RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S MAP OF ASIA AND EUROPE.

Map of Afghanistan, showing the location of the Passes through the Mountains to India.

AFGHANISTAN.

This is the name usually applied to the great elevated plateau situated to the north of Beloochistan and extending from the Hindoo-Koosh to the Persian frontier. Speaking generally, its boundaries may be given as from 30° to 36° north latitude and from 62° to 70° east longitude. Its extreme length east and west is about 600 miles, its greatest breadth 400 miles, and in the entire absence of surveys its area may be estimated at nearly 200,000 square miles. Much of this country is, however, practically independent of the rule of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and peopled by tribes differing in many respects from the Afghans proper. The plateau has an average elevation of 4,000 feet, and there are many mountain ranges of great height. The country is fairly well watered by the Kabul, Helmand, Arghandab, Lora, Khashrud, Farrah, and other streams, and contains some lakes, mostly saline. Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar and Herat are the chief cities. No country of equal extent presents such diversities of climate. In Kabul the snow lies for two or three months and at Ghazni the thermometer sinks to 10° and even 15° below zero (Fahrenheit). On the other hand, the heat at Girihsk and all through Kandahar during the summer is intense, sometimes reaching in August 115° to 120° Fahrenheit, while the simooms render life almost insupportable. So great is the difference in elevation that it has been said of Kabul that at a day's journey from it snow never falls and at two hours' journey snow never melts.

Agricultural Resources.—The soil of Afghanistan varies as much as its climate. There are sandy wastes, rocky mountain slopes and fruitful valleys well watered and sheltered from the winds. On the terraces up to a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet all the fruits and vegetables of Europe do well. In the south the sugar-cane and cotton are grown, while in the oases of the sandy districts the date-palm abounds and forms a large part of the food of the people, though wheat is the staple. Rice, millet, barley, corn, lentils and tobacco are grown for home consumption. Madder, saffron and the castor-oil plant are also cultivated, the greater part of the product being exported. The mulberry flourishes in the cool valleys and is used for the rearing of silk worms. The successful prosecution of agricultural pursuits is impossible, however, in a country where war is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, where there is no settled government and where the methods of cultivation have remained unchanged for centuries. The population increases very slowly, if at all, and even with the rude and imperfect system of agriculture which is in vogue, sufficient food is raised for the subsistence of the inhabitants. The country is very well wooded, the mountain sides being clothed with noble forests, whose timber, however, is not used. These stretches of woodland abound in wolves, bears and foxes, while the lion, leopard and tiger are found in the warmer districts of the country. The principal domestic animals are the sheep, camel, cow and horse. The latter are of good size and quality, and numbers of them are exported. There is a fine variety of sheep of the Persian breed that is largely grown for its wool, large quantities of which are sent to Sindh, where it is manufactured. Trade and commerce are alien to the tastes of the inhabitants, who follow only agricultural or pastoral pursuits.

Government.—The government is a monarchy, but the authority of the ruler over such turbulent subjects is very uncertain. The kingdom is divided into provinces, in each of which is an officer who collects the taxes. In the towns justice is administered by the cadis, but they are rarely resorted to, the Afghan generally preferring to avenge his own wrongs, especially where blood has been shed, the killing of the murderer becoming a family duty. The natives are divided into clans over which the chiefs exercise a species of supremacy.

Resources.—Silver, gold, iron, lead, antimony, zinc, coal, and many other minerals, exist in this country, but as there are neither roads nor navigable rivers the expense of transportation is too great to allow of successful mining. Carpets, felts and silks are the chief manufactured articles, but statistics either of manufactures or exports are not obtainable.

Population.—As to the population it may be anywhere between 2,500,000 and 5,000,000; most recent estimates place it at about 4,200,000, and of this number nearly two-thirds are Afghans and Pathans, who are Mohammedans. These races are brave and warlike, independent, hospitable and generous, but with an unconquerable aversion to work and a deplorable tendency to robbery and violence. A distinguished officer who had intimate dealings with them for many years sums them up in the words, "nothing can be finer than their physique or worse than their morale."

History.—The existence of Afghanistan as a nation dates from the reign of Ahmed Khan, 1747-1773. This young soldier received the suffrages of the assembled chiefs and assumed kingly authority. He defeated the Mahrattas with great slaughter at Panipat in 1761, and left to his son Timur a kingdom extending from the Oxus to the Indus, with Sinde, Beloochistan and Khorassan as tributary provinces. A long period of anarchy followed the death of Timur (1793), the Punjaub was lost, Sinde cast off its allegiance, and Persian conquest threatened Herat. An English embassador reached Peshawar in 1809, and in 1837 a permanent resident at the court of the Ameer was appointed. Dost Mohammed Khan failed to give the guarantees required, and in 1838-39 he was deposed by a British force, which took Ghazni by storm, and after a short and successful campaign returned to India, leaving an army of occupation of about 8,000 men. During 1841 a revolt occurred, the British resident and envoy were murdered, and after a series of disasters the British garrison, numbering 4,000 soldiers (about 700 being Europeans), agreed to evacuate the country. The horrors of their retreat through the snows of the Khyber Pass, hampered by over 12,000 camp-followers, including many women and children, with the Afghans hanging upon their rear, and forming ambuscades in which the unfortunate foreigners were slaughtered like sheep, can never be adequately described. The force of 4,500 men which left Kabul on January 6, 1842, numbered twenty muskets when Gaudamak was reached, only one week later, and of the whole army but one man, wounded, starving, and nearly naked, reached Jalalabad. This was Dr. Brydone, a member of the medical staff. An expedition was immediately fitted out in India, and by September the British had swept the country, retaken and destroyed Ghazni and the citadel of Kabul, and recovered many prisoners. Dost Mohammed was allowed to return, and retained the throne until his death in 1863. His son, Shere Ali Khan, the present Ameer, has seen many vicissitudes of fortune, and has been alternately a defeated fugitive and a triumphant prince. In 1868 he succeeded in quelling a serious insurrection led by some of his own relatives, and since that time has ruled peaceably. He received embassies from the British government and subsidies in arms and money, that power seeking, by the formation of an independent government in Afghanistan, to arrest the constantly encroaching power of Russia. In 1879 an insurrection occurred in Kabul, in which the British minister resident and many others were assassinated. This led to war with that nation, and the campaign has been steadily pursued since. The British forces, after desperate engagements, have been successful in restoring peace, and that government has dictated the policy which shall be observed in the administration of affairs there.

AFCHANISTAN—Lakes, Mountains, Rivers and Towns.

Lakes.

	Pop.
Ab Istada	W 8
Dek-i-Ter	R 9
Shewa	Z 3
Sistan	Q 9

Mountain Ranges and Peaks.

	Pop.
Black	U 7
Ghazi	W 9
Gondan	W 9
Gool	W 8
Haligak	X 6
Joba Peak	X 10
Kalta	Q 6
Kalta	S 6
Kandan	X 8
Kara Koh	W 5
Koh Baba	W 6
Mount Saraband	S 6
Pagman	X 6
Safed Koh	T 6
Siah Koh	S 7
Soleman's Seat	Y 9
Sulaiman	Y 9
Takht-i-Sulaiman	Y 9
Tchalap Peak	W 6
Tukanoo Mount	W 10
White	U 6

Rivers.

	Pop.
Argand-ab	V 8
Bam	S 5
Chal	Y 4
Dehas	W 5
Karkhar	Y 4
Farah Rud	R 8
Gomul	Y 8
Halmand	R 10
Herad	Q 8
Helmand	S 9

Rivers—continued.

	Pop.
Heri Rud	T 6
Kabul	Z 6
Kash Rud	S 8
Khud Rud	U 7
Khulm	W 4
Kila Musa	T 7
Kooshk	R 5
Kundoz	X 4
Kush Rudak	Q 8
Lashang	Z 7
Logur	Y 6
Murghob	T 6
North Shamil	Z 7
Tagab	Y 6
Turrak	V 9

Towns.

	Pop.
Abdal	U 9
Abi-Khurmeh	Q 8
Ahirewa	S 4
Akhand	Q 9
Adrashkan	R 7
Ak Tepeh	R 4
Almar	T 8
Ambar	T 4
Andekhui	T 4
Andkho	T 4
Bestra	W 5
Bairan	W 8
5000 Balour, 120 m N E Kabul	Y 6
Bala	U 9
2000 Balkh	V 4
Bamian	W 6
Barak	Y 5
Barak	Y 10
Bar Panjah	Z 3
Batkak	T 4
Bed Avia	W 6
Boodhi	U 5

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
Beghut	S 10
Begul	U 8
Bogran	T 8
Bund Turn	R 10
Chaharbag, 30 m N Kabul	Y 6
Chal Dukhtar	R 5
Chalman	T 6
Chaman-i-Baldhuk	Q 5
5000 Charikar, 56 m N Kabul	Y 6
Chartak	T 6
Chlab	Y 3
Chila Gaz	R 8
Chigur Serai	Z 6
Chingan	Y 10
Chiraghdan	U 6
Chakar	S 8
Chakmakchuk	V 7
Chakunsar	R 9
Colul	Y 8
Cutch Toba	W 9
Dalkipak	Y 6
Darakali	W 8
Deh-i-Baba	T 8
2000 Deh-i-Hajee, 20 m S E Kandahar	U 9
Delimeter	R 4
Doria Terreh	T 5
Deyrah	Y 11
Dish	S 10
Dir Hissar	T 3
Dodi	W 5
Dobandi	Y 6
Dulao	U 8
Duria	T 8
Durmao	T 5
Espintaza	V 10
Faizabad	Z 3
Farah	R 8
Farkhabad	V 4

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
4000 Ferrah, 30 m N W Kabul	Y 6
Firish	T 5
Fort Nadali	R 9
Fetalla	V 9
Ghazeabad	Z 6
Ghazni	X 7
Ghorbund, 30 m N Kabul	Y 6
Ghuznee	W 7
Gorsakhtar	X 5
Grishk	T 9
Gusshta	X 8
Gul Bula	S 4
Gundamuk	Y 6
Gundutee	Q 7
Gunlmurgh	S 8
Gera Khan	T 8
Gurian	Q 6
Gur-i-Safaid	Q 6
Gurmah	T 8
Gusurtash	W 7
Haft Asiab	X 7
1500 Hangoo, 15 m W Kohat	Z 7
Harir, 67 m S E Kandahar	U 9
Hazz-i-Khan	R 5
Hazar-Juft	T 9
Hazrat Imam	X 3
Heibak	W 4
30000 Herat	R 6
Hidda, 5 m S Jelalabad	Z 6
Hussen Gelan	S 8
Ishkamish	Y 4
Ishkashim	Z 4
Jalera	X 6
Jaygah	U 9
10000 Jelalabad, 240 m S W Kandahar	U 9
2000 Jelalabad	Z 6

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
1500 Jerm	Z 4
Jowash	R 9
60000 Kabul	Y 6
Kabrin	Q 8
Kahun	Y 11
Kalaar	T 5
Kala Bust	T 9
Kala Futh	R 10
Kalaksta	Y 8
Kalakot	Z 6
Kalat-i-Ghilzai	V 8
Kaleh Nau	S 6
Kamard	W 5
Kandahar	U 9
Kangoorum	Z 8
Karabagh, 20 m S W Ghazni	X 7
Katta Sang	Y 6
Kelend	Q 7
Khairabad	S 9
Khankuli	Y 8
Kandar	Z 5
Korsakhdzerah	S 5
Khoosk	V 5
Khulm	X 4
Khurd Kabul, 16 m S E Kabul	Y 6
Khurram	W 5
Khuskh	R 6
Khuspas	R 9
Khusru-Khan	S 6
Kilagai	X 5
Kila Yahudg	Y 6
Kishkak	R 6
Kishm	Z 4
Kola Mir	R 10
2000 Kosh	R 9
Kotul	V 5
Kuberstan	Z 4
Kulan Chukkoo	T 11
Kunar	Z 6
1500 Kundoz	Y 4

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
Kushab	U 9
Kushi	Y 7
Lash	Q 9
Logurh, 18 m S E Kabul	Y 6
Lakki	T 9
Larkund	T 8
Magor	R 5
Malmana	U 4
Manilk	W 4
Mapa	U 8
Mechtar	Y 10
Mazrund	Q 8
Mekkreen	U 9
Mulla-Kali	Z 7
Mundui	X 11
Murghab	S 5
Mushakl	W 7
Mydan	V 7
Namutaye	X 7
Nanee	W 7
Narbend	S 7
Narwen	Y 4
Narin	T 5
Nili	Y 11
Obeh	R 6
Ohman	Y 8
Oorghoosj	Y 7
Ostak	W 9
Oppyan	X 5
Ouzbin, 35 m E Kabul	Y 6
Paharpoor, 160 m S E Ghazni	X 7
Panjdeh	R 4
Pontah	U 10
Potee	W 9
Punna	X 8
Purwan	Y 5
Rahmut	X 7
Robat	X 4
Ross-i-bagh	Q 6

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
Rustak	Y 3
Sadi	Y 10
Saigi	Y 10
Sakhir	R 7
Salim	Z 7
Salma	S 6
Sehzar Sabewar	Q 7
Shabash	Q 6
Shabaz	Z 7
Shastana	W 6
Shedinka	T 4
Shekhabad	X 6
3000 Sheighur, 15 S E Ghazni	X 7
Sheeb Burjeh	W 7
Shibbergan	U 4
Showen	U 9
Singlak	Y 6
15000 Sir-i-pool	X 4
Sirvan	S 6
Subzawar	Q 7
Sukhir	R 7
Surgwesa	Z 7
Surkhbeld	U 8
Takhtapul	W 4
Talakan	Y 6
Talee	Y 11
Talikhan	Y 4
Tash-kurgan	X 4
Tazi	W 8
Tigab	R 6
Toman Aghi	Q 6
Toree	Y 10
Tudjk	Q 8
Tukhtapul	Y 10
Tull	Y 10
Tuppeh Yarkhan	S 8
Turbhk	R 5
Wobal	U 10
Wugai	W 6
Zabee	V 7
Zarrah Oboh	U 9

BELOOCHISTAN—Mountains, Provinces, Rivers and Towns.

Mountain Ranges and Peaks.

	Pop.
Goranguttee Mount	T 15
Hala	W 12
Hingor	U 15
Kohek Sarbed	Q 12
Koh Saba	R 13
Mount Dada	R 15
Pubb	W 15
Pushti	S 11
Sarawan	S 11

Provinces.

	Pop.
Jhalawan	Y 13
Kacha Gundava	W 12
Kelat	V 12
Las	V 15
Sarawan	U 11

Rivers.

	Pop.
Dasht	R 15
Hingor	U 15
Kurmut	S 15
Poorally	V 14

Towns.

	Pop.
Abad, 22 m S E Gundava	W 12
Abdulabad	S 10
Baddo	V 15
10000 Bagh	W 11
Bapow	V 12
Baroumba	R 15
5000 Bela	V 14
Booloo	S 11
Burgt	V 10

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
3000 Dadur	W 11
Diz	S 14
Dost Mohamed's Fort	T 14
800 Feringabad, 6 m N E Mustung	W 11
Gajin	V 12
Garah	V 11
Ghodde	U 12
Ghugroa	V 11
Goorgoree	S 15
Gooshkee	T 12
Gundava	W 12
Gusung	S 14
Gwadar	R 15
Hookee	U 15
Isalah	S 14
2000 Jeel, 70 m S W Kelat	V 12
Jeva	V 13
Jhow	U 14
Johan	W 11
Jull, 15 m S (Gandava)	W 12
Jama Jamote	W 14
Karez	U 11
Karez	U 13
Karraree	V 15
12000 Kelat	V 12
Kharan	U 12
Kohan	R 15
Koochen	S 11
Koonbee	R 15
Koondree	S 15
Koor	U 12
Kotree	W 12
Kozdar	V 13
Kultcha	R 11
Kurghuree	U 15
Lakh	U 14
Lakura	Y 12
6000 Lehree	X 11

Towns—continued.

	Pop.
Lohee	V 14
Luki	V 14
Lyari	V 15
Maid	R 14
Maskhee	U 13
Milee	W 12
Minah	R 14
Miri	S 14
Mand	Y 12
2000 Mustung	W 11
Myeser	W 10
Nal	U 13
Noushky	U 11
2000 Ostal, 25 m N Sonmiyani	W 15
Ormarah	U 15
Parvar	U 13
Peedur Kasear	U 14
Pharrah	V 13
Ping	V 14
Pir Kalsar	Q 11
Pundee	U 11
2000 Quetta	W 10
4800 Red Bar	R 10
Sami	S 14
2000 Sarawan	U 13
2000 Shawl	W 10
Shehri Ibrahim	U 14
Shehri Mirdat	U 14
Shorun	W 13
Sirokh	R 13
Soodzane	W 15
2000 Sonmiyani	W 15
Talar	R 15
Teeree	W 11
Tokh	V 12
Uchh	Y 12
Vashak	T 13
Wadd	V 13
Zoodzane	V 13
5000 Zehree	V 12
Zik	T 14

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