

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
Brought over..	^{For songs.} 82	
<i>Murican</i>	5	
<i>Barul</i>	10	
<i>Dch Mollah</i>	7	
<i>Bustan</i>	10	
	<hr/> 114	
There remain- ing stages in this route are (from <i>Bus- tam</i>) the same as in the one before writ- ten	61	
	<hr/> 175	

ROUTE from MUSHID to HERAT, *by the same*.

<i>Hussimabad</i> }	10	
<i>Serjam</i>		
<i>Hydrabad Jam</i>	12	<i>Jam</i> is the name of the <i>Bulook</i> , or province, in which these villages are situated.
<i>Mahmoabad</i> }		
<i>Jam</i>	7	
<i>Turbut Shakh</i> }	8	The large <i>Turbut</i> is called <i>Turbut Isai Khan</i> or <i>Turbut Hydereah</i> .
<i>Jam</i>		
<i>Koosceah</i> (or)	7	
<i>Kusoeah</i> ... }		
<i>Ghoorican</i>	6	
<i>Herat</i>	10	
	<hr/> 60	

ANOTHER from MUSHID to HERAT, *by the same.*

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS.
	Fursungs	
Bundessereeman	12	
Abdullahabad...	12	
Shehernan, or	10	<i>Bahurz</i> , name of the <i>Purgannch</i> .
Mahomed-		
abad of		
Barhuz ...		
Tacebad	8	
Koosceerah	7	Now generally called <i>Kohistan</i> .
Ghoorian	6	
Herat	10	
	<hr/> 65	

STAGES from MUSHID to TEHRAUN, *as travelled by Caravans.*

Rahaban	5	
Goormulan ...	5	
Khoroo	6	
Nishapour	6	
Iskabad	5	
Bushanghan ..	8	
Roubat Zaffo- ranee }	10	This caravansera of <i>Saffoor</i> , as it is termed, is on a plain, and no village is near it. It is an immense building, and not an uncommon resort for thieves.
Subzawar ...	10	
Berkumel ...	10	
Carried over....	<hr/> 65	

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
Brought over ...	^{Pursingals} 65	
<i>Alillah</i>	7	} Near <i>Juveyn</i> .
<i>Kust</i>	10	
<i>Muzunan</i>	12	
<i>Khanah Khoudi</i>	11	
<i>Bearjumund</i> ..	12	
<i>Simnaun</i>	10	
	<hr/> 127	
From this place the route is the same as written in the high road from <i>Mushid</i> to <i>Tehraun</i> .	28	
	<hr/> 155	

ROUTE from NISHAPOUR to TUBBUS.

<i>Baghan</i>	8	
<i>Koh Surkh</i>	6	
<i>Killah Kyzerbeg</i>	8	
<i>Keblah Serah</i> ..	7	
<i>Deh Zemcen</i> ..	7	
<i>Sadabad</i>	10	
<i>Ghord Narwan</i>	10	This place has no water.
<i>Chardeh</i>	8	
<i>Tubbus</i>	7	
	<hr/> 71	

ROUTE from MUSHID to TUBBUS.

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS
	Pursangs	
<i>Sherifabad</i>	5	
<i>Robat Singbast</i>	8	
<i>Robat Khmah.</i>	10	
<i>Turbat Hyde- reah</i> }	7	
<i>Azhund</i>	8	
<i>Tursheez</i>	5	
<i>Humavee</i>	10	
<i>Takhrabad</i>	12	
<i>Sadabad</i>	10	
<i>Gaoud Shulteran</i>	10	Commonly called <i>Ghoud Naruan</i> .
<i>Chardch</i>	8	
<i>Tubbus</i>	7	
Total	100	

ROUTE from CHINARAN to TUBBUS, by TOON.

<i>Chckneh (Sir) Vilayet</i> }	10	Name of a <i>Purganeh</i> .
<i>Sultan Mydan.</i>	5	
<i>Nishapour</i> . . .	10	
<i>Killah Mydan</i> }	10	
<i>Koh Surkh.</i> }		
<i>Sadabad</i>	10	
Total to <i>Sadabad</i>	45	

From *Sadabad* to *Tubbus* as in the former route.

ROUTE from SHIRAZ to MUSHID and CABUL, by MAHOMED SADICK.*

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS
	Furlongs.	
<i>Zergoon</i>	5	
<i>Merdusht</i>	4	
<i>Sydoon</i>	3	
<i>Sungboon</i>	3	
<i>Musjid Ma-</i> } <i>dri Solman</i> }	3	
<i>Dehbeid</i>	6	
<i>Tungigootchy</i> . .	2	
<i>Beda</i>	12	
<i>Mohurrun</i> } <i>Deh Shurcar</i> }	12	
<i>Khorashar</i>	4	
<i>Tuft</i>	4	
<i>Yezd</i>	5	
<i>Robat Anjeira</i> . .	6	
<i>Kharani</i>	4	
<i>Sahgoon</i>	14	
<i>Poushtibadam</i> . .	14	
<i>The Well of</i> } <i>the Khalon</i> } <i>Shems</i> }	4	The last place in the district of <i>Aberhoh</i> , a considerable town.
<i>Tubbus</i>	12	
<i>Deh Mahomed</i> . .	12	
<i>Ishuk</i>	4	
<i>Houz-i Sir</i> } <i>Terik</i> }	14	<i>Houz</i> means well: and there are wells made by the persons whose names they have, on this part of the road, which is almost a desert.
Carried over ...	147	

F f f

Houz-i

* A Persian employed by Sir John Malcolm in 1800.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	<i>Fursungs.</i>	
Brought over..	147	
<i>Houz-i Hajee</i> }	6	
<i>Muruck</i> }		
<i>Takhirabad</i> ..	8	
<i>Said-ul Dien</i> ..	6	
<i>Sultania Tur-</i> }	8	
<i>sheez</i> }		
<i>Sheher Nore</i> ..	23	
<i>Mushid</i>	24	
<i>Sherifabad</i>	5	
<i>Mihoomdesht</i> ..	10	
<i>Reby-ul Aval</i> }	8	
<i>Turbut</i> }		
<i>Sungoon Ba-</i> }	4	
<i>lakhaf</i> }		
<i>Sejavund</i>	5	
<i>Killag Rocu</i> ..	5	
<i>Sungoon Pay-</i> }	4	
<i>enkhaf</i> }		
<i>Shahdeh</i>	24	
<i>Herat</i>	8	
<i>Robat Shabid</i> ..	7	
<i>Rhood Khuna</i> }	6	Or river of sweet water.
<i>Adraskund</i> }		
<i>Subzar</i>	10	
<i>Abkhoormalook</i>	10	
<i>Geirance</i>	10	
<i>Gurmaub</i>	5	
<i>Jool Ibrahimy</i>	6	
Carried forward	269	

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	<i>Fursunge.</i>	
Brought forward	269	
<i>Khosh Rood</i> ..	6	River about the size of the <i>Zinderhood</i> at <i>Ispahan</i> , dry most part of the year.
<i>Shoorah</i>	10	
<i>Girishk</i>	10	There is a large river here called the <i>Hilmend</i> , which has always a good deal of water in it. It is, however, fordable in summer.
<i>Khoosh Nah-</i> } <i>hood</i> }	10	
<i>Candahar</i>	10	Now called <i>Ahmed Shahy</i> .
<i>Sheher Suffa</i> ..	10	
<i>Khilat Kuligay</i>	10	
<i>Mokur</i>	12	
<i>Kerabal</i>	10	
<i>Kuznat</i>	8	
<i>Meidan</i>	7	
<i>Sheshgar</i>	8	
<i>Cabul</i>	7	

From CANDAHAR to BUSHIRE.

<i>Ashahan</i>	5
<i>Khoosh Nah-</i> } <i>hood</i> }	5
<i>Khoe Chopan</i> ..	4
<i>Girishk</i>	6
<i>Shoorah</i>	10
<i>Killah Has-</i> } <i>san Gilan</i> }	7
<i>Bakhoud</i>	10
Carried over...	47

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	Persongs.	
Brought over..	47	
<i>Seah Aub</i>	9	
<i>Ferah</i>	4	
<i>Killay Kah</i>	12	
A water- course at the distance }	4	
<i>Daroo</i>	18	Through a barren country, called the Desert of Despair.
<i>Shehrbisha</i>	10	
<i>Dch Nood</i>	5	
<i>Reirjund</i>	5	
<i>Khoor</i>	8	
<i>Fulkhan</i>	12	
<i>Dehook</i>	7	
<i>Isfuk</i>	8	
<i>Tubbus</i>	9	Now <i>Roze</i> .
<i>Chardeh</i>	4	
<i>Cheshmai Ha- ju Hassan</i> }	4	
<i>Robat Shoah- teran</i> }	11	
<i>Robat Pooshli</i> } <i>Badam</i> }	12	
<i>Souhund</i>	11	
<i>Kharanuck</i>	11	
<i>Anjuruck</i> . .	4	
<i>Yezd</i>	6	
Carried forward	220	

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	Farsus gr.	
Brought forward	220	
<i>Tuft</i>	5	
<i>Khorasha</i>	2	
<i>Alyabad</i>	3	
<i>Deh Sheer</i>	4	
<i>Bedah</i>	12	
<i>Khan Kergoon</i>	16	
<i>Syvund</i>	8	
<i>Shah Meer</i> }	12	
<i>Humza</i> }		
<i>Shiraz</i>		
<i>Chinar Rahilar</i>	2	
<i>Deshtiarjun</i> ..	10	
<i>Kauzeroon</i>	8	
<i>Khist</i>	9	
<i>Dalkey</i>	4	
<i>Borazgoon</i>	4	
<i>Bushire</i>	12	

ROUTE from MUSHID to MERV, by HAJEE MAHOMED ALI GUSPAVEE.*

<i>Mussing Pas-</i> }	8	
<i>sa Koh Jam</i> }		
<i>Ahdurbund</i>	8	
<i>Killah Muz-</i> }	5	
<i>doovon</i> }		
<i>Zoovabad</i>	12	
<i>Scrukhs</i>	10	
Carried over ..	43	

Deh

* A respectable and well informed native of Persia, from whom Sir John Malcolm obtained this and several other routes in 1811.

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
	Farsangs	
Brought over . .	13	
<i>Deh Goombud</i>	10	
<i>Sir Chah</i>	6	Uninhabited.
<i>Abe Merv</i> * . .	6	On the stream of <i>Merv</i> .
<i>Baghat Merv</i> . .	1	Or the gardens of ditto.
<i>Merv</i>	1	
	<hr/> 62	
From <i>Merv</i> to } <i>Bocharah</i> is }	60	

Another ROUTE from MUSHID to MERV, by the way of the District of
DIRUGHUZ, by the same.

<i>Goucessh</i>	7	
<i>Killa Shada-</i> } <i>looka</i> }	8	The tribe of <i>Shadloo</i> .
<i>Dustjird</i>	10	Fort of Luft Ah Khan Altagee
<i>Kanarah Tujin d</i>	10	
<i>Kallah Mahoo-</i> } <i>yah</i> }	10	Fort belonging to the Turkomans of <i>Zitrah</i> .
<i>Seroujee Zu-</i> } <i>manabad</i> }	10	
<i>Merv</i>	12	
	<hr/> 67	

Another

* When you reach the *Abe Merv*, you are in fact at that city.

Another ROUTE from MUSHID to MERV, by the way of KHELAT NADIREE.*

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS.
	Farsangs	
<i>Firmey</i>	6	Sometimes written <i>Dustoghird</i> , one of the dependencies of <i>Khelat</i> .
<i>Faz</i>	4	
<i>Dustajurd</i>	4	
<i>Khelat</i>	2	
<i>Arttuck</i>	10	
<i>Chachah</i>	10	
<i>Chah Bahar</i> ...	10	
<i>Merv</i>	6	
	<hr/> 52 <hr/>	

ROUTE from MUSHID to MERV, in which no Mountains are passed, the Road being level and sandy.

<i>Kunnah Goshab</i>	5	Uninhabited.
<i>Durbund</i> }	5	
<i>Khajah</i> }		
<i>Kenarah Tejurd</i>	10	
<i>Chahar Goom- beiz</i> }	14	
<i>Kuroogku- chikaga ..</i> }	5	Upon the stream or canal of water that supplies <i>Zumanabad.</i>

* The shortest of all routes, but the most mountainous and difficult, seldom or ever travelled.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Merv Shah</i> }	<i>Farsangs</i>	
<i>Jehan</i> }	12	
	<hr/>	
	56	
	<hr/>	

ROUTE from MUSHID to ASTERABAD. *The safe and usual Road is by*
DIRAGUZ.

<i>Chinara</i>	12	
<i>Ilehee Guddai .</i>	8	
<i>Kabooshan</i>	10	
<i>Sheerwan</i>	10	
<i>Boozanjird . . .</i>	12	
<i>Maumah</i>	8	
<i>Simulkan</i>	10	
<i>Kal Poosh</i>	10	
<i>Hajyloor</i>	5	
<i>Kenashak</i>	15	
<i>Kuttool</i>	7	
<i>Koondoozuck . .</i>	7	
<i>Asterabad</i>	7	
	<hr/>	
	121	
	<hr/>	

ROUTES taken from the NUZITUL KULOOB.

ROUTE from RAE* to NISHAPOUR.

<i>Varauzin</i>	6	
<i>Robat Koom- }</i>		
<i>araihtun . . }</i>	6	

* One *farsang* S.E. of *Tehraun*.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS
	<i>Furongs</i>	
<i>Khaur</i>	6	
<i>Deh Nimue</i> ..	6	
<i>Rausoolgool</i> ..	6	
<i>Deh Surkh</i> . . .	6	
<i>Simnaun</i>	4	
<i>Robat Auhoo-</i> <i>wan</i> }	7	
<i>Aramjoe</i>	7	
<i>Daumghaun</i> ..	6	
<i>Mehmaundoost</i>	6	
<i>Bistaun Town</i>	7	
<i>Maghs</i>	7	
<i>Deh Sultaun</i> ...	7	
<i>Robat Surkh</i>	7	
<i>Jai Jerm</i>	2	
<i>Deh Auzaudaur</i>	8	
<i>Deh Khaur Shah</i>	4	
<i>Deh Barabad</i> ..	5	
<i>Barrabad</i>	5	
<i>Now Deh</i>	4	
<i>Thaughoon</i> } <i>Koh</i> }	8	
<i>Robat Boor-</i> <i>aundegaun</i> }	6	
<i>Nishapour</i>	4	
	<hr/> 140 <hr/>	

ROUTE from NISHAPOUR to HERAT.

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS.
<i>Dchbaud</i>	7	
<i>Robat Badeeahi</i>	5	
<i>Deh Furaudin</i>	7	
<i>Deh Khoosrow</i>	5	
<i>Shur-e Looch</i> }	7	
<i>Kaun</i> }		
<i>Koola Abaud</i> ..	6	
<i>Koosh-e Mun-</i> }	6	
<i>soor</i>		
<i>Pusheng</i>	6	
<i>Herat</i>	8	
	57	

ROUTE from HERAT to MERV SHAH JEHAN.

<i>Sagaulbad</i>	5	
<i>Baud Khies</i>	5	
<i>Toon</i>	5	
<i>Mergzaudera</i> ..	5	
<i>Bahr-e Shoor</i> ..	8	
<i>Soorood</i>	5	
<i>Merv rood</i> }	4	
<i>Town</i> }		
<i>Alkhief Khies</i> ..	5	
<i>Khooraub</i>	4	

Assaudabad

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS
<i>Assaudabad</i> ..	^{Forsu s.} 6	
<i>Khu-shee</i>	7	
<i>Takt-abad</i>	5	
<i>Mediabad</i>	7	
<i>Ghaur</i>	6	
<i>Kharshce</i> (little)	7	
<i>Murv Shah</i> }	4	
<i>Jehan</i>		
	<hr/> 88 <hr/>	

ROUTE from NISHAPOUR to TURSHIZ.

<i>Robat Saidce</i> ..	5	
<i>Robat Noork-</i>	4	
<i>haun</i>		
<i>Chare Seiah</i> ..	3	
<i>Deh Dauna</i> ...	5	
<i>Deh-e Merv</i> ..	4	
<i>Turshiz</i>	7	
	<hr/> 28 <hr/>	
<i>Turshish</i> to }	25	
<i>Toon</i>		
<i>Kayn</i>	36	

ROUTE from BISTAUM to JORJAN.

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Dch Peechech</i> .	^{Farsangs} 7	Road over a pass, called <i>Mardapaum Poia</i> .
<i>Meclaudbad</i> ..	6	
<i>Moosauabad</i> ..	5	
<i>Jorjan</i>	5	
	<hr/> 23 <hr/>	

ROUTE from KERMAN to BUNDER ABBAS, by a Native.

<i>Jafferabad</i>	8	Sandy soil, cultivated in many places, and watered by canals.
<i>Murghab</i>	12	Same country.
<i>Goombouck</i> ...	9	Ditto.
<i>Killah</i>	8	Or fort of Sahrood Khan Baloochee.
<i>Karavansera</i> } <i>Baba Hadee</i> }	11	A very handsome fountain: only ten or twelve houses.
<i>Hous Sultan</i> ..	12	Fine village, soft soil, delightful meadows and gardens, and plenty of water.
<i>Killa Suffeed</i> } <i>of Hussein</i> } <i>Ali Khan</i> } <i>Balooche</i> }	10	Small fort on a small eminence, soil light, and a good deal of cultivation.
<i>Baghi Nore</i> ..	8	Some gardens and cultivation. Water from canals: soil good (light).

Uninhabited :

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Dum Tunghi</i> ..	^{Pursung.} 8	Uninhabited; good fountain. The Elliauts come there in spring.
<i>Ahou</i>	9	In going to this place cross two passes; one near <i>Dum Tungha</i> , the other close to <i>Ahou</i> . No water till you reach the stream that flows past <i>Ahou</i> , so called from a number of deer always at and near it.
<i>Killah Mah-</i> <i>veish Khan</i> } <i>Kurd</i> }	8	Well inhabited and cultivated.
<i>Killah Gubre</i> ..	9	In ruins: inhabited by forty or fifty families. Road not hilly, but stony and rugged.
<i>Robat Mahee</i> } <i>Feroosh</i> ... }	6	Caravansera of the fish-seller, on the banks of a river. Road rugged and uneven.
<i>Damen Koh</i> } <i>Moullah Ali</i> }	11	A very high mountain. At its foot a fine fountain, which Ali is supposed to have created: thence the name. Road at the foot rugged and uneven.
<i>Sultanabad</i>	4	Situated on the banks of a river. The whole of the road over the pass well inhabited, with gardens, and a deal of cultivation, has fountains and canals, and about one hundred houses.
<i>Bagh Gulnar</i> ..	6	The road light sandy soil, quite level: cultivation in many places. The moment you descend <i>Koh Moullah Ali</i> the climate alters.
<i>Hussinabad</i> ...	11	Has a small fort and about seventy or eighty families. It is situated on a level plain, which produces little but the <i>guz</i> . One fountain on the road of this plain, which abounds in good pasture and game, the resort of the <i>Balochee</i> and <i>Ghulje</i> tribes. A fountain

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Killah Deb</i> or } <i>Deo</i> }	^{Parangs.} 7	A fountain here, but no village or cultivation. The <i>Balochee</i> and <i>Ghiljie Elliauts</i> frequent in spring; there are ruins of an old fortification, said to have been called <i>Killah Deo</i> , from a belief that it was founded by <i>Deves</i> , or demons.
<i>Zemgan</i>	8	At the foot of a hill watered by a <i>tank</i> , or pond. The fields are watered by <i>Kahrez</i> . It has from three to four hundred families: some cultivation. Road even: few box trees. <i>Elliauts</i> come often in spring.
<i>Bunder Abbas</i> ...	12	Road even: soil soft but salt. No water till you arrive within two or three miles, then a few wells.
	177	Plain covered with <i>guz</i> .

ROUTE from KERMAN to TUBBUS, by a Native.

<i>Chesnahed Boorj</i>	8	Even road.
<i>Tubbus Koot</i> } <i>chooh</i> }	8	
<i>Killah Noovee</i>	8	
<i>Jafferabad</i>	11	
<i>Killah Hussein</i> } <i>Khan Balochu</i> }	9	
<i>Reg'h Shulteran</i>	12	This stage is remarkable for the nature of the sand, in which camels, horses, and men are lost. They sink into it, and are swallowed up, as in a quagmire. The sand also flows in strong winds like a river, and buries those that are near. No water in this desert: persons carry water that travel through it.
<i>Hous Sultan</i> ...	10	
<i>Tubbus</i>	11	

ROUTE from KASHAN to KERMÁN, by a French Gentleman

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	Leagues.
<i>Boozabad</i>	E. S. E.	6 Village: fifty houses near, and surrounded by low sand hills. Well-water muddy, provisions scarce.
<i>Diat</i>	E. S. E.	3 Village: fifteen houses.
<i>Roodabad</i>	E. S. E.	2 Ditto: eighty houses. Small stream formed by wells dug out as far as the mountains, two or three leagues distant. On the right very steep: tolerably cultivated.
<i>Mokhur</i>	E. S. E.	5 Village: fifty houses. Very little cultivation. Small stream coming from the mountain in the S. W.
<i>Ardestan</i>	E. S. E.	5 Village: one hundred houses, surrounded by low hills. Tolerably cultivated: many aqueducts and cisterns, supplied from the mountains on the S. W. and W. At a distance to the N. N. W. several ruined villages and barren hills.
<i>Shiaraghien</i>	E. S. E.	5 Village: thirty houses, at the foot of low desert hills. Road through a defile, between low mountains: but little cultivation.
<i>Mushaunee</i>	E. S. E.	7 Villages: forty houses. Water and cultivation scanty. Road through a winding defile, where no water is to be found. Situated in a vast uncultivated plain.
<i>Nain</i>	E. S. E.	6 Town: one hundred and fifty houses. Good well-water supplied from the neighbouring mountains, one of which commands the village. Caravansera much out of repair. In the environs of <i>Nain</i>

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	<small>General direction of the Road</small> Leagues	
<i>Noucambah</i> . . .	E. S. E. 6	<p><i>Nain</i> several small villages. Many wells, but little water. Soil fine, whitish, and sandy. On the road a building resembling a castle, and a small stream of water, one-third salt, supplied from the wells, which run parallel as far as the mountains on the South.</p> <p><i>Caravansera</i> : water very bad and in small quantity.</p>
<i>Aujdah</i>	9½	<p>Town : one hundred houses, surrounded with walls. Distant two leagues, several barren mountains, of a pyramidal shape, from S. W. to W. Water not good. An extensive plain to N. E. Several villages from N. to N. E., and a desert on the South. Stony desert plain : small hills scattered through it. Some villages from the N. W. to the N. E. At the foot of the mountains, towards the South, there is a desert for six leagues, without water.</p>
<i>Myboot</i> (Ancient town.)	10	<p>Town : one hundred and fifty houses, half in ruins, on an elevated spot of ground. Soil white, mixed with fine sand ; good well-water from the mountains in the South. <i>Caravansera</i> in good repair.</p>
	4	<p>One league from <i>Myboot</i>, a handsome building, resembling a castle, close to the road.</p>
<i>Sezdaba</i>	E. S. E. 4	<p>Town : two hundred houses. Good cistern water, but not abundant. Some canals flow in the environs from the North. Little cultivation. One league from <i>Yezd</i> a high sandy eminence, naturally shaped like a redoubt.</p>

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road Leagues	
<i>Yezd</i>	6	City, situated at the extremity of a plain, two or three leagues in breadth, in the middle of high and steep mountains, supposed to contain from five to six thousand houses: irregularly built sort of citadel in the middle, residence of the governor. No river in the environs: some small canals supplied from the mountains.
<i>Mahomedabad</i>	3	Town: two hundred houses, prettily situated: several gardens in the environs. Houses regular: good cistern-water: desert plain, covered with little white stones.
<i>Serjird</i>	4	Village: one hundred houses, on a sandy eminence, gardens in the environs. Good well-water: several rivulets from the neighbouring mountains in the S. and S.E. Road from <i>Serjird</i> through two defiles, in the middle of barren mountains.
<i>Undaroon</i>	7	Village: twenty-five houses. Very little cultivation: tolerable cistern-water. Road from hence over a desert plain: a little canal of drinkable water, flowing over rocks, coming from the mountains in the S. and S.E.
White Rock &) Marble)	8	White rock, streaked with fine white marble.
<i>Qumak</i>	5	Town: three hundred houses. Partial cultivation in the environs, except toward the West. Several canals of muddy water, one-fourth salt, coming from the neighbouring mountains towards the South.
<i>Beyaz</i>	6	Village: sixty houses. Little cultivation: good n h h cistern-

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	Leagues
<i>Kouskhan</i>	E.S.E.	5
<i>Hormuzabad</i> ..	E.S.E.	6
<i>Cabataiun</i> . . .	E.S.	12
<i>Aurabad</i>		5
<i>Shuadun</i>		4
<i>Bachin</i>		1

cistern-water. At the commencement of a desert plain a little canal from the mountains in the W.S.W.

Village : twenty houses. Road from hence a desert plain, seven or eight leagues in breadth, covered with sandy earth mixed with salt. Water scarce : barren mountains to the North and West.

Town : sixty houses, surrounded with walls. Tolerable cistern-water, and canals of muddy water, one-fourth salt. Several dwellings and little villages in the environs, which are tolerably well cultivated. From hence an extensive desert track : at a distance the mountains in the environs of *Kerman*. In this plain, which is more than nine leagues in extent, no water is procurable. At a distance from the road some wells, which yield water at the depth of sixty feet.

Village : sixty houses. Good water from the barren mountains in the S.W. Near the road another village. Very little cultivation in the environs.

Village : fifty houses. Road over a desert plain, rather elevated towards the East : environs partially cultivated. Canal from the mountains in the South.

Small town, inhabited by shepherds : little cultivation.

Village : eighty houses. Water at some distance, supplied from a canal coming from the mountains in the South. Partial cultivation. Road a barren stony defile, rather elevated. Descending three leagues, little

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	
		little canal of muddy water from the South: afterwards one at every league, for four leagues.
<i>Kerman</i>	7	City: five or six thousand houses. Streets and houses irregularly built. Situated at the extremity of a plain, in the environs of lofty steep mountains. Good cistern-water, but no rivers. Some rivulets from the mountains.

ROUTE from BOCHARA to SAMARCUND, by MELIK YUSOF A DILN.*

<i>Bostan</i>	6	Village, subject to <i>Bochara</i> .
<i>Kurmanah</i>	7	Small town, birth place of Beyu Jan, or Shah Murad Bey. Plain, level, well cultivated, fruitful country.
<i>Yanghee</i> }	6	Town, on the banks of the river <i>Kohud</i> ; also called <i>Zerasshan</i> , from gold being found in its bed.
<i>Ghourgan</i> }		
<i>Deh Bud</i> , or }	6	Small town. Level country, well watered and cultivated.
<i>Dah Bud</i> }		
<i>Samarcund</i>	6	Celebrated city. It has, since it was taken from the tribe of Yuz by Shah Murad Bey, recovered something of its former greatness. Size of <i>Poonch</i> : many fine buildings: delightful climate. On one side a fruitful and verdant plain extends to <i>Bochara</i> ; on the other, at the distance of two miles to the southward, the hilly country commences. River <i>Kohud</i> runs past <i>Samarcund</i> at a distance. City receives its waters from a small mountain stream. All kinds of fruit in plenty and great excellence.
		ii h h 2 Village.

* A very intelligent native of *Samarcund*, employed by Sir John Malcolm.

ROUTE from SAMARCUND to KOUKAN.

Names of Places	Distance	REMARKS
	General direction of the road	Leagues
<i>Ourgut</i>	5	Village. Good road, fruitful country.
<i>Yarce</i>	4	Village. Fruitful and level country.
<i>Cunjhut</i>	7	Village. Plain fine country.
<i>Zamin</i>	5	Village. Plain level country.
	12	
<i>Jezah</i>	7	Village.
<i>Ourad Tuppah</i>	7	Town inhabited by the Mingh tribe, now in possession of Hyder Turrah.
<i>Khojund</i>	9	City, belonging to the <i>Khan</i> of <i>Koukan</i> . Larger than <i>Samarcund</i> : every way delightful. On one side of its walls the <i>Sur</i> (as written in Buks the <i>Syphon</i>) flows: never fordable. No boats: passed on floats of reeds, drawn over by horses. City only equalled by <i>Shahr Subz</i> , in climate, beauty of situation, and population.
<i>Kanchadam</i> ..	8	The road does not cross the river, but goes up its banks, which are most fruitful. No wandering tribes in tents in this part: all reside in houses. Only three great tribes in this quarter, who, agreeably to the <i>Meer</i> , carry their houses on their backs. The <i>Kerghiz</i> , between <i>Koukan</i> and <i>Cashghar Karah Kal-pack</i> , on the right banks of the <i>Jaxartes</i> , and the <i>buzack</i> beyond them in <i>Desht Kipchak</i> .
<i>Koukan</i>	8	This is a larger city than <i>Khojund</i> . It has two small streams, on each side, situated in a plain, fruitful country. The <i>Khan</i> of this place is the head of the Mingh tribe.

ROUTE from KOUKAN to KASHGUR, by the same.

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS
	General direction of the Road.	Leagues
<i>Jigdliluk</i>	5	Road to this village through a plain well cultivated country, abounding in the <i>Sinjut</i> fruit, called <i>Jeg-dah</i> in Turkish: hence the name.
<i>Murghelan</i>	6	Large city: delightful environs, fine river, water famous. Subject to the Bey of <i>Koukan</i> .
<i>Tucht Soliman</i>	9	On, Throne of Soliman: an old ruin on the top of a mountain.
To a place in the moun- tains which has no name	9	
<i>Nakara Khal- dee</i> , or the place where the kettle drum was beat	7	Amidst mountains and narrow vallies, uninhabited but by summer visitants of the <i>Kerghiz</i> tribe.
To the <i>Kash- gur</i> side of the range of mountains called <i>Tie- ruck Duan</i>	6	This march over a lofty range constantly covered with snow, through which a dangerous road is made for caravans.
<i>Abgauh</i>	7	A <i>nullah</i> of water and level country, but no fixed inhabitants.
<i>Abgauh Duan</i> , or the se- cond place of water...	7	A plain country. A good deal of wood, but no inhabitants.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road	Leagues
<i>Kan Kurhuishim</i>	7	Or the lead-mine, constantly worked. Country not mountainous, but full of eminences of black stone and sand. The inhabitants of <i>Kashgur</i> come daily to the mine to labour.
<i>Kashgur</i>	2	Road over a plain, well cultivated. A fine river runs past the city, not large or navigable. A Chinese <i>Andan</i> resides here.

ROUTE from KASHGUR, by YURKUND, to YANG KILLAH.

<i>Yung Killuck</i> ..	5	Small town, well cultivated plain.
<i>Kusubah</i>	5	Plain, fine country.
<i>Kizil</i>	5	Town, plain fine country.
<i>Yarkund</i>	6	City, larger than <i>Hyderabad</i> .
<i>Wahb Kun</i>	4	Fine country, level and rich.
<i>Wardauzee</i> ...	4	Ditto ditto. All gardens from this to <i>Bochara</i> .
<i>Gheshtee</i>	4	Ditto ditto.
<i>Amcerabad</i>	5	A small fort: country the same.
<i>Nourallah</i>	5	A town with a small fort, situated at the foot of a mountain.
<i>Killah Sha-</i> } <i>dembeth</i> .. }	5	Old fort in ruins. Hardly any cultivation, road and soil being bad.
<i>Karah Kalpak</i> ..	7	The name of a tribe. This country on the banks of the <i>Jehon Sur</i> , or <i>Jaxartes</i> : country good. Does not extend above eight or ten <i>fursungs</i> on the other side of the <i>Jaxartes</i> : then travel through the country of the <i>Cossacks</i> , for twenty-one or twenty-two days, till you reach <i>Yang Killah</i> .* Plenty of water and pasture on the road.

* A fortress in the possession of the Russians.

ROUTE from CAZWEEN to RESHT, by MEERZA ALI NUCKHEL.

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road	Leagues
<i>Aganbauba</i> . . .	1	
Top of the } <i>Khuzzaun</i> }	6	A pass, very intricate and winding.
Below ditto . .	4	
<i>Loashan</i>	3	
<i>Manjul</i>	1	
<i>Rustamabad</i> . .	8	Cross the <i>Suffied Road</i> in this distance.
<i>Imaum Zada</i> }	8	
<i>Hashm</i> . . }		
<i>Kootum</i>	6	
<i>Resht</i>	8	
<i>Kooch Isfahan</i>	8	Cross the <i>Suffied Road</i> in this stage.
<i>Austeenabar</i> . .	1	This place is situated three miles from the <i>Caspian</i>
<i>Lahajaim</i>	4	<i>Sea.</i>

ROUTE from SENNAH to HAMADAN, by the AUTHOR

<i>Gulam</i>	23	Village, on the borders of a small river. At one mile passed the <i>Sennah</i> river. Here is the small village of <i>Rishtach</i> , situate near a bridge. For five miles several streams of water close to the road, and detached portions of cultivation. Three miles the road running along the side of the hills, rough and uneven, and to the S.E. a small valley, or rather
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Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Korba</i>	23	<p>rather dale, with rivulets of excellent water running through it, finely cultivated. At eleven miles, the villages of <i>Bahramabad</i> about half a mile to the right, and <i>Hillesabad</i> two miles on the left: abundance of water and cultivation in the neighbourhood of the villages. Two miles further enter on the plain of <i>Reshid</i>. Remaining ten miles over the plain: first nine miles neither water or cultivation. Part of the hills to the right covered with villages and gardens.</p> <p>Road over the same plain. At two miles a village, with a small stream of water and cultivation. At four miles a small river of good water. At eleven miles the village <i>Aurcatta</i>, with cultivation. At twelve miles the ruined town and fort of <i>Chapogly</i>, close to the road, between two streams of fine water. From hence to <i>Korba</i> no cultivation near the road, but abundance at a distance in the plain, and towards the hills. A large village at the foot of the hills, with a small river running through it.</p>
<i>Hamadan</i> ...	23	<p>Village: small stream of water running through it. At four miles the village of <i>Sungraceen</i>, at the foot of the hills two miles on the right of the road, which for the first eleven miles lies over the plain. At ten miles the village of <i>Duza</i>, on a small stream of water. At thirteen miles the ruins of an ancient Persian city and fort near a stream. At sixteen miles a small village at the foot of a small range of hills,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">over</p>

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS
	(general direction of the Road) Miles	
		over which the road lies for the remaining seven miles.
<i>Hamadan</i>	20	At six miles enter the fine plain of <i>Hamadan</i> , covered with cultivation, gardens, and villages. At seven miles passed the village of <i>Sanaclabed</i> , and over the bed of a river. Within five or six miles of <i>Hamadan</i> entered the gardens, and crossed a multitude of little streams and canals.

ROUTE from SONMEANY to NOOSHKY, by CAPTAIN CHRISTIE and
LIEUTENANT PORTINGER.

<i>Shak ka Raj</i> ..	15	Small village. Road over a sandy and salt marsh covered with jungle.
<i>Outul</i>		At one mile the small river <i>Hatta</i> , a branch of the <i>Pooraly</i> river. Road in general good. Country uncultivated and flat.
<i>Waruara</i>	18	Miserable village. Country flat and barren. Saw two wells: water brackish.
<i>Bela</i>		Town, situated on an elevated bank of the <i>Pooraly</i> river.
Bed of the } <i>Pooraly</i> ri- } ver }	8	For eight miles along the bed of the <i>Pooraly</i> river, mountains on either side, the river here occupying the whole intermediate space.
Do. do. or } entrance of } the <i>Kohun</i> } <i>Wat</i> }	16	Road still through the bed of the river, winding through mountains.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
Base of a } mountain } called <i>Ku-</i> } <i>najee</i> }	General direction of the Road Miles 29	At <i>Pung</i> , fifteen miles, delicious water. Road through a narrow water-course, called <i>Kohun Wat</i> , on mountain road, abounding with water. Latter part of road rather stony and bad, but water and forage plenty.
<i>Toorkabur</i>	15	Fourteen miles road bad and mountainous country to the bottom of the pass <i>Baruh Luk</i> , fine stream of water in the bed of the river <i>Oornach</i> .
Plain of <i>Wudd</i>		Road over an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains four miles to the right: no water nearer than the mountains. On quitting the plain, four miles over stony hills to the plain of <i>Wudd</i> : fine supply of water and partly cultivated. Small town of the same name, four miles to the right of the road.
<i>Khozdar</i>	35	For thirty-five miles through a barren mountainous country. Road extremely bad, and intersected by numerous deep and difficult ravines. <i>Khozdar</i> is very small, surrounded by a low mud wall, situated in a valley of the same name, between two ridges of high mountains.
<i>Baghwan</i>	10½	At ten miles and a half the village of <i>Bunkar</i> or <i>Baghwan</i> . Road good over the plains of <i>Khozdar</i> and <i>Baghwan</i> , both well watered, separated by the mountains above.
<i>Soherab</i>	50	Country bleak and desert. Road bad, alternately over or between the mountains <i>Soherab</i> , situated in a valley of the same name, which is very extensive, being from forty to sixty miles long, and twenty in breadth

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road Miles.	
		breadth, well watered by a stream supplied by different springs from the mountains. Three or four villages and some gardens scattered on the plain.
<i>Rodengo</i>		Village. Road pretty good, chiefly over the plain of <i>Soheraub</i> . Water in wells.
<i>Kulat</i>	25	Road tolerable.
<i>Ghurok</i>	7	Village. Road good, between low hills. Mountains at no great distance with plenty of water.
Water-course...	28	Near a small pool of rain water. Road winding and intricate. Crossed two passes: latter dangerous. At twelve miles water at a well.
Bank of the } river <i>Ky-</i> } <i>sur</i> }	31	Country bleak and barren. Road very winding. Crossed two passes: one close to the desert, separated on the S. S. E. from the other mountains by a deep and difficult ravine. On descending the pass entered the bed of a water-course between the mountains, which led into the desert. Last half a mile across the bed of the river <i>Kysur</i> , a small stream running in the centre.
<i>Nooshky</i>	9	Road over the desert.

ROUTE from NOOSHKY to SHIRAZ, by LIEUTENANT POTTINGER.

10	At three miles passed a <i>Goombuz</i> . A very good hard road over a flat barren country: mountains in front distant about four miles: those bounding the desert eight or ten miles on the left. Half way passed a ruined village, called <i>Karcy</i> , near which there is good water.
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Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
General direction of the Road.	Miles	
	29	After two miles over the desert entered the hills by a bad stony road, amongst the mountains. At twenty miles a dry broad river bed, called the <i>Bel</i> road : for six miles further in the bed or on the bank. Water in two or three places.
	25	The path (where there was any trace of such) either lying in the bed of the river or along the banks. Plenty of water the whole of the way. Jungle very thick in some places. Passed some extraordinary tombs.
	28	Road chiefly over a bare plain. At three miles the water in the bed of the river runs away to the S. E., and supplies the town of <i>Surawan</i> , distant nine miles East. Fifteen miles further (road over a plain covered with jungle) a well in the dry bed of the river <i>Burdoo</i> .
	30	Passed a deep well : water out of reach, and said to be brackish. Town of <i>Kharan</i> E. S. E., distant forty or fifty miles.
	17	Desert barren country. A pool of bad rain-water.
	31	At five miles a well : sides supported by date-trees, water scarcely drinkable. Twenty-seven miles further road over a desert, composed of red light sand.
	20	Road across the same desert. Particles of sand flew about in clouds without any perceptible cause. At sixteen miles the bank of a very broad dry river, called the <i>Burdoo</i> , runs from <i>Gurmsyl</i> in a S. S. E. direction,

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road. Miles.	
		direction. A small well in the bed of the river: very little water.
	21	Desert, not so sandy: many places hard black gravel. Mountains at a distance extending all round, in front from S. to N.W.
	40	Road this march over a gravelly sand. Desert clear of the sand.
<i>Kullugan</i>	12	Road over gravelly and stony hills. At twelve miles the small village of <i>Kullugan</i> , situated in a narrow valley between two mountains. Small town of <i>Jalk</i> distant about fourteen miles to the Southward.
		Road for six miles through a water-course between the mountains. Passed two small villages, surrounded by date-trees.
Near <i>Dezue</i> ...	26	Road very bad, alternately among the mountains or over barren and excessively stony plains: remarkable hill, called <i>Gwanka</i> , for its echo.
	15	Road principally through the district of <i>Dezue</i> , very populous and fertile. At ten miles through barren and rocky mountains, over which there is a strong pass, entered a very extensive plain: small town of <i>Sib</i> distant four miles to the South; and two miles to the Westward a village or town, called <i>Kullugu</i> or <i>Poogu</i> . A river, nearly dry, run through the centre of this plain, in the bed of which are large groves of date-trees. Country in general quite barren.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	Miles.	
<i>Jungle, near Mughusee</i> }		28	Road exceedingly winding, intersected by hills and ravines: very stony and bad. One pass over a range of mountains.
		25	At twenty-five miles the small town of <i>Mughusee</i> . Country barren and waste, chiefly consisting of mountains and dry river beds. In the latter food for camels, and in some places a very little water.
Near the ruins of a large village, called <i>Asmanabad</i> }		32	Road through a river bed, varying in breadth from two hundred yards to half a mile, overgrown with jungle, and affording plenty of water: at the latter part expanding into a flat sandy plain, eight or nine miles across, and bounded by hills.
<i>Pahura</i>			At four miles over a plain the town of <i>Huflun</i> . Road very good, over a bare gravelly plain, interspersed with groves of trees.
<i>Bunpore</i>	North. S.W. by S.	16	Road over a flat woody plain, with two or three small patches of cultivated ground.
		16	Road over a stony barren plain.
		40	Country flat and barren. At six miles water at one well.
<i>Basman</i>		40	A small village situated in a grove of date-trees, close under the mountains.
			Country extremely mountainous and barren; except the latter six miles, which was a stony plain, equally devoid of water or vegetation.
			A desert flat country. Mountains on our left, generally distant four or five miles, but in some instances

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road. Miles.	
		instances almost close to the road. No water or vegetation.
<i>Regan</i>	41	At six miles a spring of water, called <i>Gehgan</i> , but so salt as to be scarcely drinkable. At twenty miles the edge of the jungle of <i>Nurmanshur</i> .
Fort of <i>Boorja</i>	29	Road principally through a thick jungle.
Ditto <i>Nuhu-</i> <i>madabad</i> }	10	A very nice fort, larger than either <i>Regan</i> or <i>Boorja</i> .
A small village	30	At sixteen miles the fort of <i>Jumalee</i> : fine country, fertile, and well cultivated. The next fourteen miles over a bare plain, without water or any vegetation.
<i>Bumm</i>	10	Three miles and a half from <i>Bumm</i> a water-mill on the road side. Considerable part of the road through ruins.
<i>Subzistan</i>	44	A small village, the town of <i>Zehroot</i> lying N.W. by W., distant eight miles. The road good the whole way: latter twenty-eight miles affords no water.
	29	At twelve miles over a bare plain entered the bed of a river, nearly dry, along which the road leads for seven miles. Crossed it, and continued along the plain ten miles further. Water only in the river-bed, but there plenty. The road generally good.
	28	Country desolate and barren. At the sixteenth mile water. Last ten miles hilly ground, and the mountains close on each side of the road.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS
	General direction of the Road Miles	
	30	First ten or twelve miles road bad and stony. At the twenty-sixth mile the town of <i>Mahon</i> .
<i>Kerman</i>	20	Road over a plain pretty well cultivated, and interspersed with villages and gardens, particularly close to the mountains that encircle it.
At a garden ..	6	Road over the plain. Good water here.
<i>Robat</i>	40	Road over a plain, bounded by mountains: very good the whole way. About thirty miles the village of <i>Bagun</i> , where there is good water.
<i>Killah-i Agha</i> ..	63	Road over a bare hard plain, generally gravelly, and interspersed with jungle. At the twentieth mile the small fort of <i>Kuboster Khance</i> . After the fifty-sixth mile entered on an extensive and well cultivated plain between the mountains, which here approach with abundance of water.
<i>Pakillah</i>	40	First half of the distance over a plain, and the latter among or over mountains: the road excessively bad. Plenty of water in this road.
<i>Meenam</i>	8	Road over a continued series of rocky and bad mountain passes. A small town.
<i>Shuhri Babec,</i> or <i>Babah</i> <i>Beg</i> }	26	First ten miles a continuation of the range of mountains: the latter part a plain bare and uncultivated. Road generally good the whole way: particularly in the plain, where it is hard and flat. Formerly a handsome town, now in ruins.
<i>Robat</i>	28	Road over a plain, level and good. Water at this village rather brackish and not plentiful. A small part of the plain cultivated.

Village.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road Miles	
<i>Khurrah</i>	30	Village. Road very good over a barren plain, overgrown in some parts with jungle. About half way cross a river of liquid salt.
<i>Khoonsar</i>	14	Village situated in a most luxuriant valley. Country beautifully romantic, intersected and separated by ranges of lofty mountains, through one of which the road is cut out of the rock for about fifty yards. Path very narrow : road otherwise very good.
<i>Muzar</i>	14	Village. Road good. First three miles rather hilly, afterwards over a plain, running nearly East and West between mountains, and varying in breadth. Country beautiful and picturesque. Great part cultivated.
In the plain near the pass of <i>Ur- senjan</i> }	42	The whole of this march mountains were near on both sides, and the road in most places stony and bad. It principally lay through a valley (with a deal of jungle) at the western end of which is the defile or pass of <i>Ursenjan</i> , which town is distant five miles north of the road at the thirty-eighth mile. This defile is very narrow, not exceeding in some places fifty yards in width, and nearly two miles long.
<i>Shiraz</i>		At twelve miles passed the village of <i>Kunjan</i> , and at the fifteenth crossed a bridge over the <i>Bund Ameer</i> (called by the natives <i>Koolbar</i>) river. Cultivation of rice on this plain immense. Numberless canals intersect the whole country, for the purposes of irrigation. The next six miles over a plain, and k k k then

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road Miles	
		then entered a valley between the mountains, varying in breadth from one to six miles. Road rather rough and stony in some places, but not by any means bad. This valley continues to the plain of <i>Shiraz</i> .

ROUTE from NOOSHKY (by KULAT, HERAT, and YEZD) to
ISPAHAN, by CAPTAIN CHRISTIE.

The banks of the <i>Hel-</i> <i>mund</i> , or <i>Heermund</i> river	191	<p>First march passed a small pool of rain-water in the sand, which though dirty was fresh. At fourteen miles, after crossing a flat salt sand, some brackish water near some hills.</p> <p>Second march passed <i>Gholam Shah</i>, and a small tank of rain-water. Sand-hills approaching on right. This tract is called <i>Dhak</i>.</p> <p>Third march. At ten miles a range of mountains in front, and a strange hill on the left, called <i>Meekhe Roostum</i>. Road over a flat sand; no vegetation. The jungle, or bushes and trees, at the base of the mountains, is called <i>Chaguy</i>, and good rain-water two miles distant. A day's journey to the southward salt-water lakes, very small but deep.</p> <p>Fourth march. The range of mountains in front coming round in an arch from <i>Kharan</i>, terminates at a short distance to the northward. The whole country on the right a desert, up to <i>Candahar</i>.</p>
		Fifth

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS
	General direction of the road. Miles.	
		Fifth and sixth marches. Road, though hilly, not difficult or tedious. A good supply of water.
		Seventh march. At eleven miles passed <i>Mumoor</i> : bad water. Seven miles further <i>Kulehce</i> : small well of brackish water. Road long and tedious from the sand-hills.
		Eighth march, twenty-five miles. No water. Tedious, being hilly: alternately sands, hills, and gravel.
		Ninth march. Descended the sand-hills to a hard gravel desert. At eleven miles the banks of the <i>Hcl-mund</i> river. Descended by ravines, and entered a valley about one mile and a half or two miles across, the river flowing down between jungle. The country for half a mile on each side the river is cultivated by irrigation, the desert then rises in perpendicular cliffs.
<i>Rodbar</i>	40	Continued along the banks of the river, passing ruins of villages and small forts.
<i>Poolkee</i>	25	City in ruins. This march entered <i>Scistan</i> , having forded the river (after two attempts) near <i>Rodbar</i> .
<i>Humdar</i>	32	Small town.
<i>Dooshak</i>	16	Now called <i>Julalabad</i> .
<i>Jaeen</i>	39	Passed the small villages of <i>Albur</i> and <i>Dowlutabad</i> , and quitted <i>Scistan</i> about twenty-five miles of <i>Dooshack</i> , and entered <i>Khorasan</i> . Road over a bare hard desert. At twenty-five miles the ruins of the city

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road. Miles.	
		city of <i>Peshawuran</i> . The road through the ruins for five miles: little further a well of sulphurous water. <i>Jacen</i> is a fertile spot in the district of <i>Oke</i> , nearly surrounded by hills, from whence a stream issues, and supplies the whole valley.
<i>Koshan</i>	30	At fifteen miles fine water and forage. Ten miles further a water-course contiguous to <i>Eliasabad</i> , a small village.
<i>Furra</i>	5	A large walled town, situated in a fertile valley, well watered by a stream from the mountains, nearly half way on the high road from <i>Candahar</i> to <i>Ierat</i> . From <i>Dooshak</i> to <i>Furra</i> it is about sixty-five miles: one or two easy marches for horsemen, and one for loaded cattle. First march twenty-five miles, without fuel or water; the two last easy: the whole barren open desert.
<i>Unardana</i>	22	This march good hard road, surrounded by barren hills and no cultivation. At twenty-one miles entered a river bed. <i>Unardana</i> small town, situated between lofty bare rocks. A small stream of water.
Water-course } near the } village of } <i>Okul</i> }	32	At two miles the extremity of the valley. At seventeen miles left the road, and struck off to the right. About <i>Okul</i> there is plenty of water.
Hills to the } right of the } road }	30	At six miles an unfrequented <i>Zearutgah</i> in the desert. At twenty miles crossed a small hill: a well of brackish water. Fine road: hills on the left though diminished, and immense mountains on the right.

At

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
<i>Dushti Ham</i> } or Desert } of Ham }	General direction of the Road.	Miles.	At eight miles a well, called <i>Plessy</i> : good water and forage. Here opens a plain (between two ridge:) intersected by deep ravines. Struck out of the road to the foot of the northernmost range of mountains, in a hollow where there was a well of brackish water. From hence round the peak of the mountains, and crossing successive deep ravines, between which a good road. The <i>Dushti Ham</i> is situated at the top of the mountains bounding the valley of <i>Herat</i> .
<i>Herat</i>		33	At twenty-five miles a <i>zearutgah</i> . Country bare, except in the vicinity of the villages. A city. River rising in the mountains, running from East to West: highly cultivated.
<i>Ghoorian</i>		35	Road between gardens for five miles, when it opened to cultivated ground, which diminished near the mountains. At twenty-two miles the large village of <i>Schwan</i> . One mile further a small <i>Dervishes</i> village: good road the whole way. Twelve miles further the large town of <i>Ghoorian</i> , abounding with water, grain and forage.
<i>Kulat</i>		36	At ten miles leaving the cultivation, entered on an open tract, covered with the assafetida bush: a range of hills in front, joining the ridge of mountains. At twenty miles a well of good rain-water. At <i>Kulat</i> plenty of water and forage, and a small tract of cultivation.
<i>Khoff</i>		24	Descended a winding pass between steep hills, but

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS.
	<small>General direction of the Road</small> Miles W. S. W.	
		but good road. At ten miles a spring of water. At one mile further entered an extensive plain between two ranges of mountains. <i>Khoff</i> is a small town, situated immediately under a range of hills, well supplied with water, and a good tract of cultivation and gardens.
<i>Sherawan</i>	34	Crossed a fine plain mostly cultivated. Passed several villages: water and forage the whole way.
<i>Shar</i>	12	Fine village, famous for almonds. Eight miles further brackish water at <i>Surjern</i> .
<i>Tujurrood</i>	16	A compact little village among the hills.
<i>Chilsar</i>	12	Miserable village. Crossed two or three small hills.
<i>Coonsly</i>	28	A mountainous ridge on the right, running off to the N. W. Crossed a fine flat, but no water. At sixteen miles a large village, called <i>Nasuray</i> : water brackish. Eight miles from hence the road from <i>Mushed</i> to <i>Herat</i> joins. A good village, with a little cultivation and plenty of good water. At five miles crossed over to an old ruined <i>Surac</i> on the edge of the desert: plenty of water. Wells three miles from hence: at seven also and eleven. Dry well nearly every <i>fursung</i> . At twenty-five miles a well with water. Twelve miles further water and forage.
<i>Chardih</i>	39	At twelve miles water. Moved on to the hills, and entering between them, at nineteen miles, the little village of <i>Ispuk</i> , abounding with grain, fruit, water,

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS
	General direction of the Road. Miles.	
		water, forage, &c. Fifteen miles further between the hills, where there is plenty of water on the road, came to <i>Deh Mahomed</i> : good water, grain, and forage. From hence the road winds between hills. First twelve miles loose gravel: here is good water. Descending gradually turn a peak on the left, a good hard road over a desert, and along the base of a ridge of mountains. At twenty-four miles <i>Chardih</i> : <i>Tubbus</i> eight miles S. E. over these hills. <i>Chardih</i> is well supplied with water, grain, and forage.
<i>Poosht-e-Badan</i>	40	At eleven miles a water-course, after which ascending between hills came to <i>Rebbat</i> . Ten miles further hills close on either side all the way: no cultivation, water brackish. Next march between hills: rough road with ravines, water all the way. At eighteen miles bad water at <i>Shootooran</i> . Descended sand-hills: first road over deep sand, afterwards hard flat: no water or forage. At twenty-one miles a small tower, and a little supply of salt water. At twenty-four miles <i>Poosht-e-Badan</i> : large village, supplies of every kind abundant.
<i>Illahabad</i>	14	Range on the right approaching. At five miles water. At fourteen <i>Illahabad</i> : small village, water and grain.
<i>Rezab</i>	20	At ten miles <i>Saghan</i> : cultivation and supplies of all kinds, good water. From hence a narrow road winds over two small hills: mountains on right close, range

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road Miles.	
		range on the left distant five miles. At <i>Rezab</i> grain and forage, water bad.
<i>Kharani</i>	20	At fourteen miles a <i>Rood Khana</i> , and winding between hills of an immense range, which runs East and West. At five miles and fourteen miles water. Descended a steep winding road between the rocks to <i>Kharani</i> . Bread, grain, and forage abundant: water brackish.
<i>Yezd</i>	27	March between rocky hills, one mile distant on each side. At six miles over a plain. At twelve miles a cistern of good water: mountains on right run off. At seventeen miles road stony. At twenty miles enter sandy desert, range on left running off across the sandy plain.
<i>Yezdawah</i>	24	Deep sandy road along the base of the hills: gardens on either side for six miles. At fourteen miles passed through a large village <i>Eshkedar</i> , and then winding over sand-hills. Country about <i>Yezdawah</i> well cultivated, and good water.
<i>Oogda</i>	30	At twelve miles the small village of <i>Myboot</i> , contiguous to a range of hills on the left: to the right country well cultivated. Eight miles from hence <i>Ardakoo</i> , a large village, from <i>Myboot</i> W.N.W. At eight miles water and the hills approach. At eighteen miles village of <i>Tafta</i> to the right. <i>Ooyda</i> , a small village, situated on the edge of a desert, between two ranges of mountains, running N.W. and S.E. Water good: grain and forage plentiful.

Over

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road. Miles	
<i>Charbashee</i>	27	Over the desert: forage, but bad water.
<i>Gulchkoo</i>	27	Crossing the hills on the left, at six miles, good water and fine grazing: road hilly. At <i>Gulchkoo</i> a good village: abundance of every thing.
<i>Koopah</i>	20	From hence three miles between hills, then on a plain. Ridge of mountains a-head, at right angles, about twenty-five miles: good road. At six miles village, <i>Mooshky Noon</i> : three miles further a cistern of good water.
<i>Nadir Shool</i> ...	15	From hence over a plain: well at every <i>fursung</i> .
<i>Mooshkynoon</i> ...	16	Small village near the range of mountains, at the base of which a fine plain: grain and forage abundant. Road between the ridge. At three miles enter the valley of <i>Ispahan</i> . At five miles between gardens to the right, and at nine miles <i>Ispahan</i> .

ROUTE from SONMEANY to CHOUBAR, by a Native sent into that Country by SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

	Ludung	
<i>Seik Ka Raj</i> ...	6	A small village: no water. Road flat and sandy.
<i>Lyaree</i>	7	Water in several wells, and in the <i>Poralee</i> river.
<i>Phurrah</i>	5	Road flat, and a great deal of jungle.
<i>Hungoor</i>	6	Small village. Flat country: water in wells. Mountainous and hilly road. Very small village
<i>Hurecana</i>	6	on the bank of the mountain river <i>Aghor</i> .
<i>Goorunda</i>	4	Water in wells, rather scarce A small stream of good water. Country between this and <i>Hurecana</i> hilly, and the road bad.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	Pursuing	
Hoomara		9	Water from wells in the sea sand, from which it must be taken as it accumulates. <i>Arboo</i> , a small island, lies off this place.
Roomroo Nudee		6	A small river, on the banks of which travellers usually halt.
Kurmut		5	Water in wells. A deal of jungle.
Pusunee		6	Water good and in wells.
Gooruk		5	Country flat and salt. Water bad and scarce: very little cultivation.
Kundusoor		5	Much like <i>Gooruk</i> . Intermediate country flat and arid.
Kuppoor		4½	Like the two foregoing. Country the same.
Gwadur		5	Small sea-port town. Water in wells.
Juxinec		3	Very small place. Country level: route along the sea-shore.
Akhora		3	Water in wells.
Bhow-dustree ...		6	A small village on the bank of the <i>Dust Nudee</i> , which is crossed in this route. Country level.
Bhurais		5	Country level, water in wells.
Gwutter		6	Road good close along the sea-shore: water in wells.
Choubar		8	No water between this and <i>Gwutter</i> . Road flat. Small fort here, and the water in wells.

ROUTE from CHOUBAR to BUNDER ABBAS.

<i>Geanee Nudee</i> ..	Crossed	6	A <i>munzilgah</i> † without any settled inhabitants, though being on the bank of the <i>Nudee</i> .
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* River.

† Stage.

A *munzilgah*

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	Cosses
<i>Serro Nudee</i> ...	7	A <i>münzilgah</i> without any settled inhabitants, though being on the bank of the <i>Nudee</i> .
<i>Kunjoon</i>	8	Small village: country level and sandy.
<i>Gwak</i> (a well.)	8	A <i>münzilgah</i> : no water elsewhere between <i>Kunjoon</i> and <i>Gubbruch</i> .
<i>Gubbruch</i>	8	Small village: water in wells not good or plentiful.
<i>Jungun</i>	6	Ditto ditto.
<i>Jask</i>	5	Small sea-port town: water in wells and plenty.
<i>Goyaban</i>	3	Village.
<i>Seer</i>	3	Ditto.
<i>Kussuk</i>	4	Small place, very near the mountains. Water in wells.
<i>Minab</i>	6	Pretty large town: a fort near the mountains. Country between this and <i>Kussuk</i> is hilly. Water in plenty.
<i>Bhurnee</i>	6	Called by Captain Grant <i>Boorka</i> . A small place: water very brackish.
<i>Bunder Abbas</i> ..	7	Large town. General description of this route is flat, but the mountains are almost the whole way to be seen. Water at every halting place.

ROUTE from CHOUBAR to KEJ.

<i>Nugor</i>	6	Country rather hilly: one or two <i>nullahs</i> * to cross. <i>Nugor</i> is a village with a fort.
<i>Bhow</i>	5	Ditto ditto.

L 112

A small

Rivulet.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road Cosses	
<i>Pisung</i>	5	A small village : country hilly, water plenty.
<i>Meda</i>	5	Ditto with a fort : country hilly.
<i>Toomp</i>	5	A small town, has a wall and detached fort.
<i>Nussurabad</i> ..	4	Village : water plenty and very fine.
<i>Kej</i>	5	Chief town of <i>Mekran</i> , built on a hill on the bank of a river, in which there is a stream of water. Country about <i>Kej</i> hilly, and the mountains completely surround the plain in which it is situated.

ROUTE from KEJ to GWADUR.

<i>Bhugor Nudee</i>	5	A halting place with water.
<i>Dustic Nuda</i> ..	5	Ditto, ditto.
<i>Koolij</i>	6	A small village.
<i>Gwadur</i>	6	(Mentioned in the route from <i>Sonmeany</i> to <i>Choubar</i> .)

ROUTES from KEJ to BUNDER ABBAS.

<i>Kej</i>			See route from <i>Choubar</i> to <i>Kej</i> .
<i>Nijsurabad</i>			
<i>Meda</i>			
<i>Toomp</i>			
<i>Pisung</i>			
<i>Burpan</i>	7		Small village on the banks of a river.
<i>Burpan</i>			
<i>Kussur Kund</i> ...			
	12		An interesting halting place among the mountains, where water is to be had. A large village with two mud forts : river water.

A village

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road.	Cosses.	
<i>Heth</i>		4	A village with a mud fort.
<i>Bhoog</i>		4	Ditto, ditto, mountains.
<i>Geh</i>		6	Large fort and village : very mountainous country.
<i>Heechan</i>		4	Village and fort : very bad road. A river near the place, from whence the water.
<i>Bunt</i>		8	Road exceeding bad between this and <i>Huchan</i> . This is a large village. Water in springs.
<i>Gubreech</i>		30	Mentioned in the route from <i>Choubar</i> to <i>Bunder Abbas</i> . There are two halting places between <i>Bunt</i> and <i>Gubreech</i> , on the banks of two rivers, one of which is called <i>Sudgee</i> . Remainder of the route see from <i>Choubar</i> to <i>Bunder Abbas</i> .

ROUTE from KEJ to DIZUC.

<i>Bhooldroo</i>	6	A large river and three forts : road mountainous.
<i>Mooludanee</i> }	4	A halting place.
<i>Nudee</i> }		
<i>Kcjodah</i>	4	Small village : mountainous bad road.
<i>Punjgoor</i>	5	Middling road, country mountainous. A fertile district between two mountains, famous for dates. Water in the river.
<i>Kulung</i>	3½	A small encampment or village.
<i>Kohuk</i>	6	Large village, river water.
<i>Kussurd</i>	3½	Mountainous bad road. Two halting places between this and <i>Kohuk</i> .
<i>Dizuc</i>	4	A fine district, with several villages and great quantities of date-trees. A river runs past the whole of the villages. Wheat and other grain in plenty.

A small

ROUTE from KEJ to BAYLA.

Names of Places.	Distance	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road. Cosses	
<i>Goostung</i>	6	A small village on the <i>Soomcuwaree Nudce</i> . Country hilly, water plentiful.
<i>Kakwa</i>	5	These three stages are the following ones to <i>Goostung</i> . Country mountainous, and the road bad and difficult to travel with laden cattle. The term <i>Kakwa</i> applies to an encampment in the hills.
<i>Kakwa</i>	5	
<i>Kakwa</i>	5	
<i>Kakwa</i>	5	
A fort	6	Country in the vicinity of the fort excessively mountainous. The vallies between said to be fertile in grain of every description: water in the streams and very fine.
A fort	4½	A small village near this fort: country the same.
A fort	5	A village here also, and considerable quantity of cultivation in the neighbourhood. Mountainous country: water abundant and good.
<i>Lowance</i>	5	A considerable river, on the banks of which are a number of inhabitants in sheds and tents, and a deal of cultivation. Valley through which this stream runs is very fertile.
<i>Peidur Kussur</i>	4	Small village. Small portion of cultivation: mountainous country: very rough bad roads.
<i>Noondroo</i>	5	Village and river of the same name: fine grazing for cattle in the bed of the river. Great numbers of buffaloes here.
<i>How</i>	6	Small town, closely surrounded by mountains.
<i>Lulhsur</i>	6	Halting place at the bottom of the <i>Bayla Ghaut</i> , where <i>Noomrus</i> generally reside in tents.
		A halting

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road. Losses.	
<i>Lukh</i>	7	A halting place at the top of the <i>Bayla Ghaut</i> excessively difficult of ascent. Road excessively winding, and in places cut through the rock. For some distance so narrow, that camels passing are obliged to be unloaded.
<i>Bayla</i>	6	A large town on the bank of the <i>Pooralee</i> river.

ROUTE through the Western Parts of MEKLAN, by CAPTAIN GRANT.

<i>Gwadur</i>	<p>Captain Grant, according to the orders of Brigadier General Malcolm, left <i>Bombay</i> on the 18th January 1809, for the purpose of examining the Western Countries of <i>Mekran</i>, and on the 29th January arrived at <i>Gwadur</i>. Here, however, the country was in so unsettled a state, that he did not think it advisable to land, but proceeded a little further up the coast, to the village of <i>Gwuttur</i>, which consists of about one hundred and fifty mat huts, and a small mud fort, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen: water is procured by digging two or three feet in the sand, but after a short time it becomes brackish. Two streams fall into the sea at this place; they are dry, except during the rainy season, commencing in November, and continuing three or four months.</p>	
<i>Gwuttur</i>		
<i>Nugor</i>	<p>1st February. From <i>Gwuttur</i> to <i>Nugor</i> the road principally over a barren plain. Near this last village,</p>	

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
		<p>lage, which like the former consists of about one hundred and fifty huts, are some slight signs of cultivation; and about a mile N. abundance of water is procurable from wells.</p> <p><i>Nugor</i> is the residence of Meer Sobau, whose territory extends from <i>Jewannee</i> on the bay of <i>Gwuttur</i>, to <i>Choubar</i>, and about forty miles inland. The produce of the country is wheat, <i>jooaree</i>, and cotton; but the crops depend on the rains.</p>
<i>Choubar</i>		<p>From <i>Nugor</i> to <i>Choubar</i> the country quite barren. The road for the first ten miles very bad, and intersected by ravines: the rest, except over a hill near <i>Choubar</i>, over a barren plain. Water at this place is procurable, by digging twelve or fifteen feet in the bed of a <i>nullah</i>.</p>
<i>Tiz</i>		<p>11th. From <i>Nugor</i> to <i>Tiz</i> six miles and a half. <i>Tiz</i> is situated in a small valley, to which there are only two roads; one from the West, between the sea and the hills, and the other over the hills from <i>Choubar</i>: they are both well fortified.</p>
<i>Teezeopan</i>		<p>21st. Again marched towards <i>Nugor</i>, by way of <i>Teezeopan</i>. This road, though longer, is better than the other. However, in the hot seasons, there is a great scarcity of water.</p>
<i>Casercund</i>		<p>25th. From <i>Nugor</i> to <i>Casercund</i>. The first six miles over a plain; at twelve over steep hills, and the next six over the plain of <i>Dusht-yaree</i>. This plain is fifteen miles broad and twenty long, and</p>

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Cajoo Nullah</i>		<p>and is intersected by the <i>Cajoo Nullah</i>, which furnishes sufficient water for irrigation during the rains.</p> <p>26th. The road for the first eleven miles and a half over the plain; at fifteen over the hills; and at nineteen entered the <i>Cajoo Nullah</i>, whence the road is rough and difficult.</p> <p>27th. Marched twenty-four miles and a half over hills and through the <i>Cajoo</i>, which was perfectly dry: no water on the road.</p> <p>28th. The road to <i>Casercund</i> through the <i>Nullah</i> and a stony plain. There are no villages for the last three days' journey. The road mostly through the bed of the <i>Cajoo</i>, which is generally half a mile broad: the country on both sides covered with high hills of barren rocks.</p> <p><i>Casercund</i> lies in a fertile valley, about twenty-one miles broad. It consists of about five hundred huts, and is abundantly supplied with water, from twenty-five large springs on the North side of the valley. Wheat, rice, and dates procured in the greatest abundance.</p> <p>17th. Marched towards <i>Geh</i>. At four miles and a half <i>Heit</i>, a fine village and port: at nine miles <i>Boog</i>, a small distance to the left. Both these villages are well supplied with spring-water and abundance of palms. The rest of the road over hills and through ravines.</p>
<i>Heit</i>		
<i>Boog</i>		

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Geh</i>		<i>Geh</i> is situated between two <i>nullahs</i> coming from the East, and a third larger one from the North, into which the two former fall. The town consists of about six hundred huts and a large high mud fort, and is reckoned the second city in <i>Mekran</i> .
<i>Hechan</i>		21st March. From <i>Geh</i> to <i>Hechan</i> , the road over hills, and through ravines. The village consists of about two thousand inhabitants. The lands near it, are well cultivated and watered; it has a fort, situated on the banks of a <i>nullah</i> .
<i>Surku</i>		22d. From <i>Hechan</i> to <i>Surku</i> , the road is exceedingly steep and difficult, through the <i>Hechan Nullah</i> . This is one of the passes into <i>Mekran</i> , of which there are eight, between <i>Mersab</i> , and <i>Khelat-e-Sewa</i> , all so difficult that they might be defended by a small body of men.
<i>Lashar</i>		23d. The road for eight miles through ravines, and the remainder through the <i>nullah</i> of <i>Lashar</i> . Springs of water in most places.
<i>Esfaca</i>		24th. At two miles <i>Esfaca</i> , a large village and fort. At fourteen quit the <i>Lashar Nullah</i> , and enter the sand hills. At twenty-seven <i>Gishk</i> , a halting place, but no village, the water brackish.
<i>Gishk</i>		
<i>Bunpore Nullah</i>		25th. At ten miles the <i>Bunpore Nullah</i> , with a stream of water, twenty yards wide and three feet deep. The sands extend thus far. At thirteen miles <i>Bunpore</i> .
<i>Bunpore</i>		The fort of <i>Bunpore</i> is of mud and crowded with buildings.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
		buildings. It is situated on an extensive plain, and the adjacent lands are so well cultivated, that they supply most of the neighbouring countries with grain.
<i>Gwurpoosht</i> ...		1st April. From <i>Bunpore</i> to <i>Gwurpoosht</i> . This is a small village, with springs and palms. The road is crossed by the <i>Bunpore Nullah</i> , which loses itself in the sands, about forty miles West of <i>Bunpore</i> .
<i>Soormech</i>		2d. From <i>Gwurpoosht</i> to <i>Soormech</i> , a small village and fort. The road for the first twenty miles over a sandy desert, and the remaining part of the road over hills.
<i>Tunk</i>		3d. To <i>Tunk</i> thirty-three miles. At six attain the summit of the hills, where there is a very narrow pass, whence the descent, though slight, is to the South, by the <i>Kajoo Nullah</i> , which takes its rise about this spot. At nine miles, a short distance to the right, is the village of <i>Champ</i> . The rest of the road is good, but water rather scarce.
<i>Champ</i>		4th. Marched twenty-three miles through the <i>Kajoo Nullah</i> : the banks skirted with palms and houses the whole way. The descent, though great, is gradual.
		5th. The road through the <i>Kajoo Nullah</i> , passing <i>Casercund</i> .
<i>Casercund</i>		6th. To <i>Geh</i> , thirty-one miles.
<i>Geh</i>		8th. Marched from <i>Geh</i> , the road leading through the <i>Nullah</i> for thirty-three miles. The next two
		m m m ? miles

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
		miles hills and ravines, and the remaining six to a <i>nullah</i> with water, over a level plain.
<i>Neamkhor</i>		9th. The road to twenty-one miles among hills and ravines. Here commence the plains. Seven miles farther is <i>Neamkhor</i> , a salt-water river, unfordable when the tide is in; and five miles from this river is the village of <i>Tiz</i> . On this road there are few inhabitants.
<i>Choubar</i>		10th. Marched to <i>Choubar</i> , and in the evening returned to <i>Tiz</i> .
<i>Tiz</i>		11th. Marched forty-eight miles towards <i>Gch</i> .
<i>Gch</i>		12th. To <i>Gch</i> forty-one miles.
<i>Patab</i>		13th. From <i>Gch</i> to <i>Patab</i> , the first ten miles through a <i>nullah</i> , the next three over hills. No inhabitants, but plenty of water on the road.
<i>Wybusa</i>		14th. At sixteen miles <i>Wybusa</i> , a small village with water. At twenty-six halted at <i>Corandub</i> : no village, but abundance of water and forage. The road through a large <i>nullah</i> .
<i>Corandub</i>		
<i>Basheen</i>		15th. The road to <i>Basheen</i> exactly the same as in yesterday's march. Forage and water in plenty.
<i>Bulugh</i>		16th. Road to nine miles over stony plains to the wells of <i>Bulugh</i> . At nineteen cross the <i>nullah</i> with water in it, and at twenty-six halted at <i>Carwan</i> , situated on a branch of the above <i>nullah</i> . This day's march leads over the plains between the sea and mountains.
<i>Carwan</i>		

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Cashee</i>		17th. At nine miles the wells of <i>Cashee</i> , in a <i>nullah</i> : at thirty-four the wells of <i>Sooruck</i> . No water on the road between these stations.
<i>Sooruck</i>		
<i>Gabrieg</i>		18th. From <i>Sooruck</i> to <i>Gabrieg</i> are several villages and wells. Seventeen miles from the former place, at <i>Mulih Chadign</i> , is a high mound of stones, marking the boundary of <i>Mehran</i> , as here the territory of <i>Gch</i> ends, and that of <i>Jash</i> commences.
<i>Mulih Chadign</i>		
<i>Jageen</i>		19th. From <i>Gabrieg</i> to <i>Jageen</i> no water, but plenty from a <i>nullah</i> at the latter place.
		20th. At ten miles a <i>nullah</i> with wells, but the water brackish. At eighteen miles the hills extend to the sea. At twenty-six <i>Jash</i> , which is situated about two miles from the hills and eight from the sea, and consists of about two hundred and fifty huts and a mud fort. The water is from wells, and mostly brackish.
<i>Jash</i>		
		In the last five days' journey over the plains several spots were cultivated, but the crops had mostly failed: forage, however, every where abounds.
<i>Sheerahum</i>		21st. To <i>Sheerahum</i> the road is in general good, and no want of water. The hills in these parts are not so crowded as in <i>Mehran</i> , but admit a free and good passage between them.
<i>Sereek</i>		23d. On the road to <i>Sereek</i> are several villages. <i>Sereek</i> is the residence of the chief of <i>Jash</i> , and consists of about six hundred huts and a large mud fort:

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
		<p>fort : it is four miles from the sea and six from the hills of <i>Burkund</i>. The whole way from <i>Jask</i> the plantations of palm are numerous, and the wheat had been tolerably abundant. The wells are numerous, but do not supply much water, which is often brackish. Forage is scarce near the road, but abundant on the sands near the sea.</p> <p>25th. Twenty-six miles from <i>Serceck</i> there is water and forage. On the road are several villages and a <i>nullah</i>.</p> <p>27th. At five a salt <i>nullah</i>, and thirteen miles farther the cultivated parts of <i>Minab</i> and <i>Bulabe</i>, on the banks of the <i>Minab nullah</i>. At twenty-seven halted at <i>Fluckmee</i>.</p> <p><i>Fluckmee</i></p> <p><i>Minab</i></p> <p><i>Bunder Abbas</i></p> <p><i>Minab</i> is a large town, but the fort of no strength. Grain and forage in great abundance.</p> <p>28th. To <i>Bunder Abbas</i>. Only one village on the road, which is principally over a barren salt plain : there is, however, a <i>nullah</i> of fresh water and several wells.</p> <p>There are three roads from <i>Minab</i> to <i>Bunder Abbas</i> : the centre, which Captain Grant travelled ; another, by the sea shore ; and a third, at the foot of the hills. The last is most frequented, having a number of villages, and a good supply of water.</p>

ROUTE from BUSHIRE to BUSSORA, by the AUTHOR.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	<small>(Centre) direction of the Road.</small> Miles.	
<i>Rohilla</i>	12	Road over a flat sandy plain, destitute of good water, and at times overflowed by the sea. This is a small district, composed of ten or twelve mud villages, situated on the banks of a river, the water of which is salt and unfit for cultivation: that for use being supplied by wells.
<i>Bunder Reig...</i>	20	A continuation of the same sandy plain. Cross two rivers this march; one at <i>Rohilla</i> , the other seven miles further: both salt. About half-way a scanty supply of water in wells. The town of <i>Bunder Reig</i> stands close to the sea, surrounded by a miserable mud wall.
<i>Gumnowa</i>	9	Road over the same kind of country. Close to <i>Gumnowa</i> crossed another salt river, fordable: at this place ruins of an extensive city still visible; wells containing excellent water in every direction. This village is situated about a mile from the sea.
<i>Hissar</i>		Entered the hill of <i>Bung</i> , through which the road wound until within five miles of <i>Hissar</i> . Road tolerably good, destitute of water. <i>Hissar</i> is a mud fort. Water perfectly good: four or five wells close to the gate.
<i>Bunder Delum.</i>	11	Miserable fishing town. Half-way pass through <i>Mamhade</i> ,

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	
		<i>Mamhade</i> , a village : water tolerably good, supplied by upwards of twenty wells one mile from the town.
<i>Shibulshaz</i>	8	A small village standing on the sea-shore.
<i>Endian</i>	28	Road over a desert, destitute of water, and rendered almost impassable during the heats of summer by a scorching wind from the N.W. The town of <i>Endian</i> occupies both banks of the river <i>Tab</i> .
<i>Bunder Mashoor</i>	36	Tiresome march over a barren desert, without water, and almost impassable in the day during the hot weather. <i>Bunder Mashoor</i> , situated about two miles from the sea, surrounded by a wall.
<i>Dorak</i>	36	The capital of the <i>Chab Sheikh</i> ; sailed in a small boat down one of the branches of the <i>Jerahi</i> , which empties itself into the <i>Karoon</i> , seven miles above <i>Sabla</i> . Country on both sides an immense morass covered with reeds.
<i>Bussora</i>		

ROUTE from BUSSORA to SHIRAZ by SHUSTER.

<i>Mohumra</i>		
<i>Sabla</i>	18	Ruins of, situated on the banks of the <i>Karoon</i> .
<i>Ali Bel Hussain</i>	12	A deserted village. Followed the course of the river. Country uncultivated and desert.
		A village

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS
<i>Samania</i>	Miles 20	A village.
<i>Ahwaz</i>	25	Formerly a flourishing city, now reduced to little wretched town.
<i>Weiss</i>	13	A village on the banks of the river.
<i>Bunde Khel</i> ...	10	Trifling town, surrounded with a mud wall, situated on a projecting point of land, at the confluence of the rivers <i>Karoon</i> and <i>Abzal</i> . In this march crossed the <i>Karoon</i> .
<i>Shuster</i>	25	Through a well cultivated country. The city of <i>Shuster</i> is situated at the foot of the mountains of <i>Bakhtiaree</i> .
<i>Dezphoul</i>	36	Town. Road excellent, through a beautiful country covered with verdure, intersected with streams and canals. <i>Dezphoul</i> is situated on the eastern banks of the <i>Abzal</i> , and in a beautiful and spacious plain.
<i>Shus</i>	12	The ruins of <i>Susa</i> . Returned to <i>Dezphoul</i> on the 11th, and to <i>Shuster</i> on the 14th March, and commenced our journey to <i>Shiraz</i> on the 17th.
<i>Ram Hormuz</i> {	90 or 100	Village: once a large town. Road for the first eight or ten miles winds through a range of small hills, then enters upon the plain; mountains at no time further distant than four miles. Half-way a fountain of <i>naptha</i> . Country wild and barren greatest part of the way, destitute of water.
<i>Durr</i>		Village, situated on the banks of a river. Twenty miles from hence the river flows into the <i>Jerahi</i> .
<i>Sultanabad</i>	4	Wealthy village, surrounded with gardens.
<i>Jarsoon</i>	4	A village.
		n n n A modern

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Babaken</i>	Miles. <i>fursungs</i> 9	A modern town, situated in an extensive plain, three miles from the river <i>Jerahi</i> . After the first ten miles cross a range of hills. Road rough and stony.
Banks of the } river <i>Tab</i> }	12	Here about twenty feet in breadth and three deep: water remarkably fine.
<i>Dogoambrasoon</i>	29	A deserted village in a valley. Road for the first four <i>fursungs</i> generally excellent: then over a steep hill, through the defiles of which it winds till within four miles of <i>Dogoambrasoon</i> , when it again leads into a fine plain, encircled on all sides by mountains. This march saw the ruins of many villages: half-way a rivulet of very fine water.
<i>Sir Abe Sea</i> ...	36	The encampment of Jaffer Khan. Five <i>fursungs</i> of this march through a narrow vale covered with wood, with a spring of good water on the northern face of the mountains. At eight miles entered the plain of <i>Basht</i> , after crossing which descended a steep hill, into the beautiful valley of <i>Sir Abe Sea</i> .
<i>Fallayoon</i>	18	Partly through the last mentioned valley and that of <i>Fallayoon</i> , a village.
At the fort of } <i>Killah Sufied</i> }	7	(White fort) high hill, nearly perpendicular on all sides. On the summit fifty springs of good water
<i>Goosunjoon</i>		A village at the foot of the pass of <i>Sucreab</i> .
<i>Dooshmenzeree</i>	8	After gaining the top of the pass, eight <i>fursungs</i> over a level road and through a forest of oak.
<i>Gooun</i>		A village.
<i>Shiraz</i>	5	Capital of <i>Fars</i> .

Through

ROUTE from SHUSTER to BUSSORA, by HAWEEZA.

Names of Places	Distance		REMARKS.
	Miles	Farsangs	
<i>Dezphoul</i>		12	Through a cultivated country.
<i>Shus</i>	7		In this road cross the river <i>Kerah</i> , three miles from <i>Shus</i> .
<i>Solmane.</i>	8		Cross a desert without water.
<i>Haweeza</i>	7		Ditto ditto
<i>Ausha</i>	12		
<i>Bussorah</i>	6		

ROUTE from SHUSTER to ISPAHAN.

<i>Dushbezurgee</i>	2		
<i>Salat</i>	21		Water and cultivation in the road.
			Road bad, and very hilly.
<i>Ispahan</i>	10		Greatest part of the road over hills: no villages.

SECOND ROUTE from SHUSTER to ISPAHAN.

<i>Furkendche</i>	1		Large village at the foot of the mountains.
<i>Ispahan</i>			Six days' journey over the hills: no villages, but the road tolerably good.

ROUTE from DEZPHIOUL to KERMANSIAHAW.

Is six days' journey, at the rate of six *farsangs* a day. Road bad, particularly over the mountains, and cross two rivers, neither of which are fordable. No towns or villages.

n n n 2

Village:

ROUTE from BUSHIRE (by FIROZABAD) to SHIRAZ, by

LIEUTENANT SNODGRASS.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Akram</i>	Miles 30	Village: hot wells here. Road, though sandy, good. Passed a small village, called <i>Meer Abdulla</i> , on the left.
<i>Khalkema</i>	25	A small village at one corner of a small plain. Road in a pass through the rocks, formed by a small rivulet running in a winding course. Another village, called <i>Taluk</i> , lies at the other extremity of the plain, which is well watered and cultivated.
<i>Bush Goom</i>	20	Small village, situated in a plain, apparently devoid of cultivation: water bad and scarce. About nineteen miles the pass of <i>Hajee Sulla</i> . Remainder of the road pretty good: country barren and rugged.
<i>Birmey</i>	35	A small place: the village of <i>Ferashbaund</i> to the left, distant nine miles. Road bad: country barren. At sixteen miles a small rivulet crosses the road.
<i>Firozabad</i>	40	Road bad. Near <i>Firozabad</i> descend the mountains into a beautiful well cultivated plain. The fort lies at the further extremity.
<i>Zangeroo</i>	22	A <i>caravansera</i> . Road four miles through the valley, sixteen miles through the pass, remainder a small plain: greater part of the road very bad. At six miles a small fort, called <i>Kadgee</i> .
<i>Cowall</i>	12	A <i>caravansera</i> , at the extremity of the plain of <i>Shiraz</i> .
<i>Shiraz</i>	38	City in a plain, well cultivated: road good the whole way.

ROUTE from PERSEPOLIS to ISPAHAN, by MAJOR CAMPBELL.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	General direction of the Road	Miles.	
<i>Saxund</i>	N. 40 W.	13	Village: a stream of the same name near.
<i>Kemun</i>		15	Village. Road for a half mile along the banks of the river, then crossed, and remainder of the march between brown and arid mountains.
<i>Moorghaub</i> ..		14	Road between the bases of two abrupt chains of mountains. This is a large village with a fort, and near it are springs of fine water, which irrigate the whole plain.
<i>Deibud</i>		25	A <i>caravansera</i> . At nine miles a <i>caravansera</i> , almost ruined: near it a river. Country naked and arid, plain partially cultivated.
<i>Khone Korreh</i> .		14	A <i>caravansera</i> : bad water from a tank.
<i>Surmek</i>			Situated on the East side of the plain, near the foot of the mountains. Road on the right of a plain: mountains on both sides run North and South.
<i>Abadeh</i>		12	Surrounded with gardens: road good.
<i>Shoolgiston</i> . . .		17	Road along the plain. At eight miles a village, called <i>Baghavardar</i> .
<i>Yezdikhaust</i> ..		15	Road still over a gravelly soil. A town, situated on the brink of a precipice.
<i>Mazhood Beggy</i>		18	Road good.
<i>Komeshch</i>		12	Town. Near the town crossed the bed of a stream.
			Village,

Names of Places	Distance.	REMARKS.
	<small>Actual direction of the Road</small> Miles	
<i>Mayar</i>	14	Village, situated at the foot of the mountains. A <i>caravansera</i> here.
<i>Ispahan</i>	26	Road through the valley of <i>Mayar</i> , and the mountains to the plain of <i>Ispahan</i> .

ROUTE from ISPAHAN to KASHAN, by the Same.

<i>Gaz</i>	10	On the right of the road a village, called <i>Saym</i> . Soil soft: road rendered swampy by the streams which intersect it.
<i>Mourchikourd</i> .	18	At seven miles a ruined <i>caravansera</i> . Six miles further a handsome <i>caravansera</i> . Country poor: and ruins in every direction.
<i>Kohrood</i>	32	At twelve miles a <i>caravansera</i> . Road good on an arid plain. At eight miles further, over rising and falling ground, a <i>caravansera</i> , called <i>Aga Kemal</i> : a little cultivation around, the rest a desert.
<i>Kashan</i>	21	Road in the valley of <i>Kohrood</i> to a narrow pass, in length about six miles, terminated on the left by a <i>caravansera</i> : skirted a small artificial lake, called the <i>Bund Kohrood</i> , supplied by the river of <i>Kohrood</i> .

Village,

ROUTE from TEHRAUN to HAMADAN, by MAJOR CAMPBELL.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Ali Shauh Abash</i>	20	Village. Road good but miry, being covered with snow. Fine country, well watered and cultivated. About half-way narrow stream of water: at fifteen miles a deep and abrupt ravine.
<i>Rishtah</i>	16	Small mud fort. Road good, over a fine level, but heavy from the thaw. Crossed a few water-courses but no rivers, and several decayed villages.
<i>Ishtihaud</i>	22	Large village. Road through a fine plain, hard and level.
<i>Sehzabaud</i>	20	Small village. Road first part hard and good: latter part muddy and wet. Passed several ruined villages and canals of water.
<i>Boostamuk</i>	23	Village. Road first part hard and dry: latter part covered with snow.
<i>Aubguroun</i>	15	Road under several ranges of low hills, from whence issued many streams of water.
<i>Auwah</i>	14	Road through two narrow ranges of hills. Middling sized village: good mud fort. Crossed the river <i>Cara Coom</i> in two or three places.
<i>Mccanah</i> , or } <i>Mauniaun</i> }	13	Road through two ranges of hills. A small village: two or three others near it.
<i>Tukeea</i>	10	Good sized village. Road pretty good and level, but covered with snow: country open and level. Crossed a stream of water near the village.
<i>Kaubootranung</i>	18	Large extensive village: road a small tract through the snow.
<i>Mhajaion</i> , or } <i>Makran</i> . }	15	Road pretty good.
<i>Hamadan</i>	16	Road very good.

ROUTE from BAGDAD to CONSTANTINOPLÉ, by the AUTHOR.

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Dokhara</i>	7 hours	A ruined village.
<i>Dilli Abbas</i>	14	A village.
<i>Kara Tepe</i>	9	A village. The soil good.
<i>Kufri</i>	6	A pretty village.
<i>Tooz Khoorma</i>	9	A large river running into the <i>Tigris</i> .
<i>Taouk</i>	7	A village.
<i>Kerkouk</i>	7	A city and castle on an eminence.
	9	A small town on the little <i>Zab</i> .
<i>Altun Kupri</i>	14	Inhabited by Nestorian Christians.
<i>Erbil</i>	14	Ditto, ditto. The great <i>Zab</i> fordable.
<i>Kara Koush</i>	4	A large city on the <i>Tigris</i> .
<i>Mosul</i>		From <i>Mosul</i> to <i>Merdin</i> is a desert, without any villages whatsoever till you reach the district of <i>Nisibin</i> , which is within a day's journey of <i>Merdin</i> . The stations in the desert have all names, which it is of no importance to be acquainted with. An hour or two from <i>Nisibin</i> , on the <i>Merdin</i> road, observe a curious ruin, apparently the remains of a castellated building. Still nearer <i>Merdin</i> are other ruins, apparently of great antiquity. This desert is crossed in three or four days.
<i>Merdin</i>		
<i>Sheikhan</i>	4	Village. Country mountainous.
<i>Khanchhbuar</i>	8	Village. Ditto, ditto.
<i>Diarbekr</i>	4	The ancient <i>Amida</i> , a large city situated on the <i>Tigris</i> .

A town

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Caravansera</i> ..	6 hours	
<i>Arguna</i>	7	A town on the side of a hill. Three miles beyond <i>Arguna</i> crossed the <i>Tigris</i> , here a little brook.
<i>Madan</i>	3	A town near a copper mine.
<i>Karpout</i>	10	Half way between <i>Madan</i> and <i>Karpout</i> a salt-water lake. The country very mountainous between <i>Arguna</i> and <i>Karpout</i> .
<i>Eurogly</i>	14	Followed the banks of the <i>Euphrates</i> for five or six miles before arriving at <i>Eurogly</i> , where the river was crossed.
<i>Malatea</i>	6	<i>Malatea</i> is the ancient <i>Melitene</i> , and still a populous city.
<i>Hassamup</i>	7	A village.
<i>Hakimkar</i>	6	Ditto Fine country.
<i>Hussanchent</i>	6	Ditto Ditto
<i>Elegor Khan</i> ..	7	Ditto Ditto
<i>Sixas</i>	17	Between <i>Sixas</i> and <i>Tokat</i> a high mountain, called <i>Giddiz daghe</i> , which I conjecture to have been formerly a volcano.
<i>Tokat</i>	1 day	<i>Tokat</i> is a very large town, properly the capital of <i>Asia Minor</i> .
<i>Amasia</i>	2	Between <i>Tokat</i> and <i>Amasia</i> , at a place called <i>Turlhal</i> , the ruins of a castle.
<i>Marsoxar</i>	1 short stage	A pretty large town, inhabited by a fanatic set. Near this is a silver mine.
<i>Hajee Keery</i> ..	14 hours	Village.
<i>Osmanjic</i>	11	Curious town. Plain around cultivated and well watered. Romantic country.
<i>Haice Hamza</i>	8	A village. Between <i>Omanjic</i> and this a curious road, cut out of the rock.
		o o o
		A town

Names of Places.	Distance.	REMARKS.
<i>Tosia</i>	9 hours	A town.
<i>Kara Joman</i> ..	17	Village.
<i>Hamanlee</i> . . .	12	A new town.
<i>Gelideh</i>	9	Village.
<i>Boli</i>	11	Mineral baths. Between <i>Gelideh</i> and <i>Boli</i> a lake : also some sepulchral antiquities, of the kind called by the Greeks <i>Stele</i> .
<i>Duhta</i>	9	Village. Fertile country.
<i>Hindah</i>	12	Ditto Ditto
<i>Mudali</i>	1 stage	Ditto Doitt
<i>Subunjee</i>	12 hours	Situated in a thick wood.
<i>Tourbalu</i>	1 stage	Village. Extensive forest.
<i>Gaive</i>	1	Near this a curious bridge over the <i>Sangarius</i> .
<i>Tabange</i>	1	Rich wooded country.
<i>Ismid</i>	9	Ancient <i>Nicomedia</i> . Large town.
<i>Gibsa</i>	9	Said to contain the remains of Hannibal.
<i>Scudari</i>	9	The ancient <i>Chrysopolis</i> , now one of the suburbs of <i>Constantinople</i> .

ROUTE from ALEPPO to DIARBEKR, by LIEUTENANT COLONEL
SCOTT, Madras Artillery.*

	Hours. Minutes.	
<i>Khool</i>	5 30	A small hamlet.
<i>Kanjour</i>	9 -	A small village.
<i>Antab</i>	8 -	Large populous village.

A walled

* The distance of each stage is computed by time, at the average rate of four miles and a half per hour.

Names of Places.	Distance.		REMARKS.
	Hours	Minutes	
<i>Elbire</i> or <i>Bhir</i>	10	—	A walled town on the East bank of the <i>Euphrates</i> . Wall in a dilapidated state.
Some <i>Arab</i> tents	6	—	Fine open country.
<i>Orfa</i>	9	—	Large walled town : greater part of the road through a barren uncultivated country.
<i>Germush</i>	2	15	A small village.
<i>Soorreack</i>	19	—	Chiefly through an open level desert : not a hut to be seen, and very little water.
Small village ..	10	—	Among the hills. The greater part of the road through a mountainous and difficult country.
<i>Shurmock</i>	7	0	Road still intricate, but descending towards the plain.
<i>Mudem</i>	8	—	Poor village : road tolerable.
<i>Caravansera</i> ..	7	—	Large building : road good, country improving.
<i>Diarbekr</i>	10	30	Surrounded by a lofty wall in good repair. A large and populous city : country very fine.

KARACK.



It may, perhaps, be the subject of future regret, that the plan proposed by Sir John Malcolm, in 1808, for taking possession of this island, was not carried into execution. It could not fail, from its admirable position, to give us the complete command of the commerce of the Gulf, which must have increased to a very considerable extent, from the security such a settlement would have afforded to those who were engaged in it. This is no place for the discussion of those great political advantages which would have attended the adoption of such a measure, but there cannot be a doubt but the great addition of solid influence which we should have obtained, and the approximation of our strength to countries under weak, faithless, and distracted governments, would have been the best mode of supporting or awing those, who might oppose or aid any of our European enemies that might attempt the invasion of India. The insular situation of *Karack* could always have enabled us to continue that defensive system, which we certainly can never pursue if we establish ourselves upon the continent. This measure, whilst it secured the British Government from all the evils and embarrassments, which must eventually result from too close a connection with the barbarous states on the adjacent shores of *Persia* and *Arabia*, would, when these were convinced, (from what they saw of our actions,) that our system was solely defensive, have acquired us a confidence calculated to facilitate the accomplishment of any operations which future emergencies might render necessary.

INDEX.



A.

- Abbas* (Shah), palace of, described, 163—166. Public edifices, erected by him, 166.
- Abdul Cawder* (Sheik), tomb of, 200. Superstitious regard paid to him, *ibid.* and *note*.
- Abushchr*, sea-port of, described, 69, 70.
- Abzal* (river), course of, 96.
- Afghans*, devastations of, 111.
- Agriculture*, depressed state of, 37. Articles chiefly cultivated, 38.
- Ahmed* (Pasha of Bagdad), anecdotes of, 306.
- Ahwaz* (town), 89. Ancient ruins, *ib.* 96.
- Alasan* (river), course of, 342.
- Alaska* (province and city), 324.
- Alcppo*, route from, to *Diarbekr*, 466.
- Alexander the Great*, probable route of, 72, 74. March of, through Gedrosia, 222, *note*.
- Alexandria*, supposed site of, 282.
- Al Ghebal*, a mountainous tract, in the province of *Irak*, 124, 125.
- Ali* (mosque of), 285. Traditions concerning, *ibid.*

- Alloos* (village), 266.
- Alp Arslan*, tomb of, 179.
- Altun Kupri* (or the Golden Bridge), town of, 300.
- Amadia* (fort and town) described, 301.
- Ameen a Doulah*, (or Lord High Treasurer) functions of, 29.
- Amerote* (city), situation of, 231.
- Amul* (city), 163.
- Amusements* of the Persians, 25.
- Angar* (island), 15.
- Animals* (wild), found in Persia, 42, 43. Of Arabia, account of, 242—244.
- Annah* (the ancient *Anatho*), account of, 266.
- Antiquities*, remarkable at *Firozabad*, 68, 69.
- Amund Dijel* (district), productions and climate of, 313.
- Apamea*, present site of, 255, 287, 288.
- Arabian tribes* of the Pashalick of *Bagdad*, 309, 310.
- Arabs*, bloodless battles of, 91, *note*. Account of their wandering tribes, 95, 96.
- Araqi*

Araqui (river), course of, 341.

Ararat, mount, 326.

Arascha (river), course of, 319.

Araxes (river), course of, 57, 149, 320, 321.

Arbella, present site of, 300.

Architecture of the ancient Persians, superior to that of the moderns, 52.

Ardebil (city), 152.

Ardellan (province), extent of, 142. Its situation and appearance, 143, 144. Character and hospitality of its prince, 145 and *note*.

Argish (town), population and present state of, 329.

Argunna (town), present state of, 335.

Armenia (kingdom of), its ancient extent and modern boundaries, 318. Revolutions in its history, 319. Productions, *ibid.* Rivers, 323. Pashalicks of, 321. The Armenians, the chief traders in *Persia*, 36. Their condition, *ibid.*

Armenia (Georgian province of), its flourishing state, 343.

Army and Arms of the Persians, account of, 32—34. The troops kept together by the hope of plunder, 34. Defective organization of, *ibid.* Army of the Chah Sheikh, 91.

Arosio (river), origin and course of, 57.

Artillery, wretched, of the Persians, 34.

Ashraff (city), 163. Palace of Shah Abbas there, described, 163—166.

Asterabad (province), description of, 168. Route to, from *Mushid*, 408.

Astrology, cultivated in *Persia*, 28.

Atta Begs, their power and authority, 61, *note*.

Atash-Kudda, or Fire Temple, at *Firozabad*, ruins of, 68, 69. Another near *Badku*, 360.

Atarice, a prominent character of the Persians, 35.

Author plundered by the Wahabees, 242, *note*.

Azerbaijan (province of), ancient name and boundaries, 148. Face of the country, *ibid.* 149. Districts into which it is divided, 149. Rivers, *ibid.* 150. Climate, 158.

B.

Babel (supposed Tower of), 252, 253.

Babylon (ancient city of), its extent, 269. Description of, 270, 271. Its ruins described, 273—282. Geographical position of, 281.

Babylonia (ancient kingdom of), its extent, 236, 237. Fertility of its soil, 237.

Babylonian Empire, revolutions of, 272.

Bacouba, villages of, 300.

Bactria (province), modern name and state of, 187, *et seq.*

Badku (port), description of, 359.

Bagdad (pashalick), boundaries of, 236. Description of its provinces and cities, 237, *et seq.* Fertility of its soil, 237, 238. Excellence of its fruits, 239. Climate, 244. Rivers, *ibid.* 245. The Pasha of, an independent sovereign, 306, 307. Anecdotes of Ahmed Pasha, 306, 307. Of Solyman Pasha, 307, 308. Arabian

- bian tribes of the pashalick, 309—311. Route to, from *Sennah*, 385. Route from, to *Constantinople*, 464.
- Bagdad* (city), why thus called, 246. By whom built, *ibid.* Sketch of its history, 247, 248. Description of, 247—250. Trade, 251. Diseases, 251, 252.
- Bahram Gour*, palaces of, 79. Drowned while hunting, *ibid.*
- Bahrein* (island) described, 17, 18.
- Baltegan* (salt lake of), 60. Excellency of its salt, *ibid.*
- Bal-frosh* (town of), 163
- Balisbiga* (castle), ruins of, 331.
- Balouches* (tribe), manners of, 204.
- Balouchistan* (country of) described, 211, *et seq.*
- Bamborah*, ruins of, 233.
- Bamian* (mountains), 171.
- Barbarism* of the Persian chieftains, anecdote of, 94.
- Basman* (island), description of, 16.
- Basra*, situation of, 288. Description of, 289. Its trade and population, 290. Revolutions of its history, 291.
- Bayazid* (city), description of, 327.
- Bayla* (town), situation of, 210. Revenues of its chief, *ibid.*
- Bazar*, or market-place of *Shiraz*, 62. Of *Lar*, 83.
- Bedri* (district and town), 303.
- Beglerbegs*, their power and rapacity, 30, 31.
- Behaban*, town of, 71, 72. Population, 72.
- Bell* (river), course of, 215, 216. Extraordinary ruins in its vicinity, 216.
- Belus* (temple of), supposed ruins of, 278, 279.
- Beni Hashem*, an Arab tribe, 310.
- *Lam*, tribe of, *ibid.*
- Besiltoon*, account of remarkable ruins and excavations at, 131.
- Bestan*, cape, 82.
- Bellis* (city), description of, 330, 331.
- Bistan* (town), 173.
- Boats*, of a singular construction, used on the *Euphrates*, 281.
- Bochara*, route from, to *Samarcand*, 419.
- Boorojerd* (town), situation of, 139.
- Bostana*, cape, situation of, 82.
- Boundaries* of the Persian Empire, 1.
- Bursa* (or *Bounsippa*) town, 281. Tomb of *Ezekiel* there, 282.
- Braminabad*, supposed ruins of, 233.
- Bricks* (Babylonish) described, 273, 274. Remarks on, 279, 280.
- Bulkh* (province and city), description of, 187, 188.
- Bumm* (city), ancient and present state of, 196. Fate of its prince, *ibid.*
- Bund* (or dyke) over the *Karoon* described, 98, 99. Ancient one near *Nunia*, 259, 260.
- Bund Emcer* (river), origin and course of, 59.
- Bunder*

- Bunder Abbas* (town), trade of, 201. Routes to, from *Kerman*, 412. From *Choubar*, 442. From *Kej*, 444.
- Bunder Delum*, town of, 71.
- Bunder Reig* (town of), captured by Kurim Khan, 71. Present state, *ibid*.
- Bunpore* (river), course of, 205.
- Bunpore* (fort), 218, 219, 450. Route from, to *Burjun*, 394.
- Bunt* (river), 205.
- Burdoo* (river), course of, 216, 217.
- Burjun*, route from, to *Bunpore*, 394.
- Busheab* (island), description of, 17.
- Bushire*, sea-port of, its situation, 69. Description of, *ibid*. 70. Roads and commerce, 70. Route from, to *Shiraz*, 363. To *Bussora*, 455. To *Shiraz*, 460. Route to, from *Candahar*, 403.
- Bussora* (city), situation of, 288. Described, 289. Trade and population, 290. Revolutions in its history, 291. Route to, from *Bushire*, 455. Route from, to *Shiraz*, 456.
- C.
- Cabul* (province), boundaries of, 235. Route to, from *Jallalabad*, 392. Route thence, to *Candahar*, *ibid*.
- Cajoo* (river), course of, 205.
- Camels* of Arabia, account of, 242. Mode of travelling on them, *ibid*. 243.
- Canals* of *Mesopotamia*, 245. Of *Kerbela*, 268. Of *Pallacopas*, 284. Of *Nejiff*, *ibid*.
- Candahar*, route to, from *Cabul*, 392. Route from, to *Bushire*, 403.
- Casercund* (village of), 445.
- Cashan* (city), situation of, 115. Buildings, 116.
- Caspian Sea*, length and depth of, 6. Known to, and navigated by the ancients, 7. Ports and modern commerce of, *ibid*.
- Casween* (city), 121. Route from, to *Resht*, 423.
- Caucasus* (mount), range, and extent of, 3, 4.
- Cavalry* of the Persians, arms of, 32. Excellencies and defects of, 33, 34.
- Ceremony*, attachment of the Persians to, 28, 29.
- Chab* territory, description of, 85, *et seq*. Productions of, 86. Rivers, 87, 88. Revenue of the *Chab* Sheik, 91. Military force, *ibid*.
- Character* of the Persians, 22, 23.
- Charrack* (town), 82.
- Chinapair*, route from, to *Tubbus*, 403.
- Chobar* (town and port), 206. Route to, from *Sonmeany*, 441. Route from, to *Bunder Abbas*, 442. To *Kej*, 443.
- Chosroes Purviz*, splendid palace of, described, 303, 304.
- Christie* (captain), perilous journey of, over the great Sandy Desert; 222, 224.
- Circesium*, present site and state of, 265, 266.
- Cities* (Persian), general structure of, 52, 53.
- Climate* of *Persia*, 21, 22. Of *Kuzistan*, 106, 107. Of *Irak*, 121, 122. Of *Azerbaijan*, 158. Of *Ghilan*, 159. Of *Maxanderaun*,

- deraun*, 166, 167. Of *Kherassan*, 170.
Of *Mekran*, 219, 220. Of *Bagdad*, 244.
Colleges, by whom chiefly founded, 47, 48.
Commerce, state of, 35. Of *Shirauz*, 44.
Congoon, port of, 81.
Constantinople, route to, from *Bagdad*, 464.
Conveyance, modes of, in *Persia*, 41.
Corachie, (town and port), 234. Amount
and nature of its exports, *ibid.* 235.
Corgo (island) described, 19.
Cotais or *Cotatis* (city), 351.
Cofehung (district), 177.
Courtesans taxed in *Persia*, 27.
Ctesiphon (city), ruins of, 253, 254. De-
struction of, 254.
Cuserund (town), description of, 206.
Cutaneous Disease (remarkable), peculiar to
the people of *Bagdad*, 251, 252.
Cutch Gandava (district of), its productions
and climate, 213.
Cyrus (river), course of, 341.

D.

- Daghestan* (province), boundaries, and di-
visions of, 353, 356.
Dangan (town), 173.
Dara, ruins of, 263.
Darabjerd, ruins of, 75.
Dastajerd, the retreat of Chosroes Purviz,
303. Conjectures on its probable site,
305.
Date-tree of *Irak Arabi*, how cultivated,
239, 240.

Debund, pass of, 300.

Defile of Iman Zada Ishmael, 78, 79.

Defoy Arabs, treachery of their Sheikh,
309.

Deli (river), course of, 361.

Deraguz (district), boundaries and extent
of, 177, 178,

Derbund (city), description of, 357.

Derguzum (village), 300.

Deserts of *Persia*, 19 Great Salt Desert,
ibid. 20. In the *Chab* territory, 85. Ac-
count of the Great Sandy Desert, 222,
223.

Dezphoul (city) described, 99. Route
from, to *Kermanshaw*, 459.

Dezue (town and district of), 217.

Diala (river), ancient name of, 296. Course
of, *ibid.*

Diana, ruins of the temple of, at Concohar,
130.

Diarbekr (pashalick of), 332.

—— (city), ancient name of, 333.
Situation and present state of, *ibid.* 334.
Route to, from *Aleppo*, 466.

Dachtur, pass of, 64, 65.

Domestic Habits of the *Persians*, 24, 25.

Dooshak (town), description of, 191, 192.

Dorak town, 88. Fortifications and manu-
factures, *ibid.* 89.

Dress of the *Persians*, 23, 24.

E.

Ecbatana, probable site of, 125. Conjec-
tures thereon, 150, 152.

Edessa (ancient city of), its history, 314.
Present state, 314, 315.

Education of the Persians, 47.

Egeria or *Egers* (city), 350.

Elam, the ancient name of *Persia*, whence derived, 2.

Elburs (mountains), course of, 174.

El Der, ford of, 317.

Elwund, mountainous range of, 126.

Endian (town), situation of, 91. Trade, *ibid.*

Enguri (river), course of, 349.

Erbille (the ancient *Arbella*), account of, 300, 301.

Erwan (province and city), 325. The Russians compelled to raise the siege of, *ibid.*

Eracroom (pashalick), described, 321.

—— (city), ancient name of, 321. Present state of, *ibid.* 322.

Ester (river), course of, 172, 173.

Etiquette, attachment of the Persians to, 28, 29.

Euphrates (river), different names of, 8. Source and extent, 9. Its conjunction with the *Tigris*, 287. Subsequent course, 292, 293. Observations on its passage to the sea, 294, 295.

Excavations, remarkable, at *Taki Bostan*, 132, 133—137.

Ezekiel, supposed tomb of, 282.

F.

Fars, (province of,) boundaries, climate and culture of, 54. Fertility of its plains, 55. Scanty population of, *ibid.* Moun-

tains and hills, 56. Rivers, 57—59. Description of its capital, 60—64.

Felahi (town), 88.

Felugia, ancient and present state of, 267.

Ferdousec, elegance of his productions, 49.

Feredun, district of, 128.

Ferrabad (town), 163.

Fesa, city of, 75.

Fire-Temple, ancient, ruins of, 68. Of the *Guebres*, near *Badku*, 360.

Firozabad, account of the ruins of, 68. By whom founded, *ibid.* *Atlash Kudda* or *Fire-Temple*, *ibid.*

Frederick (Capt.), examination of the ruins of *Babylon* by him, 272—280.

G.

Gardens, beautiful, at *Shiraz* and its vicinity, 62, 63. At *Khonsar*, 128.

Georgia (province), ancient name and extent of, 339. Present name and boundaries, *ibid.* Oppressed state of its inhabitants, 340. Productions, *ibid.* Rivers, 341.

Georgian Slaves, chiefly found in the *Persian Haram*, 26. Their accomplishments, *ibid.* Price of a handsome one, 27.

Gheshkee tribe, superstition of, 146.

Ghilan (province of), boundaries, climate and productions, 159, 160.

Ghoni (town), 350.

Ghurzi (town), 350.

Gog and *Magog* (wall of), its ruins, 355.

Gomeroon (town), situation and trade of, 201.

Goer (mountains), 171.

Gozan (river), course of, 123.

Grant (Capt.), progress of, through the province of *Mekran*, 202 *et seq.*

Great Tomb (island), description of, 16.

Guebres or Fire worshippers, persecuted in *Persia*, 27. Oppressive taxations of, 113. Ruins of, 216. Fire-temple of, near *Badku*, 360.

Gugah (town), 233.

Gunawa, ruins of, 73.

Gursumyl (district), described, 215.

H.

Hadida (town), 266.

Hafar (cut, or canal), course of, 293, 294.

Hafiz, tomb of, 63.

Hakiar (river), course of, 296.

Hamadan, probably the ancient *Ecbatana*, 125. Climate of, 126. Description of, 126, 127. Population, 127. Route to, from *Sennah*, 423. From *Tehraun*, 463.

Harams of the Persians, chiefly supplied by slaves from *Georgia*, 26, 27.

Harbour, excellent, in the isle of *Kishm*, 15.

Harran (town), ancient name and present state of, 315.

Hassan-Keela (town), ancient name, and present state of, 322, 323.

Haweeza (river), course of, 96.

Haweeza (city), account of, 106. Fate of its sovereign, *ibid.*

Hecatompylos, probable site of, 173.

Heermund (river), course of, 190, 191.

Herat or *Herirood* (river), course of, 172.

Herat (city), description of, 181. 182. Population of, 182. Trade, and productions, *ibid.* 183. Route to, from *Mushid*, 397. From *Nishapour*, 410.

Hermes (river), course of, 245.

Hilch (the ancient *Babylon*), account of, 269, 270, *et seq.* Its government and present population, 280.

Hills in the province of *Fars*, 56.

Hira (city), description of, 282, 283.

Historical compositions of the Persians, 49.

Hit (ancient name and present state of), 267.

Hodabunda (sultan), tomb of, 123.

Holaku, fortress of, 155. Extirpated the assassins, 157.

Holwan (city), 299.

Hormuz, see *Ormuz*.

Horses, breeds and treatment of, 40, 41. Of *Parthia*, 174. Of *Bagdad*, 240, 241. Prices of, 241.

Hunting of the Antelope, 42.

Hyder Shah, predatory incursions of, 170, 171, *note*.

Hydrabad (the capital of *Scind*), description of, 230. Population of, *ibid.*

I.

Iberia or *Immeretia* (modern state of), boundaries, 350, 351. Rivers, 351. Chief town, *ibid.* 352. Manners of the inhabitants, 351.

Ichthyophagi, present country of, 202.

Illits or wandering tribes, origin and language of, 44. Pursuits and manner of living, 45. Government of, *ibid*.

Illori (town), 349.

Iman Zada Ishmael, pass and defile of, 78, 79.

Inursions (predatory), of the Tartars, account of, 170, 171 and *note*.

Inderabia (island), description of, 17.

Indus (river), its source and extent, 7, 8. Course of, 226, 227.

Intelligence, how conveyed, 43, 44.

Iral (province), boundaries and appearance of, 108. Causes of its barrenness, *ibid*. 109. Districts of, 109. Climate, 121, 122.

Irak-Arabi, the pashalick of *Bagdad*, so called, 237. Description of, see *Bagdad*.

Iran, *Persia*, so called and why, 2.

Iron Mines of *Kelat*, 224. Simple process of smelting, practised there, 224, *note*.

Islands in the *Persian Gulf*, description of, 12—18.

Ispahan (district), prosperity of, 109. Population, *ibid*. 110. Route to, from *Nooshky*, 434. From *Shuster*, 459. From *Persepolis*, 461.

Ispahan (city), present state of, 111. Public edifices, 112. Manufactures, 113. Route to, from *Shiraz*, 366. Route from, to *Sullania*, 371.

Istakher, castle of, 78.

J.

Jask (town), 207.

Jellalabad, route from, to *Cabul*, 392.

Jerahi (river), origin and course of, 58, 88.

Jerabai, tribe of, 311.

Jesus (house of), 285.

Jhalawan (province), description of, 212.

Jorjan (town), 168. Route to, from *Bistan*, 412.

Juba (fortress of), 266.

Judges, venality of, 31.

Jugatty (river), 150.

Julamerick, district and town of, 311.

Julfa, suburb of, its present state, 111, 112.

Junction of the rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, 287.

Jurispudence of the Persians, 31.

K.

Kabour (river), course of, 244, 245.

Kalet (province), depopulated state of, 343. Military stations of, now occupied by the Russians, 345, 346.

Karasu (river), course of, 96, 320.

Karoon (river), course of, 87, 88, 293.

Karpoot (town), 336.

Karrack (island), described, 18. Remarks on its importance, 468.

Kars (town), population of, 323.

Kartel (province), ancient and present state of, 342.

Kashan, route from, to *Kerman*, 415. Route to, from *Ispahan*, 412.

Kashgar, route to, from *Koukan*, 421. Route from, to *Yang Kullah*, 422.

Kazameen (town), description of, 252, 253.

- Kaxawur** (river), 96.
- Kazeroon** (town), situation and description of, 64, 65.
- Kazzer Ellias**, tomb of, 146.
- Kcj** (the capital of *Mekran*), description of, 207. Route to, from *Choubar*, 443. Routes from, to *Gwadur* and *Bunder Abbas*, 444. To *Dizac*, 445.
- Kela Suffed**, strong pass of, 73.
- Kelat** (fortress), description of, 176, 177.
- Kelat** (town), description of, 214.
- Kelb Ali Khan**, depredations of, 302, 303.
- Kela Shah Khaneh**, ruins in the vicinity of, 146.
- Ken or Kalaya** (island), description of, 17.
- Kerbela** (town) described, 267, 268.
- Kerkook** (town), an ancient Roman station, 299. Present state of, 298. Population, *ibid.*
- Kerman** (province), ancient name of, 194. Boundaries and description of, *ibid.* 195, *et seq.*
- Kerman** (city), melancholy fate of, 198. Present state of, *ibid.* 199. Trade and productions, *ibid.* Route from, to *Bunder Abbas*, 412. To *Tubbus*, 414. Route to, from *Kashan*, 415.
- Kermanshaw**, stages to, 130. Ancient ruins of, 131. Present state of, 132. Route to, from *Dezphour*, 459.
- Kerah** (river), course of, 96, 97.
- Khanakee** (town) described, 302.
- Kharan**, district and desert of, 216, 217.
- Khoee** (town), population and trade of, 154. Described, *ibid.*
- Khogilota**, mountainous district of, 71, 72.
- Khonsar** (town), delightful situation of, 127. Description of, 128.
- Khorassan** (province), boundaries and extent of, 169, 170. Climate, 170. Mountains, 171. Rivers, 172. Cities of, described, 173, *et seq.*
- Khuzil**, tribe of, 310.
- Kibban** (town), 337.
- King of Persia**, arbitrary power of, 29.
- Kirkcsia** (the ancient *Circesium*), account of, 265, 266.
- Kishm** (island), situation of, 14. Productions, *ibid.* Excellent harbours, 15.
- Kisia** (river), course of, 341.
- Kizilozain** (river), course of, 123.
- Kohistan** (or the mountainous region), productions of, 165.
- Kookhozerd** (town of), 190.
- Koom** (city), history of, 116. Situation and present state, *ibid.* 117.
- Kooshlyzerd**, fertile plain of, 79.
- Korna** (town), 287.
- Korumabad**, town and fort, 139.
- Koukan**, route to, from *Samarcund*, 420. Route from, to *Kashgur*, 421.
- Krook** (city), 196.
- Kuba** (city), 361.
- Kubbeer** (sea of), 117.
- Kubbees** (city), 193.
- Kufa**, ruins of, 285.
- Kulat**, route to, from *Nurmanshur*, 393.

- Kungawur*, ruins at, 129.
- Kur* (river), course of, 341.
- Kurdistan* (lower), extent of the province, 295. Productions, *ibid.* Districts, *ibid.* Rivers, 296.
- Kurdistan*, different tribes of, 337, 338.
- Kurds*, character and manners of, 142—144.
- Kurrend* (district), 141. Licentiousness of its inhabitants, *ibid.*
- Kuzistan* (province), boundaries and extent of, 85. Its climate and productions, 106, 107.
- L.
- Lar*, or *Laristan* (town), situation of, 83. Population and buildings, *ibid.* 84.
- Laristan* (province), boundaries and situation of, 81. Conquered from the *Kurds* by Shah Abbas, 83.
- Larrek* (island), description of, 13, 14.
- Lemloon*, village and marshes of, 286.
- Lesgestan* (state), described, 353.
- Lesghacs* or *Lesgi*, savage tribe of, 353. Barbarous manners and customs, 354.
- Linjan* (division of), 110. Number of pigeons kept there, *ibid.*
- Literature*, state of, in *Persia*, 47, 48.
- Little-Tomb* (island), description of, 16.
- Louristan* (district), extent of, 138. Tribes inhabiting it, *ibid.* 139.
- Lus* (district), description of, 210.
- M.
- Maden* (town), situation of, 335. Mines in its neighbourhood, *ibid.* 336.
- Mahim* (town), 197.
- Mahomed Dour*, tomb of, 256.
- Malazghird* (town), 331.
- Manna*, in what manner produced, 329, *note.*
- Manufactures*, state of, 37.
- Maraga* (city of), described, 155, 156. Ruins in its vicinity, 156, 157.
- Maxfield* (Mr.), progress of, through the province of *Scind*, 228.
- Mazanderaun* (province), boundaries, and general appearance of, 161. Character of its inhabitants, *ibid.* 162. Productions, 161. Rivers, 162. Chief cities and commerce, 162, *et seq.* Climate, 166, 167.
- Meanna* (town), 152.
- Medina* (fort) described, 17, 18.
- Meer Goonah Khan*, territories of, 175. Population of, *ibid.*
- Meer Mahum*, fate of, 71.
- Mekran* (province), ancient name of, 202. Description of, 203. Productions and population, 203, 204, 224, 225. Language, 204. Rivers, 205. Climate, 219, 220, 221. Dissipated morals of its inhabitants, 220. Route through its western parts by Capt. Grant, 447, *et seq.*
- Melons* of *Ispahan*, superiority of, 110.
- Mendali* (town), 302.
- Merab Khan*, anecdote of, 35.
- Merdin* (city), description of, 264, 265. Fortifications, 265.
- Merv Shah Jehan* (city), founded by Alexander the Great, 179. Ancient and pre-

- sent state of, *ibid.* 180. Tomb of Alp Arslan, 179. Routes to, from *Mushid*, 405, 406, 407.
- Meshed* (river), course of, 172.
- (city) described, 175, 176.
- *Ali* (city of), ancient names and state, 282. Present state of, 283, 284.
- Mesopotamia*, the pashalick of *Bagdad*, why so called, 237, 264. Account of, see *Bagdad*.
- Metals* produced in the district of *Kclat*, 224.
- Military Force* of the Persian Empire, 32—34. Excellencies and defects of the Persian tactics, 33, 34. Military officers, 35.
- Minab* (fort), 201.
- Minerals* found in *Persia*, 39.
- Mines* of iron, copper, silver, and gold, at *Maden*, 335, 336.
- Mingrelia* (province), ancient name of, 347. Modern boundaries and force of the country, *ibid.* 348. Productions, *ibid.* Present wretched state, 347, 348.
- Mogam* (plain), extent of, 153.
- Mogoo*, town and roadstead, 82.
- Montefidge*, a powerful Arabian tribe, 310.
- Mosque* of *Ali*, fabulous accounts concerning, 286. Of *Abraham*, 315.
- Mosul* (city), ancient history of, 257, *note*. Description, 257, 258. Old *Mosul*, 260.
- Mounds* (ancient), near *Babylon*, described, 276, 277.
- Mountains* of *Persia* described, 2—6. In the province of *Fars*, 56. In *Irak*, 124.
- Mules*, uses and treatment of, 41.
- Murgab* (river), course of, 172.
- Murgaub*, extraordinary building at, 78.
- Mushid*, route from, to *Tubhus*, 394. To *Tehraim*, 395, 396, 399. To *Herat*, 397. To *Merc*, 405—407. To *Asterabad*, 408. Route to, from *Shiraz*, 401.
- Musludom* (cape), description of, 11, 12, and *note*.
- Mustul* (district), climate and productions of, 213.
- N.
- Nahr Malcha*, or royal river, described, 215.
- Naphta pits*, near *Kerkook*, 298. Wells of, near *Badku*, 359, 360.
- Naphta*, different kinds of, 38. Properties and uses, 39.
- Naser a Decn*, observations of, 156.
- Natunz* (town), description and produce of, 115.
- Navigation* of the *Caspian Sea*, 7. Of the river *Tigris*, 10.
- Ncam Khor* (river), 205.
- Nchaund* (town), 140.
- Nejiff* (city), account of, 282. Present state, 283, 284. Canal, or sea of, 284.
- Nimrood* (ancient pyramid of) described, 275, 276.
- Nineveh* (city), when founded, 259. Its present site described, 258, 259.
- Nishapour* (city), situation of, 185. Successively destroyed by *Alexander the Great*, and by the *Tartars*, *ibid.* 186. Present state of, 186. Route to, from

- Rae*, 408. Route from, to *Herat*, 410. To *Turshiz*, 411.
- Nisibin* (district, fortress, and village of), 260. Account of its ruins and present state, 261, 262.
- Nissa* (the ancient *Nisæ*), present state of, 174, 175.
- Nobfleur* (island), description of, 16, 17.
- Nooshly*, abundance of Sal-Ammoniac found at, 224. Route to, from *Sommaray*, 425. Route from, to *Shiraz*, 427. To *Ispahan*, 434.
- Nuckhilo* (town), 82.
- Nuckshi Rustom*, sepulchral cavities of, 77.
- Nunia* (the ancient *Nineveh*), account of, 258, 259.
- Nurmansheer* (district), situation of, 195.
- Nurmanshur*, route from, to *Cabul*, 393.
- O.
- Odorna* (river), course of, 297.
- Oman* (sea of), see *Persian Gulf*.
- Opio*, probable site of, 256.
- Orfa* (pashalick of), boundaries and extent, 313. Ancient name, *ibid*. Description of its towns, 314—317.
- Orfa* (city), described, 314, 315. Its early history, 314.
- Ormuz* (or *Hormuz*, island), situation of, 12. Description of, and of its fort, 12, 13. Scarcity of water there, 13. Was probably a volcano, formerly, 13.
- Oujan*, beautiful plains of, 79.
- Orrhoene*, present name and state of, 313, *et seq.*
- Oxus* (river), 8. Course of, described, 178, 179.
- P.
- Painting*, indifferent state of, 51, 52.
- Palaces* of the nobility, 53. Of *Shah Abbas the Great*, 163—166. Of *Chosroes Purviz*, 303, 304.
- Pallacopas*, ancient canal of, by whom cut, 284, note. Destroyed by the *Wahabees*, 283. Present state of, 284.
- Palo* (town), description of, 331, 332.
- Paradise*, conjecture on the site of, 318, note.
- Parthia* (ancient), present state of, 174. Manners of its inhabitants, *ibid*.
- Pasitigris* (river), origin and course of, 58, 59.
- Pass of Ursinjan*, 76. Of *Iman Zada Ishmael*, 78, 79. Of *Kerkook*, 298. Of *Debund*, 300.
- Peerbakeran*, pilgrimage of the Jews thither, 110.
- Pecri Zun*, pass of, 65.
- Persepolis*, ruins of, 76—78. Probable extent of the city, 77. Route from, to *Ispahan*, 461.
- Persian Empire*, boundaries of, 1. Ancient name, 2. Modern names, *ibid*. Mountains, 3—6. Seas, 6—7. Rivers and islands therein, 7—18. Deserts, 19, 20. Climate and seasons, 21, 22. Constitution and government, 29—31. Military strength of, 32—34. State of its commerce, 35. Manufactures, 36, 37. State of agriculture, 37. Vegetable and mineral productions, 38, 39. Animals found there, 40, 41. Wretched

- state of the roads, and travelling, 43. Population, 41. Amount of its revenues, and sources thereof, 17. System of education, 47, 48, 49. Low state of science and the arts, 50—52. Account of the wandering Arab and Persian tribes, 95, 96. Description of its provinces. *see* *Ardelan*, *Armenia*, *Asterabad*, *Azerbaijan*, *Bagdad*, (Pashalick of) *Balkh*, *Cabul*, *Dahistan*, *Fars*, *Georgia*, *Ghulan*, *Irak*, *Kerman*, *Khorassan*, *Kuristan*, *Laristan*, *Mazandran*, *Mikran*, *Mingrelia*, *Orfa*, *Schirvan*, *Scind*, *Sistan*, in this Index.
- Persian Gulf* (or sea of *Onan*), extent of, 10. Description of its shores, 11. Islands therein, 11—19.
- Persian Strait*, account of the celebrated, 73, 74.
- Persians*, moral character of, 22, 23. Dress of the men, 23. Of the women, 24. Domestic manners, 24, 25. Amusements, 25. State of the women, *ibid.* 26. Their *harams* chiefly supplied from *Georgia*, 26. Religion, 27. Superstitiously attached to astrology, 28. Attentive to etiquette, 28, 29. Manner of hunting the Antelope, 42. Mode of educating their children, 47, 48. Limited state of their sciences, 50, 51.
- Phasis* (river), course of, 348, 349.
- Pigeons*, numbers of, kept at *Linjan*, and why, 110.
- Pilgrimage* of the Jews to the tomb of *Sarah*, 110.
- Pirsagat* (river), course of, 361.
- Plains*, fertile, in the province of *Fars*, 55.
- Poetry*, a favourite pursuit, 48. The most celebrated poets, 49.
- Polor* (island), description of, 16.
- Pomegranates* of *Bagdad*, excellence of, 239.
- Population* of the Persian Empire, 41. Of *Shiraz*, 61. Of *Behaban*, 72. Of *Congoon*, 81. Of *Lar*, 83. Of *Tarem*, 84. Of *Sluster*, 97. Of *Tabreez* or *Tawris*, 151. Of *Schmash*, 153. Of *Ahac*, 154. Of the territories of Meer Goonah Khan, 175. Of *Hood*, 182. Of *Ashapour*, 186. Of *Tobat*, *ibid.* Of *Hydrabad*, 220. Of *Tella*, 231. Of *Buwarah*, 232. Of *Arlook*, 298.
- Pottinger* (Lieutenant), route of, through the province of *Kerman*, 19, *et seq.* 214, *et seq.* His perilous journey over the Great Sandy Desert, 222—224.
- Productions*, vegetable and mineral, 28—40.
- Puniguer* (district), excellence of its dates, 208.
- Pura* (or *Purg*), present state of, 207.
- Pushug* (town), 183.
- Pyramids* of *Babylon*, account of, 293, *et seq.*
- Q.
- Quinia* (province), description of, 332.
- Qurilia* (river), course of, 351.
- R.
- Racca* (city of). ancient names and present state, 316, 317.
- Rae* or *Rhages* (city), ruins of, 126. Route from, to *Nishapour*, 408.
- Rava* (town), 266.
- Rayun* (town), 197.
- Regan* (town), description of, 195, 196.
- Religion* of the Persians, 27.
- Rennel* (Major), observations on the ruins
- Q q q

- of *Shuz*, 100. Reasons for his supposing it to be the ancient *Suza*, 101, *et seq.*
On the situation of the ancient *Babylon*, 271, note, 281.
- Resht*, town and port of, 160. Route to, from *Casween*, 423.
- Revenues* of the Persian Empire, 47. Of the *Chab Sheitch*, 91.
- Rhæzia* (city), situation and manufactures of, 350.
- Rivers* of *Persia*, description of, 7—10.
- Roads*, bad state of, 43.
- Roadstead* of *Mogoo*, 82.
- Robio* (M.), progress of, from *Nizd* to *Kerman*, 200.
- Rocknabad*, celebrated stream of, 63.
- Romance*, a favourite pursuit of the Persians, 48.
- Roum Kela* (town and fort), ancient name and present state of, 316.
- Route*, from *Bushire* to *Shiraz*, 363. From *Shiraz* to *Ispahan*, 366. From *Ispahan* to *Sultaniq*, 371. From *Sultaniq* to *Tabreez*, 377. From *Tabreez* to *Sennah*, 380. From *Sennah* to *Bagdad*, 385. From *Jellalabad* to *Cabul*, 392. From *Cabul* to *Candahar*, *ibid.* From *Kulat* to *Nurmanshur*, 393. From *Bampur* to *Burjun*, 394. From *Mushid* to *Tubbus*, *ibid.* From *Tubbut* to *Tursheez*, 395. From *Turrah* to *Sulohah*, *ibid.* From *Mushid* to *Tchaun*, *ibid.* 396, 399. From *Mushid* to *Herat*, 397. From *Nishapour* to *Tubbus*, 399. From *Chinaran* to *Tubbus*, 400. From *Shiraz* to *Mushid* and *Cabul*, 401. From *Candahar* to *Bushire*, 403. From *Mushid* to *Merv*, 405. From *Mushid* to *Merv*, by the way of the District of *Dirughun*, 406. From *Mushid* to *Merv*, by the way of *Khelat Nadiree*, 407. From *Mushid* to *Merv*, in which no Mountains are passed, the road being level and sandy, *ibid.* From *Mushid* to *Asterabad*, 408. From *Rac* to *Nishapour*, *ibid.* From *Nishapour* to *Herat*, 410. From *Herat* to *Merv Shah Jehan*, *ibid.* From *Nishapour* to *Turshiz*, 411. From *Bistaun* to *Jorjan*, 412. From *Kerman* to *Bunder Abbas*, *ibid.* From *Kerman* to *Tubbus*, 414. From *Kashan* to *Kerman*, 415. From *Bochura* to *Samarcund*, 419. From *Samarcund* to *Koulan*, 420. From *Koulan* to *Kashgur*, 421. From *Kashgur* by *Yurkund* to *Yang Killah*, 422. From *Casween* to *Resht*, 423. From *Sennah* to *Hamadan*, *ibid.* From *Sonmcany* to *Nooshky*, 425. From *Nooshky* to *Shiraz*, 427. From *Nooshky*, by *Kulat*, *Herat*, and *Yezd*, to *Ispahan*, 431. From *Sonmcany* to *Choubar*, 441. From *Choubar* to *Bunder Abbas*, 442. From *Choubar* to *Kej*, 443. From *Kej* to *Gwadur*, 444. From *Kej* to *Bunder Abbas*, *ibid.* From *Kej* to *Dizac*, 445. From *Kej* to *Bayla*, 446. Through the Western parts of *Mekran*, 447. From *Bushire* to *Bussora*, 455. From *Bussora* to *Shiraz*, by *Shuster*, 456. From *Shuster* to *Bussora*, by *Hawzeza*, 459. From *Shuster* to *Ispahan*, *ibid.* From *Derzphoul* to *Kerman-shgw*, *ibid.* From *Bushire*, by *Firozabad*, to *Shiraz*, 460. From *Persopolis* to *Ispahan*, 461. From *Ispahan* to *Kashan*, 462. From *Tehraun* to *Hamadan*, 463. From *Bagdad* to *Constantinople*, 464. From *Aleppo* to *Diabekir*, 466.
- Rugh* (fortress), 350.
- Ruins*, remarkable, at *Shapour*, 66, 67. Of *Firozabad*, 68, 69. Of *Gunava*, 73. Of *Niris* and *Feza*, 15. Of *Darabjerd*, *ibid.* Of *Persopolis*, 76—78. At *Murgaub*,

78. Of *Ahwaz*, 89. Supposed, of ancient *Susa*, 98, 100. Review of the arguments on this subject, 100—106. Of *Rhages* or *Rae*, 120. *Besittoon*, 131. Of *Taki Bostan*, 132—133. Conjectures thereon, 136, 137. Of the castle of *Shah Khan*, 146. Of *Maruga*, 156. Of *Zarang* or *Dooshak*, 191, 192. On the banks of the *Bell river*, 216. Of *Braminadal*, 233. Of *Babel*, 252. Of *Ctesiphon*, 253, 254. Of *Nisibis*, 261. Of *Dara*, 263. Of *Babylon*, 272—282. Of *Kufa*, 285. Near the banks of the *Shat-ul-Arab*, 294. Of *Kerkook*, 297. Of *Dastajird*, 305. Of *Balishiga*, 331. At *Diarbekr*, 333. Of the wall of *Gog* and *Magog*, 355. Of old *Schamache*, 359.
- Rustom* (prince), exploits of, 162.
- S.
- Sa Bulagh*, town of, 155.
- Sacy* (M. de), opinion of, on the ruins of *Lake Bostan*, 136, 137.
- Sagaite* (river), course of, 361.
- Sal-Ammoniac*, mountain, 224.
- Sallien* (city), 361.
- Salt Lake*, of *Baktegan*, 60. Excellency of its salt, *ibid.* Of *Urumca*, 155.
- Samarland* (city), situation of, 235. Route to, from *Bochara*, 419. Route from, to *Koulou*, 420.
- Samanea* (town), 190.
- Samara* (town), present state of, 255.
- Samarat*, or the celestial city, 285, 286.
- Sandy Desert* (the great), described, 222, 223. Perilous journey of Capt. Christie and Lieut. Pottinger over it, *ibid.* 224.
- Samsoon* (district and town), described, 330.
- Samur* (river), course of, 261.
- Sapor*, the founder of *Shuster*, 98. His expedient for taking the city of *Nisibis*, 262, *note*.
- Sarah*, tomb of, 110. Resort of Jewish pilgrims to, *ibid.*
- Sarangans*, country of, 189.
- Sarawan* (province), description of, 212.
- (town), 216.
- Sari* (city), ancient and present state of, 162, 163.
- Sava*, district and town of, 122.
- Schamachi* (new), city of. described, 358 (Old), ruins of, 359.
- S. hamgal* (district of), 355.
- Scharapan* (fortress of), 351, 352.
- Schirvan* (province), boundaries of, 357. Divisions of, 358. State of the country, 361. Revolutions of its history, *ibid.* 362.
- Science*, limited state of, 50, 51.
- Scind* (province), boundaries of, 226. Rivers, *ibid.* 227. General appearances of, 228. Productions, *ibid.* 229. Government and population, 229. Decline of its commerce, 230.
- Sculpture* forgotten in *Persia*, 51.
- Sea* (*Caspian*), description of, 6, 7.
- Seasons* of *Persia*, 21.
- Seistan* (province), ancient names of, 189. Boundaries and extent, *ibid.* 190. Rivers, 190. Revenues of its chieftain, 192. Divisions of, 193.
- Selbistan* (town of), 75.
- Selmast* (town), population of, 153.
- Q q q 2

- Senna* (town), flourishing state of, 144, 145. Route to, from *Tubreez*, 380. Route thence, to *Bagdad*, 385. To *Hamaçan*, 423.
- Sereck* (fort), 206.
- Serpents* (noxious), reports concerning, 153.
- Shal* (district), productions and climate, 213.
- Shahr e Van*, town of, 302.
- Shapour*, ruins of, 65, 66, 67. By whom founded, 67.
- Shat-ul-Arab*, the conjunction of the rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, so called, 289. Subsequent course of, 292, 293. Ruins near it, 294.
- Sheik ul Jebel*, dominions of the, 157.
- Shinaas*, town, 82, 83.
- Shinaz*, the capital of *Iars*, 60. Its situation and history, *ibid.* 61. Description of it, 62. Public buildings, *ibid.* 63. Population and commerce, 64. Celebrated wine, where made, 74. Route to, from *Bushire*, 363—460. From *Nooshky*, 427. From *Bussora*, 456.
- Shukashu* (village), situation and trade, 287.
- Shus* (supposed to be the ancient *Susa*), ruins of, 100. Review of the arguments concerning, 100—106. Its scite, the resort of wild beasts, 106.
- Shuster* (province), natural fertility of, 92. Causes of its present barrenness, 93, 94.
- (city), situation of, 97. Manufactures and population, *ibid.* Whether the ancient *Susa*, 98. *Bunder Dyke*, over the *Karoon*, in its vicinity, 98. Salubrity of its climate, 106, 107. Route from, to *Bussora*, 459. To *Ispahan*, *ibid.*
- Sib* (district), 218.
- Sifu Rood*, or white river, 124.
- Sinjar* (mountain), 262, 263.
- Smelting*, simple method of, 224, *note.*
- Soil of Persia*, nature of, 37. State of its culture, and productions, 37, 38. Of *Irak*, 113.
- Sokor Lok* (town of), 392.
- Solyman* (pasha of *Bagdad*), anecdotes of, 307, 308. Betrayed and murdered, 309.
- Solymania* (town), description of, 299.
- Sonmeany* (port), situation and trade, 211. Route from, to *Nooshky*, 425. To *Choubar*, 412.
- Soverick* (town), 317.
- Stages*, from *Koom* to *Tehraun*, 117. From *Senna* to *Kermanshaw*, 145. From *Bagdad* to *Kerkook*, 299. Between *Kerkook* and *Mosul*, 300. From *Orfa* to *Diarbeckr*, 317.
- Story-tellers*, frequent in *Persia*, 50.
- Strait* (Persian), account of, 73, 74.
- Sukohah*, route to, from *Turrah*, 395.
- Sultanabad* (city), 184, 200.
- Sultanea* (city), 122. Tomb of its founder, 123. Route to, from *Ispahan*, 371. Route therefrom, to *Tubreez*, 377.
- Sunnum* (town), 173.
- Sumoom*, or pestilential wind of the desert, account of, 223, 224.
- Surdy* (island), 16.
- Susa* (ancient), supposed ruins of, 98.
- Susiana* (province), fertility of, 92. Causes of its present barrenness, 93, 94.

T.

Tab (river), origin and course of, 57.

Tabas (city), population of, 186.

Tabrees (city), whether the ancient *Ecbatana* or not, 150. A favourite residence of Haroun-ul-rushid, 151. Ancient and present state of its population, *ibid.* Ruins in its vicinity, *ibid.* 152. Route to, from *Sultania*, 377. Route from, to *Sennah*, 380.

Tai Arabs, account of, 311.

Tarem (city), situation and population, 81

Tarbut (city and district), population and productions, 184.

Tarent (island), described, 18.

Tarki (town), 356.

Tatta (city), situation and present state of, 233.

Tauris (city), present state of, 151.

Taurus (mount), range and extent of, 4, 5.

Tchildirr (mountains), extent of, 4.

Tecrit (fortress), ancient and present state of, 255, 256.

Tedzen (river), course of, 172.

Teflis (city), description of, 344, 345.

Teghuri (river), course of, 349.

Tehraun (the capital of *Persia*), stages to, 117. Delightful situation of, 118. Description of, *ibid.* Population, 119. Advantages of its site for a capital, 119, 120. Routes to, from *Mushid*, 395, 396, 399. Route from, to *Hamaden*, 463.

Tehrout (town), 197.

Thapsacus, present name and state of, 317.

Theft, how punished by the Persians, 31.

Tigris (river), different names of, 9. Source, and extent, 9, 10. Navigation of, 10. Its conjunction with the *Euphrates*, 289. Subsequent course, 292, 293.

Tiz, or *Tiza* (town), present state of, 266.

Tobacco, culture of, at *Kerman*, 75. At *Fenza* and *Darabjird*, *ibid.* 76.

Tomb of Sarah, pilgrimage to, 116. Of Sultan Hodabunda, 123. Supposed of Mordecai and Esther, 125. Of Alp Arslan, 179. Of Zobeida, 249. Of the Sheikh Abdul Cawder, 250. Of Mahomed ul Mahadi, 255. Of Mahomed Daur, 256. Of the prophet Ezekiel, 282.

Tooran, *Persia* so called and why, 2.

Tower of Babel (supposed), account of, 253.

Trade of the *Caspian Sea*, amount of, 7. Of the Persians, 35, 36. Of *Shiraz*, 64. Of *Shuster*, 97. Of *Bagdad*, 251. Of *Bussorah*, 292.

Travelling, inconvenient accommodations for, 47.

Tribes, wandering, account of, 41, 45. Most powerful, enumerated, 46. Account of the tribes inhabiting the pashalick of *Bagdad*, 309—311.

Tabbus, route to, from *Mushid*, 394. Route to, from *Nishapour*, 399. Route to, from *Chinaran*, 400. From *Kerman*, 414.

Turbat, route from, to *Turshce*, 395.

Turkomans, predatory incursions of, into the Persian Empire, 115, 116.

Turshish (city and district), population and productions of, 184.

Ursinjan, town and pass of, 76.

Urumea (city of), its antiquities and strength, 154. Lake of, and islands therein, 155.

Uzmezy (district of), 355.

V.

Valley of Heroes, 79.

Van, city, description of, 327, 328.

Vegetables, grown in *Persia*, 38.

Venality of Persian governors, 31, 35, 95.

Vincent (Dr.), arguments of, on the supposed situation of the ancient *Susa*, 101, 102. Remarks thereon by the author, 102 *et seq.*

Vizier Azem (or Grand Vizier), his power and functions, 29.

Vologesia, ancient and present state of, 267.

W.

Wahabees plunder the author, 212, *note*. This sect on the decline, 268, *note*.

Wall of Gog and Magog, 355.

Webb (Mr.), route of, from *Bushire* to *Shiraz*, 363. From *Sennah* to *Bagdad*, 385.

Winds prevalent in the *Caspian Sea*, 6. In the *Persian Gulf*, 12.

Women, condition of, in *Persia*, 25, 26. The *Haram* chiefly supplied with Georgian female slaves, 26, 27.

Wushutce (district), description of, 208, 209.

Y.

Yezedi (sect), account of, 262, 263, *notes*.

Yezd (city), description of, 113. Manufactures, 114.

Z.

Zab (river, the *Great*, or *Zapatus* of the ancients), course of, 296. *4*, 425.

— (river, the *Little*, or *Zabusminor*), course of, 297.

Zarang (city), site of, 192.

Zeinderood (river), course of, 109. Bridges over it, 112.

Zeiloon (town of), 71.

Zerrch (lake), description of, 190.

Zinjan (town), 123.

Zobeir (town), 292.

Zuhree (district and town), 213.

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