SIMLA RECORDS—I.

REFERENCE COPY.

1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SECRET—F.

Proceedings, December 1907, Nos. 162—170.

Complaints of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Geological Survey Department, regarding the treatment accorded him by Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-Din Khan, the Afghan official deputed to assist him in his researches in Afghanistan.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT NOTES.

(4)

SECRET—F., DECEMBER 1907.

Nos. 162—170.

COMPLAINTS OF MR. H. H. HAYDEN, OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, REGARDING THE TREATMENT ACCORDED HIM BY MIR GHULAM MUHAY-UD-DIN KHAN, THE AFGHAN OFFICIAL DEPUTED TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS RESEARCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., KABUL, DATED THE 8TH (RECEIVED 19TH) AUGUST 1907. Prono 162

Complains about the treatment accorded him by Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din Khan, the Afghan official, deputed to assist him in his researches, and gives information regarding the discovery of a hill-range of iron ore at Kabul, this side of Bamian.

I submit, in print, this very interesting letter which I received yesterday from Mr. Hayden. He has been having a very unpleasant time, owing to the behaviour of the man employed by the Afghan Government to look after him. Mr. Hayden hopes he has succeeded in exposing this person, and that he will not be troubled with him in future. It is quite possible that now that Mr. Hayden has been able to prove that this man's conduct has constituted a breach of the Agreement between Mr. Hayden and the Amir, the insolent *ex*-jail bird will be removed: but it is pretty certain that he will be replaced by some one of the same kidney. It is the experience of every European who enters the Afghan service.

It is a pity that Mr. Hayden has not told us more about his geological discoveries. He must have felt pretty confident of the safety of his letter to have written so freely about Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and might perhaps have written in greater detail about the coal and iron. However, he has managed to let us know of the hill-range of iron ore at Kalu on the Kabul side of Bamian, extending for many miles, "the finest thing of its kind I have ever seen." To the best of my belief this discovery is quite new. We have nothing about this wonderful deposit of iron ore in our Gazetteers, and I don't remember ever to have heard of it before.

A copy of the letter may be sent to the India Office with the Secretary's weekly letter, and the Division of the Chief of the Staff may be furnished with a copy. An extract of the paragraphs regarding the coal and iron may be sent unofficially and confidentially to the Commerce and Industry Department.

Yes.

L. W DANE.

Sent.
T. G. B.,—21-8-07.

His Excellency the Viceroy should see.

21-8-07. E. H. S. CLARKE.

21-8-07. L. W. DANE.

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THAT A COPY OF MR. HAYDEN'S LETTER WAS FORWARDED TO THE INDIA OFFICE WITH SECRETARY'S LETTER NO. 34-M., DATED THE 22ND AUGUST 1907. Prono 163

A very interesting letter.

23-8-07. M[INTO].

ENDORSEMENT TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF, NO. 2483-F., DATED THE 26TH AUGUST 1907. Prono 164

Forwards copy of Mr. Hayden's letter.

FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., KABUL, DATED THE 30TH AUGUST (RECEIVED 11TH SEPTEMBER) 1907. Prono 165

Reports the result of his representation to the Amir concerning Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and says he hopes to send three or four boxes of geological specimens to Calcutta for assay and determination.

Copies of the letter may be sent to the India Office with Secretary's weekly letter and to the Division of the Chief of the Staff. Drafts put up.

E. H. S. CLARKE.

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Extract paragraph 4 from the letter may be sent to the Commerce and Industry Department unofficially. His Excellency the Viceroy may see.

E. H. S. CLARKE.

T. G. B.,—16-9-07.

A. S.,—17-9-07.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., TO MR. E. C. WILTON, DATED KABUL, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

* * * * * * * *

I have sent in my resignation today! The Amir is touring round Afghanistan and his brother, Sardar Nasrulla Khan, is in charge here: he loathes all Europeans and he and his satellites are doing all they know to make our life here as unpleasant as they can. New regulations and restrictions, affecting the white men here, are made almost daily and communicated to us in the most insulting terms possible. These "laws" as they call them are occasionally made to meet a case of a single individual; thus the latest is that no newspapers are allowed to come up to us from India by post. This is specially for my benefit, as I am the only European here who gets up papers and I get the "Pioneer Mail" every week, at an out-lay for postal charges alone, of about two rupees a copy. So this law has been made to deprive me of my last connecting link with civilisation. It is only one of innumerable petty tyrannies that we have been subjected to recently and it is just a bit more than I can stand, so I have today sent in my resignation to Nasrulla Khan. I hope it will embarrass him somewhat, as he is not competent to accept it and will have to refer the matter to the Amir, who will, I hope, express disapproval of his brother's action. Even if the Amir at heart approves of *Feringhee*-baiting, he can hardly endorse it openly.

The Amir himself is expected back here towards the end of October and, if not away before, I hope to get my resignation accepted when he returns. If you see Clarke in Simla, would you mind telling him I have sent in my resignation and my reasons for doing so. It will save my writing to him this week, but I will write and let him know further developments, as I know he is familiar with "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" which prevail in this country and will be interested and will also probably understand as nobody else could. Never have I been in such a country or among such officials: luckily it has all got a funny side to it, otherwise one would commit suicide or murder, or both.

My trip in N. Afghanistan ought to have been delightful, but was absolutely ruined by the poisonous nature of the chief official sent with me. However, it was quite interesting from a geological point of view. * * * * *
There was excellent ibex shooting, too, but I had to forego it, as I did not intend to give the beasts with me a chance of saying I ever took so much as a single day off my work for sport or anything else.

I submit, in print, Mr. Hayden's demi-official letter to me of the 30th August, also extract from a private letter from Mr. Hayden to Mr. E. C. Wilton, which the latter has been good enough to hand to me.

With reference to the demi-official letter it will be seen that the Amir replied very nicely to Mr. Hayden's complaint of the objectionable conduct of the man, Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and has ordered his removal from the post of *Mehmandar* in charge of Mr. Hayden. But notwithstanding, Mr. Hayden's letter shows that he was chafing at inaction, and the waste of time, and was thinking of trying to get away. The private letter, dated 9th instant, shows that Mr. Hayden has not been able to put up with the treatment which is the experience of all Europeans who enter the employ of the Afghan Government. He attributes this treatment to Sardar Nasrulla Khan and his satellites; they do their utmost to make the lives of the European employés "as unpleasant as they can," and communicate new regulations and restrictions almost daily "in the most insulting terms possible." It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Hayden has sent in his resignation to Sardar Nasrulla Khan. Even the Amir's good-will towards Europeans is not sufficient to protect the Europeans who enter his service from the malice and hatred of the Afghan officials headed by Nasrulla Khan.

With the exception of Major Bird, whom the Amir took a great fancy to, every European British subject who has entered the Amir's employ has had to put up with a great deal, and even Major Bird had trouble with the underlings, until they saw that it was not a safe game to play as soon as he had secured the Amir's friendship.

Mr. Hayden says in his demi-official letter of 30th August—"I presume Government will have no objection to my return? If the Amir wished for it, and if Government approved, I think Holland would be prepared to offer a substitute." Before answering this, we had better wait and see whether Mr. Hayden's resignation is accepted, or if the Amir will wish to retain him and ameliorate his treatment. But if he has to come away, I submit that it is not desirable to send up another officer to be subjected to the insolence of the Amir's officials.

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A copy of the demi-official letter may be sent to the India Office, but the private one should not go.

His Excellency the Viceroy should see, and thereafter, the file may be sent unofficially to the Commerce and Industry Department for information.

18-9-07. E. H. S. CLARKE.

It will be a great pity if Mr. Hayden leaves before the Amir returns. Why did he not offer to show the Amir the iron and coal when the latter was on his way back to Kabul ? I think he should be asked this.

19-9-07. L. W. DANE.

I much wish Mr. Hayden could have postponed his resignation till the Amir's return to Kabul. I think it would be well to suggest to him that he should see the Amir before he leaves. He evidently has been very badly treated—but in every way, both for the present and future, it would be best that he should see the Amir.

22-9-07. M[INTO].

Issue the demi-official to Mr. Hayden. His address is care of the Manager of the Punjab Bank at Peshawar.

Then send to Commerce and Industry Department to see.

23-9-07. E. H. S. CLARKE. } Prono 166

Memo showing that a copy of the foregoing letter was forwarded to India office with foreign secy's letter no 30-40 dated the 19th Sept 07. Endorsement to the Chief of the Staff no 2670-7. dated 24th Sept 07. } Prono 167

Forward copy of this [DEMI-OFFICIAL]. of foregoing letter.

Dated Simla, the 24th September 1907.

From—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq., Kabul, care of Manager, Punjab Bank, Peshawar.

Wilton has kindly allowed me to see your letter to him of the 9th September last, and extracts from it have been submitted for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, who much wishes that you could have postponed your resignation until the Amir's return to Kabul. His Excellency thinks that it is very desirable that you should see the Amir before you leave, and you will no doubt endeavour to do so. It is possible that with the return of the Amir your position may be made more satisfactory; and if this happens, and if His Majesty wishes you to continue the work which was beginning to produce such excellent results, you will no doubt be well content to remain. Is it too late to offer to show the Amir the coal seams and the iron when he is on his way back to Kabul?

Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Hayden has submitted his resignation on account of the bad treatment he is receiving at the hands of the Afghan officials. It has, however, been suggested to him by the Foreign Department that he should see the Amir (who is expected back at Kabul by the end of October) before leaving, as he might make his position more satisfactory and persuade him to stay on.

For information. (Mr. Holland knows about this as he mentioned the matter in a demi-official to Under Secretary.)

D. O'S.,—30-9-07.

A. K. S.,—30-9-07.

30-9-07. M. M. S. GUBBAY.

1-10-07. B. ROBERTSON.

J. F. F[INLAY].

Foreign Department.

We may hear from Mr. Hayden in reply to Deputy Secretary (F.)'s demi-official letter of the 24th September 1907 and may keep the file in await for a little while longer.

T. G. B.,—2-10-07.

3-10-07. A. R. JELF.

3-10-07. E. H. S. CLARKE.

Prono 168. FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., KABUL, DATED THE 30TH SEPTEMBER (RECEIVED 10TH OCTOBER) 1907.

States that his resignation has been withdrawn; and that the suggestion to show the coal seams and iron ore to the Amir when he is on his way back to Kabul is not feasible for the reasons mentioned; and offers remarks in connection with his employment under the Amir, and on the e position of the Europeans in Afghan service.

Copies of the letter are being sent to the India Office by to-day's mail. An endorsement is put up sending copies of it to the Division of the Chief of the Staff in continuation. We should like to see a copy of the report which has been handed in to Sardar Nasrulla Khan for submission to the Amir. The Department of Commerce and Industry may see Mr. Hayden's letter which should first be submitted for His Excellency's information with reference to the notes on page 3.

T. G. B.,—10-10-07.

A. S.,—10-10-07.

Prono 169 MEMORANDUM SHOWING THAT A COPY OF THE ABOVE LETTER WAS FORWARDED TO THE INDIA OFFICE WITH SECRETARY'S LETTER NO. 41-M., DATED THE 10TH OCTOBER 1907.

11-10-07. A. R. JELF.

11-10-07. E H. S. CLARKE.

12-10-07. L. DANE.

I am very glad Mr. Hayden has decided to await the arrival of the Amir. I cannot but think things will improve when he reaches, Kabul but Mr. Hayden will of course then inform us further, and if matters are no better, we cannot fairly expect him to remain longer the Amir's service.

15-10-07. M[INTO].

Prono 170 ENDORSEMENT TO THE DIVISION OF THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF, NO. 2865-F., DATED THE 15TH OCTOBER 1907.

Forwards copy of Mr. Hayden's letter.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

Seen in the Commerce and Industry Department.

(Mr. Hayden is presumably keeping Mr. Holland informed of his intentions.)

D. O'S.,—18-10-07.

A. K. S.,—18-10-07.

19-10-07. M. M. S. GUBBAY.

19-10-07. B. ROBERTSON.

20-10-07. J. F. F[INLAY].

Foreign Department.

No further action is required at present.

A. S.,—28-10-07.

29-10-07. A. R. JELF.

29-10-07. E. H. S. CLARKE.

G. C. B. P., Simla.—No. 621 F. D.—1-11-07.—26—E. A. D'S.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Extract from the Peshawar Diary dated the 15th October 1907.

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

10. The samples of stones and coal discovered by the European Geologist in the hills of Hazarajat have been sent, by order of the Amir, to India to be tested by experts in European firms. The Afghan Post Master at Peshawar has been directed by His Majesty to take the samples to Calcutta and Bombay as soon as they arrive at Peshawar.

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

For information only.

T. G. B.,—31-10-1907.

A. S.,—1-11-1907.

A. R. JELF,—1-11-1907.

E. H. S. CLARKE,—1-11-1907.

Dated Kabul, the 28th October 1907.

From—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,

To—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I hope my letter written early this month, in reply to yours of 24th September, reached you safely, and that you will get a chance of finding out His Excellency the Viceroy's wishes (with regard to my staying on here or otherwise) before he leaves for his Burma tour. If so, I should be grateful if you would let me know them as early as possible, so that I may know what line to take up when the Amir returns to Kabul, which is now likely to be about the 20th November. But his plans have been changed such an infinite number of times already that we can only expect him when we see him. So far as I can see, he can hardly want me to stay here during the winter as there will be absolutely nothing for me to do in Kabul and field-work will be out of the question.

I hear the Amir, according to present intentions, is going to spend the winter here and is not going to Jalalabad; possibly this means that his brother is going on the Haj; the latter, however, has just taken a new wife (real wife, not slave-girl); she is the widow of a former Ghulam bachcha, and it is currently reported that His Majesty will not view the alliance with approbation and may therefore refuse his consent to the proposed journey.

This, however, is only *gup* and you may take it for what it is worth.

We have had a most unusually early fall of snow—nearly a foot—on the 21st and have consequently had a very cold spell; it is still cold, but fortunately less so than it was, as the sort of quarters that I am in—and which are locally considered good enough for a *feringi*—are most unsuitable for cold weather, being neither wind nor water tight!

I hope you will be able to let me know His Excellency the Viceroy's wishes fairly soon: if it is finally settled that I am to stay on I shall ask the Amir to let me run down to India for a month to see a dentist. I am also almost completely out of stores and shall soon be reduced to *nau* and *pulau*, both no doubt nutritious, but highly monotonous and indigestible.

Best wishes to yourself and to Wilton when you see him.

P.S.—Can you tell me if the Amir's sons and brothers are officially Royal Highness? I don't want to give offence, but at the same time I don't want to grovel.

A proposed draft reply is put up.

A. S.,—9-11-1907.

I have added a paragraph and the case should be sent to Camp for His Excellency the Viceroy's approval and information.

E. H. S. CLARKE,—11-11-1907.

L. W. DANE,—22-11-1907.

Approved.

M[INTO],—26-11-1907.

4124 F. D.—8 F—162-170—Dec.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1907.

From—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq., care of the Manager, Punjab Bank, Peshawar.

In reply to your letter dated the 28th October 1907, I am desired to inform you that your letter of the 30th September intimating that your resignation had been withdrawn was submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, and that His Excellency was much pleased to hear that you had decided to await the arrival of the Amir.

It is hoped that you will find that matters improve now that the Amir has returned to Kabul. If, however, there is no improvement in the treatment accorded to you, I am to request you to inform the Government of India. His Excellency thinks it would be a pity for you to sever your connection with Kabul as long as you feel that you can do good work, provided that you are properly treated, but there would be no objection to your coming down to India for a few weeks during the very cold weather, should the Amir raise no objection.

With reference to the enquiry contained in the postscript to your letter, I am to say that the Amir's sons and brothers are not officially recognised as "Royal" Highnesses, and it would be well, if possible, to avoid this English style in addressing them.

Dated Kabul, the 16th December 1907.

From—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,

To—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Many thanks for yours of the 7th, which I was very glad to get, as I shall know what line to take up when I see the Amir: when that will be I have no idea, as, although he returned to Kabul on the 25th of last month, he is still in the *haram sarai* and shows no signs of taking up any business for some time to come. I have sent in my report, but am not certain if it has reached him yet: I had it translated—most satisfactorily—by Dr. Abdul Ghani, and handed it over to the Shahghasi Mulki (Ali Ahmad Khan) a week ago, but he dare not, apparently, mention its existence till the Amir asks for it. However, I had a message from him to-day, saying he hoped to submit it to His Majesty this morning: if he succeeds in doing so, I daresay the Amir may see me during the next fortnight or so. The only European he has seen is Fennell, his chauffeur, whose wife is enceinte and ought to have been back in India long ago: I fancy that is the sole reason why the Amir has seen him and given him 'rukhsat': Fennell sent him an urgent appeal two months ago, asking to be allowed to go down on account of his wife's health, but is still uncertain of the date of his departure, as he is waiting for his 'firman.' I am afraid the delay is rather dangerous to his wife, as the event is expected to come off in about three months' time, and the journey down may be serious.

The Amir has not seen—nor shown any signs of an immediate intention to see—any of the other Europeans, and it is just on the cards that he may keep us waiting till he goes to Jalalabad and then tell us to follow him and see us there. He has not yet issued any orders as to his move down, but there is a general idea that he will leave for Jalalabad some time before the middle of January; but it probably depends on the weather: if it become very cold and he gets an attack of gout, he will probably go at once.

My present idea, so far as I am concerned, is to say I am prepared to stay on, but to ask him to let me go to India for a month or two; it is absolutely necessary to have some kind of a laboratory here and I want him to let me go down and get essential chemicals and apparatus. Besides, I am not fitted out for a Kabul winter, as I never anticipated—even if I remained in Afghanistan—being kept kicking my heels in Kabul without work, during the winter; consequently, I am without suitable clothes and absolutely out of stores, so must go down to replenish both wardrobe and store room. If he really wishes me to continue work, he will no doubt consent to this.

There has been a marked improvement in the tone of officials generally since the Amir's return, and so long as he is on the spot the Europeans are not very seriously worried. There was a violent rush of 'shaitani' of every description during the last fortnight before his return: all the Europeans suffered more or less, but I think perhaps I came in for the worst of it, as the man whom I had to report to the Amir some time ago is a son of Mir Ahmad Shah and consequently has influential friends: however, he behaved so foolishly that he has only strengthened my hand and has probably made matters much worse for himself. He made a bad mistake by trying to upset me by interfering with all my subordinates, including seven sowers of my escort, whom he had severely flogged: if he had confined his 'shaitani' to me I doubt if the Amir could have done very much, for fear of being accused of favouring a feringhee and an infidel, but now that he has extended his attentions to his own countrymen, he has given the Amir something to go on, and as the matter is now being laid before him, further developments will, I hope, be satisfactory from my point of view. The chief topic of conversation among the officials who were with the Amir is the perpetual trouble that all the Europeans have had during his absence, and there is a general impression that His Majesty will make a few examples if he can do so without being accused of favouring us at the expense of his own people.

So far as I am concerned, I am inclined to think I shall 'score,' as the Amir's brother-in-law (brother of the first queen), Naib-Shahghasi Mulki, Muhammad Alam Khan was told off by the Amir, from the time of my first arrival in Afghanistan, to look after me: he has always been most pleasant and it will probably be to his interest if the chief cause of all my troubles, Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, is defeated, as I propose to recommend him for the post of "Amin-ul-madai" (Superintendent of Mines). Unfortunately, the other man's family are not only influential, but among the richest in the country, and are, I hear, sparing no money to obtain adherents; as you are no doubt aware, money can do a great deal in this country in a case of the kind!

I hope I have not bored you with all this, but I daresay your knowledge of this country may make it interesting to you. I have found it quite invigorating and amusing during many months of enforced idleness, when one would otherwise have died of boredom; but it is all sad waste of time.

I will write again as soon as I have seen the Amir, which I hope will be soon, as it is getting very cold and I am extremely rheumatic, so I shan't be sorry to get away to a better climate.

A very interesting letter, which His Excellency the Viceroy should see. It requires no formal reply, and we may await Mr. Hayden's next communication.

The Amir may quite probably not have seen any of his European servants; but I don't think Mr. Hayden is right in saying that the Amir is still in the Haram Serai and shows no sign of taking up business for some time to come. We heard the other day of his having held a special Council; and in a diary just received from the British Agent, he says that "the Amir is doing his court work himself and, in disposing of cases, His Majesty does not give heavy punishments, etc."

Mr. Hyden was unable to tell us anything definite about where the Amir is to spend the rest of the winter—merely the general idea that His Majesty would leave for Jalalabad some time before the middle of January.

E. H. S. CLARKE,—26-12-1907.

L. W. DANE,—26-12-1907.

A very interesting letter.

M[INTO],—28-12-1907.

Exd.—R. N. D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(11)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1907.

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 162

COMPLAINTS OF MR. H. H. HAYDEN, OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, REGARDING THE TREATMENT ACCORDED HIM BY MIR GHULAM MUHAY-UD-DIN KHAN, THE AFGHAN OFFICIAL DEPUTED TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS RESEARCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

4124 F. D.—S F—162-170—Dec.

(12)

Dated Kabul, the 8th August 1907.

From—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,

To—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I am afraid I have left your letter of the 1st June unanswered for an unconscionable time, but it reached me in camp, and I thought it preferable for various reasons to wait till I was back in Kabul before writing.

The Ghorband coal was certainly a disappointment to all concerned, but I think the Amir was quite satisfied of its worthlessness, as I both wrote and explained to him a long and detailed report, whilst the photographs that I showed him of the seams were irresistibly convincing. Even had the quantity available been considerable, the quality was so poor and the sulphur content so high (6·57%) as to render the coal useless for most practical purposes.

Curiously enough he seemed by no means displeased at the result and asked me for an opinion condensed into five or six lines; this I fancy was made to serve a useful, if tardy, purpose, and was intended to put on me the odium of an action which had been decided on fully a month before I visited Ghorband.

The matter of your last paragraph was of considerable interest to me when I read it; since then I have ascertained that my deputation to this country was locally supposed to be based entirely on motives of that kind. Such a contemptibly idiotic idea is perfectly typical of the warped mental processes which form such a prominent local characteristic. However, I think the results of my recent tour have gone far to dispel this idea in high quarters, if it ever existed there.

I got back to Kabul on the 29th of last month, after just the very most unpleasant two months I have ever spent in all my life! You may possibly gather some notion of what I have had to put up with when you read the enclosed document, which is a copy of an enclosure to a letter that I have written to the Amir, asking that I may be relieved from further dealings with the person concerned. I gave the letter to His Highness Sardar Nasrulla Khan the day before yesterday; he seemed thoroughly impressed and promised to send the letter on to His Majesty at once. Since my interview, I have heard from a very prominent official here that Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan's character was well-known and this official expressed considerable astonishment that I had been able to hold out so long: I thought of referring the matter to the Amir some months ago, but I did not think the case then sufficiently bad, so decided to give my friend a little more rope; the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, but the rope giving process has been quite the most trying experience I have ever undergone. The few cases quoted in my letter to His Majesty do not constitute the one-fiftieth part of the insolence and obstruction that I have had to put up with. I have, however, all through acted on your advice and been most careful to avoid anything approaching an altercation, having been as polite and pleasant as if I were dealing with my dearest friend; it meant desperate self-restraint, and I may casually mention that there are great "fids" of self-respect belonging to me lying all over the country to the north and west of Kabul. I have never allowed myself to be so utterly trampled on before!

My interview with Sardar Nasrulla Khan was, I think, a very successful one. I had a good deal to show him in the way of specimens and much to tell him regarding the various coal-seams of Kamard and Saighan. He seemed especially impressed with my account of the iron-ore at Kalu, just this side of Bamian; it is certainly quite the finest thing of its kind I have ever seen: practically a hill-range of iron-ore extending for many miles. I hope His Majesty will be as pleased as his brother appeared to be with the results of my tour: the latter may quite possibly have entertained the curious suspicion you mentioned in your letter, but, if so, I think I have now gone far towards dispelling it.

By the way, I hope you won't think that my recent troublous time was due to tactlessness on my part; I have been *most* careful from the very beginning, but there is a limit to even my capacity for self-abasement! I don't know why His Majesty ever put on such a person to deal with me: he had only been recently released, with his relatives, from a long term of imprisonment for forging His Majesty's seal and so capturing several large sums of rupees from the Treasury! I can only explain it on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief". No doubt, however, there were wheels with wheels, and all very highly lubricated. He is crassly ignorant even for this country: knows not a word of any language but Persian and his paucity of information on general subjects would be a disgrace to a European child of six. He has never been out of Kabul in his life! except to go to Turkestan at the age of 7 in attendance on the late Amir during his tour. His sole qualification for his present post is the title Amin-ul-Maadan, with which he has been dubbed for the purpose: this is eminently typical of the whole Afghan burlesque.

I am at present busy working out my specimens and writing my reports, which will take two or three weeks: I have no idea what it is proposed that I should do next. It is a great pity I was not allowed to visit the Andarab and Panjshir valleys in my recent tour: in conversation with His Majesty, I understood him to approve of my suggestion to make the

round trip, but he failed to confirm this on paper. Consequently, it will be necessary to make a separate tour in those areas: there is most probably coal in Andarab; if so, it will be much more accessible to Kabul than that of Kamard and Saighan.

It is not easy to get definite orders during the Amir's absence on tour, as all matters have to be referred to him; this involves much delay. I understand from Sardar Nasrulla Khan that he leaves Herat on or about 17th August, and is not likely to be back for 3½ months: there was a rumour that he would be back for Ramazan, but that was evidently merely a "canard": I wish he were coming back earlier.

Just at present Kabul is hot, dull, dusty and newsless: I miss my newspapers terribly: His Majesty promised to send firmans to his Postmaster in Peshawar ordering him to send up my papers weekly by caravan: one batch has reached me at last, but the most recent paper was just three months old! so I am dependent for all my news on the Pioneer mail, which I get up by letter post at a cost of about Rs. 3 for postage: this must be nearly, if not quite, its weight in silver!

Reasons why I request to be relieved of the necessity of having further dealings with Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan.

1. It would appear that from the first Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan has been under the impression that I was under his orders; I cannot believe that he was given to understand this by His Majesty the Amir, for, under the terms of my agreement, I can take orders only from His Majesty himself, or from His Majesty's brother Sardar Nasrulla Khan or from His Majesty's son Sardar Inayatulla Khan. I am expressly debarred from taking orders from anyone else.

2. On my arrival in Kabul from Jagdallak, and before proceeding to Ghorband, for the first time I had occasion to write a letter to His Majesty the Amir, and, in accordance with the terms of my agreement, I handed this letter to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan for transmission to His Majesty. Shortly afterwards Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan informed me that it was not necessary to refer matters of the kind to His Majesty and that therefore he had not delivered the letter. I enquired how he came to know the contents, and he was compelled to admit that he had opened my letter and had had it translated. This letter was in a *sealed cover* and was addressed personally to His Majesty, and I was therefore very greatly surprised to find that it had been opened by Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. I was the more surprised since I had been definitely promised by His Majesty that my letters to His Majesty would be delivered into his own hands, and that the appointment of an official to receive them from me was intended to guarantee their safe and prompt delivery; such an official being, in the exact words used to me by Sardar Azimulla Khan, "merely a peon". So far as I am aware, it is not usual for peons to open letters addressed to their master and decide as to the desirability or otherwise of delivering them.

3. So far as my work is concerned, I have experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining, through Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan, even the simplest articles required by me. As evidence of the manner in which Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan has dealt with my requests, I attach copies (photographs) of five letters from him on the subject of an application of mine for a small quantity of methylated spirit which was necessary in order to enable me to carry out assays of coal and other minerals. On 4th May, I wrote to him asking for a supply of spirit, which he had previously informed me could be obtained by his writing to the officer in charge of the gun-factory. After sending him repeated letters during a period of eighteen days, I succeeded in obtaining the spirit only on the evening preceding the day on which I was to start on my recent tour. I might draw attention to the reason for non-compliance with my request, given in his letter, dated the 8th Rabi-us-Sani (21st May): his previous statements and his earlier letters led me to suppose that no special firman was necessary; I had also spoken of the matter to the officer in charge of the gun-factory and he had told me that he would let me have the spirit if I would get a note from Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. It was only when I threatened to refer the matter to His Highness Sardar Nasrulla Khan (see copy of my letter attached) that Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan took steps to obtain the spirit. I may point out that, of the eighteen days during which I was endeavouring to obtain the spirit, three were spent in a trip to Khurd Kabul; the remaining fifteen were absolutely wasted. I had intended during this period to make several assays of coal, copper ore, &c., but, owing to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan's supineness, I was unable to do this for want of spirit, and was thus compelled to waste fifteen days of my time, which may be assessed at a loss of Rs. 750 to His Majesty the Amir.

4. I have already stated that Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan appeared to be under the impression that I was under his orders; in fact, not only I, but everyone attached to my party. I could cite a large number of cases in proof of this, but I think that the following will be sufficient:—

(*a*) Before leaving Kabul, I told the man Babai, whom I understood to be under my orders, that I should require several boxes in which to bring back specimens of coal, &c.; Babai said that he had about forty boxes at Siahgird and would pick up them on arrival there. To this I consented and thought no more of the matter. Some days after leaving Siahgird, I asked for

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the boxes and Babai informed me that he had referred the matter to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan, who had told him not to bring the boxes, as they were unnecessary and my specimens could be brought back in sacks obtained locally. Thus Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan took upon himself to countermand my orders, without even having the civility to inform me that he had done so. I was naturally surprised at such behaviour on his part, but was still more astonished at his ignorance in imagining that such a friable mineral as coal could be carried in sacks on ponies for a distance of perhaps two hundred miles. That my orders should have been countermanded without reference to me, would in any case have given me just cause for complaint; but when they were countermanded by one who was evidently so incompetent to judge of their necessity or otherwise, I considered it necessary to point out that my orders must not be countermanded without previous reference to me.

(*b*) Before leaving Kabul, I asked to be supplied with one or more "farash", to pitch and strike my tents, and it was arranged that two of the "Sappers and Miners", who were attached to my party, should be told off for this work; I agreed to this arrangement. On arrival at Faranjal, these men pitched my tent, but omitted the very necessary precaution of digging a trench round it to keep out the rain, and when it began to rain, my servant went to the "Sappers and Miners" and asked them to come and dig the trench; this they one and all refused to do without orders from Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. My servant therefore went to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan's tent and referred the matter to him and was rewarded by being called "a pig, a kafir, and the servant of a kafir". I quote this case to show that the "Sappers and Miners" refused to take my orders and clearly stated that they were under the orders only of Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. A similar case occurred subsequently, but I do not think that it is necessary to quote the details here.

5. It is of course impossible for me to have any further dealings with a person, who, instead of showing me the simple courtesy accorded in almost all countries to a stranger, could permit himself to use such terms of abuse to my Muhammadan servant and at the same time to include me in the abuse. This abuse was uttered at Faranjal early in June and I at first determined to return at once to Kabul and tender my resignation to His Majesty, but on further consideration, I felt that it would not be fair to His Majesty to allow a personal matter of this sort to interrupt the work that he wished me to carry out, and I therefore decided to continue my tour. I need hardly point out, however, that the unavoidable and almost daily association with Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan has rendered my tour most uncomfortable and unpleasant.

6. The cases quoted above are only a few typical ones, but I think that they are sufficient to show that, in the interests of the work entrusted to me by His Majesty the Amir, it is desirable that I should not be asked to have further dealings with Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan, whilst on personal grounds it is impossible for me to associate with him in future.

H. H. Hayden.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 163

MEMORANDUM.

Pro. No. 163.

The papers specified in the margin were transmitted to the Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office, London, for the information of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under cover of the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 34-M., dated the 22nd August 1907.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials.

Letter from Mr. H. H. Hayden, dated the 8th August 1907.

(With 5 spare copies.)

No. 2483-F., dated Simla, the 26th August 1907 (Confidential).

Endorsed by Foreign Department.

Pro. No. 164.

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded confidentially to the Division of the Chief of the Staff for information.

From H. H. Hayden, Esq., dated the 8th August 1907.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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(14)

Dated Kabul, the 30th August 1907.

Pro no 165

From—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq., C/o the Agent, Punjab Banking Company, Peshawar,

To—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Very many thanks for your note, with particulars as to Wilton's movements.

2. I enclose a copy of the Amir's reply to my letter: both the promptitude and manner of his reply are most satisfactory.

I hear, on absolutely reliable authority, that my little friend reported to Sardar Nasrulla Khan in public durbar that I was quite incompetent and knew nothing of mining and that during my recent tour I had found very little for the Amir, but a great deal for myself! The first part of his charge is merely laughable, but the latter part is one of those nasty malicious lies that they are only too keen to believe. However, as I said in my last letter to you, I think my results are sufficient to give him the lie: they certainly would be in any other country, but it is impossible to foresee the workings of that mental labyrinth, the Afghan mind.

3. I hope to have my reports finished in the course of the next day or two. I shall then hand them in to Sardar Nasrulla Khan, and find out if there is any more work they want done. I rather fancy I have now done all they want: the fad has probably worn itself out by now, and I expect I shall be kept doing nothing till His Majesty comes back, and then be allowed to go back to India. It is horrid waste of time sitting here, but I do not like to ask to be allowed to go back to India before the Amir returns. He is expected to be here for the *Id*, but it will probably be some time after that before I shall be able to get an interview. I presume Government will have no objection to my return? If the Amir wished for it and if Government approved, I think Holland would be prepared to offer a substitute.

4. I hope to send down three or four boxes of geological specimens shortly to Calcutta for assay and determination: chiefly ores of copper, iron, and lead, also various samples of coal and a number of fossils which I have not sufficient literature with me to enable me to determine. You will see from the Amir's letter that he prefers that I should send them myself rather than through the "G. G. G.", as they euphemistically term the State, which will thus be saved the cost of carriage! I presume the correct course would be to send them through your Department, but I hope it won't object if I send them direct to Holland in order to save time and expense.

Translation of a letter from His Majesty the Amir* of Afghanistan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to the address of Mr. H. H. HAYDEN, Mining Engineer, dated Wednesday, the 11th Rajjab 1325 Hijra, corresponding to 21st August 1907.

Encl 6 to Pro no 165

May it be known to the honoured one H. H. Hayden, Mining Engineer.

Your petition, dated 5th August 1907, has been received and perused by me. You have represented that you have returned from Bamian, Sikan, and Khamard, and that you are now engaged in examining the specimens of minerals that you have obtained, and hope to submit to me a detailed report about them. Secondly, you have complained of the bad behaviour and bad arrangements of Mir Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din. This I have thoroughly understood. With regard to the minerals and the result of their examination, keep with you the reports you draw up after examination of such stones as you can examine here and bring up and explain everything personally to me when, please God, I return to Kabul. As regards other stones, which you think it necessary to send to India for examination, it would be better for you to send them to India yourself if you can. Should you, however, wish to send them through the officials of my Government, you should give them to Sardar Nasrulla Khan, Naib-us-Saltana, with a list and a letter saying where and to whom you wish to send them, so that the Sardar may send them.

With regard to Mir Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din, a farman has been sent to the Naib-us-Saltana with instructions to dismiss Mir Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din from this appointment, so that he may not interfere with your work. The mining establishment will, however, be maintained and will receive instructions to work under you and to obey your orders. The rest is all well.

SIRAJ-UL-MILLAT-WAD-DIN.

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* Amir Habibulla Khan.

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 166

MEMORANDUM.

Pro. No. 166.

Mr. Hayden's proceedings in Afghanistan.

Letter from Mr. H. H. Hayden, dated the 30th August 1907, with enclosure.
(With 5 spare copies.)

The papers specified in the margin were transmitted to the Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office, London, for the information of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under cover of the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 38-M., dated the 19th September 1907.

No. 2670-F., dated Simla, the 20th September 1907 (Confidential).

Pro. No. 167.

Endorsed by Foreign Department.

From H. H. Hayden, Esq., dated the 30th August 1907, with enclosure.

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded confidentially to the Division of the Chief of the Staff, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2483-F., dated the 26th August 1907.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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Dated Kabul, the 30th September 1907.

From—H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,

To—E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Yours of the 24th reached me yesterday.

My resignation has been withdrawn, or rather there was no cause to send it to the Amir, as Sardar Nasrulla Khan saw apparently that he had carried his petty tyranny a little too far and quite changed his tactics on receipt of my letter, and matters are much more satisfactory for the moment, and will, I hope, remain so till the Amir returns.

I am afraid your suggestion, that I should offer to show the Amir the coal seams and iron ore when he is on his way back to Kabul, is hardly feasible. No one who has not recently been in the Amir's service in Afghanistan could realise or even credit the attitude of the Afghan authorities to the Europeans here. If I made the offer you suggest, it would have to go to Sardar Nasrulla Khan, who would most certainly regard it as impudent, and would reply that if the Amir had wished me to show him the coal and iron he would no doubt have sent me orders to that effect. I do not think therefore that it would be desirable to lay myself open to the snub that would inevitably follow. You may think this merely fanciful, but my opinion is based on the experience, not only of myself but of all the other Europeans here, most of whom have been treated far worse than I have been. As a sample of Sardar Nasrulla Khan's attitude, which is, of course, notoriously anti-European, I enclose a couple of extracts from letters I have received from him. No. 1 is the last clause in a letter informing me that stores, &c., imported from India are liable to duty. As I had not imported or expressed any intention of importing stores, I think the tone of his letter was gratuitously insulting. No. 2 is the last paragraph of a letter from him in reply to one of mine, asking whether, in view of extract No. 1, certain chemical and polishing materials, which I had written and asked Holland to send up for the Amir's benefit, would be liable to duty and postal charges, or whether I might have them brought up free of charge.

I think you will admit that in tamely sitting down under "courtesies" of this kind, I have reached the limit of self-abasement that even the despised "farangi" can be expected to attain. These are only two instances of almost every day occurrences, which, however, are, I think, largely due to the absence of the Amir. Nasrulla Khan detests all Europeans, especially British, and all the local officials are fully aware of this and play up to him; the inevitable result is insolence and endless obstruction. This year matters have been carried so far and the position of the Europeans has been made so intolerable that unless the Amir takes drastic measures to improve it, no one will be able to stay in the country. However, I think there is no doubt that the Amir will see that his brother has gone too far and will do his best to put things straight again. So far as my experience goes—and that of more experienced people here agrees with it,—the Amir is an excellent person to deal with, *when one can see him:* but there's the rub: even when one has performed the herculean task of surmounting the obstructions caused by the barrier of subordinate officials surrounding him and has at last received orders to go and see him, his procrastinating and unstable temperament is a still further obstacle to an interview. An instance of this is the case of a European, still here, who was going down to India for the winter: (this was two years ago). The Amir expressed a desire to see him before he left; on each day on which he went for his interview, he was shown into a cold and fireless room (in November), and kept waiting for the whole day: in the evening he was told the Amir would see him next day: after this had gone on *for 18 days*, the man's patience gave out, and he started for India. Most of this sort of thing is undoubtedly due to the Amir's officials, but he himself is by no means entirely guiltless. So far as I am concerned, however, I have found him most pleasant, courteous and almost business-like, but what between obstructive officials and the attractions of the *haremsarai*, the difficulty of obtaining an interview is almost incredible—*quite* incredible to most people.

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2R.

I have now finished my report and handed it in to Sardar Nasrulla Khan. If the Amir is not pleased with my results, he ought to be. Whether he will ever take any steps to develop his coal or his iron is uncertain: I am very doubtful about it myself. It will require a very strong man to overcome the inertia due to the passive resistance of most of the Afghan officials—and the active resistance of Sardar Nasrulla Khan and his party—to any innovation or improvement, the stimulus for which comes from the outside world. This is due no doubt partly to their astounding ignorance and self-complaisance, but also largely to the combination of jealousy, fear, hatred and distrust that they have for their European neighbours, especially on The East! I fear the strong man is lacking and the inertia will be too much for any but another Abdur Rahman; it certainly was too much in the case of Johns. However, I shall be much interested to see the Amir and hear what his intentions are.

The date of his return is still uncertain; current reports put it at the 15th Ramzan (23rd October) and also a few days after the *Id* (7th or 8th November): no one knows, probably not even the Amir himself. The latest report that I heard is that he leaves Mazar-i-Sharif on the 15th Ramzan and travels *via* Haibak, Andarab, and Panjshir to Jabl-us-Siraj, where he will spend the *Id* and come into Kabul a few days later, stay here about a week, then go to Jalalabad, whence it is also reported, Nasrulla Khan will then start on the Haj: I hope to see the Amir here on his return from Jabl-us-Siraj, but it is quite possible that he may tell me to go to Jalalabad and see him there. I have no idea what his further intentions are as regards my work, but am inclined to suspect that I have done all the work he wants done at the moment; this, coupled with the pressure brought to bear by the reactionaries, will probably lead him to suggest that I should return to India for the winter. This would, of course, suit my book. If, however, he wishes me to stay on, he may ask me to remain here over the winter, with a view to work on the Kandahar side. I must honestly confess that I would not willingly stay in this country longer than is necessary: I have been here now nearly seven months and during that time have been allowed to do only two months' work and that not in new or unknown country. From the purely economic point of view, the results are perhaps satisfactory or would be so in any other country, but if no serious attempt is made by the Amir to develop the mineral resources to which I have drawn attention, my work might almost as well have been left undone. From the scientific point of view, I have done little more than confirm and amplify the work of others, and lastly from the exploratory point of view, my additions to our knowledge of the country are extremely small. This is of course due to the suspicion and distrust with which an Indian Government servant is regarded by all Afghan officials, not excluding the Amir himself. The result was that my short tour was rigidly confined within the narrowest possible limits compatible with such investigations as appeared to the Amir to be specially necessary. On the whole, therefore, I can only look upon the time spent here as to a great extent wasted, and I feel that it might have been much more profitably spent in India. It is, of course, possible that the past season cannot be regarded as a fair criterion, but I am inclined to fear that it will be typical of others. The Amir takes no interest in anything that is not within a comparatively short distance from Kabul, which he wishes to make into a large industrial centre: from a metallurgical point of view, Kabul is unfortunately eminently unsuitable for such a purpose on account of the great scarcity of both fuel and water. If, however, he could be persuaded to take a more generous view, he might see the advantage of developing local resources. This would unfortunately mean railways, the very mention of which is sufficient to give the average Afghan official a fit; the Amir himself has no objection to them apparently, but is he strong enough to defy popular prejudice? he has already deferred to it in the case of Johns, and, having once been over-ruled, will probably be over-ruled again.

It seems to me therefore that my employment by the Amir will merely gratify a passing whim and be of no serious value to anybody. If I saw prospects of doing good and useful work, either economic or purely scientific, it would be another matter, but, as things stand, it seems hardly fair to myself or to my more legitimate work in India, to prolong my stay here indefinitely.

(16B)

Of course I have only looked at the matter from a purely professional point of view and there may no doubt be other aspects of the case that I am not in a position to grasp: should this be so and should His Excellency the Viceroy consider it expedient that I should stay longer, I shall of course be glad to do so. With Sardar Nasrulla Khan away, the position of the Europeans here will be much less unsatisfactory: but woe betide those who are here next summer, when he will presumably have returned from Mecca and be in a stronger position among his co-religionists, and when, it is reported, the Amir is going to Badakshan and his brother will consequently be again in charge.

Four boxes of specimens have been sent to Holland for assay and determination, as I have neither literature nor laboratory here: I hope the results will be satisfactory.

Extract from a letter from Sardar Nasrulla Khan to Mr. Hayden, dated the 27th Jamadi-us-Sani 1325 Hijra, corresponding to 7th August 1907.

Encl. to Prov. 16 B.

* * * * * * *

You were also told to make yourself acquainted with our sublime order that in future newspapers, maps, provisions and other goods which you order from Peshawar for yourself will be liable to pay the postage and duties fixed by Government law. Should you fail to pay them, orders will be issued that they should not be forwarded from Peshawar in future.—*Usual conclusion.*

When you know the arrangements we have made and a firman has been already issued to you, we cannot make out why you should complain and write another letter repeating the same points.

Written on Wednesday, 2nd of Shaban-ul-Muazan 1325 H. (11th September 1907).

Sealed (Naib-us-Saltanah Sb.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(17)

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 169

MEMORANDUM.

Pro. No. 169.

Employment of Mr. H. H. Hayden in Afghanistan.

Letter from Mr. H. H. Hayden, dated the 30th September 1907, with enclosures.
(With 5 spare copies.)

The papers specified in the margin were transmitted to the Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office, London, for the information of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under cover of the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 41-M., dated the 10th October 1907.

No. 2865-F., dated Simla, the 15th October 1907 (Confidential).

Pro. No. 170.

Endorsed by Foreign Department.

From H. H. Hayden, Esq., dated the 30th September 1907, with enclosures.

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded confidentially to the Division of the Chief of the Staff, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2670-F., dated the 20th September 1907.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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Endorsement to the Chief of the Staff, No. 2483-F., dated the 26th August 1907, forwarding copy of Mr. Hayden's letter
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165
166

167
168
169
From H. H. Hayden, Esq., Kabul, dated the 30th August 1907, reporting the result of his representation to the Amir concerning Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and saying he hoped to send three or four boxes of geological specimens to Calcutta for assay and determination .
Memorandum showing that a copy of the foregoing letter was forwarded to India Office with Foreign Secretary's letter No. 38-M., dated the 19th September 1907.
Endorsement to the Division of the Chief of the Staff, No. 2670-F., dated the 20th September 1907, forwarding copy of the foregoing letter
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From H. H. Hayden, Esq., Kabul, dated the 30th September 1907, stating that his resignation has been withdrawn; and that the suggestion to show the coal seams and iron ore to the Amir when he was on his way back to Kabul was not feasible for the reasons mentioned; and offering remarks in connection with his employment under the Amir, and on the position of the Europeans in Afghan service
Memorandum showing that a copy of the above letter was forwarded to the India Office with Secretary's letter No. 41-M., dated the 10th October 1907
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170
Endorsement to the Division of the Chief of the Staff, No. 2865-F., dated the 15th October 1907, forwarding copy of Mr. Hayden's letter
15

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT NOTES.
SECRET-F., DECEMBER 1907.
Nos. 162-170.
4
COMPLAINTS OF MR. H. H. HAYDEN, OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, REGARDING THE TREATMENT ACCORDED HIM BY MIR GHULAM MUHAY-UD-DIN KHAN, THE AFGHAN OFFICIAL DEPUTED TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS RESEARCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.
FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., KABUL, DATED THE 8TH (RECEIVED 19TH) AUGUST 1907. Prouc 162.
Complains about the treatment accorded him by Mir Ghulan Muhay-ud-din Khan, the Afghan official, deputed to assist him in his researches, and gives information regarding the discovery of a hill-range of iron ore at Kabul, this side of Bamian.
I submit, in print, this very interesting letter which I received yesterday from Mr. Hayden. He has been having a very unpleasant time, owing to the behaviour of the man employed by the Afghan Government to look after him. Mr. Hayden hopes he has succeeded in exposing this person, and that he will not be troubled with him in future. It is quite possible that now that Mr. Hayden has been able to prove that this man's conduct has constituted a breach of the Agreement between Mr. Hayden and the Amir, the insolent ex-jail bird will be removed: but it is pretty certain that he will be replaced by some one of the same kidney. It is the experience of every European who enters the Afghan service.
It is a pity that Mr. Hayden has not told us more about his geological discoveries. He must have felt pretty confident of the safety of his letter to have written so freely about Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and might perhaps have written in greater detail about the coal and iron. However, he has managed to let us know of the hill-range of iron ore at Kalu on the

Kabul side of Bamian, extending for many miles, "the finest thing of its kind I have ever
seen."
To the best of my belief this discovery is quite new. We have nothing about this wonderful deposit of iron ore in our Gazetteers, and I don't remember ever to have heard of
it before.
A copy of the letter may be sent to the India Office with the Secretary's weekly letter, and the Division of the Chief of the Staff may be furnished with a copy. An extract of the paragraphs regarding the coal and
iron may be sent unofficially and confidentially to
the Commerce and Industry Department.
Sent.
Yes.
T. G. B.,-21-8-07.
L. W DANE.
His Excellency the Viceroy should see.
21-8-07.
21-8-07.
E. H. S. CLARKE,
L. W. DANE.
MEMORANDUM SHOWING THAT A COPY OF MR. HAYDEN'S LETTER WAS FORWARDED TO THE INDIA
OFFICE WITH SECRETARY'S LETTER No. 34-M., DATED THE 22ND AUGUST 1907.
Prono 163.
A very interesting letter.
23-8-07.
M[INTO].
Prono 164.
ENDORSEMENT TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF, No. 2483-F., DATED THE 26TH AUGUST 1907.
Forwards copy of Mr. Hayden's letter.
FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., KABUL, DATED THE 30TH AUGUST (RECEIVED 11TH SEPTEMBER) 1907. Prono 165.
Reports the result of his representation to the Amir concerning Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and says he hopes to send three or four boxes of geological specimens to Calcutta for assay and determination.
Copies of the letter may be sent to the India Office with Secretary's weekly letter and to

the Division of the Chief of the Staff. Drafts put
E. H. S. CLARKE.
621FD
up.

Page - 5
2
Extract paragraph 4 from the letter may be sent to the Commerce and Industry Depart-
ment unofficially. His Excellency the Viceroy may
E. H. S. CLARKE.
T. G. B.,-16-9.07.
A. S.,-17-9-07.
see.
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., TO MR. E. C. WILTON, DATED KABUL,
THE 9TH SEPTEMBER 1907.
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I have sent in my resignation today! The Amir is touring round Afghanistan and his
brother, Sardar Nasrulla Khan, is in charge here: he loathes all Europeans and he and his
satellites are doing all they know to make our life here as unpleasant as they can. New
regulations and restrictions, affecting the white men here, are made almost daily and commu-
nicated to us in the most insulting terms possible. These "laws" as they call them are occa-
sionally made to meet a case of a single individual; thus the latest is that no newspapers are
allowed to come up to us from India by post. This is specially for my benefit, as I am the only
European here who gets up papers and I get the "Pioneer Mail" every week, at an out-lay

for postal charges alone, of about two rupees a copy. So this law has been made to deprive
last connecting link with civilisation. It is only one of innumerable petty tyrannies that we have been subjected to recently and it is just a bit more than I can stand, so I have
today sent in my resignation to Nasrulla Khan. I hope it will embarrass him somewhat, as
he is not competent to accept it and will have to refer the matter to the Amir, who will, I
hope, express disapproval of his brother's action. Even if the Amir at heart approves of
Feringhee-baiting, he can hardly endorse it openly.
me of
my
The Amir himself is expected back here towards the end of October and, if not away
before, I hope to get my resignation accepted when he returns. If you see Clarke in Simla,
would you mind telling him I have sent in my resignation and my reasons for doing so.
It will save my writing to him this week, but I will write and let him know further developments, as I know he is familiar with "the ways that are dark and the tricks that
are vain
which prevail in this country and will be interested and will also probably understand as nobody else could. Never have I been in such a country or among such officials:
luckily it has all got a funny side to it, otherwise one would commit suicide or murder, or
both.
My trip in N. Afghanistan
ought to have been delightful, but was absolutely ruined by
the poisonous nature of the chief official sent with me. However, it was quite interesting
from a geological point of view.
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There was excellent ibex shooting, too, but I had to forego it, as I did not intend to give the beasts with me a chance of saying I ever took so much as a single day off my work for sport or anything else,

I submit, in print, Mr. Hayden's demi-official letter to me of the 30th August, also extract from a private letter from Mr. Hayden to Mr. E. C. Wilton, which the latter has been good enough to hand to me.

With reference to the demi-official letter it will be seen that the Amir replied very nicely to Mr. Hayden's complaint of the objectionable conduct of the man, Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, and has ordered his removal from the post of Mehmandar in charge of Mr. Hayden. But notwithstanding, Mr. Hayden's letter shows that he was chafing at inaction, and the waste of time, and was thinking of trying to get away. The private letter, dated 9th instant, shows that Mr. Hayden has not been able to put up with the treatment which is the experience of all Europeans who enter the employ of the Afghan Government. He attributes this treatment to Sardar Nasrulla Khan and his satellites; they do their utmost to make the lives of the European employés "as unpleasant as they can," and communicate new regulations and restrictions almost daily "in the most insulting terms possible." It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Hayden has sent in his resignation to Sardar Nasrulla Khan. Even the Amir's good-will towards Europeans is not sufficient to protect the Europeans who enter his service from the malice and hatred of the Afghan officials headed by Nasrulla Khan.

With the exception of Major Bird, whom the Amir took a great fancy to every European British subject who has entered the Amir's employ has had to put up with a

great deal, and
even Major Bird had trouble with the underlings, until they saw that it was not a safe game
to play as soon as he had secured the Amir's friendship.
Mr. Hayden says in his demi-official letter of 30th August-"I presume Government will
have no objection to my return? If the Amir wished for it, and if Government approved, I
think Holland would be prepared to offer a substitute." Before answering this, we had better
wait and see whether Mr. Hayden's resignation is accepted, or if the Amir will wish to retain
him and ameliorate his treatment. But if he has to come away, I submit that it is not desirable
to send up another officer to be subjected to the insolence of the Amir's officials.

3
A copy of the demi-official letter may be sent to the India Office, but the private one
should not go.
His Excellency the Viceroy should see, and thereafter, the file may be sent unofficially to
the Commerce and Industry Department for information.
18-9-07.
E. H. S. CLARKE.
It will be a great pity if Mr. Hayden leaves before the Amir returns. Why did he not
offer to show the Amir the iron and coal when the latter was on his way back to Kabul? I
think he should be asked this.
19-9-07.
L. W. DANE.
I much wish Mr. Hayden could have postponed his resignation till the Amir's return to
Kabul. I think it would be well to suggest to him that he should see the Amir before he
leaves. He evidently has been very badly treated-but in every way, both for the

present and
future, it would be best that he should see the Amir.
22-9-07.
M[INTO].
Issue the demi-official to Mr. Hayden. His address is care of the Manager of the Punjab
Bank at Peshawar.
Then send to Commerce and Industry Department to see.
23-9-07.
Memor
E. H. S. CLARKE.Prono 166.
howing shot a copy of the foregoing letter was
forwarded
to India office wille foreign eay's delta no 30-40 do 145,
Endorsement to the wn of the click of the Staffers 2670 +7. dated 1 Prono 167
(DEMI-OFFICIAL] farcozon's letts.
Forword Coby of Mind
Date Simla, the 24th September 1907.
26th Ich 07.
From E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign
Department,
To-H. H. HAYDEN, Esq., Kabul, care of Manager, Punjab Bank, Peshawar.
Wilton has kindly allowed me to see your letter to him of the 9th September last, and
extracts from it have been submitted for the information of His Exce llency the Viceroy, who
much wishes that you could have postponed your resignation until the Amir's return to Kabul.
His Excellency thinks that it is very desirable that you should see the Amir before you leave,
will no doubt endeavour to do so.
and
It is possible that with the return of the Amir your
position may be made more satisfactory; and if this happens, and if His Majesty wishes you to
continue the work which was beginning to produce such excellent results, you will no doubt be
well content to remain. Is it too late to offer to show the Amir the coal seams

and the iron
when he is on his way back to Kabul?
you
Department of Commerce and Industry.
Mr Hayden has submitted his resignation on account of the bad treatment he is receiving
at the hands of the Afghan officials. It has, however, been suggested to him by the Foreign
Department that he should see the Amir (who is expected back at Kabul by the end of
October) before leaving, as he might make his position more satisfactory and persuade him to
stay on.
For information. (Mr. Holland knows about this as he mentioned the matter in a demi-
official to Under Secretary.)
D. O'S.,-30-9-07.
A. K. S.,-30-9-07.
80-9-07.
1-10-07.
M. M. S. GUBBAY.
B. ROBERTSON.
J. F. FINLAY].
Foreign Department.
We may hear from Mr. Hayden in reply to Deputy Secretary (F.)'s demi-official letter of
the 24th September 1907 and may keep the file in await for a little while longer.
T. G. B.,-2-10-07.
3-10-07.
3-10-07.
A. R. JELF.
E. H. S. CLARKE.

4
Prono 168.
Prous 169
FROM H. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., KABUL, DATED THE 30TH SEPTEMBER (RECEIVED

10TH OCTOBER)
1907.
States that his resignation has been withdrawn; and that the suggestion to show the coal seams and iron ore to the Amir when he is on his way back to Kabul is not feasible for the reasons mentioned; and offers remarks in connection with his employment under the Amir, and on the e position of the Europeans in Afghan service.
Copies of the letter are being sent to the India Office by to-day's mail. An endorsement is put up sending copies of it to the Division of the Chief of the Staff in continuation. We should like to see a copy of the report which has been handed in to Sardar Nasrulla Khan for submission to the Amir. The Department of Commerce and Industry may see Mr. Hayden's letter which should first be submitted for His Excellency's information with reference to the notes on page 3.
T. G. B.,-10-10-07.
A. S.,-10-10-07.
MEMORANDUM SHOWING THAT A COPY OF THE ABOVE LETTER WAS FORWARDED TO THE INDIA OFTION
WITH SECRETARY'S LETTER No. 41-M., DATED THE 10TH OCTOBER 1907.
11-10-07.
11-10-07.
12-10-07.
A. R. JELF.
E H. S. CLARKE.
L. DANE.
I am very glad Mr. Hayden has decided to await the arrival of the Amir. I cannot but think things will improve when he reaches, Kabul but Mr. Hayden will of course then inform us further, and if matters are no better, we cannot fairly expect him to remain longer the Amir's service.
Prono 170.
15-10-07.
M[INTO].
ENDORSEMENT TO THE DIVISION OF THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF, No. 2865-F.,

DATED THE 15TH
OCTOBER 1907.
Forwards copy of Mr. Hayden's letter.
Department of Commerce and Industry.
Seen in the Commerce and Industry Department.
(Mr. Hayden is presumably keeping Mr. Holland informed of his intentions.)
D. O'S.,-18-10-07.
A. K. S.,-18-10-07.
19-10-07.
M. M. S. GUBBAY.
19-10-07.
20-10-07.
Foreign Department.
No further action is required at present.
A. S.,--28-10-07.
29-10-07.
29-10-07.
G. C. B. P., Simla.-No. 621 F. D.-1-11-07.-26-E. A. D'S.
B. ROBERTSON.
J. F. F[INLAY].
A. R. JELF.
E. H. S. CLARKE.

5
Extract from the Peshawar Diary dated the 15th October 1907.
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10. The samples of stones and coal discovered by the European Geologist in the hills of
Hazarajat have been sent, by order of the Amir, to India to be tested by experts in European
firms. The Afghan Post Master at Peshawar has been directed by His Majesty to

take the
samples to Calcutta and Bombay as soon as they arrive at Peshawar.
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For information only.
T. G. B.,-31-10-1907.
A. S.,-1-11-1907.
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A. R. JELF,-1-11-1907.
E. H. S. CLARKE,-1-11-1907.
From-H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,
Dated Kabul, the 28th October 1907.
To-E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign
Department.
I hope my letter written early this month, in reply to yours of 24th September, reached
you safely, and that you will get a chance of finding out His Excellency the Viceroy's wishes
(with regard to my staying on here or otherwise) before he leaves for his Burma tour. If so,
I should be grateful if you would let me know them as early as possible, so that I may know
what line to take up when the Amir returns to Kabul, which is now likely to be about the
20th November. But his plans have been changed such an infinite number of times already
that we can only expect him when we see him. So far as I can see, he can hardly want me
to stay here during the winter as there will be absolutely nothing for me to do in Kabul and
field-work will be out of the question.

I hear the Amir, according to present intentions, is going to spend the winter here and is
not going to Jalalabad; possibly this means that his brother is going on the Haj; the latter,
however, has just taken a new wife (real wife, not slave-girl); she is the widow of a former
Ghulam bachcha, and it is currently reported that His Majesty will not view the alliance with
approbation and may therefore refuse his consent to the proposed journey.
This, however, is only gup and you may take it for what it is worth.
We have had a most unusually early fall of snow-nearly a foot-on the 21st and have
consequently had a very cold spell; it is still cold, but fortunately less so than it was, as the
sort of quarters that I am in-and which are locally considered good enough for a feringi-are
most unsuitable for cold weather, being neither wind nor water tight!
I hope you will be able to let me know His Excellency the Viceroy's wishes fairly soon:
if it is finally settled that I am to stay on I shall ask the Amir to let me run down to India
for a month to see a dentist. I am also almost completely out of stores and shall soon be
reduced to nau and pulau, both no doubt nutritious, but highly monotonous and indigestible.
Best wishes to yourself and to Wilton when you see him.
P.S.-Can you tell me if the Amir's sons and brothers are officially Royal Highness? I
don't want to give offence, but at the same time I don't want to grovel.
A proposed draft reply is put up.
A. S.,-9-11-1907.
I have added a paragraph and the case should be sent to Camp for His Excellency the
Viceroy's approval and information.
Approved.
4124 F. D.-S F-162-170-Dec.
E. H. S. CLARKE,-11-11-1907.
L. W. DANE, 22-11-1907.
M[INTO], 26-11-1907.

6
Dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1907.
From-E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign
Department,
To-H. H. HAYDEN, Esq., care of the Manager, Punjab Bank, Peshawar.
In reply to your letter dated the 28th October 1907, I am desired to inform you that
your letter of the 30th September intimating that your resignation had been withdrawn was
submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, and that His Excellency was much pleased to hear
that you had decided to await the arrival of the Amir.
It is hoped that you will find that matters improve now that the Amir has returned to
Kabul. If, however, there is no improvement in the treatment accorded to you, I am to
request you to inform the Government of India. His Excellency thinks it would be a pity
for you to sever your connection with Kabul as long as you feel that you can do good work,
provided that you are properly treated, but there would be no objection to your coming down
to India for a few weeks during the very cold weather, should the Amir raise no objection.
With reference to the enquiry contained in the postscript to your letter, I am to say that
the Amir's sons and brothers are not officially recognised as "Royal" Highnesses, and it would
be well, if possible, to avoid this English style in addressing them.
Dated Kabul, the 16th December 1907.
From-H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,
To-E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the
Foreign Department.
Many thanks for yours of the 7th, which I was very glad to get, as I shall know

what
line to take up when I see the Amir: when that will be I have no idea, as, although he
returned to Kabul on the 25th of last month, he is still in the haram sarai and shows no signs
of taking up any business for some time to come. I have sent in my report, but am not
certain if it has reached him yet: I had it translated-most satisfactorily-by Dr. Abdul
Ghani, and handed it over to the Shahghasi Mulki (Ali Ahmad Khan) a week ago, but he
dare not, apparently, mention its existence till the Amir asks for it. However, I had a
message from him to-day, saying he hoped to submit it to His Majesty this morning: if he
succeeds in doing so, I daresay the Amir may see me during the next fortnight or so. The
only European he has seen is Fennell, his chauffeur, whose wife is enceinte and ought to have
been back in India long ago: I fancy that is the sole reason why the Amir has seen him and
given him 'rukhsat': Fennell sent him an urgent appeal two months ago, asking to be
allowed to go down on account of his wife's health, but is still uncertain of the date of his
departure, as he is waiting for his 'firman.' I am afraid the delay is rather dangerous to his
wife, as the event is expected to come off in about three months' time, and the journey down
may be serious.
The Amir has not seen-nor shown any signs of an immediate intention to see-any of
the other Europeans, and it is just on the cards that he may keep us waiting till he goes to
Jalalabad and then tell us to follow him and see us there. He has not yet issued any orders
as to his move down, but there is a general idea that he will leave for Jalalabad some time
before the middle of January; but it probably depends on the weather: if it

become very cold
and he gets an attack of gout, he will probably go at once.
My present idea, so far as I am concerned, is to say I am prepared to stay on, but to ask
him to let me go to India for a month or two; it is absolutely necessary to have some kind
of a laboratory here and I want him to let me go down and get essential chemicals and
apparatus. Besides, I am not fitted out for a Kabul winter, as I never anticipated-even if I
remained in Afghanistan-being kept kicking my heels in Kabul without work, during the
winter; consequently, I am without suitable clothes and absolutely out of stores, so must go
down to replenish both wardrobe and store room. If he really wishes me to continue work, he
will no doubt consent to this.
There has been a marked improvement in the tone of officials generally since the Amir's
return, and so long as he is on the spot the Europeans are not very seriously worried. There
was a violent rush of 'shaitani' of every description during the last fortnight before his
return all the Europeans suffered more or less, but I think perhaps I came in for the worst of
it, as the man whom I had to report to the Amir some time ago is a son of Mir Ahmad Shah
and consequently has influential friends: however, he behaved so foolishly that he has only
strengthened my hand and has probably made matters much worse for himself. He made a
bad mistake by trying to upset me by interfering with all my subordinates, including seven
sowers of my escort, whom he had severely flogged: if he had confined his shaitani

I doubt if the Amir could have done very much, for fear of being accused of favouring a
feringhee and an infidel, but now that he has extended his attentions to his own

countrymen,
he has given the Amir something to go on, and as the matter is now being laid before him,
further developments will, I hope, be satisfactory from my point of view. The chief topic of
conversation among the officials who were with the Amir is the perpetual trouble that all the
Europeans have had during his absence, and there is a general impression that His Majesty
will make a few examples if he can do so without being accused of favouring us at the expense
of his own people.

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So far as I am concerned, I am inclined to think I shall score,' as the Amir's brother-in-
law (brother of the first queen), Naib-Shahghasi Mulki, Muhammad Alam Khan was told off
by the Amir, from the time of my first arrival in Afghanistan, to look after me: he has
always been most pleasant and it will probably be to his interest if the chief cause of all my
troubles, Mir Ghulam Muhay-ud-din, is defeated, as I propose to recommend him for the post
of "Amin-ul-madai" (Superintendent of Mines). Unfortunately, the other man's family are
not only influential, but among the richest in the country, and are, I hear, sparing no money
to obtain adherents; as you are no doubt aware, money can do a great deal in this country in
a case of the kind!
I hope I have not bored you with all this, but I daresay your knowledge of this country
may make it interesting to you. I have found it quite invigorating and amusing during

many months of enforced idleness, when one would otherwise have died of boredom; but it is
all sad waste of time.
I will write again as soon as I have seen the Amir, which I hope will be soon, as it is
getting very cold and I am extremely rheumatic, so I shan't be sorry to get away to a better
climate.
A very interesting letter, which His Excellency the Viceroy should see. It requires no
formal reply, and we may await Mr. Hayden's next communication.
The Amir may quite probably not have seen any of his European servants; but I don't
think Mr. Hayden is right in saying that the Amir is still in the Haram Serai and shows no
sign of taking up business for some time to come. We heard the other day of his having
held a special Council; and in a diary just received from the British Agent, he says that
"the Amir is doing his court work himself and, in disposing of cases, His Majesty does not
give heavy punishments, etc."
Mr. Hyden was unable to tell us anything definite about where the Amir is to spend the
rest of the winter-merely the general idea that His Majesty would leave for Jalalabad some
time before the middle of January.
A very interesting letter.
E. H. S. CLARKE,-26-12-1907.
L. W. DANE,-26-12-1907.
M[INTO],-28-12-1907.
Exd.-R. N. D.

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 162
COMPLAINTS OF MR. H. H. HAYDEN, OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPART-

MENT, REGARDING THE TREATMENT ACCORDED HIM BY MIR GHULAM MUHAY-UD-DIN KHAN, THE AFGHAN OFFICIAL DEPUTED TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS RESEARCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.
4124 F. D.-S F-162-170-Dec.

Page - 12
Dated Kabul, the 8th August 1907.
From-H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,
12
Kous 182
To-E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
I am afraid I have left your letter of the 1st June unanswered for an unconscionable time,
but it reached me in camp, and I thought it preferable for various reasons to wait till I was
back in Kabul before writing.
The Ghorband coal was certainly a disappointment to all concerned, but I think the Amir
was quite satisfied of its worthlessness, as I both wrote and explained to him a long and
detailed report, whilst the photographs that I showed him of the seams were irresistibly con-
vincing. Even had the quantity available been considerable, the quality was so poor and the
sulphur content so high (6.57%) as to render the coal useless for most practical purposes.
Curiously enough he seemed by no means displeased at the result and asked me for an
opinion condensed into five or six lines; this I fancy was made to serve a useful, if tardy,
purpose, and was intended to put on me the odium of an action which had been decided on
fully a month before I visited Ghorband.
The matter of your last paragraph was of considerable interest to me 'when I read it;
since then I have ascertained that my deputation to this country was locally supposed

to be based entirely on motives of that kind. Such a contemptibly idiotic idea is perfectly
typical of the warped mental processes which form such a prominent local characteristic.
However, I think the results of my recent tour have gone far to dispel this idea in high
quarters, if it ever existed there.
I got back to Kabul on the 29th of last month, after just the very most unpleasant two
months I have ever spent in all my life! You may possibly gather some notion of what I have
had to put up with when you read the enclosed document, which is a copy of an enclosure to a
letter that I have written to the Amir, asking that I may be relieved from further dealings
with the person concerned. I gave the letter to His Highness Sardar Nasrulla Khan
the day before yesterday; he seemed thoroughly impressed and promised to send the letter
on to His Majesty at once. Since my interview, I have heard from a very prominent
official here that Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan's character was well-known and this official
expressed considerable astonishment that I had been able to hold out so long: I thought of
referring the matter to the Amir some months ago, but I did not think the case then suffi-
ciently bad, so decided to give my friend a little more rope; the result has exceeded my most
sanguine expectations, but the rope giving process has been quite the most trying experience
I have ever undergone. The few cases quoted in my letter to His Majesty do not constitute
the one-fiftieth part of the insolence and obstruction that I have had to put up with. I have,
however, all through acted on your advice and been most careful to avoid anything approaching
an altercation, having been as polite and pleasant as if I were dealing with my dearest friend;

it meant desperate self-restraint, and I may casually mention that there are great "fids" of
self-respect belonging to me lying all over the country to the north and west of Kabul. I
have never allowed myself to be so utterly trampled on before!
My interview with Sardar Nasrulla Khan was, I think, a very successful one. I had a
good deal to show him in the way of specimens and much to tell him regarding the various
coal-seams of Kamard and Saighan. He seemed especially impressed with my account of the
iron-ore at Kalu, just this side of Bamian; it is certainly quite the finest thing of its kind I
have ever seen: practically a hill-range of iron-ore extending for many miles. I hope His
Majesty will be as pleased as his brother appeared to be with the results of my tour: the latter
may quite possibly have entertained the curious suspicion you mentioned in your letter, but,
if so, I think I have now gone far towards dispelling it.
By the way, i hope you won't think that my recent troublous time was due to tactlessness
on my part; I have been most careful from the very beginning, but there is a limit to even
my capacity for self-abasement! I don't know why His Majesty ever put on such a person
to deal with me: he had only been recently released, with his relatives, from a long term of
imprisonment for forging His Majesty's seal and so capturing several large sums of rupees
from the Treasury! I can only explain it on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief"
No doubt, however, there were wheels with wheels, and all very highly lubricated. He is
crassly ignorant even for this country: knows not a word of any language but Persian and his
paucity of information on general subjects would be a disgrace to a European child of six. He
has never been out of Kabul in his life! except to go to Turkestan at the age of 7

in attend-
ance on the late Amir during his tour. His sole qualification for his present post is the title
Amin-ul-Maadan, with which he has been dubbed for the purpose: this is eminently typical of
the whole Afghan burlesque.
I am at present busy working out my specimens and writing my reports, which will
take two or three weeks: I have no idea what it is proposed that I should do next. It is
a great pity I was not allowed to visit the Andarab and Panjshir valleys in my recent tour:
in conversation with His Majesty, I understood him to approve of my suggestion to make the

round trip, but he failed to confirm this on paper. Consequently, it will be necessary to make
a separate tour in those areas: there is most probably coal in Andarab; if so, it will be much
more accessible to Kabul than that of Kamard and Saighan.
It is not easy to get definite orders during the Amir's absence on tour, as all matters
have to be referred to him; this involves much delay. I understand from Sardar Nasrulla
Khan that he leaves Herat on or about 17th August, and is not likely to be back for 3
months: there was a rumour that he would be back for Ramazan, but that was evidently
merely a "canard": I wish he were coming back earlier.
Just at present Kabul is hot, dull, dusty and newsless: I miss my newspapers terribly:
His Majesty promised to send firmans to his Postmaster in Peshawar ordering him to send up
my papers weekly by caravan: one batch has reached me at last, but the most recent paper

was just three months old! so I am dependent for all my news on the Pioneer mail, which I
get up by letter post at a cost of about Rs. 3 for postage: this must be nearly, if not quite, its
weight in silver!
Reasons why I request to be relieved of the necessity of having further dealings with Mir
Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan.
1. It would appear that from the first Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan has been under
the impression that I was under his orders; I cannot believe that he was given to understand
this by His Majesty the Amir, for, under the terms of my agreement, I can take orders only
from His Majesty himself, or from His Majesty's brother Sardar Nasrulla Khan or from His
Majesty's son Sardar Inayatulla Khan. I am expressly debarred from taking orders from
anyone else.
2. On my arrival in Kabul from Jagdallak, and before proceeding to Ghorband, for the
first time I had occasion to write a letter to His Majesty the Amir, and, in accordance with
the terms of my agreement, I handed this letter to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan for
transmission to His Majesty. Shortly afterwards Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan informed
me that it was not necessary to refer matters of the kind to His Majesty and that therefore
he had not delivered the letter. I enquired how he came to know the contents, and he was
compelled to admit that he had opened my letter and had had it translated. This letter was in
a sealed cover and was addressed personally to His Majesty, and I was therefore very
greatly surprised to find that it had been opened by Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. I was
the more surprised since I had been definitely promised by His Majesty that my letters to

His Majesty would be delivered into his own hands, and that the appointment of an official to
receive them from me was intended to guarantee their safe and prompt delivery; such an
official being, in the exact words used to me by Sardar Azimulla Khan, "merely a peon ".
So far as I am aware, it is not usual for peons to open letters addressed to their master
and decide as to the desirability or otherwise of delivering them.
As
3. So far as my work is concerned, I have experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining,
through Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan, even the simplest articles required by me.
evidence of the manner in which Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan has dealt with my
requests, I attach copies (photographs) of five letters from him on the subject of an applica-
tion of mine for a small quantity of methylated spirit which was necessary in order to enable
me to carry out assays of coal and other minerals. On 4th May, I wrote to him asking
for a supply of spirit, which he had previously informed me could be obtained by his writing
to the officer in charge of the gun-factory. After sending him repeated letters during a period
of eighteen days, I succeeded in obtaining the spirit only on the evening preceding the day on
which I was to start on my recent tour. I might draw attention to the reason for non-com-
pliance with my request, given in his letter, dated the 8th Rabi-us-Sani (21st May): his previous
statements and his earlier letters led me to suppose that no special firman was necessary; I
had also spoken of the matter to the officer in charge of the gun-factory and he had told
me that he would let me have the spirit if I would get a note from Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-
din Khan. It was only when I threatened to refer the matter to His Highness

Sardar
Nasrulla Khan (see copy of my letter attached) that Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan took
steps to obtain the spirit. I may point out that, of the eighteen days during which I was
endeavouring to obtain the spirit, three were spent in a trip to Khurd Kabul; the remaining
fifteen were absolutely wasted. I had intended during this period to make several assays of
coal, copper ore, &c., but, owing to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan's supineness, I was unable
to do this for want of spirit, and was thus compelled to waste fifteen days of my time, which
may be assessed at a loss of Rs. 750 to His Majesty the Amir.
4. I have already stated that Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan appeared to be under the
impression that I was under his orders; in fact, not only I, but everyone attached to my
party. I could cite a large number of cases in proof of this, but I think that the following will
be sufficient:-
:-
(a) Before leaving Kabul, I told the man Babai, whom I understood to be under my orders,
that I should require several boxes in which to bring back specimens of coal, &c.; Babai said that
he had about forty boxes at Siahgird and would pick up them on arrival there. To this I
consented and thought no more of the matter. Some days after leaving Siahgird, I asked for

the boxes and Babai informed me that he had referred the matter to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-
din Khan, who had told him not to bring the boxes, as they were unnecessary and my

specimens could be brought back in sacks obtained locally. Thus Mir Ghulam Mabay-ud-din
Khan took upon himself to countermand my orders, without even having the civility to inform
me that he had done so. I was naturally surprised at such behaviour on his part, but was
still more astonished at his ignorance in imagining that such a friable mineral as coal could be
carried in sacks on ponies for a distance of perhaps two hundred miles. That my orders should
have been countermanded without reference. to me, would in any case have given me just cause
for complaint; but when they were countermanded by one who was evidently so incompetent
to judge of their necessity or otherwise, I considered it necessary to point out that my orders
must not be countermanded without previous reference to me.
(6) Before leaving Kabul, I asked to be supplied with one or more "farash", to pitch and
strike my tents, and it was arranged that two of the "Sappers and Miners", who were
attached to my party, should be told off for this work; I agreed to this arrangement. On
arrival at Faranjal, these men pitched my tent, but omitted the very necessary precaution of
digging a trench round it to keep out the rain, and when it began to rain, my servant went to
the "Sappers and Miners" and asked them to come and dig the trench; this they one and all
refused to do without orders from Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. My servant therefore
went to Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan's tent and referred the matter to him and was
rewarded by being called "a pig, a kafir, and the servant of a kafir". I quote this case to
show that the "Sappers and Miners" refused to take my orders and clearly stated that they
were under the orders only of Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan. A similar case occurred

subsequently, but I do not think that it is necessary to quote the details here.
5. It is of course impossible for me to have any further dealings with a person, who,
instead of showing me the simple courtesy accorded in almost all countries to a stranger, could
permit himself to use such terms of abuse to my Muhammadan servant and at the same time
to include me in the abuse. This abuse was uttered at Faranjal early in June and I at first
determined to return at once to Kabul and tender my resignation to His Majesty, but on
further consideration, I felt that it would not be fair to His Majesty to allow a personal matter
of this sort to interrupt the work that he wished me to carry out, and I therefore decided to
continue my tour. I need hardly point out, however, that the unavoidable and almost daily
association with Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din Khan has rendered my tour most uncomfortable
and unpleasant.
6. The cases quoted above are only a few typical ones, but I think that they are sufficient
to show that, in the interests of the work entrusted to me by His Majesty the Amir, it is
desirable that I should not be asked to have further dealings with Mir Ghulam Mahay-ud-din
Khan, whilst on personal grounds it is impossible for me to associate with him in future.
H. H. HAYDEN.

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5
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1907.
Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 163
MEMORANDUM.
The papers specified in the

AFGHANISTAN.
Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of
the Amir's officials.
Letter from Mr. H. H. Hayden, dated the 8th
August 1907.
(With 5 spare copies.)
margin were transmitted to the Secretary,
Political and Secret Department, India
Office, London, for the information of His
Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
under cover of the Foreign Secretary's
letter No. 34-M., dated the 22nd August
1907.
No. 2483-F., dated Simla, the 26th August 1907 (Confidential).
Endorsed by Foreign Department.
A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded confidentially to the Division
From H. H. Hayden, Esq., dated the 8th of the Chief of the Staff for informa-
August 1907.
tion.
Pro.
No. 163.
Pro.
No. 164.
4124 F. D.-S F-162-170-Ded.

7
14
Dated Kabul, the 30th August 1907.
Cio 20165
From-H. H. HAYDEN, Esq., C/o the Agent, Punjab Banking Company, Peshawar,
To-E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department.
Very many thanks for your note, with particulars as to Wilton's movements.
2. I enclose a copy of the Amir's reply to my letter: both the promptitude and
manner
of his reply are most satisfactory.
I hear, on absolutely reliable authority, that my little friend reported to Sardar

Nasrulla Khan in public durbar that I was quite incompetent and knew nothing of
mining and that during my recent tour I had found very li tle for the Amir, but a great deal
for myself! The first part of his charge is merely laughable, but the latter part is one of
those nasty malicious lies that they are only too keen to believe. However, as I said in my
last letter to you, I think my results are sufficient to give him the lie: they certainly would
be in any other country, but it is impossible to foresee the workings of that mental labyrinth,
the Afghan mind.

3. I hope to have my reports finished in the course of the next day or two. I shall then hand them in to Sardar Nasrulla Khan, and find out if there is any more work they
want done. I rather fancy I have now done all they want: the fad has probably worn
itself out by now, and I expect I shall be kept doing nothing till His Majesty comes back,
and then be allowed to go back to India. It is horrid waste of time sitting here, but I do not
like to ask to be allowed to go back to India before the Amir returns. He is expected to be
here for the Id, but it will probably be some time after that before I shall be able to get an
interview. I presume Government will have no objection to my return? If the Amir wished
for it and if Government approved, I think Holland would be prepared to offer a substitute.

4. I hope to send down three or four boxes of geological specimens shortly to Calcutta
for
assay and determination: chiefly ores of copper, iron, and lead, also various samples of
coal and a number of fossils which I have not sufficient literature with me to enable me to
determine. You will see from the Amir's letter that he prefers that I should send them

myself rather than through the "G. G. G.", as they euphemistically term the State, which will
thus be saved the cost of carriage! I presume the correct course would be to send them
through your Department, but I hope it won't object if I send them direct to Holland in
order to save time and expense.

Translation of a letter from His Majesty the Amir* of Afghanistan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to ch
co
the address of Mr. H. H. HAYDEN, Mining Engineer, dated Wednesday, the 11th hou165
Rajjab 1325 Hijra, corresponding to 21st August 1907.

May it be known to the honoured one H. H. Hayden, Mining Engineer.

Your petition, dated 5th August 1907, has been received and perused by me. You have
represented that you have returned from Bamian, Sikan, and Khamard, and that you are
now engaged in examining the specimens of minerals that you have obtained, and hope to submit
to me a detailed report about them. Secondly, you have complained of the bad behaviour
and bad arrangements of Mir Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din. This I have thoroughly understood.

With regard to the minerals and the result of their examination, keep with you the reports
you draw up after examination of such stones as you can examine here and bring up and
explain everything personally to me when, please God, I return to Kabul. As regards other
stones, which you think it necessary to send to India for examination, it would be better
for you to send them to India yourself if you can. Should you, however, wish to send them
through the officials of my Government, you should give them to Sardar Nasrulla Khan,
Naib-us-Saltana, with a list and a letter saying where and to whom you wish to send them,
so that the Sardar may send them.

With regard to Mir Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din, a farman has been sent to the Naib-us-Saltana
with instructions to dismiss Mir Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din from this appointment, so that he may
not interfere with your work. The mining establishment will, however, be maintained and
will receive instructions to work under you and to obey your orders. The rest is all well.
SIRAJ-UL-MILLAT-WAD-DIN.
* Amir Habibulla Khan.

9
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1907.
IS
Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro. No. 166
MEMORANDUM.
Mr. Hayden's proceedings in Afghanistan.
Letter from Mr. H. H. Hayden, dated the 30th
August 1907, with enclosure.
(With 5 spare copies.)
The papers specified in the margin
were transmitted to the Secretary, Poli-
tical and Secret Department, India
Office, London, for the information of
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
under cover of the Foreign Secretary's
letter No. 38-M., dated the 19th September 1907.
No. 2670-F., dated Simla, the 20th September 1907 (Confidential).
Endorsed by Foreign Department.
A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded confidentially to the Division
of the Chief of the Staff, for information,
in continuation of the endorsement from
the Government of India in the Foreign
From H. H. Hayden, Esq., dated the 30th
August 1907, with enclosure.
Department, No. 2483-F., dated the 26th August 1907.

Pro.
No. 166.
Pro.
No. 167.
4124 F. D.-S F-162-170-Dec

Dated Kabul, the 30th September 1907.
From H. H. HAYDEN, Esq.,
16
Bow.168.
To-E. H. S. CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
Yours of the 24th reached me yesterday.
My resignation has been withdrawn, or rather there was no cause to send it to the Amir, as Sardar Nasrulla Khan saw apparently that he had carried his petty tyranny a little too far and quite changed his tactics on receipt of my letter, and matters are much more satisfactory for the moment, and will, I hope, remain so till the Amir returns.
I am afraid your suggestion, that I should offer to show the Amir the coal seams and iron ore when he is on his way back to Kabul, is hardly feasible. No one who has not recently been in the Amir's service in Afghanistan could realise or even credit the attitude of the Afghan authorities to the Europeans here. If I made the offer you suggest, it would have to go to Sardar Nasrulla Khan, who would most certainly regard it as impudent, and would reply that if the Amir had wished me to show him the coal and iron he would no doubt have sent me orders to that effect. I do not think therefore that it would be desirable to lay myself open to the snub that would inevitably follow. You may think this merely fanciful, but my opinion is based on the experience, not only of myself but of all the other Europeans here, most of whom have been treated far worse than I have been. As a sample of Sardar Nasrulla Khan's attitude, which is, of course, notoriously anti-European, I enclose a couple of extracts from letters I have received from him. No. 1 is the last clause in a letter informing me that stores, &c., imported from India are liable to duty. As I had not imported or expressed any intention of importing stores, I think the tone of his letter was gratuitously insulting. No. 2 is the last paragraph of a letter from him in reply to one of mine, asking whether, in view of extract No. 1, certain chemical and polishing materials, which I had written

and asked Holland to send up for the Amir's benefit, would be liable to duty and postal charges, or whether I might have them brought up free of charge. I think you will admit that in tamely sitting down under "courtesies" of this kind, I have reached the limit of self-abasement that even the despised "farangi" can be expected to attain. These are only two instances of almost every day occurrences, which, however, are, I think, largely due to the absence of the Amir. Nasrulla Khan detests all Europeans, especially British, and all the local officials are fully aware of this and play up to him; the inevitable result is insolence and endless obstruction. This year matters have been carried so far and the position of the Europeans has been made so intolerable that unless the Amir takes drastic measures to improve it, no one will be able to stay in the country. However, I think there is no doubt that the Amir will see that his brother has gone too far and will do his best to put things straight again. So far as my experience goes-and that of more experienced people here agrees with it, the Amir is an excellent person to deal with, when one can see him: but there's the rub: even when one has performed the herculean task of surmounting the obstructions caused by the barrier of subordinate officials surrounding him and has at last received orders to go and see him, his procrastinating and unstable temperament is a still further obstacle to an interview. An instance of this is the case of a European, still here, who was going down to India for the winter: (this was two years ago). The Amir expressed a desire to see him before he left; on each day on which he went for his interview, he was shown into a cold and fireless room (in November), and kept waiting for the whole day in the evening he was told the Amir would see him next day: after this had gone on for 18 days, the man's patience gave out, and he started for India. Most of this sort of thing is undoubtedly due to the Amir's officials, but he himself is by no means entirely guiltless. So far as I am concerned, however, I have found him most pleasant, courteous and almost business-like, but what between obstructive officials and the attractions of the haremsarai, the difficulty of obtaining an interview is almost incred-
ible quite incredible to most people.

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I have now finished my report and handed it in to Sardar Nasrulla Khan. If the Amir is not pleased with my results, he ought to be. Whether he will ever take any steps to develop his coal or his iron is uncertain: I am very doubtful about it myself. It will require a very strong man to overcome the

ineria due to the passive resistance of most of the Afghan officials-and the active resistance of Sardar Nasrulla Khan and his party-to any innovation or improvement, the stimulus for which comes from the outside world. This is due no doubt partly to their astounding ignorance and self-complaisance, but also largely to the combination of jealousy, fear, hatred and distrust that they have for their European neighbours, especially on The East! I fear the strong man
is lacking and the inertia will be too much for any but another Abdur Rahman; it certainly was too much in the case of Johns. However, I shall be much interested to see the Amir and hear what his intentions are.
The date of his return is still uncertain; current reports put it at the 15th Ramzan (23rd October) and also a few days after the Id (7th or 8th November): no one knows, probably not even the Amir himself. The latest report that I heard is that he leaves Mazar-i-Sharif on the 15th Ramzan and travels via Haibak, Andarab, and Panjshir to Jabl-us-Siraj, where he will spend the ld and come into Kabul a few days later, stay here about a week, then go to Jalalabad, whence it is also reported, Nasrulla Khan will then start on the Haj: I hope to see the Amir here on his return from Jabl-us-Siraj, but it is quite possible that he may tell me to go to Jalalabad and see him there. I have no idea what his further intentions are as regards my work, but am inclined to suspect that I have done all the work he wants done at the moment; this, coupled with the pressure brought to bear by the reactionaries, will probably lead him to suggest that I should return to India for the winter. This would, of course, suit my book. If, however, he wishes me to stay on, he may ask me to remain here over the winter, with a view to work on the Kandahar side. I must honestly confess that I would not willingly stay in this country longer than is necessary: I have been here now nearly seven months and during that time have been allowed to do only two months' work and that not in new or unknown country. From the purely economic point of view, the results are perhaps satisfactory or would be so in any other country, but if no serious attempt is made by the Amir to develop the mineral resources to which I have drawn attention, my work might almost as well have been left undone. From the scientific point of view, I have done little more than confirm and amplify the work of others, and lastly from the exploratory point of view, my additions to our knowledge of the country are extremely small. This is of course due to the suspicion and distrust with which an Indian Government servant is regarded by all Afghan officials, not excluding the Amir himself. The result was that my short tour was rigidly confined within the narrowest possible limits compatible with such

investigations as appeared to the Amir to be specially necessary. On the whole, therefore, I can only look upon the time spent here as to a great extent wasted, and I feel that it might have been much more profitably spent in India. It is, of course, possible that the past season cannot be regarded as a fair criterion, but I am inclined to fear that it will be typical of others. The Amir takes no interest in anything that is not within a comparatively short distance from Kabul, which he wishes to make into a large industrial centre: from a metallurgical point of view, Kabul is unfortunately eminently unsuitable for such a purpose on account of the great scarcity of both fuel and water. If, however, he could be persuaded to take a more generous view, he might see the advantage of developing local resources. This would unfortunately mean railways, the very mention of which is sufficient to give the average Afghan official a fit; the Amir himself has no objection to them apparently, but is he strong enough to defy popular prejudice? he has already deferred to it in the case of Johns, and, having once been over-ruled, will probably be over-ruled again.

It seems to me therefore that my employment by the Amir will merely gratify a passing whim and be of no serious value to anybody. If I saw prospects of doing good and useful work, either economic or purely scientific, it would be another matter, but, as things stand, it seems hardly fair to myself or to my more legitimate work in India, to prolong my stay here indefinitely.

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Of course I have only looked at the matter from a purely professional point of view and there may no doubt be other aspects of the case that I am not in a position to grasp: should this be so and should His Excellency the Viceroy consider it expedient that I should stay longer, I shall of course be glad to do With Sardar Nasrulla Khan away, the position of the Europeans here will be much less unsatisfactory: but woe betide those who are here next summer, when he will presumably have returned from Mecca and be in a stronger position among his co-religionists, and when, it is reported, the Amir is going to Badakshan and his brother will consequently be again in charge.

SO.

Four boxes of specimens have been sent to Holland for assay and determination, as I have neither literature nor laboratory here: I hope the results will be satisfactory.

Extract from a letter from Sardar Nasrulla Khan to Mr. Hayden, dated the Eest 27th Jamadi-us-Sani 1325 Hijra, corresponding to 7th August 1907. Prons. 169.

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You were also told to make yourself acquainted with our sublime order that in future newspapers, maps, provisions and other goods which you order from Peshawar for yourself will be liable to pay the postage and duties fixed by Government law. Should you fail to pay them, orders will be issued that they should not be forwarded from Peshawar in future.- Usual conclusion. When you know the arrangements we have made and a firman has been already issued to you, we cannot make out why you should complain and write another letter repeating the same points.

Written on Wednesday, 2nd of Shaban-ul-Muazan 1325 H. (11th September 1907).

Sealed (Naib-us-Saltanah Sb.)

15

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1907.

17

Mr. Hayden's report of his treatment by one of the Amir's officials. Pro, No. 169

Employment of Mr. H. H. Hayden in
Afghanistan.

MEMORANDUM.

The papers specified in the margin
were transmitted to the Secretary,
Political and Secret Department, India
Letter from Mr. H. H. Hayden, dated the 30th Office, London, for the information of
September 1907, with enclosures.
(With 5 spare copies.)
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
under cover of the Foreign Secretary's
letter No. 41-M., dated the 10th October 1907.
No. 2865-F., dated Simla, the 15th October 1907 (Confidential).

Endorsed by Foreign Department.
A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded confidentially to the Division
of the Chief of the Staff, for information,
in continuation of the endorsement from
the Government of India in the Foreign
From H. H. Hayden, Esq., dated the 30th
September 1907, with enclosures.
Department, No. 2670-F., dated the 20th September 1907.
Pro.
No. 169.
Pro.
No. 170.
4124 F. D.-S F-162-170-Dec.
Exd. -R. N. D.

METADATA

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