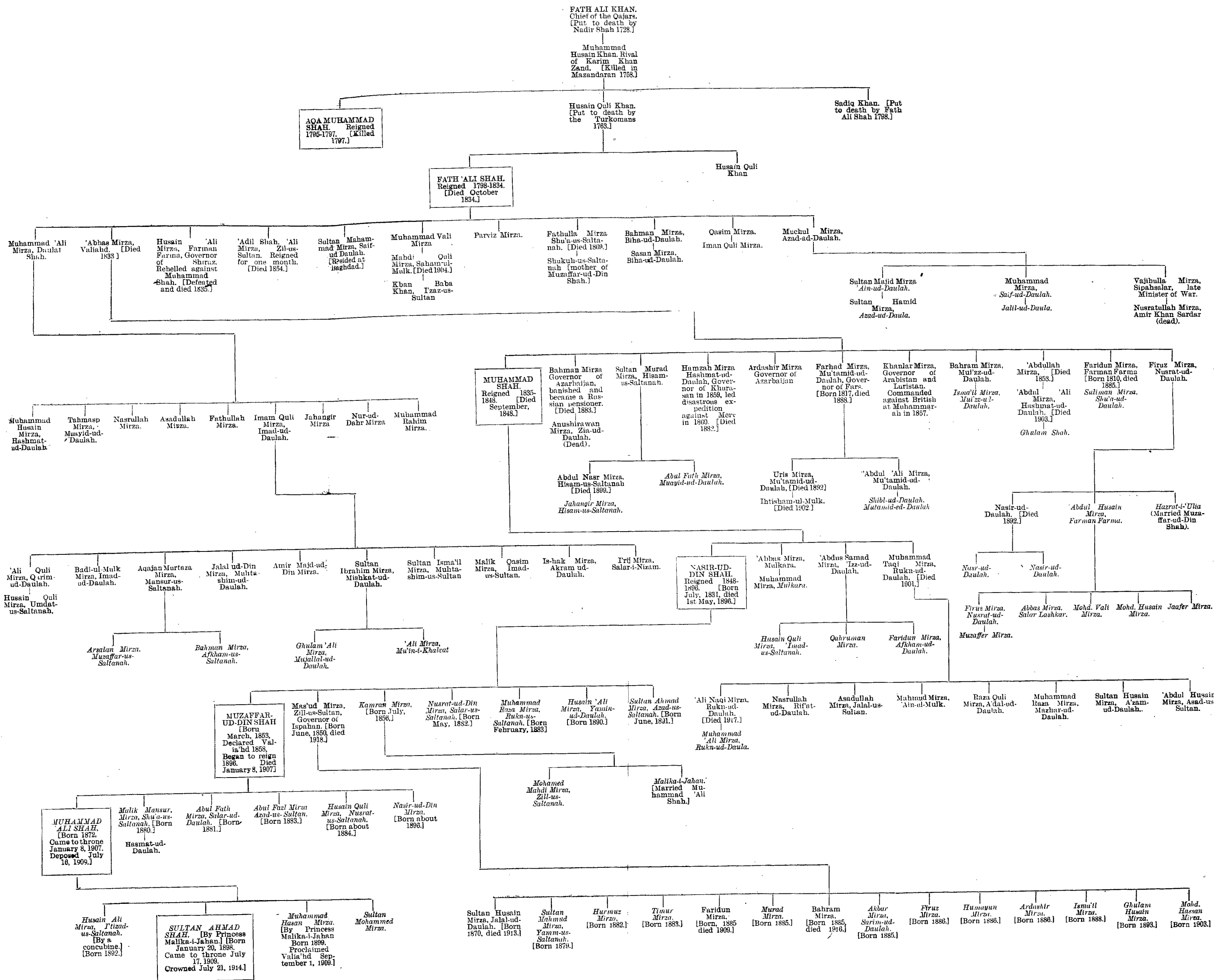
O'REM.

C. O. Chechentzy regiment.

OSMANAWAND.

A small Lur tribe. In the summer in the plain of Mahidasht; winter Hulailan. They are under Ihtisham ul Mamalik, chief of Karind. Bandits. 'Ali Illabis.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ROYAL QAJAR HOUSE.



PRAVTIZ.

Swede, O.C. Gendarmerie Shiraz 1915. About May 1915 returned to Europe but came back 1916. Returned with Ali insan's forces to Sar-i-Pul.

PRINZ.

Dutchman. General storekeeper of Magazin Hollandais, Tehran. An active enemy agent.. Speaks English, French, German, Russian and Dutch.

PUGIN.

An Italian by birth. Before the war travelled in Persia for aniline dyes. Was made German Consul, Ispahan, whence he left on Jihad mission in Persia and Afghanistan in 1915. Early 1916 was at Paradumbed, 28-12-16 at Burugird; later going to Azarbaijan with rifles; 22-4-18 reported in disguise at Daulatabad, 5-4-18 reported in Sennah.

QAJAR TRIBE.

The important chiefs of the Qajars are as follows:—

1. 'Azad-ul-Mulk, Ilkhani, and his four sons: Zahir-us-Saltanah, Sulaiman Khan; 'Isa Khan; Mustafa Quli Khan and 'Abbas Quli Khan.
2. Mu'azzam-ul-Mulk, Ahmad Khan, Amir-i-Tuman, chief of the Qizil Ayagh branch of Qajars.
3. Baha-us-Saltanah, Muhammad Khan, Amir-i-Tuman, chief of the Divallu branch.
4. Shahab-ud-Daulah, Muhammad Sadiq Khan, Amir-i-Tuman, deputy chief of the Divallu branch.
5. Siraj-us-Saltanah, Muhammad Hasan Khan, Amir-i-Tuman, chief of the Shambayatlu branch.
6. Nazim-i-Qajar, Muhammad Tahir Khan, chief of the Haji Meshedi Sipanlu branch.
7. Mushir-i-Qajar, Najaf Quli Khan, Amir-i-Tuman; chief of the Haji Mahdi Quli Khanî branch.

For further information on Qajar tribe, see "Gazetteer of Persia," Vol. I.

Important members of the Qajar tribe but not members of the Royal Family:—

1. Majd-ud-Daulah, Mahdi Quli Khan, Haji, K.C.M.G. Ilkhani, 1903.
2. Majd-us-Saltanah—Muhammad Quli Khan. Brother of above.
3. Mu'in-us-Sultan.—Ja'far Quli Khan.
4. Saif-us-Sultan.—Akbar Khan.
5. Sa'id-i-Humayun.—Husain Khan.

6. Shibl-us-Saltanah.—Hasan Khan.
7. Tamjid ud Daulah.—Shams ud Din Khan.
8. Amjad us Sultan.—Khan Baba Khan.
9. Ala ud Daulah.—Ahmad Khan.
10. Nazim us Saltanah.—Abdullah Khan, brother of (9).
11. Ihtisham us Saltanah.—Mahmud Khan.
12. Mu'in ud Daulah.—Husain 'Ali Khan.

(See Genealogical Tree of the Qajar Tribe.)

QARADAGHI.

Tribe on the Russo-Persian frontier.

Chief.—Sardar i Nusrat.

Reported in July 1918 to be fighting against a combination of other Qaradaghi tribes under Amir Arshad. Sardar i Nusrat asked the Turks for help and was sent 200 men and one or two guns. Cause of inter-tribal fighting unknown. The Hasananaklu, a large tribe under Asadullah Khan, remained neutral.

QARAGUZLU.

Chief.—Zain ul Abidin Amir i Afkham, *q.v.*

Position.—From Hamadan to 30 miles N. E. of that town. Boundaries N. Sardarud, W. Kanidagh mountains, S. Charru and Darzajin districts of 'Iraq.

Strength.—1,500 sowars.

Remarks.—A settled Turkish tribe occupying a fertile district. Most of the ruling family (see genealogical table) occupy or have occupied official positions and live in the towns while some are at present in Europe. We draw from the Qaraguzlu most of our Hamadan levies.

(See Qaraguzlu Tribe.)

QARAH PAPAQ.

Chief.—Rashid us Saltanah Amir Tuman, *q.v.*

Position.—Sulduz plain S. of Lake Urumiyah. Territory bounded on the N. by the Lake, on the E. by the Mukri, on the S. by Lajjan and on the W. by Ushnu.

Strength.—They occupy 110 villages and have a population of 10,000. They can produce a large number of fighting men but have only about 400 rifles.

Sections:—

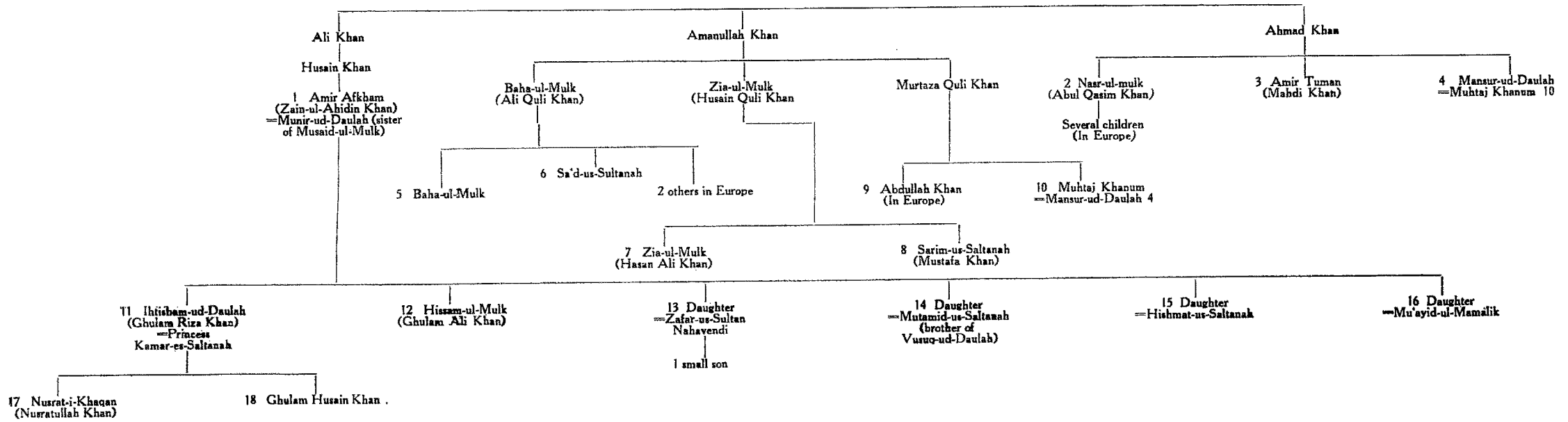
Araplu, *Chief* Hamzah Aghay-i-Yavar, of Mirabad.

Chakhirlu, *Chief* Husain Agha Amir Panj, of Farhzad.

Jan Ahmadlu, *Chief* Lutf 'Ali Khan Sartip of Hasanlu.

Saral, *Chief* Asad Agha Sartip of Shaikh Ahmad.

QARAGUZLU TRIBE.



Shamsuddinlu, *Chief* Muhammad 'Ali Khan Amir Panj
q.v.

Tarqaun, *Chief* Aras Khan Amir Panj of Sulduz.

Ulashlu, *Chief* Ja'far Agha Sarhang of Aghjah Ziwar.

Other Chiefs of importance:—

Hasan 'Ali Khan Amir Tuman, q.v.

Khusrau Khan Amir Tuman, q.v.

Remarks.—On good terms with the Mukri. Would be friendly with us if supported

QASHQAI.

The Qashqais have sprung from the great Turkish Khalaj tribe which settled in Asia Minor during the middle ages. At the end of the fourteenth century, when Timur removed the Khalaj from Asia Minor to Central and Eastern Persia, a great number of them ran away and settled in Fars, and from this "running away" (in Turkish Qashmaq) the part of the Khalaj which settled in Fars was called Qashqai, *i.e.*, fugitives. They now number about 25,000 families, subdivided into 66 tirah (branches); each with a kalantar or kadhuda. The chief of the tribe is the Ilkhani, and his deputy is the Ilbegi; the former generally resides in Shiraz as hostage for the good behaviour of the tribe, while the latter is with the tribe.

The last Ilkhani was Darab Khan (born 1829), son of Mustafa Quli Khan, Sardar, of the Shahillu branch. His ancestor Isma'il Khan (son of Jani Aqa, son of Namdar Aqa, son of Muhammad Aqa, son of Safar 'Ali Aqa; son of Jani Aqa, son of Qazi Aqa, son of ? Qazi, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century) and his brother Hasan Khan were much trusted by Karim Khan Zand, and were chiefs of the tribe, but Karim Khan's successor blinded Isma'il Khan and cut Hasan Khan's hands off. After the death of Isma'il Khan, his son Jani Khan became Ilbegi, and in 1819 was made Ilkhani. He died in 1824 and was succeeded as Ilkhani by his second son, Muhammad 'Ali Khan (born 1793), who died in 1851. Muhammad 'Ali Khan had married a daughter of Farman Farma Husain 'Ali Mirza in 1826, and left three sons by other wives, *viz.* (a) Jahangir Khan (born 1815), Ilbegi, who married a sister of Muhammad Shah and was commander (Sartip) of the Qashqai Infantry Regiment until 1849, when he was appointed Governor of Darab. In 1851, on his father's death, he became Ilbegi and was appointed Governor of Kazirun. He died in 1871. His son Muhammad Hasan Khan was Sarhang of the Qashqai Infantry, and some time Governor of Abadih, and lately Governor of Bunat.

His second son was Lutf 'Ali Khan, who was Sartip of

the Qashqai Regiment from 1851 until his death in 1856, and left a son—Haji Muhammad Sadiq Khan.

His third son, Haji Nasrullah Khan (born 1840), was Sartip of Qashqai Regiment from 1856 to 1878, when he became Ilbegi and Governor of Kamfiruz and Chahar-dangah. He died some years ago and left a son, Sultan Ibrahim Khan Sarhang, Asad-us-Saltanah (born 1870), who was Ilkhani for a few months in 1907. He visited Paris in 1908 and is now (1909) Ilbegi. His sister is the wife of Qavam-ul-Mulk and the mother of Intizam-ul-Mamalik.

The eldest son of Jani Khan Ilkhani was Haji Husain Quli Khan, who, being of a quiet disposition, was thought to be incapable of succeeding his father as Ilkhani and settled in Kamfiruz where three of his grandsons—‘Abbas Khan, ‘Ali Akbar Khan, and Baqir Khan—are now living. The third son of Jani Khan, Ilkhani, was Murtaza Quli Khan, Ilbegi; he died in 1883 of a wound which he received in an engagement with Government troops sent out to seize him. He left two sons, ‘Ali Quli Khan and Qabad Khan. ‘Ali Quli Khan was born in 1815, appointed Ilbegi in 1871, and died not long ago. He left four sons: Allah Quli Khan, Kuhandil Khan, Amanullah Khan, and Habibullah Khan, who are now living. Qabad Khan died some years ago. He left one son, Imam Quli Khan.

The fourth son of Jani Khan Ilbegi was Mustafa Quli Khan, Sardar, who was killed at the siege of Kirman in 1831. He left two sons: one Zuhrah Khan, who was executed in 1874, and left a son, Bahadur Khan, who died in 1907; the other Darab Khan (born 1829), of whom four sons are now living:—

1. Ahmad Khan, Sardar Ihtisham, *q.v.*
2. Isma‘il Khan, Saulat ud Daulah, *q.v.*
3. Ata Khan, Saulat us Saltanah, *q.v.*
4. ‘Ali Khan, Salar Hishmat, *q.v.*

The following are the sixty-six branches of the Qashqai tribe:—

Urdakpai, Abul Hasani, Ukchulu, Ukhahpul, Ardshiri, Aslani, Afshar-i-Kirmani, Amirlu, Uriat, Iraklu Ikdir, Inaklu, Ayublu, Papat, Baranikurdlu, Ballu, Balilahvand, Pagir, Bayat, Tulli, Chahardah-charik, Jamabuzurgi, Chittiz, Jarkani, Ja‘farbeglu, Ja‘farbegi, Chigini, Khalaj, Dadahka, Darrahshuri, Rahimi, Zanganah, Sarui, Sahmdini, Shahulu, Shish-buluki, Safikhani, Taiyibi, Alibeglu, Ali-kurdlu, Amalah, Farsimadan, Fili, Qarachah, Qubadlu, Qarachallu, Qaraghanlu, Kutulu, Kuchehbeglu, Qai, Qarai, Kirmanlu, Kashkuli, Gallazan, Kahku, Kabuva, Mal Ahmadi, Muhammad Zamanlu, Margmari, Mughanlu, Mughani, Musillu, Nimadi Vanda, Yalma.

QASIM KHAN SINJABI.
See Sardar Nasir.

QAVAM UD DAULAH, SHUKRULLAH KHAN.
Born 1867. Former title Mu'atamid i Khaqan. Brothers: Ijlal us Saltanah and Sadiq us Saltanah. Was Governor of Isfahan 1910, Governor of Tehran 1916, Minister in office 1916. Is friend of Vusuq ud Daulah and attached to our interests.

QAVAM UL MULK, IBRAHIM KHAN.
Born 1888. Succeeded his father to the title and large estates in 1916. Is hereditary chief of the Arab Khamseh ribe of Fars and has large interests in that province. He is a young man who appears to be easily influenced and requires careful handling. Has been loyal to us of late and played up well in the troubles connected with the S.P.R. in July 1918.

QAVAM UL 'ULAMA.
Of family of Agha Muhammad 'Ali who came from Najaf in Fath 'Ali Shah's time. Chief of Democrat Committee in Kirmanshah in 1915 and again in 1916. Left Kirmanshah with Nizam us Saltanah. Believed now in Constantinople.

QAVAM US SALTANAH, AHMAD KHAN.
Younger brother of Vusuq ud Daulah. Has been member of the Cabinet at various times since 1910. Governor-General of Khorasan in 1918. Is enlightened and progressive. Made a good deal of money while Cabinet Minister. Is friendly to us.

RAFAEL KHAN.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) of the Baranduz district (Urur-miyah plain). He was in charge of 200 horse at Urur-miyah. A

RAFI KHAN SULTAN.
Chief of police in Kazvin. Came from Tehran in May 1918 after murder of Habibullah Khan, the late Chief of Police, by the Democrats. A weak man and not good at his job.

RAHIM AGHA.

An influential mujtahid of Kirmanshah. Moves a good deal in local politics. Is friendly inclined to British. Venal.

RAHMATULLAH KHAN.

Together with his brother, chief of the Sagwand Lurs, formerly Nomads, now settled near Tusuk. Each brother is willing to provide us with 50 sowars.

RAKHI.

Assyrian (Nestorian) woman of Urumiyah, wife of Neumann. Reported to be in Resht.

RASHID US SALTANAH.

See Bahram Khan.

RASHID US SALTANAH, AMIR TUMAN.

Of Nagadah in Sulduz, chief of the Qarah Papaq. Came in to us with Agha Petros on Aug. 2, and offered help. Said he could produce about 400 armed men and a very large number more if rifles could be provided. On the evacuation of Urumiyah and consequent break up of the Assyrian army he accompanied us to Tikkan Tappah and from there went to Maraghah with a view to getting back to his own country if it were safe for him. He is a dapper little man of about 55.

RA'UF, SHAIKH.

Of Saqiz. Nephew of 'Ala ud Din Aurami and brother of Shaikh 'Arif. *q.v.* He has greater influence than his brother, clever, decidedly pro-British at heart and might be very useful. See Iftikhar us Sultan.

RIZA, MIRZA.

Of Urumiyah. Educated for eight years in America. Against us in Shiraz troubles 1915. A member of Kuclik Khan's Committee in Resht, June 1918.

ROMI.

Second sister of Mar Shim'un, married to Shlemon, son of Malik Isma'il.

ROSHAN BEY.

Turkish officer who was in Zinjan with 11 men in May 1918 but left for Tarum on the approach of the Consular escort from Tabriz. See also Albert.

ROSHANI BEY.

Major. A Turkish Staff Officer. Travelling about Persia with a priest to find out how public opinion stood. Supposed to be going to Afghanistan with Turkish gold (Jan. 1918). Age 35, sunburned, medium height, cropped hair, thick fair eyebrows, blue eyes, short fair beard, drooping fair moustache; sides of face shaven, gold ring with red stone on right hand, long brown overcoat, black turban.

RUKN UD DAULAH, MUHAMMAD 'ALI MIRZA.

Born about 1887. Took his father's title on the latter's death in 1917. Governor of Kerman in 1908, Governor of Kum in 1917, and of Kazvin in 1918. Is now a Chamberlain to the Shah. Friendly to us.

RUKN-UL-MAMALIK, SHAHZADAH.

Once Governor of Kashan, now a leading Democrat of Tehran with no work. Corresponds with Kuchik Khan.

RUKN US SALTANAH, MUHAMMAD RIZA MIRZA.

Born 1883. Son of Nasr ud Din Shah. Has lost his left eye. Fled to Europe in 1904 and has been there ever since. Is now living in Switzerland where he alternately offers his services to us and to the Germans, but he is unable to do anything for either.

RUSTAM, AGHA SAIYID.

Chief of the 'Ali Illahi sect. Lives at Tutshami in Gurani country. Has much influence with tribes.

RUSTAM, HAJJI.

Used to be in the service of the Russian Consul, Resht. Working for Jangalis July 1918.

RUSTAM BEGI.

See Jaf.

RUSTAM KHAN.

One of the Shaikh Ismaili chiefs, see Shaikh Ismaili. Rustam Khan's section is the most turbulent of the tribe and is at present (Aug. 1918) looting the villages on the Qurwah-Sennah road.

SA'AD-UL-ASHRAF.

Landowner Talesh Dulab (Resht) friendly to us.

SA'AD UD DAULAH, MIRZA JAVAD KHAN.

Born about 1840. Speaks French and Russian. Was in the Telegraph service in the seventies, in Foreign Office employ in the eighties and Minister to Belgium 1892—1902. Held Cabinet posts from 1905 to 1909. Was called to Tehran to form a Cabinet in 1913 but failed. Failed again in 1915. Has a fine character but is not above speculation.

SA'AD UL MAMALIK.

Son of Sharaf ul Mulk. Appointed Dept. Governor of Hamadan 24-7-18. Appointment locally popular.

SA'AD UL MAMALIK, MIRZA JA'FAR KHAN.

Third son of 'Asif i A'zam, Wazir Zadah of Sennah. Age about 25, seems a man of some character. Has no belief in the power of the Persian Government to restore order in Kurdistan and expresses himself as ready to serve us in any way to that end.

SA'AD US SALTANAH.

Qaraguzlu. Second son of the late Baha ul Mulk. For family tree see Qaraguzlu. Educated in Switzerland, speaks French and probably understands English. Pleasant manners and a strong sense of humour. At present in Tehran.

SA'AD US SALTANAH, MUHAMMAD RASHID BEG.

Wakil of Juanrud. Jaf, Rustambegi section. See Jaf.

SADIQ GAURAH, HAJJI MIRZA.

Anglophile merchant of Saqiz. Rich; can raise 50 rifles. *K*

SADIQ-I-NIZAM, MASHHADI 'ALI.

Believed to be in Turkish employ. Returned from Constantinople to Bijar on 18th April 1918. A clever man, very keen on money.

SADR US SALTANAH, HUSAIN QULI KHAN.

Born about 1840. Was Minister at Washington and Persian Representative in India many years ago. Has recently taken to political intrigue and is a hanger on of the Bakhtiariis. Has been in touch with the Jangali movement. He is not taken seriously and is somewhat eccentric. He is the only surviving son of Mirza Agha Khan who was Prime Minister when relations were broken off between Persia and Great Britain resulting in the war of 1856.

SAFAR KHAN.

Chief of Nairizi section of Guran. An adherent of 'Ali Akbar Khan, Sinjabi, and in close touch with Germans. *K*

SAFAR MAHMUD KHAN.

See Abu Selil.

SAGHAT UL MULK.

Appointed Governor of Hamadan and Asadabad by the Vusuq ud Daulah Cabinet, Aug. 1918 in place of Nusrat ud Daulah who had entered the Cabinet.

SAHIB IKHTIYAR, GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN, C.M.G.

Born 1853. Has been Governor of various provinces, including Fars, but did not do well anywhere. He is very weak and extravagant and is now Private Secretary to the Shah.

SAHM UL MULK.

See Farajullah Khan.

SAHM-US-SULTAN.

Of Sultanabad. A rich landowner in 'Iraq. The family are said to have 7,000 kharwars of grain in that province. Chosen M.P. in 1918. Is nominally a "democrat," but has not been mixed up in Foreign politics, and is careful always to be on the strong side. Owns an immense number of villages and has horsemen.

With his father and brother, he leads the Baiyat party who are the rivals of the Agha Muhsin party, see Agha Muhammad Baqir. For genealogical table see Sultanabad.

SA'ID-US-SALTANAH.

Officer in Cossack Bde. Tabriz. Came to report on his way to Tehran 27-6-18, when he was going on two months' leave. He left Tabriz when the Cossack Bde. evacuated it.

SA'ID-US-SALTANAH, HAJJI.

Of Hamadan. Pleasant and clever, a doubtful factor. Says he is a Democrat but is disgusted with the actions of that party. Was Persian Consul in Holland and lately Persian Consul-General at Constantinople. Speaks French well, also Turkish and Arabic. Is at present employed as Persian Commissioner in settling up Russian debts and estimating damage done by them.

SA'ID US SALTANAH, FATHULLAH KHAN.

Born 1875. Brother of Nasir us Saltanah Tabatabai, *q.v.* Owner of Iirawi on the Persian Gulf. Was Governor of Bushire in 1906 but was not a success. Did not join the Nationalist movement.

SA'ID-US-SULTAN.

At Zinjan end of July 1918. Stated to be a German agent. Is cousin of Hajji Mushin-ul-Mamalik, who is one of Amir Afshar's men.

SAIF UD DAULAH, HAJJI SULTAN MUHAMMAD MIRZA.

Born 1852. Brother of Prince 'Ain ud Daulah, *q.v.* Has held various Governorships but was not a success anywhere. Son, Jalil ud Daulah.

SAIFULLAH KHAN.

Son of Saif ud Din Khan who joined the Jihad against the Russians at the instigation of 'Ala ud Din of the Auraman and was suspected and shot by the Turks. Saifullah has not the same influence as his father but is intelligent. He disputes the Government of Saqiz with Karim Khan and the Khani. Nephew of 'Abdul Qasim Khan. Is supported by Shaikh Ra'uf and his faction. Intelligent. u

SAIFULLAH KHAN.

See Sultan 'Ali Kalantur.

SAIFULLAH KHAN.

Son of Saif ud Din who was killed by the Turks. Belongs to the Ardalan family of Saqiz. Would be a suitable Deputy Governor there if the selection lay in our hands. u

SAIYID UD DAULAH.

See Aurumani. u

SAIYID-I-LASHKAR.

Cousin of Sardar Amjad of Bijar.

SALAR AFKHAM.

See Isma'il Khan.

SALAR AKRAM.

Son of Amir 'Ashair of the Shabsavan.

SALAR AMJAD.

Brother of Sardar Amjad of Bijar. Has been much in Tehran. Says he joined the Democrats to discover plots against his brother. Very talkative. He is also known as Salar Arfah. u

SALAR ARFAH.

See Salar Amjad.

SALAR ARSHAD.

Of Sennah. See Salar Ashraf.

SALAR ASHRAF.

Landowner and Chief of Police at Sennah, a post which he turns to his own profit. Democrat. Active intriguer with tribes against landowning class. Brother Salar Arshad, of less importance.

SALAR ASHRAF TEHRANI.

Chief of Persian troops Zinjān. Arrived Kazvin 7-7-18 and made enquiries about British troops from Hajji Mujtahid. Is nephew of Ittisham-us-Saltanah, Persian Ambassador in Constantinople.

SALAR ASHRAF.

Uncle of the Amir i Kull, *q.v.*, with whom he is not on very good terms. Zanganeh. Has acted from time to time as Chief of Police, Chief of Sowars, etc. Is a Conservative but poses as a Democrat when it suits him.

SALAR I A'ZAM BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Third son of late Sardar Asad. A headstrong youth. Joined the Germans in 1916. He is the Chief of the Chaharlang. Turned out of Nihawand by the Lurs in Aug. 1918.

SALAR I BAHADUR BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) 'ALI MURAD KHAN.

Fourth son of Sardar Zafar, *q.v.* One of the younger Khans.

SALAR UD DAULAH, ABUL FAZL MIRZA.

Born 1881. Third son of Muzaffar ud Din Shah. Led various rebellions in the S. W. and W. in 1911-14 on behalf of his brother Muhammad 'Ali Shah. Joined Nizam us Saltanah, *q.v.* and the Germans in 1916. Is mad. Reported in the summer of 1918 to be back in Kurdistan but the reports probably referred to an impostor.

SALAR FATH.

Is in touch with several important Mazandaran chiefs including Amir Mu'ayad Suvadkuhi, Salar Nusrat and Sardar Mukharram Larijani. He has worked with Kuchik Khan. Has a quarrel with Sipah Salar.

SALAR FATH.

Of Sennah. Son of Agha Habibullah Khan *q.v.* Drinks to excess. Was formerly in the Russian Cossack brigade and has done a lot of work for the Russians. One of the men charged by Col. Kennion in July 1918 with keeping the peace on the Kirmanshah-Sennah road. ✓

SALAR-I-FIRUZ.

A chief of the Shatranlu section of the Shahsavans *q.v.* He is the elder brother of Amir 'Ashair with whom he is not on good terms. The latter has much the greater influence.

SALAR I HISHMAT.

See 'Ali Khan Qashqai.

SALAR I HISHMAT.

See Muhammad Baqir Khan.

SALAR I LASHKAR, 'ABBAS MIRZA.

Prince, born 1890. Second son of Farman Farma, *q.v.* Governor of Hamadan in 1916. Governor of Asadabad, July 1918 (appointed by his brother Nusrat ud Daulah, *q.v.*) Son-in-law of Nizam us Saltanah, *q.v.* Friendly to us now. Appointed Governor of Kirmanshah in Sep. 1918.

SALAR-I-MANSUR.

One of Sipah Salar's active agents. Believed non-political and pretends to be friendly to the British.

SALAR MANSUR.

See 'Ali Khan, Ghulam.

SALAR MAS'UD BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) MAHDI QULI KHAN.

Eldest son of Sardar Zafar. Born about 1880. Was officer in the Gendarmerie in 1915. Joined the Germans in 1916.

SALAR-I-MU'AZZAM.

A native of Tabriz and Governor of Garmarud inclusive of Mianeh. A most unprepossessing individual believed to be pro-Turk.

SALAR-I-MULK.

An inhabitant of Bijar, son of former Ambassador in London and Petrograd. A noted diplomat. Speaks French. His lands have been despoiled by the Kurds. Promised us help and offered to join us.

SALAR MANSUR.

Half brother of Şardar Amjad of Bijar.

SALAR MUQTADIR.

Brother of Sardar Amjad of Bijar. Believed friendly.

SALAR MU'AYID.

Brother of Nasir i Diwan (*q.v.*).

SALAR MUFAKHAM.

Of Sennah, son of Agha Habibullah, *q.v.* Does his father's work as agent of Imperial Bank of Persia. Pro-British, but a Democrat. Very slack in business.

SALAR I MUKARRAM, HAJJI.

Of the Ardalan family. His mother was a grand-daughter of Fath 'Ali Shah. Owns three-fourths of the villages of Auru-man and Merivan, but they have been seized by the tribes who pay no rents. His mother was a daughter of Nasr ud Din Shah. He was formerly General of the Persian forces in Kurdistan and was Governor of Sennah during the Turco-German occupation. Democrat and on the Committee. Arfa'ul Mulk *q.v.* is his son.

SALAR MUZAFFAR.

Son of Nusrat us Saltanah who is now a very old man, chief of the 'Amrullah section of the Shahsavan in the Garmarud district of Azarbaijan. He is a soft man but has influence with the Yurtchi section.

SALAR US SALTANAH, NUSRAT UD DIN MIRZA.

Born 1882. Son of Nasr ud Din Shah. Governor of Hamadan 1903—5. Takes no part in affairs now.

SALAR-I-SHARIF.

Formerly Chief of Police. A Turcophile. Sennah area.

SALAR-I-SULTAN.

See Agha Khan.

SALAR SULTAN.

See Mir 'Ali Khan.

SAMSAM.

Daurani Shahsavan of Mughanlu in Khamseh, under Amir-i-Afshar. An old man dependent on his sons. Tried to sell us grain but would not raise men without the promise of rifles.

SAMSAM UD DAULAH.

See Muhammad Jawad Khan.

SAMSAM-UL-MULK.

Brother of Sahm-us-Sultan, of Sultanabad. More democratic, and cleverer than his brother. Usually resides in Tehran.

SAMSAM US SALTANAH BAKHTIARI (q.v.) NAJAF QULI KHAN.

Age 65 to 70, the eldest of the Khans. Lived with the tribe till 1908 when he seized Isfahan. Has since then taken a prominent part in politics at Tehran and has several times been Prime Minister, which post he held in 1918 until Aug. Too much mixed up in high politics to trouble much about internal Bakhtiari affairs, which he has left in the hands of his son, Murtaza' Quli Khan. Of his own accord he will probably never settle down again in Bakhtiari country. Like many other of the Khans, he may appear anti-British outwardly but it is improbable that he is so at heart. It is likely that he will turn very much against us, on being pushed out of the Cabinet, but without strong help from Bakhtiari country he can do no harm. His attitude will have no effect on Sardar Zafar, who hates him. Samsam is a man of violent temper, easily misled, and would be a dangerous enemy if he returned to Chahar Mahal in German pay, which is a possibility, but highly improbable.

SANGER.

Russo-Austrian. Brother-in-law of the Hardwigers and in business with them. Age 46.

SANJAR KHAN.

Of Miargurguran, one farsakh from Sennah. S. of the Hamadan road. Continuously loots the villages on the road. Has about 100 sowars and 200 foot. Fought the Russians and was badly wounded.

SAQAT UL ISLAM.

See Abu Turab.

SARCHEF (OR TARCHEF).

Chiefs.—Salih Beg, 'Abdullah Beg Beyandara.

Position.—S.E. of Saqiz, towards Baneh.

Strength.—100—200 rifles.

Remarks.—Turcophile, anti-Russian. On friendly terms with and under the influence of Iftikhar us Sultan, the Mukri chief.

SARDAR AFSHAR.

Of Takkan Tappah. A most agreeable man to meet. Promised to help us in every way in his power in the matter of supplies, etc. His factor was seen warning merchants to conceal grain from us. He is very much of a figure head, his brother, Yamin-i-Lashkar, being the real worker.

SARDAR AKRAM, BAHRAM BEG.

A Chief of the Walad Begi Jaf. Joined in the attack on Rashid us Saltanah, *q.v.* in Sep. 1918.

SARDAR AKRAM, MANSUR ALI KHAN.

Hajjilu *q.v.* Third son of the late Amir Nizam. Speaks French and English. Was lately Governor of Malayir. Is fond of European society and is on good terms with the British. As his father's favourite son has inherited much of the property.

SARDAR AMJAD (AMIR MUQTADIR) BABA KHAN.

An influential inhabitant of Bijar. Owns, through his wife, large properties in Garus. Was in Bijar while the Turks

and Russians were in occupation; probably helped both, certainly the latter conspicuously. Both parties despoiled his property on leaving. He has given us great assistance. Said to be in league with the Mandumis. A strong man of sound judgment but doubtful whether he is reliable. At enmity with Amir-i-Afshar.

SARDAR AMJAD KULIAI, HUSAIN QULI KHAN.

Formerly Mansur us Sultan. Head of the Kuliai tribe *q.v.* who had joined the Russians in the advance on Kirmanshah Jan. 1916 and accompanied them to Kazvin on the evacuation of Hamadan in Aug. 1916 when he received the title of Sardar Amjad. On return of the Russians he resumed the headship of the tribe. He has a long-standing dispute with his cousin Fath Sultan who is supported by Saiyid Hasan Ujak of Kirmanshah. The latter has influence with Farman Farma's family to which belongs the present Governor of Kirmanshah, Salar Lashkar.

SARDAR AMJAD LURISTANI.

A Lur Chief; brother of Amir Akram, *q.v.* (formerly called Sardar Amjad but the title has passed to his brother). The two brothers not on good terms. Sardar Amjad was reported on 17-4-18 to have declared himself Governor of Nihawand and to have formed a party called Ittihad i Islam (Union of Islam) to side with Kuchik Khan. He was helped by Mushin Khan Nijamabadi and Iqtidar ud Daulah. They threatened to occupy Daulatabad and collected about 2,000 men from the Lurs and ex-gendarmes. The Bakhtiari authorities opposed him.

SARDAR ARSHAD BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) FATHULLAH KHAN.

A cousin of Samsam us Saltanah and of Amir Mufakham *q.v.* Not an important member of the tribe. Well disposed to us. Son Sardar Saulat, *q.v.*

SARDAR ASAD BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) JA'FAR QULI KHAN.

Formerly Sardar Bahadur. Eldest son of the late Hajji 'Ali Quli Khan. Has played a considerable role since 1910. Has been in Europe and speaks a little French. Was Minister of Posts and Telegraphs for a short time in 1918 and is now

Governor of 'Iraq (Sultanabad). Is conceited and very extravagant. We have found him unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, but even if he may appear outwardly to be against us, he will do nothing to injure his uncle Sardar Zafar (Ilkhani) to whose care the late Sardar Asad committed all his sons. It should be noted that Sardar Zafar and the late Sardar Asad were the only blood brothers among the four senior members of the Ilkhani family.

SARDAR ASAD.

Owns most of the land in Zinjan neighbourhood. Ex-Governor. Holding his stocks of wheat and barley very tight after arrival of new Governor. Is apparently friendly.

SARDAR ASHJA' BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) SULTAN MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Born about 1870. Own brother of Sardar Muhtasham *q.v.* Was Governor of Isfahan 1910-11, and again in 1915, when he took no steps to counteract German activity and in fact took part in the looting of the Bank when our Consulate General had to evacuate the town. Is now Ilbegi and seems to be doing well, but is weak and incompetent. A gentleman-farmer whose heart is in his estates.

SARDAR A'ZAM.

Wazir Zadah *q.v.* of Sennah. Son of Mushir i Diwan *q.v.* Governor of Isfandabad. A young blood, but very friendly and could be made useful.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

A Daurani Shahsavan, not friendly with Samsam.

SARDAR BAHADUR BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) MUHAMMAD QULI KEAN.

Younger brother of Sardar Asad. Educated in England. Age about 24. Governor of Daulatabad. He was ejected from his Governorship by three Khans, Salar, Mu'azzam, Samsam i Nizam and Zafar Sultan, and fled to Nihawand in early June 1918, but was able to defeat his three opponents owing to the assistance of Mehrab Khan, Chief of the Sagwand Lurs and owner of Nihawand. The three Khans were fined and released on parole. He professes friendship with us.

SARDAR-I-BAHADUR-US-SALTANAH.

A chief of the Dauran Shahsavan.

SARDAR FATAH BAKHTIARI (q.v.) MUHAMMAD RIZA KHAN.

Younger brother of Amir Mufakham *q.v.* Has not played much of a part. Is now in Bakhtiari country with Sardar Zafar, the Ilkhani, *q.v.*

SARDAR FATAH.

Son of Baqir Khan. Is frequently on bad terms with his father.

SARDAR FIRUZ, MAITULLAH KHAN.

Acting Governor of Fars in 1908 where he was unsatisfactory.

SARDAR-I-HISHMAT.

Uncle of Salar Muzaffar of the Shahsavan. An old man of no political importance.

SARDAR HUMAYUN, QASIM KHAN VALI.

Chief of Police in 1914. Commander in Chief, Tabriz 1915, Governor of Tehran 1916. A man of ability. Minister for War in Vusuq ud Daulah's Cabinet, Aug. 1918.

SARDAR IHTISHAM.

Brother of Saulat ud Daulah *q.v.* When the latter attacked Shiraz, Sardar Ihtisham approached us (June 6, 1918) and asked us to reinstate him as Ilkhani of the Qashqai, a position he had held in 1911, and give assurances that we were not at enmity with the tribe but only with Saulat. He was appointed Ilkhani by Farman Farma in July and signed an agreement for the maintenance of order among the Qashqai and the preservation of security of roads. The British were not to interfere in the internal politics of the tribe.

SARDAR IQBAL, MAHMUD KHAN.

One of the two leading men of the Shaikh Ismaili tribe, *q.v.*, the other being Rustam Khan. Friendly, his brother Nusrat i Lashkar was serving us with 30 sowars at Sennah

under Sa'ad ul Mamalik in July 1918. The Shaikh Ismaili are however looting the Qurwah-Sennah road, Rustam Khan's section being the most lawless.

SARDAR JANG BAKHTIARI (q.v.) NASIR KHAN.

Born about 1869. Was Ilkhani 1912—1915 under British auspices. Did very well. Has been Governor of Yazd several times. Has force of character and determination and a broader outlook than most of his relations. Chief of Haft Lang tribe. A bitter opponent of the Shaikh of Muhammarah and likely to be a disturbing factor should he re-appear in Bakhtiari territory. He was very loyal to us in 1914-15 and ostensibly very friendly in 1917-18. To this day he enjoys the reputation of having been the best Ilkhani since 1907. He resigned early in 1915 and, on account of his enmity with Sardar Arfa', assumed an unfriendly attitude towards us, but not taken part in any active propaganda against us. He is now working entirely with us, and excepting Sardar Zafar, the only one of the senior Khans whom we could trust with a responsible position. He is at enmity with Murtaza' Quli Khan (q.v.) and with Amir Mujahid.

SARDAR KABIR.

Brother of Sipahsalar. A nonentity. Was Minister of War in 1916.

SARDAR I KULL.

A Mukri Chief near S

SARDAR I KULL.

Formerly Sardar Sa'id. Educated in Turkey and joined the Turks in 1916. Has now turned his coat and was appointed Governor of Resht in July 1918.

SARDAR LASHKAR.

Brother of Nasir i Diwan (q.v.).

SARDAR MANSUR.

Former title of Sipahsalar q.v.

SARDAR MANSUR.

See Asadullah Khan.

SARDAR MU'AQQIR.

Brother of Sardar Amjad of Bijar. A silent man who lives on his land and takes no part in politics.

SARDAR MU'ATAMID.

Born about 1875. A landowner of Gilan. Has been acting Governor of Gilan several times. Weak and incompetent. Said to have been in touch with the Jangalis in 1917.

SARDAR MU'ATAZAD.

See Ja'far Sultan.

SARDAR MU'AZZAM, FARAJULLAH KHAN.

Wazir Zadah *q.v.* of Sennah, eldest son of 'Asif i A'zam *q.v.* Age 30—35. Was member for Kurdistan in the Majlis. Clever and energetic. Very well disposed to us. He offered the G.O.C. L. of C. Hamadan a mixed force of not more than 8,000 men for service in Kurdistan, but it is certain that he could not produce them without his father's co-operation and doubtful whether anything like that number would be forthcoming.

SARDAR MU'AZZAM KHORASANI.

Educated in Russia. Speaks French fluently. Member of Financial Commission 1916-17. Lives in Tehran and is a favourite with Europeans. Friendly to us.

SARDAR MUFAKHAM (PRINCE BISHARAT-US-SALTANAH).

Age 55. A rich landlord and the most influential man in Kazvin. A great friend of Sipahsalar and was once entrusted with the care of his properties round Kazvin. Has proved himself very friendly to the British. He is the leader of the Mutayaqinin Islam party which he established to counteract the growing power of the extreme Democrats about a year ago.

SARDAR MUHI.

Formerly Mu'izz us Saltanah. A native of Gilan and a relative of Sipahsalar, *q.v.* Has taken a prominent part in revolutionary movements and openly joined the Germans and Turks in 1916. A dangerous person.

SARDAR MUHTASHAM BAKHTIARI (q.v.) GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN.

Born about 1865. Half brother of Sardar Jang *q.v.* and cousin of Samsam us Saltanah *q.v.* Has taken a prominent part in affairs since 1910. Minister of War 1911, again in 1913 and 1918 in Samsam us Saltanah's Cabinet which fell Aug. 1918. Governor of Kerman, 1914, Isfahan 1915, Ilkhani 1916 until July 1917 when he resigned. May return to Bakhtiari at any time if his position becomes untenable in Tehran. Was very loyal to us in 1915-1916, but said to have turned against us. May bluff a lot but is too cowardly to set up any real trouble against us. Very much afraid of the loss of his property in the north and in Arabistan. On account of his stinginess he has lost most of his influence with the tribes and cannot be regarded as a formidable enemy. He is afraid of Sardar Zafar (Ilkhani) and whatever his attitude he will do nothing in Bakhtiari country which will cause serious harm to his blood brother, Sardar Ashja' (Ilbegi). His bitterness against us is largely owing to the fact that Sardar Zafar now has the support which was denied to himself in 1917.

SARDAR MUQTADIR, 'ABDUL HAMID KHAN.

Formerly Yamin i Nizam. Educated in Turkey. Persian Commissioner in Helmund water dispute 1903-5. Active in Nationalist movement. Openly joined Germans and Turks in 1916.

SARDAR MUNAZAM.

Vice-Governor of Fars in 1915. A man of the old Persian type. Age about 55.

SARDAR I MUTAZID.

Formerly Bahjat ul Mulk. Was first Chief Steward to Prince Farman Farma, *q.v.* Has been acting Governor of Kerman, Fars and Kirmanshah, generally for Farman Farma to whose interests he is closely attached: Pliable and friendly. Has a good deal of property.

SARDAR NANIR, QASIM KHAN SINJABI.

See *Sinjabi*. Elder brother of 'Ali Akbar Khan and titular head of the tribe. Age 41 (1918). Agreed to be sent to Baghdad as a hostage and political prisoner after we had raided the Sinjabis in April 1918 and is now at Karbala. The least influential of the three brothers.

SARDAR I NUSRAT.

A landowner and native of Kerman where he has influence. We have had difficulties with him in the past. Did not play a very straight game in 1915 when the Germans forced us to evacuate Kerman. Son, Merat us Saltanah, resides in Tehran.

SARDAR I NUSRAT.

See Qaradaghi.

SARDAR RASHID, 'ABBAS KHAN.

Wali Zadah, *q.v.* He is the most important of the descendants of the Walis of Ardalan. He supported the Russians during their occupation. Was for a short time Governor of Kurdistan at Sennah under them, but was not a success. He has hereditary pretensions to this position, is very anxious to secure from us recognition of his right to occupy it. But his hold over the tribes is imperfect and he was unable to fulfil his undertaking to the Russians with regard to them. He collected 2,000 sowars and joined in the attack on 'Ali Akbar Sinjabi in April 1918 but refused all share in the sheep captured as well as any money payment, asking instead for our support to his claims on the Governorship. A man of about 35. His wife, Hamidah Khanum, who is also his cousin, is said to have more influence with the tribes than her husband. K.

SARDAR SAULAT BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*)

Son of Sardar Arshad *q.v.* Married a daughter of the chief landowner of Ardistan. Is a highwayman.

SARDAR ZAFAR BAKHTIARI (*q.v.*) HAJJI KHUSRAU KHAN.

Brother of Samsam us Saltanah. Born about 1858. Has held various Governorships from 1911, including Isfahan and Kerman. Went to Europe in 1913. Ilkhan 1917-18 and showed the most friendly disposition. Is rather eccentric. Reported to be veary of office; his life is made a burden to him by the hostility of his brothers and cousins and his resources have been taxed to meet the needs of his impecunious tribesmen. His eldest son, Salar Mas'ud *q.v.*, joined our enemies in 1916. Sardar Zafar did his best for us in 1915-16 at Kerman, as shown by Professor Zugmayer's diary. Accompanied by the Vice-Consul of Ahwaz and with the assistance of two guns and

personnel supplied by the G.O.C. in C., Baghdad, Sardar Zafa and Sardar Ashja' (Ilbegi) carried out a successful expedition against the Kuhgelus in June 1918 and were ready to give assistance in the troubles at Shiraz caused by the Qashqai in the following month.

SARDAR ZAFAR.

See Husain Khan.

SARETELI, PRINCE.

Commander of Road Guards of the Enzeli-Tehran Road Company. Has 30 men, armed, on foot, all Georgians from the Caucasus dressed in Cossack dress.

SARIM UD DAULAH, AKHIR MIRZA.

Son of the late Zill us Sultan. Speaks English and French and is very intelligent. Entered the Cabinet in 1915. Was Foreign Minister in 1916 and Governor of Isfahan in 1917. His relations with us are cordial.

SARIM US SALTANAH, MUSTAFA KHAN.

Qaraguzlu. Second son of late Zia ul Mulk (see Qaraguzlu for family tree). Educated in Switzerland and talks French. Is said to suffer slightly from religious mania. Has pleasant manners but is very weak.

SARIM US SULTAN.

Of the Wali Zadah, the most important family in Kurdistan. Personal enemy of Salar ud Daulah whose insurrection he resisted in 1911, his villages were plundered by the Salar. Is now at Meshed, Munshi of Governor-General of Khurasan. Has offered to serve us in Kurdistan.

SHADILLU KURDS.

The Shadillu Kurds of Bujnurd. Sent to this frontier from Kurdistan by Shah 'Abbas about A.D. 1600. In Yates' "Khurasan and Seistan," page 199, much information and pedigree of the chiefs is given. The present 'Ikhan is Sardar 'Aziz-ullah Khan Sardar-i-Mua'zzaz, aged 28. He has been detained for two years in Tehran and only returned to Bujnurd in the autumn of 1908. Both he and his brother, Habib-ullah Khan, Salar-i-Mufakh-kham, are capable and more manly than Persians of the upper

class. Like his father, the Saham-ud-Daulah, the present chief is most friendly to the British. The tribe, in 1908, numbered 2,700 families and is certainly a fighting stock. Owing to their position on the eastern edge of the Turkoman country the Shadillu Kurds are generally at feud with the Goklan Turkomans. The chief has other brothers of small importance and no son. His chief wife is a daughter of the Vazir-i-Nizam.

SHAFI KHAN, MIRZA.

One of the leaders of the Zinjan Democrats (July 1918) who are strongly anti-British. He holds meetings twice a week. Mirza Ahmad Khan is used as his special messenger with the Jangalis.

SAULAT UD DAULAH.

Ilkhani of Qashqai. In league with the Germans since the beginning of the war. In June 1918, with contingents from Kazerun, Borazjun and Daliki, he attempted to sieze Shiraz, as a protest against the British organization of the South Persian Rifles. The Governor, Farman Farma, and Qawam chief of the Khamseh tribe, stood firm, and he was defeated and deposed from the headship of the tribe, which was given to his brother Sardar Ihtisham.

SAULAT US SALTANAH.

Qashqai. Brother of Saulat ud Daulah whom he joined in the rising of June 1918.

SAVA YOUANDI.

Gives his nationality as Greek. Born in Constantinople. Now in Kazvin (June 1918). Was with Dr. Funk in Hamadan. Says he is a veterinary surgeon and asks us for work. Was told none available but his name noted.

SCHADOW, LIEUT.

Described as possibly officer in charge of topographical section in German mission at Baghdad. In Flying Corps, attached 18th Corps 28-2-17. Believed to have been with 6th Corps from 22-3-17. Arrived in Tehran about same time as Shevket Bey (3-5-18).

SCHIEDT, COLONEL.

Consul and chief German agent in Tabriz. An Austrian, Eckhardt, helps him. They are of doubtful antecedents and got accredited by their respective Governments as delegates for the protection of German and Austrian fugitive prisoners in Persia. Communicates daily with Constantinople and Berlin.

SCHLEUTNER, RUDOLF.

An Austrian corporal who escaped from the Russians 17-11-17; was to leave Kirkuk on a spy mission to report disposition of Russian troops.

SCHMIDT.

Chief German Agent in Turkestan. Was in Bokhara May 1918. Tried to export cotton but failed. Reported 15-7-18 to have left Tashkent, having tried in vain to persuade the chiefs of Bokhara to disarm.

SCHULTZ.

Probably the Lieut. P. H. Schultz of the German 'Iraq group. Came on Kleine's mission 1915. Went to Persia after battle of Nasiriyah. Distributed money among the tribes. Feb. 1917 in Mosul.

SCHUNEMAN.

Late German Vice-Consul at Tabriz. Most dangerous man. Was arrested and imprisoned by the Russians but released with other prisoners when the Revolution took place. Formerly Managing Director of German Carpet Co. in Tabriz. Speaks Persian and Turkish fluently.

SEFASTIAN.

Sent out from England to join Dunsterforce. An Armenian writer of distinction. Native of Van.

SEILER, FERDINAND.

Dragoman German Embassy Constantinople. Went as Consul to Isfahan end of 1914. Went on Jihad to Afghanistan with Niedermayer. Captured early 1916. Escaped from Shiraz, reaching Behbahan Dec. 1916. Consul Kirmanshah Sep. 1917. Later believed to be on his way to Mission in Qabul where he had been appointed Consul-General.

SELIM KHAN, MIRZA.

Reported to be principal Jangali agent in Kazvin in March 1918. Formerly inspector of Road Company.

SERGIS, MAR.

Bishop of Jelu and the head of the Jelu tribe. A man of about 30, very bulky. Commanded 150 infantry in Urumiyah. He intrigued with the Russians before the war but without success. A

SHAHAB UD DAULAH, ASADULLAH MIRZA.

Prince. Born about 1875. Was in the Telegraph Department for some years. Has been a Cabinet Minister since 1910, generally of Posts and Telegraphs. Governor of Vazd in 1911. Master of Ceremonies at Court since 1917. Speaks French and English fluently. Insincere and unreliable. Inclines to Germans rather than to us.

SHAHAB US SALTANAH.

Eldest son of Amir 'Ashair of the Shatranlu Shahsavans. Has property in Lailak and Giranduk.

SHAHAB US SALTANAH BAKHTIARI (q.v.) SULTAN ALI KHAN.

Born about 1883. Son of late Hajji 'Abbas Quli Khan. Acting Governor of Isfahan in 1918. Professes friendship to us but is far from reliable. He is close touch with Murtaza' Quli Khan, q.v.

SHAHSAVAN.

Chief.—No paramount chief.

Position.—Azarbaijan.

Strength.—Some 8,000 fighting men, or more.

Sections.—'Ainalu or Inanlu, see, under separate head, Inanlu.

ALARLU.

Chief.—Sons of Muhammad Ali Khan.

Position.—Mughan Plain of N. E. Azarbaijan.

Strength.—600 families, 500 fighting men.

ALARLU 'ISALU.

Chief.—'Isa Khan.

Position.—Mughan Plain.

Strength.—400 families, 300 fighting men.

‘AMARLU.

Chief.—Lutfullah Khan.

Position.—Neighbourhood of Mianeh.

Strength.—600 families, 50 fighting men.

‘AMRULLAH.

Chief.—Salar Muzaffar *q.v.* (His father Nusrat us Sultan is still alive but is very old).

Position.—Near Mianeh in the Garmarud district.

Strength.—?

DILKANLU.

Chief.—Agha Khan Salar-i-Sultan.

Position.—Neighbourhood of Mianeh.

Strength.—600 families, 250 fighting men.

DILU.

Chief.—?

Position.—Mughan Plain.

Strength.—Together with the Piriyai with whom they are closely connected, 400 families, 100 fighting men.

FULADLU.

Chieftainess.—‘Azamat Khanum.

Position.—In the hills near Qaflan Kuh.

Strength.—700 families, 550 fighting men.

HAJJI FARAJLU.

Chief.—Hajji Faraj.

Position.—Mughan Plain.

Strength.—300 families, 70 fighting men.

HAJJI KHAJLU.

Chief.—Jawad Khan, *q.v.* pro-Turk.

Position.—Mughan Plain.

Strength.—800 families, 500 fighting men.

HULA WITH WARANLU.

Chief.—Muqtadir-i-Nizam *q.v.*

Position.—Taran.

Strength.—400 families, 100 fighting men.

HUSAIN BEGLU

Chief.—No paramount chief.

Position.—Mughan Plain.

Strength.—1,500 families, 300 fighting men.

FALLASU.

Chief.—None.

Position.—Mughan Plain.

Strength.—300 families, 200 fighting men.

KALUKSHANLU.

Chief.—Buyuk Khan I‘timad-i-Diwan *q.v.*

Position.—Khalkhal district.

Strength.—200 families, 30 fighting men.

KHACH KANLU.*Chief.*—Hamzah Khan.*Position.*—Near Mianeh.*Strength.*—250 families, 20 fighting men.**KHAMISLU.***Chief.*—?*Position.*—Savalan district.*Strength.*—300 families, 200 fighting men.**KHUJAH BEGLU.***Chief.*—Bahram Khan.*Position.*—Mughan Plain.*Strength.*—2,500 families, 2,500 fighting men.**KIKLU OR KICHLU.***Chief.*—?*Position.*—Savalan district.*Strength.*—300 families, 200 fighting men.**KURANLU.***Chief.*—Salar Arshad.*Position.*—Neighbourhood of Sauj Bulaq.*Strength.*—2,500 families, 600 fighting men.**MUZDURLU.***Chiefs.*—Zaidullah Khan and Mikhail Khan.*Position.*—Kangawar near Mianeh.*Strength.*—150 families, 60 fighting men.**PASHA KHANLU.***Chief.*—Mashallah Khan.*Position.*—Mughan Plain.*Strength.*—500 families, 150 fighting men.**PIRIYAI.**

See Dilu.

SHATRANLU.*Chiefs.*—Salar-i-Firuz *q.v.* Amir 'Ashair *q.v.**Position.*—Khalkhal district.*Strength.*—200 families, 400 fighting men.**WARANLU.**

See Huia.

YURTCHI.*Chiefs.*—Nasrullah Khan and Majid Khan.*Position.*—Summer quarters, banks of the Aji Chair to the

N. of Buzgush.

Strength.—2,000 families, 1,500 fighting men.*Remarks.*—For history of the Shahsavan, see Gazetteer.

The Russian experience of the tribe was that they were very unstable.

There is a section of the Shahsavans known as the Daurani (or Duirani) in Khamseh province, but like the Inanlu they are probably independent for all practical purposes and they seem to be more closely connected with the Afshars. See under separate head.

SHAIKH ISMA'ILI.

Chiefs.—Numerous, the most prominent men being:

Mahmud Khan Sardar Iqbal.
Rustam Khan Sarim Lashkar.
Shah Murad Khan.
'Aziz Khan.

Position.—Maiham Dagh, S. of the Hamadan-Sennah road. Mahmud Khan lives at Waihaj, Mahmud Khan at Pir-Bawali, W. of him and about four miles S.E. of Chamaghla, which is on the Sennah road.

Strength.—Mahmud Khan 100 sowars 100 foot; Rustam Khan 200 sowars 200 foot.

Remarks.—A Sunni tribe, Kurds, living entirely in tents. They are nominally under 'Abdullah Khan of the Chabardauli and come under the influence of 'Asif i A'zam and other members of the Wazir Zadah family of Sennah, who own property in this region. But in no case is the control over them satisfactory. They are at present (Aug. 1918) looting the villages between Qurwah and Sennah and holding up caravans till they pay toll. The title Sardar Iqbal was not bestowed by the Persian Government but by Salar ud Daulah during the rising of 1911-13. Rustam Khan is the more turbulent of the two leading chiefs.

SHAQARQI.

Chief.—Saulat us Saltanah.

Position.—Sain Qal'ah to Mianeh.

Strength.—Reported as 1,200 rifles, certainly exaggerated.

SHARIF UD DAULAH, MIRZA 'ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1910. Karguzar-Tabriz 1912 and again in 1915. Weak and incompetent.

SHARIF KHAN, SAIYID.

Qabuli living in Hamadan for the last 20 years. Friend of Amir i Afkham. Merchant. Pro-British, did useful work for Sir W. Lockhart in 1880.

SHAUKAT UL MULK, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN.

Born about 1882. Governor of Seistan and Qain, known as the Amir of Qain. At Tehran in 1913 when the Legation befriended him. Unsatisfactory in 1915. Recalled to Tehran when his nephew Hissam ud Daulah was appointed in his place. Re-appointed Dec. 1916 and has since been uniformly friendly and satisfactory.

SHEVKET BEY.

Turkish military attache, arrived Tehran with three Turkish officers 3-5-18. Since reported that there were 12 Turkish officers with him and that 15 German officers are on their way to join him *via* Zinjan.

SHIM'UN, MAR.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Patriarch from Qudshanis near Julamerk. Spiritual and temporal head of the Assyrians. The present holder is Polus, a younger brother of the murdered Benyamin. The other brothers are Dawid, Homizd, Zeia and Ishiah (reported to have died lately). There are two sisters Surma and Romi. Mar Shim'un's age is about 28. He was for several years in the English school at Van but talks no English. Was in Urumiyah during the siege and came through with the refugees. A man of no personality.

SHIM'UN D'KALAITA.

Assyrian (Nestorian). Son of Shamasha Yukhanan, known as Ukhi. Of the village of Mar Bishu (Turkey). Naturalized Canadian subject married to a German.

SHIT, QASHA.

Domestic Chaplain to Mar Shim'un.

SHLEMON.

Eldest son of Malik Isma'il of Chamba, Upper Tiari. About 30, a man of character. Married to Romi, second sister of Mar Shim'un. Has three or four small children.

SHLEMON, SHAMASHA.

Assyrian (Nestorian) of Qudshanis. Uncle of Mar Shim'un.

SHU' A US SALTANAH, MALIK MANSUR MIRZA.

Born 1880. Son of Muzaffar ud Din Shah. Governor-General of Fars 1901 but was unsatisfactory. In Europe 1908—1915 when he returned to Tehran. A great intriguer and most-untrustworthy.

SHUJA' UL LASHKAR.

Landowner of Sennah. Villages in Isfandabad and Lailakh. Used to hold a military appointment in Sennah. He is son of Sultan 'Ali Khan who was Secretary to Ghulam Shah Khan, Wali of Ardalan.

SHUJA' UL MAMALIK.

Previously commanding Persian troops in Persian 'Iraq. Appointed G.O.C. troops Kirmanshah end of 1917 and told to collect a force at 'Iraq to take there. Took six months to collect 360 sowars, though the Governor of Kirmanshah was shouting for these troops to support his authority.

SHUJA' UL MAMALIK.

See 'Ali Beg.

SHUJA' UL MULK, SHARIF KHAN.

Chief of the Khudabandalu, *q.v.* Lives at Pirluk, between Hamadan and Qurwah, N. of the road. Large landowner. Very friendly with the Russians at first but attacked them when retreating. Professedly friendly to us.

SHUJA'-I-NIZAM NABI KHAN.

Pro-Turk of Bijar, said to have had a fight with Amir-i-Afshar's men. Has influence with the Galbaghi.

SIDDIQ US SALTANAH.

Born about 1875. Was a Chamberlain at Court 1903-6. In 1909 was made Commissioner of the Anglo-Persian Oil Coy. in London. Speaks English and now resides at Tehran. Very friendly to us.

SIMKO.

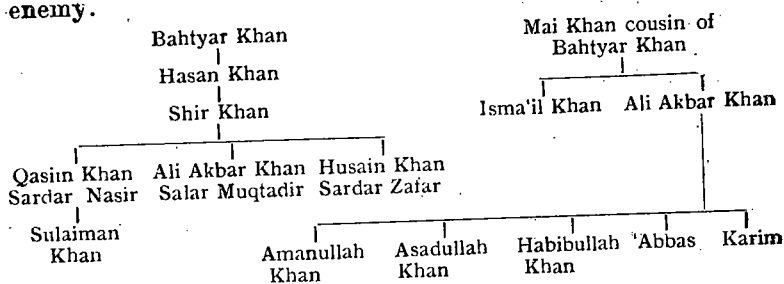
Head of Shikak Kurds. Of Kotur. Defeated by Jelus and has not left his territory. Murderer of Mar Shim'un (Benyamin).

47

SINJABI.

Chief.—Amanullah Khan.

Put in by us in April 1918 when we raided Ali Akbar Khan and his brothers who were in communication with the enemy.



Position.—Summer, upper valley of the Qarah Su, S. of Rawansar, N.-W. of Kirmanshah.

Winter, on Alwand River round Qasr i Shirin. Before the war they used also to come down to the pasturages between Khaniqin and Shahraban.

Strength.—1,500 horse and foot, but probably less since the season of April 1918.

Sections.—

1. Chalabi. Amanullah Khan. This is the ruling section to which Shir Khan and his sons belonged.
2. Dalian. Mansur Khan.
3. Dastijag. } Husain uz Zahir.
4. Sufi. }

Remarks.—The Chalabi came from near Isfahan 150 years ago. The other sections are of local origin. Shi'abs.

SIPAH DAR I A'ZAM, FATHULLAH KHAN, K.C.M.G.

Born about 1860. Former title Sardar Mansur. Comes of a Gilan family and has large estates in that province. Went to Europe in 1910. Has held various Cabinet posts—Justice 1915, Posts and Telegraphs 1916, Interior 1916. Created K.C.M.G. in 1903 on occasion of Lord Doone's Garter Mission to which he was attached. Has generally been very friendly to us but has looked to the Russians for support.

SIPAH SALAR I A'ZAM, VALI KHAN.

Born about 1846. Formerly Sipahdar i A'zam. Has very large estates in the North, chiefly in Mazandaran and Gilan. Is said to have great wealth. Has held various

Governorships and has been Prime Minister several times, the last time being March to August 1916. Is eccentric and flighty. Opposed to the Nationalist Movement and generally looked upon as a reactionary pro-Russian. His sons are Sa'ud and Daulah 'Azizullah Khan and 'Ali Murdan Khan, ex-qualified officers of gendarmerie. They were reported (summer of 1918) as intending to get hold of any arms we gave Sipahsalar and use them against us, but their father was unaware of this. He has suffered a good deal at the hands of the Jangalis.

SIVERS.

Russian officer who organized the fraternization between Russians and Germans on the Riga front. Reported May 1918 to be with Kuchik Khan.

STAROSSELSKI.

Commanding Persian Cossack Division, from Feb. 1918. Formerly closely connected with the fortunes of the Wild Division in the Caucasus (the division raised from the Caucasian tribes). Very plausible and openly professes friendship to the British but opinions are divided as to whether he should be trusted. Since the Russian debacle he has often openly expressed opinion that he is out to maintain Russian Imperial interests in N. Persia. His wife was a Baroness von Osten Driesen, he himself is half Russian, half Georgian. A great gambler.

STRIK.

In charge of officers' training school for Jangalis at Resht where he had 30 pupils. Called "Doehr." A strict disciplinarian. Lived April 1918 in Hotel Metropole at Resht with Weidig *q.v.* Short, small moustache, short beard, 28 years old, light haired.

Of Enzeli where he was active Jangali agent in July 1918. Cousin of Stromboli arrested at Resht.

SUHAYEN, V. N.

Caucasian native cavalry. Married to a Cherkess. Has good knowledge of the country and can supply much useful information of Vladikarkaz district and introduce to native leaders.

SULAIMAN KHAN.

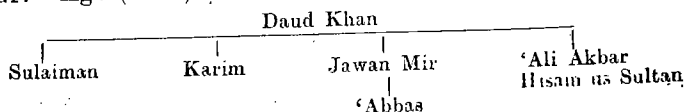
See 'Ali Akbar Khan.

SULAIMAN KHAN.

See Basir-i-Sultan.

SULAIMAN KHAN, AMIR I A'ZAM.

Son of the well-known and powerful Kalhur Chief, Daud Khan, who was killed fighting on Salar ud Daulah's side against the Bakhtiaris. Refused to join the Turks during the late occupation and took refuge with the Wali of Pusht i Kuh, his nephew and rival, 'Abbas Khan, taking his place as Chief of the Kalhur. On the return of the Russians in 1917, Sulaiman Khan was driven out. In August 1917 when the Russians made a general pact of peace between the tribes, an agreement to share the Chiefship was arrived at, since when the two Chiefs have remained outwardly on good terms. Sulaiman Khan is weak and greedy and has little real power over the Kalhur. Age (1918) about 28.

**SULAIMAN KHAN SINJABI.**

Son of Qasim Khan Sardar Nasir who is a political detenu in our hands since April 1918 when we raided the Sinjabis. Sulaiman Khan escaped and joined his uncle 'Ali Akbar Khan who is with the Turks.

SURMA.

Sister of Mar Shim'un. Speaks English remarkably well and has great influence among the Assyrians. Not married. She is a truly remarkable woman, with great force of character.

SULTAN 'ALI AKBAR KHAN.

Helper of Kuchik Khan in Resht, June 1918.

SULTAN 'ALI KALANTUR.

Of Khuramdarra. He and Saifullah Khan of Sultaniyah are Amir i Afshar's men and offered assistance to Kuchik Khan.

SULTAN KRUM GIREI.

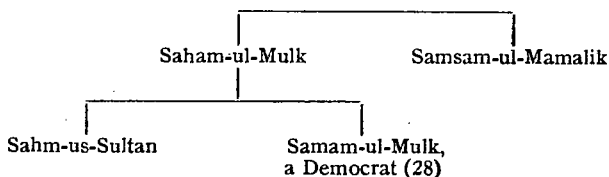
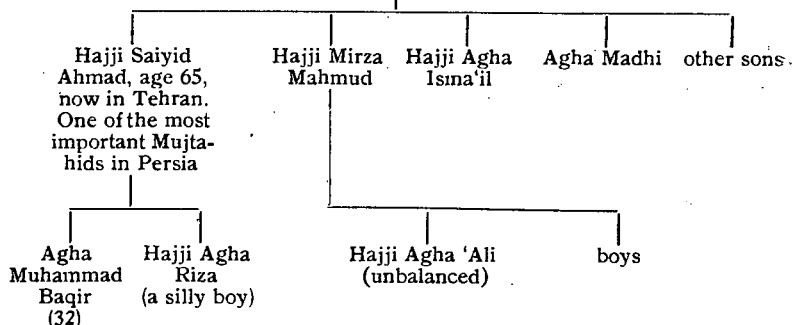
Cherkess mounted regiment, Kuban district. Leader of the Cherkess people. Late of the 3rd Hussars. Very active and energetic. Nationalist with wide political horizon.

SULTAN QAZIM KHAN.

At head of 250 S.P.R. Disloyal to us at Abadeh July 1918, and fighting against us.

SULTANABAD.**LEADING FAMILIES.**

Hajji Agha Muhsin
d. Mujtahid a friend
of Nasr-ud-Din Shah



Own immense property.

SURSUR.

Chiefs.—1. Saifullah Khan; 'Aziz Khan; Shukrullah Khan. 2. Under Wakil ul Mamalik.

Position.—Round Kamiaran on the Kirmanshah-Sennah road, on the banks of the Gawarud.

Strength.—1. 50 sowars, 100 foot. 2. 150 sowars, 150 foot.

Remarks.—Group 1 under the three chiefs named, a turbulent, well armed lot, raiders of villages.

Group 2, cultivators in the villages belonging to Wakil ul Mamalik of Sennah and his brothers. All professedly friendly to us. Sunnis.

X TAL

A section of Assyrians (Nestorians) between Julamerk and Tkhuma, formerly a tribe, now part of Tkhuma. Said to be still in their valley. A

TAPA CHERMOEV.

Owner of large oil field in Grozny district. Ex-officer of the Imperial Escort. At present (July 1918) in the background but looking for a way to participate in the political life of the country. Was the first president of the Mountaineers' Assembly.

TAQI ZADAH, SAIYID HUSAIN.

Played a prominent part in the Nationalist movement from 1906 to 1910 when he left for Europe, where he has been ever since. Is in close touch with the Germans.

TARCHEF.

See Sarchef.

TARKOVSKI, PRINCE.

C. O. Daghistan regiment. A descendant of the rulers of Daghistan.

Y TIARI.

The biggest of the Assyrian (Nestorian) tribes, living on both sides of the Greater Zab, a few miles below Julamerk, and in the adjoining villages. The tribe is divided into three sections:— A

UPPER TIARI.

Chief.—Malik Isma'il.

LOWER TIARI.

Chief.—Malik Khoshaha.

SALABEQAN:

Chief.—Malik Berkhu.

The members of this tribe committed more excesses during the evacuation of Urumiyah than any other Assyrian tribe, or even than the Armenians.))

TILEH KUH.

Chiefs.—Habibullah Khan, 'Abdul Qadir Khan, brothers. 'Abdul Rahman Khan. All on bad terms with one another. Z

Position.—N. of Galbaghi and S. E. of Saqiz in valleys draining into the Khurkhurah River and on the slopes of the Tilehkuh mountain.

Strength.—200—300 rifles.

Remarks.—The Tileküh are villagers and cultivators, not nomadic. Their country is fairly prosperous. A pusillanimous lot, on bad terms with all the neighbouring tribes, especially the Mukri. All three chiefs came in to Saqiz to see Col. Kennion in July 1918. The tribe is split up by faction disputes.

TIMOTHEUS, MAR.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) of Mar Bishu in Turkey. Educated by the English. Now Assyrian Bishop of Malabar.

TIMURI TRIBE OF KHURASAN.

The Timuris are said by some to be of Tartar origin, but this is not certain, as they have neither a tribal history nor the distinctive Tartar features. It is, however, beyond doubt that they originally came to these parts from Syria, and therefore they may be Arabs. About 20,000 families of these people are said to have been moved from Syria to Turkistan by Amir Timur, hence their name. Amir Timur settled them in the Balkh district, which he gave them, as a dowry to his daughter who was married to Mir Saiyid Kalal, a saint of Arab descent living on the banks of the Oxus, who was Amir Timur's spiritual guide.

On Mir Saiyid Kalal's death, the tribe was distributed among his sons. One of these sons, Saiyid Mir Shahid also called Mir Shah Khan, got about four thousand families and removed them from Balkh to the Herat district. He was very considerate and kind to his people, and his amiable qualities attracted the majority of the families remaining in Balkh, who also joined him and settled in the Herat district. When Muhammad Shah Qajar besieged Herat in 1838, he moved about eight thousand families to Khurasan under their chief, Qilich Khan, a great-grandson of Mir Saiyid Kalal, who gained great power and became the ruling chief of the districts of Jam, Bakharz, Khaf, and Zurabad, with the title of Amir.

About two thousand families of Timuris are said to be still in the Herat, Sabzawar, and Farah districts of Afghanistan.

The Timuris of Khurasan number some six thousand families. They are scattered in the Meshed, Jam, Bakharz, Zurabad, and Sarakhs districts and are divided into two sections, the one under Nusrat-ul-Mulk, the son of the late 'Ali Mardan Khan, and the other under Shaukat-ud-Daulah.

TISHOLDE, EDMUND VON.

Austrian Military agent. Arrested in Baku.

TKHUMA.

The second largest Assyrian (Nestorian) tribe from a valley running parallel with the Greater Zab. Now in Salmas. A

TOPCHI BASHEFF.

Chief of the Tartars' Committee at Baku, the Muzzavet.

TUMA, MAR.

Chaldaean Bishop in Urumiyah. Educated at Rome. Speaks good French and Italian. A

TUMA D'KALAITA.

Son of Shamasha Yukhanan (Yukhi) Assyrian (Nestorian) of Mar Bishu in Turkey. Naturalized subject of U.S.A. Has a German wife. Was interned by the Russians at the beginning of the war, very pro-German. A

TURKASHWAND.

Chief.—No chief, each section has a katkhuda at its head.

Position.—Mt. Alwand near Hamadan in summer; in winter go down into the valleys towards Kangawar.

Strength.—400—500 tents, no fighting men.

Remarks.—A loose group of nomads, owners of sheep and cattle. Some on Kurds, others Turks. Petty thieves, no use as fighting men.

UBAIDULLAH EFFENDI.

Turkish Attache, Tehran; 17-2-18 wrote to Kuchik Khan asking him to move on Hamadan and promising help. Kuchik Khan answered that he had not the necessary war material and would not move till he heard the Turks were actually marching on Kirmanshah, but accepted an offer of three Turkish officers. Again wrote on 24-3-18 to Kuchik Khan telling him of preaching of Fath-ul-Daulah and advising him to write false letters supporting the British with the intent that they should fall into British hands and so deceive. Tells him he has sent rifles by hand of Meshed Rahim. Also that Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik is supporting Kuchik Khan in Tehran.

On 25-4-18 wrote to Khalil Pasha at Mosul in contemptuous terms of British policy and possible action. Arrested on August 25.

‘UTHMAN BEG.

Chief of Sharafbaini tribe, *q.v.* Lives in Jabal Bamu. Useful man.

VAHID UL MULK.

For some time Assistant to Professor E. G. Browne at Cambridge. Took part in the Nationalist movement 1909-12. Has been in Europe since then. In close touch with the Germans.

VALI AHD, MUHAMMAD HASAN MIRZA.

Born 1899. Younger brother of the Shah and Heir Apparent. Governor of Azarbaijan since 1915. Said to be under German influence

VARNA, MME.

Manages Hotel de Paris, Tehran. Actively assists enemy agents who meet in her hotel. Married to a Frenchman now fighting in France.

VARTON.

Headman of village of Zargam, N.-W. of Kasma, inhabited mostly by Armenians, ready to join Bicharakov. Kuchik Khan tried in vain to win them over.

VUSUQ UD DAULAH, HASAN KHAN.

Born about 1865. Son of the late Mu‘atamid us Saltanah and brother of Qavam us Saltanah, *q.v.* Little known till he entered Parliament in 1907. Entered Cabinet in 1909 as Minister of Justice. Finance 1909. Interior 1911. Foreign Affairs 1911. Premier Aug. 1916 to May 1917 and again in Aug. 1918. A man of great ability and charm of manner. Is the most enlightened and progressive of modern Persian statesmen and has made so much money in the course of his official career that his requirements in that direction are satisfied. Well disposed to us. Speaks French.

WAGNER, KURT.

Lt. of Artillery, formerly in Austrian mercantile service. Clever and capable man. Sent from Berlin as head of German mission to Qabul. Returned to Herat and found routes blocked by Russians and British; has been in Herat since May 1916. Friendly with Afghans and used by them to organize Afghan troops. Sends frequent inspection reports to the Amir which have resulted in great improvement in Herat forces, especially artillery. His chief duty now is to promote German interests in Afghanistan and send reports to Constantinople.

WAHAB KHAN.

Brother of Karim Khan Ijlal us Sultan, *q.v.* Owns with him a village 10 miles S. of Saqiz. On the Russian occupation he was appointed Governor. On the return of the Turks, by the intervention of his nephew, Sardar i Kull Mukri, he was confirmed in the office.

WAKIL UL MAMALIK.

Son of Wakil ul Mulik of Sennah. His mother was a sister of 'Asif i A'zam Wazir Zadah. He and his brothers (see family tree under Wazir Zadah) own property S. of Sennah among the Sursur tribe, half of which the family controls. They have also villages in Isfandabad and near Qurwah on the Hamadan road. Wakil ul Mamalik is a cultivated man of about 40. Talks French fairly well. Very friendly and like most of the Kurdish landlords despairs of the power of the Persian Government to restore order to Kurdistan.

WAKIL UL MULK.

Nephew of late Amin ul Mamalik, Katkhuda Bashi. Inherited much of latter's wealth. Not of one of the big families of Kirmanshah. Joined the Salar ud Daulah during his last attempt on Persia. Has considerable influence with Conservative party.

WAKIL US SULTAN.

Brother of Wakil ul Mamalik, *q.v.* For family tree see Wazir Zadah. Wakil us Sultan looks after the family property and is always to be found in the villages near Rawansar. A man of about 35, intelligent and cultivated.

WALAD BEGI.

Chief.—Bahram Beg Sardar Akram.

Ya'qub Beg, rival of above.

Position.—Summer, Karrah and Jagiran near Jawanrud; winter, N. of Zohab.

Strength.—300. The Walad Begi are renowned for courage.

Remarks.—A section of the Jaf, from whom they separated 100 years ago. Now independent. Sunnis.

WALADIEH.

An Assyrian (Nestorian) from Erivan. Commanded Mar Shim'un's guard of 150 cavalry in Urumiyah. Formerly an officer in the Russian army. A

WALI ZADAH (Ardalan Family)

Descendants of the hereditary *Walis* of Kurdistan and the most important family in the province.

Ahmad Khan

Riza Quli Khan Wali

Ghulam Khan

Khusräu Khan Itihar-ul-Wallat, Muhammad 'Ali Khan Salar-i-

aged 76, lives at Sennah

Mukarram, Zalar-ul-Mulk,

Fakhr-ul-Mulk

Wali

Khani Khanan
aged 66, very poor

Muzaffar Khan

aged 71

Akram-ul-Mulk

'Wali 'Abdul Husain
Zadah Khan

Age
Khan

Fahr-ul-Mulk aged 51

'Arfa-ul-Mulk aged 41

Fakhr-ul-Mamalik at Tehran

Naair Quli Khan at Tehran

Ardalani

Atta Khan

Sulau Ahmad at Kazvin

Second branch related to the first.

Amanullah Khan

Muhammad Sadiq Khan

Khusräu Khan

'Ali Akbar Khan Sharaf-ul-Mulk

Khan Ahmad Khan

'Ali Khan Sulaiman Khan =
Khan-i-Sharaf-ul-Mulk, d.

Khanum-i-Buzurg Khan aged 57

Asad Khan 'Azam Khan
Salar Mamluk aged 46

'Ala Khan Sharaf-ud-Daulah
at Hillah Khan Amu, d.

'Ali Khananum
d. Khanum i-Buzurg

Muhammad Hamidah Khanum
Khan

Husain Khan Muzaffar-us-Saltanah, d.

Hamidah Khanum =
Sardar Rashid

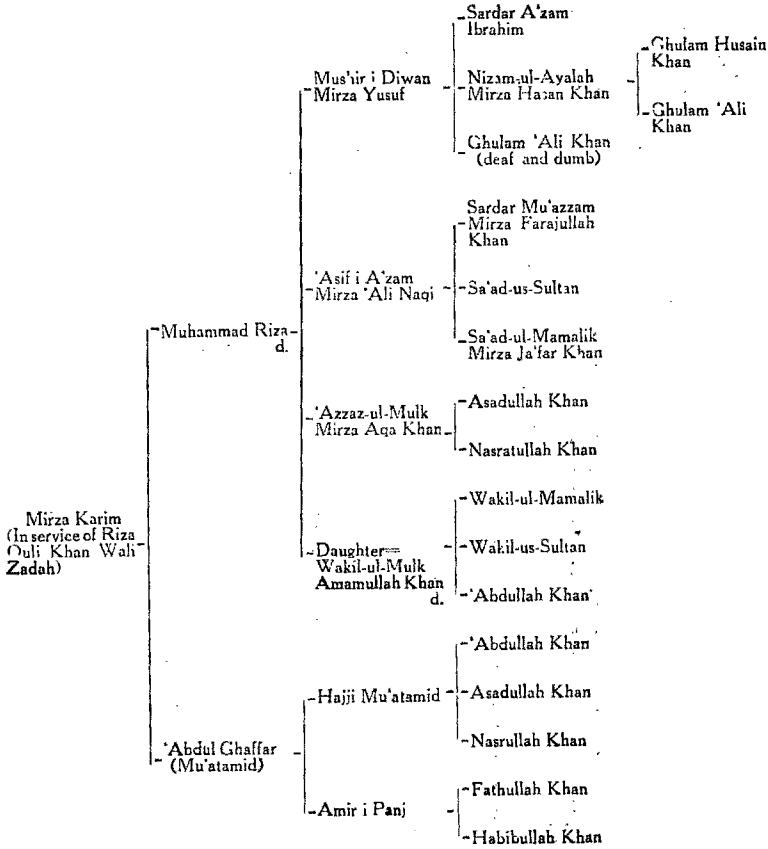
Hamidah Khanum
Sharaf-ul-Mulk

3 sons
Not grown up

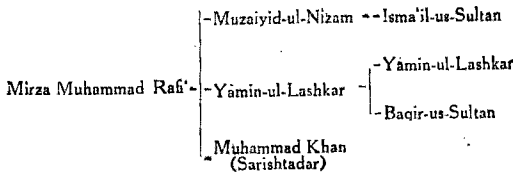
3 daughters
2 sons
1 daughter
Yaks nis

WAZIR ZADAH.

One of the two leading families of Kurdistan, the other being the Wali Zadah. Rich landowners with great influence among the tribes. Headquarter's at Sennah.



Another branch of the family is :



WASSMUSS.

Formerly Consul at Bushire. Oct. 1914 in Aleppo. Deposed and went on separate mission to Ahram, Shiraz and Tangistan district. Attacked and wounded by tribesmen on his way to Shiraz, Autumn 1916. In Aug. 1917 was with Bruggmann at Ahram. Speaks Persian badly but has great influence. Corresponds with notables of Turkish H.Q. and with German Government. 16-4-18 reported on propaganda work among Tangistani with little success. Believed to have instigated Saulat when the Qashqais attacked the British and S.P.R. in June 1918.

WEIDIG.

With Strik at Resht. His wife is in the German Legation, Tehran. Tall, broad, fair hair, no beard, small moustache, polished manners.

WEISS.

Austrian N.C.O. at Zinjan, 19-12-17 spying on Russian troops. Thence went to H.Q. Turkish 13th Corps.

WUSTROW.

First dragoman of German Legation Tehran up to early 1915. Succeeded Wassmuss at Shiraz as Consul, Aug. 1915. On April 15, 1918 reported he and von Druffel were to go to Tabriz as first official representatives of Germany with a guard of 50 soldiers. Arrived Tehran 26-5-18 on his way to Tabriz.

YAHYA KHAN.

See Mushir us Sultan.

YAMUN-I-LASHKAR.

Brother of Sardar Afskar of Tikkan Tappah. A much stronger man than his brother but like him of charming manners. He is well disposed towards us but is a cautious man.

YAMIN UL MULK.

Born about 1850. Formerly in the Customs Administration. Has travelled a good deal in Europe. Minister of Finance in 1915 and 1916. Speaks French. Reputation for honesty far from good.

YAMIN US SALTANAH, SULTAN MUHAMMAD KHAN.
 Born 1879. Eldest surviving son of the late Zill us Sultan and brother of Sarim ud Daulah, *q.v.* Acting Governor of Ispahan 1916, where he was unpopular owing to his rapacity. Sold property known as Burburud to the Bakhtiaris in 1918 for 125,000 tomans.

YAWALAHA, MAR.

Assyrian (Nestorian) Bishop of Berwar. Lived at Duri. Was for several years in the English school at Van. Not much character, a good fighter, very much in debt. Said to have gone to Europe.

YOSIP, QASHA.

Nephew of the Matran, Mar Khananishu, whom successor he is to be.

YUEL, HAKIM.

Assyrian (Nestorian) doctor of Baz now practising at Maraghah. Cousin of Agha Petros. Educated in America.

YURI, QASHA.

Assyrian (Nestorian) of Guktappah, Urumiyah, educated in Germany and receives money from Germany. Said to be sitting on the fence.

YUSUF KHAN.

One of Kuchik Khan's delegates who came to see Col. Stokes in Kazvin, May 1918. Reported to have started a committee, the Ittihad-i-Islam, in Kazvin with Mirza Husain Haiyat and Saiyid Ali Rad as its chief members.

YUSUF KHAN MIRZA.

See Mushir ul Mamalik.

YUSUF ZIA.

A Turkish major of cavalry who left Resht in Zinjan direction in beginning of June 1918 with 55 prisoners saying he was going to Turkey *via* Sulaimaniyah. Kuchik Khan sent four of his soldiers with them and gave them money.

ZAFAR NIZAM.

Lives in Zahrah which is beyond Sabziabad on the Ispahan road. Chief of Inanlu tribe of about 400 men, 100 being sowars. Kuchik Khan's Committee wrote to him 12-6-18 reminding him of his promise to help. 5-7-18 reported plundering convoys on the Ispahan road. Has about nine brothers all working together.

ZA'FRANLU TRIBE OF KURDS OF KHURASAN.

This tribe, which numbers about 40,000 families, was brought originally to Khurasan by Shah 'Abbas from the west of Persia. Muhammad Nasir Khan Shuja'-ud-Daulah, the sixth chief, died and was succeeded by Khusru Khan, Muzaffar-ul-Sultan, who was assassinated in the Shrine of Imam Riza. 'Abd-ur-Razzaq Khan, nephew of Shuja'-ud-Daulah VI, then succeeded Muzaffar-us-Saltanah with the title of Shuja'-ud-Daulah. He was summoned by 'Ain-ud-Daulah to Tehran where he was detained. A Mustaufi was then appointed Governor of Quchan who was dismissed and replaced again by Shuja-ud-Daulah. He was once more dismissed and summoned to Tehran. Amir Khan, a son of Asaf-ud-Daulah, succeeded him. Rukn-ud-Daulah, the new Governor-General, appointed his son Hishmat-us-Sultan as Governor of Quchan. In 1908, Shuja-ud-Daulah, was for the third time appointed Governor of Quchan where he is now living. He is addicted to many vices and is a thoroughly bad Governor.

A section of this tribe is settled in the district of the Chinaran, and numbers about 800 families. The district was founded by this tribe after the expulsion of the Kurds from the Atak; but it played a subordinate part in the history of the frontier until the time of Mamish Khan. This chief raised himself from a petty vassal to an independent ruler in Khurasan and for nearly 40 years, during Fath Ali Shah's reign, was very unsubmissive. The possessions of this section extended up the Meshed valley as far as Quchan, and down to Gunabad, 20 miles from Meshed. After Mamish Khan's death, his family gradually lost its influence and position. His sons and grandsons were deprived of their old possessions, the greater part of which fell into the hands of the chiefs of Quchan and Radkan. It has now no recognised chief except headmen of sections, but is under the Governor of the district—Musa Khan.

ZAHIR UD DAULAH, 'ALI KHAN QAJAR.

Born about 1860. Master of the Ceremonies in the nineties. Has held various Governorships since 1906. Is head of a sect of Dervishes. Does not take part in politics now. Son, Zahir us Sultan.

ZAHIR UL ISLAM, SAIYID JAVAD.

Brother of Imam Juma' of Tehran, *q.v.* Married a daughter of Muzaffar ud Din Shah in 1905. Appointed guardian of the Shrine at Meshed in 1915. Plays a part in politics and is friendly to us.

ZAHIR UL 'ULAMA.

Brother of Shaikh Hadi.

ZAKHARCHENKO, COLONEL.

Tehran. In Cossack division. Perpetually dining with Germans and Austrians. A bad man.

ZARGHAM-US-SALTANAH (AMIR MUQTADIR).

Landowner in Talesh Dulab, Resht district. Friendly to us. He has 300—400 men.

ZARGHAM US SALTANAH.

See Janbakhsh Khan.

ZAUR BEG AKUSHKOV.

Lt. Caucasian native cavalry Jugushi district. Ex-Turkish officer. Adventurer and politician. Influential, especially in Bazarkand. Should be avoided.

ZEIA.

Twin brother of the persent Mar Shim'un. Age about 28. Was for several years in the English school at Van.

ZIA UD DAULAH.

Born about 1850. Has held various minor Governorships, including Sunnam and Kazvin. Closely attached to Sipah-salar and friendly to us.

ZIA UD DIN, SAIYID.

A journalist and politician. Editor of the Rad in 1916. Violent and headstrong but sincere. Friendly to us.

ZIA UL MULK, HASAN ALI KHAN.

Qaraguzlu, *q.v.* Eldest son of late Zia ul Mulk, aged about 35. Educated in Switzerland, has been in England. Speaks French and English, has pleasant manners, plays tennis. Was strongly anti-Russian and was made more so by the treatment of his property at Abshineh by the Russians. During the Turkish occupation he was acting Governor of Hamadan, but much against his will, and he soon made his escape to Tehran. Has liberal ideas and would probably be friendly to us if encouraged.

ZOHRAB KHAN, SALAR-I-MUJALLAL.

Age, 60. Owns 4/6 of Suzan and 2/7 of Daudabad. Has grain to dispose of and has horsemen. He refused to help the Germans when asked by them to do so.

ZUDI.

A Turkish agent, supposed to be a journalist. Travelled with Lafont from Petrovsk to Enzeli April 1918. Reported in Resht, June 1918.

About 28, height 5 ft. 6 in. Large mouth, large black eyes, small brown moustache, check black and white suit. Ring with green stone on little finger of right hand.

ZUGMAYER, DR.

At Kirman beginning of 1916. Reported to be in hotel in Resht in April 1918. Now in Tiflis with German mission to the Caucasus.

ZUKA UD DAULAH, JALAL UD DIN KHAN.

Brother of Muhandis ul Mamalik, *q.v.* A Chamberlain at Court. Very pro-German.

ZUKA UL MULK.

President of the Majlis in 1910-11. Has been Minister of Finance and Justice 1914-15. A complete nonentity politically. Knows French and English. Is a student and a book worm.

