



The role of colonial policies in Herat (1800-1857 AD)

Asadullah Asil

Professor at Herat University in Afghanistan, Master Student of History at Ferdowsi University of Iran, Iran

Abstract

Herat province in western Afghanistan today had a very strategic position in the region in the nineteenth century. The reason was the expansion of colonial rivalries and the formation of a great game between the two great colonial powers of the time (the Empire of Great Britain and Tsarist Russia) in South and Central Asia.

The main question of the present article is what factors made Herat a strategic position in this century? The most important hypothesis that can be made in this regard is that Herat, as the gateway to India, was willingly or unwillingly caught in the circle of Russian and British colonial policies and became extremely important in the political and military relations of the region. This article tries to address this issue using various sources and references as well as descriptive and analytical methods. A study of documents and sources shows that the Russians, in order to gain access to the high seas, and the British, in order to preserve their large colony of India, tried to use Herat as a major capital to achieve their goals. These goals marked a series of developments in Herat and the region, some of which are mentioned in this article.

Keywords: Herat, Britain, Russia, Colonization, Afghanistan, Iran

Introduction

In historical events and happenings, the location and geography of a region play an essential role that from time to time find a strategic place in large historical interactions and play an important role in shaping and shaping large events.

Since the beginning of the Islamic period, Herat, as one of the four major cities of Khorasan, has gained a valuable place in the political and cultural history of the region. From the fourteenth century AD, with the establishment of the Al-Kurt government in Herat and the subsequent formation of the Timurid government of Herat, it became the center of that government and also the most famous city in Central Asia. From the beginning of the 16th century, the city was in long conflict between the Uzbeks of Sheibani and the Safavid government, and with the weakness of the Safavids and the Sheibanis, the local government of Abdali ruled over this region. Herat was among his possessions during the reign of Nader Shah Afshar, but later, especially during the Qajar period, it became the scene of Iran-Afghanistan conflicts on the one hand, and the Russian and British colonial rivalries on the other.

British India and Tsarist Russia, these two strong rivals, had a special view of Herat during the 19th century. The British made Herat Afghanistan the scene of their colonial rivalries in order to protect India from Russian domination and Russia in order to dominate India and remove its rival from the scene (Samiei 1964: 15) ^[9].

Herat was a strategic center between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, the Jehyun River and the Indus River. And therefore it was of great importance for Tsarism and British India (Zamani 1964: 82). For this reason, in the nineteenth century, Herat became a battleground for regional and extra-regional governments. The location of this city as the gateway to India, for both sides: Tsarist Russia had given this city a very important and strategic position due to its access to India and the warm waters and British India to

preserve the golden crown. This basic position for the Central Asian and South Asian regions determined policy and shaped the extent of colonization in India, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Iran. The question is how the British and Russian colonial policies on the strategic and sensational issue of this city were formed and what happened.

This article will answer the questions: What role did Herat play in the colonial policies of Great Britain and Tsarist Russia? What political impact have these governments had on the city? How these colonial policies and interventions diminished. In short, Herat was the gateway to India for more than half a century during this century and occupied the time of politicians in London and St. Petersburg. The two colonial powers in the region, both diplomatically and militarily, especially Great Britain, did not spare any effort against each other and against the governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Herat. Eventually, from the second half of this declining century, the city slowly receded as the tensions of the two colonialists eased and lost its strategic status, becoming the norm for many other cities in the region and leading to many devastating wars. It came to an end and it can be said that it paved the way for the 1907 treaty that led to the end of the great game between the two empires of Great Britain and Tsarist Russia. Although many researches on these issues have been done by researchers in general, but in this research, an attempt has been made to study the developments in Herat, relying more on the political role of the two colonial powers of the time. In this article, we have tried to do the work in a descriptive and analytical method using scientific research.

1. Position of Herat

After the Mongol invasions, the Al-Kurt formed a government centered in Herat in 1245 AD, which continued until 1381 AD as a function of the patriarchal government of Iran and was overthrown by Timur Gurkhani in 1381 AD. Herat, with the centrality of this government, gained a great

position in later historical events (Pason, 2009: 71) ^[7].

The most brilliant period in the history of Herat was the era of the Timurid dynasty, which formed figures such as: Amir Ali Shir Navai, Goharshad Begum and Maulana Jami of the Eastern Renaissance in this city (Bahreh 2010: 11) ^[4]. Herat was the capital of the Timurid dynasty between 1404 and 1505 AD (Passon, 2009: 89). During the reign of the Timurids, the city continued to flourish. On the one hand, it took the title of Florence Asia, and on the other hand, it maintained its position as a slave market and a communication route to Balkh and Samarkand, which was the ultimate goal of trade caravans (Krouchi, 2011: 17). With the fall of the Timurid government, Herat was occupied by the Sheibanis and in the battle of 1510 AD, it was captured by Shah Ismail Safavid. Until 1716, the Safavids ruled Herat (Passon, 2009: 89). The Abdalites of Herat, who were obedient to the Safavid government, took advantage of the Safavid and Hotaki wars and took control of Herat in 1716 (Martin, 2017: 36) ^[18]. Then Nader Afshar captured Herat in 1731 (Bahreh, 2010: 11) ^[4]. Following the death of Nader Afshar, Ahmad Shah Abdali, one of his commanders in Qandha, proclaimed an anti-monarchy and in 1751 annexed Herat to the Afghan government (Martin, 2017: 39) ^[18].

From 1832-1857, the issue of Herat was in the center of attention. Herat was located at the entrance of the road from Kabul to the Khyber Pass and from there to Peshawar, which is the same historical road as India (Pew, 1980: 39). In the British equation, Herat was the key to the conquest of India and the intersection of roads leading to the center of India (Union, 2001: 21) ^[3].

Herat was so important to the British East India Company and company in 1837 that it was mentioned as the key to India and a gateway for the armies of Turkestan and Iran to enter this land and the crossroads of all roads to India (Raznhan, 2017: 7)

McNeil, the British sovereign in Iran, wrote in a note to Palmerston in 1838: "... From all the information I have received, the area between Herat and Kandahar, not only in terms of the passage of troops, not only has no problems, but also has facilities for this purpose" (Pew, 1980: 40).

British political agents have always said that Herat is the key to India and because of Iran's friendship with Russia, this key falls into the hands of Russia (Mahmoud, Bita, 2: 401). Accordingly, the British considered the fall of Herat as the death knell of India (Pew, 1980: 40). A letter sent by Colonel Shale to the ruler of Herat in 1853 read: "Of course, Your Excellency, you have no doubt heard how anxious the Government of the Queen of Great Britain was to maintain the independence of Herat a few years ago, although recent qualities and developments have caused the Queen's Government to relinquish direct relations with Afghanistan. But he has never given up a friendly interest in the prosperity and prosperity of the people of Herat and has always been interested in maintaining the independence of the government of Herat" (Mahmoud, Bita, 2: 653-654).

The German Engels had said in 1858 that the capture of Herat by any powerful state would make it easier for him to dominate Iran and Turkestan (Mohmid, 1982: 184) ^[16].

2. British policy and action towards Herat

The British government, with its domination of India and the beginning of colonial rivalry with Tsarist Russia, always

thought of dominating Afghanistan in order to prevent the influence and attack of the Tsarist Russians in India (Samiei, 1984: 15) ^[9].

George Forster, a British diplomat, had dealt with the strategic position of Herat in 1783, and in 1809, Jones, the British ambassador to Iran, was aware of the British strategic importance to Herat (Avari, 2018: 382) ^[2]. In the British equation, Herat was the key to conquering India and sometimes the intersection of roads leading to central India. The British feared that with Iranian domination of Herat, the Russians would invade Herat and eventually seize the Indian subcontinent. (Union, 2001: 21) ^[3]. The British were very cautious about Herat and the Hindu Kush, and here they also controlled the flight of the bird and took any issue seriously (Ataiee, 2005: 127).

In the nineteenth century, along with the expansionism of Tsarist Russia, Napoleon's France entered the fray and competed with Britain around the world, and when the Shah of Iran was attacked by Russia and the Ottomans, he returned to France, which was a warning to Britain to preserve the crown. Gold (India) that they should have noticed. On the other hand, they had to prevent the time of the Shah, the Shah of Afghanistan (Mahmoud, 1974, 1: 31-33).

Realizing that Iran was considering occupying Herat and Kandahar as part of Khorasan, the British decided to sign trade and political agreements with the Iranian government in 1801 to avert the danger of Napoleon and the Shah in India. (Avery, 2018: 373). In this agreement, Malcolm encouraged the Shah of Iran to attack Herat in order to weaken Shah Zaman and to incite his brother Mahmoud, the governor of Herat, against Shah Zaman (Ataiee, 2005: 85).

The British government in the early nineteenth century agreed to the occupation of Afghanistan by the Iranian government to protect India, but after the signing of the Golestan Treaty of 1813 and the Turkmenchay Treaty of 1828 AD with Tsarist Russia, the British decided that at any cost, Afghanistan To keep away from the sphere of influence of Russia and Iran (Bina, 1954: 238). Accordingly, when Abbas Mirza, the Qajar viceroy, prepared the Iranian expedition to conquer Herat in 1833, the British had no problem at first, but as soon as they saw the Russian provocations in the Iranian army heading for Herat, they began to strongly oppose it. They claimed that this was contrary to the 1805 agreement between Iran and the East India Company, which recognized the parties to the Afghan government as independent (Motavi Haghghi, 2004: 200-201).

In 1835, when Mr. Ellis, the British representative, went to the Iranian court to offer condolences on the death of Fatah Ali Shah, he reminded Mohammad Shah Qajar that any attack on Herat was considered an enemy of the British government (Mahmoud, 1974, 1: 364). He wrote in a report in February 1836 that while the Russians were discussing Khiva and the Tsarist government was fortifying itself to maintain its trade, the Shah of Iran was talking about a campaign against Herat (Bina, 1969: 49).

When Mohammad Shah Qajar invaded Herat in 1837, the city was so important to the British East India Company and Company that it was clearly a key to India and a gateway for the armies of Turkestan and Iran to enter the land and the crossroads of all roads. Arrived in India, and according to McNeil, the issue of Herat in the same vein, for the first time opposed the interests of Iran and Britain and shared the

interests of Iran and Russia (Raznhan, 2017: 7).

In 1837, Mohammad Shah Qajar invaded Herat and the city was besieged by the Iranian army for ten months. During this siege, Kamran Mirza and his minister Yar Mohammad Khan, the ruler of Herat, repeatedly demanded surrender and obedience, but the British artilleryman, Lutonan Patinger He prevented them and made them persevere and promised the help of the British government (Mahmoud, 1974: 364). The government of Herat also continued the long resistance to the merit and courage of the young Patinger (Pew, 1980, p. 45). The British government considered measures to prevent the capture of Herat, including sending Alexander Burns to the Kabul court. In a secret mission, he tried to draw up a map of the situation in Afghanistan, which he completed within ten days, reporting the extent of Iran's political influence in Kabul, and identifying the number and possibilities of the Iranian Ghezalbas living in Afghanistan. Kundal Khan, the ruler of Kandahar, is interested in Iran and wants to send gifts to the Russian sovereign minister. Burns continued to try to neutralize Viktorovich's provocations in Kandahar, preventing the Kandahar rulers from occupying Herat in favor of Iran and Russia, and protecting Herat from the bite of Iran and Russia (Pew, 1980: 44-43). Another is that the British launched revolts and revolutions inside Iran against the Shah to repel Mohammad Shah's attack on Herat. Mohammareh by the Ottomans and persecution of pilgrims in holy places. Thus, convincing Kamran for peace with the Shah of Iran, the provisions of which were in conflict with Russia's interests, was fruitless (Bina, 1969, 2: 51-53).

During the siege, the English Patinger and the defender of Herat, several times with Colonel Stoddart, who was in the army of the Shah of Iran and traveled to mediate between the Shah and Kamran, but his main goal was to learn about the situation of the Iranian army (Mahmoud, 1974, 1: 363). Finally, the British, who could not indirectly and diplomatically dissuade the Shah of Iran from the siege of Herat, entered through other means. The British sovereign minister, McNeil, forcibly left the Shah of Iran in June 1838 under various pretexts (Mohmid, 188: 1984)^[16] and asked Lord Auckland, the British ruler of India, to send troops to the Persian Gulf (Pew, 1980, p. 45). He also officially declared war on Iran and entered the Persian Gulf with warships, occupied the island of Khark, and thus the Shah of Iran lifted the ten-month siege of Herat (Mehmid, 1984: 189).

After occupying Kabul in 1839, the British thought of capturing Herat, but with the opposition of Kamran and Yar Mohammad Khan, they withdrew from this action. The British representative Majutodor tried to make the ruler and minister of Herat understand that the British presence in Herat was a divine blessing, but they did not trust the British enough and did not accept the offer. The British entered in another way, promising to cooperate by allocating cash to repair the besieged city in two treaties in the same year, imposing their full influence on the ruler of Herat (Mahmoud, Bit, 2: 450- 452). Yar Mohammad Khan's disobedience to the British in Herat not only drove the British political representatives out of the city, but also provoked the British in Khiva against Britain (Mahmud, Bit, 2: 456).

In 1853, following the Iranian intervention in Herat, the British again signed a treaty with the Prime Minister of Iran that Iran should not interfere in the affairs of Herat in any

way, should not think of occupation or sovereignty, should not demand a sermon and coins in the name of the Shah of Iran. Do not appoint a representative to Herat and do not accept any representative from this city (Motavi Haghghi, 2004: 252). This pact was also sent by the British shale search colonel to the court of Sayed Mohammad Khan in Herat (Mahmud, Bit, 2: 654).

In 1854, British policymakers considered implementing a plan proposed twenty years ago by British Prime Minister John McNeil in Tehran to the British ruler of India. According to this plan, the British should strengthen the friend of Mohammad Khan, the ruler of Kabul, and rule Kandahar and Herat in order to avoid the danger of Russian influence in Herat and Kandahar, but at that time no interest was shown in that plan (Mahmoud, Bit, 2: 683).

The British, who were in trouble in India and did not want to be threatened by Afghanistan and also to protect Herat from Iranian domination and Russian influence, therefore made a treaty with the representative of the Emir of Kabul in Jamrud in 1855, part of which It was related to the transfer and occupation of Herat to him (Mohmid, 1982: 211). Following the invasion and occupation of Herat by the Iranian government, Britain in Peshawar entered into another treaty with Dost Mohammad Khan, which allowed him to occupy Herat under Article 1 of the treaty (Mahmud, Bit, 2: 691).

Iran occupied Herat in 1856. The British, more vulnerable than ever, wanted to complete the work of Herat and did so through a large-scale military invasion of Iran, meaning that in 1856-1857 the government The British declared war on Iran and took control of the Bushehr and Khark islands with warships entering the Persian Gulf and advancing from the Karun River to Ahvaz until the Iranian government was forced to forget Herat forever with the Paris Agreement, 2018, p. 392). Following this treaty, Sultan Ahmad Khan became a citizen of Iran (Motavi Haghghi, 2004: 264) and while he was the ruler of this city, the British were dissatisfied with him because he had entered into negotiations with the Russians and Khanikov. (Ibid, 264). The British felt threatened and asked him to provide information about Herat's relations with Russia and Iran. In a report that Rawlinson wrote to British policymakers after meeting with Sultan Ahmad Khan, he said that the ruler of Herat was forced to return to Iran because the British did not guarantee Herat's independence and that the emir of Kabul had plans for parts of Herat. And Iran, according to the Paris Agreement, that whenever Herat asks Iran for help in case of danger, the Iranian government can send troops (Mohmid, 1984: 194)^[16]. The emir of Kabul, who had so far been unable to claim control of Herat for fear of the Iranian government, now occupied Farah with the support of the British in 1863 and then laid siege to Herat. The ruler of Herat asked Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar for help, but the British Reference to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement was abandoned by Iran, and finally Herat was captured by Dost Mohammad Khan in the same year. (Trustee, 2004: 266).

Later, by bringing Abdul Rahman Khan to power in Afghanistan, the British initially wanted to hand over Herat to Iran, give sugarcane to the independent ruler of Afghanistan and the rest to the government of Abdul Rahman Khan (Adamak, 1970: 19). After the Second Afghan-British War, Sardar Ayub Khan, the victor of the Maiwand War, ruled in Herat, and Abdul Rahman Khan came to power in Britain. Khan was considered a fierce

enemy for the British, eventually Abdul Rahman Khan's force, with the help of British money and weapons, captured Herat in 1881 and Herat was never separated from the Kabul government (Farhang, 2006: 431-433).

3. Tsarist Russian policy towards Herat

The Russians, in order to gain control of India against their powerful rival Britain, tried to dominate Afghanistan and concentrate on India from there (Samiei, 1984: 15) ^[9]. Dr. J.L. Yavarsky In his travelogue, which he arrived in Kabul with the Russian ambassador to Kabul in 1878, he wrote about Afghanistan: "We read in Russian schools that the people of Afghanistan are made up of several tribes of Qata 'al-Tariq and assassins, and their capital is Kabul and its big city is Herat" (Yavarsky, Bit: 7)

In 1801, Russian Emperor Powell sought to conquer India through Afghanistan, but was assassinated the same year. To be done in Herat (Ghobar, 1989: 502).

The friend of Mohammad Khan, the ruler of Kabul, tried to get closer to Iran and Russia after losing Peshawar and despairing of the British taking the city. The Russians, looking for an opportunity, sent Viktovich to the Kabul court, and this person created many problems for the British (Pew, 1980: 43). The Russian government considered Herat to be the gateway to India, so it repeatedly encouraged the Iranians to occupy Herat, as Russian strategists such as Chekhachev had said, that an army corps should enter Herat from Astarabad and capture it in the blink of an eye. And from there a 30,000-strong army will move to Lahore via Kandahar and Deira Ismail Khan, and the British resistance will be crushed and India will be one of those Russians (Ataiee, 2005: 109-101). To this end, the Russians encouraged the Iranian government to occupy Herat, enticed the rulers of Kandahar to annex Herat to Kandahar, and promised the Iranians that both Herat and Kandahar would be under Iranian influence (Ghobar, 1989: 494).

According to the Russians, the Iranian invasion of Herat in 1833 was a test plan to invade India, so they encouraged the Iranian government to dominate Herat (Motavi Haghghi, 2004: 200). Russian politicians were aware that if the Iranian government succeeded in capturing Herat, it would immediately seize Kandahar and Kabul, which would definitely strengthen Russia's influence on the Indian border. They were strongly incited against Kamran Mirza (Bina, 1954, 1: 238). Russia supported Iran in the 1838 war to occupy Herat, and in this regard, Russian Viktovich was engaged in activities against the British in Afghanistan (Pew, 1980: 43). In this war, Simonij, the Russian ambassador to Tehran, was the main leader (ibid, 45). In an agreement between the rulers of Kandahar and the representative of Simonich Rossi, it was promised that Herat would join Kandahar and both cities would be taxed by Iran (Ghobar, 1989: 503).

During the siege of Herat in 1837, McNeil sent a report to the British Prime Minister in Tehran, Palmerston, in which he wrote:

"A few days ago, the Prime Minister told more than 20 people, one of whom told me the story, that the Russian Prime Minister had used all the means at his disposal to provoke the Shah to go to Herat this year. To force Simonich to warn the leaders of the Iranian government that if he does not use this opportunity, the British government will provide all the means to prevent Iran from acting" (Bina, 1969, 2:53) and swears that Viktovich Rossi will

join the Shah's army He left for Herat and officially stated that he had a mission to inform the arrival and participation of the Russian corps in the occupation of Herat (ibid, Same page).

With the end of the war and the siege of Herat in 1838 and the end of the first Afghan-British war, the expulsion of Dost Mohammad Khan and the agreements in Europe, the Russian-British conflict between 1842-1851 on the issue of Herat and Afghanistan subsided and had a quiet period. Peyo, 1980: 48). After devouring all the deserts, plains and cities of Central Asia, the Russians again thought of dominating India through Afghanistan (Herat) (Ataiee, 2005: 126).

In 1855, a plan was presented to the Russian government by General Khorlaf for the Russian government to reach India, which was implemented when they occupied Herat and entered Qandha and Kabul to invade India from there, but European developments prevented them. This program was implemented (Pew, 1980: 69). In the Iran-Herat War of 1856-1857, the Russians incited the Iranians and were themselves spectators and did not take decisive action in support of Iran (Ghobar, 1989: 503).

A Russian agent named N.V. Khanikov arrived in Herat in the autumn of 1858 with a diplomatic delegation and spent a lot of money to make an impact. He promised to lend money to the ruler of Herat, Sultan Ahmad Khan, and negotiated a treaty with him, which included the establishment of trade relations and the office of the Russian Permanent Representation in Herat. 2005: 392). The main purpose of this delegation was to find out the situation and prepare a report to the Tsarist Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ataiee, 2005: 125). Following the Paris Agreement and with the domination of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan over Herat, Russian interventions in Herat also ended.

Conclusion

During the many years of the nineteenth century, when Herat was in conflict between conflicting governments, it suffered political, economic, and cultural damage, and especially cultural damage. This state and its capital, once a shining star in South Central Asia, did not receive the slightest cultural attention in the 19th century, and on the contrary destroyed valuable parts of the city's historic settlements. Politically, the city, which for centuries was one of the political centers in the region, but after the end of the British and Russian colonial rivalries and its geographical location in Afghanistan, fell from its centuries-old political position to the point that even the case there was a lot of negligence. It seems that this negligence is still going on. From a social point of view, the brave people of this city always suffered, but they bravely defended their city.

The British, who saw Herat as a gateway to India to protect it, strongly opposed the policies of their rival Tsarist Russia to protect Herat, and to the extent that they twice invaded the Persian Gulf for the security of Herat, they pressured Iran to Leaving the siege and evacuating Herat, they entered the war and finally managed to achieve their goals in Herat with the signing of the Paris Agreement.

Tsarist Russia, with its greedy policies and rivalry with Britain over India, caused a century of conflict in many lands, including Herat, and inflicted great damage on this city and other lands. Despite creating many disasters for the city and its people, the country has never been able to dominate Herat or at least have political influence over the

city.

References

1. Adamak Ludwig W. History of Afghanistan's political relations from the time of Abdul Rahman Khan to independence. Translator: Ali Mohammad Zahma, Kabul, Afghan Book Publishing Institute, 1960.
2. Avari Peter. History of Iran (Afshari, Zand and Qajar periods). From the Cambridge History Collection, translated by Morteza Saqebfar, Tehran-Jami, fourth edition, 2016.
3. Mansooreh Union, Mafi System. Separation of Herat (corners of Iran's foreign relations 1280-1200 AH). Pishro Tehran Publications, 2001.
4. Bahreh Vali Shah. Herat (Negin Khorasan). Herat, Afghan Educational Institute, 2010.
5. Bina Ali Akbar. History of Political Relations and Diplomacy in Iran (before the Achaemenid to the end of Qajar). Volume: 1, University of Tehran Press, 1954.
6. Bina Ali Akbar. History of Iranian Political Relations and Diplomacy (from the Turkmenchay Treaty to the Paris Peace Treaty). Volume: 2, University of Tehran Press, 1954.
7. Pason Atiq. A Brief Overview of Afghanistan and the Pashtunistan Case. Informa Print Publishing Center, Burgas, Bulgaria, 2009.
8. Pew, Carlo Tranzio. Russian-British rivalry in Iran. Translator: Abbas Azarin, Shadow Publications, 1980.
9. Samiei Keyvan. Life of Sardar Kaboli. Gilan Press, 1984.
10. Atai Mohammad Ibrahim. Contemporary History of Afghanistan. Translator: Jamil Kamgar, Kabul, Maiwand Publications, 2005.
11. Ghoobar Mir Ghulam Mohammad. Afghanistan in the path of history. Revolution Publishing Center, 1989.
12. Culture Mir Mohammad Siddiq. Afghanistan in the last five centuries. Tehran, Mohammad Ibrahim Shariati Afghani (Sufism). Twentieth edition, 2008.
13. Trustee Yousef. Afghanistan and Iran (research on political relations and border challenges from Ahmad Shah Durrani to Ahmad Shah Qajar). Astan Quds Razavi Printing Institute, 2004.
14. Mahmoud Mahmoud. History of Iranian-British political relations in the 19th century. Volumes 1 and 2, Publications of Iqbal and Partners Relative Company, 1969.
15. Mahmoud Mahmoud. (Bita), History of Iranian-British political relations in the 19th century. Volume 2, Publications of Iqbal and Partners Relative Company.
16. Mohmid Mohammad Ali. Research in Iranian Diplomacy. Published by Mitra, 1982.
17. Yavarsky Dr. Jay IL. (Bita), Russian Embassy with Amir Shir Ali Khan in 1878-1879. Translator: Abdul Ghafoor Breshna, Publisher: Bi Ja. Year of publication of the German version, printed in the Swiss city of Jena, 1885.
18. Juans Martin. Afghanistan People and Politics. Translator: Sima Molaei, Tehran, Phoenix, 2017.
19. Secret Secret, Mohammad Hassan. Investigating the reasons for the failure of Mohammad Shah Qajar in restoring Iranian rule over the city of Herat. Historical Research, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Isfahan, Fifth Year, First Issue (17th consecutive), 2013, 131-148.