

Erbille, can only be forded in the summer ; and when I crossed it, although the water was then reckoned very low, it was so deep and so rapid, that my horse could with difficulty gain the opposite bank. The *Little Zab* (*Zabus Minor* and *Caprus* of the Macedonians) is formed by the junction of a great number of little brooks, which originate in the hilly country to the East of *Khoi Sindjack*. At *Altun Kupri*, sixty-eight *fursungs* from *Bagdad*, on the route to *Mosul*, it joins the *Altun Su*, or golden water, and terminates in the *Tigris*, at the village of *Senn*, thirty miles below *Huditha*. This river is narrow, and wherever I have seen it, very deep and very rapid.

The *Odorneh* (supposed by some authors to be the *Phuskus* of Xenophon) is also formed by the junction of many streams, which arise in the hills between *Kerkook* and *Solymania*. It pursues a S. W. course, and falls into the *Tigris* twenty *fursungs* above *Bagdad*. I crossed the *Odorneh* at the village of *Tooz Khoorma*, forty-five leagues from *Bagdad* on the road to *Mosul*. The bed of the river was about sixty yards in breadth, and in the spring it contains a great body of waters.

Kerkook, which was formerly a Roman station, entitled *Demetrius* by Strabo and *Corcura* by Ptolemy, is the largest town in the *Lower Kurdistan*, in Latitude $35^{\circ} 29'$ N. It is in the direct road from *Bagdad* to *Mosul*, fifty-nine *fursungs* from the former, and forty-one from the latter ; and when viewed from a distance, still retains the appearance of a Roman fortress, the city being situated on a com-

manding eminence, nearly perpendicular on all sides, below which is an extensive suburb. The stranger is, however, soon undeceived; for on entering the town, the narrowness and filth of the streets, together with the meanness of the houses, leave no doubt, with respect to the nation and character of the inhabitants. The population of *Kerkook* is estimated at eighteen thousand souls, Turks, Armenians, Nestorians, and Kurds; an estimate which, in my opinion, must exceed the reality by five thousand. The city, which is defended by a mud wall, has two gates, seven mosques, fourteen coffee-houses, one *hummum*, one *caravansera*, one Armenian church, and twelve pieces of useless artillery mounted on the bastions. In the suburbs are five mosques, nine small *caravanseras*, thirteen coffee-houses, three convents, and three Catholic churches. The country around the town is uneven and hilly; and, on the North side, a low range of barren and rocky mountains separate the district of *Kerkook* from the fine plain of *Altun Kupri*. This pass is several miles in length; and nearly about the middle of it are a number of *naphtha* pits, which yield an inexhaustable supply of that useful commodity. Many of the pits are in the bed of a small stream, which forces a passage through the rocks: they emit a disagreeable smell, are about three feet in diameter, and some of them eight or ten feet in depth. The *naphtha* is here in a liquid state, and perfectly black: it is conveyed from the bottom to the top in leathern buckets, then put into earthen jars, and sent all over the neighbouring country.

The following are the stages between *Bagdad* and *Kirkook*.

<i>Dokara</i>	7 fursungs
<i>Dille Abbas</i>	14
<i>Kara tup</i>	9
<i>Kufri</i>	6
<i>Tooz Khorma</i>	9
<i>Tauk</i>	7
<i>Kerkook</i>	7

—
59 or 206 miles
—

Dokara and *Dille Abbas* are paltry villages; but the five last are neat little towns, each containing from twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants, and *Kufri* perhaps two thousand. Eighteen leagues East of *Kerkook* is the town of *Solymania a Shehr e Zour*, designated in the retreat of Heraclius by the appellation of *Siazuros*. It is the residence of Solyman, *Pasha* of *Kardistan*; a distinguished warrior, who, in 1810, at the instigation of the *Porte*, took arms against his master, the *Pasha* of *Bagdad*, whom he defeated and put to death. *Shehr e Zour* having fallen into decay, was some years ago rebuilt by Solyman the Great, *Pasha* of *Bagdad*, and since that time has assumed his name. It is situate in a delightful country, close to the foot of *Mount Zagros*, and contains about six thousand inhabitants. Not far from *Solymania* was the city of *Holwan*, the retreat of *Yezdejird*, after the battle of *Cadesia*, and to which the *Caliphs* of *Bagdad* were accus-

tomed to retire during the heats of summer. It was ruined by Holaku, and has never since recovered its consequence. Thirteen *fursungs* from *Kerkook* is a pass, called *Debund* (which I apprehend to be that of *Celonæ*, through which Heraclius, after the battle of *Nineveh*, penetrated into *Matiene* and *Media*), and the village of *Derguzun*, containing three hundred houses, and producing considerable quantities of cotton, corn, and rice. As it is distant three miles from the beginning of the ascent: it may perhaps be the town which formerly gave the name to the pass.

The stages between *Kerkook* and *Mosul* are :—

<i>Altun Kupri</i>	9 <i>fursungs</i>
<i>Erbille</i>	14
<i>Karakoush</i>	14
<i>Mosul</i>	4
—	
	41 or 153½ miles
—	

Altun Kupri, or the golden bridge, is a town about the size of *Kufri*, situate in a fine plain on the northern bank of the *Little Zab*; and twelve *fursungs* to the N.E. of this place, the town of *Khoi Sindjack* was, for many years, the residence of a *Pasha*. *Erbille*, which we have every reason to conclude is that *Arbellu*, so famous in history for the final victory obtained by Alexander over Darius, and the capital of the province of *Adiabene*, has wholly declined from its former

former importance, and dwindled into a wretched mud town, with a population not exceeding three thousand souls. Part of this town is built on a hill of a conical form, on which probably stood the old castle, and the remainder of the town encircles the base of the hill. The country surrounding *Erbille* (which lies in Latitude 36° 11 E.), and between that place and *Mosul*, is fruitful, but hilly, and very deficient in wood, there being hardly a tree, or even a shrub to be seen. Two miles distant from *Erbille* is a large village, inhabited by Christians, of the Chaldean or Nestorian sect, which are to be found in every part of *Kurdistan*, from *Selmast*, on the borders of the lake of *Urmia*, to the banks of the *Euphrates*.

The fort and town of *Amadin*, eighteen *fursungs* north of *Mosul*, crowns the summit of a steep mountain, to which there is but one ascent, by a narrow flight of steps hewn out of the side of the rock. It is nominally subject to the *Pasha* of *Bagdad*; but the chief, whose family has continued in possession of this place from the days of the *Abassides*, is, in fact, independent, and pays no tribute to the *Turks*. The town of *Amadia* contains not above six hundred houses; but the plain, at the foot of the hill, is covered with dependent villages.*

On the high road from *Bagdad* to *Hamadun*, and between the former and the pass of *Kurrend*, which divides the Persian from the
Turkish

* I did not visit *Amadia*, and have therefore described it according to information derived from natives of this town.

Turkish dominions, are the towns of *Bacouba*, *Shahr e Van*, *Kuzil Roobat*, *Khanakee*, and *Zohaub*.

Bacouba, nine *fursungs* from *Bagdad*, is a large and straggling village, situate on the eastern bank of the *Diala*, and surrounded with extensive plantations of date-trees. *Shahr e Van* (the ancient *Appollonia*),* twenty-seven miles from *Bacouba*, is peopled by about four thousand Turks and Kurds, and is, upon the whole, a handsome little town, watered by two canals drawn from the *Diala*. *Kuzil Roobat* is not so large as *Shahr e Van*, from which it is distant eighteen miles. It is situated in a sandy plain, about a mile from the river *Diala*, the banks of which are covered with thick brushwood. *Khanakee* is a handsome little town, built on that branch of the *Diala* which has its source in the mountains of *Kurrend*, eighteen miles from *Kuzil Roobat*. This is said to be a very old town: it occupies both banks of the river, over which there is a handsome bridge, and is surrounded with numerous gardens and plantations. *Mendali* is about the same size as *Solymania*; and four *fursungs* on the *Bagdad* side is a fountain of *naphtha*. This town is situate in one of the roads leading to *Kermanshaw*; but the neighbouring country has, of late, been so much infested by handitti, that caravans give the preference to the other: and it was not far from hence that Captain Grant and Mr. Fotheringham were inhumanly murdered, by Kelb Ali Khan, the leader of the gang.

This

This man, who is chief of the Filli, one of the most ancient and powerful tribes in *Persia* (inhabiting the districts of *Khoremabad* in *Louristan*), having, by his repeated depredations, incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, was ordered to repair to court; but aware of the fate which awaited him, he fled, with the most desperate of his adherents, towards the Turkish territories, where he continues, in defiance both of the King and *Pasha* of *Bagdad*, to plunder every traveller that has the misfortune to fall in his way. Thirteen leagues from *Mendeli*, and four from the foot of the mountains, is *Bedri*, the frontier town, in this quarter, of the Turkish empire. It is not quite so large as *Mendeli*; but, like that place, is surrounded with a number of fine gardens. The districts of *Bedri* are damp and marshy, interspersed with pools of water, the receptacles of the torrents that, in the spring, continually rush from the mountains.*

As it may tend, in some degree, to elucidate the position of *Dastajerd*, the splendid retirement of Chosroes Purviz, I shall here quote Gibbon's description of that magnificent palace.

“ But in the space of twenty-four years he (Chosroes) was
 “ deterred, by superstition or resentment, from approaching the gates
 “ of *Ctesiphon*, and his favorite residence of *Artemita*, or *Dastajherd*,
 “ was situate beyond the *Tigris*, about sixty miles to the North of
 “ the capital. The adjacent pastures were covered with flocks and
 “ herds :

* *Mendeli* and *Bedri* are described according to information received from natives.

“ herds: the paradise, or park, was replenished with pheasants,
“ peacocks, ostriches, roebucks, and wild boars; and the noble game
“ of lions and tigers was sometimes turned loose for the bolder plea-
“ sures of the chace. Nine hundred and sixty elephants were main-
“ tained for the use or splendour of the great king. His tents and
“ baggage were carried into the field by twelve thousand great camels,
“ and eight thousand of a smaller size; and the royal stables were filled
“ with six thousand mules and horses, amongst whom the names of
“ Shebdiz and Barid are renowned for their speed or beauty. Six
“ thousand guards successively mounted before the palace gate. The
“ service of the interior apartments was performed by twelve thousand
“ slaves; and in the number of three thousand virgins, the fairest of
“ *Asia*, some happy concubine might console her master for the age
“ or indifference of *Sira*. The various treasures of gold, silver, gems,
“ silks, and aromatics, were deposited in an hundred subterraneous
“ vaults; and the chambers of *Badaurd*, denoted the accidental gifts
“ of the winds, which had wafted the spoils of Heraclius into one of
“ the Syrian harbours of his rival. The voice of flattery, and per-
“ haps of fiction, is not ashamed to complete the thirty thousand rich
“ hangings that adorned the walls, the forty thousand columns of
“ silver, or more probably of marble or plated wood, that supported
“ the roof, and the thousand globes of gold, suspended in the dome,
“ to imitate the motions of the planets and the constellations of the
“ zodiac.”

M. D'Anville,

M. D'Anville, in his *Mémoire sur l'Euphrate et le Tigre*, pitches upon a place, called *Descara*, forty-eight miles from *Bagdad*, as the position of *Artemita*, which he supposes to be the same as *Dustajird*: but as I passed over the spot where this place is laid down in his map, and could neither see nor hear of any thing that could lead to the supposition of the former existence of a royal residence, I am inclined to differ in opinion from that accomplished Frenchman, who never visited the *East* in person, and strongly suspect that the ruins of *Kesre Shirin*, are the remains of the palace of Chosroes. These noble and extensive ruins are to be seen on the banks of the eastern branch of the *Diala*, a hundred and twenty miles from *Bagdad* and eighteen from the town of *Khanakee*. They consist of a wall, built entirely of stone and lime, in some parts eight or ten feet in height, and six or seven in thickness, enclosing an area, which (not having had time to measure it) I should suppose is, at least, five miles in circumference. In the centre of the area, which was probably the park, are the remnants, or rather what seem to have been the foundation of a capacious edifice, being a vast number of subterraneous vaulted chambers, such as may be seen in our baronial castles. At a little distance from these stands a lofty hall, sixty feet square, formerly entered by four arched gateways. The massy walls are twelve feet in thickness and forty in height, but the roof has fallen in: fragments of other buildings lie in all directions; and on a small hill, at the bottom of which is a modern *caravansera*, are also a number of subterraneous apartments, which

evidently denote that a superstructure had formerly been raised upon them. The name of these ruins (literally the palace of Shirin), their situation on the banks of the *Diala*, and between *Holwan* and *Khanakee*, where the historians of *Persia* place the palace built by Chosroes for Shirin, are strong presumptive proofs, that here, and not at *Descara*, stood the mansions of *Dastajird*. If it be admitted, however, that the latter and *Artemita* were the same place, there will be some difficulty in reconciling the distance from *Ctesiphon*; but I must acknowledge, that I can see no reason for believing this supposition to be correct. It would seem to be entirely founded on an assertion of Isidore of Charax and Strabo, that *Artemita* was a celebrated city on the banks of the *Silla*, five hundred *stadia* from *Ctesiphon*. It is, I believe, nowhere stated, that the palace destroyed by Heraclius was situated at or near any town named *Artemita*: and even if it were, it is probable that the Roman geographers might be misinformed, in respect to the exact distance from *Ctesiphon*. *Artemita* is said to have been five hundred *stadia*, or somewhat more than sixty miles from the *Tigris*; but *Kesr e Shirin* is ninety, at the lowest computation.

The great abilities of Ahmed, *Pasha* of *Bagdad*, who defended that city with so much valour against Nadir Shah, and those of his successor Solyman, who from his daring and active disposition was termed, by the Arabs, the lord of the night, rendered this *Pashalick* almost entirely independent of the *Porte*; and, except for short intervals,

intervals, it has ever since remained so. No stranger can be made *Pasha of Bagdad* ; he must, therefore, either be a native of the city, or an officer of the government of his predecessor : and although it is deemed necessary that the confirmation should be obtained from the Grand Seignior, the court of *Constantinople* never receives any revenue from this great province. The *Pasha* is, notwithstanding all this, in reality a prince of very little power ; for as he possesses but trifling influence over the Arabian or Kurdish tribes, which constitute the strength of the country, I question if he could, even on the most trying occasion, bring a force of twenty thousand men into the field : and of this a convincing proof may be adduced, from the revolution which took place in the government in 1810.

Solyman, the late *Pasha*, a brave, but giddy and unthinking young man, having ravaged with an army the territories of *Mosul* and *Diarbekr*, and at the same time quarrelled with his own vassal, the *Pasha of Kurdistan*, a man of talents and ambition, complaints were forwarded against him to *Constantinople*. The Grand Vizier, who was also the secret enemy of Solyman, no sooner received these complaints, than he invested Halet Effendi, formerly ambassador at *Paris*, and one of the ablest officers of the *Porte*, with the fullest authority, and immediately dispatched him into the East. The Effendi, on his arrival at *Mosul*, published, in the month of August, a manifesto, by which Solyman, in the name of the Sultaun, was formally deposed ; and being joined by the *Pashas of Kurdistan* and *Mosul*, commenced

his march towards *Bagdad*. Solyman, who from the first had renounced all allegiance to the Grand Seignior, and was aware of the storm that was gathering around him, had not, however, been able to collect an army of more than six thousand men ; and these were chiefly Arabs, whom he had hired for the occasion. The hostile armies encountered each other under the walls of *Bagdad*, and about two miles from General Malcolm's camp, on the banks of the *Tigris*. The force of the *Pasha* was somewhat superior, in point of numbers, to that of his opponent : he had also about thirty pieces of cannon ; but so ill served, that they did little or no execution, the carriages being either broken or upset after the first round. The army of the *Essendi* did not exceed five thousand men ; but the superior bravery of the Kurdish horse, who were entirely devoted to the service and interests of their chief, *Abdullah Pasha*, decided the battle in his favour. Solyman, surrounded with his Georgian guards, displayed the greatest presence of mind and the most heroic courage. He repeatedly charged the thickest ranks of his enemies ; and although deserted by the Arabs, who had fled on the first onset, he continued to fight, with little interruption, from three in the afternoon until day-break the next morning, when finding himself left almost entirely alone, he cut his way through the Kurds, and attended by about fifteen of his most faithful Georgians, crossed the *Diala*. Worn out with fatigue and hunger, he then requested some refreshment from the *Sheikh* of the *Defoy* Arabs, a man whom he had formerly loaded with

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his bounty. This deceitful villain, in violation of the duties of gratitude and hospitality, which are in general held so sacred by the Arabs, prevailed upon him to alight and come into his tent; when gradually assembling his tribe, he disarmed the unfortunate *Pasha*, and cutting off his head,* sent it to the Effendi. The triumph of the *Porte* was, however, but of short duration; for the Kurdish chief, relying on the courage of his followers, usurped the whole authority, placed a creature of his own in the vacant chair, and turned the Effendi and *Pasha* of *Mosul* out of the city. Such was the state of *Bagdad* when I quitted it, in December 1810. There were no more than twelve hundred Kurds then in the town; and its inhabitants, who have always been distinguished for their pusillanimity and cowardice, tamely submitted to be plundered and oppressed by this small body of men, whom they feared and detested.

The following are the Arabian tribes of the *Pashalick*; in enumerating which we shall commence at *Bassora* and ascend to *Merdin*.

Al Hoolt, between *Korna* and *Bassora*, a small tribe. Montefidge,

* These Arabs have, ever since the perpetration of this act, been looked upon by their neighbours with detestation and horror; and instead of getting into the good graces of the Effendi, they were immediately immersed in a heavy fine, as a chastisement for their treachery. Solyman was a Georgian by birth, and at the time of his death not twenty-six years of age. He possessed many amiable qualities, and his mild and equitable government will long be remembered and regretted by the people of *Bagdad*, who had neither fortitude nor courage sufficient to make an effort to save him.

fidge, the most powerful tribe in the *Pashalick*, occupy the banks of the *Euphrates*, from *Korna* to *Samarat*. The *Sheikh* of *Montefidge* can bring into the field four thousand horse, and a proportionate number of foot. In the summer he resides at *Nehr ul Ater*, a small town on the *Euphrates*, a few miles above *Shukashu*, but in the winter he is always encamped. The *Beni Lam*, also a very powerful tribe, possess the western bank of the *Tigris*, between *Korna* and *Kooté*. This tribe can, I was informed, bring into the field about fifteen hundred horse and two thousand foot. *Beni Hashem*, between *Samarat* and *Khuzil*, is a small tribe; but that of *Khuzil* is, after the *Montefidge*, the most numerous in the *Pashalick*, and possess the country in the neighbourhood of the marshes of *Lemloon*. This is the only tribe of *Bedouins* which, I believe, profess the doctrine of the *Schials*. *Ali Biage* is a small tribe, between *Lemloon* and *Meshed Ali*; and that of *Jesham*, between *Hilleh* and *Kerbela*, is still less numerous. *Abu Hamed*, in the vicinity of *Korna*, is trifling in number; and the small tribe of *Rahia* occupy the borders of the *Hye* canal, and feed their flocks near the ancient city of *Wasith*. The *Shamar*, between *Koot* and *Tauk e Kesra*, on the western bank of the *Tigris*, can bring four hundred horse and six hundred foot into the field; and the *Dufoy* is an inconsiderable tribe, between *Tauk e Kesra* and the *Diala*. The *Aza*, between *Bacouba* and the hills, may perhaps be able to assemble three hundred horse and an equal number of foot. That of *Al Biat* encamp between *Kerkook* and the mountains. Zega-

reet,

rect, between *Masiab* and *Kerbela*; *Al Uslam*, near *Felugia*; *Delem*, near *Hil*; and *Zaba*, between *Hil* and *Bagdad*; are small tribes, which may perhaps, on an average, be able to bring two hundred armed men each into the field. The *Jerbai*, a very powerful and licentious tribe, lately introduced into the *Jezira* from *Nedjid*, are continually on the move from *Kerkesia* to *Bagdad*; and the *Al Abcide*, between *Mosul* and *Tecrit*, can, it is said, assemble five hundred horse and seven hundred foot. The *Tai Arabs* are a very ancient and noble tribe, frequently mentioned in the Roman history. They still continue in possession of the same tract of country which they did in the time of *Julian*, namely, between *Mosul*, *Nisibin*, and the *Khabour*.

The territories of *Mustafa Beg*, chief of *Julamerick*, extend in a N. E. and S. W. direction, about thirty *fursungs* in length along the banks of the *Hakiar* river. They are situate in the heart of *Kurdistan*, touch *Mount Zagros* on the East, *Armenia* on the North, the district of *Amadia* on the West, and the dominions of the *Pasha* of *Bagdad* on the South. The town of *Julamerick*, the residence of the chief, is situated on the banks of the *Hakiar*, twenty *fursungs* East of *Amadia*: it contains about a thousand habitations, and is defended by a citadel built of stone. This is the only town in the province; but there are a number of considerable villages. The country is hilly throughout; produces, in some places, a considerable quantity of corn, and in all abundance of pasturage.

The

The course of the *Tigris*, from *Diarbekr* to *Bagdad*, is taken from a manuscript map in the possession of Mr. Arrowsmith, corrected by information received from Mr. Rich, the Resident of *Bagdad*, and different natives; and from *Bagdad* to the mouth of the *Shat-ul-Arab* it is laid down from actual survey by Mr. Webb, Assistant Revenue Surveyor at *Madras*, and different officer of the Bombay Marine. The *Euphrates*, above *Korna*, as far as *Dewania*, is fixed from observations of my own; and from *Annah* to *Kerkesia* I have chiefly depended on Mr. Arrowsmith's map, which was compiled from the best modern authorities, compared with information received from natives. The country around *Hilleh*, *Meshed Ali*, and *Kerbela*, is copied from Major Rennel's map* illustrating the position of *Babylon*; and the principal positions and great natural features of the *Lower Kurdistan*, as well as those of the *Jezira*, from *Mosul* to *Merdin*, are determined from personal observation.

* I found it to agree entirely with my own observations.

PASHALICK OF ORFA.

THE *Pashalick* of *Orfa*, which is almost entirely encircled by the windings of the *Euphrates* and the river *Khabour*, occupies a considerable portion of the most barren part of *Mesopotamia*. It touches on the North and East the *Pashalick* of *Diarbekr* and the dependencies of *Malatca*, and on the South and West it is separated by the *Euphrates* from the deserts of *Syria*. The country to the South of the parallel of *Soverick* is, for the most part, flat, sandy, and uncultivated, and inhabited by tribes of wandering Arabs, who pitch their tents on the banks of the rivers and in the vicinity of the springs. From *Soverick* to *Diarbekr* it is more mountainous and better inhabited.

In the early ages of the Roman empire, this division of *Mesopotamia* bore the name of *Osrhoene*, and had subsisted eight hundred and forty-three years as an independent kingdom, when it was reduced into the form of a province by Caracalla, who led Abgarus, the last of its kings, in chains to *Rome*. It was taken from the Emperor Hera-
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clius,

clius, by Yezid, the general of the Saracens; seized, during the first crusade, by Baldwin, brother to Godfrey of *Bouillon*; and erected into a christian principality, under one of the branches of the illustrious house of Courtncy, who were expelled by Zingi, the Attabek, A. D. 1145. It was included in the empire of Sallahadeen, and subsequently conquered by the Turks. The capital of the country was called *Edessa* by the successors of Alexander, from a city of the same name in *Macedonia*: it is afterwards mentioned under the appellation of *Rhoa*; and is, at present, denominated *Orfu*, being probably a corruption of its former name.

This city, after the expulsion of the princes of *Osrhoene*, became a Roman colony, and was regarded as one of the bulwarks of *Mesopotamia* against the Parthians and Persians. It was the residence of the Courtneys', Counts of *Edessa*; and fell, together with the adjoining territory, into the hands of Zingi and Sallahadeen. It was sacked by the Moguls in the thirteenth century, and by Timur in the eight hundred and fourth year of the *Hejra*. It is now subject to the Grand Seignior, and the residence of a *Pasha* of two tails. It is situated, according to my friend Colonel Scott, who visited it in 1800, on his return to *India* from *Egypt*, in a barren country, sixty-seven miles from *Bir*, and two hundred and thirty-two from *Diarbekr*. The town is surrounded by a stone wall, and defended by a citadel. The ditch, which is broad and deep, is hewn out of the rock, and, when necessary, can be filled with water from
the

the river *Scirtus*. The houses are well built, and the inhabitants, who are composed of Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, and Nestorians, are said to amount to about twenty thousand souls. The chief ornaments of the city are a magnificent mosque, consecrated to Abraham, and the cathedral of the Armenians, now fallen to decay. On a mountain, which overlooks and commands the citadel, are the ruins of a building, called by the Arabs the Palace of Nimrod, and several extraordinary subterraneous apartments, apparently of great antiquity.

There are in this province many towns, besides the capital, whose names repeatedly occur in history: but as they have been already illustrated in M. D'Anville's most able and interesting Memoir on the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, I shall confine myself to the descriptions which I have received of the present state of the most remarkable of these places. *Harran*, the Roman *Charræ*, and the city of the Sabeans and of Abraham, is now peopled by a few families of wandering Arabs, who have been led thither by a plentiful supply of good water from several small streams. *Harran* is situated, according to the tables of Ulegbeg and Nasseraddeen, in Latitude $36^{\circ} 52'$ N., Longitude $39^{\circ} 5'$ E., and in a flat and sandy plain, famous in history for the defeat of Crassus, the Roman general, by the Parthians. .

Turning to the course of the *Euphrates*, the first position we have to notice is *Roum Kela*,* a small town and fort, inhabited by Turks

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* This town, although included in the *Pashalik* of *Orfa*, is situated on the western bank of the *Euphrates*.

and Arabs. It was formerly called *Zeugma*, from a Grecian term signifying a bride, and was the great passage for the Roman armies into *Mesopotamia*. There were two small towns, one on each side of the river: the former was called *Zeugma* and the latter *Apamea*. A few miles further down the river, the caravans travelling from *Aleppo* to *Orfa* pass the *Euphrates*, on a bridge of boats, at a place called *Bir*, which, according to D'Anville, represents the ancient *Birthea*. This place was visited by my friend, Colonel Scott, in 1800. He describes it as being a hundred and forty-four miles from *Aleppo* and sixty-seven from *Orfa*, and in Latitude $36^{\circ} 58'$ N. It is built on an eminence on the bank of the *Euphrates*, protected by a citadel and a wall in a dilapidated condition. The houses are built of a whitish kind of stone and most of them are in a ruinous state. A tax is levied at this town on all travellers and merchants who cross the *Euphrates*, which is deep, rapid, and about a hundred and thirty yards in breadth. Next to *Orfa* the most remarkable place in this *Pashulick* is *Racca*, the capital of the district named *Diar Modsar*. It is situated on the eastern bank of the *Euphrates*, at the mouth of a small river, named *Beles* (the ancient *Billicha*), and was founded, according to Pliny, by Alexander the Great. It was first called *Nicephorium*, and afterwards *Callinicum* and *Leontopolis*, from Seleucus Callinacus and the Greek emperor Leo. It was the favorite residence of Haroun ul Rushid, the ruins of whose palace (as I have been told by an Arab *Sheikh*) are still visible. The position of *Racca*, in the

parallel

parallel of 36° N., was ascertained by the celebrated oriental astronomer, Mahomed Ben Jaber, surnamed Al Batani, who passed many years of his life at this place. The town and adjoining country are inhabited by different tribes of wandering Arabs.

Still following the course of the *Euphrates*, we encounter the village of *El Der*, which represents the ancient *Thapsacus*. The channel of the river is here about half a mile in breadth, and would appear to have been fordable, from the earliest times to the present day. It was passed on foot by the army of the younger Cyrus, as well as by that of Alexander the Great.

The following are the stages from *Orfa* to *Diarbekr*.

	<i>Hours. Minutes.</i>	
<i>Gurmeesh</i>	2	15
<i>Soverick</i>	19	0
<i>Small village</i>	10	0
<i>Shirvmoek</i>	7	0
<i>Merdin</i>	8	0
<i>Caravansera</i> ...	7	0
<i>Diarbekr</i>	6	30

Soverick, formerly known by the name of *Saura*, is situated, according to Niebuhr, in Latitude $37^{\circ} 46'$ N. It is a town containing about five hundred inhabitants, with three mosques and a strong castle.

ARMENIA.

THE kingdom of *Armenia*, which, in the time of Herodotus, extended from the confines of *Media* and the sources of the *Araxes*, to the *Euphrates* and *Mount Masius*, was greatly enlarged by the Greek successors of Alexander, who divided it into two separate kingdoms, denominated *Armenia Major* and *Armenia Minor*. The *Armenia* of the moderns, sometimes called *Turkomania*, comprises the greater part of the *Armenia Major* of the ancients, and is bounded on the North by *Georgia* and *Mingrelia*, on the West by the *Euphrates*, and on the South and East by the territories of *Julamerick* and the Persian province of *Azerbijan*. This ancient kingdom, according to some authors, takes its name from Armanus, one of the Argonauts; and by others from Aram, the son of Noah. It is traversed by the river *Araxes*, as also by the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, and is, upon the whole, so healthy and so delightful a country, that fancy has here placed the seat of the terrestrial paradise.*

Armenia

* Milton says, on the banks of the *Euphrates*, near the towers of *Selucia*.

Armenia was wrested from the Macedonian princes, during the minority of Antiochus the Great ; and afterwards becoming subject to the Parthians, was granted, as a fief, to one of the younger branches of the house of Arsaces. From the overthrow of Tigranes by Pompey the Great, till the conquest of the Saracens, it alternately fell under the dominion of the Romans and Persians.* It was included in the great empire of the *Caliphs*, became tributary to the princes of the house of Seljuk, and afterwards fell a prey to the Tartars, under the son of Jungceez Khan. The result of the battle of *Khoi*, A.D. 1514, reduced the greater part of it to the authority of Selim the First: and, at the present day, the western provinces are subject to the Grand Seignior, the eastern to the Persians, and the southern are possessed by numerous independent chiefs.

The country is mountainous, diversified with extensive plains and beautiful vallies, and the inhabitants are blessed, not only with the necessaries, but even the luxuries of life. Almost every kind of grain is cultivated with success, and the gardens, with which the towns and villages are surrounded, yield abundance of the most delicious fruits ; such as grapes, olives, oranges, peaches, apricots, nectarines, mulberries, plumbs, apples, pears, walnuts, and melons. Wax and honey are procured from the mountains, and raw-silk, hemp, and cotton, are exported to *Constantinople* and *Russia*.† The mineral productions are silver, copper, loadstone, saltpetre, sulphur, and bitumen.

The

* Gibbon.

† Archbishop of *Merdn*.

The country is intersected by innumerable streams of water, the majority of which contribute towards the formation of three great rivers, the *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, and *Araxes*. The former, as I have already stated, is formed by the junction of two principal streams, near *Madan Kibban*, in *Mount Taurus*. The first of these, called *Alla*, issues from a mountain in the vicinity of the towns of *Bayazid* and *Diadin*, and during its course receives the tribute of six springs from *Shehrian*, *Malasjird*, *Khunnoos*, *Chaharbore*, *Miznajird*, and *Kague*. The second is formed by the confluence of many streams, which descend from the mountains around *Erzeroom*, and is denominated the *Karasu*, from the blackness of its water.* It is difficult to state, with correctness, the sources of the *Tigris*, which seems to be principally formed by the combination of a number of rivulets in the recesses of *Mount Taurus*.†

The *Araxes* (*Aras*) has its source in the mountain of *Bin Gient*,‡ twenty miles South of the city of *Erzeroom* :§ and after flowing through the greater part of *Armenia*, forms a junction with the *Cyrus*, fifty miles from the *Caspian*. This river is extremely rapid, but fordable in many places during the summer. At *Nuckshivan* it is not more than sixty yards

* Archbishop of *Merdin*.

† In my route from *Diabek* to *Malata*, I was shewn four or five of these rivulets, which were invariably called *Shat e Bagdad*, on the river *Bagdad*.

‡ The thousand springs.

§ Major Sutcliff, who passed through *Armenia*, on his return to *England* with Sir Harford Jones.

yards wide ; and at *Megree*, about fifty-five miles North of *Tabreez*, when I crossed it, in 1810, it was about eighty yards in breadth and four feet in depth. A few miles below this place is a handsome bridge, thrown across the river by Abbas the Great. It is still entire, and consequently falsifies the insinuation of Virgil :

———*Pontem indignatus Araxes.**

The Turkish *Pashalicks* of *Armenia* are *Erzeroom*, *Akiska*, *Khars*, *Bayazid*, *Moosh*, and *Diarbekr*. These *Pashalicks* are subdivided into districts, governed by *Vauodes*.

Erzeroom, the most considerable of the *Pashalicks* of *Armenia*, is said to be divided into twelve *subjects*, or districts, under the rule of a *Pasha* of three tails, who resides at *Erzeroom*, the most populous and flourishing city in the kingdom. It was known to the Byzantines under the name of *Erze*, and is situated three or four miles from one of the streams which contribute to the formation of the *Euphrates*. On the North side a very high mountain, covered with eternal snow, attracts the attention ; the plain, in front, is about twenty miles in circumference, and embellished with upwards of sixty villages ; and towards the South the town is protected by a citadel, mounting twenty pieces of cannon of different calibers. On the eastern face this work assumes a modern appearance, having regular embrasures ; but, from its want of solidity, it is equally defence-

T t

less

* Virg. *Æneid*. viii, 728.

less with any other part of the castle. The population of the city amounts to about an hundred thousand souls; fifteen thousand of whom are Armenians, and the remainder Turks, with the exception of two or three hundred Greeks. Here we have nearly forty mosques, four of which are reckoned handsome, a Greek church, a large Armenian chapel, and at some distance from the city are three celebrated monasteries. The houses, for the most part, are low, and built of wood. The *bazars* are extensive, and well supplied with provisions; with the exception of fruit, which is brought by the Georgians from the province of *Akiska*, a distance of three or four days' journey. In winter, the cold at *Erzeroom* is intense; but the air is pure, the water good, and the natives are stout and healthy.* It is situated in Latitude $39^{\circ} 57'$ N., and the Longitude deduced from *Diarbekr* is $40^{\circ} 57'$ E.: it is five ordinary days' journey from the *Black Sea*, nine from *Bayazid*, and thirteen from *Diarbekr*. The winter, in this part of *Armenia*, commences as early as the month of August, when the snow begins to fall: it remains on the ground from October to March, when it melts, and occasions the overflow of all the rivers in the country.

Proceeding in an easterly direction, we meet with the town of *Hassan Kela* (the ancient *Theodosiopolis*), about eighteen miles from *Erzeroom*: it is esteemed one of the strongest castles in *Armenia*, and stands on the side of a high mountain, which commands a fine
view

* I am indebted to my friend, Major Sutherland, for this description of *Erzeroom*.

view over an extensive plain to the South.* The mineral waters of this place are in great repute; and the river *Arast* waters the adjoining district of *Pawseen Obek*, reckoned very rich, and said to produce three crops in the year. The only ornament of the town is a handsome stone bridge over the *Arast*, so very ancient, that it is thought to have been built in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. *Hassan Kela* is governed by a *Zabit*, dependant on the *Pasha* of *Erzerroom*, and is inhabited by about four thousand Turks and one thousand Armenians.

Kars (the *Charsa* of Ptolemy) six days' journey to the N. E. of *Erzerroom*, has a pleasing situation on the banks of the river *Arpatcheri*, and is defended, on the North side, by the finest castle in *Armenia*. The government of this place is vested in a Turkish *Pasha*; and the population, which is composed of Turks, Armenians, Georgians, and Kurds, is said to amount to thirty thousand souls. Being in ruins in the time of Amurath the Third, it was fortified by Mustafa, the general of that prince, and has ever since remained a Turkish garrison. The present *Pasha*, however, is more in the interests of the King of *Persia* than in those the Grand Seignior, and the territories of the Russians approach to within two days' journey of the town. Near this is a small lake, named *Chinglu*, three miles in

t t 2

length,

* Major Sutherland.

† Archbishop of *Merdm*.

length, and full of the most delicious fish. Between *Kars* and *Akiska* lies *Ortween*, a large town, built on the banks of the *Jarokh*.

At *Akiska* we approach the limits of the Turkish empire. This province has the *Black Sea* to the West, *Immertia* to the North, *Kars* and *Erzeroom* to the South, and *Georgia* to the East. It extends a considerable way along the banks of the *Kur*, contains much arable land, many cities and villages, and minerals* are to be found in the mountainous parts of it. *Akalzike* (new Castle), or *Akiska*, which gives name to the province, is the capital. It is a populous and commercial city, having neither walls nor fortifications, and only defended by a ruined citadel, standing in an open valley on the left bank of the *Kur*. The inhabitants are Jews, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Georgians. *Battam* (the *Bahla* of Strabo) on the *Euxine*, is also a commercial city; and between this and *Akiska* are the towns of *Ischoetscheloe*, *Gartziemie*, *Schwaghaewal*, and *Kaettaejac*. The province of *Akiska* also boasts of the towns of *Saghire*, *Korghaeli*, *Artahaen*, *Kiolac*, *Ildac*, *Ferrak*, and *Aghosorae*, all inhabited by rich families. The strong castle of *Atsar*, or *Atz-jur*, on the *Kur*, is famed for a defeat which the Turks received from Heraclius in 1770, and *Narenan*, is a place well known, as being situated in the most unhealthy part of *Armenia*.

From

Doctor Reinegg*.

From hence, towards *Erivan* and *Bayazid*, we have the large towns of *Ardahan*, *Ordanoodh*, *Sinkoote*, and *Barkhole*. The country in which these towns are situated is rich in grain, wine, olives, and tobacco, which are articles of trade, and exported to *Erzeroom*, and other parts of the Turkish and Persian Empires.*

The city of *Erivan* gives a title to a province of the same name, bounded on the North and West by the *Mossian* hills, on the South by the *Araxes*, and on the East by the districts of the *Karabag* and *Karadag*. This city is situated on the banks of the river *Zengui*, and is defended by a fortress, of an elliptical form, upwards of six thousand yards in circumference. The N. W. side of the town is built on a precipice, impending over the river one hundred toises in height; but is commanded by the fort, which is surrounded by two strong walls, flanked with towers. *Erivan* does not now contain a tenth part of the population it formerly did, and the many sieges it has sustained has reduced the town to a ruinous condition. The last of these sieges was by the Russians, under General Godovitch, in 1808. This General, after a blockade of nearly six months, finding on the approach of winter, that there was no prospect of the city surrendering, attempted to carry it by storm; but being repulsed with great slaughter, was compelled to retire, and lost nearly the half of his army during his retreat to *Teflis*†. The town has, however, been repeatedly taken,
both

* Archbishop of Merdin.

† My friend, Mr. McKenzie, was present at this siege

both by the Turks and Persians, but has continued in the possession of the latter, ever since the peace of Nadir Shah, in 1748.

About nine miles from the city is the Armenian sanctuary of the three churches, of which Sir John Chardin has given an accurate description; and two days' journey to the N. E. is a beautiful lake, called by the Persians *Deria Shireen*, or *Goucheh*. It abounds in trout, and other delicious fish, and is about five *fursungs* in circuit. The celebrated mountain of *Ararat*, where, in conformity with oriental traditions, the ark rested after the deluge, is but a short distance to the South of *Erivan*. It forms an angle of an immense range of mountains,* and is crowned by two summits, on the highest of which the natives of the country believe that part of the ark yet remains. In one of its sides is a chasm of prodigious depth, having much the appearance of a crater: it is frequently covered with smoke; and Dr. Reineggs asserts, that he saw it vomit fire for three days successively.

Twenty-six *fursungs* S. E. of *Erivan* are the ruins of *Nuksheevan* (*Naxuana*), formerly one of the most magnificent cities in *Armenia*, now reduced to a heap of rubbish,† and not containing more than four hundred inhabitants. Here the Prince of *Persia* commonly pitches his camp, to direct the operations of a campaign against the Russians.

Two

* Major Sutherland.

† Ibid.

Two days' journey from *Erwan*, nine from *Erzeroom*, and four from *K'hoi*, the city of *Bayazid* occupies the declivity of a mountain, the summit of which is strongly fortified. The city is surrounded by a wall and ramparts; it has two churches and three mosques; and the monastery of *Karu Killesea* is famous for the beauty of its architecture, its antiquity, and grandeur. The inhabitants of *Bayazid* amount, it is reported, to about thirty thousand, and are esteemed the most learned and warlike people in *Armenia*. The majority are Turks and the remainder Armenians, who speak the Turkish language, and enjoy the same privileges as their masters. The climate is mild, and the city, with the extensive territory attached to it, is under the government of a *Pashu* of two tails.*

From hence to *Sarakpoola* the country abounds in rich and cultivated vallies; but from *Sarakpoola* to *Solimanea*, in the *Lower Kurdistan*, nothing is to be seen but rugged and stupendous mountains, crowned with forests of stunted oak, and inhabited by the most savage of all the Kurdish tribes. On the direct road from *Bayazid* to *Erzeroom* are the towns of *Diadin* and *Turpa Kella*. The former, according to Mr. Morier, is a large village, surrounded with a wall and towers; and *Turpa Kella* is a straggling town, defended by a castle, deemed impregnable by the natives.

Following a S. W. direction from *Bayazid*, the first city of consequence we meet is *Van (Artemita)*, situated two miles from
a lake

* Archbishop of *Merdin*.

a lake of the same name. It is surrounded with a good wall and deep ditch and has four gates; one corresponding with the palace of the governor; another to the East, called the gate of *Tauris*; the third to the South, called the middle gate; and the fourth fronting the lake, known by the appellation of the gate *Siala*. On the North is a castle built on a high and perpendicular hill, which rises abruptly from the plain. This fortress can only be approached by one passage, so narrow as to admit only two persons abreast: it is always supplied with corn and military stores, and in the centre of the works stands the palace of the *Aga* of the *Janissaries*. This city is abundantly supplied with water and provisions, the houses are built of stone and tile, the streets are spacious and well paved, and the population is said to amount to fifty thousand souls, two thirds of which number are Turks and the remainder Kurds and Armenians. The air is pure, and the environs of the city delightful. It is four days' journey from *Bayazid*, twelve from *Erzeroom*, five from *Bellis*, and about as much from *Khoi*. The lake (*Arsisa* of Ptolemy) is about a hundred and sixty-eight miles in circumference; and although the water is more sweet than that of *Urumea*, it is so brackish as to be unfit for the common purposes of life.* There are four islands in the lake, on one of which is an Armenian monastery and three hundred priests. The traffic of the surrounding country is carried on by about twenty or thirty small boats.

Argish (the ancient *Arzes*) is a town containing six thousand inhabitants, situated on the N. W. side of the lake, three days' journey from *Van*. In a westerly direction from *Argish* lies *Moosh*, the ancient *Moxoene*, called also *Daran* in the old histories of *Armenia*. This place was formerly subject to the *Beys* of *Betlis*; but the present chief, having rebelled against his master, not only succeeded in maintaining the independency of his own territory, but also reduced that of *Betlis* to his authority. The town occupies a small eminence, washed by the *Euphrates*, over which there is a bridge of fifteen arches. It is badly built and thinly inhabited, but the adjoining country is equally fertile and populous. The natives of this district are esteemed a base and degenerate race: they are said to amount to eighty thousand souls, of which twelve thousand are *Yezedis*. Tobacco and manna* are exported from hence in considerable quantities.

U U

The

It is termed *guz* by the Persians, and found in great quantities in *Loultan* and in the district of *Khonsai*, in *Irak*. It is taken from a small shrub, in appearance not unlike a funnel, about four feet in height and three in diameter at the top. The *guz* is said to be produced by small insects, which are seen to move in vast numbers under the small and narrow leaves of the shrub. These diminutive animals appear'd on examination to be either three distinct kinds, or the same in three different stages of existence. The first was perfectly red, and so small as to be scarcely perceptible; the second black, and somewhat resembling a flea; and the third had the appearance of a fly, unable to raise its wings. They were *always* in motion, and continued to crawl between the bark and the leaves. The *guz* is collected during the months of August and September, in the

following

The country to the South of *Moosh* is exceedingly mountainous and rugged. Here, at the distance of one day's journey, is a town and district named *Samsoom*, inhabited by two Kurdish tribes, named *Samance* and *Moosee*, who united amount to about eighteen or twenty thousand souls. These people form a small independent republic, named *Balagee*, and are said to be a most savage and illiterate race. Some of them profess Islamism, but the majority have no religion. They are brave and hardy, like all mountaineers, fond of liberty, and attached to their native soil. Their strong hold is situated on the summit of a lofty and inaccessible mountain, with a branch of the *Tigris* flowing at its base: it is impregnable to the attacks of the neighbouring chiefs, by whom these people are feared and hated. They cultivate a small quantity of corn, hemp, and tobacco, make wine and brandy, and have abundance of fine fruit.

Bellis, named in the Armenian language *Paugesh*, six days' journey from *Van*, and about the same distance from *Diarbekr*, is one of the most ancient cities of that part of the kingdom called *Kurdistan*. It stands in a fine valley, distinguished in history as the spot where the army of Soliman the magnificent sustained a signal defeat

following manner. A vessel of an oval form being placed under the bush, as a receptacle, the leaves are beat every third day with a crooked stick, covered with leather. The manna, when first gathered, has the tenacity and appearance of gum, but when exposed to the heat of ninety of Fahrenheit's thermometer, it dissolves into a liquid, resembling honey. When mixed with sweetmeats, its tenacity resists the application of the knife; but when suddenly struck it shivers into pieces.

defeat from the Persians, A. D. 1534. The town extends across the greater part of the valley, the houses being built at some distance from each other, in the manner of *Nutun*. The castle is situated on the top of a high mountain, which bounds the plain to the West. The inhabitants of the town and the neighbouring villages amount to about twenty-six thousand Kurds, Turks, Armenians, and Syrians. The Armenians have four churches and four monasteries, and upon the whole enjoy more liberty, and are treated with greater respect than in most Mahomedan states. The lands around *Bellis* are highly cultivated, and produce grain of several kinds, cotton, hemp, rice, olives, honey, truffles, and mushrooms. There is abundance of game in the neighbourhood, and the mountains are infested by lions, wolves, and bears. Quarries of red and white marble have also been discovered at a short distance from the town.

North of *Moosh* is the town of *Malazghird*, the ancient *Muro Castrum*; and West of this place is the town of *Palo*, situated on the edge of a mountain and on the banks of the *Euphrates*. The summit of the mountain is covered with ruins, supposed to be those of the castle of *Balishiga*; and the quantities of old coins and medals, which are continually dug up, seem to attest the truth of this supposition. The population of *Palo* amounts to about eight thousand souls, Turks, Armenians, and Kurds; but, like *Tabreez*, the houses are badly built, the town being subject to constant earthquakes. The *Euphrates* is here extremely rapid; and from the bad construction of

the bridge, which is made of wood, whole caravans have been swept away after the melting of the snows. The district of *Palo* is four days' journey in length and two in breadth.

The town of *Sokor Zok*, situated on a small hill, equally distant from *Betlis* and *Diarbekr*, is governed by a powerful independent and hereditary prince, who has under his orders many different tribes or Kurds, Yezedis, and Turkomans, of a martial and barbarous disposition, and who, it is said, can bring an army of twenty thousand men into the field. The climate of this place is less severe than that of *Betlis*: the districts are extensive and covered with villages, but the population of the town does not exceed six thousand souls.

South of *Zok*, the town of *Sahert*, or *Sered*, thought to be the ancient *Tigranocerta*, is peopled by five thousand Kurds, Syrians, and Chaldeans, and governed by a prince subject to that of *Zok*.*

The *Pashalick* of *Diarbekr*, next to that of *Erzeroom*, is the most considerable in *Armenia*. It is situated between the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and separated from the dependencies of *Merdin* by a small river and a branch of *Mount Masius*. The whole of this *Pashalick* is exceedingly mountainous and difficult of access: it is interspersed with narrow and fertile vallies, and full of the most beautiful and romantic scenery. *Diarbekr*, the capital of this province, and the
. ancient

* The cities of *Van*, *Argish*, *Betlis*, *Moosh*, *Sahert*, *Palo*, and *Zok*, are described from the papers of Mr. Rich, Captain Frederick, and the Archbishop of *Merdin*.

ancient *Amida*, founded, according to oriental authority, by Taimuras, was fortified by the Emperor Constans, and considered as the strongest fortress of *Mesopotamia*. It was taken, however, by Sapor D'Ulataf, A.D. 359; as also by his descendant, Cobades, A.D. 505. It successively passed into the hands of the Arabs, Siljukians, and Attabeks; was pillaged by Timour, A.D. 1393: became an independent state, under the princes of the Black Ram; and was conquered by Selim the First from Shah Ismael Sefi. The city is situated in a noble plain, or rather table land, on the point of a triangle, formed by the windings of the *Tigris*, which encircles it on the East. It is surrounded by a prodigious wall of black stone, from which the Turks sometimes call the city by the name of *Kara Amid*, or the *Black Amid*. This wall was, without doubt, built by the Romans. It is, for height and solidity, far superior to any thing of the kind I have seen, either in *Europe* or *Asia*: it has, however, been much neglected, and is now in a ruinous condition.* The houses are built of stone, and have a good appearance; but the streets, although paved, are

* The building of this wall has, by some travellers, been attributed to the Arabs; but this is, in my opinion, erroneous, as it in no way resembles their stile of architecture. Our travellers have, I apprehend, been misled, from the appearance of several Kufic inscriptions, inserted in different parts of the walls and towers. It will be found, on enquiry, however, that these inscriptions have been inserted at a subsequent period. Arabic inscriptions are, in the same way, to be met with on the ruins of *Persopolis*, at the castle of *Shuster*, and on the rock of *Besitoon*.

are narrow and filthy. The castle is on the North side of the town: it is also surrounded by a strong wall, and divided into many courts and handsome buildings, where the *Pasha* and his officers reside. The population of the town is said to amount to thirty-eight thousand souls, of which the greater proportion are Turks, and the remainder Armenians, Kurds, Jacobites, and Catholics. The *bazar* is well supplied with corn and provisions, and the adjoining country is fruitful and well cultivated; cotton, silk, copper, and iron, are manufactured by the natives, and exported to *Bagdad* and *Constantinople*. When viewed from a distance, the city of *Diarbekr* has a fine appearance. The elevation of the surrounding mountains, the windings of the *Tigris*, and height of the walls and towers, with the cupolas of the mosques, give it an air of grandeur, far above that of any other city which I have visited in this quarter of the world. In the spring, the *Tigris* rises to a great height at this place, but in the month of December it was so shallow, that the water did not reach much above my horse's knees. It is generally passed on a bridge of twelve arches, situated about half a mile below the town. *Diarbekr* is sixty miles from *Merdin*, two hundred and eighty-seven from *Orfu*, and a hundred and seventy-two and a half from *Malatea*. Its position is fixed in Latitude $37^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N. and Longitude $39^{\circ} 52'$ E., as ascertained from actual observation by Mr. Simon.

In my route from this town to *Malatea*, I passed through the following towns and districts. *Argunna*, the first stage, is distant
thirteen

thirteen hours, or forty-eight miles and three quarters. For the first seven or eight miles the road led through an open country and rich soil: it afterwards became rugged and stony, and on approaching *Argunna* it was necessary to ascend a lofty mountain, on one side of which the town is situated. The houses are built in the manner of those at *Merdin*; but the mountain is more steep, and in winter, torrents of water rush with such violence through the streets, as to render them impassable. The town is populous, but wretchedly built, and is remarkable for the quantity of wine and brandy made in its vicinity. On quitting *Argunna*, the traveller enters the recesses of *Mount Tauris*, through which the road continues to wind, until the country opens into the fine plain of *Karpool*.* At three miles from *Argunna*, I crossed the principal branch of the *Tigris*, which, in the month of December, was about twenty feet in breadth; and, at the twelfth mile, reached the town of *Maden*, so named from the copper and iron mines in its vicinity. This town occupies a most singular position, in the very heart of *Mount Tauris*. It is surrounded on every side by black and barren mountains of great elevation, and overlooks a prodigious chasm, through which the *Tigris* forces a passage. It is unnecessary to dig to any considerable depth, as the ores are generally found on the surface of the rocks. Copper and iron are the metals procured in the greatest abundance, but silver and gold

* Called by the ancients the *Valley of Sophene*.

gold have also been found. These mines yield a handsome revenue to the *Porte*, and are under the management of a *Pasha*, independent of that of *Diarbekr*. Between *Maden* and *Karpoot* I crossed the most western branch of the *Tigris*,* which was not so large as that before mentioned: it passed along the northern end of a salt-water lake, situated in a romantic valley. This lake is said to be twelve miles in length, and three and a half in breadth. It is probably the lake *Colchis* of the ancients. *Karpoot* is a large and ancient town, built on the summit of a hill, at the eastern extremity of a fertile valley, about three or four miles in breadth, and as near as I could guess, from twenty to twenty-five in length. Here the road to *Constantinople* divides; one road passing through the town of *Malatea*, and the other through *Kibban*. By the former it is thirteen hours, or forty-eight miles and three quarters, from *Karpoot* to the village of *Euxogly*, where it is necessary to cross the *Euphrates*. The road for about fifteen miles led through the plain, when it became rugged and hilly, until I reached the banks of the *Euphrates*. The road then continued to wind, for about six miles, along the banks of the river and sides of the mountains to *Euxogly*. The *Euphrates* is about a hundred yards in breadth and of great depth: at least it was so when I crossed it, in the beginning of January. From this ferry it is six hours, or about twenty-two miles and a half, to *Malatea*. The road was good, and I
forded

* I crossed several other small rivulets, which flowed, as my Tartar informed me, into the *Tigris*.

forded another river, about two miles from the city, flowing from South to North into the *Euphrates*.

The road from *Karpoot* to *Kibban* leads through many narrow passes and deep defiles. *Kibban*, also surnamed *Madan* from its mines, is larger and more populous than *Argunna Madan*. It is situated at the base of a high mountain, and on the verge of a chasm, through which a deep and rapid stream forces its way to the *Euphrates*, distant about a mile and a half from the town.

The tribes of *Kurdistan* may be divided into two classes, namely; those who live in tents, and those who have fixed habitations. The former, on the approach of winter, quit the more lofty regions, and retire gradually towards the warmer climate of the South. Here they remain during the cold weather, and return to their own country about April or May. The wandering tribes, in the vicinity of *Bayazid*, *Van*, *Khoonoos*, *Moosh*, *Betlis*, &c., pay no tribute to the Turkish government, but, in cases of emergency, furnish the *Pashas* with certain bodies of horse, equipped and maintained at their own expence. The majority of the Kurds are Mahomedans, of the *Sooni* sect. the remainder are Armenians, Jacobites, and Nestorian Christians. There are, indeed, many towns and villages entirely inhabited by the latter, who have their priests and bishops, and are in general an industrious people. The state of agriculture in this country differs, in some respects, from that of *Persia*, water being, in general, so abundant, as to render irrigation unnecessary. Wheat and barley are the most

common grains. Of the former there are two kinds, which are sown at three different seasons of the year : the first in March, and reaped in September ; the second in September, and reaped in July of the following year ; and the last in October, and reaped the following August. When the second crop has attained the height of seven or eight inches, cattle are turned to graze upon it for a certain period, after which it is permitted to acquire its proper maturity.

Armenia has been described, according to information received from Mr. Rich, the British Resident at *Bagdad*, Major Sutherland, Captain Frederick, and the Archbishop of *Merdin*. The route from *Tahreez* to *Erzeroom* is laid down from Mr. Morier's map. The positions of *Van*, *Argish*, *Moosh*, *Bellis*, *Palo*, *Sahert*, and *Zok*, are fixed from cross routes, and the *Pashahck* of *Diarbekr* from personal observation.

GEORGIA.

MINGRELIA and *Immertia* were formerly included in the kingdom of *Georgia*: what, however, is now styled the modern state of *Georgia*, is confined to the four provinces of *Cartuel*, *Kaket*, *Kisik*, and the Georgian province of *Armenia*. It comprehends the ancient *Iberia*, with a part of *Armenia* and *Albania*: is bounded on the North by the highest ridge of *Mount Caucasus*: N. W. by a desert, which separates it from *Immertia*; on the W. and S. by the *Karagatich* mountains and *Mossian* hills, which divide it from the Turkish and Persian provinces of *Akiska* and *Erivan*; and on the East by *Daghestan* and *Shirvan*. This is, perhaps, the most beautiful and highly favored region in the world. The face of the country is mountainous, diversified with extensive plains, and watered by innumerable rivers, which being fed with mountain torrents, are at all seasons of the year either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation.* The hills are covered with forests of pine, oak, ash,

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beech.

* See the description of *Mount Caucasus*, translated from the works of Dr. Reineggs and Marshal Bieberstein, by Mr. Wilkinson.

beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, entwined with vines, growing perfectly wild, and producing vast quantities of grapes. The plains are exceedingly fertile: cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees; and rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised almost without culture. The rivers are full of the most delicious fish. Poultry and game may be shot in the woods; and in the hills are to be found mines of gold, silver, and other minerals. Even the natives appear to approach nearer to perfection than any other country with which we are acquainted. The men are tall and elegantly formed, whilst the grace and beauty of a Georgian girl is proverbial all over the *East*.

Georgia was, until lately, an independent kingdom; but the sons of Prince Heraclius have been deprived of their inheritance, and the whole of this delightful province is now subject to the dominion of the Russian emperor. It yields a revenue of eight hundred thousand roubles: a sum insufficient to cover the expences of the war waged, for many years, against the Persians. The manners and customs of the natives resemble, in some degree, those of their neighbours, the Persians. They are brave, but ignorant and indolent in the extreme; and scarcely earn themselves a subsistence, in one of the most productive countries in the universe. The nobility, which are numerous, possess an unlimited power of life and death over their vassals, whom they treat with the utmost harshness, and levy a tax on the farmer, of at least half the amount of the produce. This system, in addition to
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the sanguinary irruptions of the Persians and Lesgaes, has retarded the prosperity, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of the province, who do not, I have been informed, amount to more than three hundred and twenty thousand souls. Of this number the greater proportion are Christians of the Greek communion, and the remainder Jews, Tartars, Armenians, and Russians, each tribe having a language, or rather dialect, of its own.

The most celebrated of the Georgian rivers is the *Cyrus*, now called the *Kur*. It has its origin not far from *Akiska*, and takes a northerly direction, until within about sixty miles of *Tiflis*, when it suddenly turns to the southward, and after passing through the city, empties itself, by different mouths, into the *Caspian Sea*. This river first becomes considerable after the conflux of the *Araqui*. It also receives the waters of the *Araaes*, fifty miles from the mouth, where it is navigable for boats. The banks are covered with wood, and so high, that a traveller may proceed many miles along the borders of the river, without the possibility of quenching his thirst.

Next to the *Cyrus* is the *Araqui*, which rising near the gates of *Caucasus*, flows to the South, and after dividing into two equal parts, the southern range of *Mount Caucasus* falls into the *Kur* at the town of *Tsgetta*, twenty-five miles above *Tiflis*. The *Kisia*, or *Nachalir*, has its origin in the mountains of *Karagatich*, a short distance from *Zilka*; it pursues an easterly course, and after receiving the waters of the rivers *Maschawere* and *Tebete*, both proceeding from the same mountains,

mountains, empties itself into the *Kur*, at *Niftlik*. The river *Alasan* (the *Auran* of Strabo) which separates *Georgia* from *Shirvan*, takes its rise not far from that of the *Araqui*, and pursues a S.E. course, until it meets the *Kur* at *Douhizil*. About thirty miles above this place it is joined by the *Kabri*, or *Iuri*, which fertilizes the greatest part of the province of *Kaket*.

In respect to the four provinces, which have been mentioned as constituting the state of *Georgia*, that of *Cartuel*, or as it sometimes called *Kartel*, borders to the West on *Immertia*, to the South on *Akiska* and *Armenia*, on the East it is divided from *Kaket* by the *Araqui*, and northward extends as far as the highest ridges of the *Caucasus*. It occupies both the banks of the *Kur*, and is known by the names of *Semo*, or *Higher Kartel*, and *Zemo*, or *Lower Kartel*. This province, which comprehends the greater part of the ancient *Iberia*, no longer boasts of the fine cities, and handsome public buildings, which it contained in the time of Strabo.* The repeated revolutions which it has experienced since that period, and, in particular, the destructive inroads of the *Lezghaes*, have completely changed the face of the country, and almost exterminated its population. The few inhabitants who remain are to be found, as in ancient times, in the southern and middle mountains of eastern *Caucasus*. They live chiefly by agriculture, and have their houses almost

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on the very tops of the hills. The Georgian province of *Armenia* has the *Kur* to the N. E., the *Mossain* or *Sissian* hills to the South, and those of *Karagatchik* to the West. This province has long been celebrated for its mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper, as well as for its quarries of marble and jasper; the principal of which are those of *Quoesch* and *Tamblutt*. This is the best peopled and most flourishing of the provinces of *Georgia*, and contains many towns, which shall be mentioned hereafter. The province of *Kaket* begins at the end of the plain, thirty miles N. E. of *Teflis*, near one of the front ranges of *Mount Caucasus*, and is bounded on the S by another Province, called *Kisik*. These provinces having become subject to the King of *Armenia*, were given in fief to the noble Jewish tribe of *Bargarut*, from whom the Wallces of *Georgia*, *Immerlia*, and the illustrious house of *Bagration*, in *Russia*, are said to be descended. *Kisik* has the *Kur* to the South, and is encircled on the North and East by the river *Alusan*, which separates it from *Shirvan* and *Daghestan*. *Kaket* was the only province which withstood the invasions of the Tartars and Lesghaes, and is covered with the ruins of villages, fortresses, and towns. The population, notwithstanding, is considerable; and the Russian government has endeavoured to collect the people together from their scattered habitations. This province is greatly in want of water, and the villages are often at such a distance from the springs, that the natives are forced to alleviate their thirst by fruits or wine. This, however, does not affect the fertility of the country,

country, as the gardens and fields require no irrigation. These two provinces, in the time of Reineggs, contained eighteen thousand families; but their numbers, I understand, have considerably increased, since they fell under the dominion of *Russia*.

With the exception of *Teflis*, the capital, there is no place in *Georgia* worthy the name of city. As, however, this country has, of late years, been rendered interesting, on account of the rapid encroachments of the Russians towards the frontiers of *Persia*, I shall mention the principal positions and military stations now occupied by that power.

The city of *Teflis* lies in Latitude $42^{\circ} 45'$ N., and is distant from *St. Petersburg* 2,627 versts. It is called *Thelestokar* (warm town) from the warm-baths in its neighbourhood; and was founded, according to an old inscription in the citadel, by a certain Prince Surang, in the year 1063. It is situated on the N.W. side of the great plain of *Karajoes*, at the foot of a hill, and occupies both banks of the *Kur*, over which there is a bridge. This city, before it was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, in 1797, contained four thousand houses and twenty-two thousand inhabitants. The greater part of the former, which are neatly built, are still standing; but the population does not exceed fifteen thousand souls. *Teflis* was, for many years, the residence of Prince Heraclius, and is, at present, that of the Russian governor and commander in chief, who has, at all times, a large force stationed in the city. These troops are quartered, as in *Europe*, in
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the houses of the inhabitants : a circumstance which has occasioned universal disgust, and will ultimately tend to render the Russian name detested by the Georgians ; for as they possess the same ideas, in respect to their women, as most eastern nations, they shudder at the thoughts of their wives and daughters being constantly exposed to the view and importunities of strangers. In the province of *Kaket*, and about sixteen miles to the N. E. of *Teffis*, is *Mandropi*, an opulent and well-inhabited town. *Kudala*, *Meluni*, and *Mogara*, in the same province, were once flourishing cities, but are now reduced to miserable villages. Old and new *Kremm* are well-situated towns, but their population is greatly diminished. The fortress of *Tillaw* is impregnable to an enemy destitute of artillery ; and *Suram* is a city on the western frontier of *Kartel*, towards *Kariska*, standing on the river *Surmela*, and defended by a strong hill-fort. *Gori* is a small town, near the source of the *Kur* ; and that of *Aumier*, on the banks of the *Arakui*, contains nothing remarkable but an old stone church and a convent in ruins. In a plain, near the junction of the *Kur* and the *Arakui*, are the remains of the city of *Tsgetta*, most advantageously situated on the frontiers of *Armenia*, *Albania*, and *Iberia*. This place is supposed to have been founded by the Greeks or Romans, and thought to be the position chosen by Pompey, after the subjection of the Albanians, to repress the turbulent disposition of that people. It was also, according to the Georgian histories and traditions, the most ancient city in the kingdom, at the time it was converted to Christianity.

Akdall was once famed for its beautiful buildings, and here are still to be seen the splendid remains of the palace of Prince Allodius: it stands on the river *Tebete*. Towards the South is *Bembeck*, a small town, capital of a district of the same name, and which, on account of its contiguity to the Persian province of *Erivan*, is one of the principal military stations of the Russians in *Georgia*; as is also *Gancha*, about seventy miles further to the westward.

MINGRELIA.



THE ancient kingdom of *Colchos*, now divided into the provinces of *Mingrelia*, *Immertia*, and *Quira*, extends along the eastern shore of the *Black Sea*, from the neighbourhood of *Trebisond* to the confines of *Circassia*, and is surrounded, on almost every side, by the *Caucasian* and *Armenian* mountains. It is watered by upwards of thirty rivers, the most considerable of which is the *Phas* or *Phasis*. The face of the country is covered with extensive forests of the noblest trees; but on the coast of the *Black Sea* the soil is so damp and soft, as to be unable to sustain the action of the plough: the natives are, therefore, unaccustomed to eat bread made of wheat or barley, and use, as a substitute, a kind of paste made of *gom*, a small grain resembling the coriander-seed. The natural productions of *Colchos* differ but little from those of *Georgia*. Grapes and all sorts of fruits grow wild in abundance, but agriculture and industry are no where attended to. The natives of this country are descended, it is said, from a colony of Egyptians, founded here by Semiramis. They were formerly an enlightened and commercial people, but are now reduced to as deplorable

a state of ignorance and wretchedness, as any of the other savage inhabitants of *Mount Caucasus*. *Colchos* was conquered by Cyrus, and remained subject to the Persian kings until the days of Alexander. It afterwards fell under the dominion of Mithridates, who having been overthrown by the Romans, the gallies of Pompey ascended the *Phasis*, as far as the camp of that general; but it was never reduced into the form of a province, and a celebrated war was here waged, for many years, between Justinian and Chosroes Nushirvan.* After the retreat of the Romans, the country was overrun by the Lazi, or Lesgaes, who kept possession of it for a considerable period, when it was subdued by the Turks, who, in their turn, have been nearly expelled by the Russians.

The province of *Mingrelia*, which comprehends the most considerable proportion of ancient *Colchos*, is encircled on the South and East by *Immertia* and the river *Phasis*, to the West it has the *Euxine* and the district of *Afkas*, and to the North it is bounded by the *Ceraunian Mountains*. It contains, according to Reineggs, four millions of souls, and annually exports twelve thousand slaves.

The *Phasis*, which after its junction with the *Quirila* receives the name of *Rion*, rises in one of the *Soanni* mountains called *Phas*. It is extremely rapid, and flows in so oblique a direction, that in a short space it was said to have been traversed by upwards of one hundred
bridges.

bridges.* It becomes navigable and placid when it reaches the town of *Sarpena*, and after successively collecting the streams of the plain of *Mingrelia*, is at the mouth, when it enters the *Black Sea*, sixty fathom in depth, and half a league in breadth, with a small woody island in the midst of the channel. It has a course of five hundred miles, forty of which are navigable for large vessels. The river *Enguri* rises in the mountains of the *Abgazians*, and flows close to the fortress of *Rugh*, between *Illani* and *Anaklie*, into the *Evaine*. Near its source it divides into two branches; and as they never again unite, the right retains the name of *Enguri*, but the left is called *Scharistkali*, under which denomination it crosses the whole of *Mingrelia* from North to South, and falls into the *Phasis*, seven *versts* above the city of *Potti*. The large river *Teghuri* rises between the *Alani* and *Soanni* hills, and disembogues into the *Phasis*, ten *versts* above the *Scharistkali*. The rapid *Arascha* has its source near the village of *Kemme*, and unites, on the borders of the Iberian lordship of *Sa Schilio*, with the *Hippus*, which rises in the highest mountains of the *Soani*, not far from the source of the *Phasis*, flows through *Letsghumi*, divides *Mingrelia* from *Iberia*, and enters the *Phasis* near the *Tredia*.

Illori, a town on the left bank of the *Anguri*, is surrounded by a wall, and contains the dregs of the *Caucasian Mountains*, collected
from

from all quarters. The fortress of *Rugh*, which has been destroyed by the Russians, lies on the right bank of the *Enguri*, and protects the road leading to *Iuzia*. Seven *versts* from *Rugh*, to the northward, is the city of *Egers*, or *Egeria*, on the left bank of the *Enguri*, the strongest and largest fortress in *Mingrelia*: it is populous and well built, and formerly gave name to the whole country around it. *Ghurzi* is an open, well built, and populous town, standing on the left bank of the *Teghuri*; and *Ghom*, a large market town, where much trade is carried on, is seated between the *Aruscha* and the *Hippus*.

The city of *Rhæzia*, situated on the *Hippus*, was the usual residence of the princes of *Mingrelia*, but which they changed in summer for *Taqueri*, a very pleasant spot, seven *versts* south of *Ghoni*.* In *Rhæzia* much silk is cultivated: and all that is prepared in the other parts of *Mingrelia* is also carried thither, to be sold or manufactured. The manufacture, however, of this commodity is not well understood, as they only make a poor sort of handkerchiefs, or common taffeties. *Zalikara*, which likewise stands on the right bank of the *Hippus*, is the most considerable of all the *Mingrelian* cities; and *Tredia* is an open place, seated at the confluence of the *Hippus* and *Phasis*, well peopled by different nations, particularly Jews.

The modern state of *Immeritia*, or (as it is since called) *Iberia*, is bounded on the East by *Georgia*, to the South by the *Mossain* hills,

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* For the description of *Mingrelia*, see the works of Dr. Reineggs, and Marshal Bickerstein.

to the North it extends as far as the principal chain of *Caucasus*, and to the West the *Euxine* and the *Hippus* are the frontier lines. Almost every family in this province chooses itself an habitation, either on woody hills or in pleasant vallies, and dwell in the most retired manner, far removed from the bustle and contention of towns and villages. Here, in contented solitude, the native of *Immertia*, happy in the bosom of his family, withdraws from the society of his neighbour, and avoids the incursions of the enemy, in his secret and unknown retreat. It is only from his landlord, whose subject he is, that he cannot conceal himself. They have deep sounding tones, whereby they understand and call each other from their houses on any important occasion; and on the signal being given, some hundreds of men appear, in a moment, from places in which no person could have supposed there had been a single creature.

The *Quirilia* is the only river of consequence in *Immertia*. It takes its rise in the *Soanni* ridges, and being greatly increased by the snow streams, which descend from the Georgian side of the *Caucasus*, enters the *Phasis*, in the neighbourhood of *Cotatis*.

The principal town is *Cotais*, or *Cotatis*, on the left bank of the *Phasis*, now an inconsiderable place, inhabited by about eighty Jewish, Armenian, and Turkish families. This is an old city, with extensive ruins, situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, opening to the N. W. On an angle, formed by the junction of the *Zinula* and *Quirilia*, stands the old castle of *Scharapan* (ancient *Sorapena*), at present
almost

almost forsaken, the outworks being alone inhabited ; and, on the left bank of the *Phasis*, contiguous to the shores of the *Euxine*, is the town of *Phas*, or *Polti*, strongly fortified in the ancient manner, and, in 1809, taken by the Russians from the Turks.

Immerthia may be fixed between the forty-third and forty-fourth degrees of North Latitude. Its soil is, in general, as rich as that of *Mingrelia proper* ; but is sadly depopulated and neglected, the few inhabitants that remain, being as little inclined to labour and industry, as the other natives of *Mount Caucasus*.

The province of *Quiria*, enclosed by the end of the *Mossian* hills, is a pleasant and fruitful country ; and it would appear, from the ruins which have survived the devastation of war and time, to have been formerly flourishing and populous in an extraordinary degree. The residence of the Prince of *Quiria* is *Tili-zighe*, or *Pghino* (the ancient *Pityus*), situated on the shores of the *Black Sea*, with a secure and spacious harbour. About seven miles N. W. of this is *Shummat*, a well-inhabited and pleasant place, on the right bank of the river *Paghwire*, possessing also a good harbour ; and on the banks of the *Subsa*, an inconsiderable river, are to be seen the ruins of *Kendros*, supposed to be the *Diocurias* of the ancients. The situation of this place is very advantageous and well adapted for trade. The only considerable river of *Quiria* is the *Boas*, which rises thirty *versts* from *Tili-zighe*, and flowing from East to West, empties itself into the *Black Sea*.

DAGHESTAN.



ON the southern side of the highest ridge of *Mount Caucasus*, and along the western shore of the *Caspian Sea*, are the countries of *Daghestan* and *Schirvan*. The former, including *Lesgestan*, has the province of *Kumuk* to the North, *Georgia* to the West, the *Caspian* to the East, and *Schirvan* to the South. This country is almost entirely mountainous, as its name, *Daghestan*, implies, the breadth of the plain being considerable only towards the province of *Kumuk*. It is usually divided into the following small states: *Lesgestan*, *Schamgal*, the Khanship of *Derbund*, and the domain of *Tahasseran*.

Lesgestan is a stupendous range of mountains, running in a S. E. direction, of great length but inconsiderable breadth, and forming the whole N. E. frontier of *Georgia*. The Lesgi, or Lesghaes, who inhabit this country, are a wild and savage banditti, divided into different tribes, each speaking a different language, or rather dialect. Their houses, from a distance, have a most awful appearance, situated on the loftiest summits of the mountains, and on the most frightful precipices. Here, says Doctor Reineggs, immeasurable gulphs are

united with strong stone or wooden bridges, roads carried over impracticable rocks, streams confined to a particular course, and wholesome spring-water carried every where, by pipes or canals cut out of the rock. The soil being, in general, scanty, and the level ground insufficient to enable the proprietor to raise the means of sustenance, he increases the surface to the very summit of the heights, by graduated terraces, filling the intermediate spaces with rubbish, and covering them with earth. The Lesghaes are the bravest, as well as the most turbulent of all the nations of *Mount Caucasus*; they are the terror and scourge of all the neighbouring countries, whose villages they lay waste, and whose inhabitants they carry into servitude. Like the Arabs, they have, from time immemorial, preserved their liberty and independence, and the rugged nature of their country must ever render it inaccessible to a foreign invader. Most of them are Mahomedans; but the few tribes who yet remain in a state of ignorance, never change the object of their veneration, which is either the sun, moon, stars, or in short any thing that has made an impression on their minds. It is a custom with these people to hire themselves out to fight the battles of their neighbours, at the price of twelve roubles the campaign, which must cease at the end of three months from the appointed day. They often take different sides; for it is of no consequence to them against whom they fight: and it has not unfrequently occurred, that the Lesghaie falls by the sword of his brother or most intimate friend. They are lightly dressed, according to the custom of
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the Tartars, and armed with a gun, pistols, dagger, and sabre. Their women surpass in symmetry and beauty all the females of *Mount Caucasus*, and fetch the largest prices in the markets of *Constantinople*.

The district of the *Schamgal* (the title of the prince), on the North side of *Daghestan*, is about a hundred *verst*s in length and fifty or sixty in breadth. That of *Uzmey* is situated between two small rivers, extending about sixty *verst*s along the *Caspian*, and about the same distance in breadth; and the district of *Tabasseran*, reaching to the highest of the *Lesghaen* mountains, is fifty *verst*s in extent. The mountains are uneven, and covered with wood; but the vallies are beautiful and fertile, and the population of this district is said to consist of ten thousand families. The Khanship of *Derbund* is very small, being in length about thirty *verst*s and in width about twelve.

Derbund, the capital of *Daghestan*, stands on the site of the ancient *Albania*, a city supposed to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It is situated on the western shore of the *Caspian Sea*, in Latitude 41° 52' N., and contains about six hundred and forty-seven houses, inhabited by Armenians, Mahomedans, Jews, and Russians. *Derbund* is surrounded by a wall and towers; but the citadel, which occupies the summit of a rock, is at too great a distance, either to protect the city or cover the harbour. Part of the celebrated wall of *Gog and Magog*, said to have extended to the *Black Sea*, is still to be seen near this fortress: it is of great solidity, and runs in a western direction, over high and almost inaccessible mountains. As the

magnificent aqueducts built by the Arabs are now in ruins, the inhabitants are under the necessity of using water from wells, the supply afforded by which is barely sufficient for their consumption. The Persians, in the time of Chosroes Nushirvan, had possession of this city; and it is reported that this able prince, in consideration of the importance of the position, granted the governor the privilege of sitting on a golden throne when he administered justice. This town was taken by the Arabs, by whom it was called *Babe-ul-islam* (the Gate of Faith), and has, since 1796, been in possession of the Russians.

The town of *Turki*, capital of the district of *Schamgal*, seated in North Latitude $42^{\circ} 50'$, is supposed to contain ten thousand inhabitants, and stands on the *Caspian* shore, in a narrow glen, through which run a number of streams of salt-water. The town of *Tabasseran* is the residence of a prince, and the centre of the trade carried on between *Persia* and *Daghestan*.

SCHIRVAN.



THE province of *Schirvan*, the largest and most important division of the southern *Caucasus*, extends along the *Caspian* three hundred *versts*, from the mouth of the *Cyrus* to the little river *Rubas*. It has the *Caspian* to the East, *Daghestan* to the North, the *Cyrus* and the plains of *Mogani* to the S. and S. W., and the kingdom of *Georgia*, with the Khanship of *Gamscha*, to the N. W. The breadth of this province, reckoning from the *Caspian*, varies extremely. On the *Rubas* it is scarcely twenty-five *versts*; near *Kuba* it amounts to about sixty; from the mouth of the *Ata* nearly eighty; whilst from the points of the peninsula of *Abscharon*, nearest *Badku*, to the *Kur*, it is two hundred and forty. The plain between the *Rubas* and the *Atatschai*, comprehending a great part of the province, is formed by the mountains that extend towards the sea near *Derbund*, and gradually receding behind that city, approach again, in a circular form, within four *versts* of the sea, at the mouth of the river *Ata*. Numerous streams from the mountains greatly contribute towards its fertility, at the same time rendering the passage of an army extremely difficult. They branch off in various directions, are uncommonly rapid, and being shallow, have
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a wide channel with a rough and sandy bed. The plain is interspersed with small woods and clumps of bushes, and the villages are surrounded with orchards, vineyards, and plantations of mulberries.

The second division of *Schirvan* extends on one side along the coast, from the *Ata* to the plain watered by the *Kur*: and on the other it is bounded by the higher range of mountains, which run in a S. E. course through the province. The length of this district is about one hundred and twenty *versts*; but as the coast projects between the *Atatschai* and the *Kur*, the breadth varies considerably. The higher ranges are the most fertile: the part towards the sea is barren and devoid of water; and from *Mount Peschparmak* to *Kosutschai* and *Badku* is a desert tract of eighty *versts*. The plain along the left of the *Kur* is two hundred *versts* in length, and in breadth between sixty and seventy. This district is, in a great degree, surrounded with mountains; and being exposed to frequent inundations, is overgrown with rushes to a considerable distance. The most elevated division of *Schirvan* extends from the *Rubas* to *Lesgestan*. It varies much in breadth, and is intersected by narrow vallies, in many of which are small lakes full of water, even in the hottest summer.

The capital of this province is *Schamachi*; under which name, however, there are two cities, the old and the new. *New Schamachi* is situated in a plain on the river *Aksui*, about fifty *versts* from the *Kur* and the same distance from the sea. The form is quadrangular, each side being eight hundred paces in length. The walls are in
tolerable

tolerable repair, built of unburnt brick, and surrounded with a very deep and broad ditch. When this town was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, in 1795, the inhabitants were supposed to amount to six thousand souls; but the city, as well as the villages nearest the plain, were reduced to ruins by that relentless tyrant, who did not retire till the month of February of the following year. The ruins of the *old Schamachi*, once a large and populous city, are still extant, but they are almost entirely hid from the view by thick brushwood. This is the *Schamacha* of the ancients, and stands in a fine situation, in an angle formed by the southern branch of *Mount Caucasus*.

Budku,* the most spacious and convenient port in the *Caspian*, was taken by the Russians in 1801, and stands on the peninsula of *Abscharon*, in Latitude $42^{\circ} 22'$ N. It is a place of considerable trade, and defended by a double wall and deep ditch, made during the reign of Peter the Great. This was a celebrated city of the ancient worshippers of fire, and before the conquest of the Saracens was annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. The quantity of *naphtha* procured in the plain to the S. E. of the city is enormous. Like that in the vicinity of *Kerkook* and *Mendali*, it is drawn from wells; some of which have been found, by a computation of the inhabitants, to yield from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds a day. These wells

* Literally, the wind of the mountain, so named from the violent gusts of wind which blow at times from the chasms of the mountains.

wells are, in a certain degree, inexhaustible, as they are no sooner emptied than they again begin to fill, and the *naptha* continues gradually to increase, until it has attained its former level. It is used by the natives as a substitute for lamp-oil, and when ignited, emits a clear light, with much smoke and a disagreeable smell. About seven *versts* East of the *naptha* springs, the attention is arrested by the *Atash Kudda* or fire temple of the Guebres, a remarkable spot, something less than a mile in circumference, from the centre of which a bluish flame is seen to arise. Here some small houses have been erected; and the inhabitants, in order to smother the flame, have covered the space enclosed by the walls by a thick loam of earth. When fire is, therefore, required for any culinary purpose, an incision is made in the floor, and on a light being produced, the flame immediately arises, and when necessary is again suppressed by closing the aperture. With the fire a sulphurous gas also arises; and a strong current of inflammable air invariably continues after the flame has been extinguished.* The whole country, indeed, around *Badku*, has, at times, the appearance of being enveloped in flames. It often seems as if the fire rolled down from the mountains in large masses, with incredible velocity; and during the clear moonshine nights of November and December, a bright blue light is observed, at times, to cover the whole western range. This fire does not consume; and if a person finds himself in the middle of it, no warmth is felt.

Leathern bottles are frequently filled with this gas.

Kuba,

Kuba, the capital of a Khanship of the same name, the most populous and flourishing division of the province of *Schirvan*, is a small town, fortified with towers; except towards the river *Deli*, the steep banks of which supply the place of works. The opulent city of *Sallien*, celebrated for its extensive fishery, lies on the left bank of the *Kur*, and is, correctly speaking, only a collection of villages, which owe their prosperity to the fishery, principally carried on by Russian subjects.

Schirvan may, in general, be esteemed a fertile country, watered by numberless rivers, some of which fall into the *Kur*, and others into the *Caspian*. The most considerable are the *Samur*, *Deli*, *Sugaite*, and *Pirsagat*. The *Samur* (ancient *Albanus*) rises in the mountains of *Lesgestan* and flows into the *Caspian*. It is not above three feet in depth, but exceeds three hundred in breadth; and it is worthy of remark, that the waters of this river increase in the day and diminish in the night. The *Deli*, also, has its source in the *Lesgean* hills, and disembogues into the *Caspian*, about twenty miles south of the *Samur*. The *Sugaite* has its origin in the hills above *Old Schamachi*, and enters the sea on the northern side of the peninsula of *Abscharon*. The sources of the *Pirsagat* are not far from those of the *Sugaite*, and after pursuing a S. E. course, it empties itself into the *Caspian*, thirty-five miles north of *Sallien*.

This province, from its conquest by Shah Ismael the First, in 1500, continued in the hands of the Persians until the decline of the

Sefi family, about which period the *Khans* of *Badku*, *Schamachi*, and *Sullien*, established an independence, which they maintained until the late conquests of the Russians, who have now the whole of the sea coast in their possession, together with the country between *Badku* and *Ganscha*. The *Lesghaes*, who inhabit the frontier, are all, either directly or indirectly, governed by two chiefs; *Uma Khan*, whom the *Avars* acknowledge; and the *Khanbutai*, who rules over the numerous tribes of free *Kumuks* inhabiting the mountains between the *Samur* and *Deli*.

Between *Schirvan* and *Georgia*, and on the direct road leading from *Teflis* to *Schamachi*, is the town and *Khanship* of *Ganscha*, commanding a celebrated defile, where it is supposed *Cyrus* was overthrown and *Pompey* defeated the *Albanians*.

The provinces north of the *Araxes* are laid down from the great Russian map published at *St. Petersburg*; and I am indebted for what I have said concerning the natives and present condition of those countries, to the works of *Dr. Reineggs* and *Marshal Beiberstein*, translated by *Mr. Wilkinson*, to my friend *Mr. C. Mackenzie*, who visited *Teflis* and *Erivan* in 1808, and to different natives of *Georgia* and *Shirvan*, whom I met at the *Persian Court*.

APPENDIX.

ROUTE from BUSHIRE to SHIRAZ, by MR. WILBE.

Names of Places	Distance.		REMARKS
<i>Bushire to } Alychancee... }</i>	Miles 12	Furlongs —	Swampy ground on the left: distance one furlong. Road over a fine plain. At eight miles low hills on the right, distant about six or seven miles, running parallel to the road.
<i>Borauzgoon</i>	21	—	Road good, over a plain. At six miles crossed the bed of a dry river, called <i>Kharga</i> , breadth about fifty or sixty feet. At fifteen miles a village on the right of the road. Half a mile before <i>Borauzgoon</i> the road stony. <i>Borauzgoon</i> is a large village, surrounded with a mud wall, flanked with towers.
<i>Dalky.....</i>	12	4	Road very stony, over uneven ground: the mountains on the right running parallel to the road, about six or seven furlongs distant. <i>Dalky</i> is situated at the foot of the mountains.
<i>Khusht.....</i>	15	—	Road rugged and very stony for ten miles, winding at the foot of mountains. Crossed a river three times within this distance. Here begins the pass: easy ascent for a mile and a half, then steep and difficult for half a mile. After three or four hundred yards begins another easy ascent, which is A a a 2 a quarter

* An Assistant-Surveyor attached to Sir John Malcolm's mission. The knowledge and science of this young man, who was born in *India*, reflects great credit upon the public summary at the Observatory of *Fort St. George*, where he received his education.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			a quarter of a mile in length, where ends the pass of <i>Cotul Mauloo</i> . About three miles from hence lies the village, in a pleasant valley, about seven miles in length and four in breadth.
<i>Kumaurej</i>	11	4	Road tolerably good, leading along the base of the mountains to the foot of the pass called <i>Cotul Kumaurej</i> , about two miles in length, and winding up the side of a mountain, which only admits of one mule at a time. <i>Kumaurej</i> lies about one mile from the end of this pass, in a valley, about five miles in length and two and a half in breadth, situated on the left side of the road at the foot of a range of mountains. The valley was covered with cultivation.
<i>Kazeroon</i>	21	-	The road is very good till you come to the end of the valley of <i>Kumaurej</i> , which is five miles: it then leads through a narrow defile, called <i>Toong-c-Tur-loon</i> . For three miles the road is very rugged and stony: you then enter the valley of <i>Kazeroon</i> . At two miles and a half a ruined castle on the left; road stoney; the mountains on the right about a quarter of a mile distant. Five miles further we passed the village of <i>Dereesh</i> on the left; the mountains on our right distant about two miles and a half or three miles, and those on the left five or six miles; road tolerably good. At five miles farther we reached <i>Kazeroon</i> , which is situated at the foot of the left range of mountains: that on our right distant about three or four miles. The ruins of <i>Shahpoor</i> are situated about seven miles N. W. of <i>Dereesh</i> .

For

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
<i>Deshtiarjin</i>	Miles 18	Furlongs —	<p>For the first eight miles the road good. It here meets the range of mountains on the left; those on the right distant about five or six miles. After this the road becomes stony. Passed over a causeway, having a lake of salt water on the right, distant about two miles. The hills on our left about a furlong and a half distant, until we came to the foot of the pass, called <i>Cotul Dochtur</i>, which we ascended. The road over this pass has a parapet wall built on one side for the safety of travellers. We encamped near the village of <i>Dushtibur</i>, which is situated in a valley, about one mile from the top of the pass. The road for the first three miles tolerably good: the country covered with oak and other trees. Here begins the pass called <i>Cotul Peer Zun</i>. The road is very stony and about seven miles in length. The mountains are covered with oak, &c. After this a descent for one mile, which brings you into the valley of <i>Deshtiarjin</i>, the mountains on your left running parallel to the road from two furlongs to two hundred yards distance, and those on the right about three or four miles. About two furlongs from the village a fine spring issues from the mountains and runs into the valley. <i>Deshtiarjin</i> is situated at the foot of a range of mountains, and near the end of the valley.</p>
<i>Caravansera at Khana Zenyoon</i> }	12	—	<p>The road for the first mile lies through the valley of <i>Deshtiarjin</i>, then for about nine miles over a low range of hills, covered with bushes. After a small and</p>

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	
			and easy descent, crossed a river about seventy or eighty yards wide, the stream running from the right. The river continued about two or three furlongs on the right of the road for two miles, with a range of mountains on its right bank. This river, after running past the <i>caravansera</i> at <i>Khana Zengjoon</i> , takes a N. W. course.
<i>Baghi Shah } Chirgah ... }</i>	24	-	At a mile and a half a river on the right of the road. At twenty-one miles crossed a bridge over the bed of a dry river, about twenty or thirty yards wide. Here commences the valley of <i>Shiraz</i> . Three quarters of a mile further crossed the river, which keeps to the left of the road; and crossed it again at half a mile further, where it had a bridge over it. The road for the first twenty-one miles mostly stony, leading through small vallies: low hills on both sides covered with bushes.
<i>Shiraz</i>	3	-	Road mostly stony. The mountains on the left distant about one mile, and those on the right about eight or nine miles.

ROUTE from SHIRAZ to ISPAHAN.

<i>Zergoon</i>	14	1	At seven miles, after a small descent, we passed a <i>caravansera</i> , then through a valley for a mile and a half. Four miles more over an unlevel and stony country. Hills on the right about five or six miles, and those on the left about one mile. First part of this
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Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS
	Miles	Furlongs	
Ruins of Per- sepolis	15	—	this road very stony, leading through ravines. <i>Zer-goön</i> is situated at the foot of a mountain in a valley.
			The road for three furlongs along the foot of a mountain, then through an extensive valley. At six miles crossed a bridge over the <i>Bundameer</i> river, stream running from North to East. At eight miles further reached a village.
			The ruins of <i>Persepolis</i> E. S. E. of this village, about three furlongs distant, situated at the foot of a range of mountains. At six miles we passed a village on the right, at seven or eight miles another village: the road leads through it. Half a mile further a high mountain on the right, called <i>Istakhr</i> . About six miles further the river <i>Bundameer</i> on the left, near the road, with a ruined bridge over it, and mountains on both sides. Road afterwards leading near a range of mountains on the right, for five miles and a half or six miles. The range still continued on the right, with a plain on our left. At three miles further crossed a rivulet. At two miles
<i>Mayen</i>	31	—	and a half the village <i>Mayen</i> : the same range of mountains on the right. <i>Mayen</i> is surrounded with mountains, except at the entrance, where it looks into a plain. The road in this day's march tolerable good, except near the mountain of <i>Istakhr</i> , where it is stony.
<i>Orjun</i>	16	2	The road for seven miles through a defile of high mountains. Crossed a rivulet, which afterwards kept to our left. At one mile further we passed through a village.

Names of Places	Distance		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			a village, called <i>Imaum Zada Ishmael</i> . One mile from this village we ascended and descended a range of mountains, about a mile and a half in length; then travelled through a plain with mountains on both sides. The road for the first part rather rugged and stony, as well as that over the mountain; the rest tolerably good.
<i>Aspas</i>	15	—	The road was through a fine valley, about ten miles in length and forty in breadth: the hill, on the right, for the most part, about a mile and a half or two miles distant from the road. <i>Aspas</i> is a ruined fort, situated at the foot of a range of mountains: a large swamp on the left, with a stream running through the valley. The road in this day's march was very good.
<i>Koohskazard</i> ...	18	4	Immediately after quitting our encampment we crossed a range of mountains, the road over which was very good for about three quarters of a mile: it then wound along the foot of low hills for a mile and a half, where we crossed a rivulet which ran towards the plain. The road for a mile and a half further led through a plain, with hills on both sides, about three quarters of a mile distant. The remainder of this road runs through one side of a valley; the mountains on the left about one or two furlongs distant, and those on the right about two or three miles: a large morass crosses the centre of the valley. <i>Koohskazard</i> is situated at the foot of a range of mountains.

The

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	
<i>Shemseroon</i> . . .	18	—	The road runs through the same valley. At five miles passed a bridge on the right over a river, and a ruined fort. From this the road leads along the rivulet for five or six miles. The rivulet here takes a northerly course, and meets about a quarter of a mile N. E. of the village, where we crossed it. The road for the first part was very good, until two or three miles from the village, where it was stony.
<i>Kishlac</i>	19	2	For the first five miles we travelled through the same valley: the hills on the right near the road. One mile further passed a village on our right: the hills on the right about three or four miles distant, and those on the left about two miles. Half a mile further crossed a small rivulet. At six miles and a half or seven miles crossed another rivulet, which runs through a ravine. At a mile and a half further crossed another ravine, with a stream running in the centre. Passed a fort and a few mud houses on the left side of this ravine. The road from this was along the banks of the stream.
<i>Isferjan</i>	32	—	The road for the first thirteen miles leads through the same ravine, with a rivulet running through it. For one mile further it lay over low hills, fourteen miles over a plain, at the end of which we crossed a rivulet: hills on left about one mile distant. Two miles more hills on both sides: those on the left near the road, and those on the right about half a mile distant. This village is situated about a mile and a half from the left range of mountains, and a
			n b b fine

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
			fine plain on the right. About two furlongs before the village crossed a <i>nullah</i> , which runs from left to right. Road tolerably good.
<i>Taughoon</i>	24	-	At ten miles from <i>Isferjan</i> crossed a rivulet and passed a ruined village. At twenty miles crossed another rivulet, which runs from the left range of mountains into the plain: at a mile and a half further another rivulet crosses the road. The mountains on the left, from <i>Isferjan</i> to this, varying from a mile and a half to three furlongs from the road. At twenty-two miles hills on both sides. At a mile and a half further the country opens into another plain, where <i>Taughoon</i> is situated. The road over uneven ground and stony.
<i>Taulkoon</i>	13	-	The first part of this road, for five miles, was across a plain; it then entered into a ravine, with a stream running through it; from thence into a plain. At ten miles a village on the right, about half a mile distant: hills on the right about a mile and a half, and those on left about nine or ten. A mile and a half further another village on the left. Road tolerably good; but here and there the ground was uneven.
<i>Koomah</i>	17	-	The first part of the road was good, with mountains on our right. At six miles we crossed a small but stony eminence: the hills on our right about eight or nine miles. After crossing the eminence we entered a fine plain, in which we travelled for about two miles. After passing a village two rivulets

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			lets run parallel to the road on our left. About a mile from this we crossed the small rivulet, and at half a mile crossed the large one: the hills on the left about two miles distant. At a mile and a half from the second stream the road approached a range of mountains on our right; those on the left about three or four miles. The country between the two ranges is covered with cultivation and villages. At a mile and a half further passed through the village of <i>Peerbaukeran</i> . Saw the river <i>Zainderood</i> about a mile on the left of this place, with a bridge over it. Immediately after leaving the village we crossed a rivulet, which continued on our left till we reached <i>Koomah</i> , where we crossed it again. The road was very good, except where you cross the small eminence, which is very rugged and stony.
<i>Ispahan</i>	12	-	Half a mile from the village the road leads between two mountains, and then opens to a fine plain on the left, with mountains on the right, near the road. At six or seven miles the road between two mountains for a quarter of a mile, after which the city of <i>Ispahan</i> opens to the view.

ROUTE from ISPAHAN to SULTANIA.

<i>Sheherabad</i> . . .	13	4	The road for the first mile and a half through the town and gardens of <i>Ispahan</i> , and then over a plain.
<i>Serdahen</i>	32	2	The first part of the road led over a barren plain. At four or five miles passed the ruins of a village on
			B b b 2 the

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			the right. At six miles from the ruins passed a ruined <i>caravansera</i> : low hills on both sides; those on the right about three-quarters of a mile, or a mile distant. At eight miles from the <i>caravansera</i> descended a range of low hills into a valley, of about two miles in circumference. The road, after this, winds at the foot of low hills, till three-quarters of a mile before the village of <i>Serdahen</i> , where it opens; the range on the left running parallel, about two or three furlongs distant, and those on the right stretching to the East.
<i>Nuthuns</i> ,	18	—	For about four miles the road leads along the foot of small hills, and partly through a small valley. High mountains on both sides: those on our right about five or six miles distant. We here passed a <i>caravansera</i> and a small rivulet. For five miles further the road leads gradually over a gentle rise, with a range of hills on the left, about half a mile distant: those on the right about eight or nine miles, with low country between. Four miles further we travelled over a small hill, and then through defiles of low hills, until we came to a plain, when the village of <i>Nuthuns</i> opens to the view. The remaining part of the road from this is very good, having a range of high mountains on the left, about half a mile distant, and another on the right. One furlong from the village a rivulet flows from the left range through <i>Nuthuns</i> . A quarter of a mile before the rivulet crossed the bed of a dry river. <i>Nuthuns</i> is situated

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	Miles. Turnings.	
		situated in a small plain, surrounded with mountains.
<i>Hanjan</i>	12 -	For two miles the road lies through an uneven stony country, with low hills on both sides; the next four or five miles between mountains; it then runs down an easy descent for a mile, and leads along a garden on the left, with a small rivulet running under its walls. For three miles further, we traversed an uneven country with ranges of mountains on the left and right. The road then lies through a ravine for one mile, having a stream running through its centre. <i>Hanjan</i> is situated in this ravine, on a small rise at the foot of the left range of mountains.
<i>Khouramdusht</i> .	19 4	Seven miles of the road, over stony and uneven ground, with ranges of mountains on the left and right for twelve or thirteen miles. We here passed a <i>caravansera</i> and a small stream of water on our right, and immediately after crossed a ravine, after which the road leads over a plain for seven miles: the range of mountains on the left stretching away to N. W., and those on the right approaching the road. For the next two miles the road lies between small hills and over an uneven country. The road afterwards becomes stony for three miles: the mountains on the right are about a mile and a half or two miles distant, and those on the left ten or twelve miles.
<i>Cashan</i>	11 4	Road stony across a level plain. The hills on the right are about ten miles distant, and those on the left between three and four miles. <i>Bavzfa</i> lies three miles W. by S. of <i>Cashan</i> .

Names of Places	Distance.		REMARKS.
Caravansera at Sinsin. }	Miles	Furlongs	Two miles and three-quarters entered the high road. At fourteen miles passed a <i>caravansera</i> and village on the right. The road then lies through a plain, the mountains on the right stretching away to the West, and those on the left about two miles and a half distant. About one furlong from the <i>caravansera</i> , at <i>Sinsin</i> , crossed a rivulet. <i>Sinsin</i> appears to have been a fine village, but is now completely in ruins.
	27	—	
<i>Koom</i>	39	—	At five miles passed a ruined village on the left : at eight miles further, another village on the left, with a rivulet crossing the road. Thus far the road lies over uneven ground, with low hills on both sides. At sixteen miles further passed a <i>caravansera</i> on the right, called <i>Pausergoon</i> . Road over a plain, with hills on the left distant about two or three miles : on the right an extensive plain, with a range of mountains about twenty or thirty miles distant. At eight miles further a garden on the right, with a rivulet crossing the road. <i>Koom</i> is situated in a plain, with a river running N. of the town.
<i>Savah</i>	40	—	At eleven miles entered a salt desert. About a mile further a small hill on the left, and an extensive plain covered with salt on the right. At five miles further low jungle, which continued for half a mile. A village at half a mile further on the left, called <i>Musjidabad</i> . Road from this over a plain for eleven or twelve miles, having a range of mountains on the left about two miles distant. At one mile further a mosque

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			mosque and ruined village on the right, with a plain well cultivated on the left. About three or four miles further another village on the left.
<i>Daung</i>	19	4	Road for thirteen miles through a plain, with low ranges of hills on both sides, about two or three miles distant: at the end of which begins a range of high mountains on the left, about half a mile distant. Road afterwards over very uneven ground. Half a mile before the village of <i>Daung</i> crossed a ravine. The village is situated at the foot of the mountains.
<i>Sehzabad</i>	48	4	At ten miles a <i>caravansera</i> on the left. Road through a plain with mountains: those on the right about nine or ten miles distant, and those on the left four or five miles. Eighteen miles further passed the <i>caravansera</i> of <i>Jub</i> on the right, the mountains on both sides approaching nearer, with low hills near the road. At fourteen miles further passed a village on the left, about two miles distant. On the right a plain, with mountains about fifteen or twenty miles distant. The road from the last <i>caravansera</i> to this over uneven ground.
<i>Killah Hasshem Khan</i> }	12	-	At six miles a village on the right, about half a mile: a range of mountains on the left, about two and a half or three miles distant. At ten miles passed through a village. Two miles further the village <i>Killah Hasshem Khan</i> . The city of <i>Caznuen</i> lies four <i>fursungs</i> , or sixteen miles N.E. from this village. The road in this march very good.

At

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
<i>Ziabad</i>	19	—	At six miles crossed a river, about one hundred and ten yards wide, the stream running from left to right: hills on the right about twenty miles, and a range on left about six or seven miles. Four miles further the road over a gentle rise: a fine plain on the right, and a small range of low hills on the left, about half a mile distant. Two miles further a village on the right, called <i>Nargau</i> , about three-quarters of a mile distant, situated on a small rising ground. At six miles more a river on the right, near the road: mountains on left, about two miles distant, and those on right about ten miles. Road this march was good.
<i>Hya</i>	22	4	At two miles and a half passed through a village, and crossed a rivulet immediately after. At five miles further another village on the right, distant about two furlongs. Three-quarters of a mile more another village on the right, situated on the bank of a river. At five and a half miles further road leads through a village, called <i>Abbas Sultania</i> . At four miles more a village on the left. Two miles from this a fort on the left, about two furlongs distant, a river running between. <i>Hya</i> is also situated on the banks of this river (which was dry, except a very small stream running on one side) and is a small inconsiderable village. The range of mountains on the left about five or six miles, and those on right about two and a half or three miles. Road this march very good.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	
<i>Sultania</i>	20	—	At four miles a village, called <i>Sung Khulab</i> , with a rivulet running near it: the mountains on the right about two miles distant. Two miles more the road leads over a plain; after which it lies over and between small hills, until within three or four miles of <i>Sultania</i> , where it becomes very good. This place is situated in a fine plain, covered with springs of excellent water. <i>Sultania</i> appears to have been once a large town, but is now in ruins.

ROUTE from SULTANIA to TABREEZ.

<i>Zunjaun</i>	21	—	First part of the road, for five or six miles, over the plain of <i>Sultania</i> : range of mountains on the right about two miles distant, and those on the left six or seven miles. At ten miles further a village on the left, called <i>Dhiza</i> , about two furlongs distant. Road from this over uneven ground, over a ravine on the left, and low hills about one mile distant. The range on right about two miles.
<i>Armaghana</i>	24	—	At seven miles a deep ravine with water running through it: at eight miles further another ravine. Passed a fort at the foot of the mountains, situated on a small hill, about one mile distant. At three miles more a cluster of three small hills on the right, and a ruined village on the left. Five miles further another deep ravine, with water running through it. The whole of this road lies across a rugged country, with mountains on both sides: those on the right

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Portions	
			distant about one mile, and those on the left nine or ten.
<i>Ahkan</i>	26	-	At two miles ascended a small hill. The road afterwards lies over an uneven country, with low hills scattered on both sides. About seven miles before <i>Ahkan</i> descended a small eminence, and after crossing a steep hill we arrived at the village, which is situated at the foot of the hill. About eleven miles from <i>Armaghana</i> we entered the province of <i>Aderbejan</i> .
<i>Mecana</i>	29	-	For the first seventeen miles the road lies over an uneven country: for four or five miles more through ravines and low hills, where we crossed the <i>Kuzil-oozen</i> river, about two hundred yards wide, running from left to right, at the foot of a range of mountains, which we ascended and descended for three miles. This range is called the <i>Kooh Kaffilan</i> ; after descending which, at two miles and a half further, crossed the <i>Karanhoo</i> river, over which a large bridge, built of twenty-two arches. These two rivers, after joining into one, disembogue into the <i>Caspian Sea</i> , near <i>Reshd</i> . Mountains on the left about ten or twelve miles, and those on the right two or three miles.
<i>Turkamaun</i> . . .	22	-	For six miles the road leads at the foot of small hills, and mostly through the bed of a river: for fourteen miles further over a very uneven country, with low ranges of hills on both sides. Crossed two ravines

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			ravines in this distance. Road after in a low ground, leading to the village.
<i>Tikhmadash</i> ..	24	—	At twelve miles passed a fine village on our right : six miles more a ruined <i>caravansera</i> on the left. At four miles further <i>caravansera</i> on the right, with a rivulet running before it. The whole of this road was through a country with low hills on both sides.
<i>Oujoon</i>	6	4	Road through small plains and rather uneven ground, with low hills on both sides. Crossed a rivulet about half way. The <i>Sahin</i> mountains bore westwardly of this about twenty miles distant.
<i>Washmitch</i>	19	4	At nine miles crossed a range of low hills, and immediately after passed a <i>caravansera</i> with a rivulet running near it. For the next two miles the road led along the foot of a low range of hills on the right : high mountains on the left, distant about five or six miles. The road very uneven near the village of <i>Washmitch</i> , and a small river crossing it just before you enter the village.
<i>Tabreez</i>	9	—	The road for four miles over a level country, with hills on both sides ; afterwards through defiles. At eight miles crossed a rivulet : high range of mountains in front, and the <i>Sahin</i> mountains on the left, with a range of low hills on the right.

ROUTE from TABREEZ (by way of MARAGA) to SENNAH.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
<i>Khasro Shah</i> . .	Miles 16	Parlang —	For five miles over a plain ; a range of low hills on the left, which meet at the end of this distance : the plain of <i>Tabreez</i> on the right, with a range of mountains, about ten miles distant. At six miles and a half passed through the village of <i>Sardavoot</i> . At fourteen miles two villages on the left, situated in an opening of small hills, the <i>Sahin</i> mountains about fifteen miles distant : about five or six miles with a fine plain between.
<i>Dehkharaoun</i> . .	14	—	At one mile and three-quarters a small village on our right, near the road. At twelve miles a large village on the left, about half a mile distant. The whole of this distance a range of low hills on the left, about three-quarters, and sometimes one mile distant. The plain of <i>Tabreez</i> on the right, with a range of mountains about fifteen miles distant.
<i>Encampment</i> . .	23	2	The road for the first six miles and a half over a plain, with hills on both sides : the next two miles through defiles, with low hills on both sides ; the lake of <i>Oroumia</i> on the right, about two miles distant. One mile further through a plain ; the lake on the right about three-quarters of a mile distant, with mountains on the left. About one mile and a half passed the village of <i>Hunnia</i> on our right, situated on the borders of the lake : one mile and a half more through another plain, with hills on both sides.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	
			sides. For eight miles and a half further road very uneven, with hills on both sides: the lake in front about three miles distant. For the next two miles and a quarter a low range of hills on the left, about half a mile, and the lake on the right about two miles. At the end of this distance crossed a small hill, and encamped in a ravine, near a stream running into the lake. A large village on our right, called <i>Ajub Sheher</i> , and two others near our encampment, called <i>Gooltuppa</i> and <i>Alinga</i> . These villages are in the district of <i>Dizzajerood</i> .
<i>Maraga</i>	15	4	At six miles a village on the right, called <i>Aulgoo</i> : the lake about two miles distant, and a range of hills on the left. About two miles from this village we ascended a range of hills. At three miles further a village on the left, called <i>Goormazerd</i> . The road from <i>Aulgoo</i> to <i>Maraga</i> over an uneven country, winding through small hills. A river runs before <i>Maraga</i> , which empties itself into the lake. This is a large town.
<i>Gulhundee</i>	14	-	Road for one mile and a quarter in the bed of the river: it then enters into an open plain. At six miles, the lake of <i>Oroumia</i> , distant seven or eight miles. At eleven miles the road winds at the foot of small hills: high mountains on the left, distant about one mile. A small river runs past this village from the range of mountains on the left, which also empties itself into the lake of <i>Oroumia</i> .

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
<i>Burree</i>	Miles 18	Furlong 4	Three miles and a half over a plain, a village on the right, called <i>Jowdoor</i> : road afterwards over another plain, with low hills on the left, and an extensive open plain on the right. At twelve miles a village on the right, called <i>Lylau</i> , situated near some low hills. One mile further, road over a low range of hills. Crossed the bed of a small dry river before this range: the road afterwards leads over a level plain, with hills on the left about two miles distant, and a small plain on the right. <i>Burree</i> is situated on the banks of a small river.
<i>Abbas Boulagh</i> ...	16	-	The first three miles, road through defiles of high mountains, the next three through a narrow valley; the mountains, on the left near, and those on the right about one mile and a half distant. For half a mile further through small hills, and afterwards into a plain. At half a mile further a village on the right, called <i>Khilout</i> . Road afterwards through small hills: a range of mountains on right, about two or three miles distant, with the river <i>Jughutty</i> running through the plain: the hills on our left about half a mile distant. About two furlongs before the village of <i>Abbas Boulagh</i> , a small village on the right, called <i>Chichecklee</i> .
<i>Saijun Killah</i> ...	6	-	About one mile and a half a village on the left, called <i>Mohumabad</i> : the river <i>Jughutty</i> on the right about three-quarters of a mile distant. From this the road leads over a plain, and after crossing a small hill it enters another plain. The river about half a mile

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlong	
			mile from the village: the mountains on the left about one mile and a half, and those on the right about half a mile. This river, which is here about one hundred and fifty yards wide, disembogues into the lake of <i>Oroumia</i> , about twenty miles below <i>Maraga</i> .
<i>Kozlee</i>	13	—	Road over a plain for three miles and a half: the river on the right, with mountains on both sides, after crossing a small range. The next four miles lay through defiles: afterwards very intricate, and winding between low hills. Just before the village of <i>Kozlee</i> ascended a hill: high mountains on both sides.
<i>Banks of the } Surokh river }</i>	7	—	At three miles a village on the left, called <i>Goozelbooluk</i> . Road over uneven ground, with a succession of mountains on both sides. Encamped on the banks of the <i>Surokh</i> river (one mile before <i>Kultup</i>) which divides <i>A-erbijan</i> from <i>Kurdistan</i> .
<i>Kaffilan Kooch</i> ...	12	6	At one mile passed the village of <i>Kultup</i> . At nine miles, after a descent, crossed a ravine, with a stream running through it: a village on the right, called <i>Karanoz</i> , about half a mile distant; and another on the left, about the same distance, called <i>Yookool</i> . We encamped near a small village, which is situated on one side of a ravine, surrounded with high mountains.* The whole of this road lies through

* This range is called *Kaffilan Kooch*, which is supposed to be the same range which we crossed before *Meeana*, on our way to *Tabreez*.

Names of Places	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
<i>Khoubatu</i>	12	—	through an uneven country, surrounded with mountains. At a quarter of a mile from the village entered a defile of high mountains. At two miles ascended a high range of mountains, road leading on one side of it. Half a mile further on the side of another mountain, where, after a small descent, it enters the plain of <i>Khoubatu</i> . First part of this road rugged and stony. This plain is situated on the summit of mountains.
<i>Dewan Doorah</i> .	15	1	For four miles the road over <i>Khoubatu</i> plain : hills on the right, distant about one mile and a half. At eight miles a village on the left, about a quarter of mile distant, called <i>Killakey</i> . Road afterwards over a plain for seven miles : it then leads over an easy descent, winding at the foot of low hills, into a ravine, with a stream running through it. This village is situated on one side of this ravine.
<i>Zaghah</i>	12	4	Road along the left side of the ravine, with low hills on both sides. At three miles from <i>Dewan Doorah</i> crossed the <i>Kuziloozen</i> river. This is the same river we crossed before we ascended the <i>Kaffilim Kooch</i> , on our march to <i>Meeana</i> , and is said to take its rise about thirty miles from <i>Zaghah</i> , in a range of mountains near <i>Sennah</i> . Two miles further passed a small village on the right, called <i>Khyviser</i> , which is situated on the left side of a ravine, with a stream running through it, which empties itself into the <i>Kuziloozen</i> . Road afterwards leads over uneven ground,

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
On the banks of a small river near Amarat ..	16	4	ground, with the ravine and a succession of small hills on the right, and a range of high mountains on the left, about half a mile distant. <i>Zaghah</i> is situated in the same ravine, having a stream, called <i>Naher Jhaise</i> , with small springs crossing it.
			At eight miles a village on the right, called <i>Kul-verawah</i> , in a hollow, with a small stream running across. Four miles further another village on the right, called <i>Thieftoola</i> . One mile from this village ascended a small hill. Half a mile before our encampment crossed a small river which was dry. The whole of this road lies over an unlevel country, with a succession of mountains on both sides.
Sennah	14	-	The road immediately from the encampment leads over mountains for four or five miles: it then descends for one mile and a half, with high mountains on both sides. At eleven miles and a half, crossed the <i>Sennah</i> river, which takes its rise from the mountains near our last encampment: a village on the left, called <i>Jhapau</i> . The city of <i>Sennah</i> is, surrounded with mountains, having the river about one mile and a half or two miles from it.

ROUTE from SENNAH (by KERMANSHAW) to BAGDAD,
by MR. WEBB,

<i>Hussunabad</i> ...	4	-	At one mile and a half the river <i>Sennah</i> on the left, about a quarter of a mile distant. At two miles a village on the right, called <i>Furryoon</i> . Encamped
			u d d
			near

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
			near a hill fortress, about a quarter of a mile from the village. Road stony with high mountains on both sides.
<i>Korankp</i>	18	2	At one mile and a half from <i>Hussunabad</i> crossed the <i>Sennah</i> river. From this the road lies along the foot of a high range of mountains for seven miles and a half, with mountains on the right, about one mile. Here we ascended a low range of hills, after which the road lay entirely over a succession of barren mountains. At ten miles, after a small descent, we entered into a narrow valley, having a stream running on the left, the mountains on both sides very high. For three miles further crossed the stream. A village on the left, called <i>Yeuwulla</i> , at the foot of the range of mountains, about three quarters of a mile distant. Four miles more the road winds at the foot of high mountains, when the country opens into a valley of a mile in breadth, at the end of which <i>Korankp</i> is situated. A small river divides this village from the foot of a range of mountains.
<i>Koolahsahrah</i> ...	12	6	At one mile and a half we crossed the <i>Korankp</i> river, stream running from left to right. One mile and three quarters further road over the side of a high hill. At four miles more crossed the <i>Gohoroo</i> river, the stream of which also runs from left to right: road then leads at the foot of a range of high mountains, the <i>Gohoroo</i> on the right. At three-quarters of a mile further crossed a rivulet, which empties itself into the <i>Gohoroo</i> . One mile and a half

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
			half more a village on left, situated in an opening of the mountains, called <i>Khaehada</i> : the rivulet on left, near the road. About half a mile before our encampment crossed the rivulet, which continued on our left after we crossed it. The road in this march was entirely through mountains, and over a country similar to that passed the preceding march.
<i>Kamyearan</i>	10	-	For two miles the rivulet which we crossed the last march on our right, with mountains on both sides. For three quarters of a mile further the road winding through a defile of high mountains, with a small river, called <i>Kazawur</i> , running on our left. At the end of this distance crossed a small branch of the <i>Kazawur</i> . Here the country begins to open. Crossed this branch at two miles further, which we crossed again near the village of <i>Kamyearan</i> . About a quarter of a mile S. S. E. of this village is a small village, called <i>Zaraunjou</i> .
<i>Khillahshah</i> } <i>Khunee</i> }	3	4	Road through the bed of a dry river for two miles: a range of high mountains on right, about two miles distant, with a fine plain on the left, and a range in front, about two miles and a half. The river <i>Kazawur</i> runs E. to W. before the village, and empties itself into the <i>Karasou</i> . The boundary of <i>Kurdistan</i> and <i>Kermanshaw</i> lies between this village and <i>Kamyearan</i> .
<i>Kuddumgah</i> } <i>Ellias</i>	16	4	At five miles crossed the <i>Kazawur</i> river: mountains on both sides. From this, road over a plain: a range of mountains on the left, about one and a
			d d d 2 half

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs	
			half or two miles distant, with scattered hills on the right. At five miles further crossed the <i>Kazawur</i> , which kept to our left until one mile and a half further, where we crossed it again: a range of high mountains on our right, about four or five miles distant, and left about two miles. We encamped at the foot of a mountain, near an excavation in the rock, called <i>Kuddumgah Ellias</i> , where there is a small tank of fine water. This march was through a fertile country, scattered on both sides with villages.
<i>Taukbostaun</i> . .	10	-	For three quarters of a mile road lay along the foot of a range of mountains on right, and a plain on the left, with mountains about two miles distant: afterwards into a plain, with two villages on the left, one called <i>Kordotharau</i> and the other <i>Kinaura</i> . At three miles further a village on the right, about a quarter of a mile distant, called <i>Paurawun</i> . From this place <i>Kermanshaw</i> bore between South and South and by East about four or five miles. Three miles and a half more another village on the right, called <i>Surk Kaulejau</i> . For the last seven miles a range of mountains on the left, about half a mile, and the plain of <i>Kermanshaw</i> on right. The town of <i>Kermanshaw</i> bore S. W., about four miles distant.
<i>Kermanshaw</i> . .	4	-	At one mile and a half we crossed the <i>Karasu</i> river, which was about fifty yards wide, the stream running from West to East.
<i>Mahoedust</i> . . .	14	-	For five miles road over low hills, and after descending

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	
			ascending a small hill it leads into a narrow valley, for three miles further, with hills on both sides. Six miles more we reached the village of <i>Mahoedust</i> , which is situated in a valley of ten miles in breadth : a small river runs near this village. The road for the last six miles was very good, leading over a level plain.
<i>Haroonabad....</i>	21	-	For four miles the road very good through the valley : a village on the right about three quarters of a mile, called <i>Naubaul</i> . One mile further another village on the right, about three quarters of a mile distance, called <i>Deh Sefed</i> . Three miles more the road led between a range of mountains rugged and stony, and then through a valley for four miles, with a village on the left, called <i>Zeverree</i> . After ascending a range of hills we passed over another plain for six miles. The road then lies through another valley, having a range of hills on our right, near the road, and a rivulet running on the left, near us, with a range of mountains about two or three miles distant.
<i>Kerrund.....</i>	20	-	For four miles through a plain : hills on the right close, and those on the left about one mile and a half. The next five miles, hills on both sides scattered with jungle. Two miles further, after a short descent, the road was through a defile : two miles and a half more over low hills, and afterwards into a plain, with mountains on both sides : those on the left about one and a half or two miles distant. <i>Kerrund</i>

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Parangs	
			is situated at the foot of the right range of mountains, and is a considerable village.
<i>Pool Zohab</i>	29	4	For eleven miles the road lay over a level country, with the mountains on both sides near: it then entered a defile, with high mountains on both sides, the road through which very stony and uneven. For three quarters of a mile we descended a mountain, which divides <i>Persia</i> from the Turkish territories. From this the road lies over a level country, with mountains on the left close, and those on the right five or six miles. Half a mile after we descended the mountain, met a small river on our left, and which we crossed at four miles and a half further. Two miles more the road lay through the left range of mountains. At the next two miles crossed the river which a bridge over it, which takes its rise from a mountain near the village of <i>Reezaub</i> , about three fursungs N. E. of this.
<i>Kusserie Shereen</i>	22	-	At two miles and a half crossed a small stream: at one mile and a half more crossed a range of low hills. Road from this stony, over a broken and unlevel ground, with scattered low hills on both sides. Thirteen miles and a half further the river on our left, and about half a mile more begins the ruins of the celebrated city <i>Kusserie Shereen</i> , which ends about three quarters of a mile before our encampment, which was near a small village of the same name as the ruins. The river runs past this village.

The

Names of Places	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Miles	Furlongs	
<i>Khanakee</i>	22	—	The road within one mile and a half of this village lies for the most part through broken ground and ravines, with low hills scattered on both sides: mountains on left fifteen or twenty miles distant. <i>Khanakee</i> is a large village, has the river* (which is about one hundred yards wide) running through it.
<i>Kuzzelroobaut</i> ..	18	—	For ten miles the road partly over a plain and partly through low hills: the next five miles over a plain; but latterly through a defile of low hills, with deep ravines on both sides. The road in this march was good. <i>Kuzzelroobaut</i> is a large village, and has the river running a mile North of it. This village is supplied with water by a canal cut from the river, which runs near it.
<i>Sheherban</i>	18	—	For ten miles over a plain. Three miles further through a range of low hills. Two miles more crossed a large <i>nullah</i> , having a bridge across it. <i>Sheherban</i> is a small town: it has two canals running through it.
<i>Bakooba</i>	27	—	At four miles a small river on the left: road afterwards over a plain. <i>Bakooba</i> is a large village, the <i>Diala</i> river running West of it.
<i>Bagdad</i>	35	—	Immediately after <i>Bakooba</i> we crossed the <i>Diala</i> river, about two hundred yards wide: the road afterwards over a plain. At sixteen miles passed a deserted village and a <i>caravansera</i> . Encamped three miles from <i>Bagdad</i> , on the banks of the <i>Tigris</i> .

* This river being joined by another from *Kurdistan*, is said to form the *Diala* or *Bakooba* river.

ROUTES from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{JELLALABAD to CABUL,} \\ \text{CABUL to CANDAHAR,} \\ \text{KULAT to NURMANSHUR,} \\ \text{BUNPORE to BURJUN,} \\ \text{MUSHID to TUBBUS.} \end{array} \right\} \text{By NERF ALI KHAN, the Brother of Lutf Ali Khan, 1811.}$

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS.
	<i>Porsungs</i>	
<i>From JELLALABAD to CABUL.</i>		
<i>Neemlah</i>	6	The river which runs near <i>Jellalabad</i> passes this plain.
<i>Surkhab</i>	6	
<i>Jugdullah</i>	6	
<i>Cabul</i>	6	
	<hr/> 24 <hr/>	In this last stage there is a <i>Kotel</i> termed the <i>Kotel</i> or pass of <i>Amcer Khan</i> .

<i>From CABUL to CANDAHAR.</i>		
<i>Midan</i>	10	This famous capital of the celebrated <i>Mahmood</i> , is now in ruins.
<i>Hufstassee</i>	9	
<i>Ghizni</i>	3	
<i>Karahbagh</i>	8	
<i>Mookoor</i>	8	<i>Kelat</i> , or <i>Kelat Ghiljee</i> , as it is called in distinction to other <i>Kelats</i> .
<i>Kelat</i>	9	
<i>Shahersufsta</i>	9	Now a village.
<i>Candahar*</i>	10	
	<hr/> 70 <hr/>	

The

* From *Candahar* to *Kelat* in *Baloochistan* is ten stages. *Shurabeck* is half way, where you meet with the *Afghans* of *Bharecehe* (a thievish race), who are the only human beings that are to be seen on this desolate road, on which water is scarce.

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS.
	Fursangs	
From KULAT to NURMANSHUR.		
<i>Soherat</i>	7	
<i>Killah Rustun</i>		
<i>Khan and</i> } <i>Ashahbour</i> }	7	
<i>Khan</i> }		
<i>Kirghulce</i>	9	
<i>Mushghai</i>	8	
<i>Panjgoor</i> *....	30	
<i>Dahch</i>	9	
<i>Isfandik</i>	7	The fort of Murad Khan.
<i>Cohel</i>	8	The residence of Meer Murad Khan.
<i>Dusirk</i>	5	
<i>Sicbb</i>	7	A very high mountain is crossed on this stage within three fursungs of <i>Sicbb</i> .
<i>Baaz</i>	7	
<i>Puhra</i>	4	This belongs to Shai Mehrab the thief, who is the terror of all the neighbouring country.
<i>Bunpore</i>	8	
<i>Basman</i>	12	
<i>Floodcan</i>	36	There are three stages of desert.
<i>Regan</i>	7	The fort of Meer Kumber.
<i>Nurmanshur</i> ..	10	
	<hr/> 183 <hr/>	

E C C

The

* *Mushgai* to *Panjgoor* is three stages over a desolate country the computed distance as above.

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS.
	Farsangs	

From BUNPORE to BURJUN.

<i>Seelohah</i>	100	The road is a waste with some jungle. It is twelve stages.
<i>Bahramabad</i> ..	10	
<i>Nybundan</i>	36	One of the dependencies of <i>Kayn</i> is three stages without water.
<i>Burjun</i>	18	
	164	

From MUSHID to TUBBUS.

<i>Sherifabad</i> ..	5	<i>Robat</i> in the language of <i>Khorassan</i> means <i>cara-vansera</i> .
<i>Robat Suffid</i> ..	7	
<i>Robad Sanghee</i>	7	
<i>Turbat</i>	6	
<i>Dooghabad</i> ...	8	
<i>Fyzabad</i>	5	
<i>Serdik</i>	7	
<i>Bejeeshtan</i>	7	
<i>Buroon</i>	9	
<i>Toon</i>	4	
<i>Dusht</i>	7	
<i>Booshrooesh</i> ..	7	
<i>Dehmahumed</i> ..	10	
<i>Tubbus</i>	10	
	99	

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
	Persung.	

From TURBUT to TURSHEEZ.

<i>Azkund</i>	8	The residence of Isaak Khan.
<i>Tursheez</i>	4	
	<hr/> 12	

From TURRAH to SUKOHAI.

<i>Hookooah</i>	7	The fort of.
<i>Bahramabad</i> ...	8	
<i>Sukohah</i>	10	The boundary of <i>Seistan</i> to <i>Nurmanshur</i> is ten
	<hr/> 25	stages almost a complete desert. The old fort,
		now in ruins, of <i>Ghoorgabad</i> is half-way.

ROUTE from MUSHID to TEHRAUN, by HAJY MAHOMED ALI KHAN
GENJEVEL.

<i>Shireefabad</i>	5
<i>Kudumgah</i>	8
<i>Nishapour</i>	7
<i>Abasabad Byat</i>	10
<i>Mawsag</i>	6
<i>Boumsepund</i> ...	7
<i>Dehnah</i>	5
<i>Mehanabad</i>	10
<i>Sungakhass</i>	8
* <i>Jau Jirm</i>	10
Carried over ...	<hr/> 76

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	<i>Farsangs.</i>	
Brought over...	76	
<i>Demollah</i>	10	
* <i>Bustam</i>	8	
<i>Mehmandoost</i> ...	5	
<i>Monmunabad</i> } <i>and Kan-</i> } <i>derabad</i> ... }	6	Two villages close to each other.
* <i>Dawmghau</i> ...	10	
* <i>Sininaum</i>	12	
<i>Khaur</i>	11	
<i>Kabaut Gumbuz</i>	10	
* <i>Tehraun</i>	7	
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ROUTE from MUSHID to TEHRAUN, by the way of CHINARAN,
BUZINGIRD, &c. by the same

* <i>Chinaran</i>	12	
<i>Ikhce Gudal</i> ...	8	
* <i>Kabooshan</i>	10	
<i>Shecran</i>	10	
* <i>Buzungird</i>	12	
<i>Kella Shadloo</i> ...	8	The name of a tribe of Kurds.
<i>Issurayee</i>	10	
<i>Abbasabad</i> } <i>Ghoolamanan</i> }	12	
Carried over...	<hr/> 82	

* All Places marked (*) in the above Route are Cities, the others are Villages.