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**'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY,
NOTABLES, MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT,**

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Reference	Mss Eur F112/400
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Extent and Format	1 volume (60 folios)
Copyright for document	Open Government Licence



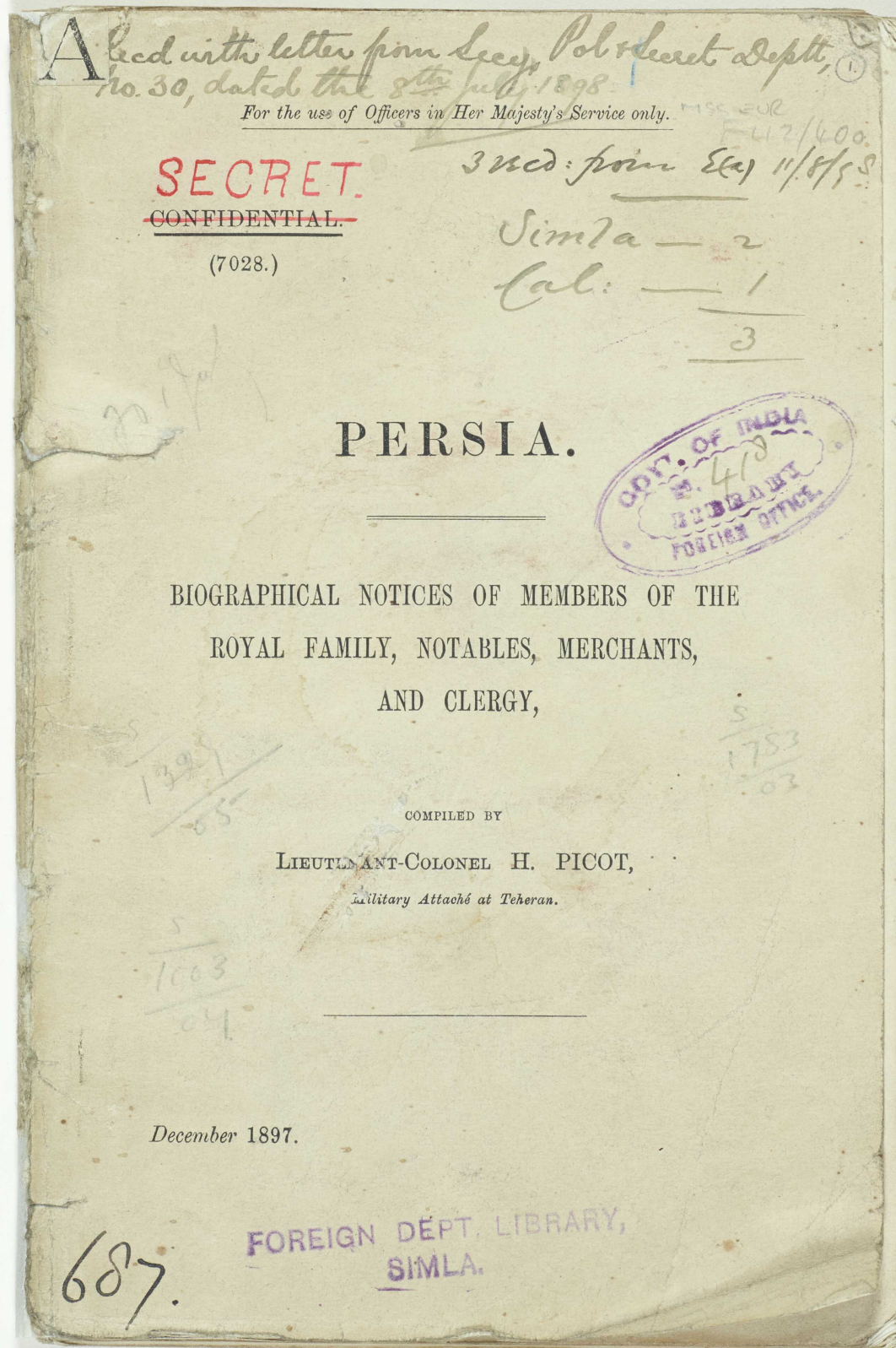
About this record

Printed collection of biographical notices, as well as comments on élite dynasties and tribes of Persia [Iran], written over a period of twelve months and completed in December 1897 by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philip Picot (Military Attaché, Teheran [Tehran]), then Acting Oriental Secretary in Her Majesty's Legation. Amendments were added up until 23 January 1898. The author presented the manuscript to Charles H Hardinge (First Secretary, Foreign Office, London), 27 January 1898. The latter forwarded it to the Marquis of Salisbury (Prime Minister), 28 January 1898, who received it a month later (28 February 1898). The title page (f 1) is stamped as having belonged previously to the Government of India's Library of the Foreign Office, Simla, where this copy was received with two other copies (two for Simla and one for Calcutta [Kolkata], three copies in total) and a letter from the Secretary of the Political and Secret Department, dated 8 July 1898 (location not disclosed). The contents are marked secret (originally 'confidential,' crossed out), and specified as, 'For the use of Officers in Her Majesty's Service only.'

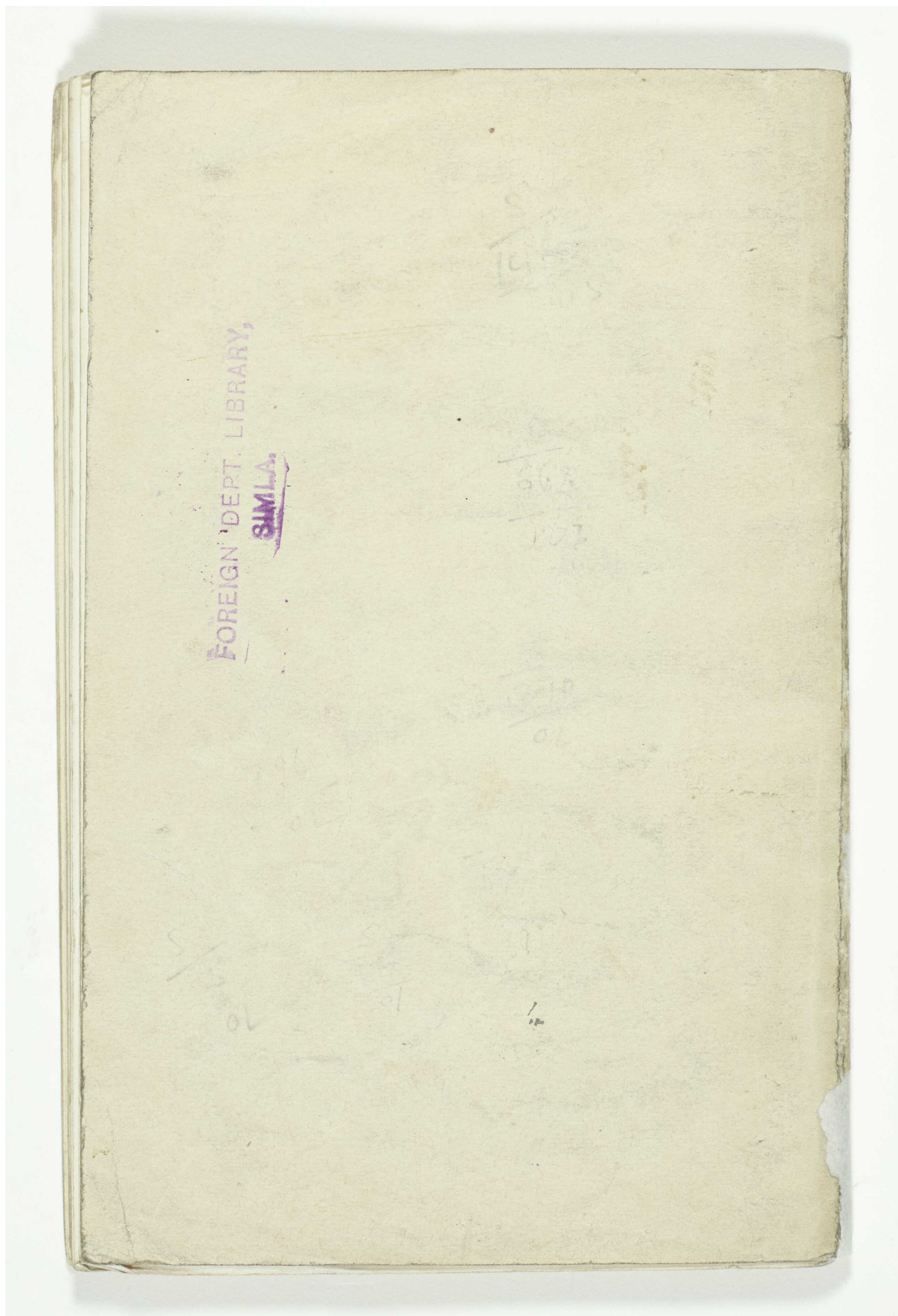
The printed work comprises two 'inclosures' [enclosures]: firstly, Picot's letter of presentation to Hardinge (f 2v), prefaced by Hardinge's letter of presentation to the Marquis of Salisbury (f 2); secondly, the treatise proper (ff 3r-60v). The contents page (f 3v) lists four main sections, but without corresponding page references. Following a brief introduction (f 4), an alphabetic register [index] of names (ff 4v-11v), and a glossary of titles and terms (ff 12r-13v), the work is divided into eight chapters comprising numbered

entries. The first four chapters deal with the royal family in Teheran (forty-five entries over ff 14r-19v), the notables of Teheran (ninety-seven entries over ff 20r-32v), the merchants of Teheran (twenty-eight entries over ff 33r-35v), and the clergy of Teheran (eleven entries over ff 36-37). The remaining four chapters focus on the provinces of Fars (thirty-eight entries over ff 37v-44v), Ispahan [Isfahan] (eleven entries over ff 45-47), Khorasan (fifty-nine entries over ff 47v-57v), and Tabriz (twenty-two entries over ff 58-60).

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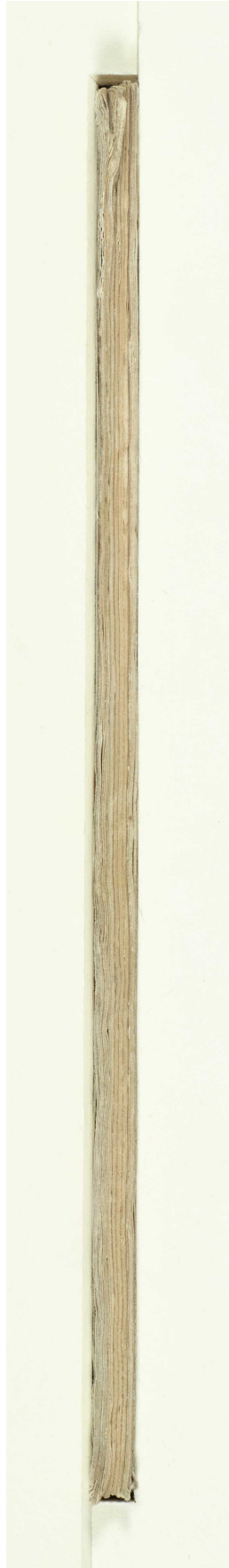
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**'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES,
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at Teheran.' [edge] (4/126)**



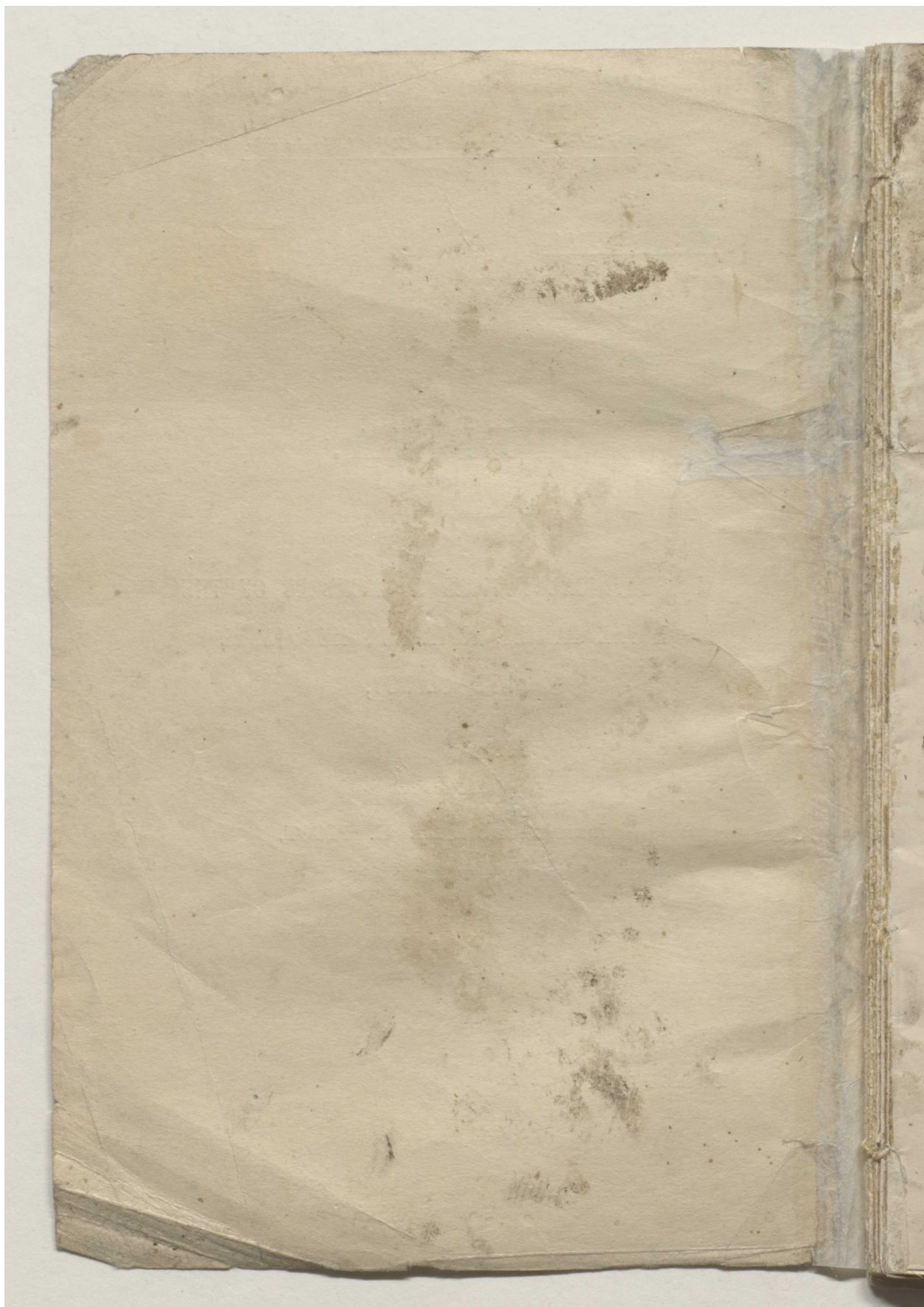
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at Teheran.'** [head] (5/126)



**'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES,
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at Teheran.' [tail] (6/126)**



**'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES,
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at Teheran.' [front-i] (7/126)**



'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES, MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché at Teheran.' [2r] (8/126)

For the use of Officers in Her Majesty's Service only.

CONFIDENTIAL.

*Biographical Notices of Members of the Royal Family,
Notables, Merchants, and Clergy in Persia.*

Mr. C. Hardinge to Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 14.)

MY LORD,

Teheran, January 28, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Picot, Acting Oriental Secretary in Her Majesty's Legation, inclosing a manuscript of Biographical Notices of Members of the Royal Family, Notables, Merchants and Clergy of Persia, which he has compiled during the past twelve months with infinite care and trouble.

Some of the principal features of this work are that genealogical trees of the Royal Family of Persia are given, showing the descent of its various members from Fath Ali Shah, while, in addition to biographical notes of personages of the highest rank and importance in Persia, a short history of some of the best known families is also given. Similarly with the tribes, a short history, with details of their various branches, sections, &c., is given, and much other matter which has not yet appeared in previous publications.

This document, when printed, will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value and utility to Her Majesty's Legation and to members of Her Majesty's Consular Service in Persia, while now that it has been once compiled it will be a comparatively easy matter to keep it up to date.

I venture to express the opinion that great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Picot, for the care and labour which, upon his own initiative, he has bestowed upon this work, and for the order and method with which he has succeeded in putting together the biographical sketches contained therein.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HARDINGE.

'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES, MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché at Teheran.' [2v] (9/126)

Inclosure 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Picot to Mr. C. H. Hardinge.

SIR,

Teheran, January 27, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information a manuscript of Biographical Notices of Members of the Royal Family, Notables, Merchants and Clergy of Persia, upon which I have been engaged for the last twelve months.

The necessity for some such record has long been felt in Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran, and the present work will, I believe, be of use both in facilitating the every-day current work of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Persia, and also as a book of reference to others interested in Persia and its people.

I have been greatly assisted by the undermentioned gentlemen, whose local knowledge has been invaluable, and have much pleasure in recording my sense of the services they have so kindly rendered me in the completion and revision of the biographies:—

Mr. Consul Preece, Province of Ispahan.

Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh, Attaché, Meshed, Province of Khorasan.

Mr. Stevens, Acting Consul-General, Tabreez, Province of Azerbaijan.

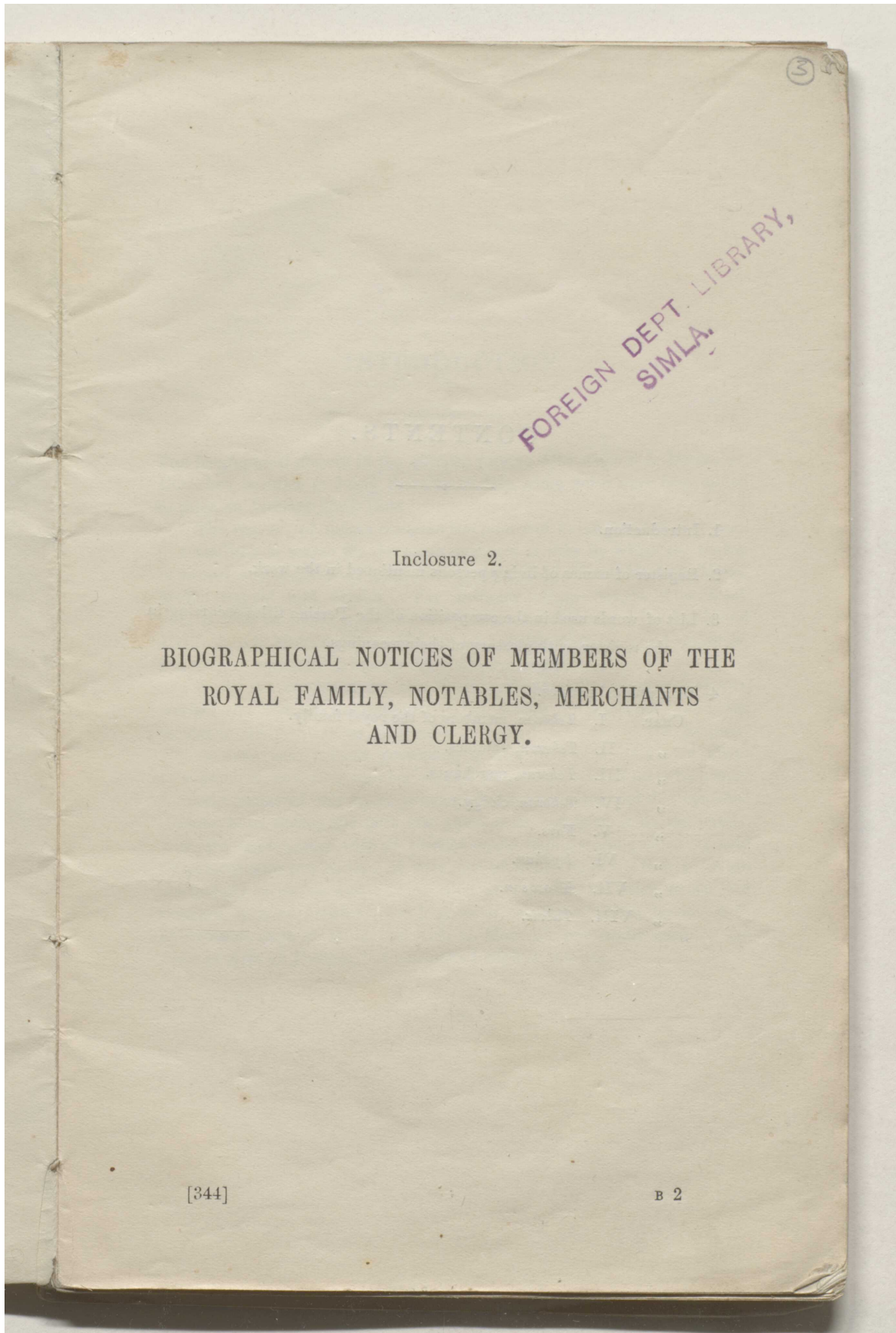
Mr. Stainton, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Province of Fars.

Mr. Tweedy and Mr. Huson, Persian Gulf Trading Company, Province of Ispahan and Fars.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. PICOT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Attaché.

'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES, MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché at Teheran.' [3r] (10/126)

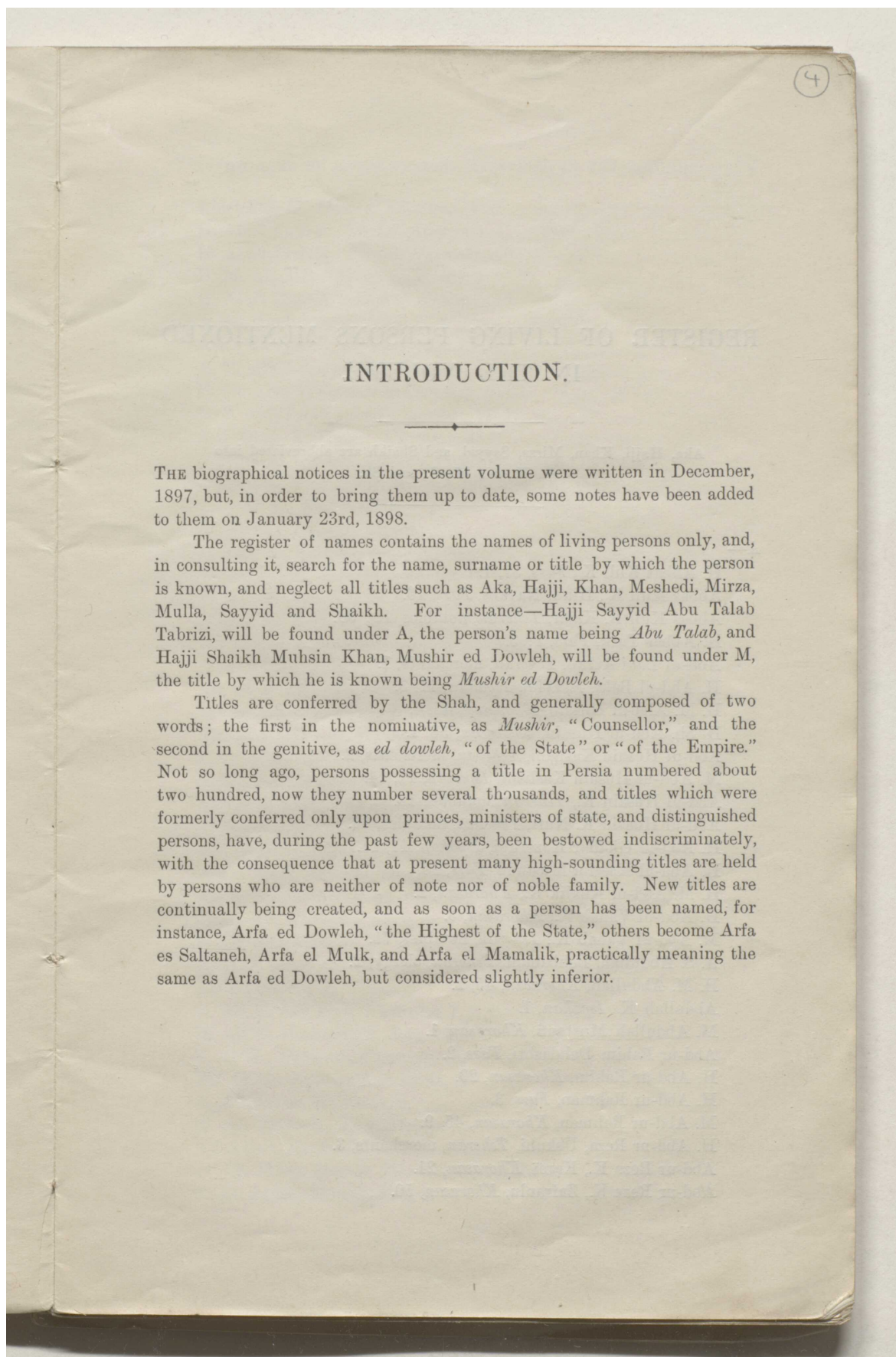


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1. Introduction.
2. Register of names of living persons mentioned in the work.
3. List of words used in the composition of the Persian titles occurring in the register, with glossary of their meanings.
4. Biographical notices.
 - CHAP. I. *Teheran*, members of the royal family.
 - „ II. *Teheran*, notables.
 - „ III. *Teheran*, merchants.
 - „ IV. *Teheran*, clergy.
 - „ V. *Fars*.
 - „ VI. *Ispahan*.
 - „ VII. *Khorasan*.
 - „ VIII. *Tabriz*.

'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES, MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché at Teheran.' [4r] (12/126)



**'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES,
MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché
at Teheran.' [4v] (13/126)**

REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED
IN THE VOLUME.

Aka, Hajji, Khan, Mirza, Sayyid, and Shaikh are abbreviated into
A., H., K., M., S., and Sh.

A—

- H. Abbas Kuli K., *Fars*, 37, 1.
Abbas Kuli K., Hindi Navabs, *Fars*, 16.
Abbas Kuli K. Kajar, *Teheran*, notables, 18; 38.
H. Abbas Turk, *Fars*, 1; 3.
Abd-ul Baki Arbab, *Teheran*, merchants, 1.
H. Abd-ul Baki, Kazvini, *Ispahan*, 11, 3.
H. M. Abd-ul Husain, *Khorasan*, 45, 4.
H. Sh. Abd-ul Husain, *Khorasan*, 58, 1.
Abd-ul Husain Kashani, *Teheran*, merchants, 2.
M. Abd-ul Husain Kashani, *Ispahan*, 11, 14.
Abd-ul Husain K., *Teheran*, notables, 12.
Abd-ul Husain K. Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
H. Abd-ul Ghaffar Kazeruni, *Ispahan*, 11, 11.
H. Abd-ul Kassim Mustaufi, *Fars*, 15.
H. M. Abd-ul Khalik K., *Khorasan*, 2.
H. Abd-ul Vahab K., *Khorasan*, 3.
M. Abd-ul Vahab K., *Teheran*, notables, 71.
A. S. Abdullah, Behbahani, *Teheran*, clergy, 2.
H. M. Abdullah, *Khorasan*, 45, 2.
Abdullah K., *Ispahan*, 1.
M. Abdullah Mustaufi, *Khorasan*, 1.
Abd-ur Rahim Dehdashti, *Fars*, 2.
H. Abd-ur Rahim, *Khorasan*, 29.
H. Abd-ur Rahman, *Fars*, 3.
M. Abd-ur Rahman, *Khorasan*, 45, 9.
H. Abd-ur Reza, Uskuhi, *Teheran*, merchants, 3.
Abd-ur Reza K., Karaï, *Khorasan*, 21.
Abd-ur Reza K., Zafranlu, *Khorasan*, 50.

'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES, MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché at Teheran.' [5r] (14/126)

REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME.

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Abu'l Faiz K., Hazara, *Khorasan*, 51.
H. Abu'l Fath K., Chulāi, *Khorasan*, 4.
H. Abu'l Fath K., Pazaki, *Khorasan*, 36.
H. M. Abu'l Fazl, *Teheran*, clergy, 1.
H. Abu'l Husain Teherani, *Khorasan*, 5.
A. Sh. Abu'l Kassim *Fars*, 3; 4.
Abu'l Kassim K., *Khorasan*, 44, 2.
A. M. Abu'l Kassim K., *Khorasan*, 45, 14.
H. Sh. Abu Muhammad, *Khorasan*, 58, 2.
H. S. Abu Talab Tabrizi, *Ispahan*, 11, 13.
Abu Turab K. Timuri, *Khorasan*, 48.
Afkham ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 14.
Afkham el Mulk, Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 78; 80.
Afrasiab K., *Khorasan*, 6.
H. Ahmad, *Ispahan*, 11, 10.
Ahmad, K., *Teheran*, notables, 96.
M. Ahmad K., *Teheran*, notables, 1.
M. Ahmad Aka, *Tabriz*, 1.
Ahmad K., Kashkai, *Fars*, 21; 37, 3.
M. Ahmad K. Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Ainallu tribe, *Fars*, 5.
Ain ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 1.
Ain es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 2.
Ajudan i Makhsus, *Teheran*, notables, 3.
Meshedi H. Aka Company, *Teheran*, merchants, 4.
Aka K., Arab, *Fars*, 8.
Aka Sadr Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Akbar, K., *Khorasan*, 36.
Ala ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 4.
Ala el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 5.
Ala es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 6.
Mulla Ali, *Khorasan*, 58, 5.
S. Ali, *Khorasan*, 58, 4.
A. M. S. Ali, *Khorasan*, 58, 3.
Ali K., *Tabriz*, 2.
A. Ali K. Mir Panj, *Khorasan*, 7.
M. Ali K. Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
S. Ali K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Ali Akbar, *Teheran*, merchants, 6.
A. Ali Akbar, *Khorasan*, 8.
M. Ali Akbar K., *Fars*, 15.
Ali Akbar, K., Sartip, *Khorasan*, 22.
H. Ali Akbar, Shirazi, *Teheran*, merchants 5.
S. Ali Akbar, Shirazi, *Fars*, 6.

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at Teheran.' [5v] (15/126)**

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REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME.

A. S. Ali Akbar, Tafrishi, *Teheran*, clergy, 3.
H. Ali Akbar Yezdi, *Khorasan*, 9.
Akram ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 28.
H. Ali Asghar, K., Mir Panj, *Khorasan*, 10.
H. M. Ali Muhammad Ispahani, *Teheran*, merchants, 7.
H. M. Ali Muhammad, *Fars*, 7.
H. Ali Kuli K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Ali Yar K. Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Allah Kuli K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
Allah Kuli K., Kashkai, *Fars*, 21.
Allah Yar K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Aman Ullah K. Kashkai, *Fars*, 21.
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Amin ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 7.
Amin i Khelvet, *Teheran*, notables, 8.
Amin el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 9.
Amin es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 11.
Amin es Sultan, *Teheran*, notables, 10.
Amin i Tujjar, *Ispahan*, 11, 5.
Amin i Tujjar, *Tabriz*, 22.
Amir Khan Sardar, *Teheran*, royal family, 36.
Amir Kuli K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Amir Nizam, *Teheran*, notables, 12.
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Aramian and Co., *Teheran*, merchants, 8.
Ardashir, K., *Teheran*, notables, 94.
Arfa ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 14.
M. Asad Ullah K., *Teheran*, notables, 15.
Asad Ullah K., Kaivanlu, *Khorasan*, 20.
Asad Ullah K., Váli, *Khorasan*, 11.
Asaf ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 16.
Asaf el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 4.
Asaf es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 17.
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M. Ashtiani, *Teheran*, clergy, 6.
Azam ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 28.
Azud el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 18 ; 38.
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Azud es Sultan, *Teheran*, royal family, 3.
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B—

Baba Khan Bāsari, *Fars*, 10.

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REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME.

9

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Badí el Mulk, *Ispahan*, 2.
Bahá ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 4.
Bahá es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 3 ; 38.
Bahadur i Dowleh, *Ispahan*, 3.
Bahárlu tribe, *Fars*, 9.
Bahram K. Shadillu, *Khorasan*, 55.
Bakhtiaris, *Ispahan*, 3.
H. M. Bakir, *Khorasan*, 58, 6.
Bakir K. Ainallu, *Fars*, 5.
M. Bakir K., *Ispahan*, 4.
Baluch tribe, *Khorasan*, 12.
Básari tribe, *Fars*, 10.
Beglerbeggi of Fars, *Fars*, 11 ; 15.
Behjat el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 20.
Burhan el Mulk, *Teheran*, royal family, 5 ; 30.

D—

Dabir el Mamalik, *Teheran*, notables, 21.
Dabir el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 22.
Darvish Ali K. Raoti, *Khorasan*, 30.
Dúst Ali K., *Teheran*, notables, 46.

F—

Fakhr et Taj Khanum, *Teheran*, notables, 46.
Faraj Ullah K. Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Fath ed Dowleh, *Khorasan*, 44, 4.
Fath el Mulk, *Fars*, 8 ; 12 ; *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Fath es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 6.
A. M. Fazl Ullah, *Khorasan*, 58, 7.
Firman Firma, *Teheran*, royal family, 7.
A. Sh. Fazl Ullah, Nuri, *Teheran*, clergy, 4.

G—

Ghaffari family, *Teheran*, notables, 23.
Gholam Ali K. Hindi Navab, *Fars*, 16.
Gholam Husain K., *Fars*, 37, 5.
Gholam Husain K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Gholam Husain K. Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
H. Gholam Husain K. Lari, *Fars*, 13.

H—

H. M. Habbib, *Khorasan*, 58, 8.
H. M. Habbib Ullah, Kashani, *Teheran*, merchants, 10.
Habbib Ullah K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
Habbib Ullah K., Kashkai, *Fars*, 21.

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REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME.

Habbib Ullah K., Shadillu, *Khorasan*, 55.
Habbib Ullah K., *Teheran*, notables, 23.
A. H. Sh. Hadi, Najmabadi, *Teheran*, clergy, 5.
Haidar K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
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H. M. Hassan Aka, *Tabriz*, 3.
A. H. M. Hassan, Ashtiani, *Teheran*, clergy, 6.
H. Hassan Ali Hittai, *Tabriz*, 4.
M. Hassan Ali K., Hindi Navabs, *Fars*, 16.
M. Hassan Ali K., Kashani, *Ispahan*, 6.
Hassan K., *Fars*, 15.
Hassan K., Mervi, *Khorasan*, 27.
Hassan K., Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
M. Hassan K., Mustanfi, *Khorasan*, 1.
H. Hassan, *Khorasan*, 13.
H. M. Hassan, *Khorasan*, 45, 15.
Hazara tribe, *Khorasan*, 15.
H. M. Hidayat Ullah, *Khorasan*, 58, 9.
H. Hidayat Ullah K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
Hidayat Ullah K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 14.
M. Hidayat Ullah Shirazi, *Fars*, 14.
Hindi Navabs of Shiraz, *Fars*, 16.
Hishmat ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 8.
Hishmat el Mulk, *Khorasan*, 16 ; 49.
Hishmat Ullah K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Hissam el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 25.
Hissam es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 9.
Hujjat el Islam, *Tabriz*, 5.
Husain K., Baharlu, *Fars*, 9.
Husain K., *Fars*, 37, 8.
Husain K., Sartip, *Khorasan*, 44, 5.
M. Husain K., Timuri, *Khorasan*, 48.
H. Husain, *Khorasan*, 17.
M. Husain K., *Teheran*, notables, 26.
Husain Kuli M., *Teheran*, royal family, 10.
Husain Kuli K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Husain Kuli K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.

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REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME. 11

Husain Kuli K., Hindi Navabs, *Fars*, 16.
Husain Kuli K., Sartip, *Khorasan*, 44, 6.

I—

M. Ibrahim K., *Teheran*, notables, 27.
A. M. Ibrahim, *Khorasan*, 58, 11.
Iftekhar el Ulema, *Teheran*, clergy, 6.
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Ihtesham el Mamalik, *Teheran*, notables, 28.
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Imad el Mulk, *Khorasan*, 16.
Imad esh Shariat, *Fars*, 19.
Imad es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 14.
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Imam Kuli K., Kashkaï, *Fars*, 21.
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A. M. Ismaïl, *Khorasan*, 58, 13.
H. S. Ismaïl, *Teheran*, merchants, 11.
Ismaïl K. Kashkaï, *Fars*, 21.
Ismat el Muluk, *Teheran*, notables, 46; 67.
Issa K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
M. Issa K., Hindi Navabs, *Fars*, 16.
Issa K. Kajar, *Teheran*, notables, 18; 38.
Itehadiéh Company, *Tabriz*, 6; *Teheran*, merchants, 15.

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12 REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME.

Itemad es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 37.
Itemad et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 10.
Itezad ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 13.
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Itezad et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 8.
Izz ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 14.
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J—

A. S. Jafar, Kashani, *Teheran*, clergy, 7.
H. Sh. Jafar, *Khorasan*, 58, 15.
H. Sh. Jafar, *Tabriz*, 7.
Jahansuz M., *Teheran*, royal family, 15.
Jamal ed din M., *Teheran*, royal family, 17.
Jamshid Parsi, *Teheran*, merchants, 12.
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K—

Kahrman M., *Teheran*, royal family, 14.
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Kajar tribe, *Teheran*, notables, 38.
Kara K. Aka, Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Karaï tribe, *Khorasan*, 21.
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Kashkaï tribe, *Fars*, 21.
H. Kassim, Ardabili, *Tabriz*, 8.
Kavvam ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 39.
Kavvam i Lashkar, *Fars*, 22.
Kavvam el Mulk, *Fars*, 15.
Kavvam es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 40.
Kavvam et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 20.
Kavvam et Tujjar, *Khorasan*, 23.
H. S. Kazim, *Teheran*, merchants, 13.
Khamseh tribes, *Fars*, 24.
Khan Baba K., *Fars*, 15.
Khan Baba K, Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Khazan es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 18 ; 38.
H. Khosro K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Khosro Shahjahan, *Fars*, 23.
Kilich Aka K., Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.

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Kilich K., *Khorasan*, 30.
Kuhandil K., *Kashkaï, Fars*, 21.
Kurdu K., *Zafranlu, Khorasan*, 50.
Kurdu K., *Amarlu, Khorasan*, 59.
Kuzehkunani Brothers, *Teheran*, merchants, 15.

L—

Lucas and Mathias, *Teheran*, merchants, 14.
Lutf Ali K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Lutf Ali K. Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Lutf Ali K. Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
H. Lutf Ullah, *Teheran*, merchants, 15.

M—

A. M. Mahmud, *Khorasan*, 45, 21.
H. M. Mahmud, *Kazeruni, Fars*, 25.
H. M. Mahmud K., *Khorasan*, 24.
M. Mahmud K., *Teheran*, notables, 71.
Majd ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 41.
Majd el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 42.
Malik Jahan Khanum, *Teheran*, royal family, 40.
Malik Tujjar, *Ispahan*, 11, 1.
Malik Tujjar, *Khorasan*, 25.
Malik Tujjar, *Teheran*, merchants, 16.
Mansur el Mulk, *Daragezi, Khorasan*, 26.
Masud ed Dowleh, *Hashimiyeh, Fars*, 15 ; 26.
Masud K., *Daragezi, Khorasan*, 26.
H. S. Mehdi, *Ispahan*, 11, 5.
H. Mehdi, *Kuzehkunani, Tabriz*, 9.
S. H. Mehdi, *Khorasan*, 58, 16.
Mervi tribe, *Khorasan*, 27.
Mir Masum, K. Sartip, *Khorasan*, 16 ; 44, 7.
Mir Muhammad Ibrahim K. Sartip, *Khorasan*, 44, 8 ; 49.
Mir Salim K., *Arab, Fars*, 8.
Mir Sharif K., *Fars*, 37, 6.
Motamin i Lashkar, *Khorasan*, 44, 3.
Motamin el Mulk, *Hashimiyeh, Fars*, 15.
Motamin i Nizam, *Khorasan*, 44, 1.
Motamin es Saltaneh, *Khorasan*, 28.
Muaven ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 23 ; 44.
Muaven et Tujjar, *Khorasan*, 29.
Muayyid ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 18.
Muayyid el Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 19.
Muayyid es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 45.
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REGISTER OF LIVING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE VOLUME.

- Muazzam el Mulk, Kajar, *Teheran*, notables, 38, 2.
Mubashir es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 47.
Muchul M. *Teheran*, royal family, 2.
Mudabbir ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 48.
Mudir ed Dowleh, *Khorasan*, 45, 1.
Mudir es Saltaneh, Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 78 ; 80.
Muin el Adaleh, *Teheran*, notables, 62.
Muin el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 52.
Muin er Ruaya, *Tabriz*, 12.
Muin et Tujjar, *Khorasan*, 29.
Muizz ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 21.
Mukhber ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 53.
Mukhber el Mamalik, *Teheran*, notables, 53.
Mukhber el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 53.
Mukhber es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 53.
S. Muhammad, Kashani, *Teheran*, merchants, 24.
H. A. Muhammad, Kazvini, *Ispahan*, 11, 2.
H. M. Muhammad, Mishki, *Ispahan*, 11, 15.
H. Sh. Muhammad, *Khorasan*, 58, 18.
M. Muhammad K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
Muhammad K., *Teheran*, notables, 46.
Muhammad K., *Teheran*, notables, 49.
Muhammad K., *Teheran*, notables, 62.
M. Muhammad K., Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
M. Muhammad K., Nuri, son of Aka K., *Teheran*, notables, 80.
H. Muhammad M., *Teheran*, royal family, 20.
Meshedi Muhammad aka Company, *Teheran*, merchants, 17.
Muhammad Ali, *Khorasan*, 58, 17.
M. Muhammad Ali, *Fars*, 27.
Sh. Muhammad Ali, *Ispahan*, 9.
H. M. Muhammad Ali, *Khorasan*, 45, 12.
H. Muhammad Ali, Kashani, *Teheran*, merchants, 18.
H. Muhammad Ali, Shalfurush, *Teheran*, merchants, 19.
H. Muhammad Ali, Bakkal, *Fars*, 28.
H. Muhammad Ali, Tabrizi, *Ispahan*, 11, 6.
H. Muhammad Ali K., *Fars*, 37, 2.
Muhammad Amin, Arbab, *Teheran*, merchants, 1.
H. Muhammad Amin K., Raoti, *Khorasan*, 30.
Muhammad Amir K., *Khorasan*, 31.
Muhammad Azim K., Jamshidi, *Khorasan*, 19.
M. Muhammad Bakir, Khonsari, *Ispahan*, 7.
H. Muhammad Bakir, Milani, *Tabriz*, 10.
M. Muhammad Hashim, Khonsari, *Ispahan*, 8.
H. Muhammad Hassan, *Teheran*, merchants, 20.

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15

- Muhammad Hassan Beg, *Fars*, 37, 4.
 Muhammad Hassan K., Kashkaï, *Fars*, 21.
 H. Muhammad Hassan, Yezdi, *Khorasan*, 32.
 H. Muhammad Husain, Kazeruni, *Ispahan*, 11, 4.
 H. Muhammad Husain, Kitabfurush, *Teheran*, merchants, 21.
 H. Mulla Muhammad Husain, *Khorasan*, 58, 10.
 H. Muhammad Husain, Pustfurush, *Teheran*, merchants, 22.
 M. Muhammad Husain, Mustaufi, *Khorasan*, 12; 33.
 M. Muhammad Husain K., Mustaufi, *Khorasan*, 28.
 H. Muhammad Husain K., Hindi Navabs, *Fars*, 16.
 Muhammad Husain K., Kaivanlu, *Khorasan*, 20.
 M. Muhammad Husain K., Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
 H. Muhammad Husain, Turk, *Fars*, 29.
 M. Muhammad Husain K., *Teheran*, notables, 22.
 Muhammad Ibrahim K. Chulaï, *Khorasan*, 4; 36.
 Muhammad Ibrahim K., Kaivanlu, *Khorasan*, 20.
 Muhammad Ibrahim K., Sardar, *Khorasan*, 34.
 Muhammad Ismaïl, *Teheran*, merchants, 23.
 H. M. Muhammad Jafar, *Khorasan*, 58, 14.
 H. Muhammad Jafar, Milani, *Khorasan*, 35.
 H. Muhammad Jafar Zain el Abedin, *Ispahan*, 11, 12.
 Muhammad Jafar K., *Teheran*, notables, 50.
 A. M. Muhammad Kazim, *Khorasan*, 45, 17.
 Mulla Muhammad Kuli, *Khorasan*, 45, 19.
 Muhammad Kuli K., Bâsari, *Fars*, 10.
 H. Muhammad Mehdi, *Ispahan*, 11, 7.
 Muhammad Mehdi K., Kelati, *Khorasan*, 36.
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 H. Muhammad Rahim, *Ispahani*, *Tabriz*, 11.
 H. Muhammad Rahim, Attar, *Fars*, 30.
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 Muhammad Reza K., Kaivanlu, *Khorasan*, 20.
 A. Muhammad Reza, *Teheran*, clergy, 5.
 A. Muhammad Reza, *Teheran*, clergy, 8.
 H. Muhammad Salah, Arab, *Ispahan*, 11, 8.
 H. Muhammad Salah, *Fars*, 32.
 M. Muhammad Sadik, Dehdashti, *Fars*, 31.
 A. Muhammad Sadik, Kazvini, *Ispahan*, 11, 2.
 Muhammad Sadik, K., Bâsari, *Fars*, 10.
 Muhammad Sadik, K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
 Muhammad Sadik, K., Kashkaï, *Fars*, 21.
 H. Muhammad Sadik, *Tabriz*, 12.
 H. S. Muhammad Taki, *Ispahan*, 11, 5.
 Muhammad Taki, K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.

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- Muhammad Taki, Kashani, *Teheran*, clergy, 9.
H. Muhammad Taki, Rezaioff, *Khorasan*, 37.
H. Muhammad Taki, Shahrudi, *Teheran*, merchants, 25.
Muhammad Yusuf, K., *Khorasan*, 38.
Muhandis el Mamalik, *Teheran*, notables, 23 ; 51.
Muhtasham es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 68.
H. M. Muhsin Aka, *Tabriz*, 13.
Muin el Hodayun, *Ispahan*, 3.
Muin el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 52.
Mulk Ara, *Teheran*, royal family, 22.
Mumtahin ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 54.
Mumtahin el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 55.
Mumtahin es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 56.
Munazzam es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 57.
Muntakhab el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 58 ; *Khorasan*, 55.
Muntasir i Lashkar, *Khorasan*, 44, 9.
Muntasir el Mulk, *Teheran*, royal family, 23.
Muntasir es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 70.
Muntazam ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 59.
Muntazam es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 97.
H. S. Murtaza Aka, *Tabriz*, 15.
Murtaza Kuli K., Hashimiyeh, *Fars*, 15.
H. Sh. Murtaza, *Khorasan*, 58, 19.
Musa K., Sartip, *Khorasan*, 56, 39.
Mushar ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 60.
Mushar es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 61.
Mushavar el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 96.
Mushir i Daftar, *Fars*, 33.
Mushir ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 62.
Mushir el Lashkar, *Tabriz*, 14.
Mushir i Kajar, *Teheran*, notables, 38, 7.
Mushir el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 63.
Mushir es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 64.
Mushir el Vizareh, *Khorasan*, 40.
Mushir el Vizareh, *Teheran*, notables, 96.
Mutamid ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 24.
Mutamid el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 43.
Mutamid et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 11.
Mustafa Kuli K., Kajar, *Teheran*, notables, 18 ; 38.
Mustashar ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 65.
Mustashar es Sultan, *Teheran*, notables, 66.
Mustashir es Saltaneh, *Fars*, 34.
Mustaufi el Mamalik, *Teheran*, notables, 67.
Muzaffar ed Din, Shah, *Teheran*, royal family, 25.

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Muzaffar el Mulk, *Tabriz*, 16.
Muzaffar es Saltaneh, *Zafranlu, Khorasan*, 50.

N—

Nadim es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, clergy, 11.
Nafar tribe, *Fars*, 35.
Naïb es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 26.
Naïb et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 13.
Najaf Kuli K., *Sartip, Khorasan*, 41.
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A. Najafi, *Ispahan*, 9.
Nâssir ed Din M., *Teheran*, royal family, 27.
Nâssir el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 72.
Nâssir es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 73.
Nassir ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 71.
Nassir el Mulk, *Fars*, 36.
Nasr el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 69.
Nasr es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 70.
Nasr Ullah K., *Arab, Khorasan*, 34.
Nasr Ullah K., *Sartip, Khorasan*, 42.
H. Nasr Ullah K. Tahbaz, *Tabriz*, 17.
Nayyar ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 31.
Nayyar el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 74.
Nâzim ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 75.
Nâzim el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 76.
Nâzim i Kajar, *Teheran*, notables, 38, 6.
Nazm ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 77.
Nicola Joachim, *Teheran*, merchants, 26.
Nizâm el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 78.
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Nizâm et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 7.
Nizâm ed Din, *Teheran*, clergy, 11.
Sh. Nur Ullah, *Ispahan*, 9.
Nur Verdi K. Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Nuri family, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Nusrat el Mulk, *Timuri, Khorasan*, 43, 54.
Nusrat et Taulia, *Khorasan*, 45, 18.
Nusrat Ullah K., *Shadillu, Khorasan*, 55.

R—

A. S. Raihan Ullah, *Teheran*, clergy, 10.
H. A. Rasul, *Ispahan*, 11, 9.
Reis i Adlîeh, *Tabriz*, 16.
A. Reza, *Khorasan*, 46.
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- Reza Kuli K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Reza Kuli K. Daragezi, *Khorasan*, 26.
Rifat ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 28.
Rukn ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 28.
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Rukn es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 29.
- S—
Saad ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 82.
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Saad es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 84.
Sáad ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 81.
Sáad el Mulk, *Tabriz*, 18.
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Sadik el Hazrat, *Teheran*, notables, 65.
Sadik el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 85.
Sadr es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 80. 1
Sahám ed Dowleh, *Khorasan*, 55.
Sahám el Mulk, *Teheran*, royal family, 5 ; 30.
Saíd es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 86.
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Sakat ed Dowleh, *Tabriz*, 19 ; *Teheran*, notables, 92.
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M. Sálah K., *Tabriz*, 21.
Salar ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 33 ; notables, 25.
Salar el Mulk, *Teheran*, royal family, 28.
Salar es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 34.
Samsam es Saltaneh, *Ispahan*, 3.
Sani ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 53.
Saraj el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 87.
Saraj es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 38, 5.
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Sardar Azam, *Teheran*, royal family, 35.
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Sardar Muazzam, *Teheran*, royal family, 36.
Sardar Mukarram, *Teheran*, notables, 59.
Shadillu tribe, *Khorasan*, 47.
H. M. Shafi Aka, *Tabriz*, 22.
Shahab ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 38, 4.
Shahab el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 16.
Shahab es Saltaneh, *Ispahan*, 3.
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Sharif K. Mervi, *Khorasan*, 27.
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Shaukat el Mulk, Kaïni, *Khorasan*, 49.
Shaukat es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 16.
H. S. Shir, *Khorasan*, 45, 16.
Shir Ullah, K., *Khorasan*, 55.
Shua ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 37.
Shua es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 38.
Shuja ed Dowleh, *Khorasan*, 50.
Shuja el Mulk, Hazara, *Khorasan*, 15 ; 51.
Shuja el Mulk, Radkani, *Khorasan*, 52.
H. Shukr Ullah, *Teheran*, merchants, 27.
Sidk es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 91.
Subhan, Kuli, K., *Khorasan*, 26.
Sipahdar, Muhammad Husain K. Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Suliman K., Shadillu, *Khorasan*, 55.
Sultan Ahmad M., *Teheran*, royal family, 39.
Sultan Ibrahim K., Kashkai, *Fars*, 21.
Sultan Muhammad K., Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Sultan Muhammad K., Kashkai, *Fars*, 21.

T—

H. M. Tahir, *Khorasan*, 58, 20.
Tahir K., *Fars*, 37, 7.
Tajir Bashi, *Khorasan*, 53.
Timuri tribe, *Khorasan*, 54.
Toumaniantz Brothers, *Teheran*, merchants, 28.

V—

Vakil el Mulk, *Teheran*, notables, 92.
Valiahd, *Teheran*, royal family, 40.

Y—

Yahya K., *Teheran*, notables, 96.
Yalangtush K., *Khorasan*, 36.
Yamin el Mamalik, *Teheran*, notables, 93.
Yamin es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, notables, 94.
Yar Muhammad K. Shadillu, *Khorasan*, 55, 47.
Yusuf K. Shadillu, *Khorasan*, 55.
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Z—

Zafir es Saltaneh, *Teheran*, royal family, 41.
Zafranlu tribe, *Khorasan*, 56.
Zahir ed dowleh, *Teheran*, notables, 95.
M. Zain el Abedin, Imam Jumah, *Teheran*, clergy, 11.
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H. M. Zain el Abedin, *Khorasan*, 58, 21.
M. Zain el Abedin K., *Teheran*, notables, 23.
Zain el Abedin K. Nuri, *Fars*, 12.
Zain el Abedin K. Nuri, *Teheran*, notables, 80.
Zergham es Sultan, Bakhtiari, *Ispahan*, 3.
Zia ed Dowleh, *Teheran*, royal family, 45.
Zil es Sultan, *Teheran*, royal family, 42.
Zulfikar K. Jamshidi, *Khorasan*, 19 ; 57.

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12

LIST OF WORDS USED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE
PERSIAN TITLES OCCURRING IN THE PRECEDING
REGISTER WITH A GLOSSARY OF THEIR MEANINGS.

- Afkham*—superlative of *fakhím*, great in rank and honour.
ain—eye, essence, source.
ajudán—adjutant.
aka—master.
akram—superlative of *Kerim*, magnificent, merciful.
alá—high in rank and dignity.
amín—faithful, trustworthy, trustee.
amír—prince, commander, chief.
ará—adorning, ornament.
arfa—superlative of *rafi*, high, sublime, eminent.
asaf—was the name of King Solomon's wise minister.
azam—superlative of *azím*, great.
azud—supporter, aider.
azziz—honoured, dear, glorious.

Badí—wonderful, miraculous.
bahá—ornament, beauty.
bahádúr—brave, bold, courageous, warlike.
beglerbeggi—lord of lords.
behjat—beauty, gladness.
burhán—proof, demonstration.

Dabir—writer, secretary.
dín—faith.
dowleh—state, empire.

Fakhr—glory, ornament.
fath—victory.
firman firma—order-issuer.

Hájib—chamberlain.
hajji—a person who has performed the Háj or pilgrimage to
Mekka.
hákim—governor.
hakím—doctor.
hamdam—intimate companion.
hishmat—pomp, magnificence.
hissám and *husám*—sharp sword.
hujjat—demonstrator.

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at Teheran.' [12v] (29/126)

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LIST OF WORDS, ETC.

Iftekhâr—ornament, distinction.
ihteshâm—pomp, magnificence.
ijlâl—glorious, illustrious.
ikbal—prosperity, felicity.
iktadâr—power, authority.
ilbeggi—lord of the tribe.
imâd—pillar, support, confidence.
imâm—leader in religious matters.
intesâr—conqueror.
intezâm—order, regularity.
ismat—chastity.
itemad—confidence, support.
itezad—aiding, helping.
izz—glory, magnificence.
Jamâl—beauty, grace.
jallâl—glory, dignity.
Ka'im Makâm—administrator.
kavvâm—support.
khan—lord.
khâzan—treasurer.
Lashkar—army.
Majd—glory, splendour.
makhshûs—special, intimate.
malik—king.
mamalik—plural of mulk, state, kingdom.
mansûr—victorious.
masûd—happy, fortunate.
meshedi—a person who has performed the pilgrimage to Meshed.
mir—same as Amir, prince, commander, chief.
mirza—contraction of Amirzadeh, princely-born; when before a name it stands for our Mr., when after a name, it denotes a prince of the royal family.
motamin—entrusted.
muaven—assistant.
muayyid—aider, corroborator.
muayyir—assayer.
muazzam—honoured, great.
mubashir—overseer, agent.
mudabbir—administrator.
mudir—administrator.
muhandis—mathematician, engineer.
mukhtashim—powerful, great.
mu'in—assistant.

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LIST OF WORDS, ETC.

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- muizz*—glorious, honoured.
mukhber—news-giver; the title was given to the first director of Persian telegraphs.
mulk—kingdom, state.
mulla—doctor of laws.
muntakin—examiner, skilful.
munazzam—arrangement, order.
muntakhab—chosen.
muntasir—conqueror.
muntazam—ordered, arranged.
mushar—counsellor.
mushavar—counsellor.
mushir—counsellor.
mutamid—trustworthy, faithful.
mustashâr—consulted.
mustashîr—consulted.
mustaufi—receiver of revenues.
muzaffâr—conqueror.

Nadîm—intimate friend.
naîb—lieutenant.
nâssir—defender.
nassîr—defender.
nasr—assistance.
nayyar—luminous, shining.
nâzim—regulator.
nazm—order, arrangement.
nizâm—order, arrangement, regulator, army.
nusrat—victory, assistance.

Rifat—sublimity, magnificence.
ruaya—subjects.
rukni—pillar.

Saad—felicity, prosperity.
sâad—fore-arm, support.
sadîk—a sincere friend, truthful.
sadr—chief.
sahâm—archer.
said—fortunate.
saif—a sword.
sakat—trusty, worthy of confidence.
salâr—leader, commander.
saltinah—kingdom, state.
samsam—unbending sword.
sani—artist.

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LIST OF WORDS, ETC.

sardj—lamp.
sardar—leader, commander ; highest military rank.
sayyid—descendant of the prophet.
shahab—flame.
shaikh—venerable man, chief.
shaji—brave, intrepid.
shariat—the muhammadan law ; justice, equity.
shaukat—glory.
shua—splendour.
shujá—brave, intrepid.
sidk—truth.
sultan—the sovereign.
taulia—superintendency of the affairs of an endowed shrine or mosque.
tujjar—plural of tájar, merchant.
Vakíl—agent.
váli—prince, governor.
valiahd—heir apparent.
Yamín—right hand.
Zafir—conqueror.
zahr—supporter.
zergham—lion.
zia—splendour.
zil—shadow.

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CHAPTER I.

TEHERAN.—MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

1. AIN ED DOWLEH, SULTAN MAJID MIRZA—

Son of Azud ed Dowleh, Muchul Mirza (q.v.). Married a daughter of the Valiahd (present Shah) at Tabriz, with whom he held high appointments for some years. In 1896 was appointed governor of Mazanderan; came to Teheran in 1897 without the Shah's permission; was sent to Kerbela, but returned in September of the same year and was pardoned.

Age about 50; is Amir Tuman.

NOTE.—*January*, 1898. Has, since above was written, been appointed chief of royal studs, stables, carriage department, etc.

2. AZUD ED DOWLEH, SULTAN AHMAD MIRZA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS MUCHUL MIRZA—

Son of Fath Ali Shah by Taj ed Dowleh, and was born 1819. Has been governor of Hamadan and other small provinces. His three sons are *Ain ed Dowleh*, *Sultan Majid Mirza*, *Amir Khan Sardar*, *Vaji Ullah Mirza*, and *Saif ed Dowleh*, *Sultan Muhammad Mirza*. His daughter, Shams ed Dowleh, was married to the late Shah.

Age 78.

3. AZUD-ES-SULTAN, ABU'L FAZL MIRZA—

Born 1883. Son of the present Shah.

Age 14.

4. BAHÁ ED DOWLEH, HAJJI SASSAN MIRZA—

Son of Bahá ed Dowleh, Bahman Mirza, (b. 1811, d. 1861), who was a son of Fath Ali Shah.

Was tutor to Muin ed din Mirza (born 1850, and declared Valiahd, but died 1856), and to Jellal ed Dowleh, Sultan Husain Mirza (born 1852, died 1868), both sons of the late Nássir ed Din Shah. Holds no official appointment.

Age 65; is Amir i Tuman.

5. BURHÁN EL MULK, NAWAB KHUSRO MIRZA—

Grandson of Fath Ali Shah, and brother of Saham el Mulk (q.v.).

Holds large landed property in Khorassan. In 1888 he was deputy governor of Khaf for his brother.

Age 50.

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TEHERAN—ROYAL FAMILY.

6. FATH ES SALTANEH, FATH ULLAH MIRZA—

Son of Nayar ed Dowleh (q.v.). Is the present governor of Nishapur.

His grandfather, Parviz Mirza, a son of Fath Ali Shah, was appointed governor of Nishapur in 1857, and when the late Nássir ed Din Shah passed through Nishapur on his way to Meshed in 1867, he conferred the title of Nayar ed Dowleh upon him. On his death, his son, Sultan Husain Mirza, succeeded to the title and the governorship, which he held until 1896.

The Nayar ed Dowleh was appointed governor of Teheran at the beginning of 1897, and his son, Fath es Saltaneh, who was, at the time, acting governor of Nishapur was confirmed as governor.

Although Nishapur is in Khorassan, it is not under the governor general of that Province, who exercised only nominal authority in revenue matters, because the revenue had to be paid and accounted for to him. The Nayar ed Dowleh has, however, put a stop to this also, by getting the revenue allotted for the salaries of the Teheran police.

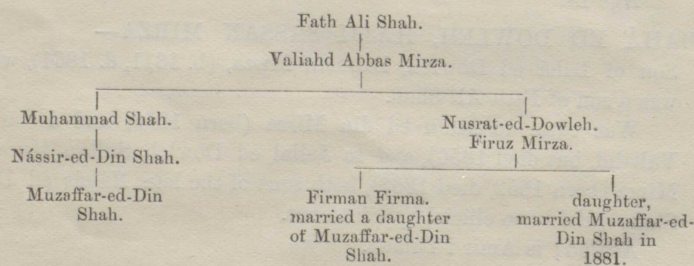
The governor of Nishapur is therefore quite independent of the governor-general of Khorassan.

Age 27.

7. FIRMAN FIRMA, SALAR-I-LASHKAR, ABDUL HUSAIN MIRZA—

The second son of the late Nusrat-ed-Dowleh, Firuz Mirza, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1885. Received the title of Firman Firma on his elder brother's (Nássir ed Dowleh, governor of Kerman) death in 1892.

The following genealogical tree shows his descent from Fath Ali Shah and his relationship to the present Shah, Muzaffar-ed-Din :—



He was educated as an officer and received a fair military training in the Austrian Corps which he joined in 1880.

Went to Tabriz as commander of the troops of Azerbaijan about 1886-87.

On the death of his elder brother, became governor of Kerman,

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TEHERAN—ROYAL FAMILY.

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where he has, with the exception of short intervals, remained from 1891 to 1896.

Has served for a short time as the Valiahd's (Muzaffar-ed-Din) deputy in Luristan.

On the accession of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah, he threw himself into the opposition against the Sadr Azam (Amin-es-Sultan), and succeeded in bringing about his fall.

Was appointed minister for war, 24 November, 1896, resigned September, 1897. Appointed governor-general of Fars and the Gulf Ports in October, 1897; as governor of the Ports, he farms their customs. Has great influence over Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah, whose daughter, the Umm-el-Khakan, he married. This marriage brings him into close relationship with the present Valiahd who is a son of the Umm-el-Khakan's mother. The Firman Firma is also connected with the Shah through his sister Hazrat Ulia, who is now the Shah's favourite wife.

Is a man of much energy, but wanting in judgment and tact. Is credited with possessing great wealth in landed property and investments in Europe.

Age 40; speaks French.

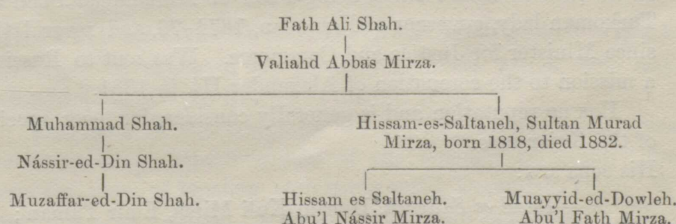
8. HISHMAT-ED-DOWLEH, ABDULLAH MIRZA—

Is a son of Abdullah Mirza (died 1853), a son of Valiahd, Abbas Mirza, the present Shah's great grandfather. Received his title in 1881. Has been several times governor of Burujird and Luristan; and owns much landed property in Irak and Burujird.

Age, about 50; is Amir Tuman.

9. HISSAM-ES-SALTANEH, ABUL NÁSSIR MIRZA—

Is a son of the late Hissam-es-Saltaneh and second cousin of the Shah :—



Commenced his career in the military service. Received his title on his father's death. Married a daughter of *Imad ed Dowleh*. Was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to England in 1887, on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. Held the governorship of Arabistan in 1891, and that of the Persian Gulf ports from March to December, 1896.

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TEHERAN—ROYAL FAMILY.

10. HUSAIN KULI MIRZA—

Born 1884. Son of the present Shah.

Age 13.

11. IMAD ED DOWLEH, BADÍ EL MULK MIRZA—

Son of Imad ed Dowleh, Imam Kuli Mirza, who died in 1875, and was a son of Muhammad Ali Mirza, the eldest son of Fath Ali Shah. In 1874 he received the title of Hishmat es Saltaneh, and his present title on his father's death. Was for some time governor of Yezd.

Age about 60. Is Amir i Tuman.

12. IMAM KULI MIRZA—

Son of Malik Kassim Mirza (a son of Fath Ali Shah), who was formerly governor-general of Azerbaijan and died in 1859. He has the monopoly of the navigation on the lake of Urumiah in lieu of pension. This brings him in about 1,400 Tomans per annum. Was formerly governor of Maragha, also of Urumiah and Sauj-boulak and Khoi. In summer 1897 he was recalled to Tabriz and appointed Beglerbeggi of that town. He is fond of sport and considered energetic.

Age 52.

13. ITEZAD ED DOWLEH, ABBAS MIRZA—

Son of the late Itezad ed Dowleh, Mehdi Khan Devallu (died 1890) by Fakhr el Muluk (born 1847) eldest daughter of late Shah. Received his title in 1892 on his appointment to the governorship of Kom, which he still holds.

Age about 35.

14. IZZ-ED-DOWLEH, ABD-ES-SAMAD MIRZA—

Is the present Shah's uncle, being a son of Muhammad Shah by a Turkoman lady, governor of Hamadan, 1874-76, and several times since Minister for Justice and Commerce. Was sent to Russia on a mission to the coronation of Alexander III. in 1881.

Has no reputation and is generally considered a poor specimen of the Kajar race.

His sons are :

Imad es Salteneh, Husain Kuli Mirza, Emir Tuman ;

Kahraman Mirza ;

Afkham ed Dowleh, Feridun Mirza.

Age, about 55.

15. JAHANSUZ MIRZA—

Born 1830. Son of Fath Ali Shah. Has never taken any very prominent place in the Persian Administration, beyond holding

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several small governorships. Is now governor of Shahrud and Astrabad.

Age 67; rank, Amir-i-Tuman.

16. JELLAL-ED-DOWLEH, SULTAN HUSAIN MIRZA—

Born 1870. Is the eldest son of the Zil-es-Sultan by a daughter of Mirza Taki Khan, Nássir-ed-Din Shah's first Prime Minister (vide Zil-es-Sultan); married in 1886, *Hamdam-es Saltaneh*, daughter of Aka Mirza Yusuf, Mustaufi-el-Mamilik.

Was governor of Fars 1886–1887; of Luristan for a short time, and of Yezd 1895–1897. Has a good reputation, and is accepted willingly as governor by any of the Provinces. Is intelligent, energetic, and on good terms with H. Majesty's Legation.

Age, 27; rank, Amir-i-Tuman.

17. JAMÁL ED DIN MIRZA—

Son of Kai Khosro Mirza, Salar (d. 1857), and grandson of Firman Firma, Husain Ali Mirza (d. 1835). His mother was a daughter of Shujá es Saltaneh. In 1869 he was governor of Kazerun, in 1877 governor of Lar. Since then he has held no official appointment, and resided in Shiraz, where he is now.

Age 54.

18. MUAYYID ED DOWLEH, ABUL FATH MIRZA—

Is second cousin of the present Shah and son of the late and brother to the present Hissam es Saltaneh. Married a daughter of Nássir ed din Shah, sister of the Zil es Sultan. Accompanied his father to Fars when the latter was governor of that Province. Has been governor of Gilan, and was appointed governor-general of Khorassan in 1894 and was recalled 1895.

19. MUAYYID ES SALTANEH, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN MIRZA—

Grandson of Muayyid ed Dowleh, Tahmasp Mirza, who was a grandson of Fath Ali Shah, and died in 1879.

Has been in the telegraph service for the last twenty years and was lately superintendent of the Ispahan Telegraph Office; was also chief of Ispahan merchants until December, 1897. Was sent down to Ispahan by Sadr Azam, Amin es Sultan, in spite of Mukhber ed Dowleh, to act as a spy on Zil es Sultan. Since the fall of the Sadr Azam he has turned round and become Zil es Sultan's faithful servant.

In December, 1897, he was ordered to Shiraz to take charge of the telegraphs there.

Age about 42.

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TEHERAN—ROYAL FAMILY.

20. HAJJI MUHAMMAD MIRZA—

Son of the late Kahraman Mirza.

Is the present governor of the Turbat i Haidari district of Khorassan and governor of the Karai tribe (q.v.).

Age 60 ; is Mir Panj.

21. MUIZZ ED DOWLEH, ISMAIL MIRZA—

Son of the late Muizz ed Dowleh, Bahram Mirza (died 1882), who was a son of Valiahd Abbas Mirza. He was colonel in 1852.

Age about 60 ; is Amir-i-Tuman.

22. MULK ARA, MUHAMMAD MIRZA—

Son of the late Mulk Ara, Abbas Mirza, who died in 1897, and was one of the late Shah's brothers. Accompanied his father to Russia on the occasion of the Czar's coronation in 1896.

Age 35, speaks French.

23. MUNTASIR EL MULK, NAWAB MUHAMMAD HASSAN MIRZA—

Is the son of the late Jafar Kuli Mirza, who owned considerable landed property in Khorassan. He is commonly known as Shahzada Hassan Khan.

The title of Muntasir el Mulk was conferred upon him by Nássir ed Din Shah in 1895. In 1894 he was chief of the Persian Cossacks and police of Meshed, and in 1895 became governor of Turbat-i-Haidari. In September, 1895, he was treacherously seized by Asaf ed Dowleh, then governor-general of Khorassan, and deported from Meshed with the Nusrat et Mulk the Timuri chief, for personal enmity. He returned shortly afterwards but has not been again employed. He was placed in charge of the administrative affairs of Meshed by the government, pending the arrival of the Rukn ed Dowleh, the present governor-general of Khorassan and Sistan, but was relieved of the work by Hajji Mirza Mahmud Khan Beglar Beggi, by order of the Rukn ed Dowleh.

Age about 50.

24. MUTAMAD ED DOWLEH ABDUL ALI MIRZA—

Son of the late Mutamad ed Dowleh, Ferhad Mirza (born 1817, died 1888), who was a son of Valiahd Abbas Mirza. Was some time private secretary to Nássir ed din Shah, and had the title of Ihtesham el Mulk. Was governor of Khamseh (Zenjan), and received the title of Ihtesham ed Dowleh in 1888 ; and his present title in 1892 on his elder brother's death, who was governor of Fars. Is married to a daughter of the late Shah and holds the district of Talikan in fief. Is learned and a poet.

Age about 42 : is Amir i Tuman ; speaks French.

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TEHERAN—ROYAL FAMILY.

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25. MUZAFFAR ED DIN SHAH—

Fifth Shah of the Kajar Dynasty. Born March 25, 1853. Son of Nássir ed Din Shah (d. 1 May, 1896), and Shukuh es Saltaneh (d. 1892), daughter of Shua es Saltaneh, Fath Ullah Mirza (d. 1869), son of Fath Ali Shah. Was declared Valiahd (heir apparent) 1862; was governor-general of Azerbaijan until his accession, 1 May, 1896.

Has six sons (q.v.).

1. Valiahd, age 25.
2. Shua es Saltaneh, age 17.
3. Salar ed Dowleh, age 16.
4. Azud es Sultan, age 14.
5. Husain Kuli Mirza, age 13.
6. Nássir ed Din Mirza, age 2; and about 20 daughters.

Age 44.

26. NAÏB-ES-SALTANEH, KAMRAN MIRZA, AMIR-I-KEBIR—

Born 22 July, 1856. Is the third son of Nássir-ed-Din Shah by Munir-es-Saltaneh, daughter of Muhammad Taki Khan, chief architect of Teheran (Mamar Bashi). Has always been under the same disability as the Zil-es-Sultan in regard to parentage on the mother's side. Was educated in the Military School at Teheran as a soldier. Held the governorship of Teheran as a young man, and whilst in that position, which he held for many years, was credited with supporting the intrigue against the Tobacco Monopoly in Persia. Held for twelve years, before the death of Nássir-ed-Din Shah, the Ministry of War (Vizarat-i-Jang), from which he was removed at the accession of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah.

Is a man possessed of pleasant manners, but during his term of office showed no signs of energy or patriotism. Is said to have grown rich on the profits of his office.

Age 41; rank, Amir-i-Nuyan. Speaks French and German.

27. NÁSSIR-ED-DIN MIRZA—

Born May 4, 1896. Son of the present Shah by the sister of Firman Firma.

Age 2.

28. RUKN-ED-DOWLEH, MUHAMMAD TAKI MIRZA—

Born about 1840. Is the present Shah's uncle, being being a son of Muhammad Shah (grandfather of the present Shah), by a Turkoman lady. Received title in 1868. Started public life as governor of Zenjan; in 1876 he was appointed governor of Khorassan, which post he held several times for thirteen years. Was governor of Fars twice, in 1893 and 1895-96; recalled from

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TEHERAN — ROYAL FAMILY.

Fars in 1896 and appointed governor of Khorassan in 1897, which post he now holds.

Had the reputation of being a good governor whilst in Khorassan, but proved a failure in Fars owing to his rapacity, is exceedingly grasping and cruel.

His sons are :—

Azam ed Dowleh,
Rifat ed Dowleh,
Akram ed Dowleh,
Salar el Mulk.

Age, about 57.

29. RUKN-ES-SALTANEH, MUHAMMAD REZA MIRZA—

Born 14 February, 1883. Is one of the sons of Nâssir-ed-Din Shah. His mother was Badr-es-Saltaneh, a daughter of Reza Kuli Mirza (died 1861), son of Fath Ali Shah. Has not yet appeared in public life.

Age 14.

30. SAHAM EL MULK, MEHDI KULI MIRZA—

Fourth son of Muhammad Vali Mirza (b. 1789, d. 1862), son of Fath Ali Shah ; and brother of Burhân el Mulk (q.v.).

Entered military service and took part in the siege of Herat in 1856. Was governor of Jam, Bakharz and Khaf in 1888, and of Gulpaigan in 1897.

Age about 65. Is Amir i Tuman.

31. NAYAR ED DOWLEH, SULTAN HUSAIN MIRZA—

Son of the late Parviz Mirza, Nayar ed Dowleh who died 1890. He succeeded his father as governor of Nishapur, which post he held until the beginning of 1897, when he was appointed governor of Teheran, which post he holds now, his son, Fath es Salteneh (q.v.) succeeding him as governor of Nishapur.

Age about 50.

32. SAIF ED DOWLEH, SULTAN MUHAMMAD MIRZA—

Son of Azud ed Dowleh, Muchul Mirza (q.v.). Has been governor of Nahavand, Malayar and Tusirkan.

Age about 45 ; is Amir i Tuman.

33. SALAR-ED-DOWLEH, ABU'L FATH MIRZA—

Born November 1, 1881, son of the present Shah ; was appointed governor of Kermanshah in 1897, with Hissam - el - Mulk as Pishkar.

Age 16.

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34. SALAR-ES-SALTANEH, NUSRAT-ED-DIN MIRZA—

Born 2 May, 1882. Is a son of Nássir-ed-Din Shah. His mother was the Zinat-es-Saltaneh, a daughter of Salar Mirza, third son of Sheikh Ali Mirza, Sheikh-ul-Muluk (died 1846), son of Fath Ali Shah. Has not yet appeared in public life.

Age 15.

35. SARDAR I AZAM, KAHRMAN MIRZA—

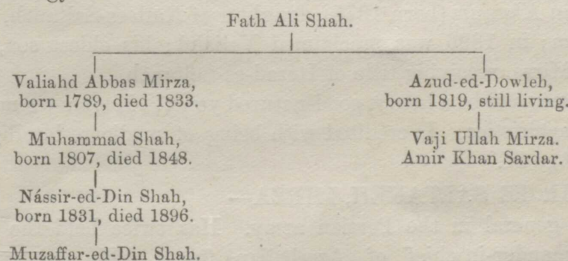
Son of the late Saram ed Dowleh, who was a son of Khan Baba Khan Sardar (died 1888) and Iftakhar ed Dowleh, a sister of Zil es Sultan. Received his father's title in 1888, and that of Sardar i Azam in 1895. He is in command of the troops in Ispahan. Has no military knowledge whatever, although his father was a skilful commander. Is a dull, heavy man, mainly employed in making as much money as he can.

Was sent to Teheran to represent the Zil es Sultan at the late Shah's Jubilee. He remained in Teheran some months, got into the Sadr Azam's confidence, who gave him orders practically rendering him independent of the Zil es Sultan; since the Sadr Azam's fall, he has subsided into his former dependent position.

Age about 25.

36. SARDAR I MUAZZAM, VAJI ULLAH MIRZA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS AMIR KHAN SARDAR—

The son of the Azud-ed-Dowleh and grandson of Fath Ali Shah
Genealogy :—



He commenced his career in the military service, and was favoured by Hussein Khan, Sipah Salar Azam in 1873; and in 1874 became the commander and paymaster of Teheran troops, and held the post of chamberlain to Nássir-ed-Din Shah. He has held several governorships: Luristan, 1890; Astrabad, 1891-92; Astrabad, Shahrud, and Bostam, 1896-97. In 1895 was sent as representative of the Shah at the coronation of the Czar, and in 1897 at the Jubilee of H.M. the Queen, and made G.C.M.G. In 1897, Minister for War, which post he now holds. Has reputation of being an able governor.

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TEHERAN—ROYAL FAMILY.

Age 40; is Sardar, and has charge of the 27th, 40th, and 41st regiments of infantry (Masud i Teheran, Samnan va Damghan, Arab va Ajam).

37. SHUA ED DOWLEH, HAJJI SULAIMAN MIRZA—

Son of Firman Firma, Feridun Mirza (born 1810, died 1855), who was a son of Valiahd Abbas Mirza. Has held some unimportant governorships of sub-divisions of Fars, and is married to a daughter of the late Hissam es Saltaneh, Sultan Murad Mirza.

Age about 50; knows a little French.

38. SHUA-ES-SALTANEH, MALIK MANSUR MIRZA—

Born 30 March, 1880, son of the present Shah. Was appointed governor of Gilan in 1897, and recalled in November of the same year in consequence of the Shah's becoming aware of his incapacity.

Age 17; speaks French.

39. SULTAN AHMAD MIRZA—

Born 1891. Is a son of the late Nássir-ed-Din Shah.

Age 6.

40. VALIAHD MUHAMMAD ALI MIRZA, CROWN PRINCE—

Born 21 June, 1872. Is the eldest son of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah. His mother is Umm-el-Khahan, the eldest daughter of Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan (Nássir-ed-Din's first Prime Minister), who married Muzaffar-ed-Din in 1867, and was divorced some years later. Received title of Itezad-es-Saltaneh in 1882; in 1892 was made Sardar of Azerbaijan troops; in 1893 married *Malik-i-Jahan Khanum* (born 1875), daughter of Naib-es-Saltaneh, Kamran Mirza; in 1896 was proclaimed Valiahd; his eldest son, Husain Ali Mirza, receiving title of Itezad-es-Saltaneh.

Seems to be a heavy, good-natured youth. Has shown no marked characteristics. Is credited with being of mediocre intelligence.

Age 25.

41. ZAFIR ES SALTANEH, MIRZA—

Is a general in the Persian army. Has twice held the office of commander-in-chief of Azerbaijan forces. He was appointed governor of Urumiah, Selmas and Khoi in 1897, and was also in command of the expedition, sent summer 1897, to protect the Turco-Persian frontier, and taking large bribes from the Kurdish chiefs, allowed them to molest and pillage Christian and Mussulman villages in those parts.

He was recalled and had to disgorge the greater part of his ill-gotten wealth, which, it is said, went into the Amir i Nizam's pocket.

Has no energy.

Age 40; is Amir i Tuman.

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42. ZIL - ES - SULTAN, SULTAN MASSUD MIRZA—

Born 5 January, 1850. Is the eldest son of Nássir-ed-Din Shah, by Iffet-ed-Dowleh, an Afshar lady. His parentage on the mother's side (the Iffet-ed-Dowleh not being a royal princess) always stood in the way of his being declared heir to the throne; this position thus fell to Muzaffar ed Din, who, born of royal parents on both sides, was declared Valiahd, and was accepted by the people as possessing all the necessary qualifications.

He received the title of Yamin-ed-Dowleh in 1860, and his present title in 1869. Married the daughter of Mirza Taki Khan (Nássir-ed-Din's first Prime Minister) and Nássir-ed-Din's sister, the Izzet-ed-Dowleh, by whom he had his eldest son *Jelal-ed-Dowleh*, Sultan Hussein Mirza. This lady died in 1870.

At one period during the lifetime of Nássir-ed-Din Shah he held the joint governorships of Ispahan, Fars, Irak, Yezd and Arabistan, and maintained a force of some 15,000 well-trained and disciplined soldiers. This force was disbanded by order of Nássir-ed-Din Shah, who had become jealous of the reputation and the position occupied by his son. The Zil-es-Sultan was then gradually reduced to the position of an ordinary subject, and at the death of Nássir-ed-Din Shah was governor of the province of Ispahan only. His power has been still further curtailed since the accession of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah. He behaved very well on the death of his father, and maintained good order in his province, and at once expressed his allegiance to his younger brother.

He is very rich, owning villages and property worth about £250,000, and has cash in European banks amounting to about half a million sterling.

Age 47; is G.C.S.I.

43. IHTESHAM EL MULK—

Son of the late Mutamad ed Dowleh, Sultan Oveis Mirza, who was brother to the present Mutamad ed Dowleh. He is a nephew of the present Mutamad ed Dowleh.

Age about 22; speaks French.

44. ITEZAD ES SALTANEH, HUSAIN ALI MIRZA—

Is the eldest son of the Valiahd, q.v.

Age 5.

45. ZIA ED DOWLEH, ANUSHIRVAN MIRZA—

His father was the late Bahman Mirza who was a son of Valiahd Abbas Mirza, fled to Russia in 1846, settled in the Caucasus with a pension granted by the Russian Government, and died there in 1883.

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Anushirvan Mirza has held since 1873 the governorships of Turshiz (Khorasan), Burujird (several times), Luristan, Semnan and Damghan (several times), and was also Beglerbeggi of Tabriz from 1881–1882.

One of his brothers, *Muhammad Ali Mirza*, was a major in Russian service and is now an Amir Tuman in Persian service.

Age about 65. Is Amir Tuman.

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CHAPTER II.

TEHERAN—NOTABLES.

1. MIRZA AHMAD KHAN—

Commands a regiment, and has held various deputy governorships. Was educated at the college in Teheran and speaks French. Is renowned as an arrant coward and has been nicknamed "Scobelegg" in derision. Claims to be a friend of the Firman Firman. Is Amir i Panj, and stationed in Ispahan at present. Is Foreign Office agent at Ispahan.

2. AIN ES SALTANEH—

Son of the late Saram ed Dowleh, and brother of Sardar i Azam (q.v.).

Commanded the Cossacks of Ispahan. Came to Teheran lately.

Is a very ambitious young man, privately resenting having had no governorship given him. He tried hard to get Yezd two years ago.

3. AJUDAN I MAKHSUS, MEHDI KHAN.

Son of the late Ferrukh Khan Ghaffari, the Persian Ambassador who concluded various treaties with European Powers in 1856 and 1857, and the treaty of peace between England and Persia in 1857. Is a brother of Muaven ed Dowleh (q.v.), and is now chamberlain at court.

Age 40 ; is Amir i Tuman.

4. ALA ED DOWLEH, AHMAD KHAN KAJAR.

Son of the late Ala ed Dowleh.

Was for many years chamberlain to the late Shah, and in command of the Mahdieh Brigade. Was subsequently appointed governor of Khamseh, a post which he held for several years. He was appointed governor-general of Arabistan in 1896, and recalled in 1897. His governorship in Arabistan was marked by strong measures directed against the Sayyids of Shuster and Dizful, in attempting to reduce whom to order some blood was shed. Intrigues caused by the priesthood in Teheran led to his recall. Appears to be an exceptionally strong governor.

Age 45. Is Amir-i-Tuman, and responsible for the 33rd foj of

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infantry, the Khamsah Jadid regiment, which is commanded by *Asaf el Mulk, Hajji Rustam Khan, Sartip I.*

NOTE.—*January, 1898.*—Has been appointed chief of all the road-guards in Persia, a force said to consist of 6,000 horse and 4,000 foot.

5. ALA-EL-MULK, MIRZA MAHMUD KHAN.

Son of the Nizam el Ulema of Tabriz, one of a large and influential family. Was Consul General for the Caucasus until 1882; then became Chargé d'Affaires and afterwards minister at St. Petersburg. On the recall of the Nazem ed Dowleh in 1895, he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, which post he still holds.

Age about 45. Is Amir i Tuman; speaks French and Russian.

6. ALA-ES-SALTANEH, MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—

Was appointed consul general at Bombay shortly after the Anglo-Persian War. He has also held same appointment in Baghdad. Was nominated governor of Gilan (deputy) in 1880, and became consul general Tiflis in 1882. After Nássir ed din Shah's return from Europe in 1889, he was appointed minister in London, vice Malcom Khan, which post he still holds. Comes of a good Azerbaijan family, and is married to the sister of the Amin ed Dowleh, the present Sadr Azam (1897).

Age 60; is Amir-i-Tuman; speaks French and English.

7. AMIN-ED-DOWLEH, MIRZA ALI KHAN—

Is the eldest son of the late Majd-el-Mulk, minister of endowments and pensions. Became chamberlain at court and secretary to Nássir-ed-Din Shah.

Was chief of the mint in 1876–77 and minister of Posts 1876–95, when he transferred the ministry to his son the Muin el Mulk. Went on special mission to Italy on the accession of King Humbert. Accompanied Nássir-ed-Din Shah to Europe in 1873, 1878, and 1839. In the summer of 1896 was appointed Vazir of Azerbaijan, in April, 1897, minister president (Reis-i-Vuzara) and minister of Interior. Was for several years president of the council during the reign of Nássir-ed-Din Shah and remained such till the council was abolished by the Sadr Azam (Amin-es-Sultan). In summer 1897 was appointed Vazir-i-Azam (Prime Minister), which post he now holds.

Shortly after received title of Sadr Azam (Grand Vizir).

Age about 50. Speaks French.

8. AMIN I KHELVAT GHOLAM HUSSEIN KHAN.—

Son of the late Mirza Hashim Khan of the Ghaffari family, which descends from Abu Zarr Ghaffari, an early convert to Islam.

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Was private secretary of Nâssir ed in Shah until his death; then acted in the same capacity to the present Shah, until he was appointed Vazir i Darbar (Minister of the Court) on 24 November, 1896.

Is a strong supporter of the late Sadr Azam.

Age about 44.

9. AMIN EL MULK, MIRZA ISMAIL KHAN—

Is the younger brother of the Amin es Sultan (Sadr Azam until 1896). During his brother's grand vizirship, he held the appointment of minister of Finance. Since his dismissal in November, 1896, holds no official position.

Age 40.

10. AMIN ES SULTAN, MIRZA ALI ASGHAR KHAN—

Son of the late Amin es Sultan, Aka Ibrahim Khan, who, from menial servant at court, rose to be Abdar, Abdar Bashi, and Minister of State, in charge of the treasury and all court appointments, and was much trusted by the late Shah. Was chamberlain at court, then became "Sahib i jam" or chief of the commissariat department, and transports connected with the court. Then received title of Amin el Mulk, and on the death of his father became Amin es Sultan, and was appointed Vazir-i-Darbar. In 1885 was appointed Vazir i Aazam (prime minister), and in 1888 Sadr Azam (grand vizir). He was dismissed 24 November, 1896, and from 1885 until then held all the important ministries, interior, foreign affairs, treasury, war, customs, etc., virtually abolishing cabinet and council. Since his dismissal, has resided in Kom. In September, 1897, he was offered governorship of Kerman, but refused it. He has the highest rank the Persian government can bestow, is a G.C.B., and grand cordon of many Continental orders.

Age 43.

11. AMIN ES SALTANEH, MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—

Brother-in-law of Amin es Sultan (Sadr Azam until 1896), to whom he owed his position at court, which he held until the end of 1896, when he was dismissed. His position was "Sanduk dar Bashi." Since then he holds no appointment.

Age 50.

12. AMIR I NIZAM, HASSAN ALI KHAN GARRUSI—

Son of Reza Kuli Khan of Garrus; chief of Garrus Kurds, and holds the district of Garrus (Bijar) in fief. Was sent to Paris as Minister Plenipotentiary in 1858 (received in audience by Napoleon III May 18); in 1860 was some months in London: on his return to Persia became Vazir i Favâyid (Minister of public works), and

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kept this post for many years; also held appointment of Minister for War for a short time. After the Kurdish invasion under Shaikh Obaid Ullah in 1880 was appointed governor of Saujbulagh Mukri, and caught and killed the rebel Hamza Aka and his brothers; in 1882 was appointed pishkar of Azarbaijan, and held that post until 1891, when he was recalled at the request of our legation for having opposed the tobacco regie: was then appointed governor of Kermanshah and Kurdistan, and reappointed pishkar of Azarbaijan in 1897, superseding Amin ed Dowleh; holds that appointment now.

Age about 85; is Amir i Tuman and has title of "Highness." Speaks French and a little English. Owns the 34th regiment of Infantry (the Garrusi), which is commanded by *Abdul Husain Khan*, Amir Tuman.

13. AMIR I TUPKHANEH, MUHAMMAD SADIK KHAN
SHAMBAYATLU—

Is of the Shambayatlu branch of the Kajar tribe.

Has been in military service from his youth. Is chief commander of the artillery.

Age 65; is Amir-i-Tuman.

14. ARFA ED DOWLEH, MIRZA REZA KHAN—

Is the son of Mirza Shaikh Hassan of Tabriz. Entered the Tiflis consulate general as interpreter, in which capacity he accompanied the Persian commissioner for the delimitation of the Perso-Afghan frontier.

On his return to Teheran was made secretary to the Persian legation at St. Petersburg, and accompanied Nassir ed Din Shah on his journey to Europe in 1889. On his return, he was made consul-general at Tiflis for the Caucasus; and in 1895 became minister to St. Petersburg.

Age about 40. Is Amir i Tuman; speaks French and Russian.

15. MIRZA ASADULLAH KHAN—

Is the elder brother of the Mushir el Mulk, Vazir i Lashkar.

Is now Foreign Office agent at Kuchan, to which post he was appointed in 1894.

Age 60.

NOTE.—*January*, 1898.—Died at the end of December, 1897.

16. ASAF ED DOWLEH, HAJJI GHOLAM HUSSAIN KHAN,
SHAHSAVAN—

Is the eldest son of the late Hajji Hussain Khan, Nizam ed Dowleh, who until 1874 had the title of Shahab el Mulk and was Governor of Khorassan 1873–1874. Is the chief of the Shahsavans.

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tribe since 1893, when his cousin, who was the chief, died of cholera. Since then he also commands the 1,000 men irregular cavalry which the tribe has in the service of the Government. He received the title of Shahab el Mulk in 1872, when his father was made Nizam ed Dowleh. Has held many important governorships—Kurdistan, Mazanderan, Kerman (1878–79), Arabistan and Khorassan (1895–April, 1897). During his governorship of Khorassan he received the title of Asaf ed Dowleh, that of Shahab el Mulk being transferred to his eldest son. In October, 1897, he was appointed governor of Kerman. He has four sons: *Shahab el Mulk*, 35 years old, the eldest; *Shahkat es Saltaneh* (title since 1896); Amir Hussain Khan, 20 years of age; and two others.

Is a man of intelligence and energy.

Age 63; is Amir i Tuman.

17. ASAF-ES-SALTANEH.

Son of the Beglerbeggi of Azerbaijan. Married a daughter of the present Shah. Chamberlain at Court, and much trusted by the Shah.

Age about 30.

18. AZUD EL MULK, ALI REZA KHAN, KAJAR—

Is of the Beni Amam Koyunlu branch of the Kajar tribe. Was Minister of Justice in 1871, and since 1873 is Ilkhani of the Kajar tribe. He was for some time keeper of the Great Seal of State. His four sons—

Khazan es Saltaneh, Solaiman Khan, Amir-i-Tuman;

Issa Khan;

Mustafa Kuli Khan; and

Abbas Kuli Khan—

are leading chiefs of the Kajars.

Age 70.

19. AZZIZ ES SULTAN, GHOLAM ALI KHAN—

Son of Mirza Muhammad Khan Manijak, Kurd, whose sister, Amineh i Akdas, was one of the late Shah's wives. Accompanied the late Shah to Europe in 1889 and married one of his daughters. Is now Chamberlain at Court.

Age 22. Is Amir i Tuman.

20. BEHJAT EL MULK, ASAD KHAN DEVALLU—

Educated in the college of Teheran; entered military service. Was appointed deputy governor of Kirman in 1896.

Age 40; is Amir-i-Tuman; speaks French; owns infantry regiment No. 11 (Shakaki VI).

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21. DABIR-EL-MAMALIK, MIRZA ISMAIL KHAN—

Son of Hakim el Mamalik, Vali, who is now consul-general at Baghdad. Entered Foreign Office in 1897, and was immediately after appointed secretary to Legation in Berlin, where he is now.

Age 25 ; speaks French.

22. DABIR EL MULK, MIRZA NASR ULLAH KHAN—

Son of Hajji Muhammad Husain Khan, who was the son of Badr Khan, Jabbadar Bashi of Fars, and died in 1856 as Jabbadar Bashi of Teheran. Dabir el Mulk was born in 1836, and succeeded his father as Jabbadar Bashi in 1856. In 1862 he entered the Foreign Office, and became first secretary in 1868. In 1884 he received his present title and entered the Home Office. In 1890 he was secretary to the Grand Vizirate, and in 1891 he became Vazir-i-Rasayil-i-Khaseh, which post he now holds.

His son, *Mirza Muhammad Husain Khan*, is in the Home Office assisting his father.

Age 61. Is a member of the council.

23. GHAFFARI FAMILY—

The Ghaffaris, nomads of Central Arabia, were converted to Islam during the prophet Muhammad's lifetime, and one of their chiefs, Abu Zarr, who was converted in 617 and died in 653, is said to have been the fifth of the Arab nomad chiefs who joined Muhammad. During the Arab conquest of Persia in the seventh century some Ghaffaris came to Persia and settled in Kashan and Kom, where most of their descendants still are. They say that they descend from the above-mentioned Abu Zarr, but this statement is open to doubt. At the end of the eighteenth century, the chief of the family was Mirza Muizz ed Din, son of Kazi Ahmad; he had three sons, of whom the eldest was Mirza Ahmad Khan. Mirza Ahmad Khan had ten sons, of whom the eldest was Mirza Muhammad Mehdi Khan, who was the father of Amin ed Dowleh, Ferrukh Khan, and of *Amin-i-Khelvet*, Mirza Hashim Khan. *Muaven ed Dowleh* (q.v.) and *A-judan-i-Makhsus* (q.v.) are sons of the former, and *Amin-i-Khelvet* (q.v.) and *Ikkal ed Dowleh* (q.v.) are sons of the latter. *Muhandis el Mamalik* (q.v.) and *Mirza Zain-el-Abadin Khan*, who was some time chief of the Tribunal and Foreign Office agent at Meshed, and is at present in the Foreign Office, are sons of Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, the fourth son of Mirza Ahmad Khan. *Habbib Ullah Khan*, who was educated in France, and was for some time attached to Amin es Sultan when Sadr Azam, is a son of Mirza Zaman Khan, the eighth son of Mirza Ahmad Khan. He is about 54 years of age.

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Most of the Ghaffaris are living in Kashan, some having landed property, others a government pension.

They are very numerous.

24. HAKIM-EL-MULK, MIRZA MAHMUD KHAN—

Studied medicine at the Teheran College as a pupil of Dr. Tholozan, and was assistant to Dr. Muhammad (M.D. of Paris), Kermanshahi. Afterwards entered the service of Muzaffar-ed-Din whilst Valiahd, with whom he served for many years as confidential doctor; is the present Shah's favourite doctor and is much trusted by His Majesty.

In 1896 he married the widow of a Shirazi gentleman, possessed of a large fortune, said to amount to 120,000 tomans. His present pay and allowances amount to about 12,000 tomans per annum. Is very capable and has the reputation of being honest.

His various titles are:—Hakim-el-Mulk, Amir-i-Toman, Hakim Bashi-i-Huzur, Reis-i-Attaba-i-Huzur-i-Homayun, Vazir-i-Banai Dowlet (Minister of Buildings).

Age about 40; speaks French.

25. HISSAM-EL-MULK, KARAGUZLU—

Is of the Karaguzlu tribe. Was twice governor of Kermanshah, and is now pishkar of that province with *Salar-ed-Dowleh* as governor. His son married a daughter of the present Shah in 1895.

Age 45; is Amir-i-Tuman, and proprietor of the 60th and 61st infantry regiments (Karaguzlu VI and Karaguzlu Mansur), commanded by *Intasar el Mulk*, *Fazl Ullah Khan*, Sartip I, and *Ihtesham ed Dowleh*, Gholam Reza Khan, Sartip I.

26. MIRZA HUSAIN KHAN—

Was first assistant to the Foreign Office agent of Meshed in 1893. He then became Foreign Office agent of Persian Sarakhs from 1894 to 1896.

Is at present Foreign Office agent to Daragez.

Age 40.

27. MIRZA IBRAHIM KHAN—

Was chief of the Passport Office in Khorassan, and an assistant in the Foreign Office Agency. Was appointed Foreign Office agent to Persian Sarakhs in 1897.

Age 35.

28. IHTESHAM EL MAMALIK, ALI MURAD KHAN KERINDI—

Commands the 68th (Kerind) Regiment of Infantry. Is at present in Teheran to settle his claims on the estate of the late Muhammad Hassan Khan Bahadur, British agent at Kermanshah, whose affairs are looked after by the British Legation.

Age about 55; is Amir Tuman.

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29. IHTESHAM I NIZAM, HAJJI MIRZA ABBAS ALI KHAN—
Is a Sartip I in the commander-in-chief's staff.
30. IHTESHAM-ES-SALTANEH, MAHMUD KHAN KAJAR—
His father was the late, and his brother is the present Ala-ed-Dowleh. Was acting governor of Zenjan in 1891-92. First secretary to special embassy to Russia for the Czar's coronation in 1895; consul-general of Baghdad, 1895-97. Appointed Muaven-i-Kul in the Foreign Office, and occupies the position of under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, spring 1897.
Is Amir-i-Tuman.
Age about 35; speaks French and a little English.
31. IHTESHAM EL VEZAREH, MIRZA ALI ASHRAF KHAN—
Has been many years in the Foreign Office. Was Persian commissioner to Sir Oliver St. John's delimitation of Baluchistan frontier in 1873; then became consul at Askabad; again was Persian commissioner to delimitation of the Attrak river and the frontier between Persia and Transcaspia, and also to Colonel Holdich's delimitation of frontier from Baluchistan to Sistan (Kohuk to Kuh Malik Sujah) in 1896, on which occasion he was presented with a gold watch by the British Government.
Is now Foreign Office agent at Meshed.
Age about 60.
32. IJLAL EL MULK—
Nephew of Názam ed Dowleh, whom he accompanied to Shiraz in 1896. Was Ilkhani of Kashkais during Názam ed Dowleh's governorship of Fars.
Age 35.
33. IKBAL-ED-DOWLEH, MUHAMMAD KHAN—
A member of the Ghaffari family.
Is Chamberlain to the Shah and brother of Amin-i-Khelvat, present Vazir-i-Darbar (Minister of the Court). Is Minister of Agriculture (Felahat) and Crown Domains (Khalissajat).
Is known as a good sportsman.
NOTE.—*January*, 1898.—Was since above written superseded as Minister of Agriculture by Nássir es Saltaneh.
34. IKBAL-EL-MULK, MIRZA MUHAMMAD KHAN—
Commenced his career in the diplomatic service, and was Chargé d'Affaires in London in the sixties. On his return to Persia he became governor of the Persian Gulf Ports. Held the governorship of Kurdistan several times. Is now governor of Yezd for the second time. Is considered very grasping and avaricious, and has a bad reputation. Is member of the Council.

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35. IKTADAR ED DOWLEH—

Was appointed Chief of Army Treasury in November, 1897.

36. INTEZAM-ED-DOWLEH, MIRZA ABDULLAH KHAN SARDAR-I-AMJAD.

Son of Mirza Muhammad Jan Beg of Nur; was made Chamberlain at court in 1881, when his sister, Ayesha Khanum, was taken into the harem of the late Shah. Later appointed governor of Astrabad, in 1891 governor of Shahrud and Bostan; in 1892 received title of Intezam-ed-Dowleh; in 1893 appointed governor of Mazanderan, which post he held until 1896, when he was superseded by Ain-ed-Dowleh.

Age about 50; is Sardar.

37. ITEMAD ES SALTANEH, MUHAMMAD BAKIR KHAN—

Was chamberlain at court, with title of Adib el Mulk. Was appointed minister of the press on the death of his uncle, the late Itemad es Saltaneh, Muhammad Hassan Khan, who held that post for many years till his death (1 April, 1896), and was married to a daughter of Imad ed Dowleh.

Age 40.

38. KAJAR TRIBE—

The important chiefs of the Kajars are as follows:

1. *Azud el Mulk*, Ilkhani, and his four sons: *Khazan es Saltaneh*, Sulaiman Khan; *Issa Khan*; *Mustafa Kuli Khan*; and *Abbas Kuli Khan*.
2. *Muazzam el Mulk*, Ahmad Khan, Amir Tuman, chief of the Kizil Ayagh branch of Kajars.
3. *Bahá es Saltaneh*, Muhammad Khan, Amir Tuman, chief of the Devallu branch.
4. *Shahab ed Dowleh*, Muhammad Sadik Khan, Amir Tuman, deputy chief of the Devallu branch.
5. *Saraj es Saltaneh*, Muhammad Hassan Khan, Amir Tuman, chief of the Shambayatlu branch.
6. *Názam i Kajar*, Muhammad Tahir Khan, chief of the Hajji Meshedi Sipanlu branch.
7. *Mushir i Kajar*, Najaf Kuli Khan, Amir Tuman, chief of the Hajji Mehdi Kuli Khani branch.

For further information on Kajar tribe see "Gazetteer of Persia," Vol. I.

39. KAVVÁM-ED-DOWLEH, MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—

Son of the late Kavvám ed Dowleh, who, starting his career as Mirza to the French Legation about 50 years ago, rose to the

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position of Foreign Minister, and died 1897. Joined the finance (Daftar) department as a Mustaufi or accountant; received the title of Muaven-el-Mulk, and, on his father's death, succeeded to the title of Kavvám-ed-Dowleh.

Is very wealthy, and a Member of the Council. Age about 50. Speaks French.

40. KAVVÁM-ES-SALTANEH, NARIMAN KHAN—

Is an Armenian by birth, and nephew of the late Manuchehr Khan, Motamad-ed-Dowleh, governor of Ispahan and Arabistan during Muhammad Shah's reign. He accompanied Ferrukh Khan, special Ambassador to Europe in 1857, as private secretary and General of Infantry. Held several appointments abroad as Secretary of Legation, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Vienna in 1873, which post he still holds.

His brother, Jahangir Khan, who died some years ago, was, for a long time, Chief of Arsenals, with title of Sani-ed-Dowleh. Is Amir Toman. Age about 70; speaks French.

41. MAJD ED DOWLEH, MEHDI KULI KHAN KAJAR—

Son of Majd-ed-Dowleh, Amir Aslan Khan, who died 1871. Accompanied Nássir-ed-Din Shah three times to Europe. Was Chamberlain, Chief of the Royal Household, Amir Akhor, etc. Married Fahhr-ed-Dowleh, daughter of the late Shah. She died in 1893.

Was appointed governor of Khamseh in early part of 1897, and still holds that post. Age about 50; is Amir-i-Tuman.

42. MAJD-EL-MULK, MIRZA TAKI KHAN—

Son of the late Majd-el-Mulk, and brother of the Amin-ed-Dowleh, the present Sadr-Azam. Was appointed minister of religious endowments in 1876, and continues to hold that post.

NOTE.—*January*, 1898.—Has been placed in charge of the Ministry of Interior under his brother.

43. MUTAMED-EL-MULK, MIRZA HUSAIN KHAN—

Is the son of the late Mushir-ed-Dowleh, Yahya Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs. His mother was the Izzat-ed-Dowleh, the late Shah's sister. Married Kamar-ed-Dowleh, a daughter of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah, who died in 1893.

Has no official post.

Is Amir Toman.

44. MUAVEN ED DOWLEH, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN—

Is of the Ghaffari family, and son of Ferrukh Khan, who concluded the treaty of peace between England and Persia in 1857. Was Chamberlain to Nássir-ed-Din Shah. He was appointed Foreign

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Office Agent at Tabriz, where he remained until 1894, when he became Consul-General of the Caucasus. In summer 1896, he returned to Teheran, and in November of the same year became High Commissioner for the Imperial Bank of Persia, and shortly afterwards Minister of Police, from which post he was removed in November, 1897.

Age 42. Is Amir-i-Tuman; speaks a little French and Russian.

45. MUAYYID-ES-SALTANEH, MIRZA REZA KHAN—

The only son of the late Mirza Husain Khan, Giran Mayeh, Consul-General of Bagdad. Was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, Paris. Secretary at the Constantinople Embassy when the late Mushir ed Dowleh, Mirza Husain Khan, was Ambassador. Came to Teheran in 1871-72, and was attached to Mirza Husain Khan, then Sadr Azam. After the Shah's journey to Europe in 1873, Mushir-ed-Dowleh lost the title of Sadr Azam, and became Sipah Salar Azam, and Mirza Reza Khan remained with him as A.D.C. Later became "Introducteur des Ambassadeurs." After the Sipah Salar's fall in 1884, was attached to the Foreign Office; end of the same year was sent as Mehmandar to receive Herr von Braunschweig, who came to Persia on a special mission from the German Emperor. On the recommendation of Herr von Braunschweig, was appointed Minister to Berlin, and presented his credentials in 1886. He is still Minister to Germany.

Is Amir Tuman, which he calls "Field Marshal." Is related by marriage to Vali Hakím-ul-Mamalik, who is now Consul-General of Bagdad (September, 1897).

Has property in Azerbaijan.

Age about 50; speaks French and German.

46. MUAYYIR EL MAMALIK, DÚST MUHAMMAD KHAN—

Born 1850; son of Muayyir el Mamalik II, Nizam ed Dowleh, Dust Ali Khan, who died 1873, and was the son of Muayyir el Mamalik I, Husain Ali Khan, who died 1857.

Married Ismat ed Dowleh (born 1856), one of the late Shah's daughters, in 1873, and has issue *Dust Ali Khan*, born 1876; *Ismat el Muluk Khanum*, born 1874, and married to Mustaufi el Mamalik; *Fakhr et Taj Khanum*, born 1879; and *Muhammad Khan*. On his father's death much of his property was confiscated by the late Shah. He then left the country in disguise and remained some years in Europe, principally in Paris. Returned to Persia in 1885. Occupies no official post.

Age 47; speaks French.

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47. MUBASHIR ES SALTANEH, MIRZA FAZLULLAH KHAN—
Is the present Director of Telegraphs in Khorassan, to which post he was appointed in 1897 in succession to *Jalil Mirza*, a Kajar prince. Has been in the telegraph service since 1860.
Age 68.

48. MUDABBIR ED DOWLEH, MIRZA IBRAHIM KHAN.
Is in the Foreign Office in charge of the Turkish section.
Age about 35 ; speaks a little French.

49. MUHAMMAD KHAN.
Is of the Beglerbeggi family of Teheran. In 1896 was governor of Kazerun ; under Rukn ed Dowleh's government of Fars was Beglerbeggi of Shiraz.
Age 50 ; is Amir i Panj.

50. MUHAMMAD JAFAR KHAN.
Foreign Office agent at Ispahan.
A mild inoffensive man, utterly without character or influence.

51. MUHANDIS EL MAMALIK, MIRZA NIZAM - ED - DIN KHAN GHAFARI.

Was educated in France at the Ecole Polytechnique, where he distinguished himself in mathematics and took first prize. Having, later on, translated into Persian some works on mathematics, received his title "Mathematician of the Empire." In consequence of intrigues, he had to leave Teheran, and took refuge with the Valiahd (the present Shah). Later he was taken into favour by the Sadr Azam (Amin es Sultan), and employed as his private secretary. Accompanied the late Shah to Europe in 1889. Was appointed high commissioner of the Imperial Bank of Persia in November of the same year. Was dismissed in November, 1896, on the fall of the Amin es Sultan, since when he has retired from public life.

Age 54 ; is Amir-i-Tuman ; knows French.

52. MUÏN EL MULK, MUHSIN KHAN.
The only son of the Amin-ed-Dowleh by the daughter of Pasha Khan, the late Amin-el-Mulk. The title of Muin el Mulk was first held by the Mushir-ed-Dowleh, the present minister for Foreign Affairs, and when Yahya Khan Mushir-ed-Dowleh died, the title was given to the present Mushir-ed-Dowleh, and that of Muin el Mulk was transferred to the son of the Amin-ed-Dowleh.

Is married to a daughter of the Mushir-ed-Dowleh. Is minister of posts.

Age about 28 ; speaks French and English.

NOTE.—*January*, 1898.—Has since been appointed minister of

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customs and treasury, retaining ministry of posts as well. Married a daughter of the Shah by Hazrat Ulia, Firman Firma's sister, 18th January, 1898, divorcing his first wife, the daughter of Mushir ed Dowleh.

53. MUKHBER ED DOWLEH, HUSAIN KULI KHAN—

Eldest son of the late Mukhber ed Dowleh, Ali Kuli Khan. The family, which is said to trace its descent to the poet Shaikh Kemal Khojendi, is well known in Persia, and a short account of it is necessary. It came into prominence with the present Mukhber ed Dowleh's grandfather, Reza Kuli Khan Tabaristani, a son of Muhammad Hadi Kemal, who was a chamberlain of Aka Muhammad Khan, the first Kajar Shah. Reza Kuli Khan was born in Teheran in 1800, and having resided for some time at Barfurush, in the old district of Tabaristan, took the surname of Hedayat i Tabaristani. When about twenty years of age, he went to Shiraz, where he served the Firman Firma, Husain Ali Mirza, son of Fath Ali Shah, and afterwards the princes Feridan Mirza and Firuz Mirza (sons of Valiahd Abbas Mirza). Having written various poems for Fath Ali Shah, he received the title of Malik-ush Shoara (King of Poets), and was made Khan. In 1838 Muhammad Shah appointed him tutor to his son Abbas Mirzu (died as Mulk Ara in 1897), and in 1851 he was sent as special envoy by Nassir ed Din Shah to the Khan of Khiva. On his return, he was appointed director of the new College (Madrasseh dar et Funun), which post he held until his death in 1871.

His son Ali Kuli Khan came to Teheran in 1839, entered the New College when it was founded in 1849, accompanied his father to Khiva in 1851, constructed the first telegraph line in Persia, from Teheran to Sultanieh, in 1860, and was made a Sarhang. In 1862 he built the telegraph line to Resht and was made Sertip of the third class. In 1862 he became director of telegraphs. In 1865 he received the rank of Sertip of the first class, and in 1869 the title of Mukhber ed Dowleh. In 1877 he was made minister of telegraphs, which post he held until his death, 16th July, 1897. From 1880 until April, 1897, he was also Vazir i Ulum (Public Instruction), and from 1882 until his death Vazir i Maadan (Mines). In November, 1896, he was appointed minister of interior, but resigned that appointment four months later. He accompanied the late Shah to Europe in 1873. He went to Europe in 1884, to effect the purchase of the steamer "Persepolis" at Bremerhaven, and again accompanied the late Shah to Europe in 1889, and made the pilgrimage to Mekka in the same year.

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He was made a C.I.E. in 1882, and K.C.I.E. in 1889. He left four sons:

- I. *Husain Kuli Khan*, the present *Mukhber ed Dowleh*, director of telegraphs, with title of *Mukhber el Mulk* since 1877; Minister of Telegraphs and *Mukhber ed Dowleh* since his father's death. His eldest son has the title of *Mukhber el Mamalik*, and is in the Telegraph Service.
- II. *Sani ed Dowleh*, Murteza Kuli Khan. Was educated in Berlin from 1876–1884. Married a daughter of the present Shah in 1888. Was Chief of Arsenals for a short time in 1896. Appointed Minister of Treasury and chief of the Mint in November, 1896; resigned the Treasury in April, 1897, and the Mint in October, 1897. Speaks German, French, and a little English.
- III. Mehdi Kuli Khan, generally known as Khan i Khanan; was some years in Berlin, and on his return thence was appointed Chamberlain at Court. Received title of *Mukhber el Mulk* in August, 1897. Speaks German and French.
- IV. Muhammad Kuli Khan. Received title of *Mukhber es Saltaneh* in August, 1897. Was educated for two or three years in Berlin. Speak German.

54. MUMTAHAN ED DOWLEH, MIRZA MEHDI KHAN—

Educated in France as an architect. Has been in the Foreign Office for over 20 years, where he is now a first secretary. In 1897 was appointed minister to Belgium, but the Belgian Government objected.

Age 55; is Amir i Tuman; speaks French.

55. MUMTAHAN EL MULK—

Is in the Foreign Office in charge of the Archives.

Age about 60.

56. MUMTAHAN ES SALTANEH, MIRZA KAZIM KHAN ALBURZ—

Employed in the Foreign Office and is chief of tribunal since spring 1897.

57. MUNAZZAM ES SALTANEH, MUHAMMAD KARÍM KHAN—

Is of Kurd family. Some years was commander of the Zil-es-Sultan's Cossacks at Ispahan. In 1896 accompanied Amir Khan Sardar to Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar. In 1897 was appointed to accompany *Amir Khan Sardar* to London on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. On his return to

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Teheran in November, 1897, was appointed Vazir i Nazmiyeh va Ihtesabiyeh (Police), superseding Muaven ed Dowleh. Is commonly known as Karim Aka.

Age about 55; is Amir i Tuman.

58. MUNTAKHAB EL MULK, MIRZA MUHAMMAD KULI KHAN—

Has been Foreign Office agent to Buynurd for the last 14 years. In 1889 he officiated as Foreign Office agent to Sistan.

Age 50.

59. MUNTAZAM ED DOWLEH, SARDAR MUKARRAM, MIRZA KARIM KHAN—

Comes of a good family of Firuzkuh, of which place he was, some years ago, the governor. Was military attaché to the Persian Legation in Paris from 1882–1884. Is now general in command of the 42nd (Firuzkuh) regiment, and director of the military College.

He received Sir Mortimer Durand, on behalf of the Shah, on his first entry into Teheran in 1894.

Age 54; is Sardar; speaks French.

60. MUSHAR ED DOWLEH, MIRZA HISSAM ED DIN—

Son of Hajji Mirza Muhammad, Hakim-Bashi of Shiraz, and grandson of Hajji Mirza Ali Tabbib (Doctor) Shirazi. Left Shiraz when about 21 years of age and went to Teheran, where he studied medicine and French at the College. Received title of Massih el Mulk in 1883 and his present title at end of 1896, when he was also made member of the council. Went to Europe in 1896 for several months.

Age about 45; speaks French.

61. MUSHAR ES SALTANEH, ASAD ULLAH KHAN—

Has been in the Foreign Office since 1878. Received his title in 1897. Is at present in charge of the Russian section in the Foreign Office.

Age about 40.

62. MUSHIR ED DOWLEH, HAJJI SHAIKH MUHSIN KHAN—

The son of Shaikh Kazam, a merchant of Tabriz. Commenced his career in the military service in 1848. Was appointed second Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1855. Returned to Persia in 1856 and was sent, with rank of colonel, to Shiraz, on the outbreak of the Anglo-Persian War; in spring 1857 he went to Bushire to collect the scattered Nehavend Regiment and was appointed its colonel. In 1858 he accompanied Hassan Ali Khan

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Gerrusi (Amir-i-Nizam) to Paris (received in audience by Napoleon III, 18 May) as first Secretary of the Legation. He shortly after received the rank of general, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires in Paris. In 1867 he was, for a short time, Chargé d'Affaires, and from October, 1871, to October, 1872, minister plenipotentiary in London. He was then appointed ambassador at Constantinople, which post he held until 1890. In that year he was recalled to Teheran and made minister of commerce and justice, which position he occupied until November 24, 1896, when he became minister for foreign affairs, which he still is.

His eldest daughter was married to Muin el Mulk, son of the Sadr Azam, Amin ed Dowleh. A brother of his, Shaikh Murtaza Khan, who was educated at Christchurch, has an appointment in the ministry of justice, with the title of *Muin el Adaleh*. *Muhammad Khan*, son of another brother, the late General Shaikh Muhammad Aka, is a lieutenant in the Cossack Brigade, and accompanied Nassir el Mulk to London in 1897.

Age about 75 ; is Amir-i-Tuman. Knows French and a little English and German.

63. MUSHIR-EL-MULK, MIRZA NASR ULLAH KHAN—

The grandson of a Murshid of Nain. Entered the service of Abdul Vahab Khan, the Nassir-ed-Dowleh (afterwards Asaf-ed-Dowleh and governor-general of Khorassan), as private secretary. Afterwards entered the Foreign Office as junior clerk, and received his title after the death of the Ispahan Mushir-el-Mulk, 1891. Received rapid promotion and was made Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, under the Sadr Azam (Amin-es-Sultan) ; was much trusted, and practically conducted the affairs of the Foreign Ministry for some years until the fall of the Sadr Azam in 1896. He retained office under the new regime, with the rank of Vazir-i-Lashkar (chief accountant of the army).

Though not of noble family, is much respected. He has always been on excellent terms with H.B.M.'s Legation in Teheran.

Age about 50.

64. MUSHIR ES SALTANEH, MIRZA AHMAD KHAN—

Was Pishkar of Azerbaijan in 1879 and 1880, and is said to have caused the troubles with the Kurds in the latter year, through his negligence. Soon after, he was for some time governor of Gilan, and in summer 1897 was appointed Minister of the Treasury, which post he now holds.

Age 65.

NOTE.—*January*, 1898 —Has been superseded as Minister of the Treasury by Muin el Mulk.

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65. MUSTASHAR ED DOWLEH, MIRZA JAVAD KHAN—
Son of Abdullah Khan Kedkhoda. Is a son-in-law of Mushîr ed Dowleh, present minister of foreign affairs.
Was many years first secretary to the Persian embassy at Constantinople; then was a year or so at the Foreign Office, and during the tobacco regie troubles in 1891 was sent as Karguzar (F.O. Agent) to Tabriz, which post he occupied for four years. He was then dismissed in consequence of strong representations on the part of the consular corps. Remained out of office for two years and was reappointed to the post of Karguzar in 1897. Is assisted by his son, *Sadik i Hazrat*, who was educated at the Galata Sarâi College, Constantinople, and speaks French very well.
Age 55; speaks French.
66. MUSTASHAR ES SULTAN, ALI NAKI KHAN—
Many years in the diplomatic service as secretary of legation and Foreign Office agent, consul, etc., with title of Mustashar el Vazareh. In September, 1896, was appointed chief of Tribunal. In 1897 was appointed consul general to Tiflis, but the Russian Legation objected. Then was sent to Washington to announce the accession of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah to president of the United States and to be Persian delegate at the Postal Congress. Returned September, 1897, with his present title. Is first secretary in the Foreign Office.
Age 52; speaks French.
67. MUSTAUFİ-EL-MAMALIK, AKA MIRZA HASSAN—
Is attached to the ministry of finance. He married *Ismat Muluk Khanum* (born 1874), daughter of Muayyid-el-Mamalik. His sister, *Hamdam-es-Saltaneh*, married in 1886 the son of the Zil-es-Sultan, the Jelal-ed-Dowleh (born 1870). His father, Aka Mirza Yusuf, Mustaufi-el-Mamalik, who died in 1882, was for a long time minister of finance, or chief of the revenues, and finally became Sadr Azam, which post he held for a short time only. The father of Aka Mirza Yusuf was Mirza Hassan Ashtiani; he too was Mustaufi-el-Mamalik, and died in 1847. The title has now become hereditary in the family.
The present Mustaufi-el-Mamalik is a young man, much addicted to pleasure and of limited intelligence.
68. MUHTASHAM ES SALTANEH, MIRZA HASSAN KHAN—
Son of Sadik el Mulk. Entered the Foreign Office. Was Secretary of legation at Berlin; then consul general in Bombay for two years until 1897. Is now secretary in the Foreign Office.
Age 34; speaks French, German, and a little English.

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69. NASR EL MULK, MIRZA NABI KHAN—

Son of the late Nasr el Mulk, who was a brother of the late Mushir ed Dowleh, Husain Khan, Sipah Salar Azam.

Commands the 51st and 52nd regiments of Infantry (Buzchalu and Sarbandi).

Age about 30 ; is Amir Tuman.

70. NASR-ES-SALTANEH, VELI KHAN TUNAKABUNI—

Is the son of Sáad-ed-Dowleh, Habbib Ullah Khan, the present governor of Irak. The family originates from the Tunakabun district of Mazanderan, where it holds much landed property. Veli Khan commenced his career in the military service ; was appointed governor of Talish in 1877-78 and of Astrabad 1889. He farmed the Mint in 1893-95, and was appointed head of the customs in November, 1896, which post he resigned in 1897. Was minister of the treasury in April, 1897, and resigned the same year.

He is credited with great wealth.

Age 50. Is Amir-i-Tuman and chief of the 45th (Tunakabuni) regiment, which is commanded by *Muntasir es Saltaneh*, Ali Kuli Khan, Sartip I.

71. NASSÍR ED DOWLEH, MIRZA AHMAD KHAN—

Son of Mirza Abdul Vahab Khan (died 1887), who was son of Muhammad Jafar Khan, and grandson of Badr Khan Jabbadar Bashi of Fars. Nassír-ed-Dowleh's father was Foreign Office agent of Azerbaijan in 1861, governor of Gilan, with title of Nassír ed Dowleh, in 1871, minister of commerce and customs in 1872, governor of Khorassan, with title of Asaf ed Dowleh, in 1884 until his death in 1887. Nassír ed Dowleh was born in 1870. Received his title in 1887. He resides in Teheran, and holds no official appointment. Has two infant sons, *Mirza Abdul Vahab Khan* and *Mirza Mahmud Khan*.

Age 27.

72. NÁSSIR-EL-MULK, ABU'L KASSIM KHAN—

The grandson of the late Nassir-el-Mulk, Mahmud Khan, and son of Abdullah Khan, of the Karaguzlu tribe of Hamadan. Went to Europe in 1878. Was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and after taking his degree, returned to Persia when his grandfather was minister for Foreign Affairs. He then accompanied the latter to Khorassan during his term of office as governor-general of that province, and received the title of Mushir-i-Huzúr. On his grandfather's death he obtained his present title, and was one of Nassír-ed-Din Shah's suite on that monarch's last visit to Europe. Returned to Persia with the order of K.C.M.G. In November

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1896, was appointed chief of arsenals. In the spring of 1897 was sent on a special mission to several European courts to announce the accession of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah. Received the G.C.M.G. in the same year..

Is highly educated, and is probably one of the most capable men in Persia. His relations with H.M.'s Legation in Teheran have always been of the most cordial nature. Is a member of the Council.

Age about 40; rank, Amir-i-Tuman; speaks English, French, and German.

73. NÁSSIR ES SALTANEH—

Son of Nizám el Ulema, of Tabriz, and nephew of *Vakil el Mulk*, *Názam ed Dowleh*, and *Ala el Mulk* (q.v.).

Appointed minister of Crown Domains and Agriculture in December, 1897.

Age 28.

74. NAYYAR EL MULK, JAFAR KULI KHAN—

Brother of the late Ali Kuli Khan, Mukhber ed Dowleh (q.v.). Born in Shiraz 1830. Came to Teheran 1839. Entered the College when it was founded in 1849; became assistant-director of the College in the sixties, and director of it on his father's death in 1871. In April, 1897, he was made Vazir i Ulúm (minister of Public Instruction), which post he now holds.

Age 67; speaks French.

75. NÁZAM ED DOWLEH, MIRZA ASAD ULLAH KHAN—

Son of the Nizám el Ulema, of Tabriz. Was appointed secretary to the Persian legation in St. Petersburg, and afterwards became governor of Ardebil, in Azerbaijan. He was Persian minister to Russia for some time; and then was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, where he remained for about two-and-a-half years, until 1895, when he was replaced by his brother the *Ala el Mulk*. Went as governor-general to Fars in 1896, and returned to Teheran in December, 1897, being superseded by Firman Firma.

Age about 55. Is a member of the council, and speaks French and Russian.

76. NAZIM EL MULK, MIRZA JAHÁNGIR KHAN—

Has been many years in the Foreign Office, was Foreign Office agent in Tabriz until 1897, and was then appointed in charge of English section in the Foreign Office.

Age about 45.

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77. NAZM ED DOWLEH, MIRZA ABU TURAB KHAN—

Son of Mirza Habib Ullah Khan, of the Nuri family.

Commenced his career as junior clerk in the police administration in 1879 ; rose rapidly and was made assistant to Count Monteforte. On the dismissal of the latter, received the title of Nazm-ed-Dowleh, Count Monteforte being Nazm-el-Mulk, and succeeded him as minister of police during the changes which occurred shortly after the tobacco riots of January, 1892. He was removed from office on the fall of the Sadr Azam in November, 1896. Has no reputation for honesty.

Is Amir-i-Tuman ; speaks French and German.

78. NIZÁM-EL-MULK, MIRZA ABDUL-VAHAB KHAN—

The son of the late Nizám-el-Mulk, and grandson of Mirza Aka Khan, Sadr Azam. Sprung from the Nuri family.

During his father's lifetime was employed in the War Office as Lashkar Navis Bashi. On his father's death was promoted to Vazir-i-Lashkar (chief accountant of the army).

In November, 1897, was nominated Vazir-i-Daftar, Minister of Finance.

He has shown no capacity or talent for this position, but holds it owing to the personal protection of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah. He has two sons : *Mudir es Saltaneh*, Mustaufi, and *Afkham el Mulk*.

79. NIZÁM ES SALTANEH, HUSSEIN KULI KHAN—

Comes of a Kurdish stock (Mafi Kurds), of Fars, but little is known of his family, which apparently was not distinguished in any way. When a young man he entered the service of Hissam es Saltaneh, whom he accompanied to Shiraz as private secretary, after which he received the title of Saad el Mulk. Has, at different times, held the governorship of the Persian Gulf ports and Arabistan. He was sent to Fars, during a period of disorder, to act for the Salar es Saltaneh, the present Shah's brother, and succeeded in restoring order in that province. For these services he received his present title, his brother taking the title of Saad el Mulk.

Was appointed governor-general of Arabistan and Luristan in 1894, and during his tenure of office displayed an unfriendliness of attitude towards Her Majesty's Government which led to diplomatic correspondence, and his final removal from that province. The Persian Government, at the same time, gave a promise that the Nizám es Saltaneh should not be employed anywhere in Persia for a period of five years. Muzaffar ed Din Shah being in need of his services, pleaded in his favour, and Her Majesty's Government consented to the removal of the prohibition against his further employment, provided that a guarantee were given that he should never

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be employed in Southern Persia, or in any place where he might injure British Trade. This was agreed to, and Nizam es Saltaneh became minister of justice and commerce in Teheran.

He has considerable influence, and has amassed great wealth, possessing landed property of considerable value in Southern Persia, and on the Karun River.

Age about 60.

80. NURI FAMILY—

This family has its name from the Mazandarani district of Nur, and came into prominence at the end of the eighteenth century when Aka Baba Khan Nuri received an appointment at the court of Aka Muhammad Khan the first Kajar Shah. Aka Baba Khan had three sons, Mirza Asad Ullah Khan, Nasr Ullah Khan and Muhammad Zaki Khan, and in 1798, when Fath Ali Shah appointed his son, Firman Firma Husain Ali Mirza governor of Fars and sent 80 Nuri tufangchis with him as a special body guard, Aka Baba Khan's two younger sons, Nasr Ullah Khan, and Muhammad Zaki Khan, as well as Hajji Shukr Ullah Khan, a son of the eldest son, went to Shiraz, and their descendants are there now and known as the Nuris of Shiraz.

Nasr Ullah Khan died in 1800. Muhammad Zaki Khan became vizir of Fars in 1823, and of his three sons the eldest, Mirza Na'im, became Lashkar Navis Bashi of Fars and died 1875; the second, Khair Ullah Khan, was murdered by some Khalaj robbers; and the third, Abbas Kuli Khan, entered military service and rose to be commander of the Kazvin regiments. Mirza Na'im's eldest son, Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, succeeded his father as Lashkar Navis Bashi of Fars, died 1878, and was succeeded by his son *Luff Ali Khan*, who was born in 1860, and is now living in Shiraz. Another son of Mirza Na'im was Mirza Abdullah Khan Mustanfi, who died at Teheran, and whose three sons, *Fath el Mulk* (q.v.), *Mirza Muhammad Husain Khain*, and *Zain el Abedin Khan*, are now living in Shiraz. The murdered Khair Ullah Khan's eldest son is *Abdul Husain Khan*, born 1828, Sartip of Artillery, and now living in Shiraz, and his eldest son is *Faraj Ullah Khan*, Sartip, who married a daughter of Nassir el Mulk, son of Kavvam el Mulk I (see Hashimiyeh family), was several times governor of Bandar Abbasi and other small districts of Fars, and is now living in Shiraz. Of Abbas Kuli Khan, the third son of Muhammad Zaki Khan, one son, *Khan Baba Khan*, Sartip, is now living.

Hajji Shukr Ullah Khan, son of Mirza Asad Ullah Khan, who accompanied his uncles to Shiraz in 1798, married a daughter of Firman Firma Husain Ali Mirza in 1826, became Amir i Divan

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Khaneh of Fars and died at Madina in 1844. His two sons were Hajji Muhammad Hashim Khan (born 1812), who succeeded his father as Amir i Divan Khaneh in 1844 and died a few years ago, and Hajji Mihr Ali Khan (born 1816), who became chief commander of the Fars troops, with the title of Shuja el Mulk, was commander-in-chief of the army opposing the English troops in Fars during the Anglo-Persian war of 1856-57, and died 1870. *Mirza Muhammad Khan* (born 1850), a son of the former, and *Mirza Ahmad Khan* (born 1858), a son of the latter, are now living in Shiraz as pensioners of the Government.

Mirza Asad Ullah Khan, the eldest son of Aka Baba Khan, remained in Teheran when his brothers and his eldest son, Hajji Shukr Ullah Khan, went to Shiraz in 1798, rose to be Lashkar Navis Bashi of Persia, and the Teheran Nuris are descended from him through his sons: Mirza Nasr Ullah Khan, who is better known as Mirza Aka Khan, Mirza Fazl Ullah Khan, and Jafar Kuli Khan.

Mirza Aka Khan received the title of Itemad ed Dowleh on Nassir ed Din Shah's accession, became Sadr Azam on the fall of Amir i Nizam Mirza Taki Khan in November, 1851, and held that post until September 21, 1858, when he was dismissed, and a cabinet of six ministers formed. His eldest son was the late Nizam el Mulk Mirza Kazim Khan, whose eldest son, *Nizam el Mulk*, Mirza Abdul Vahab Khan (q.v.), married to a sister of Amin ed Dowleh, is the present Minister of Finance and has two sons, *Mudir es Saltaneh*, Mustaufi, and *Afkham el Mulk*, the latter married to a daughter of Izz ed Dowleh (q.v.).

Of the other sons of Aka Khan Sadr Azam, one, Mirza Daud Khan, after whom the Daudieh garden near Gulhek, the English village near Teheran, is named, died many years ago, and two of his sons, *Aka Sadr*, aged 25, and *Hassan Ali Khan*, aged 24, are now living; another son of Mirza Aka Khan, Hajji Mirza Ali Khan, died at Mekka in 1893; a third, *Sadr es Saltaneh*, Hajji Husain Kuli Khan (q.v.), is now living; and a fourth, *Mirza Muhammad Khan*, is a pensioner of Government. The sons of these three last-named sons of Mirza Aka Khan, as well as the descendants of Mirza Fazl Ullah Kan Mustaufi and of Jafar Kuli Khan, uncles of Miza Arka Khan, are not of any note.

81. SÁAD ED DOWLEH HABBIB ULLAH KHAN, TUNAKA-BUNI—

Is the father of Nasr es Saltaneh, Veli Khan; served from early youth in military service. Three or four years ago quelled the disturbances in Kelardasht, Mazanderan. Held some small governorships, and is now governor of Irak (Sultanabad).

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Is considered to be one of the most honest Persians alive, and holds aloof from all intrigue.

Age about 70; is Amir-i-Tuman and chief of the 36th, 37th, 50th and 52nd infantry regiments (Kazvin Kadím, Kazvin Jadíd, Kamran Farahan and Kazzázi).

82. SAAD-ED-DOWLEH, MIRZA JAVAD KHAN—

Is of Tabriz family. Entered the telegraph department in 1861; was sent to Tiflis in 1867 (with his brother Mirza Abbas Khan, now dead) to learn Russian. Was telegraph superintendent at Tabriz in 1871, and was also appointed director of the Tabriz college and paymaster for the Azerbaijan troops. Came to Teheran, and married a daughter of the late Mukhber-ed-Dowleh. Intrigued against that minister in 1877, and took sanctuary at Shah Abdul Azím (near Teheran). Then became a member of the Foreign Office through the influence of Husain Khan, Sipar Salar. Was Persian commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

Appointed minister to Brussels in 1892, which post he still holds.

Age about 58. Is Amir Tuman. Speaks French and Russian.

83. SAAD - EL - MULK, MUHAMMAD HASSAN KHAN—

Is the brother of the Nizam-es-Saltaneh, and a member of the Mafi tribe.

He was writer and secretary in the late Hissam-es-Saltaneh's service, until punished and dismissed by that prince. Later he received protection from the Sadr Azam (Amin-es-Sultan), and in 1887 he received the governorship of the Persian Gulf Ports with the customs. Held this appointment several times from 1887 on. Became governor of Luristan in 1895, where the method of his procedure met with the disapproval of H.M.'s Legation, and at the instance of Sir Mortimer Durand was removed. The Persian Government is now under a written engagement not to employ this official in any part of Persia for a period of five years, commencing from the date of his dismissal from Luristan.

Like his brother the Nizam-es-Saltaneh, he is very wealthy, and consequently has much influence in high quarters.

He is said to be an excellent man of business.

Age about 55.

84. SAAD - ES - SALTANEH, AKA BAKIR KHAN—

Commenced life as a servant at Court and rose to be "Abdar" of the late Nássir-ed-Din Shah. Was very much trusted by that sovereign and accompanied him to Europe in 1873. Subsequently, in 1881, was appointed governor of Kazvin, which post he held almost continuously until the death of Nássir-ed-Din Shah in 1896. Was the first farmer of the Teheran-Kazvin road (1880), and in

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partnership with the Sadr Azam (Amin-es-Sultan) organised a regular cart and transport service. Is an excellent man of business, although uneducated and illiterate; and is much trusted in commercial affairs.

He has always been on excellent terms with H.M.'s Legation in Teheran.

Age 60; rank, Amir-i-Tuman.

85. SADÍK EL MULK, MIRZA MUHAMMAD KHAN—

Is "Reis i Kul i Vizarat i Khárajeh" (Director of the Foreign Office), but for some years now has not done any work, being too old. His three sons are in the Foreign Office.

Age 82.

86. SAÏD ES SALTANEH—

Son of Nizam el Ulema.

Accompanied his uncle Názan ed Dowleh to Shiraz in 1896, and was his deputy governor (Naib el Nukuma).

Age 28.

87. SARAJ EL MULK, MIRZA REZA KULI KHAN, ERI-VANI—

Received his title in 1884. Is a Mustaufi and the Zil es Sultan's agent at Teheran.

Age about 50.

88. SARDAR AFKHAM, MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—

The son of a Foreign Office clerk. Commenced his career in the Military College at Teheran, after leaving which he received rapid promotion, and soon became Minister of the Arsenals. Was the right-hand man of the Naib-es-Saltaneh when that prince was Minister for War, and grew very rich during his tenure of office.

Is an intelligent man with no principles, and was perhaps as great a robber as his master.

Age 36; rank Sardar; speaks French and English.

89. SARDAR AKRAM, ABDULLAH KHAN—

Son of the late Itimad-es-Saltaneh of the Karaguzlu tribe of Hamadan. Entered military service and served under his father, then commandant of the troops in Fars. Afterwards became commander of the troops on the Khorassan frontier, and later on succeeded his father as commander of the troops in Fars.

Accompanied the Nizám-es-Saltaneh to Arabistan as chief military officer, and succeeded as governor of Arabistan in 1897.

Is Sardar.

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90. SARDAR-I-KUL, MUHAMMAD BAKIR KHAN—

Is a man of much importance in Teheran, owing to his high military position and the power which the command of four Turk regiments in the capital gives him. He comes of an ancient stock, and has allied himself in marriage to many influential families, amongst others to the Amin-ed-Dowleh, Vazir Azam, and the Sadr Azam, Amin-es-Sultan.

For a few months before the deposition of the Sadr Azam, he held the post of commander-in-chief, but was displaced by the Firman Firma.

Age ; rank, Amir-i-Tuman.

91. SIDK ES SALTANEH—

Was appointed chief of the royal carriage department in 1897.

92. VAKIL-EL-MULK, MIRZA FAZL ULLAH KHAN—

A member of the Nizam-el-Ulema family of Tabriz, which counts amongst its members his brothers, the Ala-el-Mulk, ambassador to Constantinople, and Názam ed Dowleh, late governor of Shiraz. Was for many years attached to the person of Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah when Valiahd at Tabriz, in whose service he has acted as private secretary. Accompanied Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah to Teheran, and holds the same post with the title of Vizir-i-Khalvat-i-Humayun. Has considerable influence over His Majesty and among the various Tabriz officials who came in the train of the Shah to Teheran. His son, the Sakat-ed-Dowleh, a young man of 26, forms one of the suite of the present Valiahd, with the post of chief secretary.

93. YAMIN EL MAMALIK, MIRZA JAFFAR KHAN—

A son of Sadk el Mulk. Is in the Foreign Office, in charge of the Passport Office and the French, Belgian, Dutch, German, American, and Italian sections.

Age about 40.

94. YAMIN ES SALTANEH, NAZAR AGHA—

Is a Chaldean of Selmas, and Roman Catholic. Was interpreter in the Foreign Office (1859) and secretary at various Persian legations abroad. In 1868 he became Chargé d'Affaires and afterwards minister in Paris, which post he still holds. He is also minister to the Netherlands. His eldest son, *Ardashir Khan*, is secretary of legation in Paris, and sometimes acts for his father at the Hague.

Age 68 ; is Amir-i-Tuman ; speaks French.

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95. ZAHÍR-ED-DOWLEH, ALI KHAN KAJAR—

Son of the late Zahr-ed-Dowleh, Muhammad Nassir Khan. Has for many years been Aishak Akassi Bashi (chief master of ceremonies), and has also the title Vazir-i-Tashrifat (minister of ceremonies). Was a great favourite of the late Nassir-ed-Din Shah, whose daughter, Furugh-ed-Dowleh (born 1862), was given him in marriage in 1880. Has several children, the eldest being *Muhammad Nassir Khan*, born 1882. Is much liked by all classes, and keeps aloof from all Court intrigue.

96. MUSHÁVAR EL MULK, MIRZA MAHMUD KHAN—

Was sent to Paris about forty years ago to study astronomy under Leverrier, the director of the Paris observatory. On his return to Persia in 1865 or 1866 he was appointed assistant director of telegraphs, and held that appointment until 1877, when he was dismissed by Mukhber ed Dowleh. He was then taken into the Foreign Office by Sipah Salar Azam and appointed consul-general at Trebizonde. After acting in that capacity for a year or two, he was made consul-general at Baghdad, with title of Mushir el Vizareh, and held that post until 1891, when he came to Teheran and joined the ministry of justice, which was then held by Mushir ed Dowleh. In November, 1896, when Mushir ed Dowleh became minister for foreign affairs, he returned to the F.O. and was appointed chief secretary, with his present title, but rarely did any work, and since *Ihtesham es Saltaneh* (q.v.) joined the F.O. has done none at all. He has a numerous family (seven sons); his eldest son, now about 26 years of age, received the title *Mushir el Vizareh* when his father received that of Mushavar el Mulk, and acts as assistant to *Nazam el Mulk* (q.v.); the second son, *Yahya Khan*, is secretary to the consulate at Baghdad; the third son, *Ahmad Khan*, is in the translating department of the F.O.

Age 60. Speaks French.

97. MUNTAZAM ES SALTANEH, MIRZA AHMAD KHAN—

Is the eldest son of Sadik el Mulk (q. v.). Has been many years in the Foreign Office, and is now a first secretary there and chief of the department for receiving foreign diplomatic representatives on their arrival in Persia, the "Adareh i Tashrifat," in which capacity he has made many voyages to Resht.

Age about 50; is Amir Tuman; speaks French.

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CHAPTER III.

TEHERAN—MERCHANTS.

1. ABDUL BAKI ARBAB; MUHAMMAD AMIN ARBAB—

Are brothers and merchants of Teheran. They deal largely in precious stones, and at present farm the turquoise mines of Nishapur, and trade with Paris and Russia, as well as doing business as money-lenders. Reputed to be worth 100,000 tomans. They are members of the recently formed mint syndicate.

2. ABDUL HUSAIN KASHANI—

A merchant of Teheran. Is a large landed proprietor, and a money-lender. Imports tea and goods from Bombay. Worth 60,000 tomans, but used to be much richer.

3. HAJJI ABDUL REZA, USKUHI—

A merchant of Teheran. Does a large money-lending business. Imports piece-goods from Constantinople and trades locally with Tabriz, Meshed and Baghdad. Occasionally imports glassware from Paris and sugar from Marseilles.

Estimated capital about 100,000 tomans.

4. MESHEDI HAJJI AKA COMPANY—

Sarrafs of Teheran. Have lost much money in Tabriz through speculations, but are still trustworthy.

Capital 30,000 tomans.

5. HAJJI ALI AKBAR SHIRAZI—

An influential merchant of Teheran. Is son of Hajji Lutf Ali Samsar, who was son of Hajji Nakd Ali Tajar Shirazi.

In 1856, when the Government confiscated all his landed property in Fars, he came to Teheran, and has resided there since. His brother Aka Buzurg is trading at Shiraz.

He is an importer of Manchester piece-goods, and has an office in Leadenhall Street, London, where two of his sons manage the business. The name of the firm is Hajji Ali Akbar and Sons. His capital is estimated at 150,000 tomans, or £30,000.

Age about 70.

Died 22 January, 1898.

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6. ALI AKBAR—

A merchant of Teheran who imports piece-goods and pottery from Bombay, and silk goods from Constantinople.

Capital 50,000 tomans.

7. HAJJI MIRZA ALI MUHAMMAD ISPAHANI—

A merchant of Teheran. Imports piece-goods from, and exports cotton and produce to Russia. Also exports carpets to Constantinople.

Worth 50,000 tomans.

8. ARAMIAN AND CO.—

This firm was originally formed by a combination of some twenty former clerks of Toumaniantz, but a few years ago several of the shareholders quitted the business, and there are now only nine partners. They are said to have a capital of 200,000 tomans, and their business in Persia is similar to that of Toumaniantz Brothers, though on a very much smaller scale. They have branches at Baku, Moscow, Odessa, Resht, and Tabriz. They export cotton, wool, and produce of all kinds, and import bar silver and occasionally Russian piece-goods.

Are Persian subjects.

9. BADAL ARZUMANIANTZ—

Merchants of Teheran. There are two or three brothers of this name in partnership. Their business is almost entirely export, and is similar to that of Toumaniantz and Aramian. They own a large amount of landed property, but have not a very large cash capital; their total possessions are probably worth about 300,000 tomans.

Are Persian subjects.

10. HAJJI MIRZA HABBIB ULLAH KASHANI—

A merchant of Teheran. Exports cotton and produce to Russia. Imports shawls and tea from India, and piece-goods from Manchester. Said to be worth 40,000 tomans. Has a son in London.

11. HAJJI SAYYID ISMAIL—

He and his brother are Sarrafs at Teheran. Joint capital is 50,000 tomans. Is a good payer and merits confidence. Receives large deposits without interest.

12. JAMSHID PARSI—

Sarraf of Teheran. Has a capital of 10,000 tomans at his disposal, but has large amounts to receive from government officials, etc. Is very trustworthy and merits confidence. Receives deposits from Persians. Is a Zoroastrian or Parsi.

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13. HAJJI SAYYID KAZIM—

A Sarraf of Teheran. Has money transactions with government officials. Is not very trustworthy.

14. LUCAS AND MATHIAS—

Merchants of Teheran; are Armenians and Russian subjects, sons of the late Minas Tajar Bashi. They import broadcloth and fancy goods from Russia, and possess about 15,000 tomans in landed property, and 20,000 tomans in cash. Their honesty is said to be very doubtful.

15. HAJJI LUTFULLAH—

A Sarraf of Teheran, representative of the Itahadieh Company of Tabriz, which is run by the brothers Kuzehkunani (q.v.), who are merchants.

16. HAJJI MALIK ET TUJJAR—

Does little or no business, but is a very large landed proprietor. Is reputed to be worth 500,000 tomans. Is president of the Board of Commerce. Is said to have been at the head of the *régie* intrigue in Teheran in 1892. In the latter part of 1897 intrigued against the authorities, and has been sent to Ardabil, where he is now in prison.

Age about 45.

17. MESHEDI MUHAMMAD AKA COMPANY—

Sarrafs of Teheran. Very good standing. Import bar silver. Worth 200,000 tomans.

18. HAJJI MUHAMMAD ALI KASHANI—

A merchant of Teheran, and son-in-law of Hajji Muhammad Hassan, Amin es Zarb. Exports cotton and produce to Russia, and cotton to Bombay. Imports piece-goods from Constantinople in large quantities, and tea from India. When Hajji Muhammad Hassan was farming the Mint, he used to import large quantities of bar silver. Also does money-lending business.

Worth 150,000 tomans.

19. HAJJI MUHAMMAD ALI, SHÁL FURUSH—

A merchant of Teheran. Does a fair local trade with Tabriz, and imports silk and woollen fabrics from Constantinople. Exports carpets and antiques to the same city.

Worth about 50,000 tomans.

20. HAJJI MUHAMMAD HASSAN, AMIN EZ ZARB—

His wealth is enormous for a Persian, and is estimated at from two to three million tomans. He exports cotton and all kinds of produce to Russia, and silk to Marseilles. Has agents everywhere.

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He owns steam factories for silk-spinning in Resht, and iron foundries in Astrabad. Is the leading spirit of the syndicate to whom the Mint has lately been entrusted. Used formerly to farm the Mint, but having greatly overdone the coinage of copper money, he fell into disfavour, and is said to have been mulcted of some 800,000 tomans. Is reported to be interested in some factories of piece-goods in Manchester, from which place he exports to this country, Constantinople and Egypt. Also owns, or is largely interested in a silk factory in Paris and glass and sugar factories in Marseilles. Has representatives in Egypt, Beyrout, Damascus and Aleppo, to which places he exports tobacco; in Moscow, where he owns some landed property, and whither he exports all sorts of Persian produce, silk, wool, etc.; in Odessa, Warsaw, and Astrakhan; in Constantinople, with which he does a very large general business, viâ Trebizonde, where he is also represented; and in Bombay, whence he imports tea, shals, etc.

His honesty, however, is in inverse ratio to his wealth.

Age over 70.

21. HAJJI MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, KITAB FURUSH—

A merchant of Teheran. Imports piece-goods from Manchester, Russia, and Bombay, and woollen goods from Constantinople. Exports tragacanth gum to Russia. Trades locally with Hamadan and Kermanshah.

Worth 20,000 tomans.

22. HAJJI MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, PUST FURUSH—

A merchant of Teheran. Imports embroidery and glassware from Russia.

Worth 30,000 tomans.

23. HAJJI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL, MUGHAZEHE—

A merchant of Teheran. Imports piece-goods and sundries from Constantinople, and has a large local trade with Baghdad, Hamadan, &c. Exports carpets to Russia and Constantinople.

Worth 30,000 tomans.

24. SAYYID MUHAMMAD KASHANI—

Merchant of Teheran, importing shals and piece-goods from Bombay to a small extent, and also various sundries from Constantinople. His principal business, however, is in native wares with Kashan.

Worth 30,000 tomans.

25. HAJJI MUHAMMAD TAKI SHAHRUDI—

A merchant of Teheran who confines his energies and capital almost entirely to the Sani ed Dowleh's cotton factory. His working

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capital, exclusive of that represented by the factory buildings, &c., is about 30,000 tomans.

Is very untrustworthy, and will rise or fall with the cotton factory.

26. NICOLA JOACHIM—

Merchant of Teheran, an Armenian of about 45 years of age. Is said to be worth from 20,000 to 30,000 tumans. He owns some landed property in Teheran. Imports piece-goods, liquors and other sundries from Russia in considerable quantities, and sells partly by cash and partly by credit. Used to export lambskins to Russia, with, it is said, very profitable results, but owing to the prohibitive duty now imposed on them, has discontinued their export. He also exports carpets, rugs and turquoises.

Is a Persian subject.

27. HAJJI SHUKRULLAH—

A merchant of Teheran, whose principal business is money-lending. Also imports piece-goods and glassware to a small extent from Russia, and does a small trade in sundries with Constantinople.

Reputed capital 100,000 tomans.

28. TOUMANIANTZ BROTHERS—

Merchants of Teheran, and are, with the possible exception of Hajji Muhammad Hassan, the wealthiest, and do the most extensive business of any merchants in Persia.

There were originally four brothers, but three only survive. The chief office of the firm is in Baku, where they own a rice refinery and some oil springs; they have other branches in Moscow, Odessa, Tiflis, Tabriz, Resht and Meshed. The firm is reputed to be worth some two to three million tomans. Their export business with Russia is very large, comprising cotton, wool, silk, skins, almonds, raisins and various other produce, a considerable proportion of which is grown on their own estates in Azerbaijan, which are very extensive. To provide money for their exports, they import bar silver very largely, and also sell rouble drafts on their Russian branches. This makes them a convenient medium for remittances. They own two steamers on the Caspian Sea, which transport their cargoes to and from Russia. They do business as bankers also, and pay interest at 1 per cent. per mensem on money deposited with them. They are much availed of and trusted by Armenians in this capacity. Their import business, with the exception of bar silver, is comparatively insignificant, although they have imported Russian prints to a certain extent, viâ Meshed. In fact, they are credited with the intention of decreasing their business in Persia gradually, and of developing their trade and

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resources on the Continent to a corresponding extent. Their Russian branches do a large Continental trade with Marseilles, Paris and Vienna. They are Persians by nationality, with the exception of the second son of the eldest brother, who is a Russian subject.

The firm is said to have laid the foundation of its fortune by speculation in roubles during the Russo-Turkish War.

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CHAPTER IV.

TEHERAN—CLERGY.

1. HAJJI MIRZA ABU'L FAZL—

Son of the late Hajji Mirza Abu'l Kassim, Mujtahid, Nuri. Was a student at the Mervi College of Teheran for some years, and completed his studies under the late Mirza Hassan Shirazi (d. 1895) at Najaf. He returned to Teheran a few years ago, took a house in the Ud-Lajan quarter, and, soon in great request as a teacher, has now a large number of pupils and followers. During the month of Ramazan he holds great assemblies daily at his house. Through the influence of Amin el Mulk, brother of Amin i Sultan (former Sadr Azam), he was appointed chief priest of the mosque of Sipah Salar Azam (Mushir ed Dowleh, Mirza Husain Khan), and preaches there every Friday. He has great influence and is much respected.

Age 46.

2. AKA SAYYID ABDULLAH, BEHBAHANI—

Son of the late Aka Sayyid Ismail, Behbahani; was educated at Najaf. Preaches on Fridays in the mosque of Muhammad Khan Sipah Salar, and also decides questions of religious law. He is not very learned, and the other Mujtahids do not consider him their equal, but he has very liberal opinions. During the tobacco régime troubles he took a prominent part in favour of the régime, disobeyed Mirza Hassan Shirazi's interdict against the smoking of tobacco and was publicly cursed by his colleagues. For his attempts to help the régime, Her Majesty's Government presented him with a gold watch. He has four sons, and one of them has been disowned by him for his scandalous conduct.

Age about 50.

3. AKA SAYYID ALI AKBAR, TAFRISHI—

Is not very learned, but has much influence with the lower classes, who principally refer to him for decisions in matters concerning religious law. He preaches in two mosques, and has many followers and pupils. Having many wives, he keeps several establishments, for instance has two houses in the Ud-Lajan quarter, two near the Imamzadeh Yahya, etc. He has several sons and daughters.

Age about 65.

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TEHERAN—CLERGY.

4. AKA SHAIKH FAZL ULLAH, NURI—

Returned a few years ago from Najaf, where he studied under the late Mirza Hassan Shirazi, and took up his residence in the Sanglaj quarter. He is very learned, leads a secluded life and is poor and much respected.

Age about 50.

5. AKA HAJJI SHAIKH HADI, NAJMABADI—

Formerly preached on Fridays in the late Mirza Issa Vizir's mosque near the Kazvin gate. Now leads a very secluded life in a small house near the Yusufabad gate, where he teaches a few pupils. Is very poor and much respected, and his decisions on questions touching religious law are generally considered final and without appeal. He holds aloof from all intrigue, and the other Mujtahids do not like him, having even gone to the extent of accusing him to be a Bâbi. The highest personages in the land make a point of calling upon him occasionally, but he never pays return visits. His son *Aka Mirza Muhammad Reza*, about 40 years of age, is also very learned and much respected.

Age about 75.

6. AKA HAJJI MIRZA HASSAN, ASHTIANI, commonly known as MIRZA ASHTIANI—

Studied at Najaf under Shaikh Murteza and was a colleague of the late Mirza Hassan Shirazi, who laid the interdict on the smoking of tobacco during the régime troubles in 1891-92, and died in 1895. Has many followers, and preached on Fridays for many years in the mosque of Hajji Rahim Khan. Resides in the Sanglaj quarter, and is considered very learned and the most influential priest of Teheran. His eldest son, *Istekhar el Ulema*, has lately caused much dissatisfaction through his immoral conduct.

Age about 60.

7. AKA SAYYID JAFAR, KASHANI—

Is guardian of the Imamzadeh Zaid's shrine, where he preaches on Fridays. Resides in the Pachinar quarter. Settles questions of religious law in a house near the old Shimran gate, where he is assisted by Akhund Mulla Nazar Ali and Aka Mir Muhammad Ali. Has a considerable number of followers and is much respected.

Age about 75.

8. AKA SAYYID MUHAMMAD REZA—

Son of the late Aka Sâdik Sanglaji. Preaches on Fridays in the mosque founded by his father. Has no great influence.

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TEHERAN—CLERGY.

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9. MUHAMMAD TAKI, KASHANI—

Resides in the Haft-tan quarter. Has much knowledge of religious law, but little influence. Has four sons.

Age about 70.

10. AKA SAYYID RAIHAN ULLAH, BURUJIRDI—

Is the leader of the anti-Jewish party. Persecuted the Jews in Hamadan a year or two ago, and led the movement against them in Teheran in 1897. Resides close to the mosque of Muhammad Khan, Sipah Salar; is very learned, but not much respected by the other Mujtahids; has many followers among the lower classes.

Age about 55.

11. MIRZA ZAIN EL ABEDIN, IMAM JUMAH—

Son of Aka Sayyid Abu'l Kassim. Is the Imam Jumah, chief priest, of the great mosque, appointed by Government. In 1874, married Zia es Saltaneh, a daughter of the late Nassir ed Din Shah; and of the children he had by her a son, *Nizam ed Din*, born 1882, and a daughter, *Nadim es Saltaneh*, Rukkieh Khanum, born 1883, are living. Belonging to the court party, is mistrusted by the other Mujtahids, and has no great influence.

Age about 50.

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CHAPTER V.

FARS.

1. HAJJI ABBAS TURK—

Is a son of a Tabriz merchant, and Russian agent at Shiraz, with title of Tajar Bashi. Chiefly trades in lambskins for Russia through Teheran or through Samad and Abdullah, two Russian subjects who come to Shiraz every year.

Is considered very good.

2. ABDUR RAHIM DEHDASHTI—

A general merchant of Shiraz.

Considered good and sound.

3. HAJJI ABDUR RAHMAN—

A merchant of Shiraz. Lived many years in Bombay. Is manager of the "Fars Trading Company," which has a capital of 75,000 tomans, and principally imports, only exporting a little opium; also does some bill business with Bombay, London and Persia. The directors of the Company are Aka Shaikh Abu'l Kassim (q.v.), Hajji Muhammad Salah (q.v.), and Hajji Abbas Turk (q.v.). Is agent for Messrs. Livingstone, Muir and Co.

Is a respectable merchant and considered sound.

Speaks a little English and Hindustani.

4. AKA SHAIKH ABU'L KASSIM—

A merchant of Shiraz. Is a large landed proprietor, and does no business beside that connected with the "Fars Trading Company," of which he is a director.

Is highly respected, but fanatical.

5. AINALLU TRIBE OF FARS—

The Ainallu tribe of Fars, also called Inallu, and wrongly Inanlu, is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe. Came originally from Turkestan and settled in Fars in the thirteenth century. When Shah Abbas I formed the Shahsavan tribe, a part of the Ainallus joined this new tribe and settled in Northern Persia (winter between Kom and Teheran, in summer in Khamseh), and Asaf ed Dowleh, Gholam Husain Khan, the present chief of the

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FARS.

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Shahsavan, and now governor of Kerman, is of the Gökpar branch of the Ainallus. The tribe is sub-divided into 25 branches, and has its summer and winter quarters in the districts of Darab and Fessa. From about 1620 to 1820 the chiefs of the Ainallus, with title of Kalantar, were of the Abulvardi branch. The last of these chiefs was Mihr Khan Abulvardi, son of Abdur Rahim Khan, who became chief on his father's death in 1815, and was superseded, in 1820, by Rahim Khan, of the Kurt branch. Several descendants of the Abulvardi chiefs are at present officers in the artillery. After Rahim Khan Kurt's death, his son, Massum Khan, became Kalantar, and was succeeded by Kalb Ali Beg of the Suruklu branch, who was chief for only a short time, and was superseded by Abbas Kuli Khan, a grandson of Rahim Khan Kurt. In 1876, *Bakir Khan*, of the Bulaghi branch, became Kalantar, and holds that position now.

The 25 branches of the Ainallus, who speak Turkish, are as follows:—

Abulvardi, Islamlu, Afshar Ushaghi, Amir Hajjilu, Iranshahi, Bulaghi, Bayat, Chahardah Charik, Chaian, Dadbeglu, Dahu, Dindarlu, Raisbeglu, Zerendkuli, Zengeneh, Suruklu, Sakkiz, Kurt, Kurtbeglu, Karahkarah, Chighilu, Kurraï, Gökpar, Mahmudbeglu, Yaghmarlu.

6. SAYYID ALI AKBAR SHIRAZI—

The leading priest of Shiraz. A great scholar and fanatic. Has been the cause of several disturbances in that city.

Age 65.

7. HAJJI MIRZA ALI MUHAMMAD DEHDASHTI—

General merchant of Shiraz.

Considered good and sound.

8. ARAB TRIBE OF FARS—

The Arab tribe is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe.

Came originally from Najd, Omman and Yamamah in the seventh century. Some reside winter and summer near Rám Hormuz and on the banks of the Jerrahi River; others are in Fars, during winter in the Buluk i Sabah, Rudan and Ahmadi districts, during summer in Bonat, Kunkuri, etc. The members of the tribe speak Persian and Turkish. This tribe is subdivided into two principal branches or sub-tribes, Jabbárah and Shaibáni, the Jabbárah having twenty-eight branches, and the Shaibáni twenty-three.

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FARS.

The Jabbárah Arabs are also known as Arab Kúchi. From ancient times until 1881 the chiefs of the Arabs were of the Shaibáni branch, and frequently the Básari tribe was also under them. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the chief was *Mir Isma'il Khan Shaibáni*; he was succeeded by his son Mir Mehdi Khan, who served Nadir Shah and was also chief of the Básaris. Under Kerim Khan Zend, Mir Salim Khan, son of Mir Mehdi Khan, succeeded his father as chief of the Arabs, while his brother, Mir Shafi Khan, became chief of the Básaris. Salim was succeeded by his son Aka Khan, who died 1815, and left two sons: one Abbas Khan, chief of the Arabs until 1837, when he died; the other Reza Kuli Khan, who was Sartip of the Bahárlu and Arab infantry regiment until its disbandment in 1863, and became chief of Arabs in 1868, and died in 1881, at which time the chieftainship of the Arabs was given to Kavvam el Mulk, of Shiraz. From 1837 until 1868 Ali Kuli Khan, son of Abbas Khan, was chief; he was killed in the latter year, near Darab, by some of his own people whom he was pursuing in order to recover some horses which they had stolen from Darab Khan Kashkaí. He left no issue.

Two of Reza Kuli Khan Sartip's sons—*Aka Khan*, 42 years of age, and *Mir Salim Khan*, 41 years of age—now reside in Kunkuri and receive a pension from the Government. The Arabs have some irregular cavalry which is commanded by *Fath el Mulk*, Muhammad Hassan Khan, Sartip.

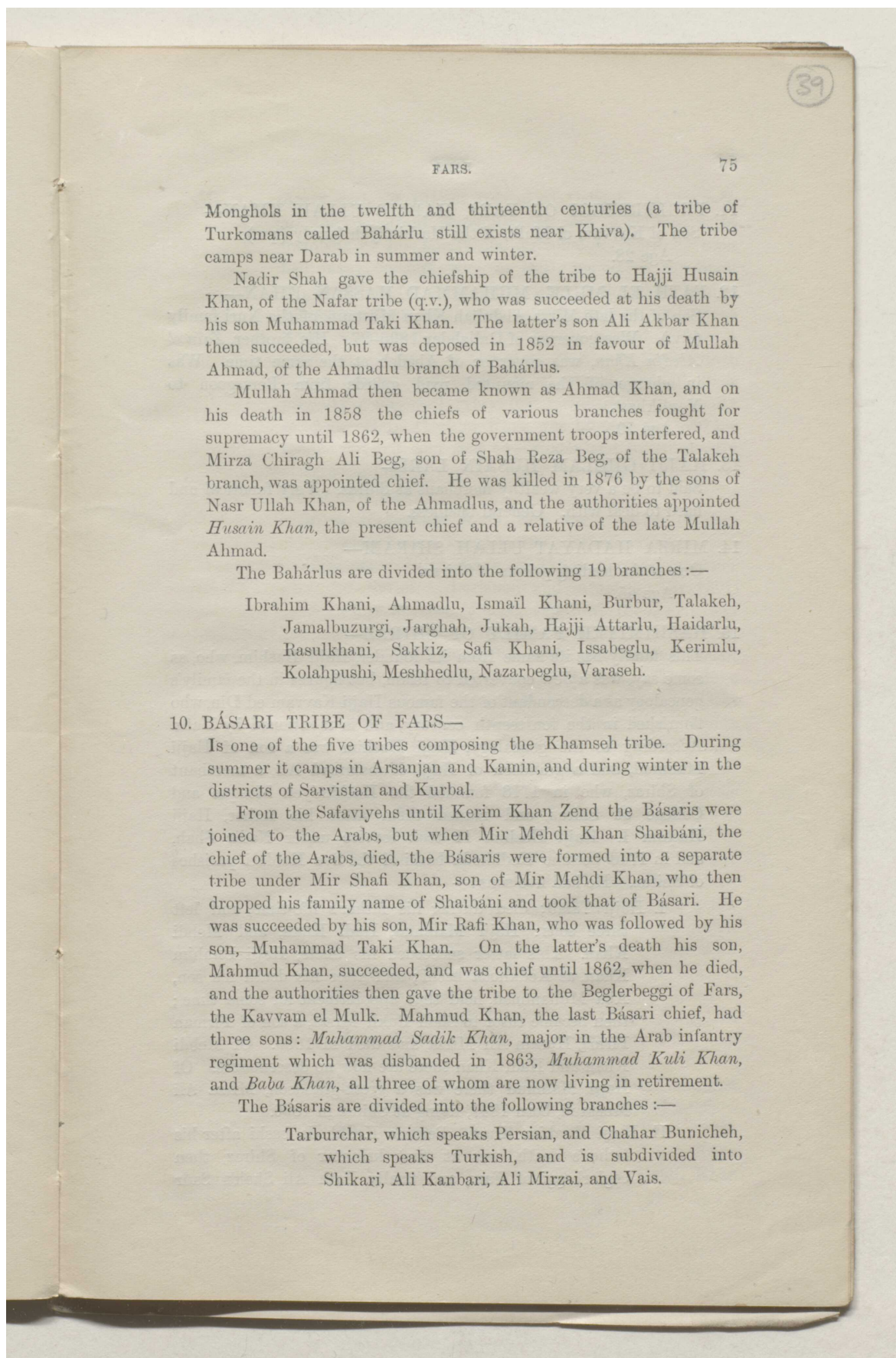
The branches of the Arabs are as follows:—

- I. *Jabbárah*:—Al i Sadi, Abu'l Ghani, Pirsalami, Bahluli, Jabari, Urbuz, Abu'l Muhammadi, Tati, Abu'l Husaini, Tarbar, Abu'l Sharaf, Chahar Bunichah (sub-divided into Burbur, Bozsorkhi, Jilodari, Lur), Jahaki, Hannaí, Sadat i Husaini, Shahisavan, Shabani, Shiri, Darazi, Safari, Azzizi, Issai, Karaí, Karaghani, Kanbari, Lavardan, Mazidi, Nakdali.
- II. *Shaibáni*:—Pápati, Takriti, Abu'l Hajji, Abu'l Hassani, Ardal, Palangi, Alvani, Beni Abdullahi, Taghlabah, Hammali, Hassani, Hayáti, Khushnámi, Sanudah, Shah Sovari, Sabbahi, San'áni, Amadi, Gholam Shahi, Katti (subdivided into Farsi, Abdul Yussufi and Vali Shahi), Karrichah, Kellehrishi, Mahari.

9. BAHÁRLU TRIBE OF FARS—

The Bahárlu tribe is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe: Was originally brought to Persia by the Seljuks and

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FARS.

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Monghols in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (a tribe of Turkomans called Bahárlu still exists near Khiva). The tribe camps near Darab in summer and winter.

Nadir Shah gave the chiefship of the tribe to Hajji Husain Khan, of the Nafar tribe (q.v.), who was succeeded at his death by his son Muhammad Taki Khan. The latter's son Ali Akbar Khan then succeeded, but was deposed in 1852 in favour of Mullah Ahmad, of the Ahmadlu branch of Bahárlus.

Mullah Ahmad then became known as Ahmad Khan, and on his death in 1858 the chiefs of various branches fought for supremacy until 1862, when the government troops interfered, and Mirza Chiragh Ali Beg, son of Shah Reza Beg, of the Talakeh branch, was appointed chief. He was killed in 1876 by the sons of Nasr Ullah Khan, of the Ahmadlus, and the authorities appointed *Husain Khan*, the present chief and a relative of the late Mullah Ahmad.

The Bahárlus are divided into the following 19 branches :—

Ibrahim Khani, Ahmadlu, Ismail Khani, Burbur, Talakeh, Jamalbuzurgi, Jarghah, Jukah, Hajji Attarlu, Haidarlu, Rasulkhani, Sakkiz, Safi Khani, Issabeglu, Kerimlu, Kolahpushi, Meshhedlu, Nazarbeglu, Varaseh.

10. BÁSARI TRIBE OF FARS—

Is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe. During summer it camps in Arsanjan and Kamin, and during winter in the districts of Sarvistan and Kurbal.

From the Safaviyehs until Kerim Khan Zend the Básaris were joined to the Arabs, but when Mir Mehdi Khan Shaibáni, the chief of the Arabs, died, the Básaris were formed into a separate tribe under Mir Shafi Khan, son of Mir Mehdi Khan, who then dropped his family name of Shaibáni and took that of Básari. He was succeeded by his son, Mir Rafi Khan, who was followed by his son, Muhammad Taki Khan. On the latter's death his son, Mahmud Khan, succeeded, and was chief until 1862, when he died, and the authorities then gave the tribe to the Beglerbeggi of Fars, the Kavvam el Mulk. Mahmud Khan, the last Básari chief, had three sons: *Muhammad Sadik Khan*, major in the Arab infantry regiment which was disbanded in 1863, *Muhammad Kuli Khan*, and *Baba Khan*, all three of whom are now living in retirement.

The Básaris are divided into the following branches :—

Tarburchar, which speaks Persian, and Chahar Bunicheh, which speaks Turkish, and is subdivided into Shikari, Ali Kanbari, Ali Mirzai, and Vais.

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FARS.

11. BEGLERBEGGI OF FARS, HABBIB ULLAH KHAN—

Son of Kavvam el Mulk, of the Hashimiyeh family (q.v.).

Age 28.

12. FATH EL MULK, MUHAMMAD HASSAN KHAN—

Son of the late Mirza Abdullah Khan Mustaufi, of the Nuri family (q.v.). Was governor of Gallahdar 1896–97. His brother, *Zain el Abedin Khan*, was governor of Abadeh at the same time. Was in charge of the mounted road guards from Borasgoon to Yezdikhast.

Age 50.

13. HAJJI GHOLAM HUSAIN LARI—

Said to be a very wealthy merchant at Shiraz. Very fanatical and hard to deal with. General business.

14. MIRZA HADAYAT ULLAH SHIRAZI—

One of the leading priests of Shiraz.

Age 65.

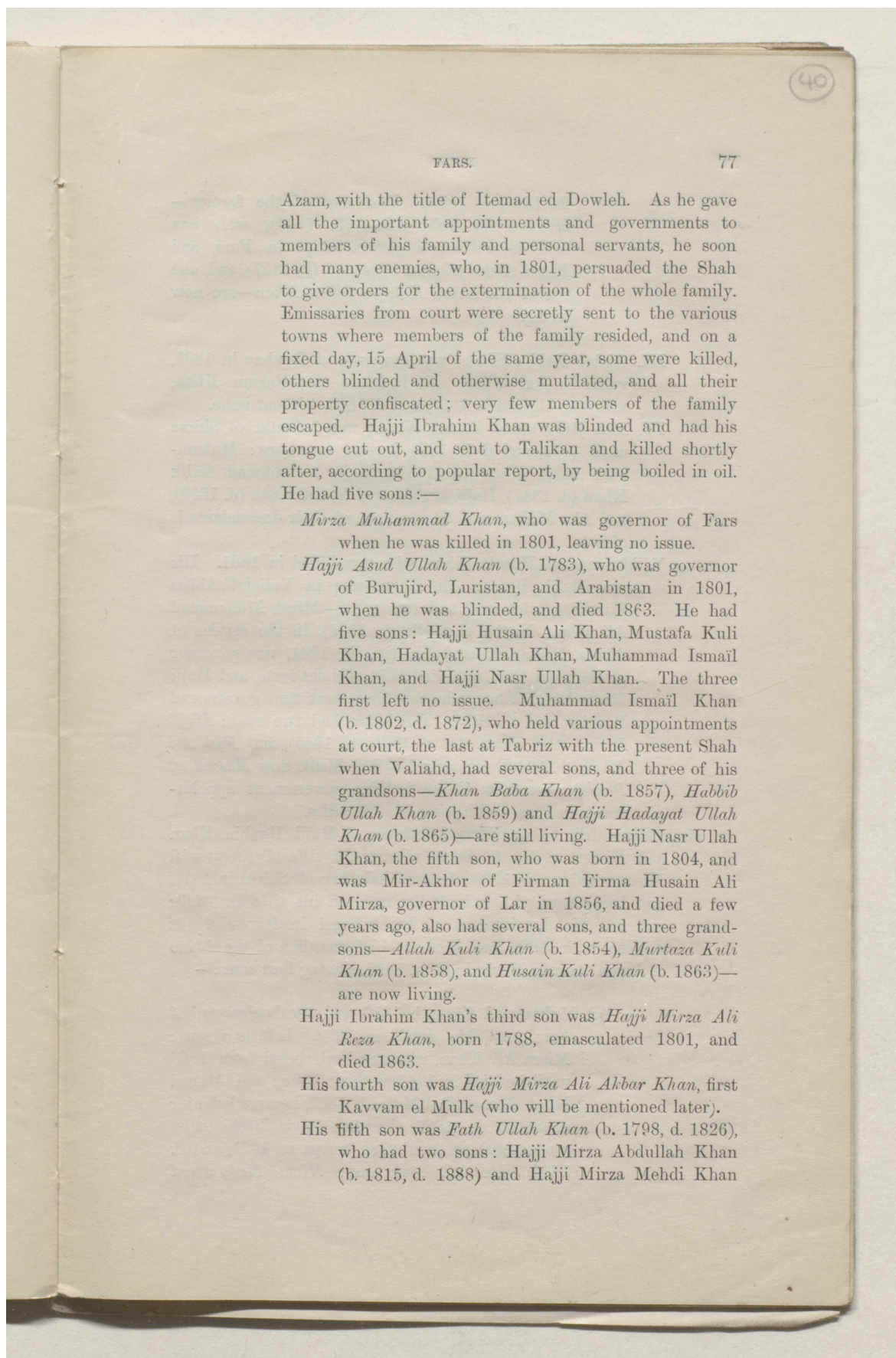
15. HASHIMIYEH FAMILY OF SHIRAZ—

This family has its name from its founder, Hajji Hashim, who, as some say, was a Jew converted to Islam, but figures in the family's genealogy as a descendant of the famous Hajji Kavvam ed Din, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and is mentioned by Hafiz. According to the genealogy, Hajji Hashim was a son of Hajji Mahmud, and a grandson of Hajji Muhammad Ali, a merchant of Shiraz, who in 1718 founded the Hashimiyeh Mosque and College at Shiraz, and named them after his father, Hajji Hashim I. Hajji Hashim II took service under Nadir Shah, and in 1748 became Kedkhoda bashi of the five Haidari parishes of Shiraz. He had five sons:—

I. Hajji Talab; died during his father's life-time, and left three sons: Hajji Mahmud, Hadi Khan, and Mehdi Khan. This latter succeeded his uncle, Hajji Ibrahim Khan, as Kedkhoda bashi; and after his death his son, Aka Muhammad, held that appointment for some time; then became tutor to Shah Rukh Mirza, a son of Firman Firma, Husain Ali Mirza, and died in 1839. Of Mehdi Khan and Hadi Khan there are now no descendants. Of Hajji Mahmud there was a great-grandson, Mirza Ali Mustaufi, born 1847, living at Shiraz in 1890.

II. Hajji Ibrahim Khan. Became Kedkhoda bashi after his father's death, was at first kalantar of Shiraz, then beglerbeggi of Fars, and finally Fath Ali Shah's Sadr

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FARS.

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Azam, with the title of Itemad ed Dowleh. As he gave all the important appointments and governments to members of his family and personal servants, he soon had many enemies, who, in 1801, persuaded the Shah to give orders for the extermination of the whole family. Emissaries from court were secretly sent to the various towns where members of the family resided, and on a fixed day, 15 April of the same year, some were killed, others blinded and otherwise mutilated, and all their property confiscated; very few members of the family escaped. Hajji Ibrahim Khan was blinded and had his tongue cut out, and sent to Talikan and killed shortly after, according to popular report, by being boiled in oil. He had five sons:—

Mirza Muhammad Khan, who was governor of Fars when he was killed in 1801, leaving no issue.

Hajji Asud Ullah Khan (b. 1783), who was governor of Burujird, Luristan, and Arabistan in 1801, when he was blinded, and died 1863. He had five sons: Hajji Husain Ali Khan, Mustafa Kuli Khan, Hadayat Ullah Khan, Muhammad Ismail Khan, and Hajji Nasr Ullah Khan. The three first left no issue. Muhammad Ismail Khan (b. 1802, d. 1872), who held various appointments at court, the last at Tabriz with the present Shah when Valiahd, had several sons, and three of his grandsons—*Khan Baba Khan* (b. 1857), *Habbib Ullah Khan* (b. 1859) and *Hajji Hadayat Ullah Khan* (b. 1865)—are still living. Hajji Nasr Ullah Khan, the fifth son, who was born in 1804, and was Mir-Akhor of Firman Firma Husain Ali Mirza, governor of Lar in 1856, and died a few years ago, also had several sons, and three grandsons—*Allah Kuli Khan* (b. 1854), *Murtaza Kuli Khan* (b. 1858), and *Husain Kuli Khan* (b. 1863)—are now living.

Hajji Ibrahim Khan's third son was *Hajji Mirza Ali Reza Khan*, born 1788, emasculated 1801, and died 1863.

His fourth son was *Hajji Mirza Ali Akbar Khan*, first Kavvam el Mulk (who will be mentioned later).

His fifth son was *Fath Ullah Khan* (b. 1798, d. 1826), who had two sons: Hajji Mirza Abdullah Khan (b. 1815, d. 1888) and Hajji Mirza Mehdi Khan

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FARS.

(b. 1818, d. 1873). Two sons of the former—*Muhammad Sadik Khan* (b. 1847), who has held several small governorships in Fars, and *Mirza Abdul Kassim Mustaufi* (b. 1857), and one son of the latter, *Hedayat Ullah Khan*—are now living.

III. Abdur Rahim Khan; was governor of Ispahan in 1801, when he was killed. He had one son, Hassan Khan, who was blinded in 1801, and d. 1828, without issue.

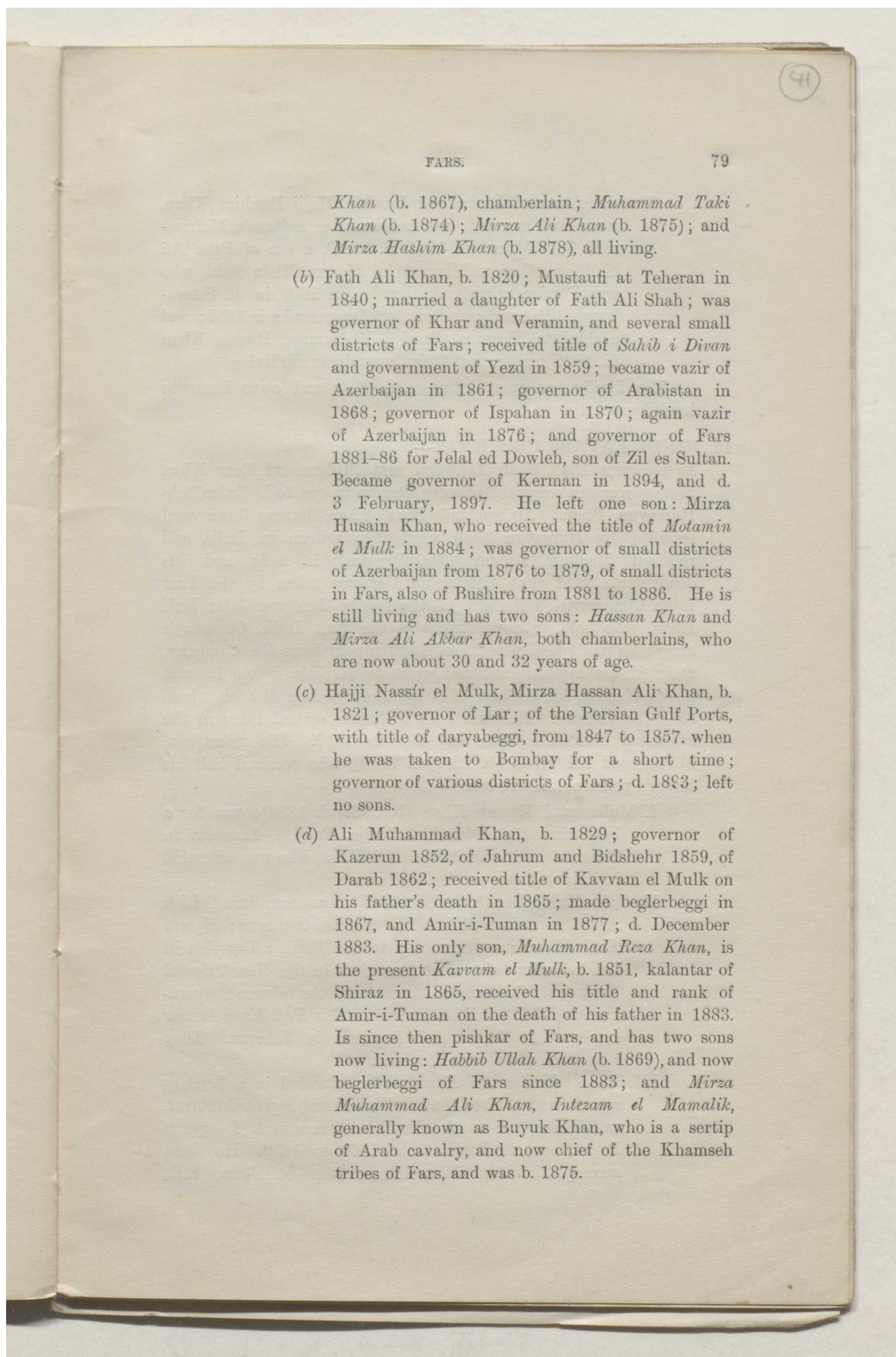
IV. Aka Muhammad Zaman Khan; was kalantar of Shiraz until 1801, and d. in 1831, leaving four sons: Muhammad Salah Khan (d. 1837), Hajji Muhammad Sadik Khan (d. 1847), Hajji Muhammad Yusuf Khan (d. 1850), and Aka Muhammad Khan; none of their descendants is of note.

V. Muhammad Husain Khan, who was killed in 1801. His son, Hajji Haidar Ali Khan, was in Valiahd Abbas Mirza's service and had two sons:—Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan, Nazim el Mulk (b. 1805), in the service of Abbas Mirza, received his title in 1841, was governor of Darab in 1854, and died 1871 without issue, and Hajji Mirza Mehdi Khan, who was for a short time governor of Bushire, and d. 1855. The latter had two sons: *Hajji Mirza Aka Khan*, *Izz el Mulk* (b. 1845), and *Fazl Ali Khan* (b. 1848), formerly Vakil el Mulk, now *Massud ed Dowleh*; are now living, holding government appointments in Fars, and having large families.

Hajji Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, fourth son of Hajji Ibrahim Khan and the first of the family to receive the title of Kavvam el Mulk, was born in 1789; became kalantar of Shiraz in 1811, and beglerbeggi of Fars in 1840; received his title in 1829; resigned his appointment of begler-beggi in favour of his eldest son in 1862 and became chief guardian of the shrine of Imam Reza in Meshed; d. in 1865, leaving four sons:—

(a) Muhammad Khan, b. 1812, and was beglerbeggi of Fars until his death in 1853. Left two sons: Mirza Ali Khan, who was beglerbeggi from 1853 until he died in 1867, without issue; and Ahmad Khan, Muayyid el Mulk, b. 1837, became kalantar of Shiraz in 1867, Lashkar Navis Bashi (chief accountant) of Azerbaijan troops in 1871, and d. 1894. He left four sons: *Mirza Muhammad*

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FARS.

The daughters of Itemad ed Dowleh, Hajji Ibrahim Khan, were well married: one to Hissam es Saltaneh, Muhammad Taki Mirza (b. 1791, d. 1861), a son of Fath Ali Shah; another to Mirza Ab'ul Hassan Khan Ilchi, who was Persian minister in London in 1809, in St. Petersburg 1814, and grand master of ceremonies in 1838; and a third to Nizam ed Dowled, Muhammad Husain Khan (d. 1823); several of their descendants are living.

The family has great influence in Fars and owns immense landed property.

16. HINDI NAVABS OF SHIRAZ—

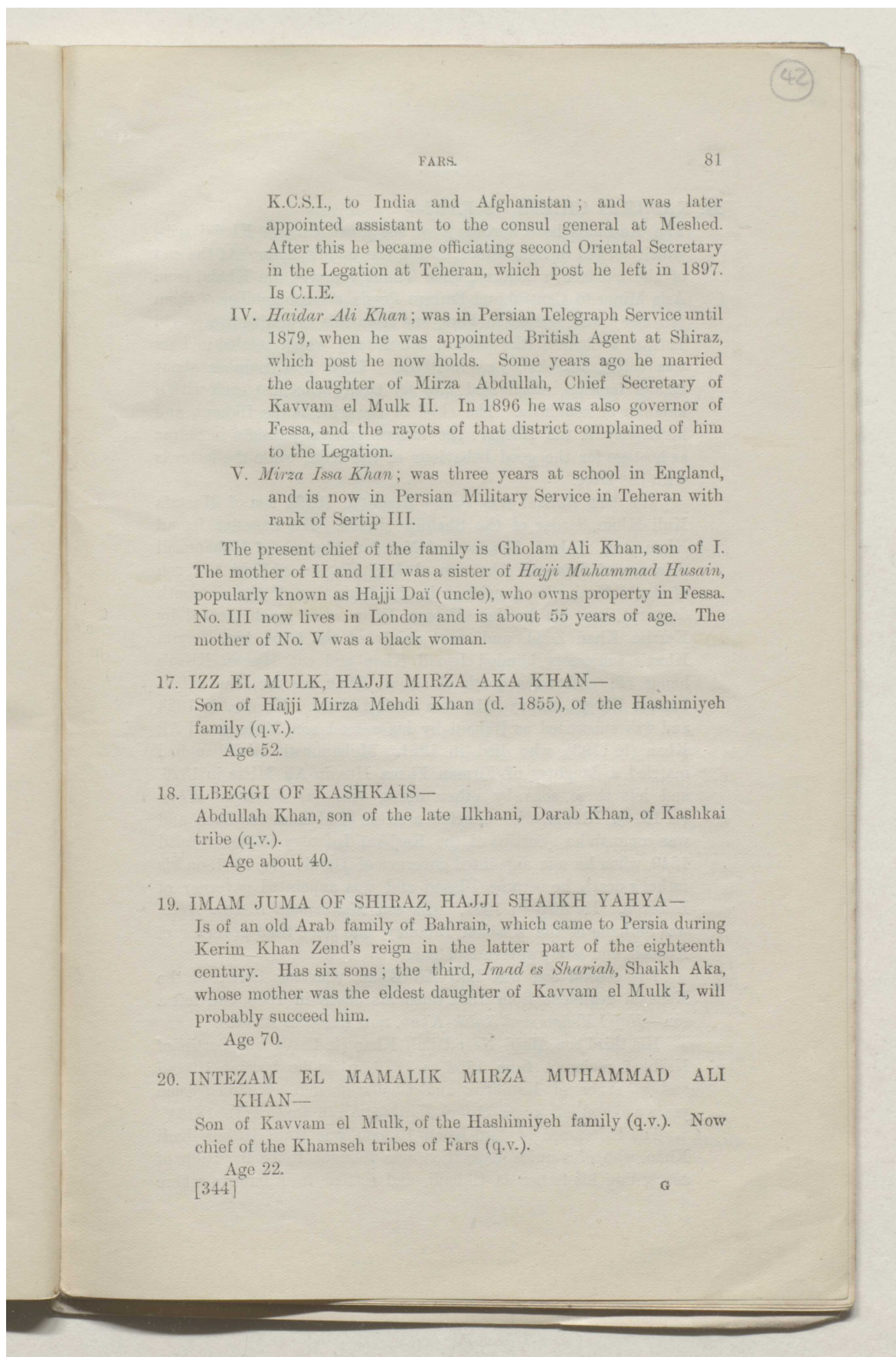
In the year 1545, Shah Tahmasp sent Muhammad Reza Khan Mazanderani, in command of some Persian troops, to India, to help Humayun Shah. Muhammad Reza Khan, having been well received by Humayun Shah, elected to remain in India and received Machuli Bendar (Mazulipatam) in fief; and his descendants held that district until it was taken by the East India Company. The chief of the family then was Jafar Kuli Khan, who held an appointment in the East India Company's army; he received a pension of 1440 rupees from the Company, resigned his appointment and went to Kerbela, where he met Mirza Hassan Ali, the son of Hajji Aghassi Beg Shirazi, whose sister he married. He then went to Shiraz, settled there in the Mahallah Maidan i Shah, and died in 1819. His eldest son, Muhammad Ali Khan (b. 1809, d. 1859), who received half his father's pension, had five sons:—

I. Muhammad Hassan Khan (b. 1825, d. 1888); was for a long time first Munshi of the English Legation in Teheran. His son *Gholam Ali Khan*, who was educated in England, now resides in Shiraz.

II. Jafar Kuli Khan (b. 1828, d. 1869); was some time British Agent at Shiraz (till 1869). He had two sons: *Husain Kuli Khan*, now Secretary to the Persian Legation in London, after being some time clerk in the New Oriental Bank (until 1890), and interpreter in the tobacco Corporation until 1892. His other son, *Abbas Kuli Khan*, is now employed in the English Legation in Teheran. They were both educated in England.

III. *Mirza Hassan Ali Khan*. Was educated in a Bombay school from 1857 to 1860. Was British Agent in Shiraz, and interpreter to the English Government Telegraph Department in Persia from 1869 to 1879. He then accompanied Sir Oliver Beauchamp St. John, R.E.,

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FARS.

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K.C.S.I., to India and Afghanistan; and was later appointed assistant to the consul general at Meshed. After this he became officiating second Oriental Secretary in the Legation at Teheran, which post he left in 1897. Is C.I.E.

IV. *Haidar Ali Khan*; was in Persian Telegraph Service until 1879, when he was appointed British Agent at Shiraz, which post he now holds. Some years ago he married the daughter of Mirza Abdullah, Chief Secretary of Kavvam el Mulk II. In 1896 he was also governor of Fessa, and the rayots of that district complained of him to the Legation.

V. *Mirza Issa Khan*; was three years at school in England, and is now in Persian Military Service in Teheran with rank of Sertip III.

The present chief of the family is Gholam Ali Khan, son of I. The mother of II and III was a sister of *Hajji Muhammad Husain*, popularly known as Hajji Dai (uncle), who owns property in Fessa. No. III now lives in London and is about 55 years of age. The mother of No. V was a black woman.

17. IZZ EL MULK, HAJJI MIRZA AKA KHAN—

Son of Hajji Mirza Mehdi Khan (d. 1855), of the Hashimiyeh family (q.v.).

Age 52.

18. ILBEGGI OF KASHKAIS—

Abdullah Khan, son of the late Ilkhani, Darab Khan, of Kashkai tribe (q.v.).

Age about 40.

19. IMAM JUMA OF SHIRAZ, HAJJI SHAIKH YAHYA—

Is of an old Arab family of Bahrain, which came to Persia during Kerim Khan Zend's reign in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Has six sons; the third, *Imad es Shariah*, Shaikh Aka, whose mother was the eldest daughter of Kavvam el Mulk I, will probably succeed him.

Age 70.

20. INTEZAM EL MAMALIK MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—

Son of Kavvam el Mulk, of the Hashimiyeh family (q.v.). Now chief of the Khamseh tribes of Fars (q.v.).

Age 22.

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21. KASHKAÏ CHIEFS OF FARS—

The Kashkaïs have sprung from the great Turkish Khalaj tribe which settled in Asia Minor during the middle ages. At the end of the fourteenth century, when Timur removed the Khalaj from Asia Minor to Central and Eastern Persia, a great number of them ran away and settled in Fars, and from this "running away" (in Turkish *kachmak*) the part of the Khalaj which settled in Fars was called Kashkaï, *i.e.*, fugitives. They now number about 25,000 families, subdivided into 66 *tirah* (branches), each with a *kalantar* or *kedkhoda*. The chief of the tribe is the Ilkhani, and his deputy is the Ilbeggi; the former generally resides in Shiraz as hostage for the good behaviour of the tribe, while the latter is with the tribe.

The last Ilkhani was Darab Khan (b. 1829), son of Mustafa Kuli Khan, Sardar of the Shahilu branch. His ancestor Ismaïl Khan (son of Jani Aka, son of Namdar Aka, son of Muhammad Aka, son of Safar Ali Aka, son of Jani Aka, son of Kazi Aka, son of Amir Kazi, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century) and his brother Hassan Khan were much trusted by Kerrim Khan Zend, and were chiefs of the tribe, but Kerrim Khan's successors blinded Ismaïl Khan and cut Hassan Khan's hands off. After the death of Ismaïl Khan, his son, Jani Khan became Ilbeggi, and in 1819 was made Ilkhani. He died in 1824 and was succeeded as Ilkhani by his second son, Muhammad Ali Khan (b. 1793), who died in 1851. Muhammad Ali Khan had married a daughter of Firman Firma Husain Ali Mirza in 1826, and left three sons by other wives, *viz.*, (a) *Jahangir Khan* (b. 1815), Ilbeggi, who married a sister of Muhammad Shah and was commander (Sertip) of the Kashkaï Infantry Regiment until 1849, when he was appointed governor of Darab. In 1851, on his father's death, he became Ilbeggi and was appointed governor of Kazerun. He died in 1871. His son *Muhammad Hassan Khan* was Serhang of the Kashkaï Infantry, and some time governor of Abadeh, and lately governor of Bonat.

The second son was Lutf Ali Khan, who was Sertip of the Kashkaï regiment from 1851 until his death in 1856, and left a son—*Hajji Muhammad Sadik Khan*, now living in Abadeh.

His third son, Hajji Nasr Ullah Khan (b. 1840), was Sertip of Kashkaï regiment from 1856 to 1878, when he became Ilbeggi and governor of Kamfiruz and Chahar-dangeh. He died some years ago and left a son, *Sultan Ibrahim Khan Sarhang* (b. 1870).

The eldest son of Jani Khan Ilkhani was Hajji Husain Kuli Khan, who, of a quiet disposition, was thought to be incapable of succeeding his father as Ilkhani, and settled in Kamfiruz, where

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three of his grandsons—Abbas Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, and Bakir Khan—are now living. The third son of Jani Khan Ilkhani was Murteza Kuli Khan Ilbeggi; he died in 1833 of a wound which he received in an engagement with government troops sent out to seize him. He left two sons, Ali Kuli Khan and Kobad Khan. Ali Kuli Khan was born in 1815, appointed Ilbeggi in 1871, and died not long ago. He left four sons: *Allah Kuli Khan*, *Kukandil Khan*, *Aman Ullah Khan*, and *Habib Ullah Khan*, who are now living. Kobad Khan died some years ago. He left one son, *Imam Kuli Khan*, now living.

The fourth son of Jani Khan Ilbeggi was Mustafa Kuli Khan Sardar, who was killed at the siege of Kerman in 1831. He left two sons: one Sohrab Khan, who was executed in 1874, and left a son, Bahadur Khan, now living; the other, Darab Khan (b. 1829), the late Ilkhani, who died a short time ago, had three sons, all now living: *Abdullah Khan*, present Ilbeggi, *Ahmad Khan*, and *Ismail Khan*.

The fifth son of Jani Khan Ilkhani was Muhammad Kuli Khan (b. 1809), who became Ilbeggi in 1835 and Ilkhani in 1851, and died 1867. He had one son, *Sultan Muhammad Khan*, who became Ilkhani in 1867, resigned in 1871, and has, several times since then, held the governorships of Ferrashband and Firuzabad.

Up to twenty years ago the Ilkhanis of the Kashkaïs were very wealthy; since then much of their property has been sold or mortgaged, and they have many debts.

The following are the sixty-six branches of the Kashkaï tribe:—

Urdakpai, Abu'l Hassani, Ukhchulu, Ukhchahpul, Ardashiri, Aslani, Afshar i Kermani, Amirlu, Uriat, Irakllu, Ikdir, Inaklu, Ayublu, Papati, Baranikurdlu, Ballu, Balilahvand, Pagir, Bayat, Tulli, Chahardahcharik, Jamahbuzurgi, Chittiz, Jarkani, Jafarbeglu, Jafarbegi, Chigini, Khalaj, Dadabhkah, Derrehshuri, Rahimi, Zengeneh, Sarui, Sahmdini, Shahulu, Sheshbuluki, Safikhani, Tayyibi, Alibeglu, Alikurdlu, Amalah, Farsimadan, Fili, Karacheh, Kobadlu, Karachallu, Karaghanlu, Kutulu, Kuchehbeglu, Kai, Karrai, Kermanlu, Kashkuli, Gellehzan, Kahku, Kahuvah, Mal Ahmadi, Muhammad Zamanlu, Margmari, Moghanlu, Moghani, Mosillu, Nimadi, Vanda, Yalmah.

22. KAVVAM I LASHKAR, LUTF ALI KHAN—

Is son of Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan (d. 1878), of the Nuri family (q.v.). Is Lashkar Navis Bashi of the army in Fars.

Age 39.

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23. KHOSRO SHAHJEHAN—

A Parsee merchant of Shiraz. Is very respectable. Imports Manchester goods through Messrs. Dixon & Co.

24. KHAMSEH TRIBE OF FARS—

The Khamseh or "fives" tribe of Fars is composed of the Ainallu, Arab, Baharlu, Basari, and Nafar tribes. The chief of the Khamseh tribe is, at present, Intezam el Mamalik, Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan, son of the present Kavvam el Mulk of the Hashimiyeh family (q.v.). His age is 22.

25. HAJJI MIRZA MAHMUD KAZERUNI—

The largest merchant of Shiraz. Agent for Messrs. Sassoon & Co. General business.

26. MASSÚD ED DOWLEH, FAZL ALI KHAN—

Son of Hajji Mirza Mehdi Khan (d. 1855), of the Hashimiyeh family (q.v.).

Age 49.

27. MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI—

A very learned priest of Shiraz.

Age 60.

28. HAJJI MUHAMMAD ALI BAKKAL—

A merchant of Shiraz, doing general business. Said to be very rich.

29. HAJJI MUHAMMAD HUSAIN TURK—

General merchant of Shiraz.

Considered good and sound.

30. HAJJI MUHAMMAD RAHIM ATTAR—

A merchant of Shiraz, dealing in opium; said to be rich.

31. MIRZA MUHAMMAD SADIK DEHDASHTI—

A merchant of Shiraz. Importer of Manchester goods from Ellinger & Co.; exports opium to London and China. Agent for Messrs. Gray, Paul & Co. and Messrs. Ziegler & Co.

Is said to have lost heavily over Manchester goods lately, and also through ravages of locusts on his landed property.

Is considered sound.

His cousin, Hajji Mirza Khallil, speaks French, English and Arabic, having resided some years in London and Manchester, Paris and Cairo.

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32. HAJJI MUHAMMAD SALAH—

Uncle of Mirza Muhammad Sadik, with whom he was formerly in partnership. Is a director of the "Fars Trading Company."

Has travelled much in Europe.

Speaks a little English.

33. MUSHIR I DAFTAR, HAJJI MIRZA MEHDI—

Is Paymaster General of Fars, residing at Shiraz.

34. MUSTASHIR ES SALTANEH, MUHAMMAD SADIK KHAN—

Son of the late Hajji Mirza Abdullah Khan of Shiraz, who was brother-in-law to Kavvam el Mulk II, and brother of Nasir el Mulk (q.v.). Was some time governor of Abadeh. In May, 1896, during the disturbances following the assassination of Nassir ed Din Shah, he greatly assisted Mr. Jefferies, the officer in charge of the Dehbid Telegraph Station, and was presented with a revolver by the British Government.

Age 35.

35. NAFAR TRIBE OF FARS—

Is one of the five tribes composing the Khamseh tribe.

During Nadir Shah and Kerim Khan Zend's reigns, Hajji Husain Khan Nafar was chief of this and of the Bahárlu tribes. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad Taki Khan, who was followed by his son Ali Akbar Khan. The latter, in 1837, was appointed Master of Ceremonies to Feridun Mirza, governor of Fars, and died in 1853, shortly after having been deposed from the chiefship of the Bahárlus by Mullah Ahmad. He was succeeded as chief of the Nafar tribe by his son Muhammad Hassan Khan, who some years later took to writing poetry and retired into private life, when the tribe was given to the Beglerbeggi of Fars.

The Nafar tribe is divided into fifteen branches:—

Badahki, Tatamlu, Changari, Davallukhanlu, Zamankhanlu, Jinn, Iraki, Kadullu, Kobadkhanlu, Karahbajoghlu, Kaidarlu, Lur, Sattarlu, Sanjarlu, Shuli.

36. NASÍR EL MULK, ABU'L KASSIM KHAN—

Son of the late Hajji Mirza Abdullah Khan of Shiraz, who was brother-in-law of Kavvam el Mulk II, having married a daughter of Kavvam el Mulk I, and was for many years chief of the Divan Khaneh of Fars.

Is, like his father, in the Divan Khaneh.

Age 40.

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37. NOTABLES OF FARS—

1. Hajji Abbas Kuli Khan, a large landed proprietor in the districts near Dehbid, was governor of Bonat. Age 65.
2. Hajji Muhammad Ali Khan, son of the above.
3. Ahmad Khan, chief of the Shishbuluki Kashkais.
4. Muhammad Hassan Beg, chief of the Kashkuli Kashkais.
5. Gholam Husain Khan, second chief of the Kashkuli Kashkais.
6. Mir Sherif Khan, chief of Mazidi Arabs.
7. Tahir Khan, brother of the above.
8. Husain Khan, chief of Baharlus.

38. SHAIKH UL ISLAM FAMILY OF SHIRAZ—

The title of Shaikh ul Islam has been hereditary in this family since 1704, when Shaikh Ali Muhammad, the first Shaikh ul Islam of the family, died. His successors were as follows:—

Shaikh Ahmad, son of Shaikh Muhammad Ali; died 1718.

Shaikh Muhammad, son of Ahmad; died 1758.

Shaikh Muhammad Bakir, son of Muhammad; died 1783.

Shaikh Muhammad Husain, son of Muhammad Bakir; died 1810.

Shaikh Muhammad Amin, son of Muhammad Bakir; died 1832.

Shaikh Abu'l Kassim, son of Muhammad Amin; died 1869.

Hajji Shaikh Muhammad Husain, son of Abu'l Kassim, born 1835, is the present Shaikh ul Islam, and has five sons living:—

1. Shaikh Muhammad Bakir, born 1861; will succeed.
2. Shaikh Muhammad Ali.
3. Shaikh Abu'l Kassim.
4. Shaikh Abdul Husain.
5. Shaikh Abdul Ali.

The present Shaikh ul Islam and his sons are greatly respected.

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CHAPTER VI.

ISPAHAN.

1. ABDULLAH KHAN—

A general in command of a regiment, and acts as tutor to the Zil es Sultan's young sons.

Is used at times by Zil es Sultan to do such work as requires intrigue.

Is Amir i Panj.

2. BADI EL MULK—

Son of the late Saram ed Dowleh, and brother of Sardar i Azam (q.v.).

Has care of Zil es Sultan's household, and was titular governor of Nejefabad, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, about 15 miles west of Ispahan.

He has not as yet had any time to show his capabilities.

3. BAKHTIARIS—

HAJJI IMAM KULI KHAN—

Is the present Ilkhani of the Bakhtiaris and brother of the late Husain Kuli Khan, who was killed by the Zil es Sultan. He is very old and practically does no work now. His sons are—

I. *Siphadar, Muhammad Husain Khan*—A man of great political ability and of much consideration among the tribes. Now that his father is beyond work, he is the representative of the family. His brothers render him implicit obedience.

II. *Shahab es Saltaneh, Gholam Husain Khan*—Is at present at Behbahan with Hajji Khosro Khan

III. *Lutf Ali Khan*—A fine young man of considerable abilities; has shown himself capable in the government of Chahar Mahal.

IV. *Muin el Homayun, Sultan Muhammad Khan*—Is sartip in command of the Bakhtiari Horse in Arabistan.

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Sons of the late Ilkhani, Husain Kuli Khan :—

These men are now on good terms and work well with the sons of the present Ilkhani. They are now all, one with the other, responsible for the good conduct of the tribes.

I. *Sardar i Asad, Isfendiar Khan*—Is practically the head, and generally acknowledged so by his brothers and his cousins, the sons of the present Ilkhani, Hajji Imam Kuli Khan. He is supposed to know how to deal with the government in Teheran, and such local governors as he may come across. Is a quiet, self-contained man, and, having been a prisoner in Teheran and Ispahan for many years, somewhat morose.

II. *Samsam es Saltaneh, Najaf Kuli Khan*—Is very like his father in appearance, and is the darling of the Bakh-tiaris. He is said to be very brave and a fine leader of a foray.

III. *Amir Kuli Khan*—A man of no note, being distrusted by his brothers for his crooked ways.

IV. *Hajji Ali Kuli Khan*—Has the reputation of being the learned man of the family. Knows a little French, and has given some attention to the antiquities of his country. The affairs of his family are transacted through him.

He has been some years in Teheran, and is a man of considerable capacity, and has very pleasant manners. Suffered with his brother—Isfendiar Khan—with whom he spent some years in prison.

V. *Bahadur i Dowleh, Hajji Khosro Khan*—Is not of much account. Is at present governor of Behbahan conjointly with his cousin, Lutf Ali Khan.

VI. *Yusuf Khan*—A pleasant young man, who showed considerable force of character when left to govern Chahar Mahal last year.

REZA KULI KHAN—

Another brother of the late Ilkhani, who became Ilbeggi on the latter's death, of which he is said to have been one of the main instigators. Was Ilkhani for two years and governor of Chahar Mahal for a short time. Has been neglected for the last three years, and spent most of the time in Teheran. Shortly after Nassir ed Din Shah's death, he was allowed to return to his place, Paradumbeh, and he signalled this by looting all wayfarers he came across.

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ZERGHAM ES SALTANEH, HAJJI IBRAHIM KHAN—Son of the above Reza Kuli Khan. Is very similar to his father in character, both having the reputation of being bloodthirsty, rapacious men, but are both of considerable political ability.

They have but a small following now.

4. MIRZA BAKIR KHAN, OF NAÏN—

Chief secretary of Zil es Sultan. Is of no special family, but was brought into prominence by the death of the prince's factotum a few months ago.

Is a very nice, amiable man, who does his work in a quiet way. It will be curious to note if, in face of the evil influences surrounding him, he is able to keep to this level.

5. HAJJI MIRZA HASHIM—

Imam i Juma, of Ispahan.

This office, which has been in the family for some time, has produced some powerful men, notably this man's father.

He is a mild, amiable man, much given to the acquirement of money by any means in his power. Consequently has not a good name in the place and is unable to exert any influence.

6. MIRZA HASSAN ALI KHAN KASHANI—

Financial secretary to the Zil es Sultan. Was governor of Irak for a year. Has no important family history.

Is a great intriguer and a bigoted Mussulman.

7. MIRZA MUHAMMAD BAKIR, KHONSARI—

A mujtahid of Ispahan and brother of Mirza Muhammad Hashim, whom he ably supports in all his nefarious undertakings.

8. MIRZA MUHAMMAD HASHIM KHONSARI, GENERALLY KNOWN AS CHAHARSUÏ—

A mujtahid of Ispahan. Has a name for learning and has some influence, but is well known to all classes as being venal to a degree. Were it not for that he would have considerable power.

9. AKA NAJAFI; SHAIKH MUHAMMAD ALI; SHAIKH NÚRULLAH—

These three brothers are mujtahids of Ispahan, and sons of the late Hajji Shaikh Muhammad Bakir, who was a very influential man. The first named has great influence and many followers. He interferes in almost every public affair and in many private ones. Has the reputation of not being clever, but being pushed forward by his brother, Shaikh Muhammad Ali. After the Zil es Sultan, he is probably the richest man in Ispahan. Although he is open to

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bribery, he does it in such a way that people cannot bring proofs. He is the great enemy of the Bábis, and has caused many poor men to be killed. In 1889-90, he had a number of Sehdehis killed, although they were under the protection of government troops. For this, at the instance of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, he was brought to Teheran, but was treated with so much honour, that when he returned to Ispahan his fame and power were largely increased. He and his brothers have more than once interfered with British merchants, to the latter's detriment. They also twice caused European goods to be boycotted in the bazars of Ispahan.

They are in close alliance with Hajji Mirza Ashtiani, of Teheran, and are fair representatives of the fanatical party of Persia.

They have lately given much trouble to the British Legation at Teheran, owing to their persecutions of the Jews. The Zil es Sultan states that, with his decreased power, he is unable to cope with them.

10. RUKN EL MULK, MIRZA SULIMAN KHAN—

The governor of the town of Ispahan. Is a Shirazi of no particular family. Has been in the service of the Zil es Sultan for many years. Is fanatic, and worse in this sense than any mulla in the place.

A bad workman, nothing that goes before him ever makes any progress, unless he is heavily bribed.

11. MERCHANTS OF ISPAHAN—

In the following notes, the sum after the name is the amount the person is reputed to be worth. It is quite impossible to be at all certain of the accuracy of such estimates, which may be safely discounted to a greater or a less extent in all cases.

All the Ispahan merchants, with perhaps a few exceptions, are willing to trade in anything in which they fancy they see a profit; and where articles are mentioned in connection with any merchant, they are those in which he *mainly* trades, and it must not be supposed that he devotes himself *exclusively* to them.

1. Hajji Aka Muhammad, Malik ut Tujar—400,000 tomans.

Is by far the wealthiest and most influential merchant of Ispahan, and settles a great number of mercantile disputes. Has large landed property. Deals mainly in piece-goods, sugar and opium, direct with London, Bombay, and China. Deals principally with David Sassoon and Co., of London, Bombay and China.

Nearly 80 years of age and very avaricious.

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2. *Hajji Aka Muhammad Kazvini and Aka Muhammad Sadik Kazvini*—brothers and partners. 140,000 tomans. They hardly touch piece-goods, but deal in Indian opium, copper, sugar, pepper, etc.
Are shareholders in the Masúdi Co. (q.v., No. 4).
3. *Hajji Abdul Baki Kazvini*—100,000 tomans. Business much the same as No. 2, to whom he is related.
4. *Hajji Muhammad Husain Kazeruni*—50,000 tomans. Does a general business of his own, but is also manager of the Masúdi Company, a recently established association of native merchants doing a large miscellaneous business, and also buying and selling drafts.
5. *Hajji Sayyid Muhammad Ali, Amin ut Tujar; Hajji Sayyid Muhammad Taki; Hajji Sayyid Mehdi*—Brothers and partners. 40,000 tomans. Deal mainly in piece-goods from the south and a little with Teheran. Buy and prepare opium on commission.
6. *Hajji Muhammad Ali Tabrizi*—35,000 tomans. Has a good deal of property. Deals in tobacco and is concerned in the Masúdi Co.
7. *Hajji Muhammad Mehdi Samsar*—30,000 tomans. Is interested in the Masúdi Co. Buys and sells drafts, and does a miscellaneous trade with Constantinople.
8. *Hajji Muhammad Saleh Arab*—35,000 tomans. Does a miscellaneous business. Is a shareholder in the Masúdi Co. Is a Baghdadi Arab, and a Turkish subject.
9. *Hajji Aka Rasúl*—25,000 tomans. Deals in tobacco and makes advances to the growers on security of the crop. Buys and sells drafts, and does a little business in piece-goods.
10. *Sons of Hajji Ahmad Hajji Sulaiman*—70,000 tomans. Miscellaneous business, mainly with Hamadan.
11. *Hajji Abdul Ghaffár, Kazeruni*—25,000 tomans. Does a piece-goods and general business, also buys and sells drafts.
12. *Hajji Muhammad Jafar Zainul Abedin*—10,000 tomans. Miscellaneous business with the south.
13. *Hajji Sayyid Abu Talab Tabrizi*—20,000 tomans. Tobacco and general business, mainly with Tabriz.
14. *Mirza Abdul Husain Kashani*—20,000 tomans. Miscellaneous business with the south.
15. *Hajji Mirza Muhammad Mishki*—30,000 tomans. Deals in opium and piece-goods. Exports carpets to Egypt. Is under British protection.

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CHAPTER VII.

KHORASSAN.

1. MIRZA ABDULLAH, MUSTAUFĪ—

Is a son of the late Mirza Ali Reza, chief Mustaufi (revenue accountant) of Khorassan, who was the elder brother of the late Mirza Muhammad Reza, Motamin es Saltaneh, Vazir and Pishkar of Khorassan. He and his brother, *Mirza Hassan Khan Mustaufi*, are accountants in the revenue office of Khorassan.

Age 40.

2. HAJJI MIRZA ABDUL KHALIK KHAN KABULI—

He is an Afghan refugee and a pensioner of the Persian Government.

Has held subordinate appointments as a Mustaufi in the Khorassan revenue department.

Age 55.

3. HAJJI ABDUL WAHAB KHAN—

Is a Herat refugee who migrated to Khorassan and settled in Meshed in 1857.

Is a pensioner of the Persian Government, and at present Mustashar i Diwan Khaneh of Khorassan, which post he has held for several years past.

Age about 60.

4. HAJJI ABU'L FATH KHAN, CHULAI—

Present chief of the Chulai tribe. This tribe was moved from Turkestan to Khorassan during the Mongol reign. Consists of about 500 families, occupying a buluk of Meshed called, after the tribe, Chulai Khaneh.

Hajji Abu'l Fath Khan has often been governor of Chulai Khaneh, but, in 1897, was superseded by *Muhammad Ibrahim Khan*, brother of Muhammad Mehdi Khan, governor of Kelat (q.v.).

Age 40.

5. HAJJI AB'UL HUSAIN TEHERANI—

One of the leading merchants of Meshed, especially in opium.

Age 45.

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6. AFRASIAB KHAN—

Was appointed governor of Nardin in 1896.

Age 50.

7. AKA ALI KHAN MIR PANJ—

Brother of Asaf ed Dowleh (ex governor-general of Khorassan), and was appointed governor of Juwain in 1896.

Age 35.

8. AKA ALI AKBAR—

Architect in charge of the government buildings at Meshed, and general building contractor.

Age 60.

9. HAJJI ALI AKBAR YEZDI—

A leading merchant of Meshed, and agent for Messrs. Ziegler and Co. and Hotz and Son.

Age 50.

10. HAJJI ALI ASGHAR KHAN, MIR PANJ—

Is a cousin of Asaf ud Dowleh (ex-governor-general of Khorassan) and was recently appointed governor of Bam, Safiabab, and Sar-i-Valayat.

Age 40.

11. ASAD ULLAH KHAN VÁLI—

Is the present governor of Sabzavar, in Khorassan.

Sabzavar was for some time under the Nayar ed Dowleh, governor of Nishapur, but in 1894 it was separated from Nishapur, and Asad Ullah Khan Váli, son of the late Muhammad Khan Váli, governor of Yezd, was appointed governor.

Was dismissed by the Asaf ed Dowleh at the beginning of the financial year 1897-98, but has been reinstated by the Rukn ed Dowleh, the new governor-general of Khorassan and Sistan.

Was for several years governor of Turshiz, and of Turbat i Haidari twice before his appointment as governor of Sabzavar.

Age 50.

12. BALUCH TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

A large number of families of this tribe are said to have been brought from Baluchistan to Sistan by Mahmud of Ghazni, from whence they were moved to Khorassan by Kherim Khan Zend. They number about three thousand families at present, and are scattered in the Nishapur, Sabzavar, Turbat i Haidari, Turshiz, Tabas, Jam, Bakharz and Khaf districts. Besides these there are several thousand families still in the Sistan and Káin districts. They are under the governor of the district everywhere, and have

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no tribal chief, except headmen of the different sections. The families in the Meshed and surrounding districts are at present under *Mirza Muhammad Hussain, Mustaufi*.

13. HAJJI HASSAN—

An architect and building contractor of Meshed.

Age 70.

14. HAJJI MIRZA HASSAN AFSHAR, YEZDI—

One of the principal merchants of Meshed.

Age 50.

15. HAZARA TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

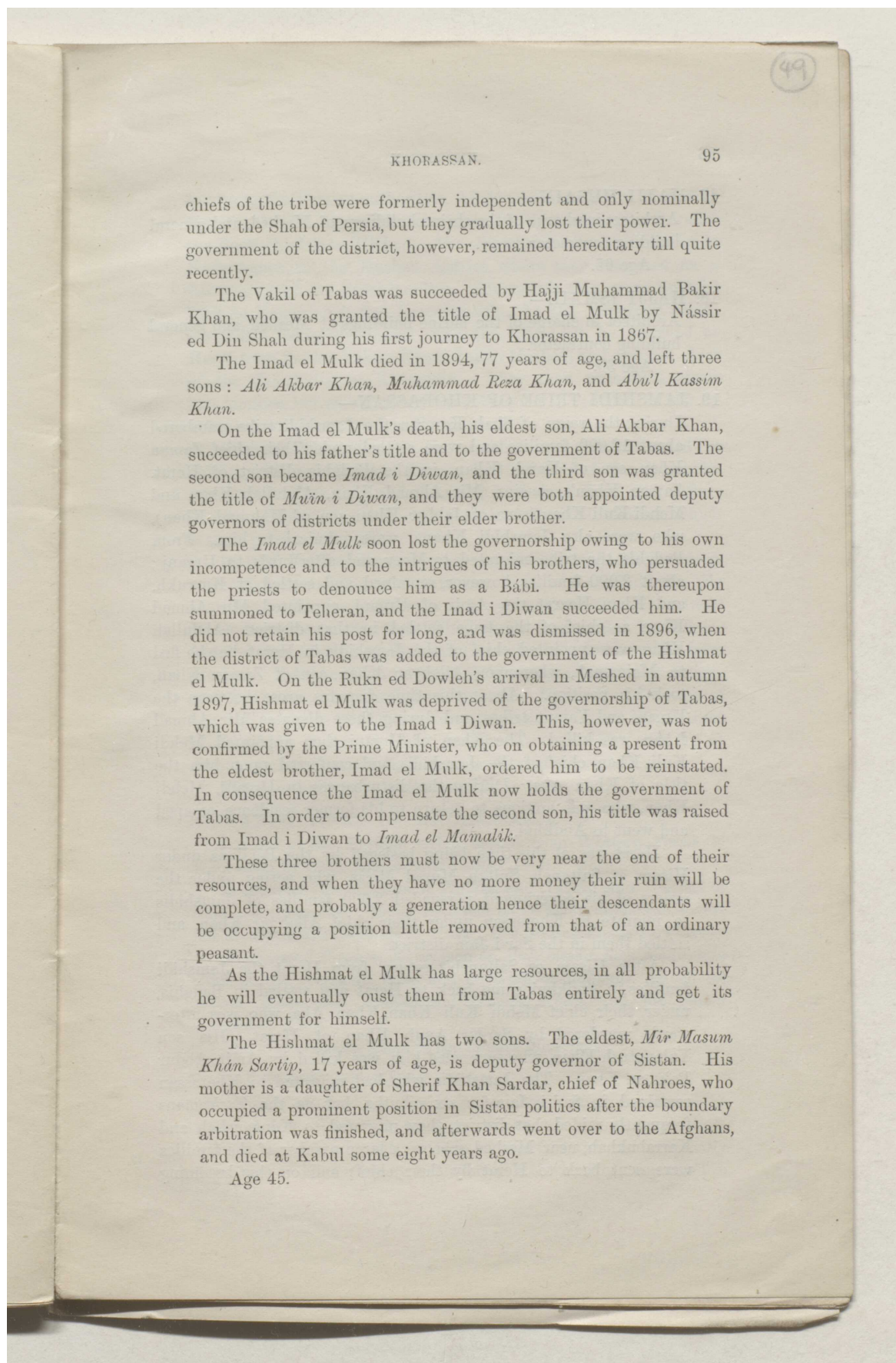
After the last siege of Herat the Persian commander, Hissam es Saltaneh, governor-general of Khorassan, brought about 5,000 families of this tribe from Kala Nau, in the Herat district, to Khorassan. They were allotted lands in the Jam and Bakharz districts, and their chief, Yusuf Khan, was given the rank and pay of a Sartip, with a service of Hazara Sowars. After a short time about 2,000 families returned to Kala Nau, and the Persian government did not consider it advisable to leave the remaining families on the frontier. They, therefore, moved them to Isfaraïn, where they remained some years. From Isfaraïn they were moved to Kana Gussha, a village near Meshed. In 1877 Yusuf Khan was appointed governor of Bakharz, where he built the village of Muhsinabad, on the Herat frontier, and settled a number of the families there. His son, Ismail Khan, remained with a number of the families at Kana Gussha. Yusuf Khan died in 1885, and was succeeded by his son, *Ismail Khan*, Shuja el Mulk (q.v.). The Hazaras in Khorassan now number about 1,200 families, who live in Kana Gussha, Kanabist, Kalta Chanar, and Muhsinabad, in the Meshed and Bakharz districts. There are some families in the Zorabad district also. They all are Sunnis.

16. HISHMAT EL MULK, MIR ALI AKBAR KHAN—

Is the present chief of Sistan, and was governor of Tabas. He succeeded his father (who was chief of both Sistan and Kaïn) in 1891, Kaïn being given over to his younger brother Shaukat el Mulk. He had the governorship of Tabas in 1896, but was dismissed 1897.

The government of Tabas was for a long time held by the members of the family of Mir Hassan Khan, Vakil i Tabas. He was of Arab origin, of the tribe of Ibn i Sharban, said to have been brought to Tabas from Arabia by one of the Safavian kings. The

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chiefs of the tribe were formerly independent and only nominally under the Shah of Persia, but they gradually lost their power. The government of the district, however, remained hereditary till quite recently.

The Vakil of Tabas was succeeded by Hajji Muhammad Bakir Khan, who was granted the title of Imad el Mulk by Nássir ed Din Shah during his first journey to Khorassan in 1867.

The Imad el Mulk died in 1894, 77 years of age, and left three sons: *Ali Akbar Khan*, *Muhammad Reza Khan*, and *Abu'l Kassim Khan*.

On the Imad el Mulk's death, his eldest son, Ali Akbar Khan, succeeded to his father's title and to the government of Tabas. The second son became *Imad i Diwan*, and the third son was granted the title of *Mu'n i Diwan*, and they were both appointed deputy governors of districts under their elder brother.

The *Imad el Mulk* soon lost the governorship owing to his own incompetence and to the intrigues of his brothers, who persuaded the priests to denounce him as a Bábí. He was thereupon summoned to Teheran, and the *Imad i Diwan* succeeded him. He did not retain his post for long, and was dismissed in 1896, when the district of Tabas was added to the government of the *Hishmat el Mulk*. On the *Rukn ed Dowleh's* arrival in Meshed in autumn 1897, *Hishmat el Mulk* was deprived of the governorship of Tabas, which was given to the *Imad i Diwan*. This, however, was not confirmed by the Prime Minister, who on obtaining a present from the eldest brother, *Imad el Mulk*, ordered him to be reinstated. In consequence the *Imad el Mulk* now holds the government of Tabas. In order to compensate the second son, his title was raised from *Imad i Diwan* to *Imad el Mamalik*.

These three brothers must now be very near the end of their resources, and when they have no more money their ruin will be complete, and probably a generation hence their descendants will be occupying a position little removed from that of an ordinary peasant.

As the *Hishmat el Mulk* has large resources, in all probability he will eventually oust them from Tabas entirely and get its government for himself.

The *Hishmat el Mulk* has two sons. The eldest, *Mir Masum Khan Sartip*, 17 years of age, is deputy governor of Sistan. His mother is a daughter of *Sherif Khan Sardar*, chief of *Nahroes*, who occupied a prominent position in Sistan politics after the boundary arbitration was finished, and afterwards went over to the Afghans, and died at Kabul some eight years ago.

Age 45.

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17. HAJJI HUSAIN—

Architect in charge of the shrine buildings of Meshed, and general building contractor.

Age 65.

18. HAJJI ISMAIL—

Architect in charge of the shrine buildings at Meshed, and general building contractor.

Age 30.

19. JAMSHIDI TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

During the reign of Shah Kamran, the Jamshidi tribe numbered about 12,000 families and were settled, under their chief Zaman Khan, son of Karah Khan, in the Badghis district of Herat. Zaman Khan's cousins, Mir Ahmad Khan, Abdullah Khan and Mehdi Kuli Khan (sons of Jabbar Khan, son of Mahmud Khan), who were also Jamshidi Khans, were inimical to him. From Badghis the tribe migrated to Merv and afterwards to Urganj; about 2,000 families, however, remained and settled at Kurrukh, and Khan Hazrat, the Amir of Urganj, appointed Mir Ahmad Khan as chief of the tribe settled in that district. Abdullah Khan was appointed chief of the Jamshidis in Herat, but he fled to Maimenah, whereupon Allahyar Khan, son of Zaman Khan, took his position. About this time disputes arose between the Urganj and Yamut tribes, and during these disputes Mir Ahmad Khan was killed. The Khan of Urganj then appointed Mehdi Kuli Khan chief of the Jamshidis, and conferred upon him the title of Khan Aka. During the disturbances in Urganj, Mehdi Khan, who was anxious to return to his former residence, escaped and went to Andkhui.

Herat was, at this time, being besieged by the Persians under Hisam es Saltaneh, Sultan Murad Mirza, who, acting under the orders of his government, persuaded 2,000 families of Jamshidis to migrate to Khorassan, under their chief Allahyar Khan, and settled them in the Sar i Jam district.

After Hisam es Saltaneh's return from Herat, the Jamshidi families in Andkhui came back to Herat and settled in Badghis, under their chief Mehdi Kuli Khan, Khan Aka, who was afterwards murdered by Sardar Ayub Khan at Herat. His son Yalangtush Khan, who succeeded him, was killed by Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. The Jamshidis who had migrated to Khorassan remained in Sar i Jam for six months, but, as the Turkomans frequently raided that district, they migrated to Kanagushah and Karrabukhah, near Meshed, whence a large number of the families were sent back to Herat by their chief; and on this becoming

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known to the Persian authorities, Allahyar Khan, the chief, fled to Herat. On his flight, the remaining families were placed under the Raoti chief Ismail Khan. The Jamshidis were then moved to Kushkhaneh, in the Kuchan district, where they remained for a few years with the Raoti families. Afterwards they were brought back to Kanagushah and Karrabukhah. In the meantime Allahyar Khan, being displeased with the treatment he received at Herat from Sardar Yakub Khan, fled to Meshed, and became chief of the Jamshidis in Khorassan. They then numbered about 300 families, but this number was subsequently reduced to 150 by a famine which occurred in Khorassan.

Allahyar Khan died at Karrabukhah and was succeeded as chief by his son *Zulfikar Khan*. In 1885, half of the Jamshidis were sent to Paskamar, and the rest joined them three years afterwards. At this time they only numbered about 80 families, which is their present strength.

In 1889 Zulfikar Khan opened negotiations with the Russians, whereupon he and the tribe were sent back to Karrabukhah. He then fled to Russian territory, and his younger brother *Muhammad Azim Khan* was made chief. The tribe is now settled in Jellalabad and Jiza Abad, near Shahan i Garmab, about ten farsakhs from Meshed. Zulfikar Khan returned to Meshed, and settled at Shurja, near Paskamar, where he lives at present. He is about 40 years of age, and, with his brothers, receives a pension. About 50 families of Jamshidis fled from Herat to Khorassan in 1893, and are at present in the Zorabad district under Sayyid Ahmad Beg.

The Jamshidis have a service of 50 sowars.

20. KAIVANLU TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

This is one of the Kurdish tribes moved from Western Persia to Khorassan by Shah Abbas Safavi about 1600.

It occupies the districts of Radkan and Juvain, and consists of some 3,000 families. It has no tribal chief, being under the governor of the district—Shuja el Mulk. Its leading khans now are—

Muhammad Ibrahim Khan (son of *Muhammad Reza Khan*, late chief of the Kaivanlu tribe and governor of Radkan), his uncles *Kazim Khan* and *Muhammad Husain Khan*, and his cousin *Asadullah Khan*.

The above Kazim Khan is the deputy governor.

21. KARAI TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

The Karais are Turks, and a large number of their families were removed from Turkistan to Syria by one of the Mongol kings, whence they were brought to Fars by Amir Timur, and eventually from Fars to Khorassan by Shah Ismail Safavi. They remained in [344]

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the Merv and Herat districts for some time, but afterwards settled in the Turbat i Haidari district, which was an almost independent state in the early part of the nineteenth century. At that time they were a very powerful tribe, but gradually their number declined. This decline was the result of rebellion, continued persecution from the Turkomans, and famine. Ishak Khan Karaï, who was then chief, gained great power and was in open rebellion during the reign of Fath Ali Shah. In 1815, he and his son Hassan Ali Khan were killed at Meshed by Muhammad Wali Mirza. The second son, Muhammad Khan Karaï, then rebelled, but was coerced by Hassan Ali Mirza, Shuja es Saltaneh, in 1819. In 1829 he again rebelled and took possession of Meshed; he was subdued, however, by the troops of Ahmad Ali Mirza, son of Fath Ali Shah and governor general of Khorassan. He then remained in a semi-independent state, and never properly acknowledged the authority of the Kajars. After his death, the chiefs of the Karaï tribe lost their former independence, and gradually the hereditary chiefship was abolished, and the tribe was put under the governor of the Turbat i Haidari district.

Their leading khans are *Ali Naki Khan*, *Shaji ul Malk*, and *Abdur Reza Khan*, descendants of Ishak Khan. The former is Sartip of the Karaï Battalion, and is about 55 years of age.

22. KARISHMAR TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

This tribe is also called Fayúj and Gharibzáda; but it is generally known as Karishmar in Khorassan. The name is a corruption of "ghair i shumar" (out of the count). They are gipsies; and it is said that about 12,000 families of them were brought to Persia from India by Bahramgür, to act as singers and dancers. They are scattered all over Khorassan, and number several thousand families. The whole of this tribe is under the Shah's Shatirbashi, who collects their taxes and governs them through his deputies in each province. The chief in Khorassan is *Ali Akbar Khan Sartip*, son of Hajji Hashim Khan, now dead, a relative of the Shatirbashi who lives at Meshed. He is about 30 years of age.

23. KAVVAM UT TUJJAR, HAJJI MUHAMMAD—

One of the leading merchants of Meshed. Is a British subject. Age 25.

24. HAJJI MIRZA MAHMUD KHAN--

Is a native of Teheran, who came to Khorassan in 1857, and has remained in Meshed ever since. Has been several times governor of Turbat i Haidari.

Is at present Beglerbeggi of Meshed, and also chief of the city police. Age 65.

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25. MALIK UT TUJJAR HAJJI ABUL KASSIM—

Is the Malik ut Tujjar of Khorassan and a native of Ispahan. He is a brother of Hajji Muhammad Hassan, the Mint-master of Teheran.

He was for a long time the farmer of the Nishapur turquoise mines, from which he made his fortune. At present he is the contractor of the Meshed-Ashkabad cartroad.

He is now too weak and infirm to do any business.

Age 70.

26. MANSUR EL MULK, MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—

Is the present chief of the Daragez district of Khorassan. His present title was conferred upon him, as a personal distinction, by Násir ed Din Shah in 1893.

The family inhabiting this district is of Turk origin. The first chief, Baba Khan, Beglarbeggi, a petty khan of Karshi, in Bokhara, migrated to Khorassan with a few hundred of his tribe—the Chapashlu—and received a grant of land from the governor of Abiverd, in Daragez. Baba Khan became a favourite of Nadir Shah and accompanied him through his campaigns. He was rewarded by Nadir Shah with the governorship of Herat and subsequently of other provinces in Persia. He was killed at the siege of Bokhara. His nephew, Behbud Khan, one of the commanders of Nadir Shah's troops in Bokhara, was governor of Abiverd, but was killed by a Turkoman. Behbud Khan's son, Aka Muhammad Khan, who succeeded his father as governor, occupied the valley of Daragez. He and his family have since maintained themselves against the Turkomans, and have remained hereditary governors of the Daragez district. The present governor succeeded his elder brother, *Allahyar Khan*, about 15 years ago, and has since then retained his position.

The above Allahyar Khan is still alive, and has often tried to oust Muhammad Ali Khan from his position and to get himself reinstated governor, but so far he has been unsuccessful.

The present members of the chief's family are:—

Brothers—

I. *Allahyar Khan*; lives in Meshed and has the following sons:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------|
| (1) <i>Lutf Ali Khan</i> | ... | 30 years of age. |
| (2) <i>Reza Kuli Khan</i> | ... | 28 „ |
| (3) <i>Husain Kuli Khan</i> | ... | 25 „ |
| (4) <i>Subhan Kuli Khan</i> | ... | 20 „ |
| (5) <i>Kahar Kuli Khan</i> | ... | 17 „ |
| (6) <i>Haidar Khan</i> | ... | 10 „ |
| (7) <i>Issa Khan</i> | ... | 6 „ |

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II. *Mansur el Mulk*, Muhammad Ali Khan, present governor, age 55; has the following sons :—

(1) *Gholam Husain Khan*, Hákim of Nankhandan, age 25.

(2) *Hishmat Ullah Khan*, age 15.

(3) *Nur Verdi Khan*, age 14.

III. *Kara Khan Aka*, Hákim of Lutfabad; has a son, *Saadat Kuli*, age 9; age 45.

IV. *Aliyar Khan Aka*; lives in Daragez; has a son, *Kilieh Aka*, age 14; age 45.

V. *Sayyid Ali Khan*; lives in Meshed; has a son, *Mas'ud Khan*, age 12; age 40.

27. MERVİ TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

The Mervis do not belong to any particular tribe. They are so called because they are natives of old Merv. A large number of them are said to be in Bokhara territory, and, again, a considerable number are in Herat, where they are called Afshars. Numbers of families also exist in the Teheran, Shiraz, and Astrabad districts. All Mervis in Persia were brought from Merv by Nadir Shah. Those in Khorassan number about one thousand families, and are settled in the Meshed and Jam districts. Their headman is *Sharif Khan*, son of Muhammad Tahir Khan Mervi. He is about 50 years old and is said to be a descendant of Bairam Ali Khan, of Merv. The other leading men are *Reza Beg*, 60 years old, and *Hassan Khan*, 30.

The Mervis had a service of 200 sowars, but the number has been gradually reduced to 65. Of these, 20 are under Sharif Khan, 20 under Reza Beg, 5 under Hassan Khan, and the remaining 20 under Sultan Husain Mirza, son of Hajji Muhammad Mirza, governor of Turbat i Haidari.

28. MOTAMIN ES SALTANEH, MIRZA ALI MUHAMMAD—

Is the son of Hajji Mirza Muhammad Reza, Mustaufi, who rose to the position of Vazir and Pishkar of Khorassan, and was granted the title of Motamin es Saltaneh by Nássir ed Din Shah. He died in 1890. On his death his eldest son, Mirza Ali Muhammad, the Rais i Daftar i Khorassan (chief of the government accounts and revenue department), succeeded to his title.

In 1892 he was appointed Vazir and Pishkar of Khorassan, but being incompetent, was dismissed the same year. He has since then been out of employ. He draws a pension of about 2,000 tomans per annum from the Persian government.

His brother, *Mirza Muhammad Husain, Mustaufi*, was for some time Rais-i-Daftar-i-Khorassan, but at present he is also out of employ. Age about 50.

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29. MUAVEN UT TUJJAR, HAJJI MUHAMMAD HASSAN
MU'IN UT TUJJAR, HAJJI ALI AKBAR—

Are sons of the late Hajji Mulla Ahmad, banker, of Herat. They are at present the leading native bankers and merchants of Meshed, and command great influence in that town. Almost all the wealthy people of Meshed have dealings with them, and the tradespeople generally refer their disputes to them for settlement and accept their decisions as final. They are at present the farmers of the Nishapur turquoise mines in partnership with Nusrat el Mulk, the Timuri chief (q.v.).

There is a third brother, *Hajji Abdur Rahim*, who is 30 years old.

Hajji Muhammad Hassan is 40 years of age; Hajji Ali Akbar is 35.

30. HAJJI MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN—

Present chief of the Raoti tribe of Khorassan (q.v.). The Raoti tribe, incorrectly called Jamshidi by people in Khorassan, derives its name from the Derawat district of Kandahar. About 2,000 families of this tribe originally emigrated from Derawat to Herat, but, owing to some misunderstanding between two sections of the tribe, about 700 families migrated to the Taimani country and joined the tribe of that name. The rest of the tribe settled in the Badghis district, whence they were moved to Maruchak by order of Nadir Shah. There they intermarried with the Jamshidis. From Maruchak they moved to the Kara Jangal hills; from there they were again moved by Nadir Shah to the Khushkhaneh district of Kuchan. After Nadir Shah's death they migrated to Sarakhs and thence returned to Badghis. Ahmad Shah Afghan restored to them their former possessions at Chaharderreh, Shahrud, and Karabagh, and conferred the title of khan upon their chief—Nadar Khan. Afterwards the tribe again migrated to Khorassan from Herat and settled at Zorabad, whence they returned to Herat and settled at Kushk. In 1857, this tribe, then numbering some 700 families, migrated to Kuhsan, and then were induced by the Persians to come to Khorassan. They were allotted lands in Sar i Jam, where they settled, but were obliged to move from there to Kanagusha and Karabukka (villages near Meshed) owing to Turkoman raids.

Their chief then was Ismail Khan, son of Allahyar Khan. From Kanagusha they were again moved to the Kushkhaneh district of Kuchan, but later on again returned to Kanagusha. They then numbered about 550 families, but, owing to famine and other causes, this number has been reduced to 200.

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In 1885 they were moved to Paskamar on the Kashafrud, where they are now settled ; they number at present 120 families.

The chief, *Hajji Muhammad Amin Khan*, has a service of 50 sowars, and he as well as his brothers, *Darvish Ali Khan* and *Kilieh Khan*, are in receipt of allowances from the Persian government.

Age 55.

31. MUHAMMAD AMIR KHAN, SARDAR—

Is an Afghan refugee and son of the late Vazir Yar Muhammad Khan of Herat, and a pensioner of the Persian government. He was Sartip of the Turshiz battalion of Khorassan infantry and governor of Sarakhs, but lost both posts in 1896, since when he has been out of employ.

Age about 50.

32. HAJJI MUHAMMAD HASAN YEZDI—

Is the agent of a Peshawar merchant at Meshed. He is the leading forwarding agent, to whom merchandise between India and Bokhara is generally consigned.

Is also the agent of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of Bombay, at Meshed.

Age 50.

33. MIRZA MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, HERATI, MUSTAUFİ—

Is a refugee from Herat, who settled in Khorassan in 1857. He draws a pension from the Persian Government. Was deputed by the government to reassess the Sistan revenue in 1873.

Has been governor of Khaf, Jam and Sabzawar at different times. He has also been Diwan Beggi (chief of the Court House) of Meshed, and Vazir and Pishkar of Khorassan.

Is the chief of the Baluch tribe at present.

34. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN—

The present governor of Persian Sarakhs. Formerly was chief of police in Meshed, and was appointed to his present post in 1896.

The Arabs of Sarakhs, who number some 150 families, were settled here in 1874, and are under the governor of the district. They have a service of 50 sowars under *Nasrullah Khan* (son of Baba Khan), their headman, who is about 30 years old.

The Sistanis, about 100 families of whom were settled in Sarakhs under Abbas Khan Kayani in 1888, are also under the governor of the district. They number only about 60 families at present, and have a service of 60 footmen.

Age 50 ; is Sardar.

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35. HAJJI MUHAMMAD JAFAR, MILANI—

Is one of the leading merchants of Meshed.
Age 50.

36. MUHAMMAD MEHDI KHAN—

The present governor of Kelat.

The former governor of Kelat belonged to a family of Turks of the Jalaïr tribe who held the fortress of Kelat as feudatories of Persia, but were enabled, by the strength of their position, to maintain a large share of independence. They were frequently in league with the Turkomans, and, in conjunction with them, threatened more than once the safety of Meshed.

The last of these rebel feudatories was Yalangtush Khan, who gave much trouble in Muhammad Shah's reign, but was finally reduced to submission. His son Behbud Khan, a man of great intelligence and acquirements, who suffered a lengthened exclusion from his patrimony and chiefship through his father's frequent rebellions and invariable contumacy, found favour with Hissam es Saltaneh, governor general of Khorassan, who recognised his abilities and restored to him his father's lands and the government of the impoverished and ruined district.

Behbud Khan died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son, *Yalangtush Khan*, a man of no ability, who was deprived of his chiefship after a couple of years.

On Yalangtush Khan's dismissal, *Hajji Abu'l Fath Khan*, a Kurd of the Pazaki tribe of Kazvin, and chief of the Court House at Meshed, was appointed governor of Kelat. Yalangtush Khan was reinstated once or twice, but only for short periods. He was finally superseded by *Abu'l Fath Khan* in 1890, and has since then been out of employment, and lives at Meshed.

Hajji Abu'l Fath Khan died in 1891 and was succeeded by the above Muhammad Mehdi Khan, who has been governor since. His brother, *Muhammad Ibrahim Khan*, is governor of Chulaï Khaneh (q.v.).

He has two sons: *Akbar Khan*, 25 years of age, and *Asghar Khan*, 20.

The population of the Kelat district consists of Jalaïr Turks and Ardalan Kurds, who, having no chief of their own, are under the governors of Kelat.

The Jalaïr tribe was brought to Khorassan by Amir Timur, and number some 400 families, some of whom are settled in the Meshed district. The Ardalan Kurds came from Kermanshahan, and were brought by Nadir Shah, and number some 300 families.

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37. HAJJI MUHAMMAD TAKI REZAIOFF TABRIZI—

One of the leading merchants of Meshed.

Age 30.

38. MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN—

Son of the late Abbas Khan, a Herat refugee.

Was formerly sartip of the Turshiz Battalion of Khorassan infantry, but was deprived of that post a few years ago. He was appointed governor of Kuh Surkh in 1896.

Age about 50.

39. MUSA KHAN, SARTIP, OF KASHAN—

Governor of the Chenaran district of Khorassan, which is occupied by the Zafrañlu Kurds (q.v.). He is also in charge of the public works of Meshed, which post he has occupied for several years past. Was appointed governor of Chenaran, in addition to his own duties, in 1896.

Age 40.

40. MUSHIR EL VAZAREH, HAJJI MIRZA ABUL KASSIM KHAN—

Is the son of a former British agent at Meshed, who was a native of Kabul, and settled in Khorassan.

Is at present director of posts of Khorassan. He opened the first post office at Meshed some twenty years ago, and is the founder of all the post offices in Khorassan.

In recognition of his services, he was promoted to a sartip of the first grade, and in 1894 his present title was conferred upon him.

Age about 50.

41. NAJAF KULI KHAN SARTIP—

Appointed governor of Turshiz in 1895. Is also sartip of the Turshiz Battalion of Khorassan infantry and head of the Turshiz sowars

Age 45.

42. NASRULLAH KHAN, SARTIP—

He is a descendant of Amir Kilich Khan (vide Timuri tribe). His father, Darwish Ali Khan, was appointed governor of Khaf in 1895. In 1896 he died, and Nasrullah Khan became governor of Khaf.

Age 30.

43. NUSRAT EL MULK, MIR ALI MARDAN KHAN—

Present chief of the Timuri tribe of Khorassan (q.v.) and governor of Jam and Zorabad.

Obtained his title on the occasion of Nassir ed Din Shah's visit

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to Khorassan in 1867, for the valuable services which he rendered to the Persian Government during the Turkoman raids on the Khorassan frontier. He is a direct descendant of Mir Sayyid Kelal, and the hereditary chief of the Timuris. He has been governor of Sarakhs, and deputy governor general of Khorassan and Sistan. Was appointed commander-in-chief of the Shah's forces in Khorassan at the beginning of 1895. Has often been governor of Jam, Bakharz, Khaf, and Zorabad, which he held until September, 1895, when he was treacherously seized by the Asaf ed Dowleh (then governor general of Khorassan) for personal enmity, and sent away from Meshed. Was then summoned by Násir ed Din Shah to Teheran.

During his absence from Meshed, the Asaf ed Dowleh tried to deprive him of the chiefship of the tribe, and place it under Mir Asadullah Khan, but without success, as the tribe remained loyal to the Nusrat el Mulk. The Asaf ed Dowleh has since been recalled, and Nusrat el Mulk returned to Meshed with Rukn ed Dowleh, the new governor general, one of whose daughters is his wife. On his return he was reinstated as governor of Jam, Bakharz, Khaf, and Zorabad.

Having no sons, he will probably be succeeded as chief of the Timuris by the Shaukat ed Dowleh, Mir Asadullah Khan (q.v.).

Age over 60 ; is Amir i Tuman.

44. OFFICERS AND COMMANDERS OF THE TROOPS IN KHORASSAN—

1. *Motamin i Nizam*, Abbas Kuli Khan Sartip. In charge of the reserve arsenal stores at Meshed. Brother of Amin es Sultaneh. Has been in Khorassan for the last 14 years. Age 60.
2. *Abul Kassim Khan*, Sartip. In charge of the arsenal at Meshed. Age 40.
3. *Motamin i Lashkar*, Mirza Ahmad Khan. Lashkar Navis Bashi, paymaster-general of the Khorassan troops. Age 35.
4. *Fath ed Dowleh*, Mirza Fath Ullah Khan. Commands artillery. Is a native of Mazanderan and permanently stationed at Meshed. Age 60. Amir Tuman.
5. *Husain Khan*, Sartip of artillery. Age 70.
6. *Husain Kuli Khan*, Sartip of artillery. Age 30.
7. *Mir Masum Khan*, Sartip. Commands Kaïn Battalion I. Eldest son of the governor of Sistan. Age 17.
8. *Muhammad Ibrahim Khan*, Sartip. Commands Kaïn Battalion II. Brother of the governor of Kaïn. Age 15.
9. *Muntasir i Lashkar*, Mustafa Kuli Khan Sartip. Commands the Firuzkuh battalion.

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45. OFFICIALS OF THE SHRINE OF IMAM REZA AT MESHED—

1. *Mudir ed Dowleh*. Mutawalli Bashi (chief guardian of the Shrine). Appointed April, 1897.
2. *Hajji Mirza Abdullah*. Hereditary Mutawalli (guardian) of Ganhaishad's Mosque.
3. *Hajib ut Taulia*, Mirza Abdul Husain. Farrash Bashi.
4. *Hajji Mirza Abdul Husain*. First Sarkashik (chief of the guard).
5. *Kavram ut Taulia*, Mirza Jafar. Second Sarkashik (chief of the guard).
6. *Imad ut Taulia*, Aka Mirza Abdul Jawad. Third Sarkashik (chief of the guard).
7. *Nizam ut Taulia*, Hajji Mirza Muhammad. Fourth Sarkashik (chief of the guard).
8. *Itizad ut Taulia*, Hajji Mirza Abdur Reza. Fifth Sarkashik (chief of the guard).
9. *Mirza Abdur Rahman* Mudarris (teacher).
10. *Itimad ut Taulia*, Aka Mirza Shafi. First accountant of the Shrine.
11. *Mutamid ut Taulia*, Hajji Mirza Ahmad. Second accountant of the Shrine.
12. *Hajji Mirza Muhammad Ali*. Rais i Dafter (chief book-keeper). Son of Kaim Makam ut Taulia.
13. *Naib ut Taulia*, Hajji Sayyid Husain. Assistant to the guardian. An Arab.
14. *Aka Mirza Abul Kassim Khan*. In charge of the repairs of the Shrine.
15. *Hajji Mirza Hassan*. Intendant I of the kitchen for pilgrims.
16. *Hajji Sayyid Shir*. Intendant II of kitchen for pilgrims.
17. *Aka Mirza Muhammad Kazim*. Assistant intendant.
18. *Nusrat ut Taulia*, Aka Mirza Muhammad. Tahvildar (treasurer) of the Shrine.
19. *Mulla Muhammad Kuli*. Nazim i Kul (chief inspector).
20. *Kaim Makam ut Taulia*, Hajji Mirza Sayyid Muhammad. Assistant guardian ; chief of the Razawi Sayyids of Meshed.
21. *Aka Mirza Mahmud*. Darban Bashi (chief gatekeeper).

The Shrine has five different regularly paid establishments. Each establishment is on duty by turn each day, and consists of a Sarkashik and a number of Darbans, Ferrashes, etc. The establishment of the Shrine has a large number of officials, but is under the responsibility of the chief guardian and his two secretaries, whose appointments are in the hands of the Shah. The

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chief guardian is frequently changed, but all the other appointments are permanent, and some are hereditary.

46. AKA REZA—

Is the only son of Hajji Abul Kassim, Malik ut Tujjar of Khorassan (q.v.). On the recommendation of the Muayyid-ed-Dowleh, the then governor-general of Khorassan, the title of Rais ut Tujjar was conferred upon him by Nássir ed Din Shah in 1893, but he exercises no control or influence over the merchants of Meshed. He was the contractor for government grain in 1896.

Age 25.

47. SHADILLU TRIBE OF KURDS—

The Shadillus now number some 15,000 families. They first came to Khorassan and occupied the Bujnurd district in the reign of Shah Abbas Safavi, about A.D. 1600, and Yar Muhammad Khan (q.v.) is the ninth chief.

48. SHAUKAT ED DOWLEH, MIR ASADULLAH KHAN—

Is at present the head of about 300 families of Timuris who emigrated from Herat to Khorassan in 1857, under his father, Mir Ataullah Khan, grandson of Nauroz Khan, brother of Amir Kilich Khan. Received his present title from the late Nássir ed Din Shah in 1893. After the Nusrat el Mulk's (q.v.) departure to Teheran, he was appointed governor of Jam and Zorabad, which districts he held until autumn 1897, since when he is out of employ.

He has the following sons:—

Abu Turab Khan, 12 years of age.

Mirza Husain Khan, 2 years of age.

Age 40. Is Amir i Tuman.

49. SHAUKAT EL MULK, MIR ISMAIL KHAN—

Is the hereditary chief of Kaïn. Belongs to an old family of Arabs. The present generation is the eighth in descent from the founder of the family, Mir Ali Khan, of the Arab tribe of Khuzaima, which is said to have been forced to emigrate from Arabia to Khorassan in the time of Khalifa Harun el Rashid, in the beginning of the ninth century, and was settled in the Kaïn district as a check on the turbulent natives of that district. The tribe remained wealthy flock-owners, and gradually increased in power till Mir Ali Khan, their chief, became Amir of Kaïn about the seventeenth century. His son, Mir Masum Khan, is said to have been in Nadir Shah's service, and his grandson, Mir Alam Khan, is said to have been the man who deprived Shah Rukh, grandson of Nadir Shah, of his eyesight at Meshed in 1748. In the disturbances that subsequently

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ensued, Mir Alam Khan gained power and proclaimed himself Amir of Khorassan, but was forced to leave the country by Ahmad Shah Abdali. It is said that he was succeeded as Amir of Kaïn by Mir Ismail Khan, and the latter by Mir Alam Khan II, the grandfather of Mir Alam Khan III, Hishmat el Mulk, father of the present chief of Kaïn, and of the present chief of Sistan and Tabas, who died in Meshed in 1891.

On his death the title of *Hishmat el Mulk* (q.v.) was given to his elder son, Mir Ali Akbar Khan; and a new title, *Shaukat el Mulk*, was conferred on his second son. By this the family has been split up into two, and the power of the old Amir proportionately reduced. The Persian government has now dropped the title of amir, and designates the sons as "hukmrans" (governors) of Kaïn and Sistan.

He has no children, and has appointed his younger brother *Mir Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Sartip*, age 15, his heir.

Age 45.

50. SHUJA ED DOWLEH, MUHAMMAD NÁSSIR KHAN—

Hereditary chief of the Zafranlu Kurds of Khorassan (q.v.), and governor of Kuchan. At the end of 1894 he was dismissed by Nássir ed Din Shah, and his cousin *Khan Baba Khan, Muzaffar es Saltaneh*, became governor of Kuchan, but about the middle of 1895 the former was reinstated.

He has no sons at present, but a nephew, *Abdur Reza Khan*, age 17.

His cousin, *Khan Baba Khan*, has a son, *Kurdu Khan*, age 6.
Age about 33.

51. SHUJA EL MULK, ISMAIL KHAN—

Chief of the Hazara tribe of Khorassan (q.v.), and governor of Bakharz.

Obtained his present title in 1894. In 1896 was made governor of Bakharz.

Lives in Meshed, and his brother *Muhammad Reza Khan Sartip* is deputy governor.

Has one son, *Abu'l Faiz Khan*, 22 years of age.
Age about 50. Is Amir i Tuman.

52. SHUJA EL MULK—

Governor of Radkan and chief of the Kaivanlu tribe (q.v.). Appointed to this governorship in 1896. Resides in Meshed.

53. TAJJIR BASHI, MESHEDI FATH ALI—

Is a leading merchant of Meshed. A Russian subject.
Age 65.

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54. TIMURI TRIBE OF KHORASSAN—

The Timuris are said by some to be of Tartar origin, but this is not certain, as they have neither a tribal history nor the distinctive Tartar features. It is, however, beyond doubt that they originally came to these parts from Syria, and therefore they may be Arabs. About 20,000 families of these people are said to have been moved from Syria to Turkistan by Amir Timur, hence their name. Amir Timur settled them in the Balkh district, which he gave them, as a dowry to his daughter, who was married to Mir Sayyid Kalal, a saint of Arab descent living on the banks of the Oxus, who was Amir Timur's spiritual guide.

On Mir Sayyid Kalal's death, the tribe was distributed among his sons. One of these sons, Sayyid Mir Shahid (also called Mir Shah Khan), got about four thousand families and removed them from Balkh to the Herat district. He was very considerate and kind to his people, and his amiable qualities attracted the majority of the families remaining in Balkh, who also joined him and settled in the Herat district. When Muhammad Shah Kajar besieged Herat in 1838, he moved about eight thousand families to Khorassan under their chief, Kilich Khan, a great-grandson of Mir Sayyid Kalal, who gained great power and became the ruling chief of the districts of Jam, Bakharz, Khaf, and Zorabad, with the title of amir.

About two thousand families of Timuris are said to be still in the Herat, Sabzawar and Farah districts of Afghanistan.

The Timuris of Khorassan number some six thousand families. They are scattered in the Meshed, Jam, Bakharz, Zorabad and Sarakhs districts and are under Mir Ali Mardan Khan, *Nusrat el Mulk* (q.v.), their present chief.

55. YAR MUHAMMAD KHAN SHADILLU—

Is the hereditary chief of the Shadillu tribe of Kurds (q.v.), and governor of the districts of Bujnurd, Gurgan, Jajarm and Isfaraïn. Was also governor of Astrabad.

He has the following sons :—

- (a) *Nusrat Ullah Khan, Mir Panj*, deputy governor of Jajarm and Isfaraïn. Age 27.
- (b) *Suliman Khan, Mir Panj*, was deputy governor of Gurgan, and married to the daughter of Mirza Muhammad Kuli Khan.

Muntakhab el Mulk, Karguzar of Bujnurd. In March, 1897, he was killed by his father for intriguing against him and causing a disturbance in Bujnurd.

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- (c) *Aziz Ullah Khan, Saham ed Dowleh.* Heir apparent of the chief. Age 19. Is Amir-i-Tuman.
- (d) *Habbib Ullah Khan, Sartip* of the Shadillu Cossacks. Age 16.
- (e) *Bahram Khan.* Age 8.
- (f) *Shir Ullah Khan.* Age 7.
- (g) *Yūsuf Khan.* Age 3.

56. ZAFRANLU TRIBE OF KURDS OF KHORASSAN—

This tribe, which numbers about 40,000 families, was brought originally to Khorassan by Shah Abbas Safavi from the west of Persia in 1600. Muhammad Nāssir Khan, Shuja ed Dowleh (q.v.), is its sixth chief.

A section of this tribe is settled in the district of Chenaran, and numbers about 800 families. The district was founded by this tribe after the expulsion of the Kurds from the Atak; but it played a subordinate part in the history of the frontier until the time of Mamesh Khan. This chief raised himself from a petty vassal to an independent ruler in Khorassan, and for nearly 40 years, during Fath Ali Shah's reign, was very unsubmissive. The possessions of this section extended up the Meshed valley as far as Kuchan, and down to Gunabad, 20 miles from Meshed. After Mamesh Khan's death, his family gradually lost its influence and position. His sons and grandsons were deprived of their old possessions, the greater part of which fell into the hands of the chiefs of Kuchan and Radkan. It has now no recognised chief except headmen of sections, but is under the governor of the district—*Musa Khan* (q.v.).

57. ZULFIKAR KHAN—

Son of Allahyar Khan, son of Zaman Khan, former chiefs of the Jamshidi tribe of Khorassan.

He is the present chief of the Jamshidi tribe, for whose family history refer to Jamshidi tribe of Khorassan.

Age about 40.

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58. CLERGY OF MESHED—

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Hajji Shaikh Abdul Husain ..	Son of Shaikh Abdur Rahim, of Brujird, the late Mujtahid of Meshed.
2	Hajji Shaikh Abu Muhammad ..	Native of Meshed. Is a Pishnamaz (conductor of prayers).
3	Aka Mirza Sayyid Ali ..	Native of Yezd.
4	Sayyid Ali ..	Native of Bijistan. Is a preacher.
5	Mulla Ali ..	Native of Kerman. Pishnamaz.
6	Hajji Mirza Bakir ..	Native of Meshed. Is a Husaini Sayyid. Brother of Hajji Mirza Habbib.
7	Aka Mirza Fazlulla ..	Native of Meshed. Pishnamaz.
8	Hajji Mirza Habbib ..	Native of Meshed. A Husaini Sayyid.
9	Hajji Mirza Hidayat Ullah ..	Imam of Meshed.
10	Hajji Mulla Muhammad Husain ..	One of the leading priests of Herat, who came to Khorassan and settled at Meshed a few years ago.
11	Aka Mirza Ibrahim ..	Native of Meshed.
12	Hajji Shaikh Ismail ..	Native of Turshiz.
13	Aka Mirza Ismail ..	Native of Meshed. Son of Aka Mirza Ahmad, late Mujtahid of Meshed.
14	Hajji Mirza Muhammad Jafa ..	Native of Meshed. A Husaini Sayyid. Brother of Nos. 6 and 8.
15	Hajji Shaikh Jafar ..	Native of Resht.
16	Sheikh Mehdi ..	A preacher.
17	Janab i Fazil, Muhammad Ali ..	Native of Sabzawar.
18	Hajji Shaikh Muhammad ..	Son of Shaikh Muhammad Taki, of Bujnurd. Brother of No. 19.
19	Hajji Shaikh Murteza ..	Brother of No. 18.
20	Hajji Mirza Tahir ..	Son of Aka Mirza Ahmad.
21	Hajji Mirza Zain ul Abidin ..	Native of Sabzawar.

At present Nos. 3, 8, 12, 1, 6, 14 and 19 (of the above list) are the leading priests, who rank in the order here given as far as position and influence are concerned.

No. 21, the self-made Rais ul Tullab, has considerable influence among a certain class of Tullab (religious students), in whose interests he works. The number of real religious students who draw scholarships from the income of the property endowed to colleges, and study religious law, is said to be, on good authority, about 500, but about 500 others are merely idlers and hangers-on, who call themselves students and wear the distinctive costume (white turban and cloak) simply to make a living and make mischief.

59. AMARLU KURDS—

This tribe, now numbering about 500 families, was brought from Kurdistan to Khorassan by Nadir Shah during the first half of the eighteenth century. It is subdivided into five branches, viz., Begi Arlu, Urtukanlu, Izzullu, Bai, and Haftad do Millet.

The chieftainship of the whole tribe has been hereditary with the family of the chief of the Begi Arlu branch. In the beginning

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of this century the chief was Muhammad Husain Khan. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Husain Khan, who was executed at Meshed in 1830. Husain Khan's son, Kurdu Khan I, then became chief, and after his death, about twenty years ago, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Kurdu Khan II, who is the present chief.

The tribe inhabits the Safid Rud valley, with the adjoining hilly districts north-west of Nishapur, and is under the governor of Nishapur.

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CHAPTER VIII.

TABRIZ.

1. MIRZA AHMAD AKA—

Is the son of the late Hajji Mirza Javad Aka.

Is a mujtahid (chief priest) of Tabriz and succeeded his father, who was an able and powerful mujtahid, three years ago.

Is very wealthy, and suffers from bad health.

He is not energetic, and does not possess his father's capabilities.

Age 45.

2. ALI KHAN, KNOWN AS KHAN HÁKIM—

Is the son of Muhammad Khan Váli. Formerly governor of Urumiah and Saujbulagh, now governor of Ardabil.

Is considered a good and powerful governor and well qualified for his post. There is nothing of importance to note in his career. From the position of servant to the present Shah when valiahd, he has risen to his present post.

Age 60.

3. HAJJI MIRZA HASSAN AKA—

Is son of Hajji Mirza Bakir, and a mujtahid of Tabriz.

Is very energetic, but a great intriguer. He was the mujtahid who, with the Sakat el Islam, kept back the mob and prevented a massacre of Christians in the Armenian troubles at Tabriz in the early part of 1897.

Age 55.

4. HAJJI HASSAN HITTAÏ—

The son of Hajji Aka, and an influential and wealthy merchant of Tabriz. His principal business is importing English prints and cotton goods.

Age 45.

5. HUJJAT EL ISLAM—

Is the son of Mulla Muhammad, and a mujtahid of Tabriz.

Is a very liberal-minded man, with broader ideas than the generality of mujtahids, and very powerful among the Shaikhis (a branch of Shiaks). Is universally respected, particularly by Christians, and comparatively poor, owning no landed property.

Age 55.

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6. ITEHADIEH COMPANY—

Sarrafs of Tabriz. There were originally seven partners in this firm, but now there are only two (the brothers *Kuzehkunani*), who are merchants. They have a representative in Teheran.

Are probably worth about 100,000 tomans.

7. HAJJI SHAIKH JAFAR—

Is a son of Hajji Muhammad Ibrahim of Kazvin.

Was for a long time one of the leading merchants of Tabriz; took an active part in government affairs, and was a great help in protecting Persian merchants and seeing that justice was done to them.

During the scarcity of grain in 1871, when the price of wheat rose to 40 tomans the kharvar (about 660 lbs.), he imported wheat from Russia and Turkey, and succeeded in bringing prices to their normal value, but lost much money by the transaction. After this he farmed the Tabriz Custom House, and again was a heavy loser. The principal Tabriz bazars were built by him, and he has done much good in the city.

He has, through his liberality, spent most of his great fortune, and now lives on the revenues of some property he still possesses.

He is still a man of great influence, and consulted when any difficult question turns up.

Age 65.

8. HAJJI KASSIM ARDABILI—

Is the son of Hajji Muhammad, and an influential merchant of Tabriz.

Has amassed a large fortune in trading in Manchester goods. Is known as a most dishonest man, but has influence owing to his wealth.

Age 70.

9. HAJJI MEHDI KUZEHKUNANI—

A wealthy merchant of Tabriz. Began by doing a small business with Ardabil, and afterwards imported tea on a large scale from Constantinople. Now imports all his tea from India.

Age 65.

10. HAJJI MUHAMMAD BAKIR OF MILAN (A VILLAGE OF PERSIA), GENERALLY KNOWN AS REZAYOFF—

A wealthy merchant of Tabriz. His principal business is with Russia, and he also does an extensive banking business.

Age 53.

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11. HAJJI MUHAMMAD RAHIM ISPAHANI—

Is a respectable merchant of Tabriz.

Began by trading with Ispahan, and later went into partnership with Hajji Muhammad Hassan "Amin i dār ez Zarb" of Teheran. Now trades with Constantinople.

Age 55.

12. HAJJI MUHAMMAD SÁDIK—

Is the son of Hajji Mulla Abdullah of Tabriz. Started as a bazar broker in Tabriz; later entered the firm of Haritonidi frères & Co. as their broker. Amassed a small fortune, and became an independent merchant. Deals principally in Persian carpets; attends to all the failures in Tabriz, and generally manages to keep a good part of the assets for himself.

Nássir ed din Shah named him Mushir et Tujjar in 1872 and *Muñ er Ruaya* in 1878.

Age 90.

13. HAJJI MIRZA MUHSIN AKA—

Is son of Hajji Mirza Muhammad, and a mujtahid of Tabriz. Is of influence only with the lower classes, and has amassed considerable property.

Age 56.

14. HAJJI MUSHIR I. LASHKAR—

Is the chief chamberlain of the valiahd at Tabriz. He is not of much note; in consequence of having intrigued against Amir i Nizam he was bastinadoed in public and ordered to be exiled; but his friends at court interceded for him, and he still holds his appointment.

Age 65.

15. HAJJI SAYYID MURTEZA AKA—

An influential merchant of Tabriz—chief business with Teheran.

In 1895–96, during the scarcity of bread in Tabriz, he brought wheat from Russia, and eased the rather critical situation. It was through his efforts that animals were procured for the transport of the present Shah's camp to Teheran in May, 1896, after Nássir ed din Shah's death.

Has large landed property.

Age about 50.

16. MUZAFFAR EL MULK—

Son of Mirza Mehdi Khan of Marand.

Began life as a mullah, afterwards became chamberlain in the service of the Zil es Sultan, and after serving in that capacity for

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some years was appointed governor-general of Arabistan and Luristan, where he did very well, and accumulated great wealth. After holding that appointment for three years, he was dismissed, and a great part of his wealth and property was confiscated by the Zil es Sultan. He then went to Teheran, and remained there some years. In 1896 he accompanied Amin ed Dowleh to Tabriz as pishkar, and was soon after appointed "*Reis i Adlieh*" (chief of the judicial department), which post he now holds.

Age 65.

17. HAJJI NASR ULLAH TAHBAZ—

Is a son of Hajji Muhammad Jafar; and though not the richest is certainly the largest and most respectable native merchant of Tabriz; his business consists chiefly in imports of English prints and cotton goods in general.

Age 60.

18. SAAD EL MULK—

Son of Khan i Mutaman and son-in-law of Káyam Makám.

Was formerly beglerbeggi of Tabriz. Is at present general of artillery in Tabriz.

Is a very wealthy man, and owns large property.

Has no energy whatsoever.

Age 48.

19. SAKAT ED DOWLEH—

Son of Vakil el Mulk, the present vazir i Khalvat.

He is the chief secretary to the valiahd, by whom he is much trusted.

Has great influence on account of his father's position.

Age 26; speaks French.

20. SAKAT EL ISLAM—

Is the son of Hajji Mirza Shafi Aka, and a mujtahid of Tabriz.

Has done nothing of note during his life, except taking part in quietening the people during the Armenian troubles in Tabriz in the early part of 1897.

Has large means.

Age 50.

21. MIRZA SÁLAH KHAN—

Son of the kalantar of Tabriz. During his father's lifetime he was honorary chamberlain of the valiahd, and succeeded his father as kalantar of Tabriz, in which position he did nothing of note. When the present Shah succeeded to the throne, he was made beglerbeggi of Tabriz, which position he held for seven months, and

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for a short time he was acting governor. On account of the scarcity of bread, with which he was unable to cope, he was dismissed by the Amin ed Dowleh, but reappointed in the same capacity by Amir i Nizam on his arrival. He was made governor of Karadagh in August, 1897.

He owns considerable landed property ; is related with the chief mujtahid, and is not a man of much energy.

Age 42 ; is Amir i Tuman.

22. HAJJI MIRZA SHAFI AKA—

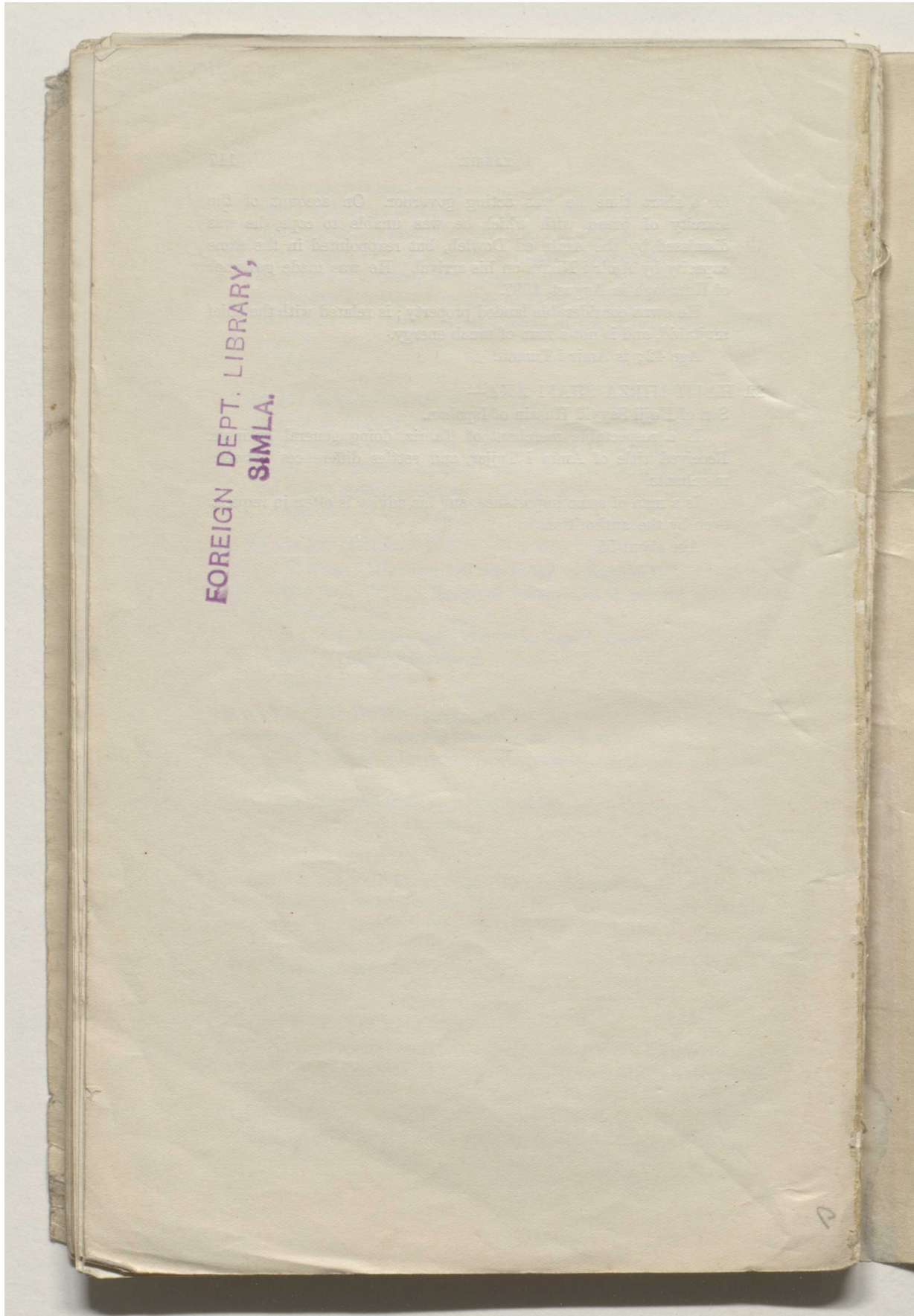
Son of Hajji Sayyid Husain of Ispahan.

Is a respectable merchant of Tabriz, doing general business. Received title of Amin i Tujjar, and settles differences between merchants.

Is a man of some importance, and his advice is often in request even by the authorities.

Age about 55.

**'PERSIA. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOTABLES,
MERCHANTS, AND CLERGY, COMPILED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. PICOT, Military Attaché
at Teheran.' [60v] (125/126)**



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