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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia'

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	Mss Eur F112/611
Date(s)	c 1880-1891 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 file (692 folios)
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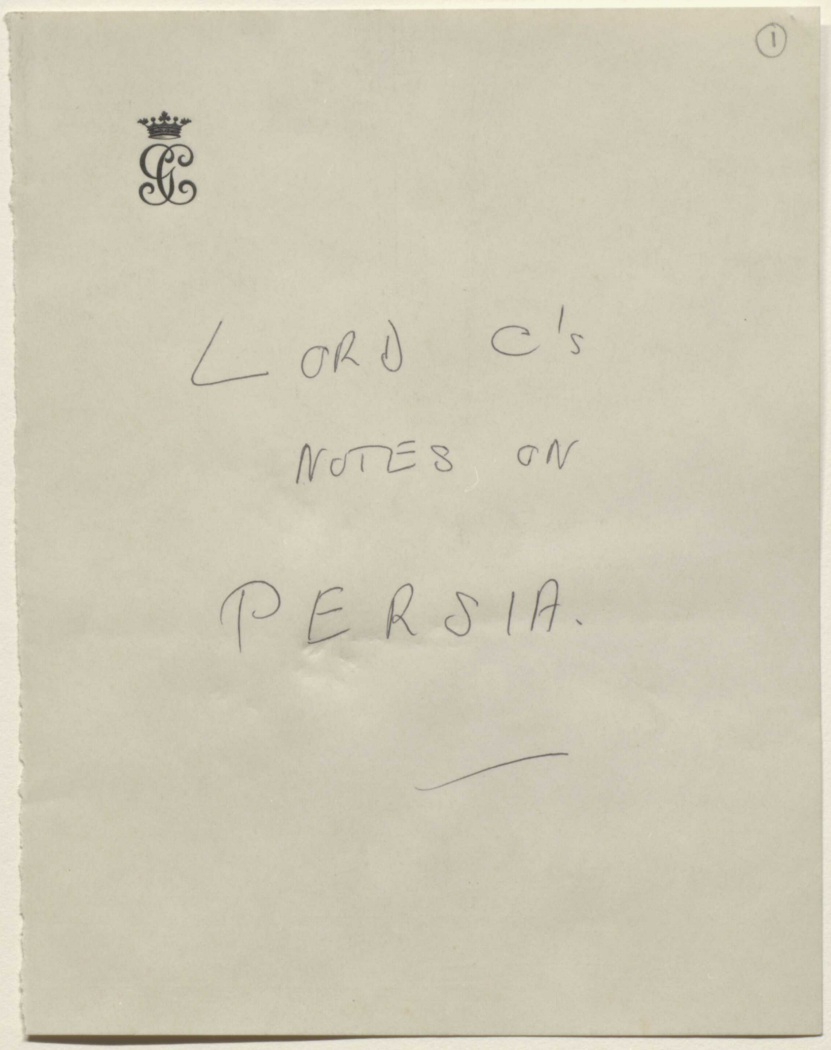
About this record

This file consists of letters, notes, and printed material on Persia compiled by George Curzon in the course of conducting research prior to the writing of his book: *Persia and the Persian Question* .
The papers' contents and type vary considerably, but consists primarily of handwritten notes, some of which are organised roughly for individual chapters of the book. The rest of the file includes newspaper clippings, official reports, printed maps, and other published material on the history and geography of Persia. The official government reports are primarily government of India balance of trade reports, while published material consisted mainly of academic and non-academic papers on Persian archaeology by members of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* and the history of the telegraph published by the Indo-European Telegraph Department.



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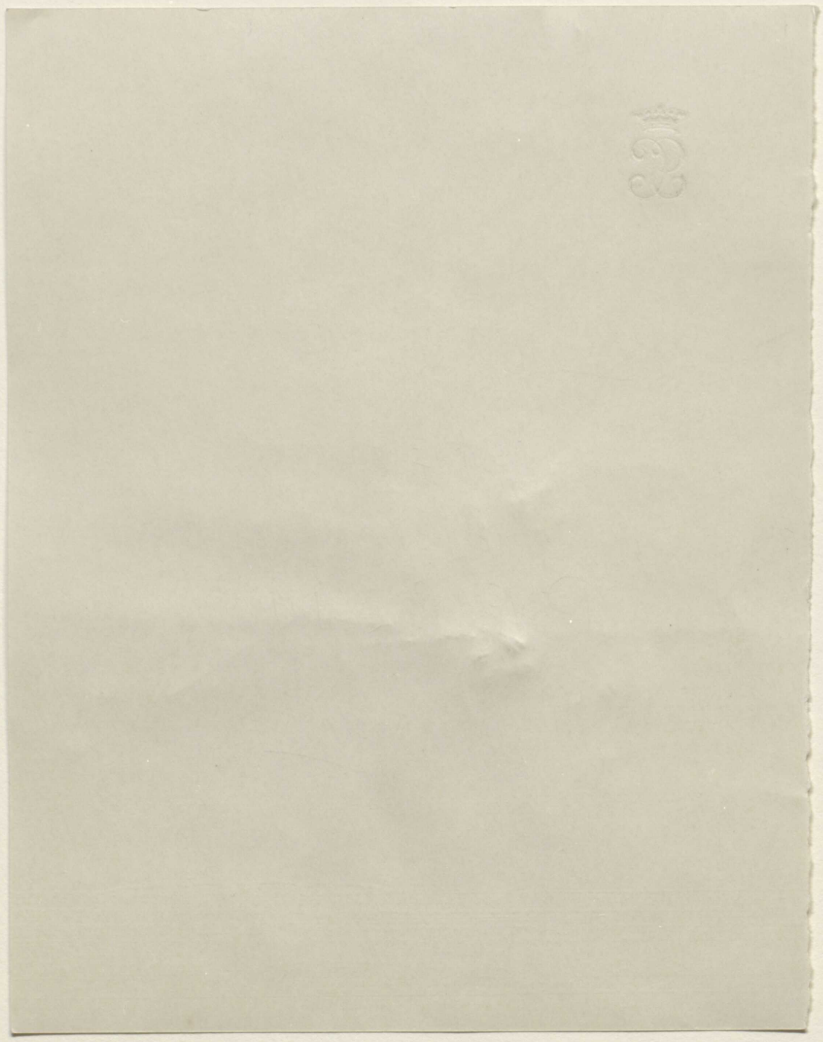

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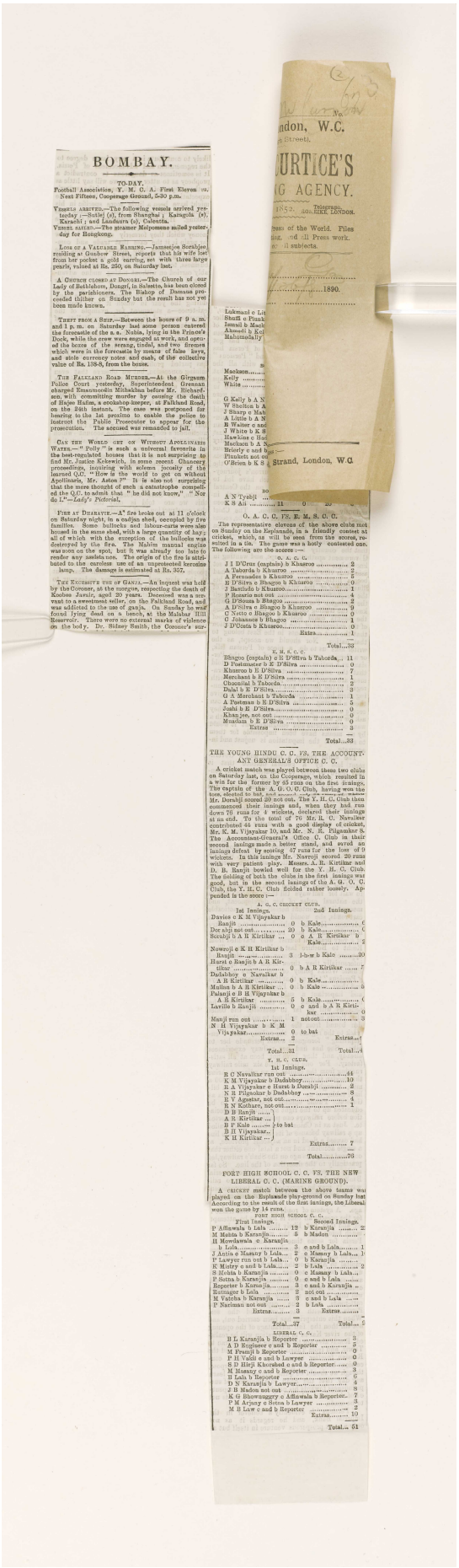

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football Association, Y. M. C. A. First Eleven vs. Next Fifteen, Cooperage Ground, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sukhi (s), from Shanghai ; Kaiserin (s), Karachi ; and Lauderia (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Melpomene sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE EARRING.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee residing at Gunbow Street, reports that his wife lost from her pocket a gold earring, set with three large pearls, valued at Rs. 250, on Saturday last.

A CHURCH CLOSED AT DONGRI.—The Church of our Lady of Bethlehem, Dongri, in Salsette, has been closed by the parishioners. The Bishop of Damaun proceeded thither on Sunday but the result has not yet been made known.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.—Between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. on Saturday last some person entered the forecastle of the s. s. Nubia, lying in the Prince's Dock, while the crew were engaged at work, and opened the locks of the sea-bag, tindal, and two firearms which were in the forecastle by means of false keys, and stole currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 138-8, from the boxes.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Emamnoodin Misbahhus before Mr. Richardson, with committing murder by causing the death of Hajee Hafiz, a cookshop-keeper, at Falkland Road, on the 24th instant. The case was postponed for hearing to the 1st proximo to enable the police to instruct the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution. The accused was remanded to jail.

CAN THE WORLD GET ON WITHOUT APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Polly" is such a universal favourite in the best-regulated houses that it is not surprising to find Mr. Justice Kekewich, in some recent Chancery proceedings, inquiring with solemn locality of the learned Q.C. "How in the world to get on without Apollinaris, Mr. Aston ?" It is also not surprising that the mere thought of such a catastrophe compelled the Q.C. to admit that "he did not know," "Nor do I."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

FIRE AT DHARAVI.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in a cadjan shed, occupied by five families. Some bullocks and labour-carts were also housed in the same shed, with a large quantity of hay; all of which with the exception of the bullocks was destroyed by the fire. The Mahim mamul engine was soon on the spot, but it was already too late to render any assistance. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of an unprotected kerosine lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 352.

THE EXCESSIVE USE OF GANJA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, at the morgue, respecting the death of Kadoo Jarsi, aged 20 years. Deceased was a servant to a sweetmeat seller, on the Falkland Road, and was addicted to the use of ganja. On Sunday he was found lying dead on a bench, at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's su-

...ndon, W.C.
...Street).
...URTICE'S
...G AGENCY.
...1852. Telegrams, ...ION, LONDON.
...ress of the World. Files ...dia. ...nd all Press work. ...all subjects.
...1890.
Strand, London, W.C.

Lokmanji c Lit...
Shuffi c Plunk...
Ismail b Mack...
Ahmedi b Kol...
Mahomedally ...

Mackeon.....
Kelly .....
White .....

G Kelly b A N...
W Shelton b A...
J Sharp c Mah...
A Little b A N...
B Walter c and...
J White b K S...
Hawkins c Had...
Mackeon b A N...
Brierly c and b...
Plunkets not ou...
O'Brien b K S...

A N Tyabji ...
K S Ali 11 0 20

O. A. C. C. *VS.* E. M. S. C. C.

The representative eleven of the above clubs met on Sunday on the Esplanade, in a friendly contest at cricket, which, as will be seen from the scores, resulted in a tie. The game was a lively contested one. The following are the scores :—

O. A. C. C.

J J D'Cruz (captain) b Khasroo 2
A Taborda b Khasroo 2
A Fernandes b Khasroo 5
H D'Silva c Bhagoo b Khasroo 0
J Bastiudo b Khasroo 1
F Soares not out 4
G D'Souza b Bhagoo 2
A D'Silva c Bhagoo b Khasroo 9
C Netto c Bhagoo b Khasroo 0
C Johnson b Bhagoo 1
J D'Costa b Khasroo 0
Extras 1
Total...33

E. M. S. C. C.

Bhagoo (captain) c E D'Silva b Taborda... 11
D Postmaster b E D'Silva 0
Khasroo b E D'Silva 7
Merchant b E D'Silva 1
Dhoonjial b Taborda 2
Dalal b E D'Silva 9
G A Merchant b Taborda 1
A Postman b E D'Silva 5
Joshi b E D'Silva 0
Khanjee, not out 0
Mushka b E D'Silva 0
Extras 3
Total...39

THE YOUNG HINDU C. C. *VS.* THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE C. C.

A cricket match was played between these two clubs on Saturday last, on the Cooperage, which resulted in a win for the former by 45 runs on the first innings. The captain of the A. G. O. C. Club, having won the toss, elected to bat, and scored only the...of Mr. Dorabji scored 39 not out. The Y. H. C. Club then commenced their innings and, when they had run down 76 runs for 4 wickets, declared their innings at an end. To the total of 76 Mr. R. C. Navalkar contributed 44 runs with a good display of cricket, Mr. K. M. Vijayakar 10, and Mr. N. R. Pilgaokar 8. The Accountant-General's Office C. Club in their second innings made a better stand, and saved an innings defeat by scoring 67 runs for the loss of 9 wickets. In this innings Mr. Narroji scored 20 runs with very patient play. Messrs. A. R. Kirtikar and D. B. Ranjit bowled well for the Y. H. C. Club. The fielding of both the clubs in the first innings was good, but in the second innings of the A. G. O. C. Club, the Y. H. C. Club fielded rather loosely. Appended is the score :—

A. G. C. CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Davies c K M Vijayakar b Ranjit	0	b Kale	
Dorabji not out	20	b Kale	
Sorabji b A R Kirtikar	0	c A R Kirtikar b Kale	
Nowroji c K H Kirtikar b Ranjit	3	b-b-w b Kale	20
Harat c Ranjit b A R Kirtikar	0	b A R Kirtikar	7
Dadabhoy c Navalkar b A R Kirtikar	0	b Kale	
Mullan b A R Kirtikar	0	b Kale	
Palanji c B H Vijayakar b A R Kirtikar	5	b Kale	
Lavlle b Ranjit	0	c and b A R Kirtikar	
Manji run out	1	not out	3
N H Vijayakar b K M Vijayakar	0	to bat	
Extras	2	Extras	
Total	31	Total	

Y. H. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

R C Navalkar run out 44
K M Vijayakar b Dadabhoy 10
R A Vijayakar c Harat b Dorabji 2
N R Pilgaokar b Dadabhoy 8
E V Agastar, not out 4
R N Kothare, not out 1
D B Ranjit .....
A R Kirtikar ...
B F Kale ..... } to bat
B H Vijayakar..
K H Kirtikar ...
Extras 7
Total 76

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C. *VS.* THE NEW LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE GROUND).

A CRICKET match between the above teams was played on the Esplanade play-ground on Sunday last. According to the result of the first innings, the Liberal won the game by 14 runs.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
P Affiawala b Lala	12	b Karanjia	2
M Mehta b Karanjia	5	b Madon	
H Mowlawala c Karanjia b Lala	3	c and b Lala	1
J Antia c Massey b Lala	2	c Massey b Lala	1
P Lawyer run out b Lala	0	b Karanjia	
K Mistry c and b Lala	2	b Lala	2
S Mehta b Karanjia	0	c Massey b Lala	
P Setna b Karanjia	0	c and b Lala	
Reporter b Karanjia	3	c and b Karanjia	
Rotnagar b Lala	2	not out	
M Vatcha b Karanjia	3	c and b Lala	
P Nariman not out	2	b Lala	
Extras	3	Extras	
Total	37	Total	5

LIBERAL C. C.

B L Karanjia b Reporter 3
A D Engineer c and b Reporter 5
M Pranji b Reporter 0
P H Vakil c and b Lawyer 0
S D Hirji Khorshed c and b Reporter 0
M Massey c and b Reporter 3
B Lala b Reporter 6
D N Karanjia b Lawyer 3
J B Madon not out 8
K G Bhowaggery c Affiawala b Reporter. 7
P M Arjany c Setna b Lawyer 3
M B Law c and b Reporter 2
Extras 10
Total... 51

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(3)

Caravan Stations between Trebizond and Tabriz

N.	Names	hours	miles
	Trebizond		
1	Djevizlik	6	18
2	Khamsi Keuy	5	15
3	Ardassa	8	24
4	Gumushané	5	15
5	Mourad Khan	5	15
6	Kadrak	5	15
7	Baybourt	6	18
8	Kop Dagh Khan	6	18
9	Ash Kalé	9	27
10	Hidja	8	24
11	Erzeroum	3	9
12	Hassan Kalé	6	18
13	Amrakom	5	15
14	Délibaba	6	18
15	Tayar (pass)	5	15
16	Molla Suleyman	7	21
17	Kara Kilissa	7	21
18	Tashlitchay	5	15
19	Diadin	6	18
20	Kizildizé	5	15
21	Ovadjik (Persia)	5	15
22	Karayéné	7	21
23	Zorova	6	18
24	Péré	6	18
25	Khoy	3	9
26	Seid Hadji	5	15
27	Testié	6	18
28	Diza Khalil	7	21
29	Mayana	6	18
30	Tabriz	3	9
	Total	172	516

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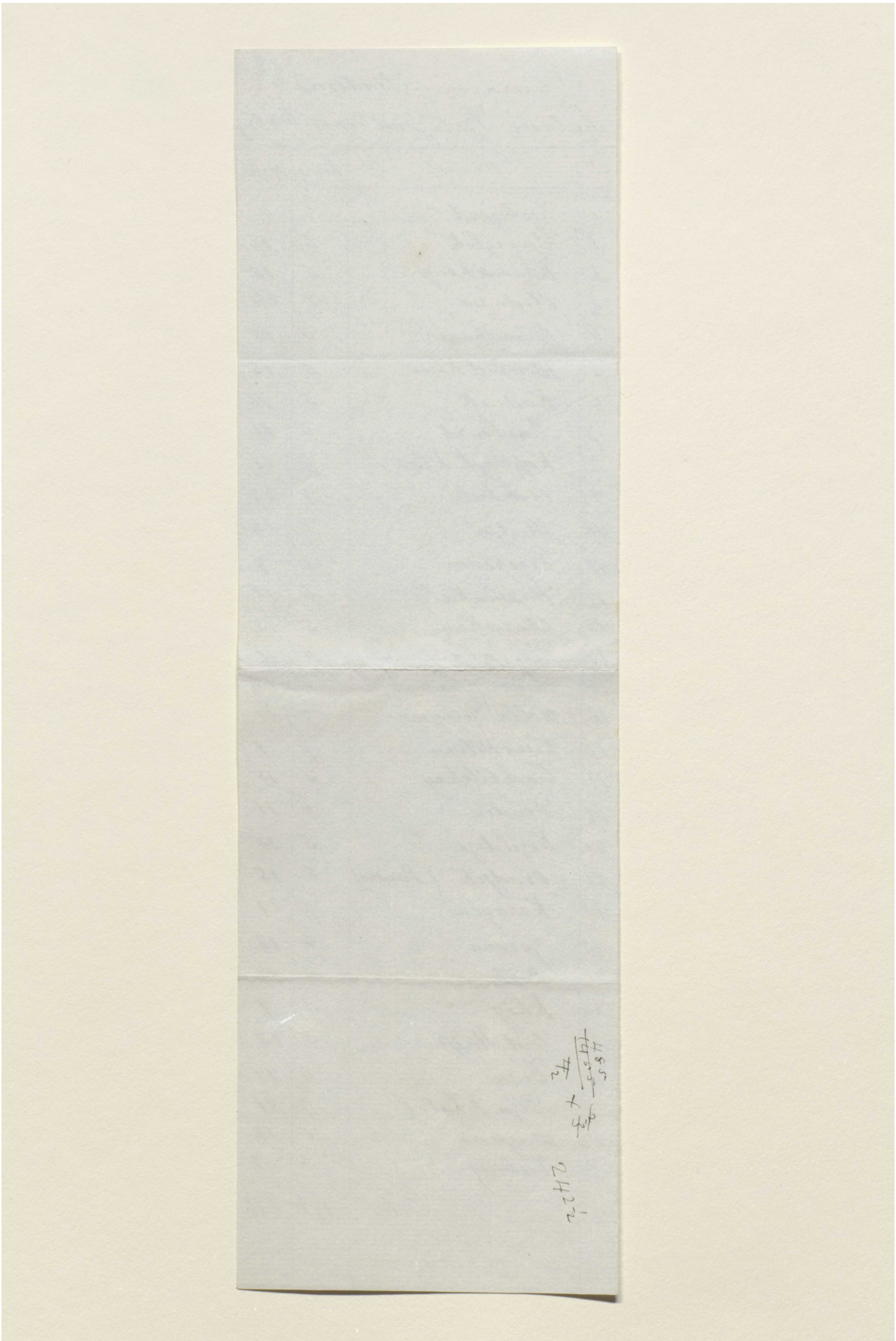

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(4)

Dec. 28. left Constantinople, midnight
Jany 1. 1890 Batoum.
2. left Batoum 8 am. Tiflis, midnight.
10 left Tiflis, 12.13 am. Baku 7 p.m.
13 left Baku 1 a.m.
14 Enzeli 4 p.m.
15 crossed lagoon & by carriage to Resht
18 left Resht, in 3 hours by carriage to Kuhdum
19 Rustemabad
20 Pay Chanar
21 Bakindi
22 Kasvin
23 In Tarantass - 1st station
24 3rd Station.
25 Tarantass to 4th station, then rode 28 miles to Tehran.

	Date	Agach or fersakh	Dep.	Arr.	Time en route	Aghach or fersakh = 4 miles
Tehran to Kasvin	March 20	96 miles	p. m 11.30	p. m 11.30 21.3.90	24 hrs	
Siahdehen	22	5 agach	p. m 12.30	p. m 4.10	hr m 3.40	
Kirvé	23	5 a	a. m 5.30	a. m 8.30	3.	
Khié	"	5	a. m 9.45	p. m 1.30	3.45	
Husseinabad	"	4	p. m 2.30	pm. 7	4.30	
Sultanié	24	1	7 am	8 am	1	
Zenjan	"	6	a. m 8.30	2 pm	5.30	
Nikbeh	25	6	a. m 6.15	a. m 9.50	3.35	
Aqmezar	"	4	a. m 10.20	a.m. 11.50	1.30	
Serchem	"	4	pm 12.10	p.m. 2.10	2.	
Jemalabad	26	4	a.m. 6.30	a.m. 8	1.30	

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	March				
Mianeh	26	4	a.m. 8.45	a.m. 11.30	2.45
Turkman Chay	"	6	p.m. 1.35	p.m. 5.50	4.15
Gejin	27	5	a.m. 5.45	a.m. 9.45	4
Haji Agha	"	6	a.m. 10.40	p.m. 2.45	4.5
Saidabad	"	4	p.m. 3.30	p.m. 5.45	2.45
Tabriz	28	5	a.m. 6.35	a.m. 9.30	2.55

6 days. 21 hours. 392 miles. 50 hours. 45 minutes.

"The charges were 1 Keran per horse per farsakh. 1 Keran per stage to post boy. Postmaster, at stations where you sleep, 2 Kerans. Tarantass with 3 post horses 3 tomans, plus 1 Keran per horse per farsakh".

At no post station are there chairs, beds or tables. To travel lightly best take an empty sack, which can be filled with straw at every station, to serve as a bed. Two blankets and a pillow are all else necessary. Fowls, eggs, milk & bread are everywhere procurable, also wood or an excellent substitute Kermé (dried cow dung).

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(5)

Best route from Tiflis to Tabriz the capital of the Persian province of Azarbaijan.

By train from Tiflis to Akstafa on Tiflis Batoum Railway 3½ hours by quick train; 5 hours by ordinary train. Fare, first class 5 Roubles 1 Kopek.

From Akstafa drive by a very good military road to Erivan the capital of Russian Armenia. A carriage can be hired for from 32 to 40 roubles for the whole journey to Julfa. This includes cost of bringing it back from Julfa but not hire of post horses for the journey which is 3 Kopeks per verst per horse. A present of 20 Kopeks for each stage to coachman is necessary. A light carriage requires 3 horses, a heavier one 4. A troika or light cart with 2 horses for the baggage costs 30 roubles for the whole journey, including horses. Young and strong travellers can travel in these carts, but they are without springs.

From

Indo-European Telegraph Clerk	Akstafa to	Versts	Telegraph Station opposite Railway Station
	Usentali	22¼	
	Karavanserai	17½	
	Tarsa Chai	18½	
Do	Diligan {Here road to Alexandropol and Kars branches off}	14½	Do
	Forward	72 3/4	

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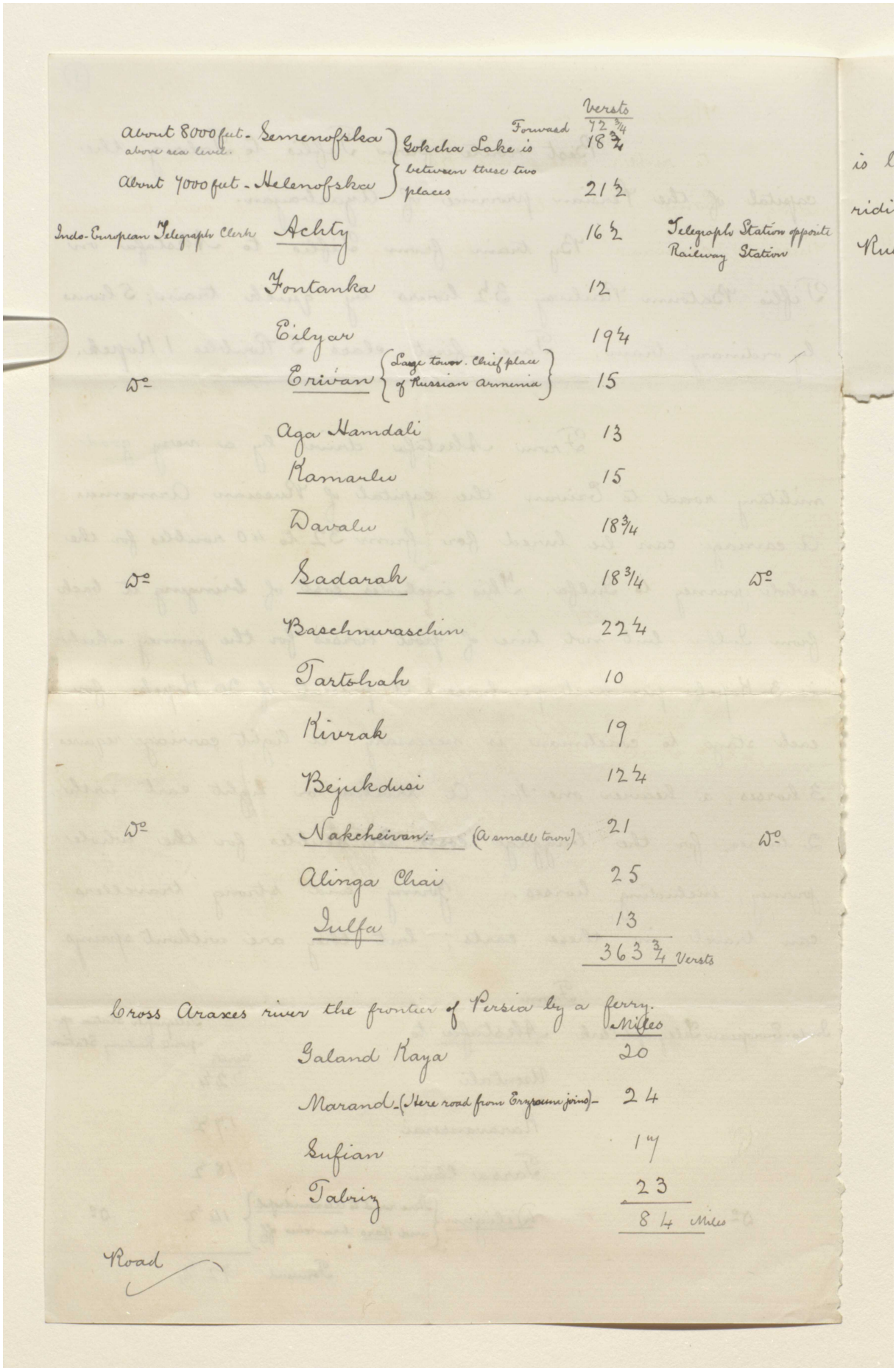

		Versts
About 8000 feet above sea level.	Semenofskea } Gokcha Lake is between these two places	Forward 72 3/4 18 3/4
About 7000 feet	Helenofska }	21 1/2
Indo-European Telegraph Clerk	Achty	16 1/2 — Telegraph Station opposite Railway Station
	Fontanka	12
	Eilyar	19 1/4
W°	Erivan { Large town. Chief place of Russian Armenia }	15
	Aga Hamdali	13
	Kamarlu	15
	Davalu	18 3/4
W°	Sadarak	18 3/4 — W°
	Baschnuraschin	22 1/4
	Tartolrah	10
	Kivrak	19
	Bejukdusi	12 1/4
W°	Nakcheivan (a small town)	21 — W°
	Alinga Chai	25
	Julfa	13
		363 3/4 Versts

Cross Araxes river the frontier of Persia by a ferry.

	Miles
Galand Kaya	20
Marand (Here road from Erzeroum joins)	24
Sufian	14
Tabriz	23
	84 Miles

Road

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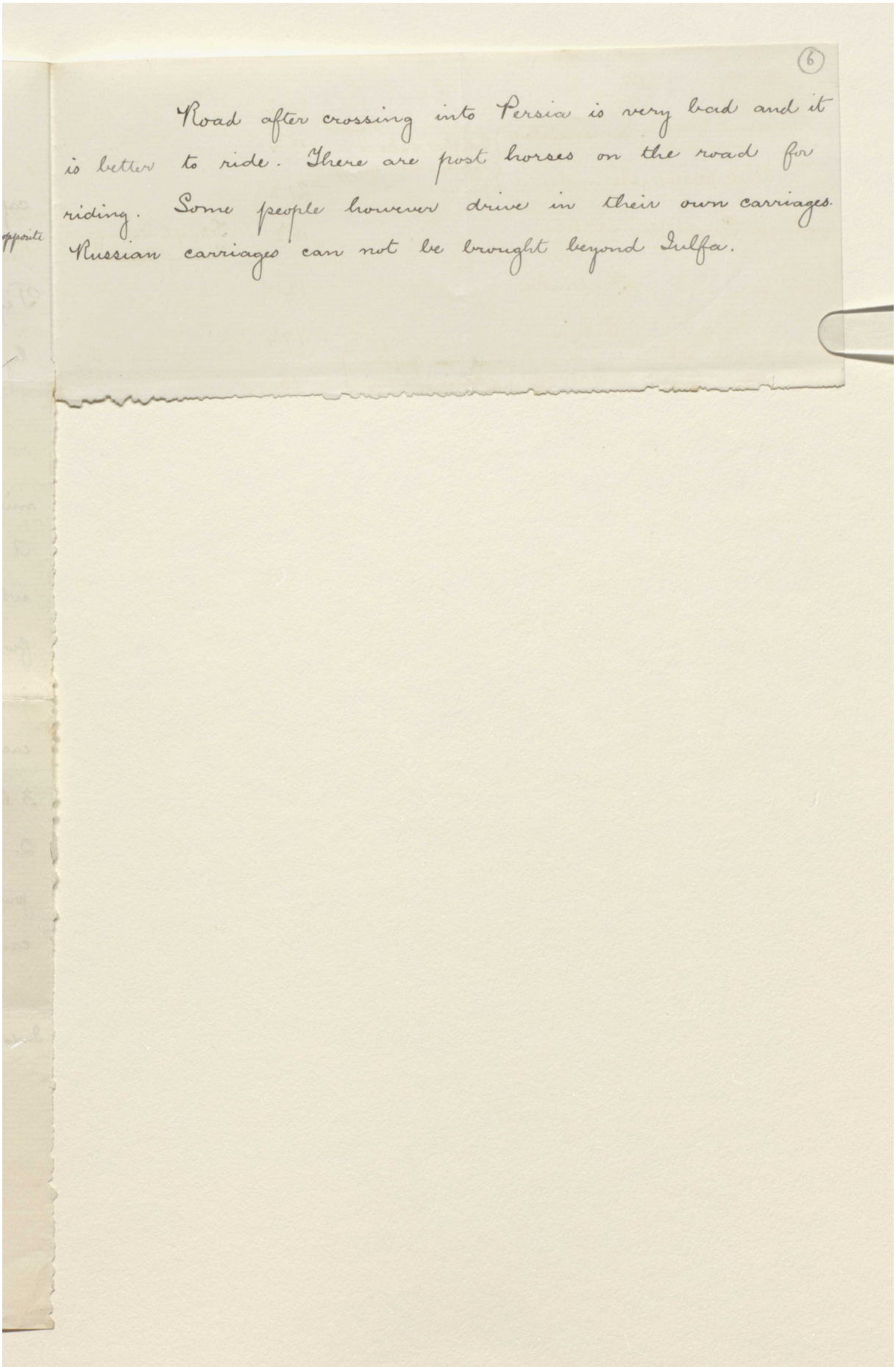

(6)

Road after crossing into Persia is very bad and it is better to ride. There are post horses on the road for riding. Some people however drive in their own carriages. Russian carriages can not be brought beyond Julfa.

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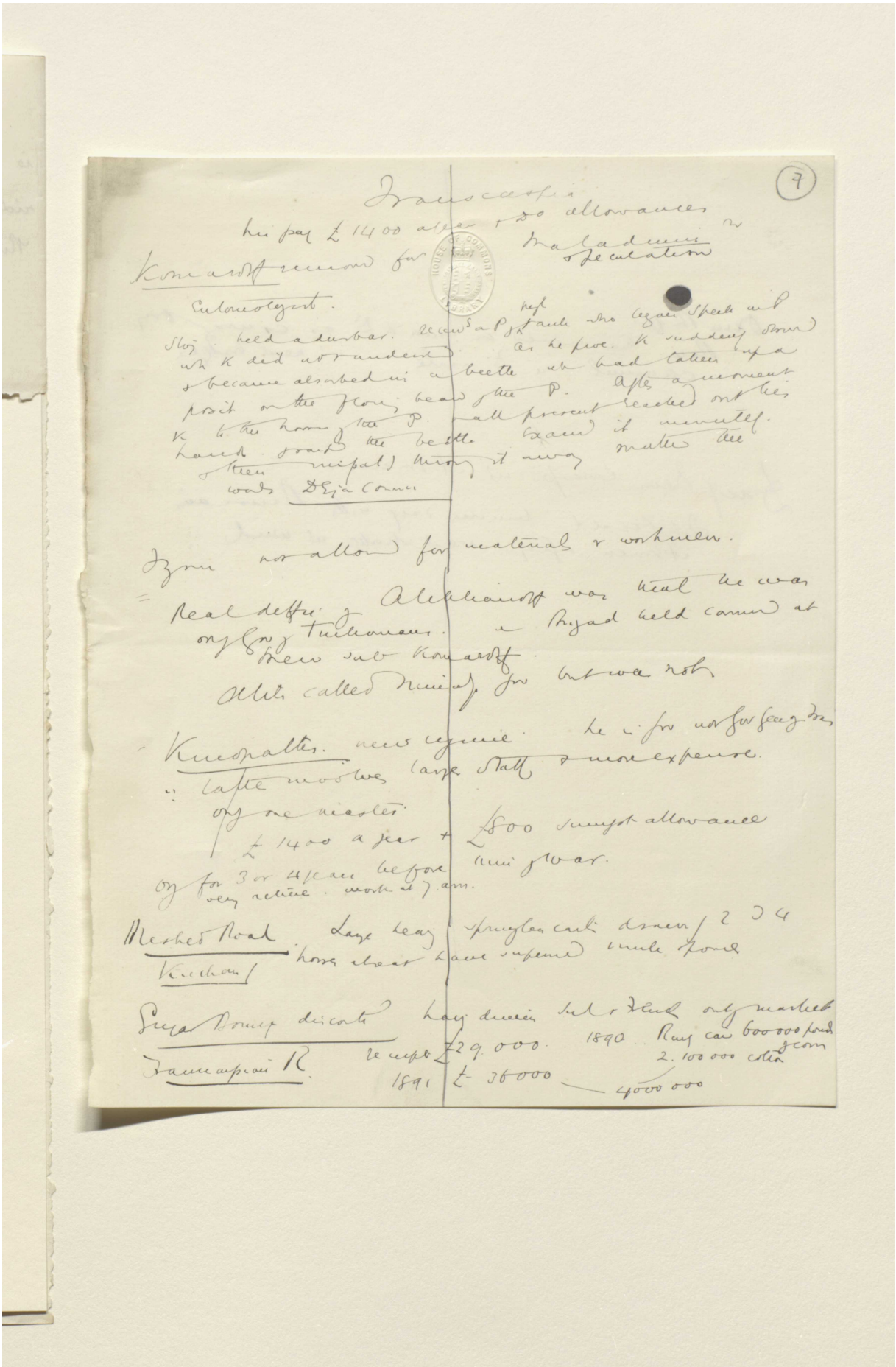


(7)

Transcaspia

his pay £1400 a year & do allowances

Komaroff removed for Maladmin & speculation

Entomologist.

Stoy held a durbar. received a P & [illegible] who began speak in P
wh K did not understand. As he prov. K suddenly drawn
& became absorbed in a beetle wh had taken up a
posit on the flowing beard of the P. After a moment
K to the horror of the P. & all present reached out his
hands. grasp the beetle. Examined it minutely.
& then impaled throwing it away. Matter the
words Deja Comm

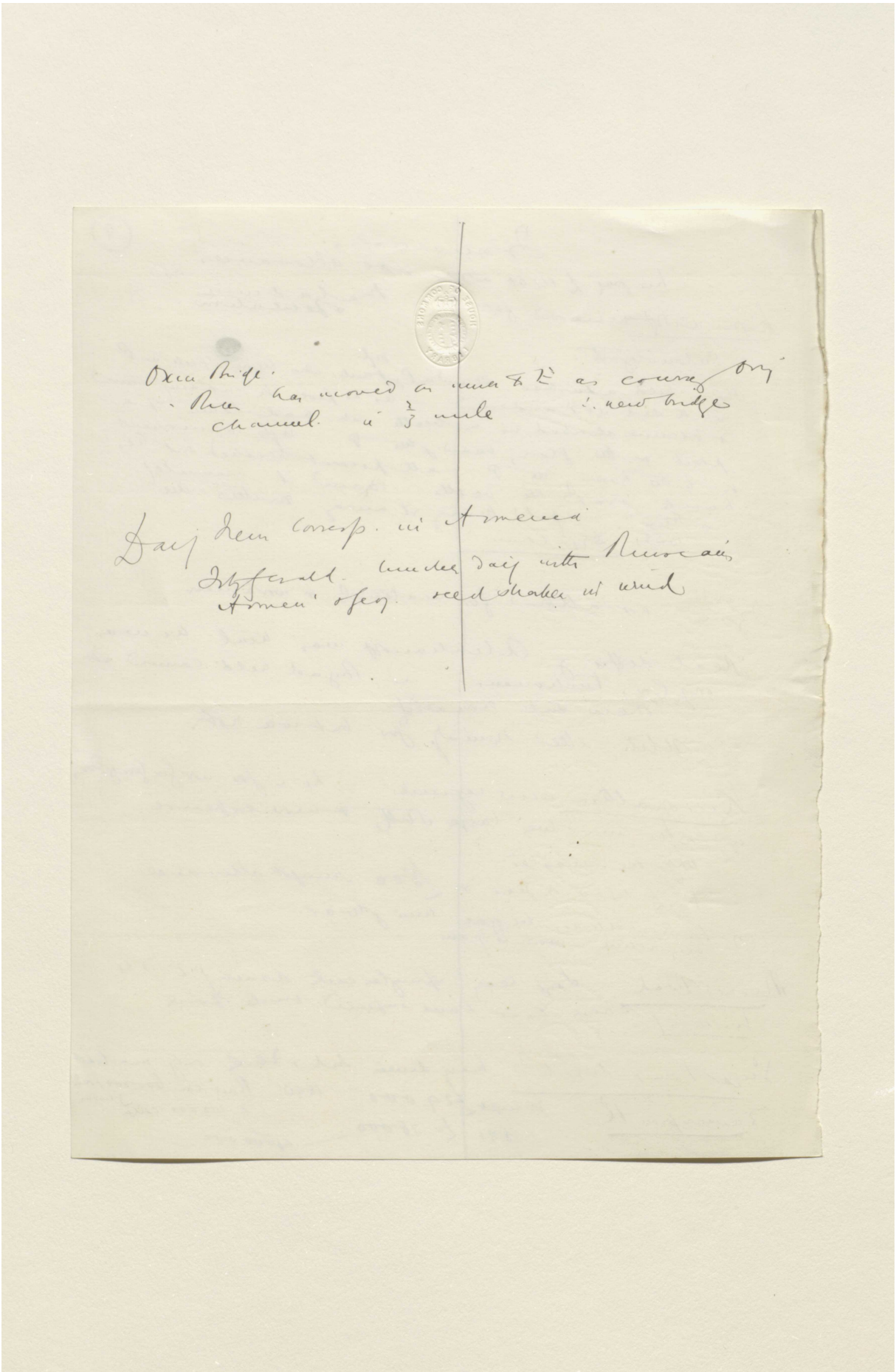
Tyrus not allowed for materials & workmen.

Real deffic of Alekhanoff was that he was
only for Turkomans. & Bryad held common at
Mew sub Komaroff.
Alik called Minaly for but was not.

Kindpatts. new regime. he is for not for Geog Tras
∴ latter involves large staff & more expense.
only one master
£1400 a year + £800 sumpt allowance
only for 3 or 4 years before min of war.
very active. work at 7 am.

Meshed Road. Large heavy springless carts drawn 2 3 4
Kuchan / horses about have superior mule spoke

Sugar Bounty discount. Large dinner sub & French only market
Transcaspian R. receipt £29.000. 1890 Rung can 600000 pounds of corn
2.100000 cotton
1891 £36000 — 4000000



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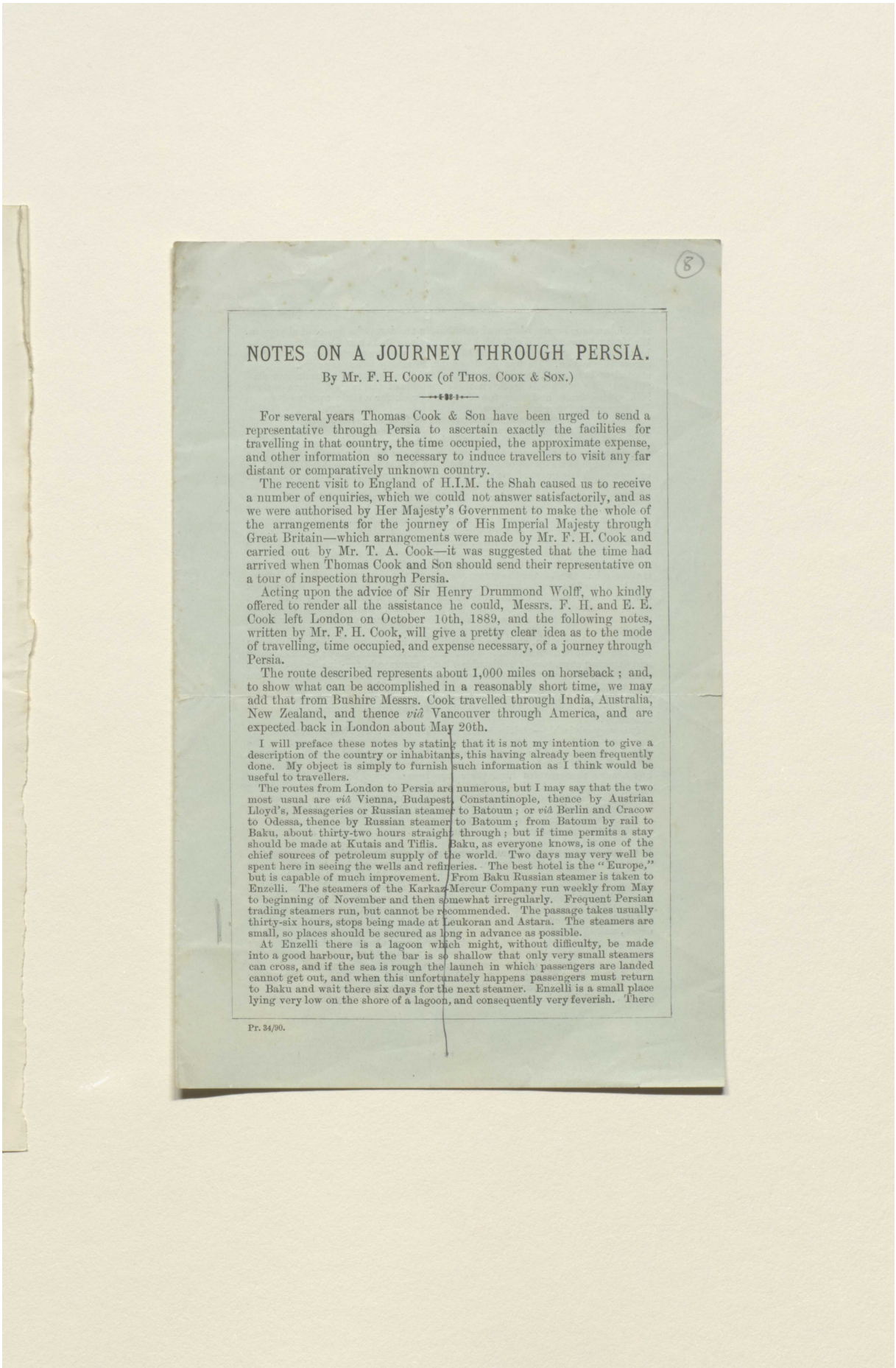

(8)

NOTES ON A JOURNEY THROUGH PERSIA.

By Mr. F. H. Cook (of Thos. Cook & Son.)

For several years Thomas Cook & Son have been urged to send a representative through Persia to ascertain exactly the facilities for travelling in that country, the time occupied, the approximate expense, and other information so necessary to induce travellers to visit any far distant or comparatively unknown country.

The recent visit to England of H.I.M. the Shah caused us to receive a number of enquiries, which we could not answer satisfactorily, and as we were authorised by Her Majesty's Government to make the whole of the arrangements for the journey of His Imperial Majesty through Great Britain—which arrangements were made by Mr. F. H. Cook and carried out by Mr. T. A. Cook—it was suggested that the time had arrived when Thomas Cook and Son should send their representative on a tour of inspection through Persia.

Acting upon the advice of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who kindly offered to render all the assistance he could, Messrs. F. H. and E. E. Cook left London on October 10th, 1889, and the following notes, written by Mr. F. H. Cook, will give a pretty clear idea as to the mode of travelling, time occupied, and expense necessary, of a journey through Persia.

The route described represents about 1,000 miles on horseback; and, to show what can be accomplished in a reasonably short time, we may add that from Bushire Messrs. Cook travelled through India, Australia, New Zealand, and thence *viâ* Vancouver through America, and are expected back in London about May 20th.

I will preface these notes by stating that it is not my intention to give a description of the country or inhabitants, this having already been frequently done. My object is simply to furnish such information as I think would be useful to travellers.

The routes from London to Persia are numerous, but I may say that the two most usual are *viâ* Vienna, Budapest, Constantinople, thence by Austrian Lloyd's, Messageries or Russian steamer to Batoum; or *viâ* Berlin and Cracow to Odessa, thence by Russian steamer to Batoum; from Batoum by rail to Baku, about thirty-two hours straight through; but if time permits a stay should be made at Kutais and Tiflis. Baku, as everyone knows, is one of the chief sources of petroleum supply of the world. Two days may very well be spent here in seeing the wells and refineries. The best hotel is the "Europe," but is capable of much improvement. From Baku Russian steamer is taken to Enzelli. The steamers of the Karkaz-Mercur Company run weekly from May to beginning of November and then somewhat irregularly. Frequent Persian trading steamers run, but cannot be recommended. The passage takes usually thirty-six hours, stops being made at Leukoran and Astara. The steamers are small, so places should be secured as long in advance as possible.

At Enzelli there is a lagoon which might, without difficulty, be made into a good harbour, but the bar is so shallow that only very small steamers can cross, and if the sea is rough the launch in which passengers are landed cannot get out, and when this unfortunately happens passengers must return to Baku and wait there six days for the next steamer. Enzelli is a small place lying very low on the shore of a lagoon, and consequently very feverish. There

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is a picturesque summer-house of the Shah in the form of a five-storied pagoda. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Minister in Teheran, came from Baku by the same steamer as we did, and the Shah's yacht was waiting to take him across the lagoon. He was good enough to ask us to accompany him, so we started at 12.30 p.m., and after an hour and three-quarters' steaming reached the entrance to a small creek on the other side of the lagoon. Here we got into rowing boats, and were towed up the creek for a little over an hour to Peribazaar, an important village.

Here we found carriages, and drove about four miles to Resht; the road, roughly paved with large stones, runs through a forest.

Resht was formerly the centre of a very important silk industry, but some few years ago the worms were attacked by disease and the trade has entirely gone. There is no hotel of any kind, and unless the traveller is fortunate enough to be the guest of one of the very few European residents, he must put up at the Caravanserai.

I will here digress in order to touch on a few points of importance to travellers. First as to the best time to undertake the journey. We landed at Enzelli on November 8th, and left Bushire December 15th. We had no rain or snow all the way, but in this we were fortunate, as rain was long over-due. If the autumn be chosen the date of arrival in the country should be about a month or five weeks earlier. The autumn season has its advantages, as the weather gets cooler each day, and there is no difficulty in crossing the streams. On the other hand, after the summer's baking the country is perfectly barren, which naturally detracts much from the beauty of the landscape, and also gives a wrong impression of the fertility of the soil. In the Spring, say March and April, the country is at its best, but the heat is likely to be oppressive, and the traveller may be delayed by floods caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains.

The second question, and one of hardly less importance, is that of kit. An English saddle and snaffle bridle (two reins), knives, forks, spoons, enamel plates and drinking cups, towels, indiarubber bath, macintosh, fur-lined gloves and a sun-hat (terai by preference) are essentials, and which must be brought from Europe. As both great heat and cold are likely to be encountered, provision in the matter of clothing must be made accordingly, and thick rugs should be taken for use at night. If the traveller has any introductions a dress suit is necessary.

It is very advisable—and, in fact, if more than two travel together, absolutely necessary—that the baggage should not exceed what may be carried on the riding horses, in saddle bags and bundles (hold-alls) which may be strapped behind the saddles. As the traveller will be sure to take a servant, and a post-boy always accompanies him, their two horses may be counted upon for carrying baggage. A good-sized macintosh sheet is useful to cover the bedding during the day and to go under it at night; a few straps are also very useful. Luncheon baskets and a good supply of small bottles of Liebig or Bovril will be found invaluable. Spirit lamps are useless, and the servant can purchase the necessary cooking utensils for a small amount. Fire-arms for protection are not necessary.

At Baku should be purchased tinned soups and meats, biscuits, cheese, tea, &c., sufficient to last till Teheran. These are only to supplement what can be bought in the country, such as fresh meat, eggs, and bread, which can be found almost everywhere. In Resht saddle bags of native make and a piece of felt for saddle cloth should be obtained. It would be well to bring from Europe strong linen or waterproof bags, with folding flaps at the top, to fit into the saddle bags to keep out dust and wet. They should be about 2 ft. 6 in. in depth, and 1½ ft. wide.

Large sacks of strong linen open at one end must also be obtained; these are filled with chopped straw at night and make excellent beds.

The monetary unit of the country is the kran. The value varies; at the end of 1889 the exchange was 35 to the pound sterling. Prices are generally quoted in tomans (10 krans), but the kran and 2-kran piece are the coins mostly in use. Sufficient krans should be bought at Baku to pay the expenses at

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Teheran. We have correspondents in the chief towns who cash the circular notes issued by us.

A few words about the cost of travelling through Persia. The trip is not an expensive one. The chief item is for horses, the tariff being one kran per farsakh per horse, the chargard chapar's (post-boy) horse being paid for at the same rate. A farsakh is about the distance a laden mule can travel in an hour, and varies from three to four miles, according to the nature of the country. The distance travelled on horseback can be roughly ascertained from the table which follows. The road is divided into two stages of 20 to 30 or 32 miles; at the end of each stage the horses are changed and the post-boy expects a fee.

The living expenses amount to very little, as nothing is paid for accommodation in the post-houses or chapar-khanas, as they are called, beyond a tip to the man in charge. Water, fuel, food, &c., of course, must be paid for. Our agreement with the servant from Teheran to Bushire was as follows:—8 tomans a month to include road allowance for food, &c., 2½ tomans as a present for boots, &c., 25 tomans for his mule and road expenses back from Bushire, and a present of 5 tomans if we were satisfied with him. We of course paid his horse while he was with us.

On travelling in Persia in general I may offer the following remarks. There are two modes of travelling, chaparing or posting and caravaning; both are, of course, on horseback. The former, though very fatiguing, is the one usually adopted, as by this means three or four stages may be covered in a day, changing horses at each stage. The tariff is fixed by Government. The horses are usually miserable animals, but warm up after a short time, and eight miles an hour may be done without difficulty where the road is good. The night is spent in the post-houses, usually little better than mud hovels, with no furniture, but plenty of dirt. This does not apply to the road from Resht to Teheran, where they are better and furnished, some of them with great attention to detail, the proprietor supplying even hair and tooth brush. The inconveniences and fatigue are very great, and the trip is certainly one that ladies should not undertake.

The other method of travelling, caravaning, means taking the same animals right through, so that only one stage a day can be covered. This makes the journey long, monotonous and expensive, and is not to be recommended.

I will now give some information about the road through the country.

We left Resht on November 9th, 1889, at 8·20 a.m.; country level and wooded, mountains thinly covered with snow seen in the distance. First station Koodoom, 24 miles, arrived at 11·40 a.m., lunched and started again at 1·15 p.m. In five miles the Safed Rud, or White River, is reached, and the road enters the hills and runs beside the river to Rustemabad. Scenery pretty and park-like, snow mountains in the distance. Reached Rustemabad 5·20 p.m., 18 miles from Kodoom. Nov. 10, left Rustemabad 7·15 a.m.; road very bad; scenery wild and rugged. No vegetation but a few clumps of olives; very little cultivation. After half an hour for breakfast crossed the Menjil Bridge and left the Safed Rud. Half a mile further reached village of Menjil at 12·10 p.m., 17 miles. Changed horses and reached Pa Chenar 4·30 p.m., 18 miles.

November 11th.—Left Pa Chenar at 3·45 a.m. by brilliant moonlight. Stiff climb to top of Kazan Pass, about 7,500 ft.; reached the summit in about three hours, and the village of Kazan ten minutes later. Rested an hour, and descended to Masreh, reaching there 10·10 a.m., sixteen miles from Pa Chenar. Road improved, and we soon reached the plain, and Kazrin at 4·0 p.m., sixteen miles. Made this stage very slowly, as the horses were dead tired. Kazrin is a town of some importance. A carriage road runs from here to Teheran, distance about 100 miles; may be done in twelve to eighteen hours. Road divided into six stages. We made the first, and stopped for the night.

November 12th.—With many delays for want of horses we did four stages, and had to stop the night at the last station before Teheran. Each stage is about sixteen miles. Road entirely devoid of interest until Demavend is sighted. This is a fine cone about 19,000 ft., and is about forty miles from the road.

November 13th.—Got away before sunrise and reached Teheran at 8·0 a.m.

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In Teheran there is very little to interest the traveller, and three or four days there are quite ample.

Left Teheran November 21st, 8·30 a.m.—Wind blowing a gale and bringing clouds of dust across the road.

First stage, Robat Kerim, seven farsakhs; second stage, Pik, six farsakhs.

November 22nd.—Left 7·15 a.m. Kushki Birham, four farsakhs, 10·0 a.m.; Rahemt Abad, seven farsakhs, 3·0 p.m.; Koom, three farsakhs, 6·30 p.m.

Road good nearly all the way. In Koom there is a very good Mémankhana, or guest house. The population of Koom is said to be 35,000. There is a very sacred Mosque there.

November 23rd.—Left Koom, 8·15 a.m.; Passan Goon, four farsakhs, 11·0 a.m.; Sinsin, seven farsakhs, 4·0 p.m.; Kashan, six farsakhs, 8·0 p.m.

Kashan is a large town with an important silk industry. Road—first eleven farsakhs level, but cut up and stony, last part excellent.

November 24th.—Left Kashan 8·15 a.m. Road very stony, but level for sixteen miles, then mountains and steady ascent over very bad road to a huge bund forming a reservoir, now dry.

One farsakh beyond, and seven from Kashan, is Koh Rud, in the midst of orchards and fields. From thence reached top of the pass, nearly 9,000 feet, in an hour and a half. Soh five farsakhs from Koh Rud. Very cold after sunset. We stopped for the night one farsakh before Soh, at a telegraph station.

November 25th.—Left the sleeping place at 7·30 a.m., arrived Soh 8·5 a.m.; Monchakha, seven farsakhs, 11·45 a.m., Gez, six farsakhs, 4·5 p.m.; Ispahan, four farsakhs, 8·0 p.m. Went on to Julfa, the suburb where all the Europeans live. Ispahan is a thoroughly oriental city, and the bazaars are very fine; beyond this and the life of the streets there is nothing to be seen.

From Ispahan we made the journey as follows:—Dep. Ispahan 12·15 p.m., arr. Marg 1·50 p.m., three farsakhs; dep. Marg 2·20 p.m., arr. Magar 5·15 p.m., six farsakhs; dep. Magar 7·50 a.m., arr. Koomesheh 11·15 a.m., five farsakhs; dep. Koomesheh 12·0 noon, arr. Mahsond Beg 2·40 p.m., four farsakhs; dep. Mahsond Beg 3·10 p.m., arr. Yezdikaza 8·0 p.m., six farsakhs; dep. Yezdikaza 8·15 a.m., arr. Shulgestun 11·20 a.m., six farsakhs; dep. Shulgestun 12·50 p.m., arr. Abadeh 4·30 p.m., five farsakhs; dep. Abadeh 6·40 a.m., arr. Surmak 9·5 a.m., four farsakhs; dep. Surmak 9·50 a.m., arr. Khanikorah, 1·10 p.m., seven farsakhs; dep. Khanikorah 1·30 p.m., arr. Dehbid 4·30 p.m., five farsakhs. Dehbid is 7,000 feet above the sea and intensely cold. Dep. Dehbid 8·0 a.m., arr. Murgab 1·15 p.m., eight farsakhs; dep. Murgab 2·20 p.m., arr. Kavamabad 6·35 p.m., six farsakhs; dep. Kavamabad 7·20 p.m., arr. Sivend 9·0 p.m., one and a half farsakhs; dep. Sivend 8 a.m., arr. Ponsa 11 a.m., four and a half farsakhs.

From Ponsa to Persepolis is about one farsakh. The ruins are well worth a visit.

Zergan is six farsakhs from Ponsa. On the way Bendemirs stream is crossed by a stone bridge. Zergan to Shiraz is five farsakhs.

I have given the times of arrival and departure that travellers may have an idea of the time spent in the saddle, but as we required five horses, one at least was sure to be bad. We travelled in consequence slower than would be necessary if only three or four were used. Shiraz like Ispahan is thoroughly oriental, but there is nothing of any particular interest. From Shiraz to Bushire the road is so bad that there are no post horses; we therefore hired horses and mules to take us the whole distance in six days.

The road, a succession of passes which descend in huge steps to the level of the Persian Gulf. They are very rough and it is safer to go down them on foot. We spent the first night at Khanizinian, 8 farsakhs; the second at Miankotal, 6 farsakhs; third, Kazrun, 7 farsakhs; fourth, Konatakteh, 11 farsakhs; fifth, Borasjoon, 9 farsakhs. Here the passes are finished and sea level is nearly reached. We found ourselves in a different climate; the night was quite hot. From Borasjoon to Shif is 8 farsakhs. From here boat may be taken to Bushire. The Resident, Colonel Ross, very kindly sent his steam launch to meet us, so we got across in about two hours. An early start should be made from Borasjoon, as there is no accommodation at Shif.

We reached Bushire on December 12th, and left by the British India steamer for India, &c.

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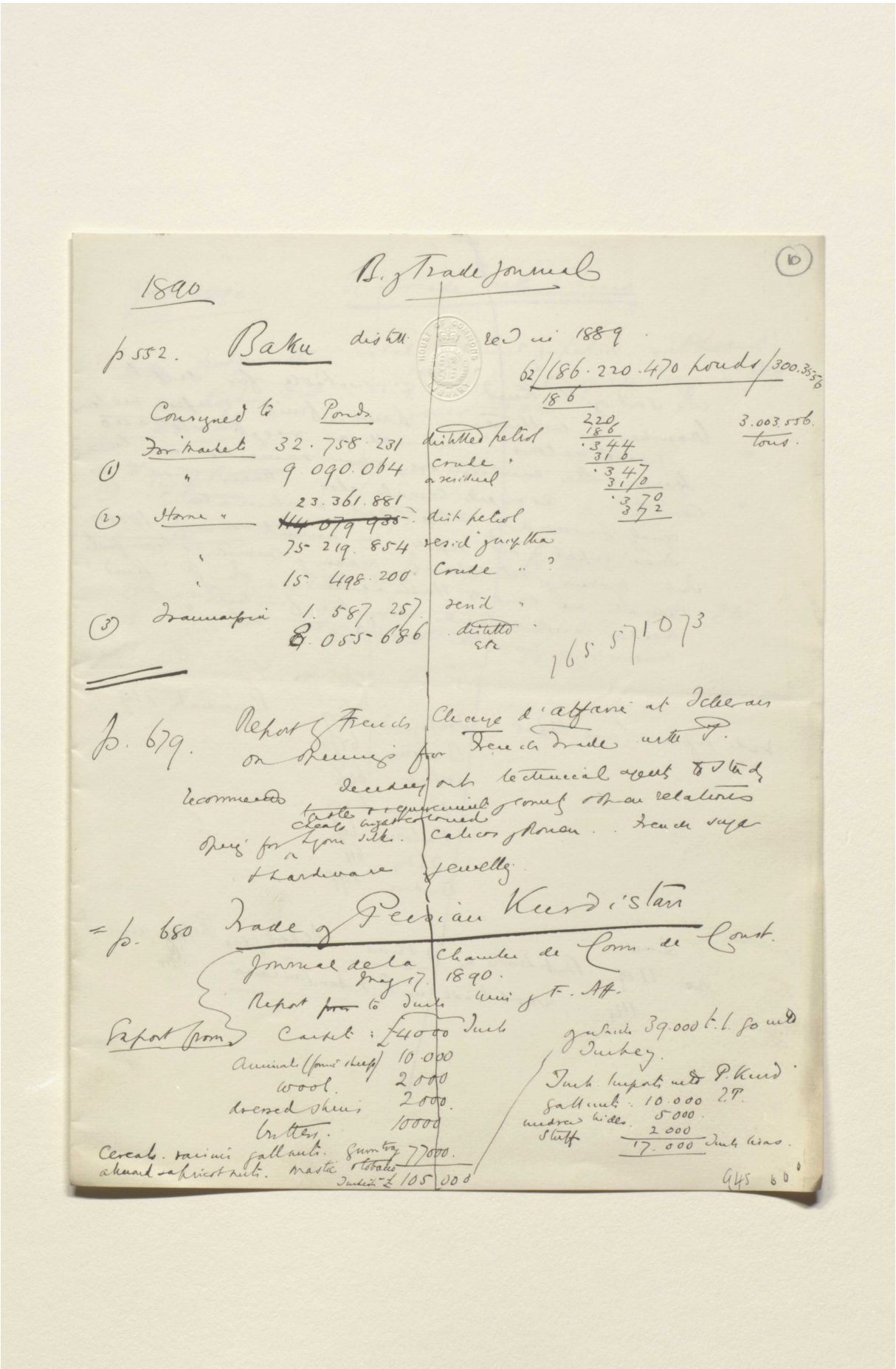

(10)

1890 B. of Trade Journal

p 552. Baku distill. rec'd in 1889.

62/186.220.470 pounds/300.3556
186

220
186
·344
316
·347
310
·370
372

3.003.556.
tons.

Consigned to	Pounds	
For markets	32.758.231	distilled petrol
(1) "	9.090.064	crude " or residual
(2) Home "	23.361.881 ~~114.079.935~~	dist petrol
"	75.219.854	resid. gasoline
"	15.498.200	Crude " ?
(3) Transcaspia	1.587.257	resid "
	8.055.686	distilled etc

165 571073

p. 679. Report of French Chargé d'affaires at Teheran on openings for French trade with P. recommends decidedly ... technical agents to study ~~taste & requirements~~ ... relations ... cheap bright coloured ... opening for ... Lyons silks. Calicos of Rouen. French sugar & hardware jewellery.

= p. 680 Trade of Persian Kurdistan

Journal de la Chambre de Com. de Const. May 17. 1890.
Report ~~from~~ to Dutch Min of F. Aff.

Export from Carpets: £4000 Dutch
Animals (fourni sheep) 10.000
wool. 2000
dressed skins 2000.
butters. 10000
Cereals. raisins gallants. Gum tragacanth 77000.
almond sapricot nuts. mastic & tobacco
Indirect £ 105.000

of which 39.000 t.l. go into Turkey.
Dutch imports into P. Kurd.
Gallants: 10.000 P.T.
undrawn hides. 5000.
Stuff 2000
17.000 Dutch lisas.

945 60

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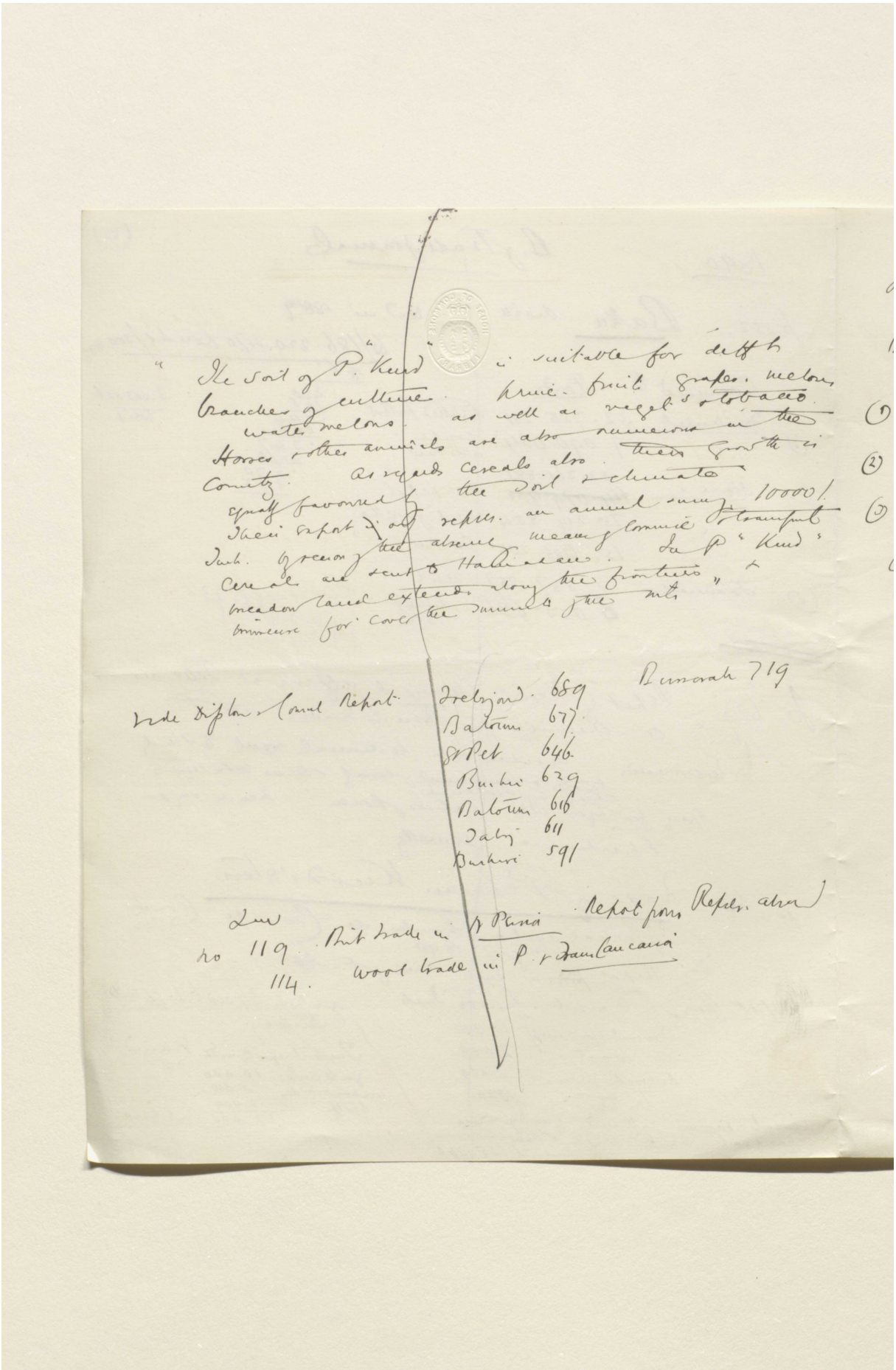

"The soil of P. "Kind" is suitable for diff^t branches of culture. Prime fruit grapes, melons, water melons, as well as vegets & tobacco. Horses & other animals are also numerous in the Country. As regards cereals also, their growth is equally favoured by the soil & climate. Their export is only repres. an annual sum of 10000/. Inh. by reason of the absence, means of commun. & transport cereals are sent to Hamadan. In P. "Kind" broadcast land extends along the frontiers, & immense for cover the summits of the mts."

Burrorah 719

Vide Diplom. & Consul Report.

Trebizond	689
Batoum	677
St Pet	646
Bushire	629
Batoum	616
Tabriz	611
Bushire	591

Lim

no 119. Brit trade in N. Persia. Report from Repres. abroad

114. Wool trade in P. & Trans Caucasia

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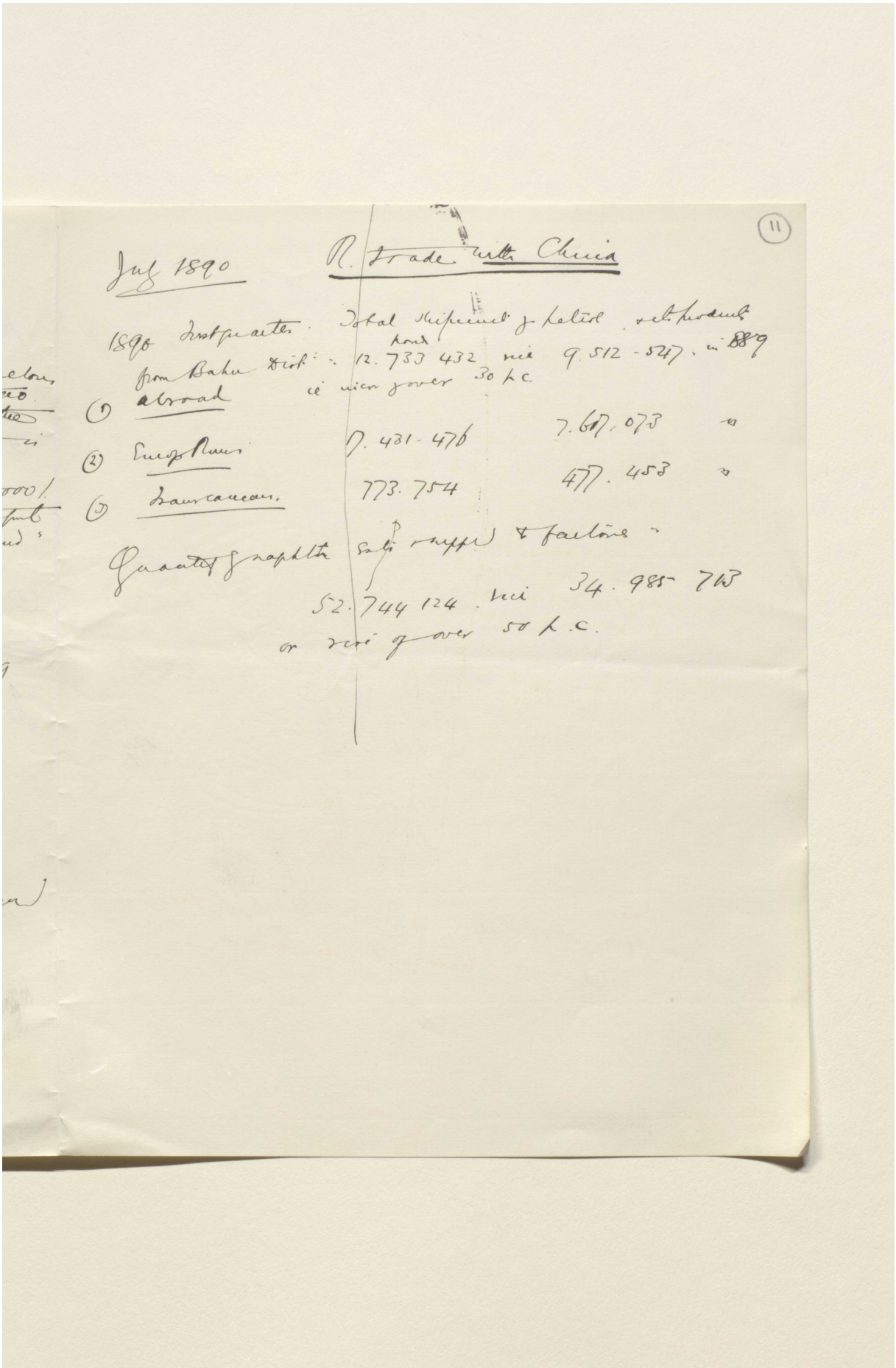

(11)

July 1890 R. Trade with China

1890 First quarter. Total shipment of petrol & its products from Bahu Dist: 12.733 432 pond vice 9.512-547 in 1889 ie incr of over 30 p.c.

(1) abroad

(2) Europ Russ 7.431-476 7.617.073 "

(3) Transcaucasus 773.754 477.453 "

Quantity of naphtha sales & supplied to factories 52.744 124 vice 34.985 713 or rise of over 50 p.c.

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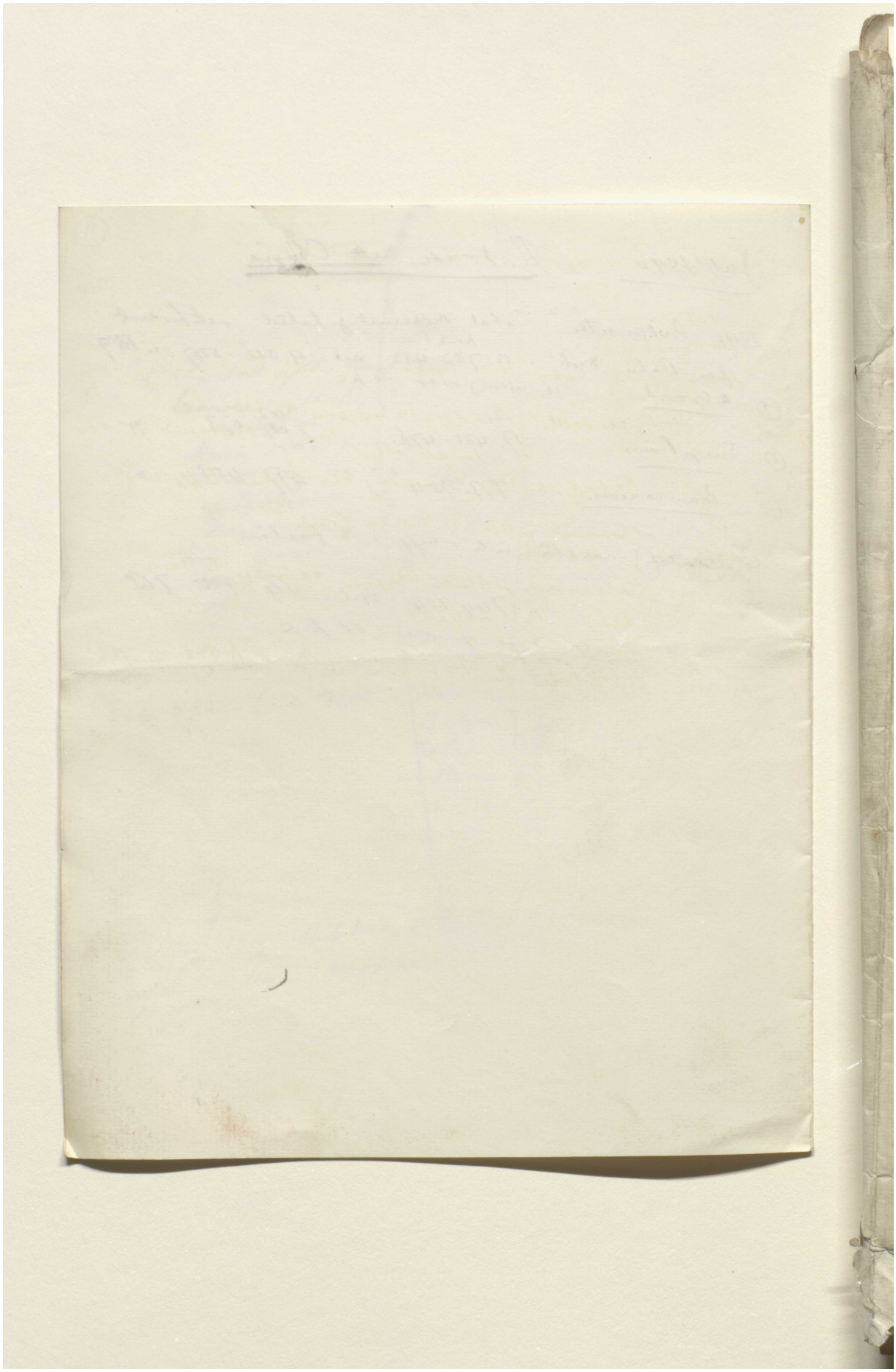

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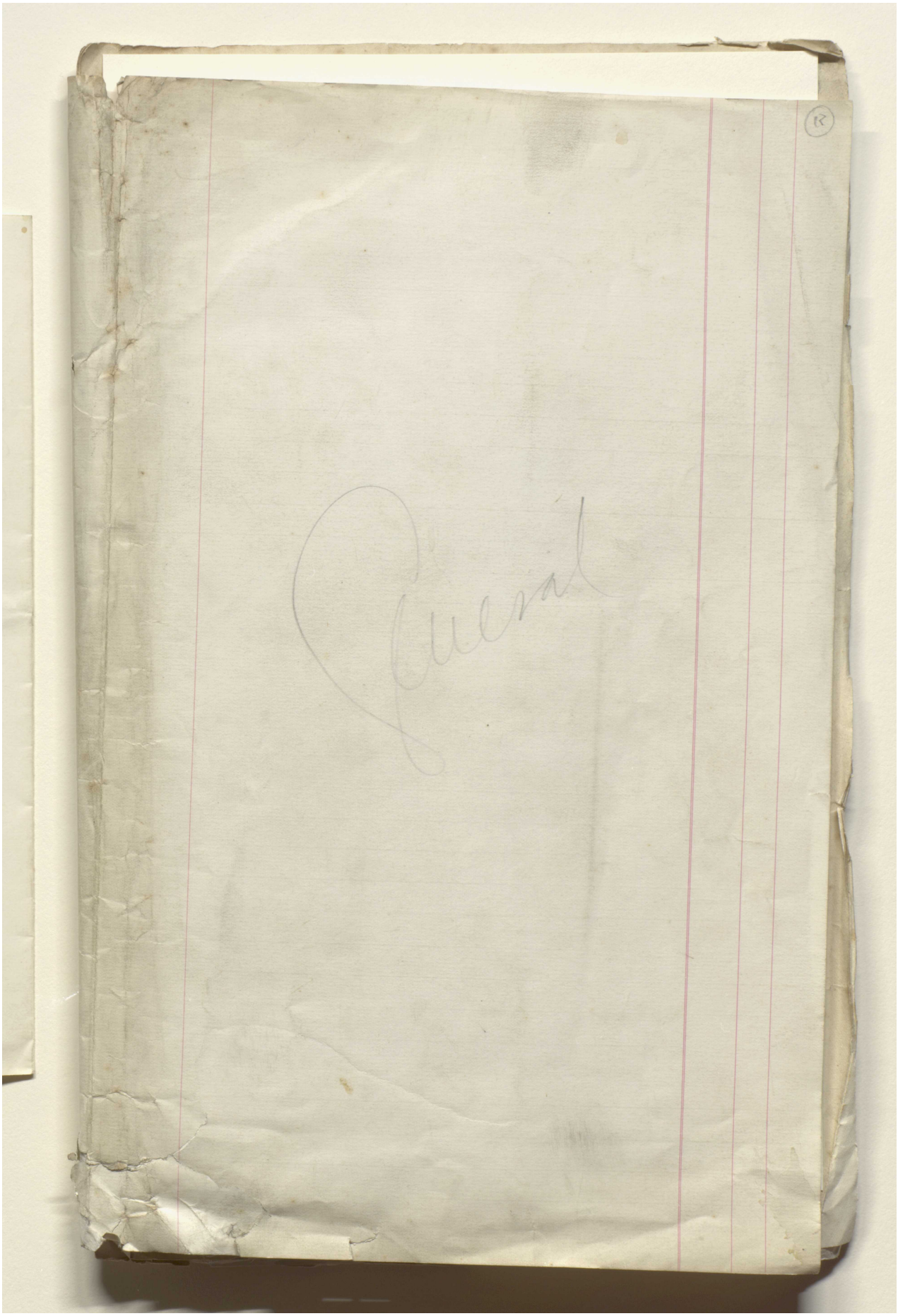

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(15)

English Prospectus.

The Subscription List will be opened simultaneously in London, Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1890, and will be closed on or before Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1890.

Subscriptions will be received in Paris by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, in Berlin by Messrs. Hardy & Co., Behrenstrasse, 2, and in Amsterdam by De Twentsche Bankvereeniging, B. W. Blijdenstein & Co.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.

CAPITAL £650,000 in 64,740 ORDINARY SHARES of £10 each, and 2,600 FOUNDERS' SHARES of £1 each.

The whole of the Founders' Shares will be issued to the Vendor Company, or its Shareholders, as fully paid up in part payment of the purchase consideration.

The Shareholders in the Vendor Company have, in the terms of this Prospectus, already applied for £215,800 (21,580 Shares) of the Ordinary Capital (being the largest amount permitted by the rules of the London Stock Exchange) which amount the Directors will allot in full.

APPLICATIONS will now be received for the remaining capital, namely

£431,600 in 43,160 Ordinary Shares

payable as follows:—10s. on application; £2. 10s. on allotment; £2. 10s. on the 10th day of December, 1890; £2. 10s. on the 10th day of January, 1891; £2 on the 10th day of February, 1891.

Share Warrants to Bearer will be issued to any Shareholder requiring the same at any time after the Shares are fully paid up.

The Founders' Shares will not receive dividends in any year until the Ordinary Shares shall have received 15 per cent. dividend for that year. The remaining profits will then be divided in equal moieties between the Ordinary Shares and the Founders' Shares.

DIRECTORS.

The Honble. ROBERT W. GROSVENOR (Chairman Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited), 37, Park Lane, London, W. (*Chairman*).
FREDERICK D. SASSOON, Esq. (Director Trust and Loan Company of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited), 125, Piccadilly, London, W.
LORD NORREYS, 10, George Yard, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
*JOHN HIGSON, Esq. (Messrs. J. & P. Higson), 18, Booth Street, Manchester.
*THOMAS BROOKS, Esq., Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancashire.

* Being Shareholders in the Vendor Company will join the Board after allotment and completion of the purchase.

BANKERS.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

GEORGE W. DAWES, Esq., 5, Lothbury, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.
GEORGE NORBURY, Esq., 1, Police Street, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.
Messrs. N. LEA & SON, 38, Bennett's Hill, and Stock Exchange, Birmingham.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WILSON, BRISTOWS & CARPMAEL, 1, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. THOMAS, WADE, GUTHRIE & Co., 10, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C. and 71, King Street, Manchester.

SECRETARY *pro. tem.*
J. W. BIGGS, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
5, Lothbury, London, E.C.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA, LIMITED, has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the important Concession granted by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, for the monopoly of the purchase, sale and manufacture, in Persia, of the whole of the Tobacco produced in the Persian Empire.

The area of the Persian Empire is 636,000 square miles and its population is estimated at about 10 millions.*

* *See Letter from the Director-General of Customs in Persia enclosed.*

The Concession grants the sole and exclusive right for the term of 50 years of purchasing, selling and manufacturing Tobacco of all kinds grown in Persia, and provides that an annual rent of £15,000 and one-fourth of the annual profits, after payment of all expenses of working the undertaking and of 5 per cent. upon the capital employed, shall be paid to the Persian Government.

The Concession was granted by His Majesty the Shah, and the Imperial Government of Persia on the 8th March, 1890, and registered at the British Legation at Teheran on the 9th May, 1890.

The cultivation of Tobacco forms an important branch of industry and trade in the Persian Empire. Tobacco in Persia is regarded almost as a necessary of life, and as such is used by both sexes of all classes. In the form of Tumbaku, it is largely exported to Turkey and Egypt, and also to India, Syria, Arabia, Afghanistan and other places. The consular reports shew that a large quantity is annually shipped from the Persian Gulf Ports as well as from Trebizond on the Black Sea.

The annual consumption of Tobacco in Persia is estimated by M. Antoine Kitabgi, the Director-General of Customs in Persia, who has been officially permitted to give his assistance and advice, to be not less than 18,000,000 batmans, and the annual quantity exported not less than 1,500,000 batmans (*a batman is about equal to 7 lbs. English*). Translation of a letter dated the 2nd day of August, 1890, from M. Kitabgi on the cultivation, use and exportation of Persian Tobacco is enclosed.

The Persian Government undertakes by the terms of the Concession to support and protect the Corporation in carrying on their business, and has a direct interest in doing so, as it will share in the profits realized. The Concession further provides that should any difference arise between the Imperial Government and the Corporation, it shall be determined by an Arbitrator to be appointed in default of agreement by one of the representatives of the United States of America, or of Germany or Austria, resident at Teheran.

In framing the Concession advantage was taken of the experience gained in the working and administration of the Turkish Tobacco Régie, and careful consideration was given to the various questions of administration and management which had arisen in connection with the Turkish Monopoly established in the latter part of 1884. The Concession consequently provides for the registration of the cultivators of Tobacco, the issue of licenses by the Corporation to Traders, the prohibition of the transport and carriage of Tobacco without the sanction of the Corporation, and for the punishment by the Government authorities of persons offending against the provisions of the Concession.

The Corporation is thus protected against difficulties which the Turkish Tobacco Régie had to contend with when first established, and inasmuch as the rent payable by them is only £15,000 per annum, as against £630,000 per annum payable by the Turkish Régie, and the term of their Concession is for 50 years, as against the term of only 30 years in the case of the Turkish Concession, their business will be entered on under much more favourable conditions.

The gross receipts of the Turkish Régie for the year 1889, as shewn by their published accounts, amounted to £1,678,540, and the net profits (before deducting the rent payable to the Turkish Government) to £838,000. The population included in the Turkish Régie is estimated on high authority at about 15 millions—that of Persia is estimated by M. Kitabgi at about 10 millions. Assuming these figures to be correct and that the Persians smoke per head only as much as the Turks, the net profits to be derived from the working of the Persian Concession, estimating the same percentage of working expenses, should be £558,000.

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Taking the net profits however at £500,000 0s. 0d. per annum, the following would be the result :—

Net profits per annum			£500,000 0 0
Less yearly rent payable to the Persian Government	£15,000 0 0		
5 per cent. on Capital	32,500 0 0		
		47,500 0 0	
		452,500 0 0	
Less one-fourth payable to the Persian Government		113,125 0 0	
		339,375 0 0	
Add 5 per cent. deducted as above		32,500 0 0	
Total net Annual Profits to Corporation		£371,875 0 0	

The sum of £97,110 will be required to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, leaving a balance of £274,765 for division in equal moieties between the Ordinary Shares and the Founders' Shares.

It is intended to establish depôts and agencies in Persia in the various centres where Tobacco is grown, and for these and other purposes connected with their business the Corporation are under the terms of the Concession entitled to acquire and hold lands.

The Concession also provides that all machinery, materials, and things necessary for the purposes of the Corporation entering the Country shall be free from customs and other duties, and that the Persian Government shall not increase the taxes and dues now levied upon Tobacco during the term of the Concession. These taxes and dues are very light.

The Corporation will acquire the Concession on the terms embodied in the contract of the 3rd day of November, 1890, below mentioned. The consideration payable under that contract is £297,400 in cash, and in addition the allotment of the 2,600 Founders' Shares as fully paid up. The Vendor Company by that contract reserves to itself the right, and undertakes to make application in the terms of this Prospectus, either itself, or by its Shareholders, for £215,800 (21,580 Shares) of the Ordinary Capital and the same will be allotted in full. The present issue has been fixed on the footing that the Company is to be furnished with a working capital of £350,000.

The Vendor Company, who acquired the Concession direct from the Concessionaire and is re-selling the same at a profit, agrees to pay all the expenses of the formation of the Corporation up to allotment, and all commissions and charges in connection with the present issue.

The only contracts entered into are (1) a contract dated the 3rd day of May, 1890, between Gerald Francis Talbot (the Concessionaire) and the Eastern Concessions Syndicate, Limited; (2) A contract dated the 3rd day of November, 1890, between the Eastern Concessions Syndicate, Limited (the Vendor Company), and the Corporation; (3) A contract dated the 19th day of September, 1890, between the Eastern Concessions Syndicate, Limited, and John Byron Dawes, relating to the underwriting of a part of the capital of the Company. All subscribers for Shares will be deemed to have accepted the information given in this Prospectus as full and sufficient notice and particulars of all such contracts as are above specified or referred to, and to have waived all right to any further notice or particulars thereof whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The contract between the Vendor Company and the Corporation above mentioned, together with the original Concession in Persian, and an English translation thereof, certified by the English Legation at Teheran, and also the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation, and the original letter of M. Antoine Kitabgi above referred to, can be inspected at the office of the Corporation's Solicitors.

Applications for Shares should be made on the enclosed form, and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C., accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share.

In cases where no allotment is made the deposits will be returned in full, and where the amount allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus deposits will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers of the Corporation, and at the Offices of the Corporation.

3rd November, 1890.

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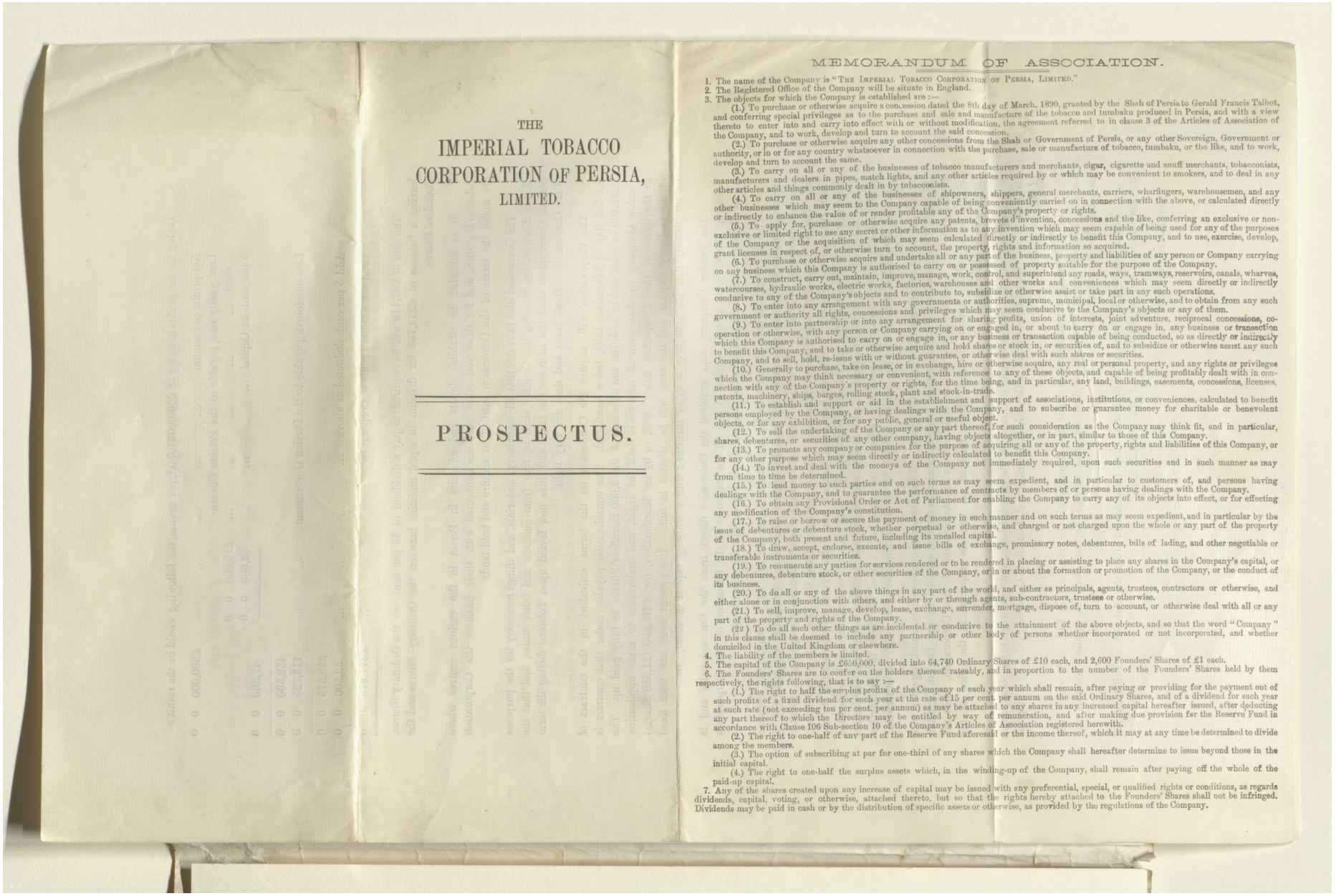

THE

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The name of the Company is "The Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, Limited."
2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situate in England.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are :—

(1.) To purchase or otherwise acquire a concession dated the 8th day of March, 1890, granted by the Shah of Persia to Gerald Francis Talbot, and conferring special privileges as to the purchase and sale and manufacture of the tobacco and tumbaku produced in Persia, and with a view thereto to enter into and carry into effect with or without modification, the agreement referred to in clause 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and to work, develop and turn to account the said concession.

(2.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any other concessions from the Shah or Government of Persia, or any other Sovereign, Government or authority, or in or for any country whatsoever in connection with the purchase, sale or manufacture of tobacco, tumbaku, or the like, and to work, develop and turn to account the same.

(3.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of tobacco manufacturers and merchants, cigar, cigarette and snuff merchants, tobacconists, manufacturers and dealers in pipes, match lights, and any other articles required by or which may be convenient to smokers, and to deal in any other articles and things commonly dealt in by tobacconists.

(4.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of shipowners, shippers, general merchants, carriers, wharfingers, warehousemen, and any other businesses which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

(5.) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, concessions and the like, conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, the property, rights and information so acquired.

(6.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or Company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of the Company.

(7.) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, reservoirs, canals, wharves, watercourses, hydraulic works, electric works, factories, warehouses and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in any such operations.

(8.) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them.

(9.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, co-operation or otherwise, with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted, so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in, or securities of, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such Company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securities.

(10.) Generally to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient, with reference to any of these objects, and capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the Company's property or rights, for the time being, and in particular, any land, buildings, easements, concessions, licenses, patents, machinery, ships, barges, rolling stock, plant and stock-in-trade.

(11.) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, or conveniences, calculated to benefit persons employed by the Company, or having dealings with the Company, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object.

(12.) To sell the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular, shares, debentures, or securities of any other company, having objects altogether, or in part, similar to those of this Company.

(13.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company.

(14.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

(15.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of, and persons having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of or persons having dealings with the Company.

(16.) To obtain any Provisional Order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution.

(17.) To raise or borrow or secure the payment of money in such manner and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, whether perpetual or otherwise, and charged or not charged upon the whole or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital.

(18.) To draw, accept, endorse, execute, and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

(19.) To remunerate any parties for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place any shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company, or the conduct of its business.

(20.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise.

(21.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, exchange, surrender, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company.

(22.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and so that the word "Company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The capital of the Company is £650,000, divided into 64,740 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, and 2,600 Founders' Shares of £1 each.
6. The Founders' Shares are to confer on the holders thereof rateably, and in proportion to the number of the Founders' Shares held by them respectively, the rights following, that is to say :—

(1.) The right to half the surplus profits of the Company of each year which shall remain, after paying or providing for the payment out of such profits of a fixed dividend for such year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the said Ordinary Shares, and of a dividend for such year at such rate (not exceeding ten per cent. per annum) as may be attached to any shares in any increased capital hereafter issued, after deducting any part thereof to which the Directors may be entitled by way of remuneration, and after making due provision for the Reserve Fund in accordance with Clause 106 Sub-section 10 of the Company's Articles of Association registered herewith.

(2.) The right to one-half of any part of the Reserve Fund aforesaid or the income thereof, which it may at any time be determined to divide among the members.

(3.) The option of subscribing at par for one-third of any shares which the Company shall hereafter determine to issue beyond those in the initial capital.

(4.) The right to one-half the surplus assets which, in the winding-up of the Company, shall remain after paying off the whole of the paid-up capital.

7. Any of the shares created upon any increase of capital may be issued with any preferential, special, or qualified rights or conditions, as regards dividends, capital, voting, or otherwise, attached thereto, but so that the rights hereby attached to the Founders' Shares shall not be infringed. Dividends may be paid in cash or by the distribution of specific assets or otherwise, as provided by the regulations of the Company.

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [16v] (33/1386)
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(17)

No. 7.—21/10/90.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

THE PERSIAN CONCESSIONS CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890.

CAPITAL, £500,000,

In 50,000 Shares, of which 49,950 are Ordinary Shares of £10 each and 500 are Founders' Shares of £1 each.

The Ordinary Shares will be entitled to a Preferential Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and after the provision for a Reserve Fund to one-half of all surplus Profits.

Issue of 49,950 Shares of £10 each and 500 Founders' Shares of £1 each.

The 500 Founders' Shares, with 20,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, are issued to and taken in part payment of the Purchase price by the IMPERIAL INTERNATIONAL COMPANY OF PERSIA, LIMITED, who are the Vendors of the Conce-sions, and promote this Company.

Messrs. are authorised to invite Subscriptions for the remaining 29,950 Ordinary Shares of £10 each of the above issue, payable £1 per Share on application, £4 per Share on allotment, and the balance in Calls not exceeding £2 each, and at intervals of not less than two months between each Call.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman. *Vice-Chairman.*

SOLICITORS.

BANKERS.

AUDITORS.

SECRETARY *pro tem.*

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

Moorgate St

38 & 39, ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS OF CORPORATION.

THE PERSIAN CONCESSIONS CORPORATION, LIMITED, is incorporated to develop and work the Industries, Agricultural Resources, and trade of the Persian Empire, and for that purpose to acquire in the first instance from the Imperial International Company of Persia, Limited, a Concession for the monopoly of "Wines and Alcohols" already granted by His Imperial Majesty the SHAH OF PERSIA, and to provide the necessary working Capital for maintaining and working that Concession, as well as to secure and carry out all other Concessions which may hereafter be granted to it.

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PERSIA AS A FIELD OF ENTERPRISE.

The Empire of Persia possesses enormous natural wealth, almost wholly undeveloped, and abounds with the most valuable vegetable and mineral productions. The recent establishment of a State Bank, among other acts of wise statesmanship, indicates a desire on the part of the SHAH OF PERSIA to develop that wealth, and a wide field of enterprise awaits the operations of this Corporation.

Statistics concerning the commercial, industrial, and financial position of Persia are so difficult of authentication that the calculations contained in this Prospectus, although supplied from the most trustworthy sources, must be accepted as only approximate.

WINES AND ALCOHOL CONCESSION.

Apart from the very great value of the several Concessions to be obtained, all of which may be expected to yield large returns, the profit derivable from the Concession for Wines and Alcohols—the subject of the Firman below mentioned—is *alone* dealt with in this Prospectus.

FIRST CONCESSION TO BE WORKED.

The Concession for Wines and Alcohols is granted by Firman under date 17/29 May, 1889, signed by H.I.M. the SHAH OF PERSIA.

A translation of the Firman made from the Persian Text, and of the subsequent document, accompanies this Prospectus, and extended by a dastemhat signed by H.I. Majesty on the September, 1890.

TERMS OF CONCESSION.

The terms briefly are :—

1.—The monopoly of the manufacture of Wines and Alcohols and of the establishment of manufactories for that purpose throughout Persia under the protection of the Persian Government.

2.—The right of pre-emption over the produce of the Vineyards of Persia and over the Cereal Crops required for the manufacture of Wine and Spirits.

3.—The duration of the Concession is fifty years. On the expiration of that period, all the property of the Concessionnaires used in the business will become that of the State.

4.—Special privileges are given for sites of Manufactories and Warehouses, land for cultivation, and timber required.

5.—No local Taxes are to be charged, except the Octroi or town dues.

No Property Tax is to be levied.

Export duties are not to be imposed till three years of the Concession have expired and are then to be only at the rate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem.*

All machinery, material, &c., required to be imported for the purposes of the Concession are to be free of Duty.

6.—The only exception to the monopoly is to be the manufacture of Wine required for private consumption by individuals. In Persia this right to private manufacture is confined to a few of the great families.

7.—The Concession is subject to an annual duty of 25,000 Tomans, equivalent to about £8,000.

WINES.

The Persian Empire has an area of 636,000 square miles, or about thrice that of France, with which as a Wine-growing country it may be advantageously compared ; its climate is eminently favourable to the Vine, which there flourishes profusely on its native soil, and it is estimated that the present produce in Grapes equals that of France, and could be easily increased threefold.

The Grapes produced in Persia are of the finest quality, and are excessively cheap.

The Wines of Shiraz and Hamadan would find a ready market in Europe as really high-class *crûs*. The Shiraz Wine is of great natural alcoholic strength, possessing all the qualities of the very highest class Sherries : this, the most expensive Wine to produce, costs in ordinary seasons *about fourpence a bottle*, and is sold in the country at tenpence a bottle within the year. The Wine of Hamadan resembles a delicious Hock : it costs twopence a bottle to produce, and finds a ready sale at Teheran *at one shilling and eightpence* a bottle, while large quantities are exported both to Russia and Turkish Arabia. The Wines of Teheran much resemble Burgundies, and costing the same to produce as the Wine of Hamadan command about half its price. The entire vintage is absorbed by the city of Teheran alone. The Wine of Ispahan is of two kinds—viz., a white wine with a Muscat flavour, and a strong red wine resembling Port , both contain much natural alcohol, and these Wines could be exported to France easily and with advantage. The supply of Wines suitable for conversion into bottled brandy is enormous, and this brandy would find an unfailing market in India.

At all the places named and throughout the principal Wine-producing zones in Persia, very fine Wine is at present manufactured with the rudest and most primitive appliances ; but the expert, with proper plant and the latest manufacturing improvements, would be able to enhance very largely the commercial value in Europe of all Persian Wines. The primitive method of making Wine causes it to be an exceedingly lengthy process. It is only the very wealthy who manufacture wine in their own houses. They do so in order to avoid adulteration, and would purchase as soon as they can obtain it unadulterated. Wine-making in Persia for trade is at present almost wholly in the hands of the Armenians and the Guebres, who adulterate freely, and invariably water the Wines and Spirits which they retail.

The highest cost of any Wine in Persia is now *about fourpence per quart*, and an almost unlimited supply at this price could be manufactured for export without the probability of any important rise in price. With little exception, Persian Wine is of much higher quality, and much better adapted for the French market, both for direct consumption and for blending purposes, than any now imported into France.

MARKETS.

The principal foreign markets for Persian Wine are France, Russia, and the East—China, India, and Japan ; for Ratni, Turkey, and Central Asia ; and for Brandy, India.

FRANCE.

France imports about four times as much Wine as she exports, and offers an almost unlimited market for the disposal of the produce of the Corporation. In 1889 she imported no less than 234,000,000 gallons, representing a gross declared value of nearly £15,000,000 sterling.

RUSSIA.

Russia in 1888 imported 1,738,000 gallons of Wine, at a declared value of £574,900, and with Russia a great trade may be established, for the reason that by the recent treaty with Persia a duty of only 5 per cent. is payable upon Wines and Spirits imported into Russia from Persia, as against 38 per cent. *ad valorem* levied on all Wines and Spirits imported from all other nations.

The Wines entering Russia from the North of Persia can reach the very heart of that country by water carriage through the Caspian up the Volga, and therefore at small cost of transport

The Persian Wine imported into Russia does not at present command a high price, owing to its being carelessly manufactured and passing through the hands of numerous middlemen before it reaches the consumer in *carboys* ; but if Persian Wine were sent into Russia *in wood and bottled*, a very large trade could be done *at once*, as the heavy land carriage and the enormous duty of 38 per cent. renders the price of the very inferior Wines brought from Hamburg almost prohibitive, and the better class Russian is only too anxious to obtain good Wine at any price.

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MARKET IN THE EAST.

The Eastern Market for the lighter class of Wines shipped *viâ* the Persian Gulf is also of appreciable extent, and peculiarly well situated to ensure a large outlet for Persian produce.

The Home Market is very considerable. The consumption of Wines and "Raki," or Arrack, by the natives of Persia is calculated to amount to 8,000,000 gallons yearly, while the dues paid on Wines and Spirits brought into Teheran exceed £25,000 annually.

"RAKI," OR ARRACK.

"Raki" or Arrack, a spirituous product of the grape with aromatic flavouring, is very largely consumed both in Persia and the adjoining countries of India, Beluchistan, Turkestan, and Afghanistan, where a very considerable market already exists which can easily be extended to very large proportions. It is estimated that the population of these countries, inclusive of Persia, exceeds 250 millions.

GRAIN ALCOHOLS.

In consequence of the abundant supply of grain of all kinds, which on account of cheap labour, low rental, and fertility of soil, is produced at small cost, the manufacture of Alcohol in several forms of other spirituous liquors at a very low price indeed can be undertaken. The chief Market for these productions will be Russia. The Russian Market, on account of the cheapness of production and very low Import Duty, may be expected to take an immense supply of Vodki, which can be imported at a lower price than the native Vodki can be produced.

RAISINS, GRAPES, &c.

The export of Raisins, of which there is not only an enormous consumption as a general article of food, but which enter considerably into the manufacture of European Wines, is one of the principal items of Persian commerce, and, although no exact statistics are forthcoming, it is known to have attained immense importance. Persian Raisins are sent in great quantities to Russia, Turkey, and other countries, and the right of pre-emption granted by the Firman to the Corporation will evidently give the latter a paramount control over this trade, which it is intended immediately to organise, and from which a large revenue may be derived without delay.

Fresh grapes, too, which are found in perfection in Shiraz, are packed in cotton-wool for transmission, *viâ* the Persian Gulf to India, where they command a high price.

LICENSES.

Apart from the above sources of revenue, the Company will establish Agencies and issue Licenses in Persia immediately, and it is estimated that an immediate revenue calculated to exceed £36,000 will be derived from this source alone, which would of itself be sufficient to pay a return of 7½ per cent. per annum upon the Capital of the Corporation.

FIRST ESTABLISHMENT.

The three principal zones of the Vine in Persia are Azerbaijan in the North-West, Shiraz in the South-West, and Khorassan in the North-East. It is intended to form the first establishment at Kasvin at a point close to the Russian frontier, chosen for facilities of inland transport and proximity to a Caspian port, and at Teheran. The province of Azerbaijan is thickly populated, and contains many important cities, including Tabriz with a population estimated at 125,000 inhabitants, Kasvin, Hamadan, and Senna, where Agencies will be established. Shiraz is connected by good roads with the port of Bushir, in the Persian Gulf, while Khorassan, of which the principal cities are Astrabad and Meshed, adjoins the Russian frontier, along which runs the line of railway from Samarcand to the Caspian Sea.

POLICY OF THE CORPORATION.

In carrying out the objects for which it has been formed, the Corporation is assured of the official favour and support of the principal Ministers of State in Persia. By aiding and fostering the resources of the Persian Empire, through the gradual extension of its operations, the Corporation should attain a vast power and control over the trade of the country, the ultimate limits of which it would be difficult to estimate.

The enlightened character of H.I.M. the SHAH, and his energetic action and conscientious desire to develop the rich resources of his Kingdom, are a guarantee for the prosperous nature of the business to be undertaken by the Corporation.

The Corporation has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. C. J. WILLS as their first Managing Director in Persia. Dr. WILLS has practised the medical profession in Persia for a period of nearly twenty years, and has by his long residence there necessarily acquired an intimate knowledge of the customs and habits of the inhabitants and the resources of the country. Dr. WILLS having himself moreover manufactured Wine and Spirits in Persia, and published a description of the methods of manufacture practised there, cannot fail to be a most efficient superintendent of the Corporation's operations.

VENDORS' CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE CONSIDERATION.

A Contract has been made between the Corporation and the Imperial International Company of Persia, Limited, dated September , 1890, under which the latter Company will be entitled to receive £200,000 in Ordinary Shares of the present issue £50,000 in Cash, and 500 Founders' Shares, which Shares—subject to the provisions for a Reserve Fund—are entitled to the balance of the profits of the Company not appropriated to the Ordinary Shares.

The Founders also pay all expenses of the formation of the Corporation and all other expenses up to Allotment.

WORKING CAPITAL.

The working Capital proposed is Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, which will be ample, inasmuch as all expansion and development can be met out of the anticipated Revenue.

FORM OF APPLICATION, &c.

Application must be made on the form attached to the Prospectus, and should be accompanied with a deposit of £1 per Share applied for. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment. Should default be made in the payment of any instalment, the amounts previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the above-mentioned Contract, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and the Brokers, as well as from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Corporation.

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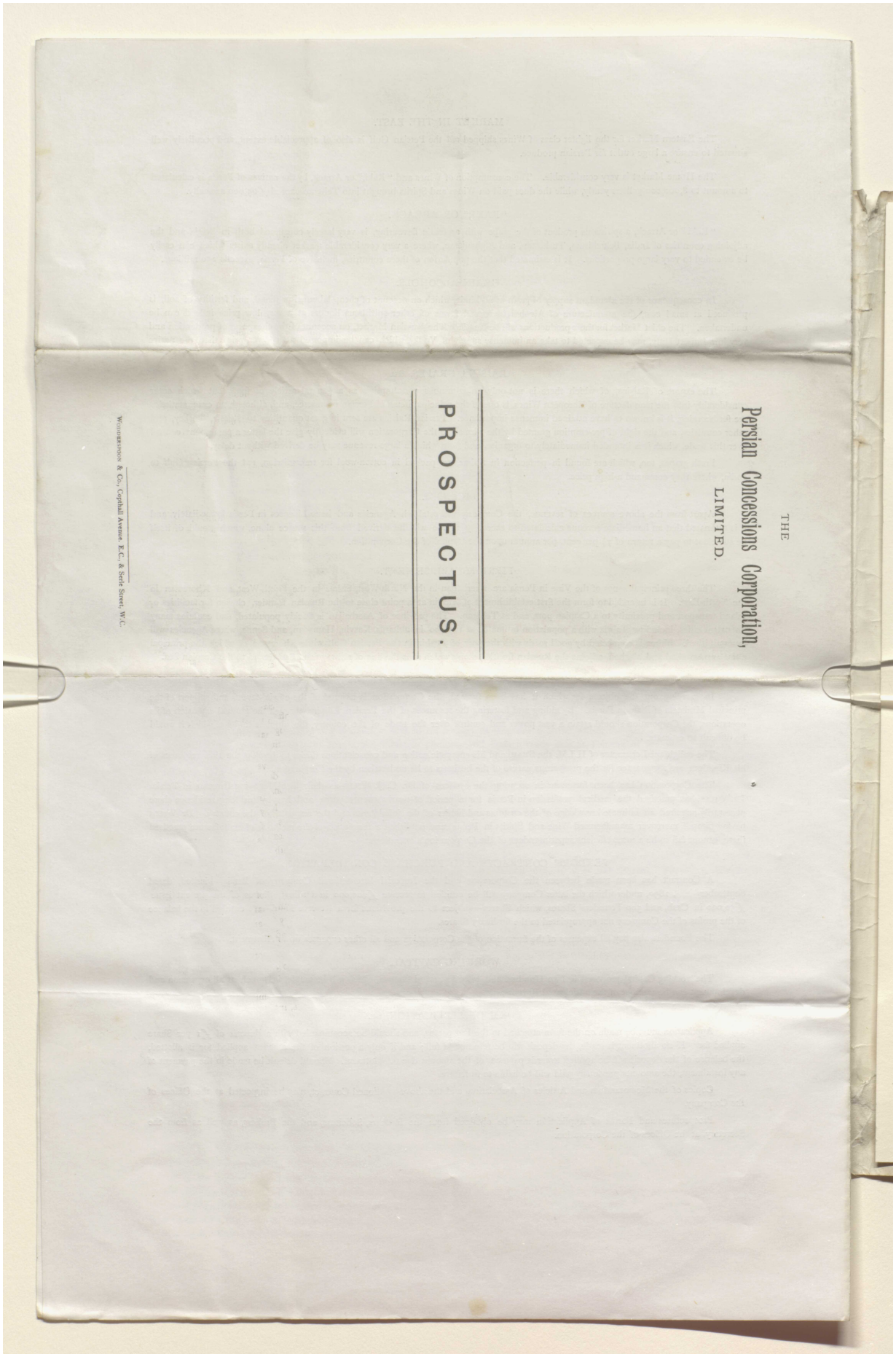

THE

Persian Concessions Corporation,

LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

Wertheimer & Co., Copthall Avenue, E.C., & Serle Street, W.C.

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THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA,

LIMITED.

CERTIFIED NOTARIAL TRANSLATION OF A LETTER RECEIVED FROM M. ANTOINE KITABGI—DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DES DOÛANES EN PERSE —BY THE EASTERN CONCESSIONS SYNDICATE, LIMITED—DATED THE 2nd DAY OF AUGUST, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the wishes expressed to me in your letter, I have much pleasure in supplying you with the following details regarding Persian Tobacco, trusting they may be useful to you in initiating and establishing the Persian Tobacco Régie, the Concession for which was granted to Mr. Gerald F. Talbot by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia.

The Tobacco called "Tambakou" being produced only in Persia, apart from the great internal consumption, the numerous consumers in Turkey, Egypt, Syria, India, Arabia, and Afghanistan are obliged to have recourse to Persia to procure the same, hence exportation is carried on on a pretty large scale, which I could not estimate at less than a million and a-half of batmans, or about 4½ millions of kilos.

You may rely on there being no reduction in the quantity, from the very fact that experienced growers have several times attempted to cultivate this Tobacco in Turkey and Egypt without any success, even in the most inferior qualities.

The "Tambakou" is found in Persia principally in the following three Provinces: Schiraz, Kachan and Tabbas, which supply considerable quantities; in addition to these three, it is also cultivated at Spahan, Kom, Naavent, Veramess, &c., but their qualities do not correspond with the delicious flavour of the first.

In default of statistics, and of a Register of the Persian Population, no one is in a position to fix the exact number of inhabitants. You will, therefore, excuse me if I do not enter into figures; but it is a question of an Empire the territory of which is twice as large as that of France.

Now, however unpopulated it may be considered abroad, this Empire cannot possess less than ten millions of inhabitants; add to that, that almost everyone (men and women) smokes the Kalyan. (The Persian pipe ordinarily in use is a water-pipe, which is prepared by putting a quantity of Tobacco into the receptacle for the same, and which is lighted by charcoal.) Now, admitting even that one-fifth only of the population are smokers, and allowing to each smoker his minimum of 9 batmans per annum, you will immediately have an enormous figure, which will give you an idea of the profits which a wise administration could obtain from it. The batman represents about 7 poids* (pounds) English.

Moreover, the mere fact of the reservation made by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shah, which whilst accepting a minimum rent of £15,000 sterling per annum to encourage the enterprise, has reserved for itself one-quarter of the profits, proves to you at once the importance of the approximate estimate of experienced persons in the country, who, by this indirect means, and without being a charge on your Company, have been able to secure so important a part for the Government.

Now, as to the population, they will benefit by the Régie, because at present the Tambakou passes through three or four hands before reaching the consumers. In this way, a quality which has been purchased from the grower at 1 kran is frequently sold at the price of 3 to 4 krans per batman, with the exception of the extra qualities, which have no limit: for instance, the quality "Fédagh de Schiraz," which is preferred at Teheran, is purchased at Djehroum at 3 krans, and is sold at from 9 to 12 krans at Teheran; therefore, to establish a just average, you must reckon on a gross profit of 1½ to 2 krans per batman.

In establishing the Régie, you will have at first to consider the best means for obtaining the control over the quantities of Tobacco produced; and you may be assured that the Government will lend you its assistance, and that of its officials, to obtain such control.

The Octroi and internal conveyance duties at present existing, and which, according to the terms of the Concession, cannot be increased, are only of little importance, and only amount to about 3 chaïs per batman, which is equivalent to one-halfpenny per kilo.: therefore it is certainly not these duties which are now the cause of the relatively large overcharge of merchants and dealers; but the reason is—these merchants, with the small capital they possess, are desirous of gaining much, and even make mixtures to raise their profits still higher. I say, therefore, that the population will be a true partisan of your Régie because they will buy cheaper, and without admixture.

The growers will be the most favoured in this matter, because the merchants do them great injury by depreciating their goods, in order to purchase at reduced prices and long terms, whilst your Company will be careful to encourage the production of the better qualities by paying remunerative prices, and by making advances.

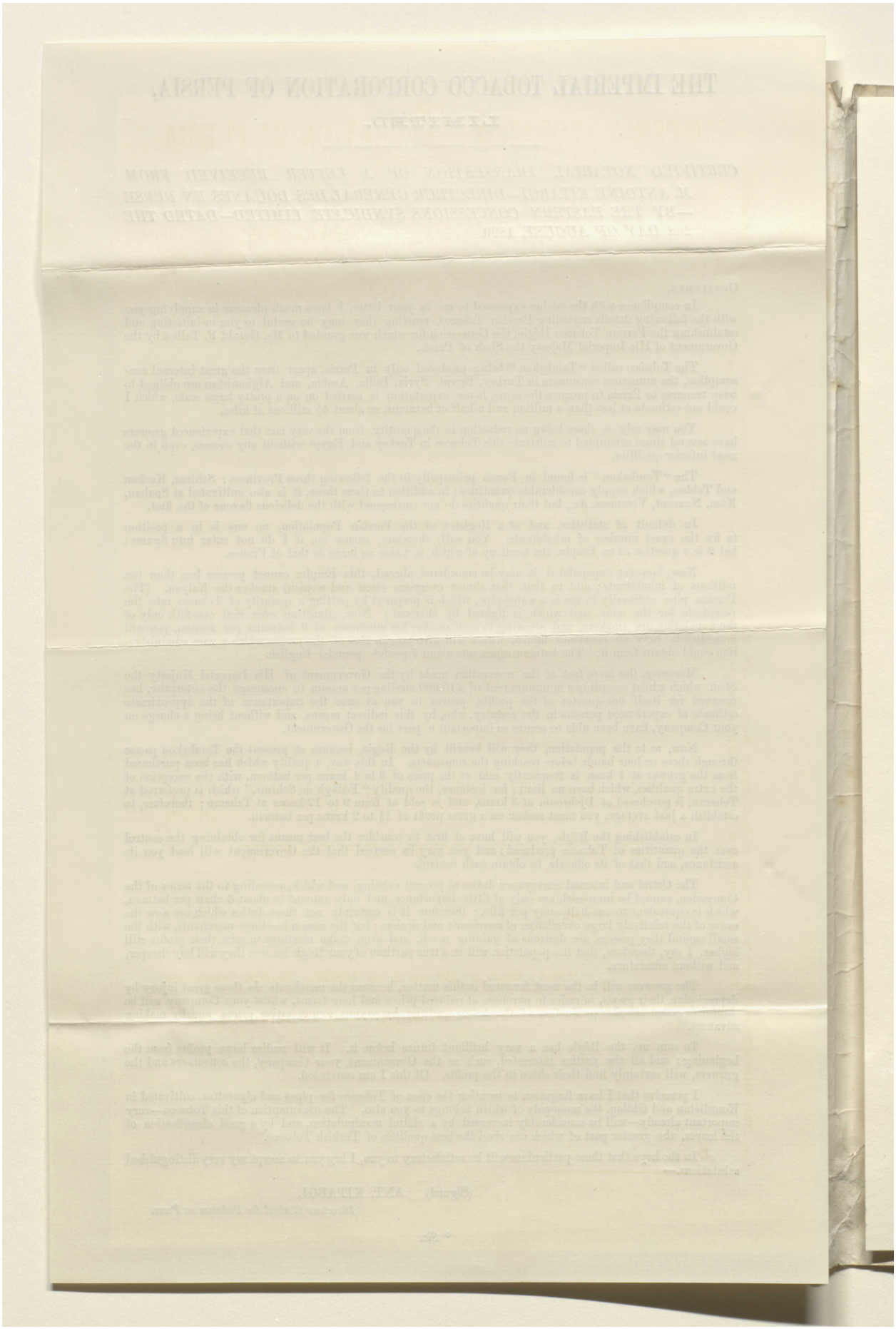
To sum up, the Régie has a very brilliant future before it. It will realise large profits from the beginning; and all the parties interested, such as the Government, your Company, the consumers and the growers, will certainly find their share in the profits. Of this I am convinced.

I perceive that I have forgotten to mention the class of Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes, cultivated in Kourdistan and Ghilan, the monopoly of which belongs to you also. The consumption of this Tobacco—very important already—will be considerably increased by a skilful manipulation, and by a good classification of the leaves, the greater part of which can rival the best qualities of Turkish Tobacco.

In the hope that these particulars will be satisfactory to you, I beg you to accept my very distinguished salutations.—

(Signed) ANT. KITABGI,
Directeur Général des Doûanes en Perse.

* *Sic.*



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THE

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA.

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.

CAPITAL - - - £650,000,

In 64,740 Ordinary Shares of £10 each and 2,600 Founders' Shares of £1 each.

ISSUE OF £647,400, IN 64,740 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Payable as follows:—10s. on Application, £2. 10s. on Allotment, £2. 10s. on the 10th day of December, 1890, £2. 10s. on the 10th day of January, 1891, and £2 on the 10th day of February, 1891.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request you to allot me_____Ordinary Shares of £10 each in the Capital of the above Corporation, on the terms of the Prospectus; and I agree to accept the same (or any smaller number that may be allotted to me) and to pay the instalments thereon when due, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus; and I agree to waive any fuller compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise than that contained in such Prospectus.

I enclose cheque for £_____, being a deposit of 10s. per Share applied for by me.

*Signature*_____

*Name (in full)*_____

*Residence*_____

*Description*_____

*Date*_____1890.

This Form to be sent entire to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C., together with the Deposit of 10s. per Share; or to the Secretary at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 5, Lothbury, London, E.C.

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT.

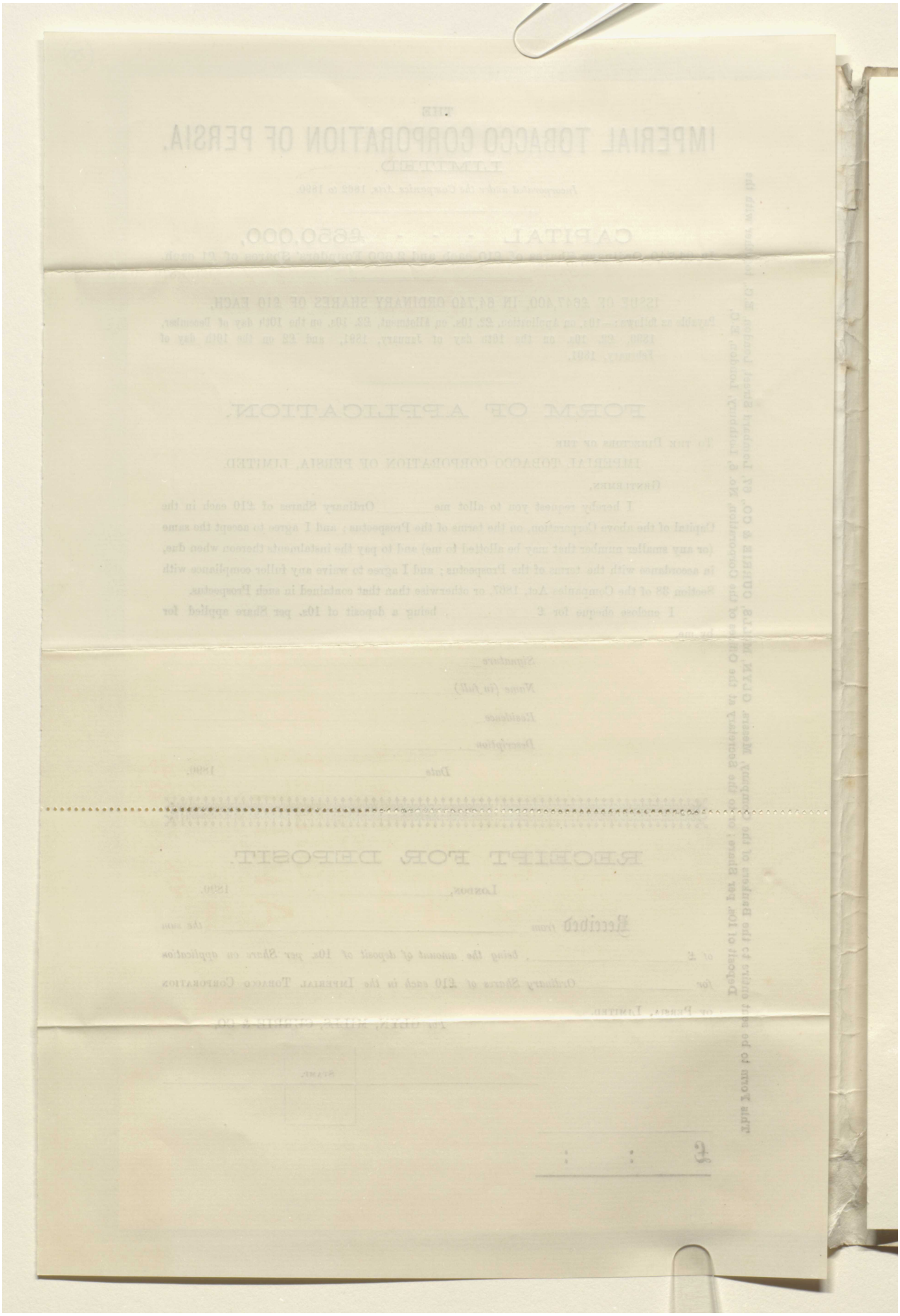
London,_____1890.

Received *from*_____*the sum of* £_____, *being the amount of deposit of* 10s. *per Share on application for*_____*Ordinary Shares of* £10 *each in the* Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, Limited.

For GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Stamp.

£ : :



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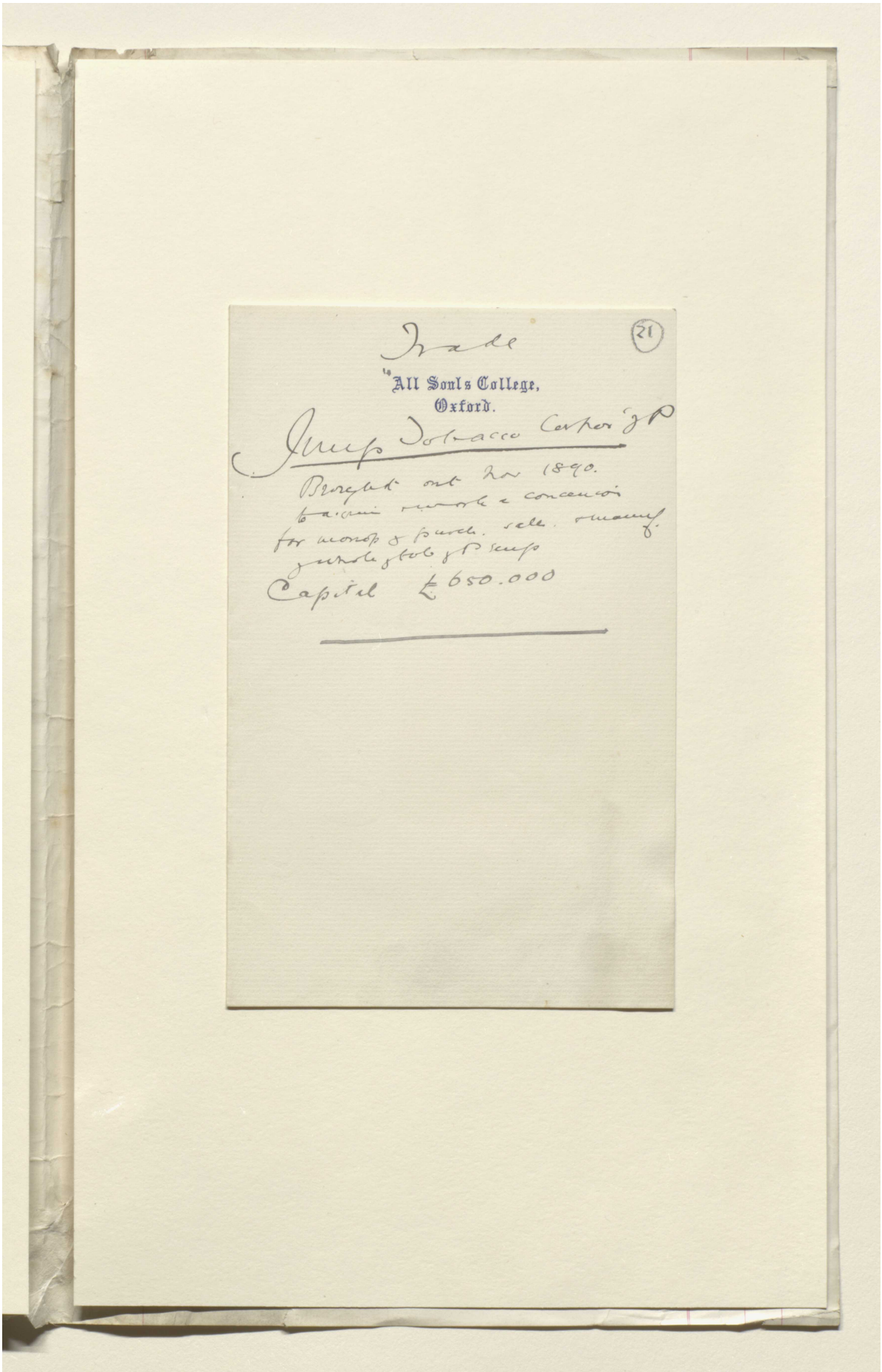

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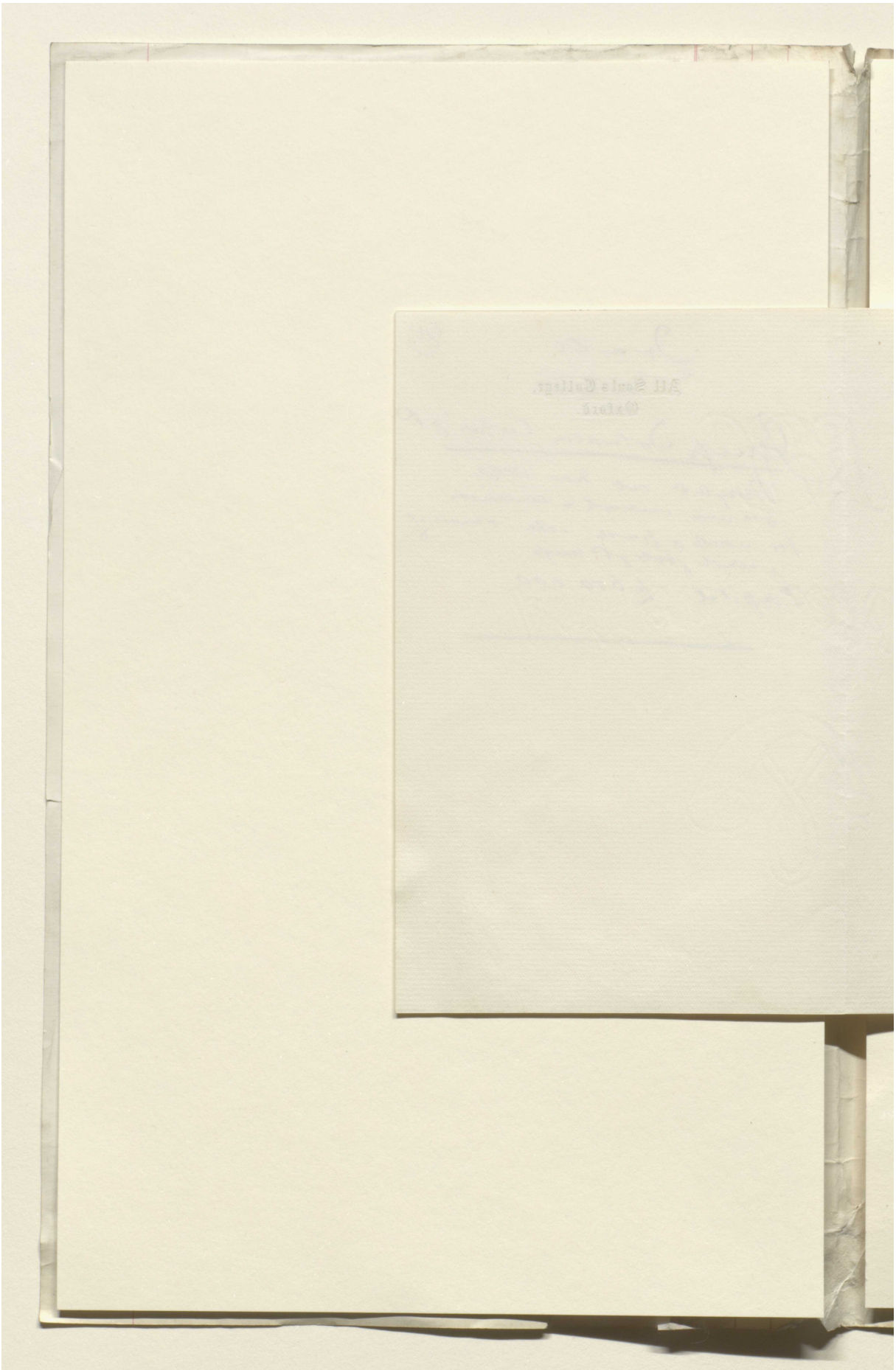

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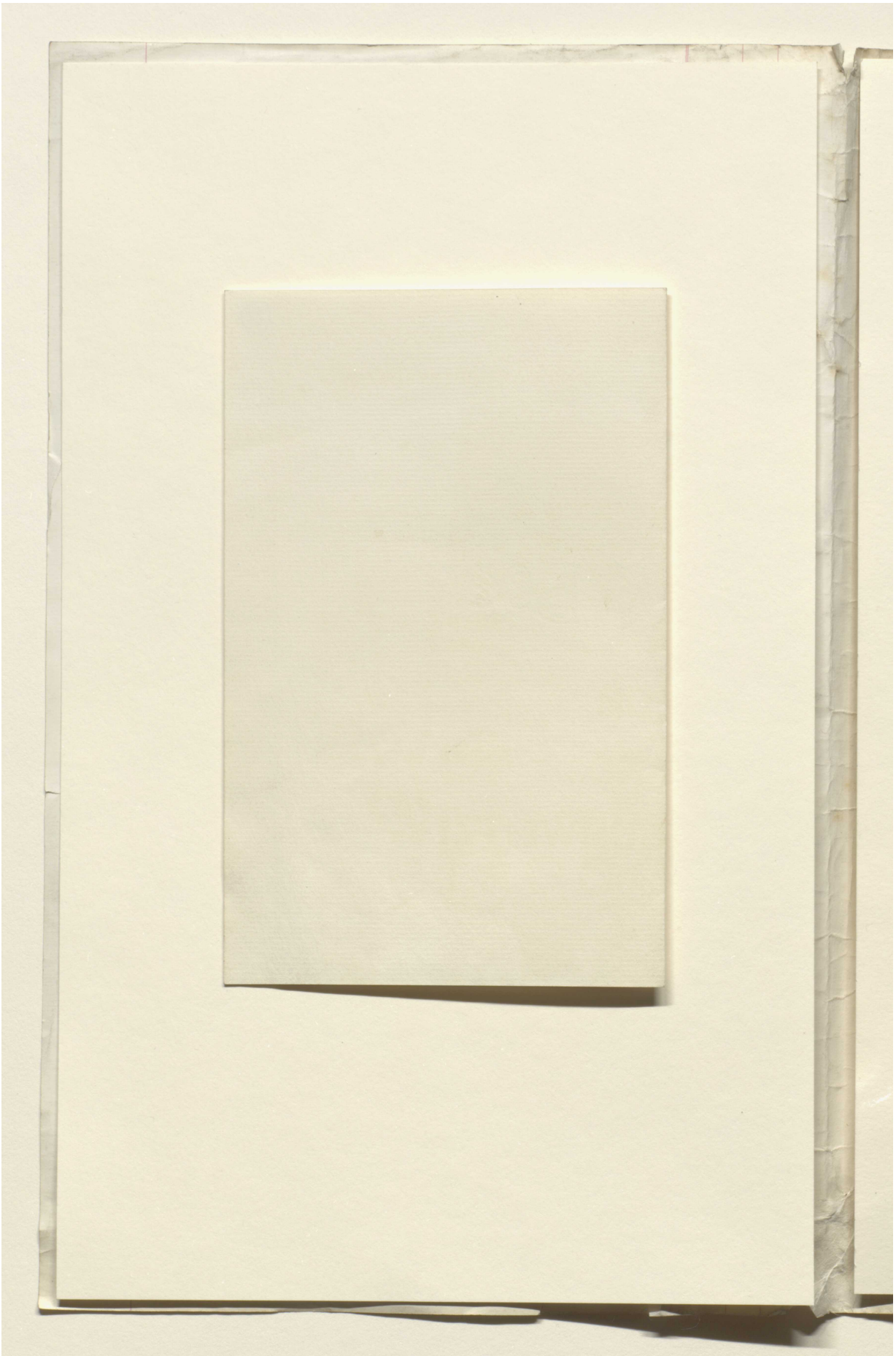

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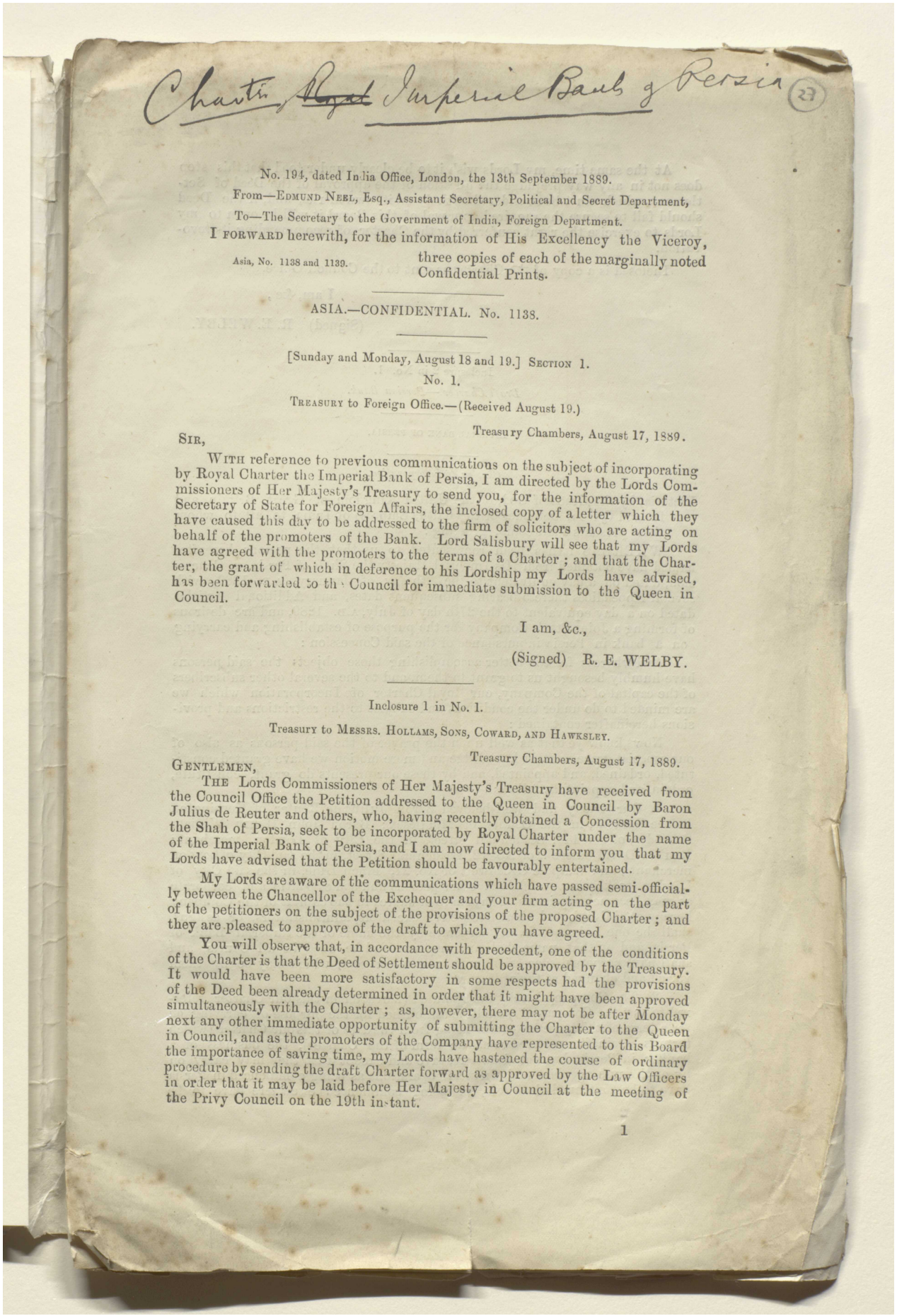

Charter Royal Imperial Bank of Persia (27)

No. 194, dated India Office, London, the 13th September 1889.

From—EDMUND NEEL, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Political and Secret Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, three copies of each of the marginally noted Confidential Prints.

Asia, No. 1138 and 1139.

ASIA.—CONFIDENTIAL. No. 1138.

[Sunday and Monday, August 18 and 19.] SECTION 1.

No. 1.

TREASURY to Foreign Office.—(Received August 19.)

Treasury Chambers, August 17, 1889.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous communications on the subject of incorporating by Royal Charter the Imperial Bank of Persia, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to send you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter which they have caused this day to be addressed to the firm of solicitors who are acting on behalf of the promoters of the Bank. Lord Salisbury will see that my Lords have agreed with the promoters to the terms of a Charter; and that the Charter, the grant of which in deference to his Lordship my Lords have advised, has been forwarded to the Council for immediate submission to the Queen in Council.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. E. WELBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

TREASURY to MESSRS. HOLLAMS, SONS, COWARD, AND HAWKSLEY.

Treasury Chambers, August 17, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have received from the Council Office the Petition addressed to the Queen in Council by Baron Julius de Reuter and others, who, having recently obtained a Concession from the Shah of Persia, seek to be incorporated by Royal Charter under the name of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and I am now directed to inform you that my Lords have advised that the Petition should be favourably entertained.

My Lords are aware of the communications which have passed semi-officially between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and your firm acting on the part of the petitioners on the subject of the provisions of the proposed Charter; and they are pleased to approve of the draft to which you have agreed.

You will observe that, in accordance with precedent, one of the conditions of the Charter is that the Deed of Settlement should be approved by the Treasury. It would have been more satisfactory in some respects had the provisions of the Deed been already determined in order that it might have been approved simultaneously with the Charter; as, however, there may not be after Monday next any other immediate opportunity of submitting the Charter to the Queen in Council, and as the promoters of the Company have represented to this Board the importance of saving time, my Lords have hastened the course of ordinary procedure by sending the draft Charter forward as approved by the Law Officers in order that it may be laid before Her Majesty in Council at the meeting of the Privy Council on the 19th instant.

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At the same time, my Lords wish it to be clearly understood that this step does not in any way prejudge the question of the approval of the Deed of Settlement, which must be considered entirely on its own merits, and, if the Deed should fail to secure the required approval of this Board it will be open to my Lords to exercise the right conferred by the Charter of recommending its revocation.

Inclosed is a copy of the Charter as sent to the Council Office.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. E. WELBY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Draft Charter.—Persian Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

Charter of Incorporation.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS it has been represented to us that the persons hereafter named have obtained from His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia a Concession, dated on a day equivalent to the 30th day of January, A.D. 1889, with several Appendices thereto bearing subsequent dates, and Additional Articles dated on a day equivalent to the 27th day of July, A.D. 1889, and are desirous of forming a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of establishing and carrying on a bank in Persia in pursuance of the said Concession:

And whereas for the better accomplishing those objects the said persons have humbly besought us to grant to them, and to the several other subscribers of the capital of the Company, our Royal Charter of Incorporation which we are minded to do under the conditions and subject to the restrictions and provisions hereinafter contained:

Now know ye that as well upon the prayer of the said persons as also of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted constituted, ordained, and appointed, and by these our presents do grant, constitute, ordain, and appoint, as follows:—

1. Our trusty and well-beloved Baron Julius de Reuter, of Kensington Palace Gardens, in the County of Middlesex; Baron John Henry William Schröder, of No. 145, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, merchant; Reuben David Sassoon, of No. 12, Leadenhall Street, in the said City of London merchant; and Walpole Greenwell of No. 21, Finch Lane, in the said City of London stockbroker; and such other persons and bodies politic and corporate as may become proprietors of any share or shares in the capital of the Company hereby established, and their respective executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be one body politic and corporate by the name of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts, and shall have perpetual succession, with a common seal, which may be by them varied and changed at their pleasure.

2. The Company hereby incorporated (hereafter in this our Charter referred to as "the Company") shall be established for the purpose of carrying on for a term of thirty years, commencing from the date of this our Charter (which term is hereinafter referred to as the term of the Charter), the business of a banker in Persia, but not elsewhere, save and except that they may carry on by or through agencies such financial operations as being commenced in Persia have to be continued elsewhere, or being commenced elsewhere have to be

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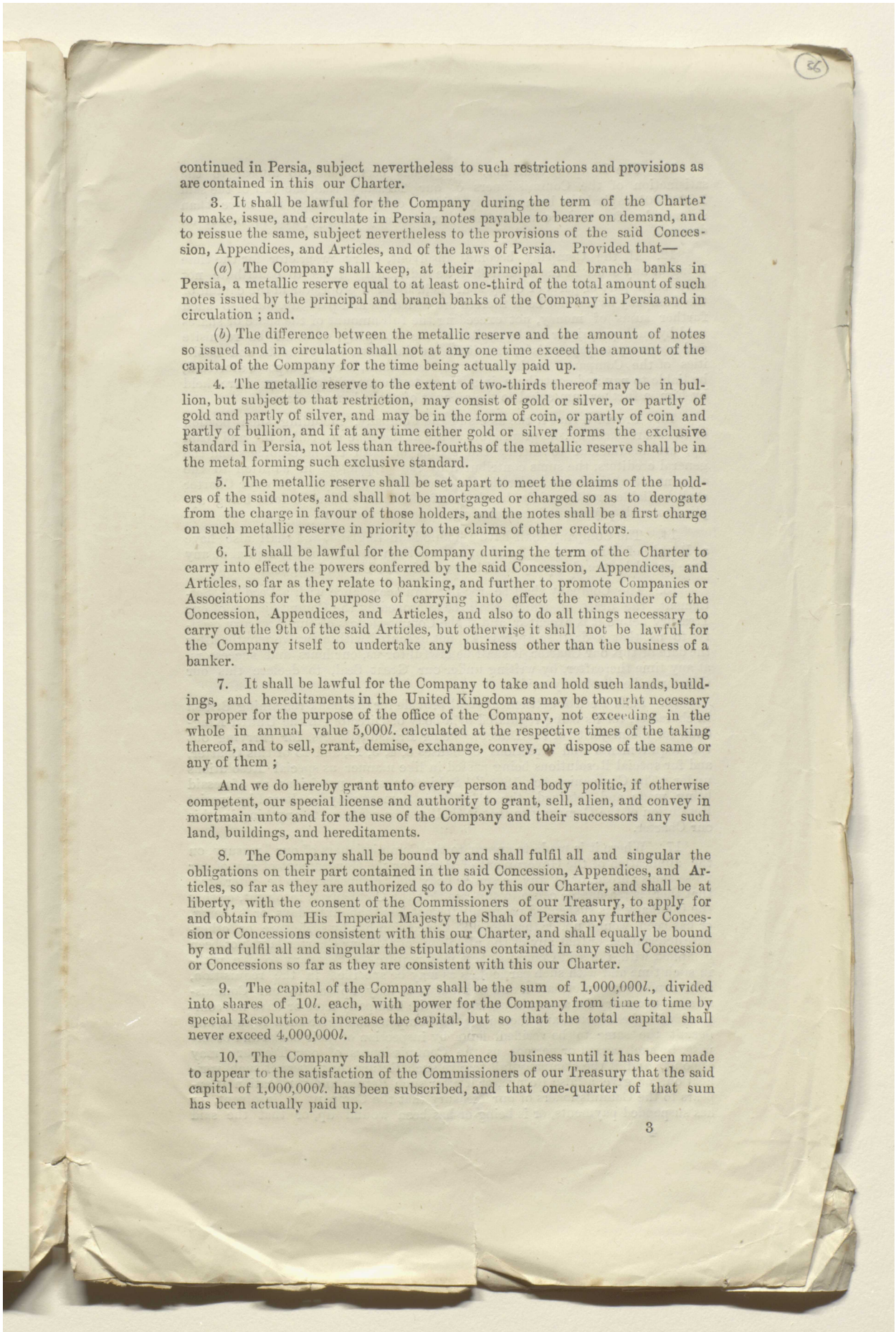

continued in Persia, subject nevertheless to such restrictions and provisions as are contained in this our Charter.

3. It shall be lawful for the Company during the term of the Charter to make, issue, and circulate in Persia, notes payable to bearer on demand, and to reissue the same, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the said Concession, Appendices, and Articles, and of the laws of Persia. Provided that—

(*a*) The Company shall keep, at their principal and branch banks in Persia, a metallic reserve equal to at least one-third of the total amount of such notes issued by the principal and branch banks of the Company in Persia and in circulation ; and.

(*b*) The difference between the metallic reserve and the amount of notes so issued and in circulation shall not at any one time exceed the amount of the capital of the Company for the time being actually paid up.

4. The metallic reserve to the extent of two-thirds thereof may be in bullion, but subject to that restriction, may consist of gold or silver, or partly of gold and partly of silver, and may be in the form of coin, or partly of coin and partly of bullion, and if at any time either gold or silver forms the exclusive standard in Persia, not less than three-fourths of the metallic reserve shall be in the metal forming such exclusive standard.

5. The metallic reserve shall be set apart to meet the claims of the holders of the said notes, and shall not be mortgaged or charged so as to derogate from the charge in favour of those holders, and the notes shall be a first charge on such metallic reserve in priority to the claims of other creditors.

6. It shall be lawful for the Company during the term of the Charter to carry into effect the powers conferred by the said Concession, Appendices, and Articles, so far as they relate to banking, and further to promote Companies or Associations for the purpose of carrying into effect the remainder of the Concession, Appendices, and Articles, and also to do all things necessary to carry out the 9th of the said Articles, but otherwise it shall not be lawful for the Company itself to undertake any business other than the business of a banker.

7. It shall be lawful for the Company to take and hold such lands, buildings, and hereditaments in the United Kingdom as may be thought necessary or proper for the purpose of the office of the Company, not exceeding in the whole in annual value 5,000*l*. calculated at the respective times of the taking thereof, and to sell, grant, demise, exchange, convey, or dispose of the same or any of them ;

And we do hereby grant unto every person and body politic, if otherwise competent, our special license and authority to grant, sell, alien, and convey in mortmain unto and for the use of the Company and their successors any such land, buildings, and hereditaments.

8. The Company shall be bound by and shall fulfil all and singular the obligations on their part contained in the said Concession, Appendices, and Articles, so far as they are authorized so to do by this our Charter, and shall be at liberty, with the consent of the Commissioners of our Treasury, to apply for and obtain from His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia any further Concession or Concessions consistent with this our Charter, and shall equally be bound by and fulfil all and singular the stipulations contained in any such Concession or Concessions so far as they are consistent with this our Charter.

9. The capital of the Company shall be the sum of 1,000,000*l*., divided into shares of 10*l*. each, with power for the Company from time to time by special Resolution to increase the capital, but so that the total capital shall never exceed 4,000,000*l*.

10. The Company shall not commence business until it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of our Treasury that the said capital of 1,000,000*l*. has been subscribed, and that one-quarter of that sum has been actually paid up.

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11. The Company shall not, unless it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of our Treasury that one-half of the said 1,000,000*l.* capital has been actually paid up, carry on business for more than six months after such commencement, or issue any notes payable to bearer on demand.

12. If the Company becomes insolvent, every proprietor for the time being of any share in the capital shall be individually liable to contribute not only such part or parts of every share held by such proprietor in the capital of the Company as has not been theretofore called for and paid up, but also such further sums of money, not exceeding the full amount of the share or shares held by such proprietor in the capital of the Company, as shall be requisite and necessary to pay, satisfy, and discharge the debts, engagements, and liabilities of the Company, so that each proprietor shall, for the purposes aforesaid, be liable to pay and contribute, in addition to the amount of every share held by him, a further sum equal to the amount of such share or shares.

13. Provided that if the assets of the Company, including such portion of the shares held by the proprietors as are at the time not called for and paid up, are insufficient to satisfy the claims of both the note-holders and the general creditors, the sums contributed by the proprietors in addition to the amount of their shares under the last preceding paragraph of this our Charter shall be liable first to satisfy the claims of the note-holders before being applied towards payment of the debts of the general creditors.

14. The Company shall have a domicile in England, and shall also have a Board of Directors in London. More than one-half of the capital at any time issued by the Company shall be issued in the United Kingdom.

15. The Company shall be regulated in accordance with a Deed of Settlement, the draft of which shall be approved by the Commissioners of our Treasury before it is executed, and if the Commissioners of our Treasury certify to us that a draft so approved is not executed within twelve months after the date of this our Charter, it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, at any time thereafter, by writing under our Great Seal, to declare this our Charter to be absolutely void.

16. Such Deed of Settlement shall provide for the Bank remaining British in character, for its being regulated by a body of Directors in the United Kingdom, for the majority of the Directors being British subjects, for carrying out the requirements and directions of clauses 3, 4, 5, 12, and 13 of this Charter, and for special Resolutions being passed in like manner as special Resolutions under "The Companies Act, 1862." Subject to such provisions as aforesaid being made and retained, the Deed of Settlement may be altered by special Resolution of the Company so that it shall not be contrary to anything in this our Charter.

17. Where it is made to appear to the Commissioners of our Treasury on the application of the Government of Persia, or the Government of any of our possessions abroad, or by any person or body politic appearing to be interested, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that the Company is insolvent, or that the Company has suspended payments for not less than sixty days, or is being, or has been, wound up, or that the said Concession has by forfeiture or otherwise determined, or that any of the provisions of this our Charter have not been complied with, the said Commissioners may require the Company to give, within such time and with such particulars as may be specified in the requisition, a Return of such information and particulars as may appear to our Commissioners necessary for ascertaining whether the Company have or have not complied with the Charter, and thereupon the Company shall give such Return, and permit the same to be verified, both by inspection of their books and otherwise, by such person or persons as the Commissioners of our Treasury may appoint, and if the Company fail to give such Return, or to permit such verification, or give a false Return, or if after such Return and verification it appears to the Commissioners of our Treasury that the Company is insolvent, or has suspended payments, or is being or has been wound up, or that the said

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Concession has by forfeiture or otherwise determined, or that any of the provisions of this our Charter have not been complied with, the Commissioners of our Treasury may, if they think fit, certify the same to us under their hands, or the hands of any two of them, and upon such certificate it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, if we shall be so minded, by writing under our Great Seal, absolutely to revoke and make void this our Charter, and everything therein contained.

Provided, nevertheless, that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceeding by *scire facias*, or otherwise according to law, to annul or repeal the said Charter.

18. And we do further will and declare that, on the determination of the said term of thirty years, the business so to be carried on by the said Company shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under, or by virtue of, the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless we, our, heirs or successors, shall, by writing under our sign manual, declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this our Royal Charter for such term and under such provisions and conditions as we, our heirs or successors, shall think fit, and any term for which it is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of the Charter.

19. And we do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that this our Charter, or the enrolment thereof, shall be in all things valid and effectual in the law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be recognized as valid and effectual by all our Courts and Judges in England and elsewhere, and by the respective Governors for the time being of all our Colonies, possessions, and dependencies, and all other officers, persons, and bodies politic and corporate, whom it doth, shall, or may concern, and that the same shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and most beneficial sense for the best advantages of the said Company, as well in our several Courts of Record in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in our several Colonies, possessions, and dependencies aforesaid, as elsewhere, and notwithstanding any non-recital, mis-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection therein.

ASIA.—CONFIDENTIAL.—[No. 1139.]

[Thursday, August 15.] SECTION 1.

No. 1.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to MR. R. J. KENNEDY.

(No. 102.)

Foreign Office, August 15, 1889.

SIR,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 134 of the 5th ultimo respecting the conduct of the Persian Foreign Office Agent at Mohammerah in insisting upon the master of the British steamer "*Ivan*" hoisting Persian instead of British colours, and refusing to allow her to ascend the Karun except under the Persian flag.

The action which you took in the matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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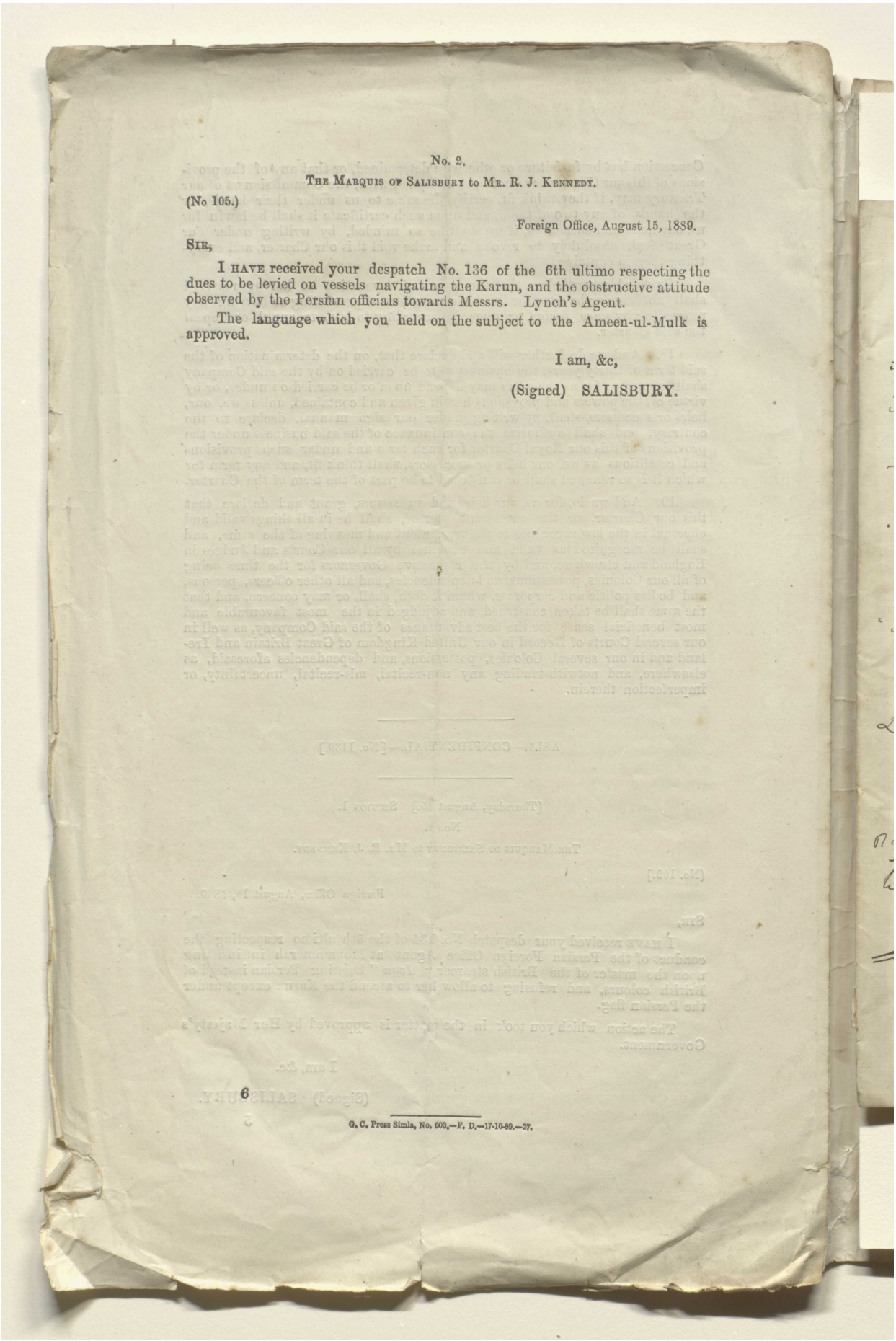

No. 2.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to MR. R. J. KENNEDY.

(No 105.)

Foreign Office, August 15, 1889.

SIR,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 136 of the 6th ultimo respecting the dues to be levied on vessels navigating the Karun, and the obstructive attitude observed by the Persian officials towards Messrs. Lynch's Agent.

The language which you held on the subject to the Ameen-ul-Mulk is approved.

I am, &c,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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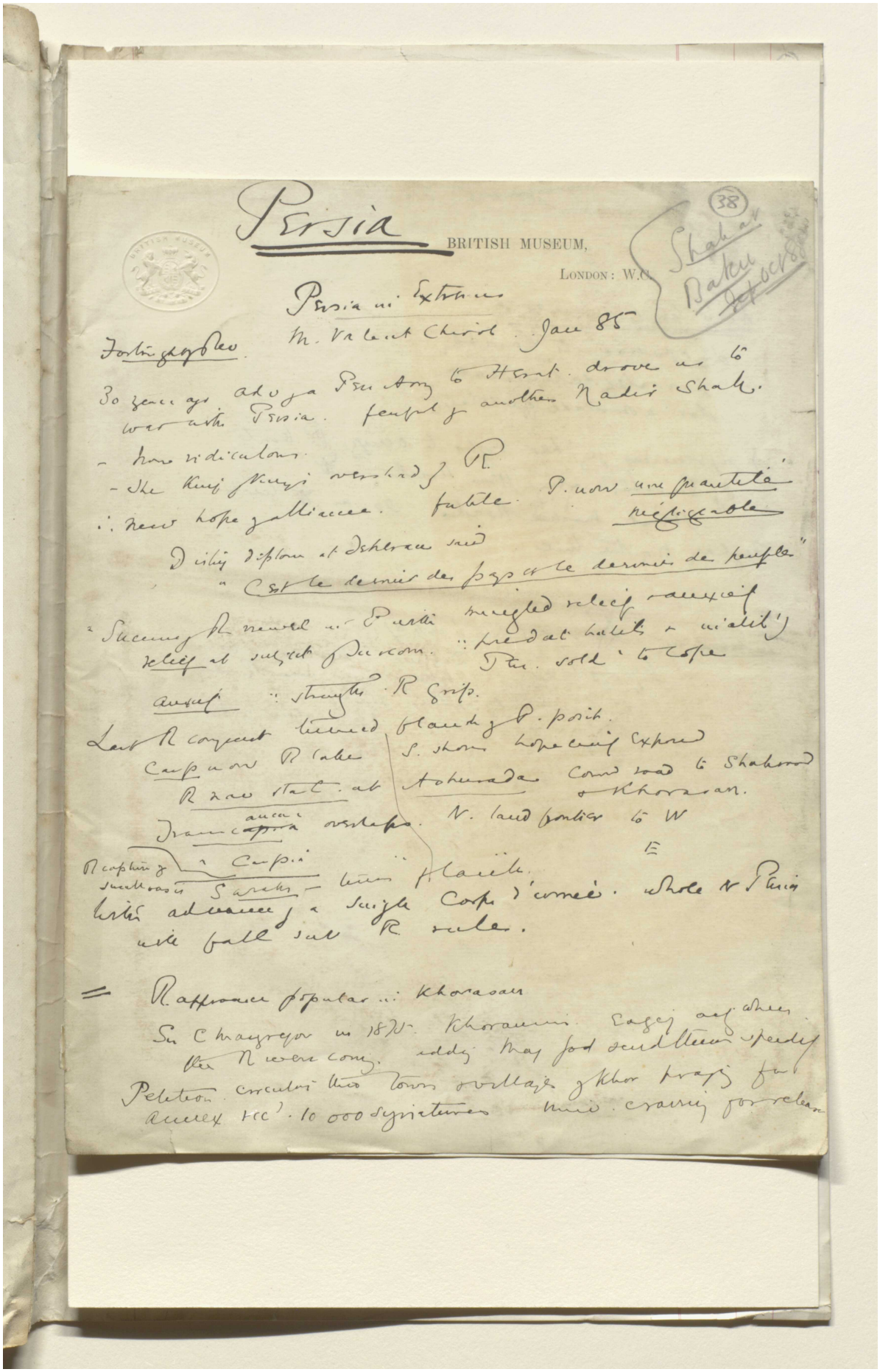
G. C. Press Simla, No. 603.—F. D.—17-10-89.—27.

'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [38r] (76/1386)



Persia

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(38)

Shah at Baku Sept Oct 88

Persia in Extremis

Fortnightly Rev. M. Valent Chirol. Jan 85

30 years ago adv of a Pen Army to Herat. drove us to war with Persia. fenfrl of another Nadir Shah.

- how ridiculous.
- the king of kings overshad of R.

∴ new hope of alliance. futile. P. now une quantité négligeable

Distinguished diplomat at Teheran said "C'est le dernier des pays et le dernier des peuples"

"Succeeding R viewed in P with mingled relief & anxiety relief at subject of Burcom. ∴ predat habits & inability Pen. sold to Cope

anxiety ∴ strength R grip.

Last R conquest turned flank of P. posit.

Carp now R lake S. shows hope being exposed

R now stat. at Ashurada Comm road to Shahrood & Khorasan.

Transcaspia ancient overlaps. N. land frontier to W

R capture of Sarakhs — turns flank. E

Sarakhs — turns flank.

With advance of a single Corps d'armée. whole N Persia will fall sub R rule.

= R. approach popular in Khorasan

Sir C Macgregor in 1875. Khorasan. Eager acc. when the R were coming. adding May God send them speedily

Petition circulated thro towns & villages of Khor praying for annex rec'd. 10 000 signatures mind. craving for release

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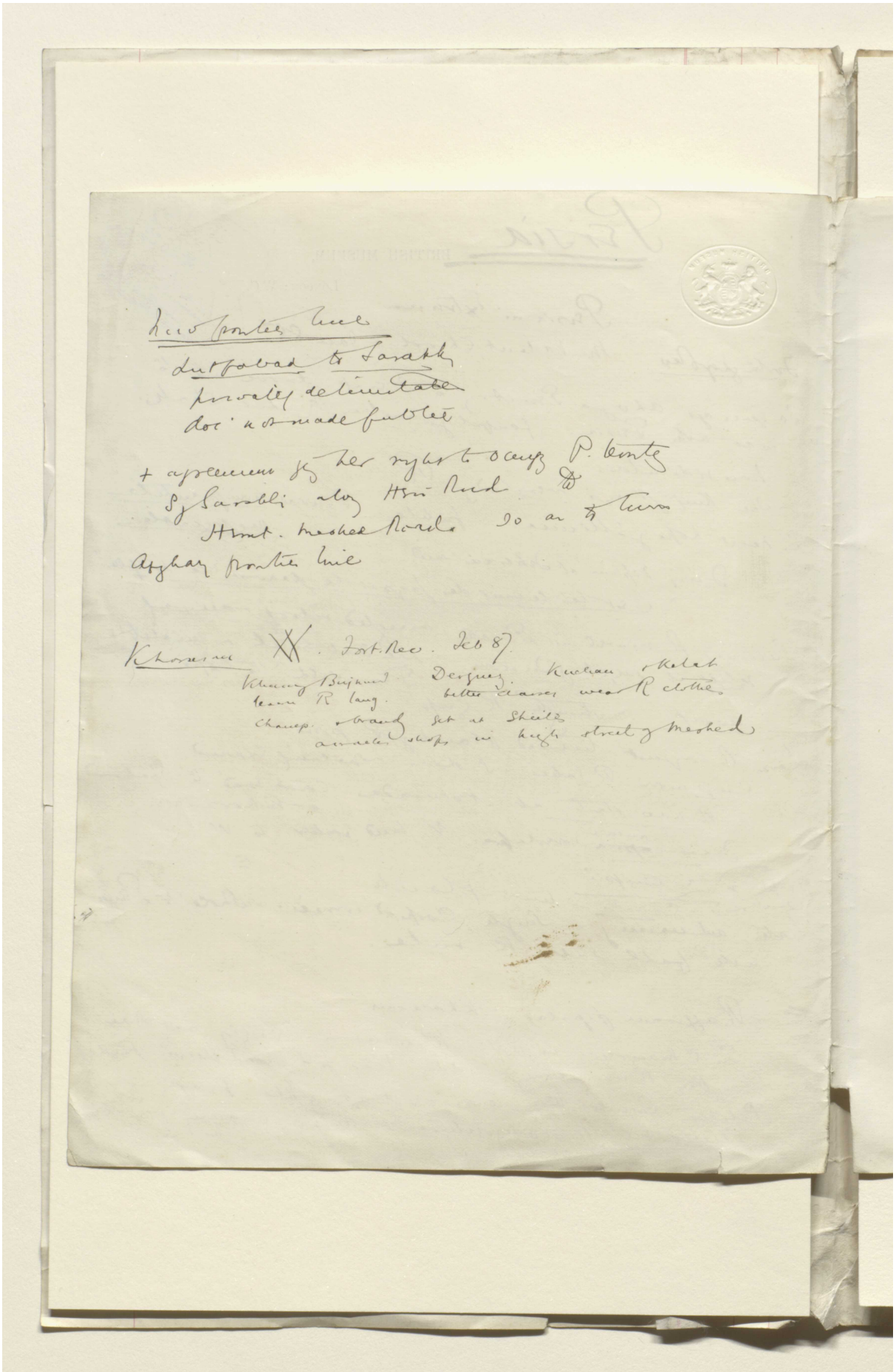

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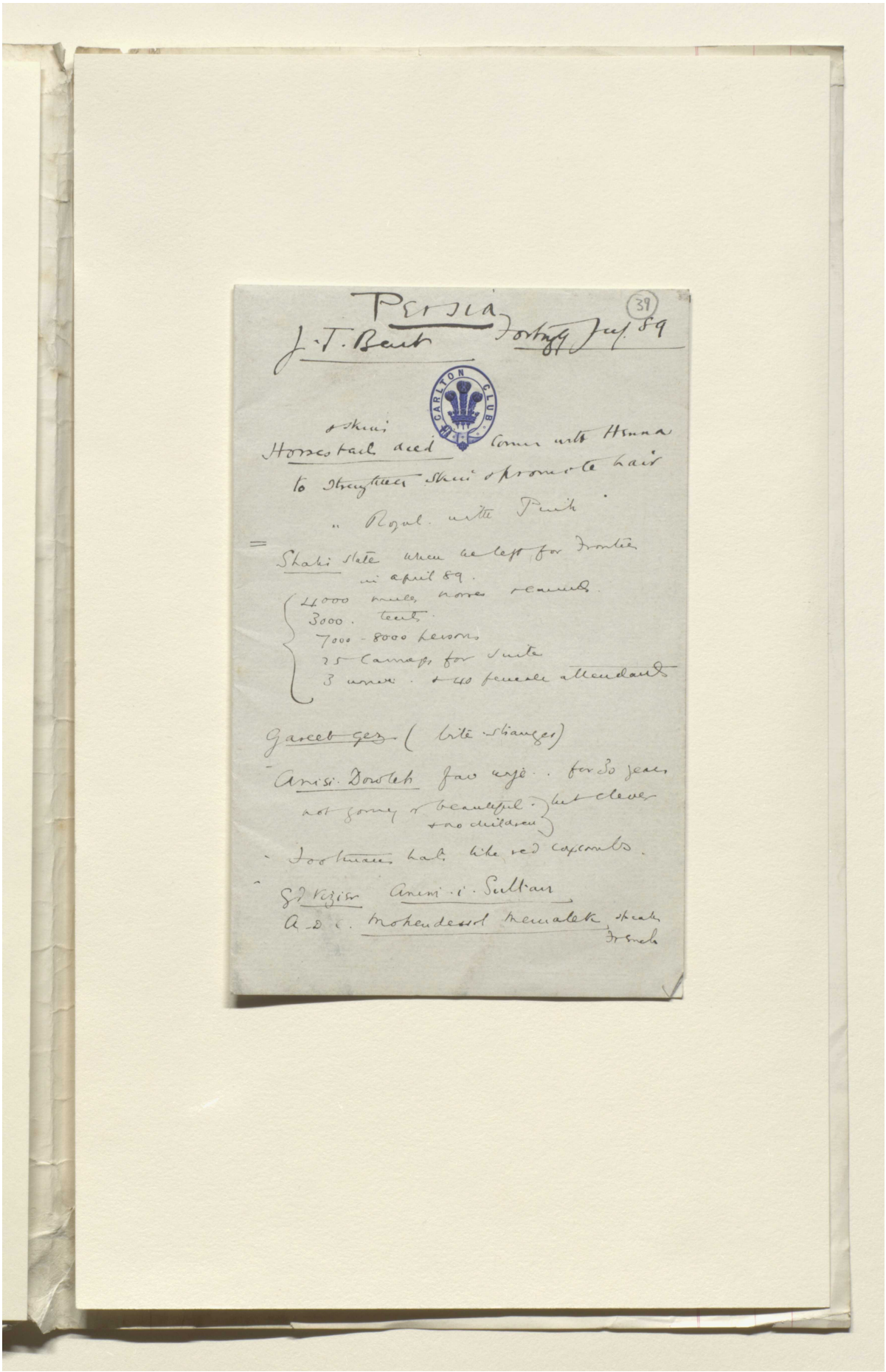

Persia (39)

J. T. Bent Fortnightly Jul. 89

CARLTON CLUB

Horsetail & skins died comes with Henna to strengthen skin & promote hair

" Royal with Pink

= Shahi state when he left for frontier in April 89.

4000 mules, horses & camels.
3000. tents.
7000 - 8000 persons
25 carriages for suite
3 wives & 40 female attendants

Gareeb gez (bite strangers)

Anisi Dowleh fav wife. for 30 years not young & beautiful but clever & no children

Footmans hats like red coxcombs.

Gd Vizier Amini i Sultan

A.D.C. Mohendessol Memalek speaks French

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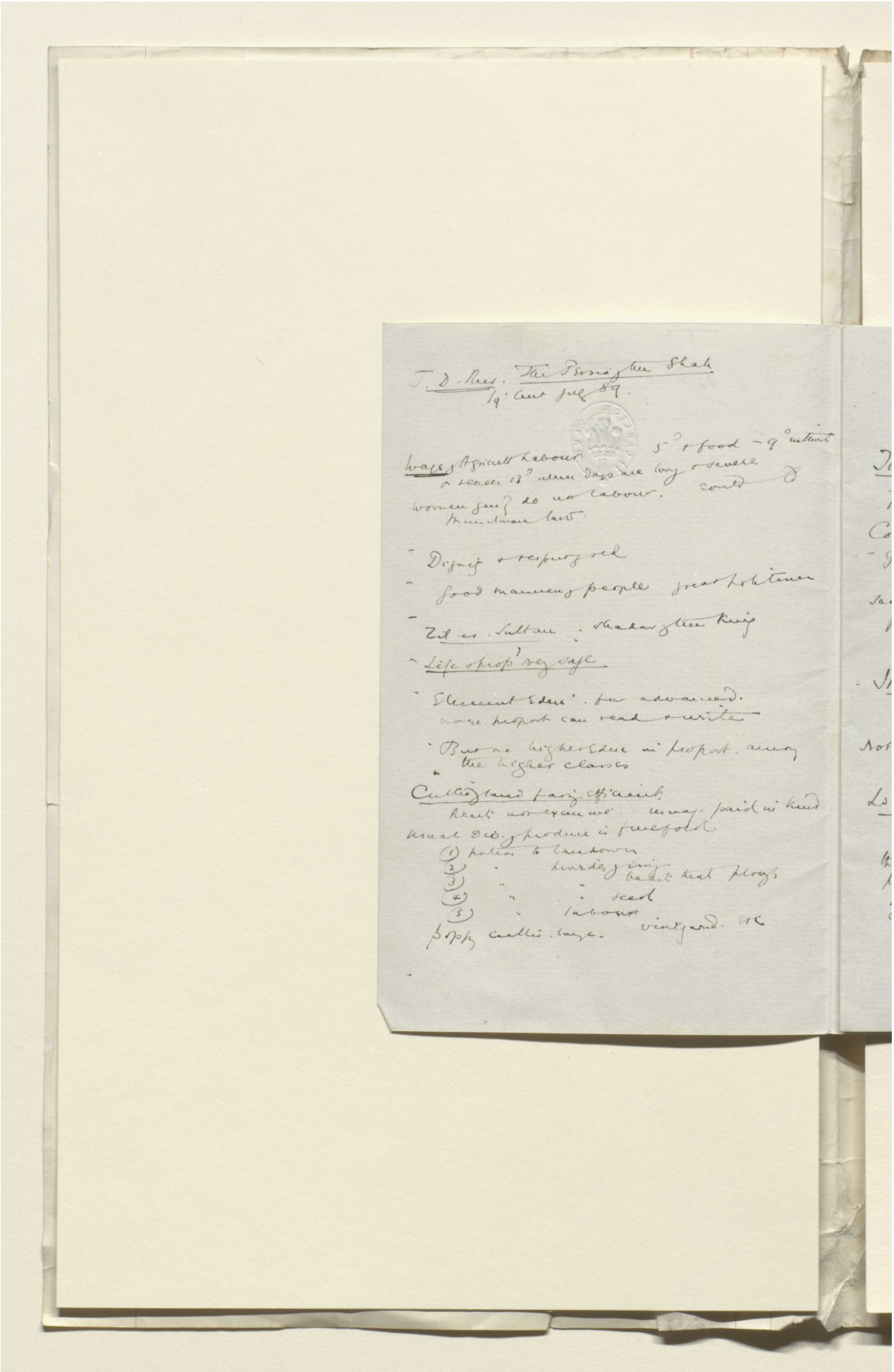

T. D. Rees. The Persia of the Shah
19 Cent July 89.

Wages of Agricult Labour 5° & food – 9° without
& reaches 13° when days are long & severe
women gen'y do not labour. contd
Mussulman law.

- Dignity & respect of old
- Good manners of people great politeness
- Zil es Sultan : shadow of the king
- Life & prop' very safe
- Efficient Educ'. far advanced.
Large proport can read & write
- But no higher Educ in proport. among the higher classes

Cultivated land fairly efficient
Rents not excessive. Usually paid in kind
Usual Div. of produce is fivefold
(1) portion to landowners
(2) " provides & irrig
(3) " " bears that plough
(4) " " seed
(5) " labour
Poppy cultiv. large. vineyard. etc

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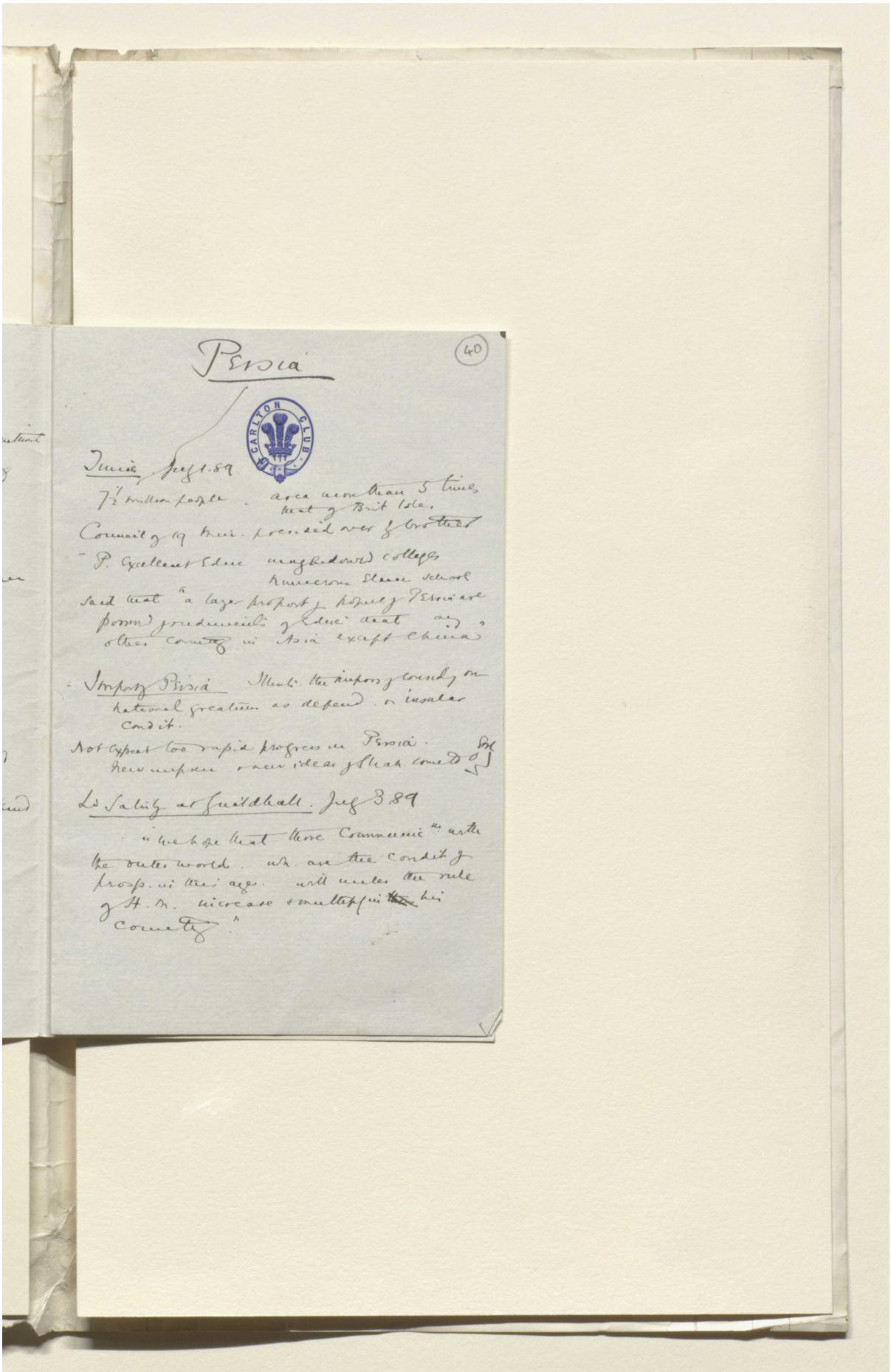

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(40)

Persia

CARLTON CLUB

Times, July 1.89

7½ million people. area more than 5 times that of Brit Isles.

Council of 19 Min. presided over by brother

- P. Excellent Educ. magnificent colleges numerous Elem. schools

said that "a larger proport. of popul. of Persia are possessed of rudiments of Educ. that any other country in Asia except China"

- Importance of Persia. Illustr. the impos. of consid. on national greatness as depend. on insular condit.

Not expect too rapid progress in Persia. New impress. & new ideas of Shah come to Eng.

Ld Salisbury at Guildhall. July 3.89

"We hope that these communic.ns with the outer world. wh. are the condit. of prosp. in this age. will unless the rule of H.M. increase & multiply in ~~the~~ his country."

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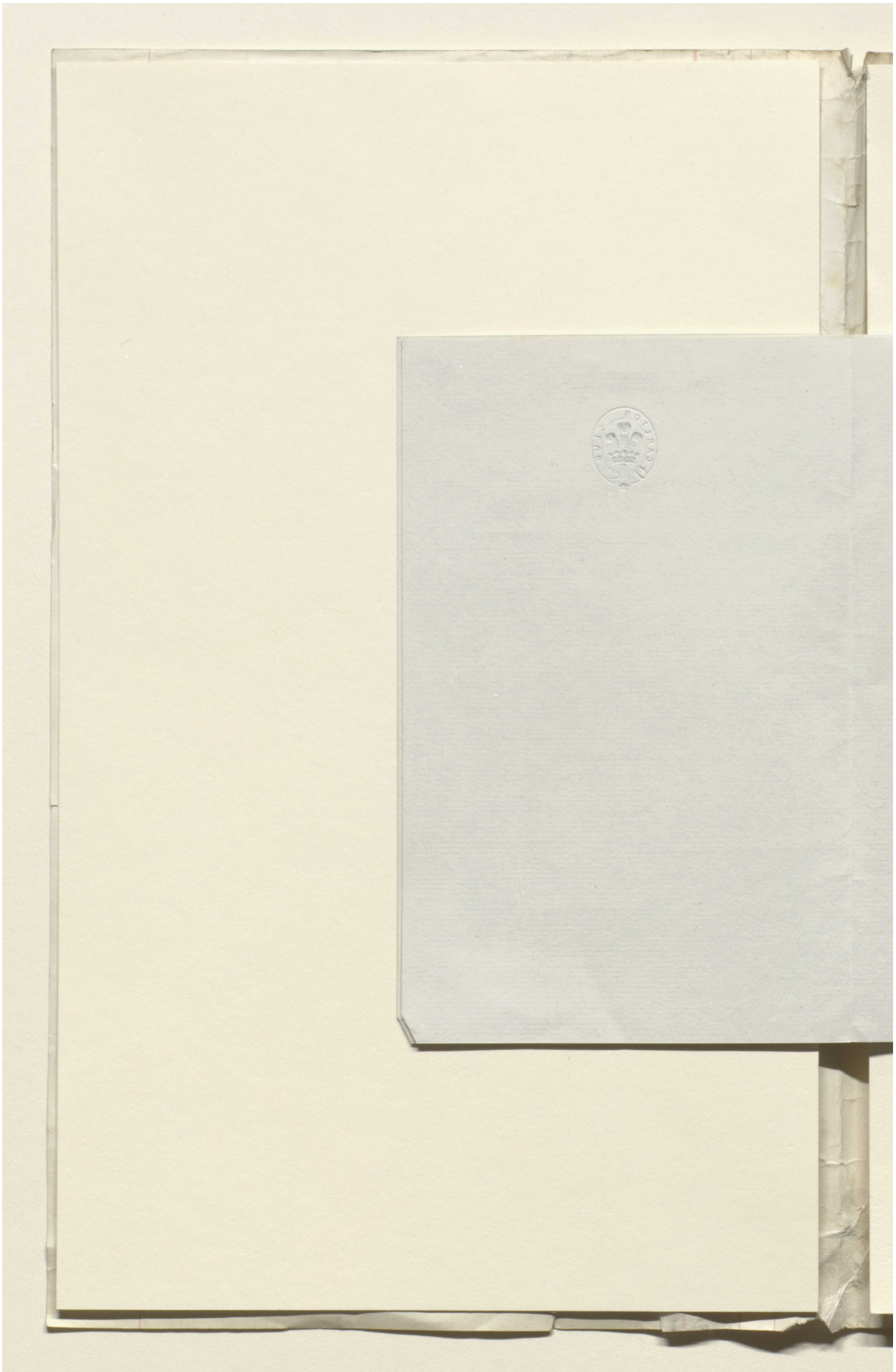

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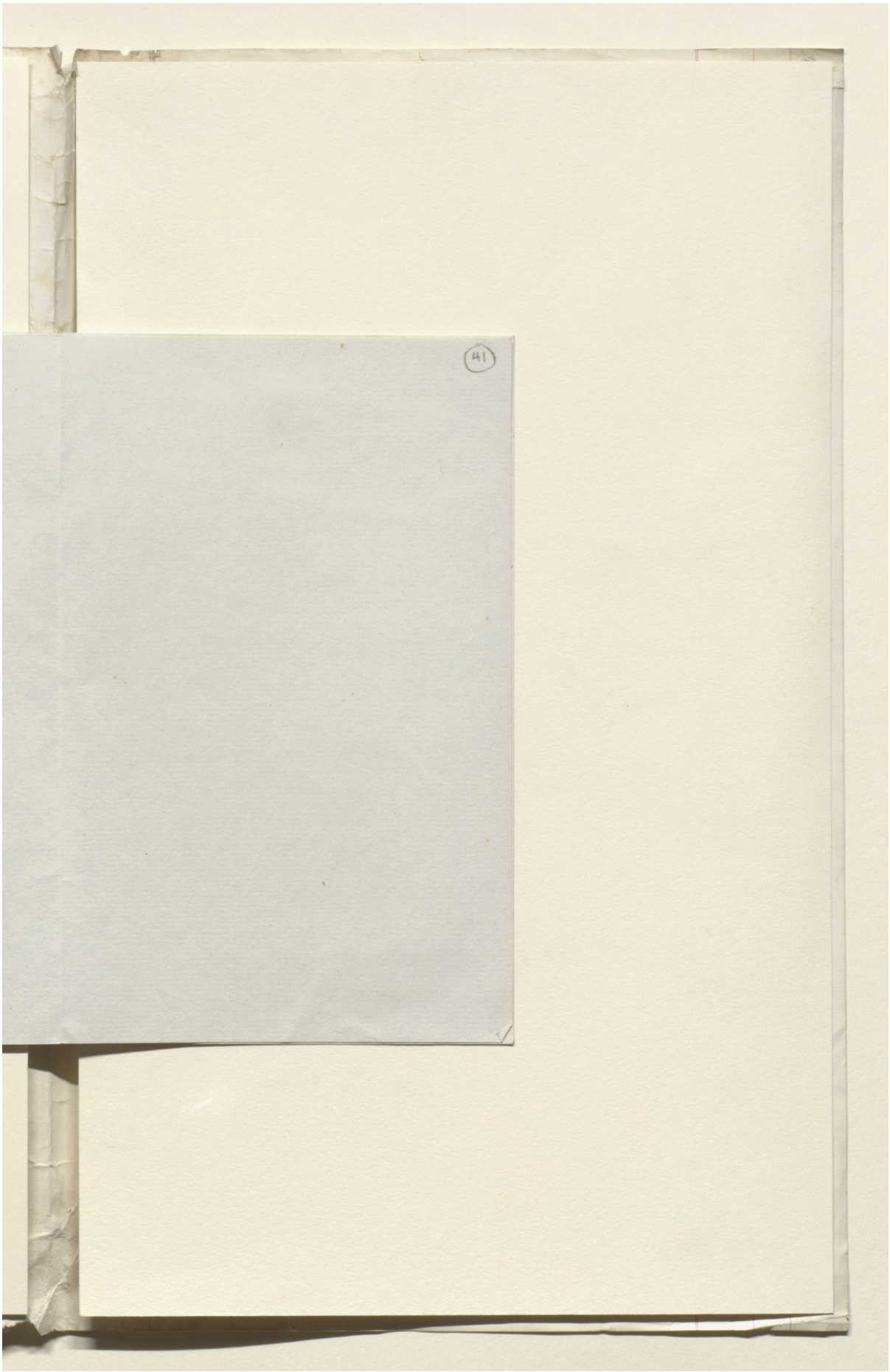

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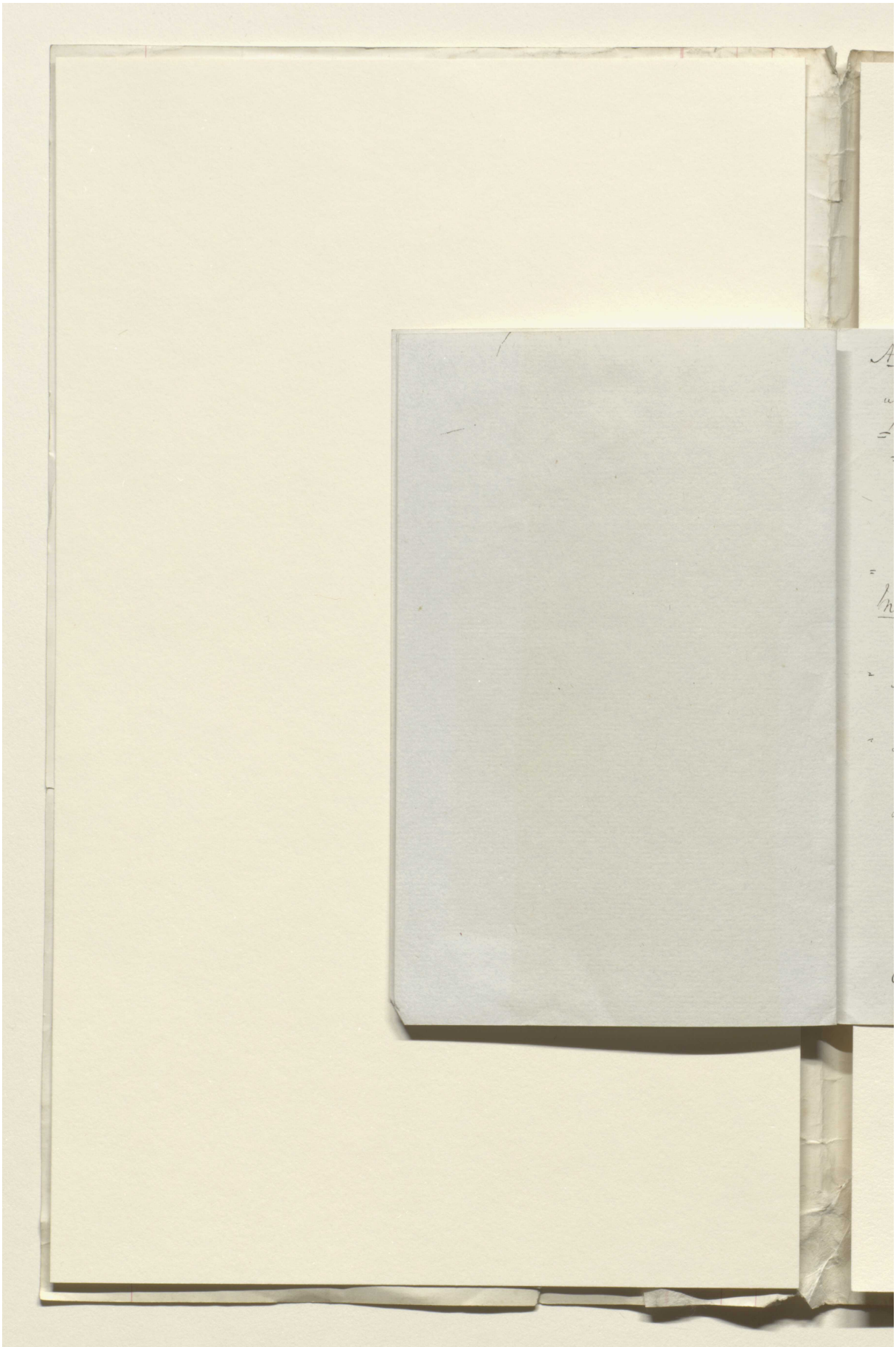

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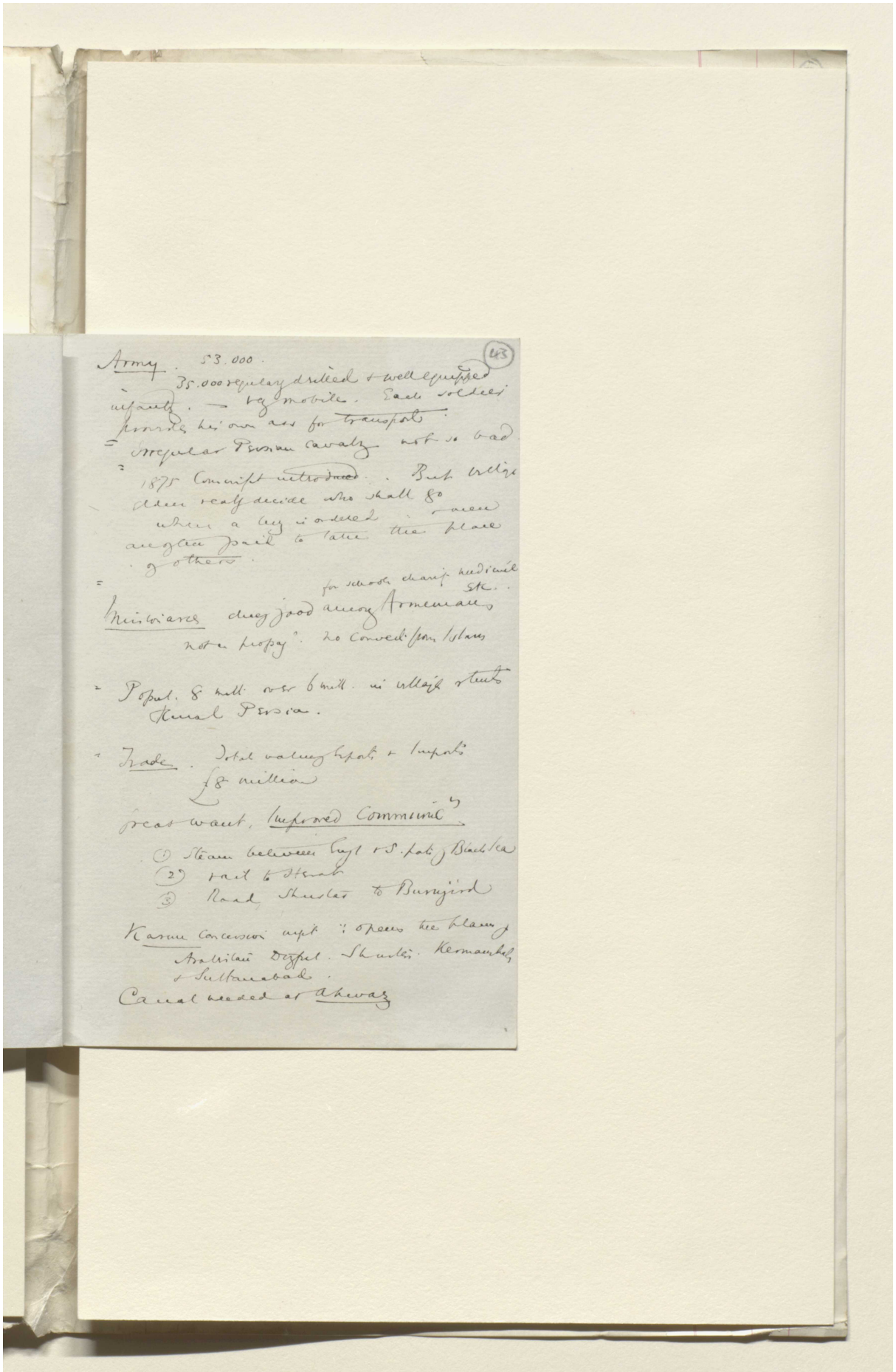


(43)

Army. 53.000.
35.000 regularly drilled & well equipped infantry. — very mobile. Each soldier provides his own ass for transport.
= Irregular Persian cavalry not so bad.
= 1875 Conscript introduced. But village elders really decide who shall go when a levy is ordered & men are often paid to take the place of others.
=

Missionaries chiefly good among Armenians for schools charity medical etc. not a propag^n. No converts from Islam

= Popul. 8 mill. over 6 mill. in village & tents Rural Persia.

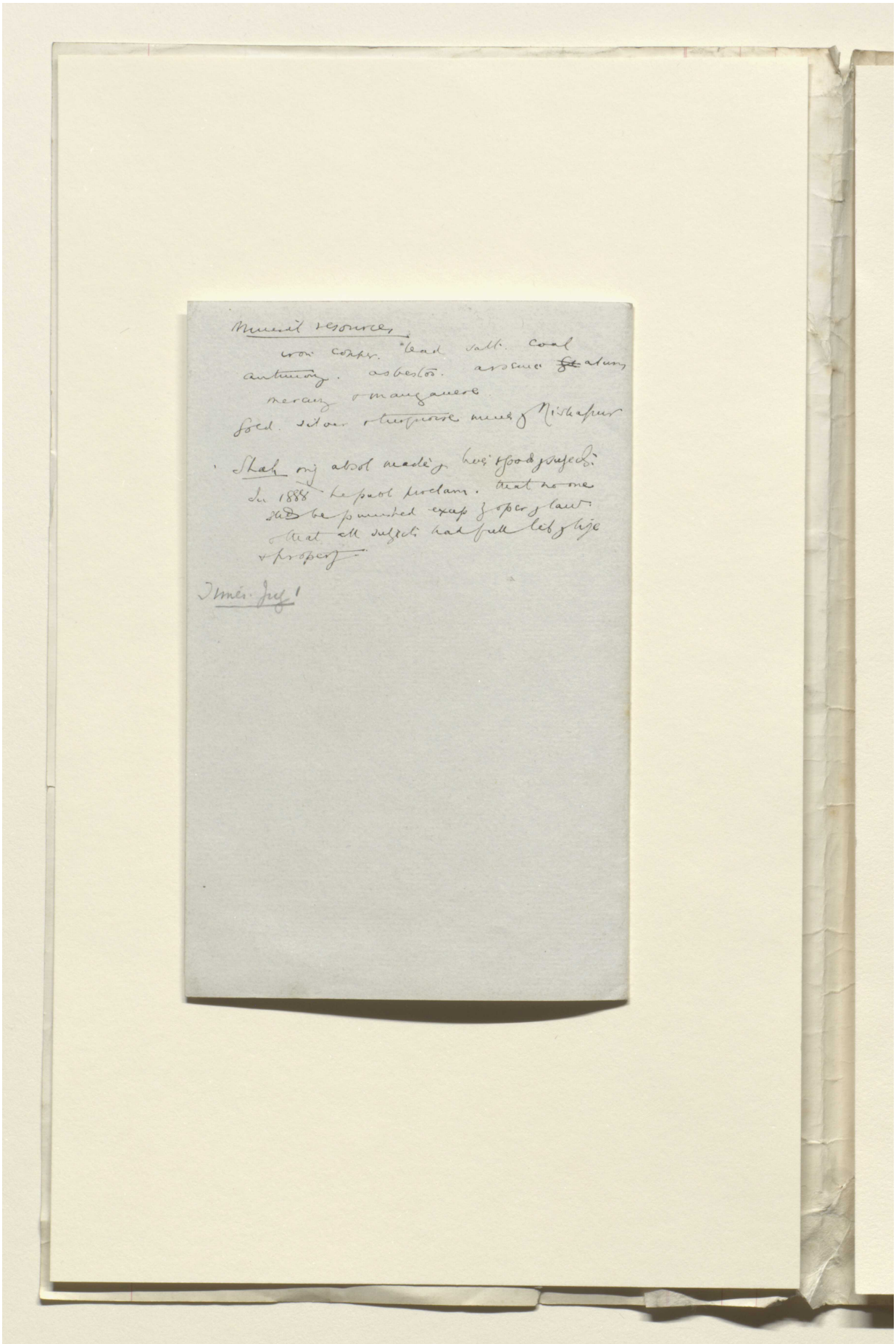
= Trade. Total value Exports & Imports £8 million

Great want, Improved Communic^ns
(1) Steam between Engl & S. parts of Black Sea
(2) rail to Herat
(3) Road, Shustar to Burujird

Karun Concession impt: opens the plains of Arabistan Dizful. Shustar. Kermanshah & Sultanabad.

Canal needed at Ahwaz

'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [43v] (87/1386)



Mineral resources

iron copper. lead salt. coal
antimony. asbestos. arsenic ~~gt~~ alum
mercury & manganese.
Gold. silver & turquoise mines of Nishapur

Shah only absol made of lives & goods of subjects.
In 1888 he publ proclam. that no one
shd be punished except by oper of law.
& that all subjects had full lib of life
& property.

Times. July 1

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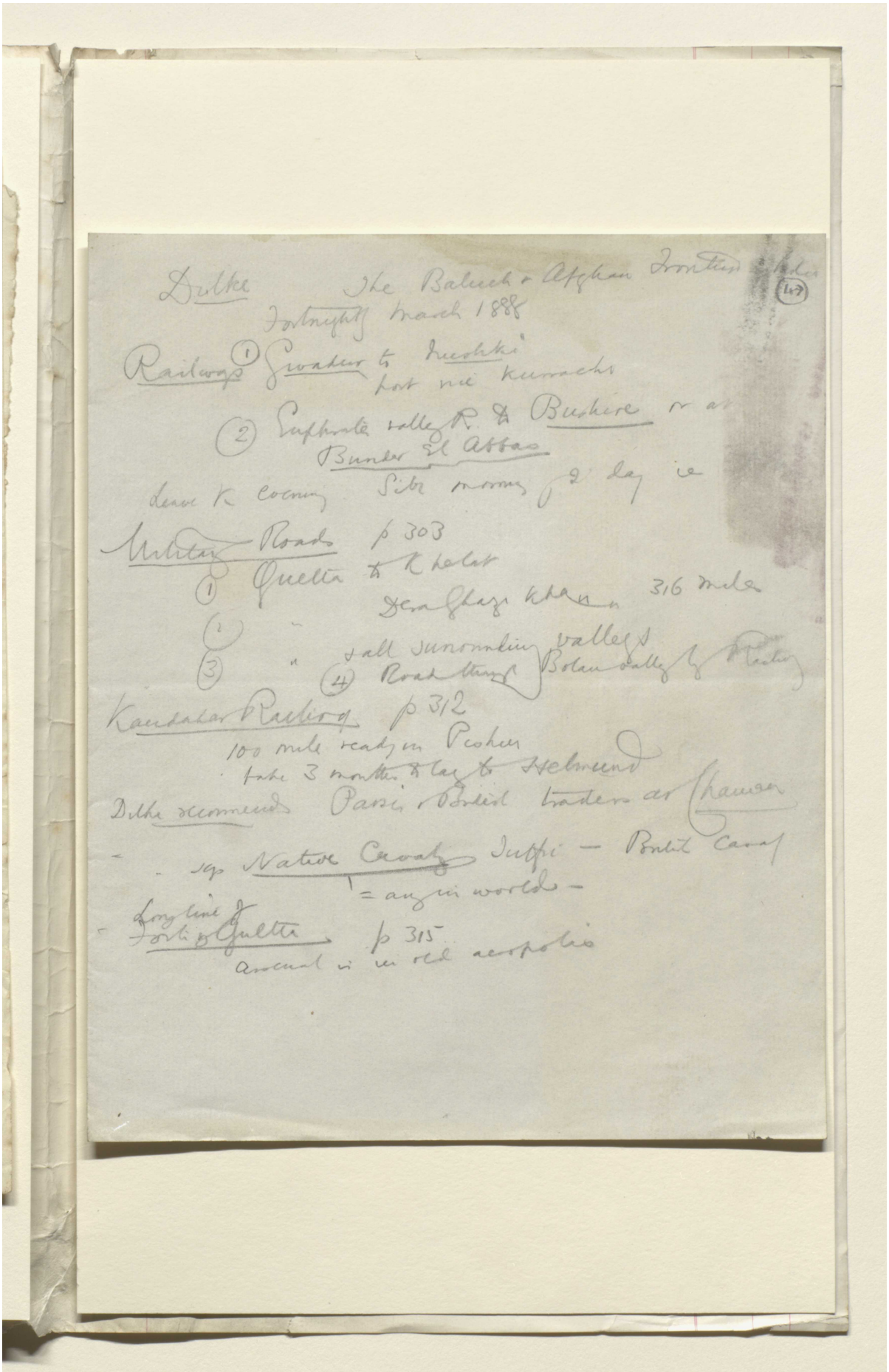
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [47r] (94/1386)



Dilke The Baluch & Afghan Frontier [illegible] (47)
Fortnightly March 1888

Railways (1) Gwadur to Nushki
port nie Kurrachi

(2) Euphrates valley R. to Bushire or at
Bunder El Abbas

Leave K evening Sibi morning 2 day ie

Military Roads p 303
(1) Quetta to Khelat
Dera Ghazi Khan 316 miles
(2) "
(3) " & all surrounding valleys
(4) Road through Bolan valley by Railway

Kandahar Railway p 312
100 miles ready in Pishin
take 3 months to lay to Helmund

Dilke recommends Parsis & British traders at Chaman

- sys Native Cavalry Suffi — British Cavalry
= any in world —

Long line of Forts of Quetta p 315
arsenal is in old acropolis

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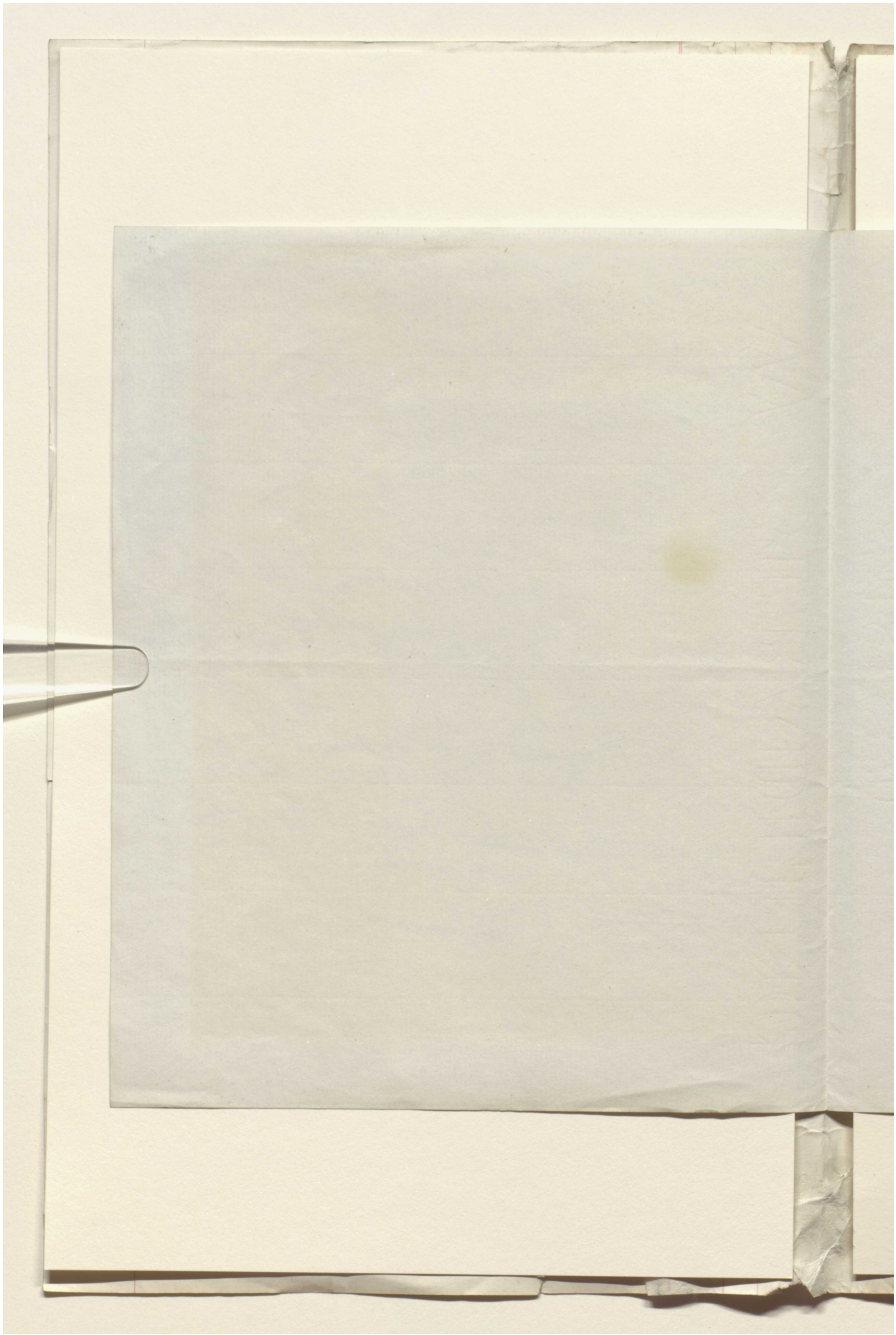

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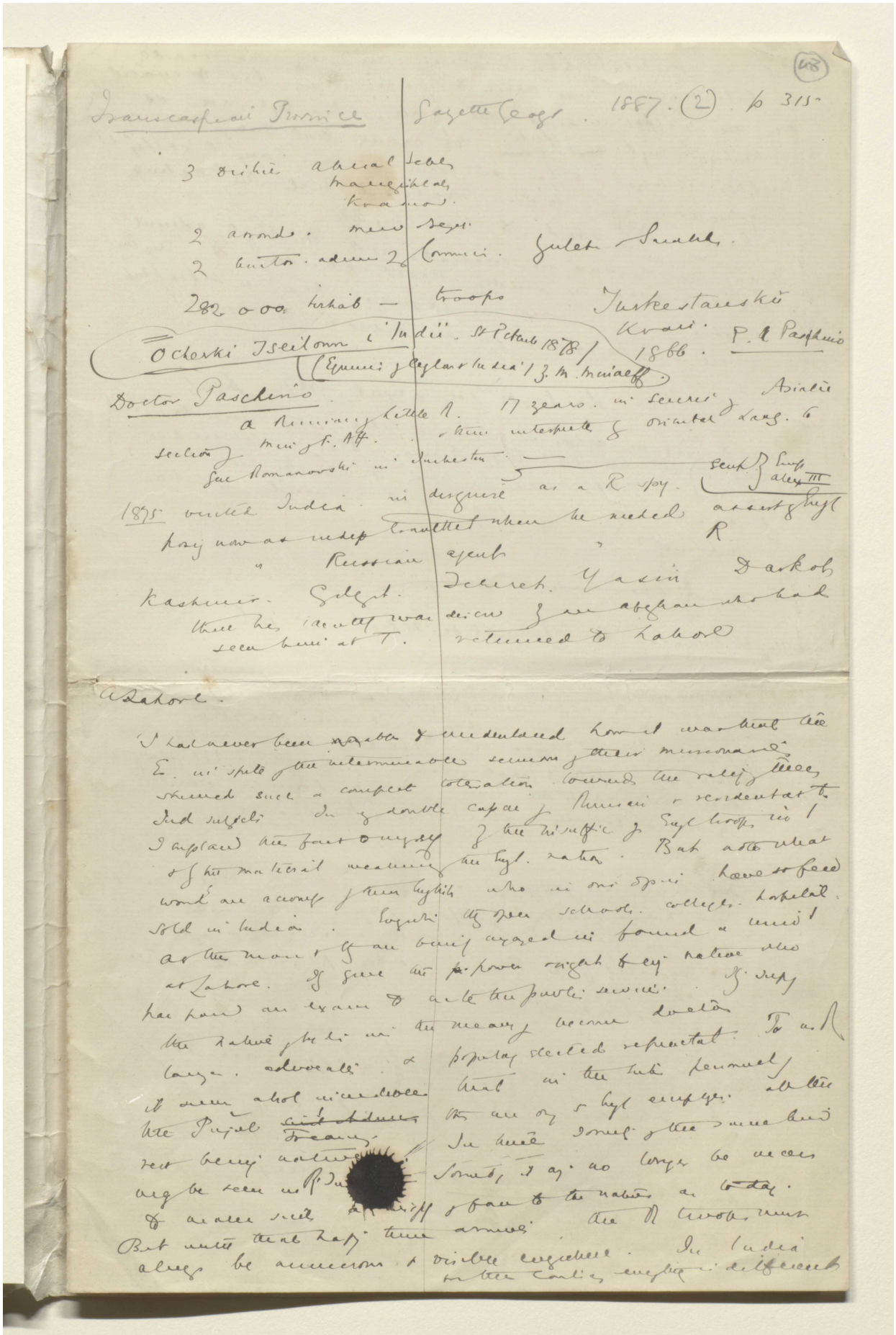

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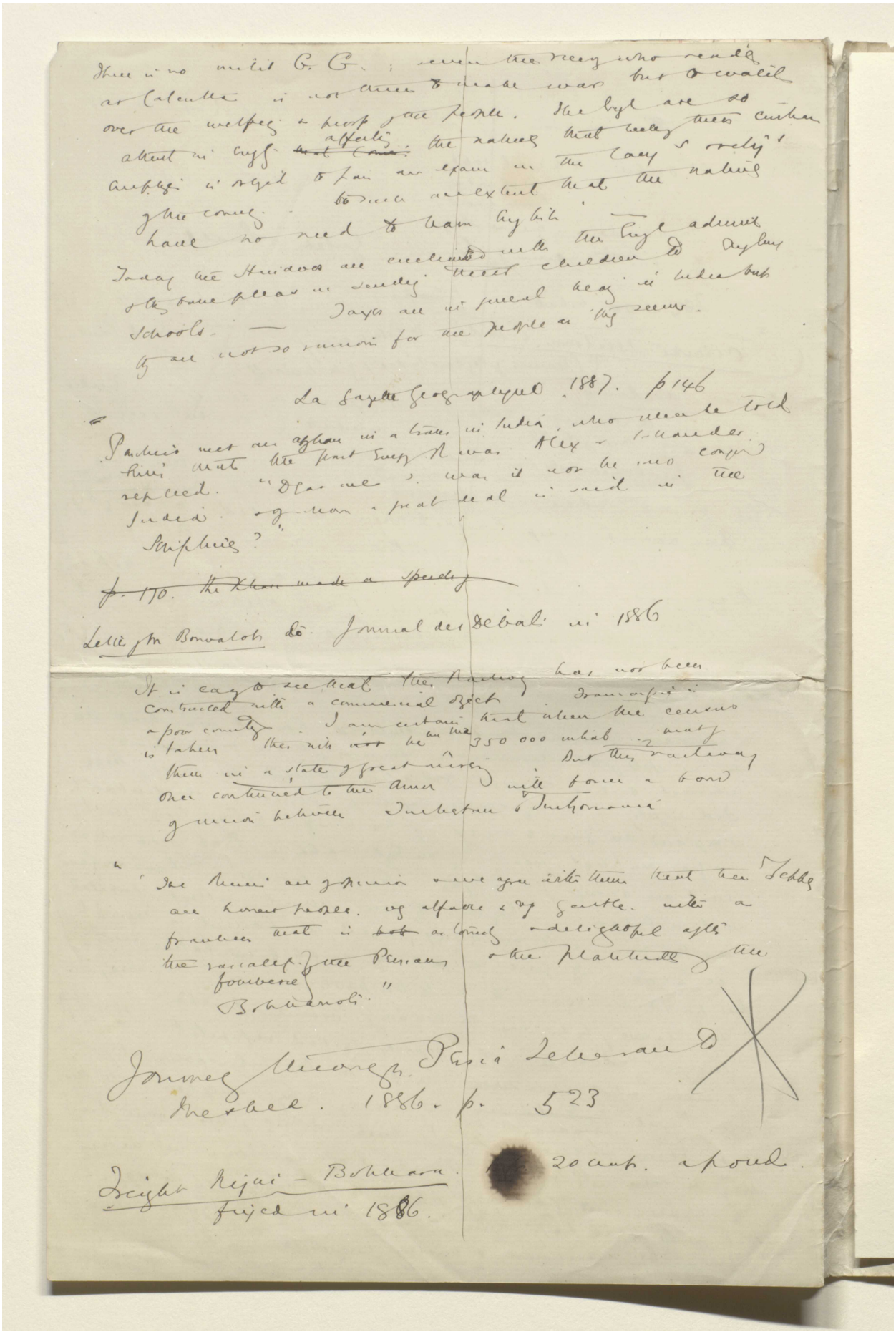

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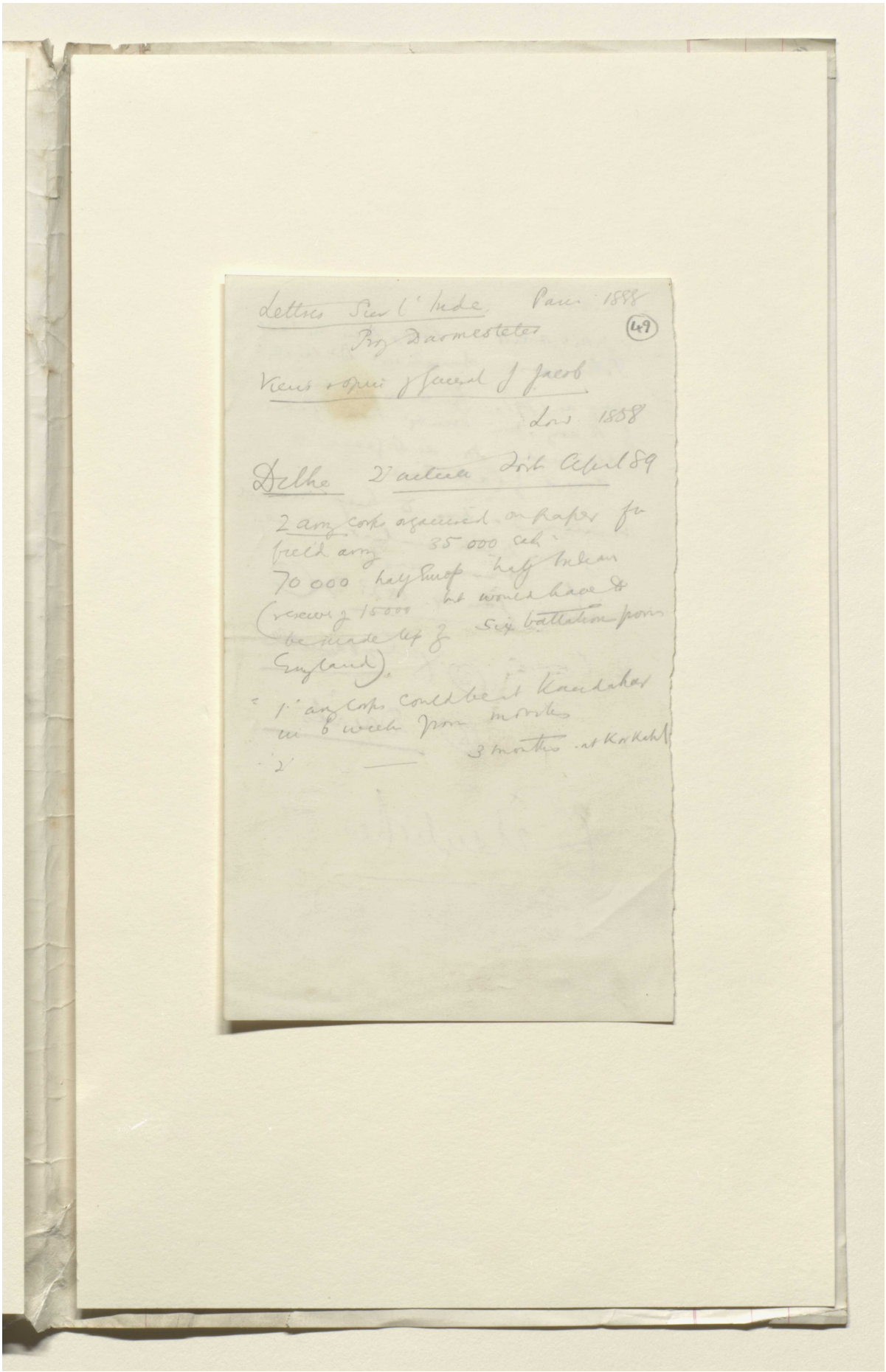

Lettres Sur l'Inde Paris 1888
Prof Darmesteter

(49)

Views & opinions of General J Jacob
Lond 1858

Delhi 2 articles Forts April 89

2 army corps organised on paper for field army 35 000 each
70 000 half Europ half Indian but would have to
(reserve of 15000 be made up of six battalions from England).

1 army corps could be at Kandahar in 6 weeks from movies
2 — 3 months at Kurkahl

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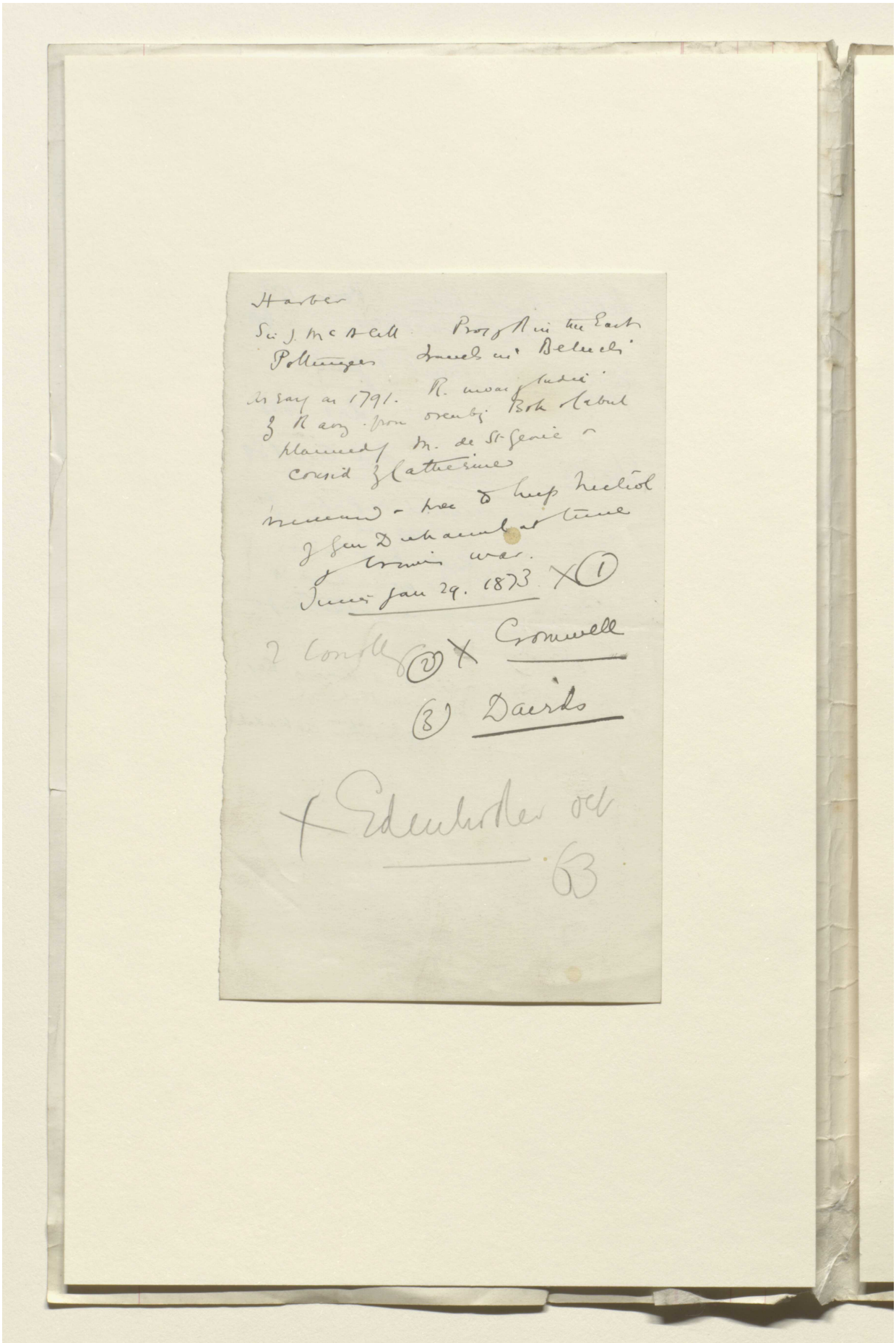

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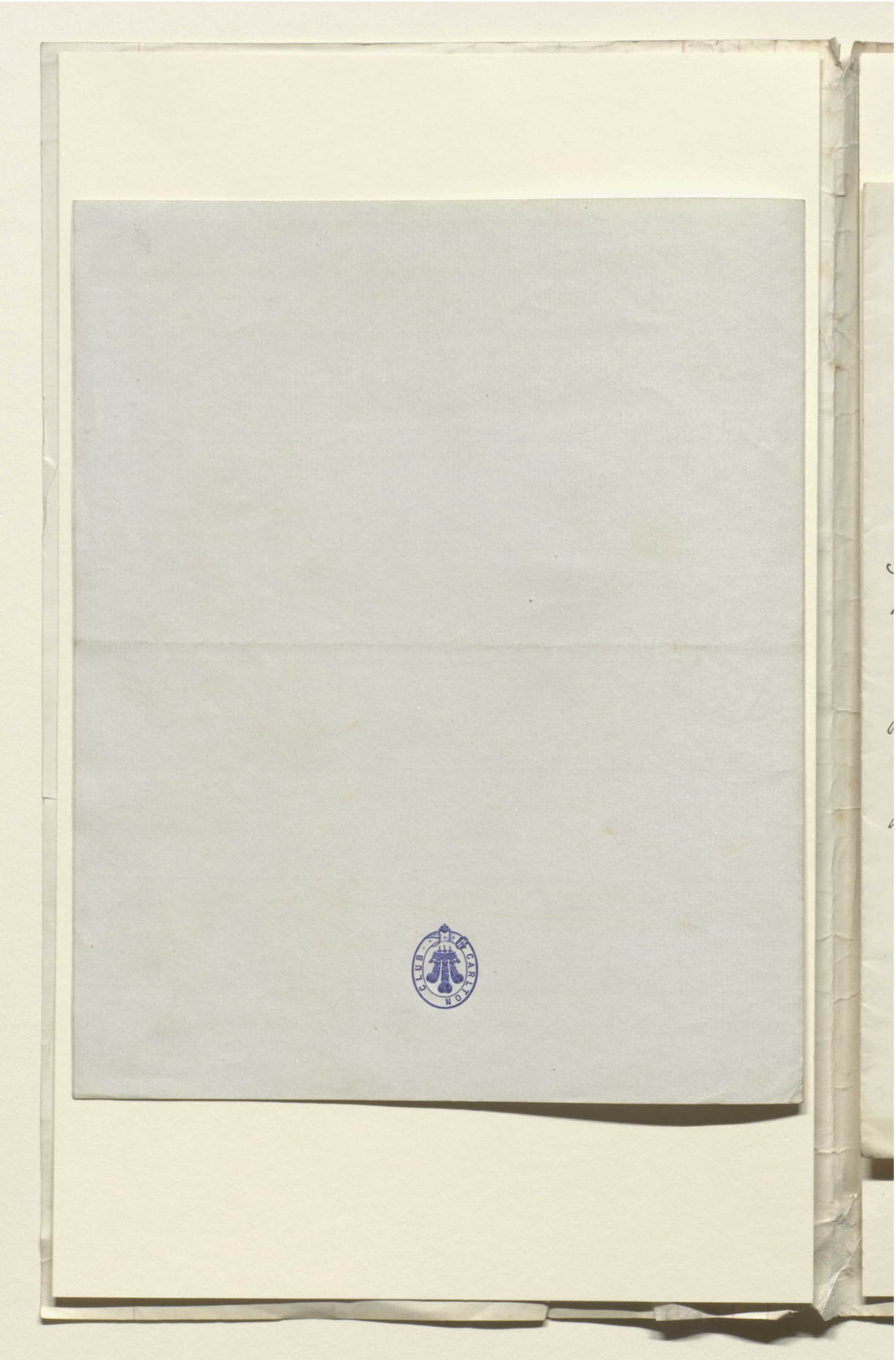

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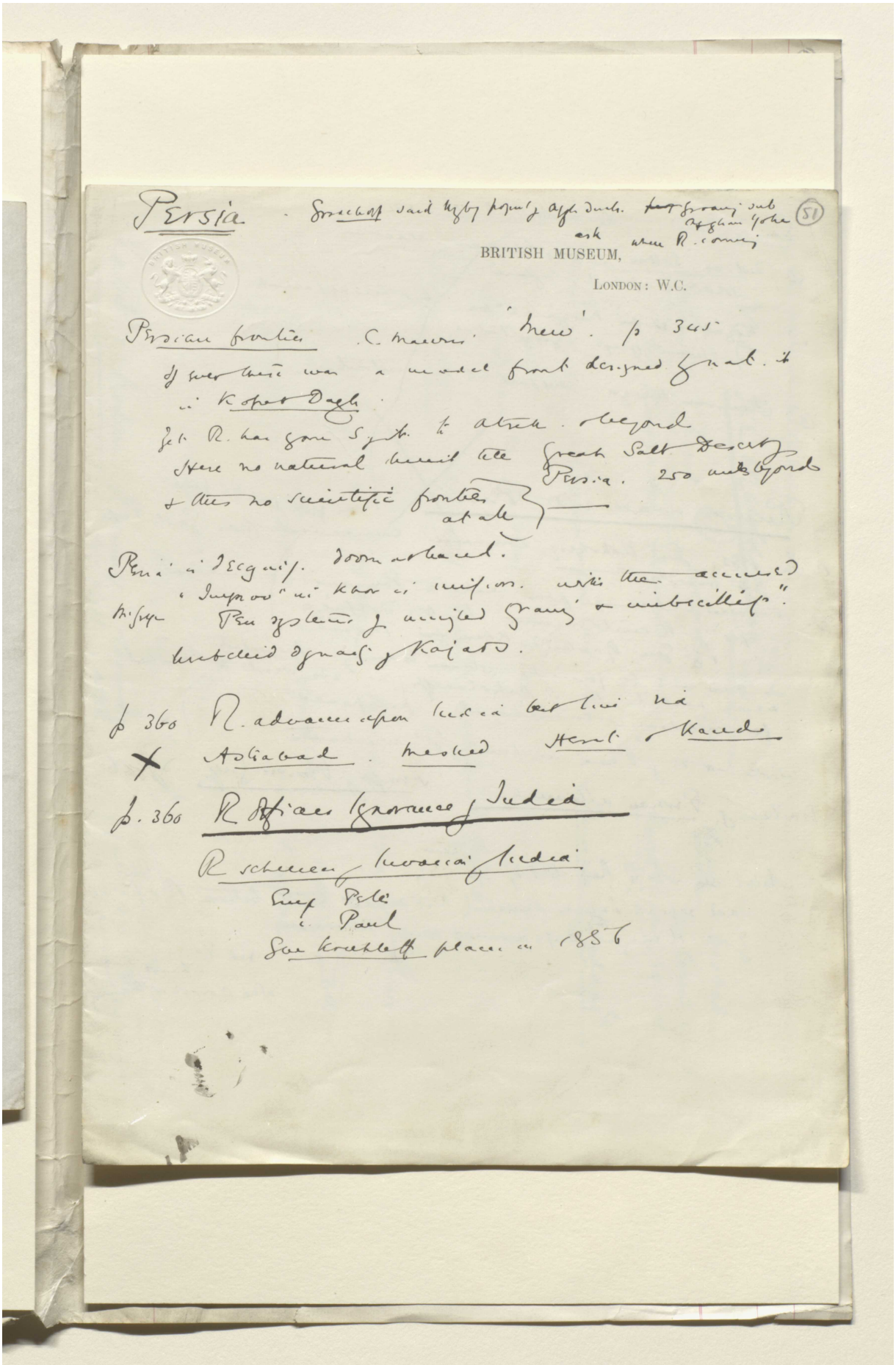
Persia. Grachoff said Nizby popul. of Afghan Durh. ~~[illegible]~~ Groaning sub Afghan yoke ask when R. coming



(51)

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LONDON: W.C.

Persian frontier. C. Maurer. 'New'. p 345

If ever there was a model front designed by nat. it is Kopet Dagh.

Yet R. has gone S. of it to Atrek. & beyond

Here no natural limit till Great Salt Desert of Persia. 250 miles beyond

& thus no scientific frontier at all

Persia is decaying. doom at hand.

"Improv" in Khor is minor. with the accused Mirza Pen systems of mingled Granting & imbecillity".

Imbecilled dynasty of Kajars.

p 360 R. advance upon India but line via Astrabad. Meshed Herat & Kandahar

p. 360 R. Officers Ignorance of India

R. schemes of Invasion of India

Emp. Peter

" Paul

See Kuhleff plans in 1856

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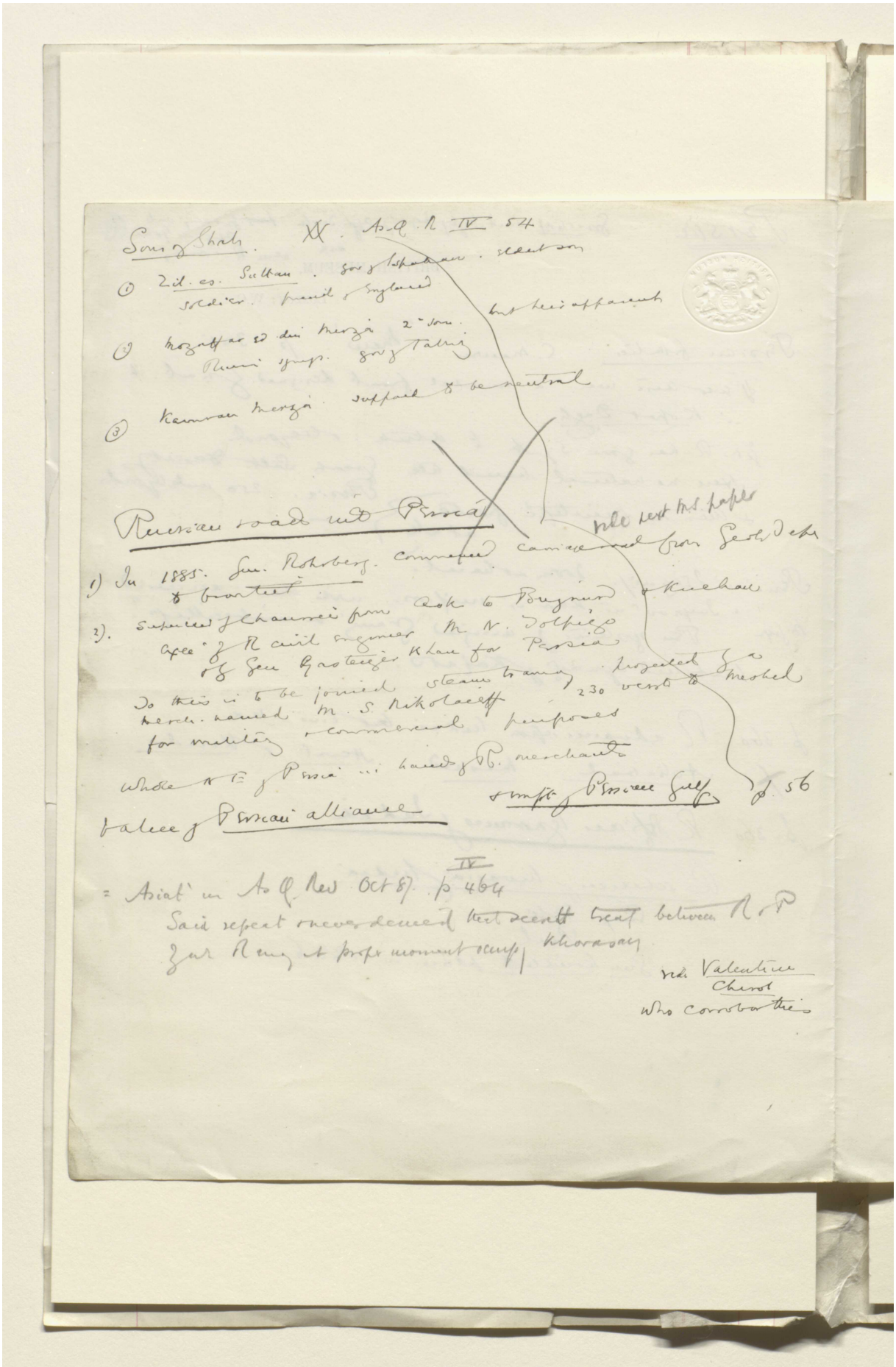

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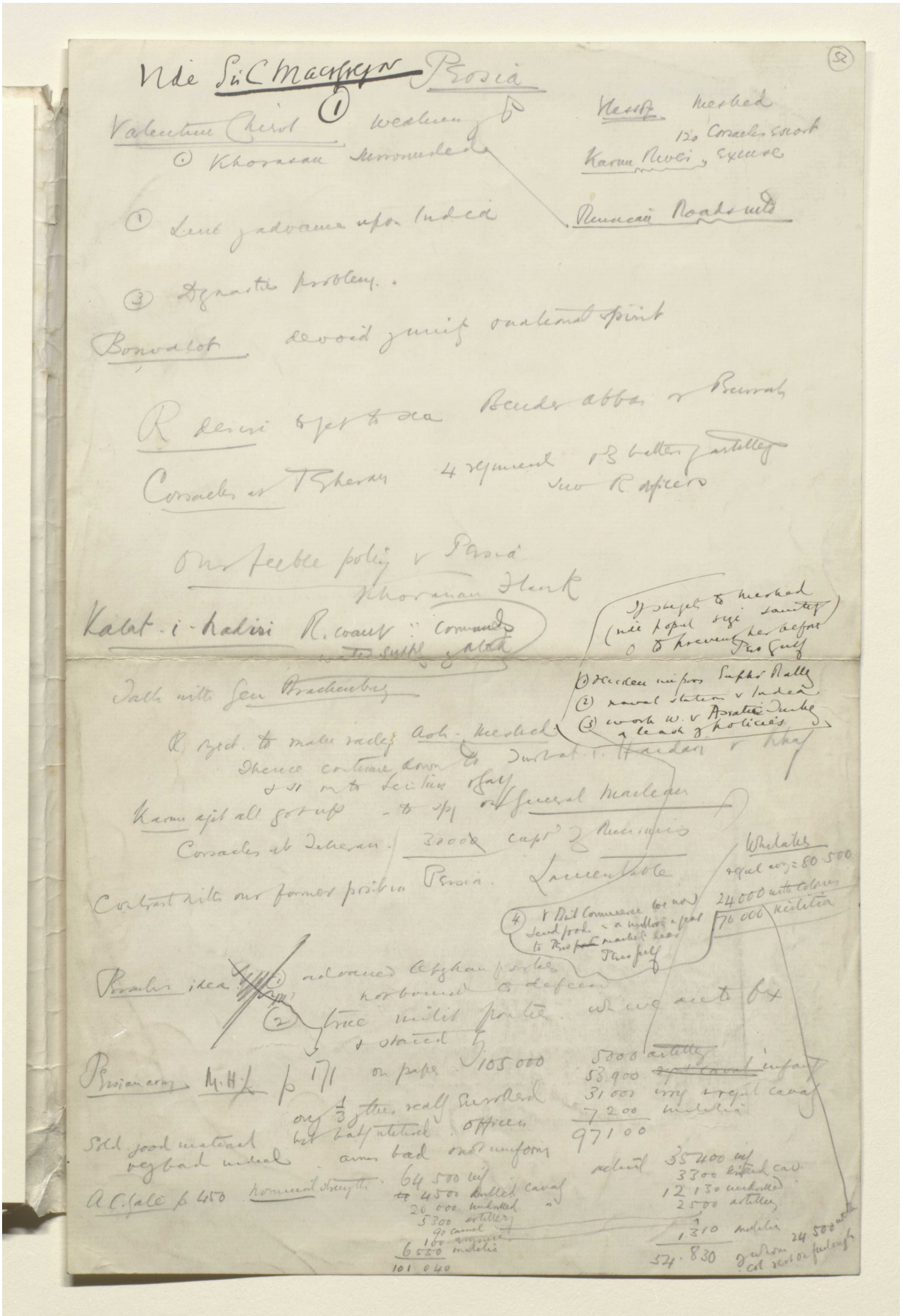

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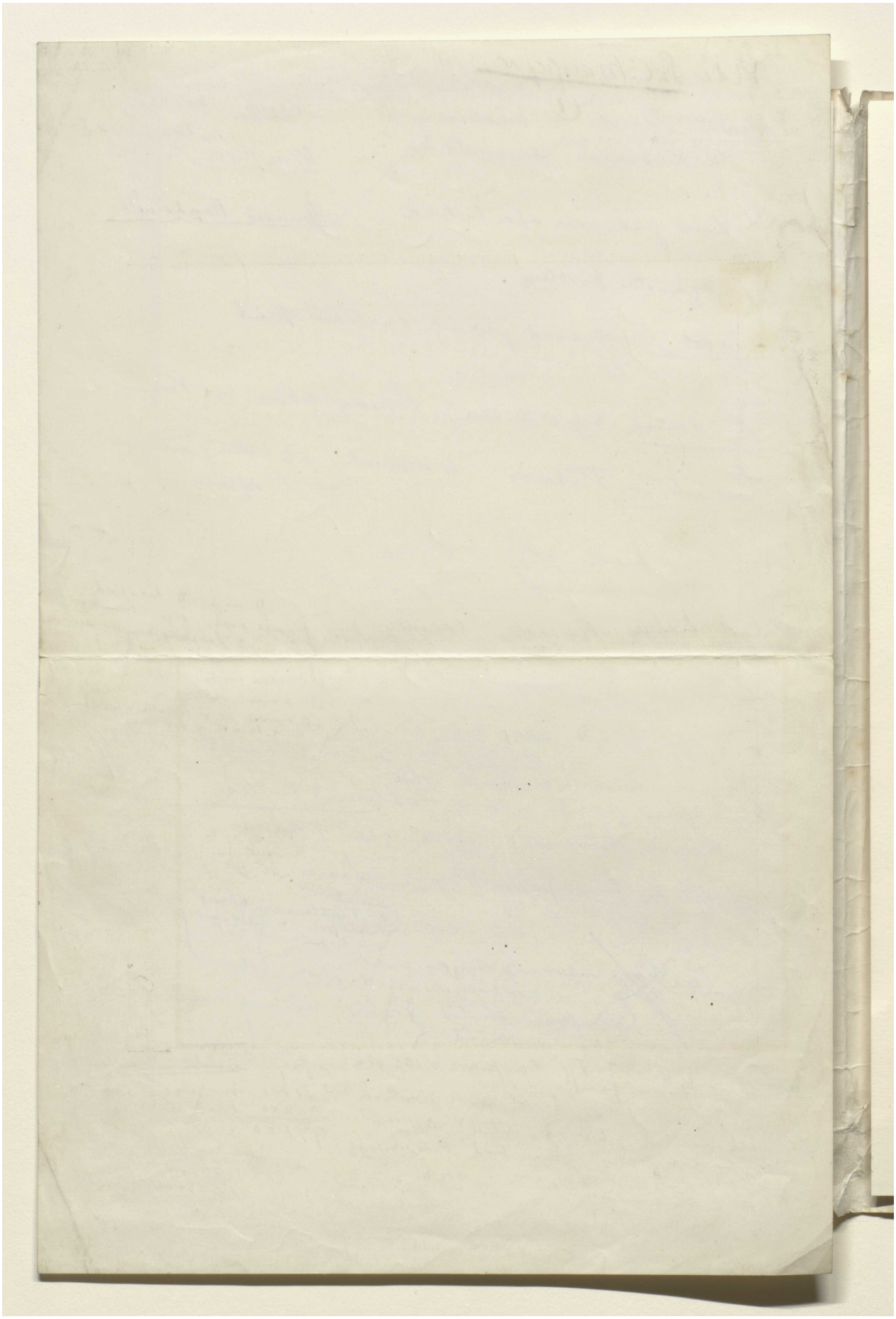

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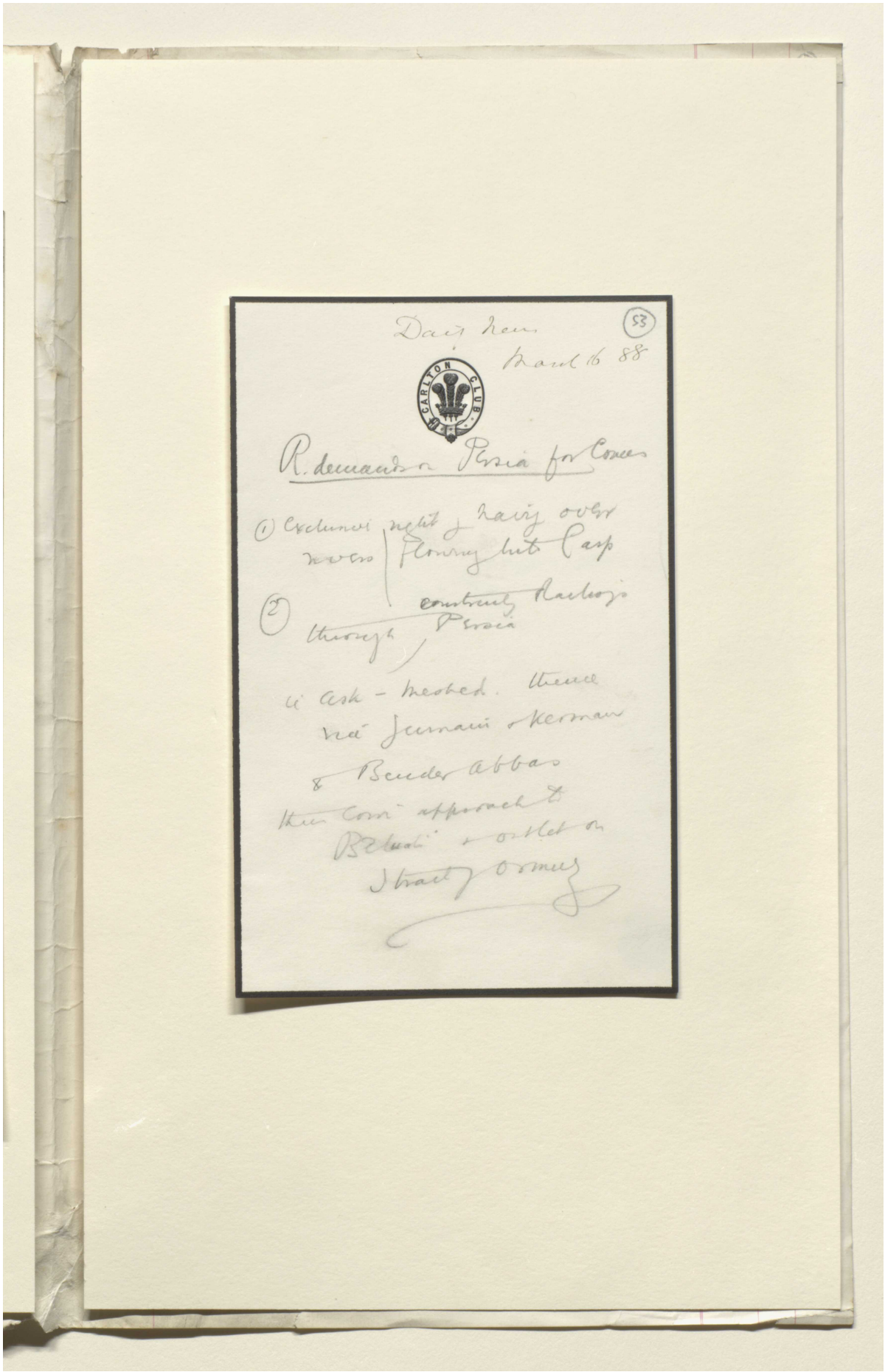

(53)

Daily News
March 16 88

CARLTON CLUB

R. demands on Persia for Concess

(1) Exclusive right of navig over rivers | flowing into Carp

(2) construct Rachoys through Persia

ie ask - meshed. thence via Jumain & Kerman & Bender Abbas

thus Corr approach to Beluchi & outlet on Strait of Ormuz

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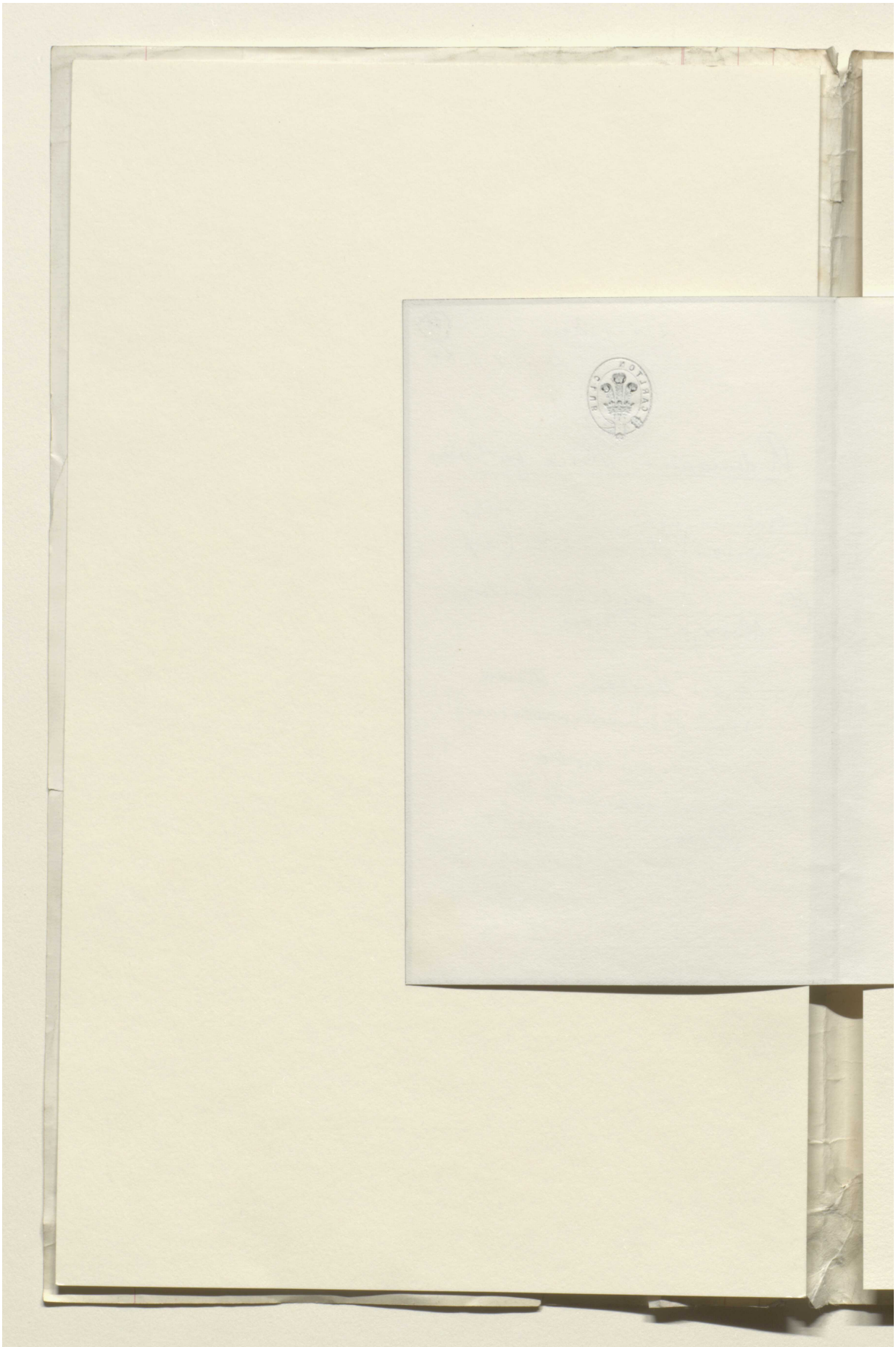

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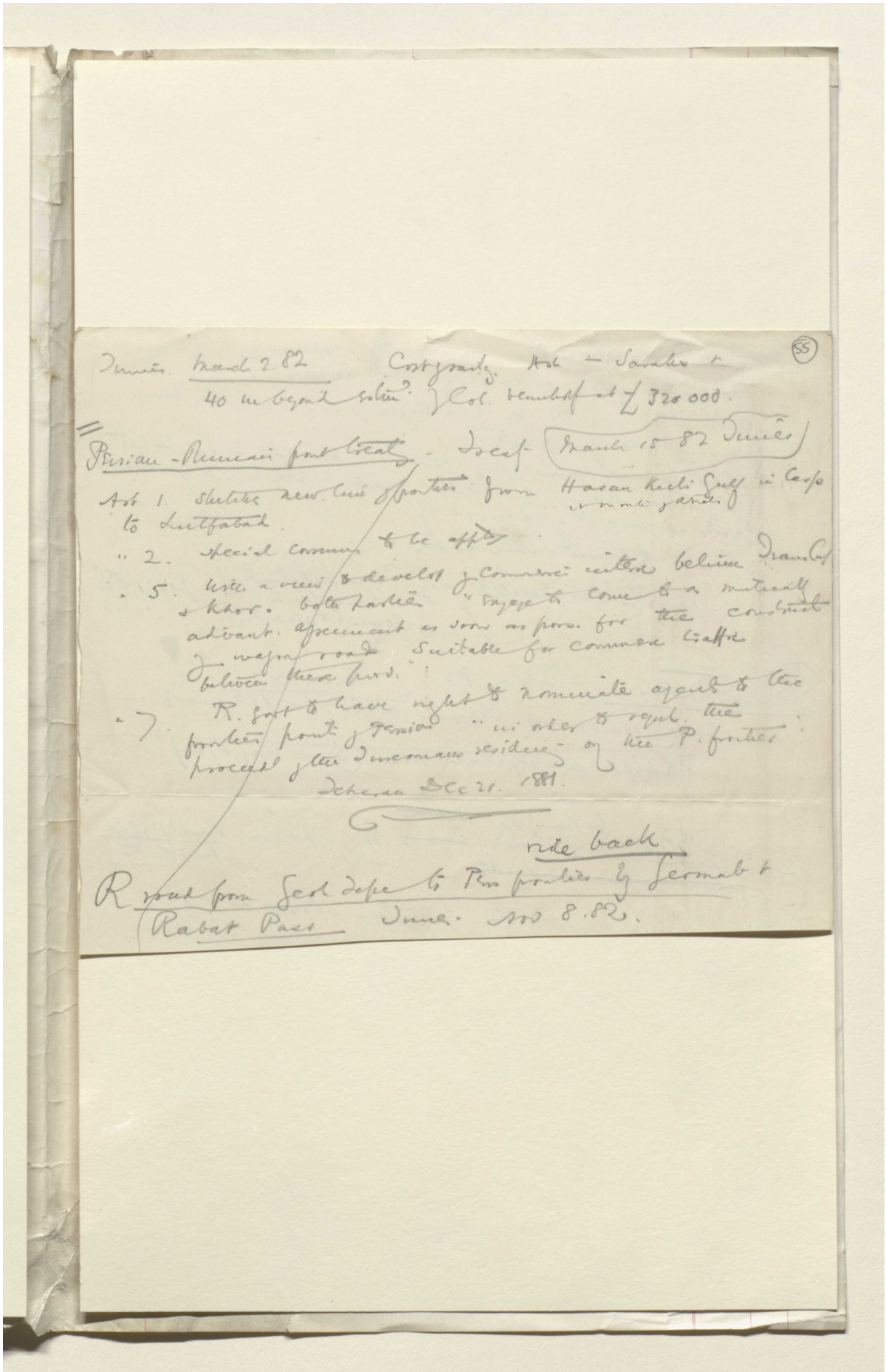

(55)

Times. March 2 82 Cost grantg. Ash – Sarakhs &
40 m beyond estim. of Col. Wemhoff at £ 320 000.

Persian – Russian fort treaty – Treaty (March 15 82 Times)

Art 1. Shetikhs new line of frontier from Hasan Kuli Gulf in Caspian
to Lutfabad. [illegible]

" 2. special commns to be appty.

" 5. With a view to develop of commerce interest between Iran Gulf
& Khor. both parties "engage to come to a mutually
advant. agreement as soon as poss. for the construct
of wagon roads suitable for commerce traffic
between these prov.

" 7. R. govt to have right to nominate agents to the
frontier point of Persia "in order to regul. the
proceed of the Turcomans residing on the P. frontier.

Teheran Dec 21. 1881.

ride back

R road from Geok Tepe to Pers frontier by Germab &
Rabat Pass Times. Nov 8. 82.

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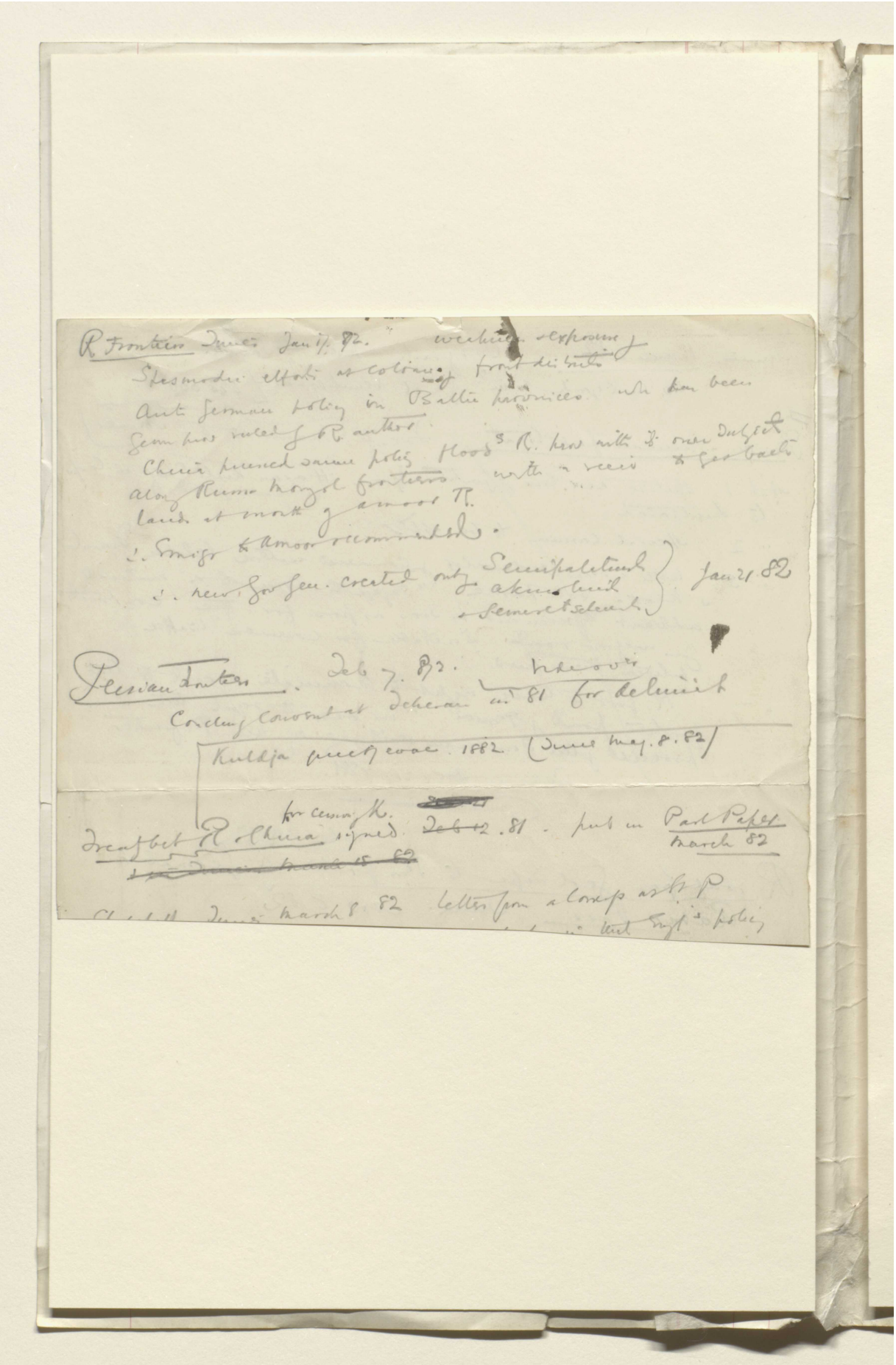

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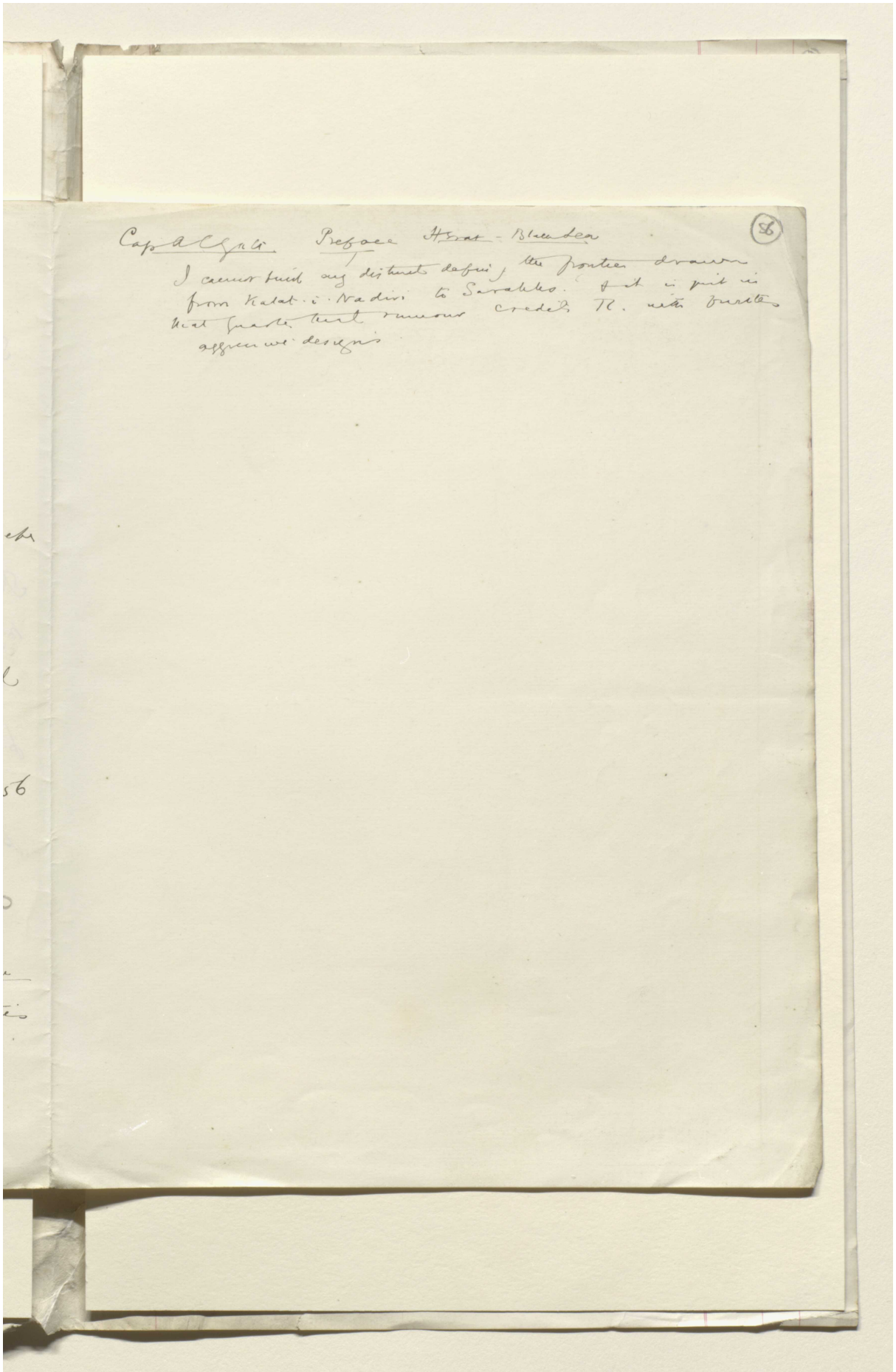

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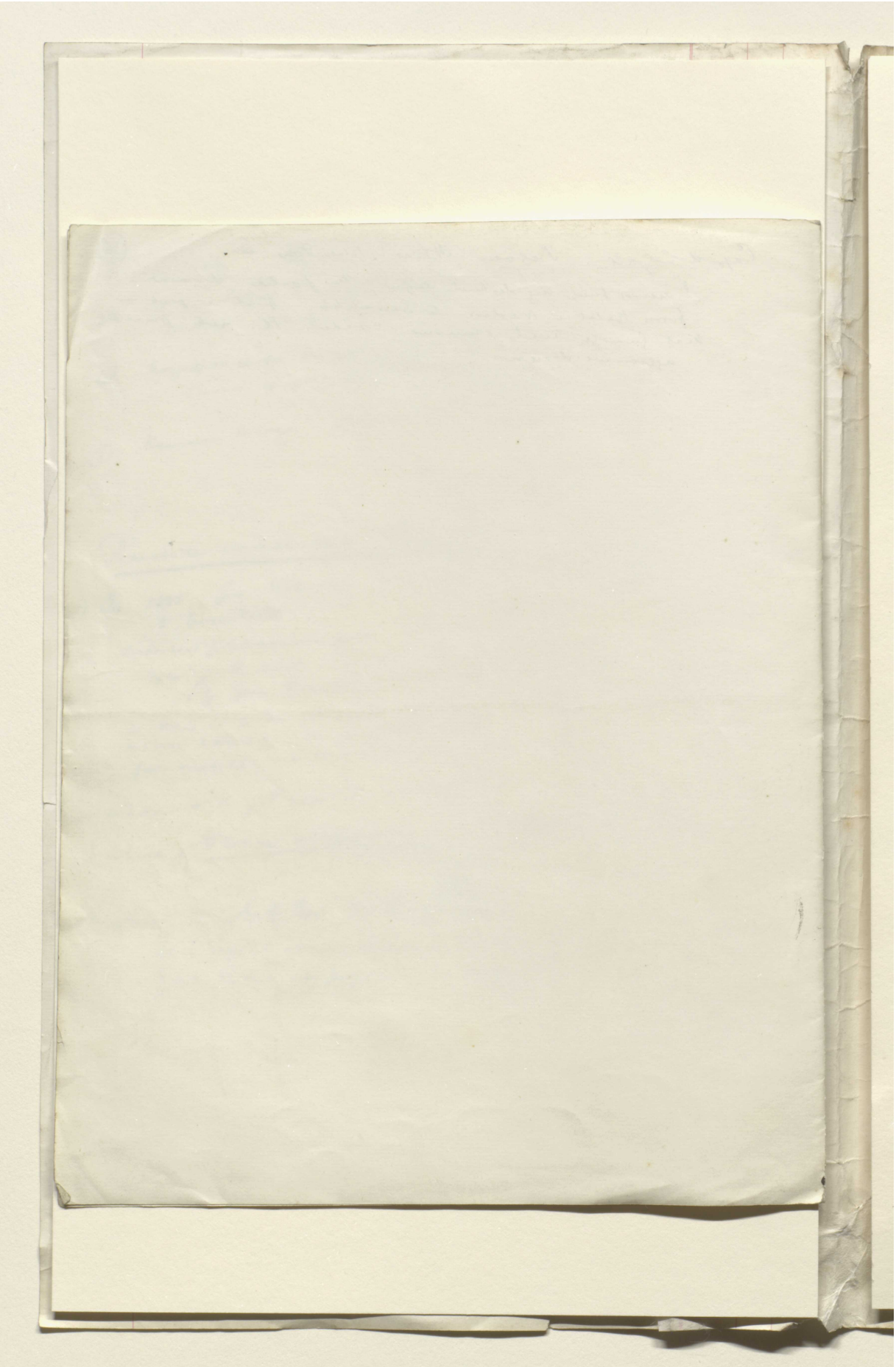

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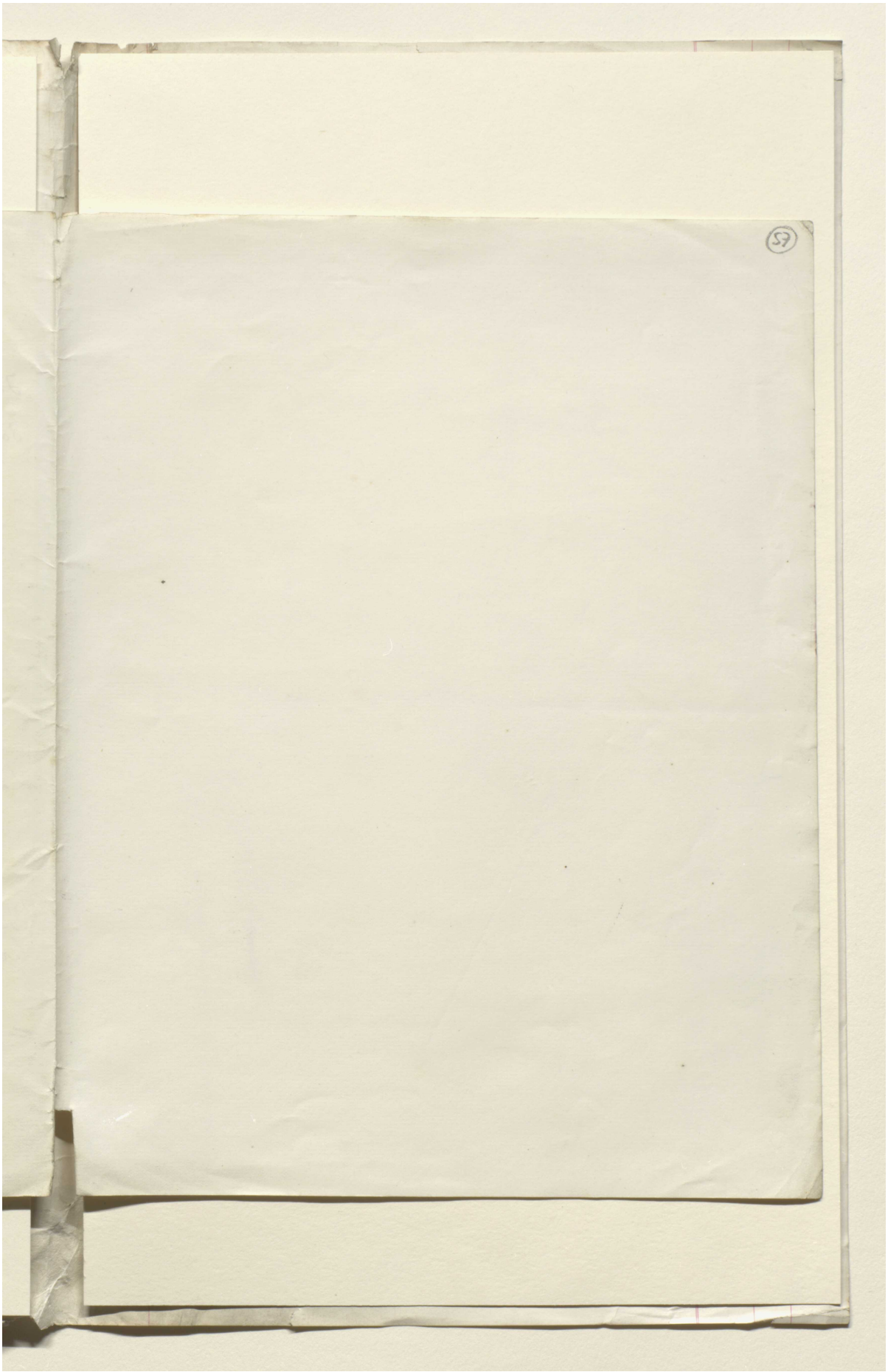

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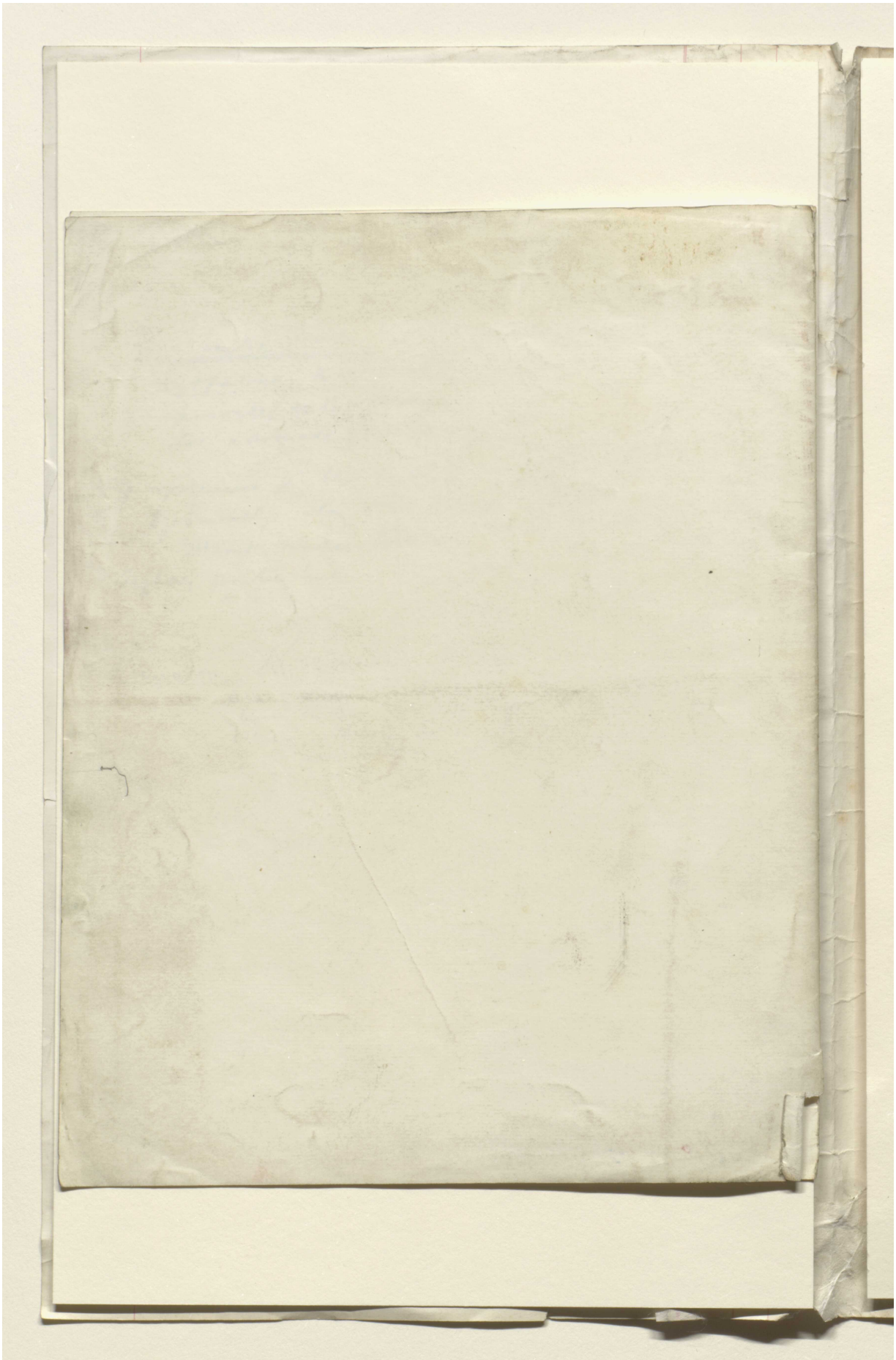

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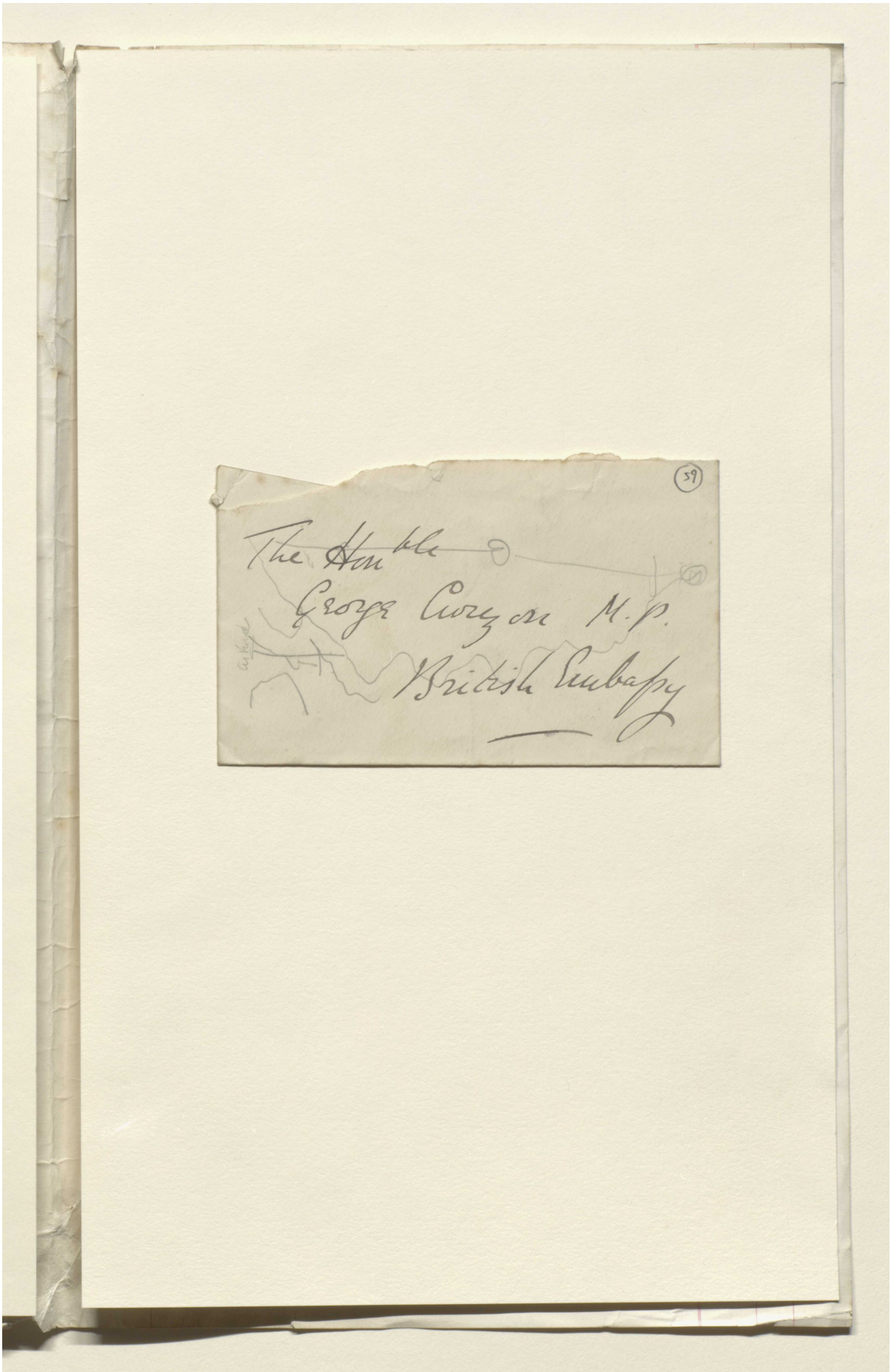

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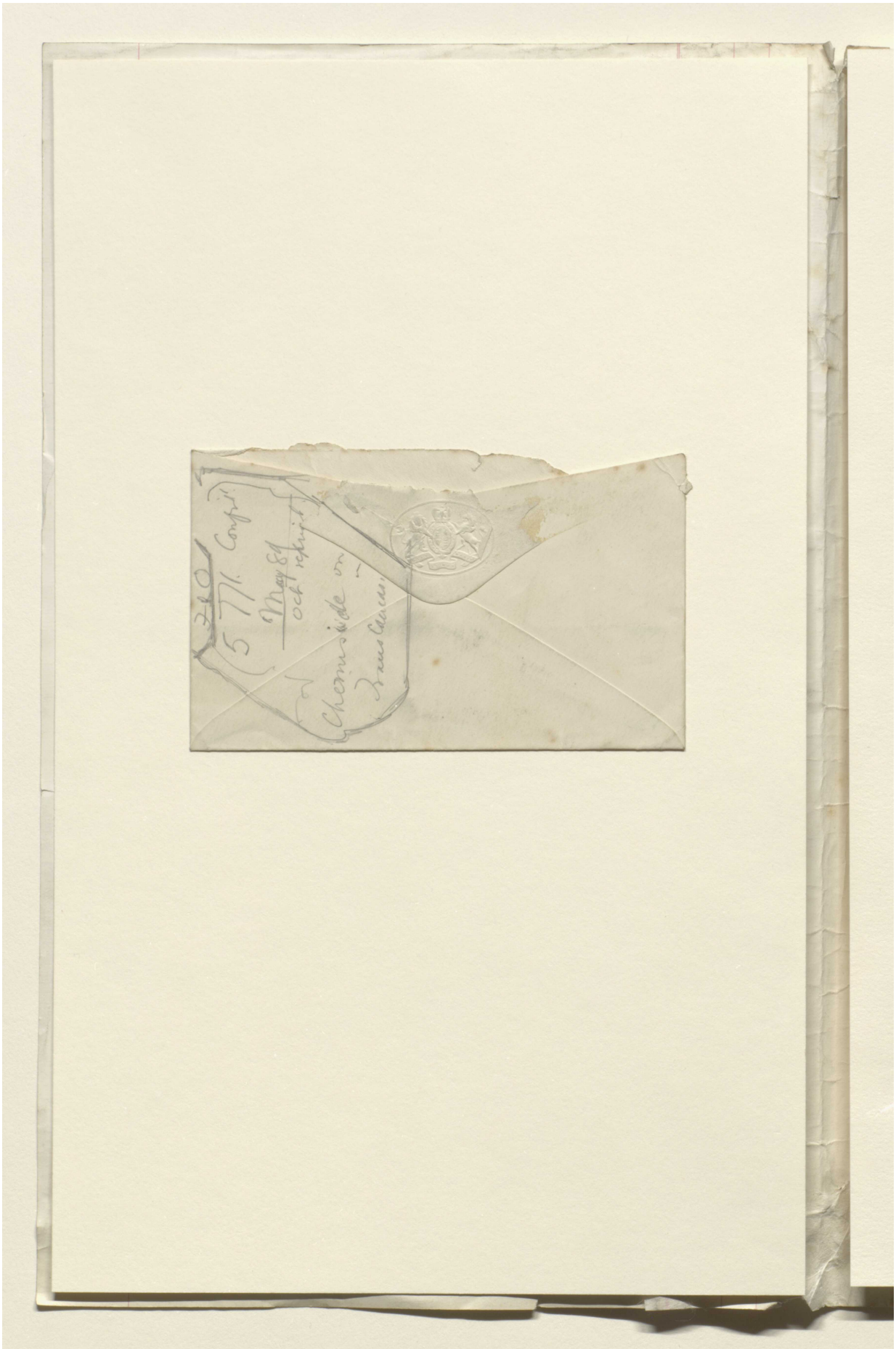

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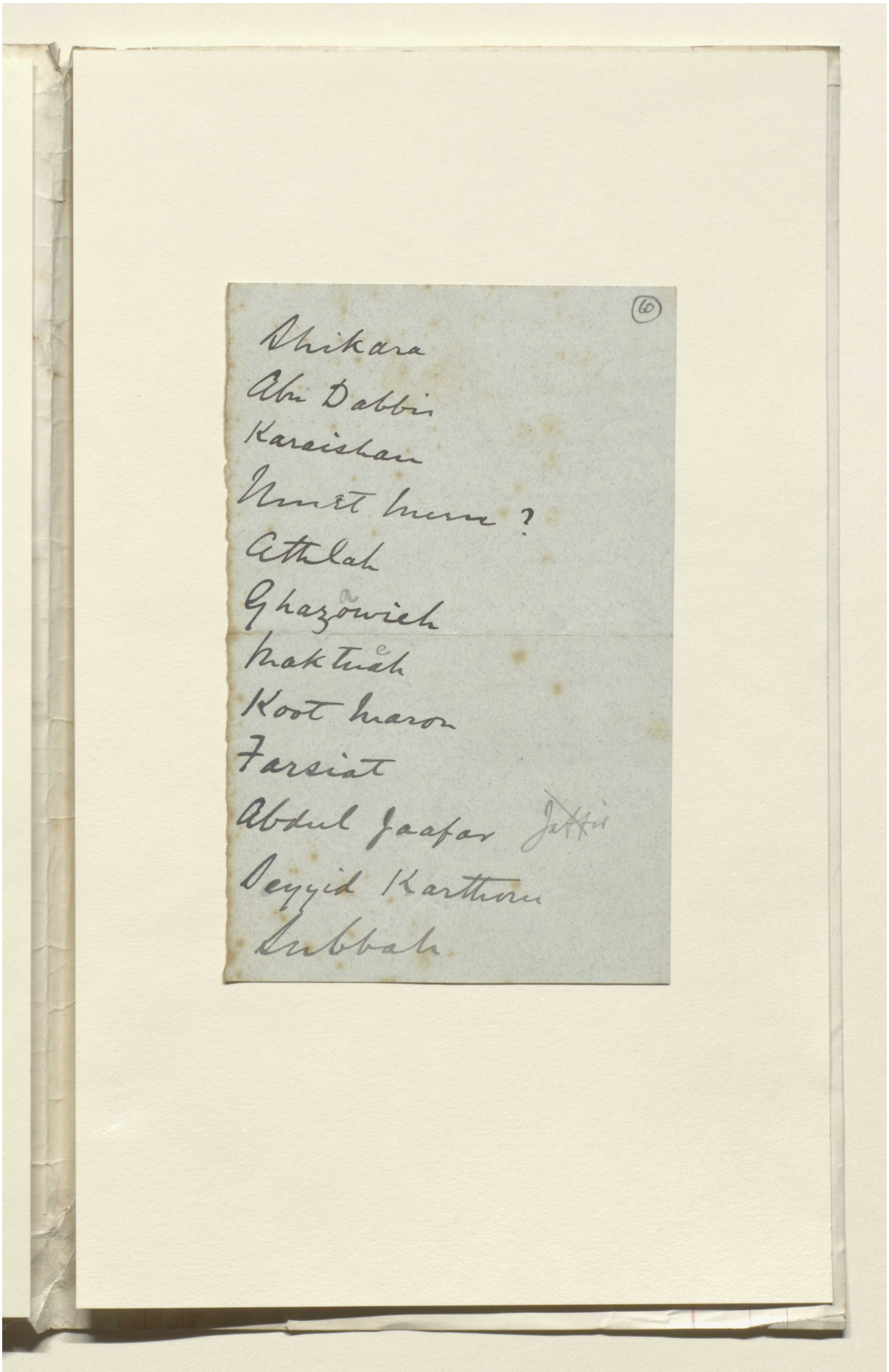

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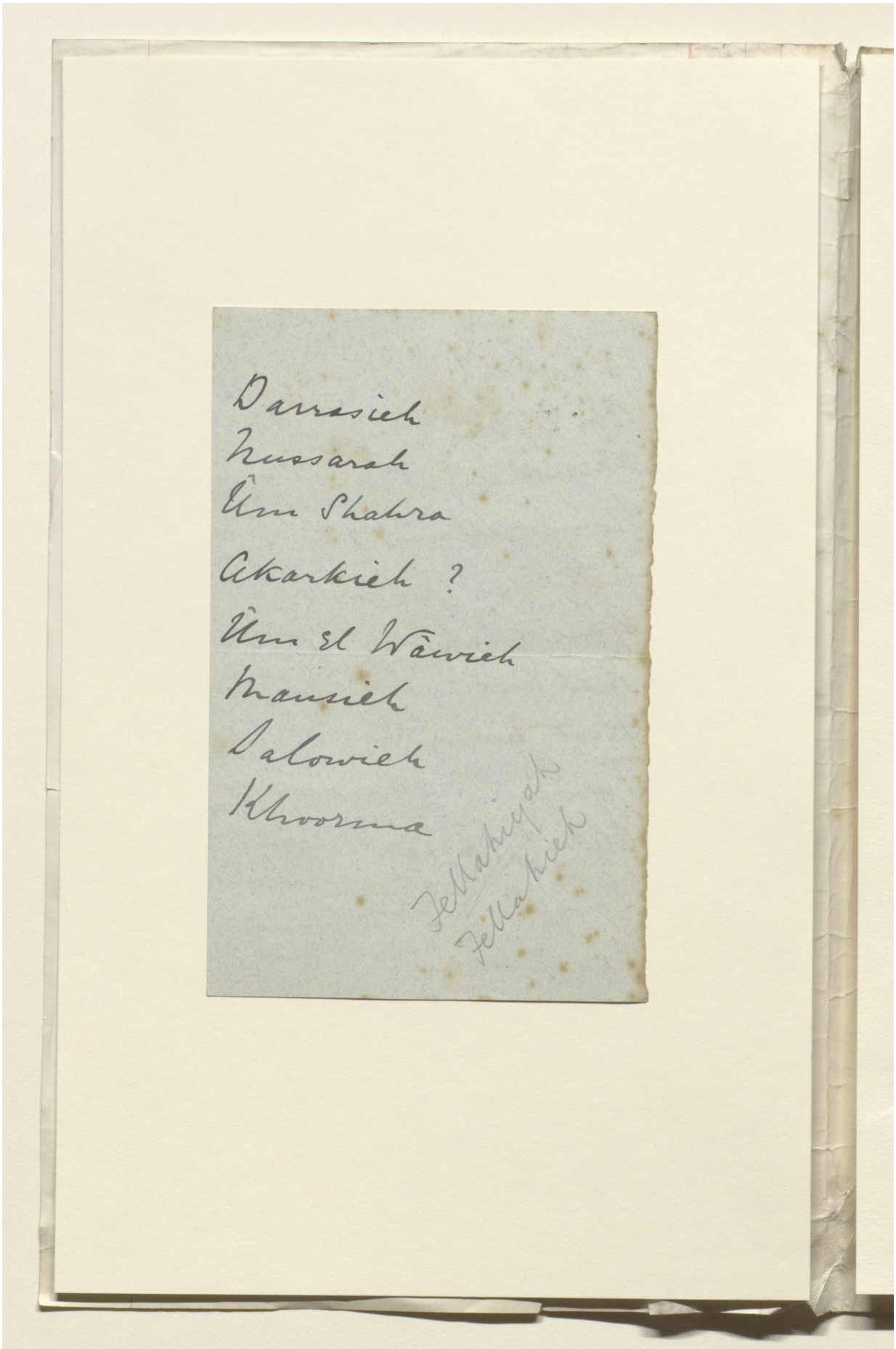

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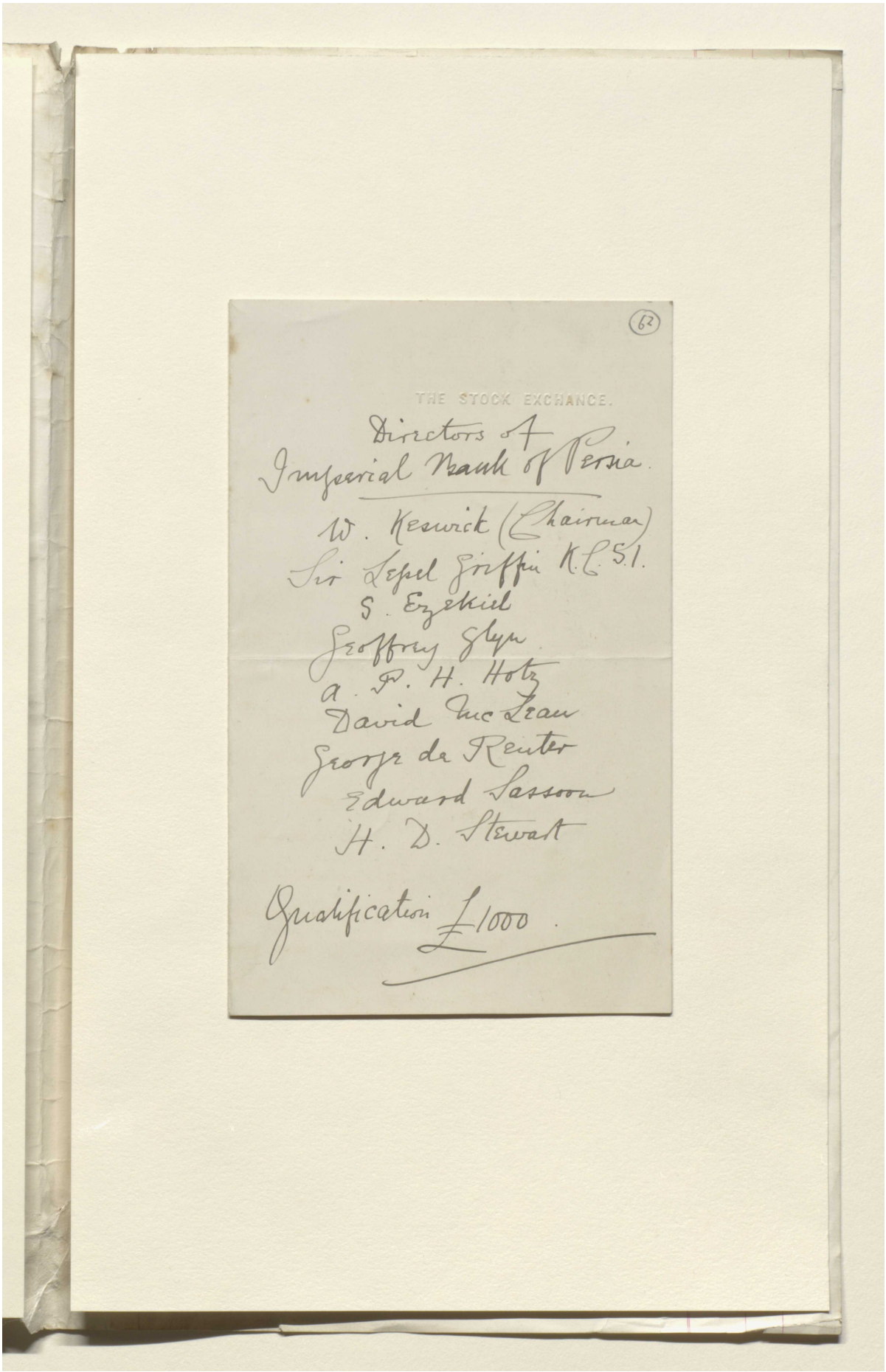

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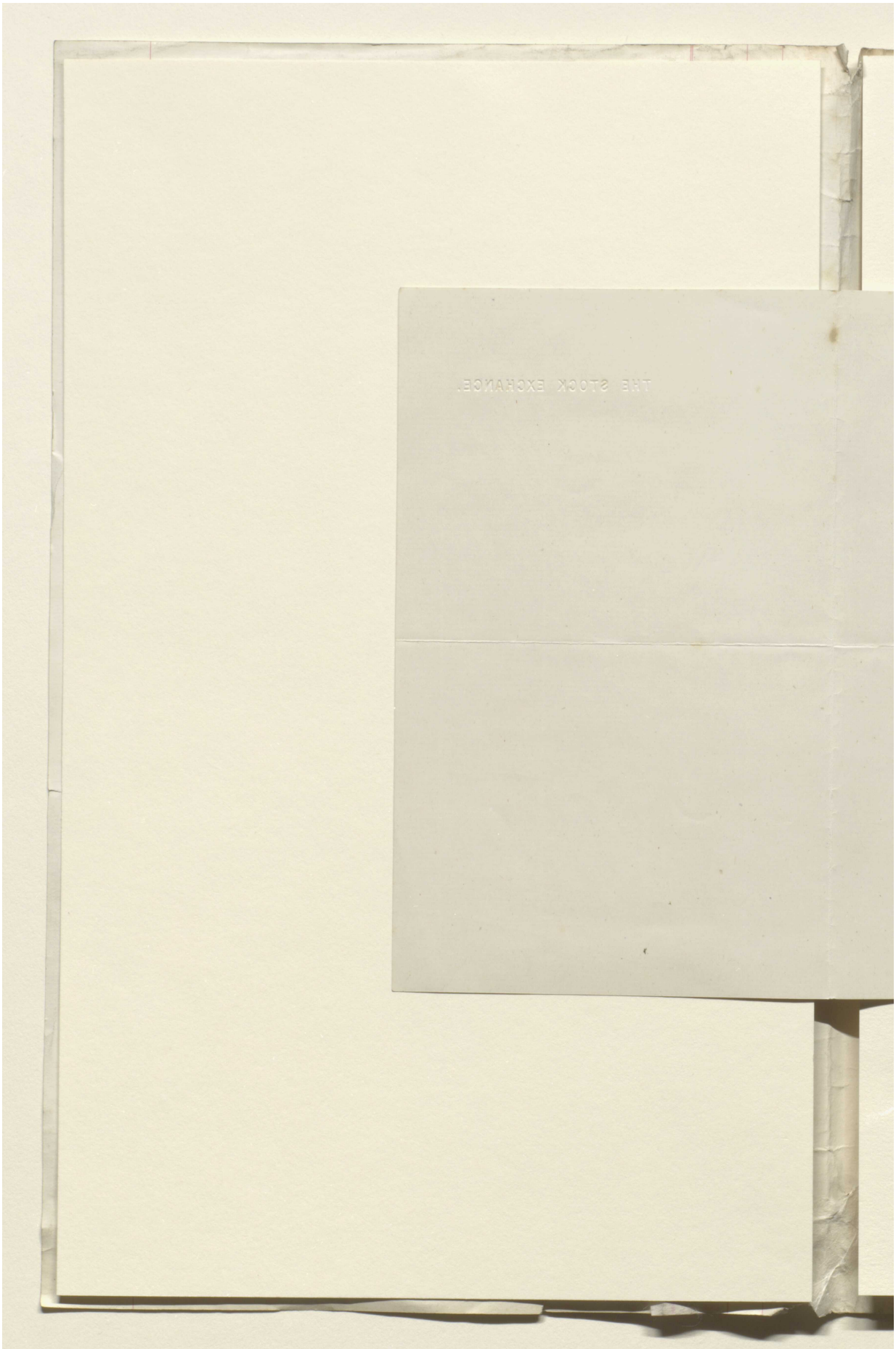

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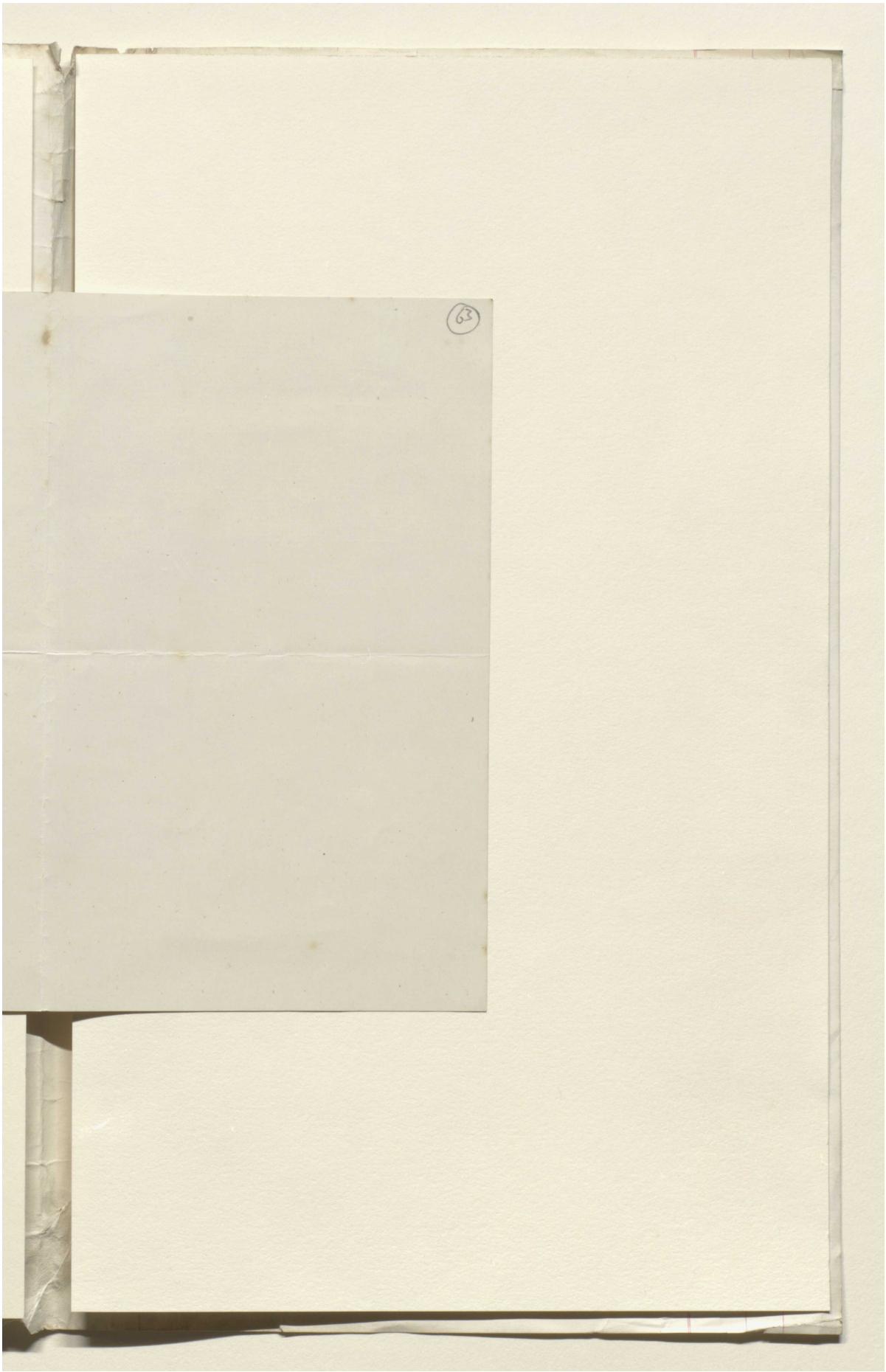

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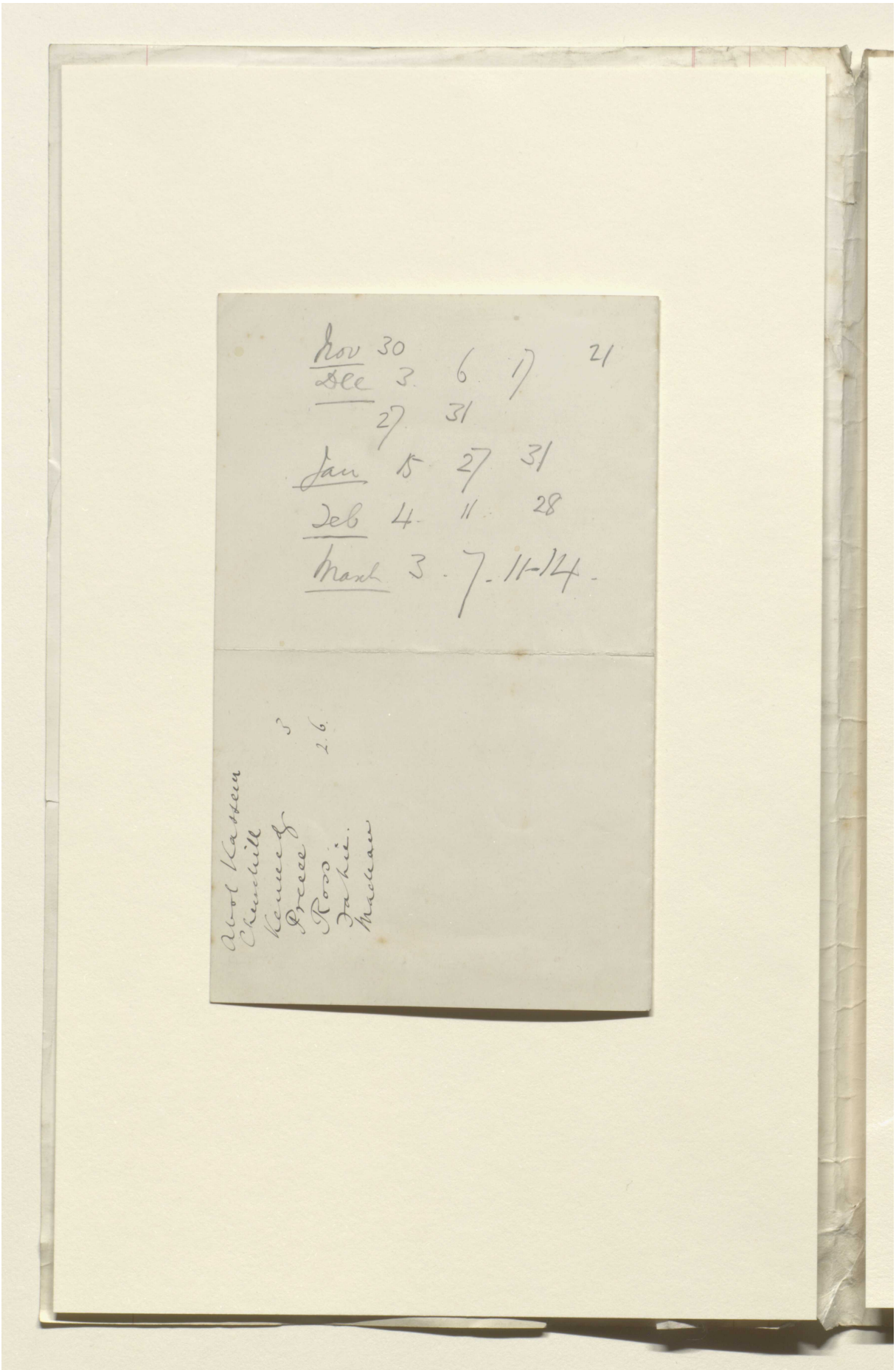

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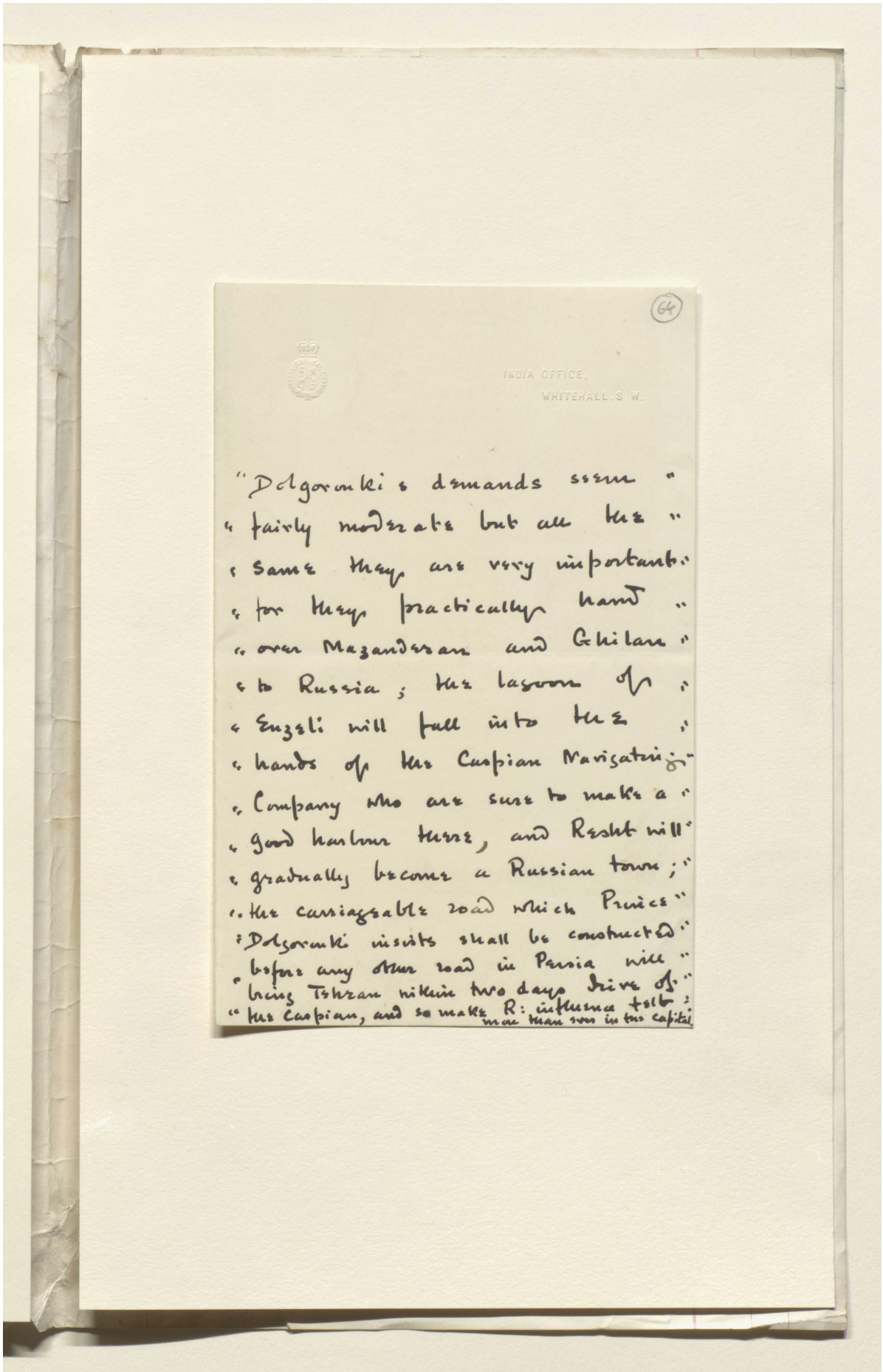

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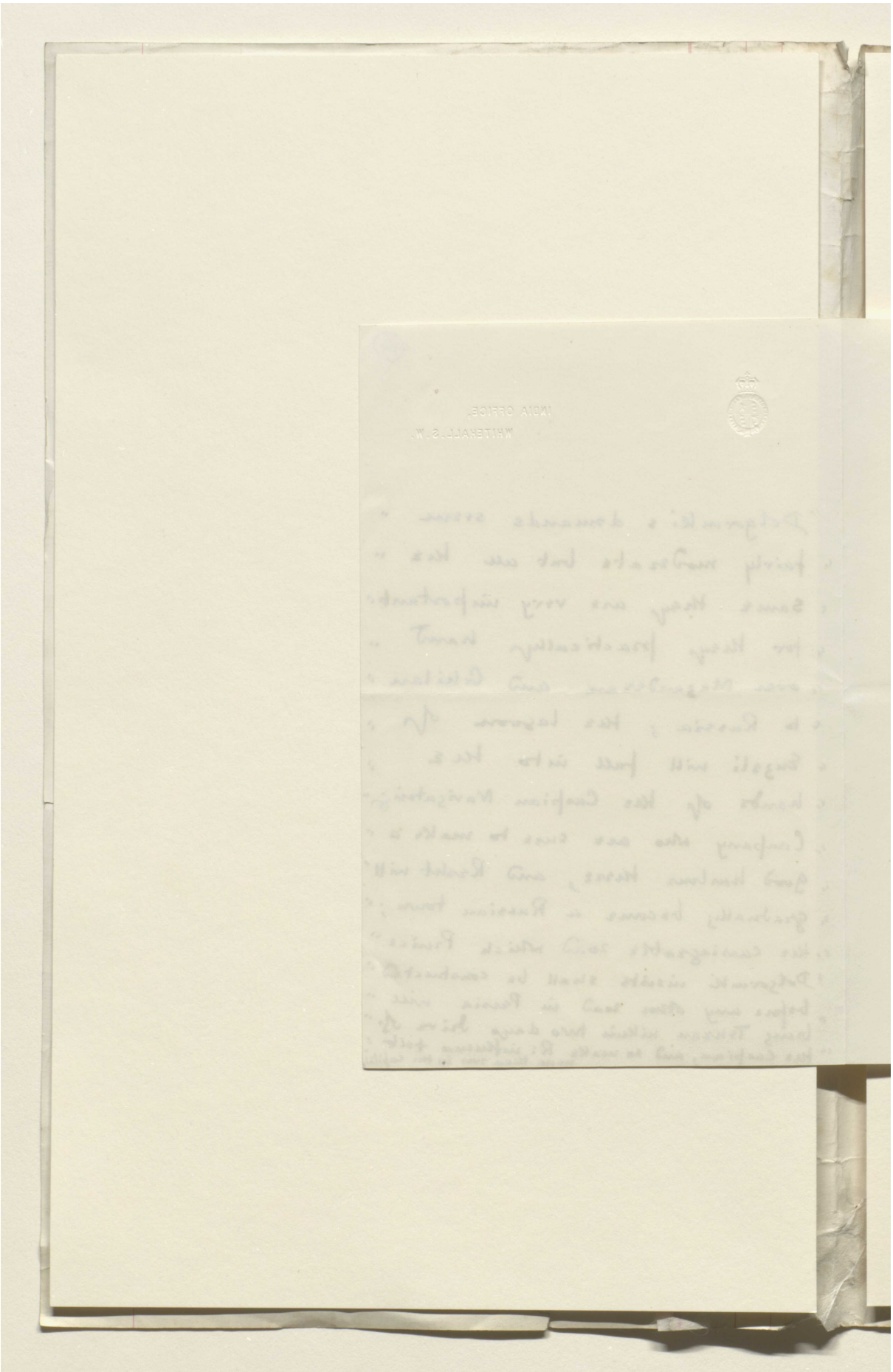
INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.

"Dolgorouki's demands seem "
" fairly moderate but all the "
" same they are very important: "
" for they practically hand "
" over Mazanderan and Ghilan "
" to Russia; the lagoon of "
" Enzeli will fall into the "
" hands of the Caspian Navigation "
" Company who are sure to make a "
" good harbour there, and Resht will "
" gradually become a Russian town; "
" the carriageable road which Princes "
" Dolgorouki insists shall be constructed "
" before any other road in Persia will "
" bring Tehran within two days drive of "
" the Caspian, and so make R: influence felt "
more than ever in the capital.



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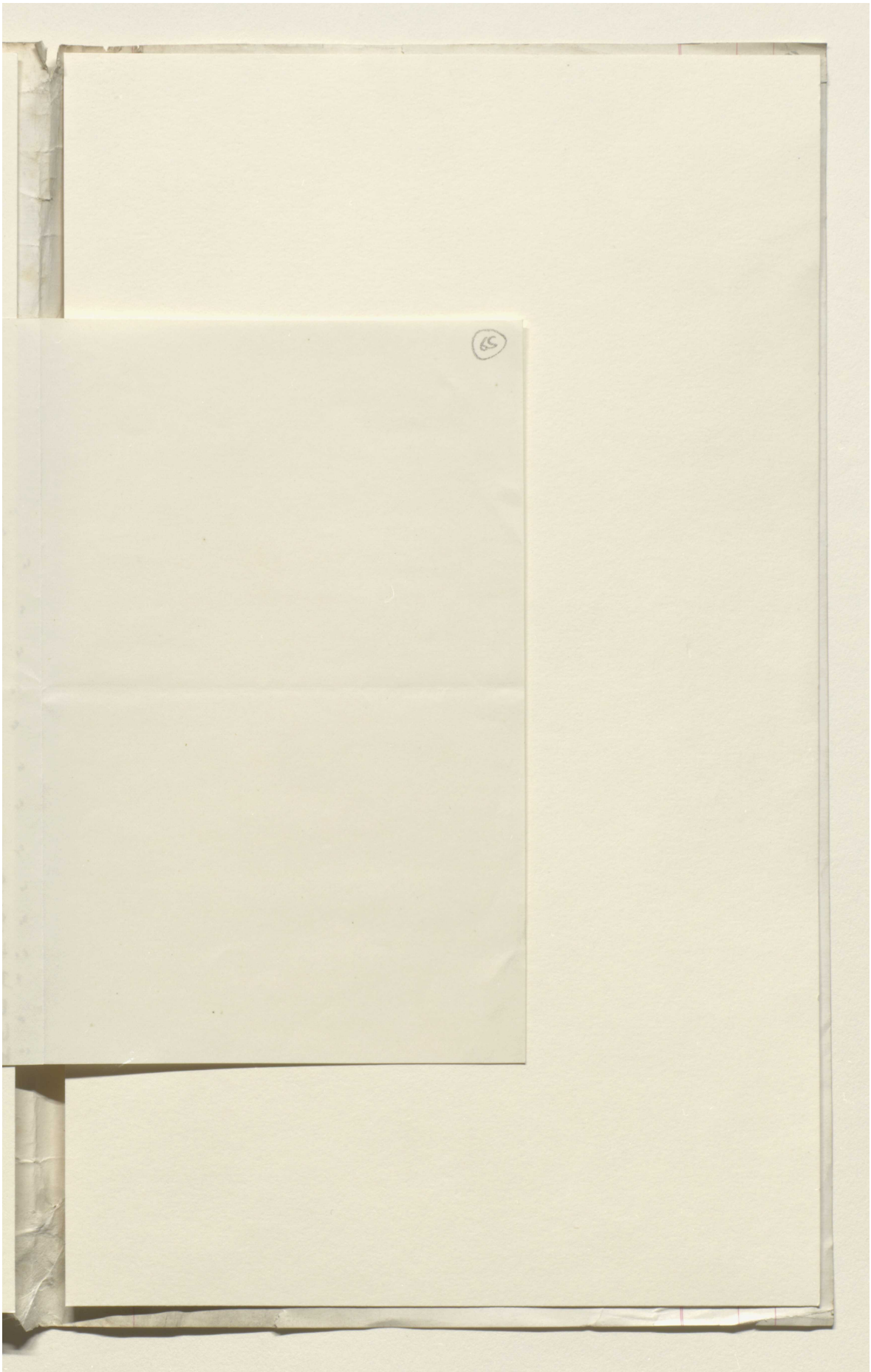

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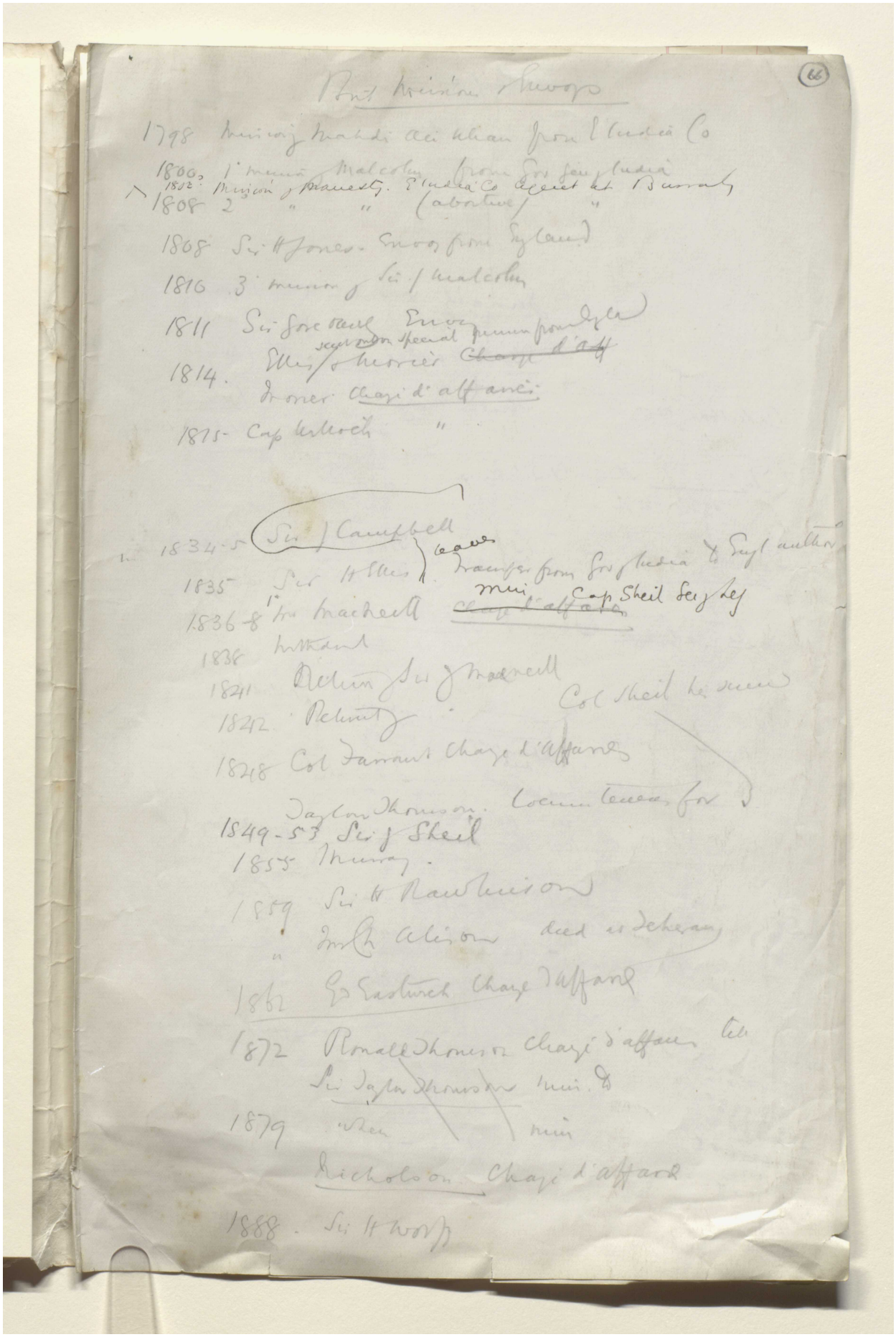

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Sheikh Saif ed din Ishak

" Sadr ed din

" Kwajah Ali

son

" Juniaid × sister of Uzun Hasan

Sheikh Haider × Martha (daughter of U H)

(1) Sultan Ali — Ibrahim Mirza — Ismail I Shah 1480 – 1524

(1) Tahmasp Shah 1524 – 1576 (2) Ibrahim (3) (4)

(1) Mohammed Khodaben Shah 1577 – depos (2) (3) (4) Ismail II Shah 1576 – 7 (5) Haider Mirza

(1) Hamza Mirza (2) Ismail (3) Abbas the Great Shah ~~1586~~ 1588 – 1628

(1) Sufi Mirza mind of his father (2) blinded Tahmasp Mirza died (3) Khodabundah or Reza Mirza he poisoned himself (4) blinded

Shah Sufi 1628 – 1641 detestable grant killed Imam Kuli Khan son of Ali Verdi

Shah Abbas II 1641 – 1668 (1666 Prakash) drunkard but amiable & fence to foreign

Shah Sufi II recrowned as Shah Suleiman 1668 – 1694 weak & grammical

(1) put to death (2) Shah Hussein (supported noodle) 1694 – 1722 (3) Mirza Abbas

Shah Tahmasp II weak effem & debauched 1722 – 1732

Shah Abbas III 1732 – 6.

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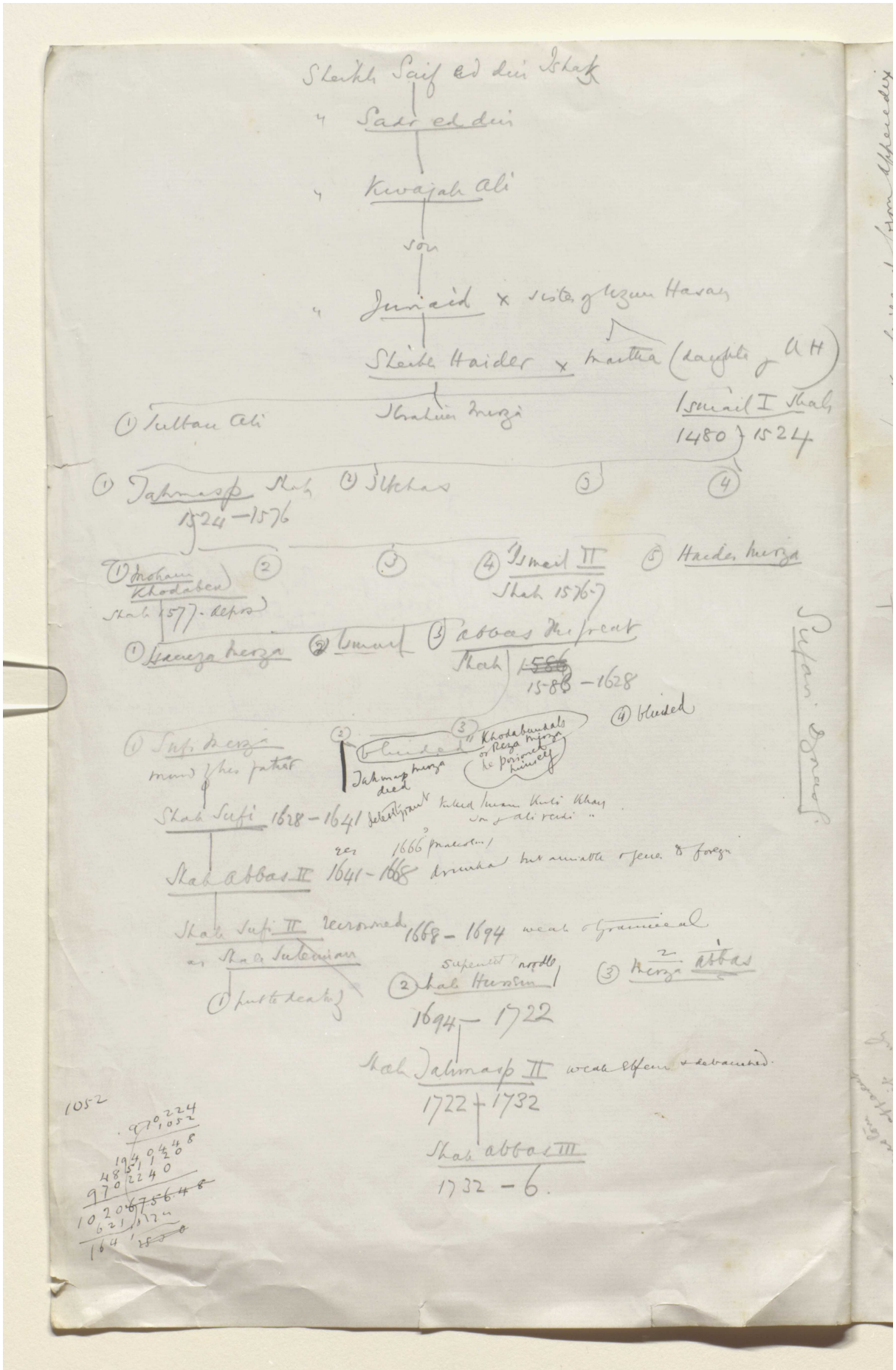

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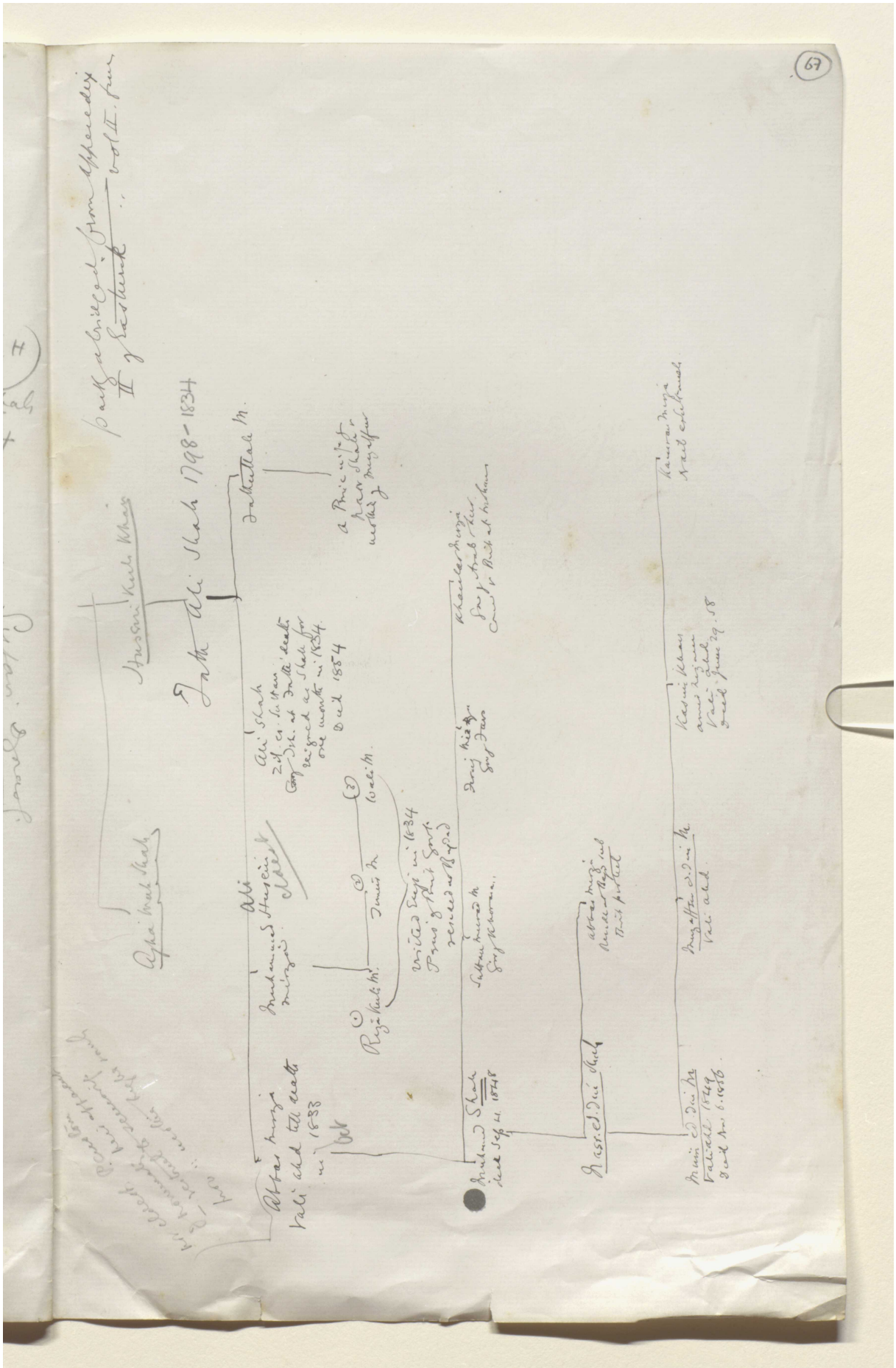

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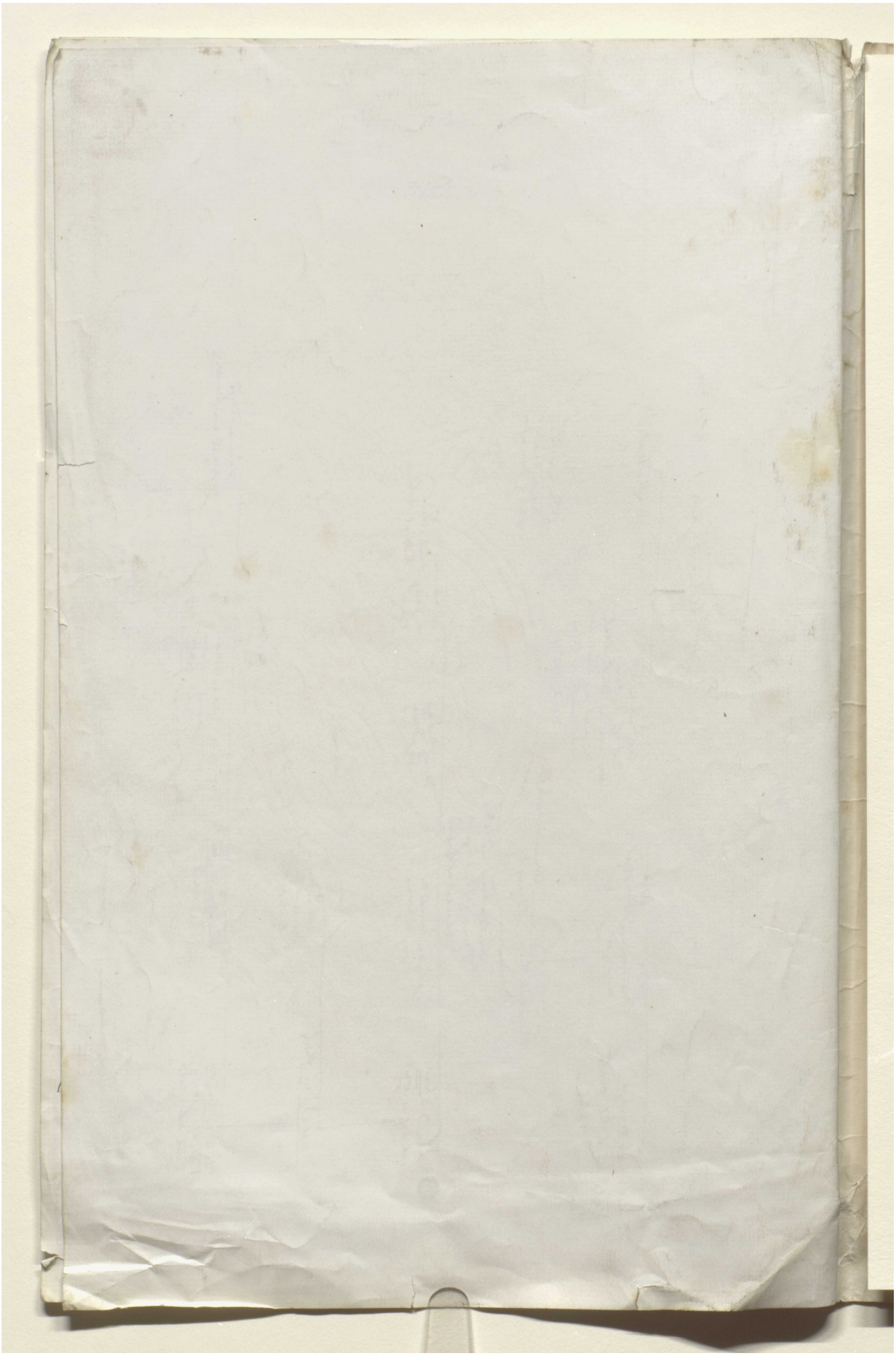

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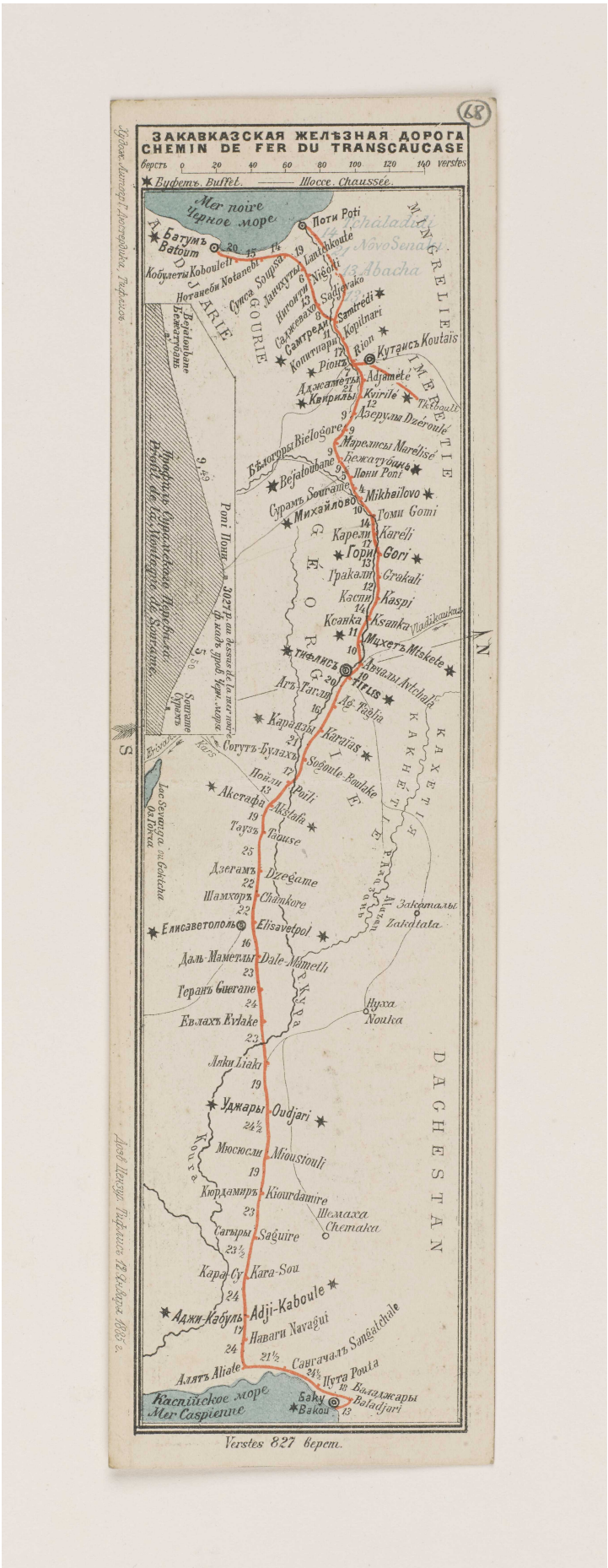



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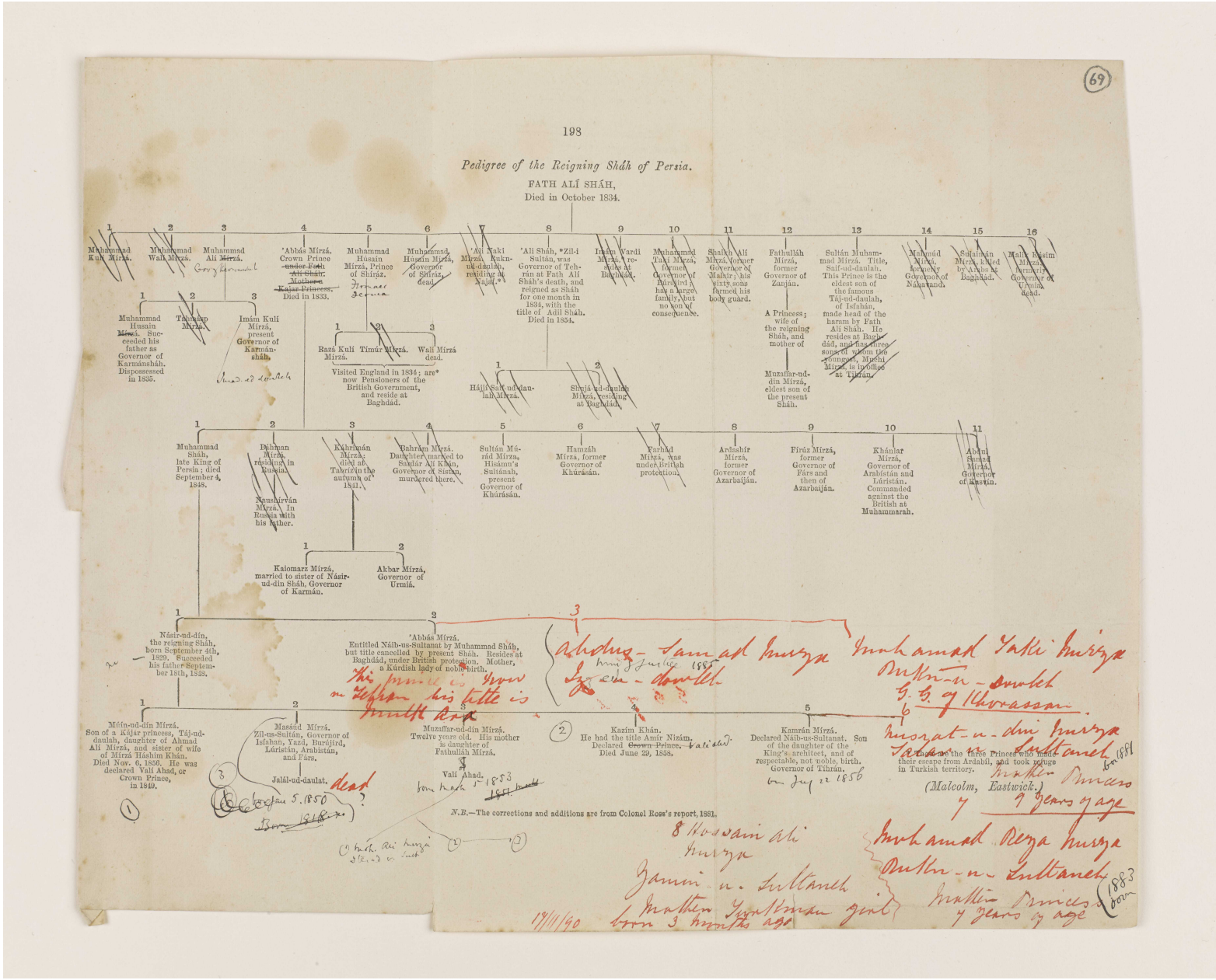

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Pedigree of the Reigning Sháh of Persia.

FATH ALÍ SHÁH,
Died in October 1834.

1 Muhammad Kulí Mírzá.
2 Muhammad Walí Mírzá.
3 Muhammad Alí Mírzá.
4 'Abbás Mírzá. Crown Prince under Fath Alí Sháh. Mother a Kajar Princess. Died in 1833.
5 Muhammad Húsain Mírzá, Prince of Shíráz.
6 Muhammad Húsain Mírzá, Governor of Shíráz, dead.
7 'Alí Naki Mírzá. Rukn-ud-daulah, residing at Najaf.*
8 'Alí Sháh, *Zil-i Sultán, was Governor of Tehrán at Fath Alí Sháh's death, and reigned as Sháh for one month in 1834, with the title of Adil Sháh. Died in 1854.
9 Imám Wardi Mírzá, resides at Baghdád.
10 Muhammad Taki Mírzá, former Governor of Búrújird; has a large family, but no son of consequence.
11 Shaikh Alí Mírzá, former Governor of Malair; his sixty sons formed his body guard.
12 Fathulláh Mírzá, former Governor of Zanján.
13 Sultán Muhammad Mírzá. Title, Saif-ud-daulah. This Prince is the eldest son of the famous Táj-ud-daulah, of Isfahán, made head of the haram by Fath Alí Sháh. He resides at Baghdád, and has three sons, of whom the youngest, Muchi Mírzá, is in office at Tihrán.
14 Mahmúd Mírzá, formerly Governor of Náhavand.
15 Sulaimán Mírzá, killed by Arabs at Baghdád.
16 Malik Kásim Mírzá, formerly Governor of Urmiá, dead.

1 Muhammad Husain Mírzá. Succeeded his father as Governor of Karmánsháh. Dispossessed in 1835.
2 Tahmáp Mírzá.
3 Imám Kulí Mírzá, present Governor of Karmánsháh.

1 Razá Kulí Mírzá.
2 Tímúr Mírzá.
3 Walí Mírzá dead.
Visited England in 1834; are* now Pensioners of the British Government, and reside at Baghdád.

1 Hájjí Saif-ud-daulah Mírzá.
2 Shujá-ud-daulah Mírzá, residing at Baghdád.

A Princess; wife of the reigning Sháh, and mother of
Muzaffar-ud-din Mírzá, eldest son of the present Sháh.

1 Muhammad Sháh, late King of Persia; died September 4, 1848.
2 Báhman Mírzá, residing in Russia.
Naushírván Mírzá. In Russia with his father.
3 Káhrimán Mírzá; died at Tabríz in the autumn of 1841.
4 Bahrám Mírzá. Daughter married to Saidár Alí Khán, Governor of Sístán, murdered there.
5 Sultán Múrád Mírzá, Hisámu's Sultánah, present Governor of Khúrásán.
6 Hamzáh Mírzá, former Governor of Khúrásán.
7 Farhád Mírzá, was under British protection.
8 Ardashír Mírzá, former Governor of Azarbaíján.
9 Fírúz Mírzá, former Governor of Fárs and then of Azarbaíján.
10 Khánlar Mírzá, Governor of Arabistán and Lúristán. Commanded against the British at Muhammarah.
11 Abdul Samad Mírzá, Governor of Kasvín.

1 Kaiomarz Mírzá, married to sister of Násir-ud-din Sháh, Governor of Karmán.
2 Akbar Mírzá, Governor of Urmiá.

1 Násir-ud-dín, the reigning Sháh, born September 4th, 1829. Succeeded his father September 18th, 1848.
2 'Abbás Mírzá. Entitled Náib-us-Sultanat by Muhammad Sháh, but title cancelled by present Sháh. Resides at Baghdád, under British protection. Mother, a Kúrdish lady of noble birth.

1 Múín-ud-dín Mírzá. Son of a Kájar princess, Táj-ud-daulah, daughter of Ahmad Alí Mírzá, and sister of wife of Mírzá Háshim Khán. Died Nov. 6, 1856. He was declared Valí Ahad, or Crown Prince, in 1849.
2 Masáúd Mírzá. Zil-us-Sultán, Governor of Isfahan, Yazd, Burújírd, Lúristán, Arabistán, and Fárs.
Jalál-ud-daulat.
3 Muzaffar-ud-dín Mírzá. Twelve years old. His mother is daughter of Fathulláh Mírzá.
Valí Ahad.
4 Kazím Khán. He had the title Amír Nizám. Declared Crown Prince. Died June 29, 1858.
5 Kamrán Mírzá. Declared Náib-us-Sultanat. Son of the daughter of the King's architect, and of respectable, not noble, birth. Governor of Tihrán.
6 These are the three Princes who made their escape from Ardabíl, and took refuge in Turkish territory.
(Malcolm, Eastwick.)

N.B.—The corrections and additions are from Colonel Ross's report, 1881.

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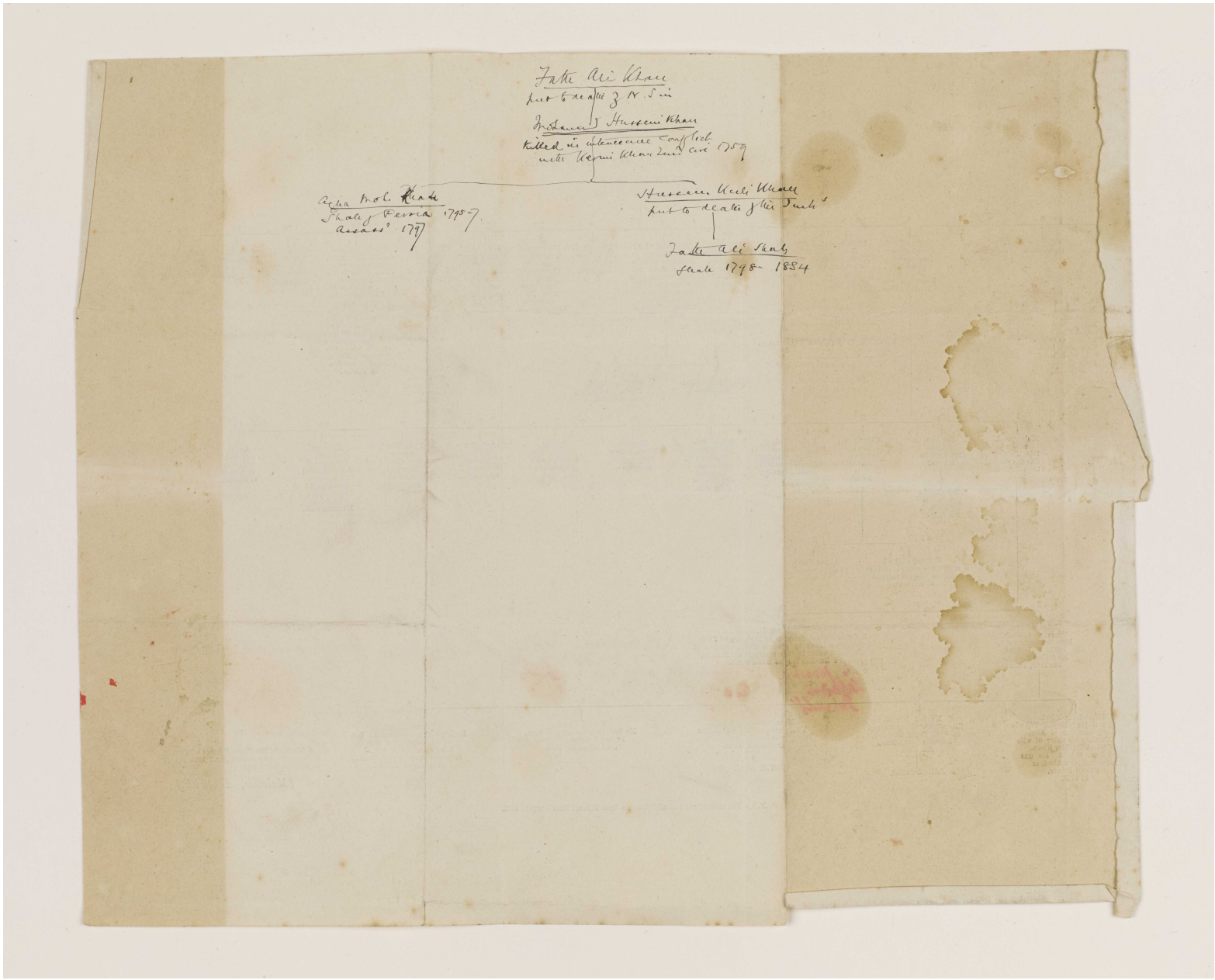

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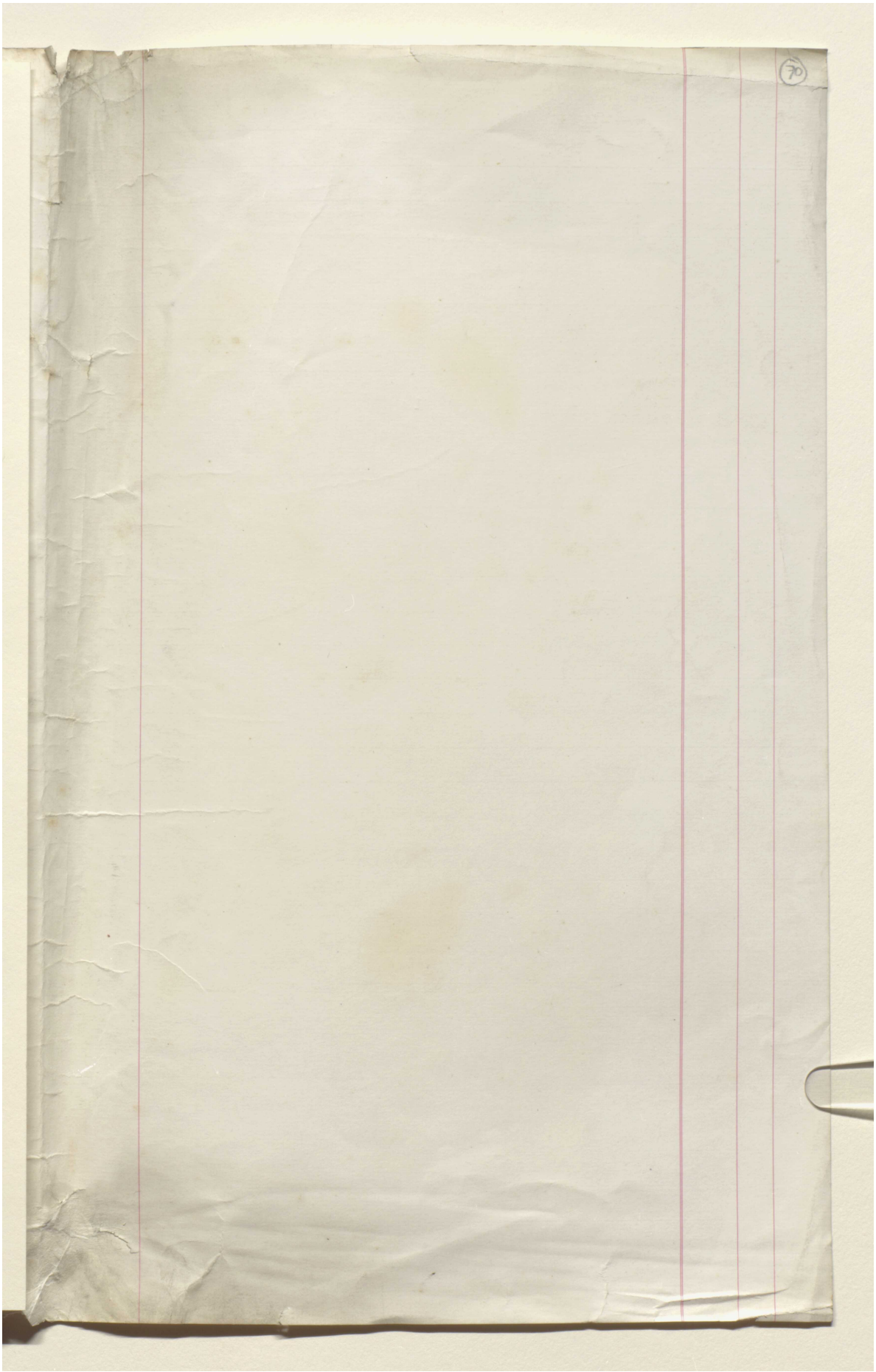

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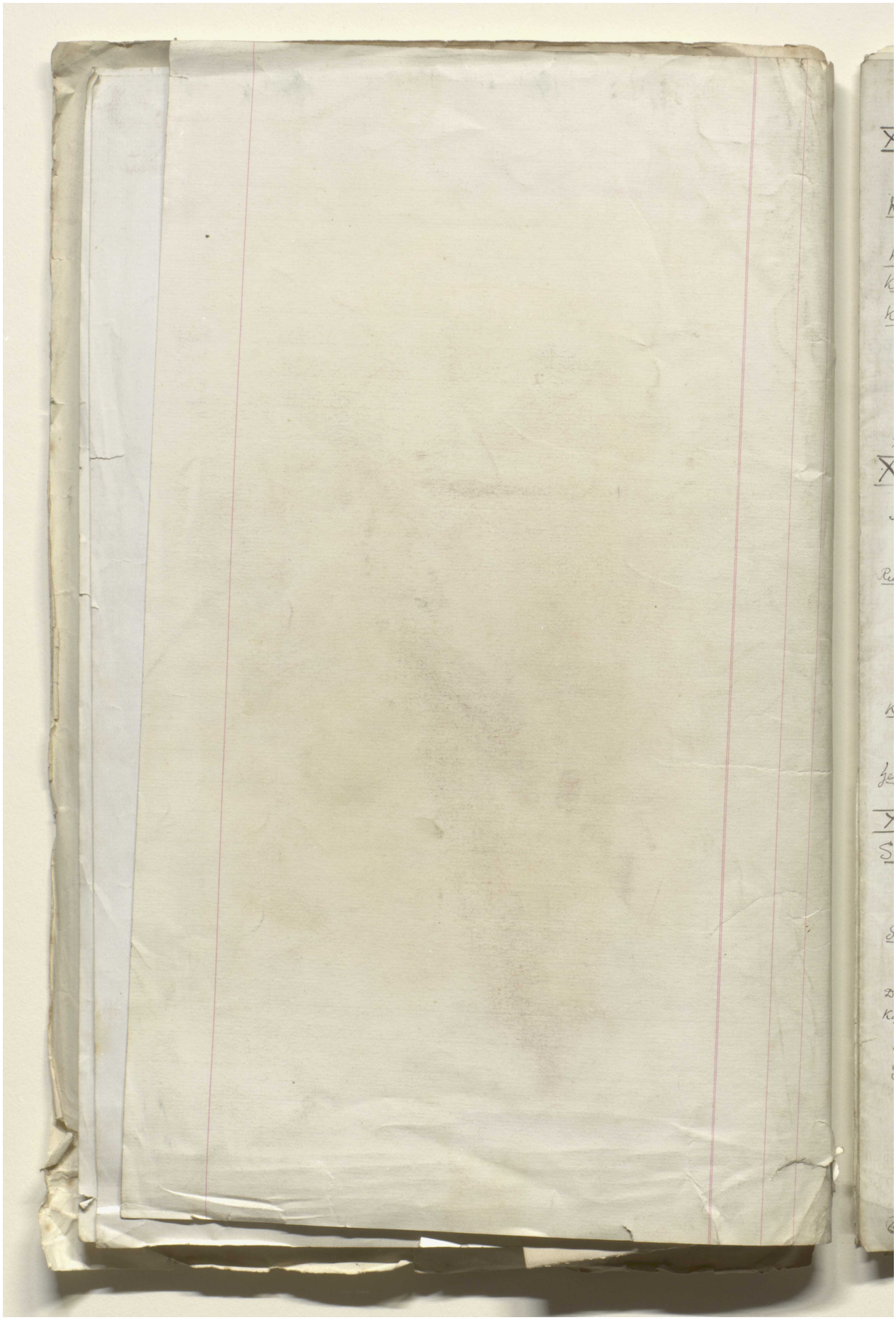

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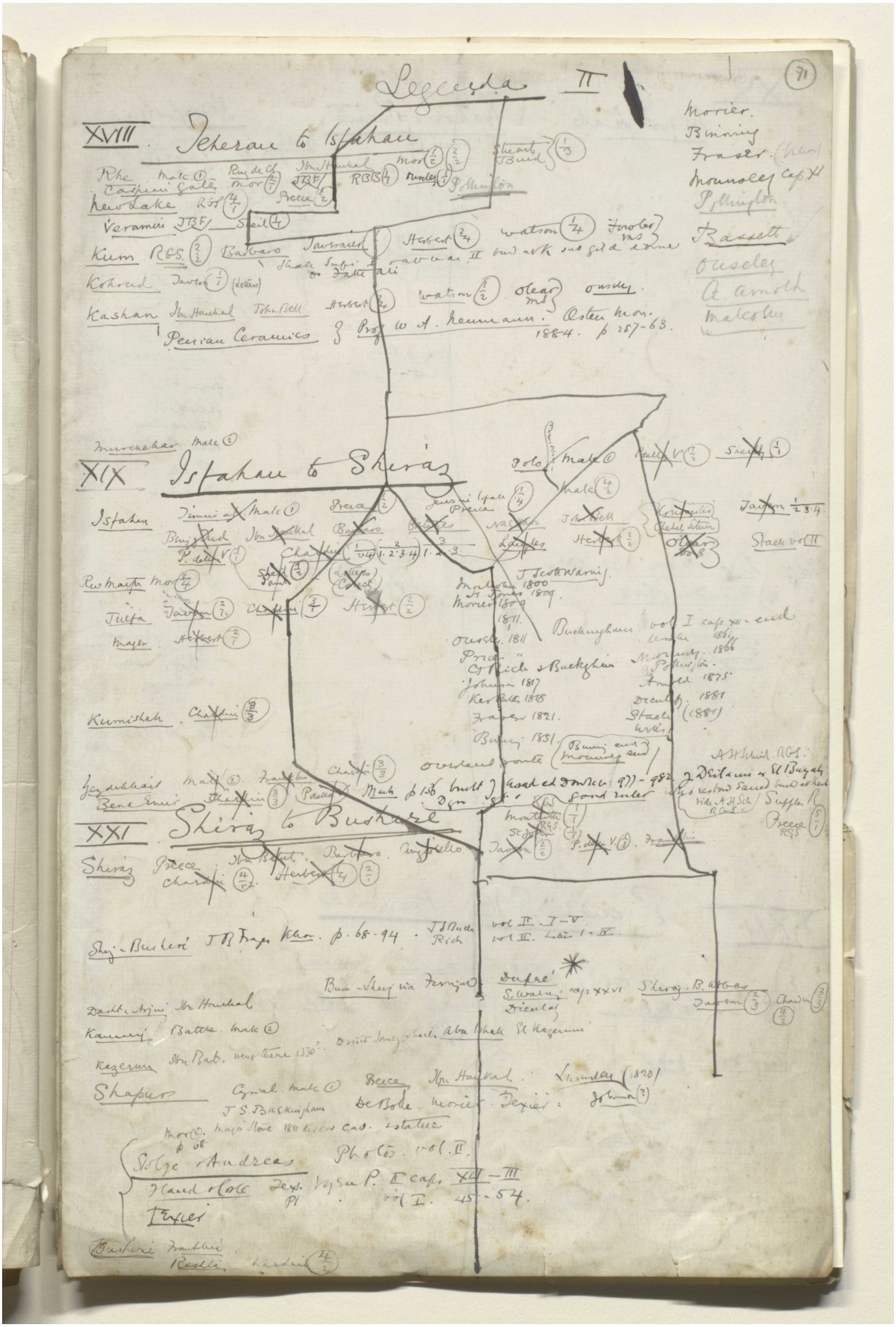

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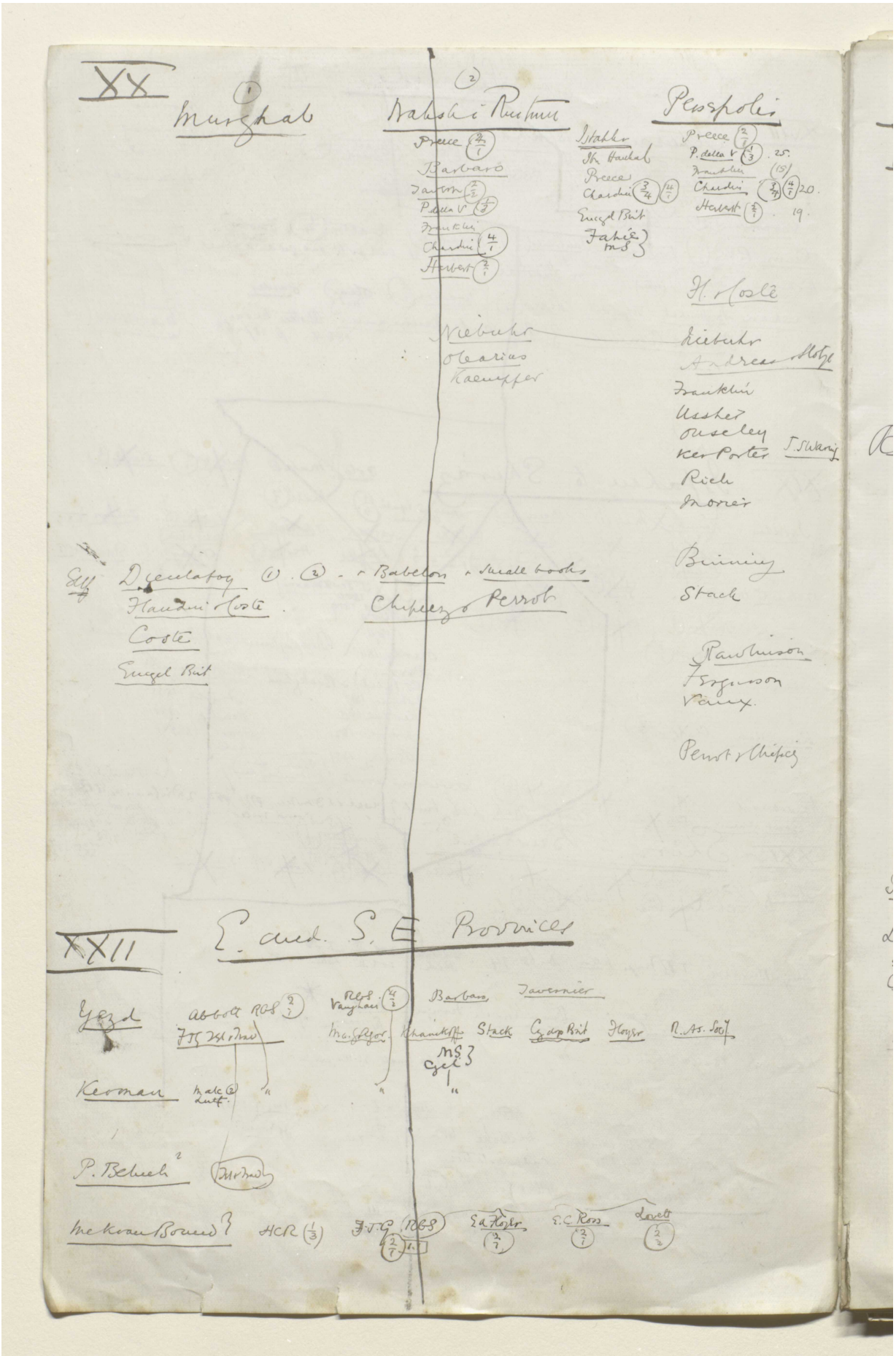

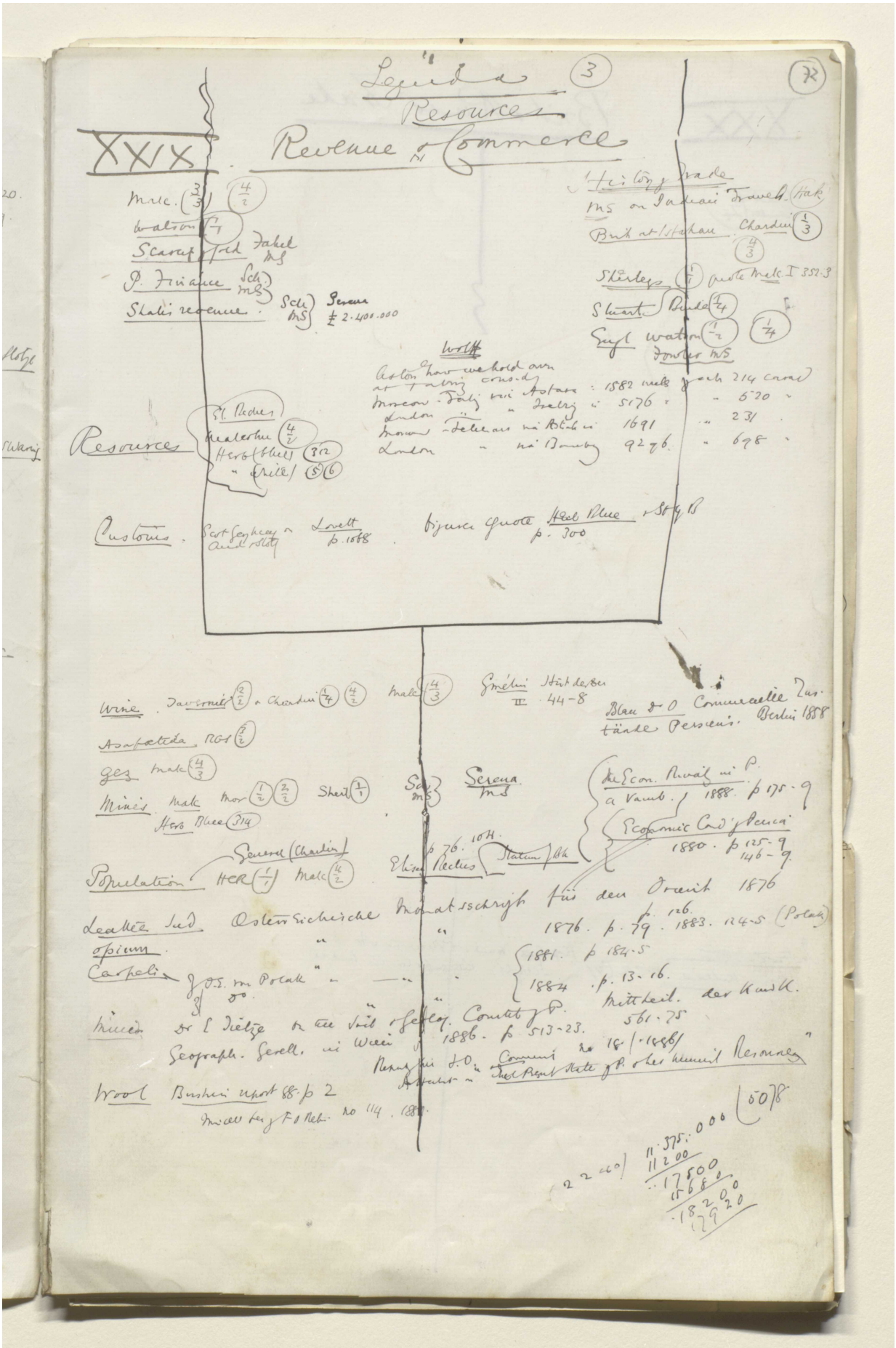

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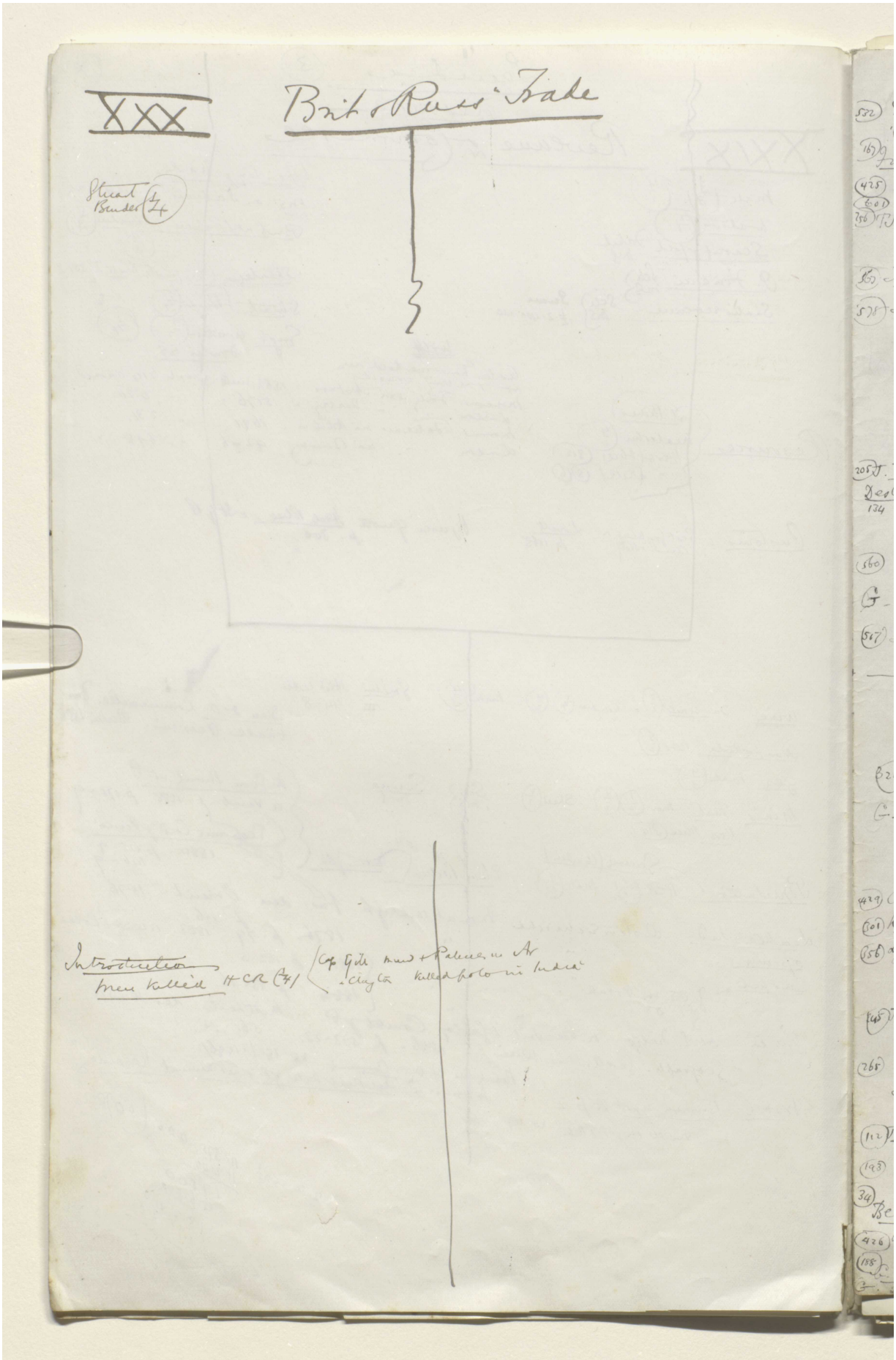

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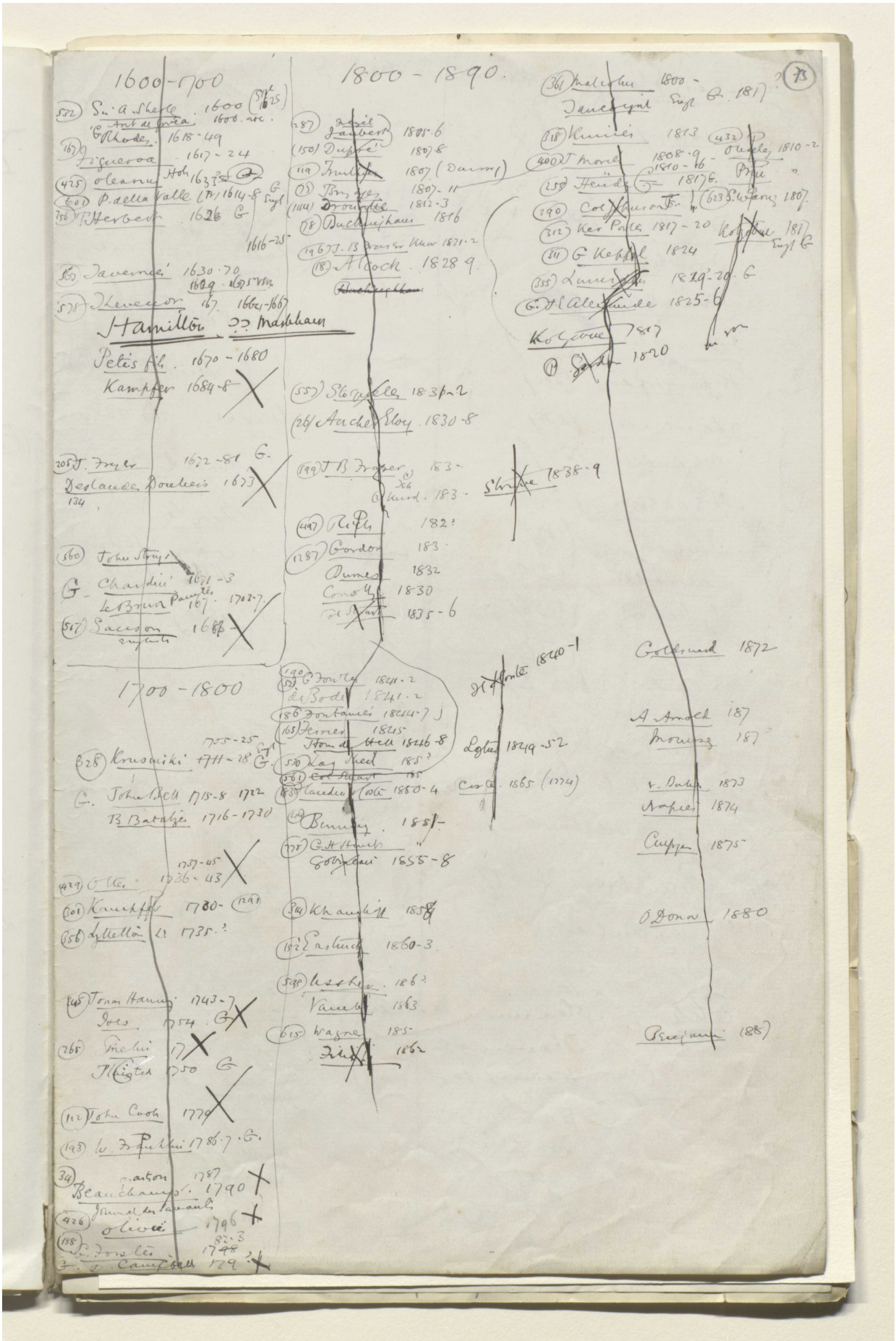

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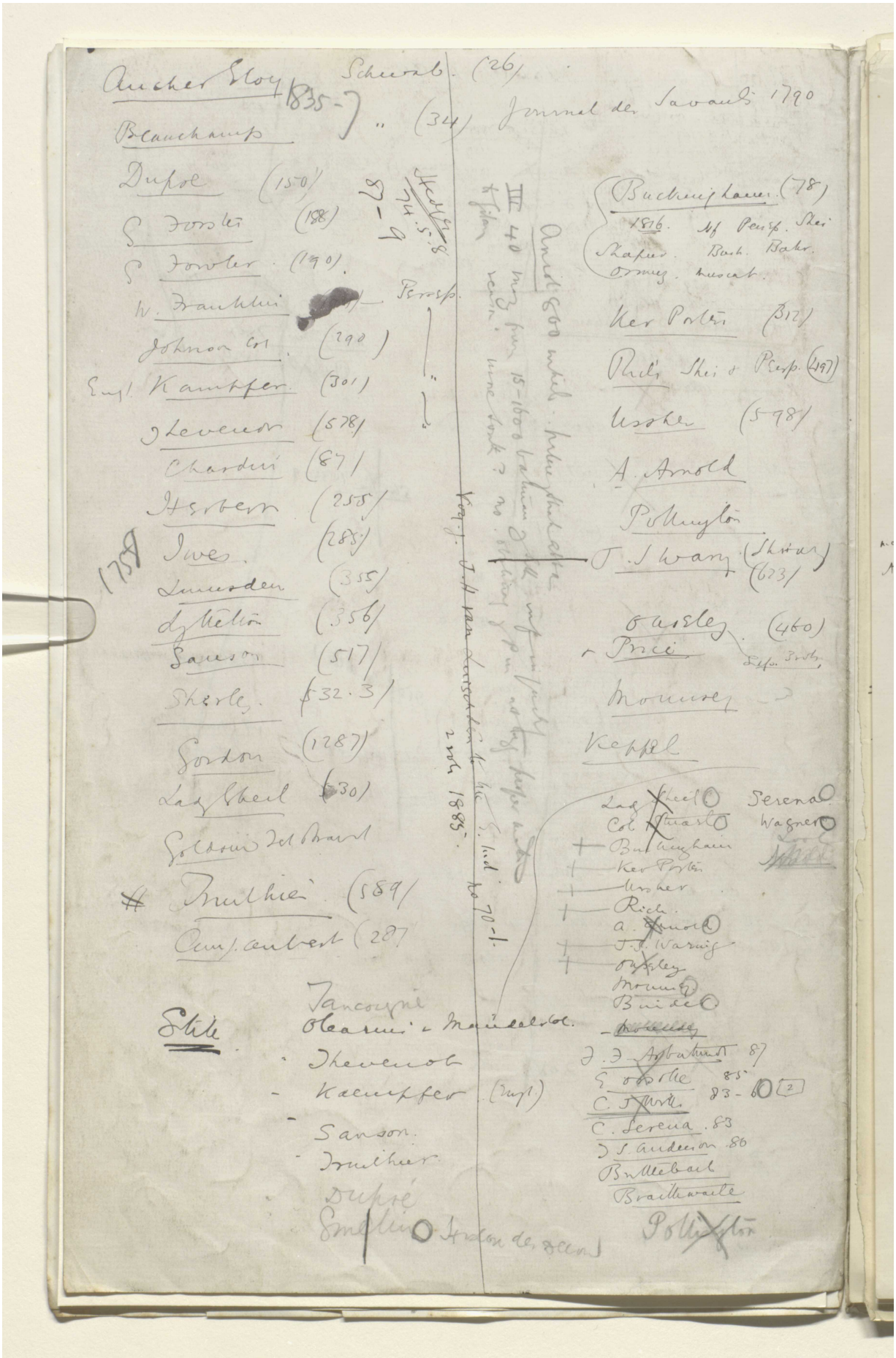

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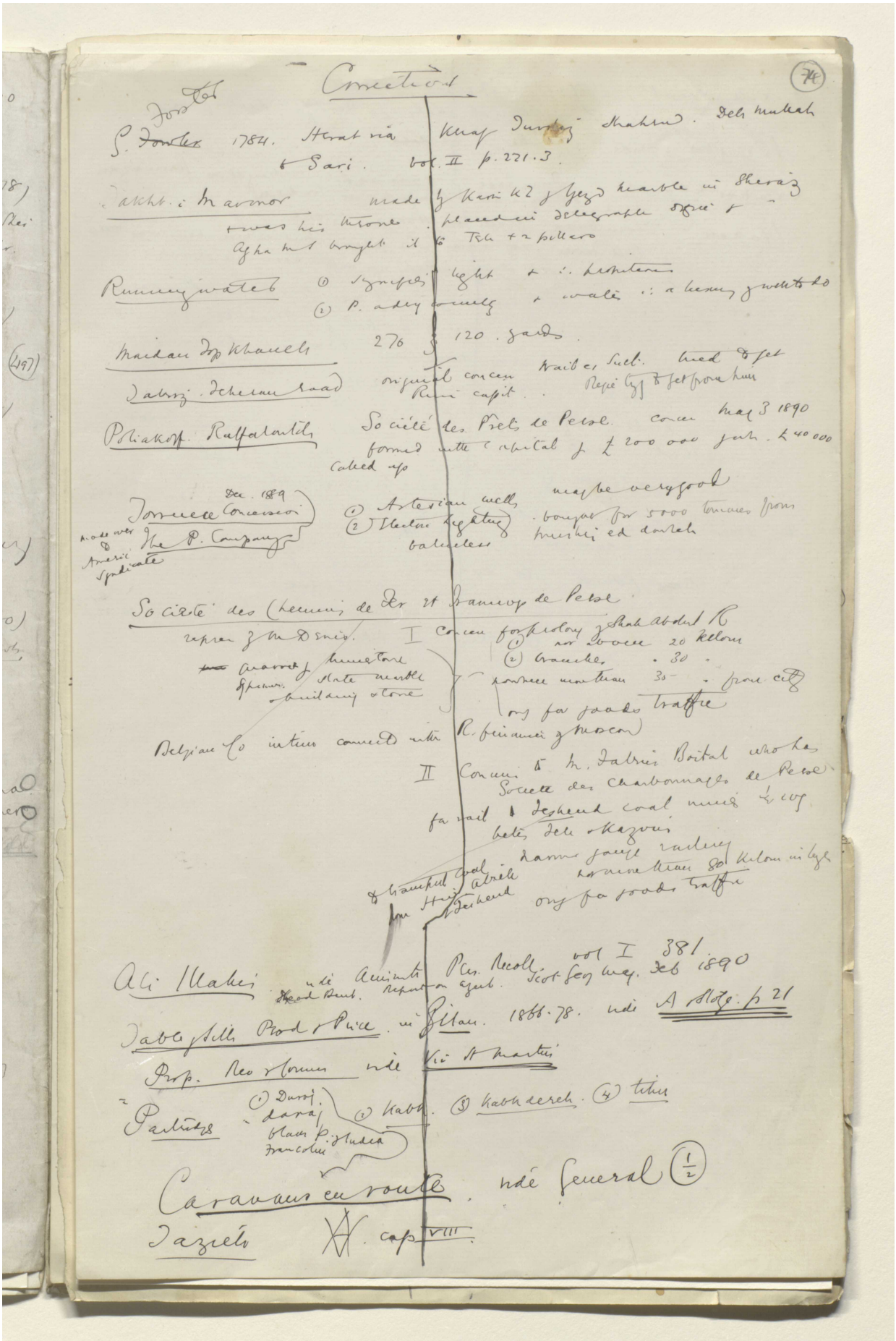

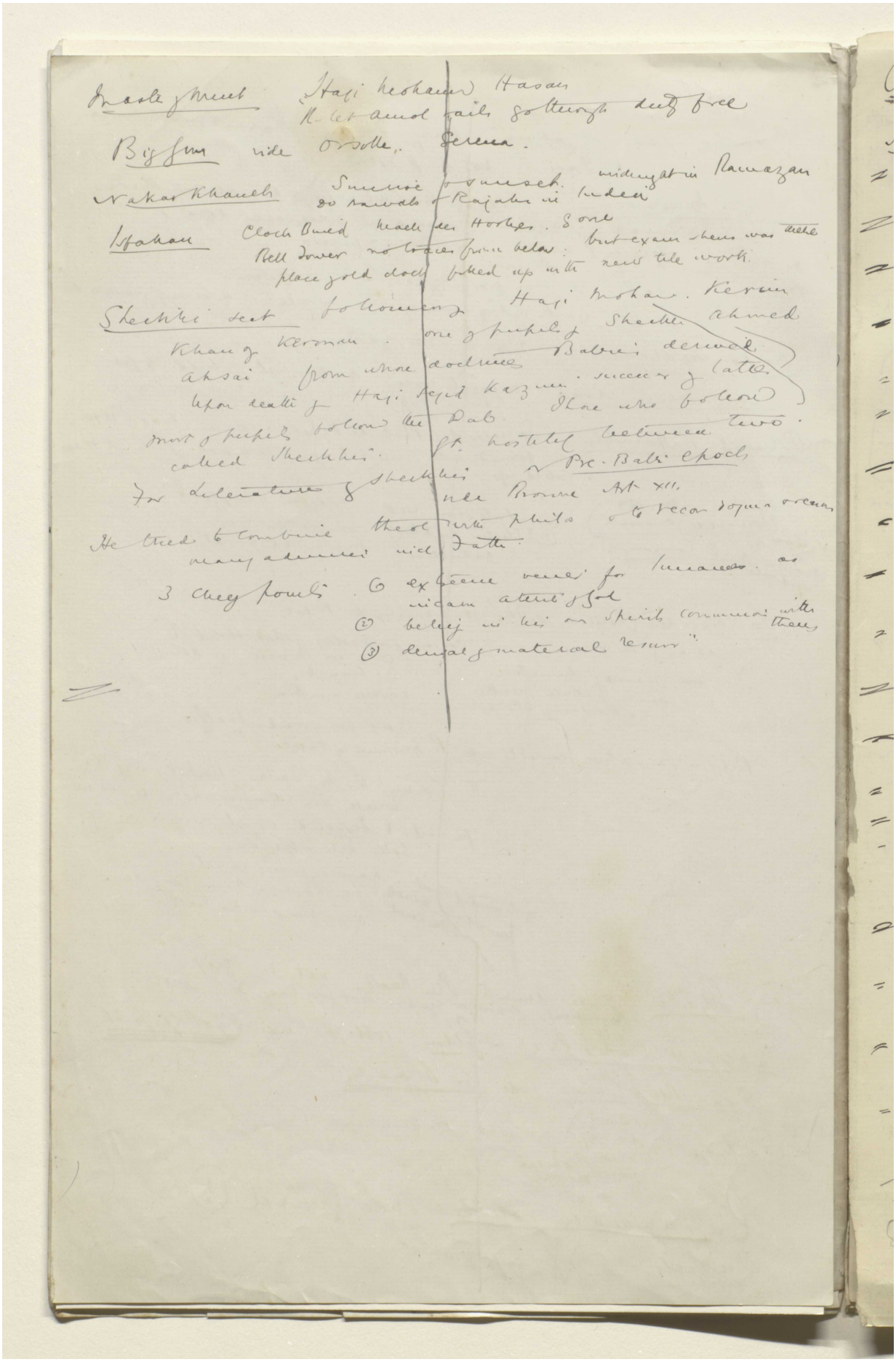

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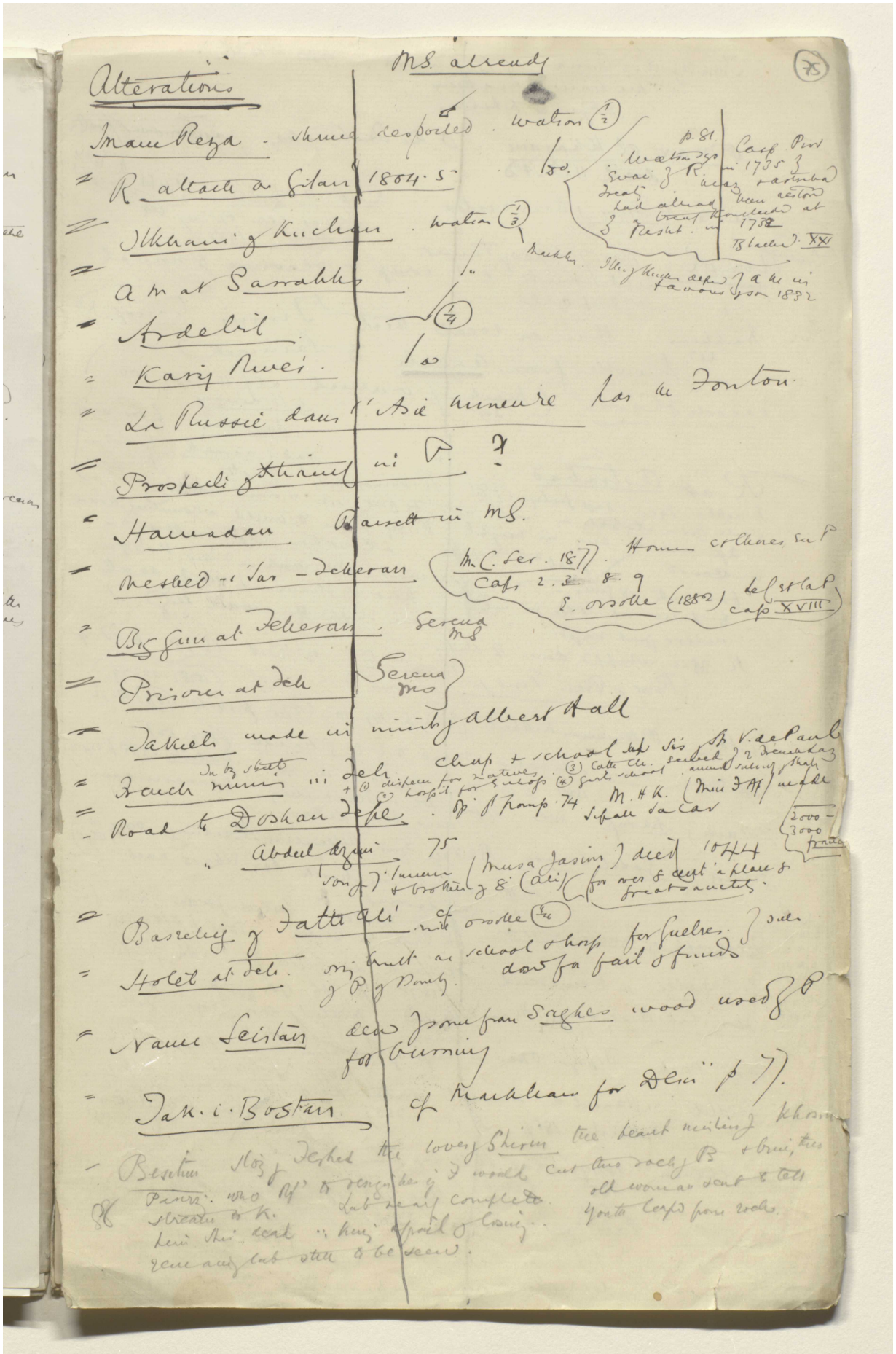

Alterations — MS. already

Imam Reza — shrine despoiled — watson (1/2)

R. attack on Gilan 1804-5 — 80.

Ilkhani of Kuchan — watson (1/3) — Markham. Ilkhani of Kuchan deposed of a M in favour of son 1832

A M at Sarrakhs — "

Ardebil — (1/4)

Karij River — 80

La Russie dans l'Asie mineure par M. Fonton

Prospects of Khanif in P. ?

Hamadan — Barrett in MS.

Meshed-i-Sar — Teheran — (M.C. Ser. 1877. Caps 2. 3. 8. 9 — Homme et Chose en P — E. Orsolle (1882) — Le Cl et la P. Cap XVIII)

Big Gun at Teheran — Serena MS

Prisons at Teh — Serena MS

Takieh made in ministry Albert Hall

French mines in Teh — In big street — Chap + school sup Sis of St V. de Paul + (1) dispens for natives (2) hospital for Europe (3) Cath Ch. served by 2 French Laz (4) girls school — amend subsidy of Shah

Road to Doshan Tepe — Op. of pump 74 — M.H.K. (Min. F.Af.) made Sifall Sa Car — 2000-3000 francs

" Abdul Azim 75 — (son of Imam) + brother of 8 (Ali) — (Musa Jasim) died 1044 — for over 8 cent a place of great sanctity.

Basreliefs of Fatth Ali — cf. Orsolle (1/4)

Hotel at Teh — orig. built as school & hosp for Guebres — of P. of Bombay — down for fail of funds

Name Seistan — dew of some from Saghes wood used by P for burning

Tak-i-Bostan — cf. Markham for Delin p 77.

Besitun — Slog of Fesh the lover of Shirin the beauty mistress of Khosrow — Pasiri who Rf to resign her if I would cut thro rock of B + bring thro stream to K. — Lab nearly complete — old woman sent to tell him Shir dead — king afraid of losing — Youth leaps from rock — remaining lab still to be seen.

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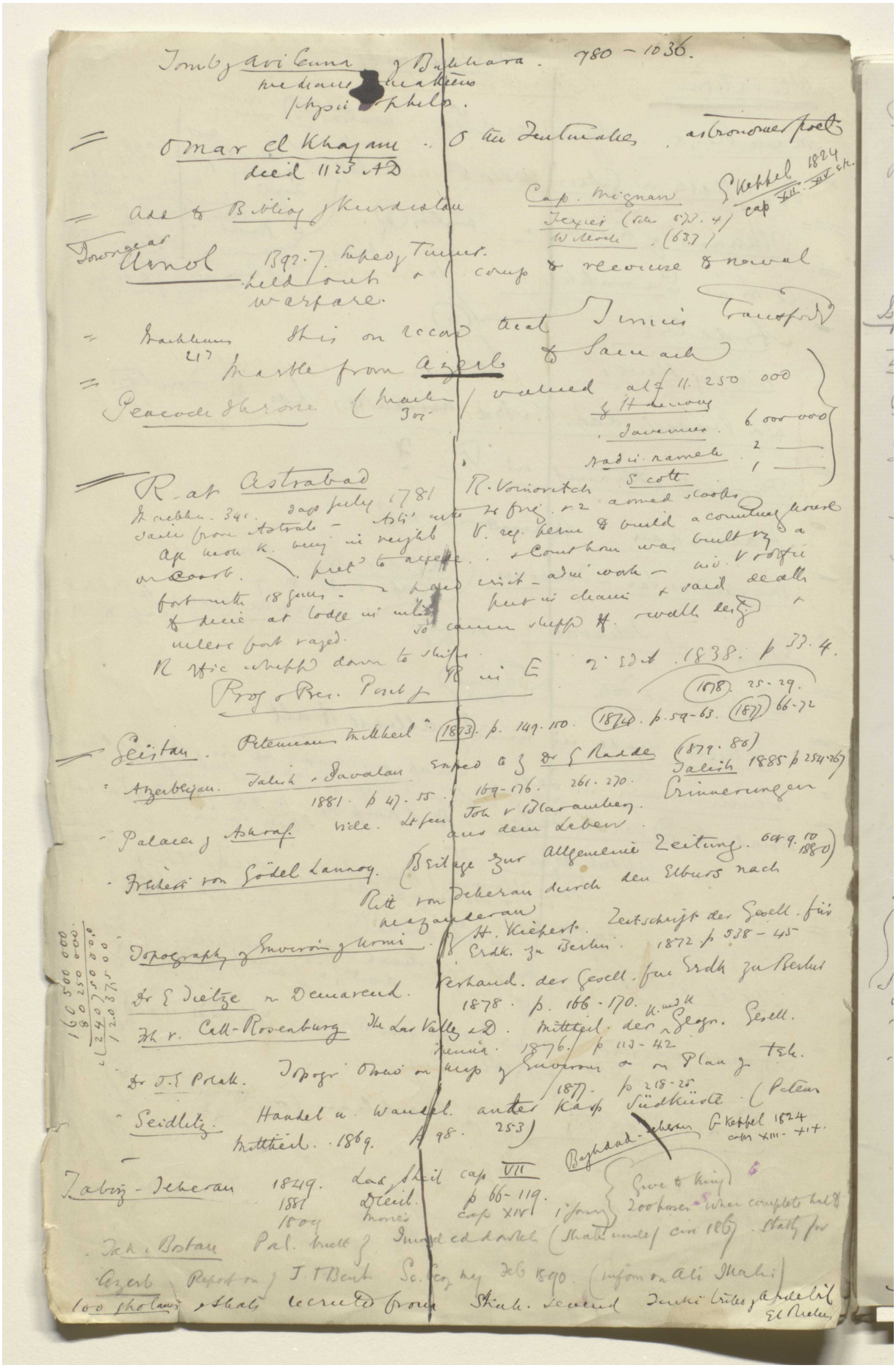

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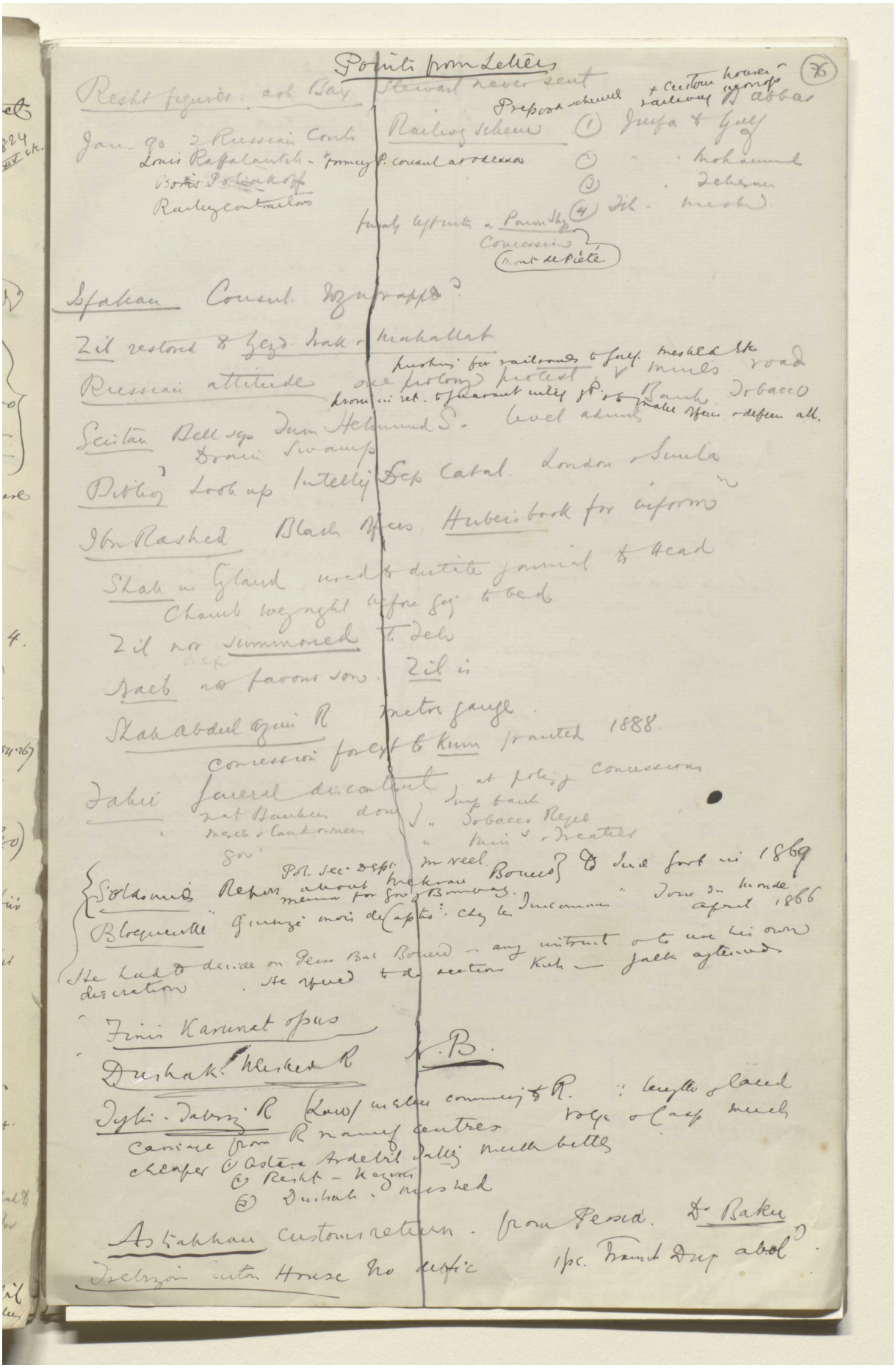

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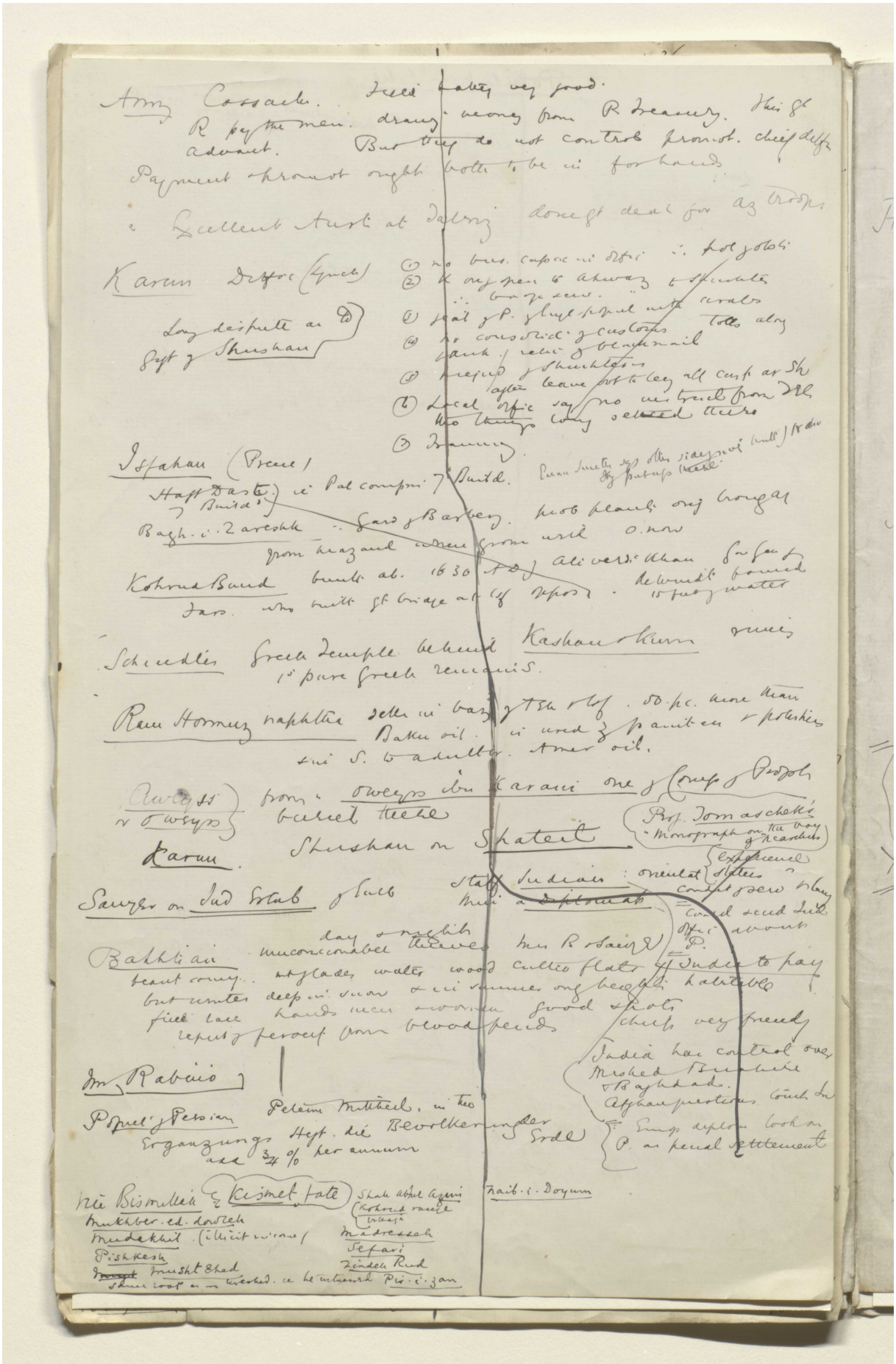

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(77)

Travellers

Ludovico di Varthema — no IX. Recueil de voy. vide Hakluyt. 32.

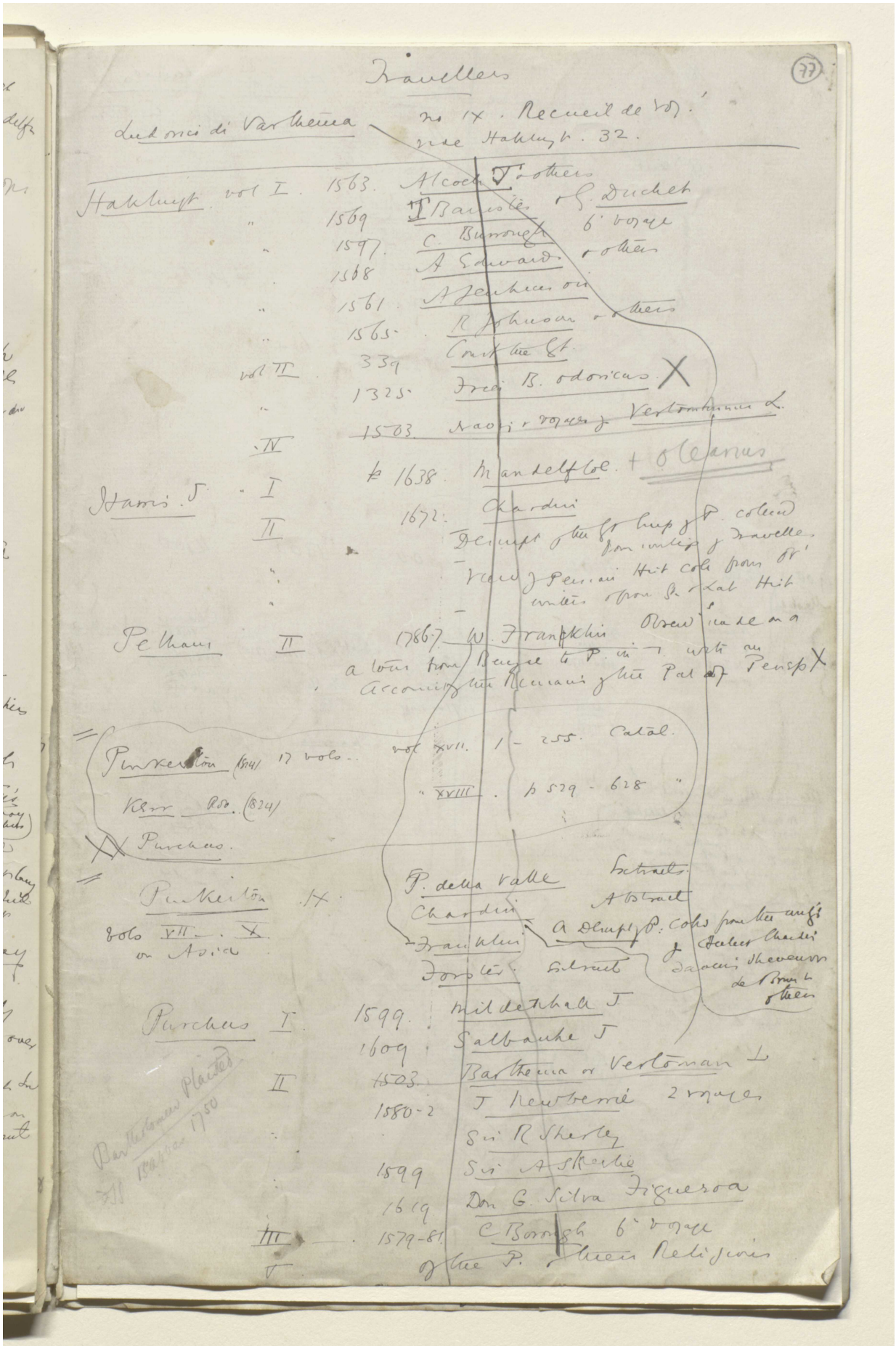
Hakluyt vol I. 1563. Alcock J & others
" 1569 T Banister & G. Duchet
" 1597. C. Burrough 6e voyage
" 1568 A Edwards & others
" 1561 A Jenkinson
" 1565. R Johnson & others
vol II 339 Const the Gt.
" 1325. Frei B. odoricus X
IV 1503 Navig & voyages of Vertomannus L.
Harris J. I 1638. Mandelfloe. + Olearius
II 1672. Chardin
Descript of the Gt Emp of P. collected from writings of Travellers
View of Persian Hist coll from Ot' writers & from Gr & Lat Hist
Pelham II 1786-7 W. Franklin Observ made on a tour from Bengal to P. in 7. with an Account of the Remains of the Pal of Persp X

Pinkerton (1814) 17 vols. vol XVII. 1 - 255. Catal.
Kerr Rob. (1824) " XVIII. p 529 - 628 "
XX Purchas.

Pinkerton IX. P. della Valle Extracts
vols VII - X on Asia Chardin Abstract
Franklin A Descript of P. coll from the writings of Ancient Chardin Tavern Shevenon de Brun & others
Forster Extracts

Purchas I. 1599. Mildenhall J
1609 Salbanke J
II 1503. Barthema or Vertoman L
1580-2 J Newberrie 2 voyages
Sir R Sherley
1599 Sir A Sherlie
1619 Don G. Silva Figueroa
III 1579-81. C Borough 6e voyage
V of the P. & their Religions

Bartholomew Plaisted
Jf 15 Abbas 1750



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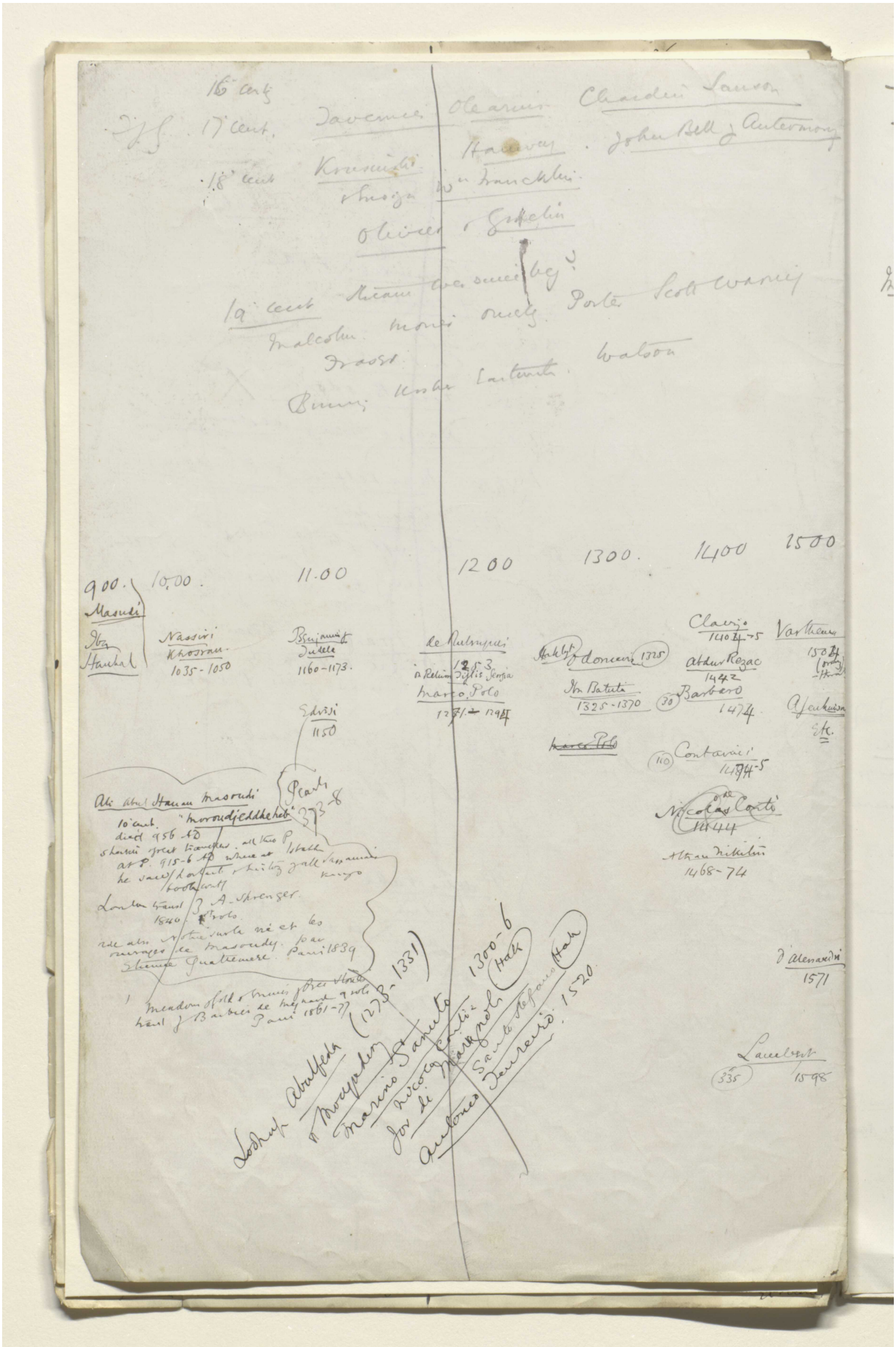

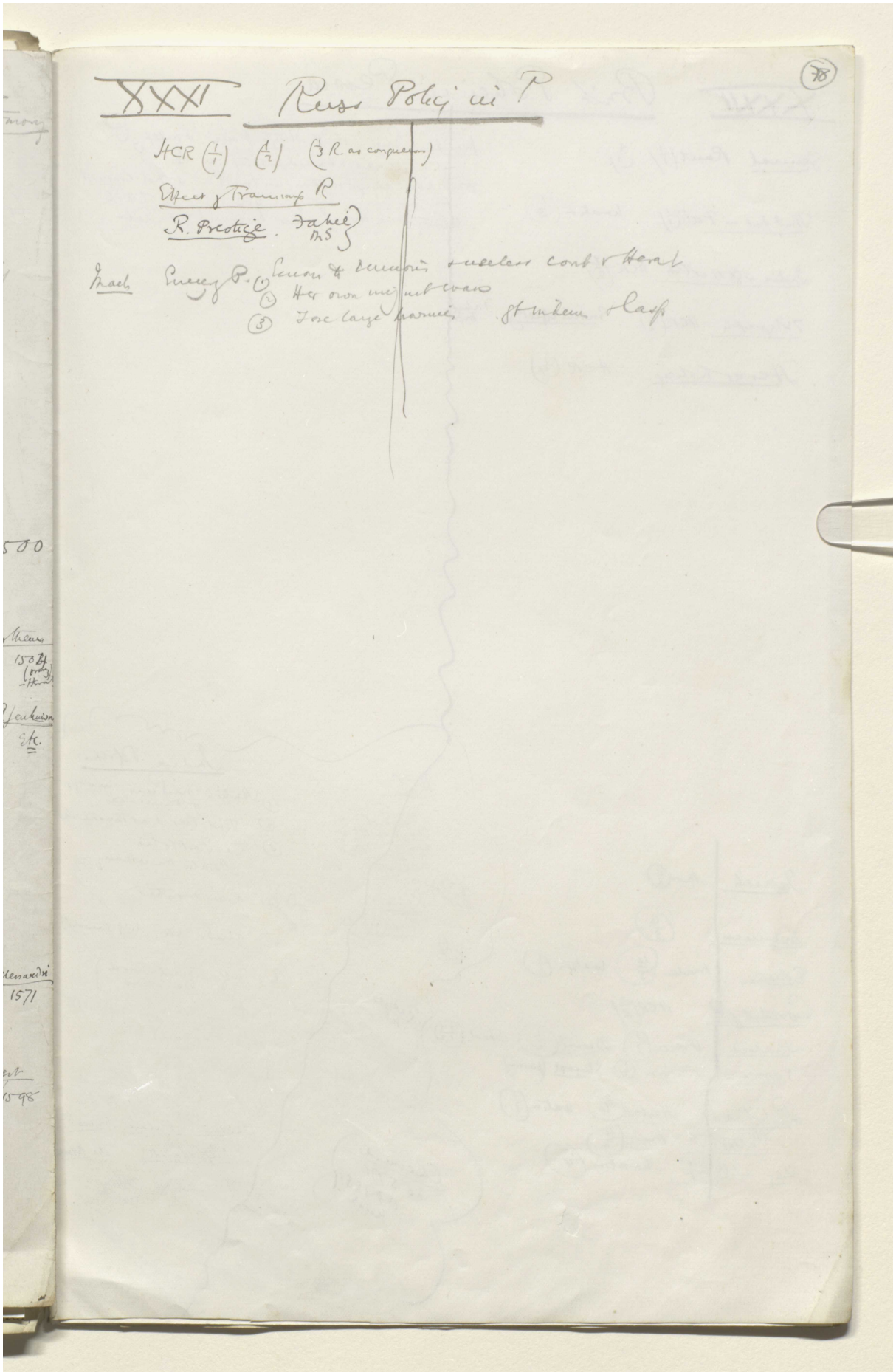

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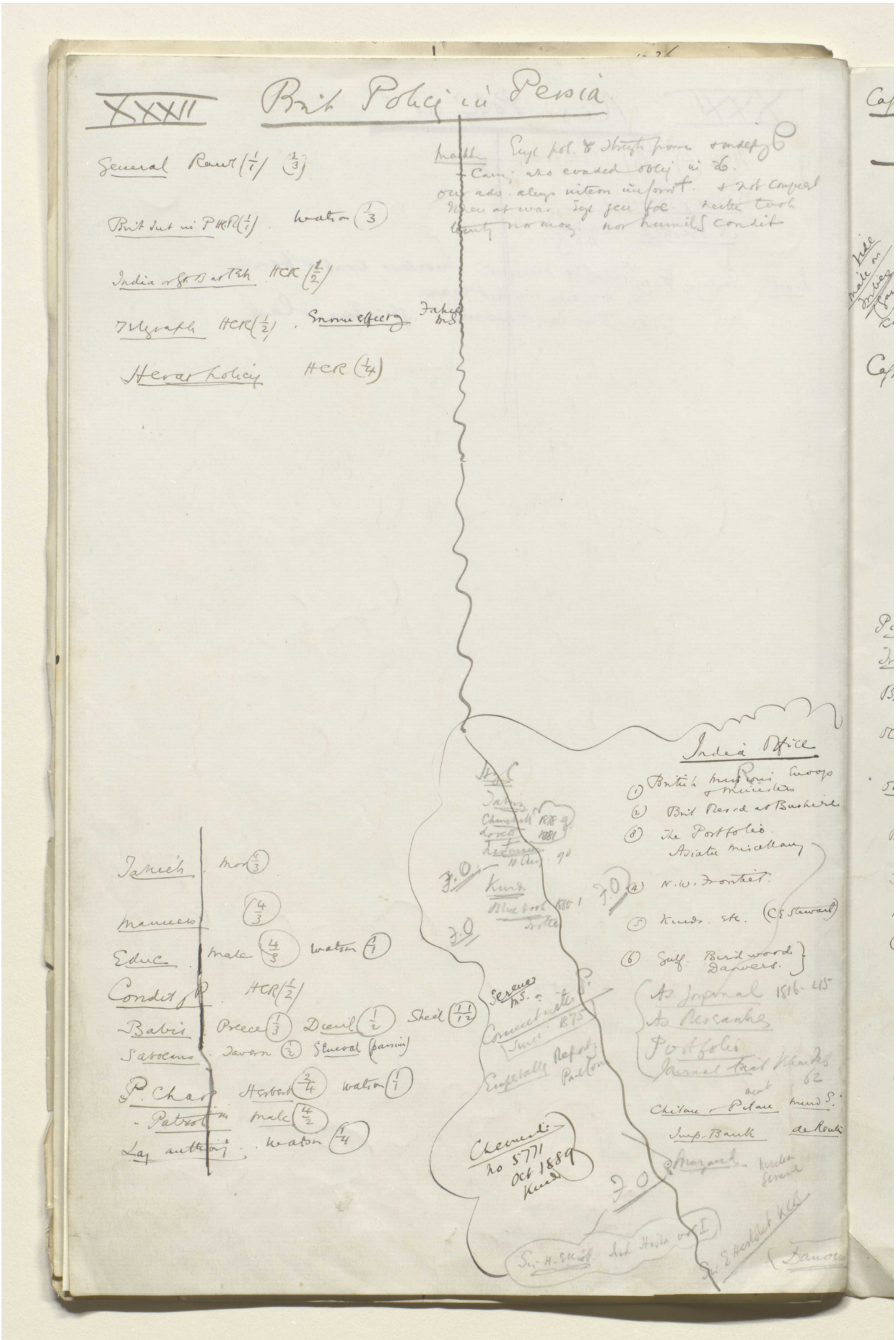

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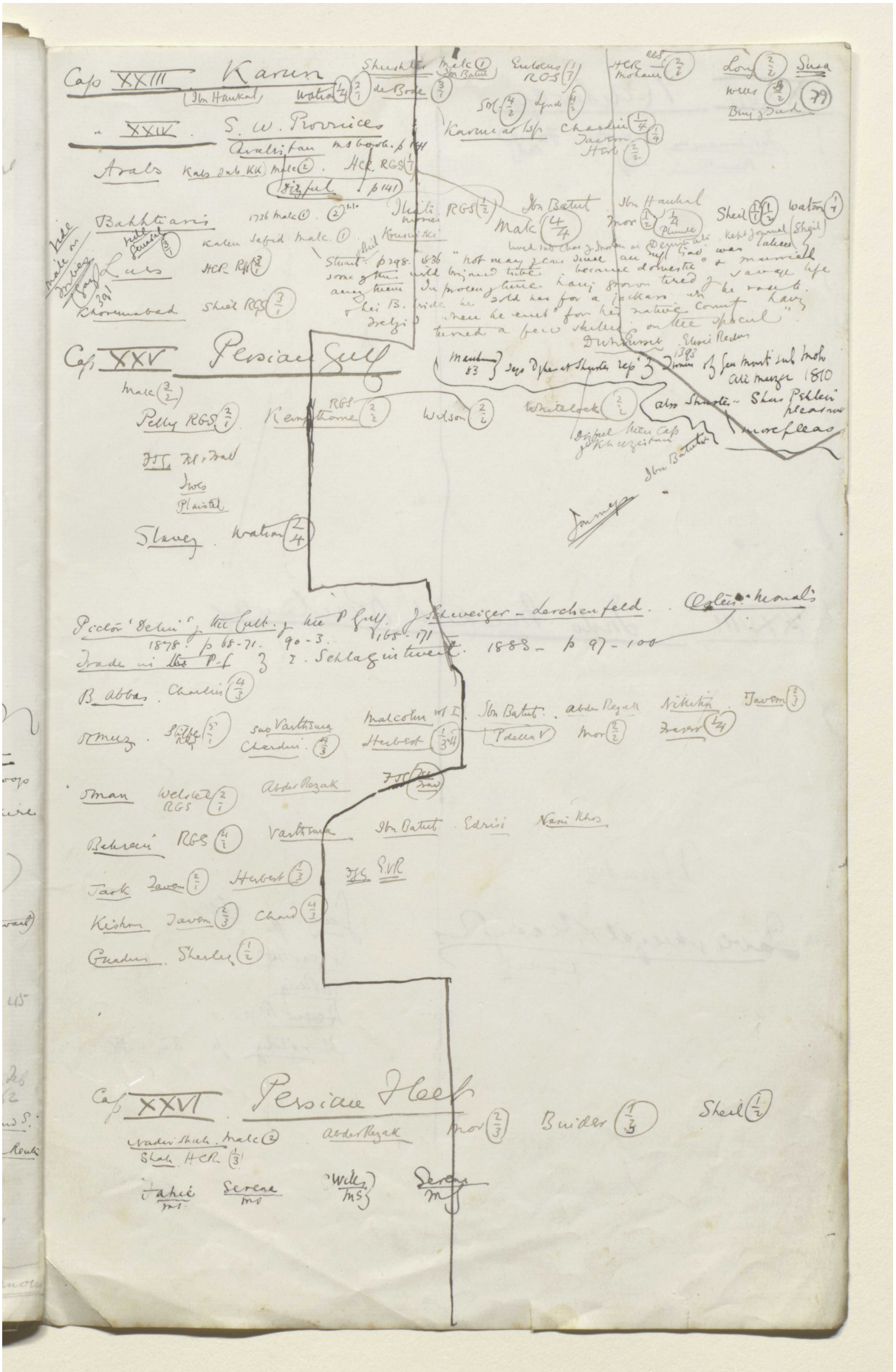

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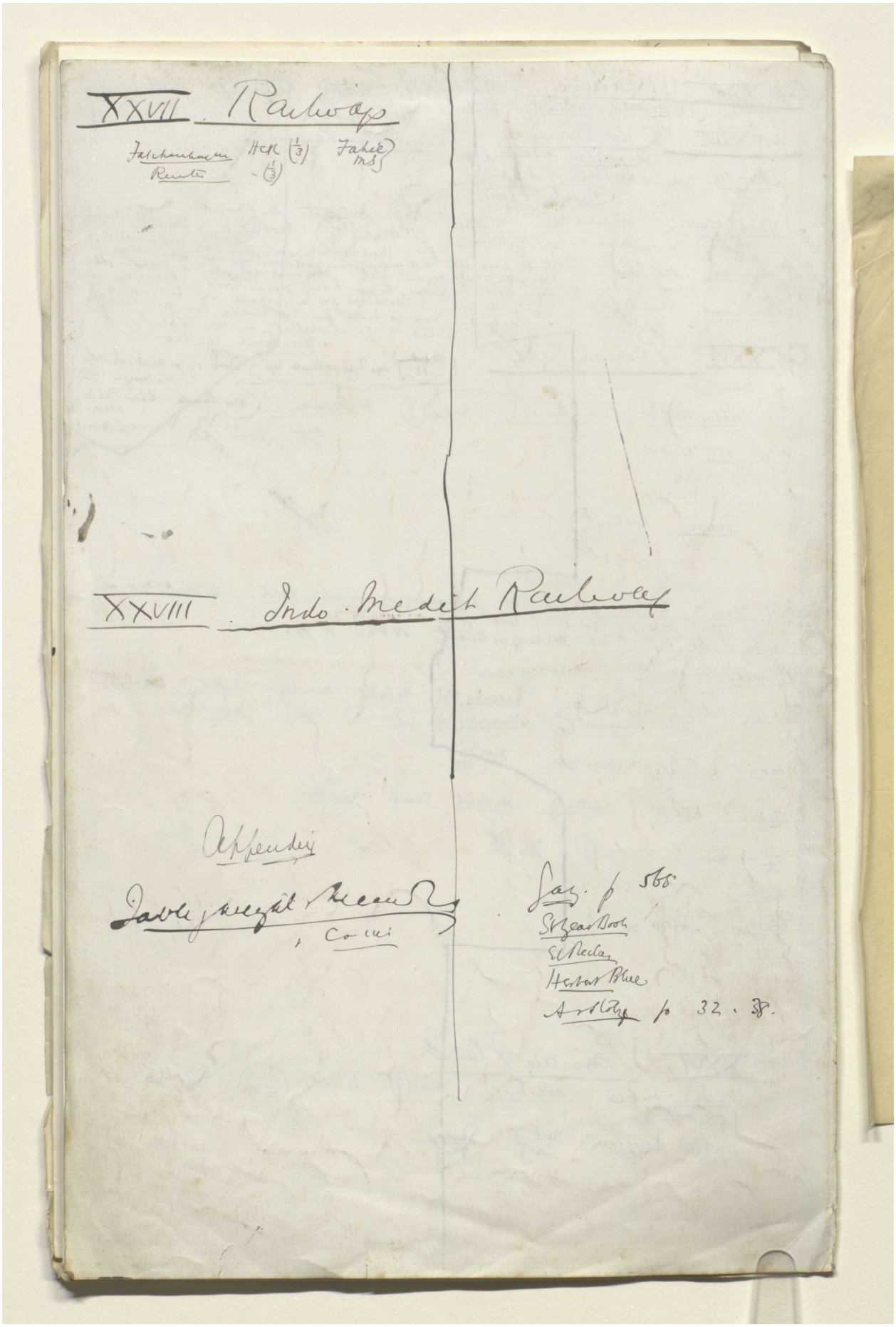

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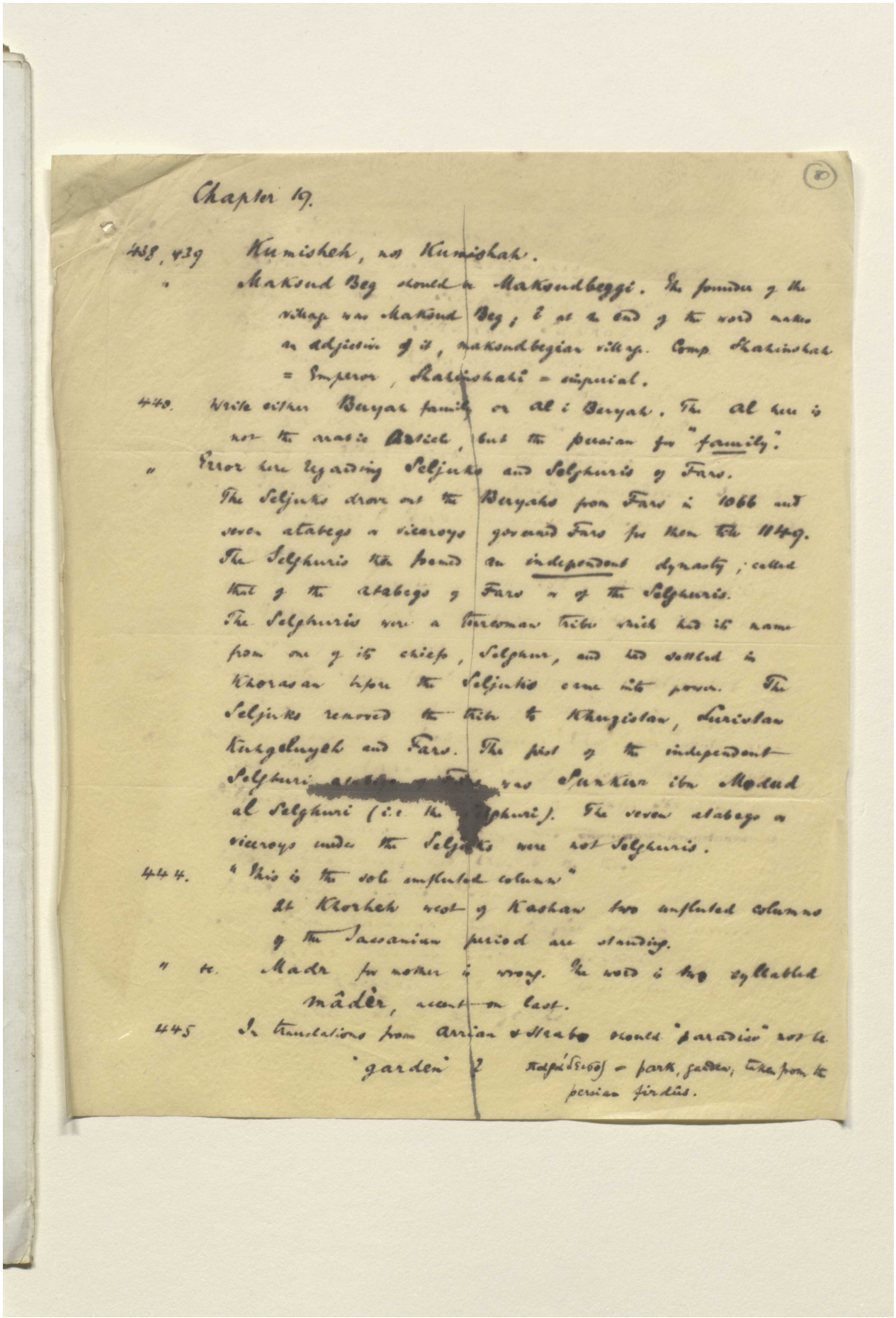

(80)

Chapter 19.

438, 439 Kumisheh, not Kumishah.

" Maksud Beg should be Maksudbeggi. The founder of the village was Maksud Beg; i at the end of the word makes an adjective of it, maksudbegian village. Comp. Shahinshah = Emperor, Shahinshahi = imperial.

440. Write either Beryah family or Al i Beryah. The Al here is not the arabic Article, but the persian for "family".

" Error here regarding Seljuks and Selghuris of Fars.
The Seljuks drove out the Beryahs from Fars in 1066 and seven atabegs or viceroys governed Fars for them till 1149. The Selghuris then formed an independent dynasty; called that of the atabegs of Fars or of the Selghuris.
The Selghuris were a turcoman tribe which had its name from one of its chiefs, Selghur, and had settled in Khorasan before the Seljuks came into power. The Seljuks removed the tribe to Khuzistan, Luristan Kuhgeluyeh and Fars. The first of the independent Selghuri [illegible] was Sunkur ibn Modud al Selghuri (i.e. the [illegible]ghuri). The seven atabegs or viceroys under the Seljuks were not Selghuris.

444. "This is the sole unfluted column"
At Khorheh west of Kashan two unfluted columns of the Sassanian period are standing.

" &c. Madr for mother is wrong. The word is two syllabled mâdèr, accent on last.

445 In translations from Arrian & Strabo should "paradise" not be "garden"? παράδεισος = park, garden, taken from the persian firdûs.

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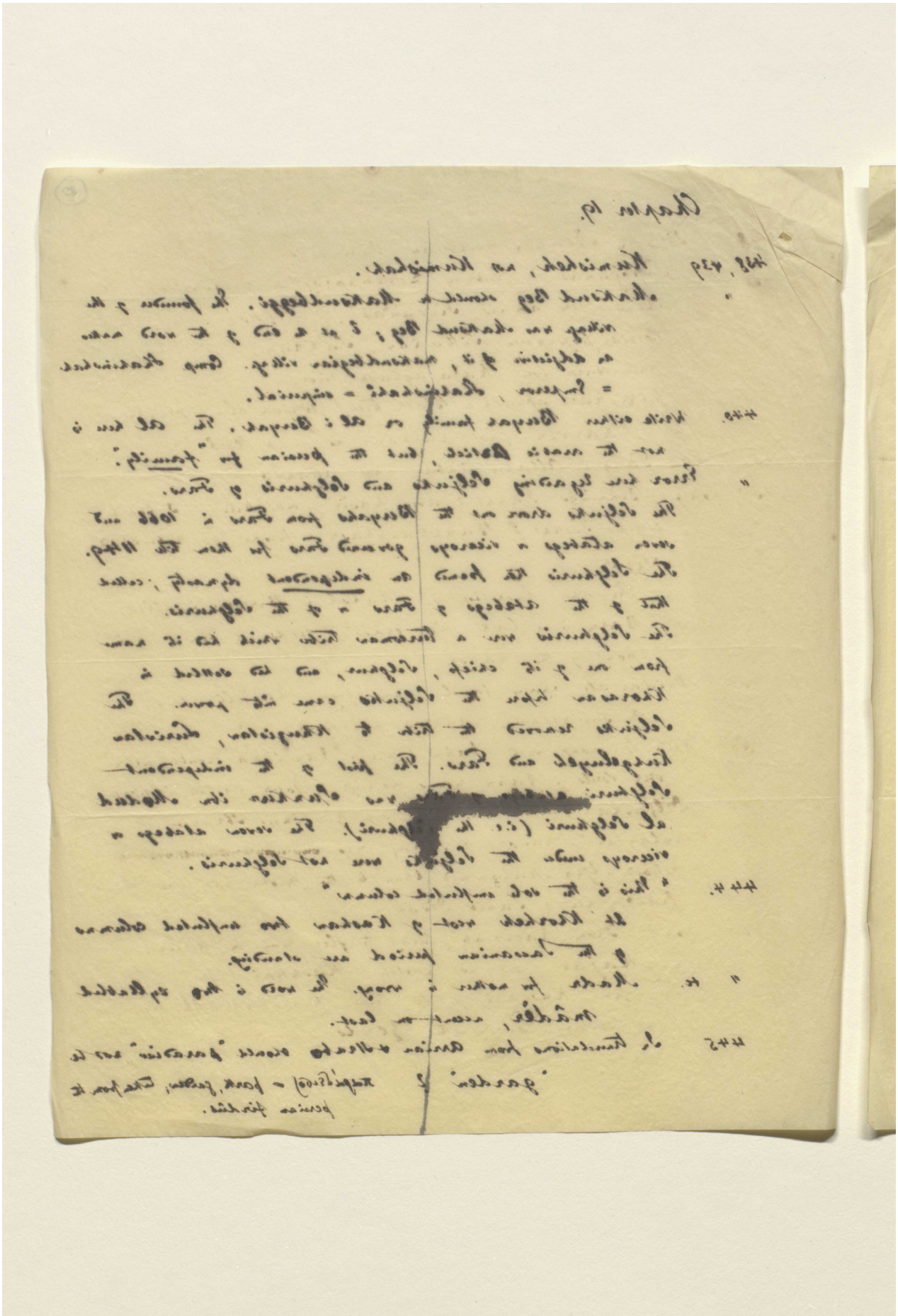

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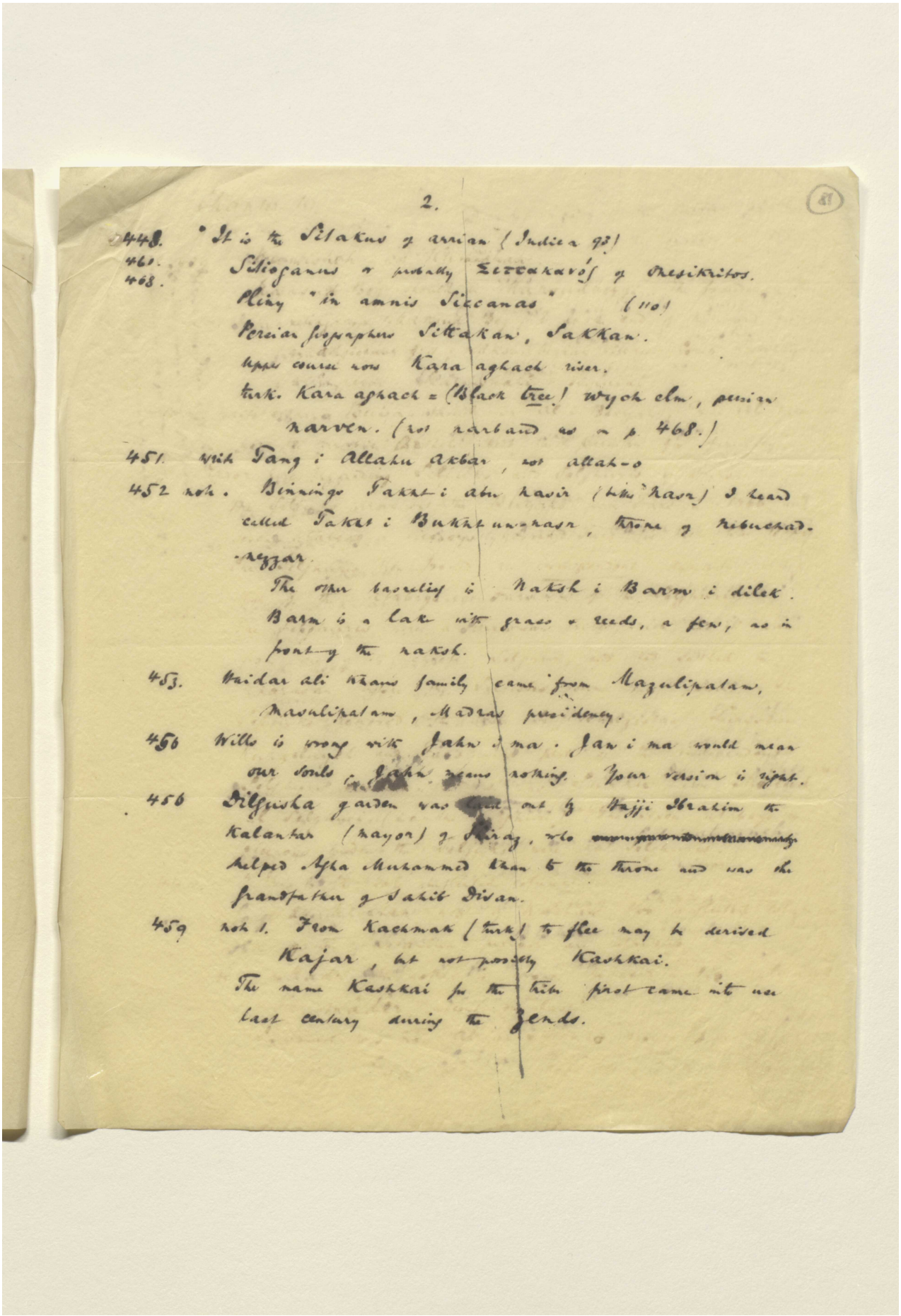

2.

448. "It is the Silakus of Arrian (Indica 93)
461. Siliogamus or probably Σιττακανός of Onesikritos.
468. Pliny "in amnis Siccanas" (110)
Persian geographers Sittakan, Sakkan.
Upper course now Kara aghach river.
turk. Kara aghach = (Black tree) wych elm, persian
narven. (not narband as on p. 468.)
451. write Tang i Allahu Akbar, not allah-o
452 note. Binnings Takht i abu nasir (better Nasr) I heard
called Takht i Bukht un-nasr, throne of Nebuchad-
-nezzar.
The other basrelief is Naksh i Barm i dilek.
Barm is a lake with grass & reeds, a fen, as in
front of the naksh.
453. Haidar ali khans family came from Mazulipatam,
Masulipatam, Madras presidency.
456 Wills is wrong with Jahn i ma. Jan i ma would mean
our souls, Jahn means nothing. Your version is right.
456 Dilgusha garden was laid out by Hajji Ibrahim the
Kalantar (mayor) of Shiraz, who ~~[illegible]~~
helped Agha Muhammed khan to the throne and was the
grandfather of Sahib Divan.
459 note 1. From Kachmak (turk) to flee may be derived
Kajar, but not possibly Kashkai.
The name Kashkai for the tribe first came into use
last century during the Zends.

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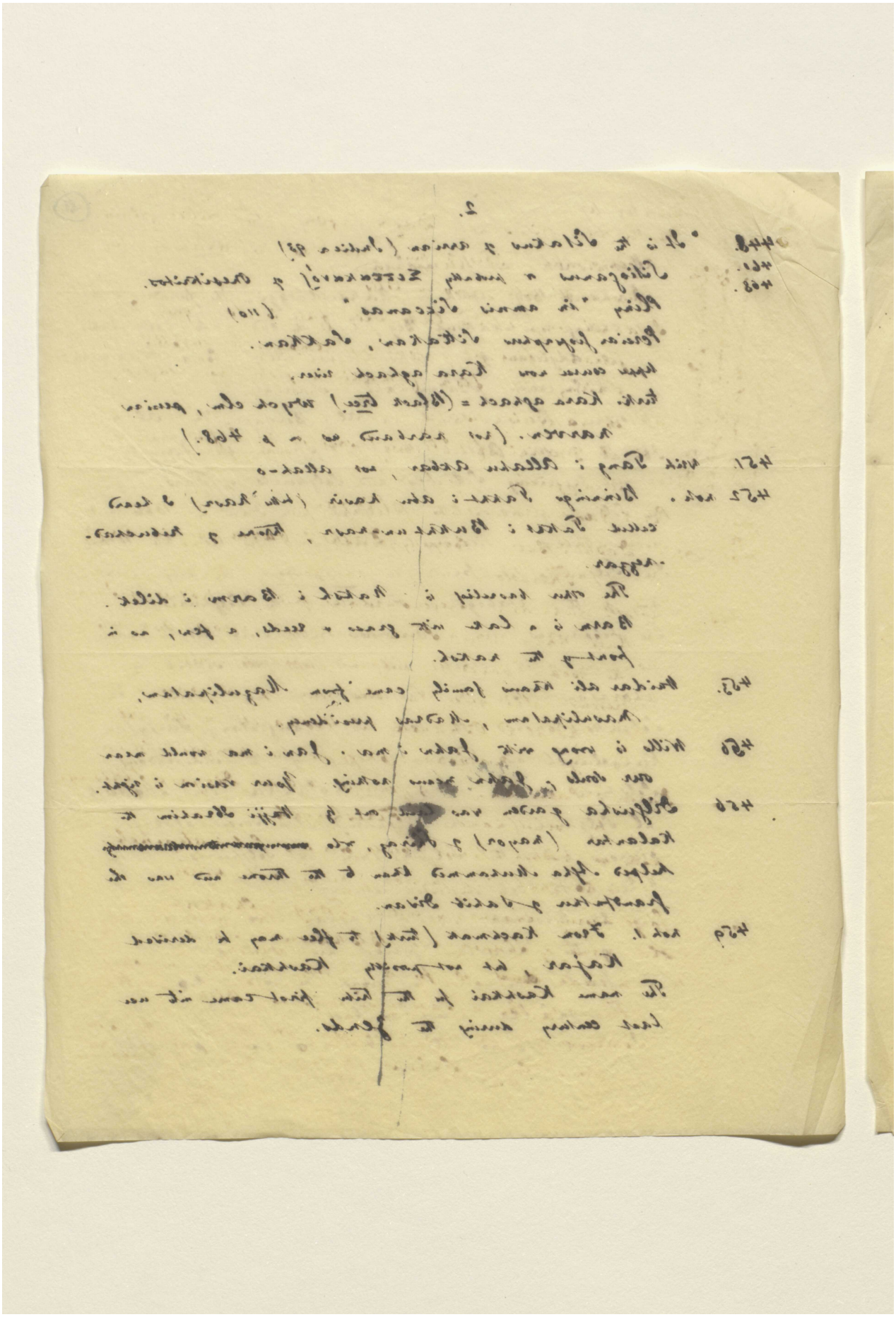

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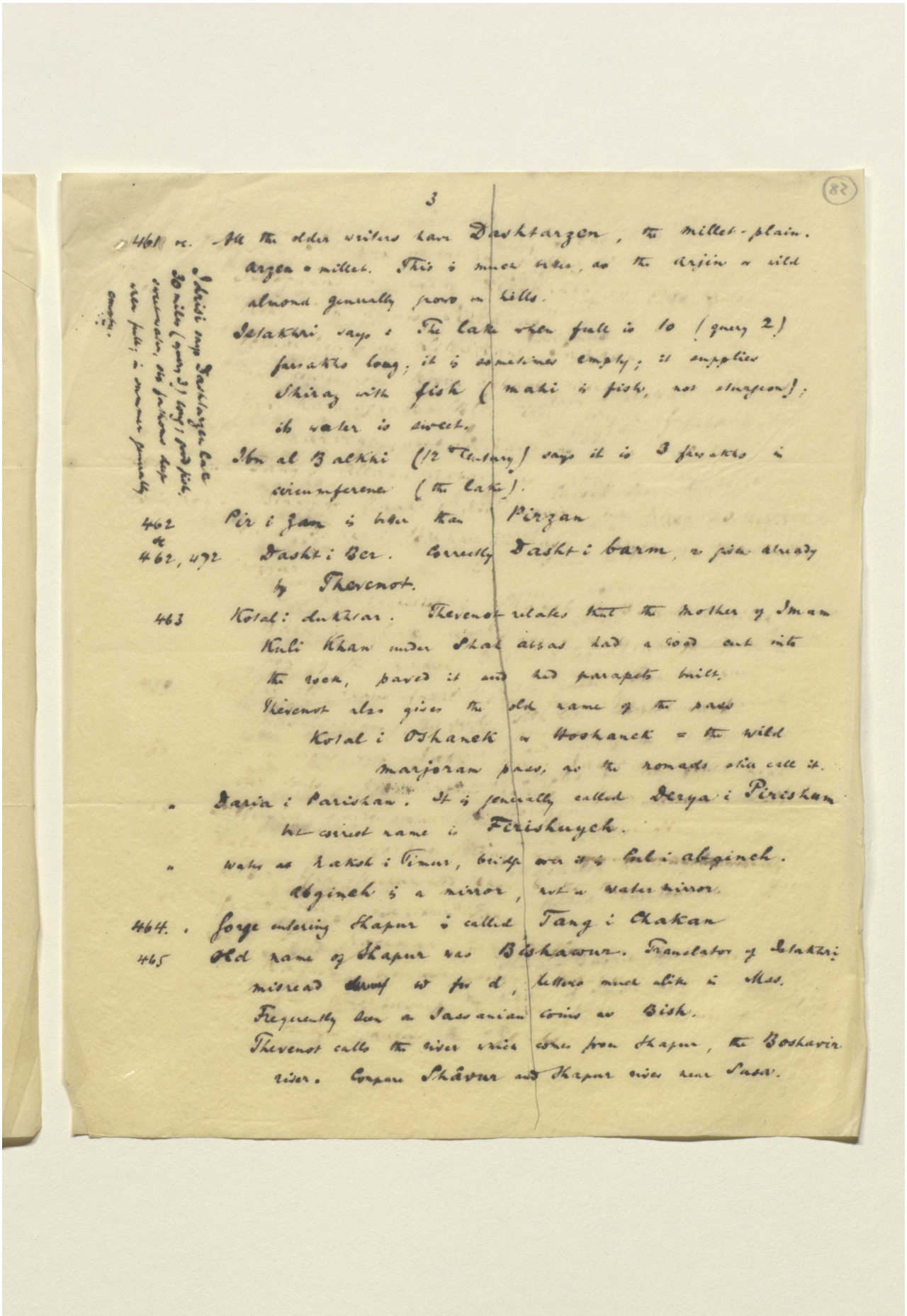

(82)

461 &c. All the older writers have Dashtarzen, the millet-plain. Arzen = millet. This is much better, as the Arjin or wild almond generally grows on hills.

Istakhri says: The lake when full is 10 (query 2) farsakhs long; it is sometimes empty; it supplies Shiraz with fish (mahi is fish, not sturgeon); its water is sweet.

Ibn al Balkhi (12th Century) says it is 3 farsakhs in circumference (the lake).

Idrisi says Dashtarzen lake 30 miles (query 3) long; good fish, sweet water, six fathoms deep when full; in summer generally empty.

462 Pir i Zan is better than Pirzan

&c

462, 472 Dasht i Ber. Correctly Dasht i barm, as given already by Thevenot.

463 Kotal i dukhtar. Thevenot relates that the mother of Imam Kuli Khan under Shah abbas had a road cut into the rock, paved it and had parapets built.

Thevenot also gives the old name of the pass

Kotal i Oshanek or Hoshanek = the wild marjoram pass, as the nomads still call it.

" Daria i Parishan. It is generally called Derya i Pirishan but correct name is Firishuych.

" Water at Naksh i Timur, bridge over it is Cul i abginch. Abginch is a mirror, not a water mirror.

464. Gorge entering Shapur is called Tang i Chakan

465 Old name of Shapur was Bishawur. Translator of Istakhri misread [illegible] w for d, letters much alike in Mss.

Frequently seen on Sassanian coins as Bish.

Thevenot calls the river which comes from Shapur, the Boshavir river. Compare Shâvur and Shapur river near Susa.

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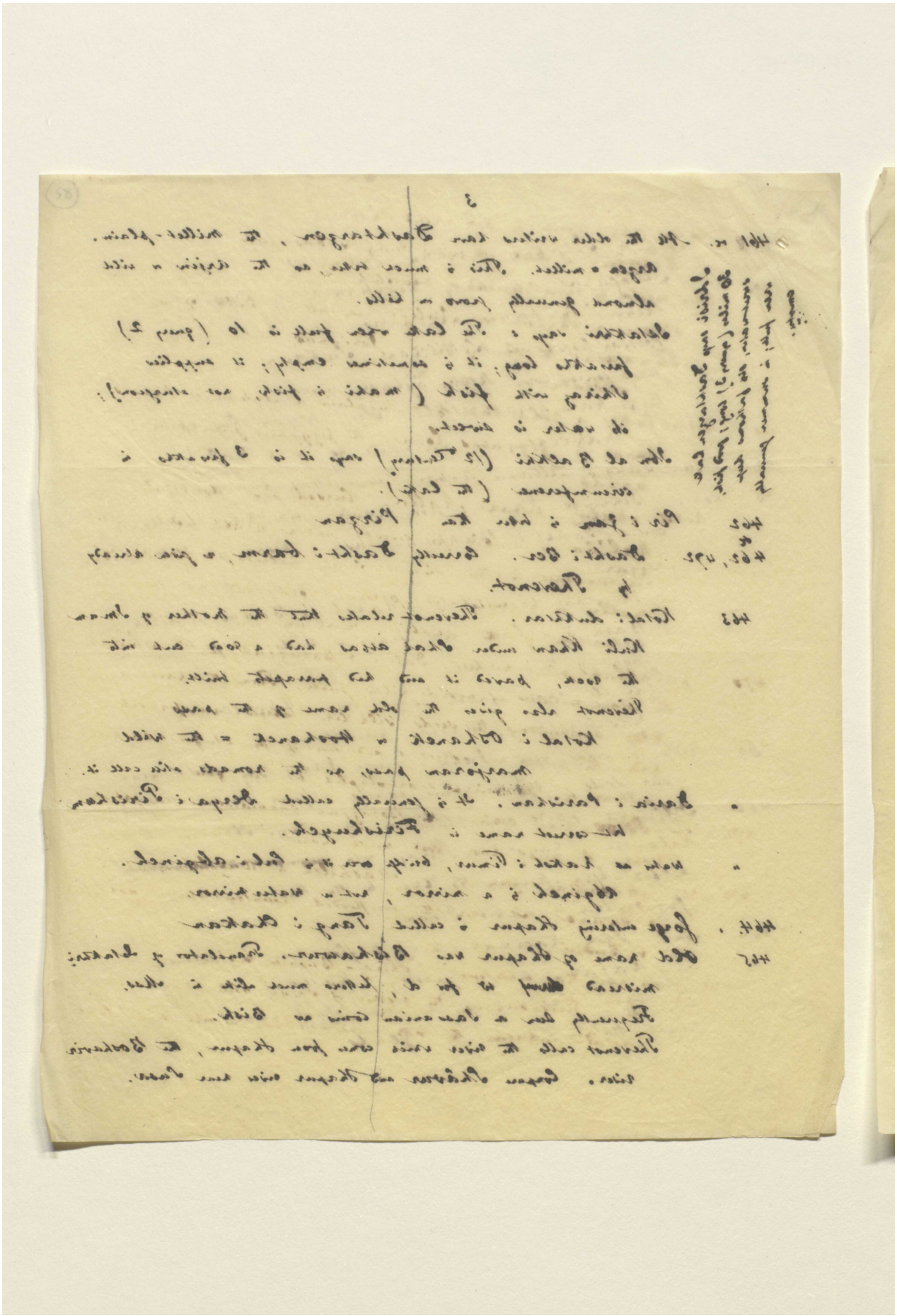

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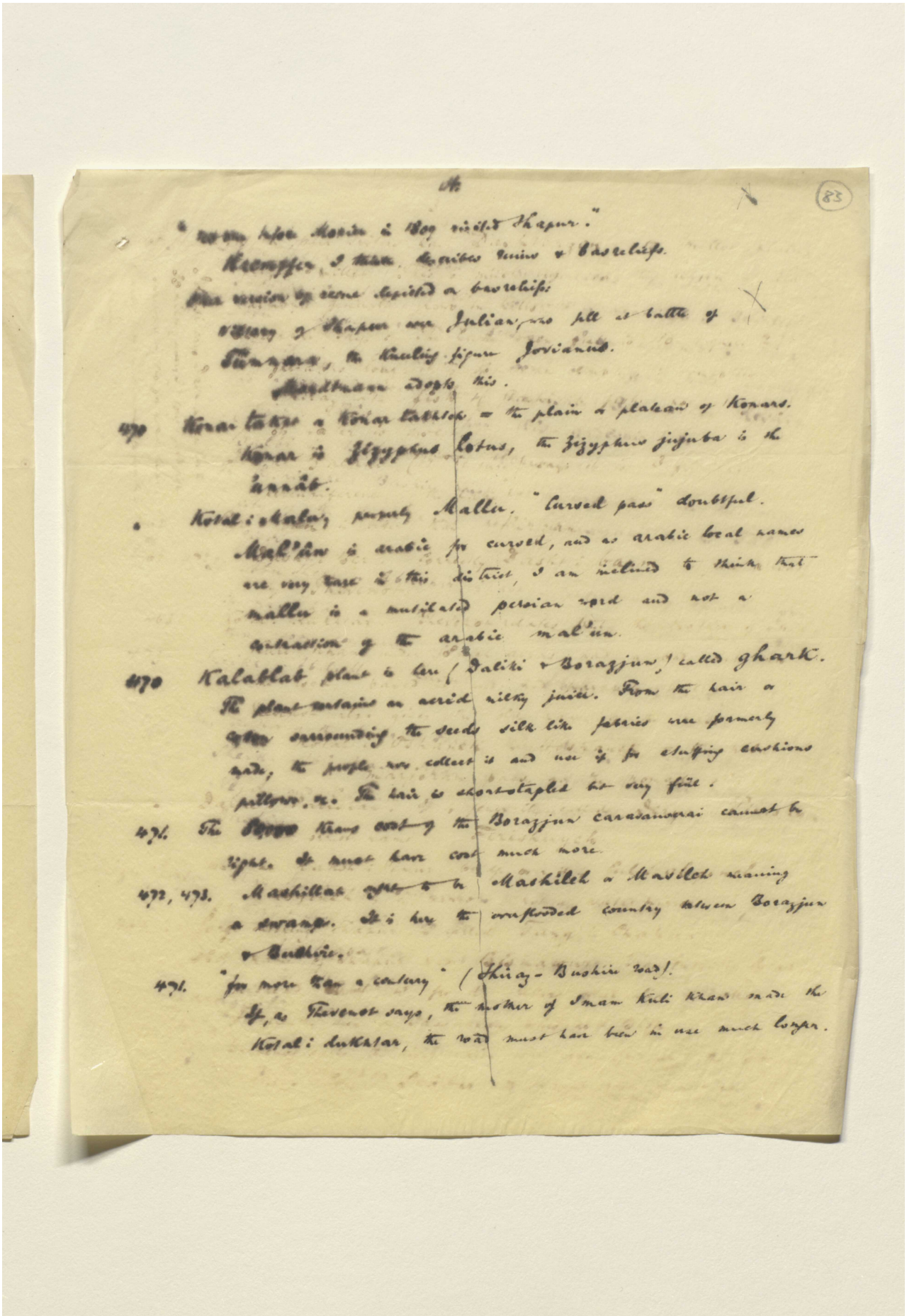

"[illegible] before Morier in 1809 visited Shapur."
Kremoffer, I think, describes ruins & basreliefs.
Our version of scene depicted on basreliefs:
Victory of Shapur over Julian, who fell at battle of
Tummara, the kneeling figure Jovianus.
Mordtmann adopts this.

470 Konar takht or Konar takhtch = the plain or plateau of Konars.
Konar is Zizyphus lotus, the Zizyphus jujuba is the
'annâb.

Kotal i Malu, properly Mallu. "Cursed pass" doubtful.
Mal'ûn is arabic for cursed, and as arabic local names
are very rare in this district, I am inclined to think that
mallu is a mutilated persian word and not a
contraction of the arabic mal'un.

470 Kalablab plant is here (Daliki & Borazjun) called ghark.
The plant contains an acrid milky juice. From the hair or
cotton surrounding the seeds silk like fabrics were formerly
made; the people now collect it and use it for stuffing cushions
pillows, &c. The hair is short-stapled but very fine.

471. The [illegible] Krans cost of the Borazjun caravanserai cannot be
right. It must have cost much more.

472, 473. Mashillah ought to be Mashileh or Masileh meaning
a swamp. It is here the overflooded country between Borazjun
& Bushire.

471. "for more than a century" (Shiraz-Bushire road).
If, as Thevenot says, the mother of Imam Kuli Khan made the
Kotal i dukhtar, the road must have been in use much longer.

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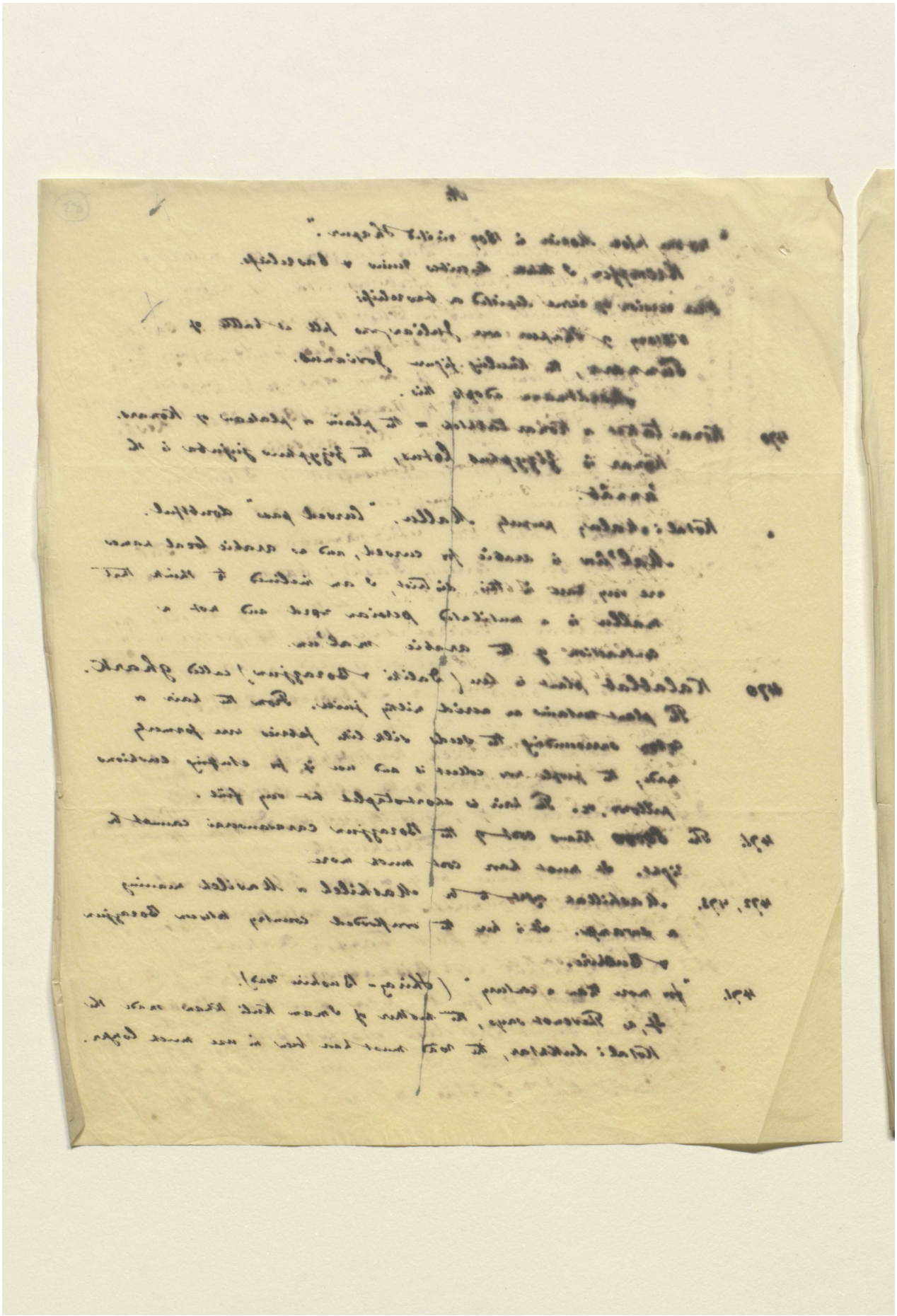

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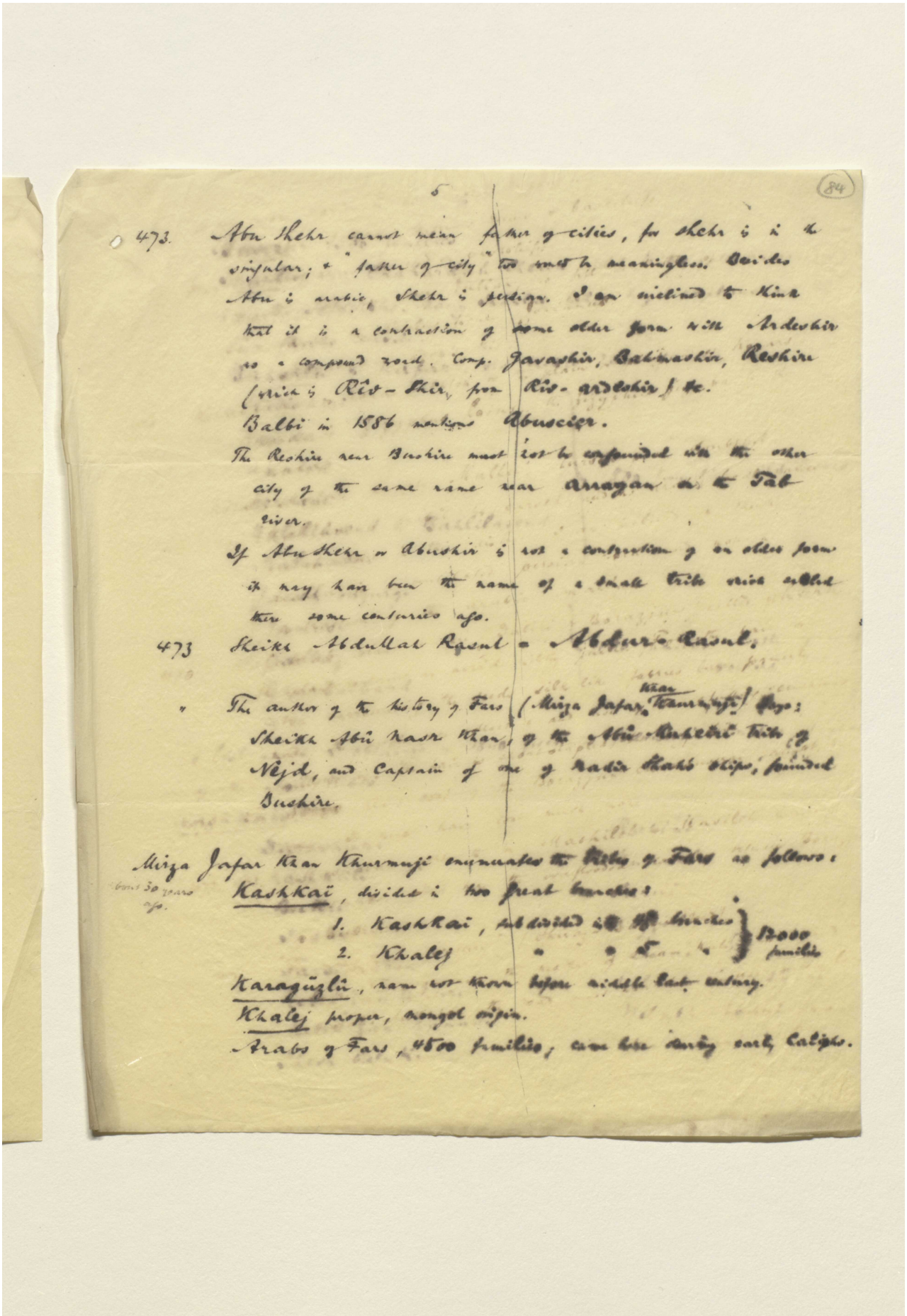

473. Abu Shehr cannot mean father of cities, for Shehr is in the singular; & "father of city" too would be meaningless. Besides Abu is arabic, Shehr is persian. I am inclined to think that it is a contraction of some older form with Ardeshir as a compound word. Comp. Gavashir, Bahmashir, Reshire (which is Rîv-Shir, from Rîv-ardeshir) &c.

Balbi in 1586 mentions Abuscier.

The Reshire near Bushire must not be confounded with the other city of the same name near Arragan on the Tab river.

If Abu Shehr or Abushir is not a contraction of an older form it may have been the name of a small tribe which settled there some centuries ago.

473 Sheikh Abdullah Rasul = Abdur-Rasul.

" The author of the history of Fars (Mirza Jafar Khan Khurmuji) says: Sheikh Abû Nasr Khan, of the Abû Muheiri tribe of Nejd, and Captain of one of Nadir Shah's ships, founded Bushire.

Mirza Jafar Khan Khurmuji enumerates the tribes of Fars as follows:

about 30 years ago.

Kashkaï, divided in two great branches:

1. Kashkaï, subdivided into 48 branches } 12000 families
2. Khalej " " 5 " }

Karagüzlü, name not known before middle last century.

Khalej proper, mongol origin.

Arabs of Fars, 4500 families; came here during early Caliphs.

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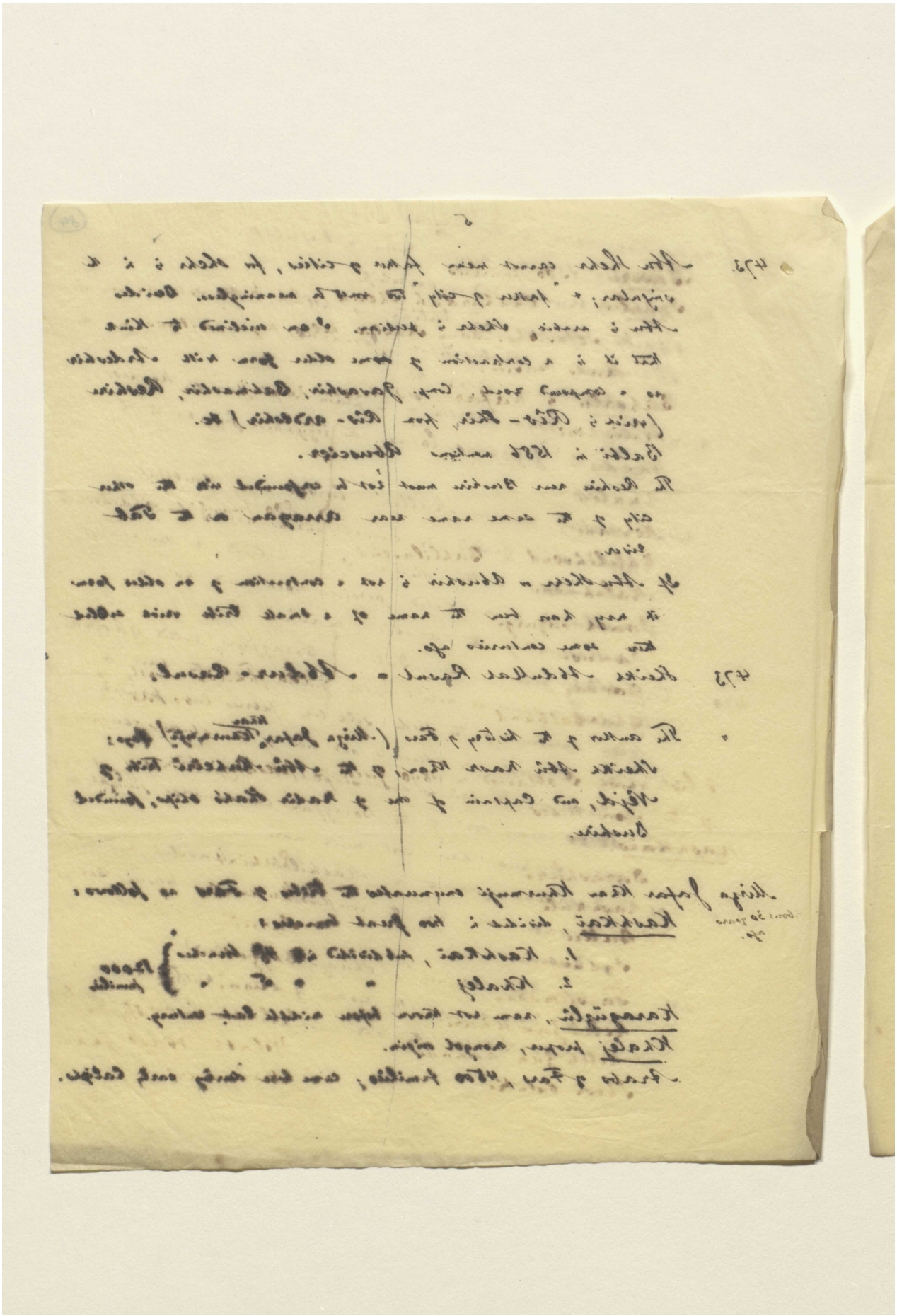

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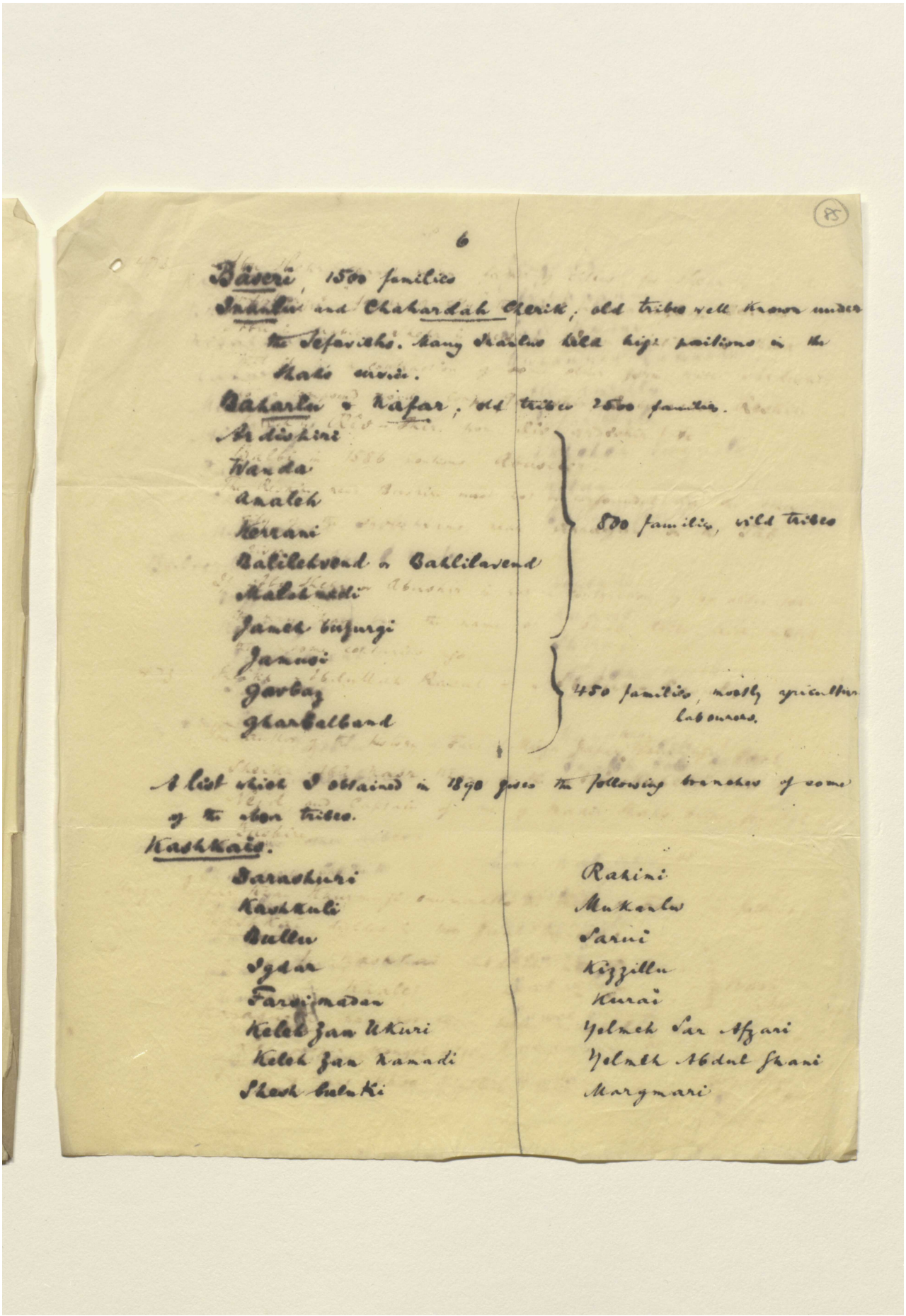

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6

Bäseri, 1500 families

Inanlu and Chahardah Cherik; old tribes well known under the Sefavibhs. Many Inanlus held high positions in the Shahs service.

Baharlu or Kafar; old tribes 2500 families.

Ardishiri
Wanda
Amaleh
Kerrani
Balilehvend or Bahlilavend
Malehnadi
Jameh buzurgi
} 800 families, wild tribes

Jamusi
Garbaz
Gharbalband
} 450 families, mostly agricultural labourers.

A list which I obtained in 1890 gives the following branches of some of the above tribes.

Kashkais.

Darashuri	Rahimi
Kashkuli	Mukanlu
Bullu	Sarui
Igdar	Kizzillu
Farsimadan	Kurai
Keleh Zan Ukuri	Yelmeh Sar Afzari
Keleh Zan Kamadi	Yelmeh Abdul Ghani
Shesh bulukki	Margmari

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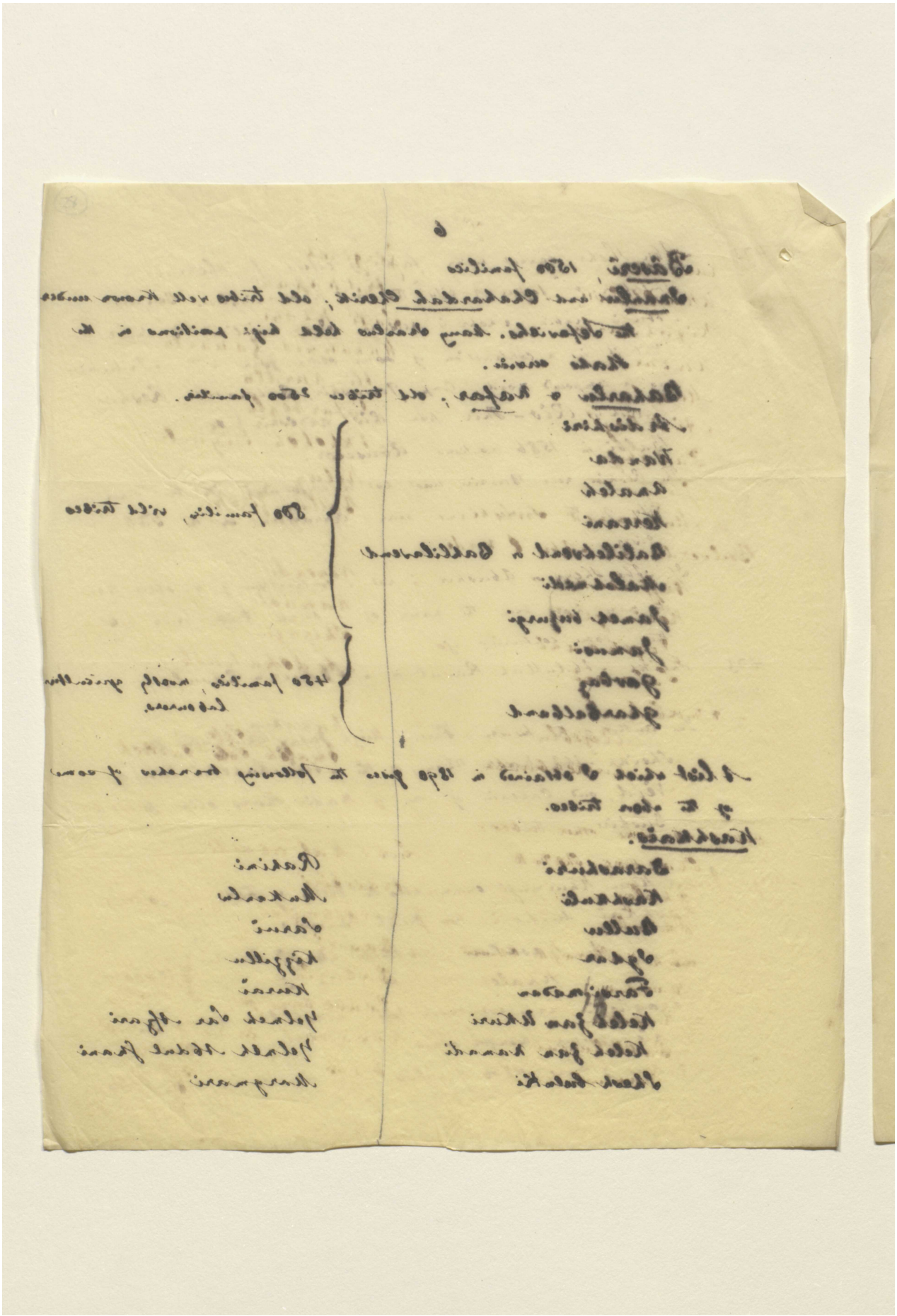

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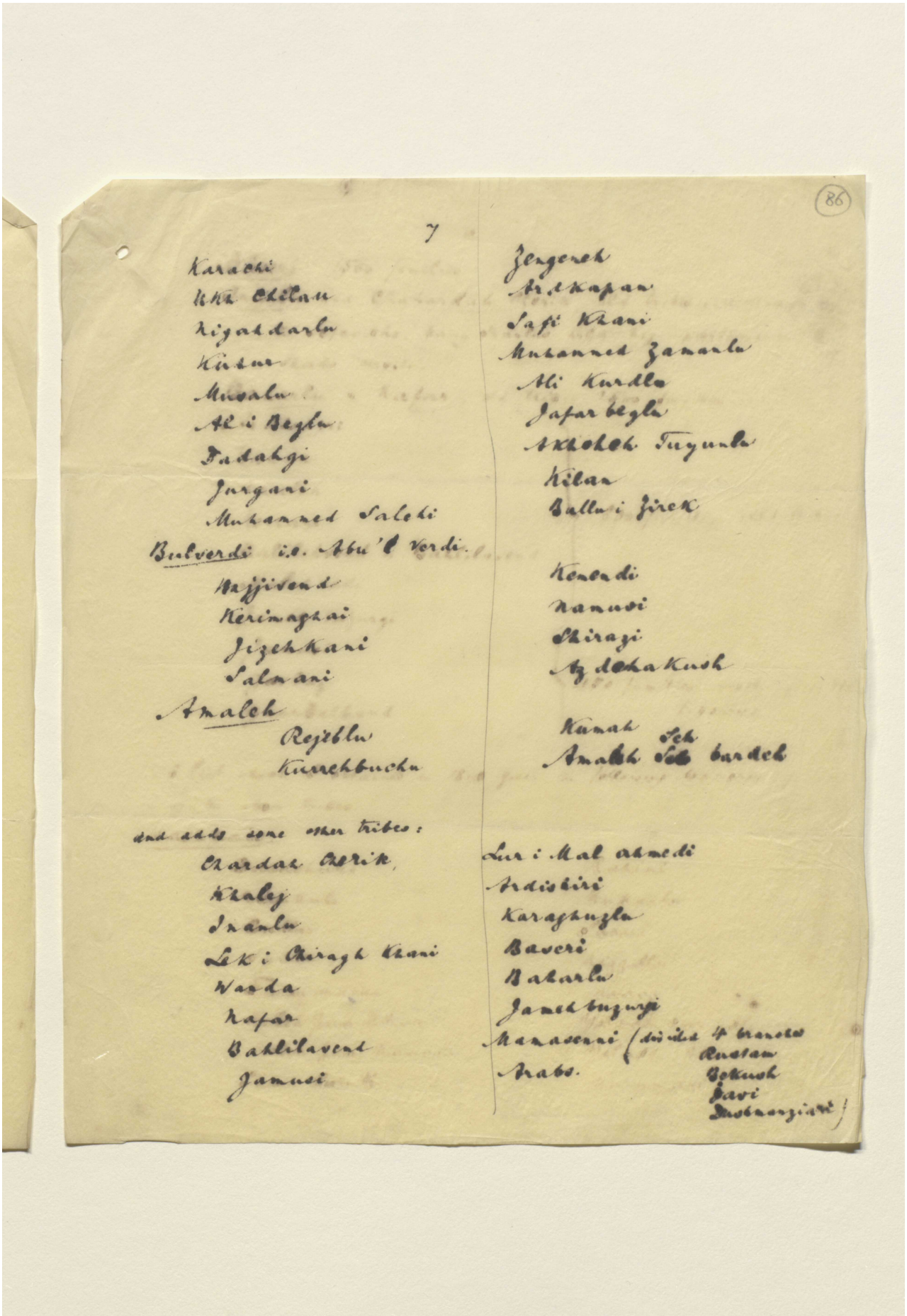

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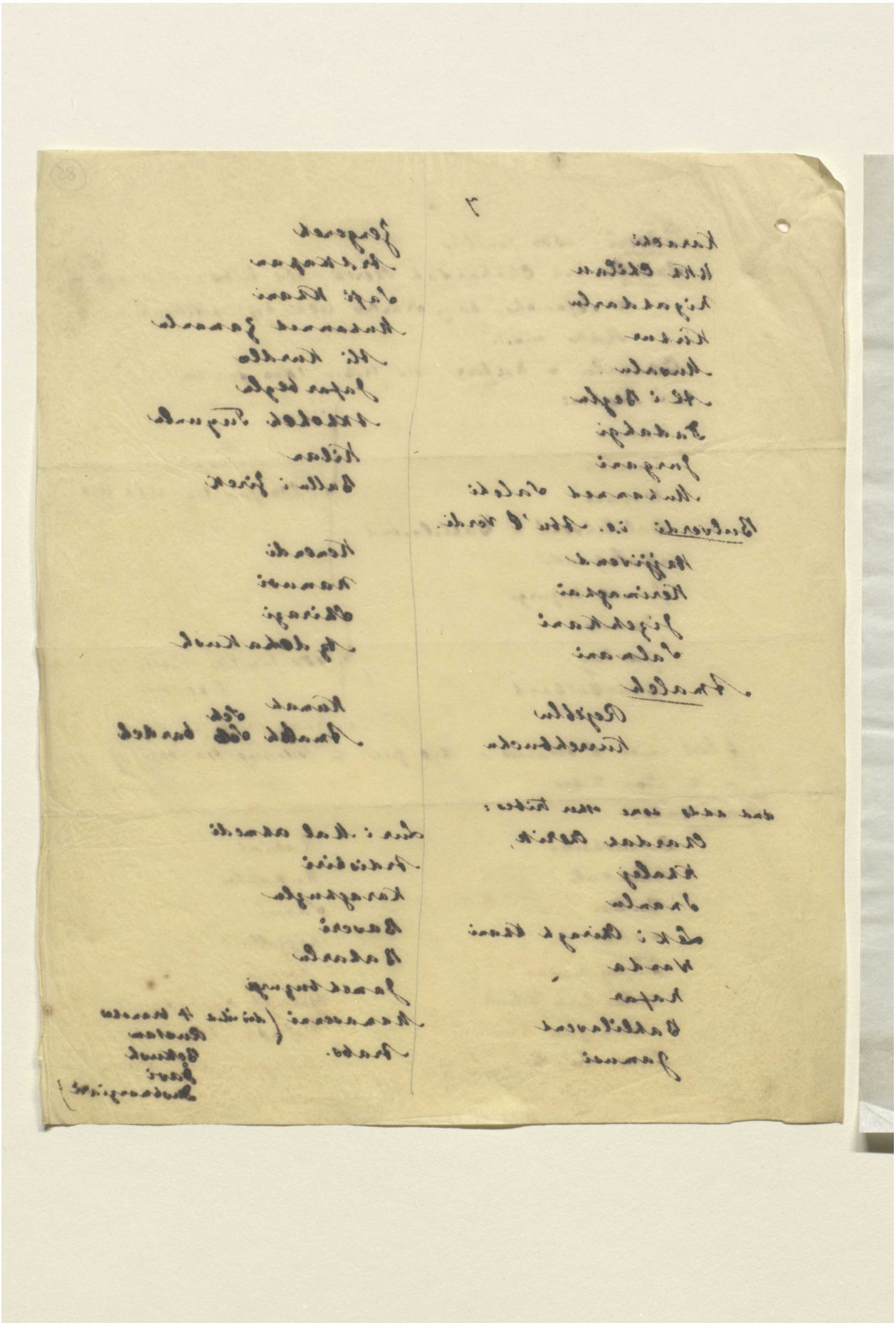

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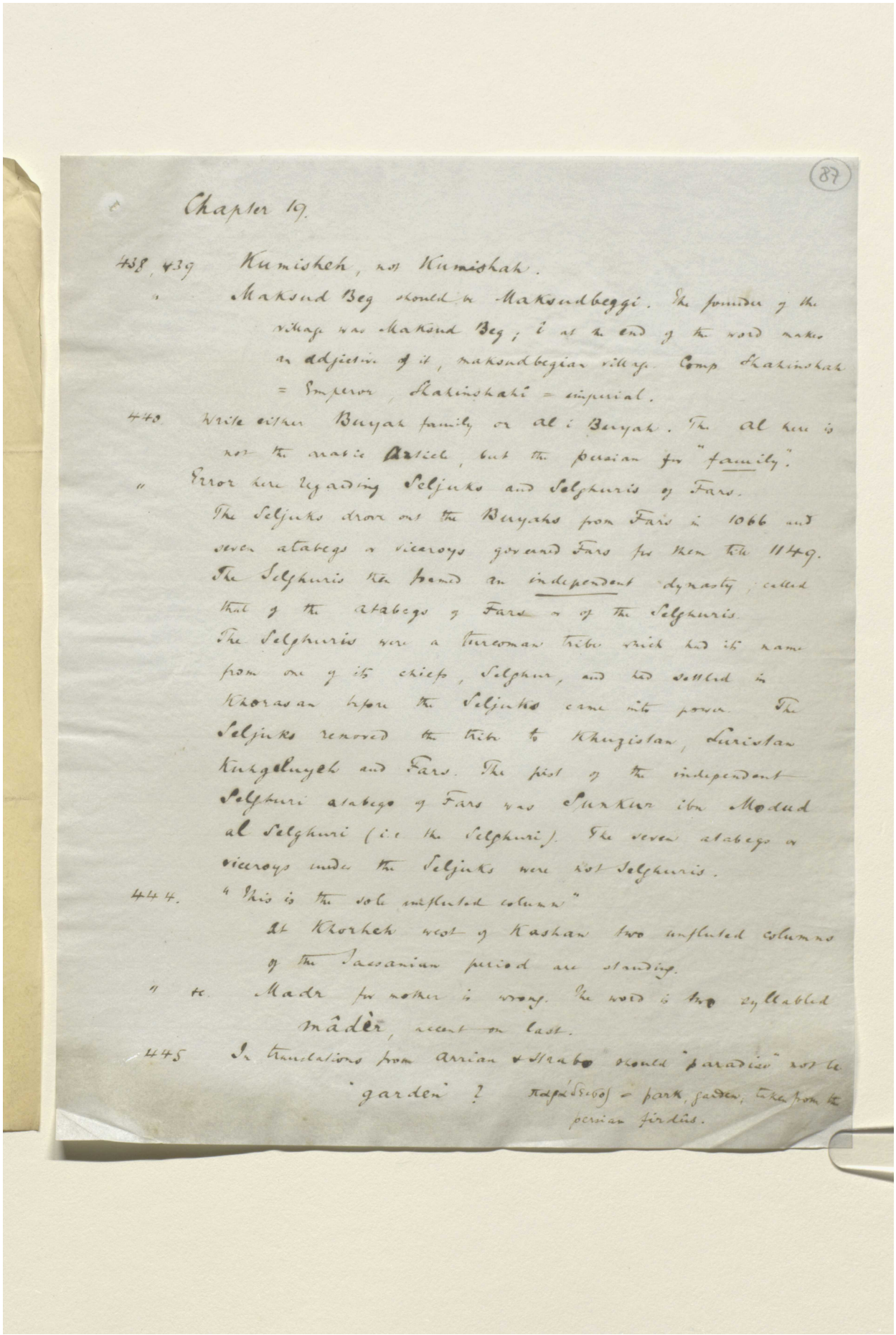

87

Chapter 19.

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" Maksud Beg should be Maksudbeggi. The founder of the village was Maksud Beg; & at the end of the word makes an adjective of it, maksudbegian village. Comp. Shahinshah = Emperor, Shahinshahi = imperial.

440 Write either Bayat family or al i Bayat. The al here is not the arabic Article, but the persian for "family".

" Error here regarding Seljuks and Selghuris of Fars. The Seljuks drove out the Bayats from Fars in 1066 and seven atabegs & viceroys governed Fars for them till 1149. The Selghuris then found an independent dynasty; called that of the atabegs of Fars or of the Selghuris. The Selghuris were a Turcoman tribe which had its name from one of its chiefs, Selghur, and had settled in Khorasan before the Seljuks came into power. The Seljuks removed the tribe to Khuzistan, Luristan Kuhgeluyeh and Fars. The first of the independent Selghuri atabegs of Fars was Sunkur ibn Mohud al Selghuri (i.e. the Selghuri). The seven atabegs & viceroys under the Seljuks were not Selghuris.

444 "This is the sole unfluted column"

At Khorheh west of Kashan two unfluted columns of the Sassanian period are standing.

" to Madr for mother is wrong. The word is two syllabled mâdèr, accent on last.

445 In translations from Arrian & Strabo should "paradise" not be "garden"? παράδεισος = park, garden, taken from the persian firdûs.

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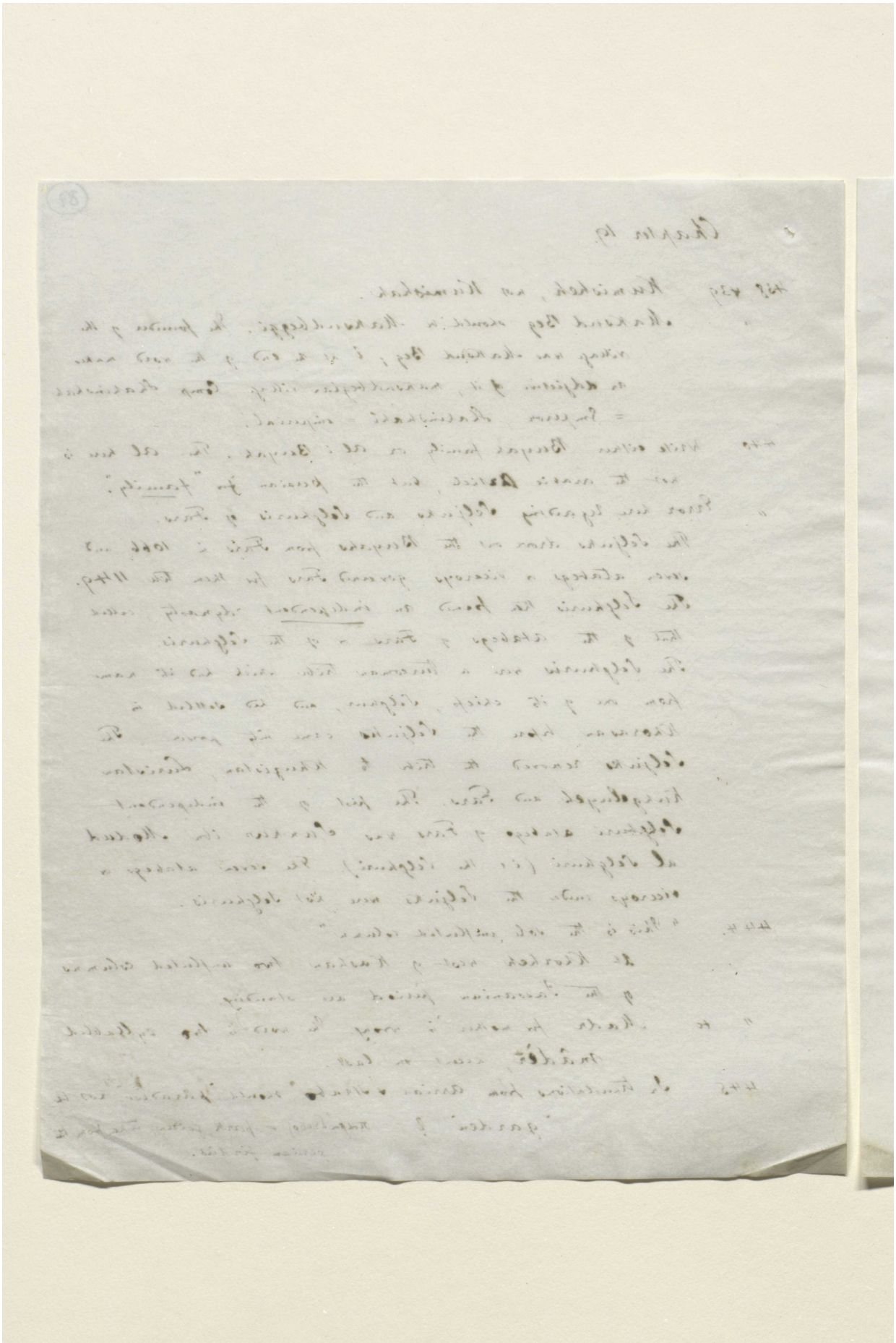

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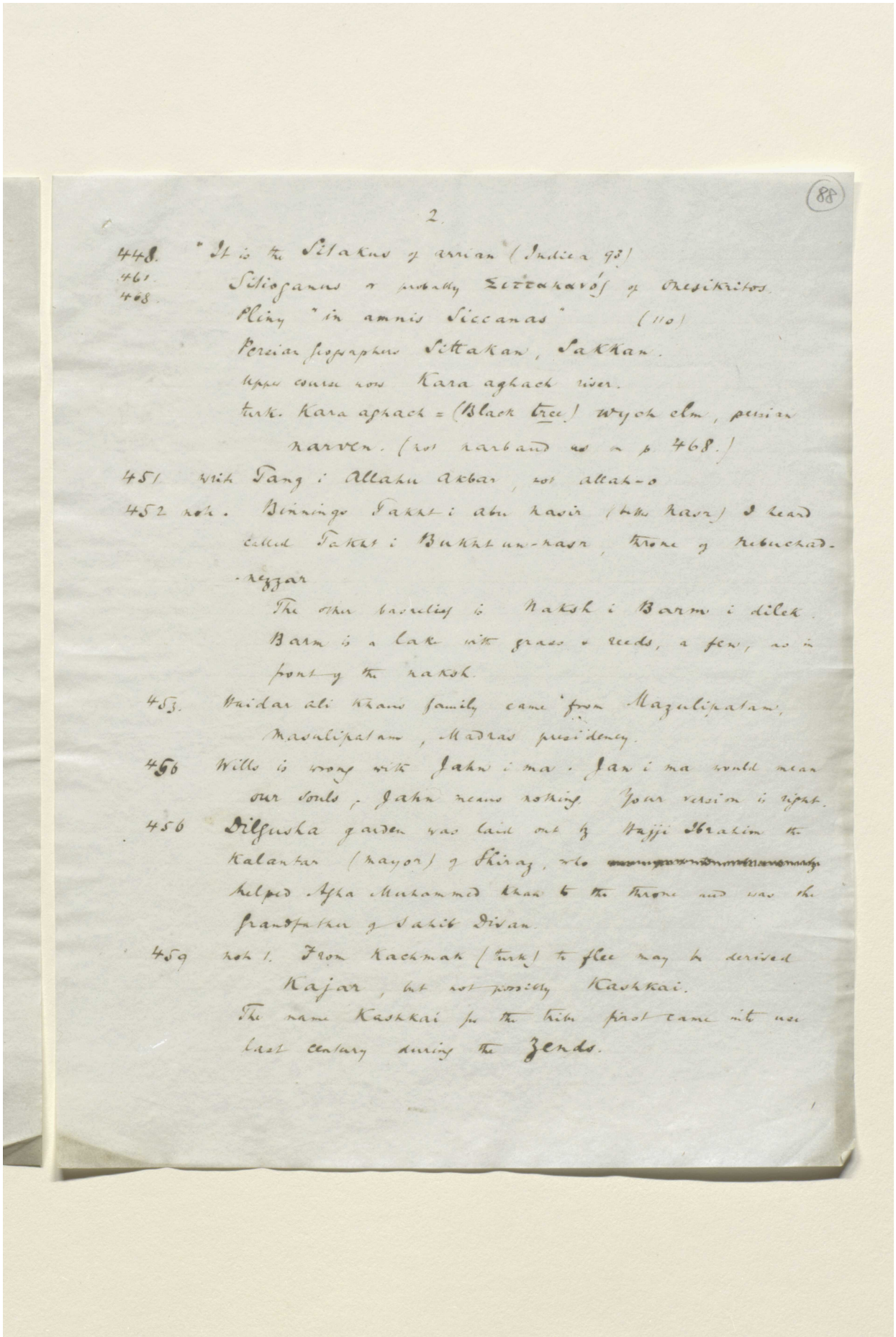

448. "It is the Sitakus of Arrian (Indica 93)
461. Sitioganus or probably Σιττακανός of Onesikritos.
468. Pliny "in amnis Siccanas" (110)
Persian geographers Sittakan, Sakkan.
Upper course now Kara aghach river.
turk. Kara aghach = (Black tree) wych elm, persian narven. (not narband as on p. 468.)

451 write Tang i Allahu Akbar, not allah-o

452 note. Binnings Takht i abu nasir (better nasr) I heard called Takht i Bukht un-nasr, throne of Nebuchad-nezzar
The other basrelief is Naksh i Barm i dilek. Barm is a lake with grass & reeds, a fen, as in front of the naksh.

453. Haidar ali khans family came from Mazulipatam, Masulipatam, Madras presidency.

456 Wills is wrong with Jahn i ma. Jan i ma would mean our souls, Jahn means nothing. Your version is right.

456 Dilgusha garden was laid out by Hajji Ibrahim the Kalantar (mayor) of Shiraz, who ~~[illegible]~~ helped Agha Muhammed khan to the throne and was the grandfather of Sahib Divan.

459 note 1. From Kachmak (turk) to flee may be derived Kajar, but not possibly Kashkai.
The name Kashkai for the tribe first came into use last century during the Zends.

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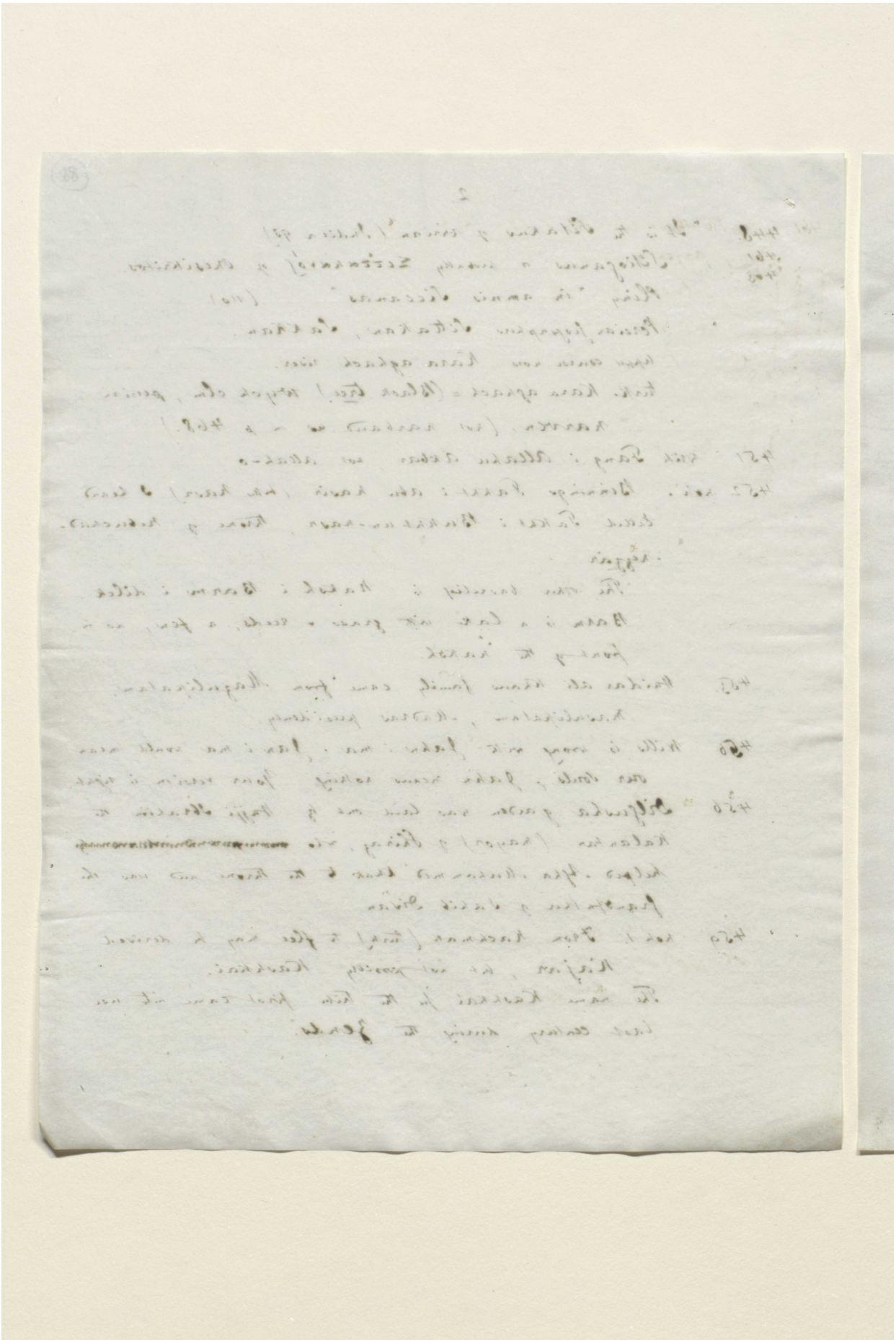

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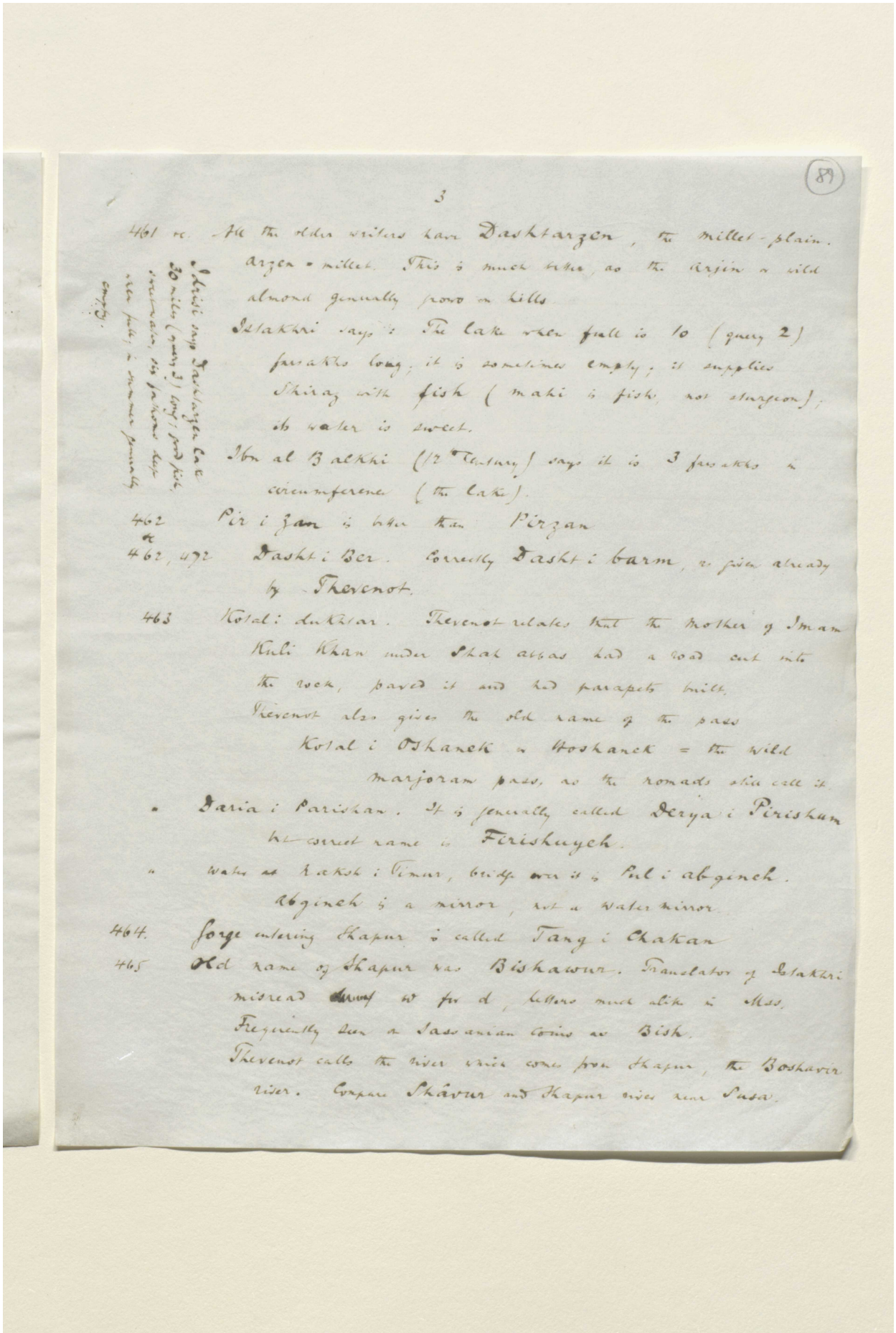

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461 ff. All the older writers have Dashtarzen, the millet-plain. arzen = millet. This is much better, as the Arjin = wild almond generally grows on hills.

Istakhri says: The lake never fails is 10 (query 2) farsakhs long; it is sometimes empty; it supplies Shiraz with fish (mahi is fish, not sturgeon); its water is sweet.

Ibn al Balkhi (12th Century) says it is 3 farsakhs in circumference (the lake).

462 Pir i Zan is better than Pirzan

462, 492 Dasht i Ber. Correctly Dasht i barm, as given already by Thevenot.

463 Kotal i dukhtar. Thevenot relates that the mother of Iman Kuli Khan under Shah Abbas had a road cut into the rock, paved it and had parapets built.

Thevenot also gives the old name of the pass Kotal i Oshanek = Hoshanek = the wild marjoram pass, as the nomads still call it.

Daria i Parishan. It is generally called Derya i Pirishum but correct name is Firishteyeh.

Water at Takht i Timur, bridge over it is Pul i abgineh. Abgineh is a mirror, not a water mirror.

464. Gorge entering Shapur is called Tang i Chakan

465 Old name of Shapur was Bishawur. Translator of Istakhri misread ... w for d, letters much alike in Mss. Frequently seen on Sassanian coins as Bish.

Thevenot calls the river which comes from Shapur, the Boshavir river. Compare Shavur and Shapur river near Susa.

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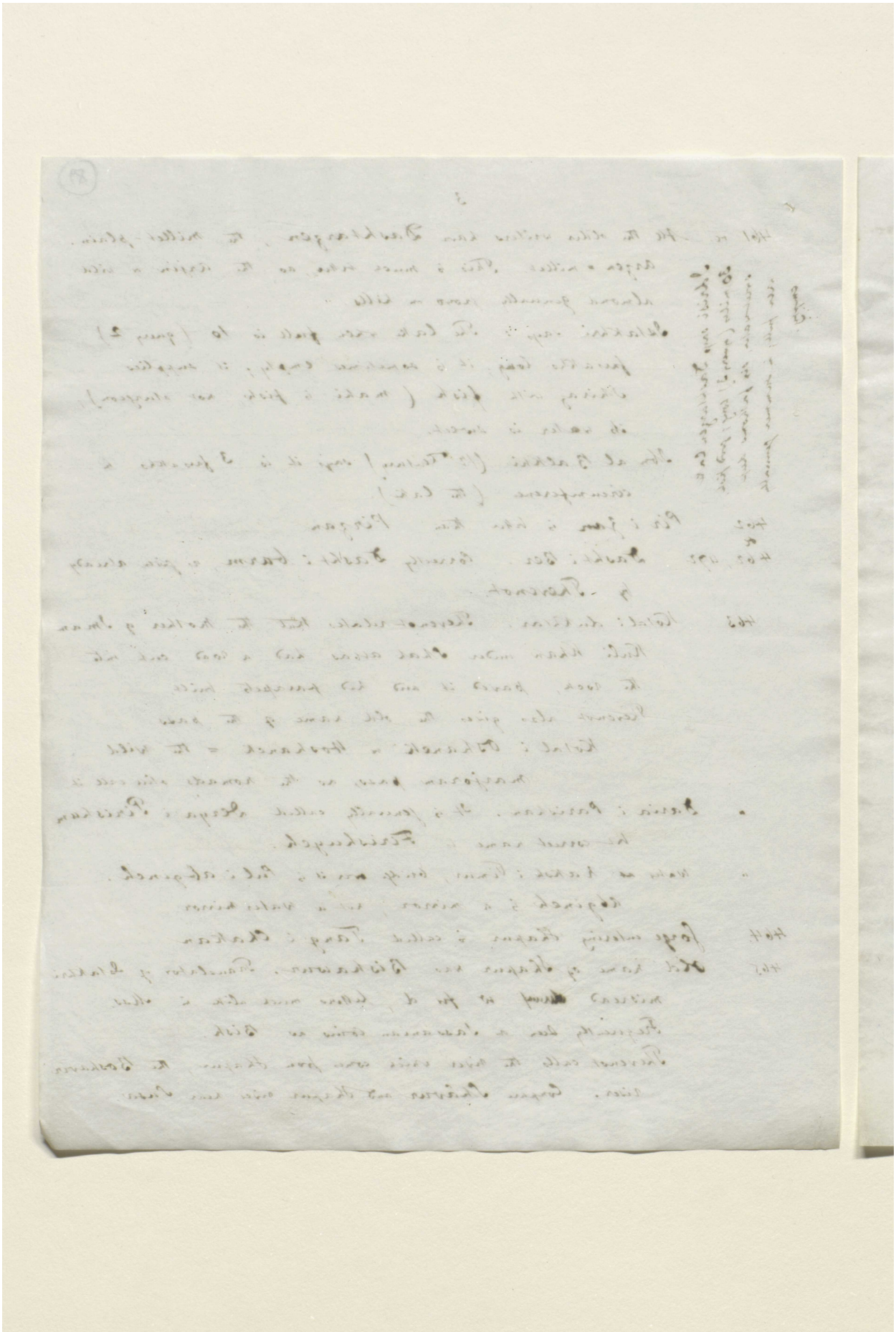

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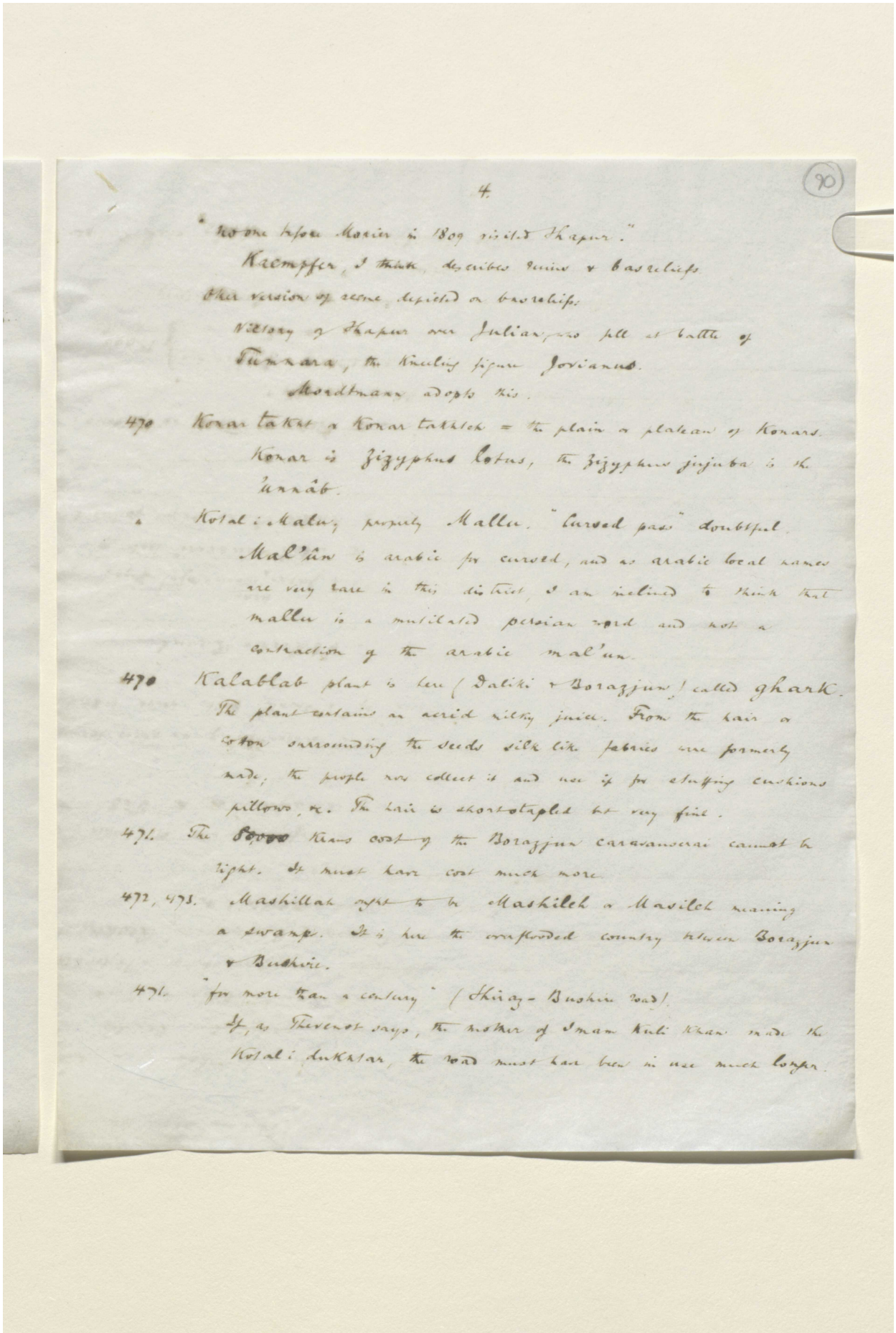

4. (90)

"Rome before Marius in 809 visited Shapur."

Kaempfer, I think, describes ruins & basreliefs

Other version of scene depicted on basreliefs:

Victory of Shapur over Julian, who fell at battle of Samarra, the kneeling figure Jovianus.

Mordtmann adopts this.

470 Konar takht & Konar takhteh = the plain & plateau of Konars.

Konar is Zizyphus Lotus, the Zizyphus jujuba is the 'unnâb.

Kotal i Kalu, properly Mallu. "Curved pass" doubtful.

Mal'ún is arabic for curved, and as arabic local names are very rare in this district, I am inclined to think that mallu is a mutilated persian word and not a contraction of the arabic mal'un.

470 Kalablab plant is here (Daliki & Borazjun) called ghark.

The plant contains an acrid milky juice. From the hair & cotton surrounding the seeds silk like fabrics are formerly made, the people now collect it and use it for stuffing cushions pillows, &c. The hair is short-stapled but very fine.

471. The ~~Room~~ Khan cost of the Borazjun caravanserai cannot be right. It must have cost much more.

472, 473. Mashillak ~~spelt~~ to be Mashileh a Masileh meaning a swamp. It is here the overflooded country between Borazjun & Bushire.

471. "for more than a century" (Shiraz - Bushire road).

If, as Thevenot says, the mother of Imam Kuli Khan made the Kotal i Dukhtar, the road must have been in use much longer.

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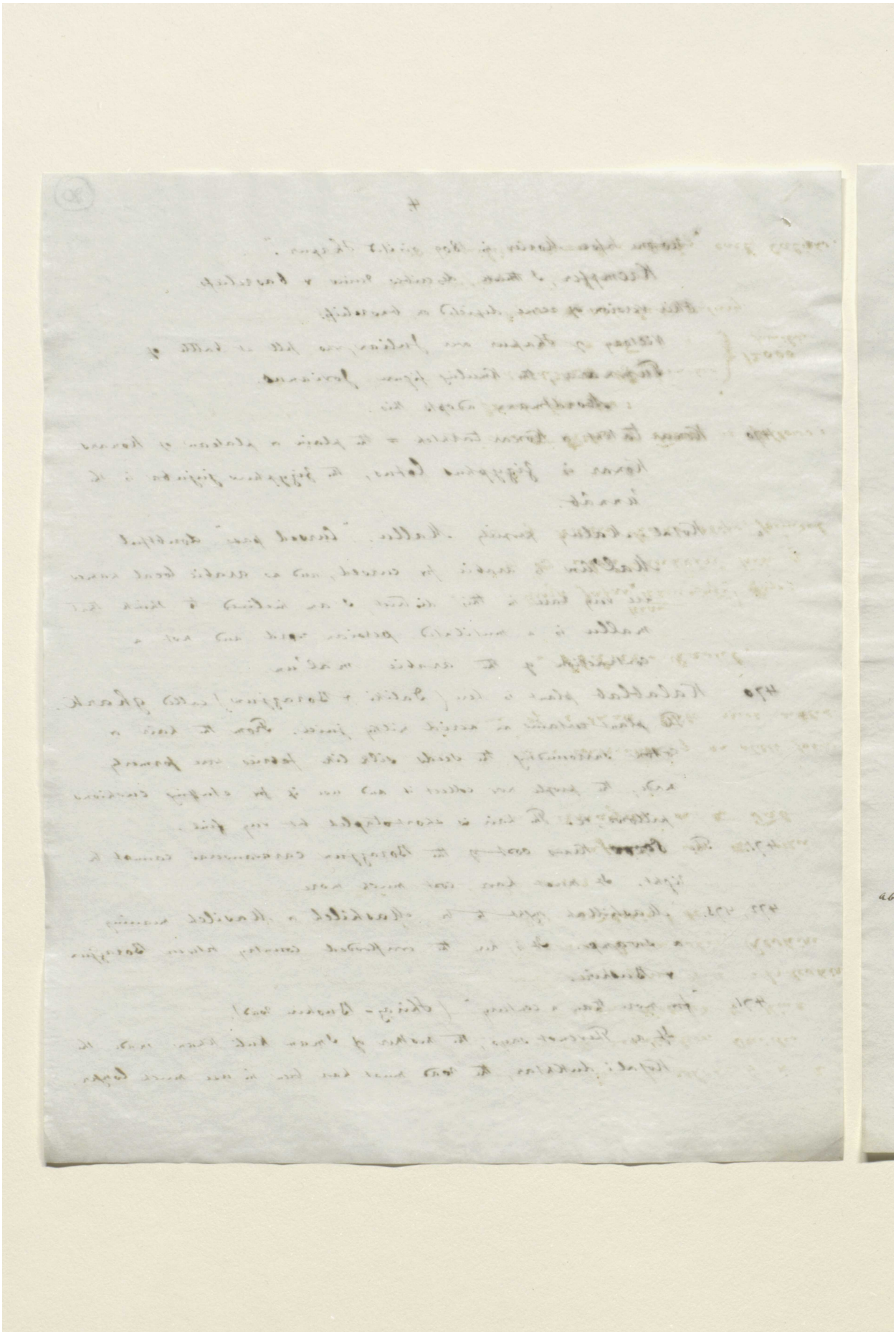

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473. Abu Shehr cannot mean father of cities, for Shehr is in the singular; & "father of city" two must be meaningless. Besides Abu is arabic, Shehr is persian. I am inclined to think that it is a contraction of some older form with Ardeshir as a compound word. Comp. Javashir, Bahmashir, Reshire (which is Rêv-Shir, from Riv-ardshir) &c.
Balbi in 1586 mentions Abuscier.
The Reshire near Bushire must not be confounded with the other city of the same name near Arragan & the Tab river.
If Abu Shehr or Abushir is not a contraction of an older form it may have been the name of a small tribe which settled there some centuries ago.

473 Sheikh Abdullah Rasul = Abdur-Rasul.

" The author of the history of Fars (Mirza Jafar Khan Khurmuji) says: Sheikh Abû Nasr Khan, of the Abû Muheiri tribe of Nêjd, and Captain of one of Nadir Shah's ships, founded Bushire.

Mirza Jafar Khan Khurmuji enumerates the tribes of Fars as follows:
about 30 years ago.
Kashkai, divided in two great branches:
1. Kashkai, subdivided into 48 branches } 12000 families
2. Khalej " " 5 "
Karagüzlü, name not known before middle last century.
Khalej proper, mongol origin.
Arabs of Fars, 4500 families; came here during early Caliphs.

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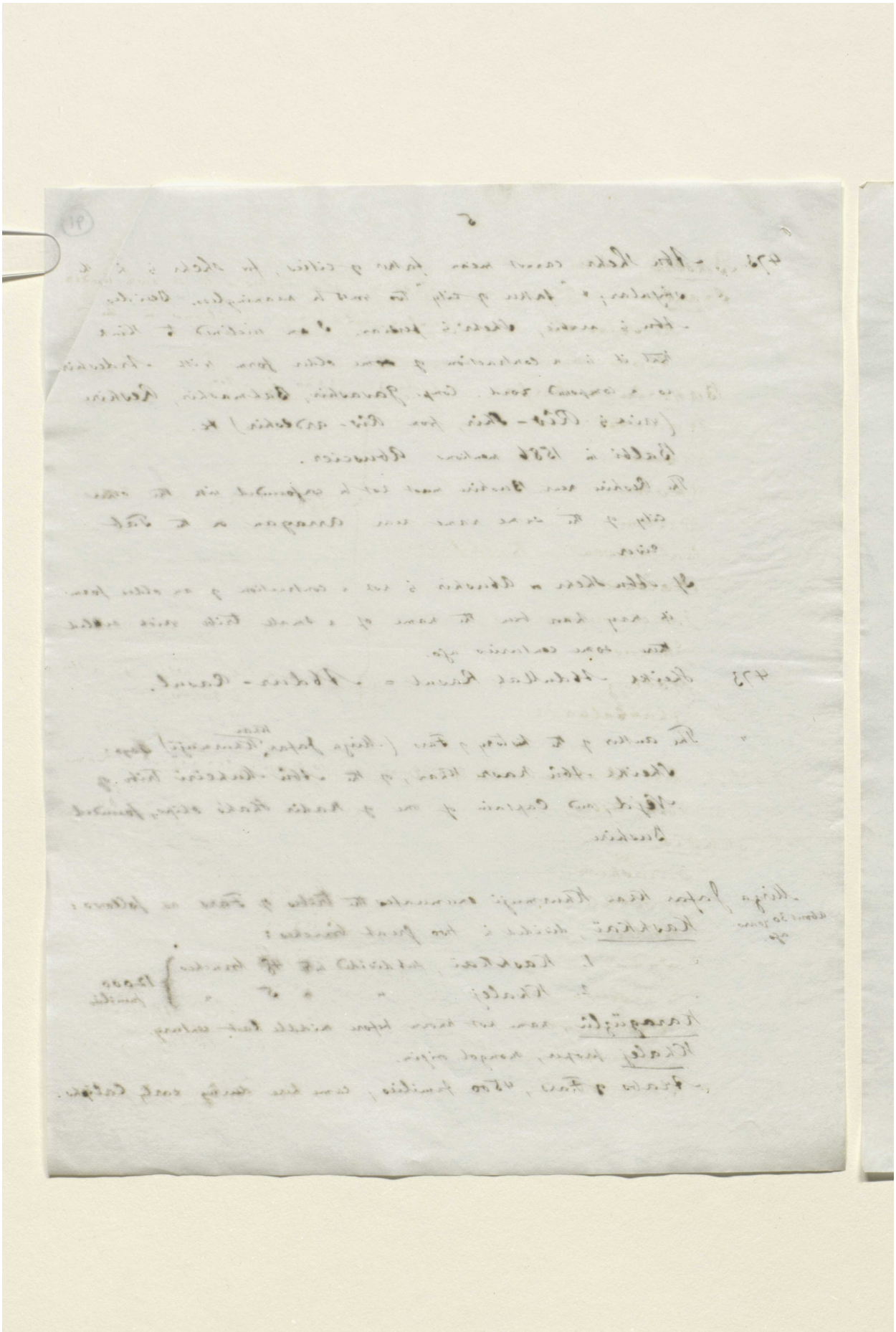

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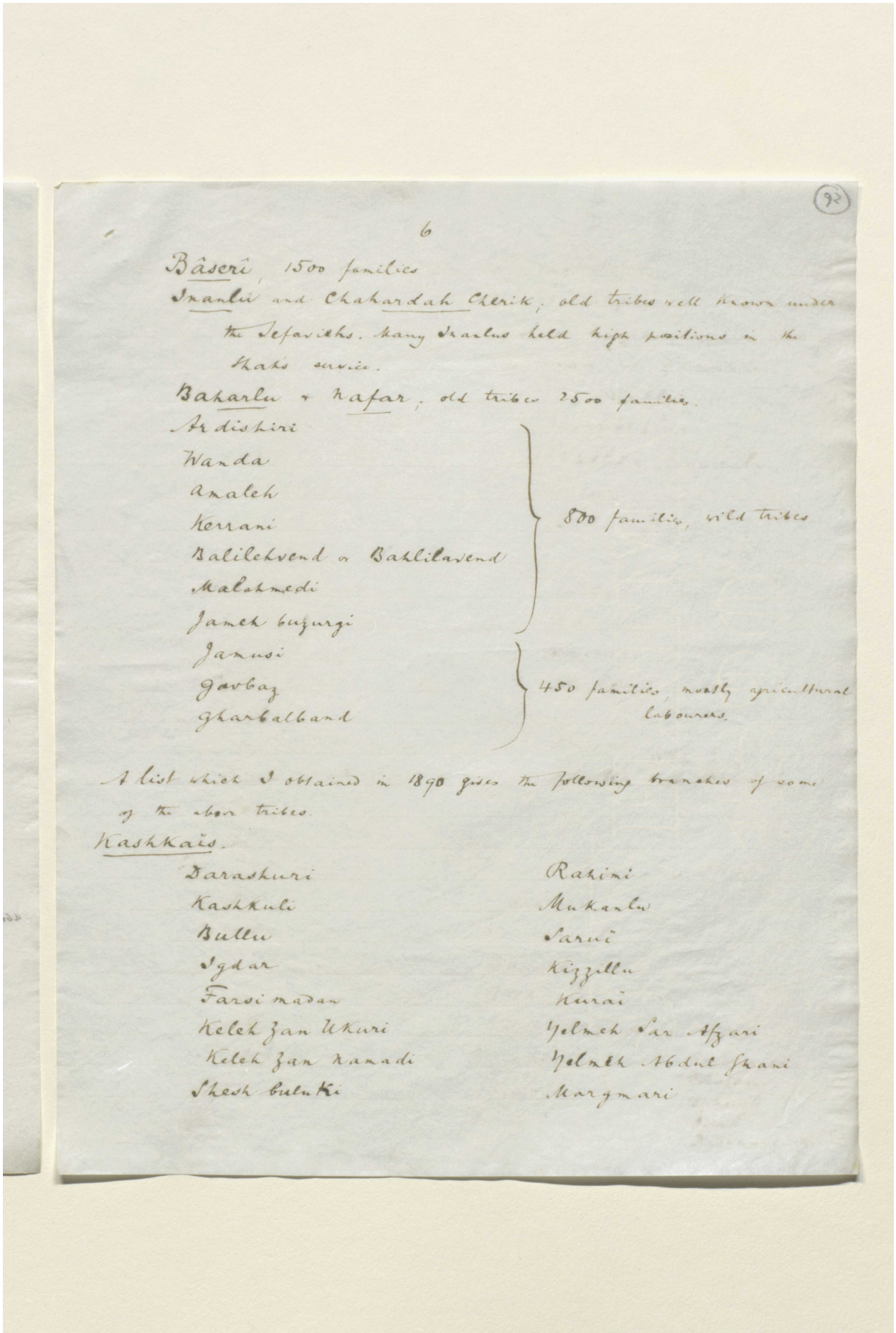


6

Bâseri, 1500 families

Inanlu and Chahardah Cherik, old tribes well known under the Sefavieths. Many Inanlus held high positions in the Shah's service.

Baharlu + Kafar, old tribes 2500 families.

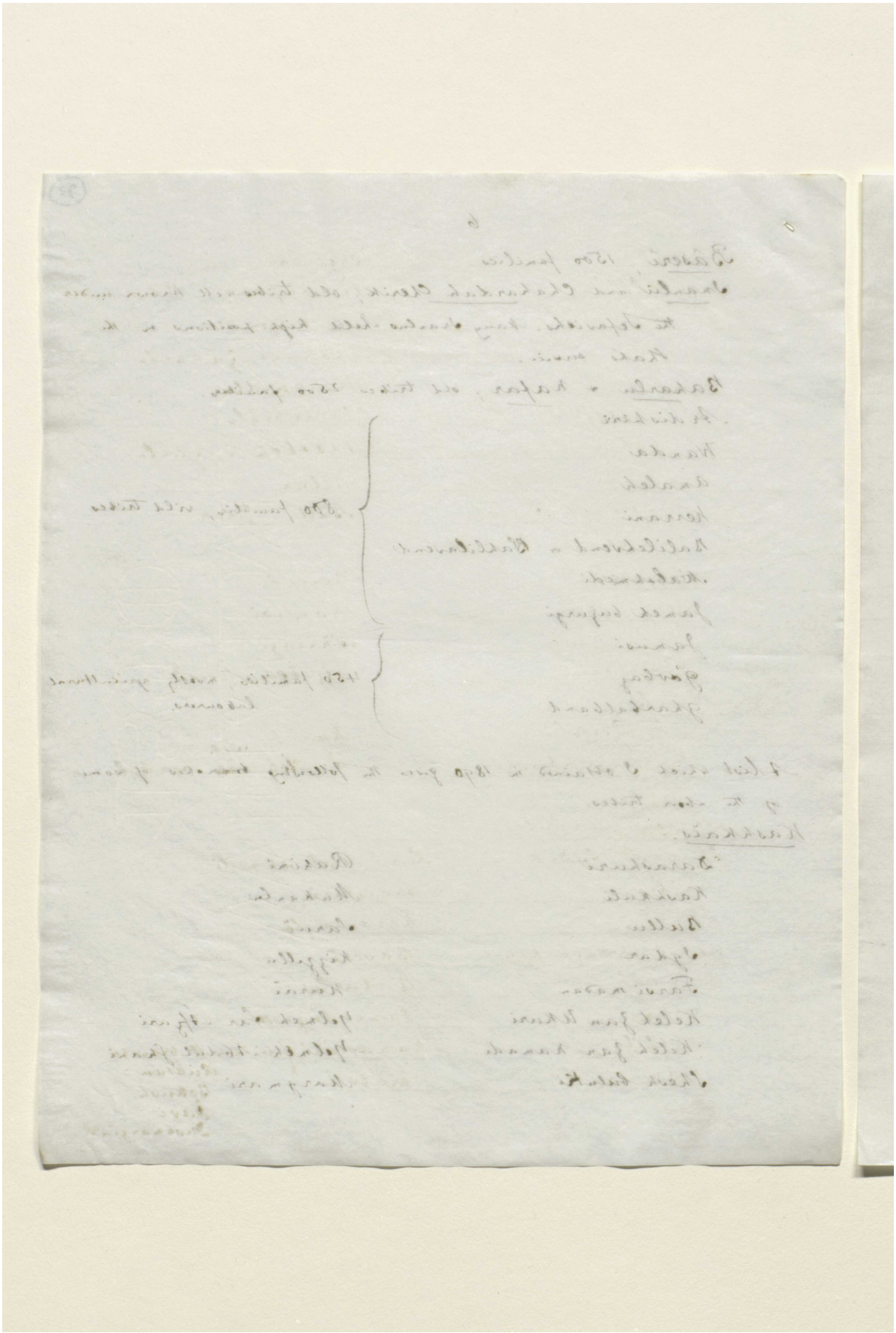
Ardishiri
Wanda
Amaleh
Kerrani
Balilekvend or Baklilavend
Malakmedi
Jamek buzurgi
} 800 families, wild tribes

Jamusi
Gavbaz
Gharbalband
} 450 families, mostly agricultural labourers.

A list which I obtained in 1890 gives the following branches of some of the above tribes.

Kashkais.

Darashuri
Kashkuli
Bullu
Igdar
Farsimadan
Keleh Zan Ukuri
Keleh Zan Ramadi
Shesh Bulukí
Rakini
Mukanlu
Sarui
Kizzillu
Kurai
Yelmek Sar Afzari
Yelmek Abdul Ghani
Margmari



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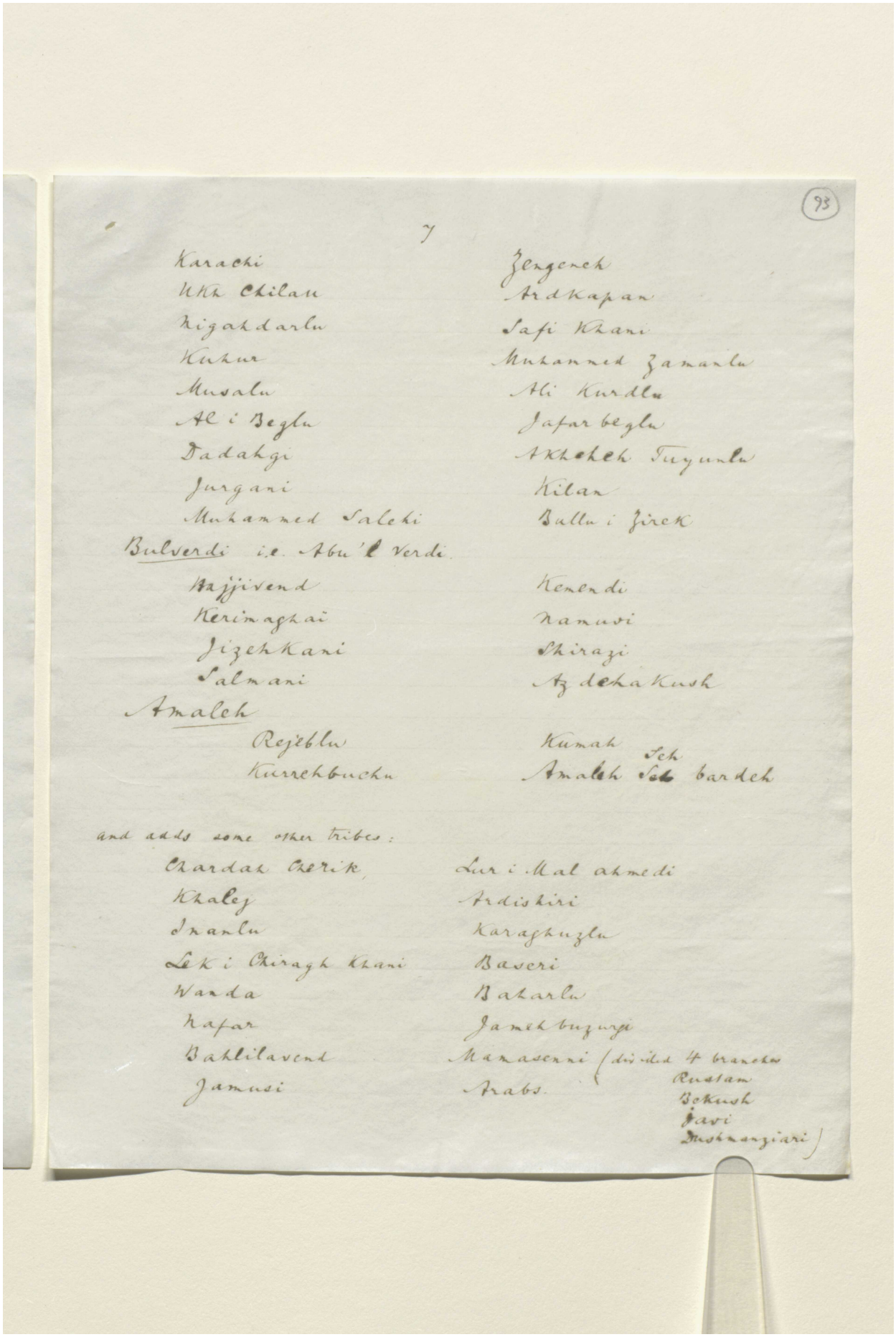

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7

Karachi
Ukh Chilau
Nigahdarlu
Kuhur
Musalu
Al i Beglu
Dadahgi
Jurgani
Muhammed Salehi

Zengeneh
Ardkapan
Safi Khani
Muhammed Zamanlu
Ali Kurdlu
Jafar beglu
Akhcheh Tuyunlu
Kilan
Bullu i Zirek

Bulverdi i.e. Abu'l Verdi.

Hajjivend
Kerimaghai
Jizehkani
Salmani

Kemendi
Namuvi
Shirazi
Azdehakush

Amaleh

Rejeblu
Kurrehbuchu

Kumah
Amaleh ~~Seh~~ Seh bardeh

and adds some other tribes:

Chardah Cherik,
Khalej
Inanlu
Lek i Chiragh Khani
Wanda
Nafar
Bahlilavend
Jamusi

Lur i Mal ahmedi
Ardishiri
Karaghuzlu
Baseri
Baharlu
Jamehbuzurgi
Mamasenni (divided 4 branches
Rustam
Bekush
Javi
Dushmanziari)
Arabs.

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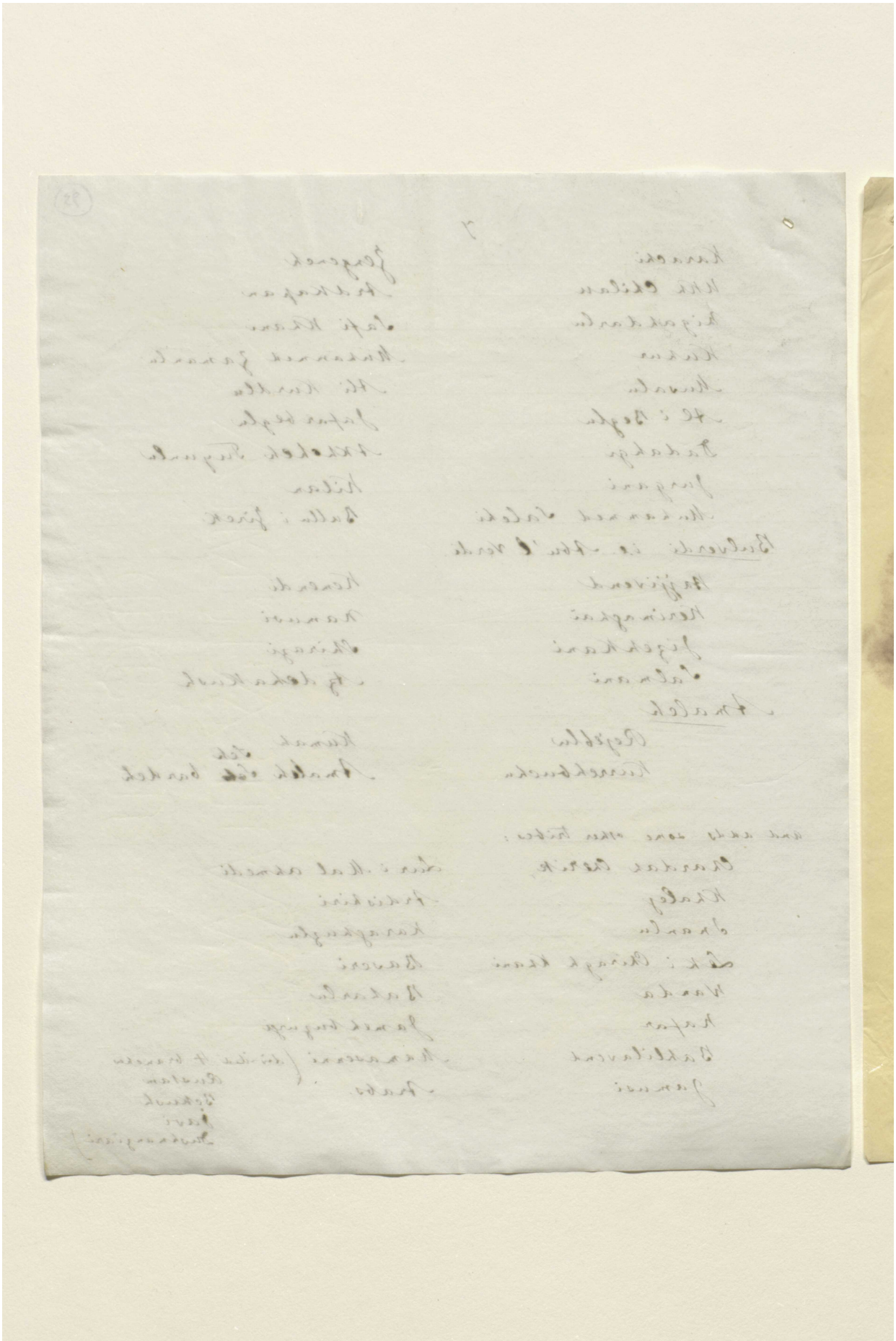

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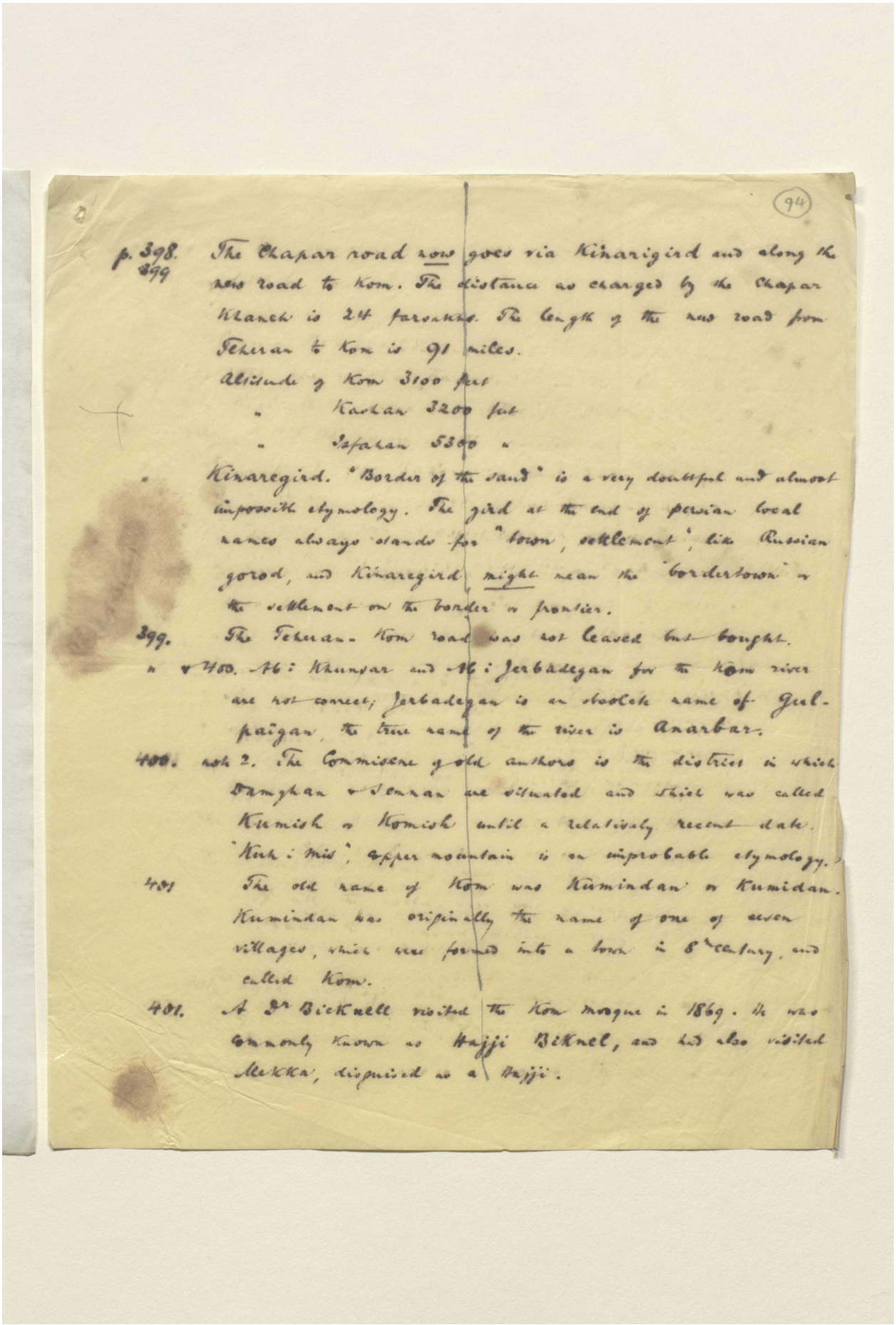

(94)

p. 398. 399 The Chapar road now goes via Kinarigird and along the new road to Kom. The distance as charged by the Chapar Khaneh is 24 farsakhs. The length of the new road from Teheran to Kom is 91 miles.

Altitude of Kom 3100 feet
" Kashan 3200 feet
" Isfahan 5340 "

" Kinaregird. "Border of the sand" is a very doubtful and almost impossible etymology. The gird at the end of persian local names always stands for "town, settlement", like Russian gorod, and Kinaregird might mean the "bordertown" or the settlement on the border or frontier.

399. The Teheran-Kom road was not leased but bought.

" " 400. Ab i Khunsar and Ab i Jerbadegan for the Kom river are not correct; Jerbadegan is an obsolete name of Gulpaigan, the true name of the river is Anarbar.

400. note 2. The Commissariat gold authors is the district in which Damghan & Semnan are situated and which was called Kumish or Komish until a relatively recent date. "Kuh i Mish", Upper mountain is an improbable etymology.

401 The old name of Kom was Kumindan or Kumidan. Kumindan was originally the name of one of seven villages, which were formed into a town in 8th century, and called Kom.

401. Mr Bicknell visited the Kom mosque in 1869. He was commonly known as Hajji Bicknel, and had also visited Mekka, disguised as a Hajji.

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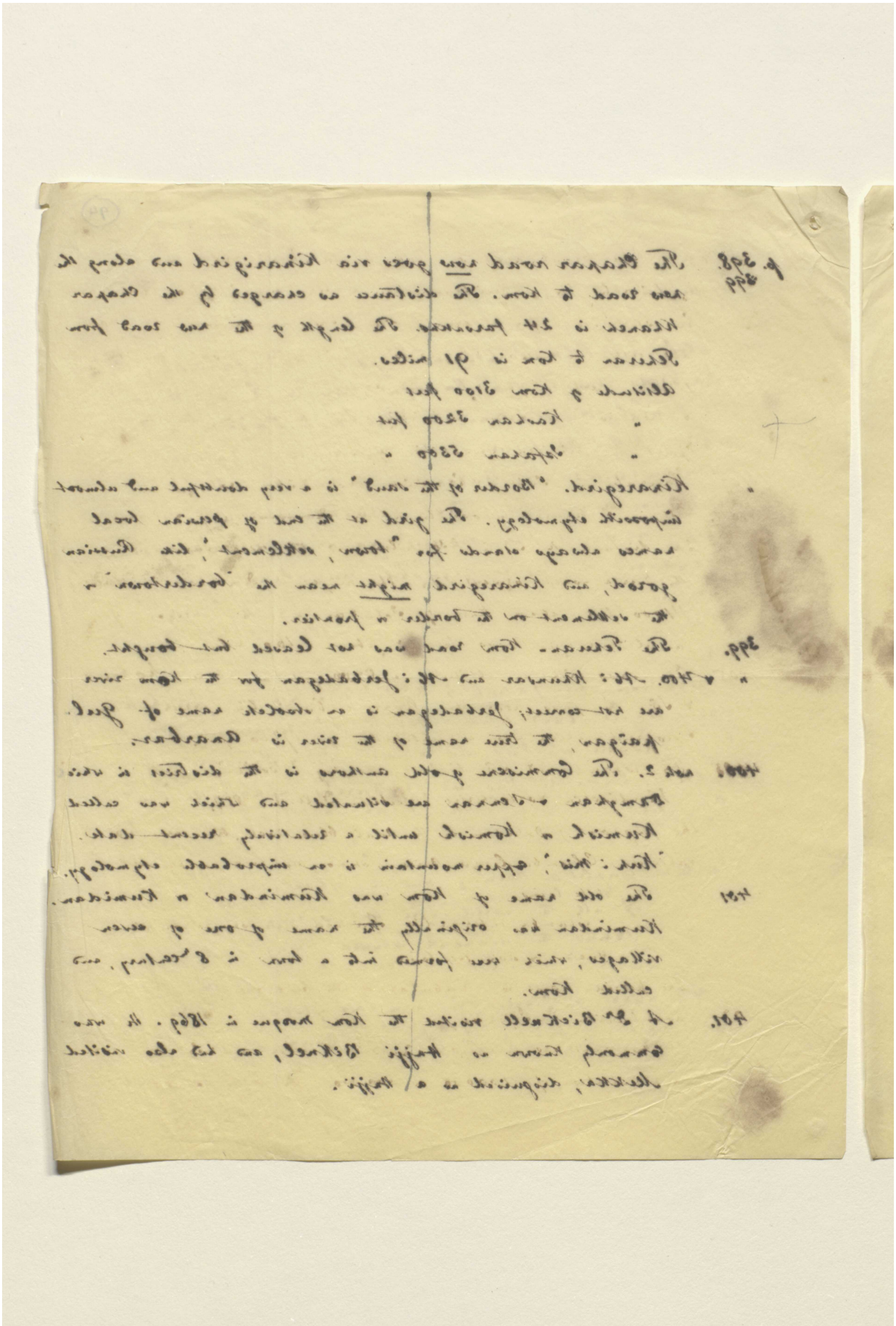

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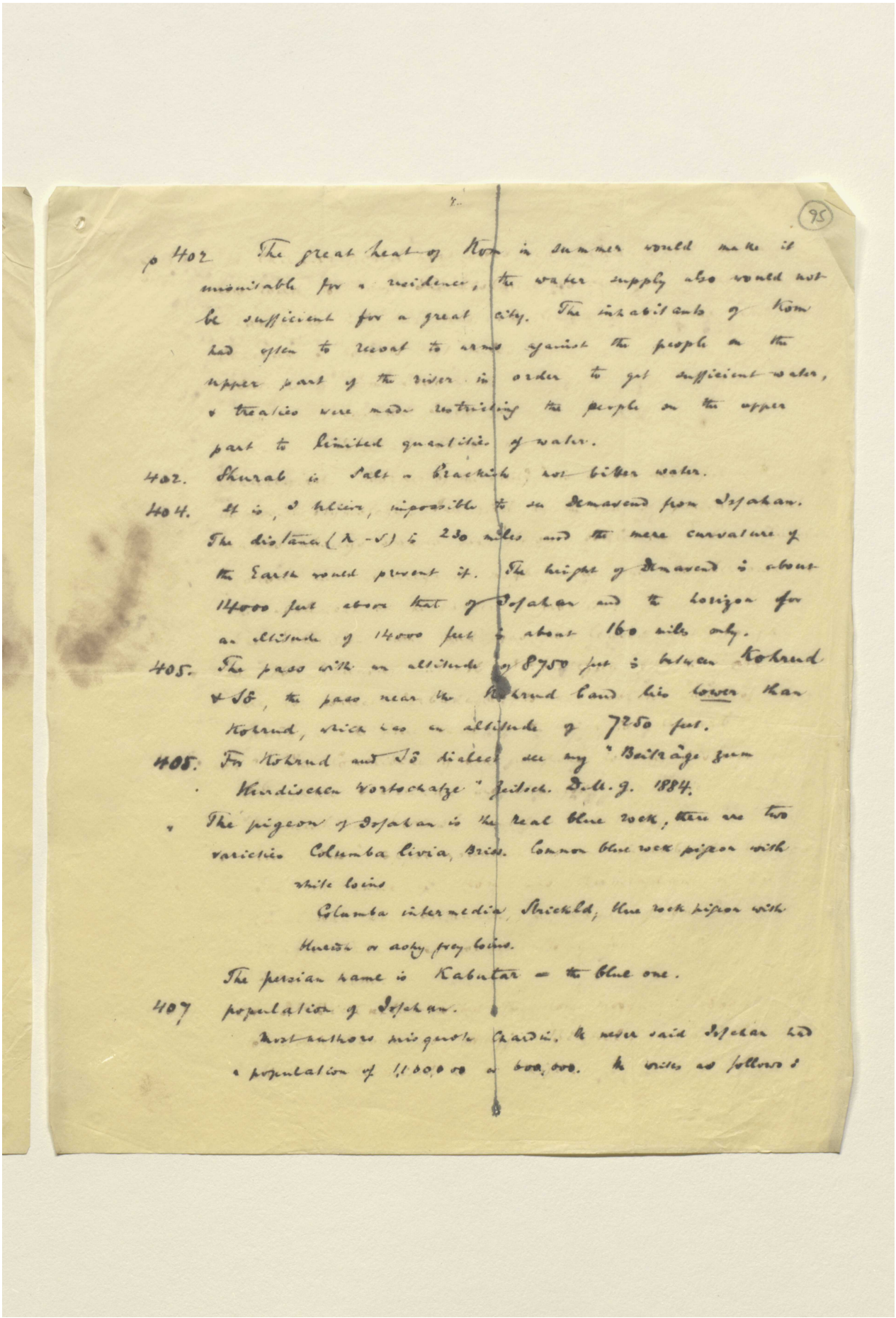

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p 402 The great heat of Kom in summer would make it uninhabitable for a residence, the water supply also would not be sufficient for a great city. The inhabitants of Kom had often to resort to arms against the people in the upper part of the river in order to get sufficient water, & treaties were made restricting the people in the upper part to limited quantities of water.

402. Shurab is Salt & brackish not bitter water.

404. It is, I believe, impossible to see Demavend from Isfahan. The distance (K - S) is 230 miles and the mere curvature of the Earth would prevent it. The height of Demavend is about 14000 feet above that of Isfahan and the horizon for an altitude of 14000 feet is about 160 miles only.

405. The pass with an altitude of 8750 feet is between Kohrud & Sô, the pass near the Kohrud Land his lower than Kohrud, which has an altitude of 7250 feet.

405. For Kohrud and Sô dialect see my "Beiträge zum Kurdischen Wortschatze" Zeitsch. Deut. g. 1884.

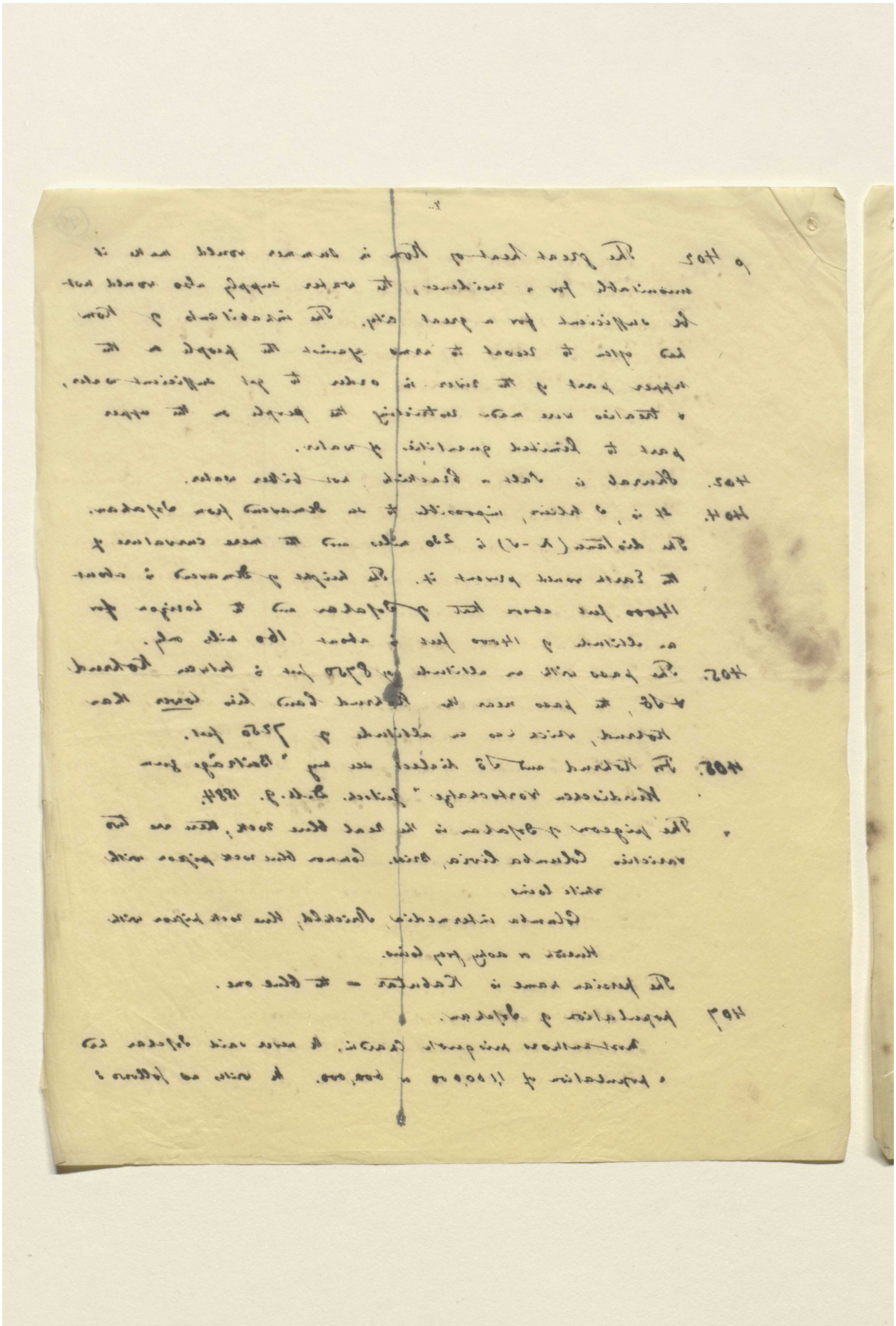
The pigeon of Isfahan is the real blue rock, there are two varieties Columba livia, Briss. Common blue rock pigeon with white loins

Columba intermedia, Strickld, blue rock pigeon with blueish or ashy grey loins.

The persian name is Kabutar = the blue one.

407 population of Isfahan.

Most authors misquote Chardin. He never said Isfahan had a population of 1,100,000 or 600,000. He writes as follows:



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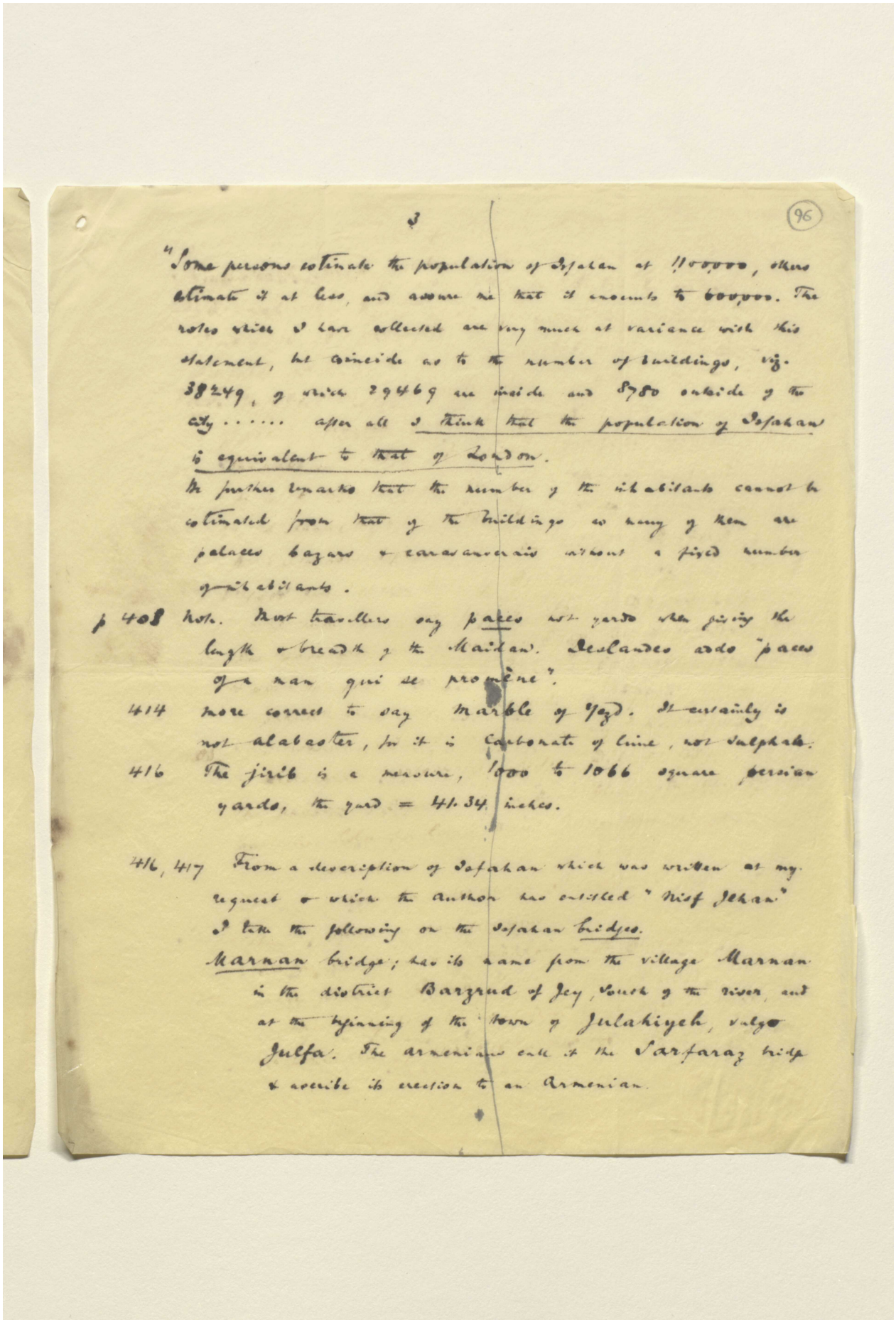

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96

"Some persons estimate the population of Isfahan at 1,100,000, others estimate it at less, and assume as that it amounts to 600,000. The notes which I have collected are very much at variance with this statement, but coincide as to the number of buildings, viz. 38249, of which 29469 are inside and 8780 outside of the city ..... after all I think that the population of Isfahan is equivalent to that of London.

He further remarks that the number of the inhabitants cannot be estimated from that of the buildings as many of them are palaces bazars & caravanserais without a fixed number of inhabitants.

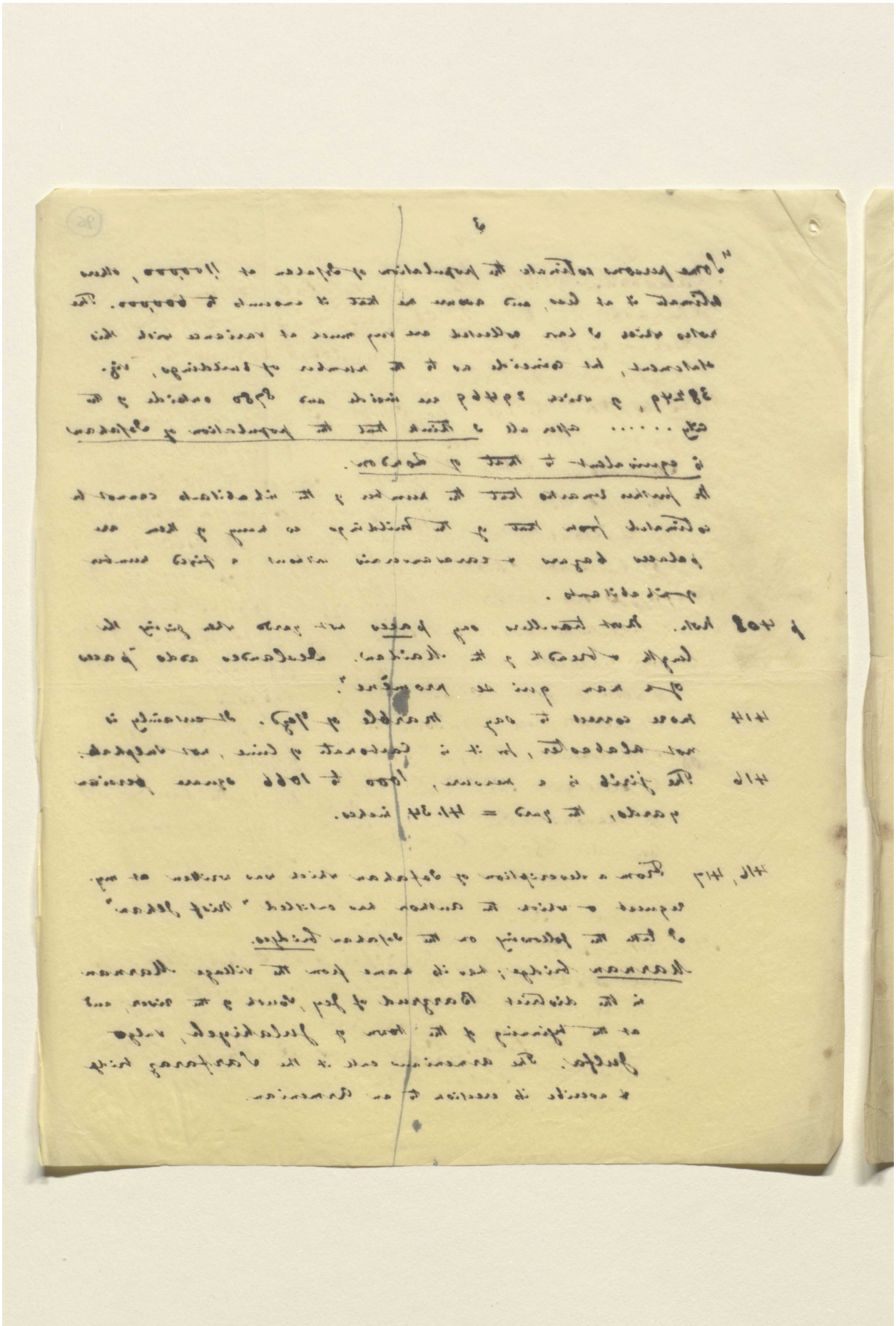
p 408 note. Most travellers say paces not yards when giving the length & breadth of the Maidan. Deslandes adds "paces d'un homme qui se promène".

414 more correct to say Marble of Yezd. It certainly is not alabaster, for it is Carbonate of lime, not Sulphate.

416 The jirib is a measure, 900 to 1066 square persian yards, the yard = 41.34 inches.

416, 417 From a description of Isfahan which was written at my request & which the Author has entitled "Nisf Jehan" I take the following on the Isfahan bridges.

Marnan bridge; has its name from the village Marnan in the district Barzrud of Jey, South of the river, and at the beginning of the town of Julahiyeh, vulgo Julfa. The armenians call it the Sarfaraz bridge & ascribe its erection to an Armenian.



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Shahabbassi Bridge, also called the Pul i si wa seh chashmeh, i.e. Bridge of 33 arches; it is at the end of the Chahar bagh and was built by Abbas I, under the direction of Allah Verdi Khan.

Jubi or Juï bridge, also Chubi. It called so because a wooden aqueduct goes over it leading water from Sadetabad to the deryacheh, south of the river. (the bridge has its name from the water course or aqueduct in the middle of the bridge. A watercourse is juï, vulgo jub. Wood, Chub, does not enter in etymology).

Khaju, Bridge at end of Khaju quarter. It was formerly called the Hassanabad bridge, but when Hassanabad quarter destroyed by Afghans, it was named after the Khaju quarter. It was built by Abbas II on the site of the old Hussein bridge. It has 24 arches & is described by Mirza Taher the Historian of Abbas II's reign. Some people also call it the bridge of Hassan Khan Turkoman. This refers to Hassan Bey Ak Koïnlu, Governor of Azerbaïjan before the Sefavichs.

The town of Sefahan ends here.

Shehristan bridge. During the Sefavichs the town extended as far as this bridge. The ruins of the Shehristan village are close to it.

p. 417. The name of the famous Dervish was Rukn ed din, commonly called Baba Rukn. The dome over his grave is in shape of a dervish's cap.

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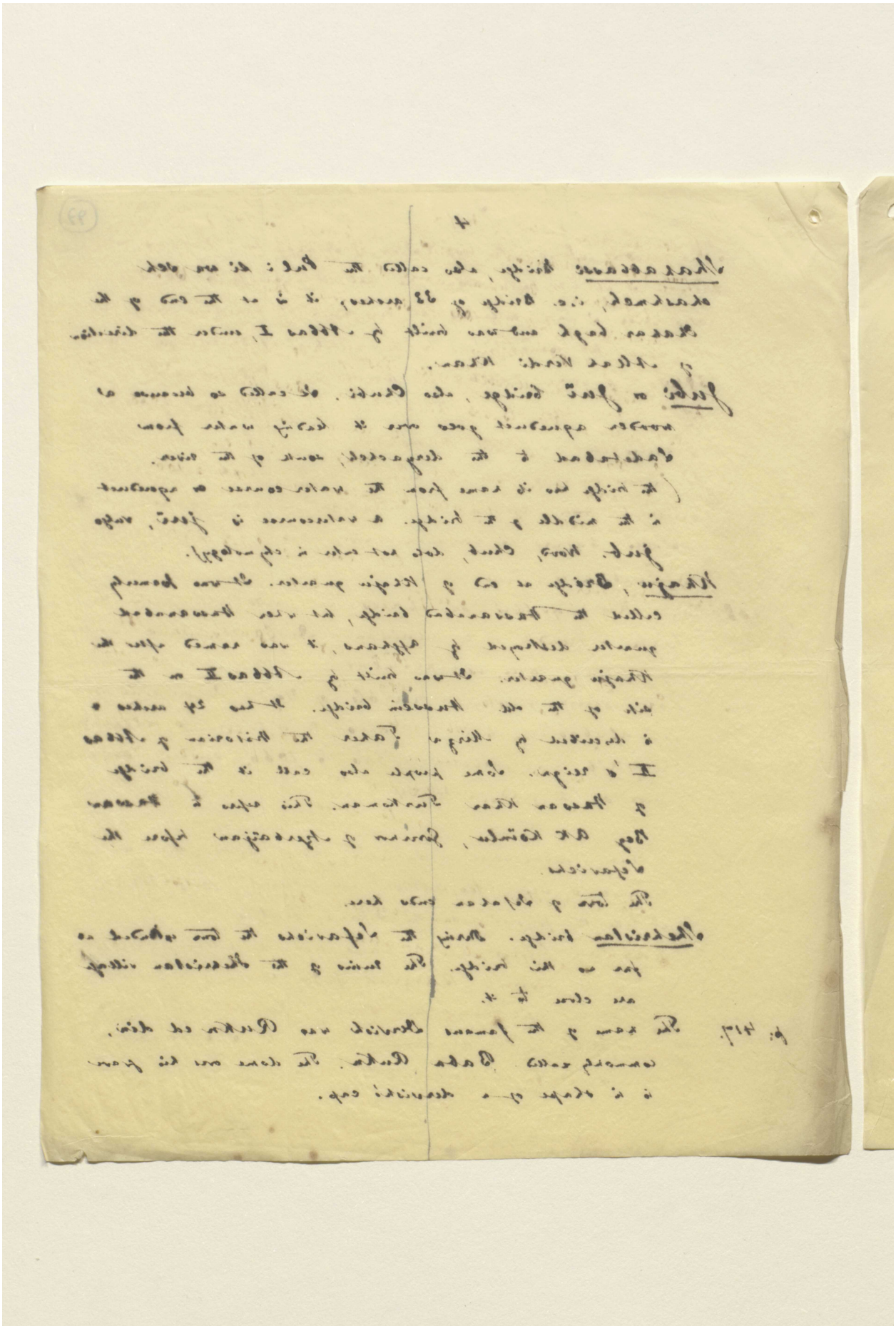

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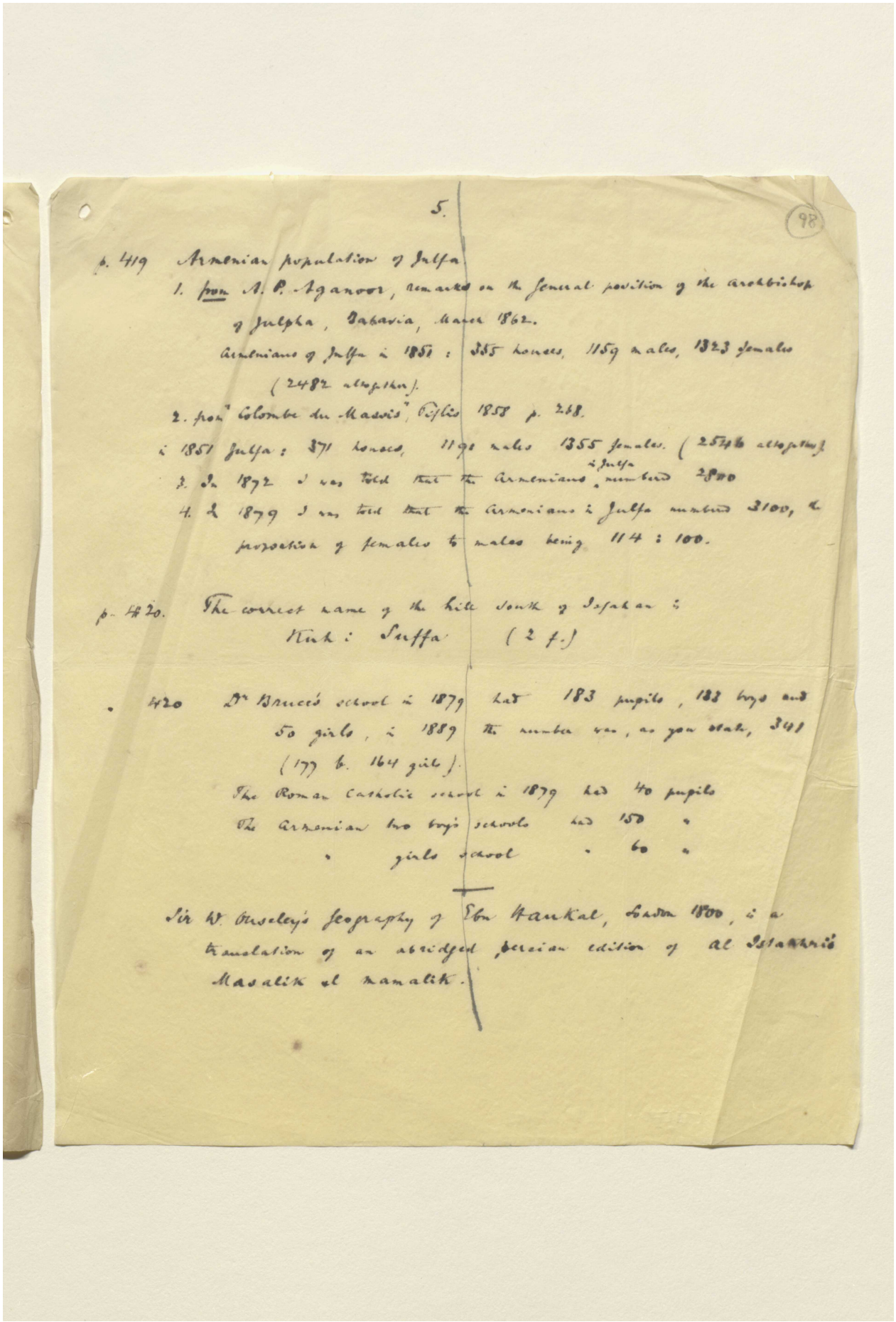


5.

(98)

p. 419 Armenian population of Julfa.

1. from A. P. Aganoor, remarks on the general position of the archbishop of Julpha, Batavia, March 1862.

Armenians of Julfa in 1851: 355 houses, 1159 males, 1323 females (2482 altogether).

2. from "Colombe du Massis", Tiflis 1858 p. 268.

in 1851 Julfa: 371 houses, 1191 males 1355 females. (2546 altogether)

3. In 1872 I was told that the Armenians in Julfa numbered 2800

4. In 1879 I was told that the Armenians in Julfa numbered 3100, the proportion of females to males being 114 : 100.

p. 420. The correct name of the hill south of Isfahan is Kuh i Suffa (2 f.)

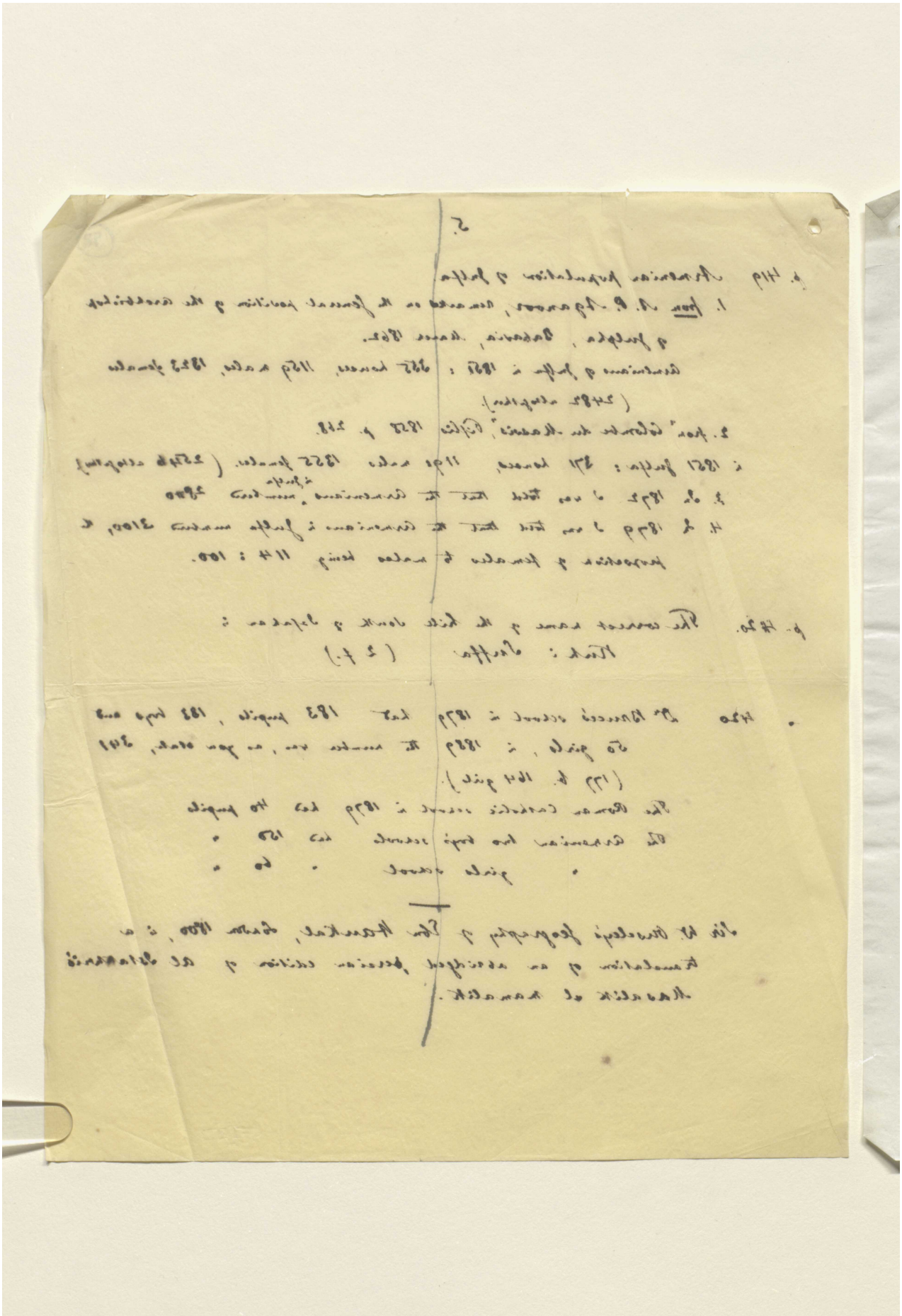
" 420 Dr Bruce's school in 1879 had 183 pupils, 133 boys and 50 girls, in 1889 the number was, as you state, 341 (177 b. 164 girls).

The Roman Catholic school in 1879 had 40 pupils

The Armenian two boy's schools had 150 "

" girls school " 60 "

Sir W. Ouseley's Geography of Ebn Haukal, London 1800, is a translation of an abridged persian edition of Al Istakhri's Masalik el mamalik.



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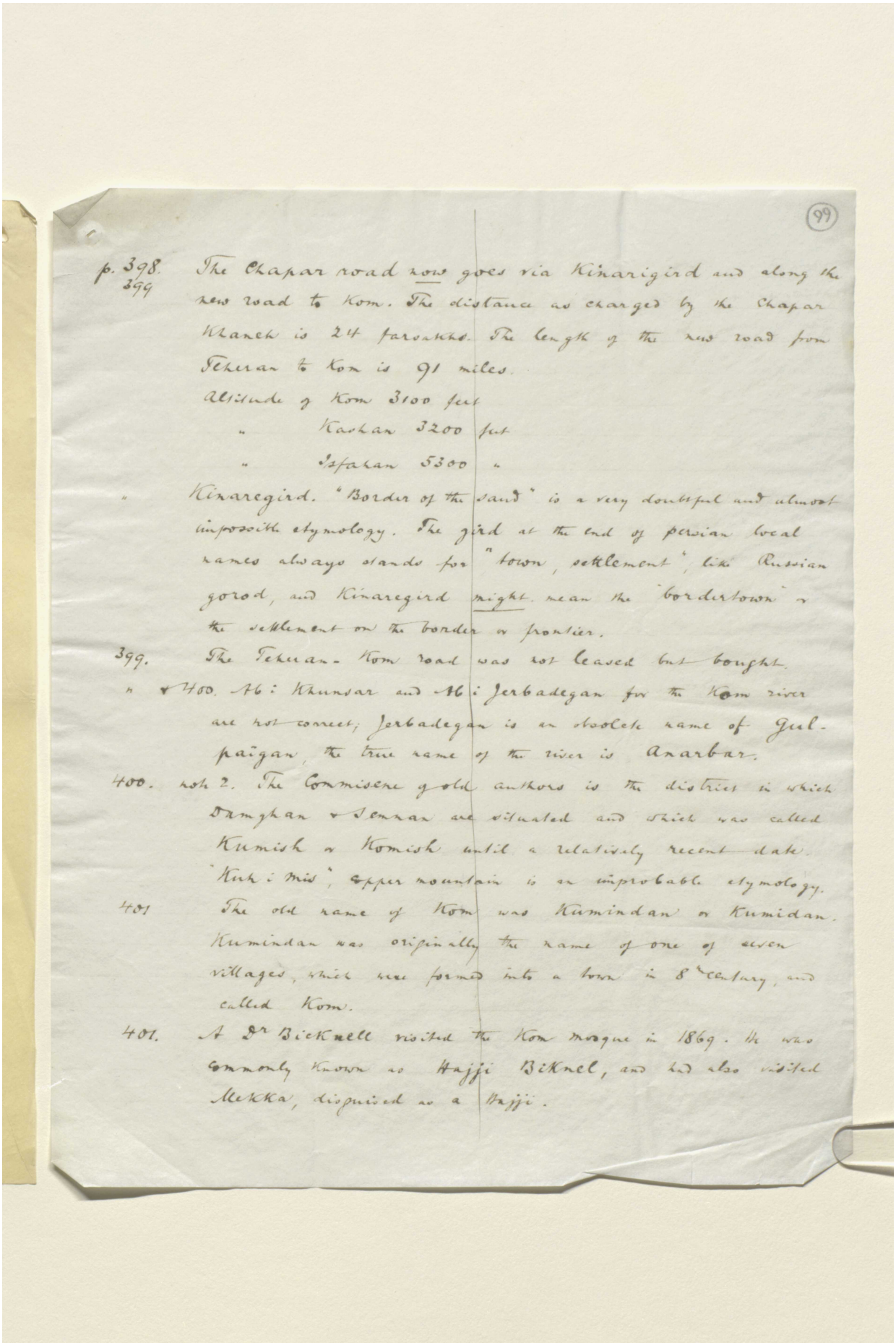


(99)

p. 398. 399 The Chapar road now goes via Kinarigird and along the new road to Kom. The distance as charged by the Chapar Khaneh is 24 farsakhs. The length of the new road from Tehran to Kom is 91 miles.

Altitude of Kom 3100 feet
" Kashan 3200 feet
" Isfahan 5300 "

" Kinaregird. "Border of the sand" is a very doubtful and almost impossible etymology. The gird at the end of persian local names always stands for "town, settlement", like Russian gorod, and Kinaregird might mean the "bordertown" or the settlement on the border or frontier.

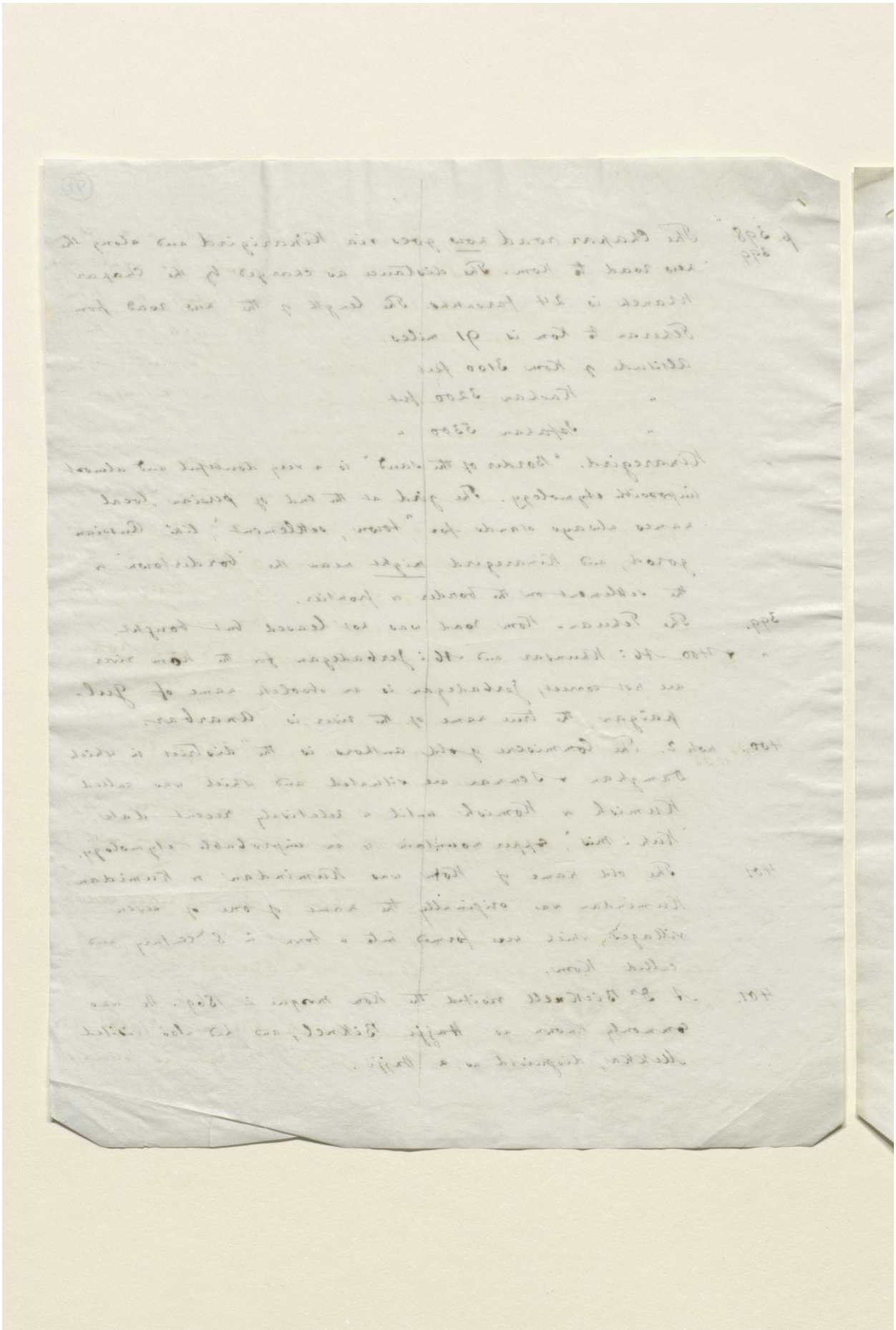
399. The Tehran - Kom road was not leased but bought.

" & 400. Ab-i-Khunsar and Ab-i-Jerbadegan for the Kom river are not correct; Jerbadegan is an obsolete name of Gulpaigan, the true name of the river is Anarbar.

400. note 2. The Commissariat gold authors is the district in which Damghan & Semnan are situated and which was called Kumish or Komish until a relatively recent date. "Kuh-i-Mis", Copper mountain is an improbable etymology.

401 The old name of Kom was Kumindan or Kumidan. Kumindan was originally the name of one of eleven villages, which were formed into a town in 8th century, and called Kom.

401. Dr Bicknell visited the Kom mosque in 1869. He was commonly known as Hajji Bicknel, and had also visited Mekka, disguised as a Hajji.



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p 402 The great heat of Kom in summer would make it unsuitable for a residence, the water supply also would not be sufficient for a great city. The inhabitants of Kom had often to resort to arms against the people in the upper part of the river in order to get sufficient water, & treaties were made restricting the people on the upper part to limited quantities of water.

402. Shurab is salt & brackish, not bitter water.

404. It is, I believe, impossible to see Demavend from Isfahan. The distance (K-S) is 230 miles and the mere curvature of the Earth would prevent it. The height of Demavend is about 14000 feet above that of Isfahan and the horizon for an altitude of 14000 feet is about 160 miles only.

405. The pass with an altitude of 8750 feet is between Kohrud & Sō, the pass near the Kohrud land lies lower than Kohrud, which has an altitude of 7250 feet.

405. For Kohrud and Sō dialect see my "Beiträge zum Kurdischen Wortschatze" Zeitsch. Deut. g. 1884.

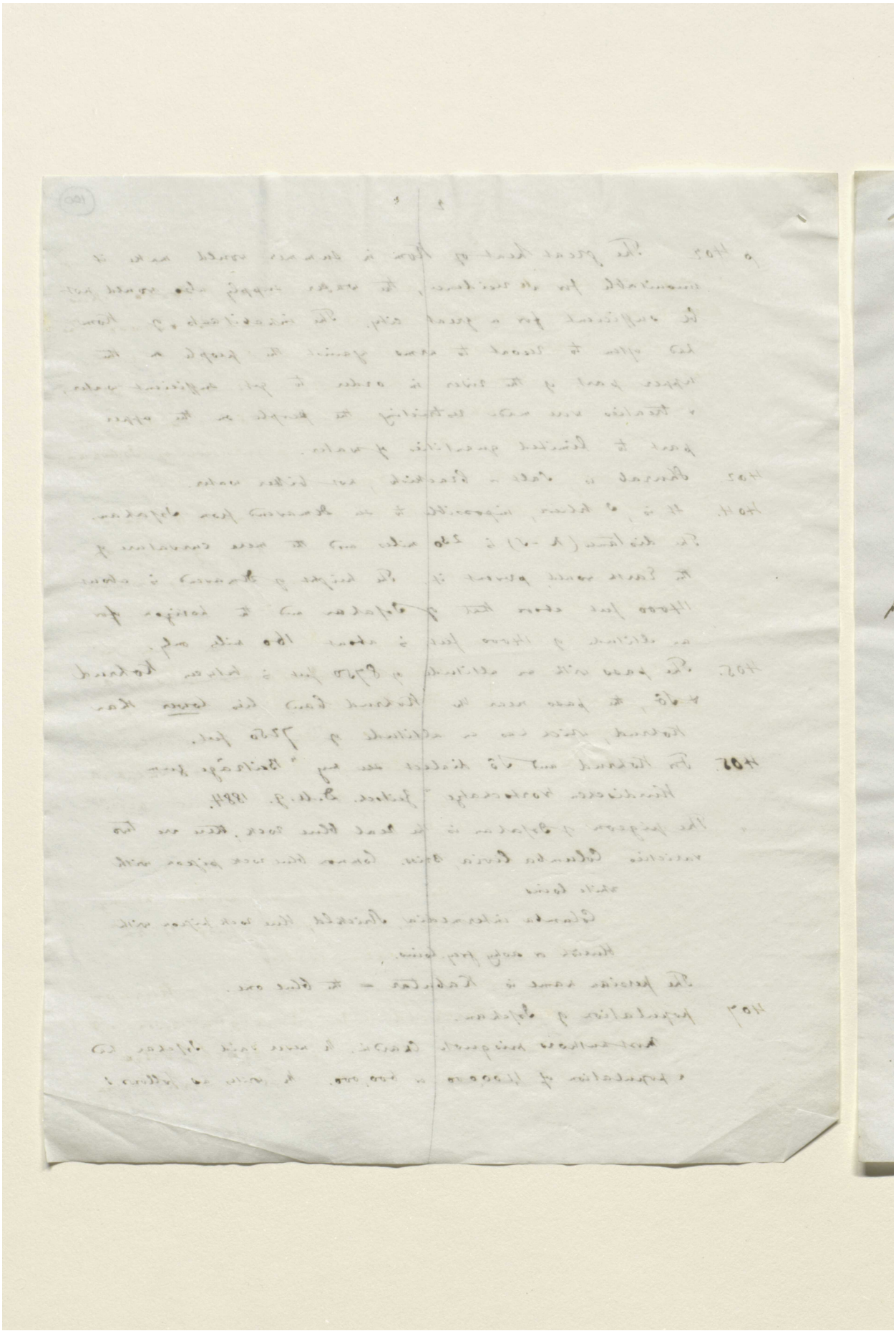
" The pigeon of Isfahan is the real blue rock, there are two varieties Columba livia, Briss. Common blue rock pigeon with white loins

Columba intermedia, Strickld, blue rock pigeon with blueish or ashy grey loins.

The persian name is Kabutar = the blue one.

407 population of Isfahan.

Most authors misquote Chardin. He never said Isfahan had a population of 1,000,000 or 600,000. He writes as follows:



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(101)

"Some persons estimate the population of Isfahan at 1,500,000, others estimate it at less, and assure me that it amounts to 600,000. The notes which I have collected are very much at variance with this statement, but coincide as to the number of buildings, viz. 38249, of which 29469 are inside and 8780 outside of the city ..... after all I think that the population of Isfahan is equivalent to that of London.

He further remarks that the number of the inhabitants cannot be estimated from that of the buildings as many of them are palaces bazars & caravanserais without a fixed number of inhabitants.

p 408 Note. Most travellers say paces not yards when giving the length & breadth of the Maidan. Desclandes adds "paces of a man qui se promène".

414 more correct to say Marble of Yezd. It certainly is not alabaster, for it is Carbonate of Lime, not Sulphate.

416 The jirib is a measure, 1000 to 1066 square persian yards, the yard = 41.34 inches.

416, 417 From a description of Isfahan which was written at my request & which the author has entitled "Nisf Jehan" I take the following on the Isfahan bridges.

Marnan bridge; has its name from the village Marnan in the district Barzrud of Jey, South of the river and at the beginning of the town of Julahiyeh, vulgo Julfa. The armenians call it the Sarfaraz bridge & ascribe its erection to an Armenian.

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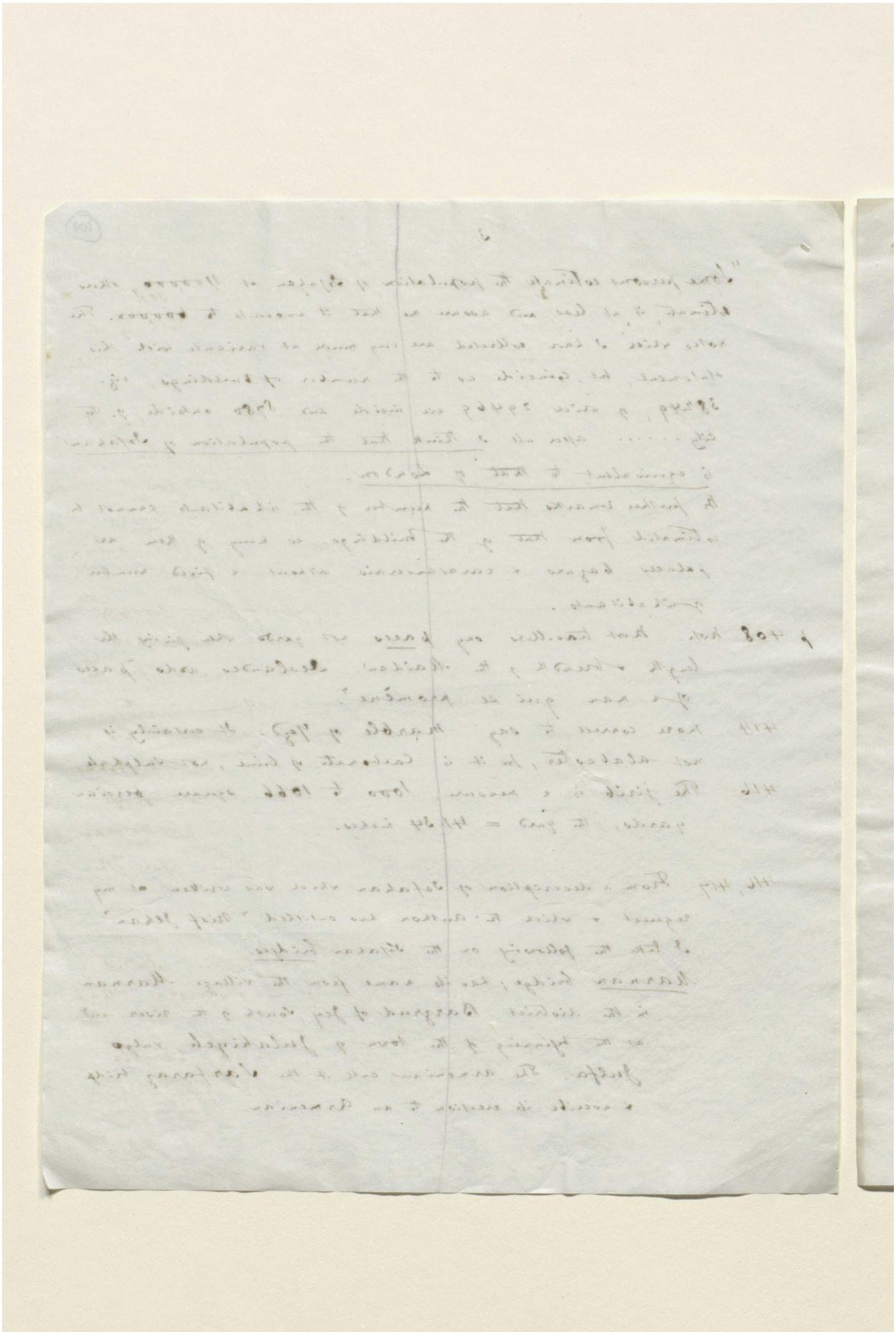

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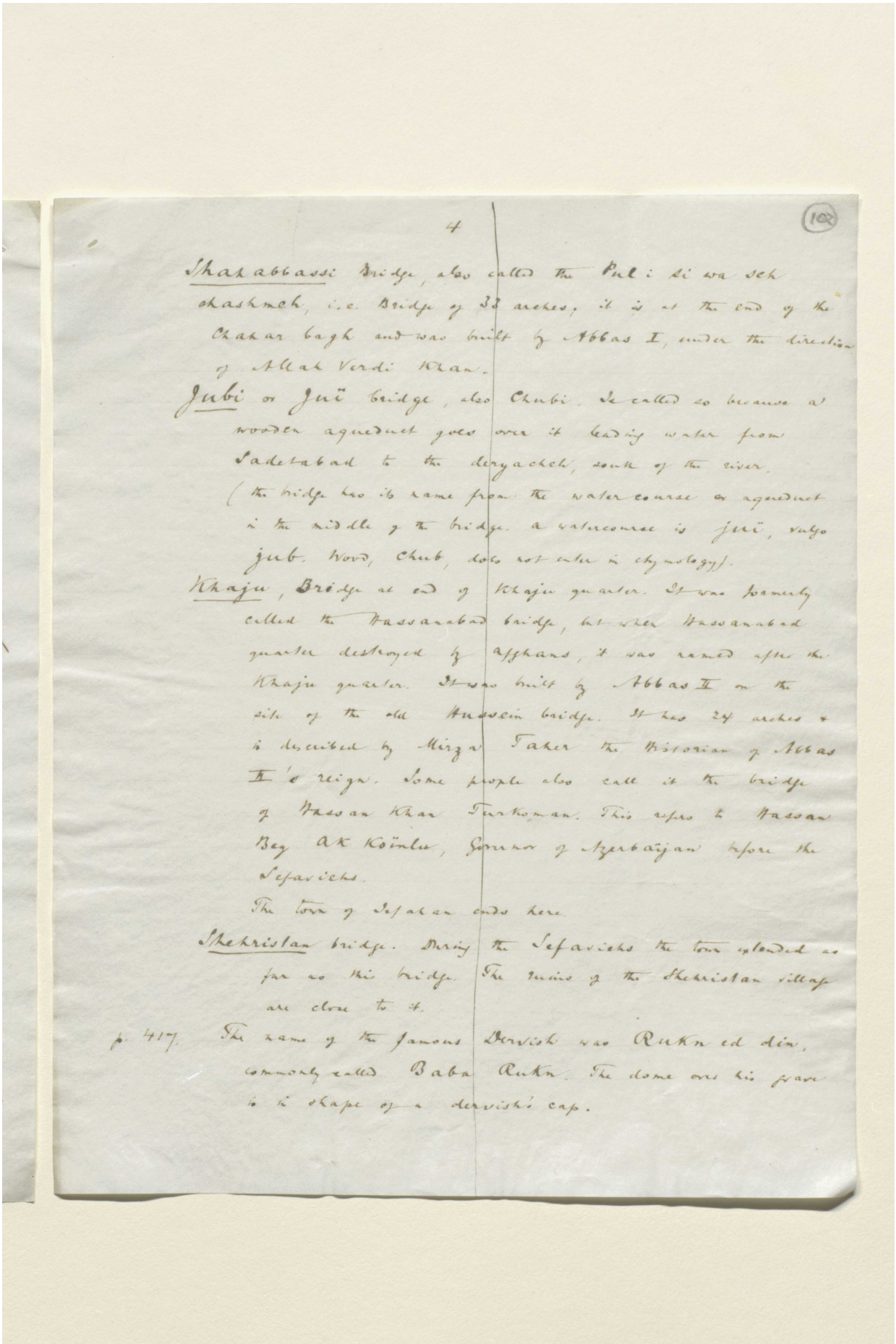

4 (102)

Shahabbassi Bridge, also called the Pul i si wa seh chahmeh, i.e. Bridge of 33 arches, it is at the end of the Chahar bagh and was built by Abbas I, under the direction of Allah Verdi Khan.

Jubi or Juï bridge, also Chubi. So called because a wooden aqueduct goes over it leading water from Sadetabad to the deryacheh, south of the river. (the bridge has its name from the water course or aqueduct in the middle of the bridge. a watercourse is juï, vulgo jub. Word, Chub, does not enter in etymology).

Khaju, Bridge at end of Khaju quarter. It was formerly called the Hassanabad bridge, but after Hassanabad quarter destroyed by Afghans, it was named after the Khaju quarter. It was built by Abbas II on the site of the old Hussein bridge. It has 24 arches + is described by Mirza Taher the Historian of Abbas II's reign. Some people also call it the bridge of Hassan Khan Turkoman. This refers to Hassan Beg Ak Kömlu, Governor of Azerbaijan before the Sefavieh.

The town of Sefahan ends here.

Shehristan bridge. During the Sefavieh the town extended as far as this bridge. The ruins of the Shehristan village are close to it.

p. 417. The name of the famous Dervish was Rukn ed din, commonly called Baba Rukn. The dome over his grave is in shape of a dervish's cap.

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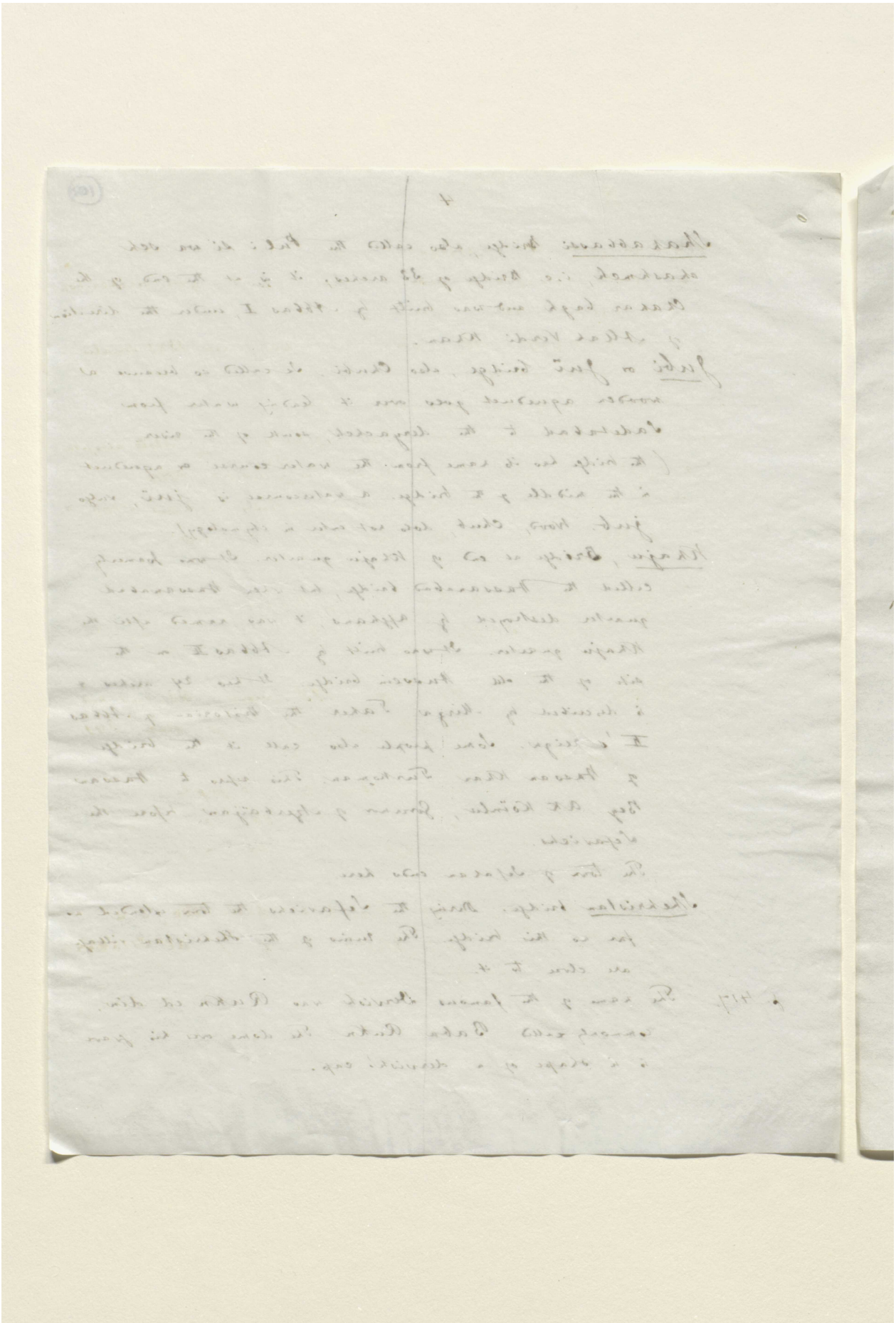

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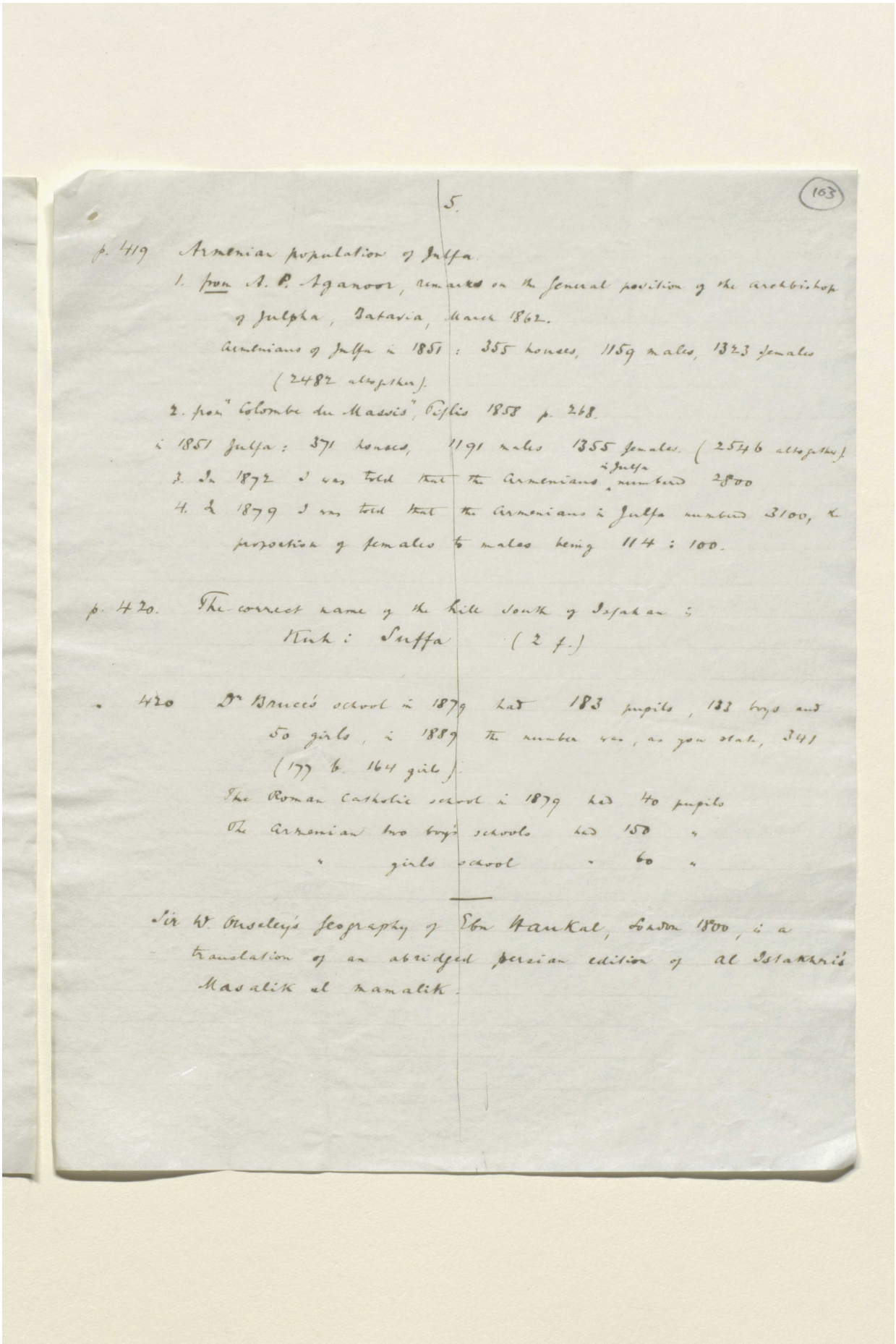

5. (103)

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Of Armenian two boys' schools had 150 "
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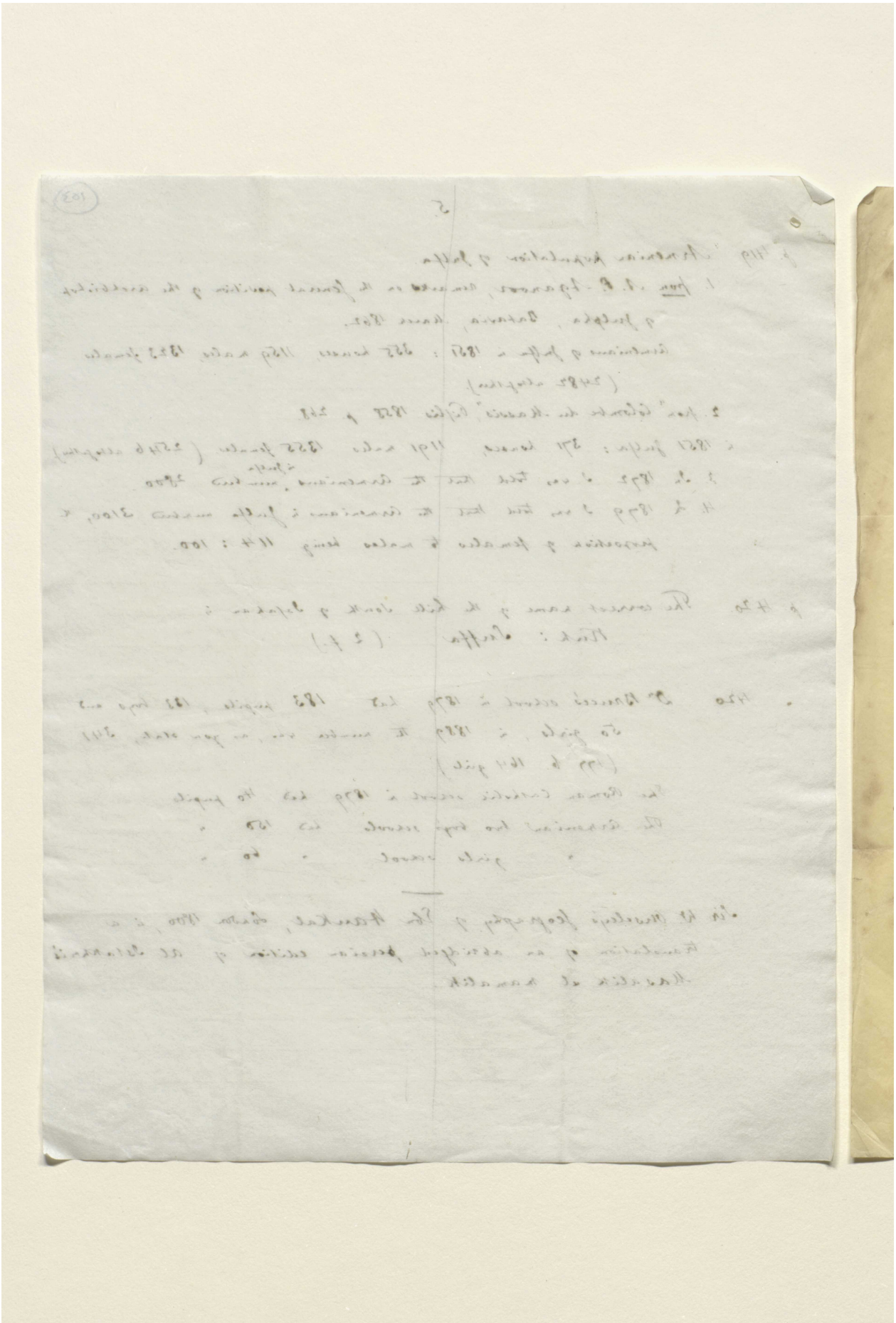

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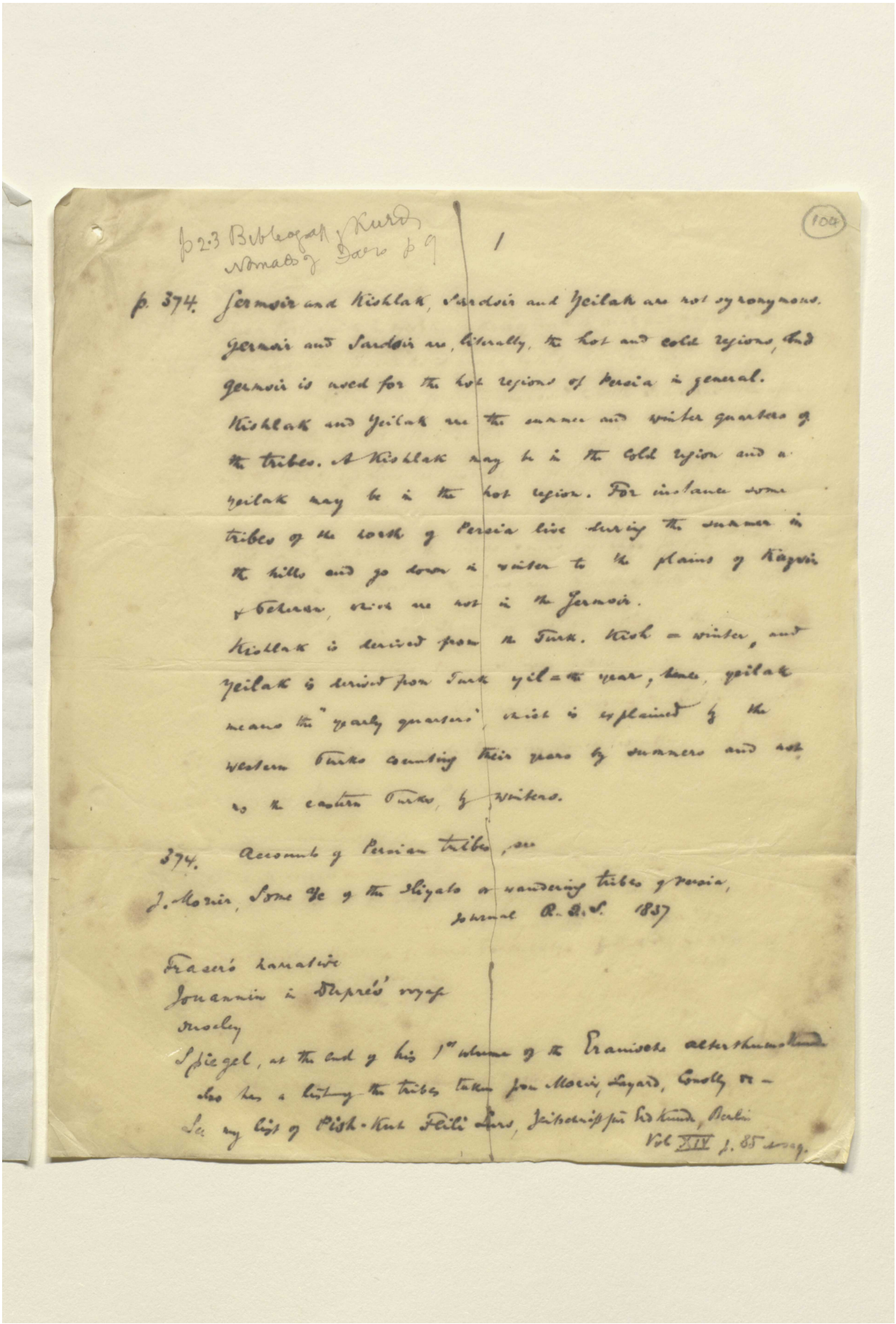

p 2-3 Bibliography of Kurd
Nomads of Fars p 9

1

(104)

p. 374. Germsir and Kishlak, Sardsir and Yeilak are not synonymous. Germsir and Sardsir are, literally, the hot and cold regions, and Germsir is used for the hot regions of Persia in general. Kishlak and Yeilak are the summer and winter quarters of the tribes. A Kishlak may be in the cold region and a Yeilak may be in the hot region. For instance some tribes of the north of Persia live during the summer in the hills and go down in winter to the plains of Kazvin & Teheran, which are not in the Germsir.

Kishlak is derived from the Turk. Kish = winter, and Yeilak is derived from Turk yil = the year, hence, yeilak means the "yearly quarters", which is explained by the western Turks counting their years by summers and not as the eastern Turks, by winters.

374. Accounts of Persian tribes, see

J. Morier, Some Ac of the Iliyats or wandering tribes of Persia, Journal R. A. S. 1837

Fraser's narrative
Jouannin in Dupré's voyage
Ouseley
Spiegel, at the end of his 1st volume of the Eranische alterthumskunde also has a listing the tribes taken from Morier, Layard, Conolly &c –
See my list of Pish-Kuh Feili Lurs, Zeitschrift für Erdkunde, Berlin Vol XIV p. 85 & seq.

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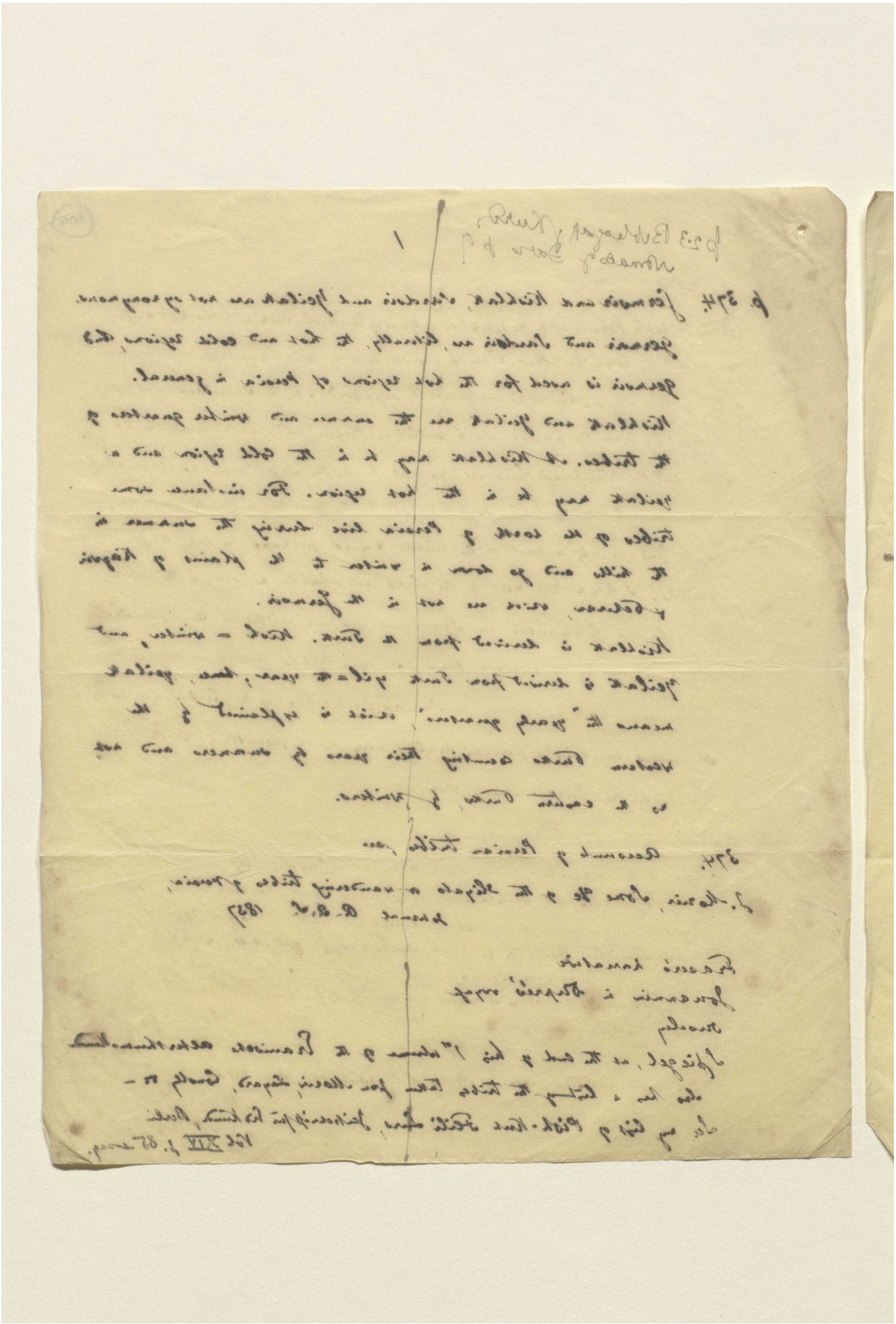

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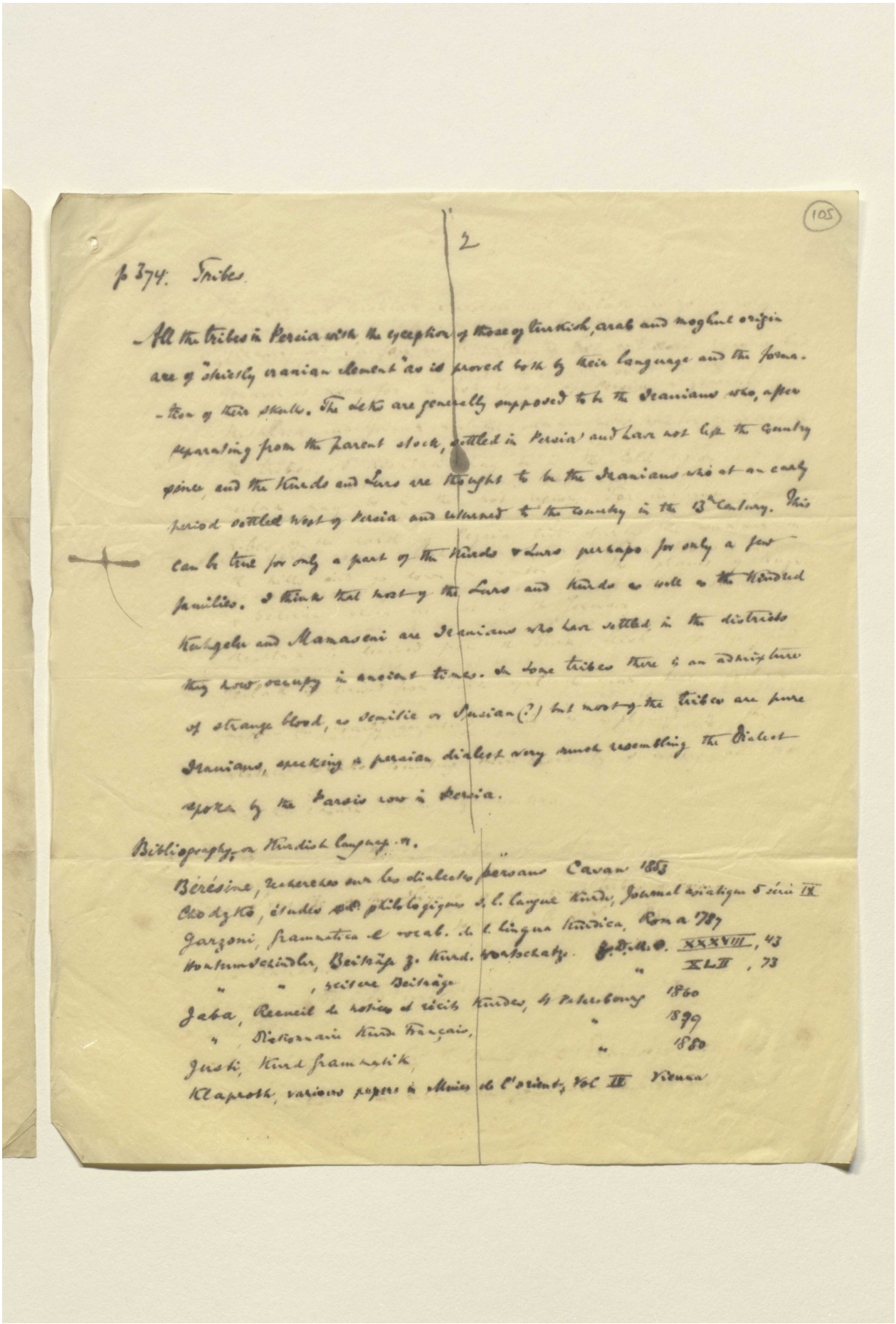

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2

p 374. Tribes.

All the tribes in Persia with the exception of those of Turkish, arab and moghul origin are of "purely iranian element" as is proved both by their language and the formation of their skulls. The Lekis are generally supposed to be the Iranians who, after separating from the parent stock, settled in Persia and have not left the country since, and the Kurds and Lurs are thought to be the Iranians who at an early period settled West of Persia and returned to the country in the 13th Century. This can be true for only a part of the Kurds & Lurs perhaps for only a few families. I think that most of the Lurs and Kurds as well as the Mamasenni are Iranians who have settled in the districts they now occupy in ancient times. In some tribes there is an admixture of strange blood, as semitic or Persian(?) but most of the tribes are pure Iranians, speaking a persian dialect very much resembling the dialect spoken by the Parsis now in Persia.

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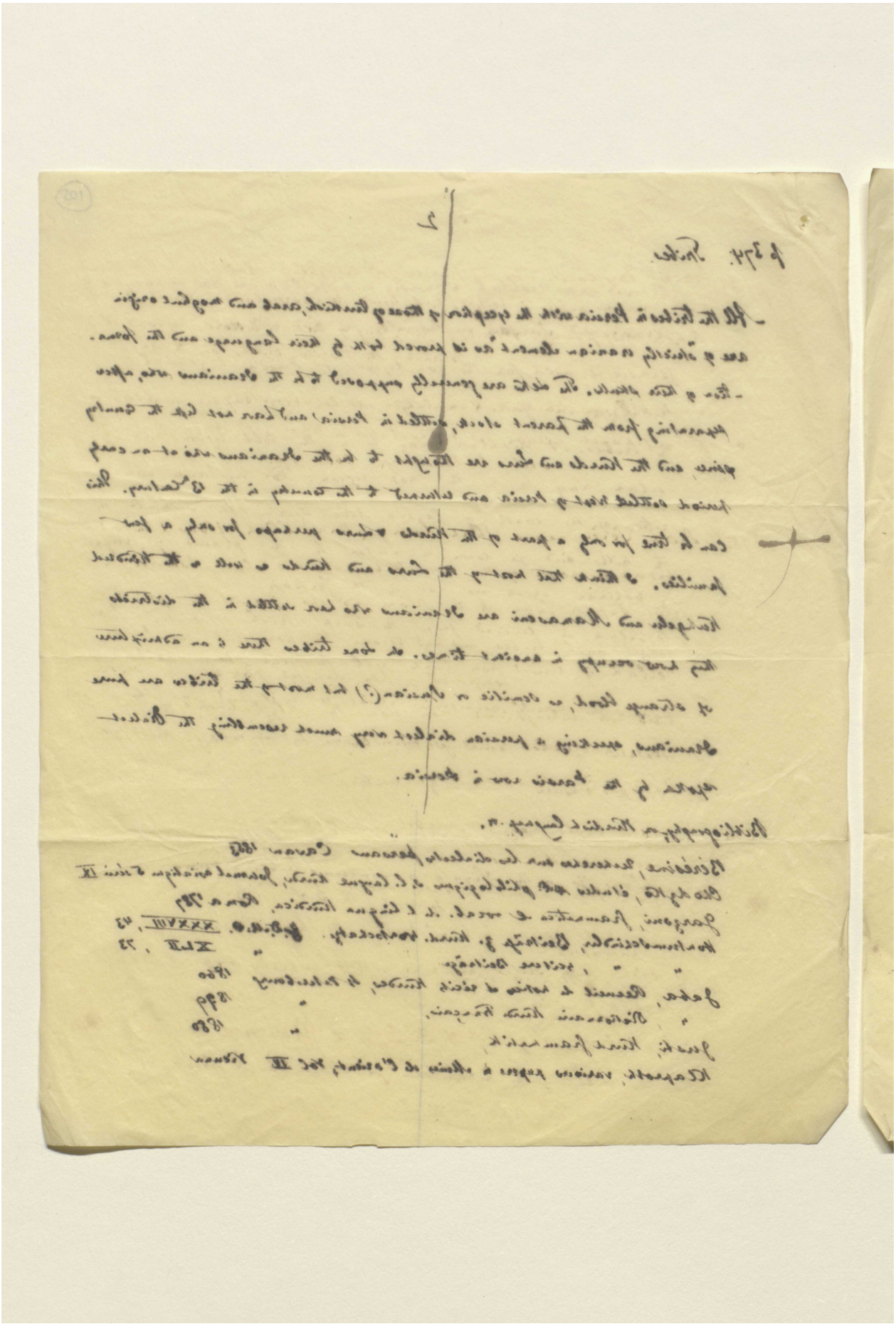

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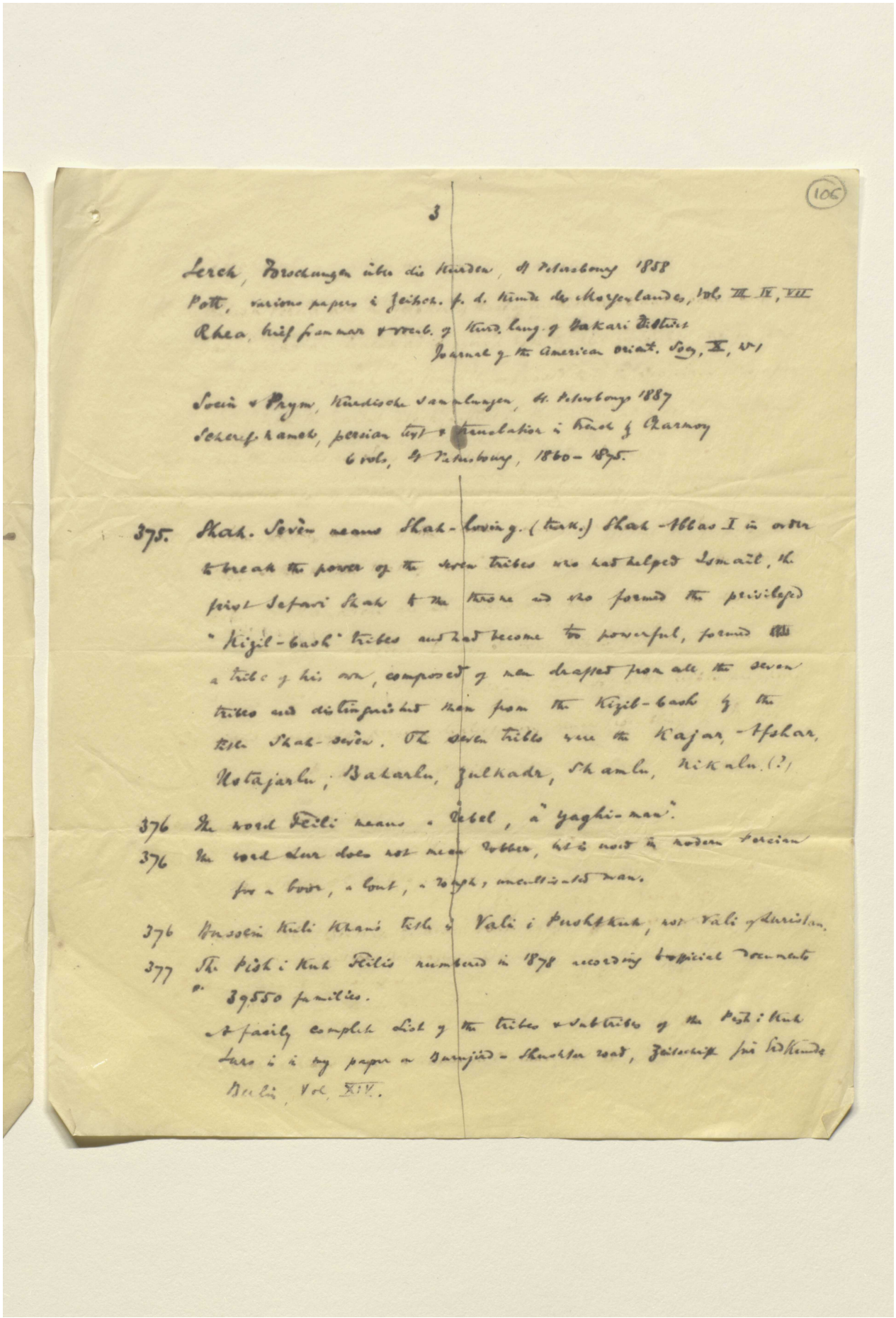

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Rhea, brief grammar & vocab. of Kurd. lang. of Bakari District
Journal of the American Orient. Soc., X, No 1

Socin & Prym, Kurdische Sammlungen, St. Petersbourg 1887
Scheref-Namek, persian text & translation in French by Charmoy
6 vols, St Petersbourg, 1860–1875.

375. Shah-Seven means Shah-loving. (turk.) Shah-Abbas I in order to break the power of the seven tribes who had helped Ismail, the first Sefavi Shah to the throne and who formed the privileged "Kizil-bash" tribes and had become too powerful, formed a tribe of his own, composed of men drafted from all the seven tribes and distinguished them from the Kizil-bash by the title Shah-seven. The seven tribes were the Kajar, Afshar, Ustajarlu, Baharlu, Zulkadr, Shamlu, Nikalu. (?)

376 The word Feili means a rebel, a "yaghi-man".
376 The word Lur does not mean robber, but is used in modern Persian for a boor, a lout, a rough, uncultivated man.

376 Hussein Kuli Khan's title is Vali i Pushtkuh, not Vali of Luristan.
377 The Pish i Kuh Feilis numbered in 1878 according to official documents 39550 families.
A fairly complete List of the tribes & subtribes of the Pish i Kuh Lurs is in my paper on Burujird-Shushtar road, Zeitschrift für Erdkunde Berlin, Vol. XIV.

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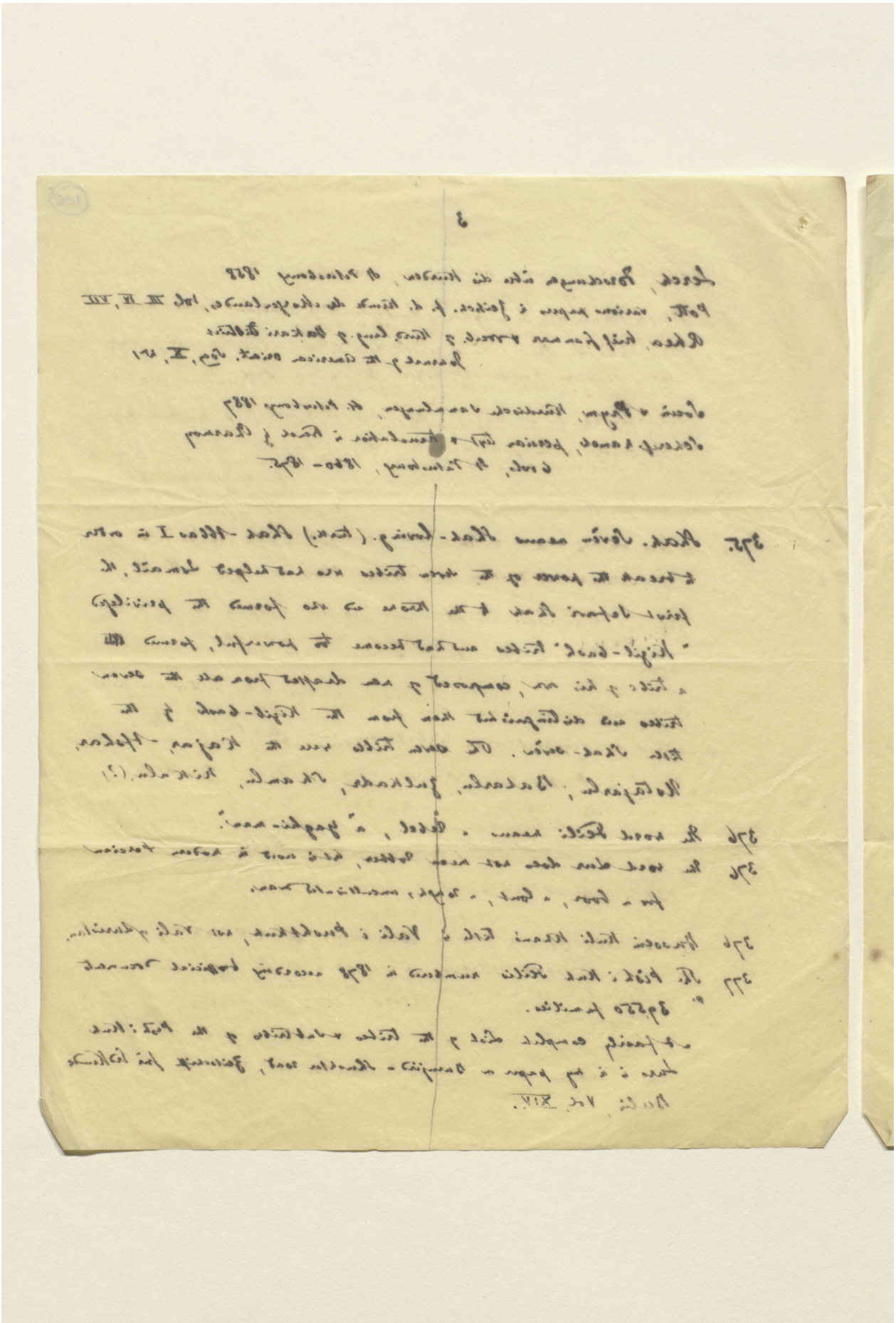

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4

p. 377. Tushmal is pure persian, not mongolian. It is equivalent to Kedkhoda, literally "Chief of the house". Mal, or Ked, Kedeh being house, later tribe and settlement, tush or Khoda being chief, lord, master; Khoda is modern persian or God.

377 Khorremabad is probably the old Samha of the Middleyes. The castle on the hill was the diz i siyah. The tower with the Cufic inscription is not round but four-sided. The inscription is not in Cufic characters, but in Naskh of the 12th century. The date of the inscription is AA 517 or AD 1123. A little below the town are the ruins of the old bridge.

See my Hist. Notes, R.A.S. 1880 p. 314, 315.

378 I have always understood that Grant & Fotheringham were killed by Kelb ali Khan at Khorremabad, and have been told that Hajji Ali Khan, the Sagvend Chief (Col. Bell's friend) is Kelb ali Khan's grandson.

378 Bode was not in Pusht i Kuh, only in Pishkuh, see his book, chapters 25 – 29.

378 The Oak forests extend from Kurdistan in the North to Shiraz in the South. Between Burujerd & Dizful the breadth of the oak country is 110 to 120 miles (straight line) between Isfahan & Shushter it is somewhat more.

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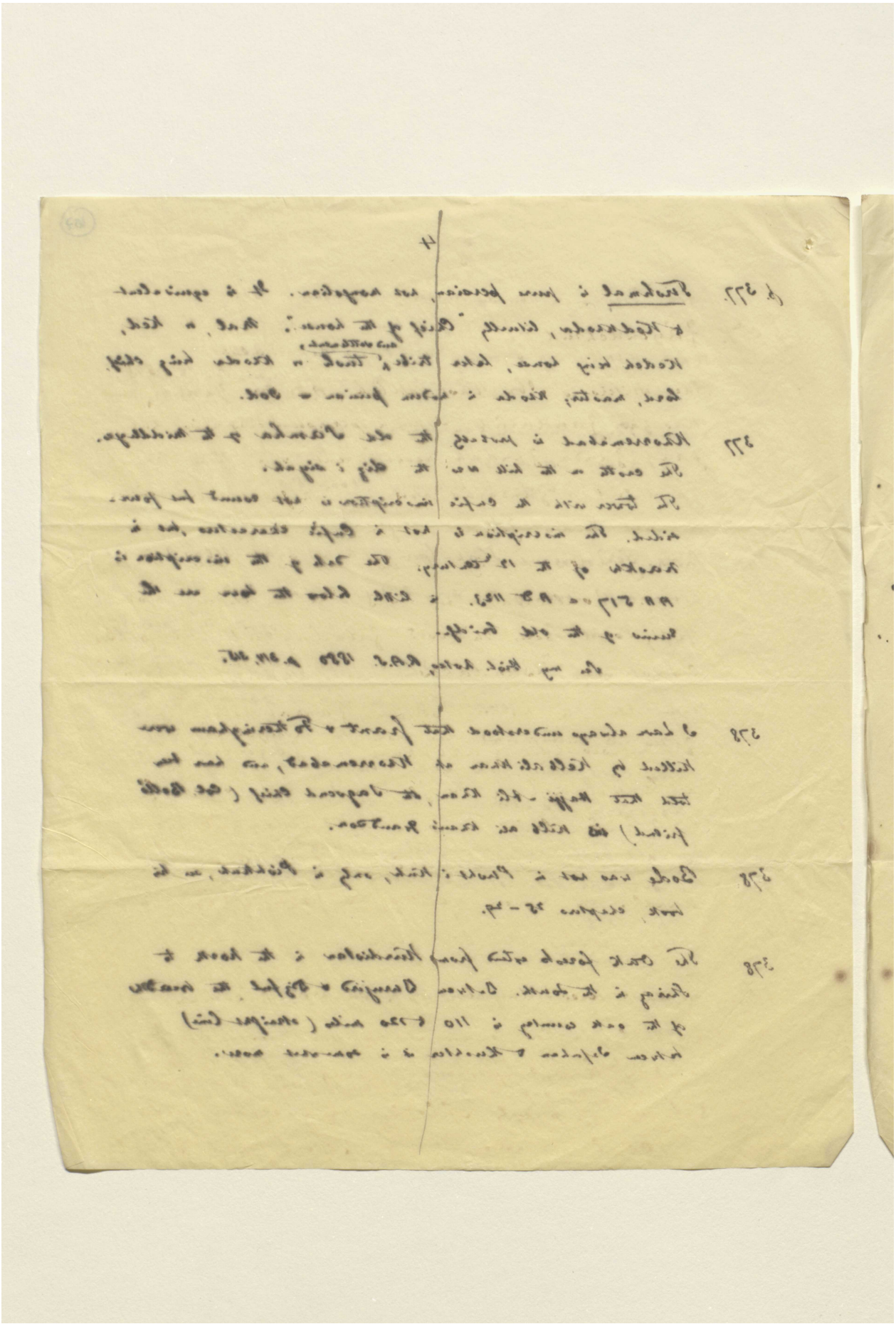

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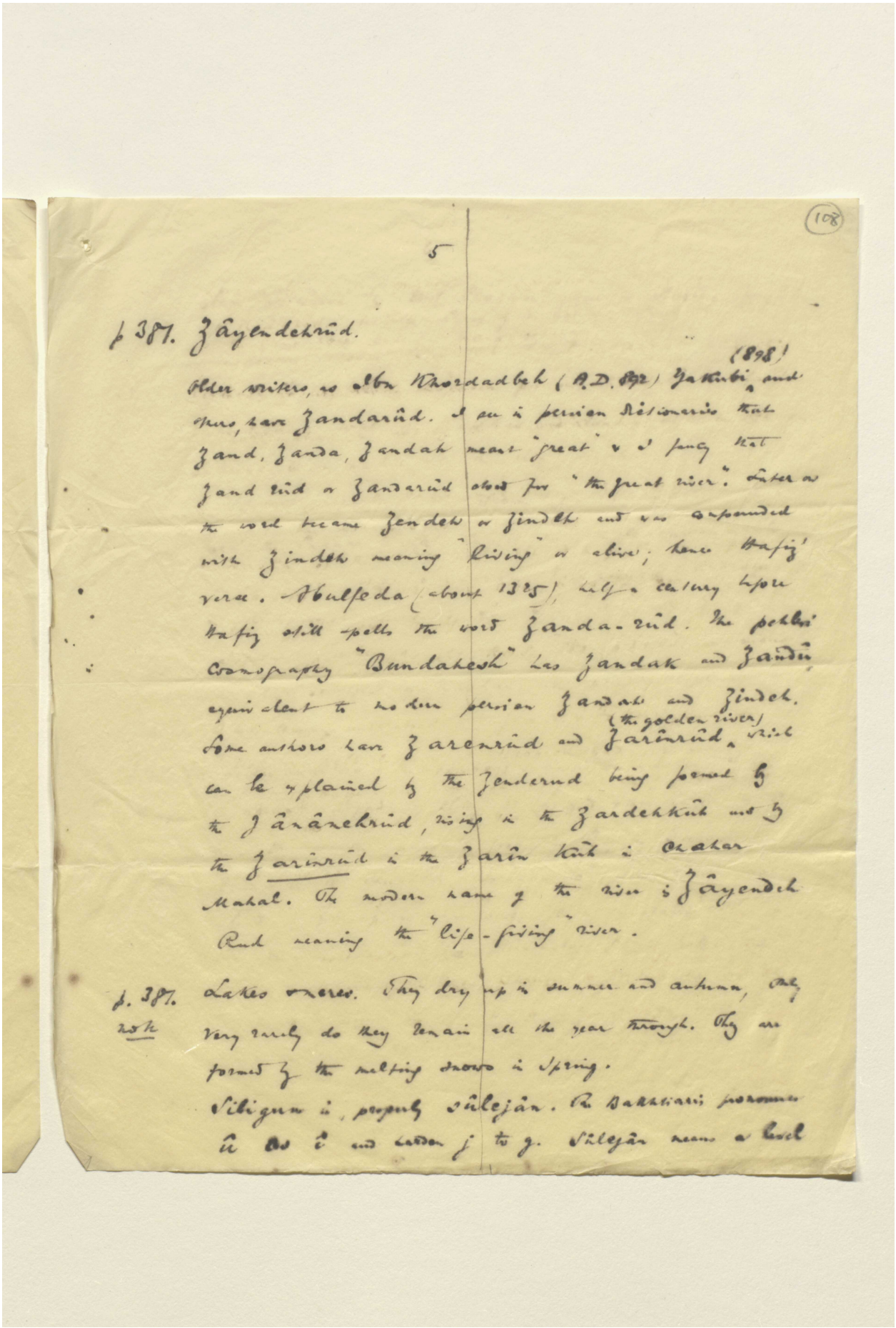

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5

p 387. Zâyendehrûd.

Older writers, as Ibn Khordadbeh (A.D. 892) Yakubi (898) and others, have Zandarûd. I see in persian dictionaries that Zand, Zanda, Zandah meant "great" & I fancy that Zand rûd or Zandarûd stood for "the great river". Later on the word became Zendeh or Zindeh and was compounded with Zindeh meaning "living" or alive; hence Hafiz' verse. Abulfeda (about 1325), half a century before Hafiz still spells the word Zanda-rûd. The pehlevi cosmography "Bundahesh" has Zandak and Zandû, equivalent to modern persian Zandah and Zindeh. Some authors have Zarenrûd and Zarînrûd (the golden river), which can be explained by the Zenderud being formed by the Jânânehrûd, rising in the Zardehkûh and by the Zarinrûd in the Zarîn Kûh in Chahar Mahal. The modern name of the river is Zâyendeh Rud meaning the "life-giving" river.

p. 387. note Lakes & meres. They dry up in summer and autumn, only very rarely do they remain all the year through. They are formed by the melting snows in Spring.

Siligum is, properly sûlejân. The Bakhtiaris pronounce û as î and harden j to g. Sûlejân means a level

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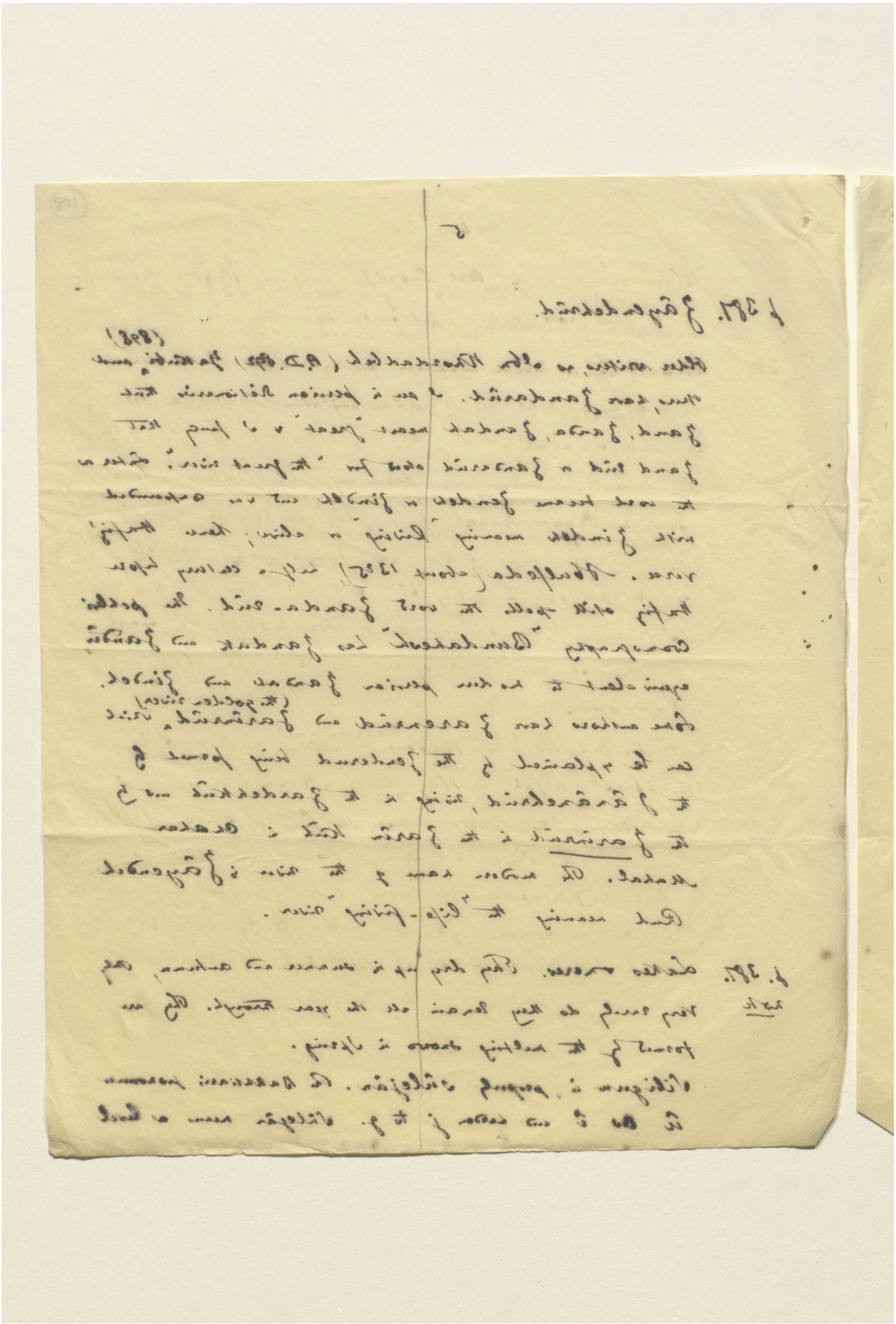

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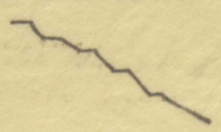
plain on which the Choghân game is played. Choghân is the game now called polo by us.

381. Mahallat is here a misnomer, for "Mahallat" now stands for a district West of Kashan and about half way between Isfahan & Savah.

The Isfahan province has seven eight "Mahallahs", four form the "Chahar Mahal" district, not the Chahar Mahals, the other four being Samiram, Jarkuyeh, Ardistan & Kuhpayeh situated S., S.E., N.E. and E. of Isfahan. When one speaks of "Mahallat" one means the district West of Kashan, with principal place Mahallat.

381. The winter quarters of the Atabegs of Luristan were at Idej.

it note. The κλιμαξ μεγάλη of Pliny (VI, 29) and other writers is, I think, one of the passages from the Gulf to Fars. It cannot be the Shushter-Isfahan road, which does not lead to Persepolis. The "steep flight of stairs" may perhaps be the succession of passes on the Shiraz-Bushire road, three or four huge steps from the highlands to the plain, or one of the passes, say the Malu, where even now the road is:



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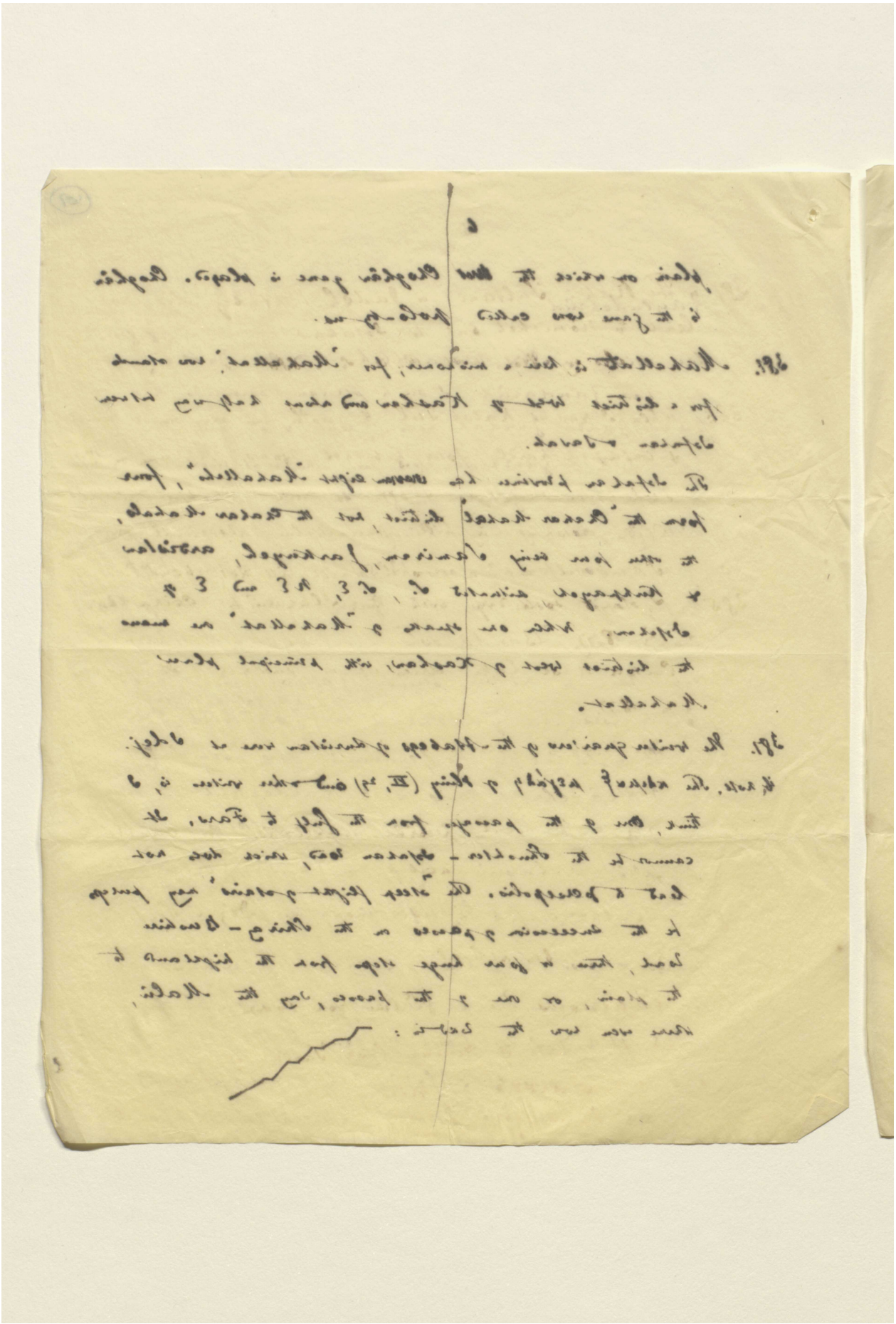

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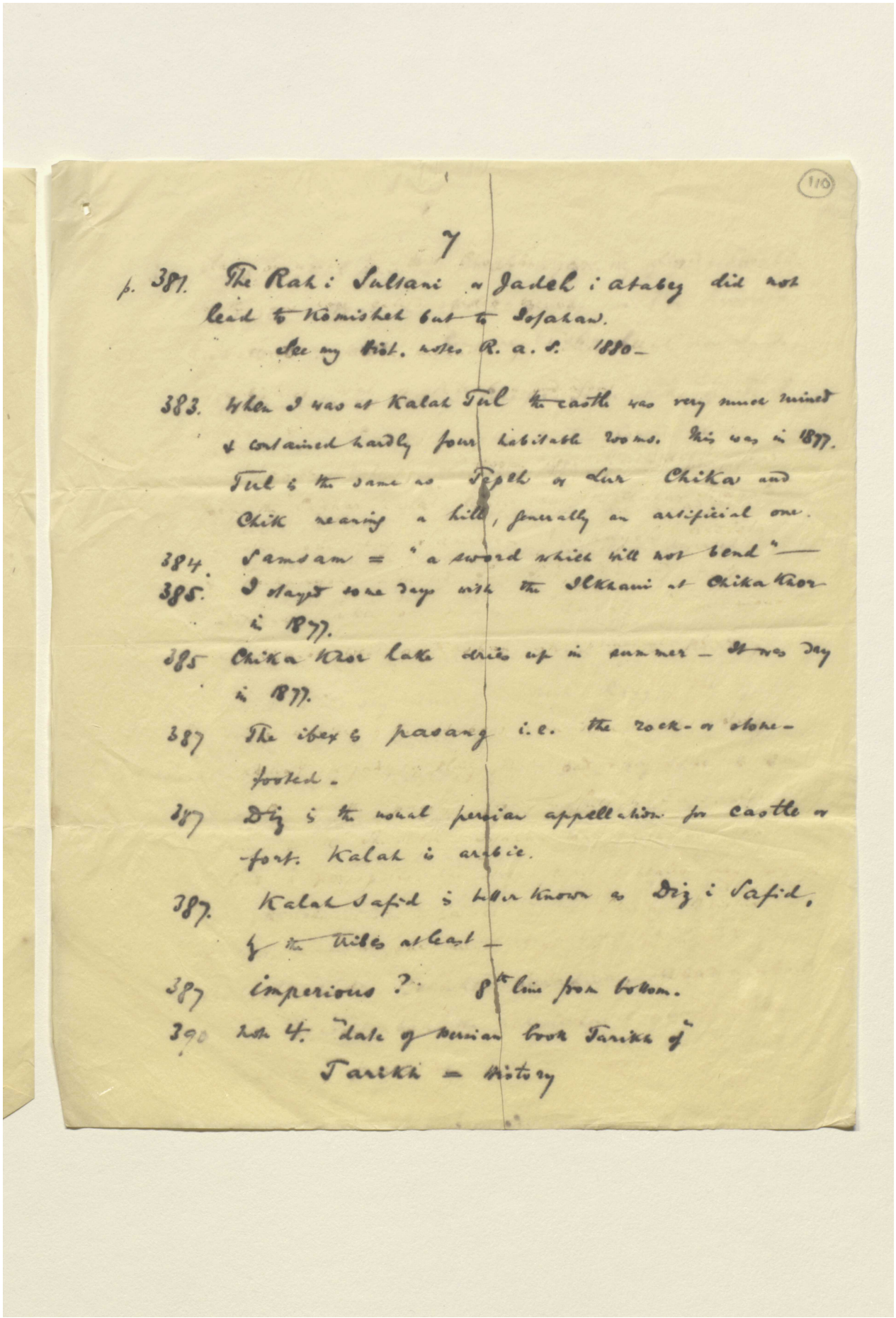

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7

p. 381. The Rah i Sultani or Jadeh i atabeg did not lead to Komisheh but to Isfahan.
See my Hist. notes R. a. S. 1880 –

383. When I was at Kalah Tul the castle was very much ruined & contained hardly four habitable rooms. This was in 1877. Tul is the same as Tepeh or Lur Chika and Chik meaning a hill, generally an artificial one.

384. Samsam = "a sword which will not bend" —

385. I stayed some days with the Ilkhani at Chika Khor in 1877.

385 Chika Khor lake dries up in summer – It was dry in 1877.

387 The ibex is pasang i.e. the rock- or stone-footed.

387 Diz is the usual persian appellation for castle or fort. Kalah is arabic.

387. Kalah Safid is better known as Diz i Safid, by the tribes at least –

387 imperious ? 8th line from bottom.

390 note 4. "date of Persian book Tarikh of"
Tarikh = History

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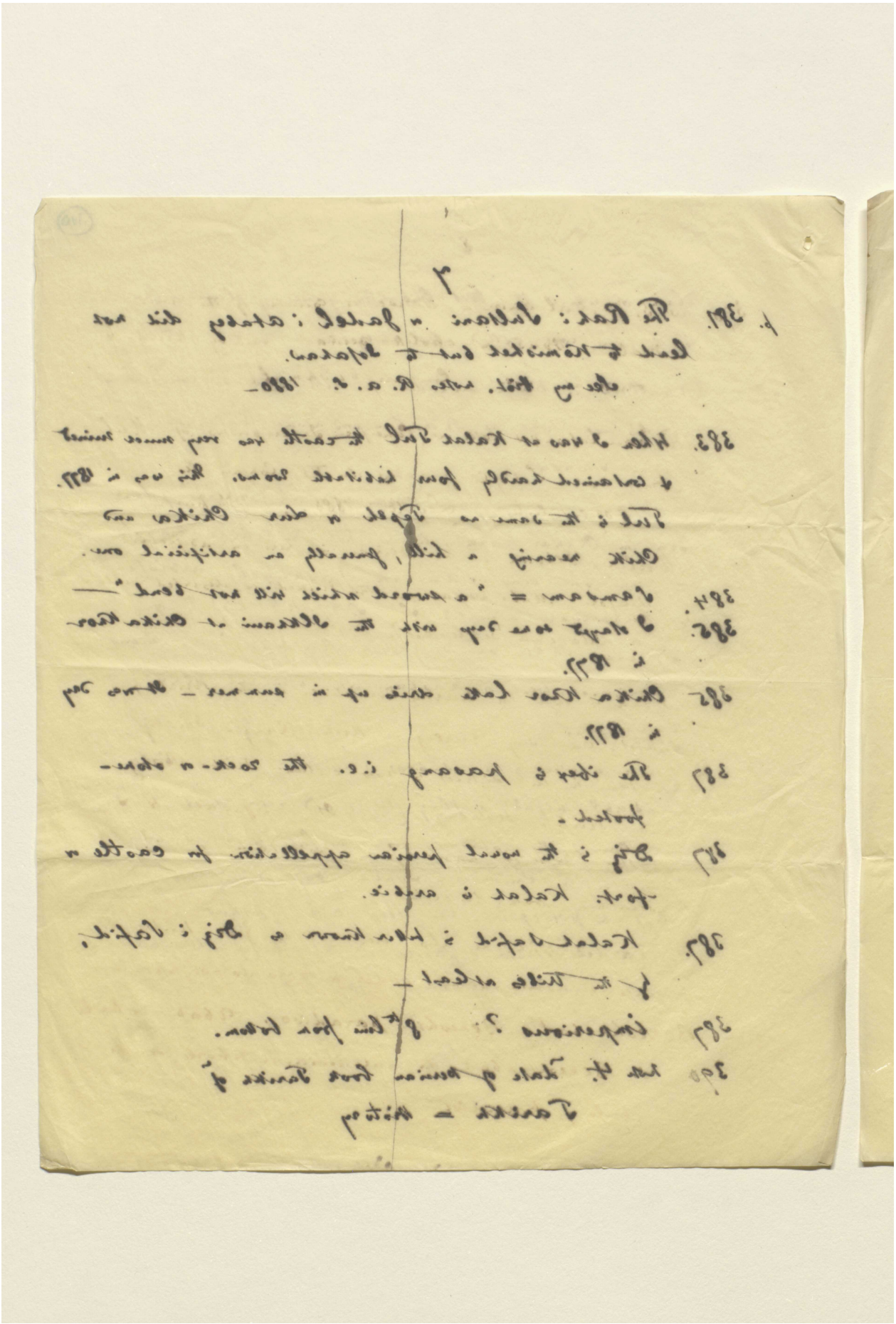

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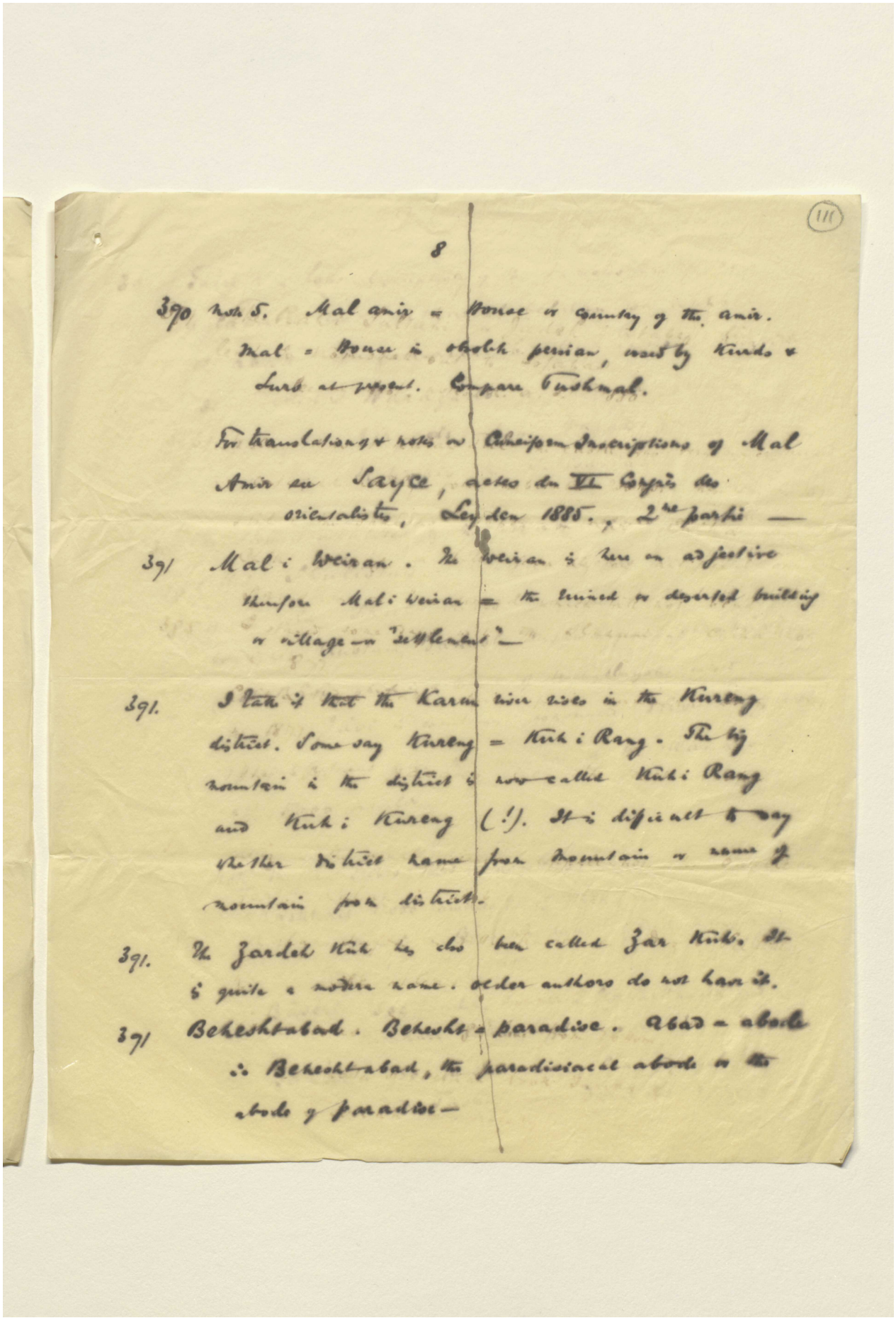

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8

390 note 5. Mal amir = House or country of the amir.
Mal = House in obsolete persian, used by Kurds & Lurs at present. Compare Tushmal.

For translation of & notes on Cuneiform Inscriptions of Mal Amir see Sayce, actes du VI Congrès des orientalistes, Leyden 1885., 2me partie —

391 Mal i Weiran. The Weiran is here an adjective therefore Mal i Weiran = the ruined or deserted building or village — or "settlement" —

391. I take it that the Karun river rises in the Kureng district. Some say Kureng = Kuh i Rang. The big mountain in the district is now called Kuh i Rang and Kuh i Kureng (!). It is difficult to say whether district name from mountain or name of mountain from district.

391. The Zardeh Kuh has also been called Zar Kuh. It is quite a modern name. Older authors do not have it.

391 Beheshtabad. Behesht = paradise. Abad = abode ∴ Beheshtabad, the paradisiacal abode or the abode of paradise —

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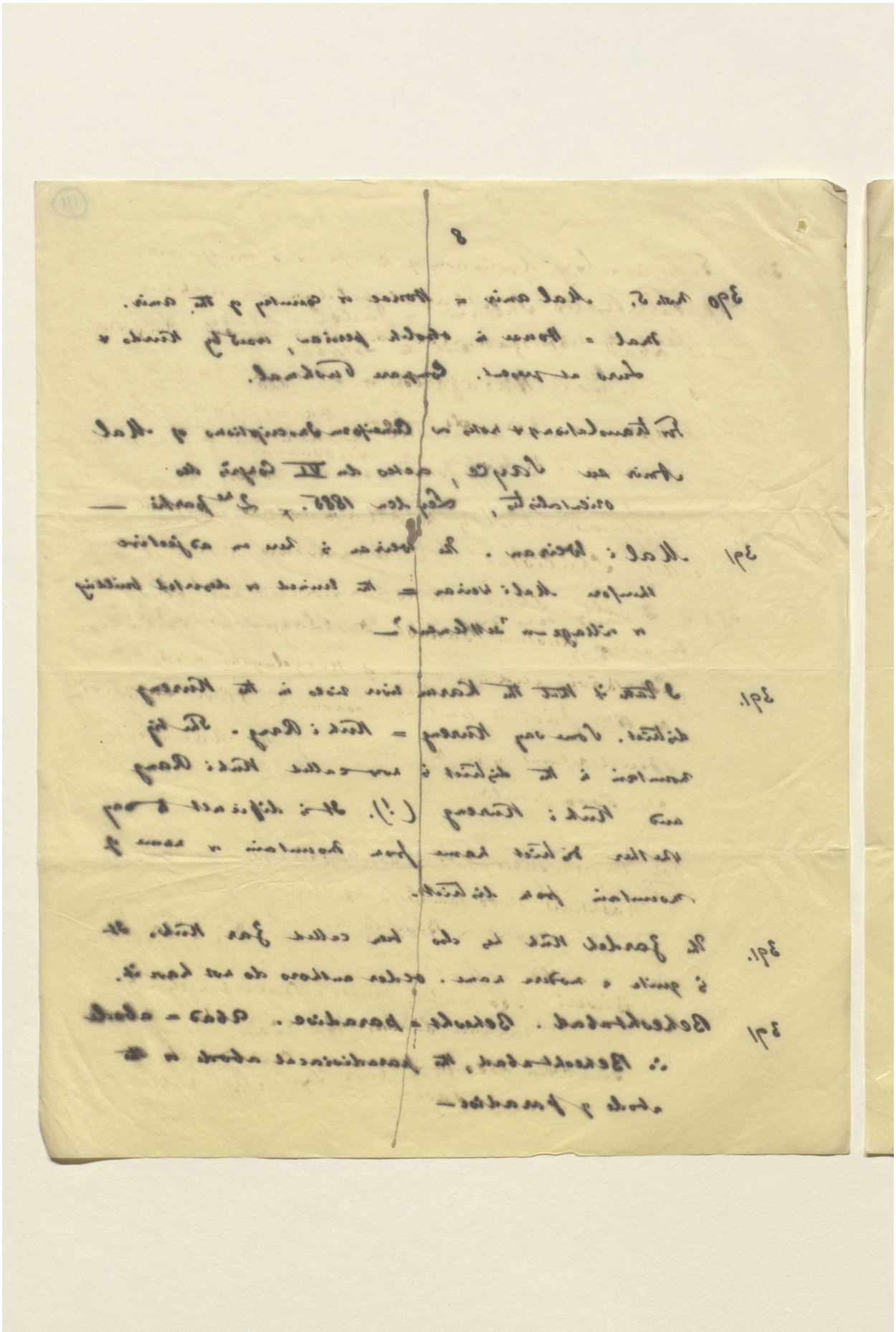

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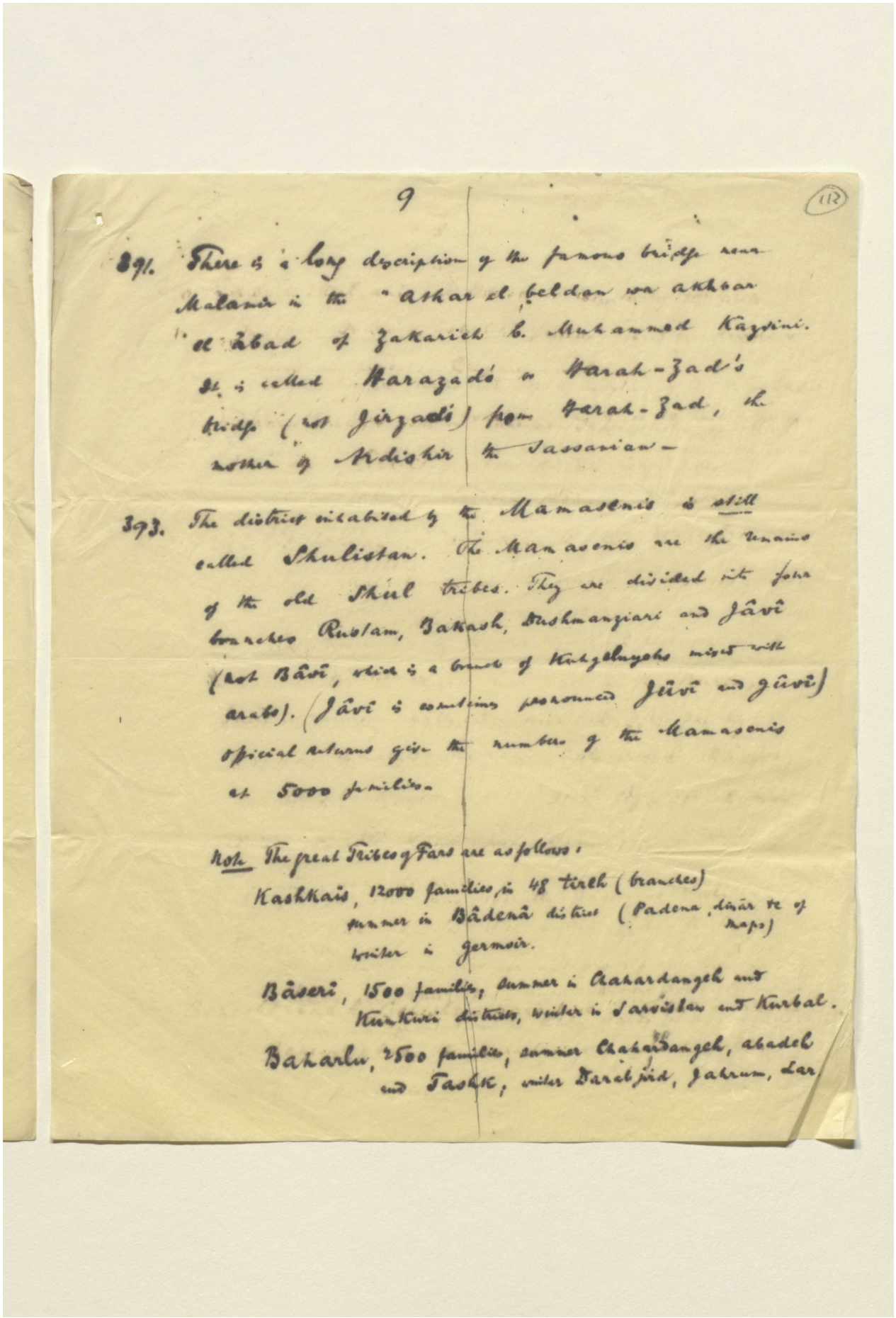

391. There is a long description of the famous bridge near Malamir in the "Athar el beldan wa akhbar el 'abad of Zakarieh b. Muhammed Kazvini. It is called Harazad's or Harah-Zad's bridge (not Jirzad's) from Harah-Zad, the mother of Ardishir the Sassanian—

393. The district inhabited by the Mamasenis is still called Shulistan. The Mamasenis are the remains of the old Shul tribes. They are divided into four branches Rustam, Bakash, Dushmanziari and Jâvî (not Bâvî, which is a branch of Kuhgeluyehs mixed with arabs). (Jâvî is sometimes pronounced Jûvî and gûvî) official returns give the numbers of the Mamasenis at 5000 families.

Note The great Tribes of Fars are as follows:

Kashkais, 12000 families, in 48 tireh (branches) summer in Bâdenâ district (Padena, dinar &c of maps) winter in Germsir.

Bâseri, 1500 families, summer in Chahardangeh and Kunkuri districts, winter in Sarvistan and Kurbal.

Baharlu, 2500 families, summer Chahardangeh, abadeh and Tashk, winter Darabjird, Jahrum, Lar

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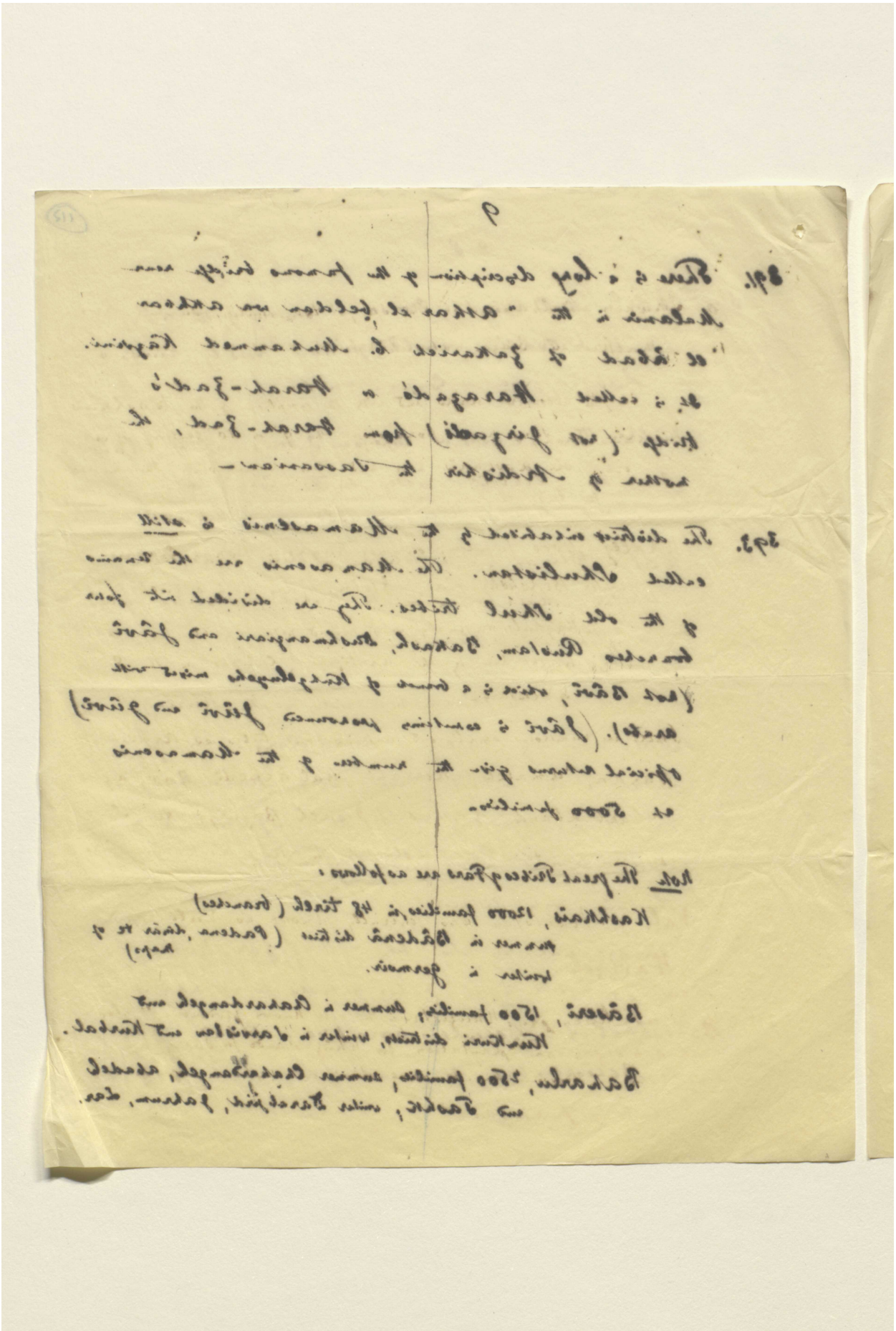

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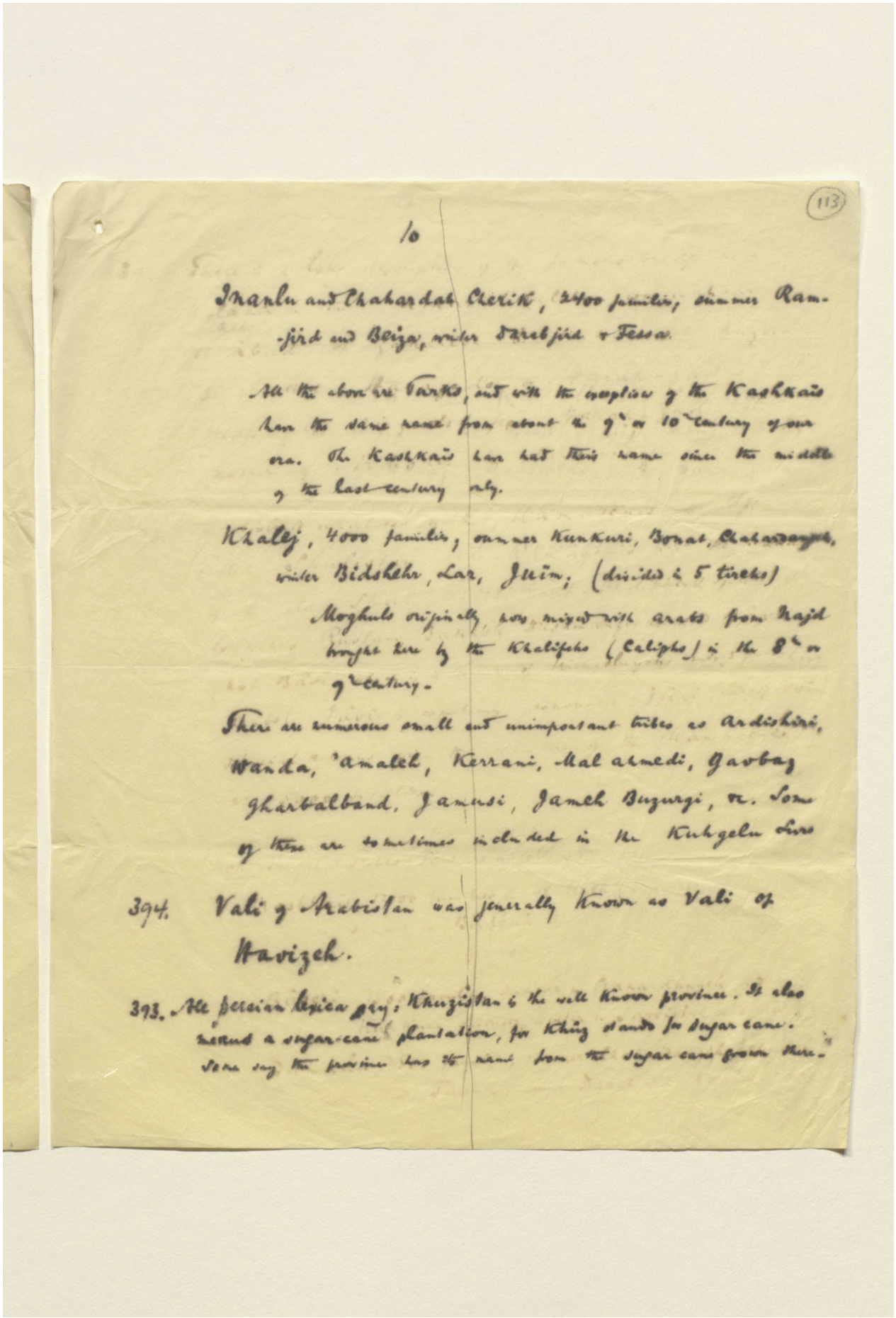

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10

Imanlu and Chahardah Cherik, 2400 families; summer Ramjird and Beiza, winter Darabjird & Fessa.

All the above are Turks, and with the exception of the Kashkais have the same name from about the 9th or 10th century of our era. The Kashkais can last their name since the middle of the last century only.

Khalej, 4000 families; summer Kunkuri, Bonat, Chahardangeh, winter Bidshehr, Lar, Jerim; (divided in 5 tireks)

Moghuls originally were mixed with arabs from Najd brought here by the Khalifahs (Caliphs) in the 8th or 9th century.

There are numerous small and unimportant tribes as Ardishiri, Wanda, 'amaleh, Kerrani, Mal ahmedi, Gavbaz Gharbalband, Jamusi, Jameh Buzurgi, &c. Some of them are sometimes included in the Kuhgelu Lurs

394. Vali of Arabistan was generally known as Vali of Havizeh.

393. The persian lexica say, Khuzistan is the well known province. It also means a sugar-cane plantation, for Khuz stands for sugar cane. Some say the province has the name from the sugar cane grown there.

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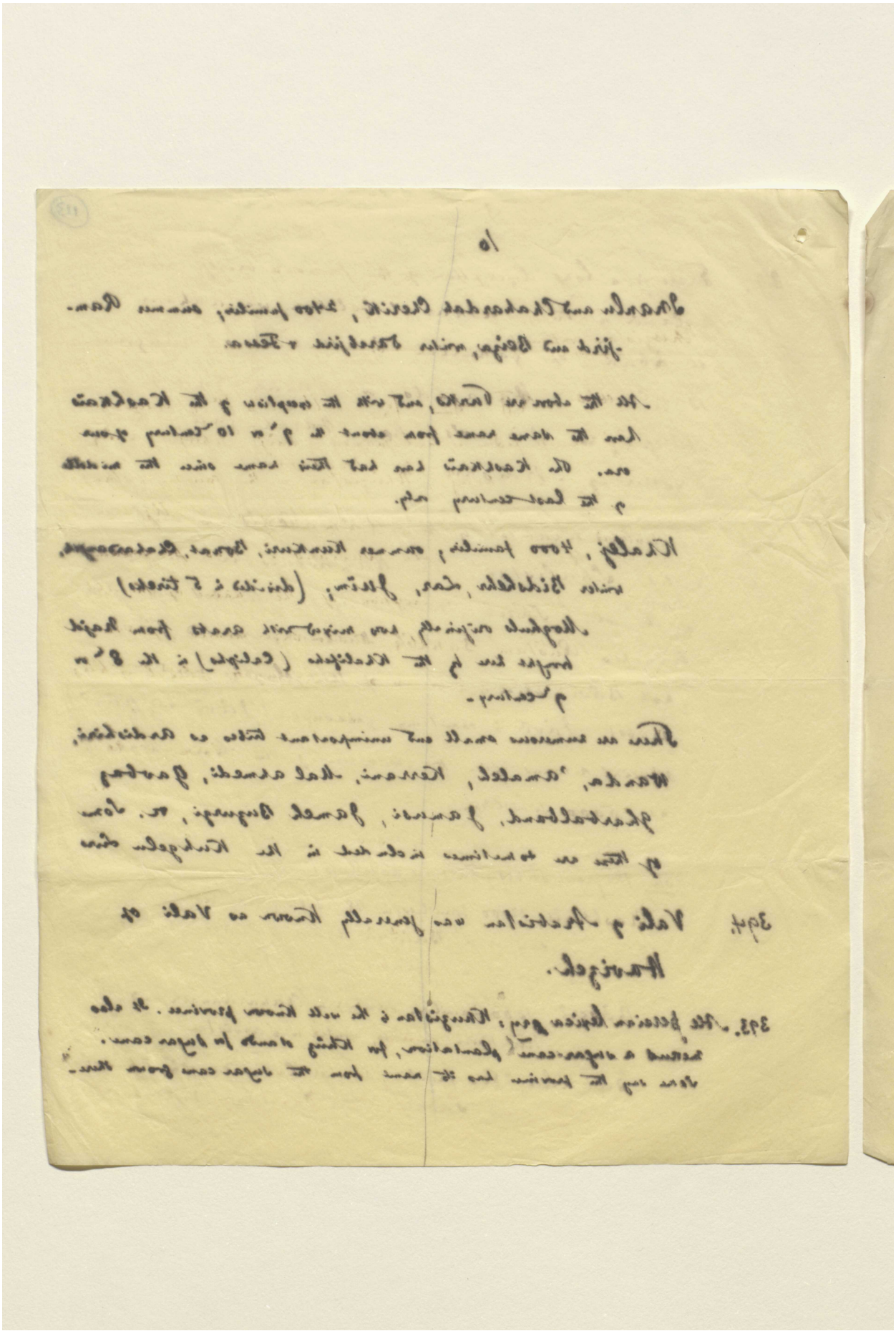

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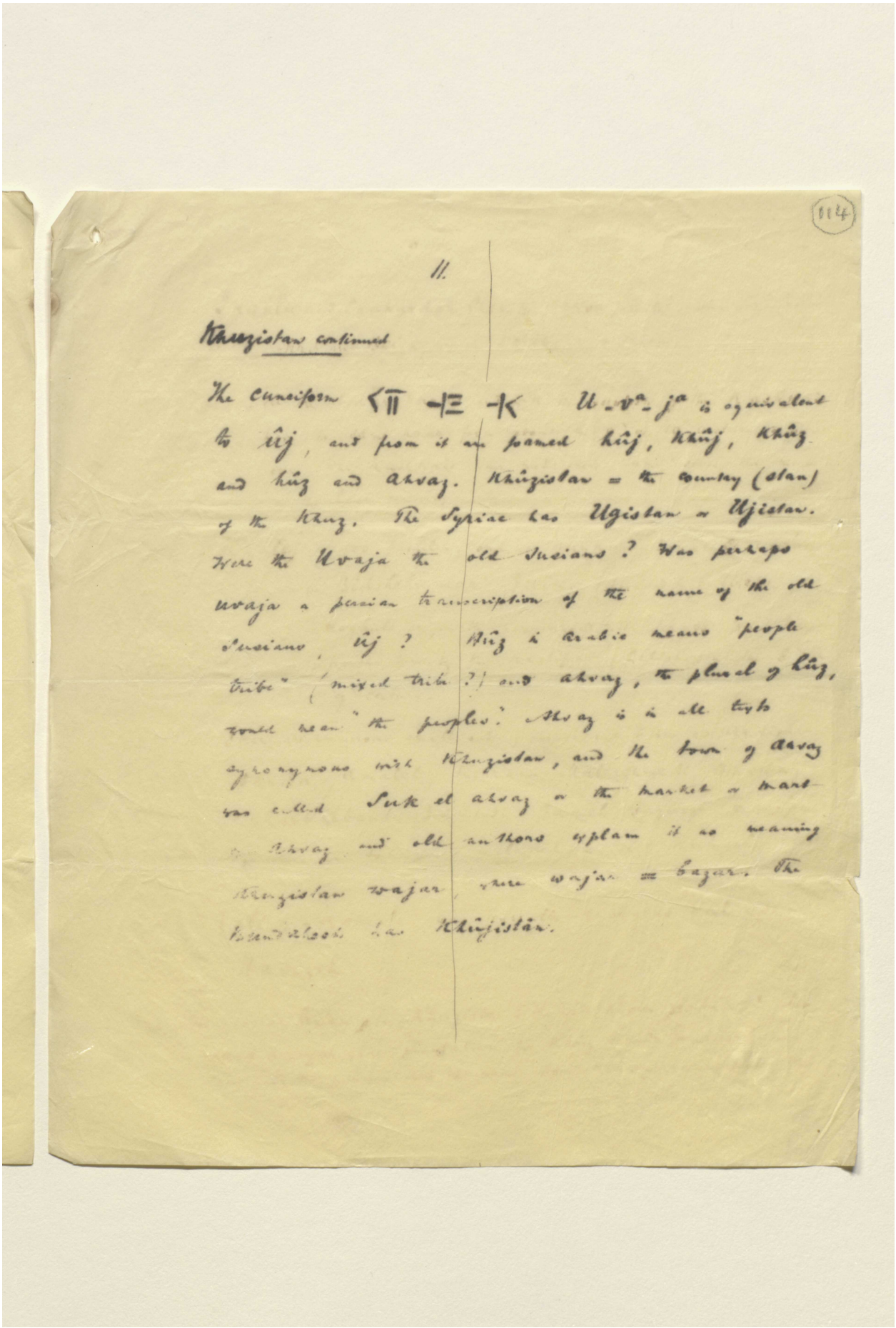
11.

Khuzistan continued



The cuneiform 𒌋𒁹𒁹 𒌋𒄿 𒌋𒌋 U-vᵃ-jᵃ is equivalent to ûj, and from it are formed hûj, Khûj, Khûz and hûz and Ahvaz. Khûzistan = the country (stan) of the Khuz. The Syriac has Ugistan or Ujistan. Were the Uvaja the old Susians? Was perhaps uvaja a persian transcription of the name of the old Susians, ûj? Hûz in Arabic means "people tribe" (mixed tribe?) and ahvaz, the plural of hûz, would mean "the peoples." Ahvaz is in all texts synonymous with Khuzistan, and the town of Ahvaz was called Suk el ahvaz or the market or mart of Ahvaz and old authors explain it as meaning Khuzistan wajar, where wajar = bazar. The Bundahesh has Khûjistân.

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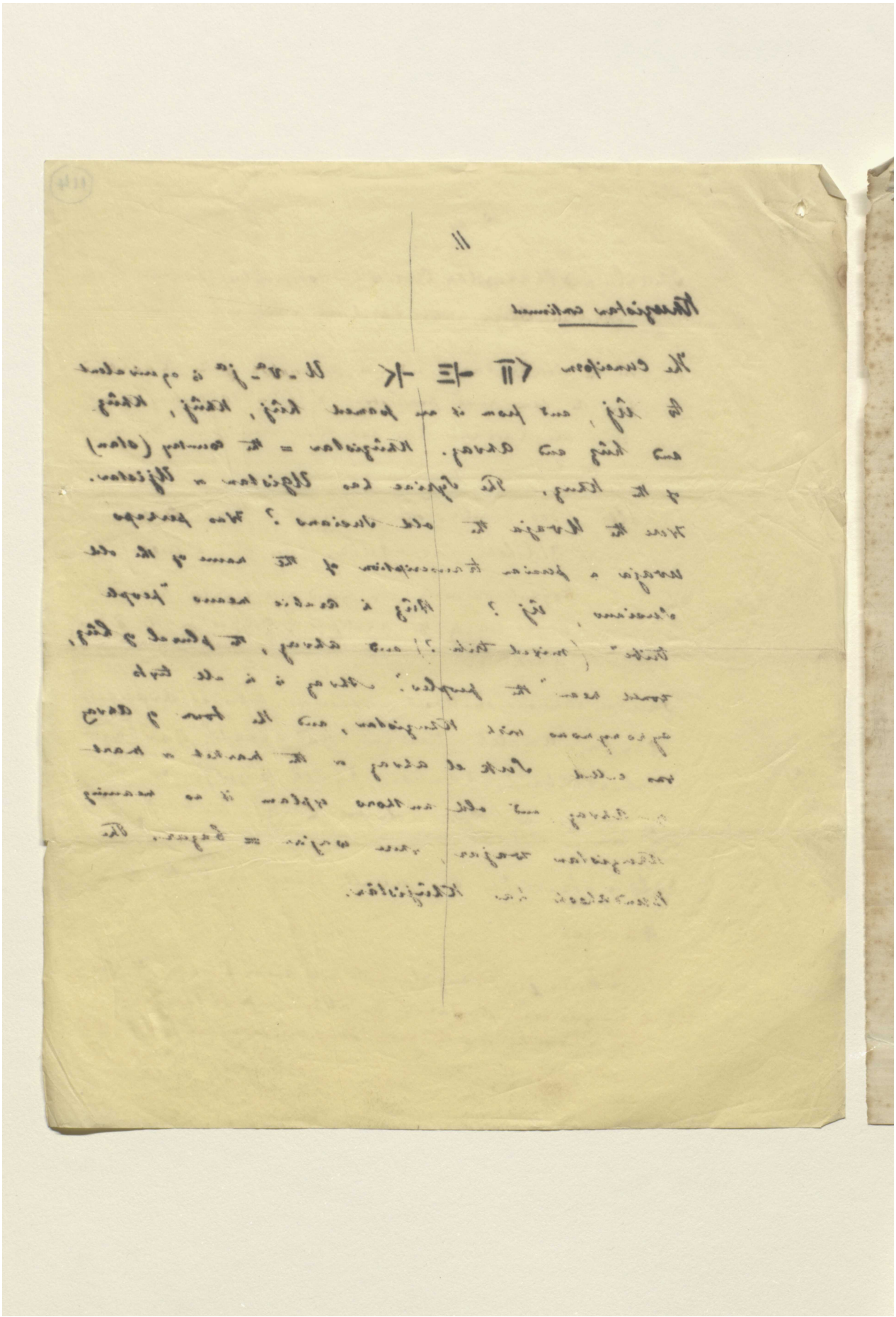

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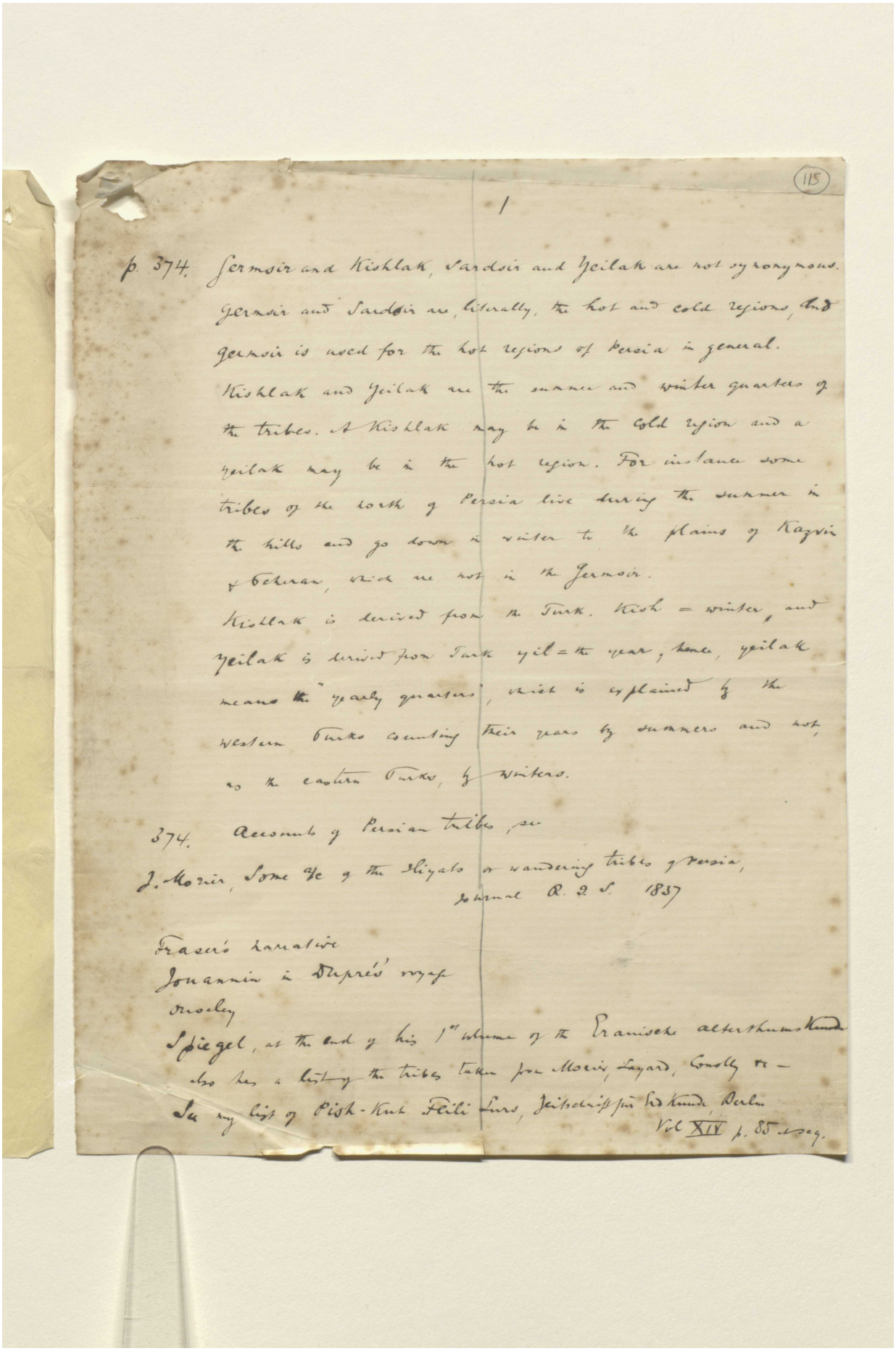

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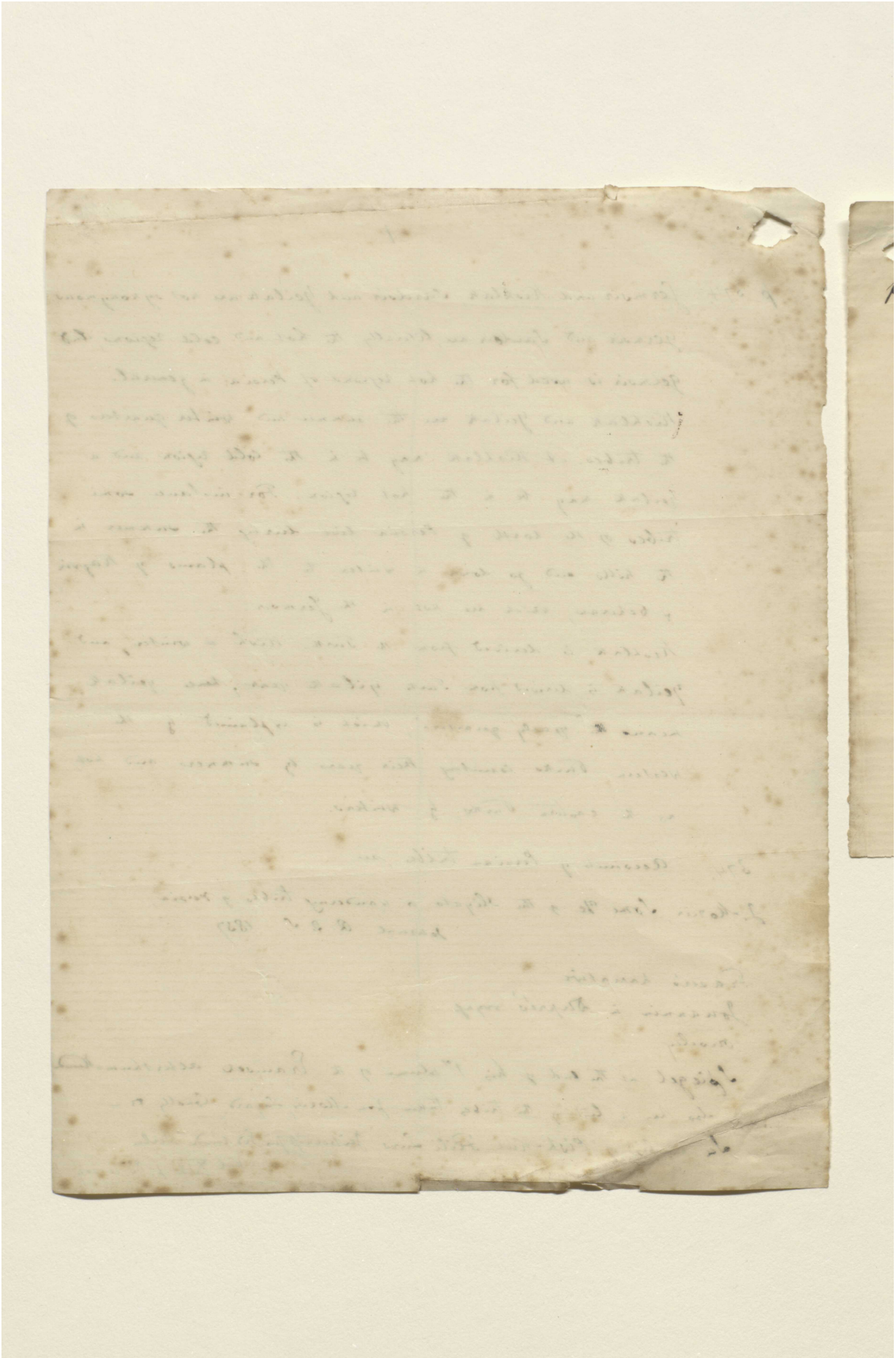
p. 374. Jermsir and Kishlak, Sardsir and Yeilak are not synonymous. Jermsir and Sardsir are, literally, the hot and cold regions, and Jermsir is used for the hot regions of Persia in general. Kishlak and Yeilak are the summer and winter quarters of the tribes. A Kishlak may be in the cold region and a Yeilak may be in the hot region. For instance some tribes of the south of Persia live during the summer in the hills and go down in winter to the plains of Kazvin & Teheran, which are not in the Jermsir.
Kishlak is derived from the Turk. Kish = winter, and Yeilak is derived from Turk yil = the year, hence, Yeilak means the "yearly quarters", which is explained by the Western Turks counting their years by summers and not, as the eastern Turks, by winters.

374. Accounts of Persian tribes, see

J. Morier, Some Ac of the Iliyats or wandering tribes of Persia, Journal R. G. S. 1837

Fraser's narrative
Jouannin & Dupré's voyage
Moseley
Spiegel, at the end of his 1st volume of the Iranische alterthumskunde also has a list of the tribes taken from Morier, Layard, Conolly &c —
See my list of Pish-Kuh Fili Luri, Zeitschrift für Erdkunde, Berlin Vol XIV p. 85 et seq.



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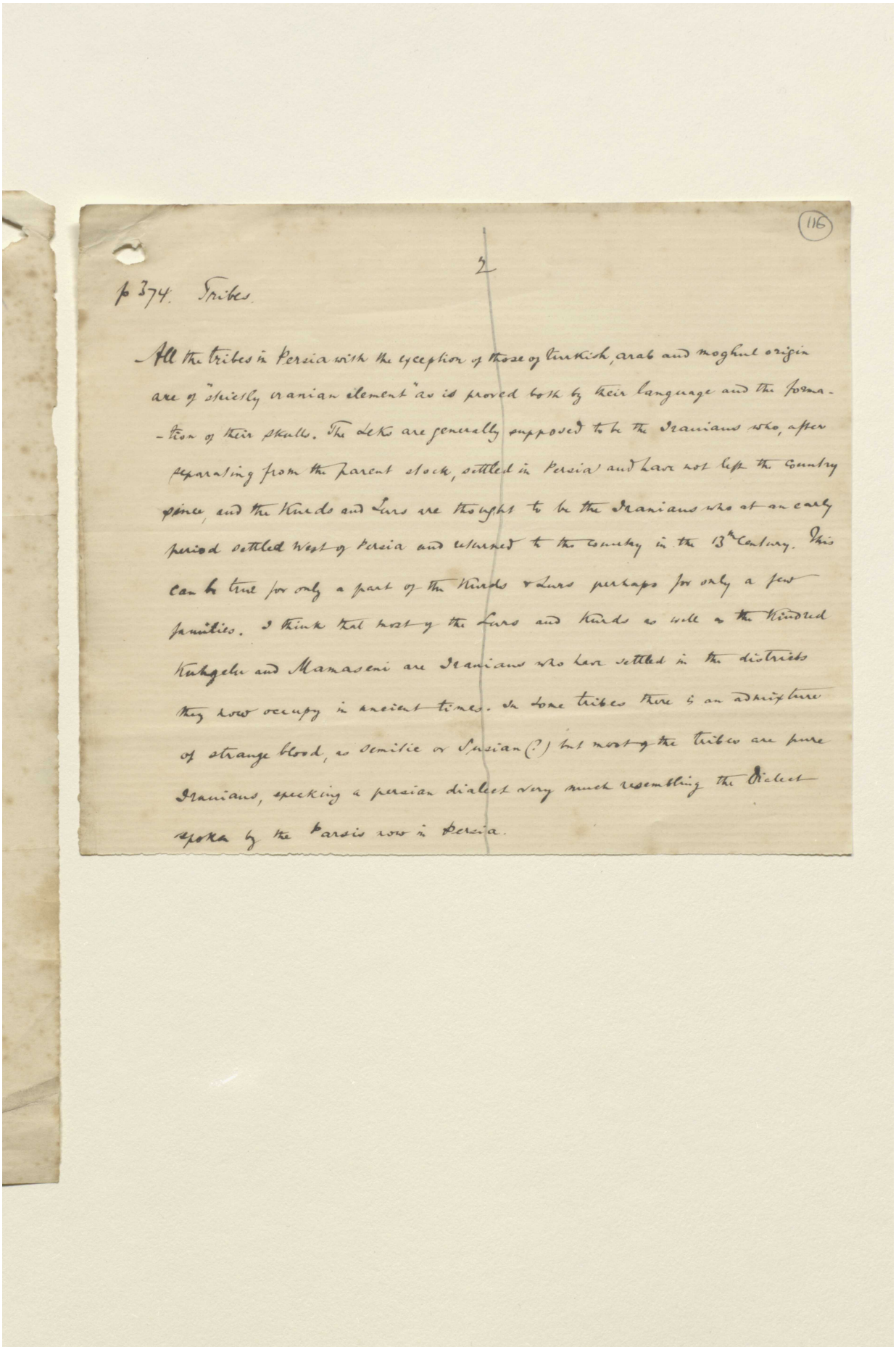

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p 374. Tribes.

– All the tribes in Persia with the exception of those of Turkish, arab and moghul origin are of "strictly iranian element" as is proved both by their language and the formation of their skulls. The Lurs are generally supposed to be the Iranians who, after separating from the parent stock, settled in Persia and have not left the country since, and the Kurds and Lurs are thought to be the Iranians who at an early period settled West of Persia and returned to the country in the 13th Century. This can be true for only a part of the Kurds & Lurs perhaps for only a few families. I think that most of the Lurs and Kurds as well as the Kuhgelu and Mamaseni are Iranians who have settled in the districts they now occupy in ancient times. In some tribes there is an admixture of strange blood, a semitic or Susian (?) but most of the tribes are pure Iranians, speaking a persian dialect very much resembling the dialect spoken by the Parsis now in Persia.

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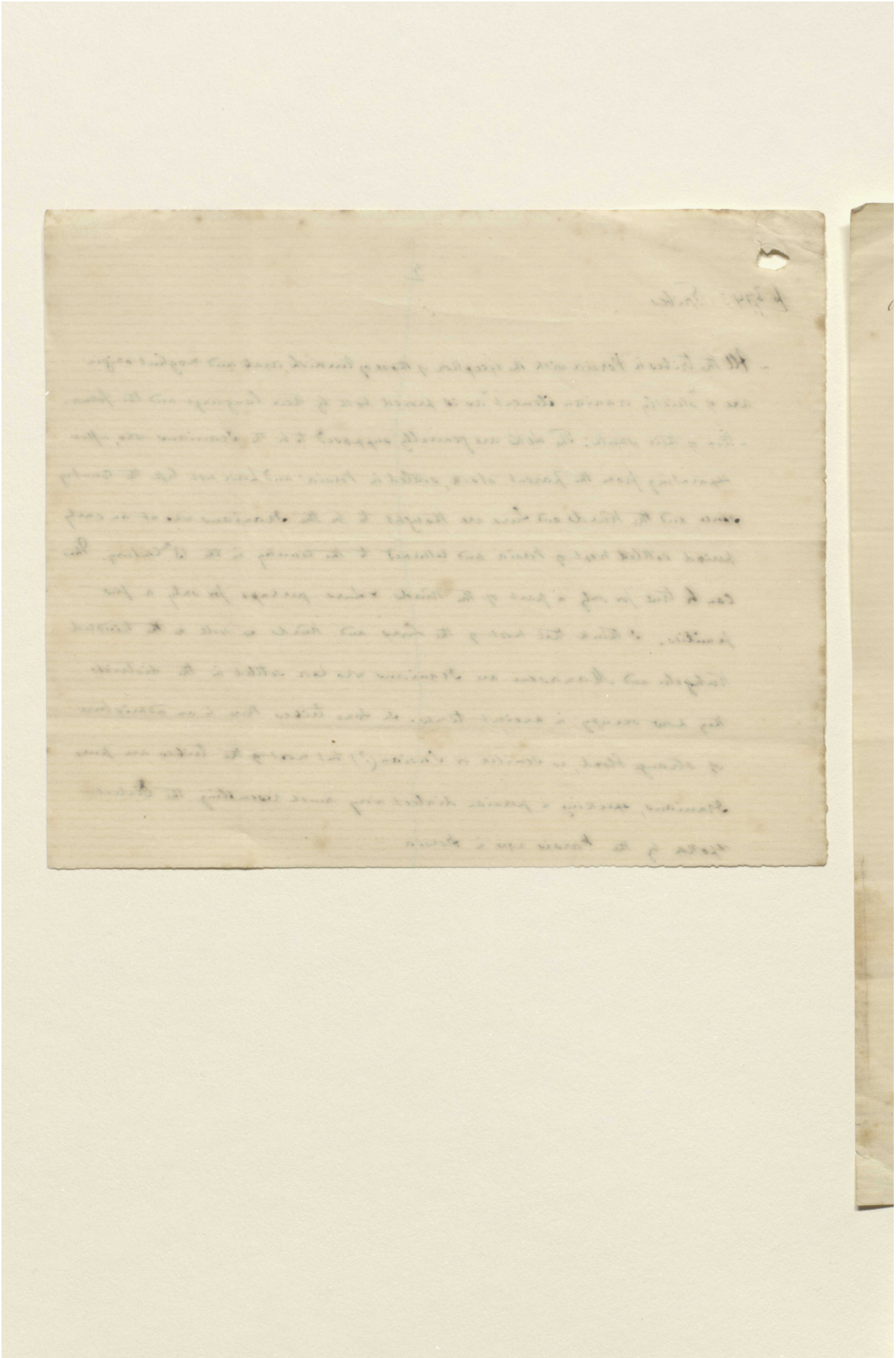

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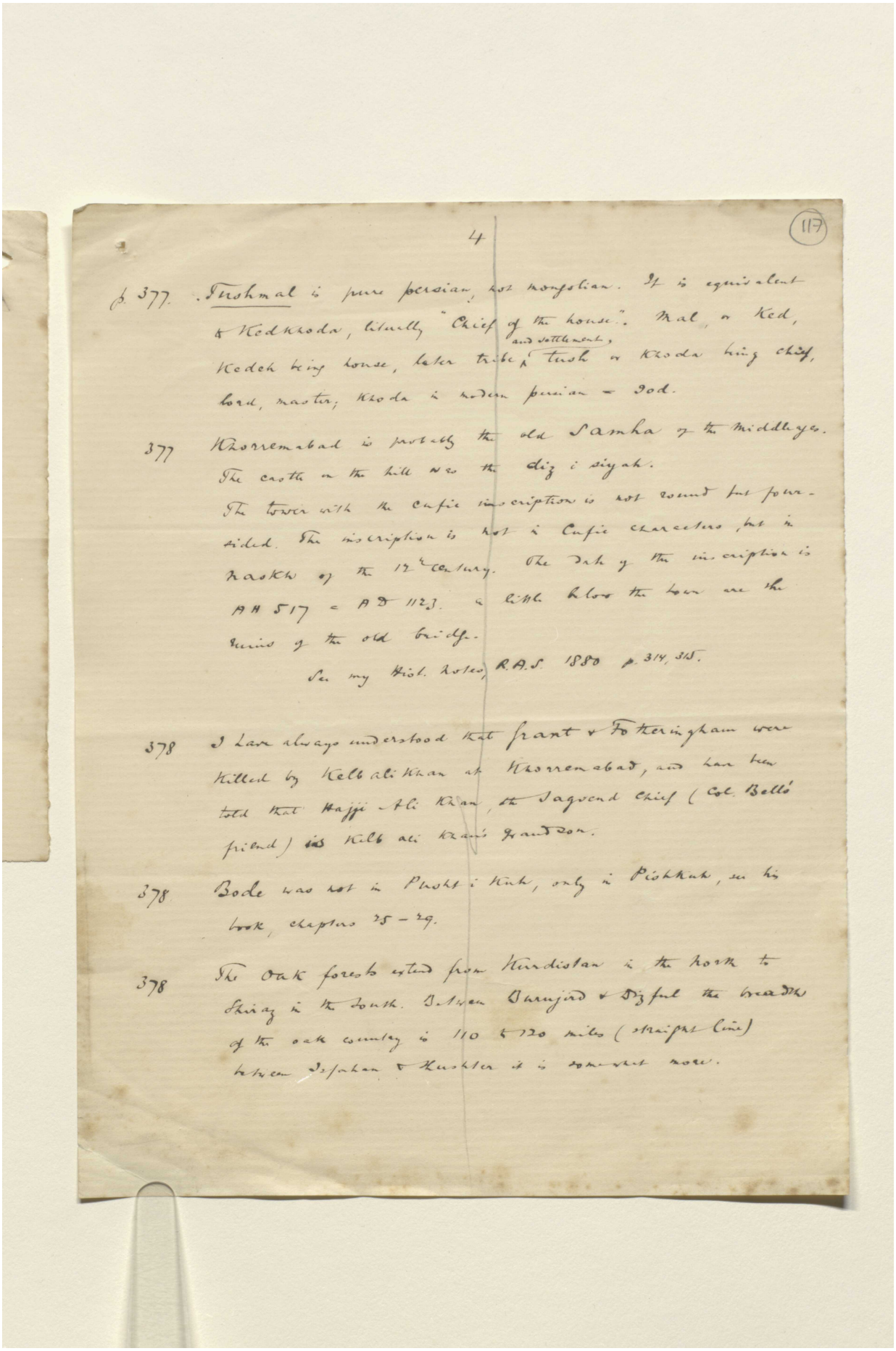

4 (117)

p. 377. Tushmal is pure persian, not mongolian. It is equivalent to Kedkhoda, literally "Chief of the house". Mal, or Ked, Kedeh being house, later tribe and settlement; Tush or Khoda being chief, lord, master; Khoda is modern persian = God.

377 Khorremabad is probably the old Samha of the middle ages. The castle on the hill was the diz i siyah. The tower with the cufic inscription is not round but four-sided. The inscription is not in Cufic characters, but in Naskhi of the 12th century. The date of the inscription is AH 517 = AD 1123. A little below the town are the ruins of the old bridge.

See my Hist. Notes, R.A.S. 1880 p. 314, 315.

378 I have always understood that Grant & Fotheringham were killed by Kelb ali Khan at Khorremabad, and have been told that Hajji Ali Khan, the Sagvend chief (Col. Bell's friend) was Kelb ali Khan's grandson.

378 Bode was not in Pusht i Kuh, only in Pishkuh, see his book, chapters 25 – 29.

378 The Oak forests extend from Kurdistan in the North to Shiraz in the South. Between Burujird & Dizful the breadth of the oak country is 110 & 120 miles (straight line) between Isfahan & Kuhkler it is somewhat more.

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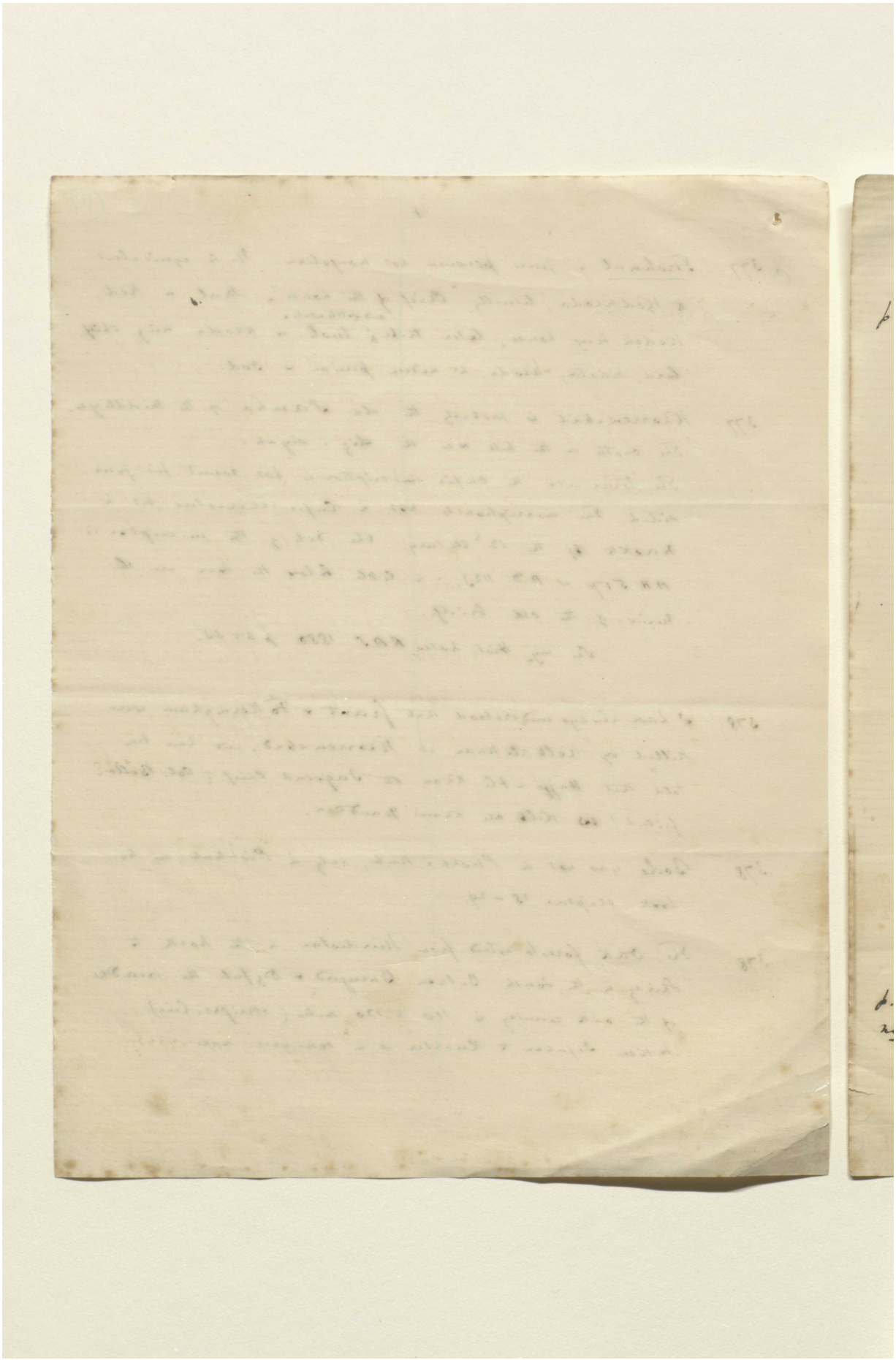

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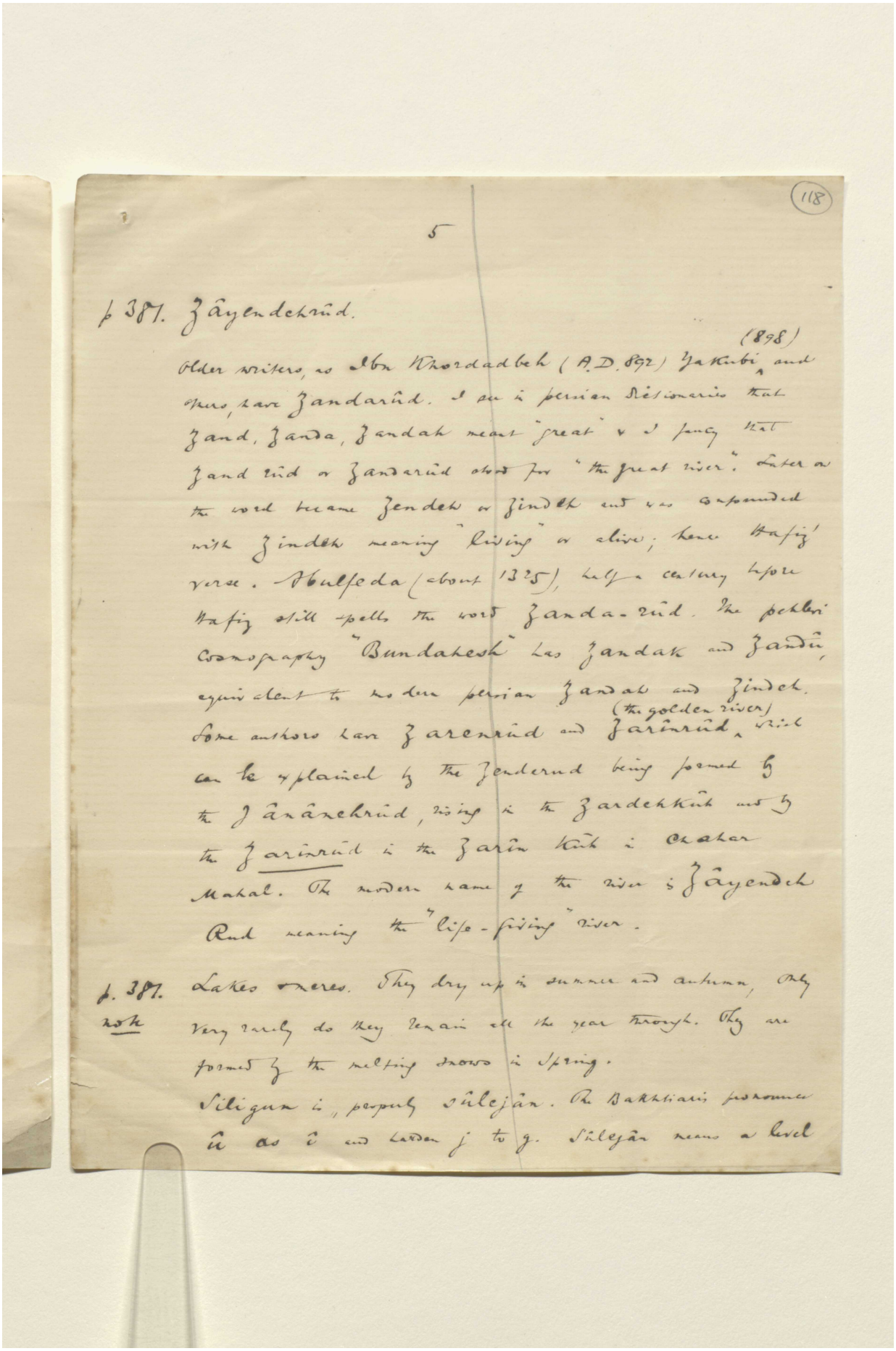

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5

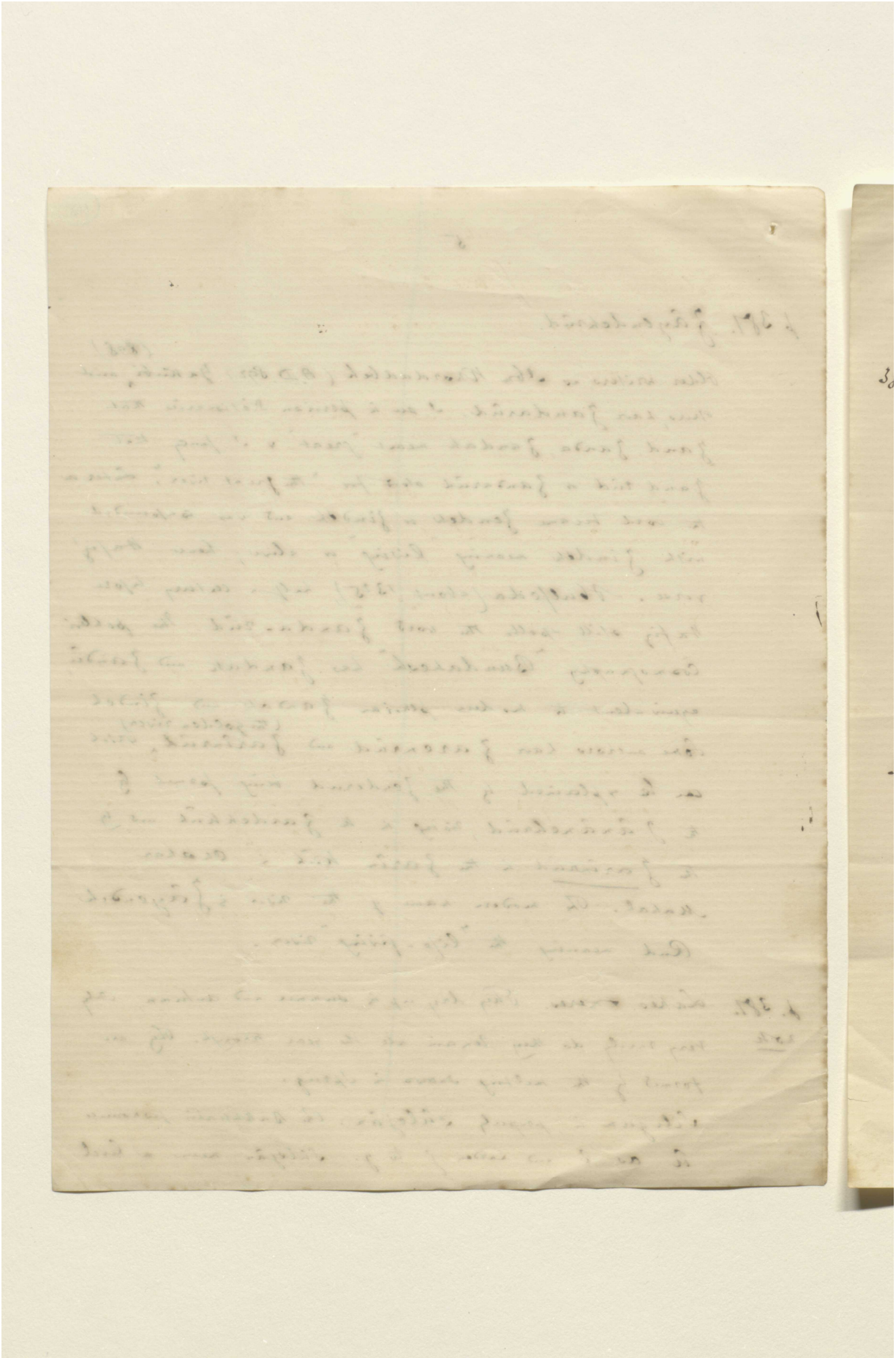
p. 387. Zâyendehrûd.

(898)

Older writers, as Ibn Khordadbeh (A.D. 892) Yakubi, and others, have Zandarûd. I am in Persian Dictionaries that Zand, Zanda, Zandak mean "great" & I fancy that Zand rûd or Zandarûd stood for "the great river". Later on the word became Zendeh or Zindeh and was expounded with Zindeh meaning "living" or alive; hence Hafiz' verse. Abulfeda (about 1325), half a century before Hafiz still spells the word Zanda-rûd. The pehlvi Cosmography "Bundahesh" has Zandak and Zandû, equivalent to modern persian Zandak and Zindeh. Some authors have Zarenrûd and Zarînrûd, (the golden river) which can be explained by the Zenderud being formed by the Zânâvehrûd, rising in the Zardehkûh and by the Zarînrûd in the Zarîn Kûh in Oraba Makal. The modern name of the river is Zâyendeh Rud meaning the "life-giving" river.

p. 387. 20th Lakes meres. They dry up in summer and autumn, only very rarely do they remain all the year through. They are formed by the melting snows in Spring.

Siligun is, properly Sûlejân. The Bakhtiaris pronounce û as î and harden j to g. Sûlejân means a level



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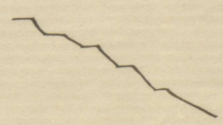
plain on which the ~~West~~ Choghân game is played. Choghân is the game now called polo—by us.

381. Mahallat is, here, a misnomer; for "Mahallat" now stands for a district West of Kashan and about half way between Isfahan & Savah.

The Isfahan province has ~~[illegible]~~ eight "Mahallehs", four form the "Chahar Mahal" district, not the Chahar Mahals, the other four being Samiram, Jarkuyeh, ardistan & Kuhpayeh, situated S., S.E, N.E and E of Isfahan. When one speaks of "Mahallat" one means the district West of Kashan, with principal place Mahallat.

381. The winter quarters of the Atabegs of Luristan were at Idej.

ib. note. The κλιμαξ μεγάλη of Pliny (VI, 29) and other writers is, I think, one of the passages from the Gulf to Fars. It cannot be the Shushter-Isfahan road, which does not lead to Persepolis. The "steep flight of stairs" may perhaps be the succession of passes on the Shiraz-Bushire road, three or four huge steps from the highlands to the plain, or one of the passes, say the Malû, where even now the road is:



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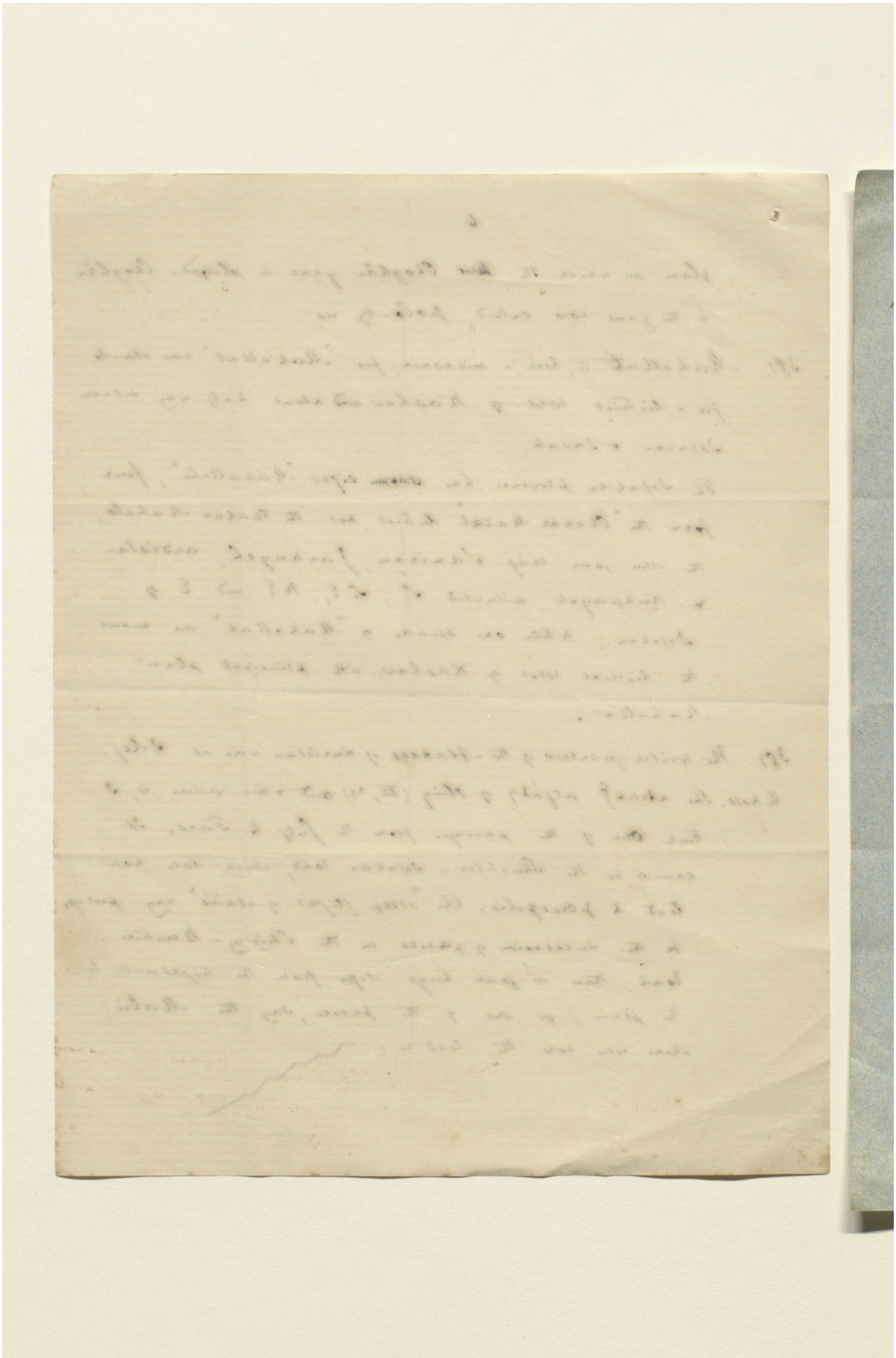

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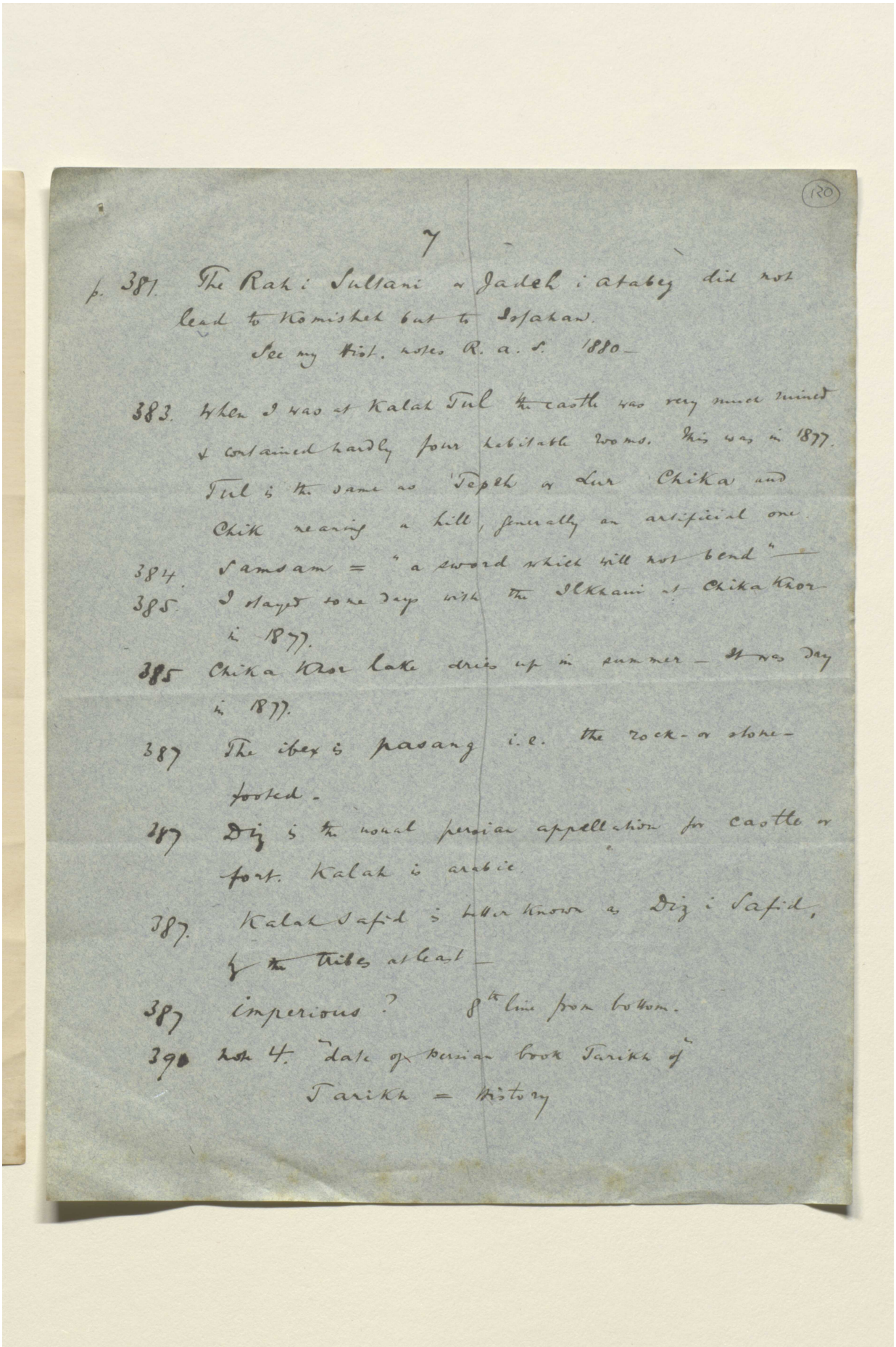

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p. 387 The Rah i Sultani v Jadeh i atabey did not lead to Komisheh but to Sofakan.
See my Hist. notes R. a. S. 1880–

383. When I was at Kalat Tul the castle was very much ruined & contained hardly four habitable rooms. This was in 1877. Tul is the same as Tepeh or Kur Chika and Chik nearing a hill, generally an artificial one.

384. Samsam = "a sword which will not bend"—

385. I stayed some days with the Ilkhani at Chika Khor in 1877.

385 Chika Khor lake dries up in summer – It was dry in 1877.

387 The ibex is pasang i.e. the rock- or stone-footed.

387 Diz is the usual persian appellation for castle or fort. Kalat is arabic.

387. Kalat Safid is better known as Diz i Safid, by the tribes at least –

387 imperious ? 8th line from bottom.

390 Note 4. "date of persian book Tarikh of"
Tarikh = History

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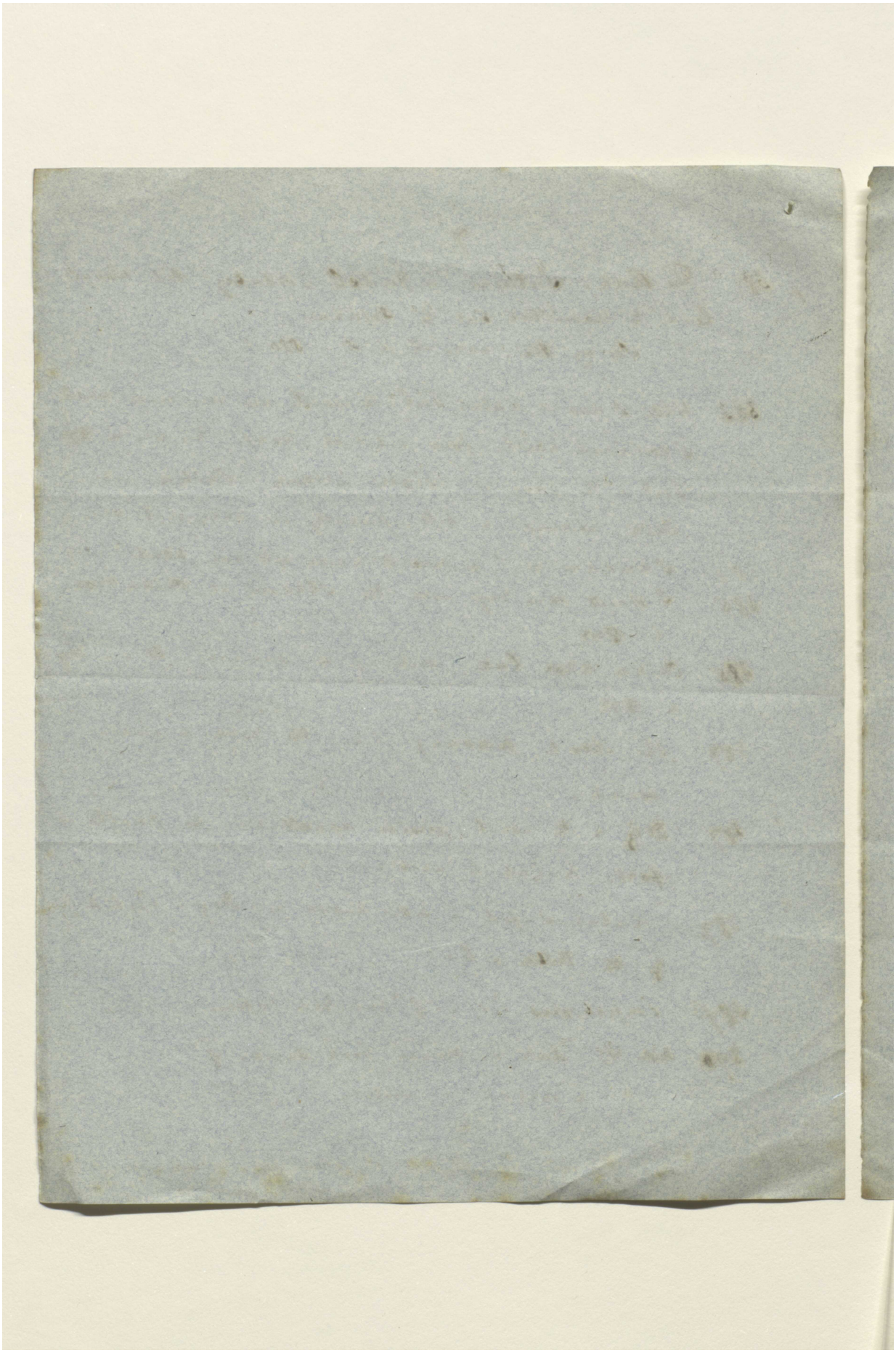

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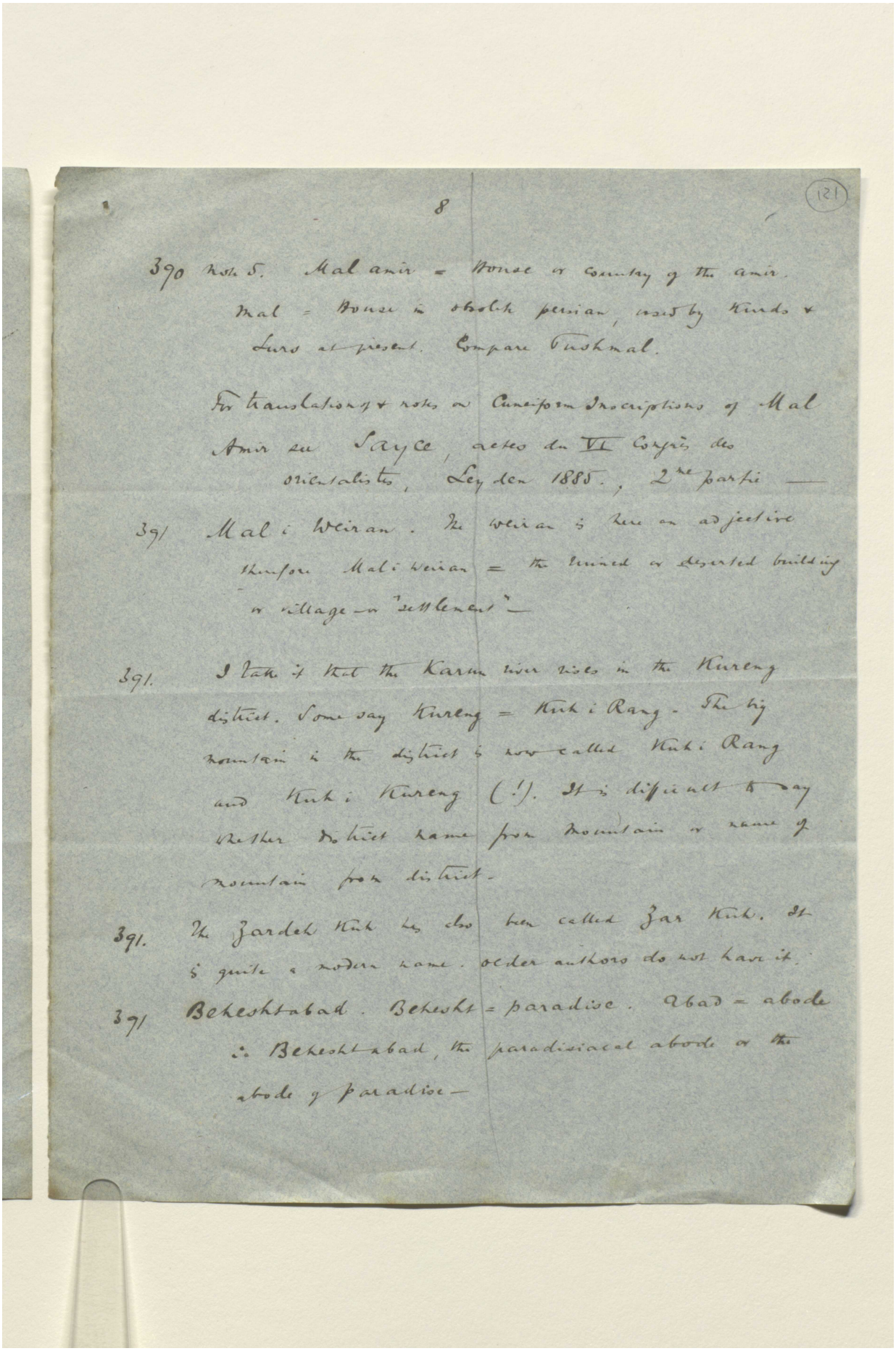
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [121r] (242/1386)



390 Note 5. Mal amir = House or country of the amir.
Mal = House in obsolete persian, used by Kurds & Lurs at present. Compare Tushmal.

For translation of & notes on Cuneiform Inscriptions of Mal Amir see Sayce, actes du VI Congrès des orientalistes, Leyden 1885., 2me partie —

391 Mal i Weiran. The Weiran is here an adjective therefore Mal i Weiran = the ruined or deserted building or village — or "settlement" —

391. I take it that the Karun river rises in the Kureng district. Some say Kureng = Kuh i Rang. The big mountain in the district is now called Kuh i Rang and Kuh i Kureng (!). It is difficult to say whether district name from mountain or name of mountain from district.

391. The Zardeh Kuh has also been called Zar Kuh. It is quite a modern name. Older authors do not have it.

391 Beheshtabad. Behesht = paradise. Abad = abode ∴ Beheshtabad, the paradisiacal abode or the abode of paradise —

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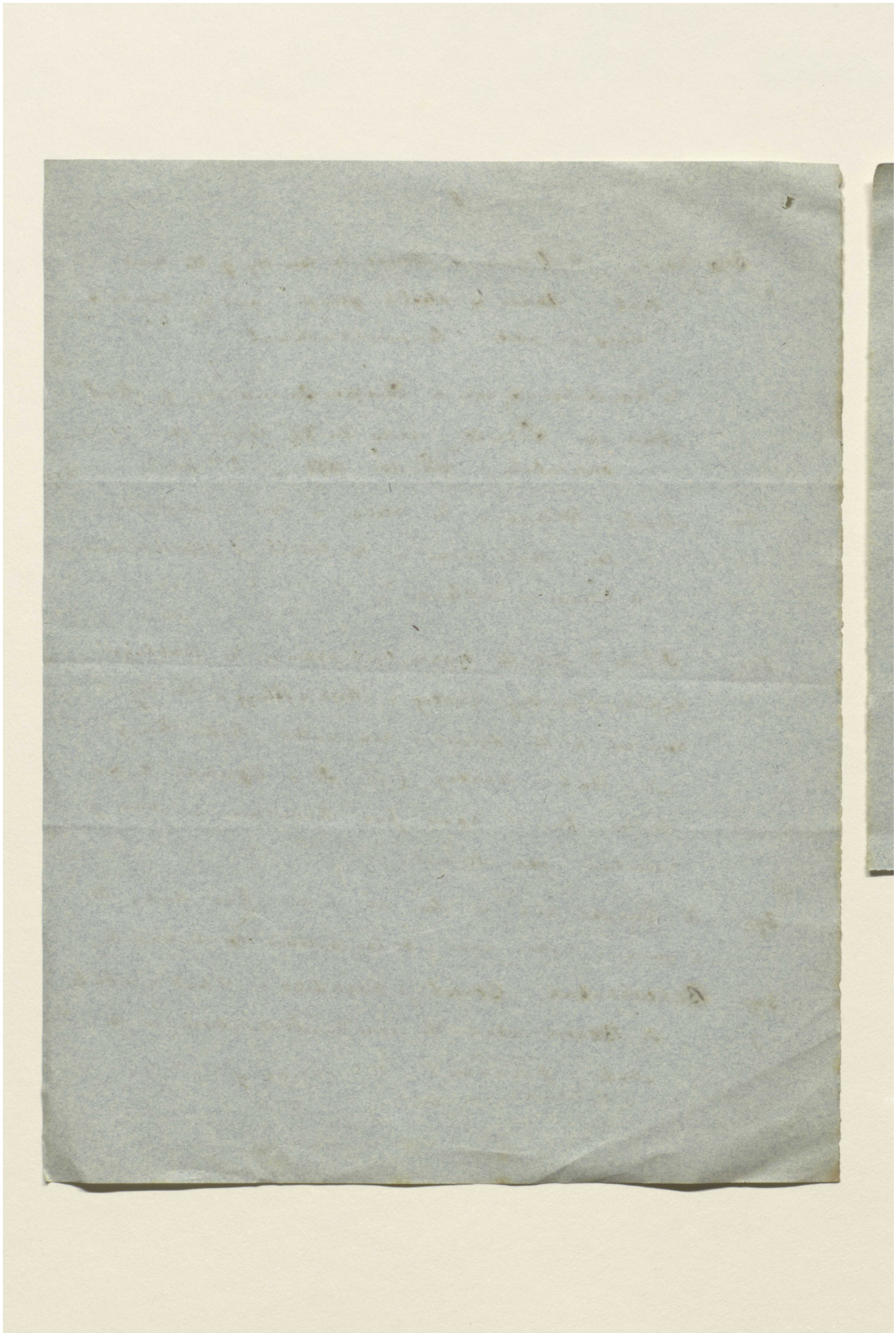

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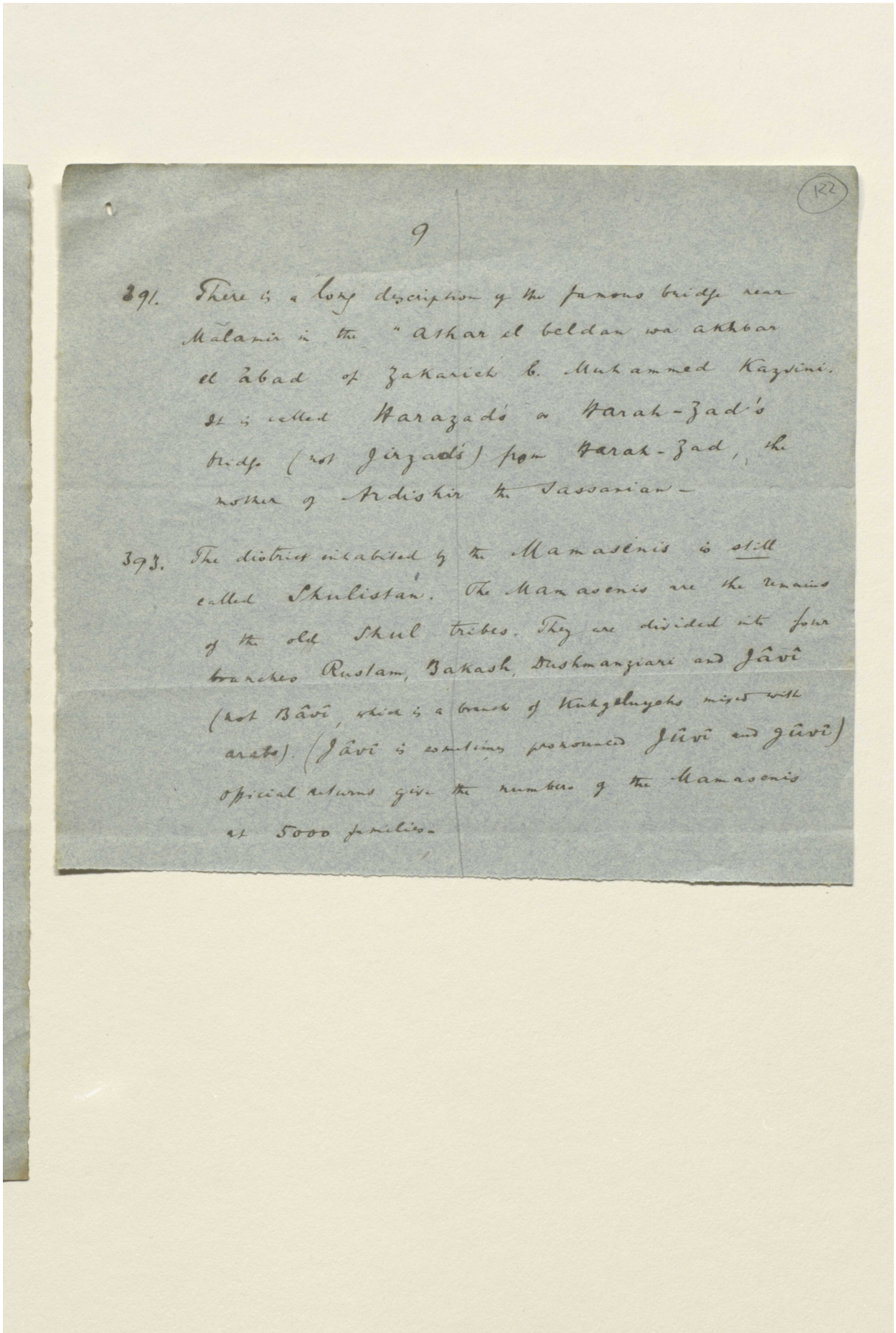

9

391. There is a long description of the famous bridge near Malamir in the "athar el beldan wa akhbar el ibad of Zakariah b. Muhammed Kazvini. It is called Warazad's or Warak-Zad's bridge (not Jirzad's) from Warak-Zad, the mother of Ardishir the Sassanian.

393. The district inhabited by the Mamasenis is still called Khulistan. The Mamasenis are the remains of the old Khul tribes. They are divided into four branches Rustam, Bakash, Dushmanziari and Jâvi (not Bâvi, which is a branch of Kuhgeluyehs mixed with arabs). (Jâvi is sometimes pronounced Jûvi and gûvi) Official returns give the number of the Mamasenis at 5000 families.

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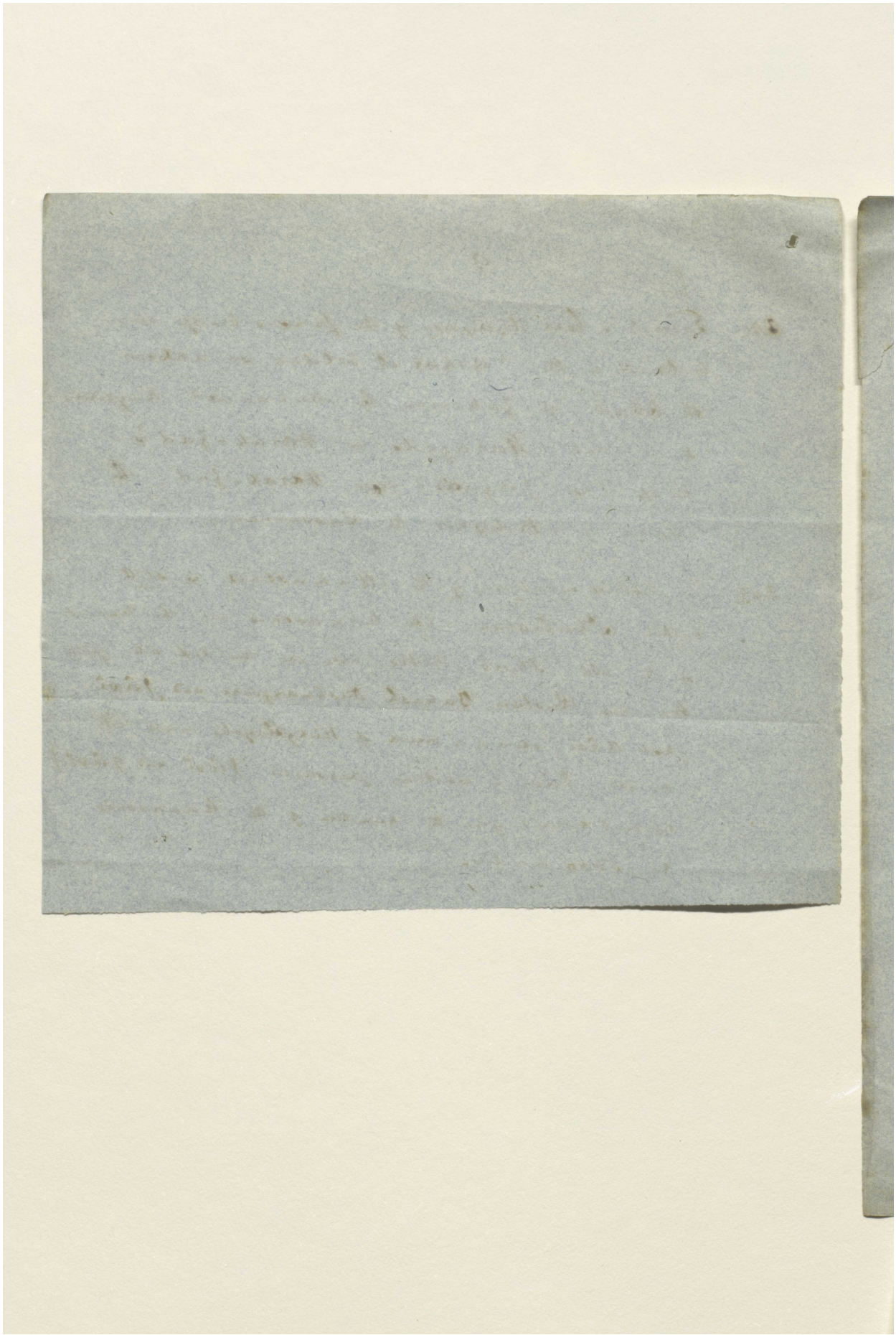

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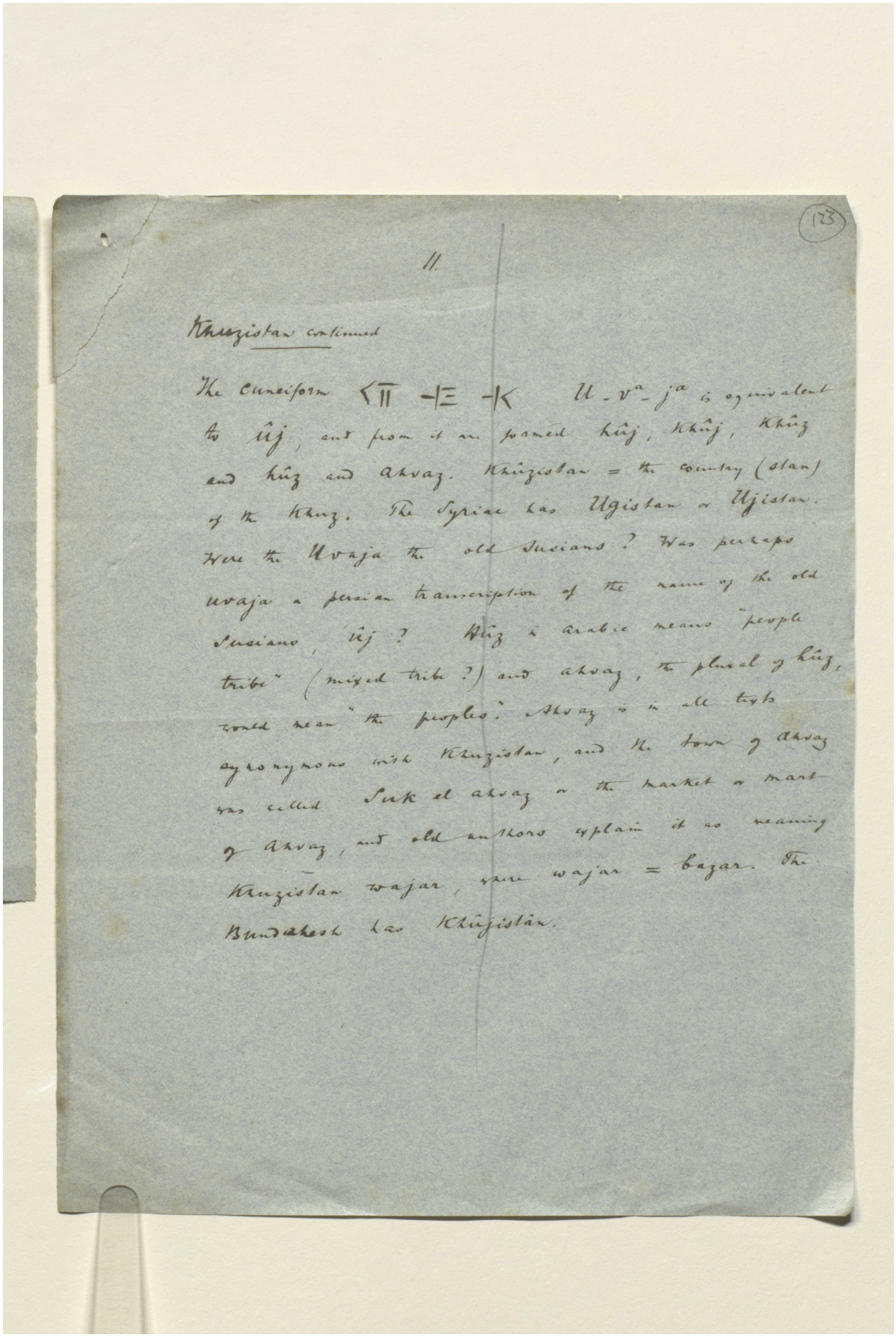

(123)

11.

Khuzistan continued

The cuneiform 𒌋𒁹 𒀀𒁹 𒀀𒌋 U-v^a-j^a is equivalent to ûj, and from it are formed hûj, Khûj, Khûz and hûz and ahvaz. Khûzistan = the country (stan) of the Khuz. The Syriac has Ugistan or Ujistan. Were the Uvaja the old Susians? Was perhaps uvaja a persian transcription of the name of the old Susians, ûj? Hûz in arabic means "people tribe" (mixed tribe?) and ahvaz, the plural of hûz, would mean "the peoples". Ahvaz is in all texts synonymous with Khuzistan, and the town of ahvaz was called Suk el ahvaz or the market or mart of ahvaz, and old authors explain it as meaning Khuzistan wajar, where wajar = bazar. The Bundahesh has Khûjistân.

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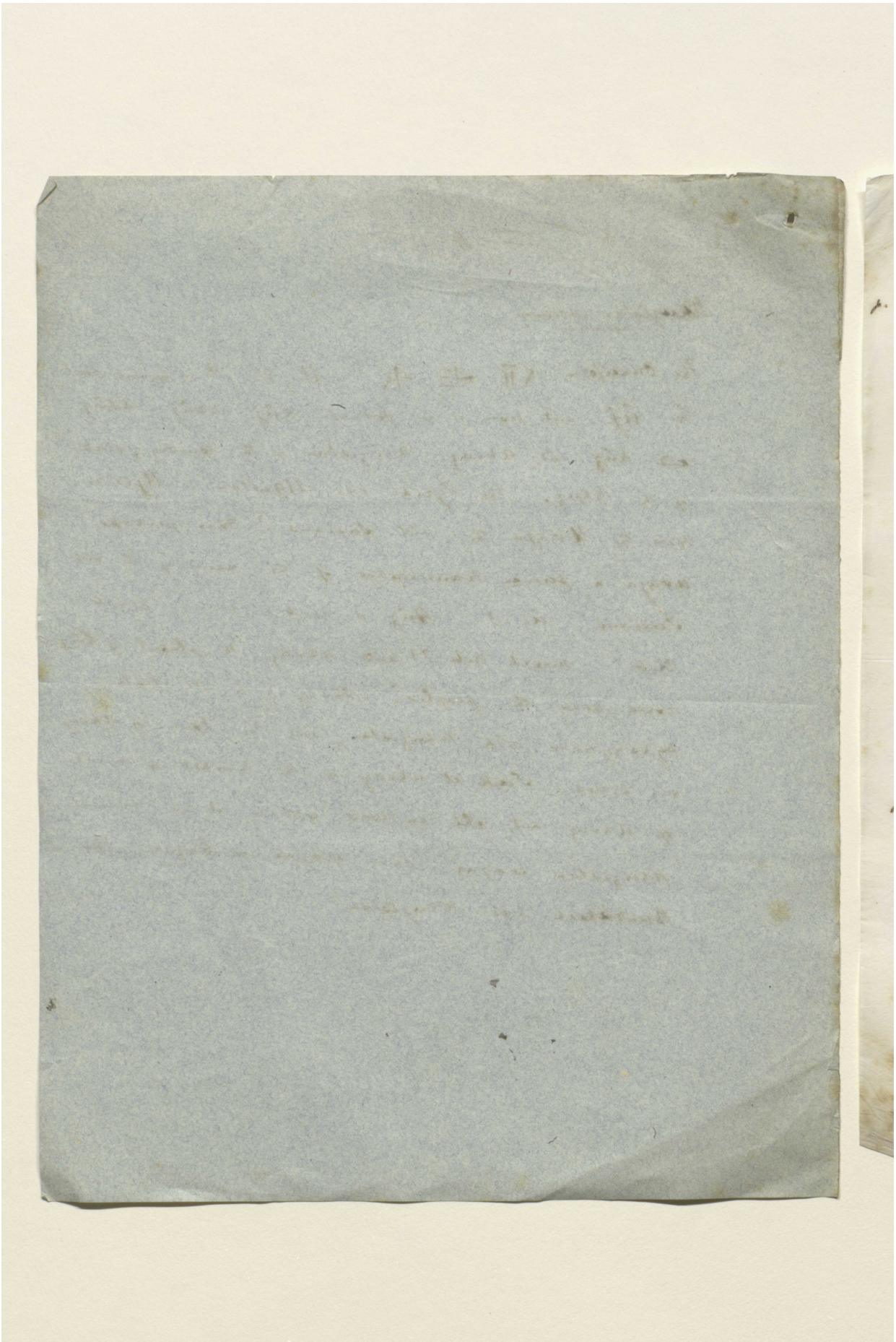

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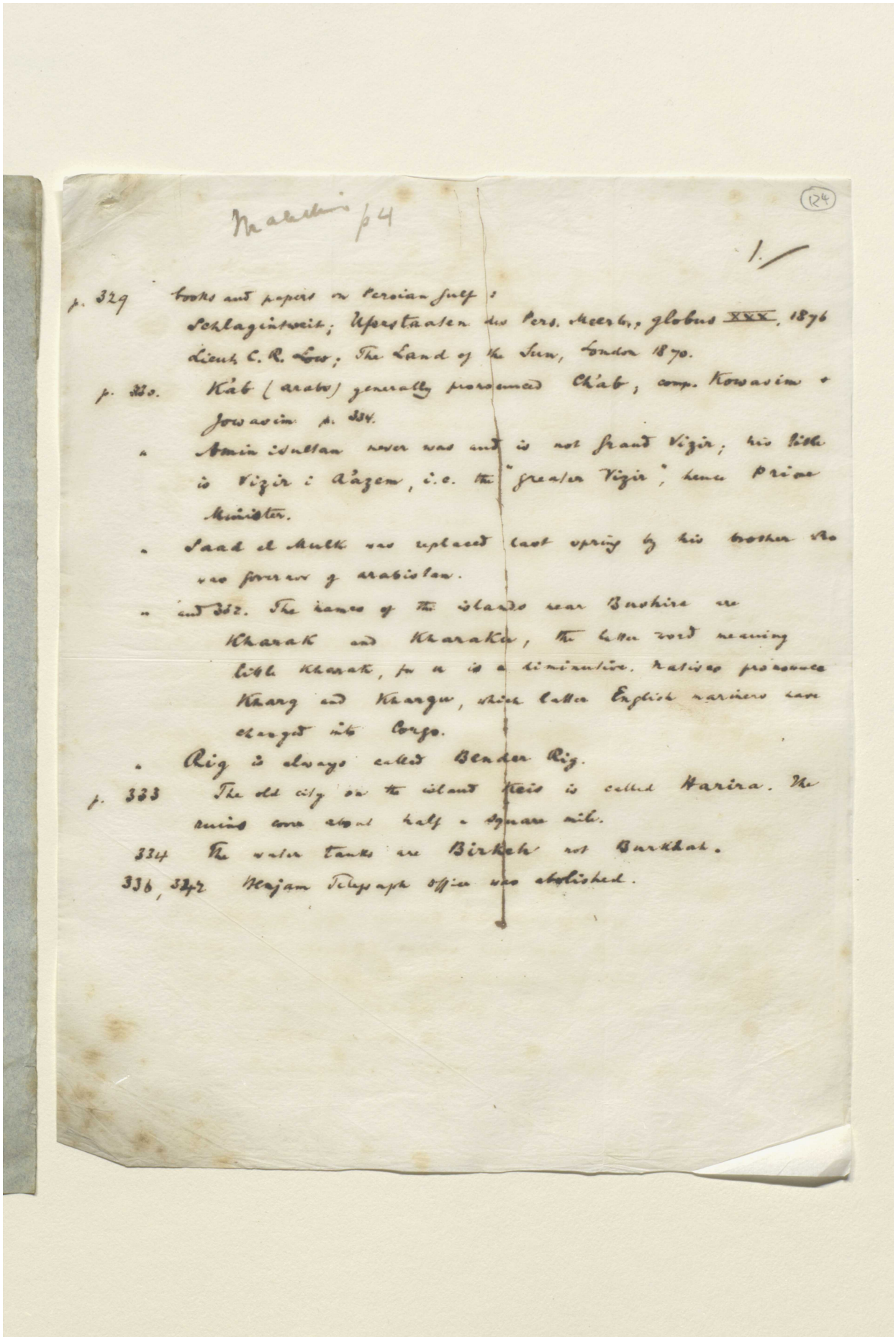

Malcolm p 4

(124)

1.

p. 329 books and papers on Persian Gulf:
Schlagintweit; Upersteasen des Pers. Meerb., globus XXX, 1876
Lieut C. R. Low; The Land of the Sun, London 1870.

p. 330. Kab (arabic) generally pronounced Ch'ab, comp. Kowasim + Jowasim p. 334.

" Amin Sultan never was and is not grand Vizir; his title is Vizir i Aazem, i.e. the "greater Vizir", hence Prime Minister.

" Saad el Mulk was replaced last spring by his brother who was former g arabistan.

" and 332. The names of the islands near Bushire are Kharak and Kharaka, the latter word meaning little Kharak, for it is a diminutive. Natives pronounce Kharg and Khargu, which latter English mariners have changed into Cargo.

" Rig is always called Bender Rig.

p. 333 The old city on the island Kais is called Harira. The ruins are about half a square mile.

334 The water tanks are Birkeh not Barkhat.

336, 342 Nejam Telegraph office was abolished.

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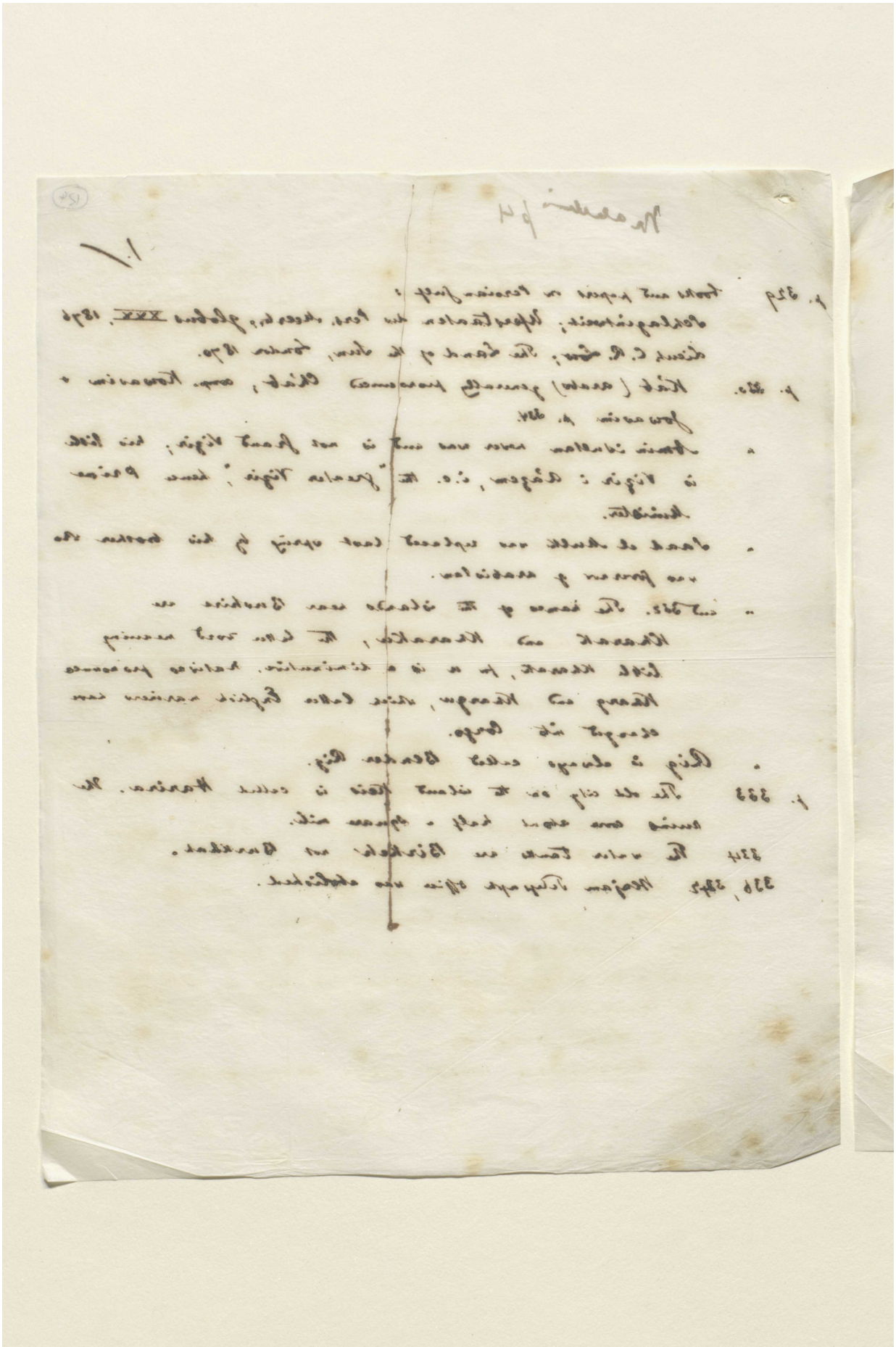

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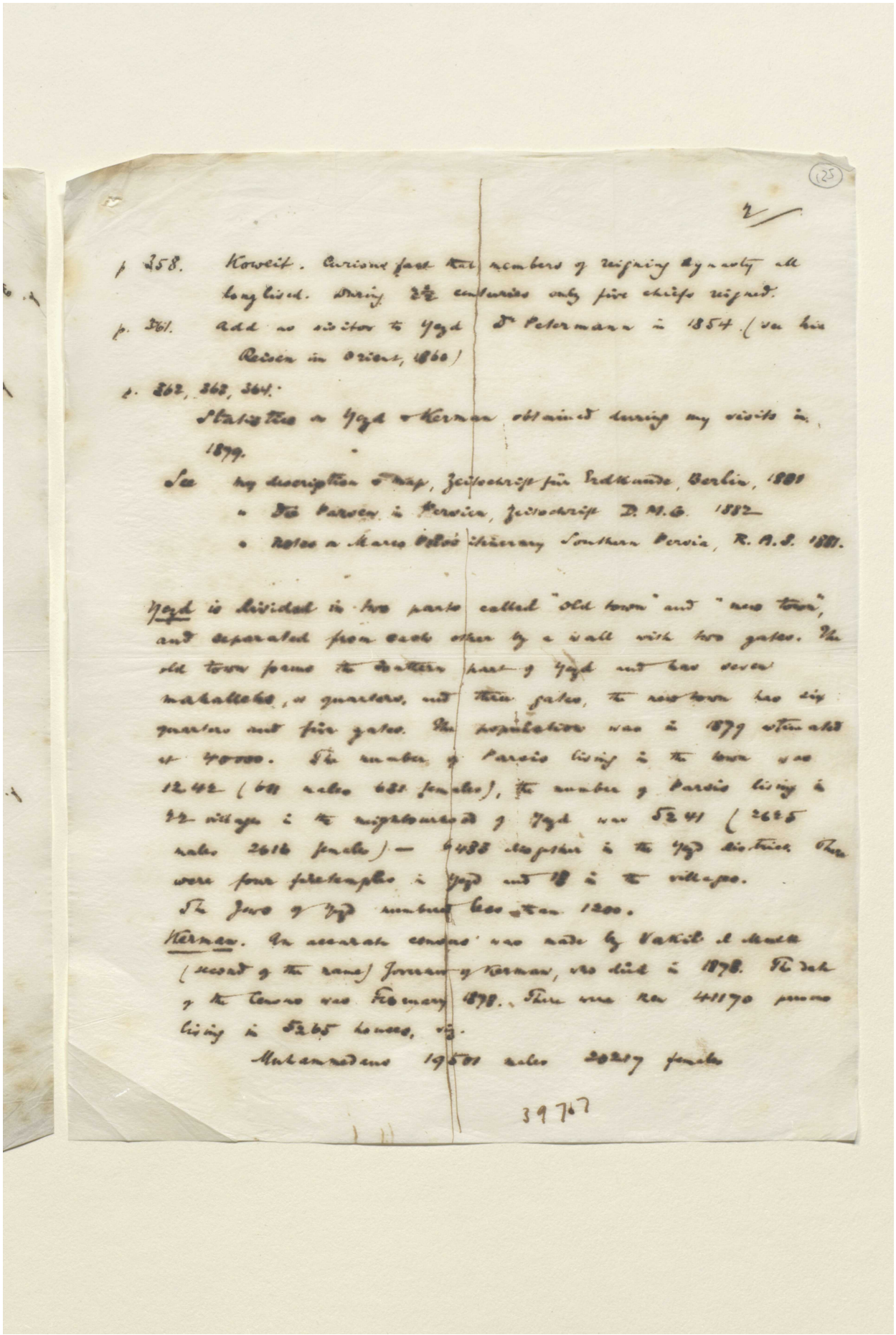


p. 358. Koweit. Curious fact that members of reigning dynasty all long lived. During 2½ centuries only five chiefs reigned.

p. 361. Add as visitor to Yezd Dr Petermann in 1854. (in his Reisen in Orient, 1860)

p. 362, 363, 364.

Statistics of Yezd & Kerman obtained during my visits in 1879.

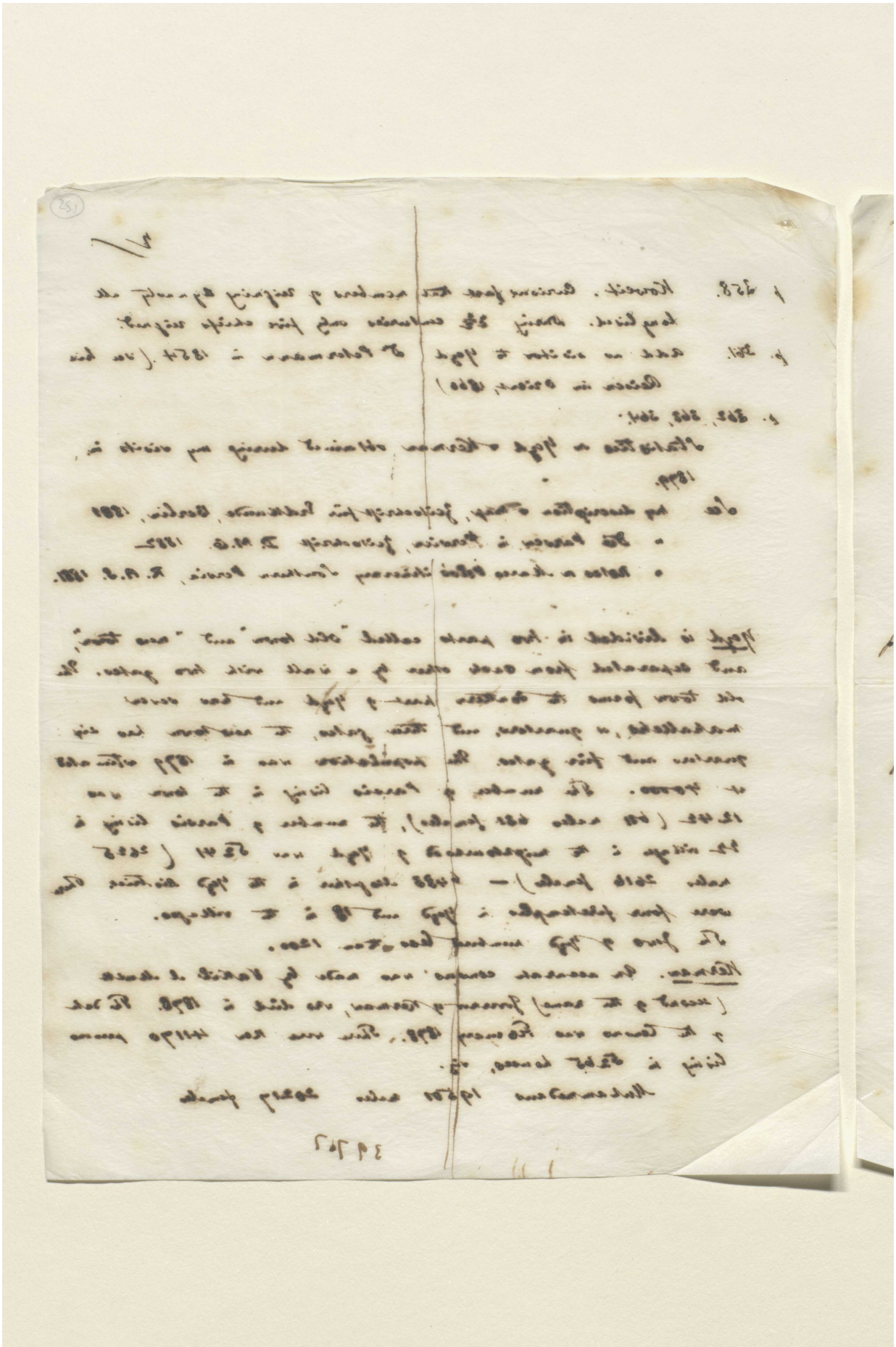
See my description of map, Zeitschrift für Erdkunde, Berlin, 1881
" Die Parsen in Persien, Zeitschrift D. M.G. 1882
" Notes on Marco Polo's itinerary Southern Persia, R. A.S. 1881.

Yezd is divided in two parts called "old town" and "new town", and separated from each other by a wall with two gates. The old town forms the better part of Yezd and has seven mahalleh, or quarters, and three gates, the new town has six quarters and five gates. The population was in 1879 estimated at 40000. The number of Parsis living in the town was 1242 (681 males 681 females), the number of Parsis living in 22 villages in the neighbourhood of Yezd was 5241 (2625 males 2616 females) — 6483 altogether in the Yezd district. There were four fireTemples in Yezd and 18 in the villages.
The Jews of Yezd number between 1200.

Kerman. An accurate census was made by Vakil el Mulk (head of the name) Jewish of Kerman, who died in 1878. The date of the census was February 1878. There was then 41170 persons living in 5265 houses, viz.

Mohammedans 19501 males 20217 females

39767



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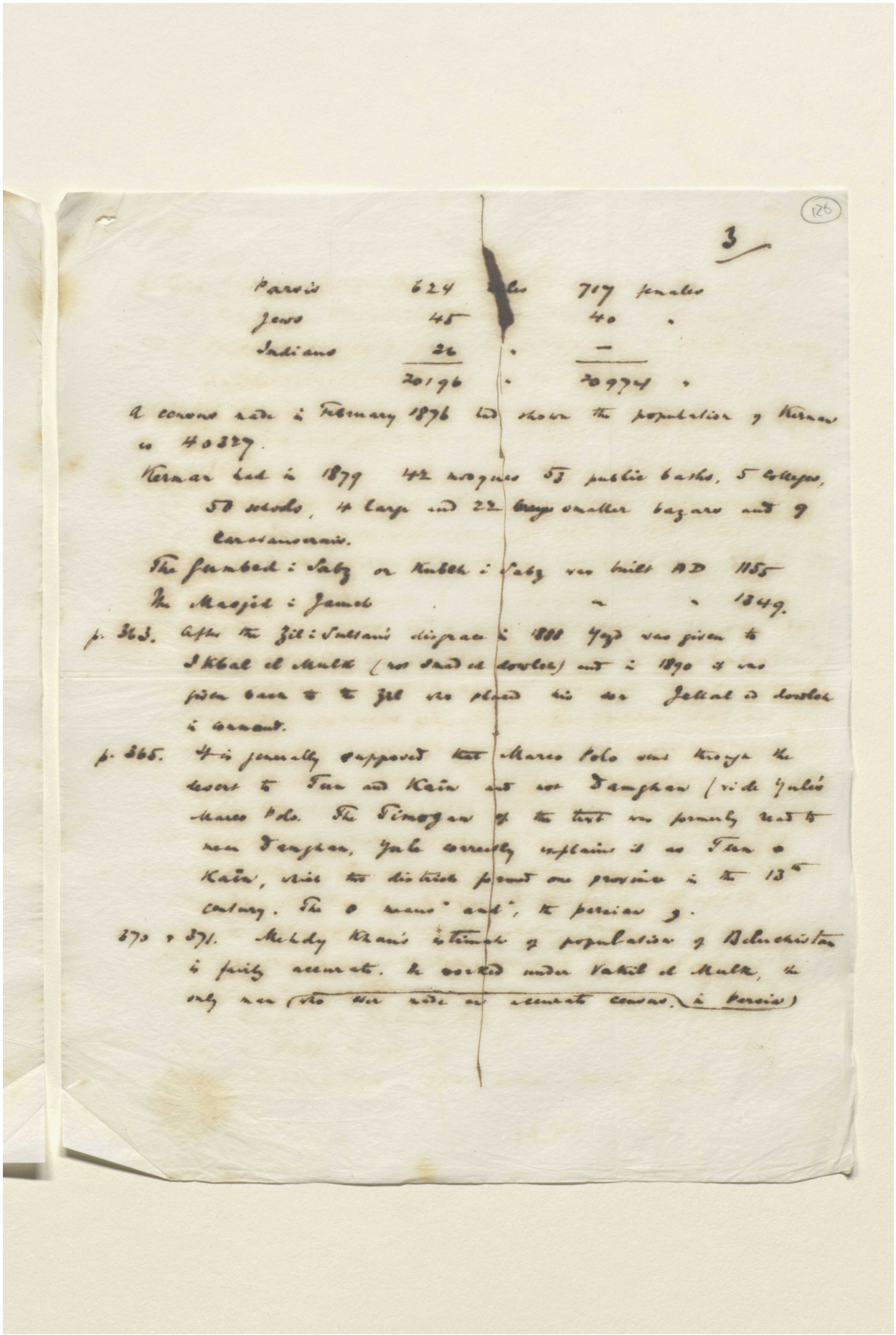

(126)

3

Parsis	624 males	717 females	
Jews	45	40	"
Indians	26	—	
	20196	20974	"

A census made in February 1876 had shown the population of Kerman as 40327.

Kerman had in 1879 42 mosques 53 public baths, 5 colleges, 50 schools, 4 large and 22 ~~[illegible]~~ smaller bazars and 9 caravanserais.

The Gumbed i Sabz or Kubeh i Sabz was built AD 1155

The Masjid i Jameh " " 1349.

p. 363. After the Zil i Sultan's disgrace in 1888 Yezd was given to Ikbal el Mulk (not Imad ed dowleh) and in 1890 it was given back to the Zil who placed his son Jellal ed dowleh in command.

p. 365. It is generally supposed that Marco Polo went through the desert to Tun and Kain and not Damghan (vide Yule's Marco Polo. The Timogan of the text was formerly read to mean Damghan, Yule correctly explains it as Tun o Kain, which two districts formed one province in the 13th century. The o means "and", the persian g.

370 & 371. Mehdy Khan's estimate of population of Beluchistan is fairly accurate. He worked under Vakil el Mulk, the only man (who ever made an accurate census in Persia)

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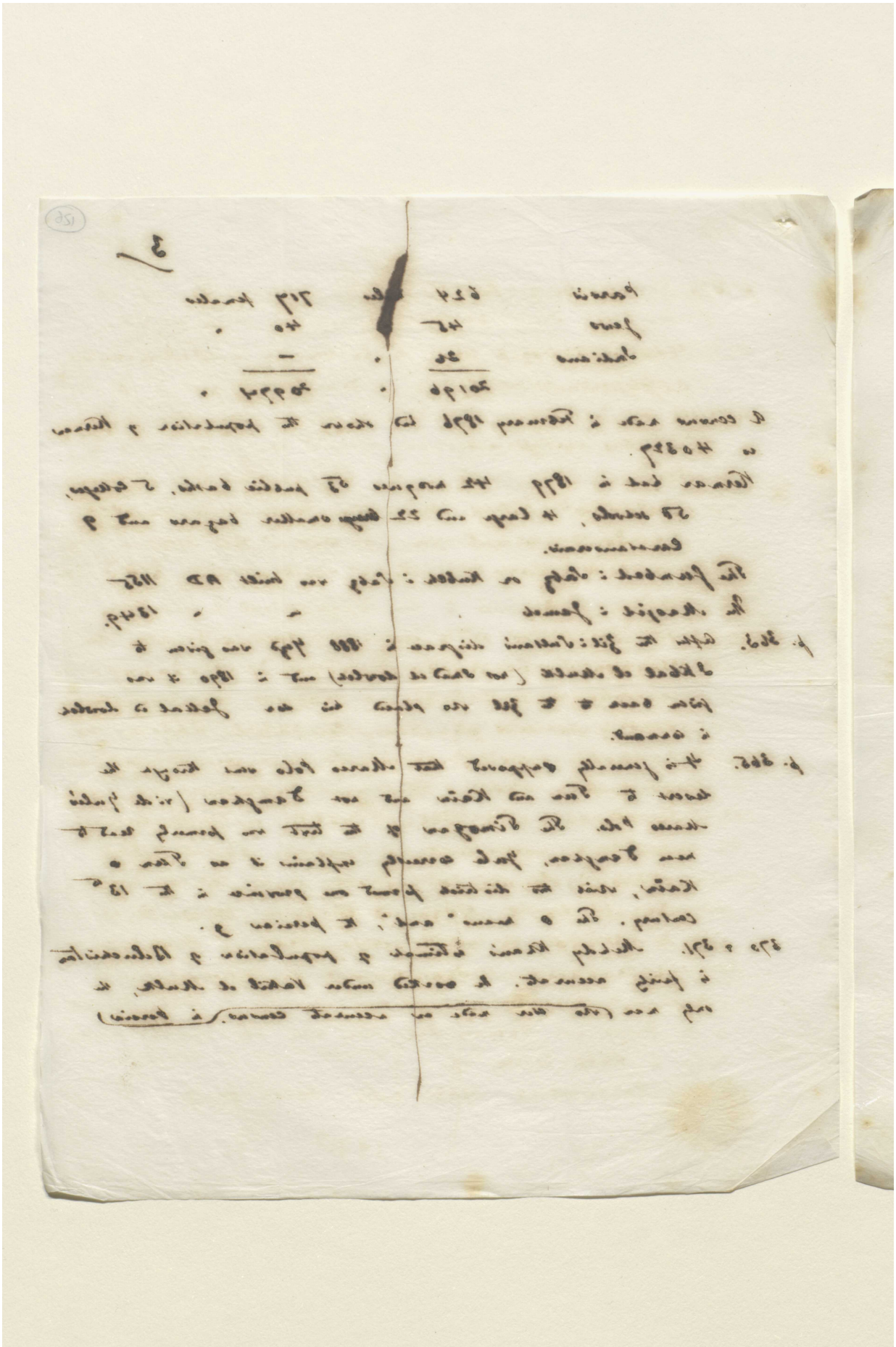

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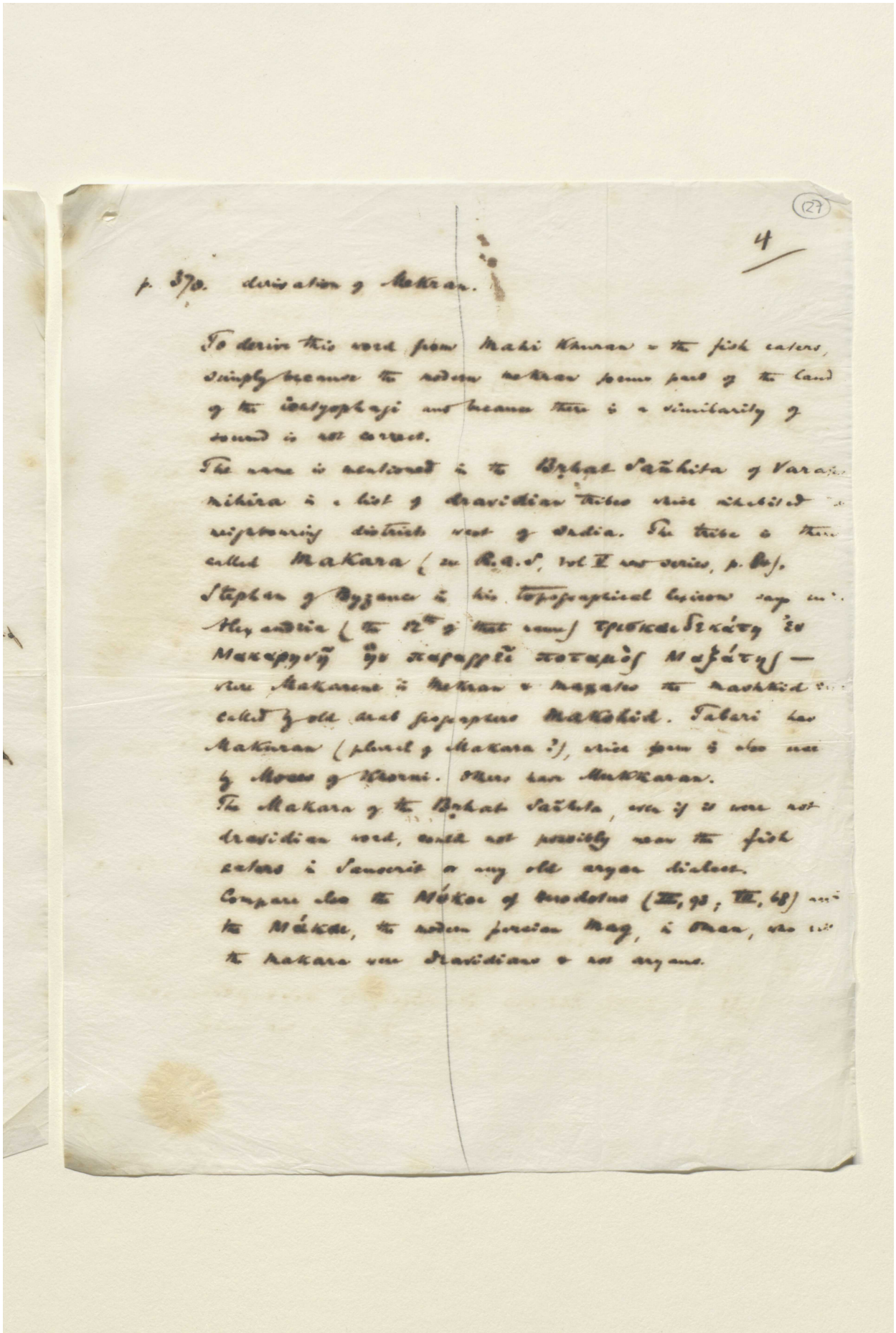

(127)

4

p. 370. derivation of Mekran.

To derive this word from Mahi Khuran = the fish eaters, simply because the modern Mekran forms part of the land of the Ichtyophagi and because there is a similarity of sound is not correct.

The name is mentioned in the Bṛhat Sañhita of Varaha Mihira in a list of dravidian tribes which inhabited the neighbouring districts west of India. The tribe is there called Makara (see R.A.S. vol V new series, p. 84).

Stephan of Byzance in his topographical lexicon says in Alexandria (the 12th of that name) τρισκαιδεκάτη ἐν Μακαρηνῇ ἣν παραρρεῖ ποταμὸς Μαξάτης — where Makarene is Mekran & Maxates the Mashkid called by old arab geographers Makshid. Tabari has Makuran (plural of Makara ?), which form is also used by Moses of Khorni. Others have Mukkaran.

The Makara of the Bṛhat Sañhita, even if it were not dravidian word, could not possibly mean the fish eaters in Sanscrit or any old aryan dialect.

Compare also the Μύκοι of Herodotus (III, 93; VII, 68) and the Μάκαι, the modern persian Mag, in Oman, who with the Makara were dravidians & not aryans.

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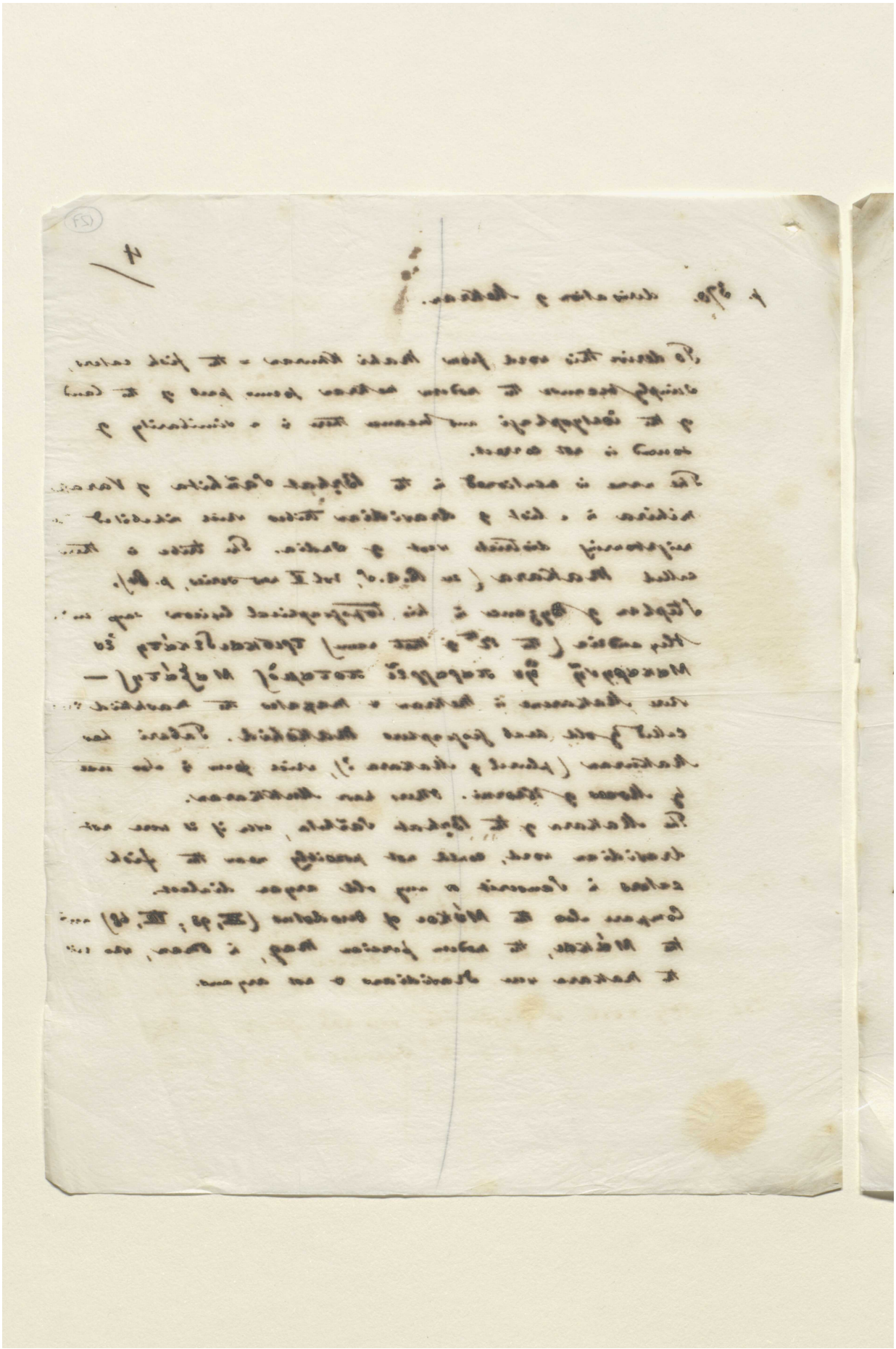

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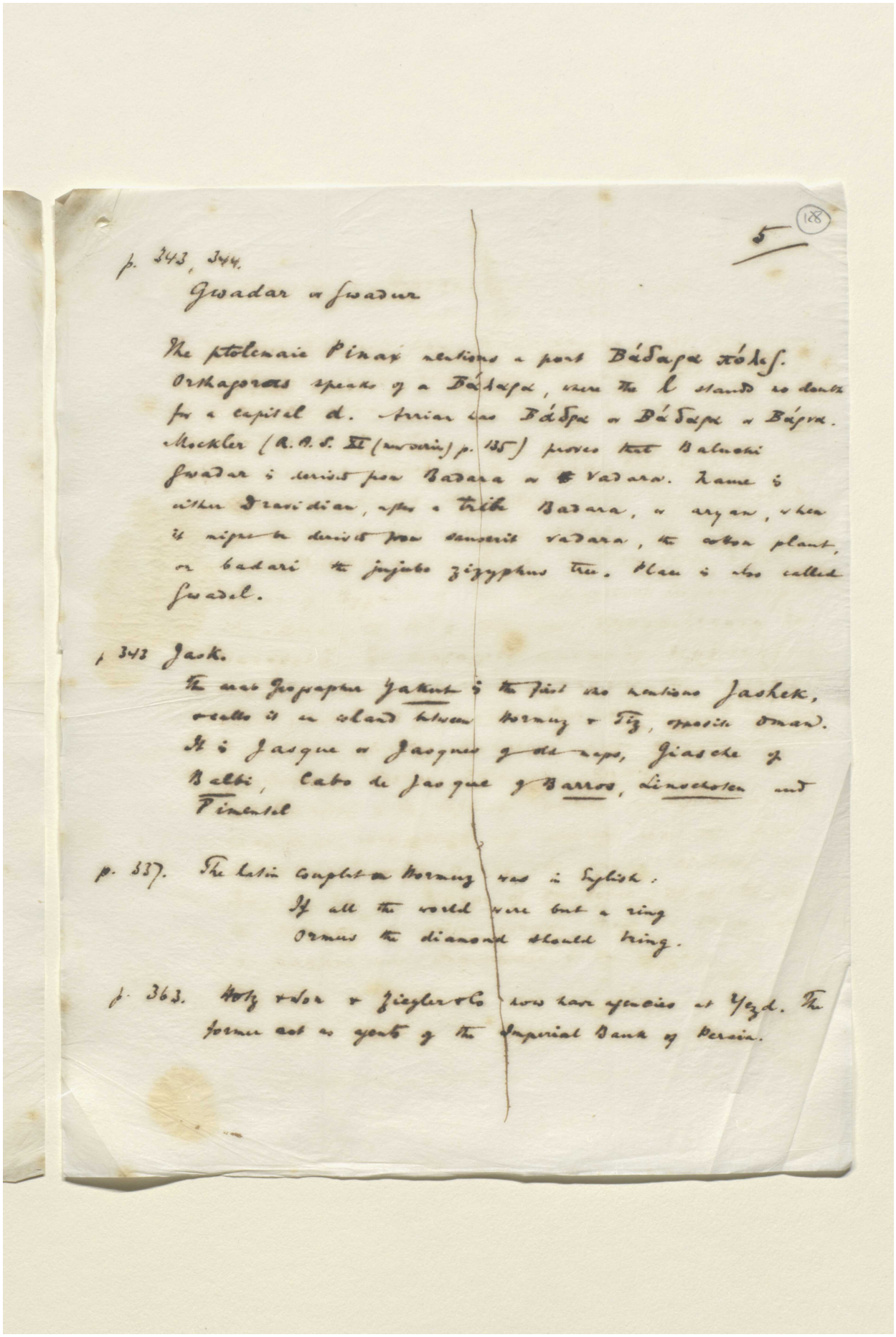
5 (128)

p. 343, 344.

Gwadar or Gwadur



The ptolemaic Pinax mentions a port Βάδαρα πόλις. Orthagoras speaks of a Βάλαρα, where the l stands no doubt for a capital d. Arrian has Βάδρα or Βάδαρα or Βάρνα. Mockler (R.A.S. XI (new series) p. 135) proves that Baluchi Gwadar is derived from Badara or Vadara. Name is either Dravidian, after a tribe Badara, or aryan, when it might be derived from sanscrit vadara, the cotton plant, or badari the jujube zizyphus tree. Place is also called Gwadel.

p. 343 Jask.

The arab Geographer Yakut is the first who mentions Jashek, & calls it an island between Hormuz & Tiz, opposite Oman. It is Jasque or Jasques of old maps, Giasche of Balbi, Cabo de Jasque of Barros, Linschoten and Pimentel

p. 337. The latin couplet on Hormuz was in English:

If all the world were but a ring
Ormus the diamond should bring.

p. 363. Hotz & Son & Ziegler & Co now have agencies at Yezd. The former act as agents of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

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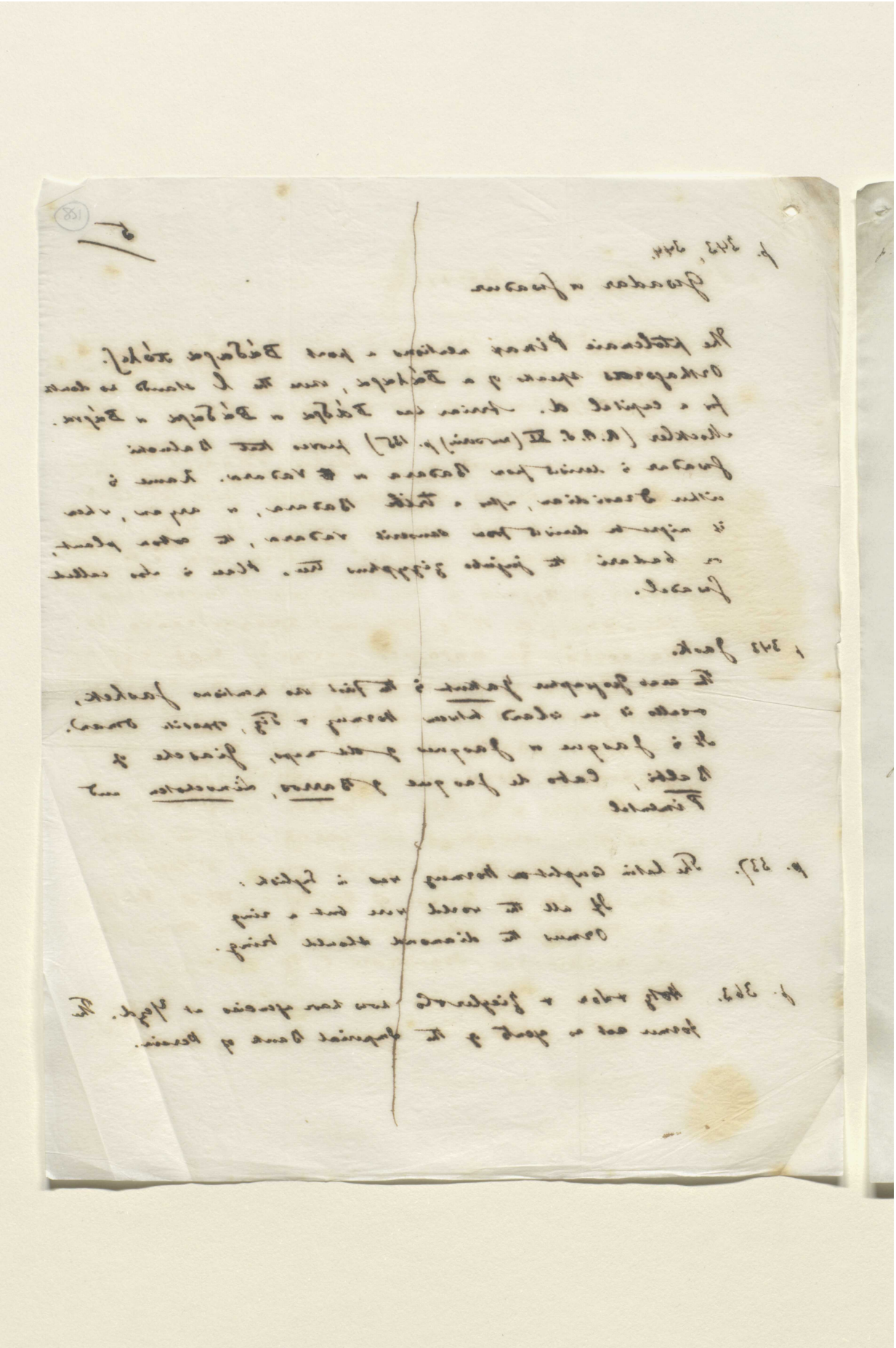

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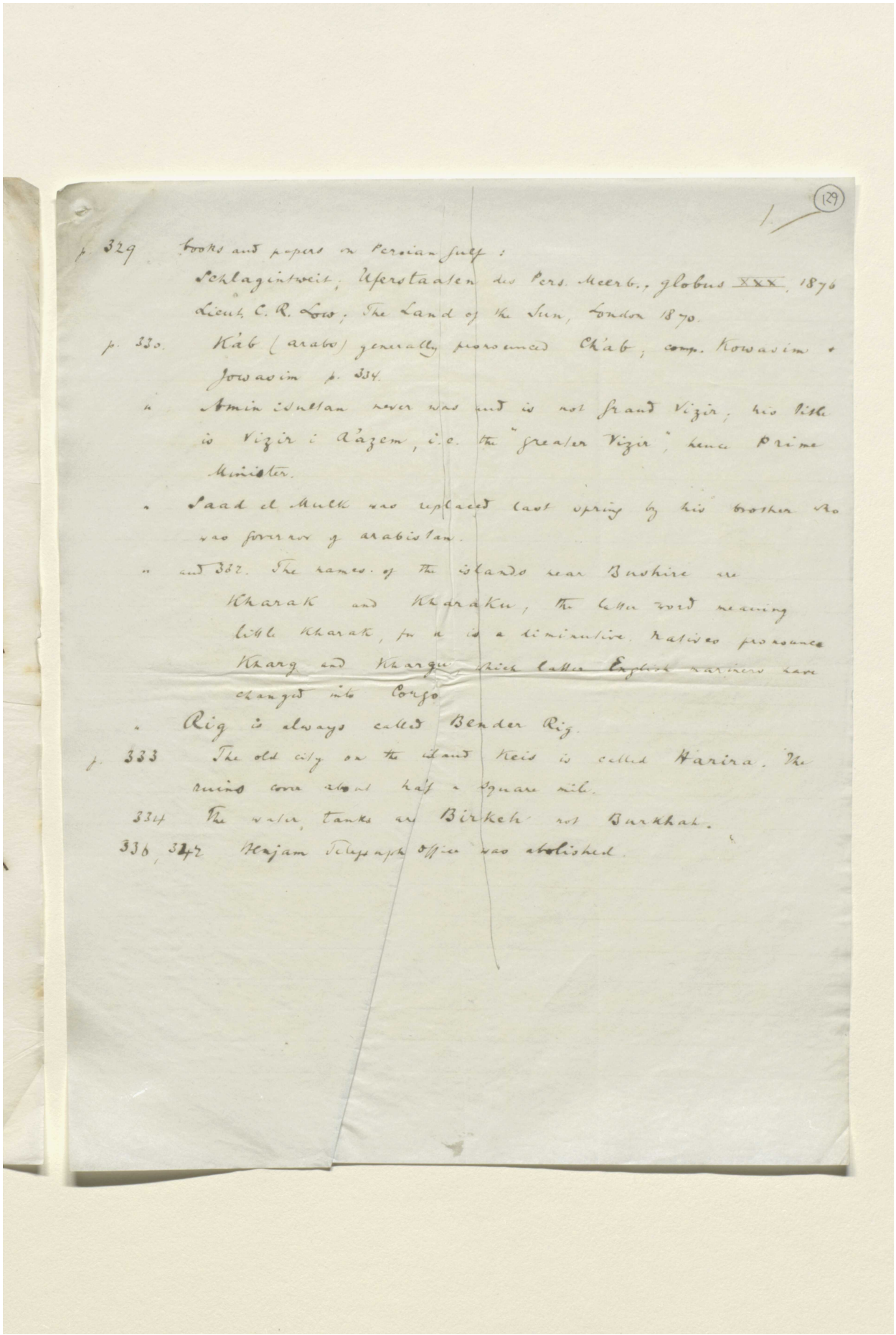

129

p. 329 books and papers on Persian Gulf:
Schlagintweit, Uberstaaten des Pers. Meerb., globus XXX, 1876
Lieut. C. R. Low, The Land of the Sun, London 1870.
p. 330. Kâb (arabo) generally pronounced Ch'ab; comp. Kowasim & Jowasim p. 334.
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" and 332. The names of the islands near Bushire are Kharak and Kharaku, the latter word meaning little Kharak, for u is a diminutive. Natives pronounce Kharg and Khargu which latter English mariners have changed into Cargo.
" Rig is always called Bender Rig.
p. 333 The old city on the island Keis is called Harira. The ruins cover about half a square mile.
334 The water tanks are Birkeh not Barkhat.
336, 342 Mojam Telegraph Office was abolished.

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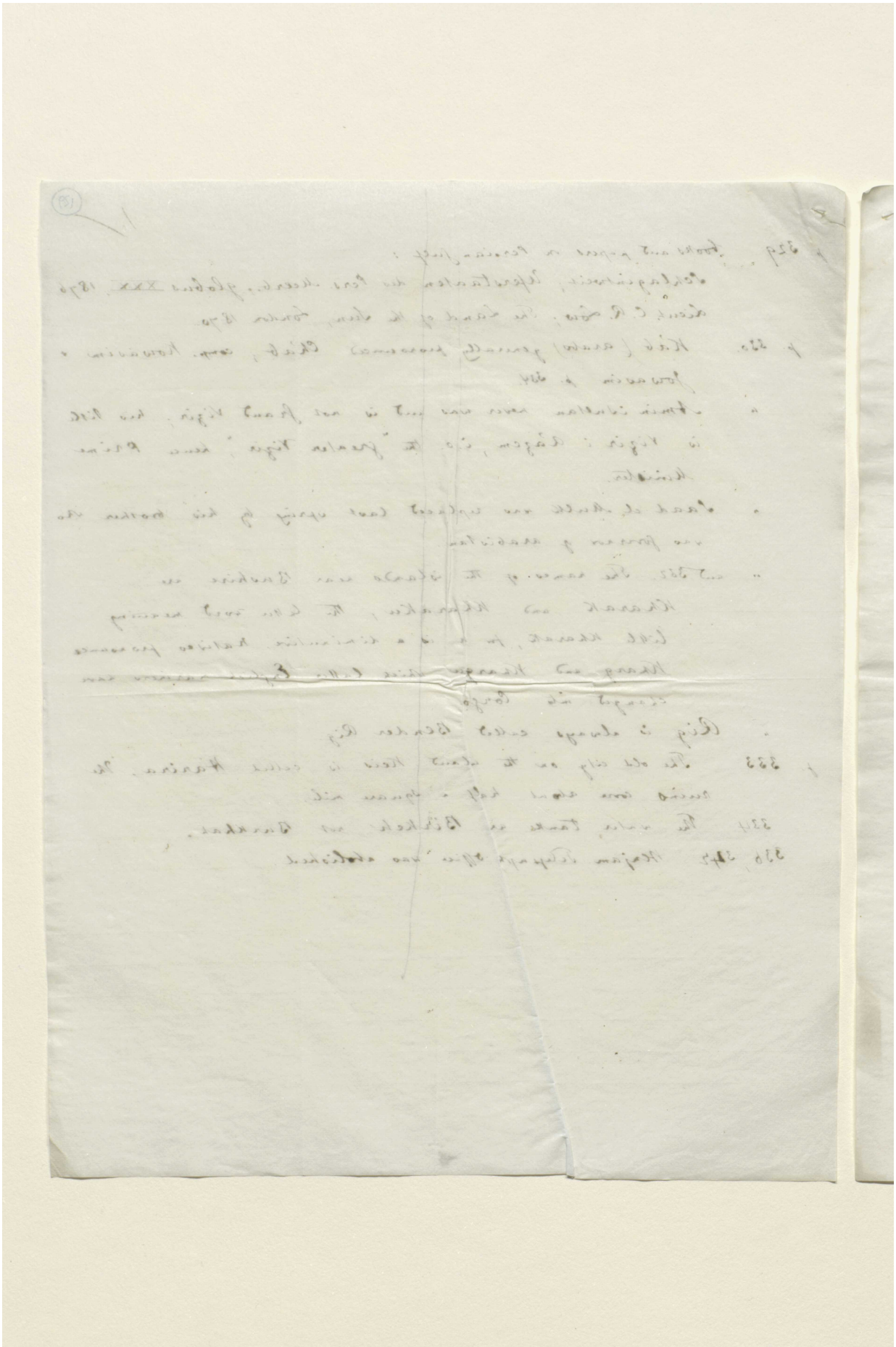

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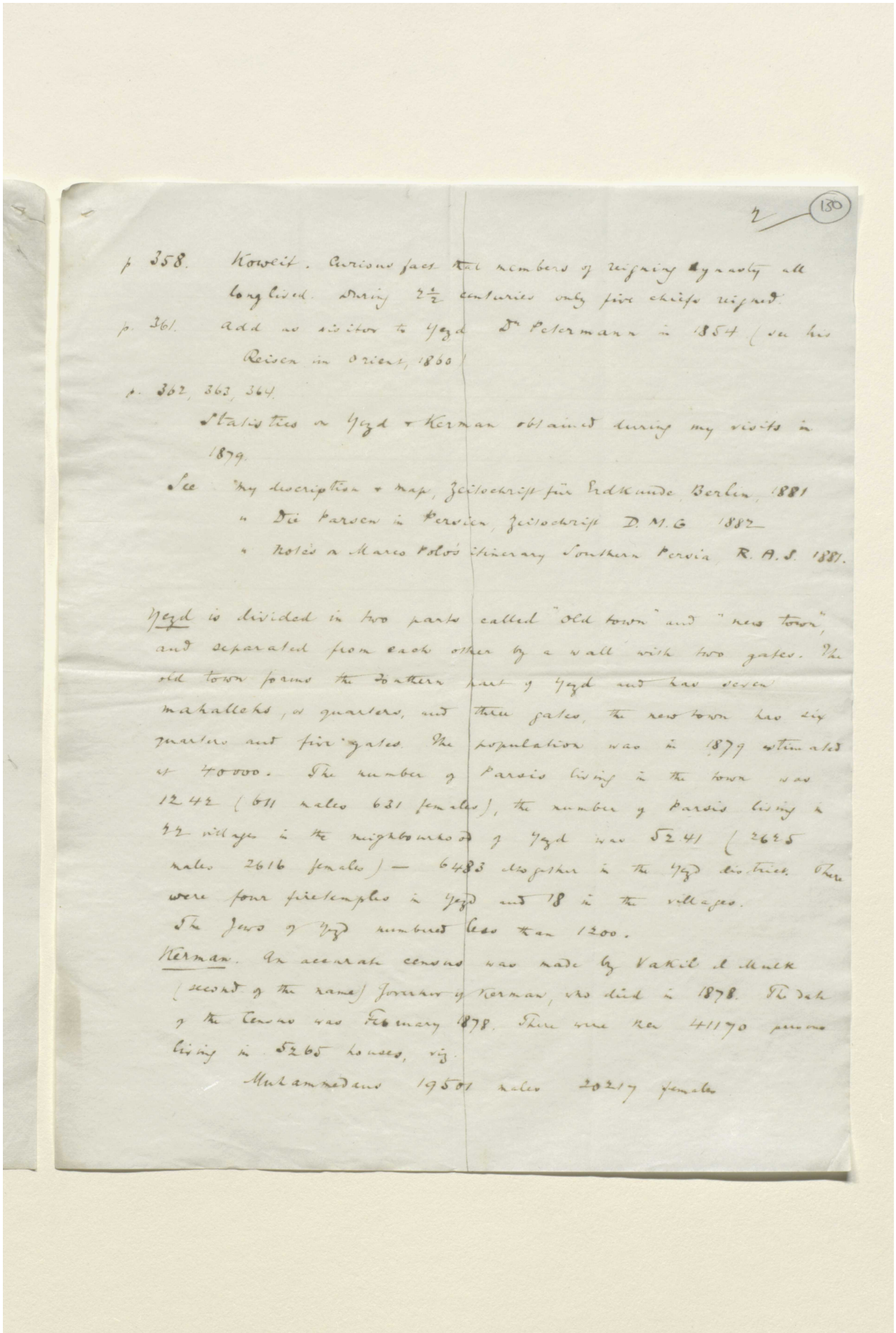

130

p. 358. Kowéit. Curious fact that members of reigning dynasty all banished. During 2½ centuries only five chiefs reigned.

p. 361. add as visitor to Yezd Dr Petermann in 1854 (see his Reisen in Orient, 1860)

p. 362, 363, 364.

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" Die Parsen in Persien, Zeitschrift D.M.G. 1882

" Notes on Marco Polo's itinerary Southern Persia, R.A.S. 1881.

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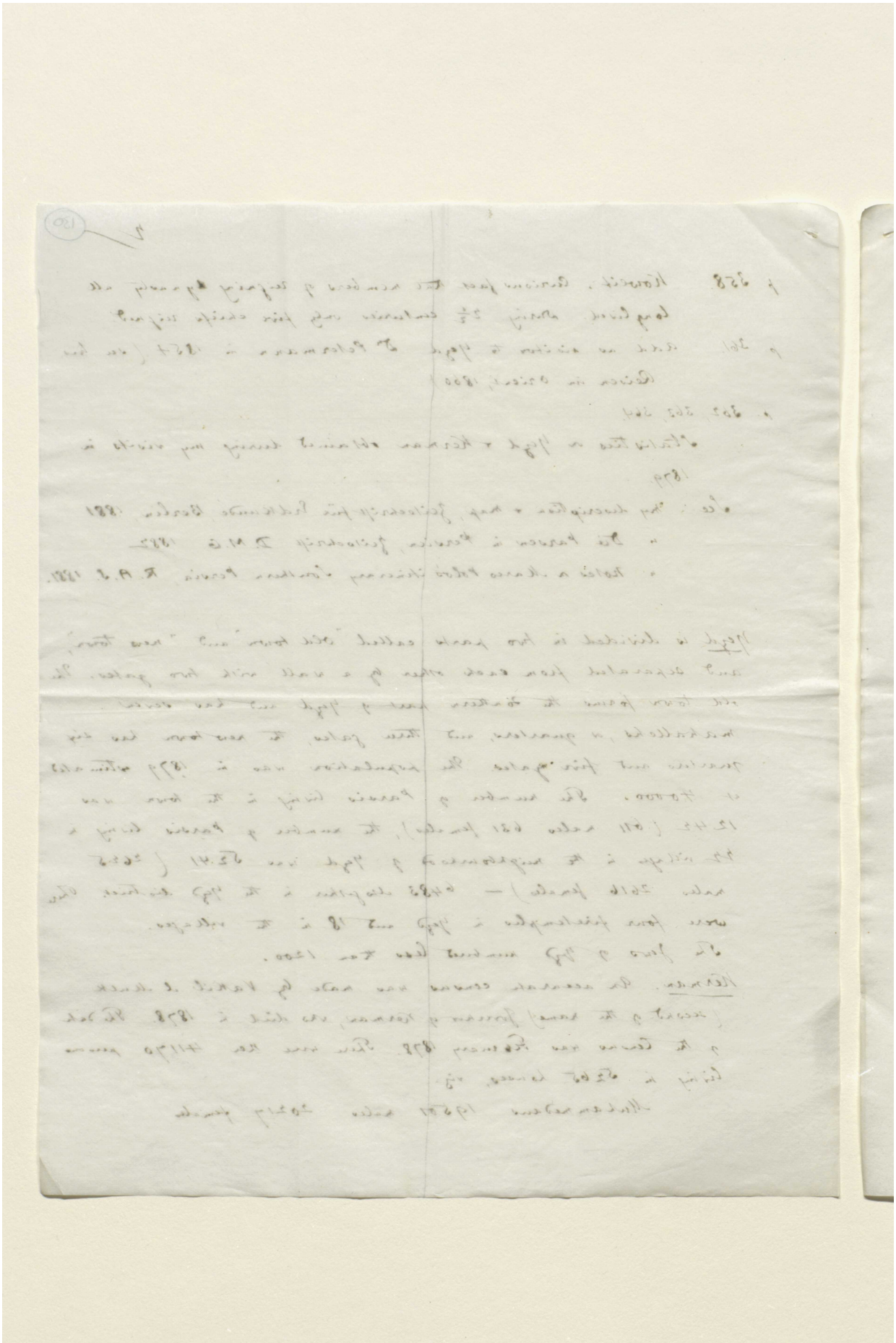

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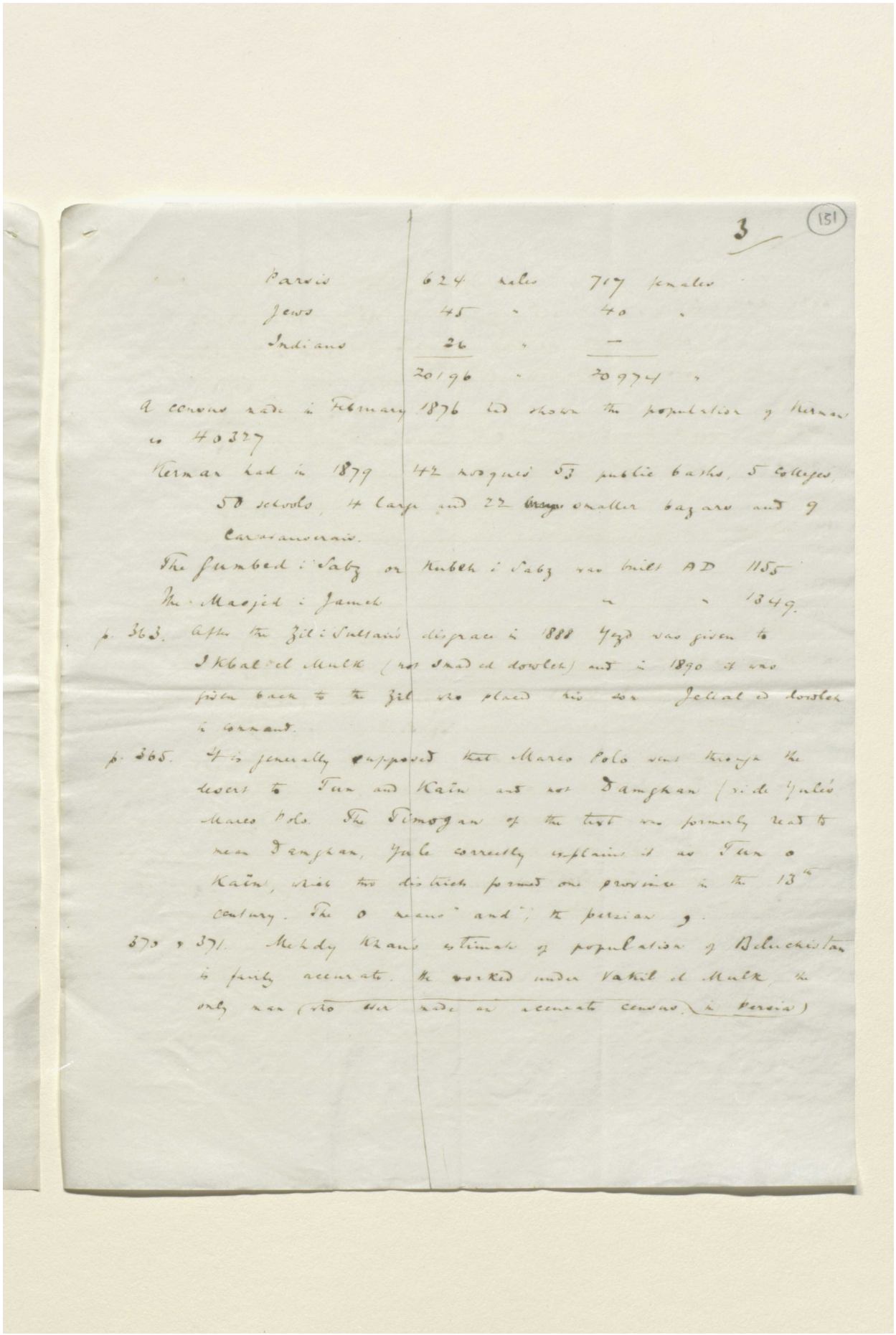

3 (151)

Parsis	624	males	717 females
Jews	45	"	40 "
Indians	26	"	—
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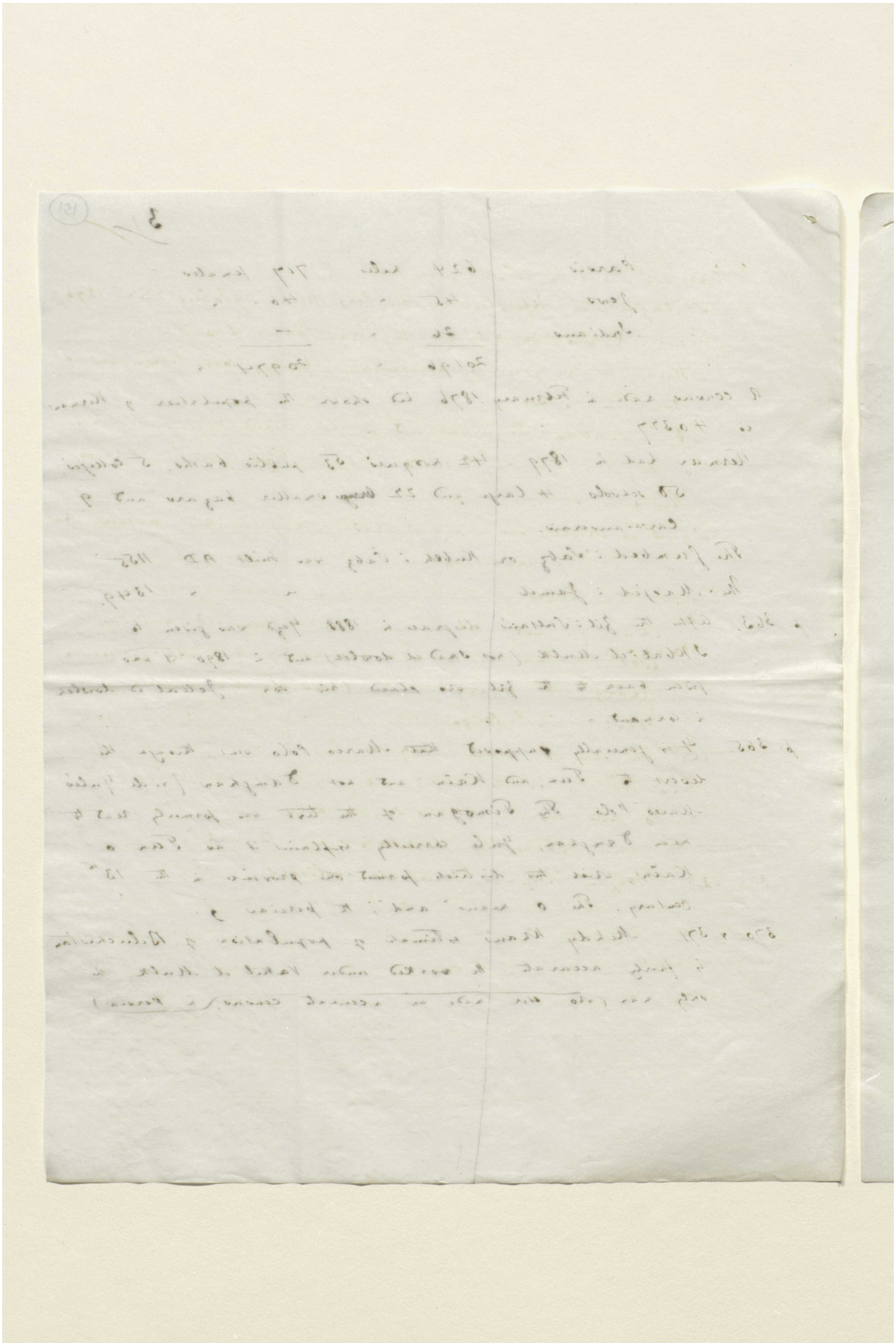

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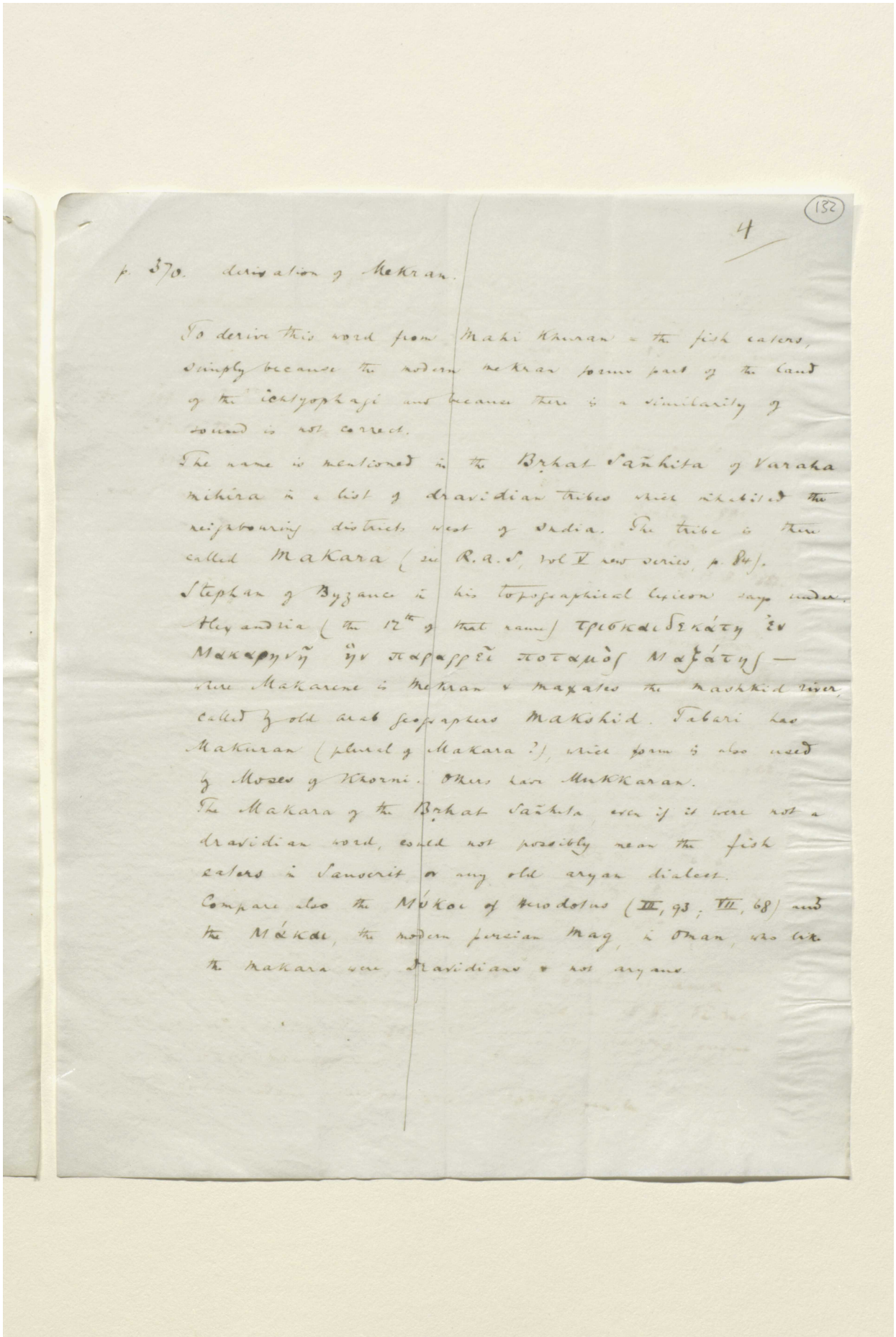

4 (132)

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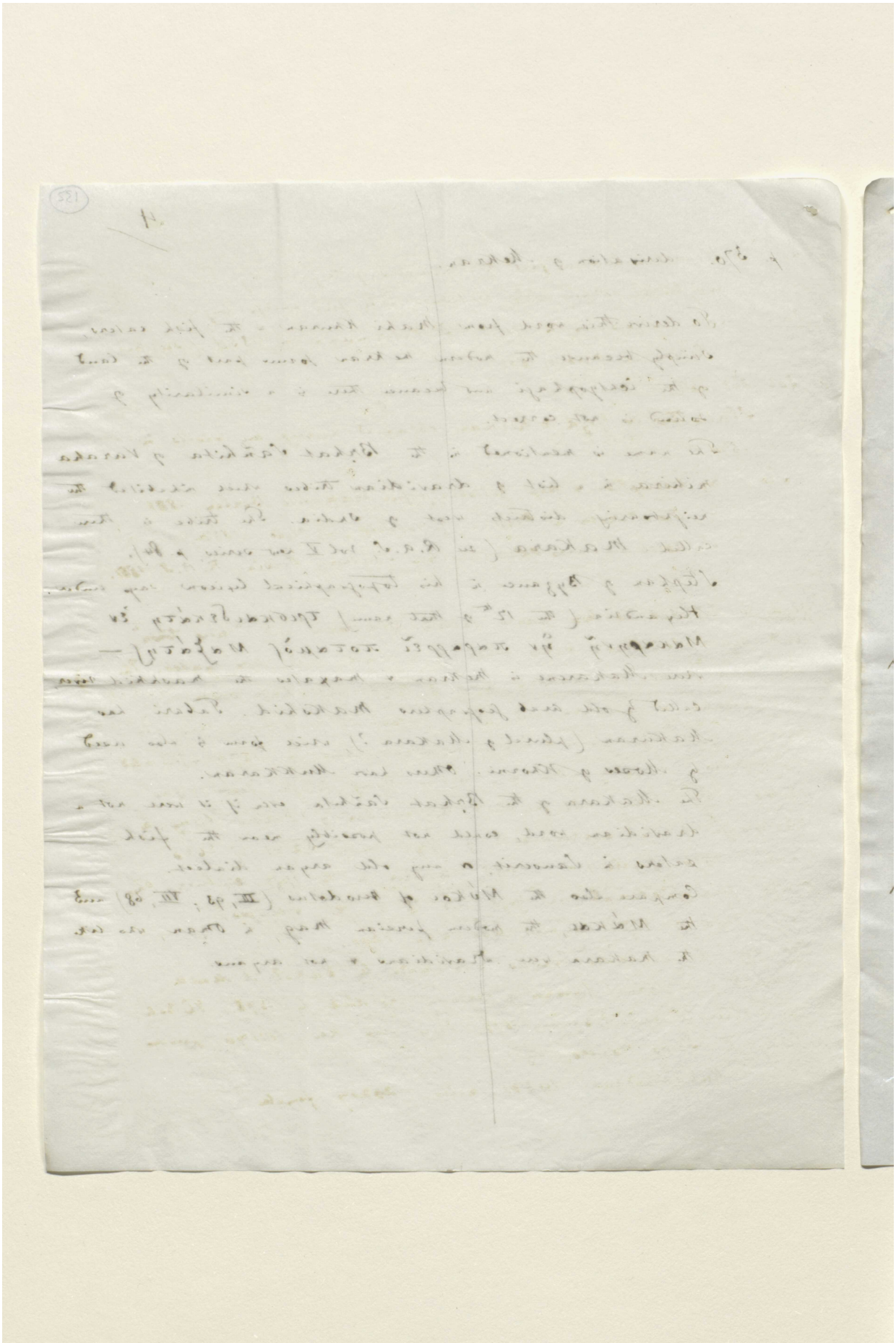
The name is mentioned in the Bṛhat Saṅhita of Varaha mihira in a list of dravidian tribes which inhabited the neighbouring districts west of India. The tribe is there called Makara (in R.A.S. vol V new series, p. 84).

Stephan of Byzance in his topographical lexicon says under Alexandria (the 12th of that name) τρίτη δὲ κάτω ἐν Μακαρηνῇ ἣν παράρρει ποταμὸς Μάξατης — the Makarene is Mekran & Maxates the Mashkid river, called by old arab geographers Makshid. Tabari has Makuran (plural of Makara?), which form is also used by Moses of Khorni. Others have Mukkaran.

The Makara of the Bṛhat Saṅhita even if it were not a dravidian word, could not possibly mean the fish eaters in Sanscrit or any old aryan dialect.

Compare also the Μύκοι of Herodotus (III, 93; VII, 68) and the Μάκαι, the modern persian Mag, in Oman, who like the Makara were dravidians & not aryans.



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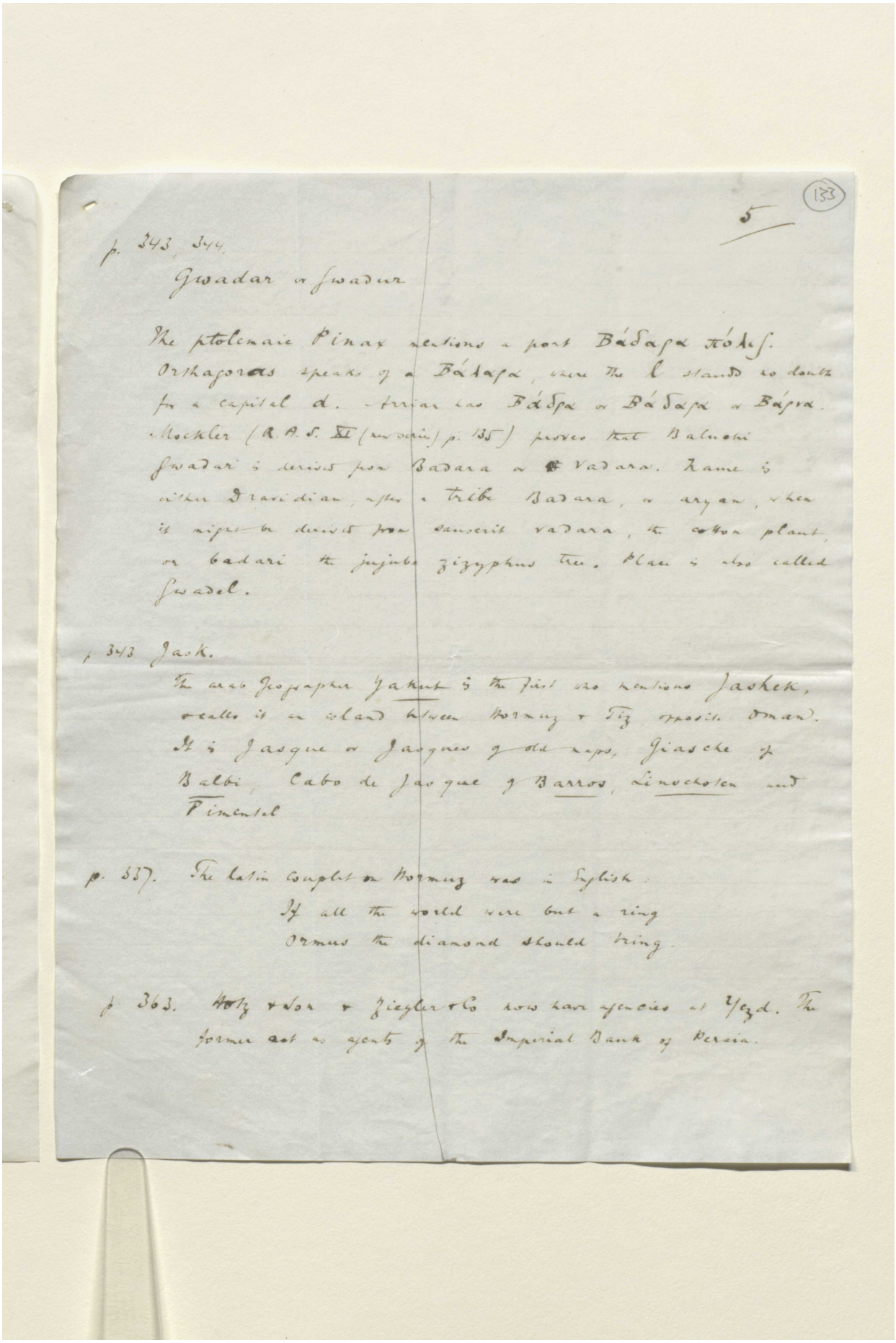

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p. 343, 344.

Gwadar or Gwadur

The ptolemaic Pinax mentions a port Βάδαρα πόλις. Orthagoras speaks of a Βάταρα, where the l stands so doubt for a capital d. Strabo has Βάδρα or Βάδαρα or Βάγρα. Mockler (R.A.S. XI (new series) p. 35) proves that Baluchi Gwadari is derived from Badara or Vadara. Name is either Dravidian, after a tribe Badara, or aryan, when it might be derived from Sanscrit vadara, the cotton plant, or badari the jujube zizyphus tree. Place is also called Gwadel.

p. 343 Jask.

The arab Geographer Yakut is the first who mentions Jasket, recalls it an island between Hormuz & Diz, opposite Oman. It is Jasque or Jasques of old maps, Giasche of Balbi, Cabo de Jasque of Barros, Linschoten and Pimentel

p. 337. The latin couplet on Hormuz was in Stylish:

If all the world were but a ring
Ormus the diamond should bring.

p. 363. Holtz & Sohn & Ziegler & Co now have agencies at Yezd. The former act as agents of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

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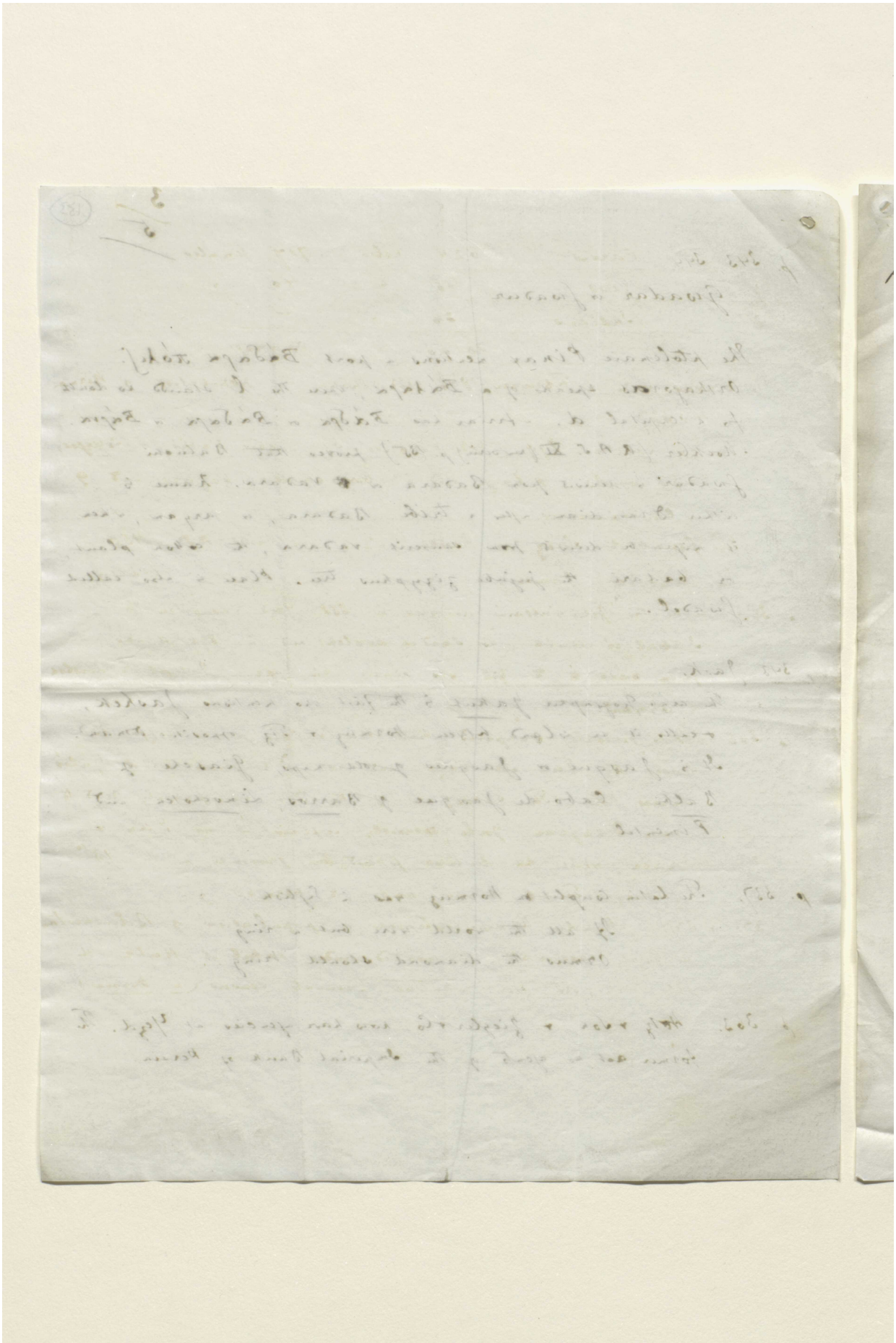

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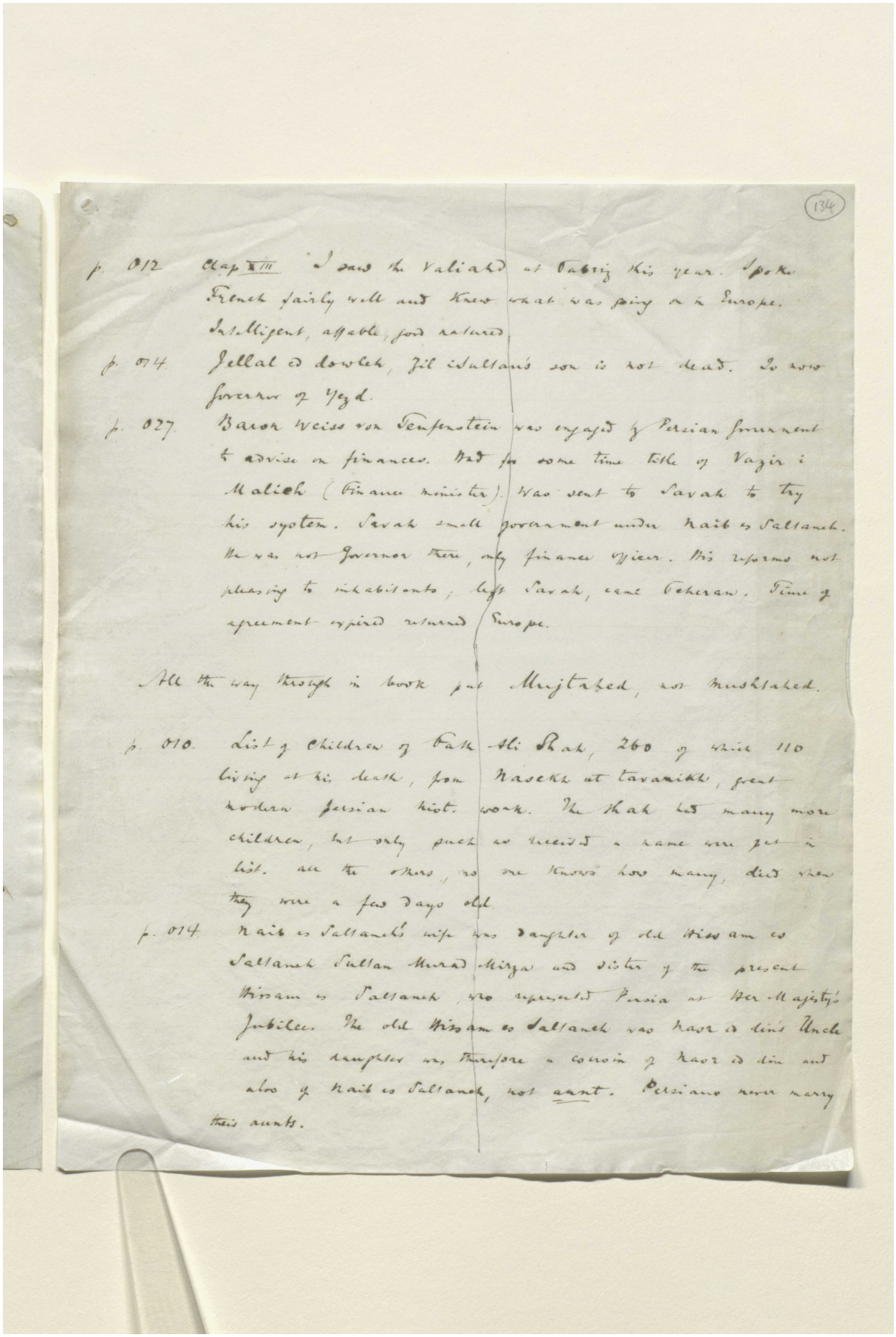

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p. 012 Chap XVII I saw the Valiahd at Tabriz this year. Spoke French fairly well and knew what was going on in Europe. Intelligent, affable, good natured.

p. 014 Jellal ed dowleh, Zil es Sultan's son is not dead. He now governor of Yezd.

p. 027 Baron Weiss von Tenfenstein was engaged by Persian Government to advise on finances. Had for some time title of Vazir i Malieh (Finance minister). Was sent to Savah to try his system. Savah small government under Naib es Sultaneh. He was not Governor there, only finance officer. His reforms not pleasing to inhabitants, left Savah, came Teheran. Time of agreement expired returned Europe.

All the way through in book put Mujtahed, not Mushtaked.

p. 010. List of Children of Fath Ali Shah, 260 of which 110 living at his death, from Naseke ut tavarikh, great modern Persian hist. work. The Shah had many more children, but only such as received a name were put in list. all the others, no one knows how many, died when they were a few days old.

p. 014 Naib es Sultaneh's wife was daughter of old Hissam es Sultaneh Sultan Murad Mirza and sister of the present Hissam es Sultaneh, who represented Persia at Her Majesty's Jubilee. The old Hissam es Sultaneh was Nasr ed din's Uncle and his daughter was therefore a cousin of Nasr ed din and also of Naib es Sultaneh, not aunt. Persians never marry their aunts.

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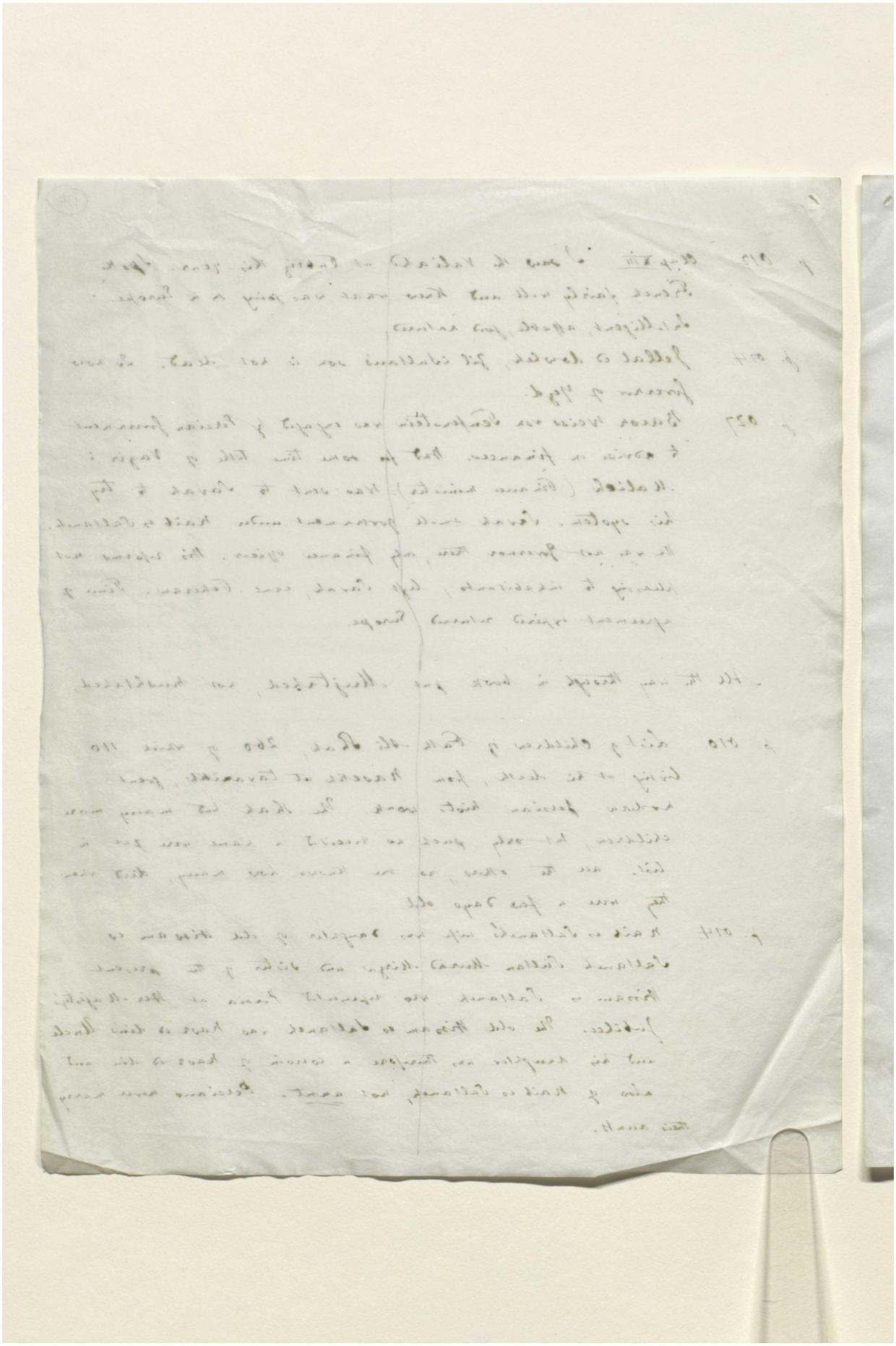

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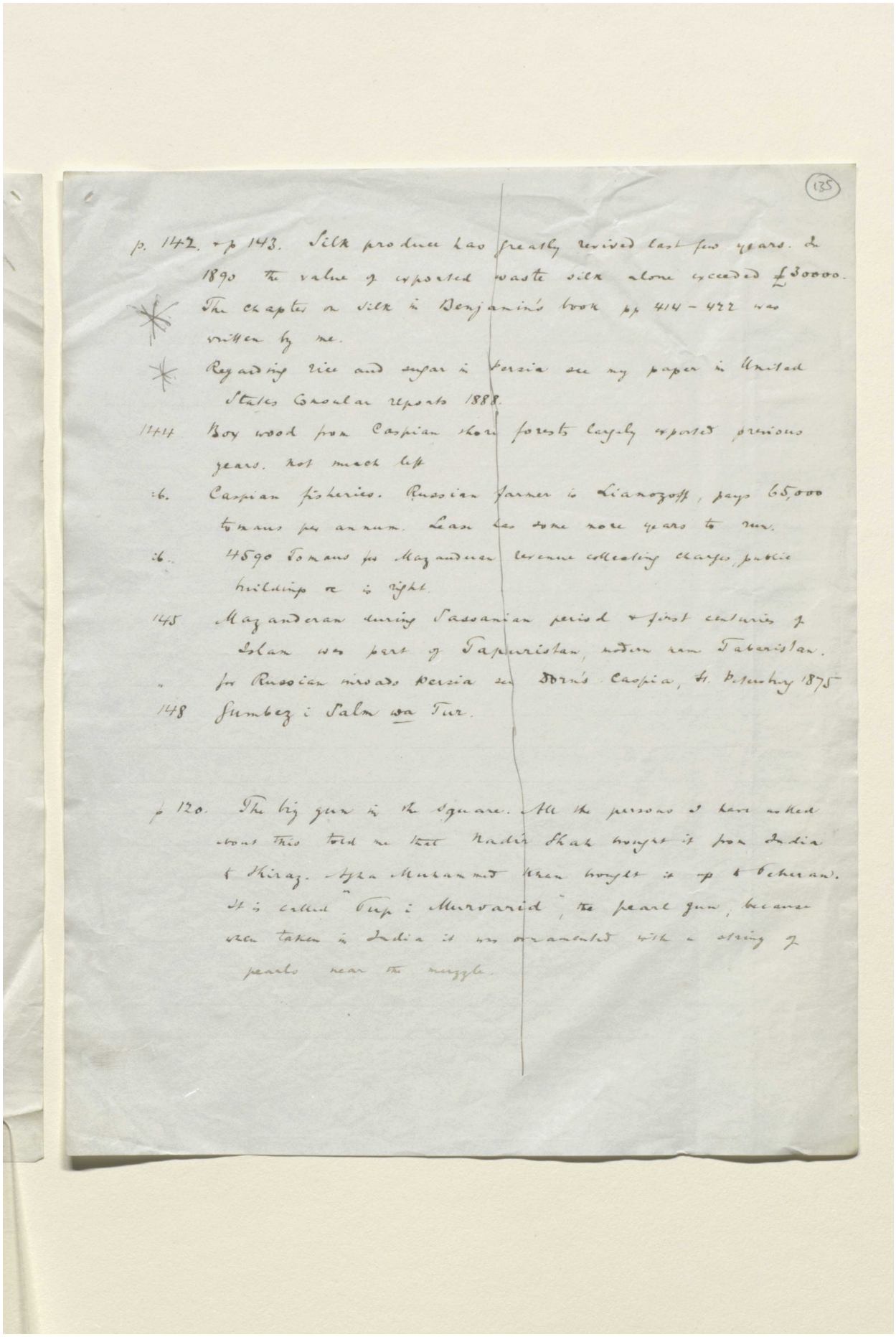

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p. 142. & p 143. Silk produce has greatly revived last few years. In 1890 the value of exported waste silk alone exceeded £300000. The chapter on Silk in Benjamin's book pp 414 - 422 was written by me.

* Regarding rice and sugar in Persia see my paper in United States Circular reports 1888.

144 Box wood from Caspian shore forests largely exported previous years. not much left

" Caspian fisheries. Russian farmer is Lianozoff, pays 65,000 tomans per annum. Lease has some more years to run.

" 4590 Tomans pa Mazanderan revenue collecting charges, public buildings &c is right.

145 Mazanderan during Sassanian period & first centuries of Islam was part of Taperistan, modern name Tabaristan.

" for Russian inroads Persia see Dorn's Caspia, St. Petersburg 1875

148 Sumbez i Salm wa Tur.

p 120. The big gun in the Square. All the persons I have asked about this told me that Nadir Shah brought it from India to Shiraz. After Muhammad Khan brought it up to Teheran. It is called Top i Murvarid, the pearl gun, because when taken in India it was ornamented with a string of pearls near the muzzle.

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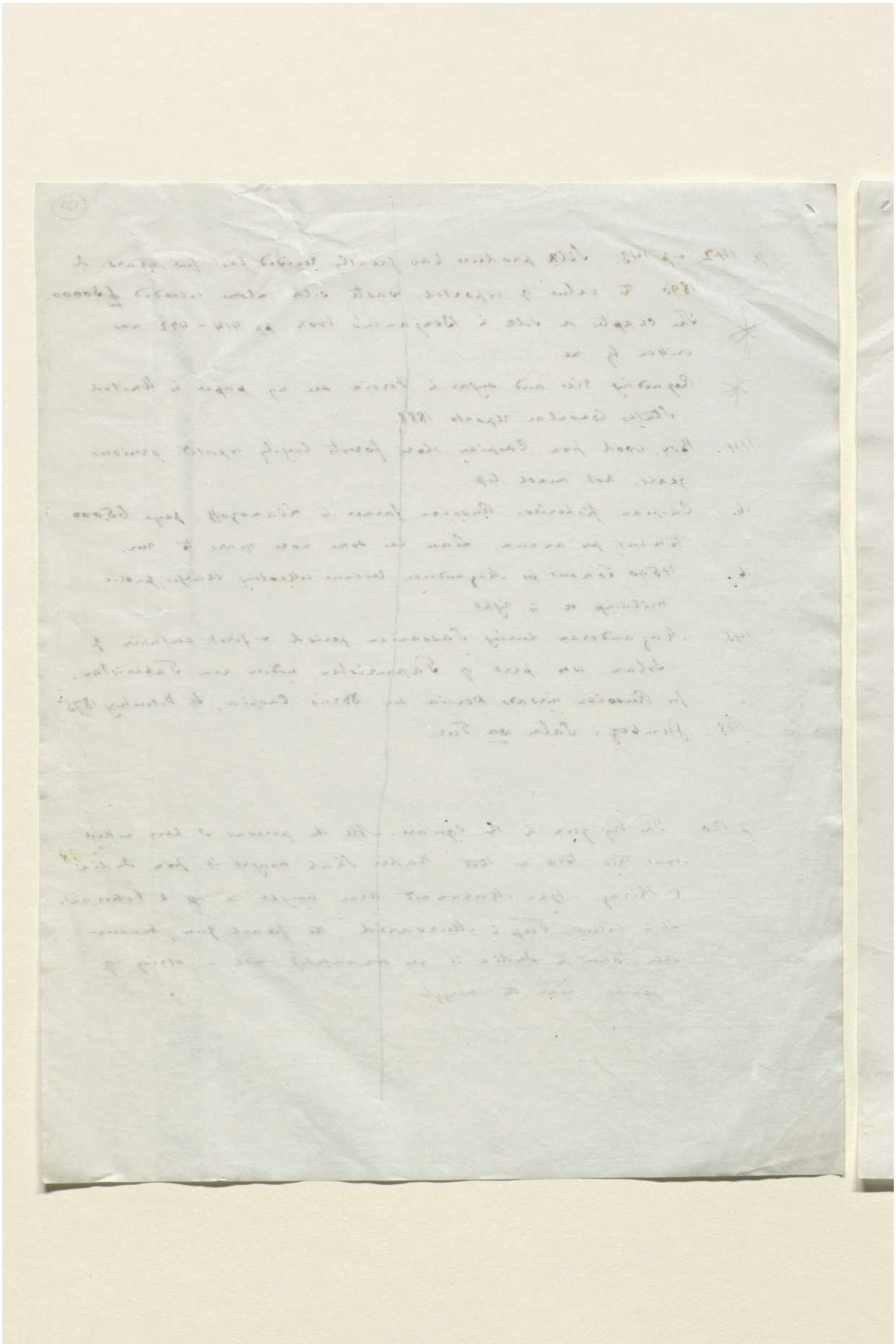

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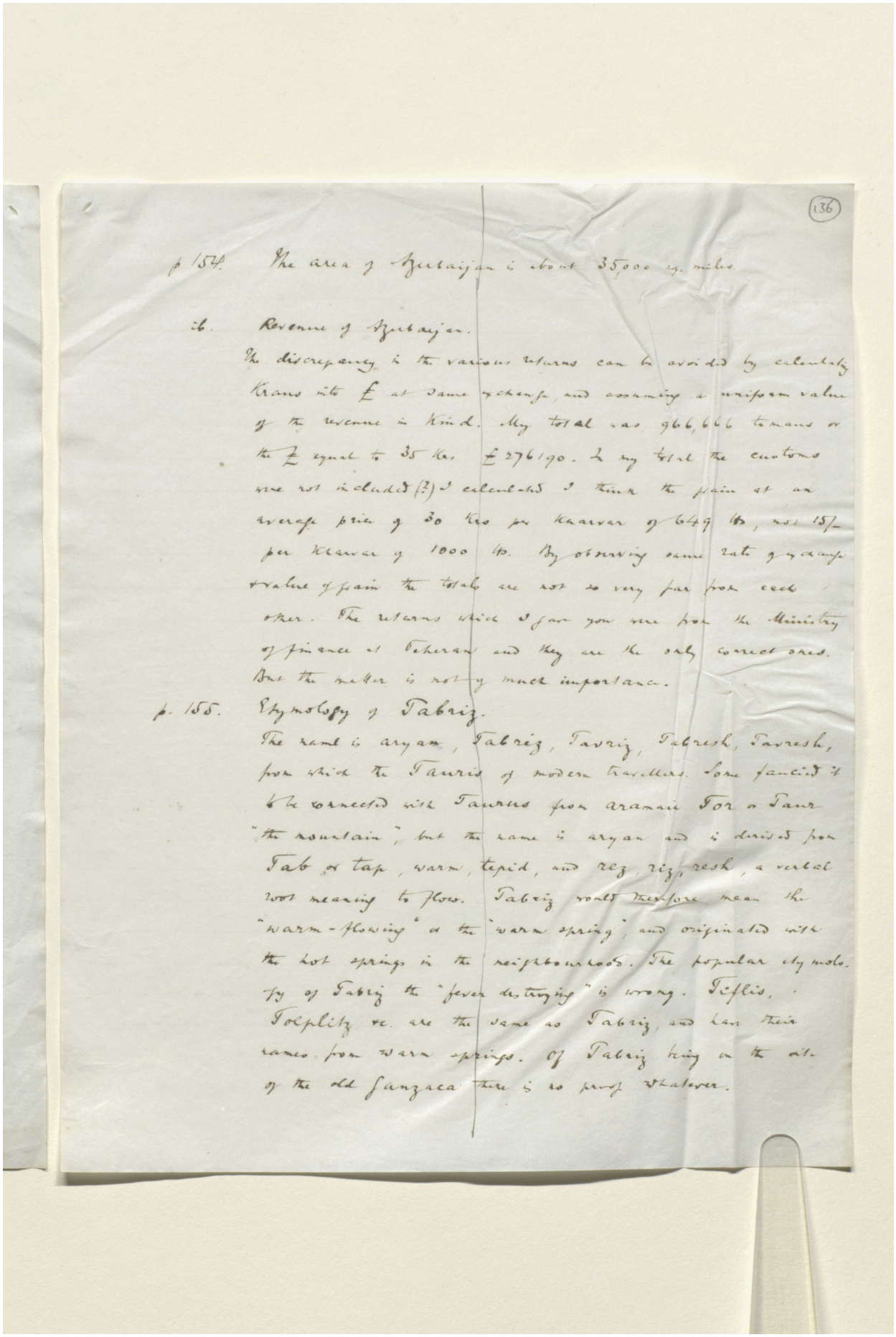

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p 154. The area of Azerbaijan is about 35,000 sq. miles.

ib. Revenue of Azerbaijan.

The discrepancy in the various returns can be avoided by calculating Krans into £ at same exchange, and assuming a uniform value of the revenue in kind. My total was 966,666 tomans or the £ equal to 35 Krs £276,190. In my total the customs were not included (?) I calculated I think the grain at an average price of 30 Krs per Kharvar of 649 lb, not 15/- per Kharvar of 1000 lb. By observing same rate of exchange & value of grain the totals are not so very far from each other. The returns which I gave you were from the Ministry of finance at Teheran and they are the only correct ones. But the matter is not of much importance.

p. 155. Etymology of Tabriz.

The name is aryan, Tabriz, Tavriz, Tabresh, Tavresh, from which the Tauris of modern travellers. Some fancied it to be connected with Taurus from aramaic Tor a Taur "the mountain", but the name is aryan and is derived from Tab or tap, warm, tepid, and rez, riz, resh, a verbal root meaning to flow. Tabriz would therefore mean the "warm-flowing" or the "warm spring", and originated with the hot springs in the neighbourhood. The popular etymology of Tabriz the "fever destroying" is wrong. Teflis, Tolplitz &c are the same as Tabriz, and have their names from warm springs. Of Tabriz being on the site of the old Ganzaca there is no proof whatever.

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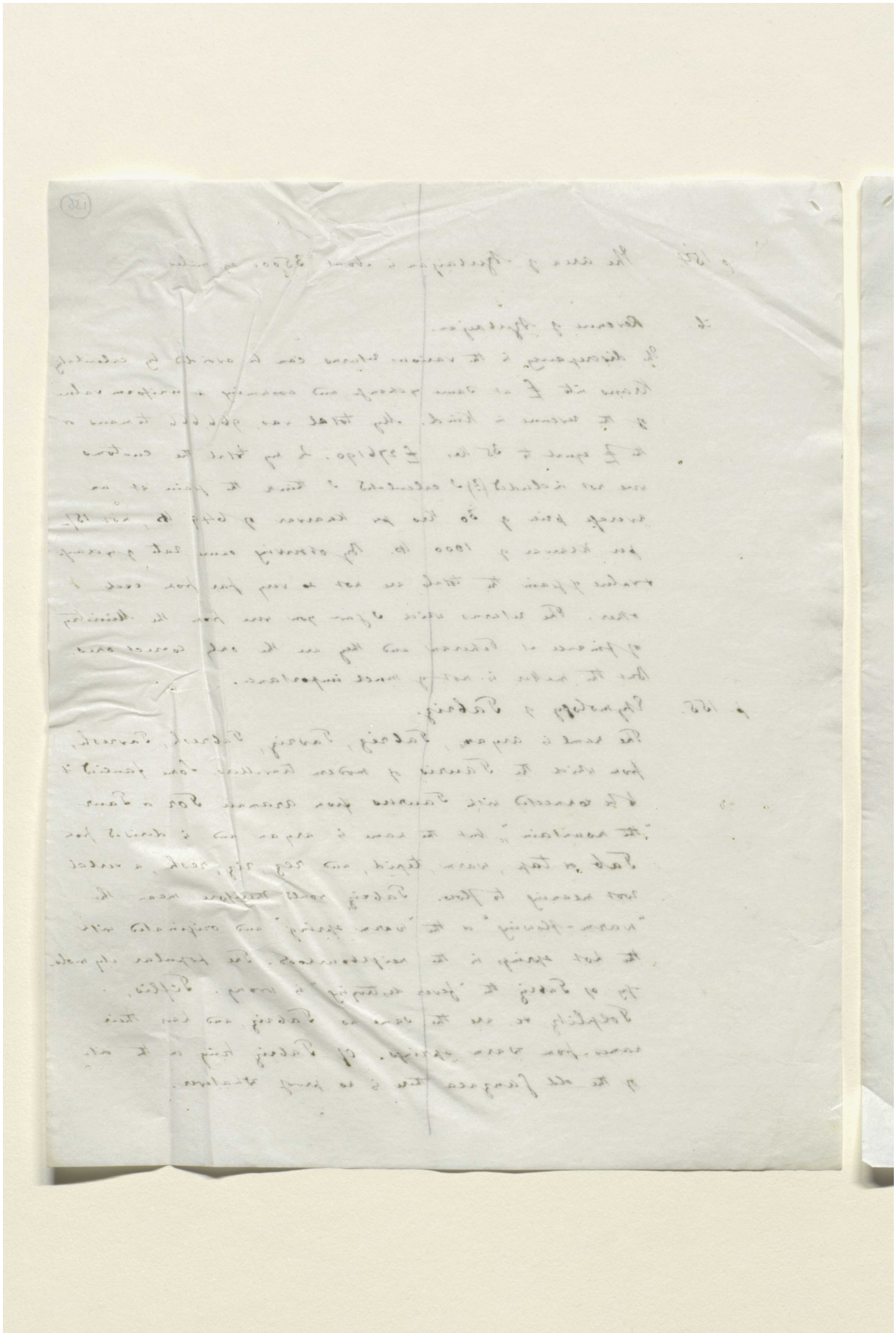

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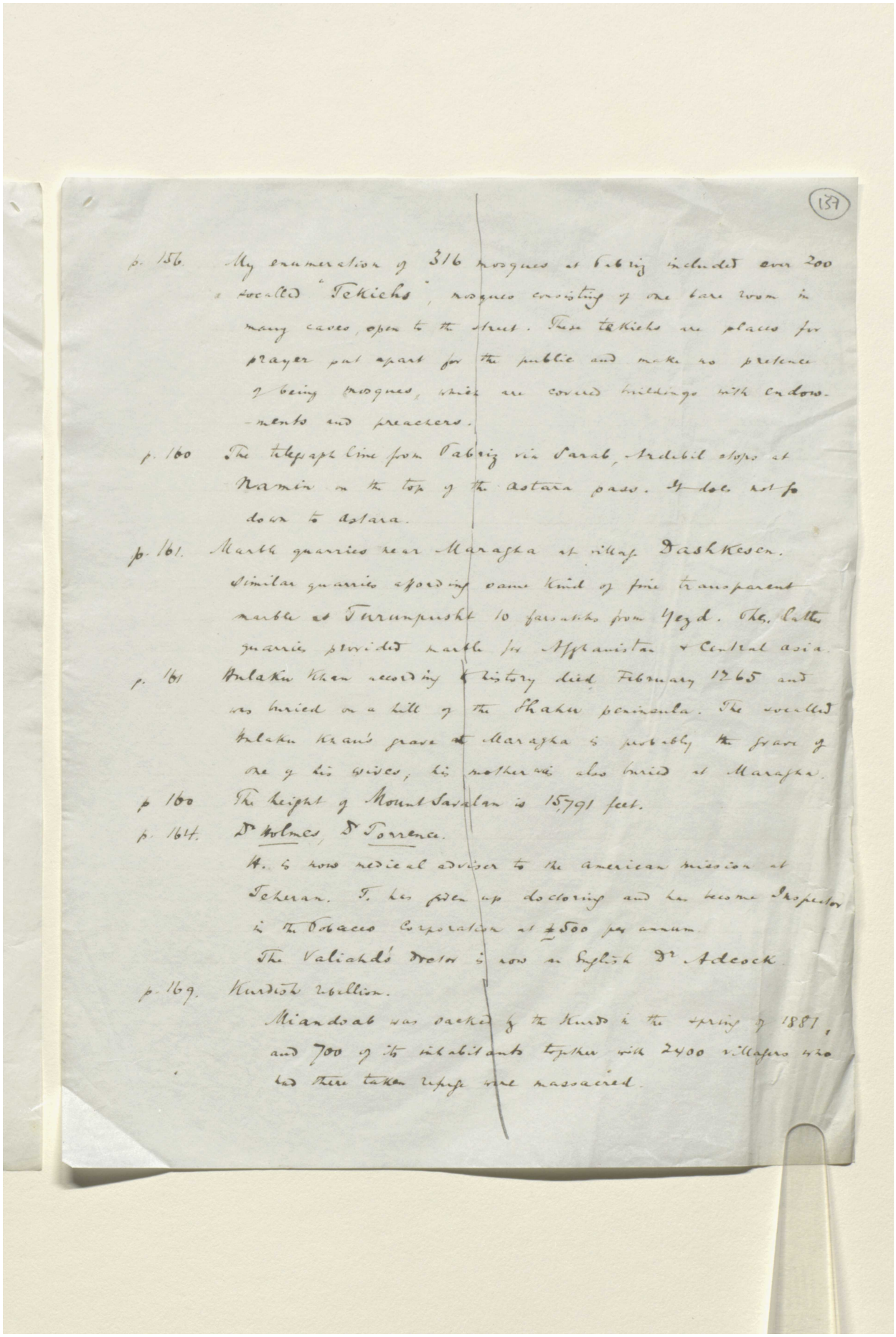

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p. 156 My enumeration of 316 mosques at Tabriz included over 200 so-called "Tekiehs", mosques consisting of one bare room in many cases, open to the street. These tekiehs are places for prayer put apart for the public and make no pretence of being mosques, which are covered buildings with endowments and preachers.

p. 160 The telegraph line from Tabriz via Sarab, Ardebil stops at Namin on the top of the Astara pass. It does not go down to Astara.

p. 161. Marble quarries near Maragha at village Dashkesen. Similar quarries affording same kind of fine transparent marble at Turunpusht 10 farsakhs from Yezd. The latter quarries provided marble for Afghanistan & Central Asia.

p. 161 Hulaku Khan recording history died February 1265 and was buried on a hill of the Shahu peninsula. The so-called Hulaku Khan's grave at Maragha is probably the grave of one of his wives; his mother was also buried at Maragha.

p 160 The height of Mount Sawalan is 15,791 feet.

p. 164. Dr Holmes, Dr Torrence.

H. is now medical adviser to the american mission at Teheran. T. has given up doctoring and has become Inspector in the Tobacco Corporation at £500 per annum.

The Valiahd's Doctor is now an English Dr Adcock.

p. 169. Kurdish rebellion.

Miandoab was sacked by the Kurds in the spring of 1881, and 700 of its inhabitants together with 2400 villagers who had there taken refuge were massacred.

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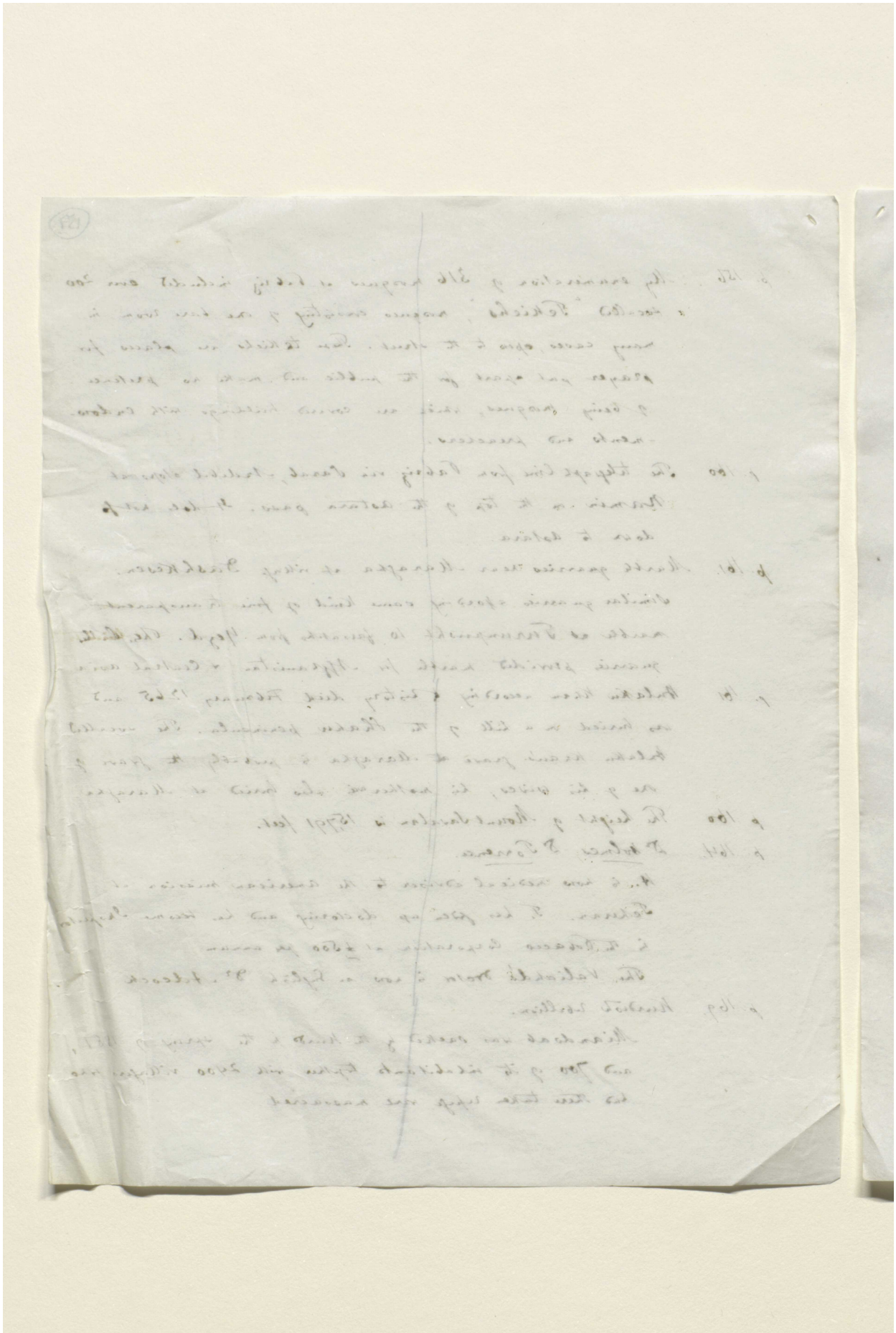

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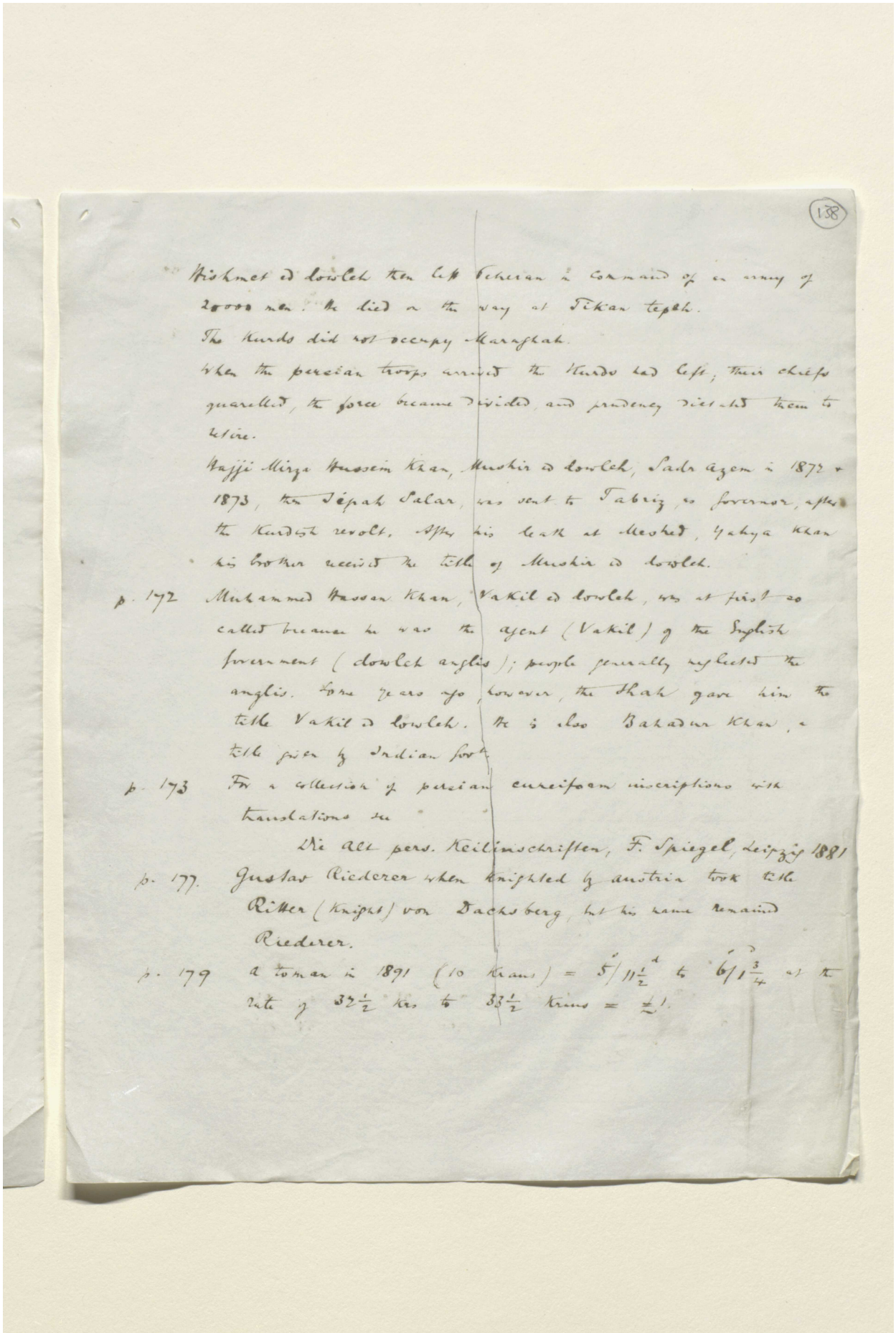

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Hishmet ed dowleh then left Teheran in command of an army of 20000 men. He died on the way at Tikan tepeh.

The Kurds did not occupy Maraghah.

When the persian troops arrived the Kurds had left; their chiefs quarelled, the force became divided, and prudency dictated them to retire.

Hajji Mirza Hussein Khan, Mushir ed dowleh, Sadr Azem in 1872 & 1873, then Sipah Salar, was sent to Tabriz, as Governor, after the Kurdish revolt. After his death at Meshed, Yahya Khan his brother received the title of Mushir ed dowleh.

p. 172 Muhammed Hassan Khan, Vakil ed dowleh, was at first so called because he was the agent (Vakil) of the English Government (dowleh anglis); people generally neglected the anglis. Some years ago, however, the Shah gave him the title Vakil ed dowleh. He is also Bahadur Khan, a title given by Indian Govt.

p. 173 For a collection of persian cuneiform inscriptions with translations see

Die Alt pers. Keilinschriften, F. Spiegel, Leipzig 1881

p. 177. Gustav Riederer when knighted by austria took title Ritter (Knight) von Dachsberg, but his name remained Riederer.

p. 179 A toman in 1891 (10 Kraus) = 5s/11½d to 6s/1¾d at the rate of 32½ Krs to 33½ Kraus = £1.

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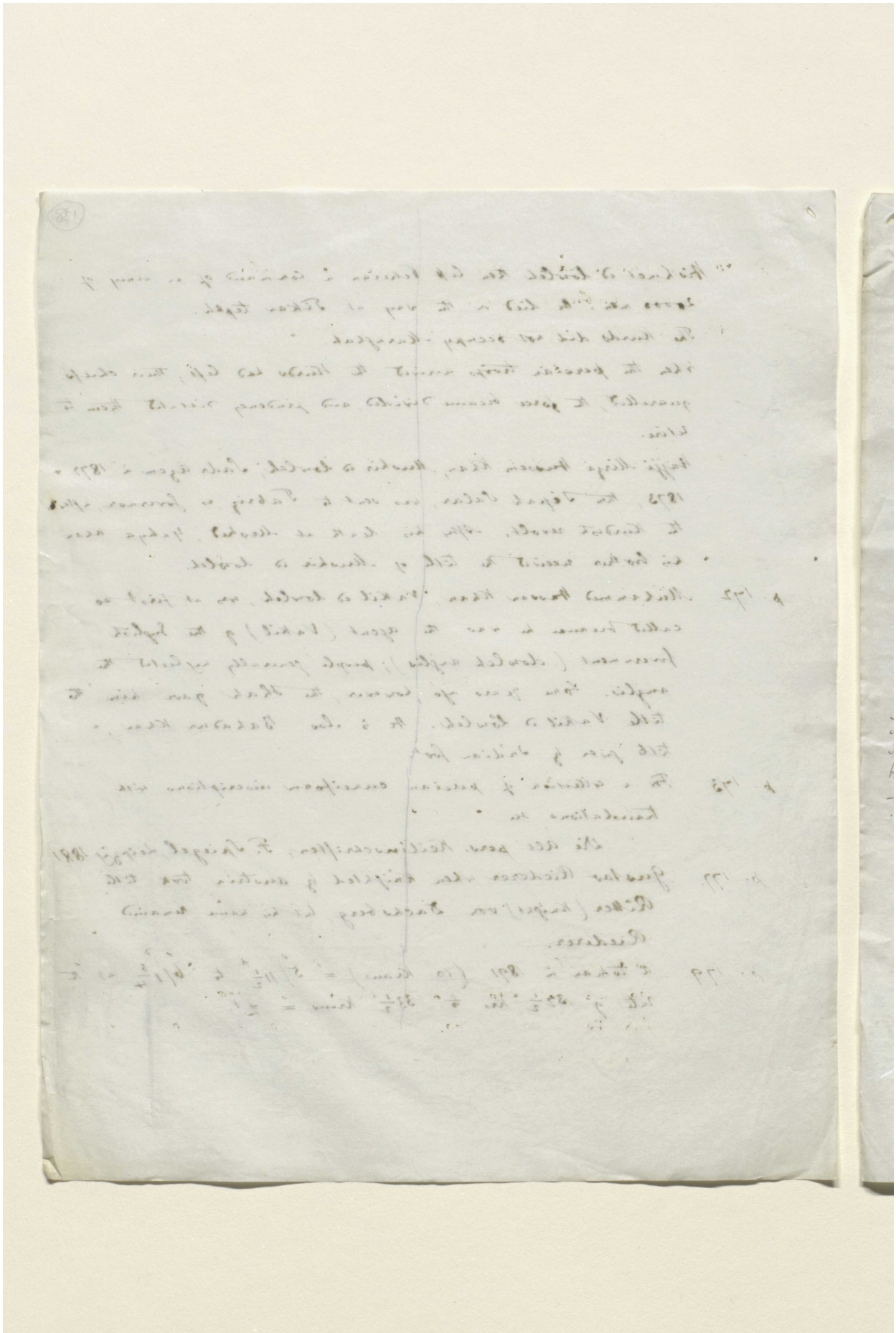

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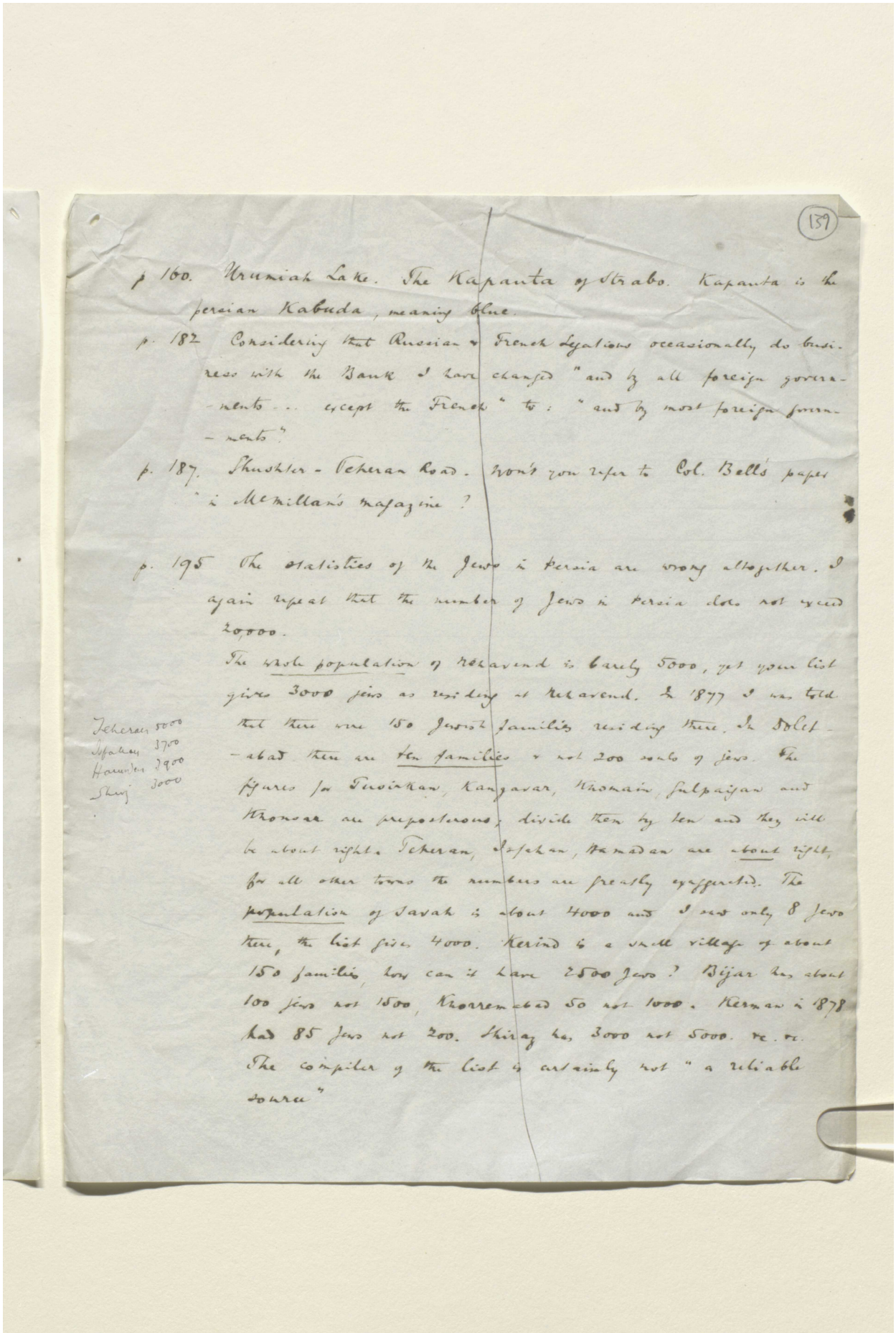

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p. 160. Urumiah Lake. The Kapanta of Strabo. Kapanta is the persian Kabuda, meaning blue.

p. 182 Considering that Russian & French Legations occasionally do business with the Bank I have changed "and by all foreign governments ... except the French" to: "and by most foreign governments".

p. 187. Shushter - Teheran Road. Won't you refer to Col. Bell's paper in Macmillan's Magazine?

p. 195 The statistics of the Jews in Persia are wrong altogether. I again repeat that the number of Jews in Persia does not exceed 20,000.

The whole population of Hekavend is barely 5000, yet your list gives 3000 Jews as residing at Hekavend. In 1877 I was told that there were 150 Jewish families residing there. In Dolet-abad there are ten families & not 200 souls of Jews. The figures for Dizikan, Kangavar, Khonain, Sulpaigan and Khonsar are preposterous; divide them by ten and they will be about right. Teheran, Ispahan, Hamadan are about right, for all other towns the numbers are greatly exaggerated. The population of Savah is about 4000 and I saw only 8 Jews there, the list gives 4000. Kerind is a small village of about 150 families, how can it have 2500 Jews? Bijar has about 100 Jews not 1500, Khorremabad 50 not 1000. Kerman in 1878 had 85 Jews not 200. Shiraz has 3000 not 5000. &c. &c. The compiler of the list is certainly not "a reliable source"

Teheran 5000
Ispahan 3700
Hamadan 3900
Shiraz 3000

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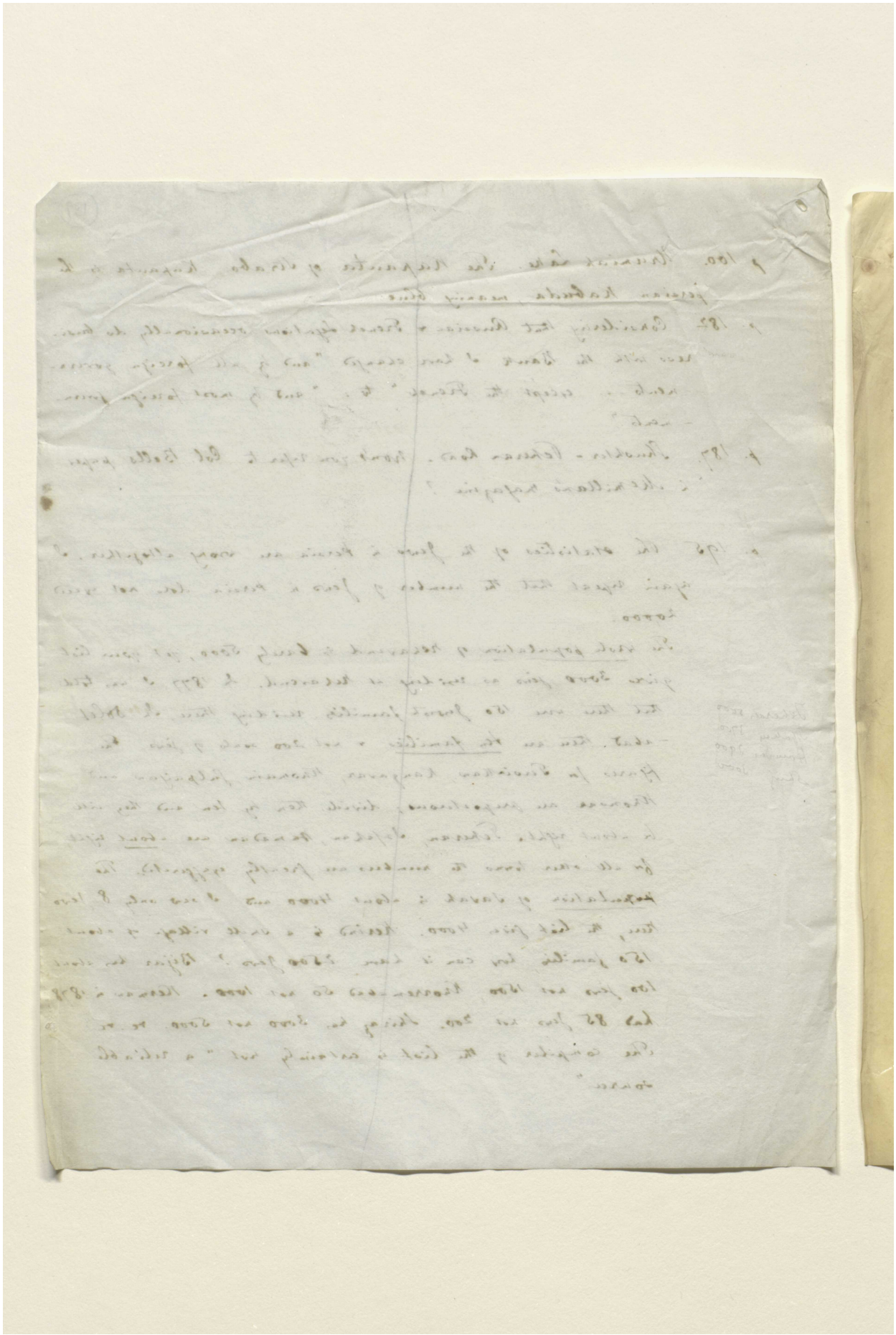

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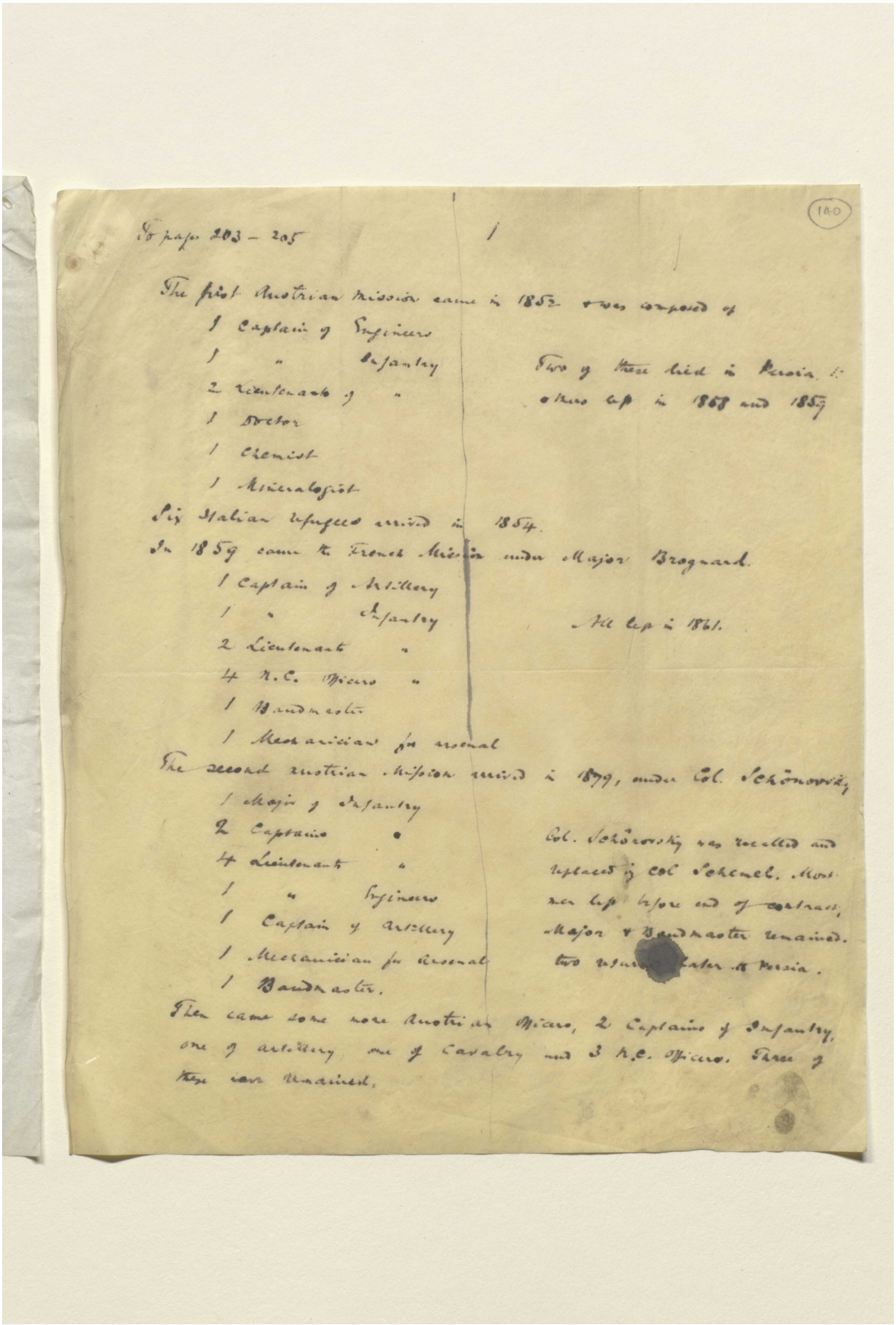

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To pages 203 – 205 1

The first Austrian mission came in 1852 & was composed of

1 Captain of Engineers
1 " Infantry
2 Lieutenants of "
1 Doctor
1 Chemist
1 Mineralogist

Two of these died in Persia, the others left in 1858 and 1859

Six Italian refugees arrived in 1854.

In 1859 came the French Mission under Major Brognard.

1 Captain of Artillery
1 " Infantry
2 Lieutenants "
4 N.C. Officers "
1 Bandmaster
1 Mechanician for arsenal

All left in 1861.

The second Austrian Mission arrived in 1879, under Col. Schönovsky

1 Major of Infantry
2 Captains "
4 Lieutenants "
1 " Engineers
1 Captain of Artillery
1 Mechanician for Arsenal
1 Bandmaster.

Col. Schönovsky was recalled and replaced by Col Schemel. Most men left before end of contract, Major & Bandmaster remained. two returned later to Persia.

Then came some more Austrian Officers, 2 Captains of Infantry, one of Artillery, one of Cavalry and 3 N.C. Officers. Three of these have remained.

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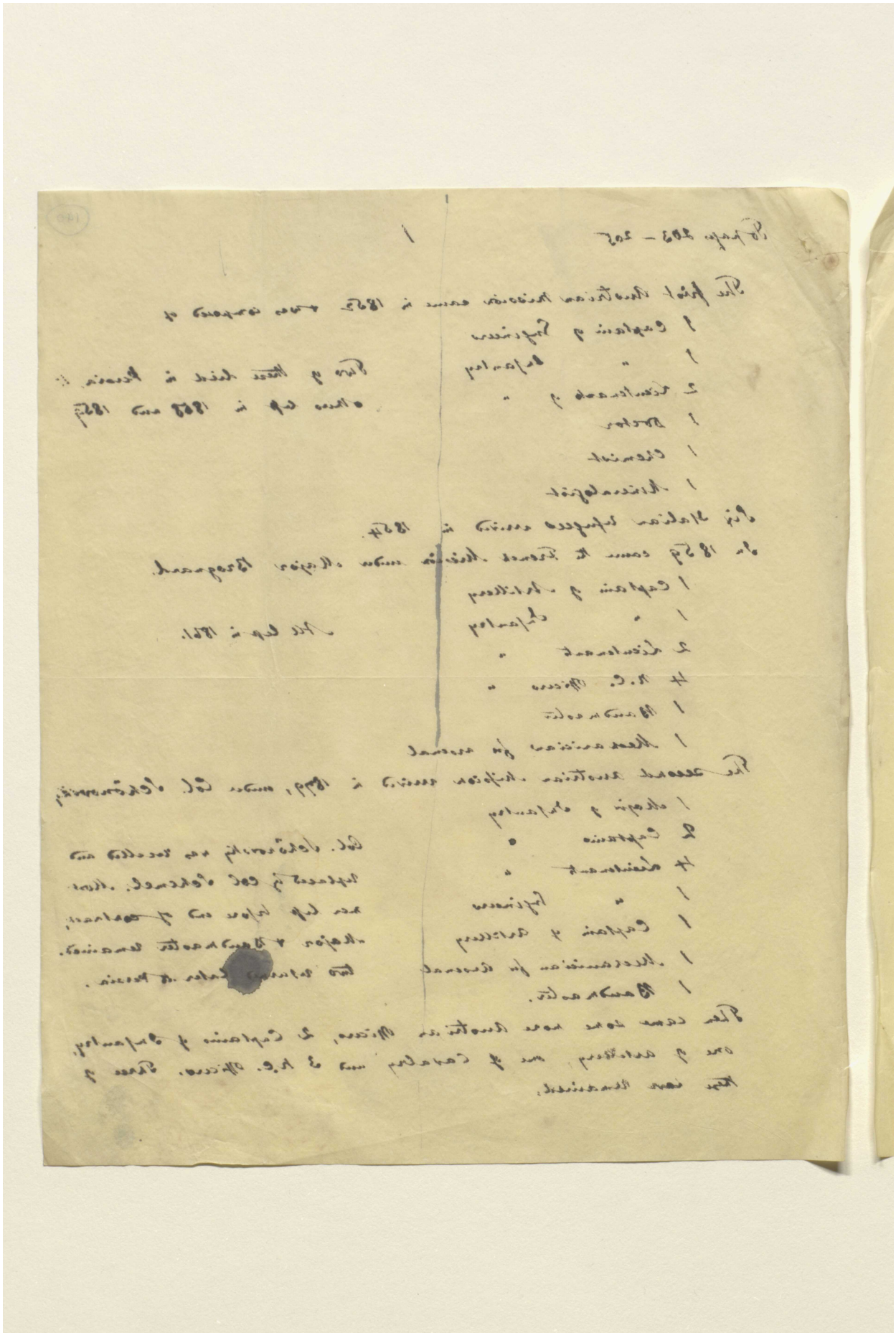

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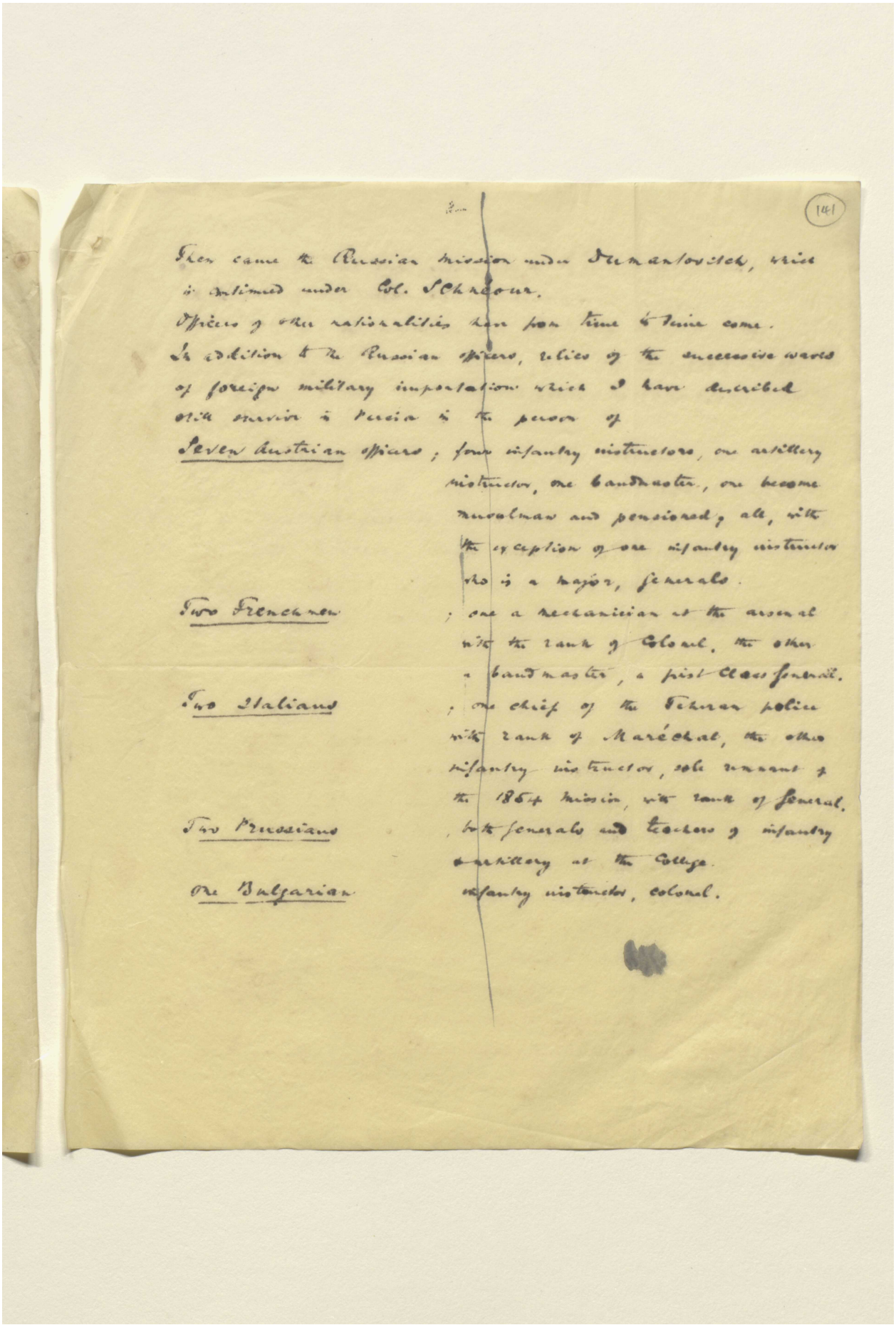

Then came the Russian mission under Dumantovitch, which is continued under Col. Schnéour.

Officers of other nationalities have from time to time come.

In addition to the Russian officers, relics of the successive waves of foreign military importation which I have described still survive in Persia in the person of

Seven Austrian officers; four infantry instructors, one artillery instructor, one bandmaster, one become musulman and pensioned; all, with the exception of one infantry instructor who is a major, generals.

Two Frenchmen; one a mechanician at the arsenal with the rank of Colonel, the other a bandmaster, a first class General.

Two Italians; one chief of the Teheran police with rank of Maréchal, the other infantry instructor, sole remnant of the 1864 mission, with rank of General.

Two Prussians, both generals and teachers of infantry & artillery at the College.

One Bulgarian infantry instructor, colonel.

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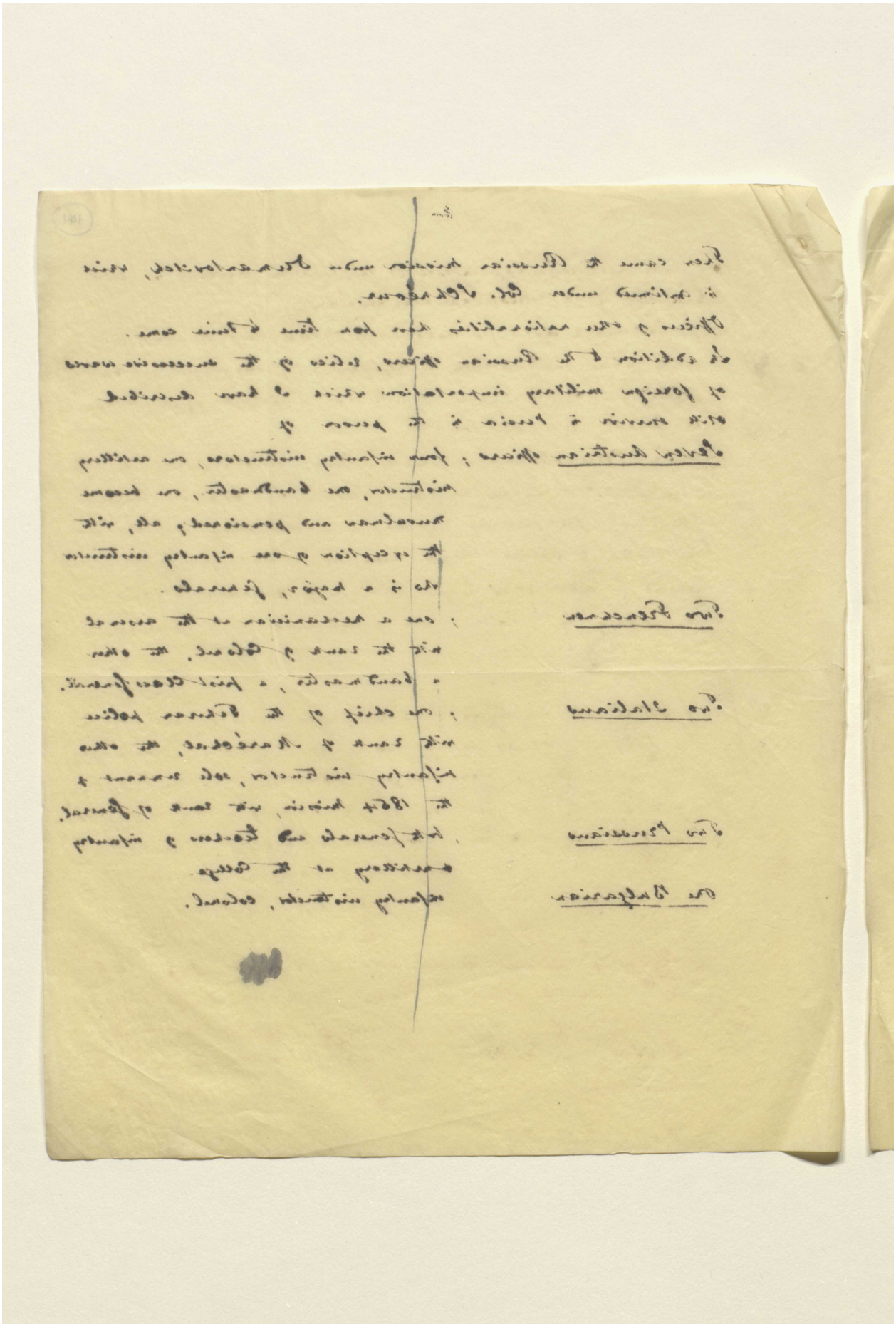

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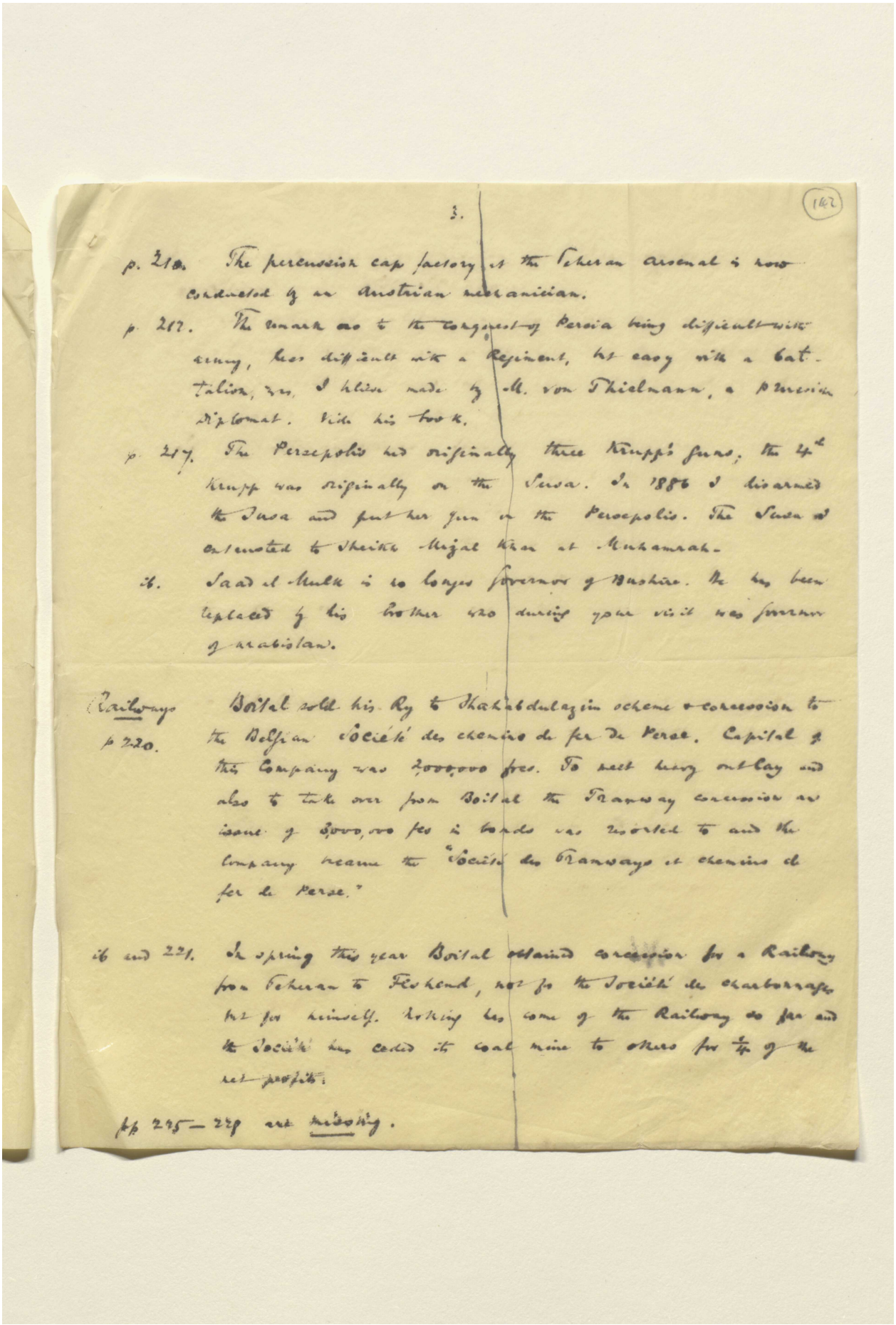
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [142r] (284/1386)



p. 210. The percussion cap factory at the Teheran arsenal is now conducted by an Austrian mechanician.

p. 212. The remark as to the conquest of Persia being difficult with army, less difficult with a Regiment, but easy with a battalion, was, I believe made by M. von Thielmann, a Prussian diplomat. Vide his book.

p. 217. The Persepolis had originally three Krupp's guns; the 4th Krupp was originally on the Susa. In 1886 I disarmed the Susa and put her gun on the Persepolis. The Susa is entrusted to Sheikh Mizal Khan at Muhamrah.

ib. Saad el Mulk is no longer governor of Bushire. He has been replaced by his brother who during your visit was governor of Arabistan.

Railways p 220. Boital sold his Ry to Shah'abdulazim scheme & concession to the Belgian Société des chemins de fer de Perse. Capital of this Company was 2,000,000 frcs. To meet heavy outlay and also to take over from Boital the Tramway concession an issue of 3,000,000 frcs in bonds was resorted to and the Company became the "Société des Tramways et chemins de fer de Perse."

ib and 221. In spring this year Boital obtained concession for a Railway from Teheran to Feshend, not for the Société des charbonnages but for himself. Nothing has come of the Railway so far and the Société has ceded its coal mine to others for ¼ of the net profits.

pp 225—229 are missing.

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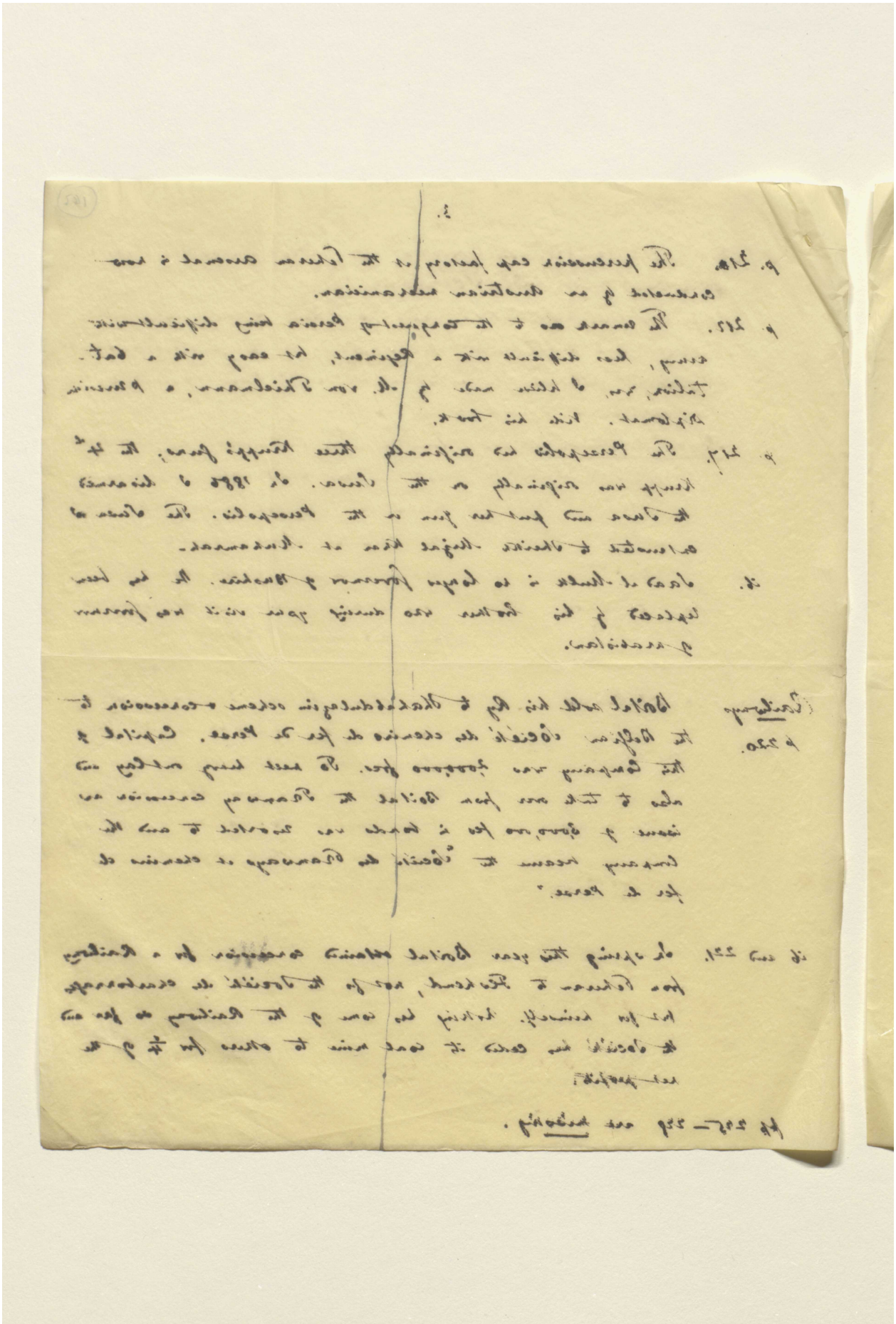

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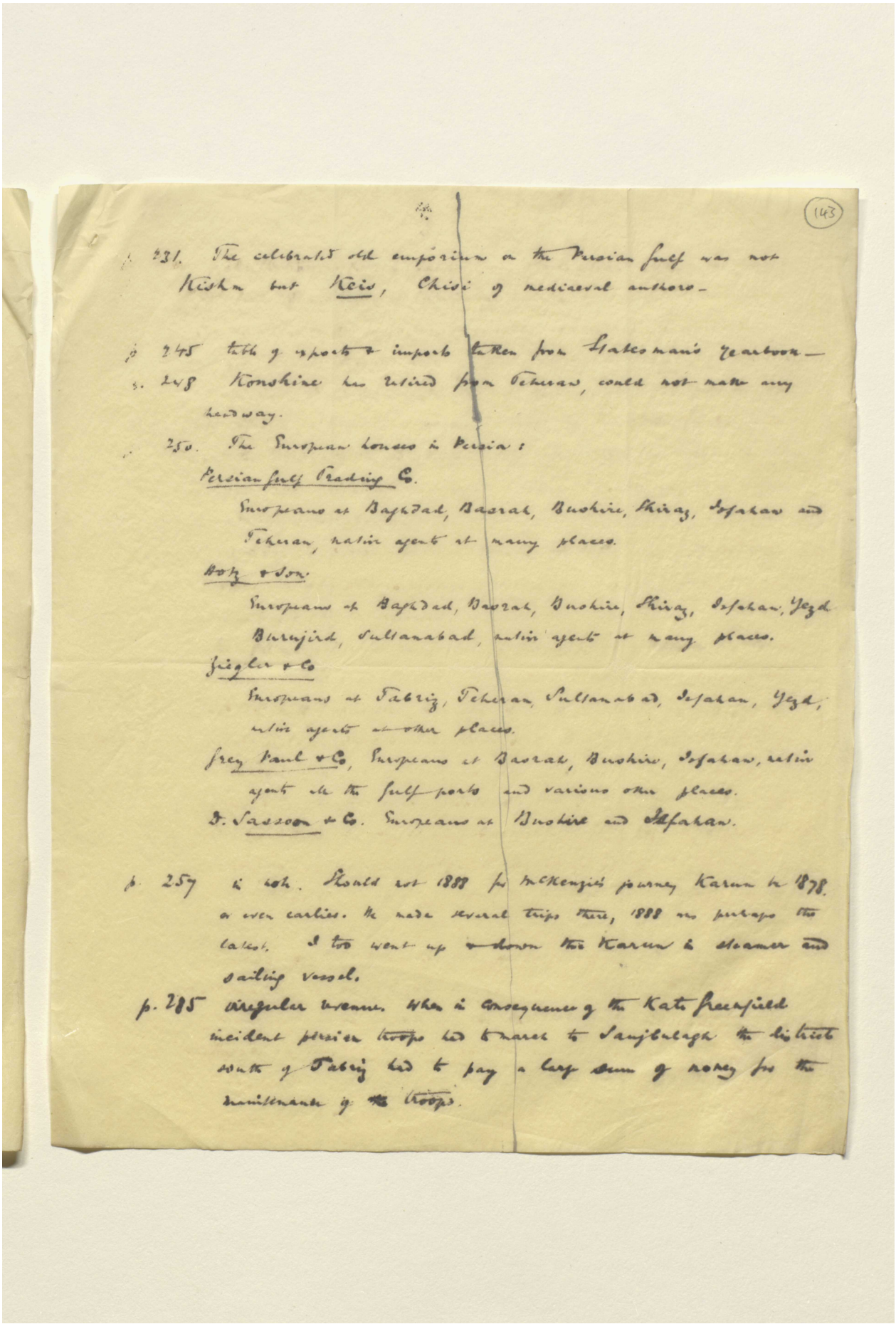

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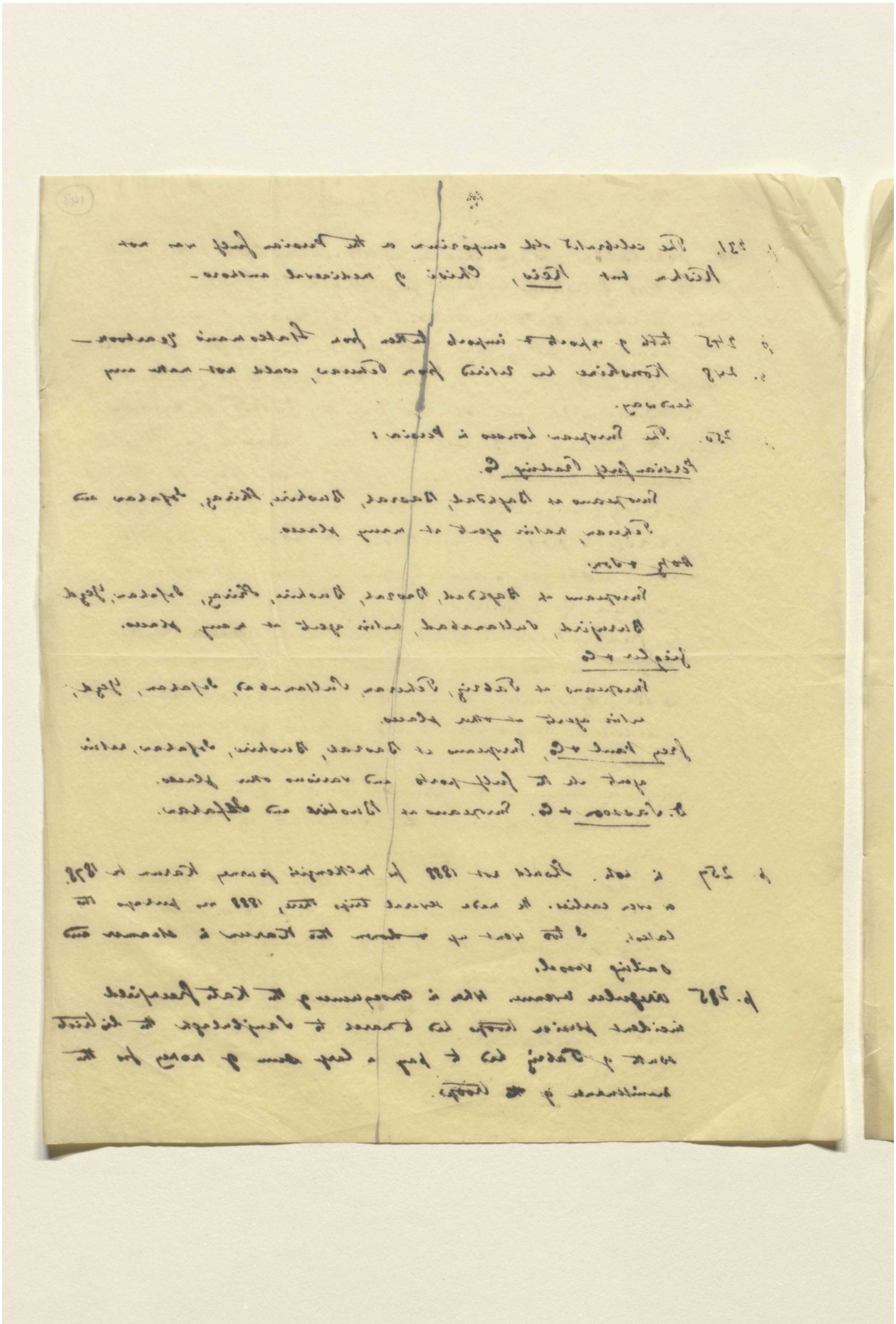

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p 291 population. As remarked in my observation to Vol I the numbers of the Jews, Christians & Parsis as given by me are fairly accurate. Your numbers of the Jews are decidedly not correct. I pointed out in my observations that for some of the localities the number of Jews as given in your statistics greatly exceeded the actual total population. My figures for Jews were obtained from the Rabbis, for Armenia from the returns of the Bishops, for the other Christians from the Missionaries, and for the Parsis from a regular census which I made myself at Yezd & Kerman.

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Gez. The Persian for the tamarisk tree is gez, and the best manna is found on it. Manna is commonly called gez, its correct name however, is gez-angebin = tamarisk honey. An inferior quality of Manna is obtained from the Willow tree (bid) and is called bid-angebin = willow honey. The juice of the willow tree is remarkably bitter and that of the tamarisk tree is also slightly acrid and disagreable, it is therefore difficult to believe that the Manna which is sweet, is an exudation, and the popular idea that an insect deposits it on the leaves of the trees or on the branches or that it falls down from the skies. I believe it is an exudation. In places where the sun is hottest and the air driest

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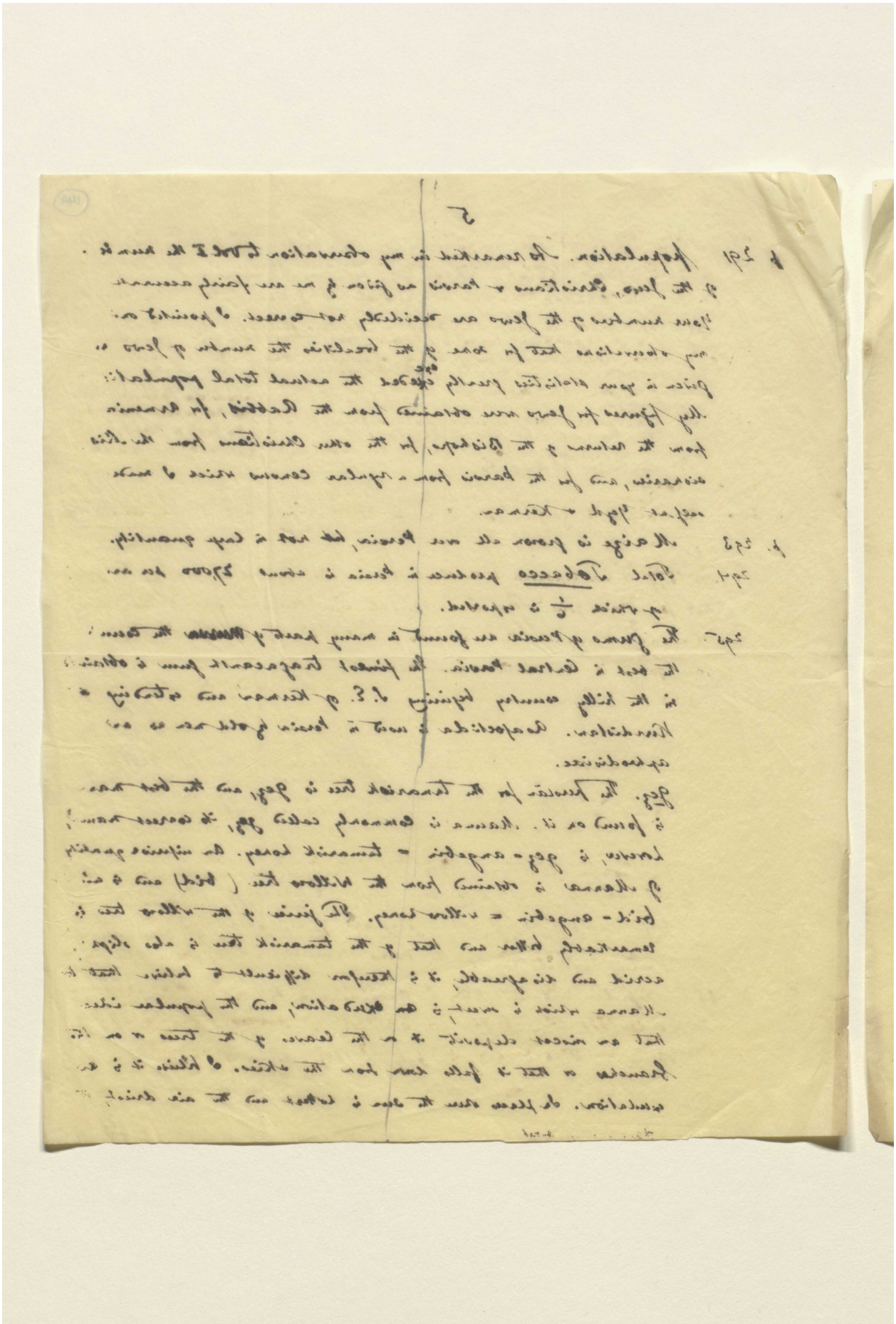

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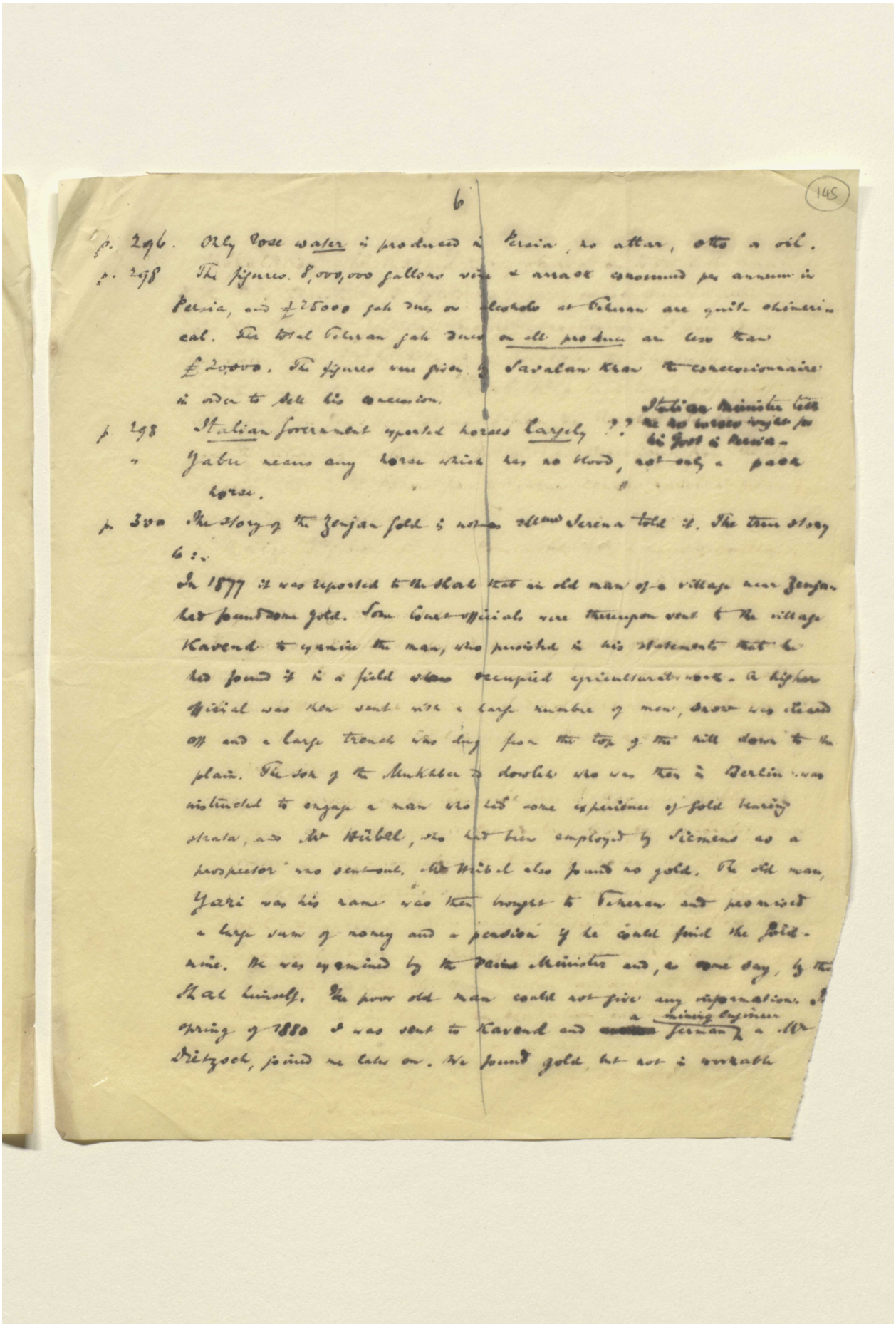

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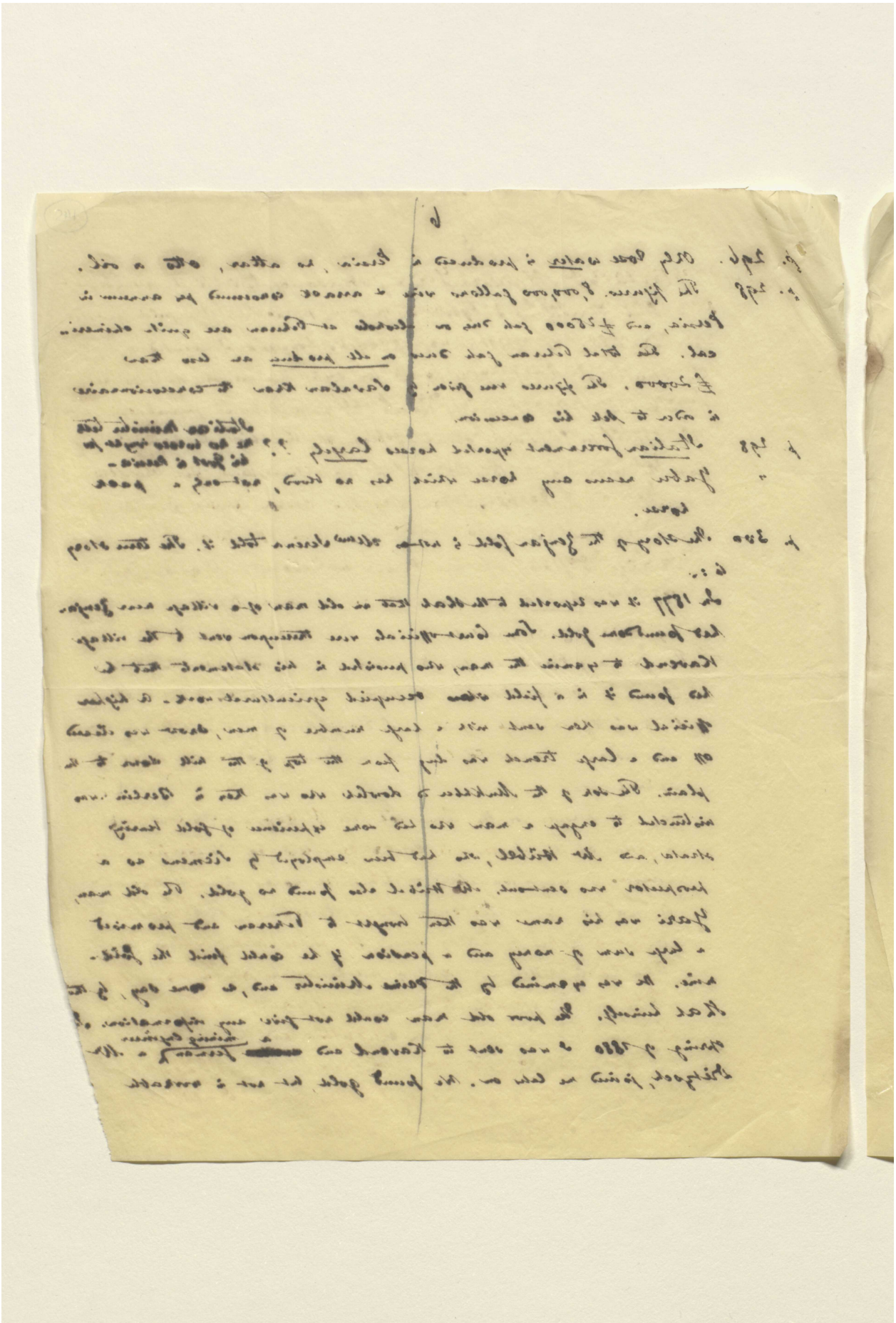
" Yabu means any horse which has no blood, not only a pack horse.

p. 300 The story of the Zenjan gold is not as Mme Serena told it. The true story is:-

In 1877 it was reported to the Shah that an old man of a village near Zenjan had found some gold. Some Court officials were thereupon sent to the village Kavend to examine the man, who persisted in his statements that he had found it in a field when occupied agricultural work. A higher official was then sent with a large number of men, snow was cleared off and a large trench was dug from the top of the hill down to the plain. The son of the Mukhber ed dowleh who was then in Berlin was instructed to engage a man who had some experience of gold bearing strata, and Mr Hübel, who had been employed by Siemens as a prospector was sent out. Mr Hübel also found no gold. The old man, Yari was his name was then brought to Teheran and promised a large sum of money and a pension if he could find the gold-mine. He was examined by the Prime Minister and, as some say, by the Shah himself. The poor old man could not give any information. In spring of 1880 I was sent to Kavend and a mining engineer German, a Mr Dietzsch, joined me later on. We found gold, but not in workable



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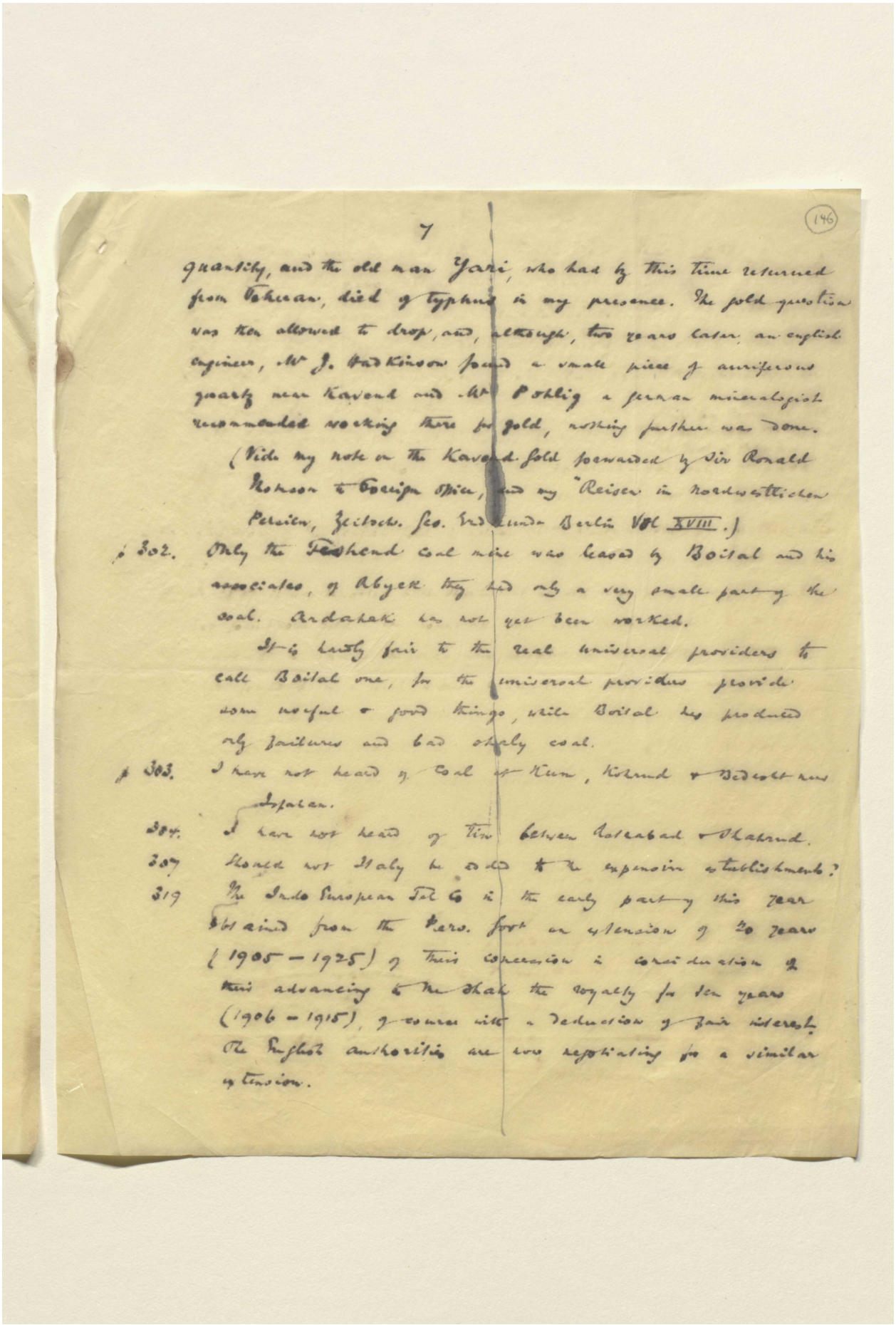

quantity, and the old man Yari, who had by this time returned from Tehran, died of typhus in my presence. The gold question was then allowed to drop, and, although, two years later, an english engineer, Mr J. Hadkinson found a small piece of auriferous quartz near Kavend and Mr Pohlig a german mineralogist recommended working there for gold, nothing further was done.

(Vide my note on the Kavend gold forwarded by Sir Ronald Thomson to Foreign Office, and my "Reisen im Nordwestlichen Persien, Zeitschr. Ges. Erdkunde Berlin Vol XVIII.)

p 302. Only the Feshend coal mine was leased by Boital and his associates, of Abyek they had only a very small part of the coal. Ardahek has not yet been worked.

It is hardly fair to the real universal providers to call Boital one, for the universal providers provide some useful & good things, while Boital has produced only failures and bad shaly coal.

p 303. I have not heard of Coal at Kum, Kohrud & Bedesht near Ispahan.

304. I have not heard of tin between Astrabad & Shahrud.

307 Should not Italy be added to the expensive establishments?

319 The Indo European Tel Co in the early part of this year obtained from the Pers. Govt an extension of 20 years (1905 – 1925) of their concession in consideration of their advancing to the Shah the royalty for ten years (1906 – 1915), of course with a deduction of fair interest. The English authorities are now negotiating for a similar extension.

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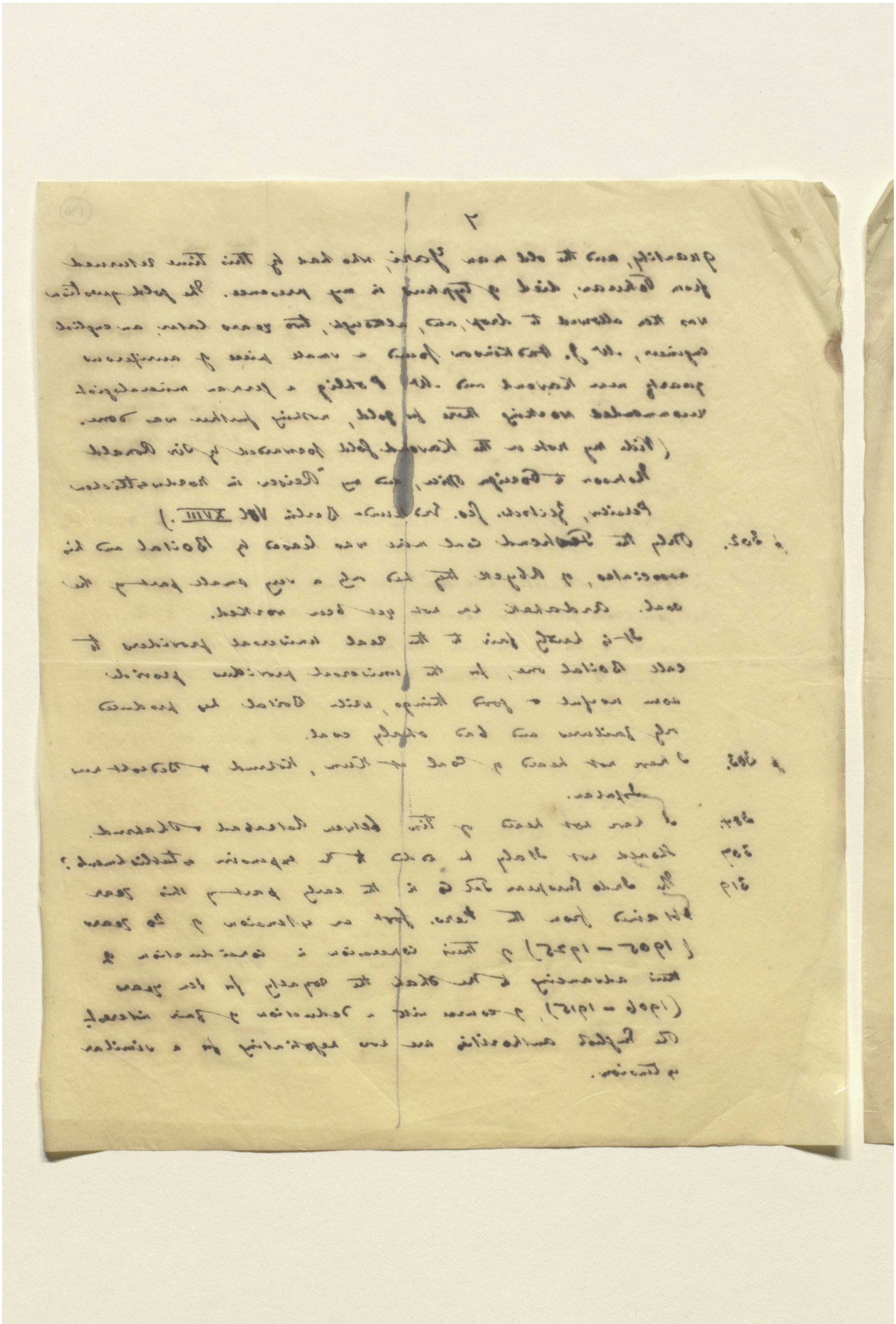

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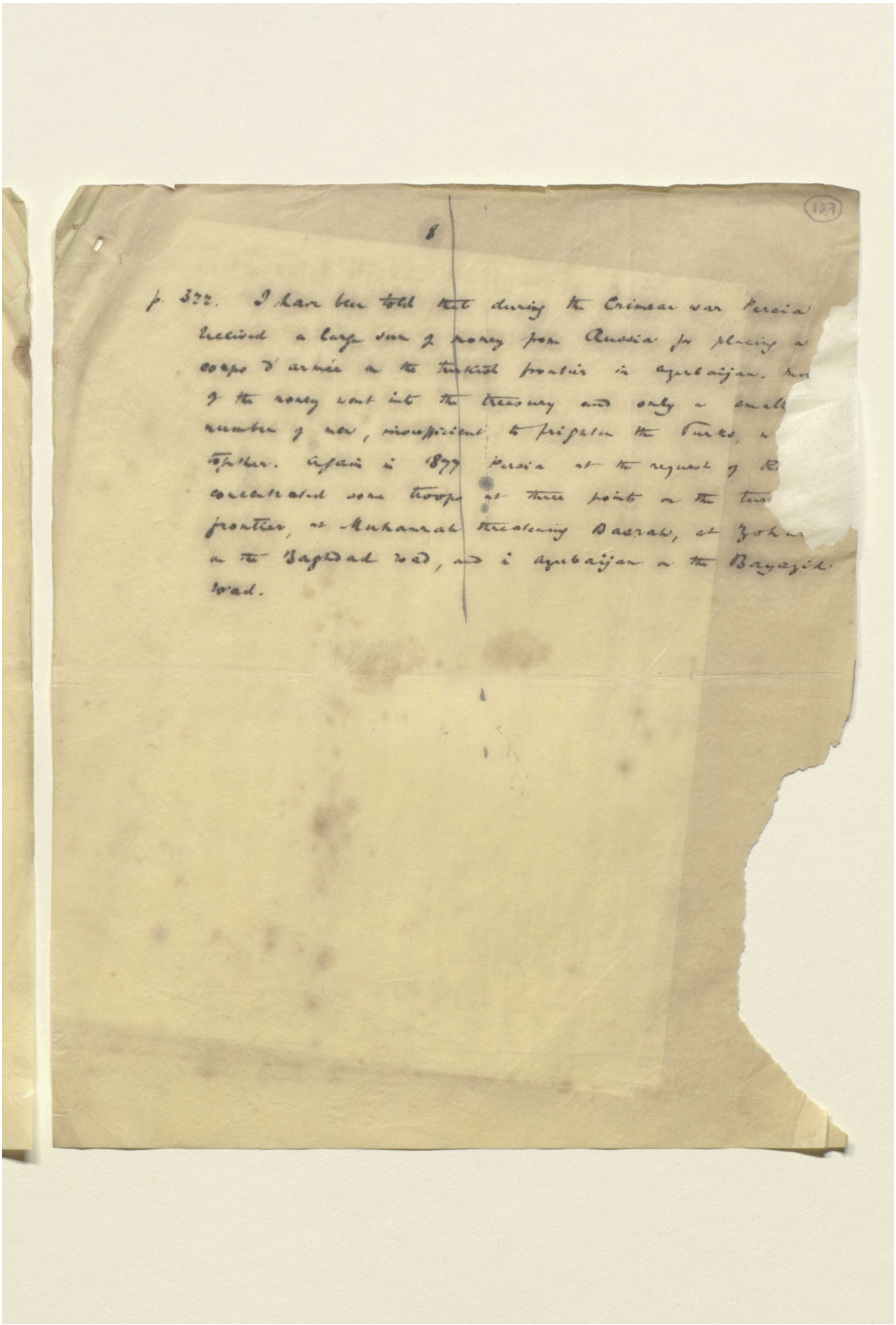

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(147)

p. 322. I have been told that during the Crimean war Persia received a large sum of money from Russia for placing a corps d'armée on the Turkish frontier in Ayerbaijan. Part of the money went into the treasury and only a small number of men, insufficient to frighten the Turks, were together. Again in 1877 Persia at the request of Russia concentrated some troops at three points on the two frontier, at Muhammerah threatening Basrah, at Zoheb on the Baghdad road, and in Ayerbaijan on the Bayazid road.

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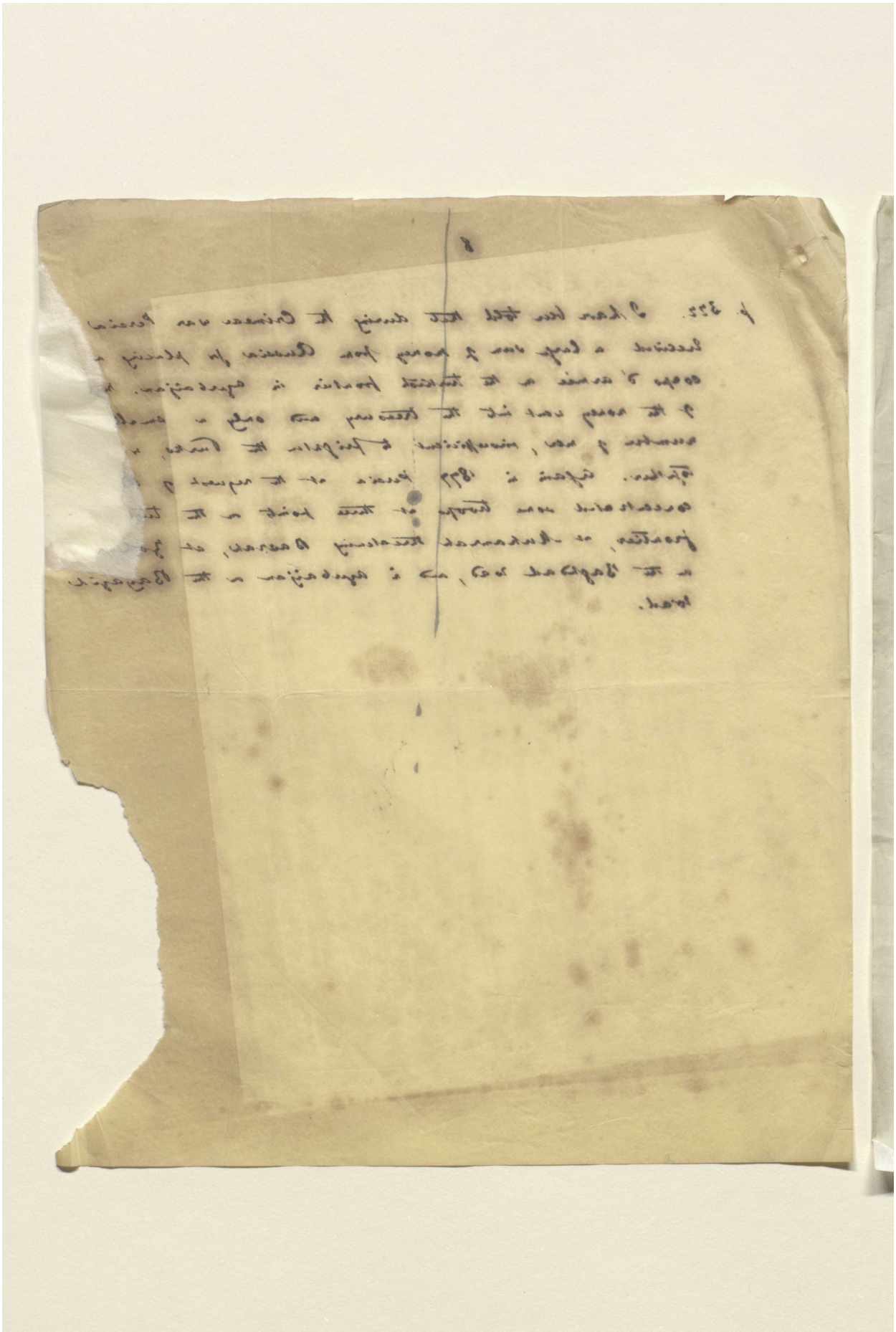

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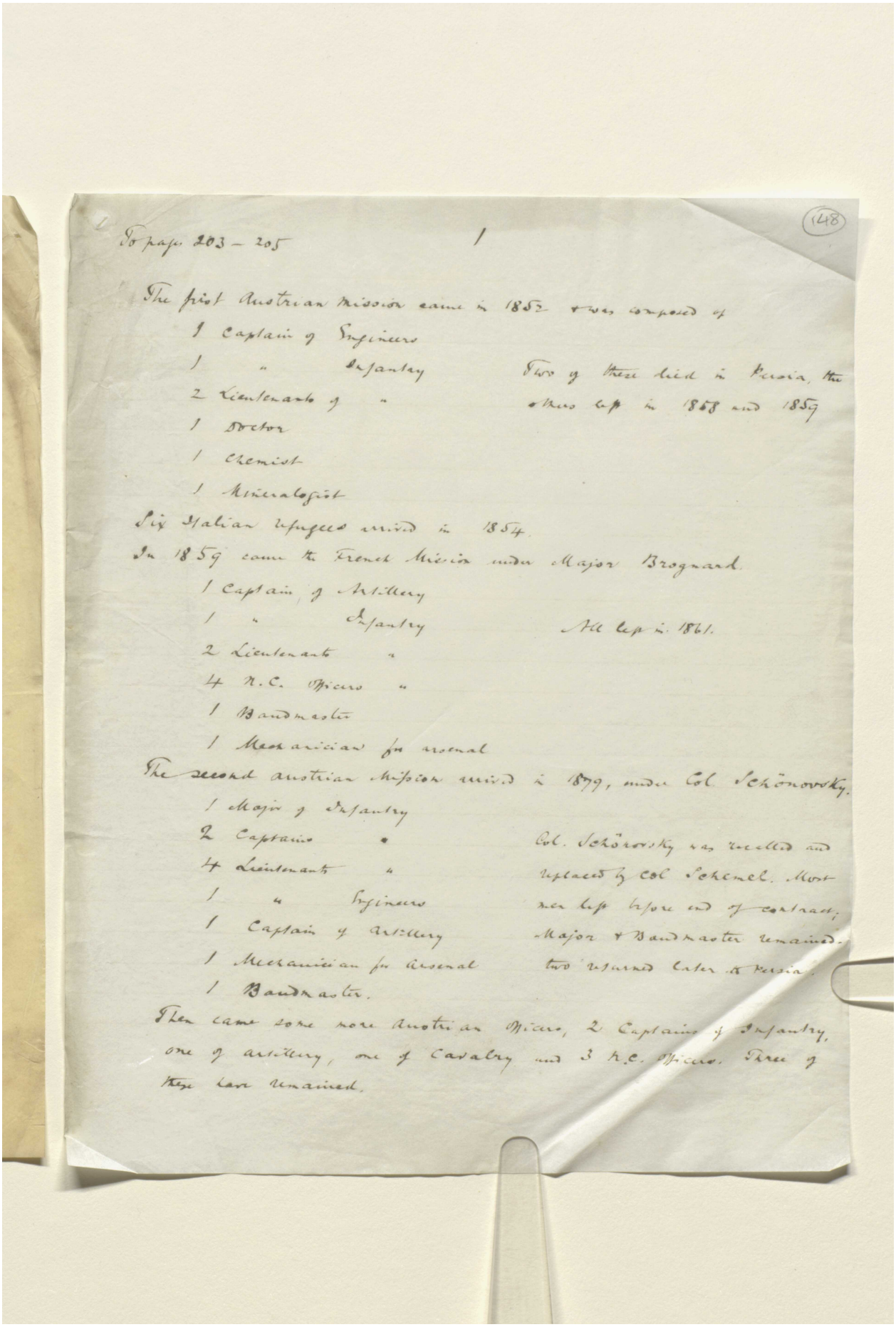

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To page 203 – 205 /

The first Austrian Mission came in 1852 & was composed of

1 Captain of Engineers
1 " Infantry — Two of these died in Persia, the others left in 1858 and 1859
2 Lieutenants of "
1 Doctor
1 Chemist
1 Mineralogist

Six Italian refugees arrived in 1854.

In 1859 came the French Mission under Major Brognard.

1 Captain of Artillery
1 " Infantry — All left in 1861.
2 Lieutenants "
4 N.C. Officers "
1 Bandmaster
1 Mechanician for arsenal

The second austrian Mission arrived in 1879, under Col. Schönowsky.

1 Major of Infantry
2 Captains " — Col. Schönowsky was recalled and
4 Lieutenants " — replaced by Col Schemel. Most
1 " Engineers — men left before end of contract;
1 Captain of Artillery — Major & Bandmaster remained.
1 Mechanician for Arsenal — two returned later to Persia.
1 Bandmaster.

Then came some more Austrian Officers, 2 Captains of Infantry, one of artillery, one of Cavalry and 3 N.C. Officers. Three of these have remained.

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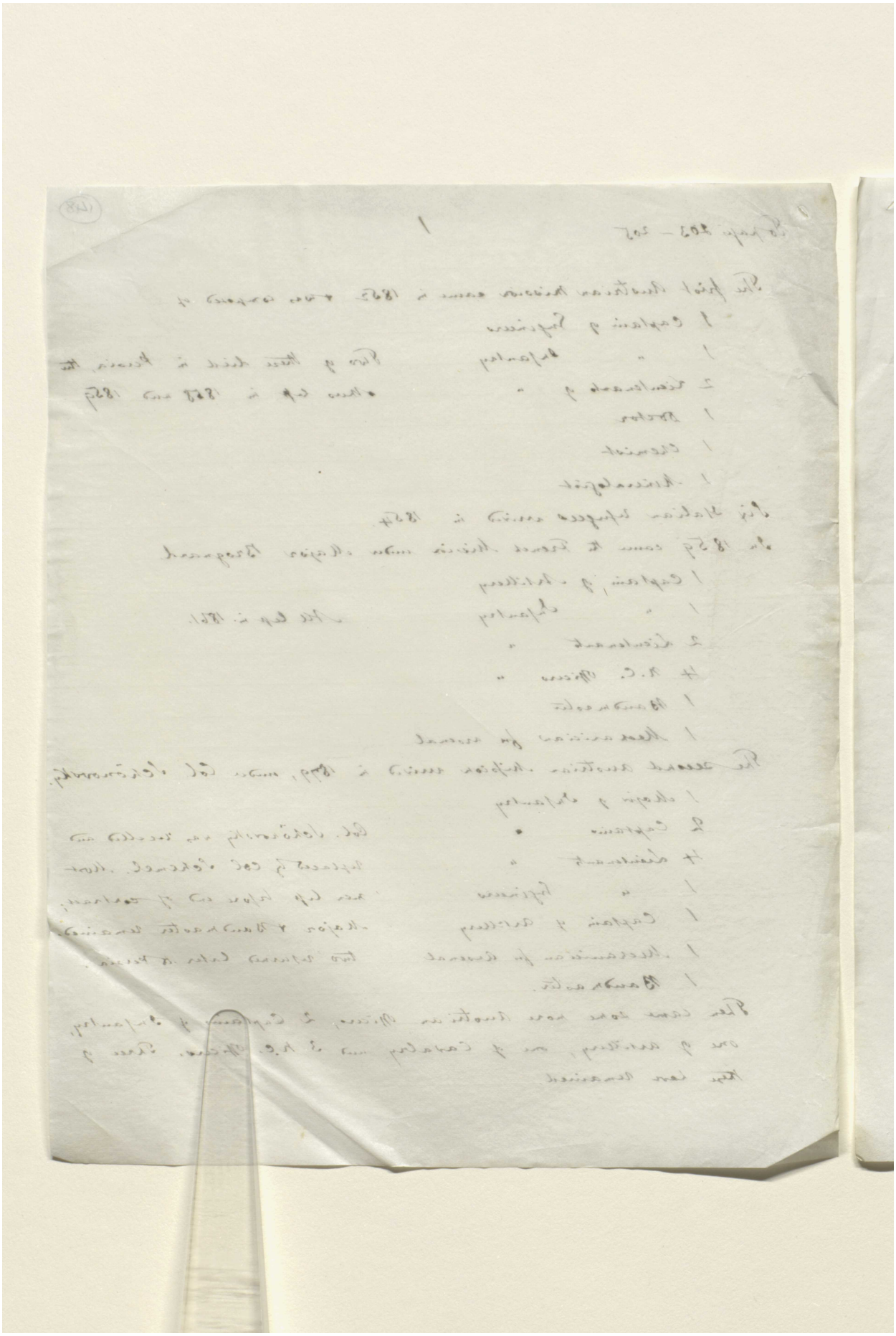

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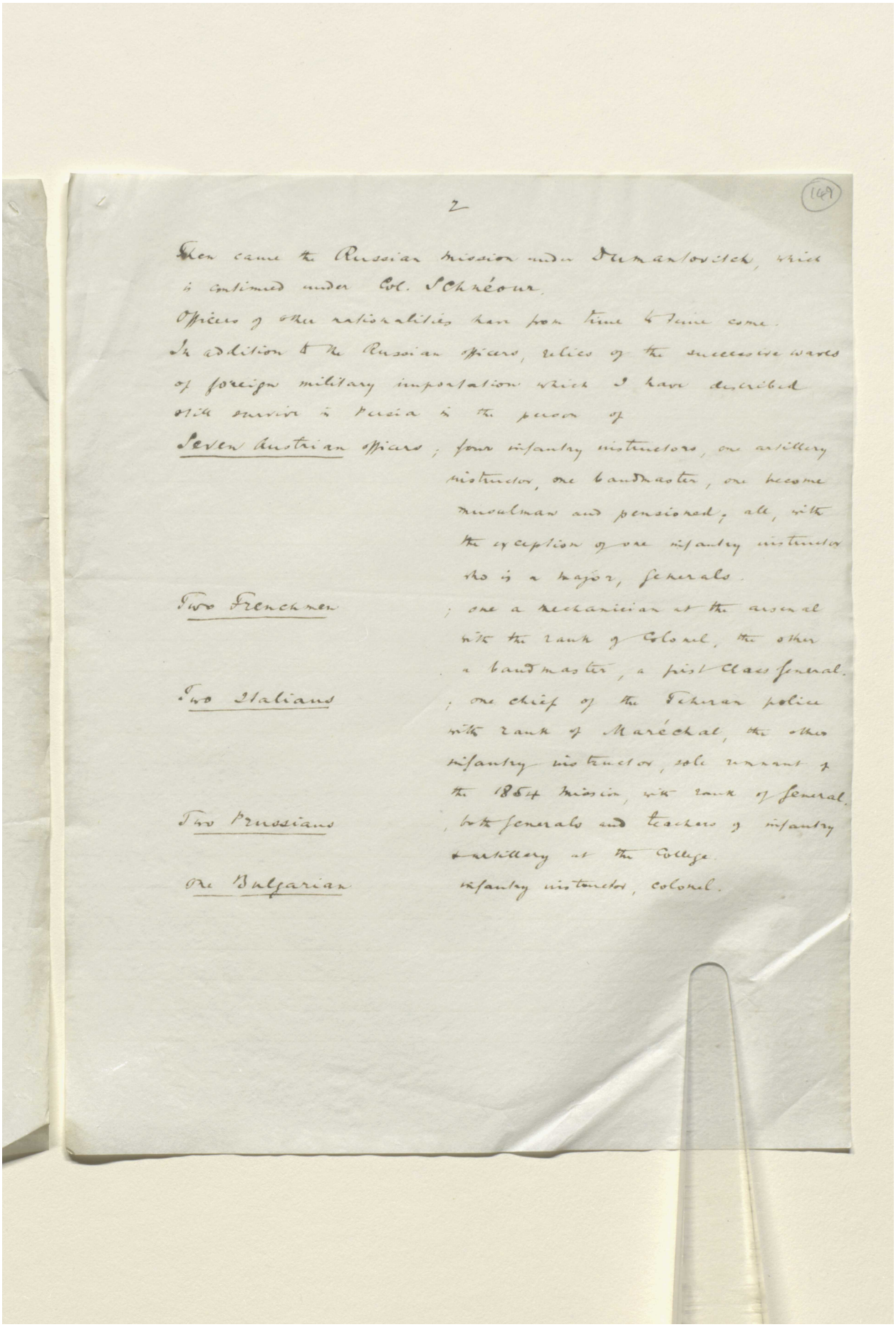

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Then came the Russian mission under Demandowitch, which is continued under Col. Schréour.

Officers of other nationalities have from time to time come.

In addition to the Russian officers, relics of the successive waves of foreign military importation which I have described still survive in Persia in the person of

Seven Austrian officers; four infantry instructors, one artillery instructor, one bandmaster, one become Mussulman and pensioned; all, with the exception of one infantry instructor who is a major, generals.

Two Frenchmen; one a mechanician at the arsenal with the rank of Colonel, the other a bandmaster, a first class General.

Two Italians; one chief of the Tehran police with rank of Maréchal, the other infantry instructor, sole survivor of the 1864 mission, with rank of General.

Two Prussians, both generals and teachers of infantry & artillery at the College.

One Bulgarian infantry instructor, Colonel.

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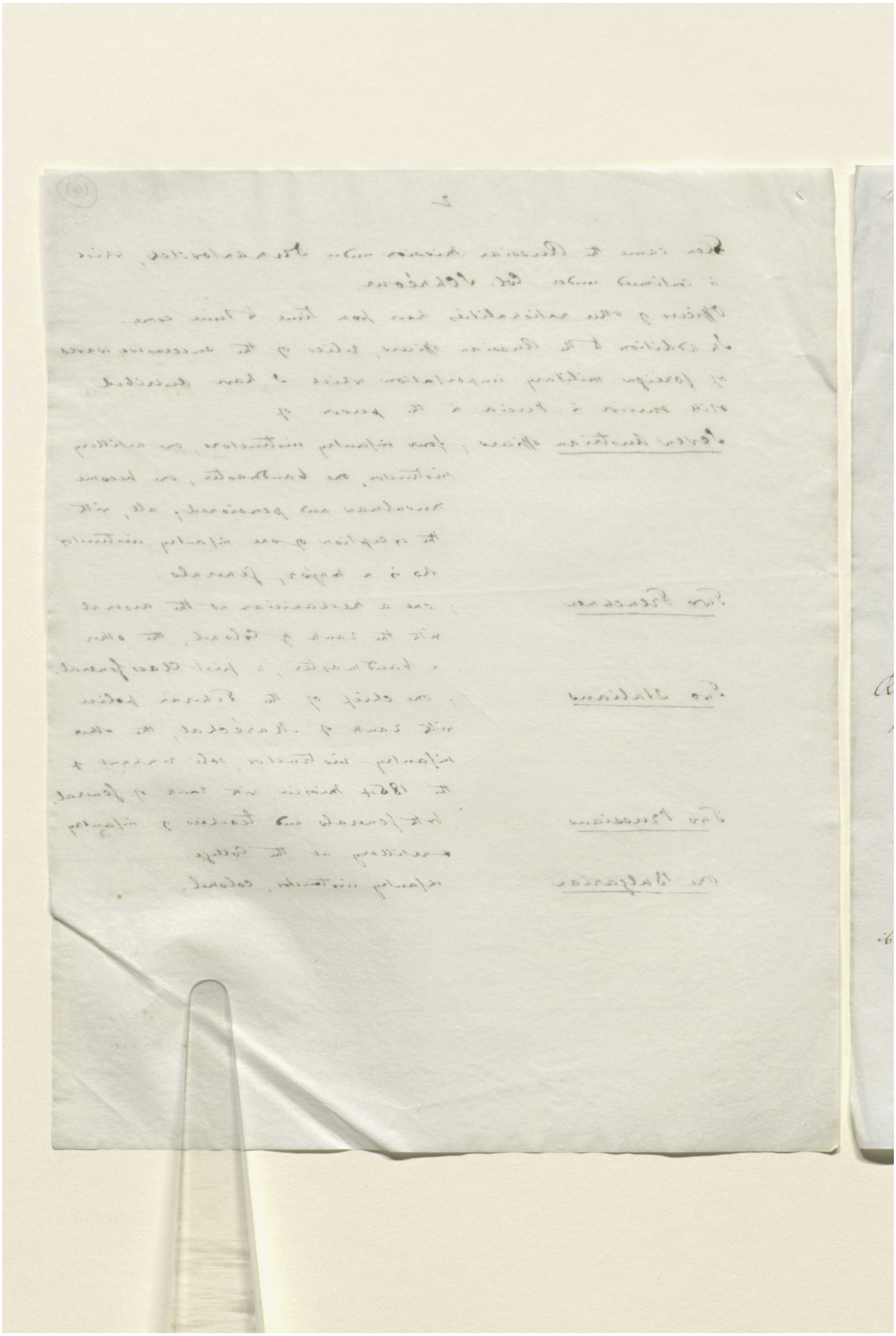

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p. 210. The percussion cap factory at the Teheran arsenal is now conducted by an Austrian mechanician.

p. 212. The remark as to the torment of Persia being difficult with army, less difficult with a Regiment, but easy with a battalion, was, I think made by M. von Thielmann, a Prussian diplomat. Vide his book.

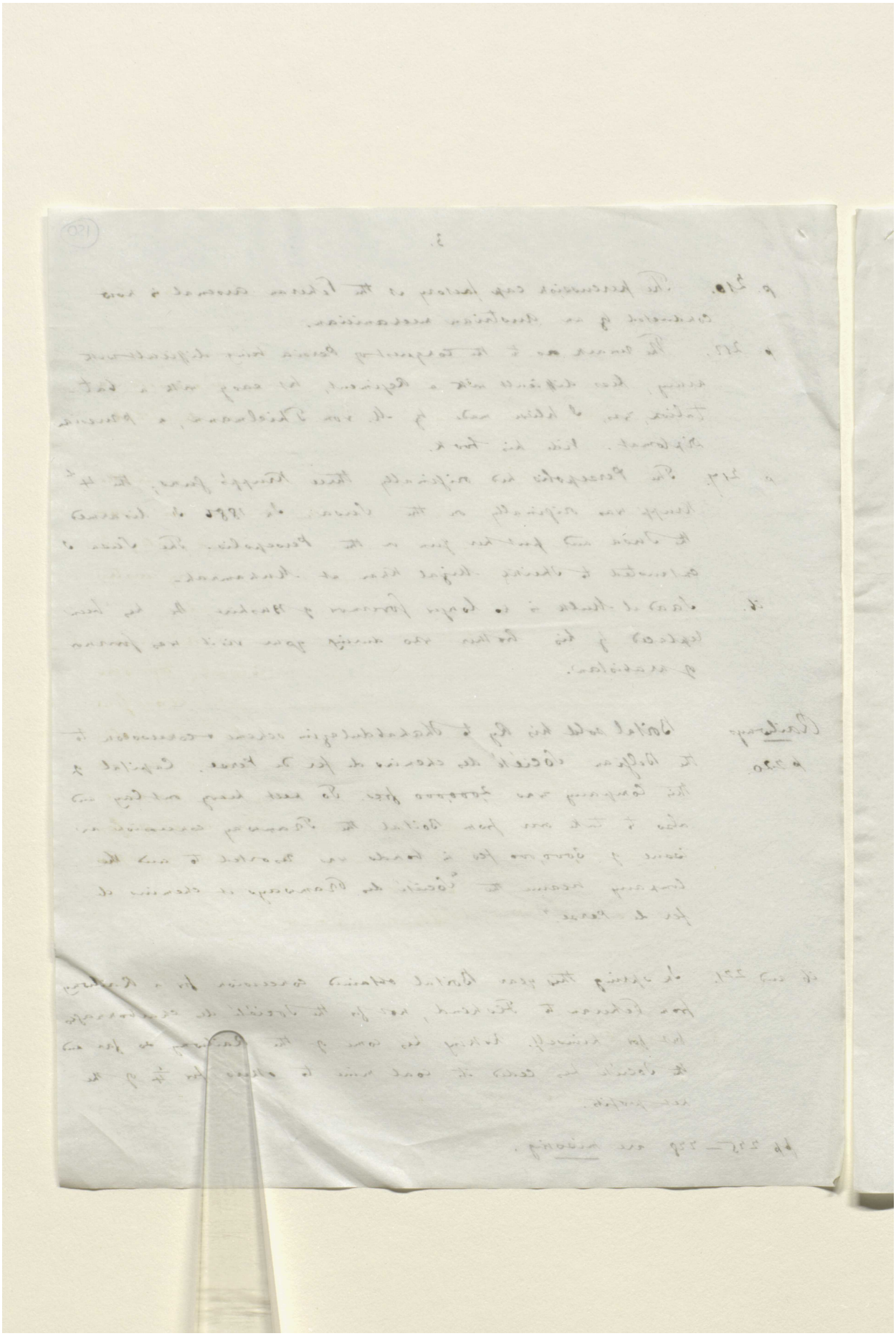
p. 217. The Persepolis had originally three Krupp's guns; the 4th Krupp was originally on the Susa. In 1886 I disarmed the Susa and put her gun on the Persepolis. The Susa I entrusted to Sheikh Mejal Khan at Muhamrah.

ib. Saad el Mulk is no longer governor of Bushire. He has been replaced by his brother who during your visit was governor of Arabistan.

Railways p. 220. Botkal sold his Ry & Shahabdulazim scheme & concession to the Belgian Société des chemins de fer de Perse. Capital of this Company was 2,000,000 frcs. To sell heavy ont Cay and also to take over from Botkal the Tramway concession an issue of 3,000,000 frs in bonds was resorted to and the Company became the "Société des Tramways et chemins de fer de Perse."

ib and 221. In spring this year Botkal obtained concession for a Railway from Teheran to Feshend, not for the Société de chaussées but for himself. Nothing has come of the Railway so far and the Société has ceded its coal mine to others for ¼ of the net profits.

pp 225—229 are missing.



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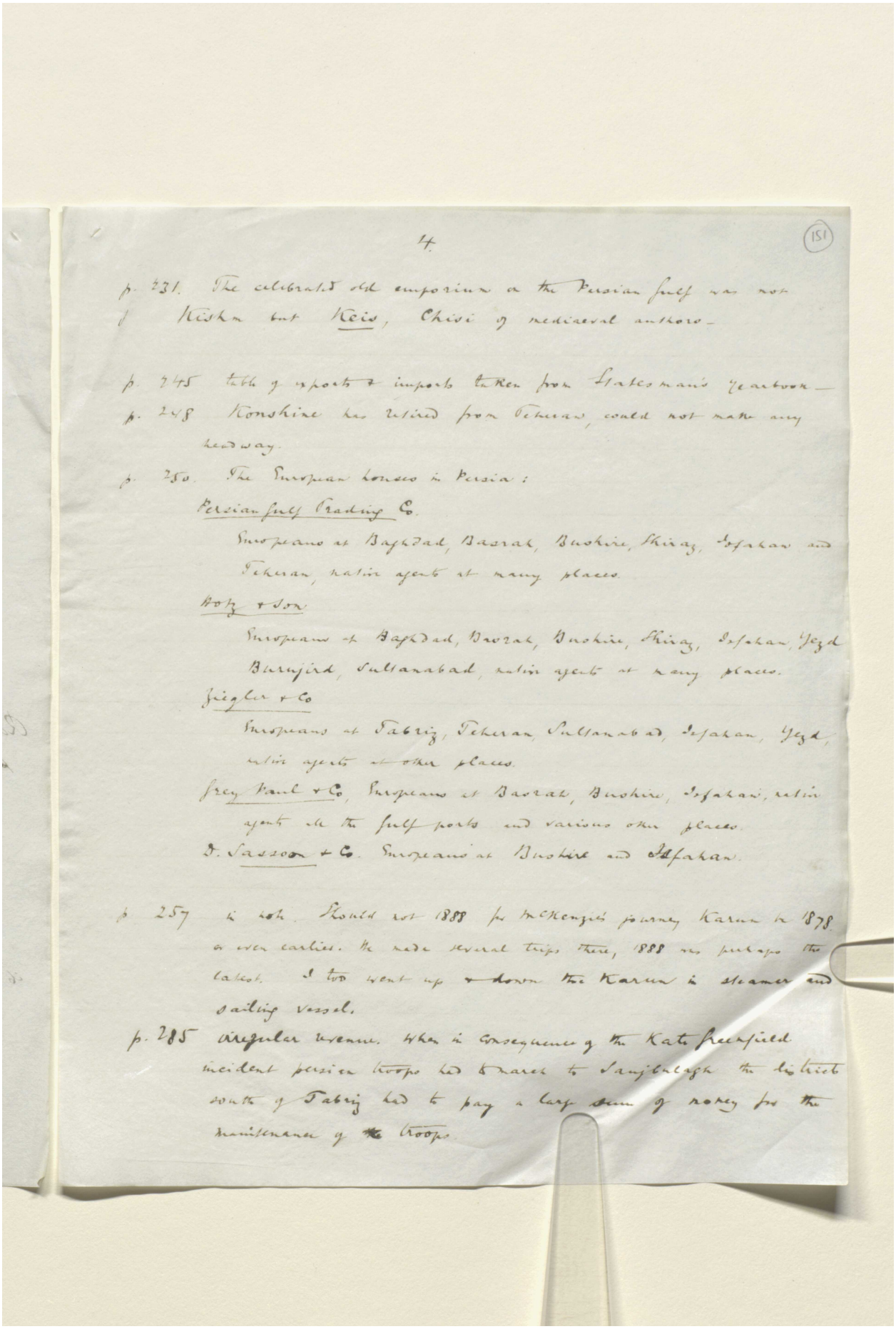

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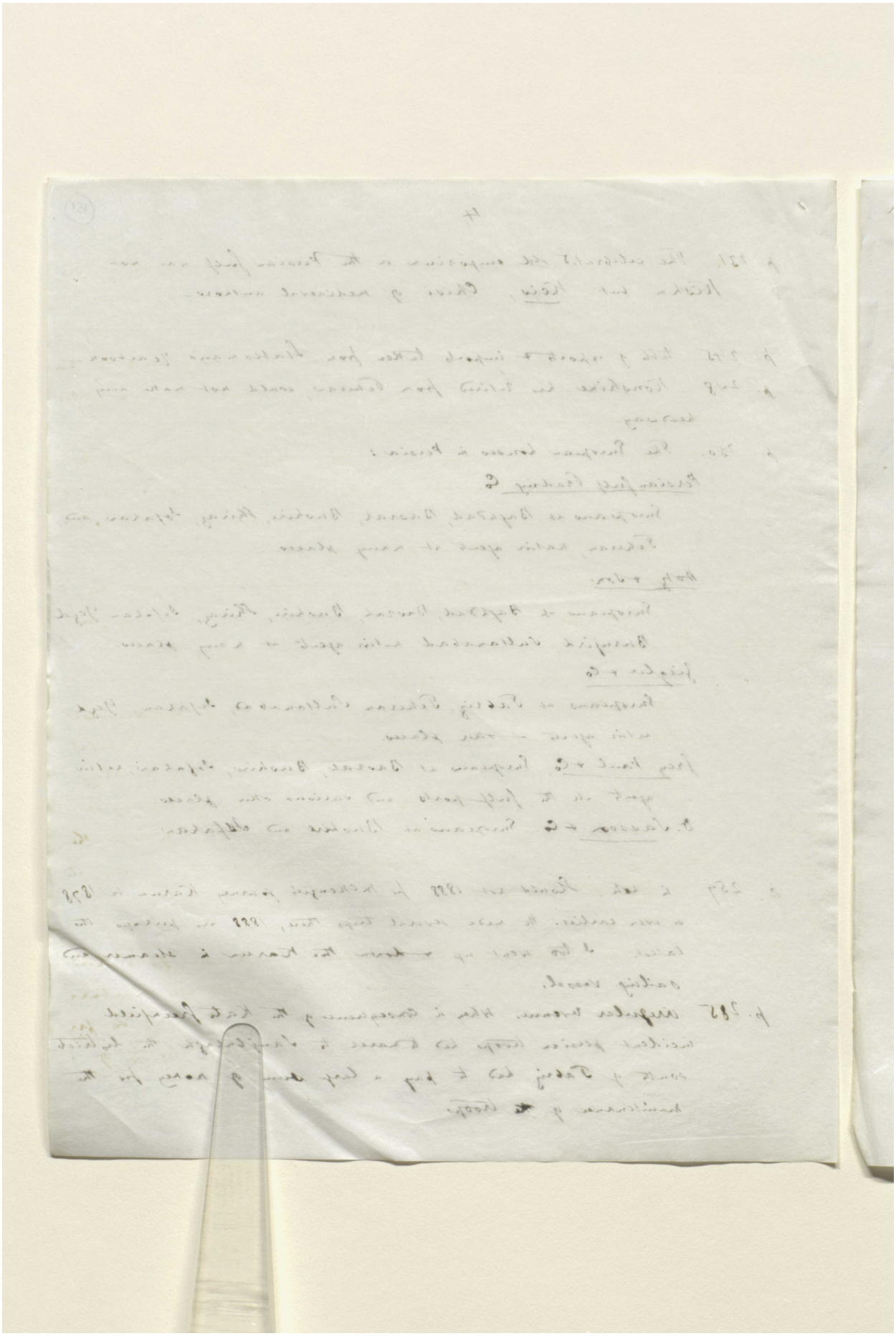

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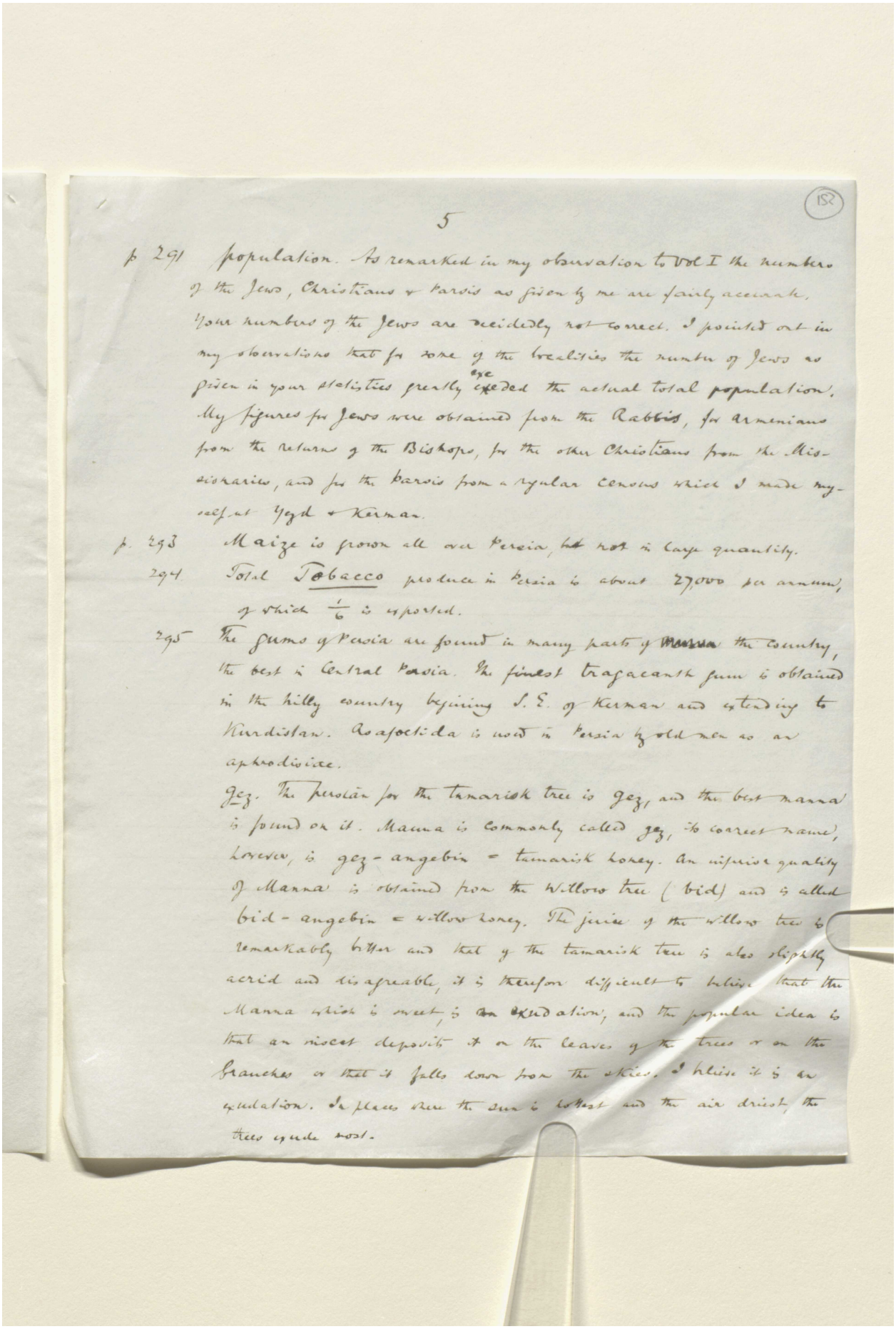

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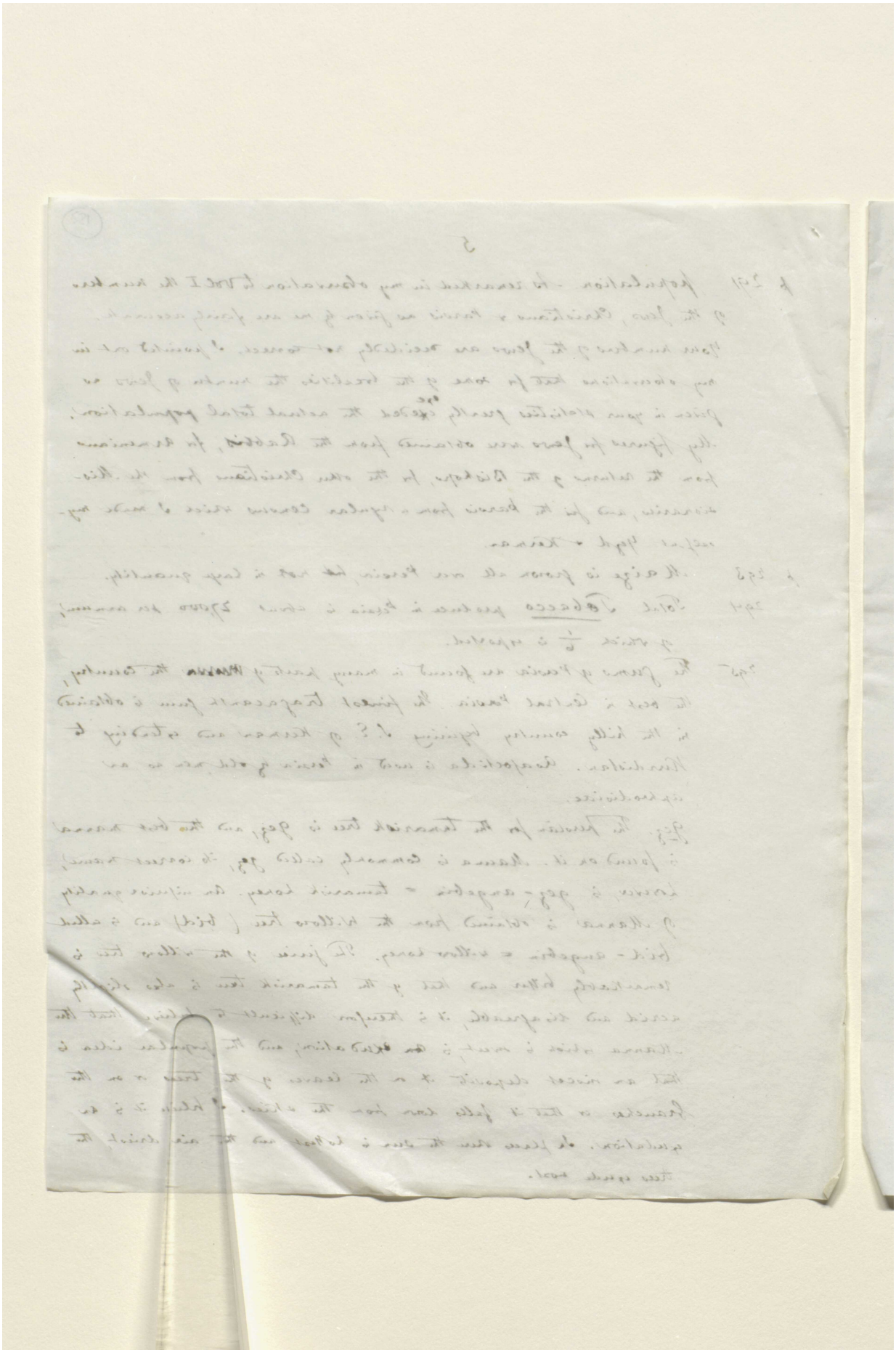

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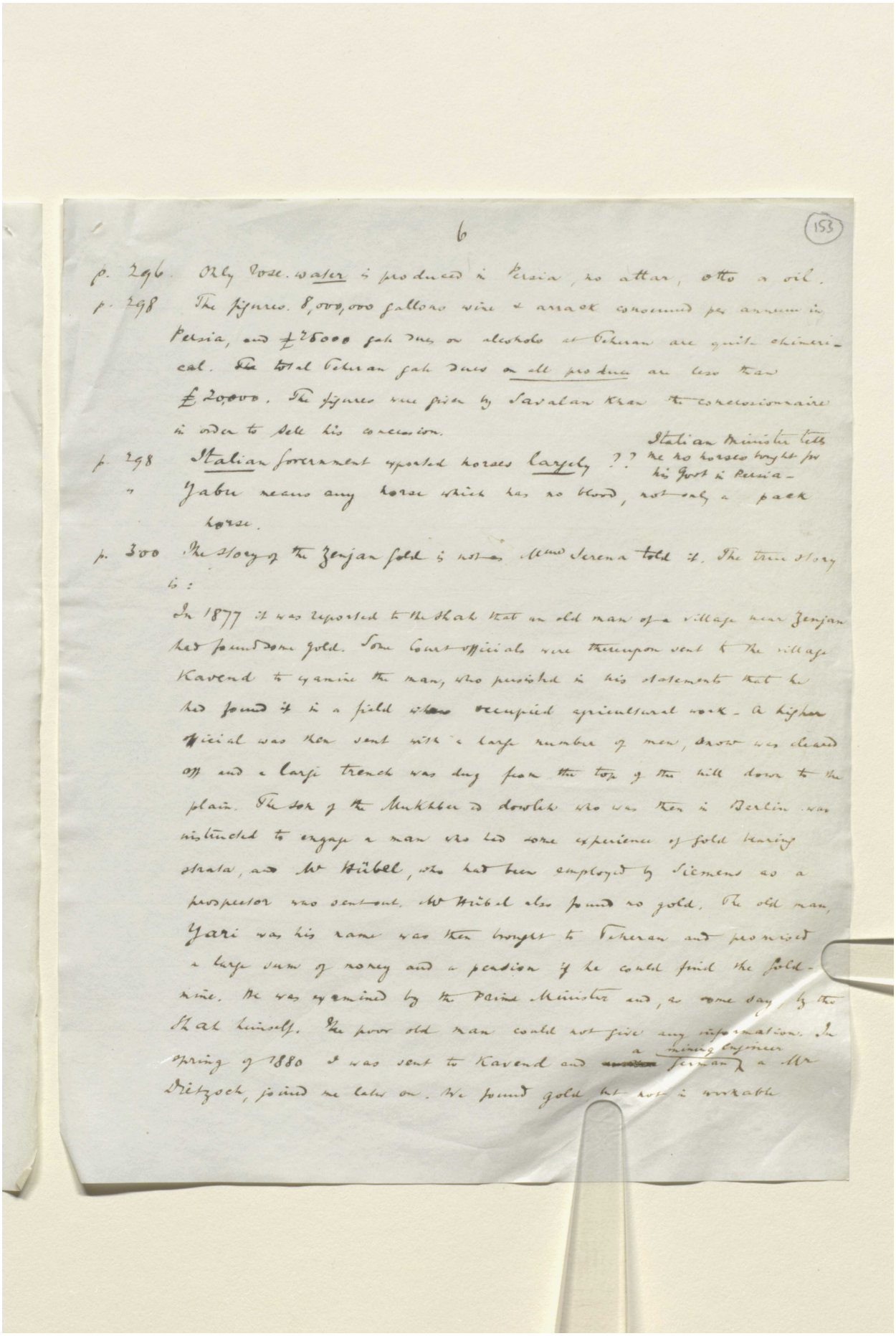

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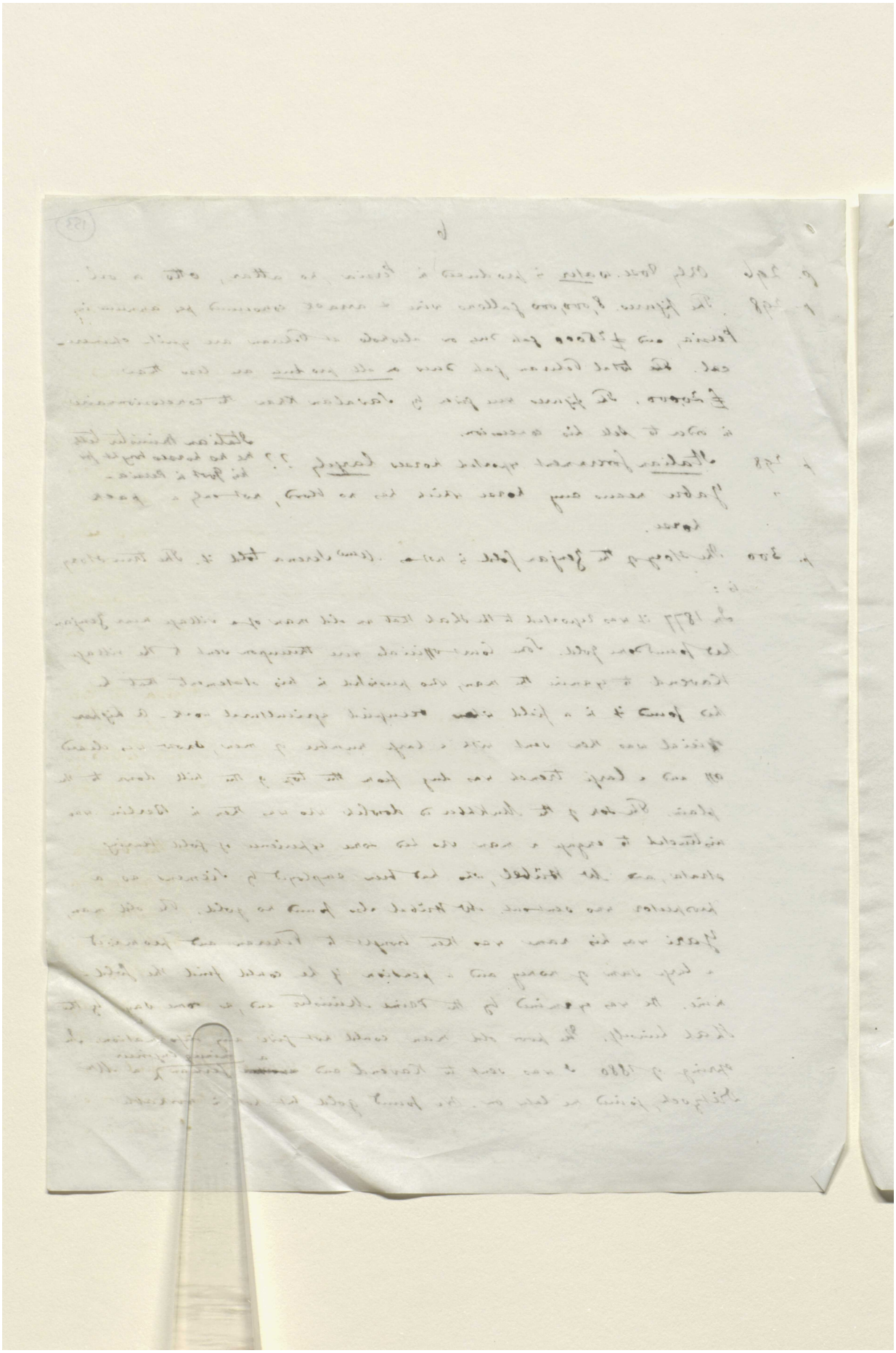

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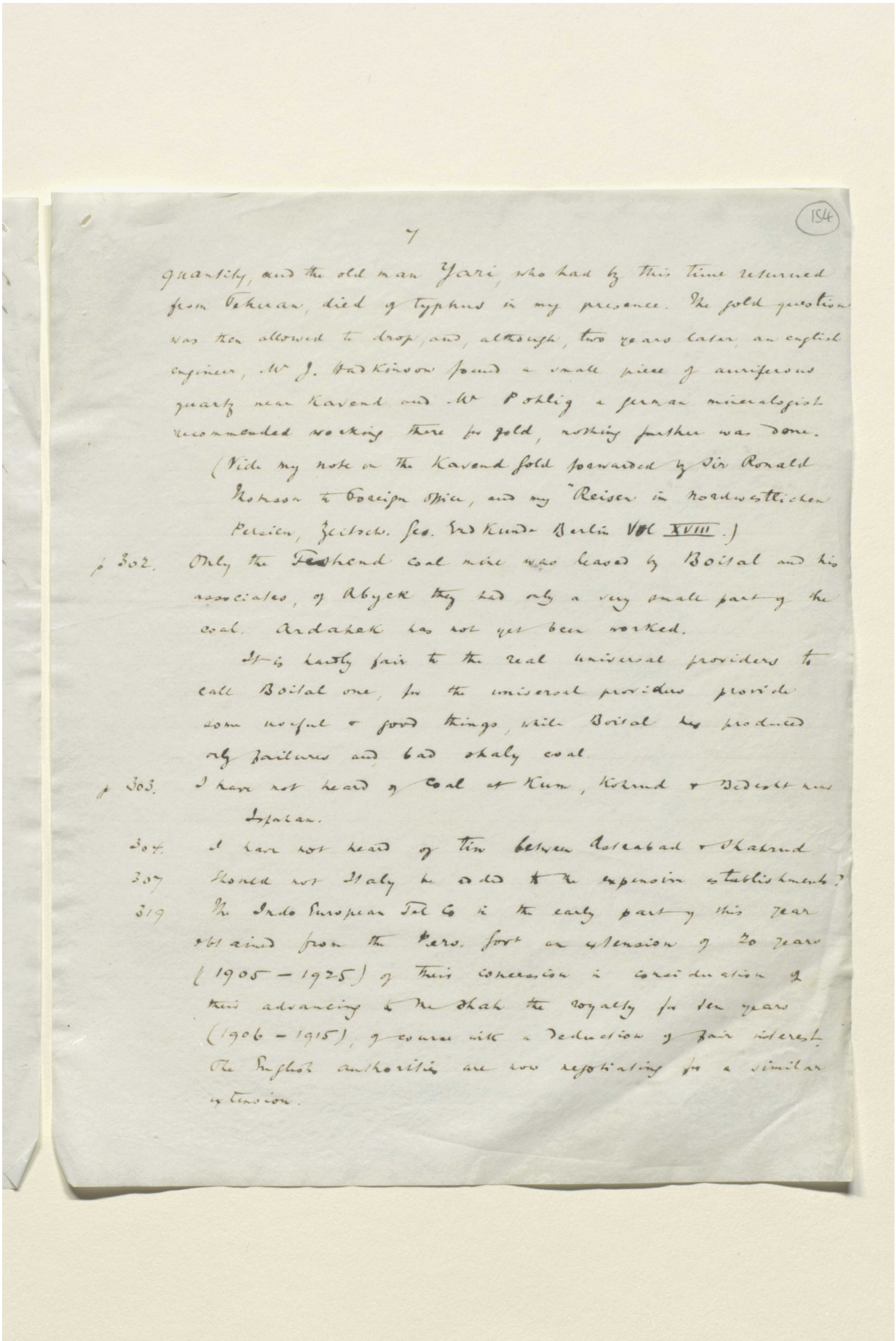

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(Vide my note on the Kavend gold forwarded by Sir Ronald Thomson to Foreign Office, and my "Reisen im Nordwestlichen Persien, Zeitsch. Ges. Erdkunde Berlin Vol XVIII.)

p 302. Only the Feshend coal mine was leased by Boital and his associates, of Abyek they had only a very small part of the coal. Ardahek has not yet been worked.

It is hardly fair to the real universal providers to call Boital one, for the universal providers provide some useful & good things, while Boital has produced only failures and bad shaly coal.

p 303. I have not heard of coal at Kum, Kohrud & Bedesht near Ispahan.

304. I have not heard of tin between Astrabad & Shahrud

307 Should not Italy be added to the expensive establishments?

319 The Indo European Tel Co in the early part of this year obtained from the Pers. Govt an extension of 20 years (1905 – 1925) of their concession in consideration of their advancing to the Shah the royalty for ten years (1906 – 1915), of course with a deduction of fair interest. The English authorities are now negotiating for a similar extension.

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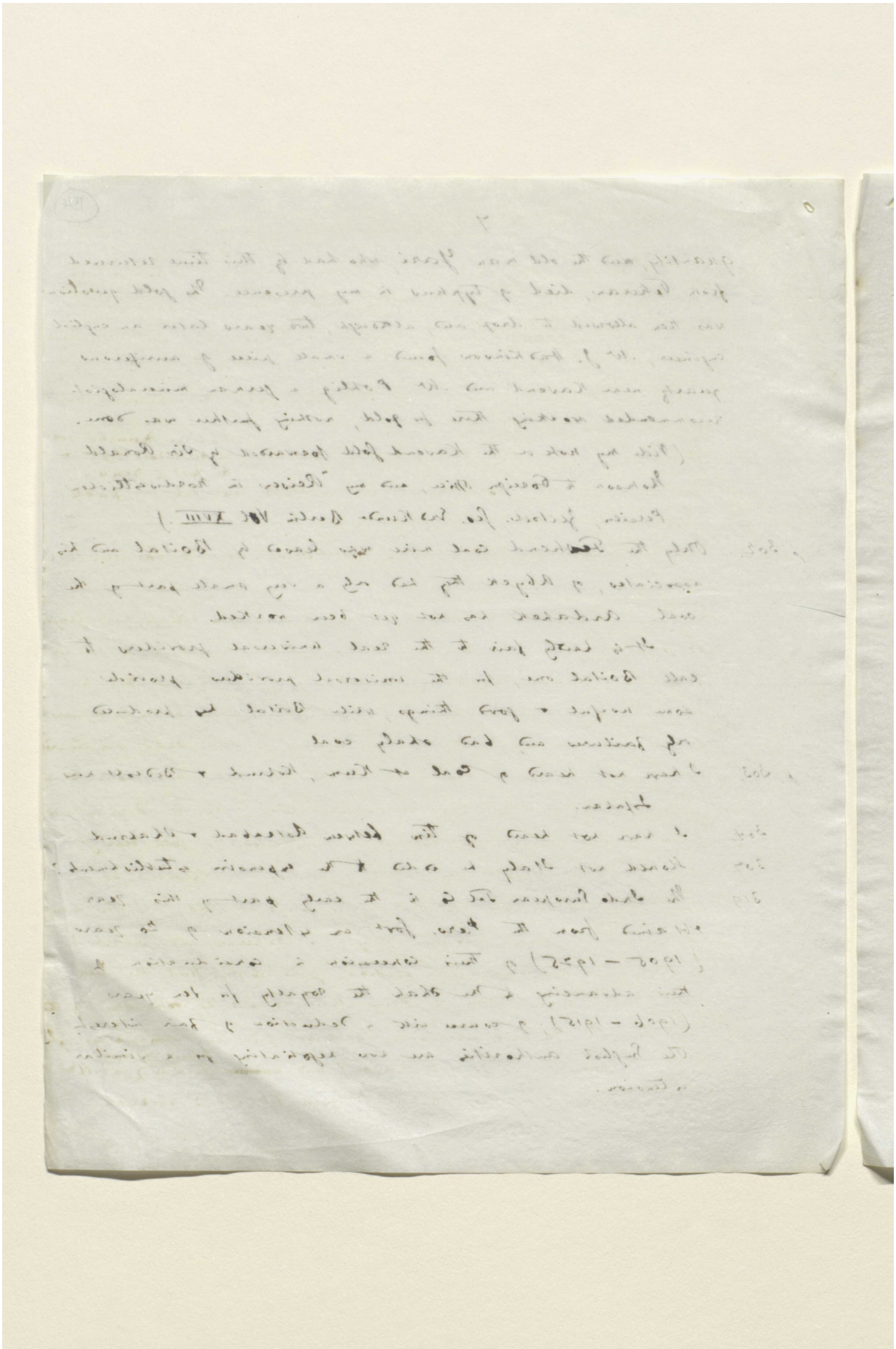

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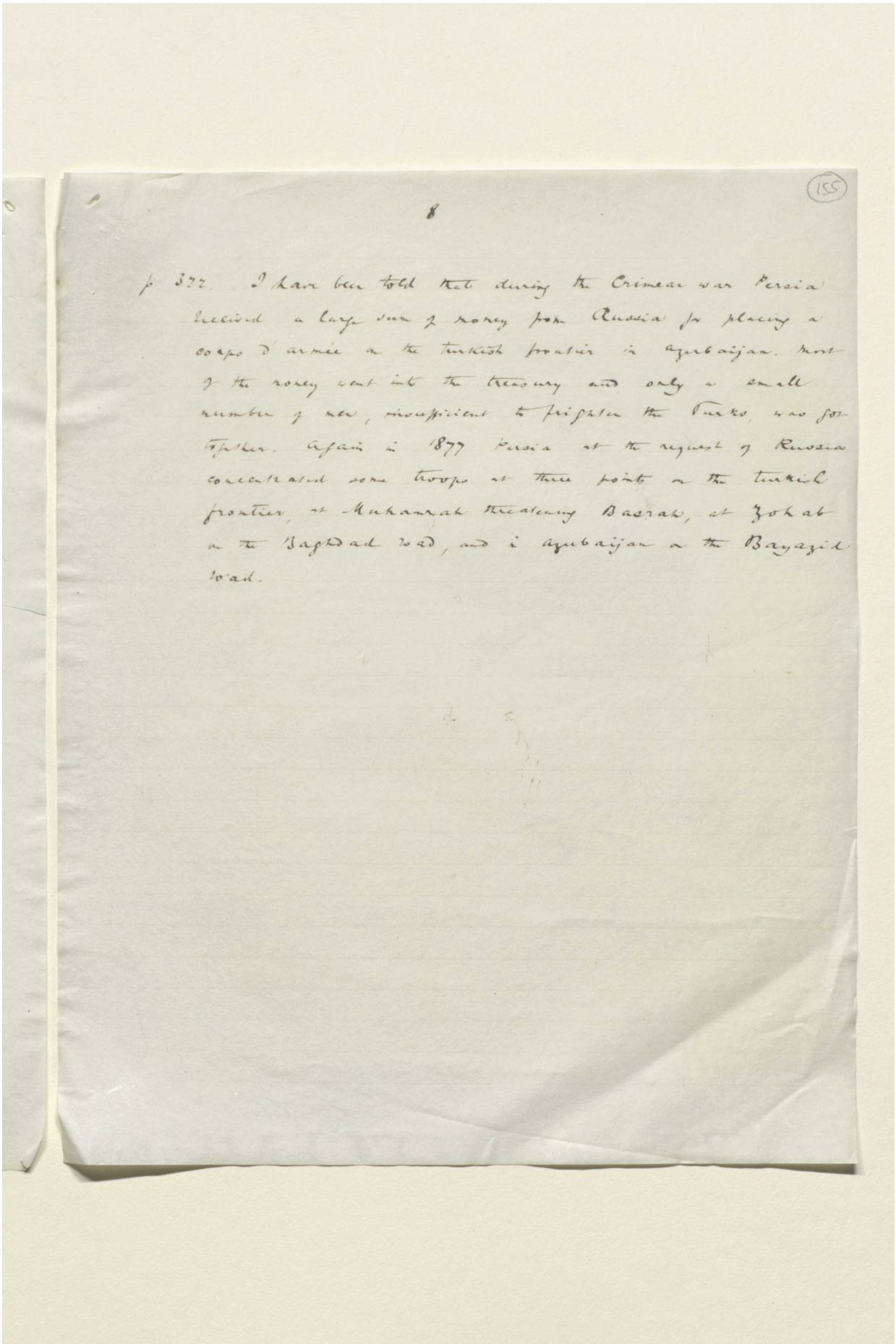

8

(155)

p 372 I have been told that during the Crimean war Persia received a large sum of money from Russia for placing a corps d'armée on the Turkish frontier in Azerbaijan. Most of the money went into the treasury and only a small number of men, insufficient to frighten the Turks, were got together. Again in 1877 Persia at the request of Russia concentrated some troops at three points on the Turkish frontier, at Muhammerah threatening Basrah, at Zohab on the Baghdad road, and in Azerbaijan on the Bayazid road.

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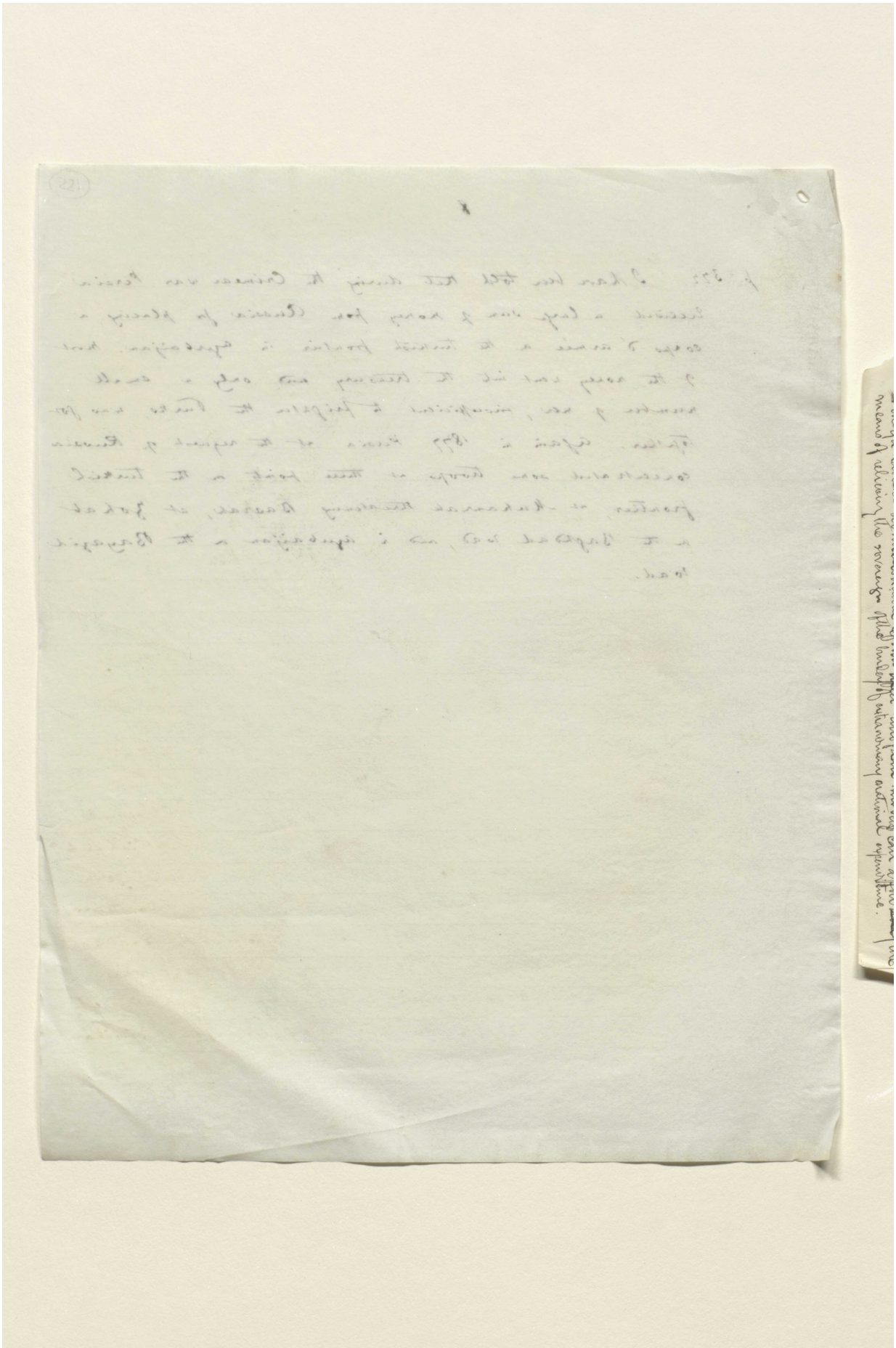

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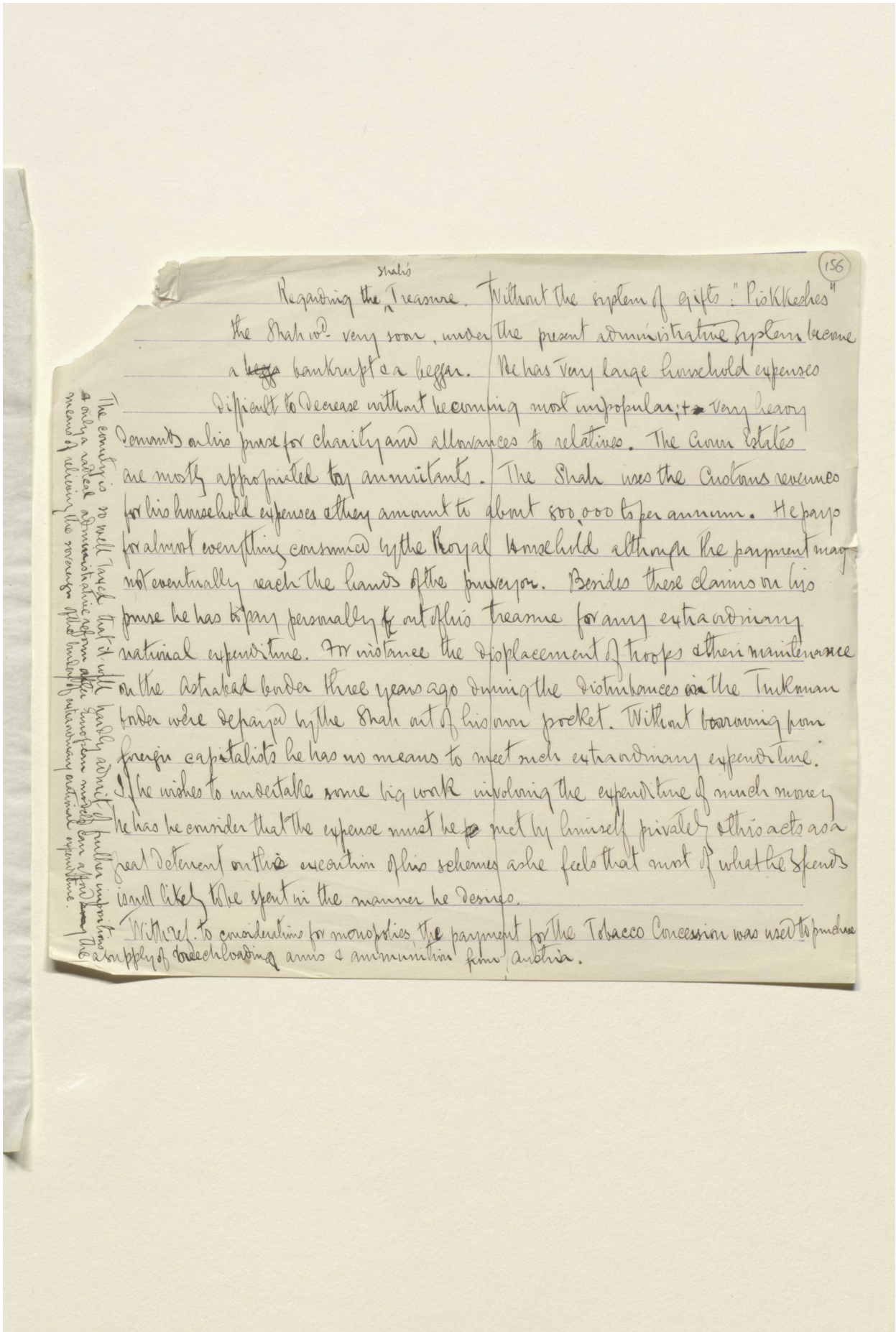
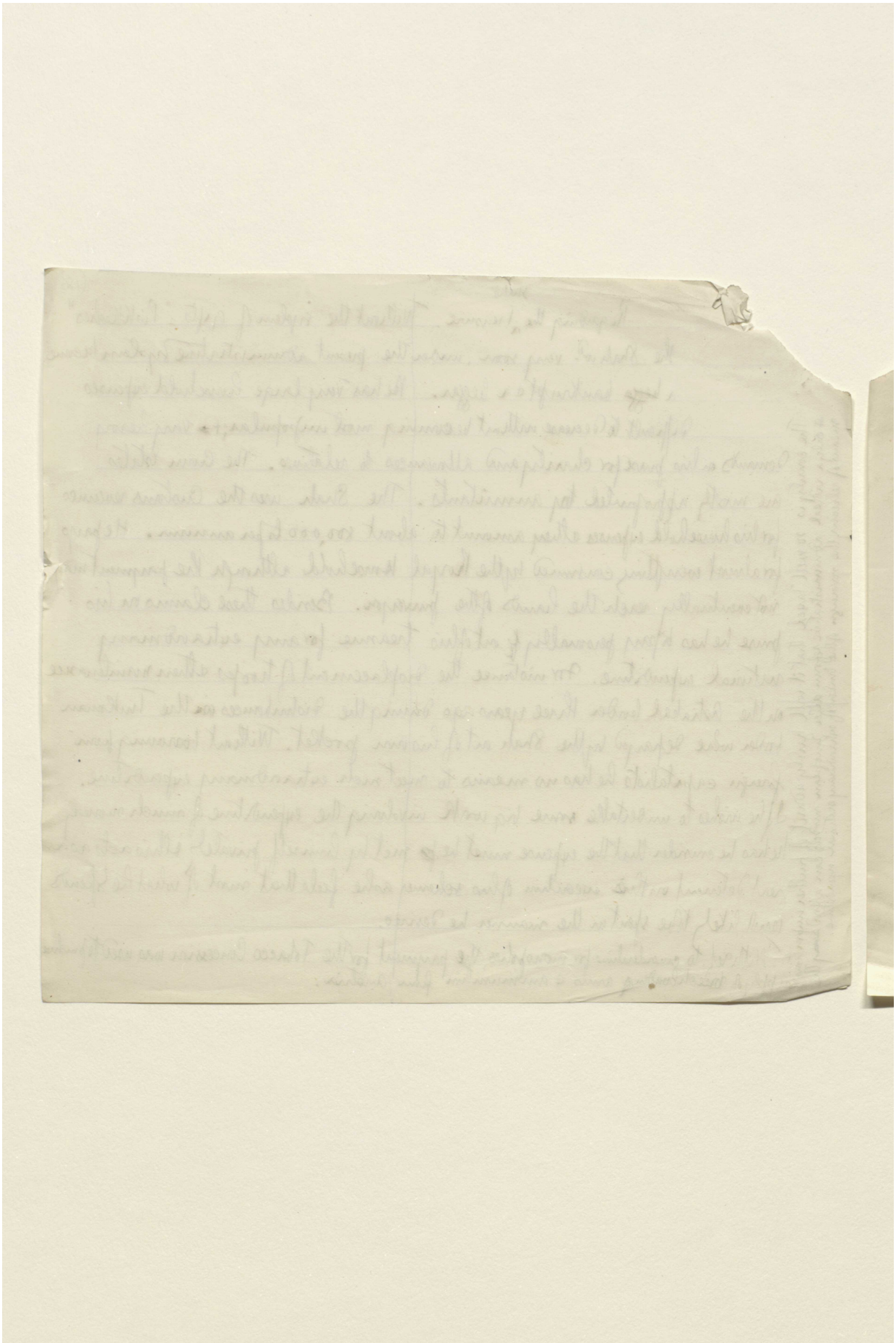


(156)

Regarding the Shah's Treasure. Without the system of gifts "Pishkeshes" the Shah would very soon, under the present administrative system become a bankrupt & a beggar. He has very large household expenses difficult to decrease without becoming most unpopular; very heavy demands on his purse for charity and allowances to relatives. The Crown Estates are mostly appropriated by annuitants. The Shah uses the Customs revenues for his household expenses & they amount to about 800,000 £ per annum. He pays for almost everything consumed by the Royal household although the payment may not eventually reach the hands of the purveyor. Besides these claims on his purse he has to pay personally & out of his treasure for any extraordinary national expenditure. For instance the displacement of troops & their maintenance on the Astrakad border three years ago during the disturbances in the Turkman border were defrayed by the Shah out of his own pocket. Without borrowing from foreign capitalists he has no means to meet such extraordinary expenditure. If he wishes to undertake some big work involving the expenditure of much money he has to consider that the expense must be met by himself privately & this acts as a great deterrent on the execution of his schemes as he feels that most of what he spends is still likely to be spent in the manner he desires.

Without £ to consideration for monopolies the payment for the Tobacco Concession was used to purchase supply of breechloading arms & ammunition from Austria.

The country is so well known that it will hardly admit of further improvement & only a radical administrative reform after European models can afford means of relieving the sovereign of the burden of extraordinary national expenditure.



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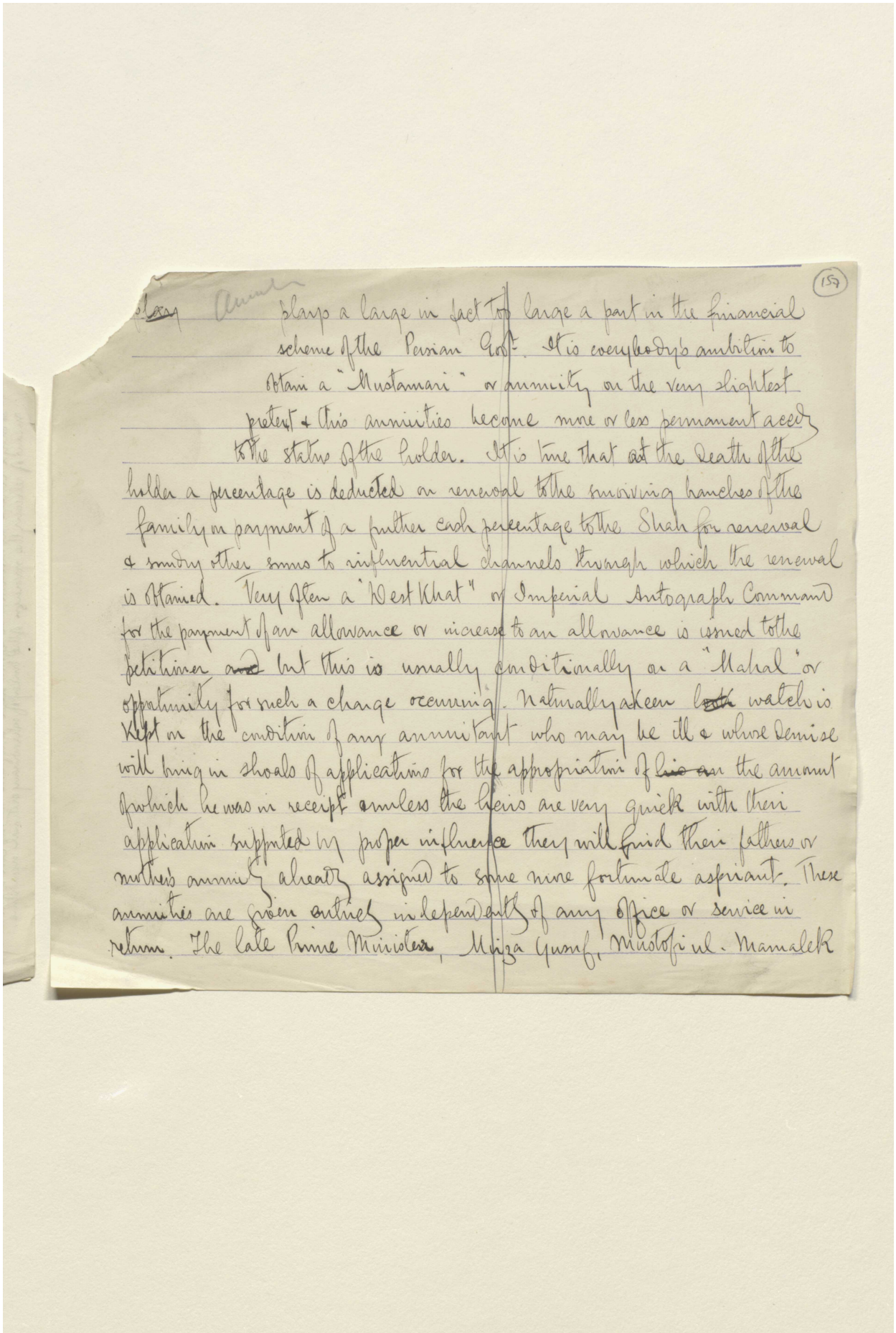
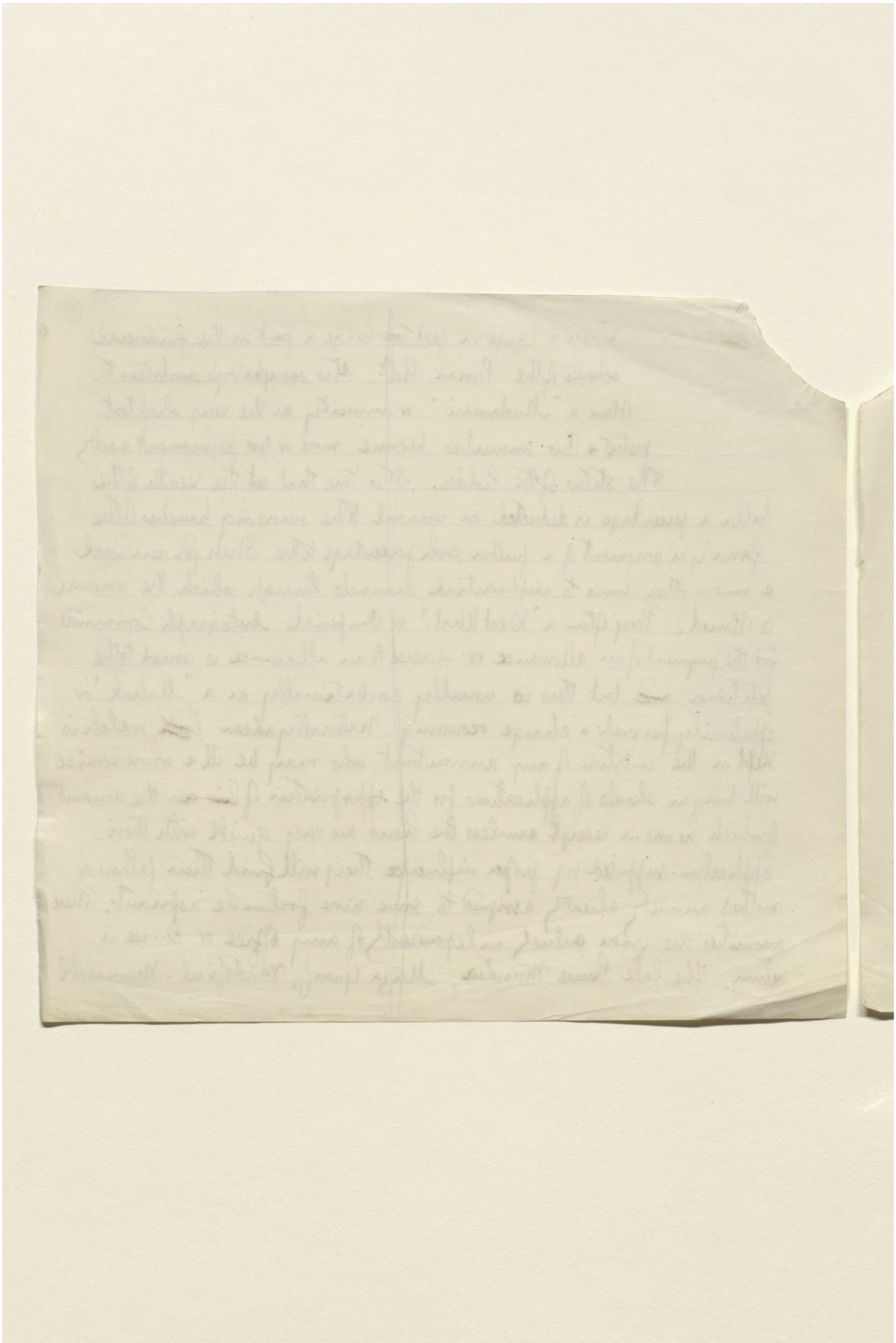


(157)

plays a large in fact too large a part in the financial scheme of the Persian Govt. It is everybody's ambition to obtain a "Mustamari" or annuity on the very slightest pretext & this annuities become more or less permanent accessories to the status of the holder. It is true that at the death of the holder a percentage is deducted on renewal to the surviving branches of the family on payment of a further cash percentage to the Shah for renewal & many other sums to influential channels through which the renewal is obtained. Very often a "Dest Khat" or Imperial Autograph Command for the payment of an allowance or increase to an allowance is issued to the petitioner ~~and~~ but this is usually conditionally on a "Mahal" or opportunity for such a change occurring. Naturally a keen ~~both~~ watch is kept on the condition of any annuitant who may be ill & whose demise will bring in shoals of applications for the appropriation of ~~his or~~ the amount of which he was in receipt unless the heirs are very quick with their application supported by proper influence they will find their fathers or mothers annuity already assigned to some more fortunate aspirant. These annuities are given entirely independently of any office or service in return. The late Prime Minister, Mirza Yusuf, Mustofi ul Mamalek



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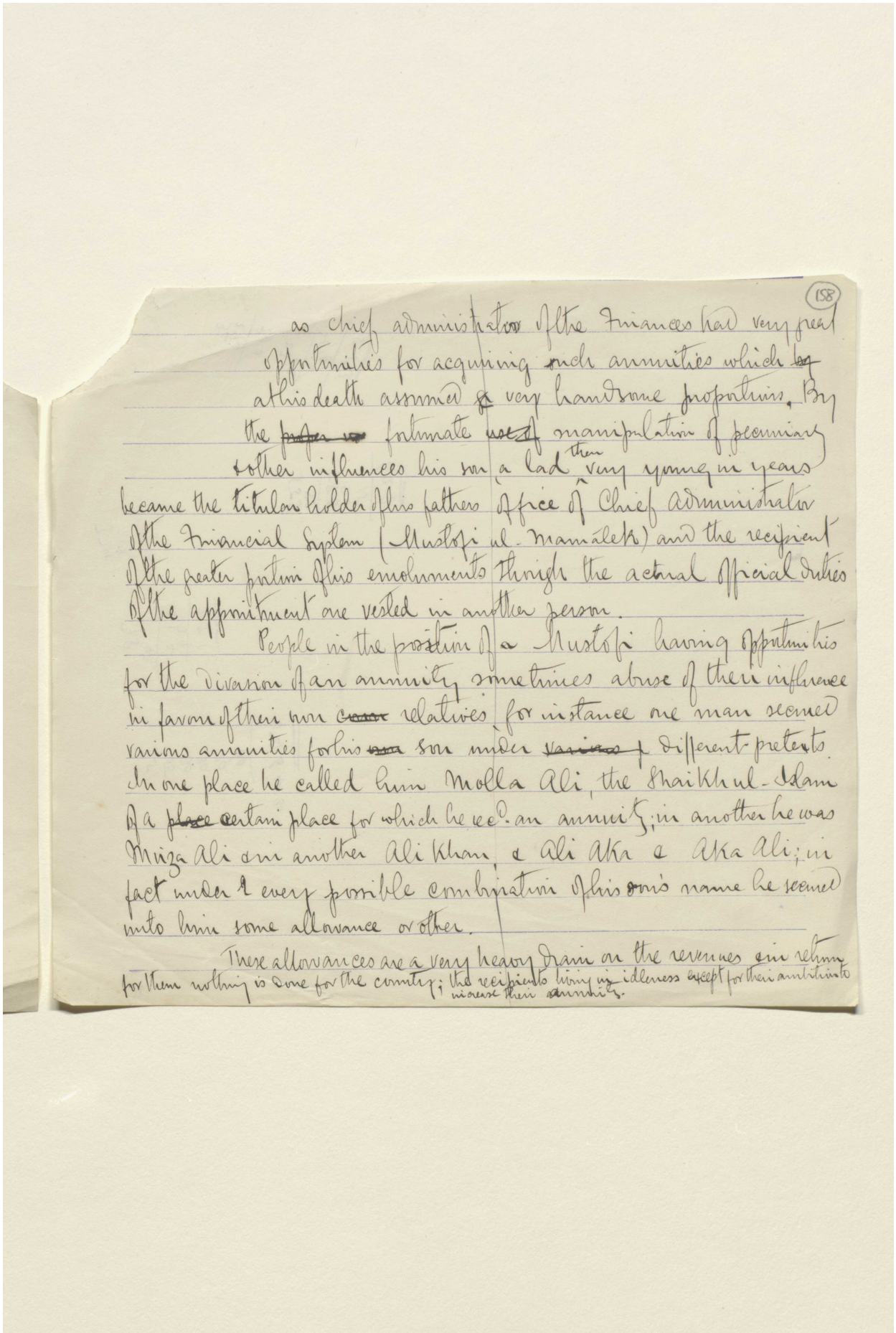

(158)

as chief administrator of the finances had very great opportunities for acquiring such annuities which by at his death assumed a very handsome proportions. By the ~~proper use~~ intimate use of manipulation of pecuniary & other influences his son a lad very young in years became the titular holder of his fathers office of Chief administrator of the financial System (Mustofi ul-mamâlek) and the recipient of the greater portion of his emoluments though the actual official duties of the appointment are vested in another person.

People in the position of a Mustofi having opportunities for the diversion of an annuity sometimes abuse of their influence in favour of their own ~~own~~ relatives for instance one man secured various annuities for his ~~own~~ son under ~~various~~ different pretexts. In one place he called him Molla Ali, the Shaikhul-Islam of a ~~place~~ certain place for which he rec^d an annuity; in another he was Mirza Ali & in another Ali Khan, & Ali Aka & Aka Ali; in fact under every possible combination of his own name he secured into him some allowance or other.

These allowances are a very heavy drain on the revenues & return for them nothing is done for the country; the recipients living in idleness except for their ambition to increase their annuities.

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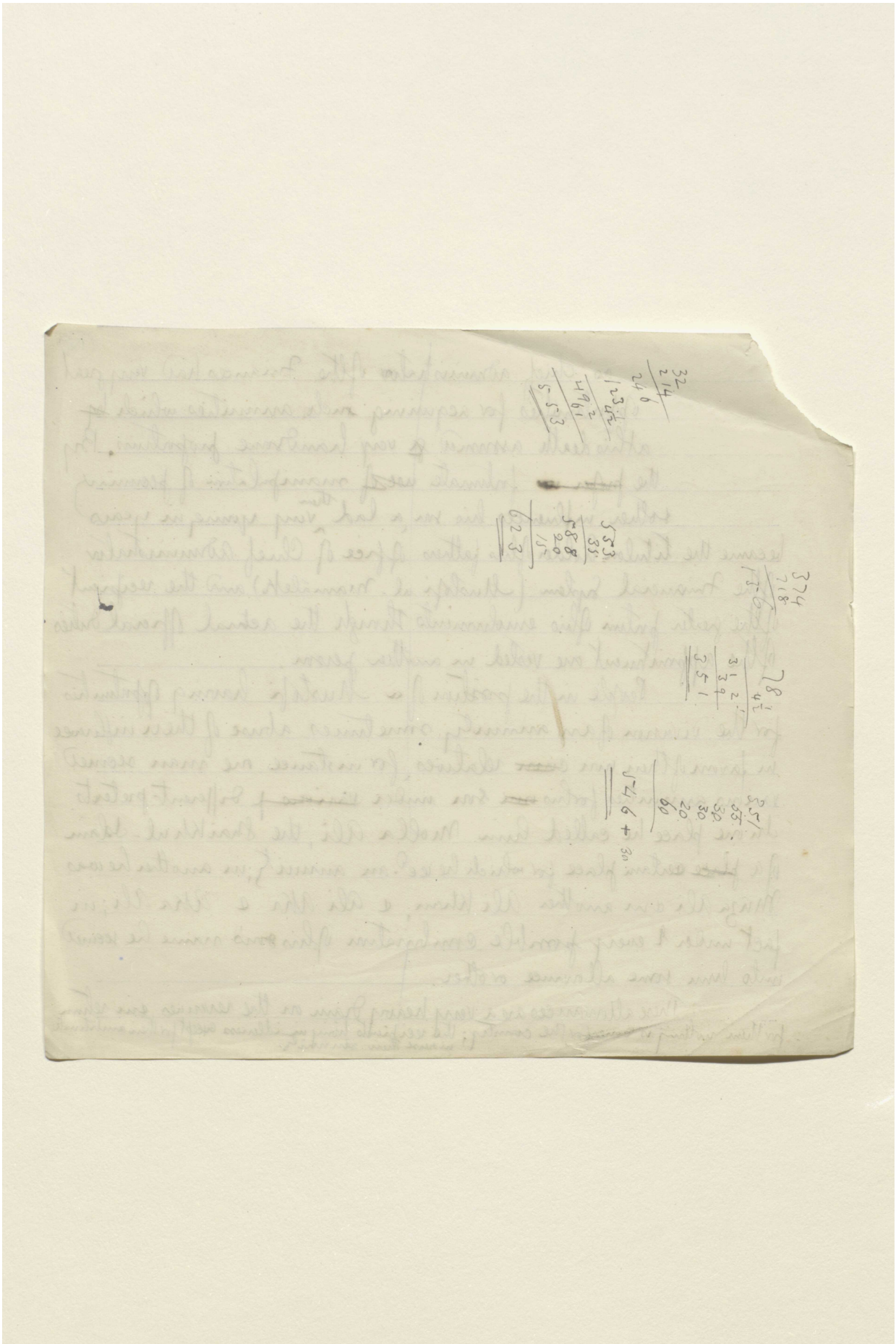

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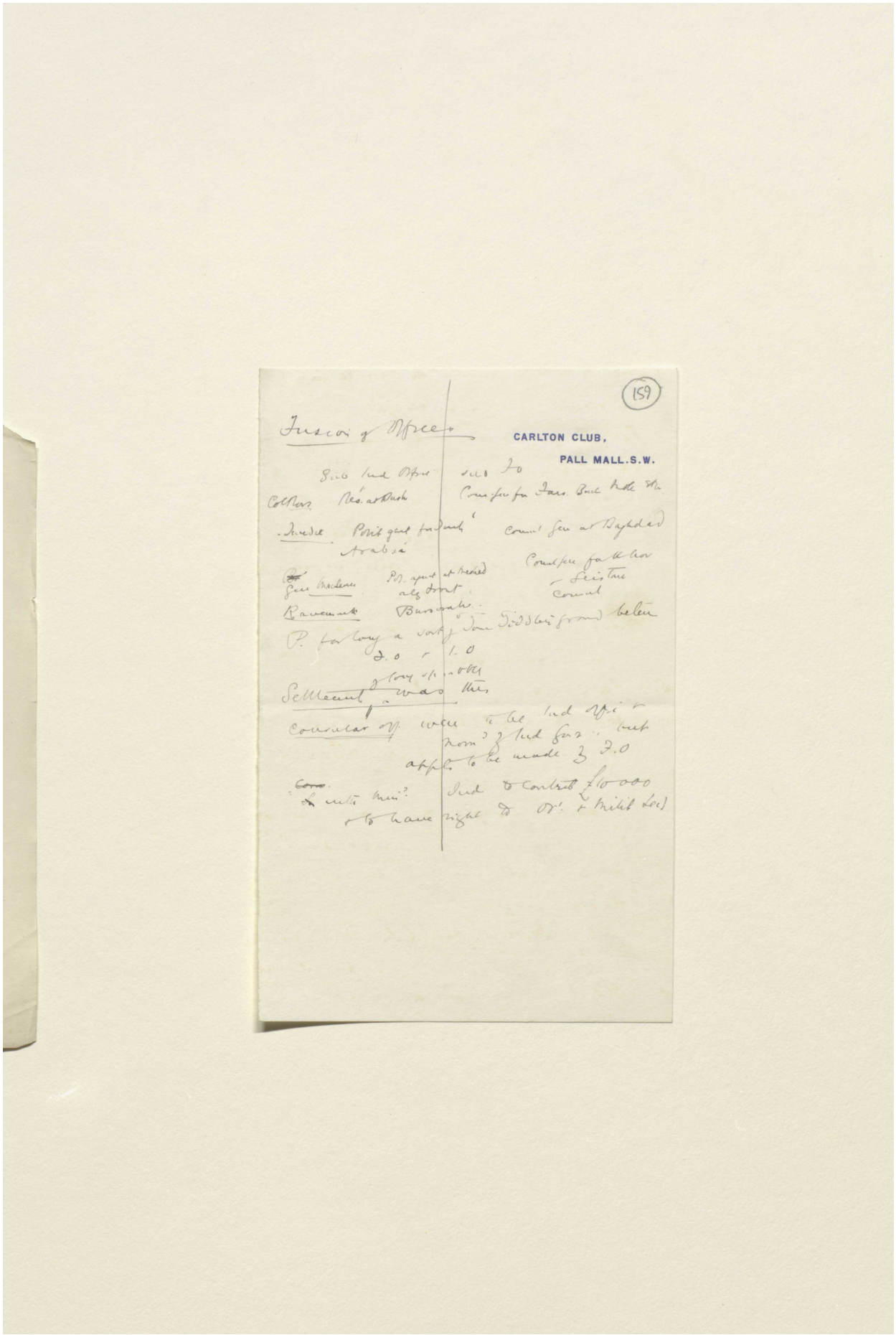

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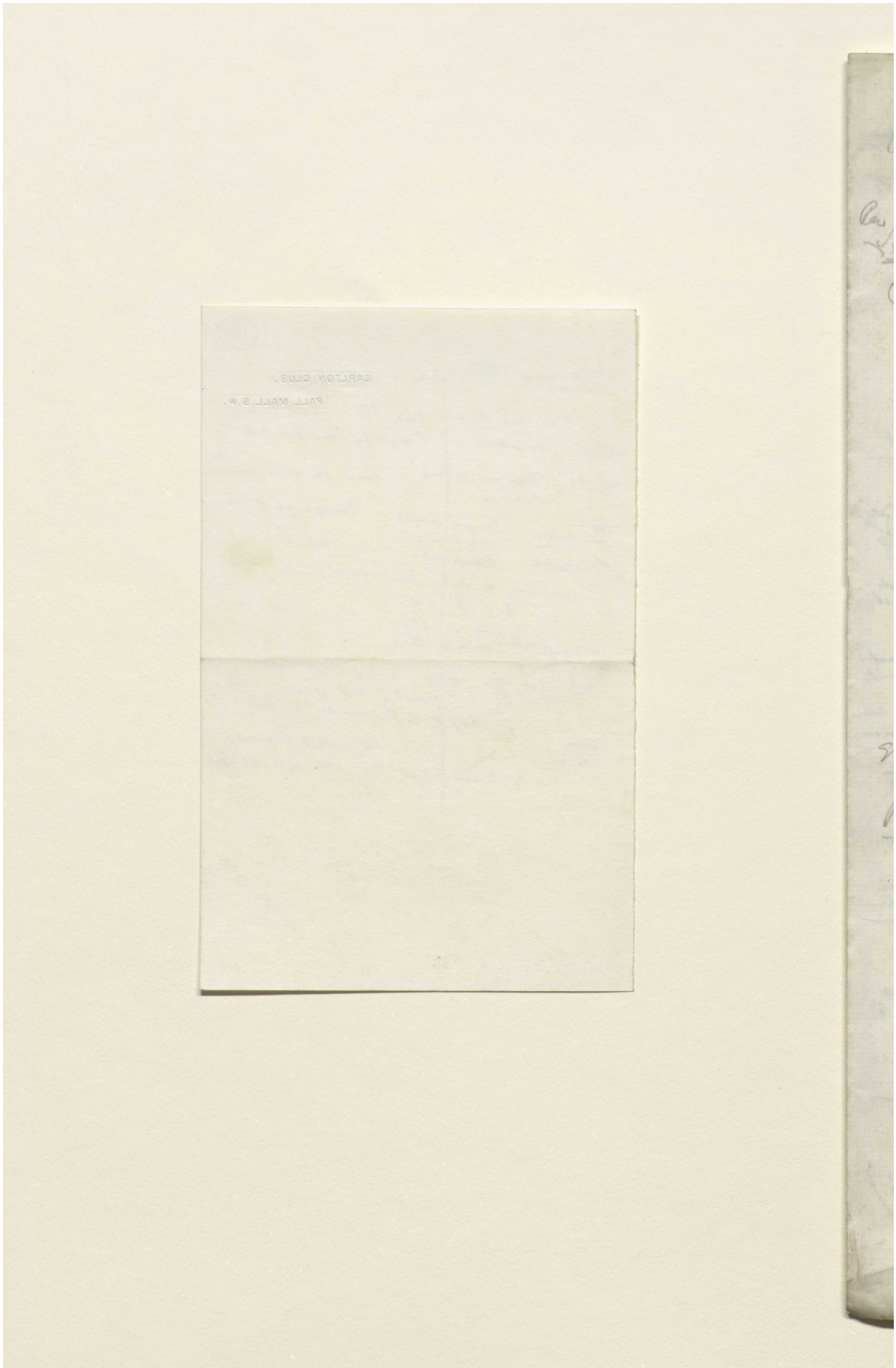

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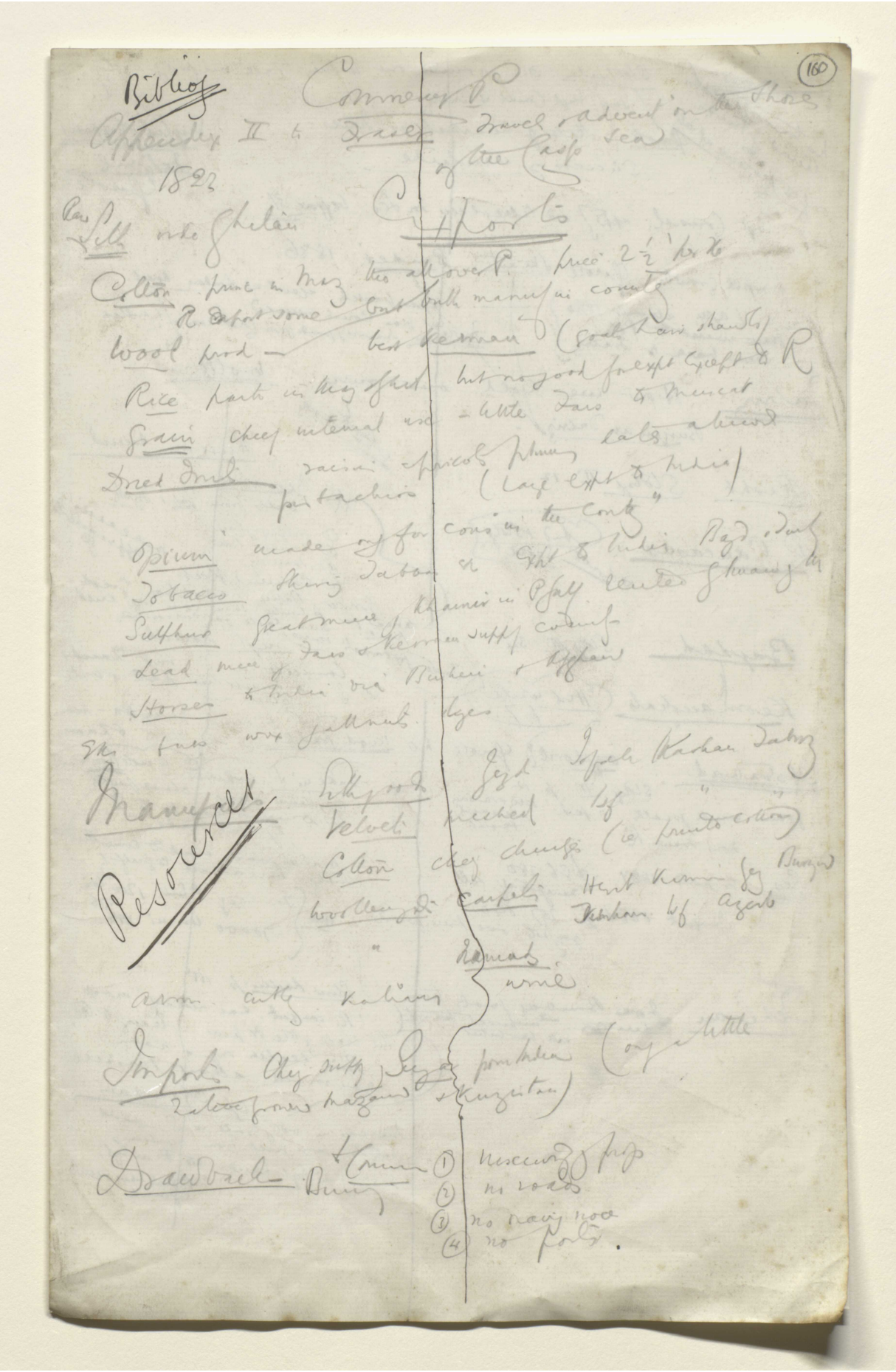

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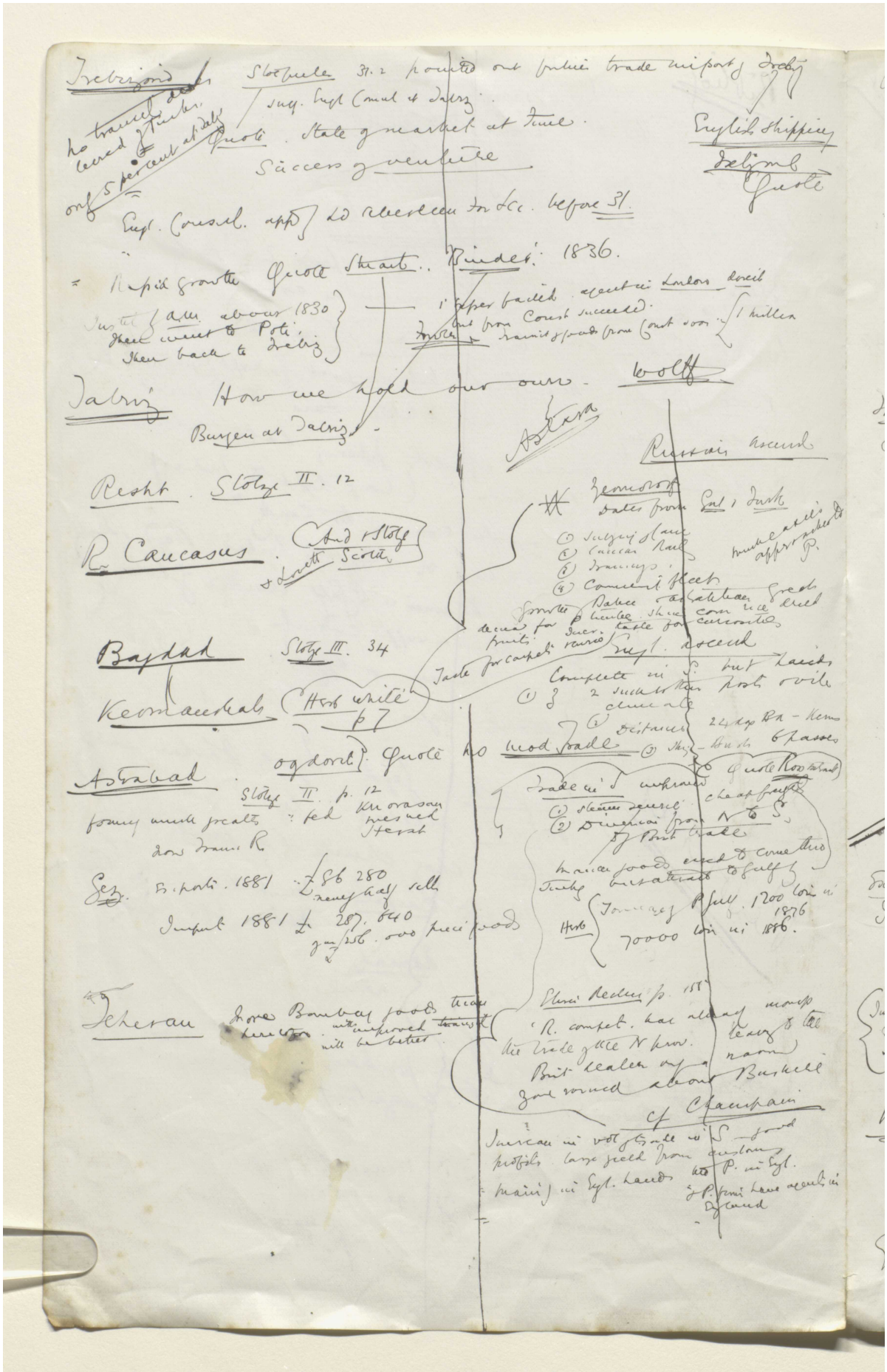

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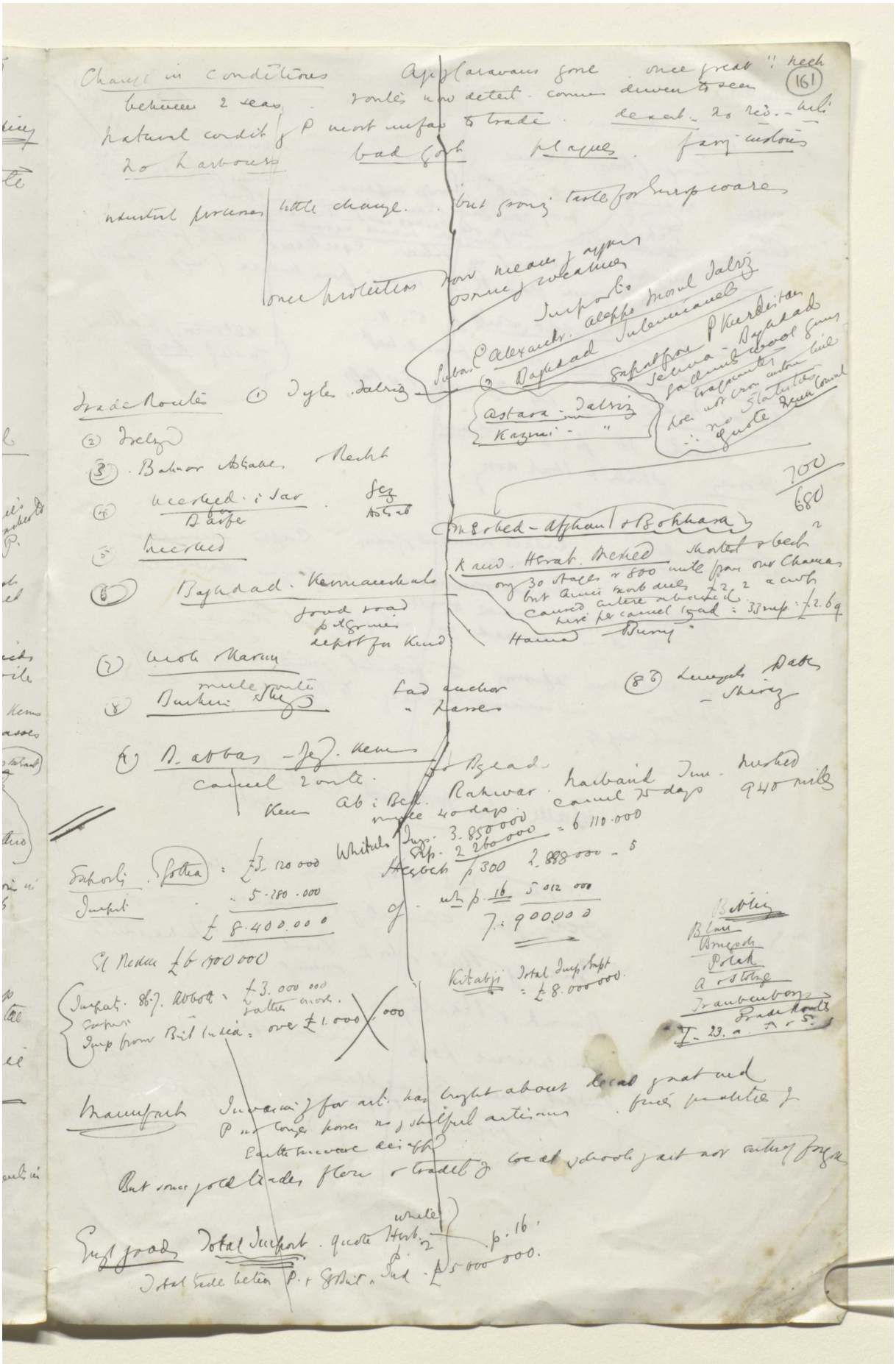
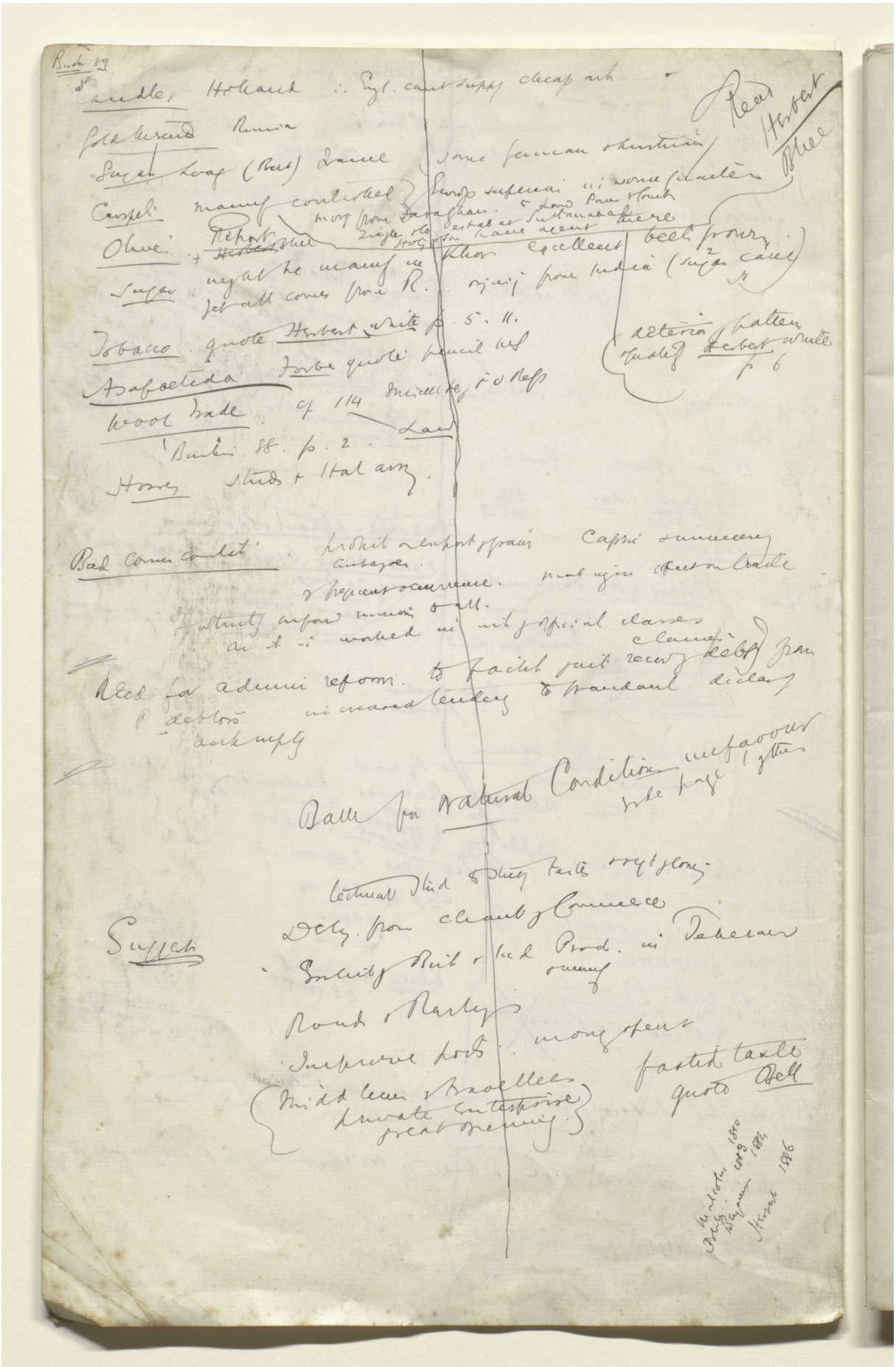


Change in conditions — Ap. caravans gone — once great "neck" (161)
between 2 seas — route now detest. comm. driven to sea
natural condit. of P most unfav. to trade — decad. 20 yrs. — hill
20 Labourers — bad food — plagues — fam. — cholera
nomad persons — little change. — but strong taste for Europ. wares
once protection — low rate of exch. — Import.
Suez & Alexandr. — Aleppo, Mosul, Baghdad, Julfa, Tabriz
Gulf for P. Kerdistan — Bushire — Baghdad — Shatt-el-Arab
Selima — Bushire — Baghdad
Gulf for P. Kerdistan — Bushire — Baghdad — Shatt-el-Arab
Trade Routes (1) Tyre — Tabriz
(2) Trebizond
(3) Bahrein — Ashabad — Meshed
(4) Meshed — i Sar — Sabzawar — Seistan
(5) Meshed
(6) Baghdad — Kermanshah
good road to Germany — depôt for Russ
(7) Mosul — Nisibin
(8) Bushire — Shiraz
Lad anchor — Yezd
(8?) Lenjah — Dizful — Shiraz
(9) B. Abbas — Yezd — Kerman
camel route
Kerm — Ab-i-Bch — Rafsinjan — Yezd — Meshed
Whitaker's Imp. 3.850.000 Exp. 2.260.000 = 6.110.000
Hayek p 300 2.888.000 - 5
of wh p. 16 5.012.000
7.900.000
Kitabji Total Imp/Exp = £8.000.000
Dashoki — Sistan — £3.120.000
Imports — 5.280.000
£8.400.000
Of Persia £6.900.000
Imports 86% Mosul — £3.000.000 — Cotton goods
Imp from Br. India: over £1.000.000
Manufact — Imports for art. has light about decad great need
P no longer keen on skilful artizans — finer qualities
Bad workmanship
But more good leaders flow — trade by coast, schools, art not entirely forgot
Imp goods — Total Import. Quota Herb. — p. 16
Total Trade between P. + G.B. + Ind. — £5.000.000.
Bushire — Bussorah — Persian Gulf Ports — Trebizond — Transcaucasia — Russian Ports
Kermanshah — Hamadan — Burujerd
Meshed — Afghan + Bokhara
Kuch. Herat. Meshed — shortest + best — 30 days + 800 miles from our Chaman
but Amir's sanction — £2.2.2 a camel
Camel carries about 6 cwt — 33 mp: £2.6.9
Live by camel load
Hamadan — Burujerd
Astara — Tabriz
Kazvin — "
Tabriz — Julfa — Trebizond — Poti — Batoum — Black Sea — Constantinople — Suez Canal



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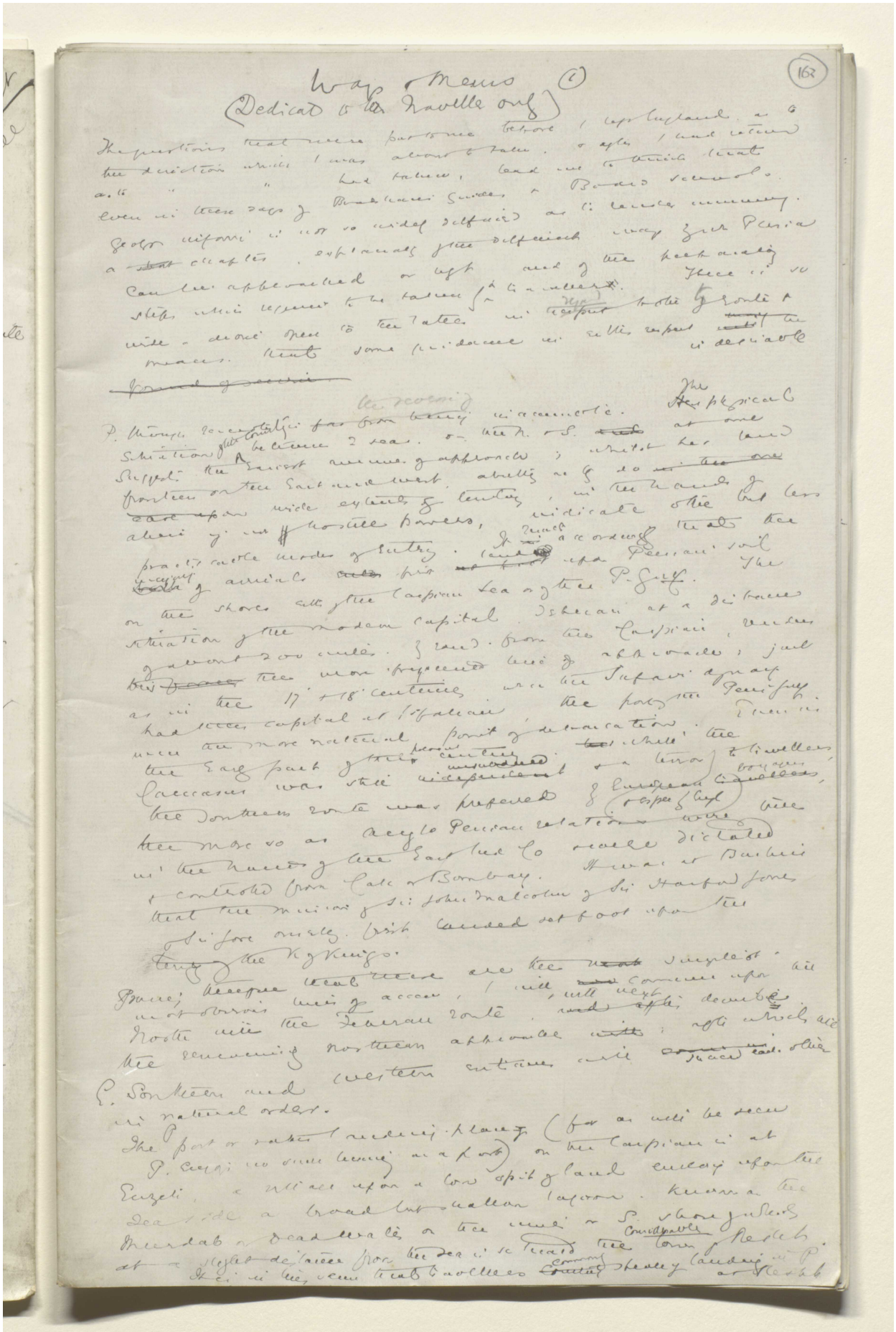

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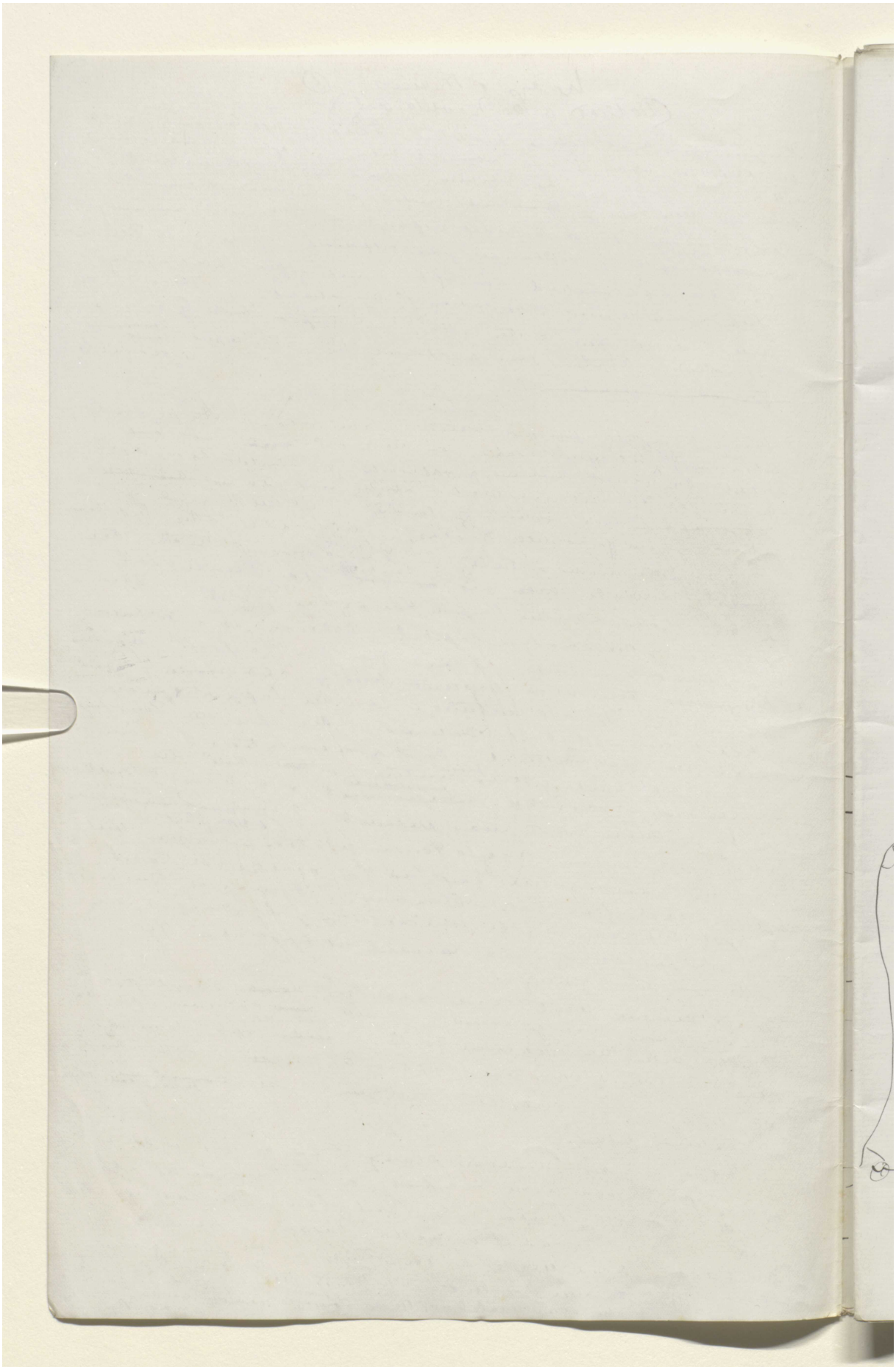

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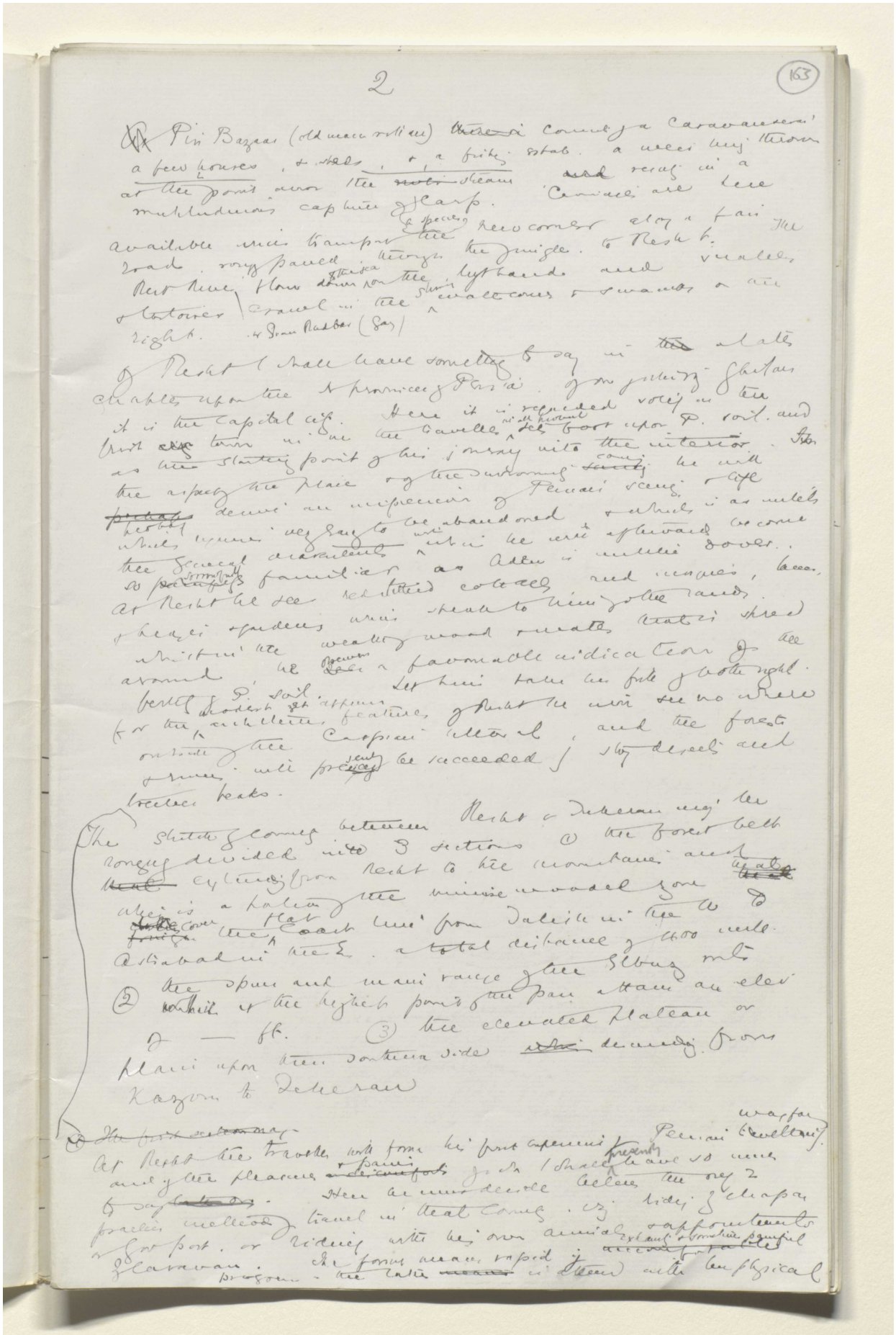

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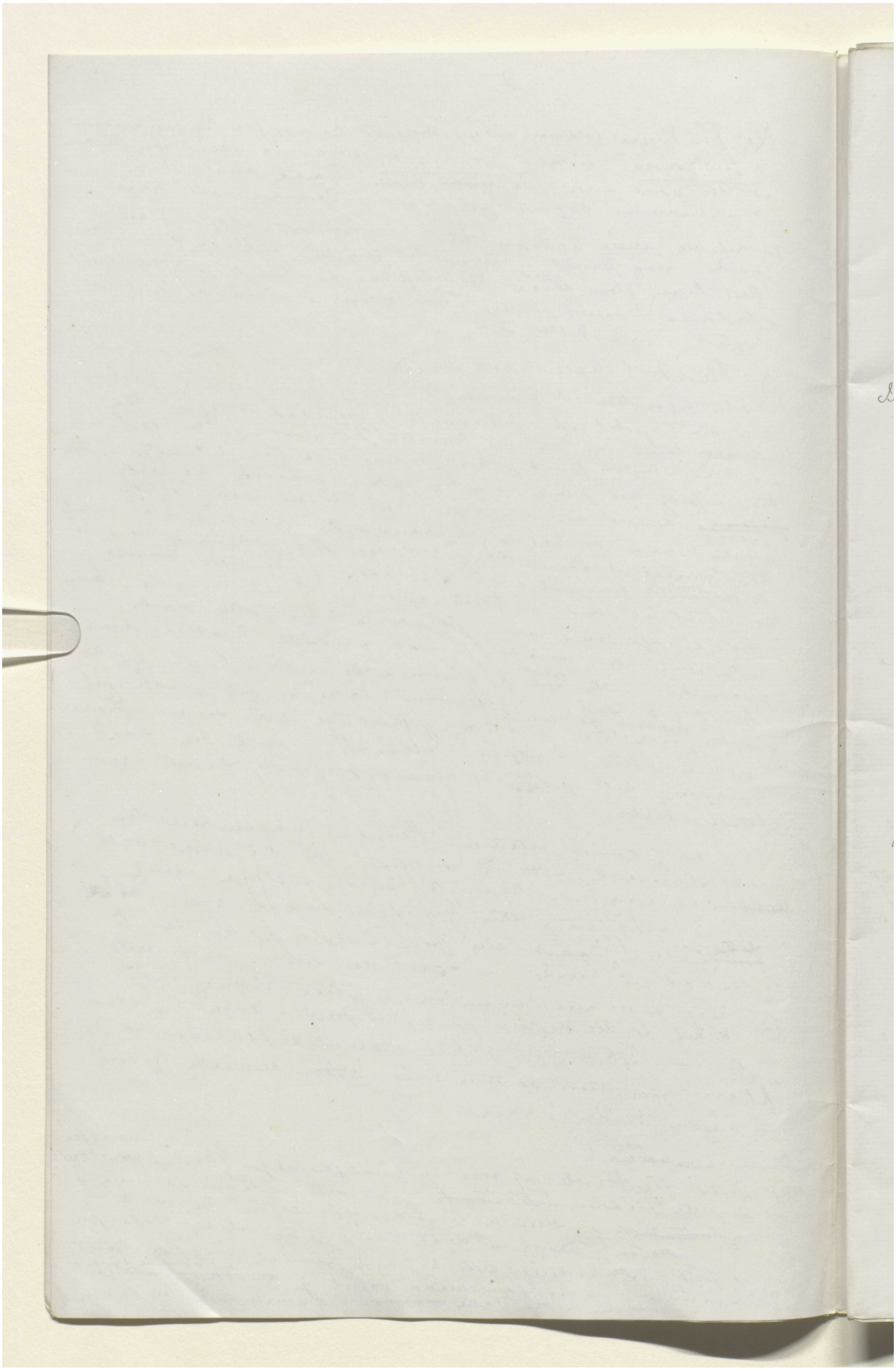

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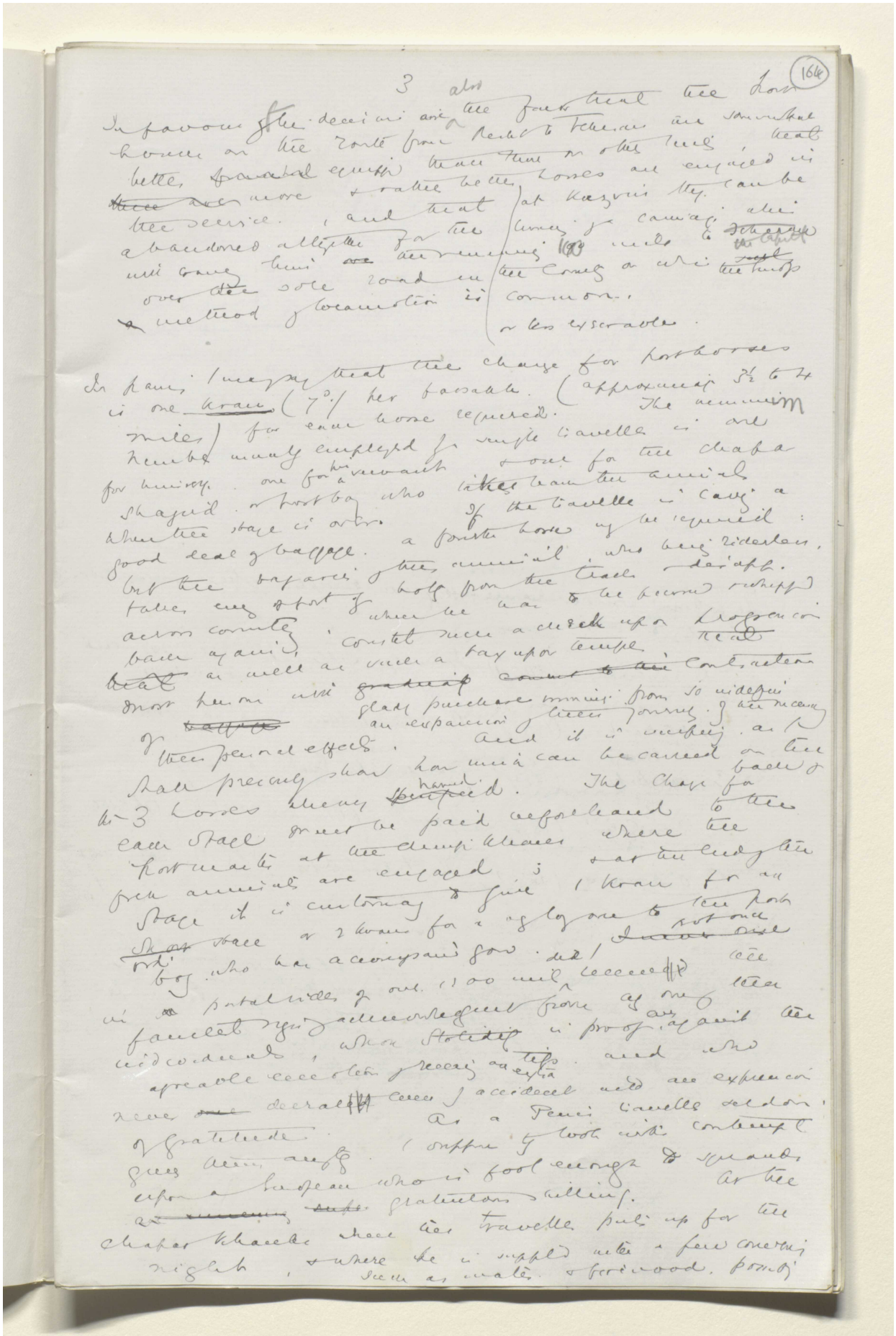

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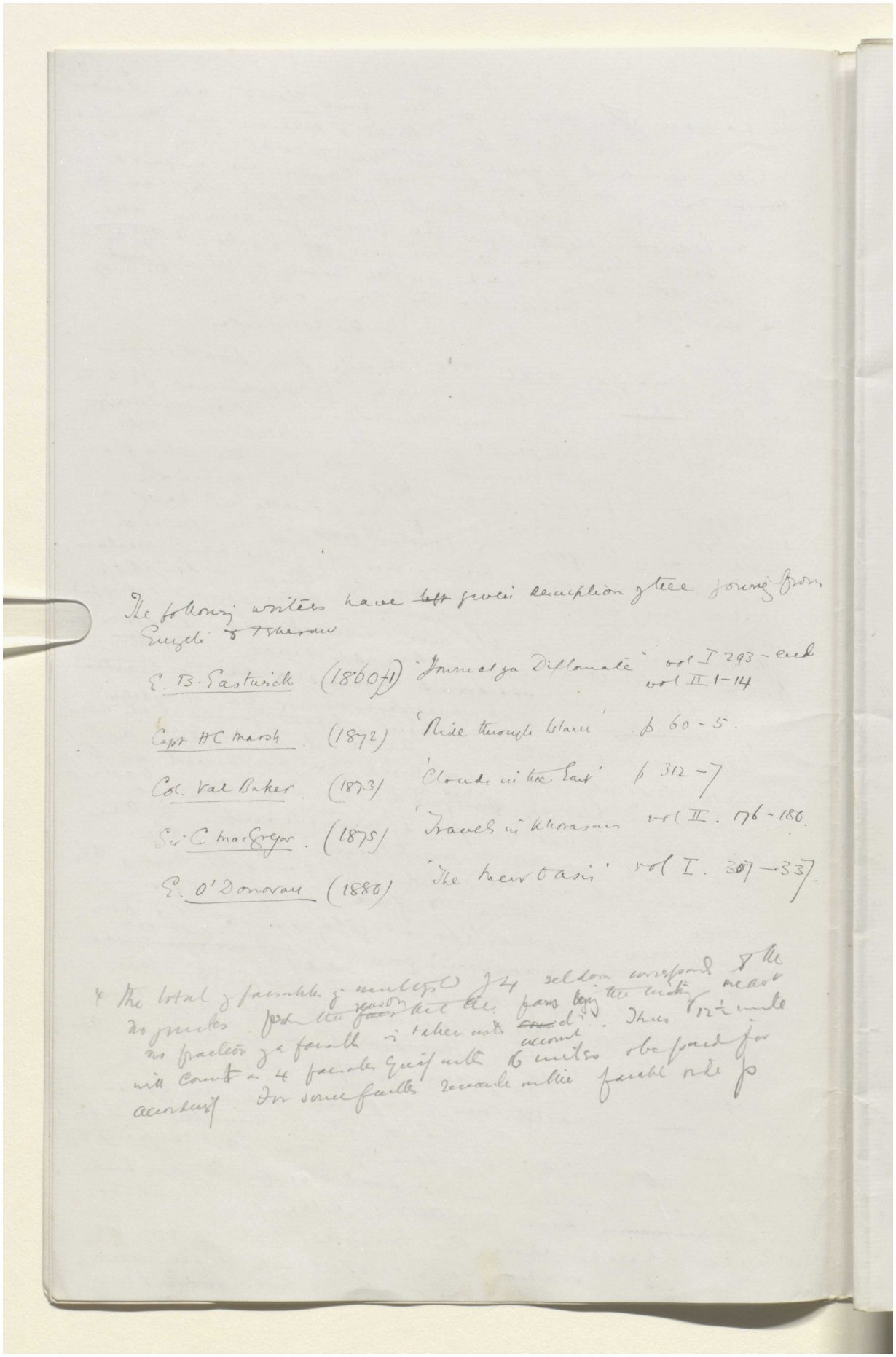

The following writers have ~~left~~ given description of the journey from Enzeli & Teheran

E. B. Eastwick (1860-1) 'Journal of a Diplomate' vol I 293 - end vol II 1-14

Capt H C Marsh (1872) 'Ride through Islam' p 60 - 5.

Col. Val Baker (1873) 'Clouds in the East' p 312 - 7

Sir C MacGregor (1875) 'Travels in Khorasan' vol II. 176 - 180.

E. O'Donovan (1880) 'The Merv Oasis' vol I. 307 - 337.

* The total of farsakhs in multiples of 4 seldom correspond to the no guides [illegible] the ~~fars~~ [illegible] the fars being the [illegible] meant no fraction of a farsakh is taken into ~~[illegible]~~ account. Thus 12½ miles will count as 4 farsakhs equal with 16 miles to be paid for accordingly. For some further remarks on the farsakh rule p

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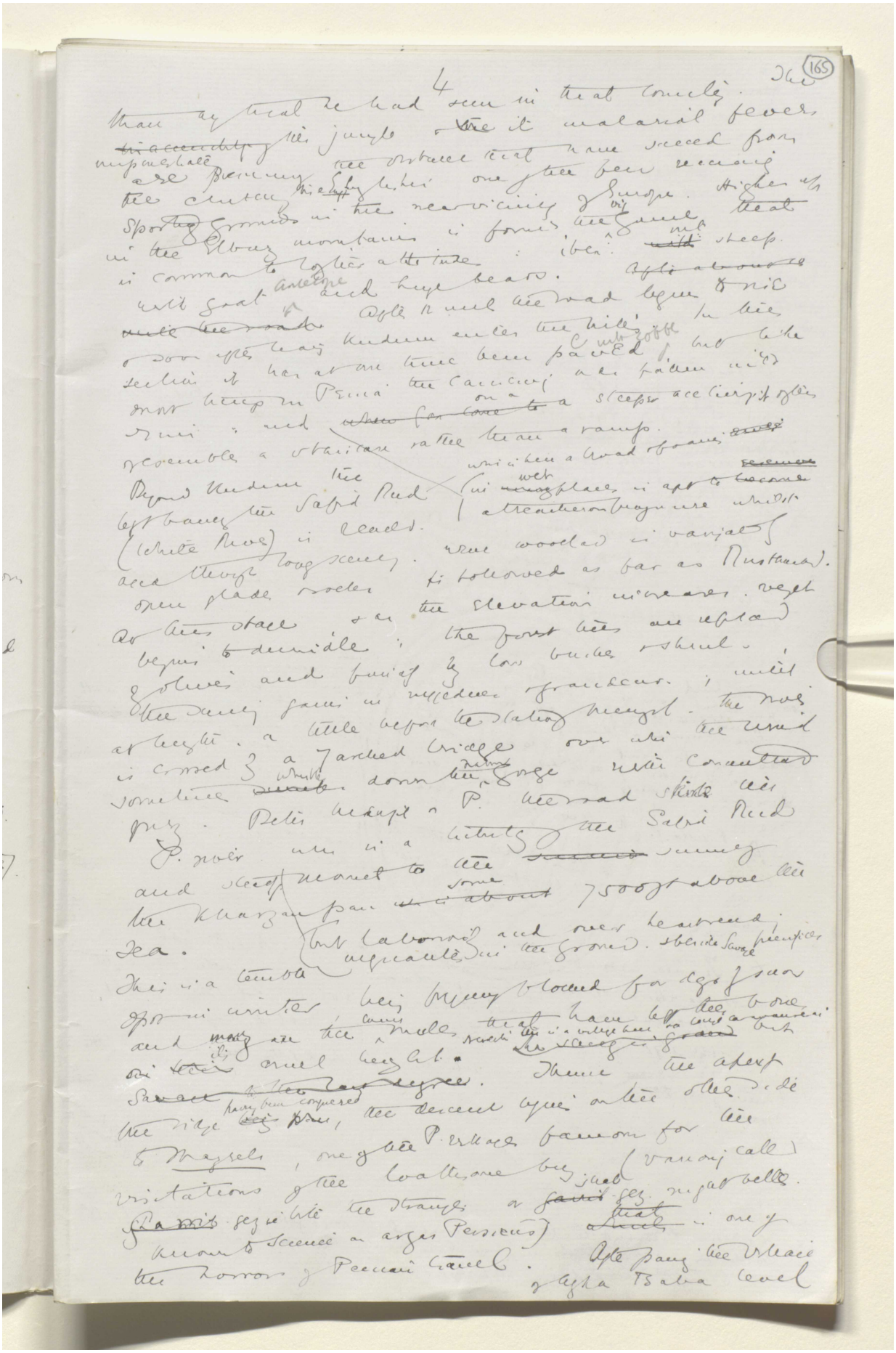

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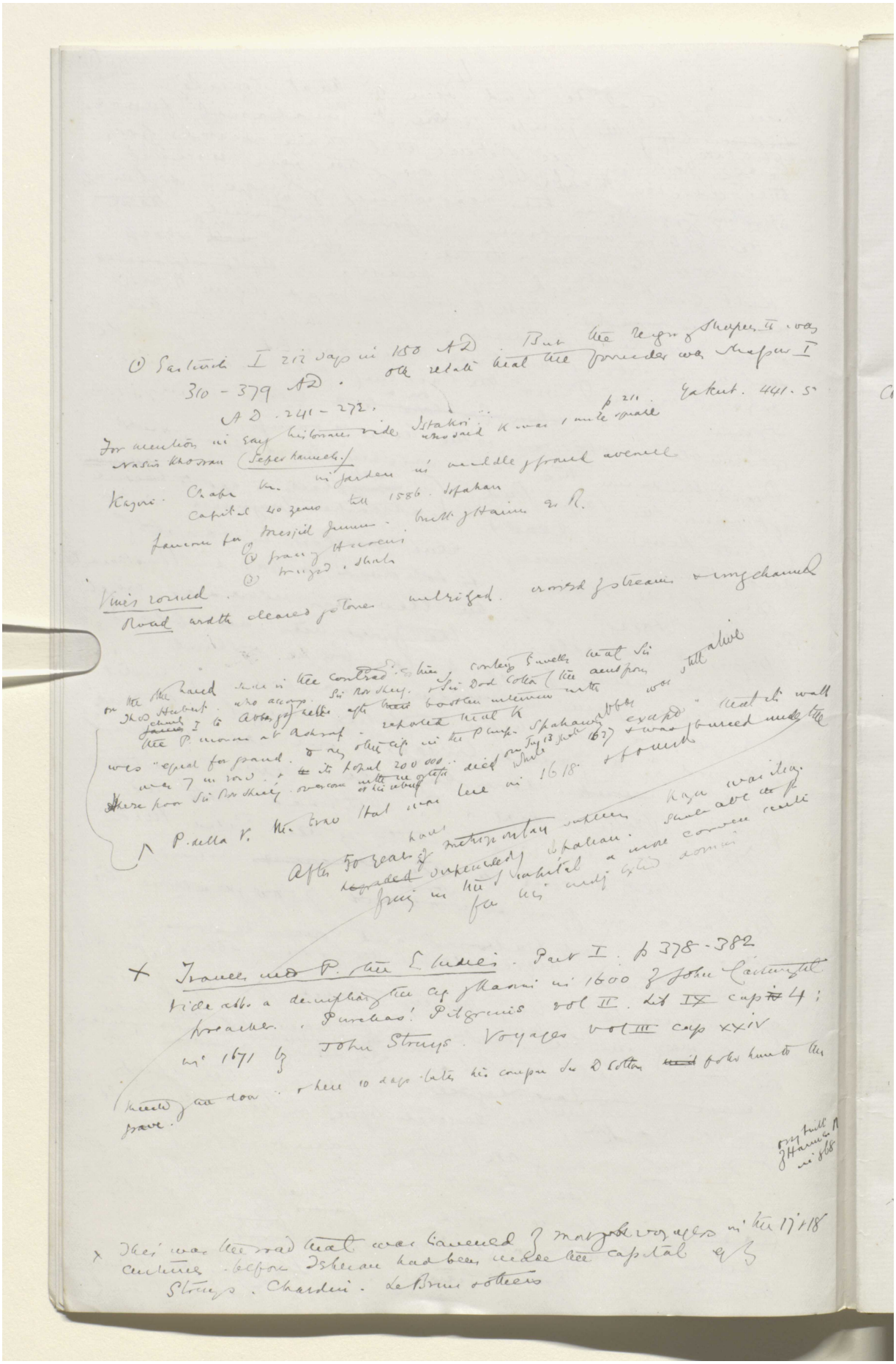

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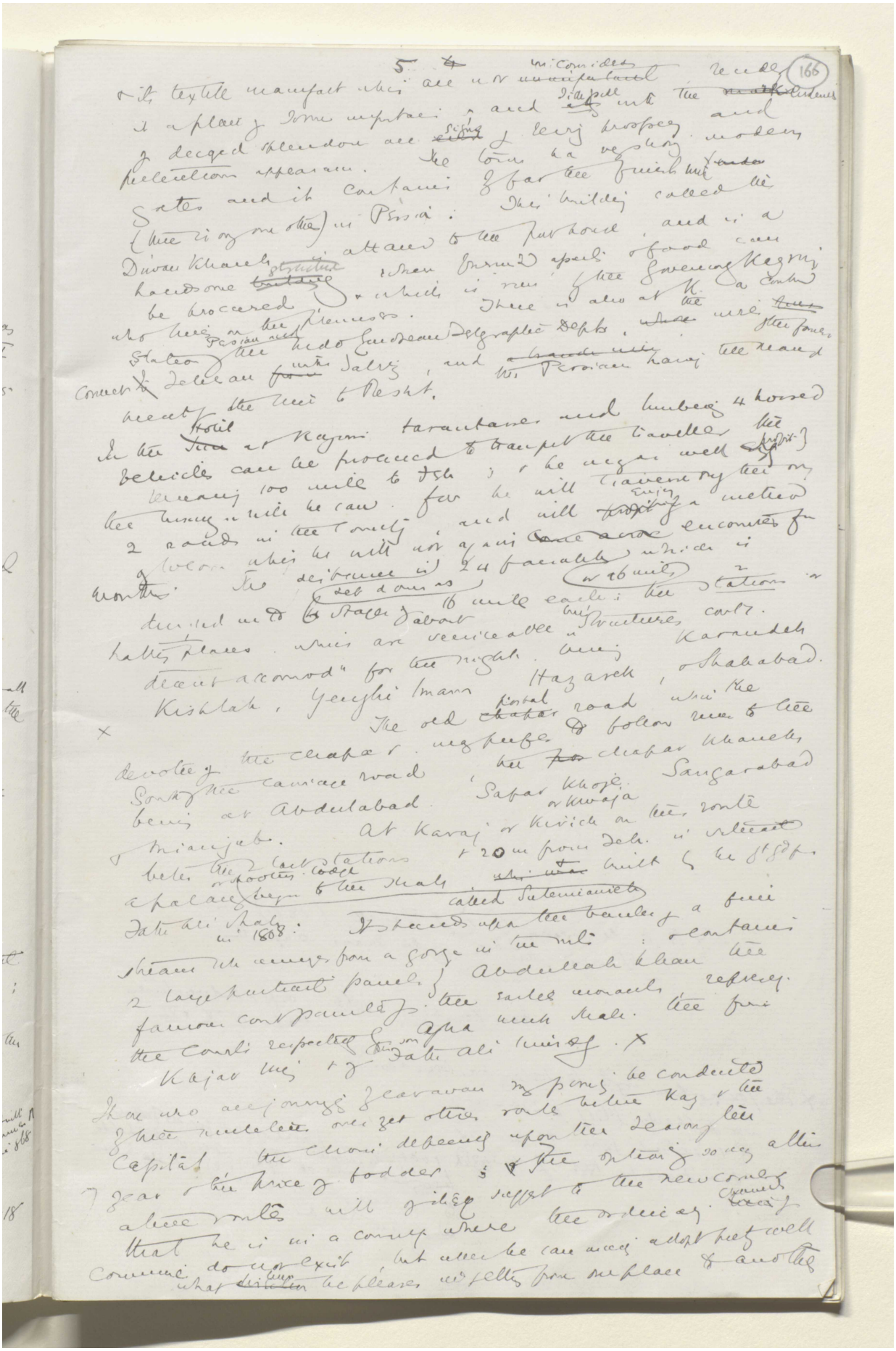

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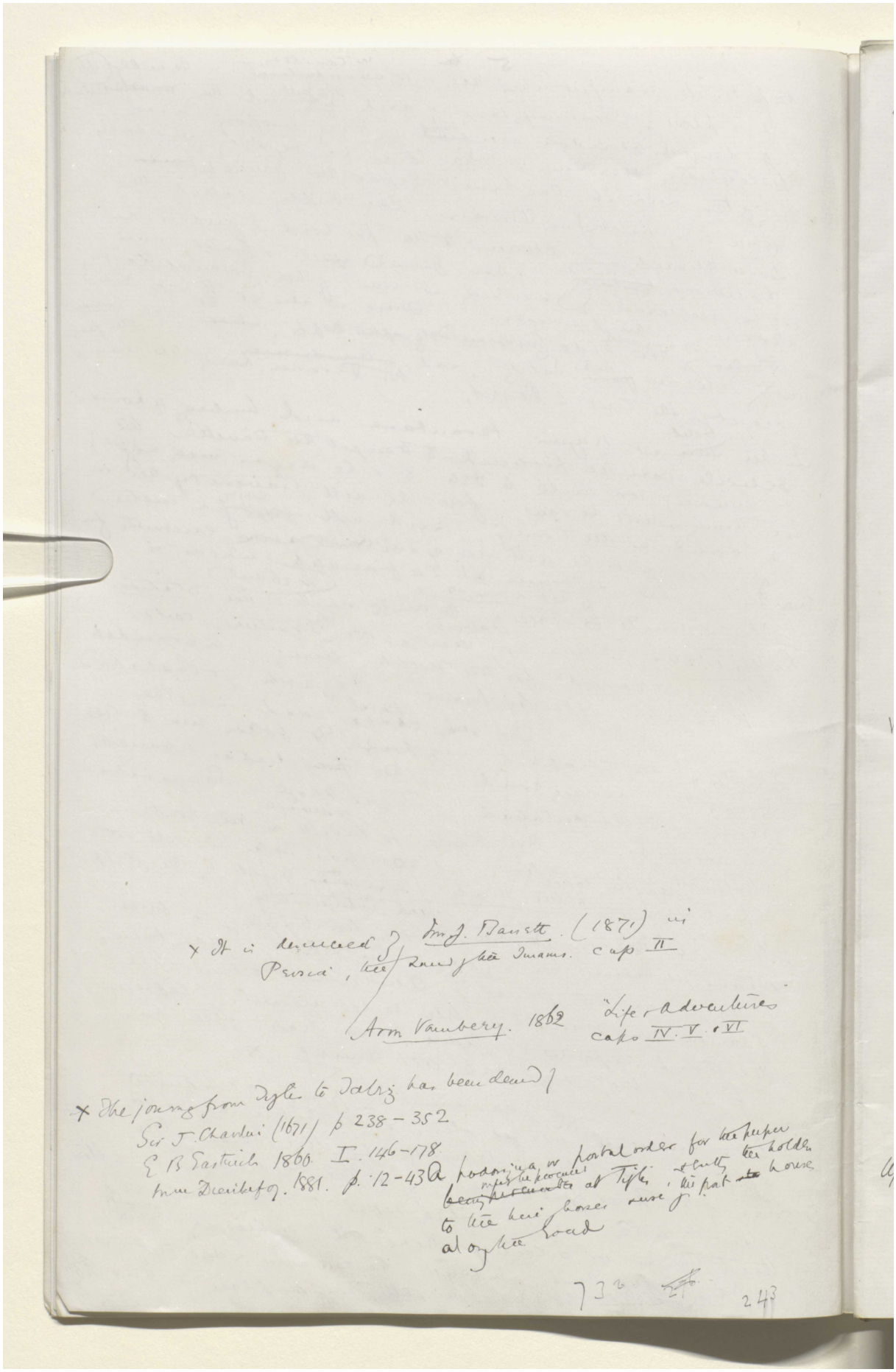

× It is described by Mrs J. Bassett (1871) in Persia, the Land of the Imams. cap II

Arm Vambery. 1862 "Life & Adventures" caps IV. V. & VI

× The journey from Tiflis to Tabriz has been denied by
Sir J. Chardin (1671) p 238 – 352
E B Eastwick 1860. I. 146–178
Mme Dieulafoy. 1881. p. 12–43 A podorina or postal order for the paper ~~being prepared~~ must be procured at Tiflis, & entitling the holder to the hire horses & use of the post ~~[illegible]~~ horses along the road

732 ~~276~~ 243

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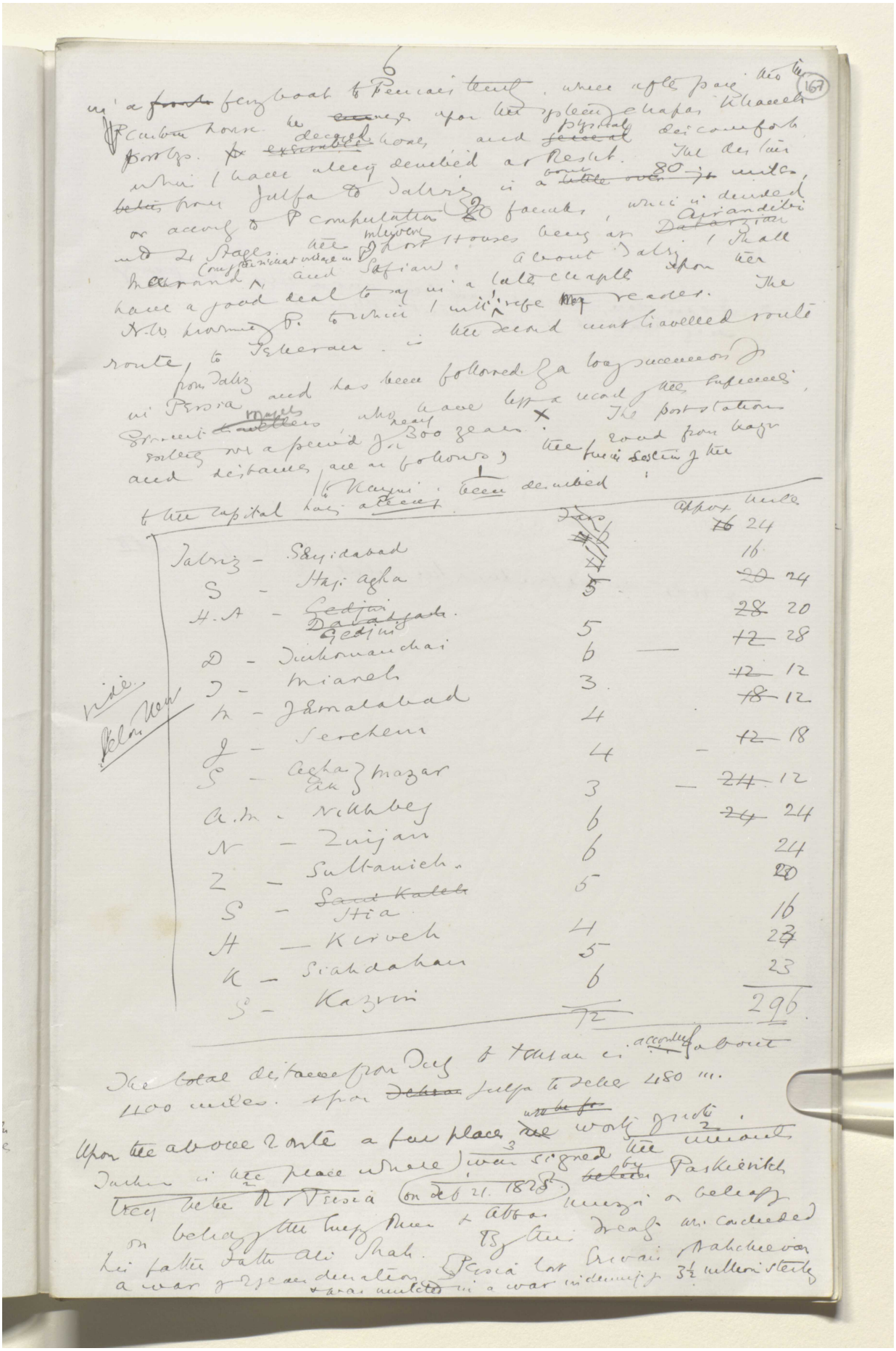

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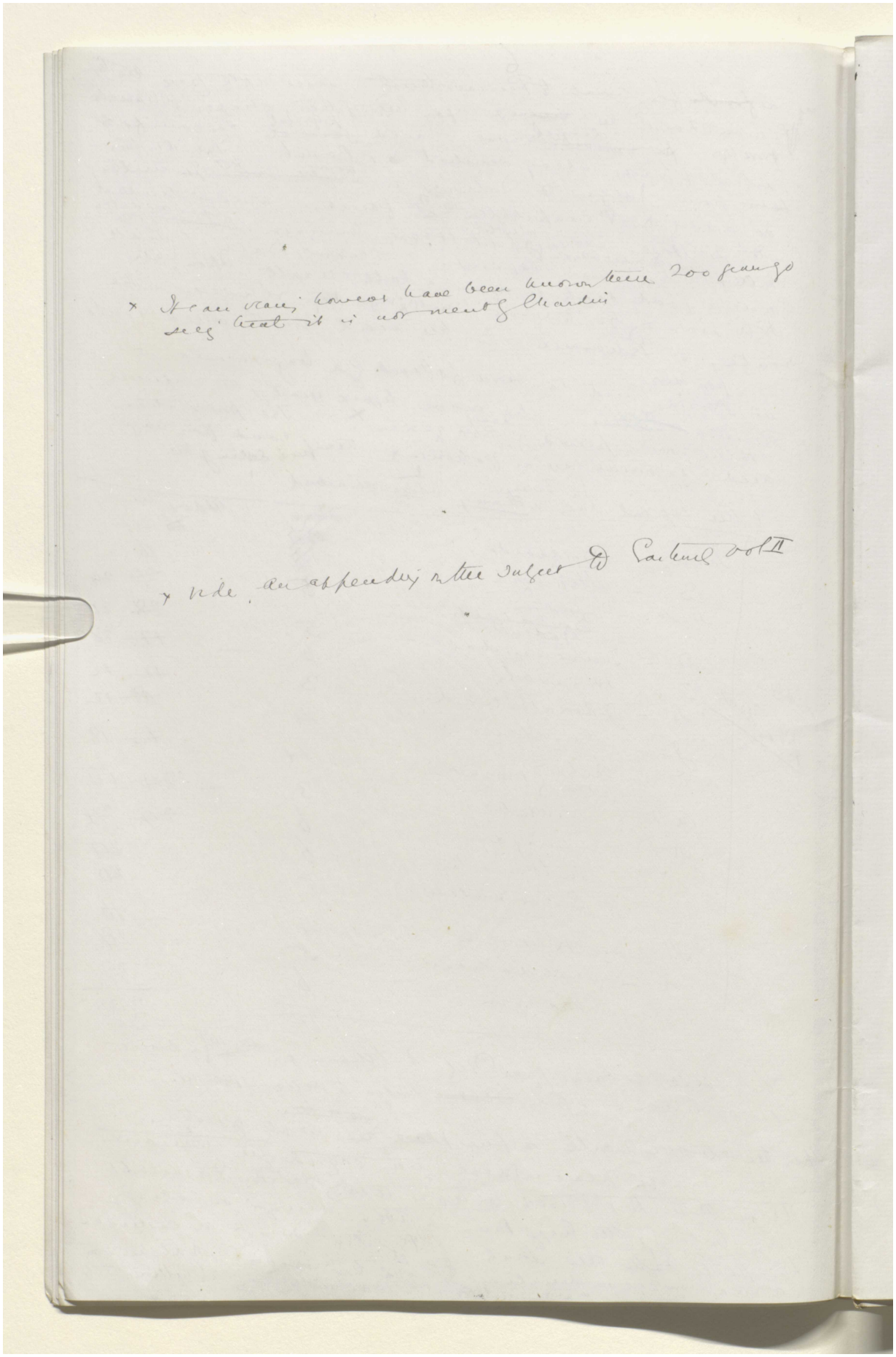

× It can vary however have been known there 200 years go
seeing that it is not mentioned by Chardin

× vide an appendix on the subject to Gaitons vol II

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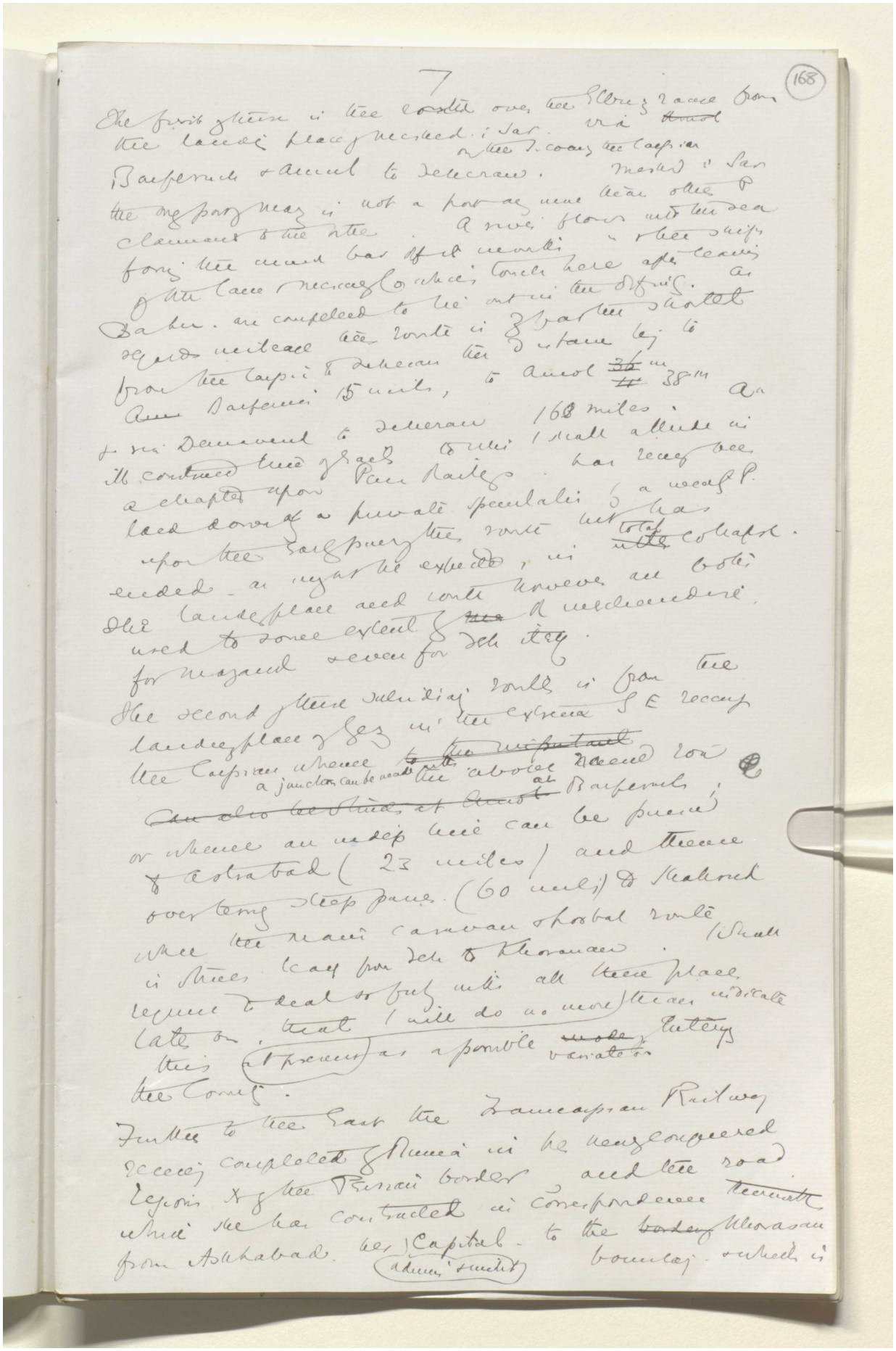
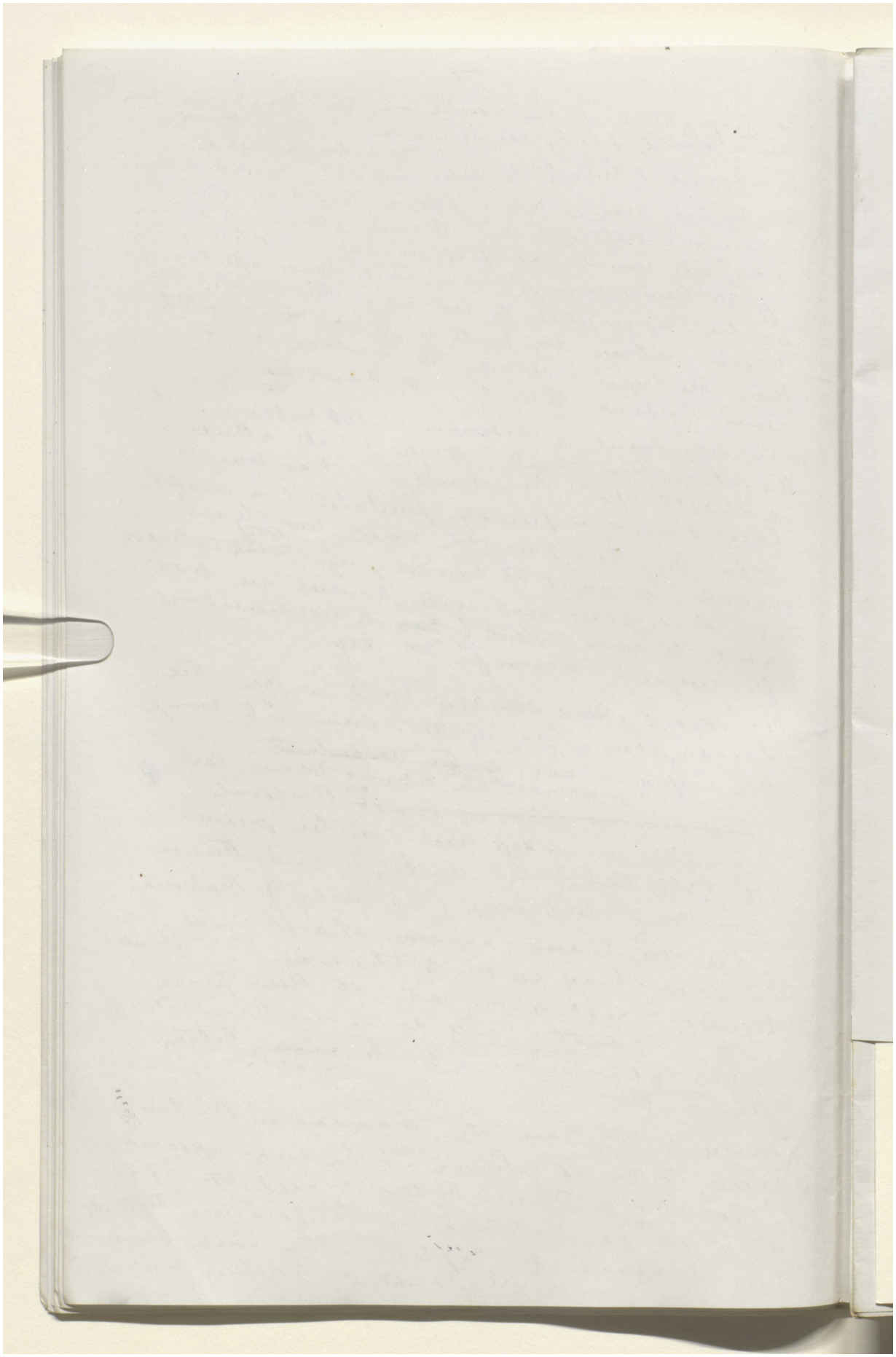


(168)

7

The first section is the road over the long race from the Caspian Sea to Teheran. Resht is far the most important place on the road between the Caspian & Teheran. Resht is also the place where the Russian & Persian Governments have their Consulates. Resht is also the place where the Russian & Persian Governments have their Consulates. Resht is also the place where the Russian & Persian Governments have their Consulates.



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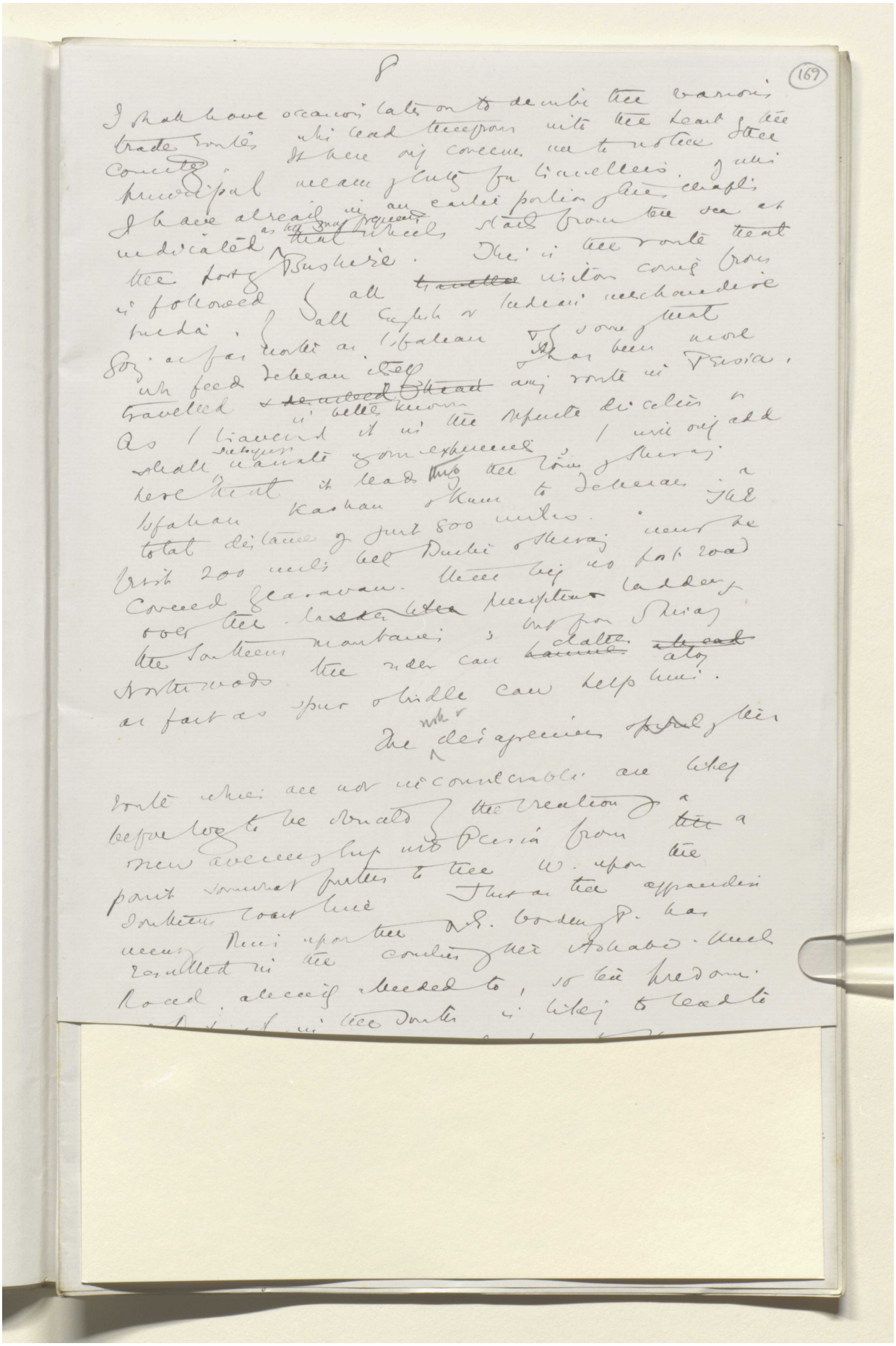

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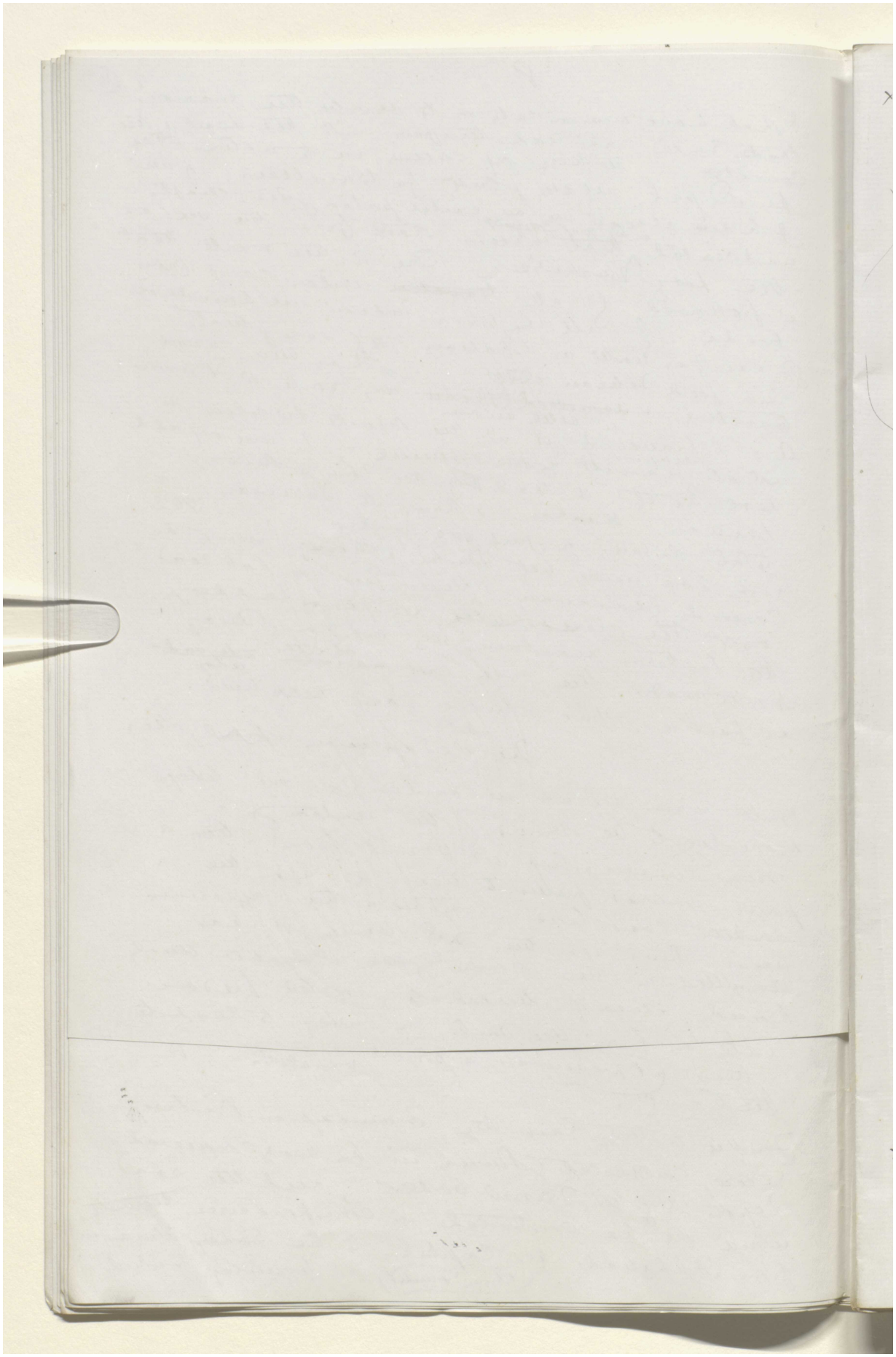

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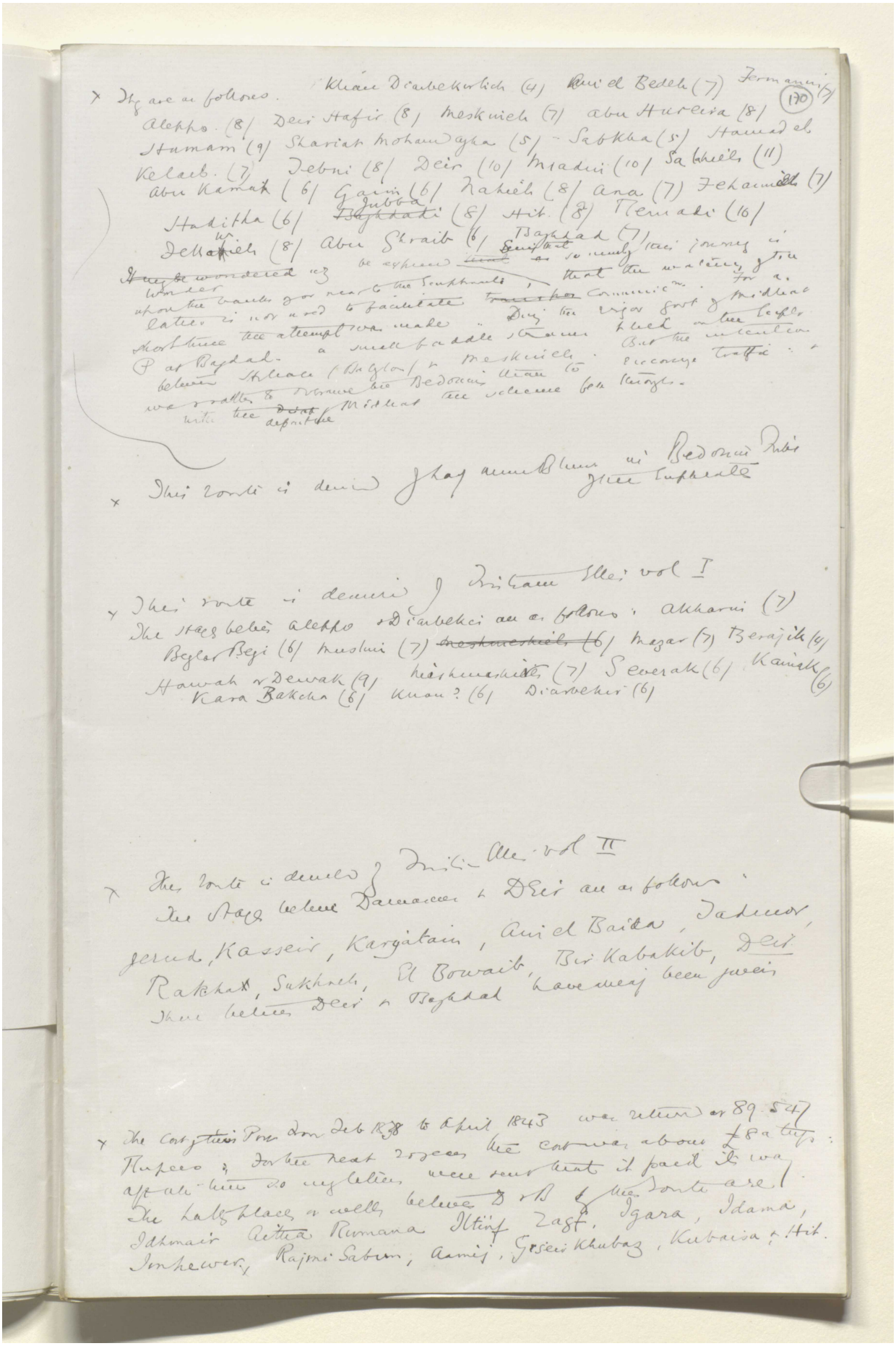


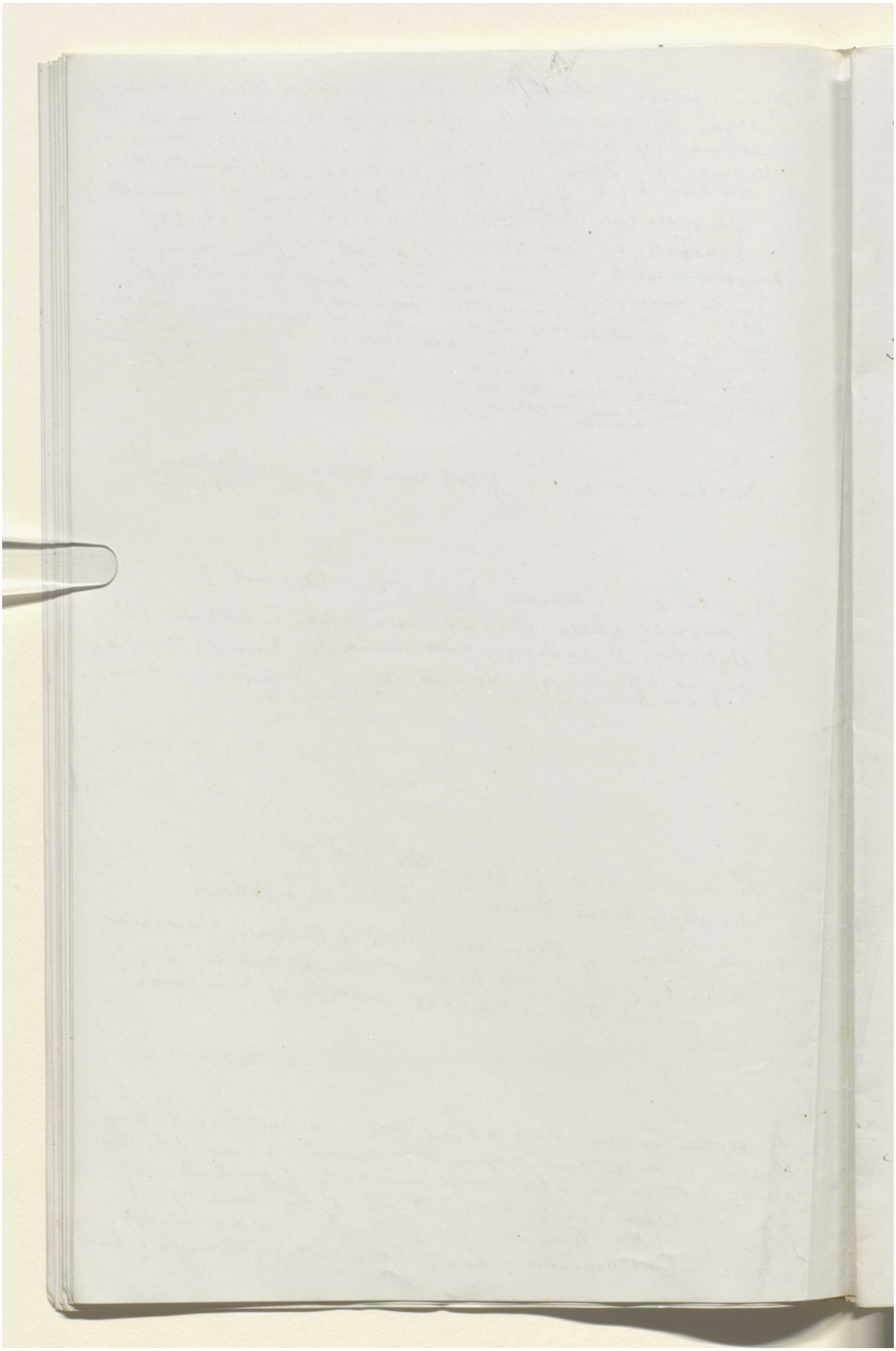
× Ths are as follows.
Aleppo (8) Deir Hafir (8) Meskuieh (7) abu Hureira (8) Khan Diarbekurlish (4) Kuei el Bedeh (7) Jermanus (7) (170)
Humam (9) Shariat Mohammedyeh (5) - Sabkha (5) Hamed el Kelaeb (7) Debni (8) Deir (10) Miadii (10) Sakheila (11)
abu Kamak (6) Gairi (6) Nakeih (8) Ana (7) Fekaimeh (7)
Hadittha (6) Jubba Baghdadi (8) Hit (8) Nemaki (16)
Dellakieh (8) Abu Shraib (6) Baghdad (7) It is newly that journey is
Wonder be wondered at be explained as so newly that the railway for a
upon the banks of or near to the Euphrates, that the railway for a
Later is not used to facilitate traffic Communic". Dry the river first & middle
Northern the attempt was made. Dry the river first & middle
P at Baghdad a small paddle steamer plied on the latter
believe Hillah (Babylon) & meskieh. But the intention
we realise to resume the Bedouin line to encourage traffic.
with the definite Midhat the scheme for Europe.

× Ther route is down Euphrates Bedouin Tribes

× Ther route is down Tigris Ille: vol I
The stages below Aleppo Diarbekri are as follows: Akkarni (7)
Beglar Begi (6) Mushi (7) ~~Hashmeskieh (6)~~ Megar (7) Berajik (4)
Hawah Dewah (9) Hashmeskieh (7) Severak (6) Kaimak (6)
Kara Bakcha (6) Khan? (6) Diarbekri (6)

× Ther route is down Tigris Ille. vol II
The stages below Damascus Deir as follows:
Jerud, Kasseir, Kargatain, Aui el Baida, Jadeur,
Rakhat, Sukhneh, El Bowaib, Bir Kababib, Deir
Ther below Deir Baghdad have not been given

× The Costumes Pro down Feb 28 to April 1843 was returned as 89.54
Rupees; for the next 2 years the cost was about £8 a trip:
after this no regular record was kept it paid it was
The Lately places & wells below Deir & the route are
Idhmair Ain el Rumana Hit Zaft, Igara, Idama,
Inhewer, Rajmi Sabun; Amij, Gosei Khubaz, Kubaisa, Hit.



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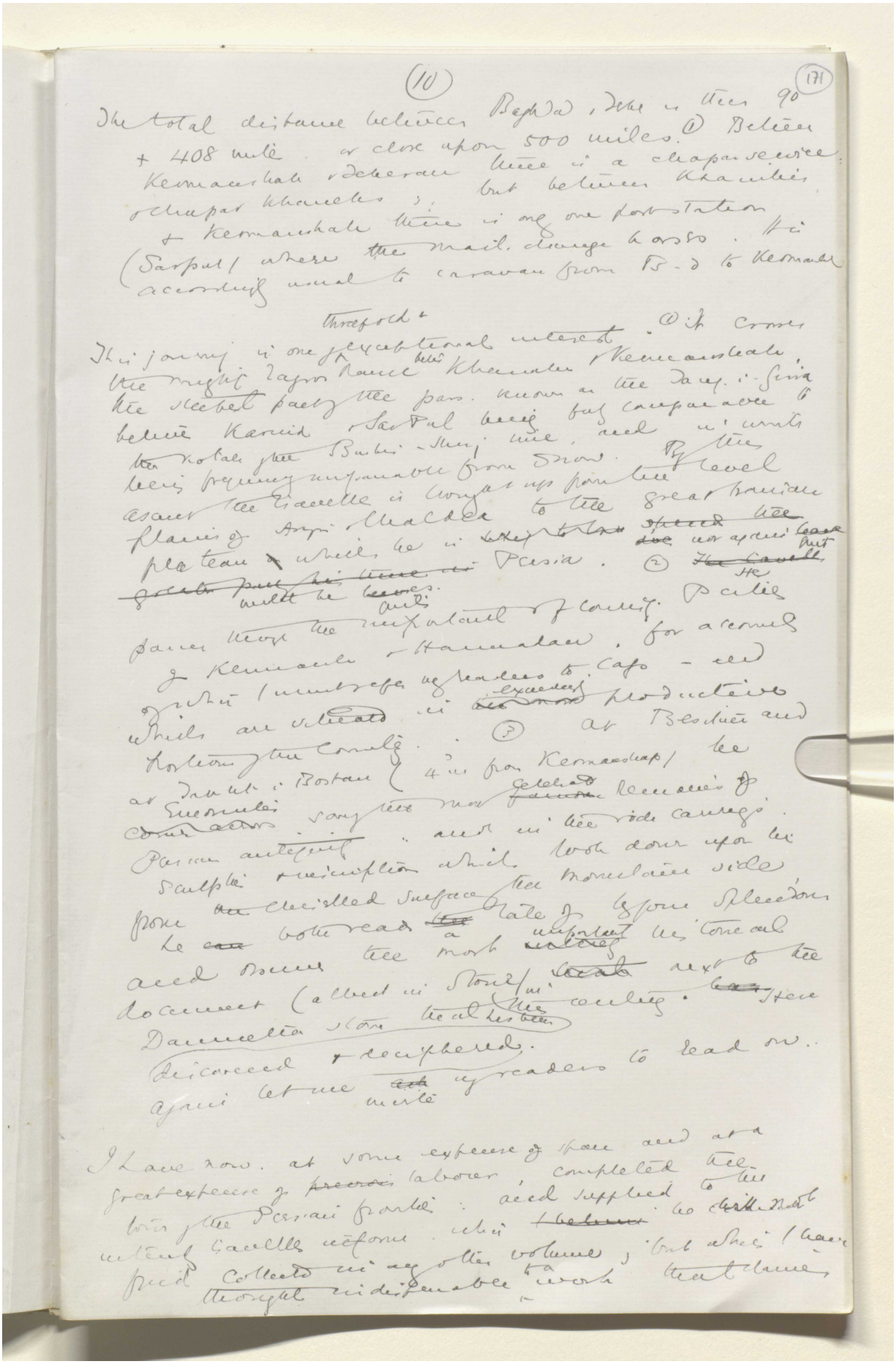
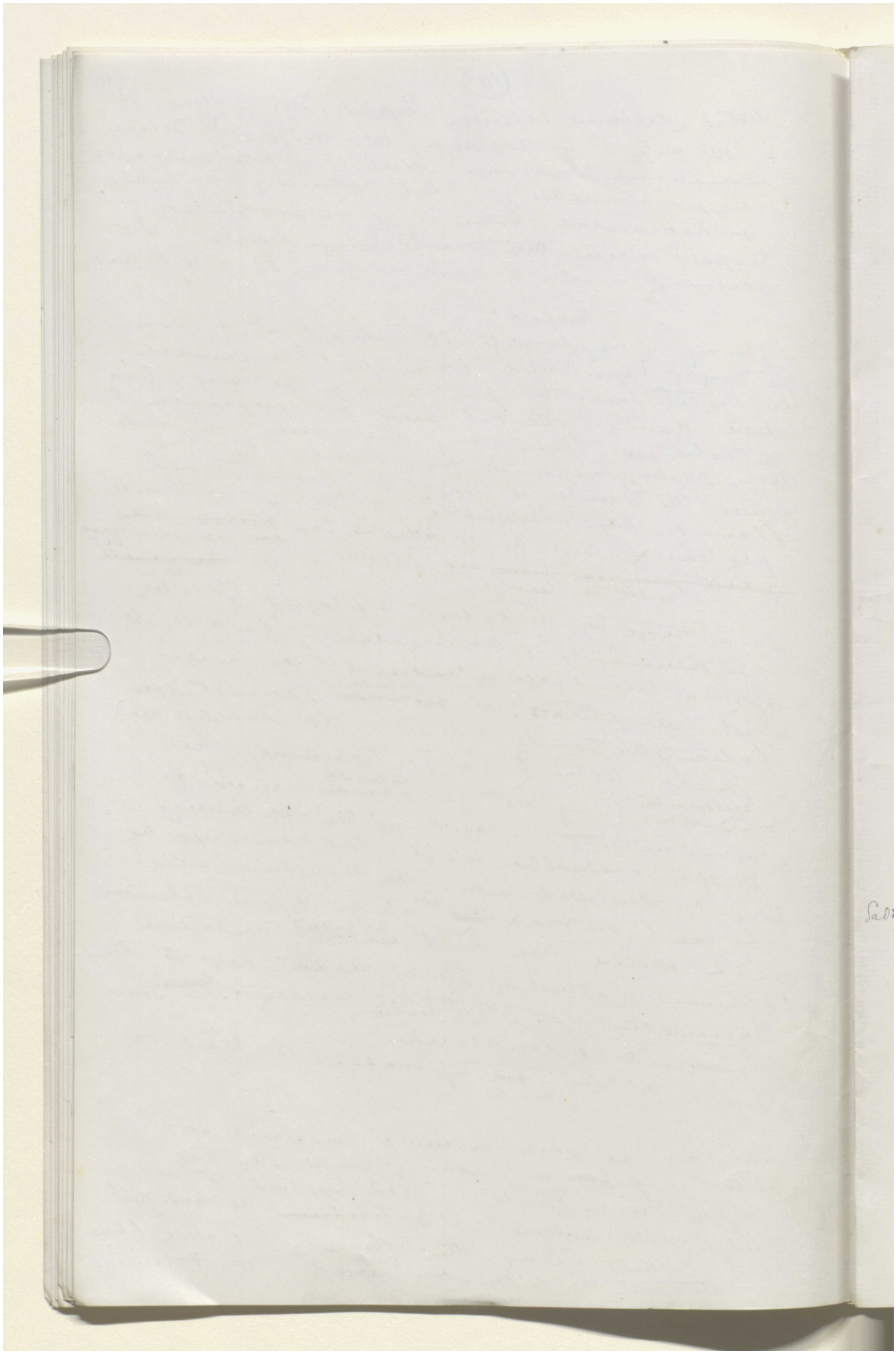


(10) (171)

The total distance between Baghdad & Deh is then 90 + 408 miles or close upon 500 miles. (1) Between Kermanshah & Deheran there is a chapar service & chapar khanehs; but between Khanikin & Kermanshah there is only one post station (Sarpul) where the mail change horses. It is accordingly usual to caravan from B-d to Kermanshah.

This journey is one of threefold & exceptional interest. (1) It crosses the mighty Zagros Range between Khanikin & Kermanshah, the steepest part of the pass known as the Tang-i-Girra between Karind & Sarpul being fully comparable to the notable of the Bushir-Shiraz line, and it is with being frequently impassable from snow. By the ascent the Gazette is brought up from the level plains of Assyria & Chaldea to the great Iranian plateau which he is ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ not again ~~[illegible]~~ but ~~[illegible]~~ Persia. (2) ~~The Gazette~~ He ~~[illegible]~~ will be ~~[illegible]~~ miles. Parties passing through the important of Country of Kermanshah & Hamadan, for accounts of which I must refer my readers to Cap - and which are situated in ~~[illegible]~~ exceedingly productive portions of the Country. (3) At Besitun and at Tak-i-Bostan (4 m from Kermanshah) he ~~[illegible]~~ Emoluments sang the most celebrated ~~[illegible]~~ remains of Persian antiquity, and in the rock carvings, sculptures & inscriptions which look down upon the from ~~the~~ chiselled surface the mountain side he ~~can~~ both read ~~the~~ a tale of bygone splendour and assume the most ~~[illegible]~~ important historical document (albeit in Stone) in ~~[illegible]~~ next to the Dammetta stone that has been the century. ~~[illegible]~~ Here discovered & deciphered. again let me ~~[illegible]~~ write my readers to read on.

I have now, at some expense of space and at a great expense of ~~previous~~ labour, completed the tour of the Persian frontier: and supplied to the intending Gazette reform which ~~I believe~~ he will not find collected in any other volume; but which I have thought indispensable to a work that claims



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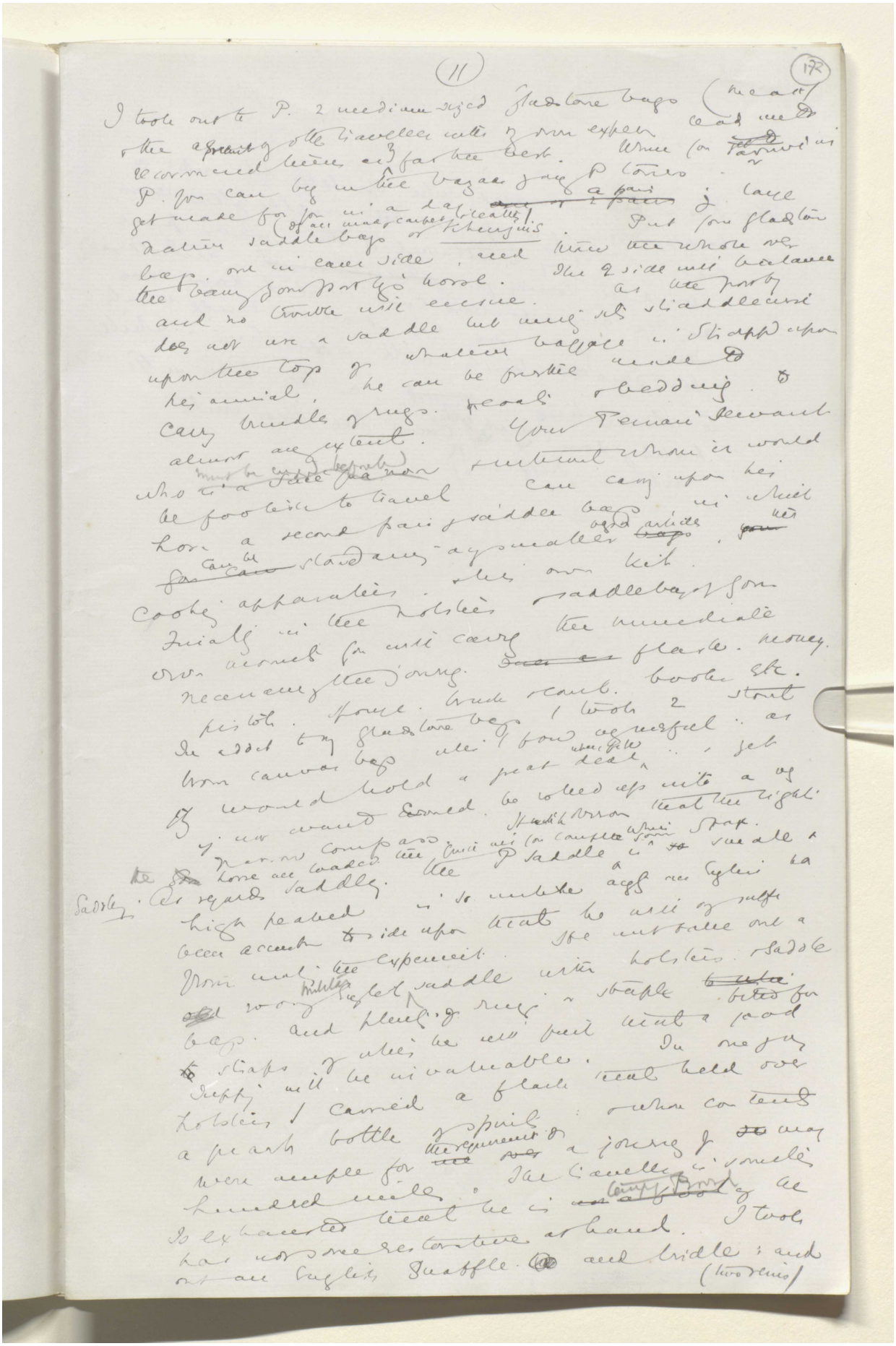

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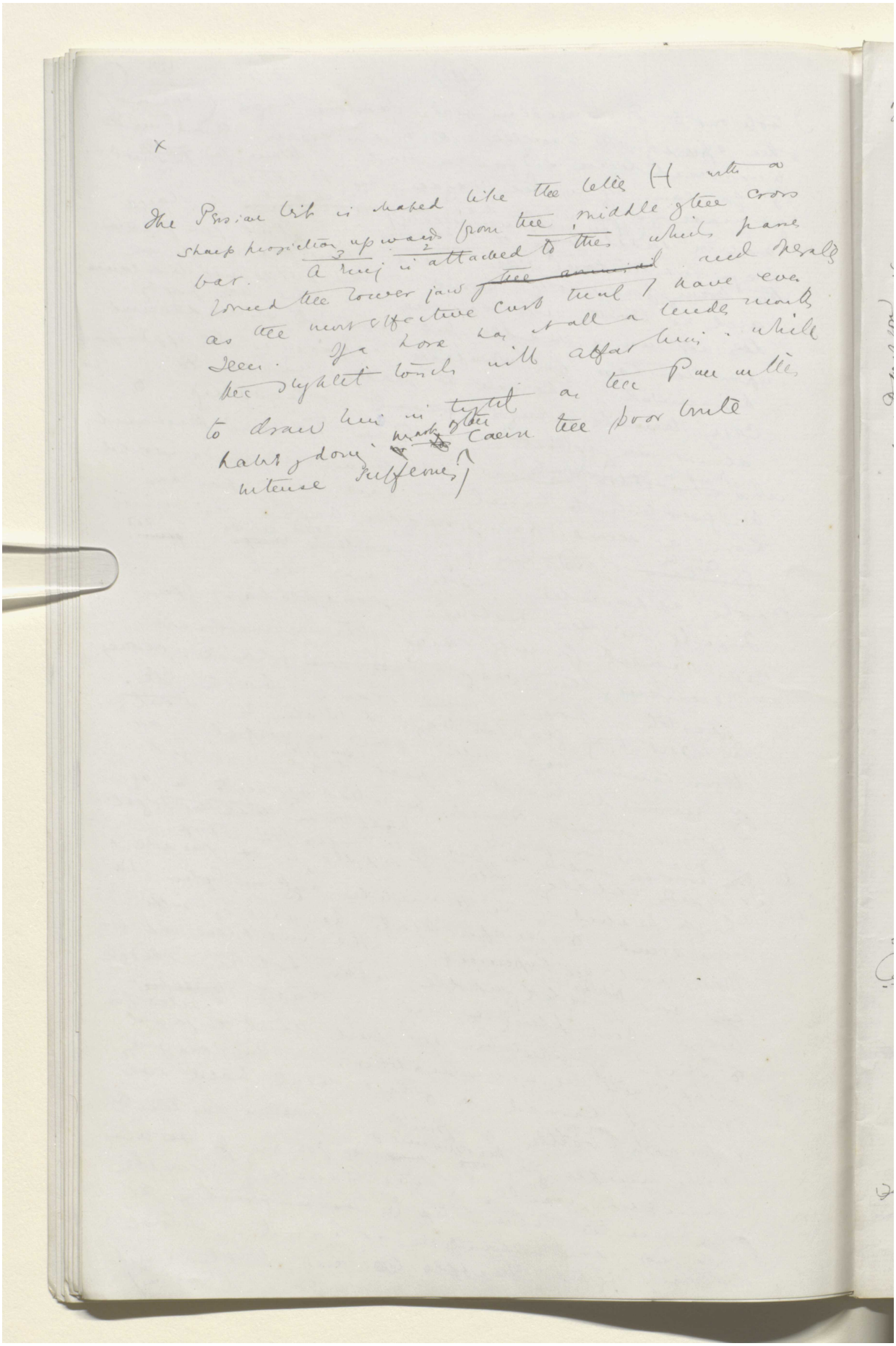
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [172v] (345/1386)



x

The Persian bit is shaped like the letter H with a sharp projection upwards from the middle of the cross bar. A ring is attached to this which passes forward the lower jaw ~~of the animal~~ and operates as the most effective curb that I have ever seen. If a horse has at all a tender mouth the slightest touch will affect him. While to draw him in tight as the Pan will habit of doing ~~[illegible]~~ mark of the cause the poor brute intense sufferers)

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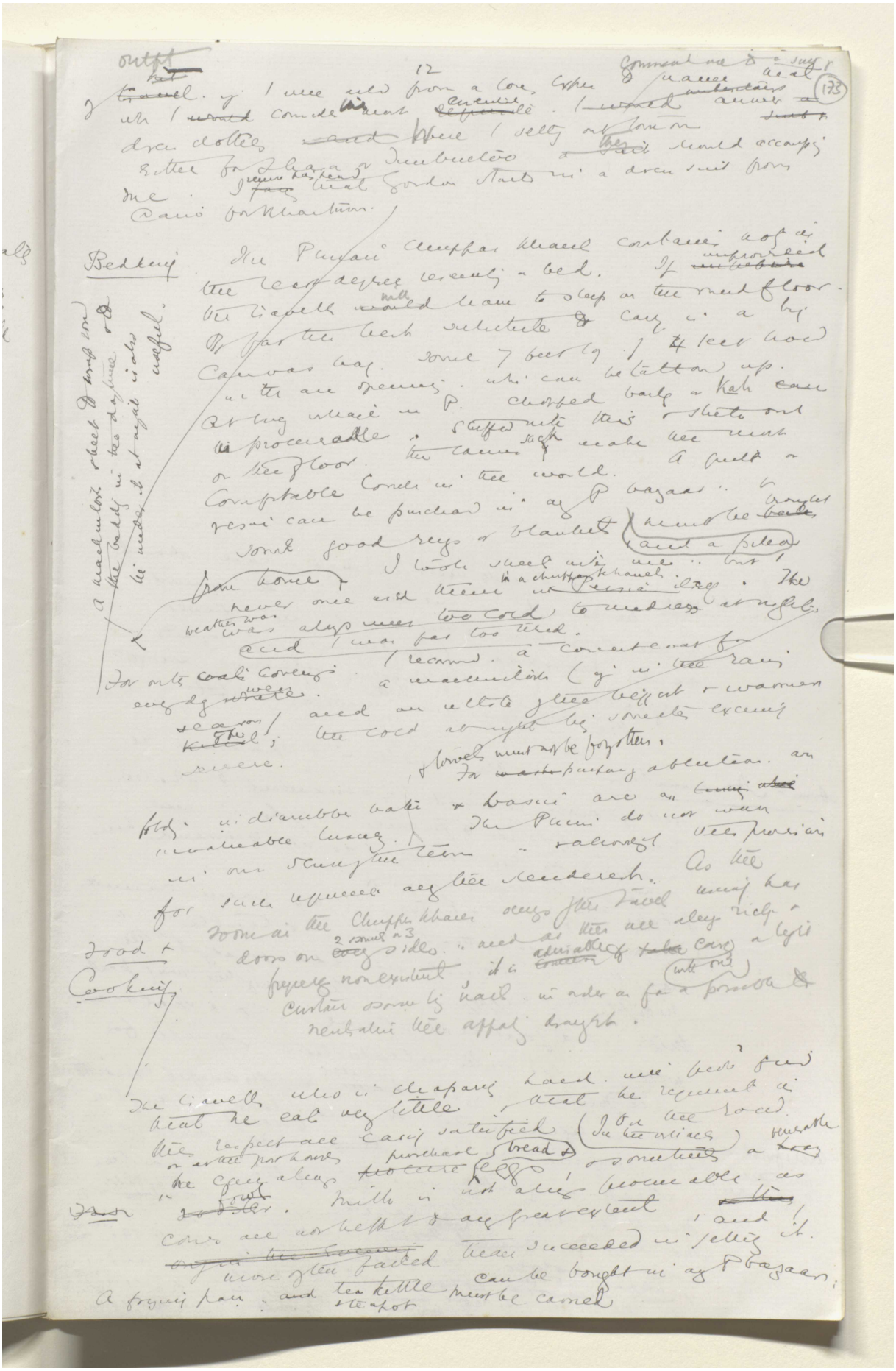

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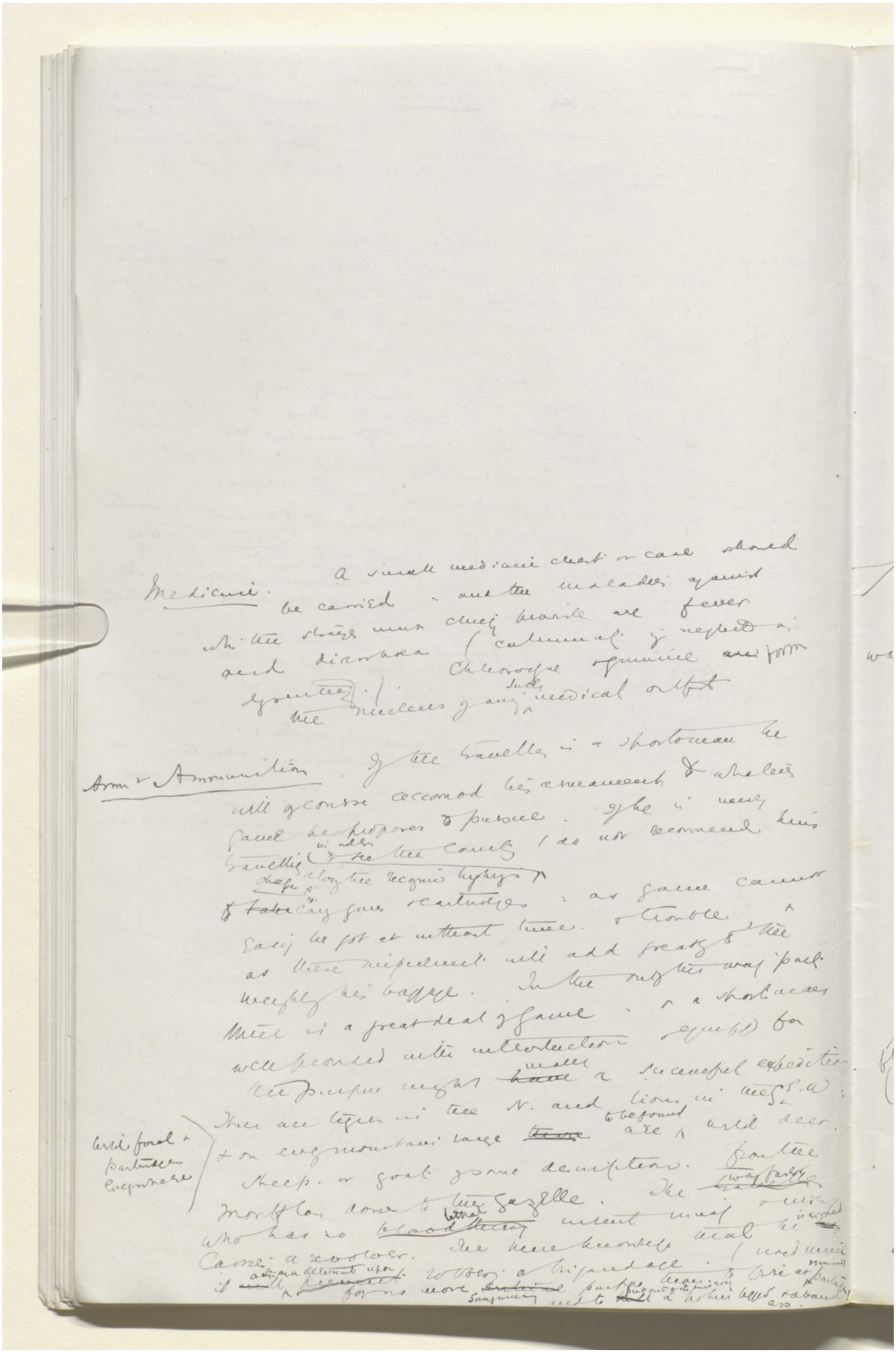

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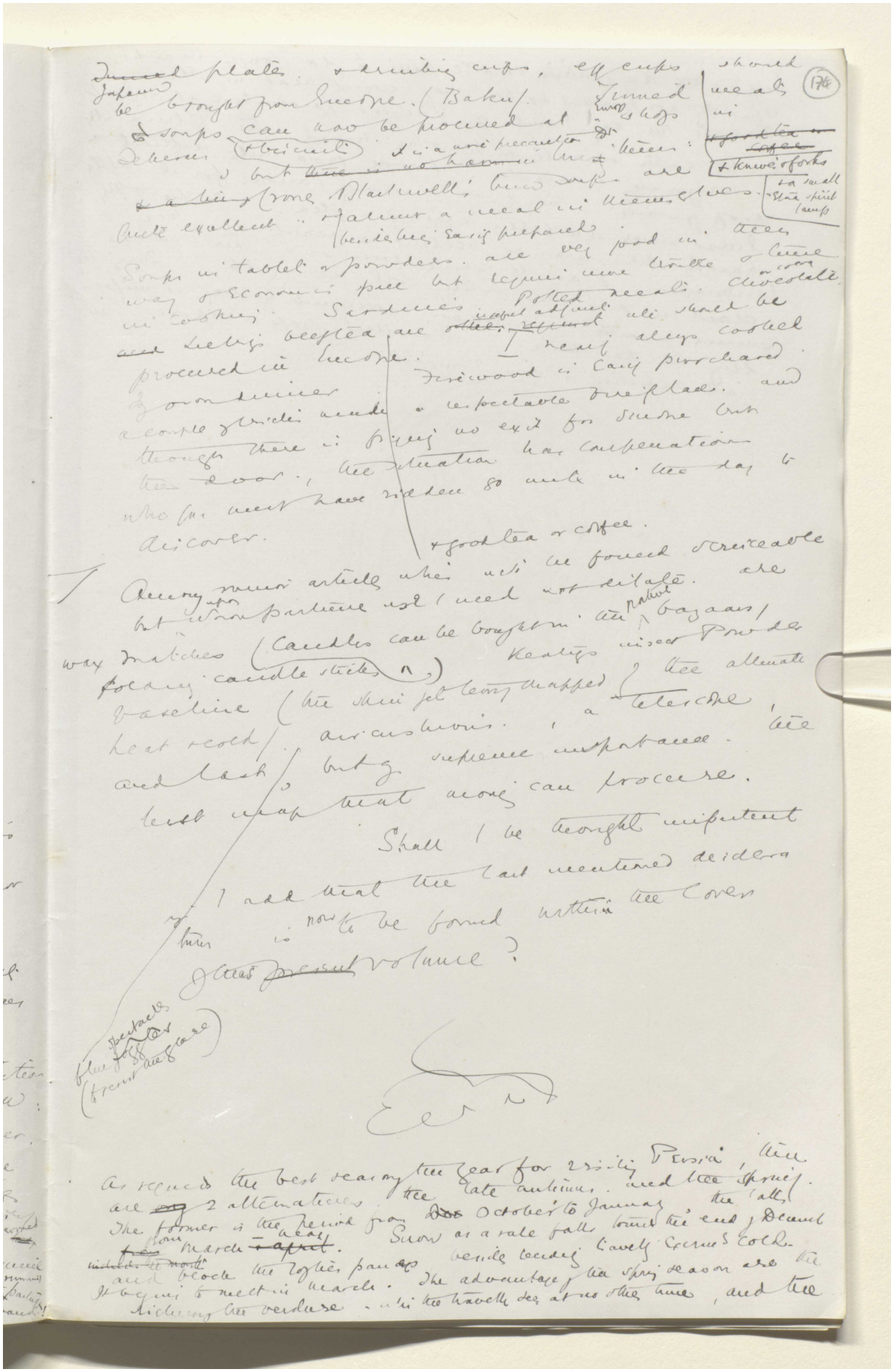

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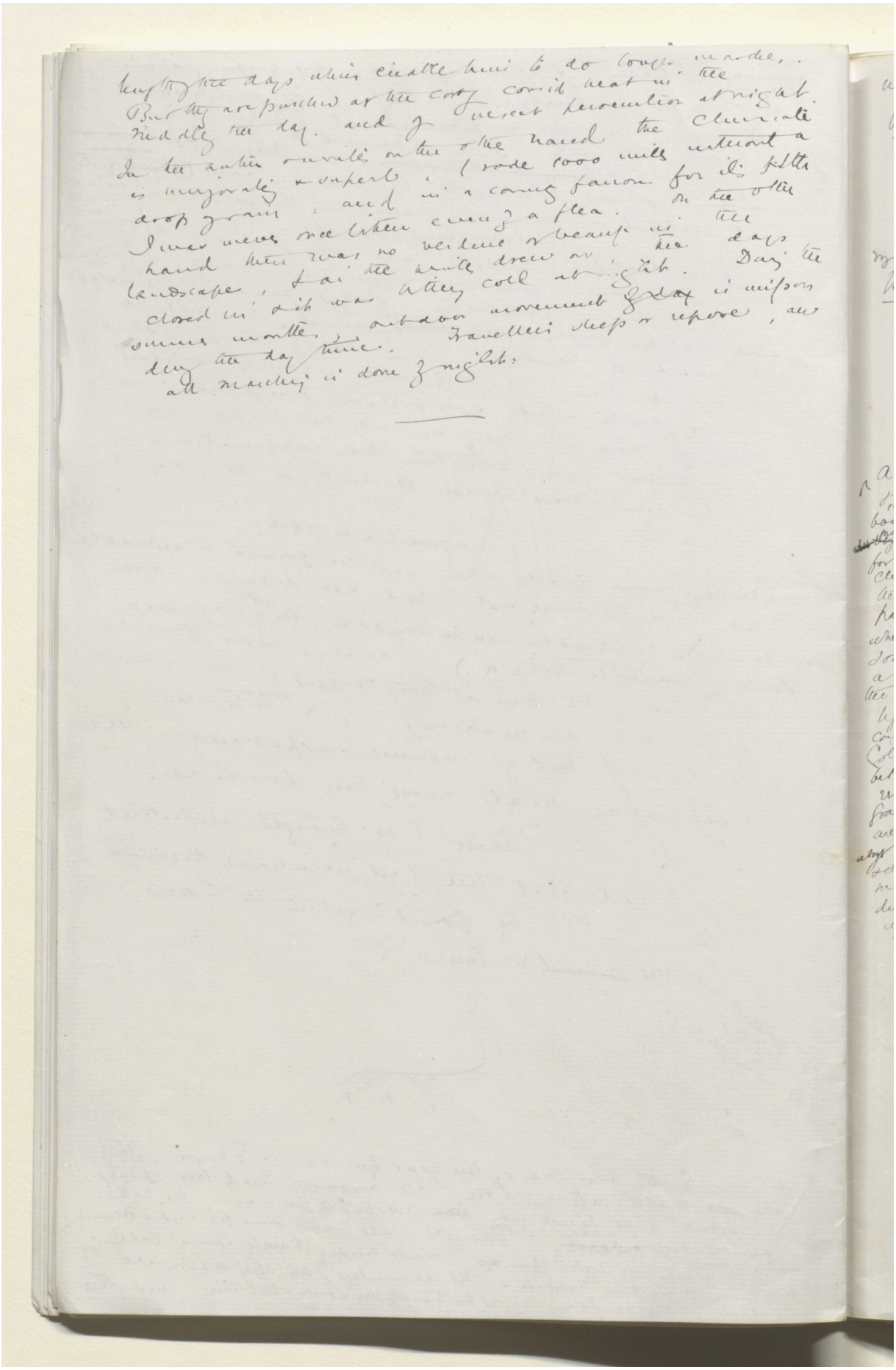

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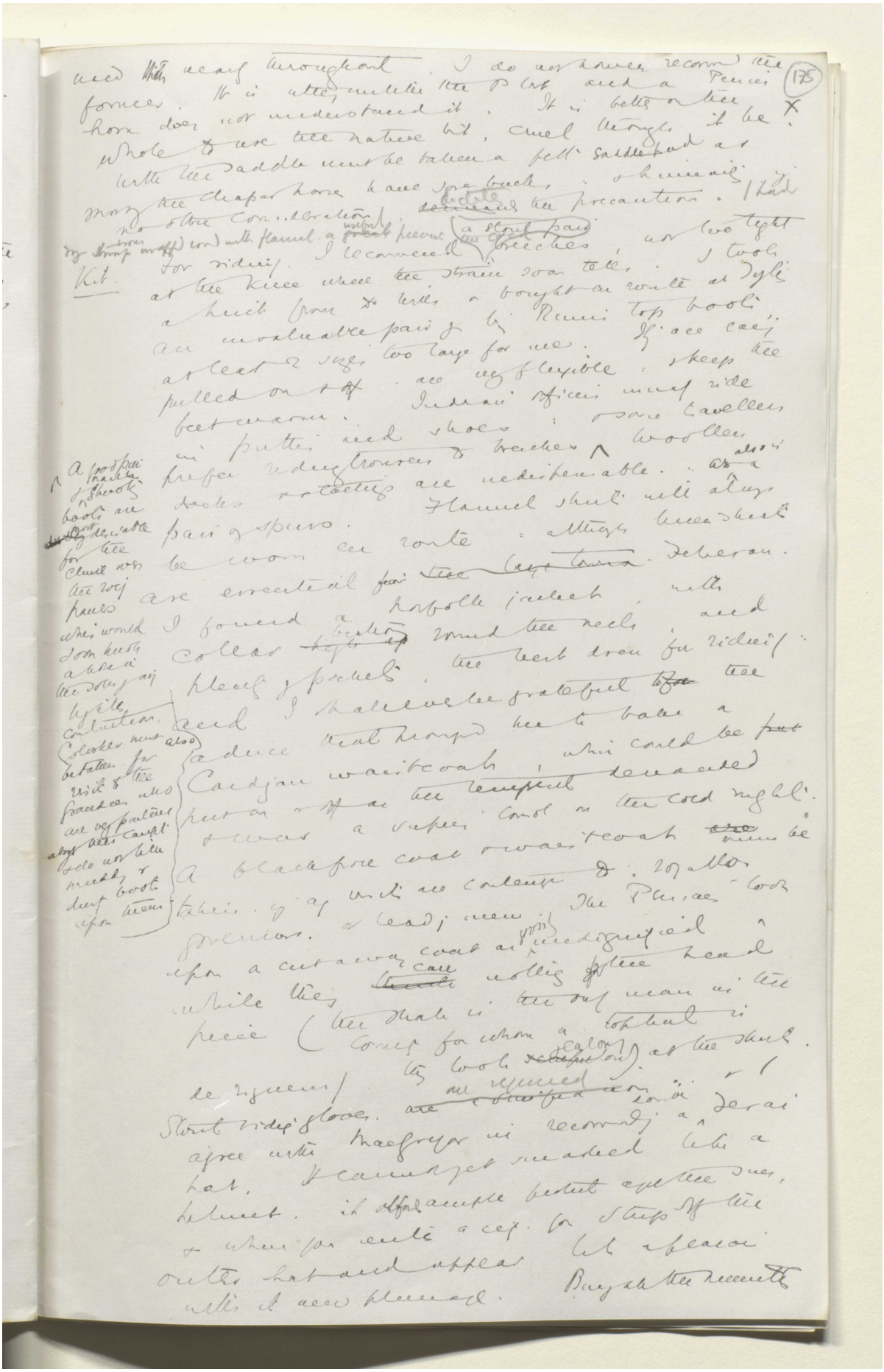

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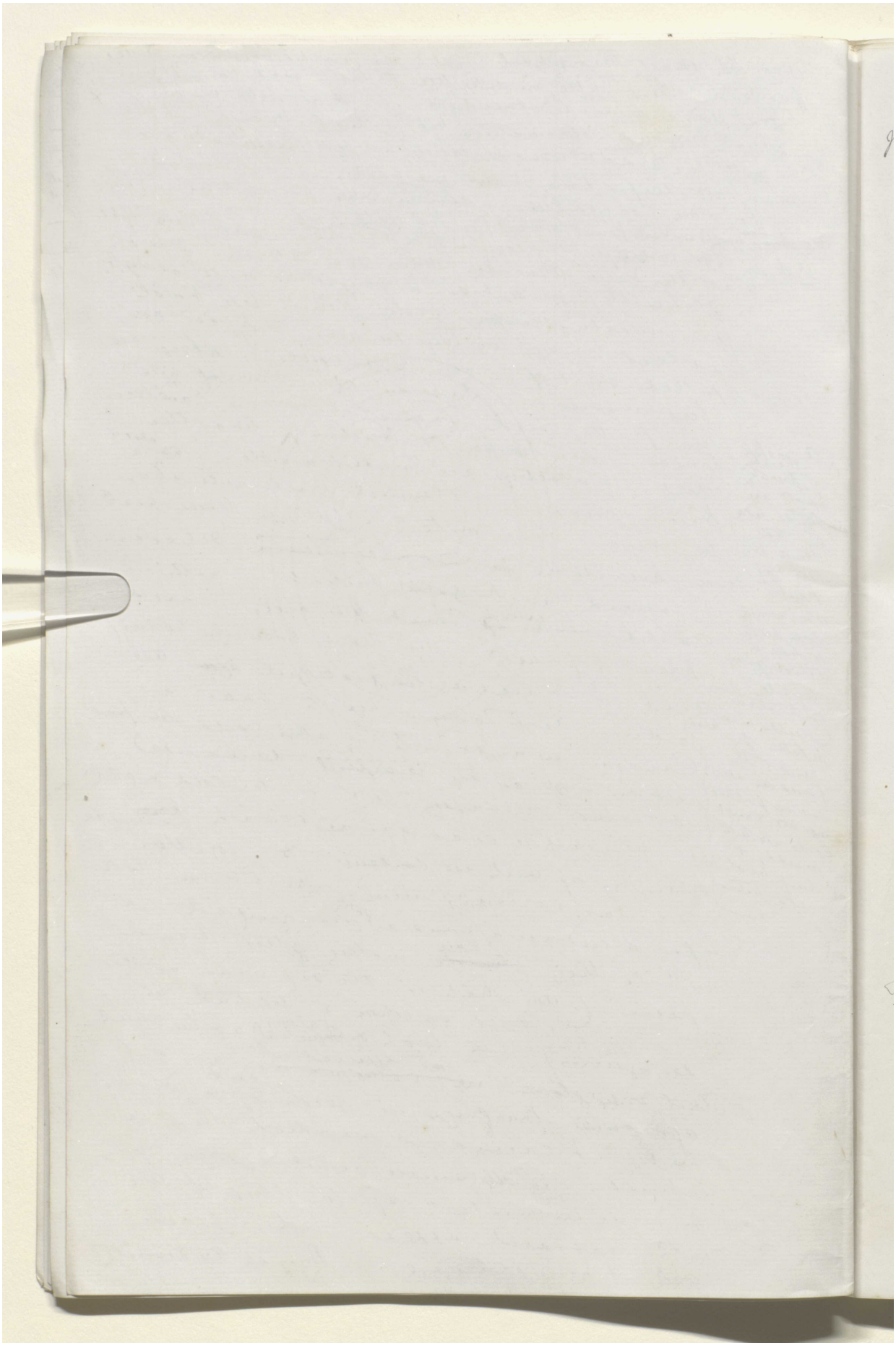

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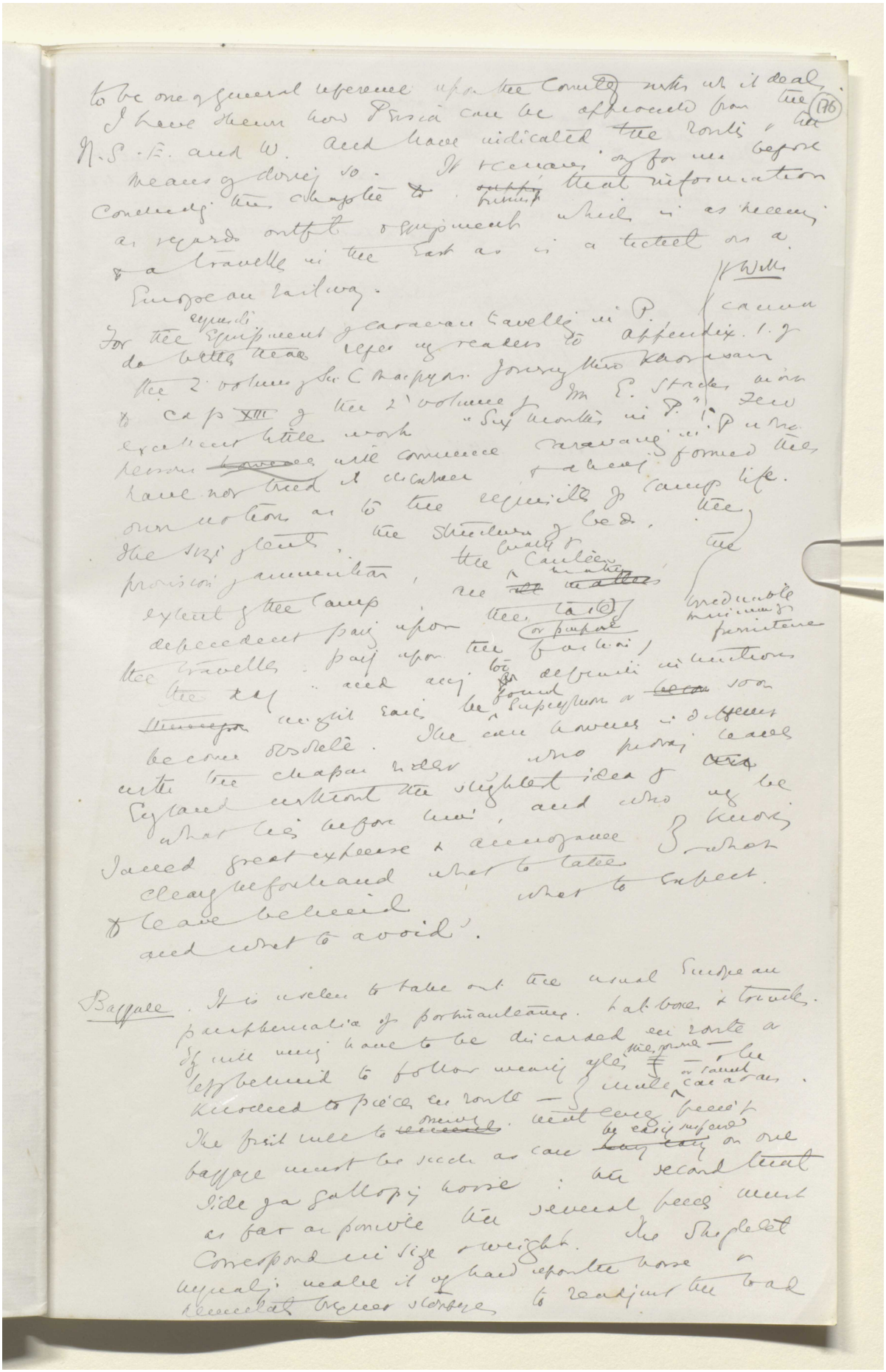

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to be one of general reference upon the Country with it deals. I have shewn how Persia can be approached from the N.S.E. and W. and have indicated the routes & the means of doing so. It remains only for me before concluding this chapter to ~~supply~~ furnish that information as regards outfit & equipment which is as necessary & a traveller in the East as is a ticket on a European railway.

For the equipment of caravan travelling in P. I cannot do better than refer my readers to appendix 1 of the 2 volumes of Sir C. Macpherson. Journey thro Khorasan & cap XIII of the 2 volume of Mr E. Stacks more excellent little work "Six months in P." Few persons ~~however~~ will commence caravaning in P. who have not tried it disaster & always formed their own notions as to the requisites of camp life. The size of tents, the structure of beds, the provision of ammunition, the quality of canteen, the extent of the camp, are ~~all~~ matters of the dependent pay upon the taste of the travellers, pay upon the fashion, or purpose, the day, and any too definite instructions ~~[illegible]~~ might easily be found superfluous or ~~becom~~ soon become obsolete. The case however is different with the chapar rider who proving leaves England without the slightest idea of what lies before him, and who may be saved great expense & annoyance by knowing clearly beforehand what to take & what to leave behind, what to expect and what to avoid.

Wells

Baggage. It is useless to take out the usual European paraphernalia of portmanteaux, hat boxes & trunks. If will only have to be discarded en route or left behind to follow wearily after the prime — or be knocked to pieces en route — by mule or camel caravans. The first rule to observe ~~[illegible]~~ that every piece of baggage must be such as can be easily suspended ~~[illegible]~~ on one side of a galloping horse: the second that as far as possible the several pieces must correspond in size & weight. The slightest inequality makes it very hard upon the horse & necessitates frequent stoppages to readjust the load

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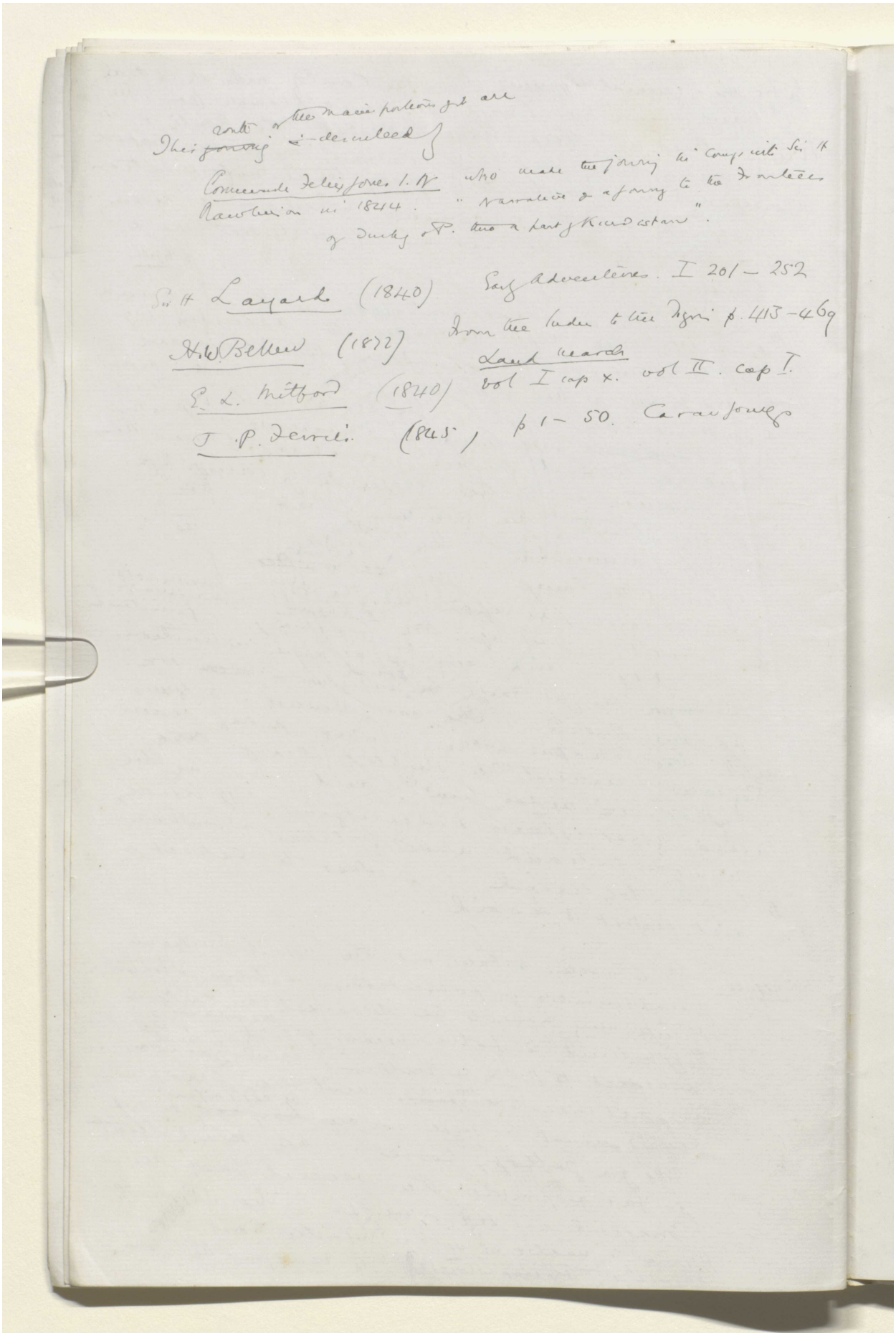

This ~~journey~~ route of the main portions of it are described by

Commander Felix Jones I. N. who made the journey in comp. with Sir H. Rawlinson in 1844. "Narrative of a journey to the frontiers of Turkey & P. thro' a part of Kurdistan".

Sir H. Layard (1840) Early Adventures. I 201 – 252

H. W. Bellew (1872) From the Indus to the Tigris p. 413 – 469

E. L. Mitford (1840) Land march vol I cap x. vol II. cap I.

J. P. Ferrier (1845) p 1 – 50. Caravanings

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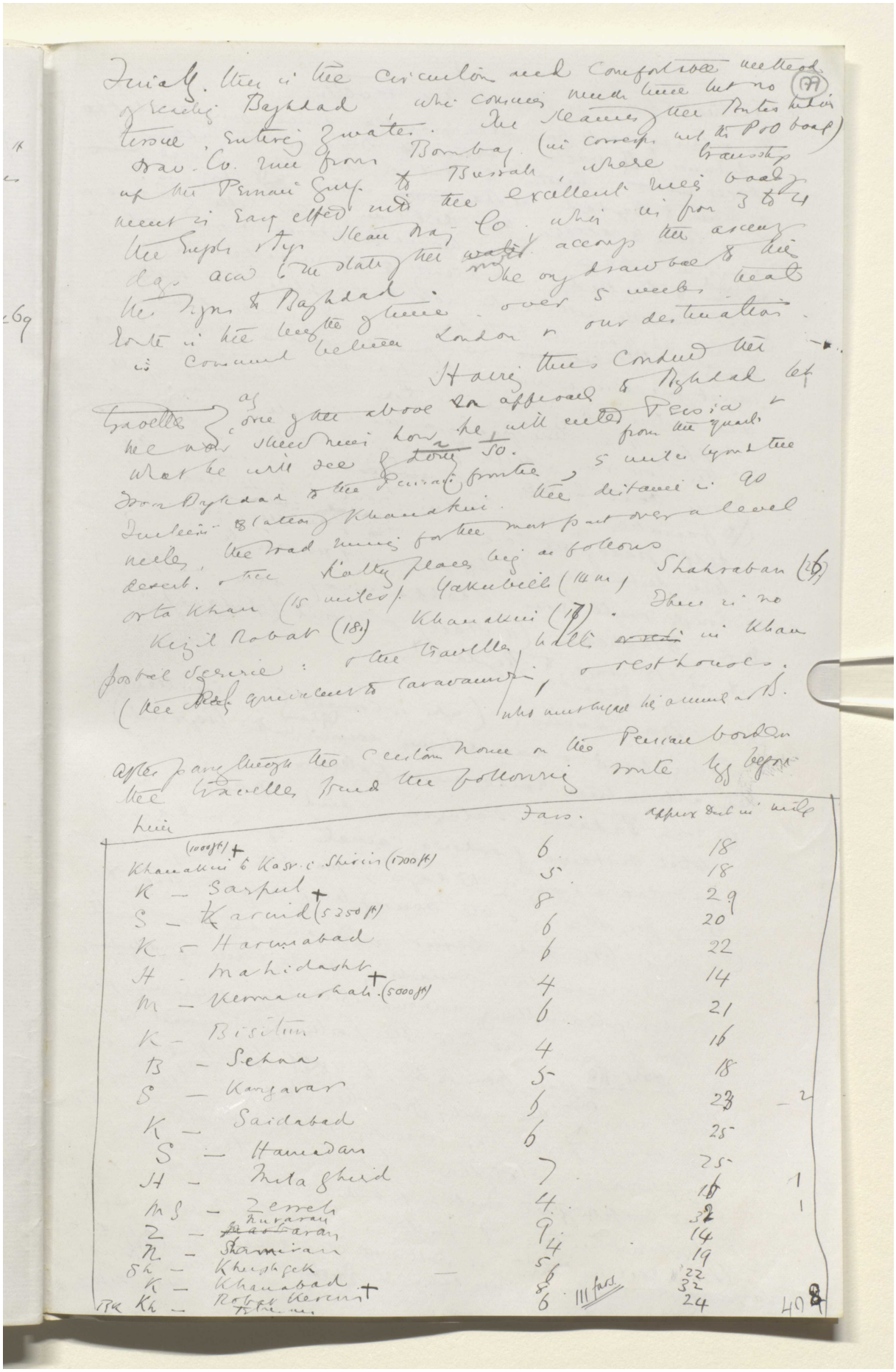
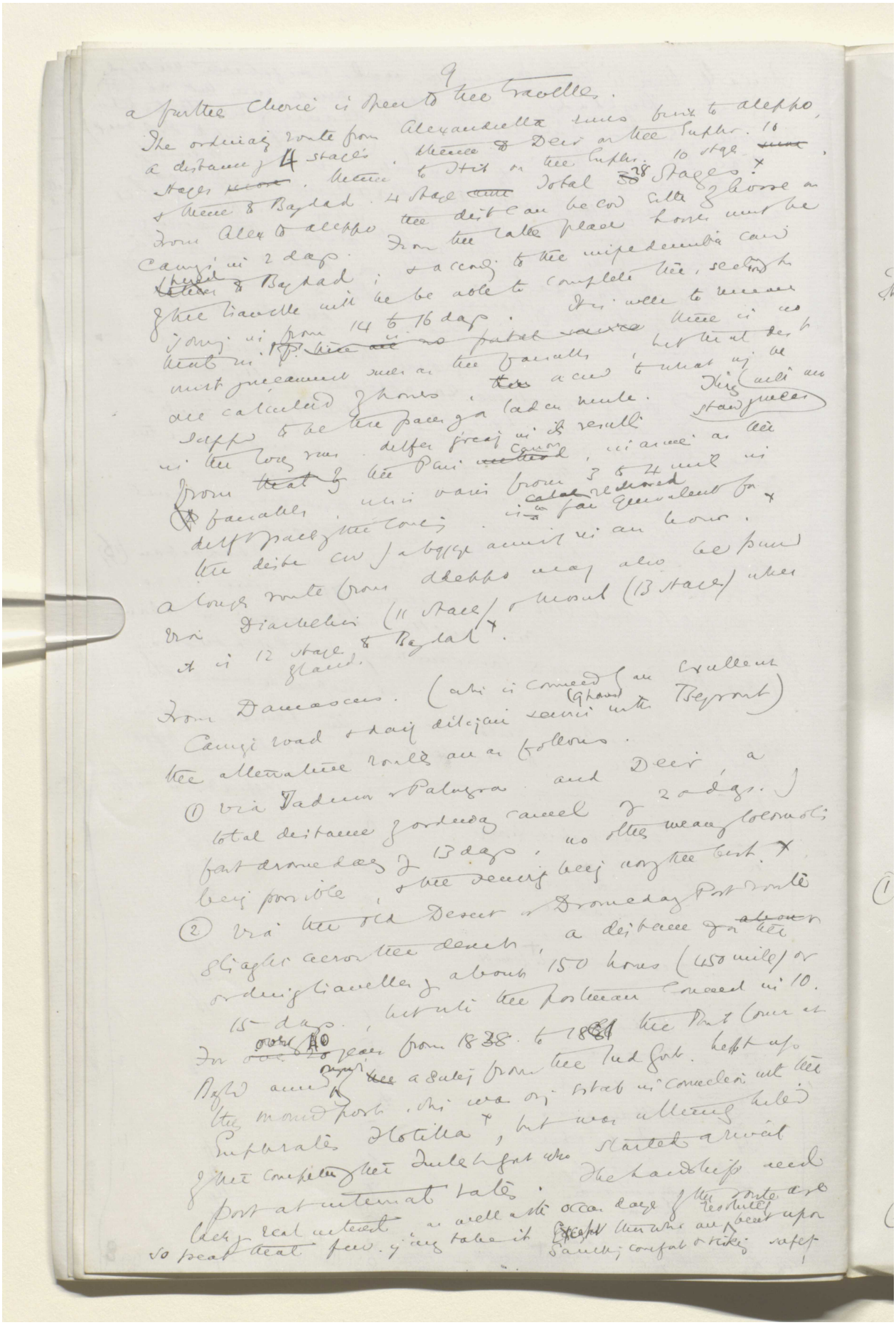


Finally, there is the circuitous and comfortless method of reaching Baghdad which consists in taking the Steamer (77) to Basrah, entering Shatt-el-Arab, and ascending the Tigris by the P&O boat) Co. line from Bombay. (in connection with the Persian Gulf S.N. Co. which is for 3 to 4 months in each year closed with ice) excellent river boat, but the Tigris Steam Nav. Co. which is for 3 to 4 days each way, the only drawback being that the Tigris is closed between December & March, thus compelling the traveller to accomplish the journey from Basrah to Baghdad in one direction by land.

As one gets above Qurna the river becomes very shallow, so that in low water the steamers can only go as far as Amara, 180 miles from the sea. From Amara to Baghdad 200 miles, the steamer takes 2 days. The journey from Basrah to Baghdad by land occupies 5 weeks. From Baghdad to the Persian frontier at Khanakin 100 miles, the distance is 90 miles, the road running for the most part over a level desert. The halting places are as follows

Khanakin to Kasr-i-Shirin (1000 ft)	6	18
K — Sarpul (1700 ft)	5	18
S — Karind (2350 ft)	8	29
K — Harunabad	6	20
H — Mahidasht	6	22
M — Kermanshah (5000 ft)	4	14
K — Bisitun	6	21
B — Sehna	4	16
S — Kangavar	5	18
K — Saidabad	6	23
S — Hamadan	6	25
H — Mula Sherid	7	25
MS — Zerreh	4	16
Z — Muraram	3	12
M — Sharniran	4	14
Sh — Khushgek	5	19
K — Khanabad	6	22
Kh — Robat Karim	8	32
	111 fars	24

Total 408



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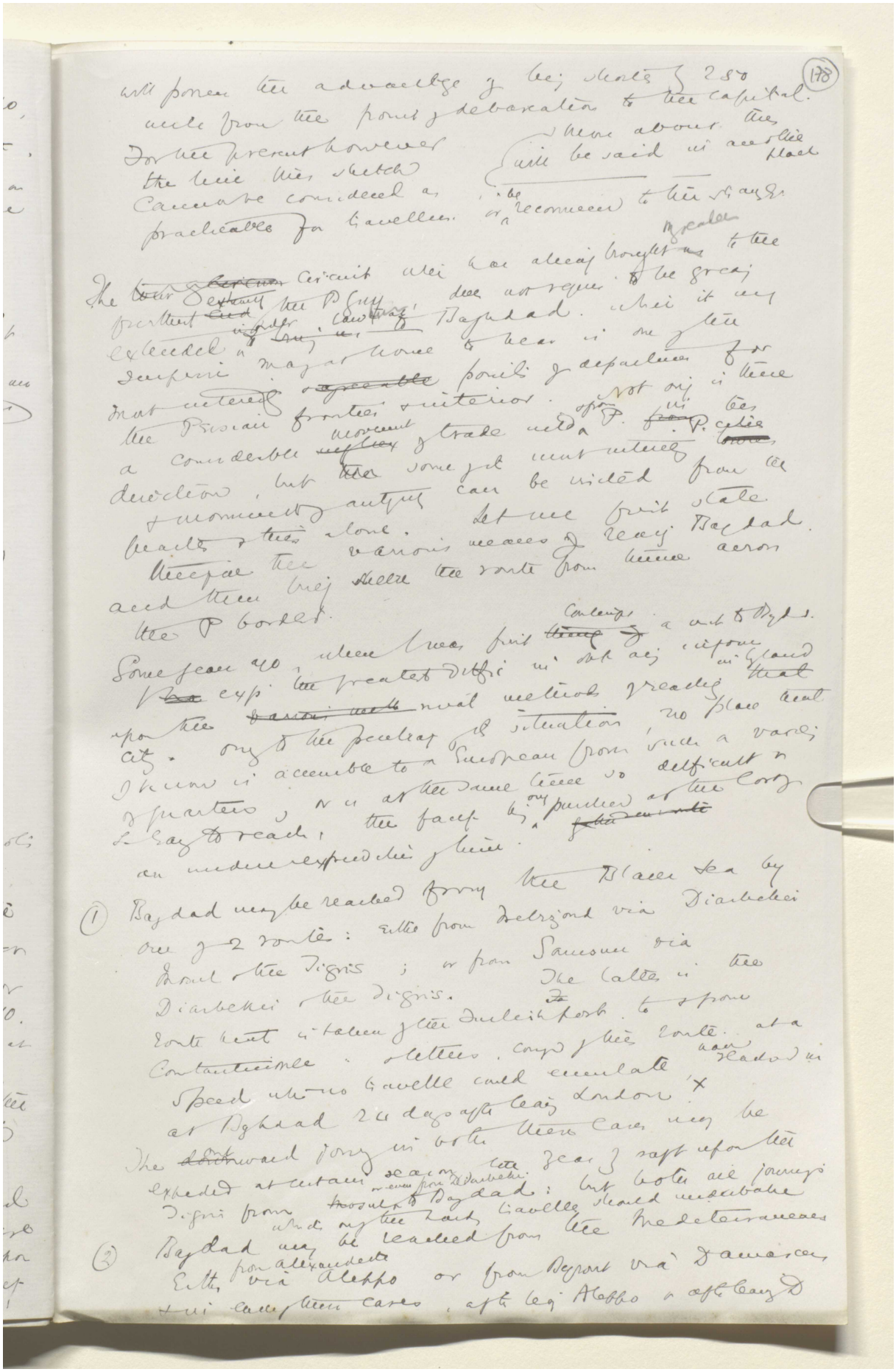

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(178)

will possess the advantage of being shorter by 280 miles from the point of debarcation to the capital. For the present however the line this sketch cannot be considered as practicable for travellers. More about this will be said in another place or be recommended to the stranger.

The ~~tour of circuit~~ circuit which has already brought us to the greater ~~extent~~ the P. Gulf does not require to be greatly extended in order to ~~bring us~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Baghdad. Which it may surprise may at home to hear is one of the most interesting ~~agreeable~~ points of departure for the Persian frontier & interior. Not only is there a considerable ~~[illegible]~~ movement of trade with a from P. ~~from~~ in this direction, but ~~the~~ some of its most interesting ~~towns~~ & monuments of antiquity can be visited from the frontier & this alone. Let me first state therefore the various means of reaching Baghdad and then briefly sketch the route from thence across the P. border.

Some years ago, when I was first ~~[illegible]~~ contemplating a visit to Bghd. I ~~[illegible]~~ exp. the greatest difficulty in obtaining information upon the ~~various methods~~ rival methods of reaching ~~that~~ in England city. Owing to the peculiar of its situation, no place that I know is accessible to a European from such a variety of quarters, or is at the same time so difficult or so easy to reach, the fact being only punished at the cost of an undue expenditure of time.

(1) Baghdad may be reached from the Black Sea by one of 2 routes: either from Trebizond via Diarbekir Mosul & the Tigris; or from Samsun via Diarbekir & the Tigris. The latter is the route that is taken of the Turkish post. to & from Constantinople & letters, conveyed by this route at a speed which no travelling could emulate, have reached in at Bghdad 24 days after leaving London. ×

The ~~downward~~ outward journey in both these cases may be expected at certain seasons the year of raft upon the Tigris from ~~Mosul~~ or even from Diarbekir to Baghdad: but both are journeys which only the hardy travellers should undertake.

(2) Baghdad may be reached from the Mediterranean either from Alexandrette via Aleppo or from Beyrout via Damascus & in each of these cases, after leaving Aleppo or after leaving D

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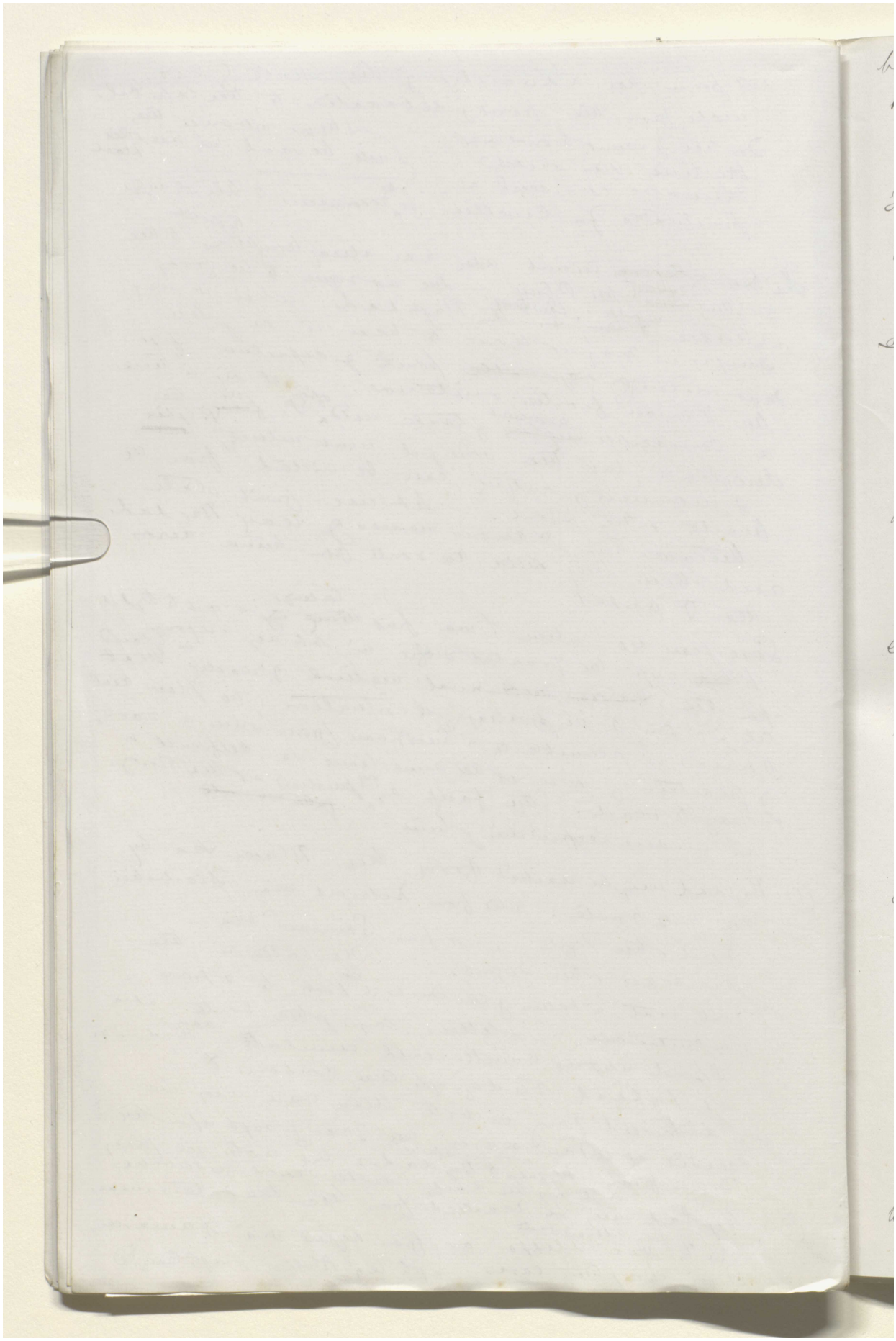

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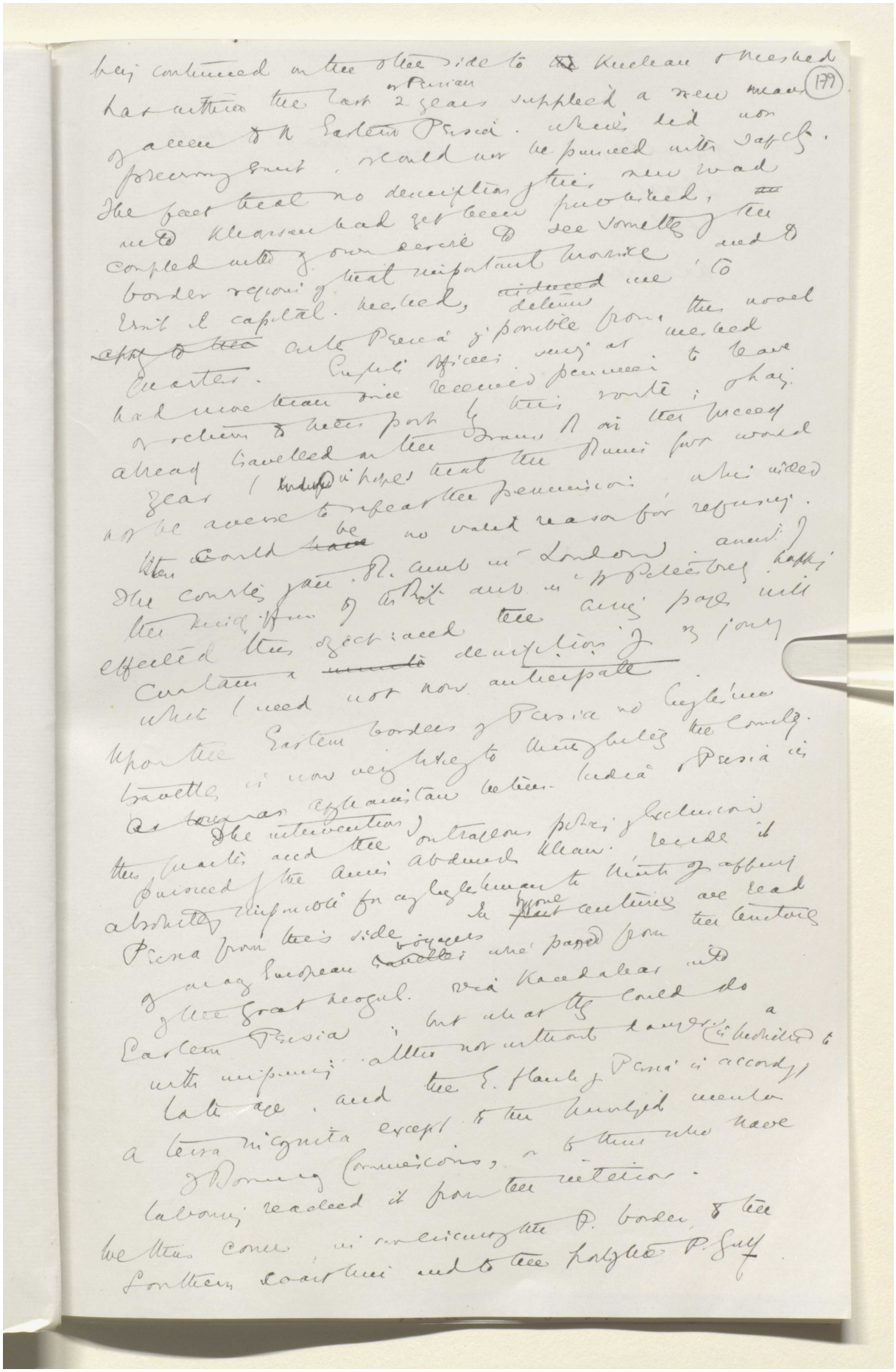

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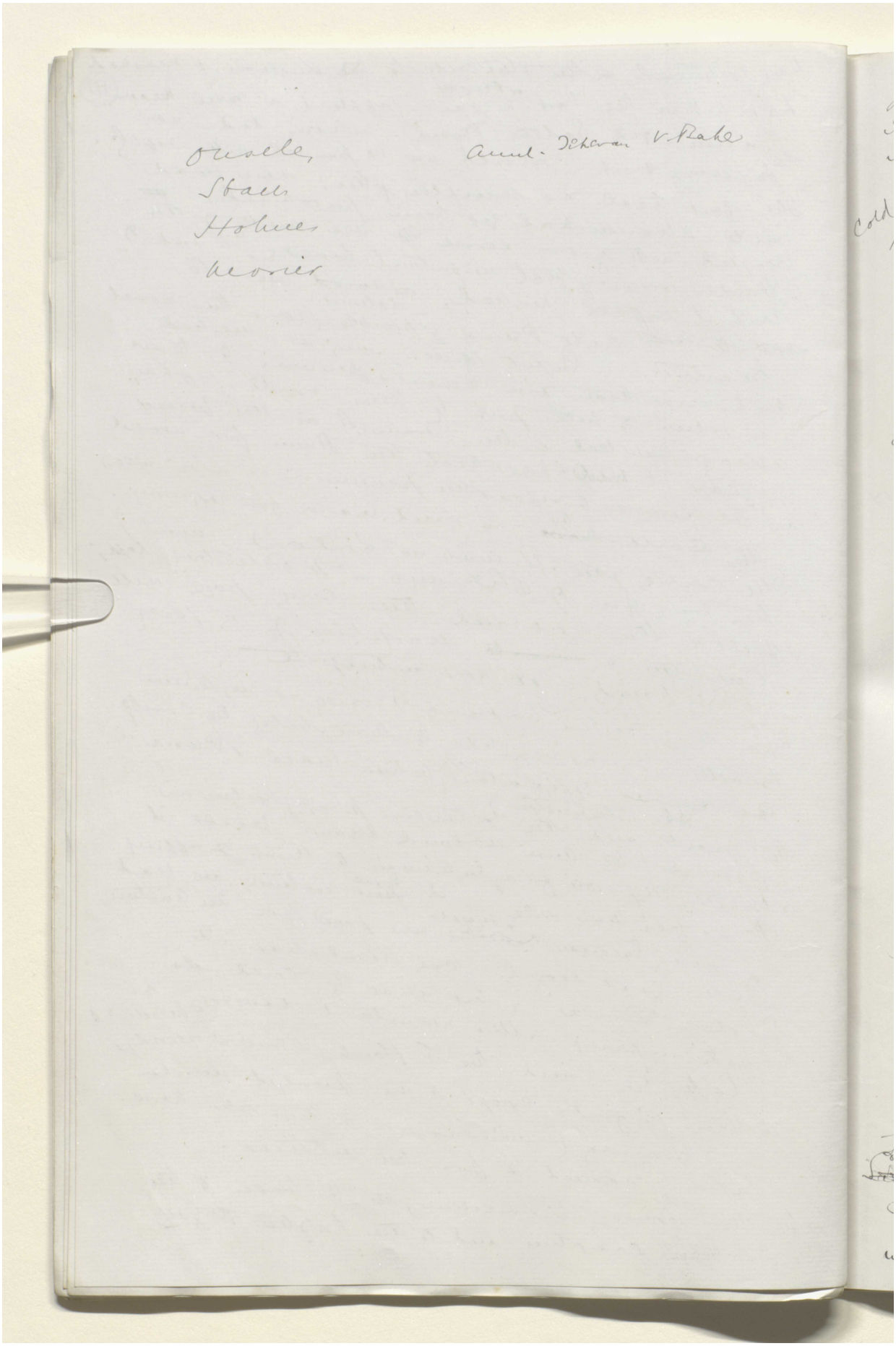

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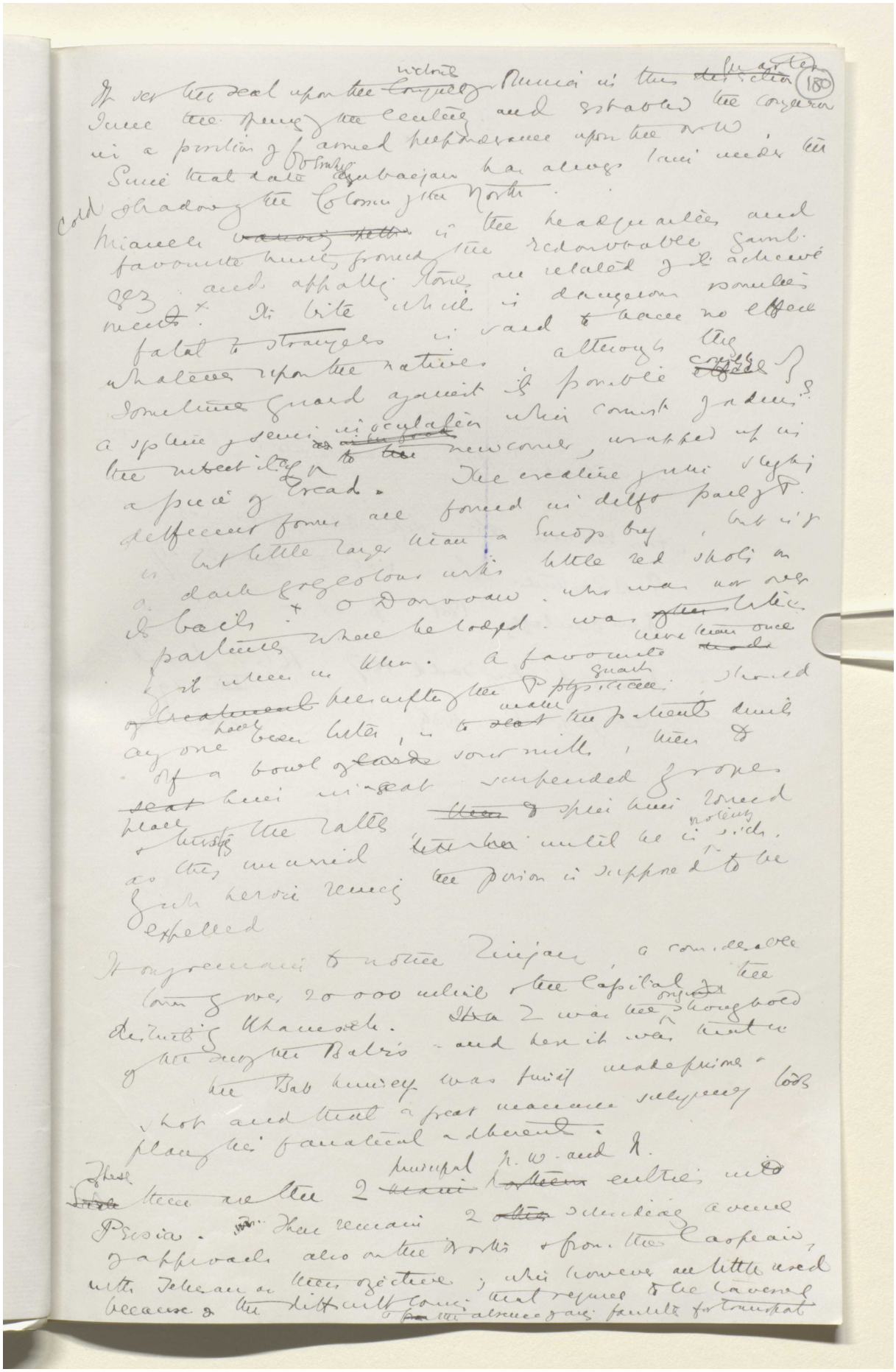

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Sir J. Chardin 1671 Travels into P. p 370-382

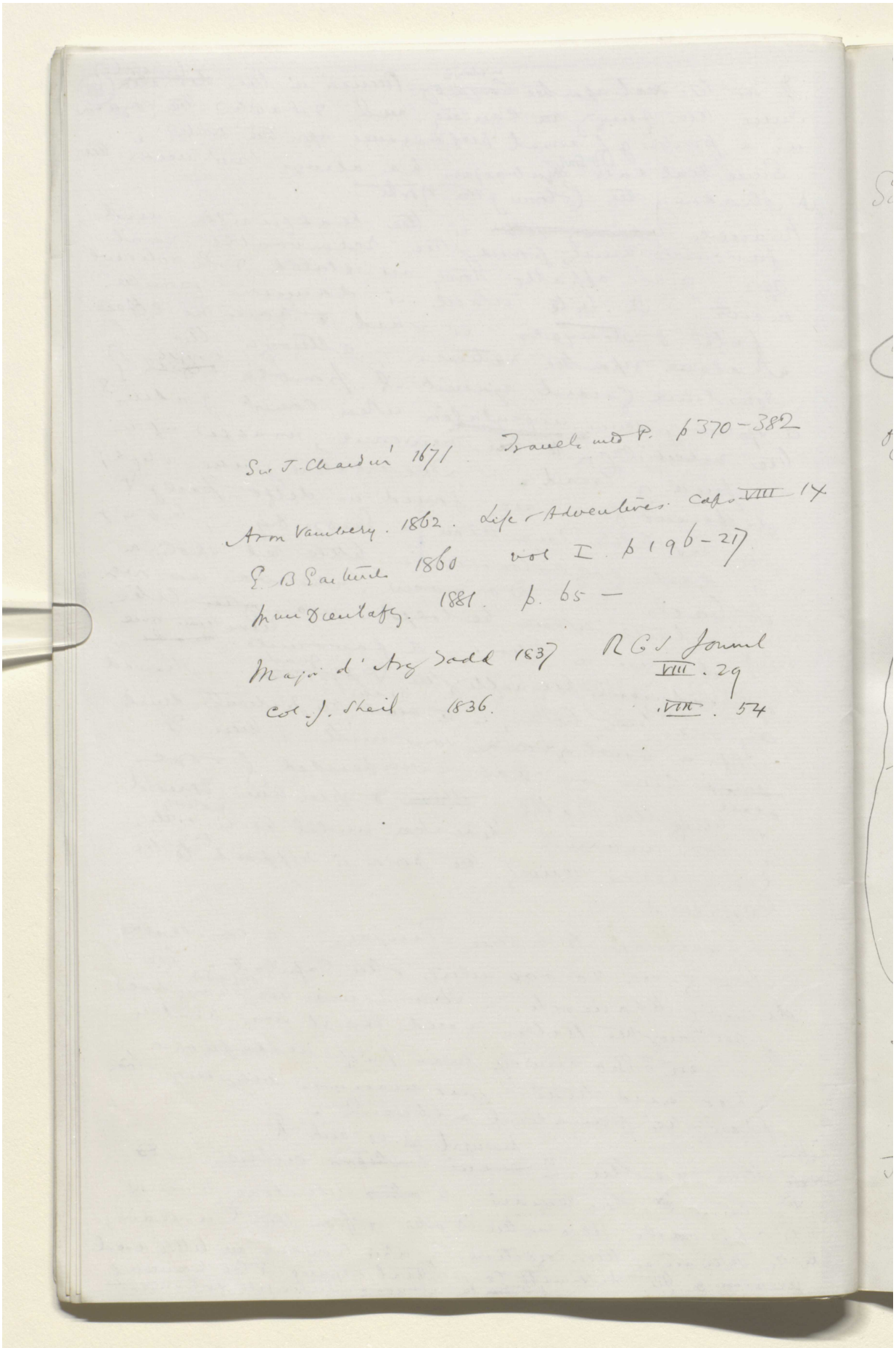
Arm Vambery. 1862. Life & Adventures. Caps VIII 14

E. B. Eastwick 1860 vol I. p 196-217

Mun Dienlafy. 1881. p. 65 —

Major d'Arg Todd 1837 R G S Journal VIII. 29

Col. J. Sheil 1836. VIII. 54



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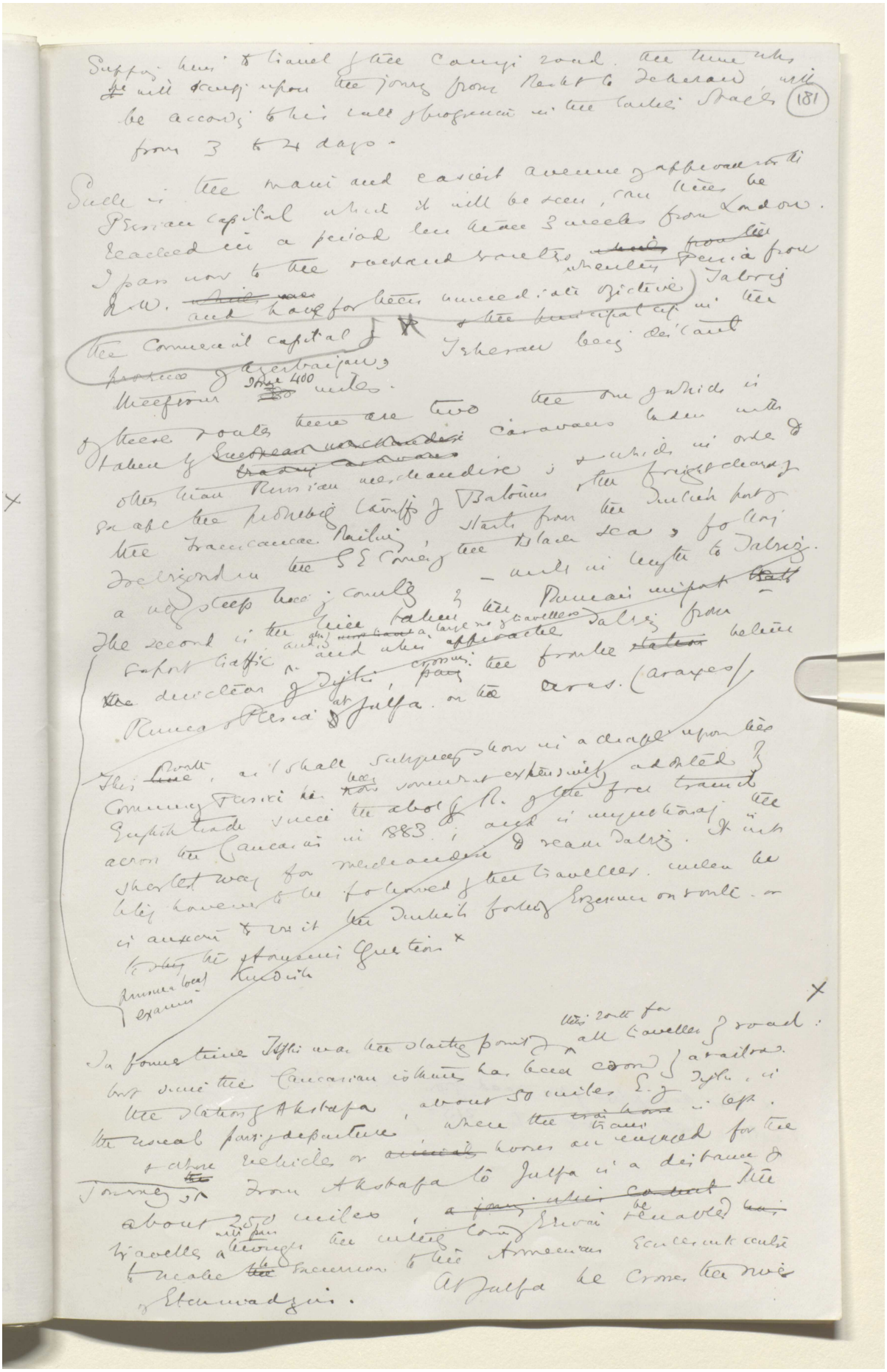

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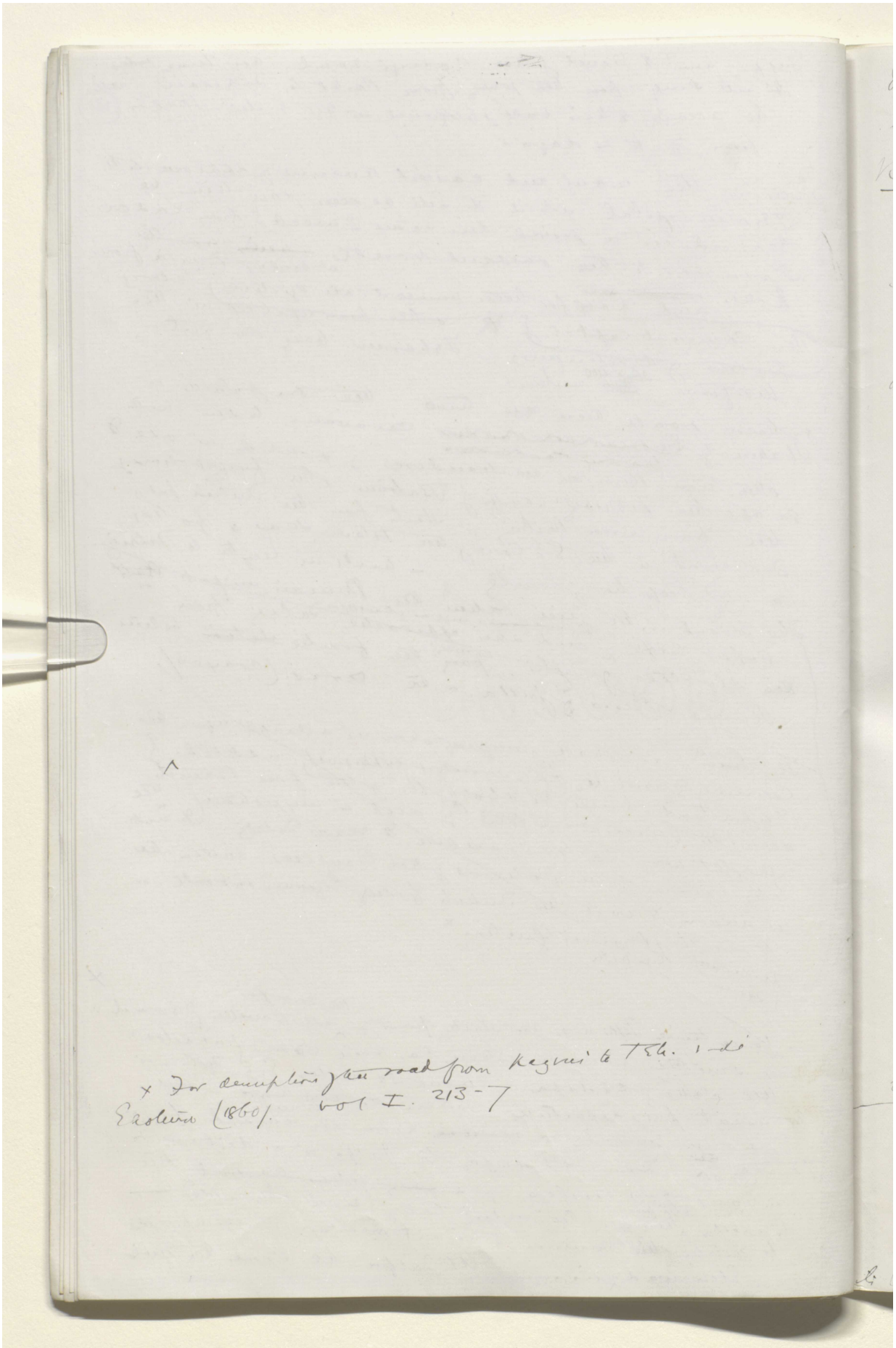

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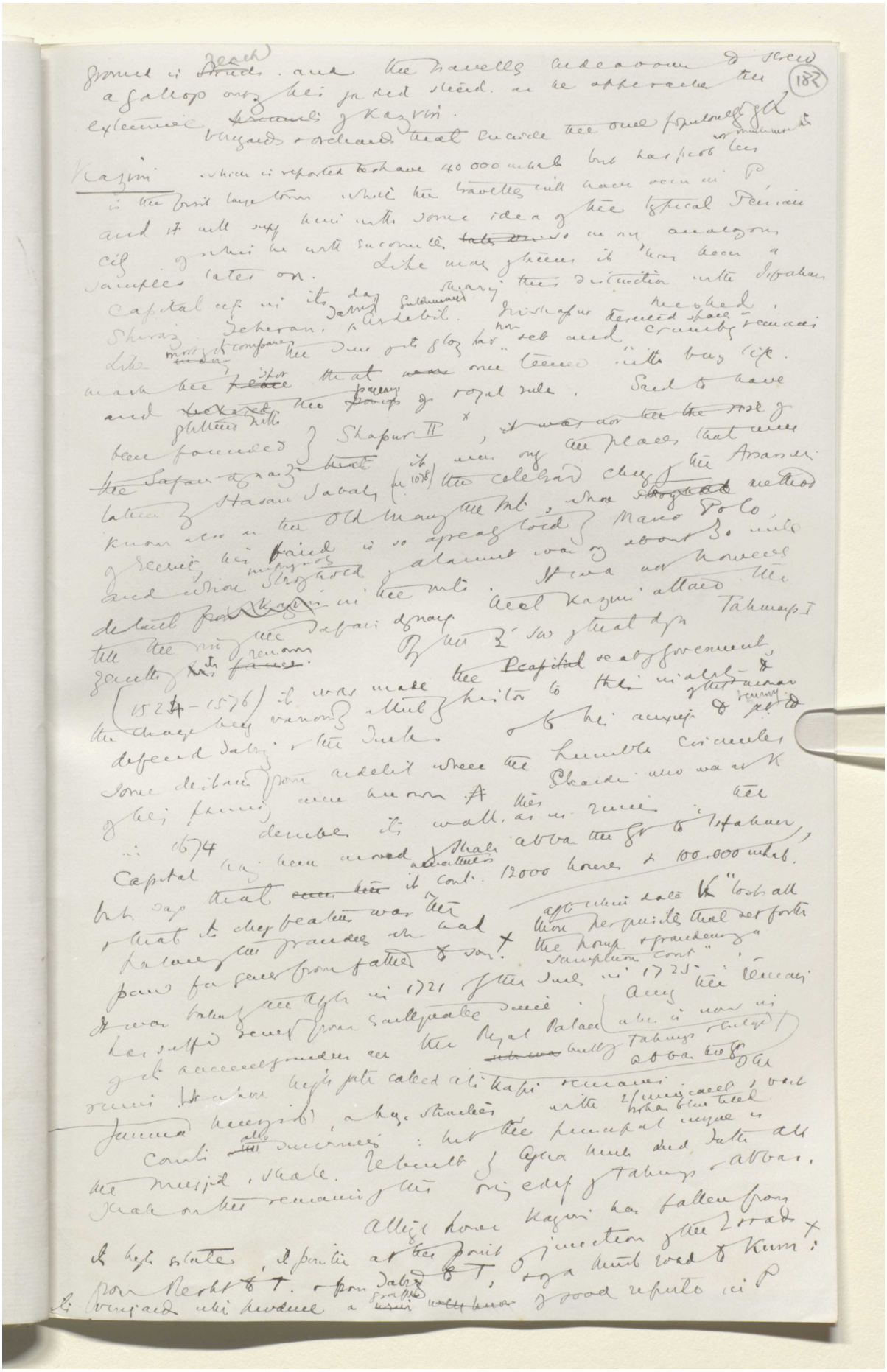

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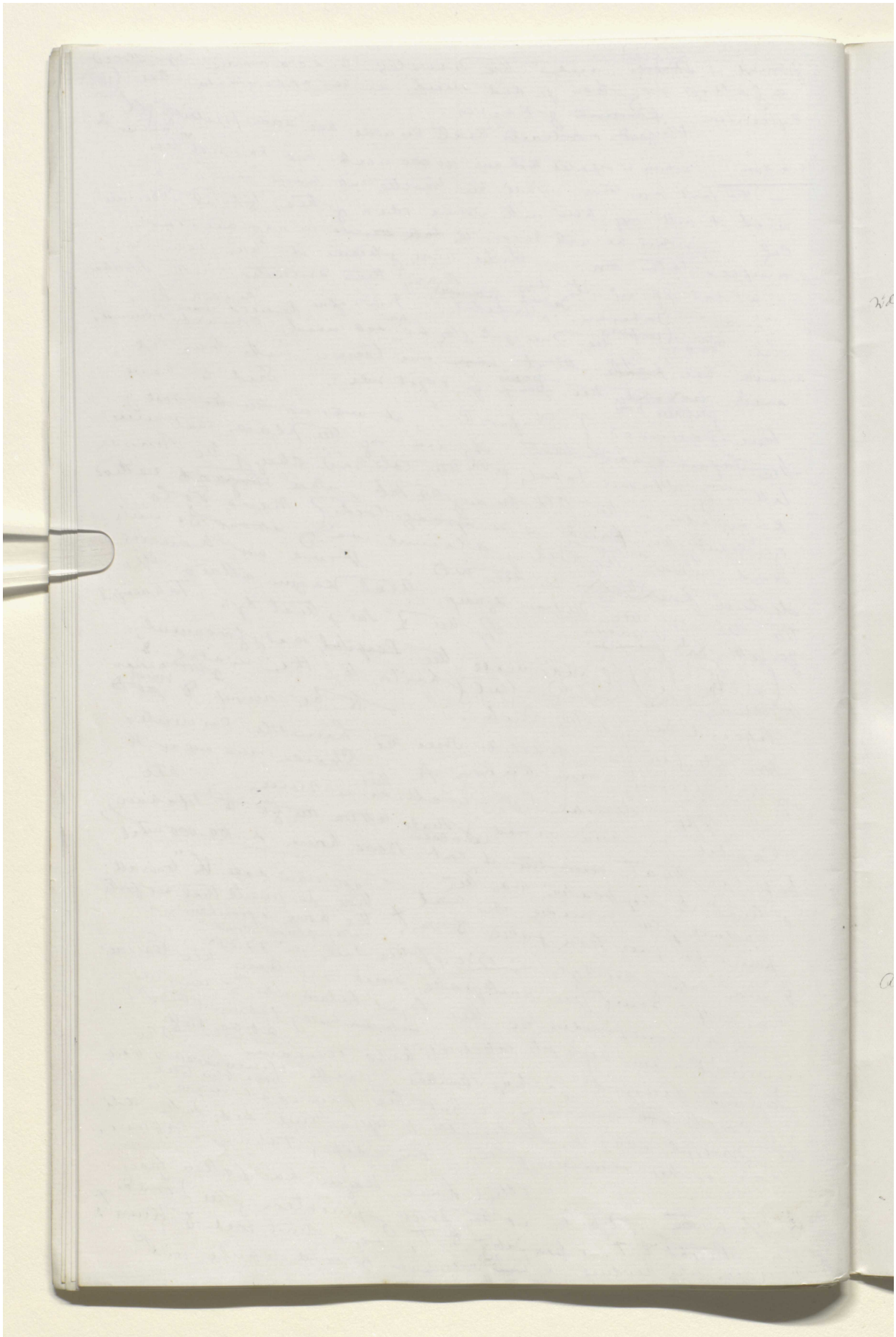

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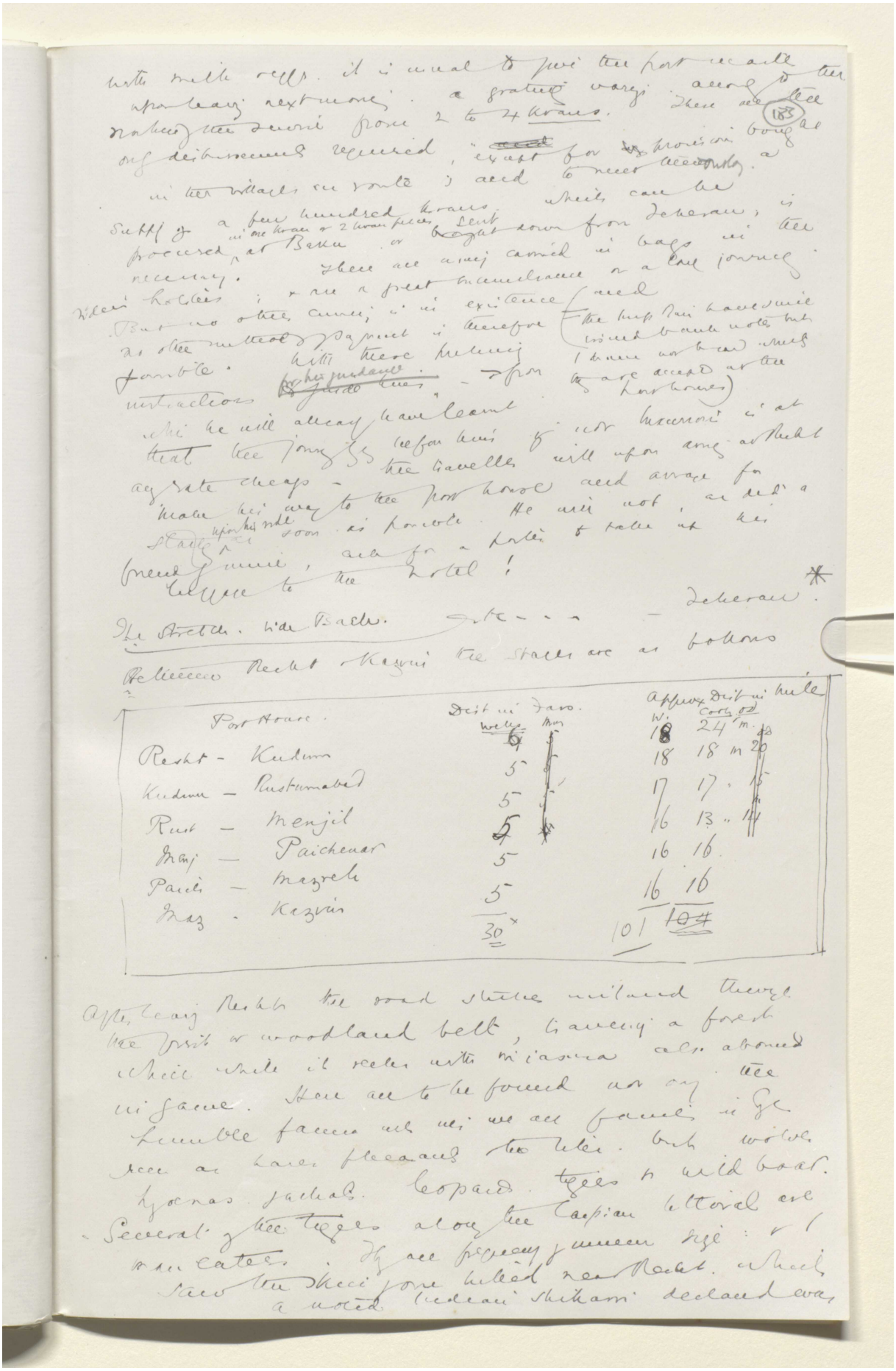

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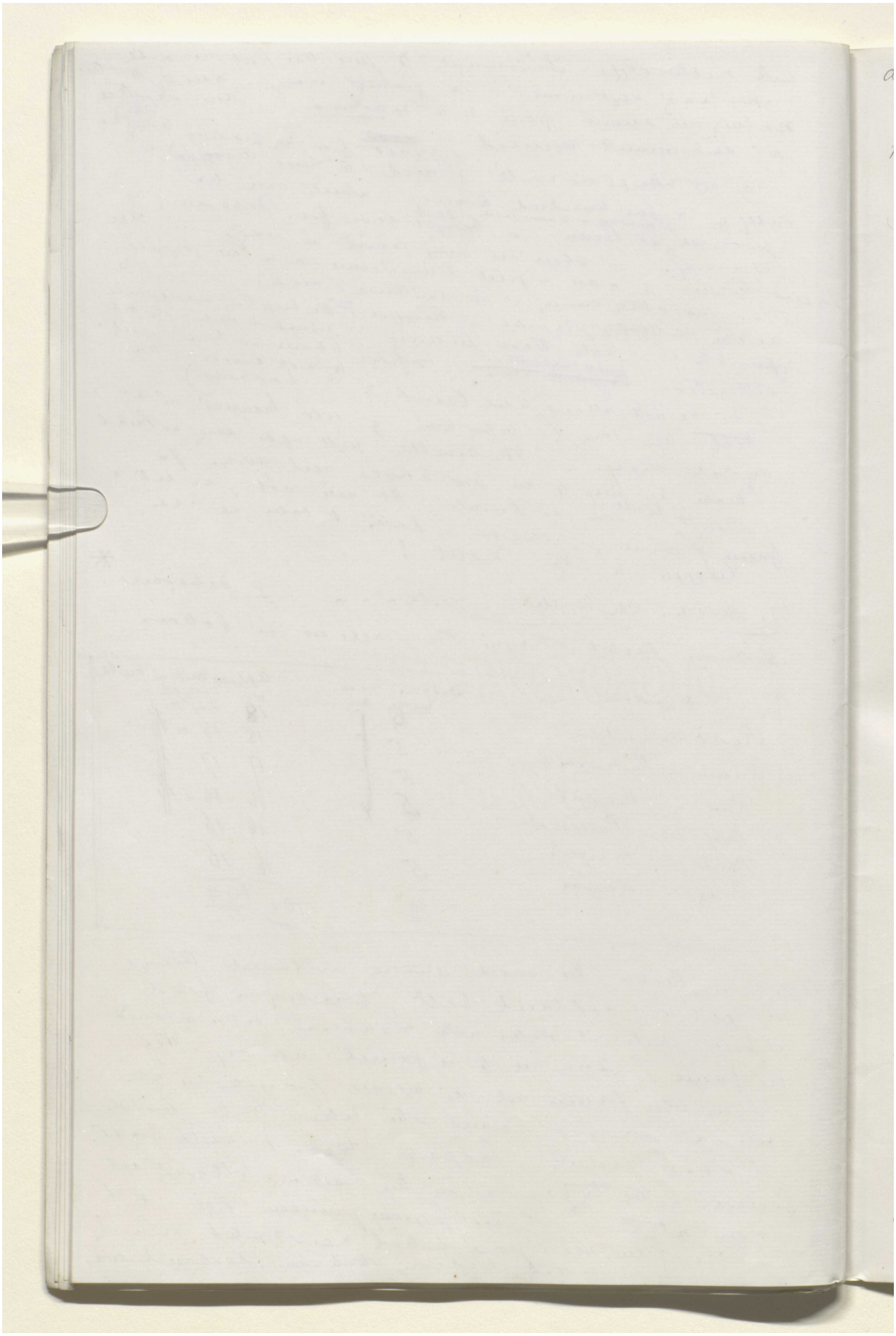

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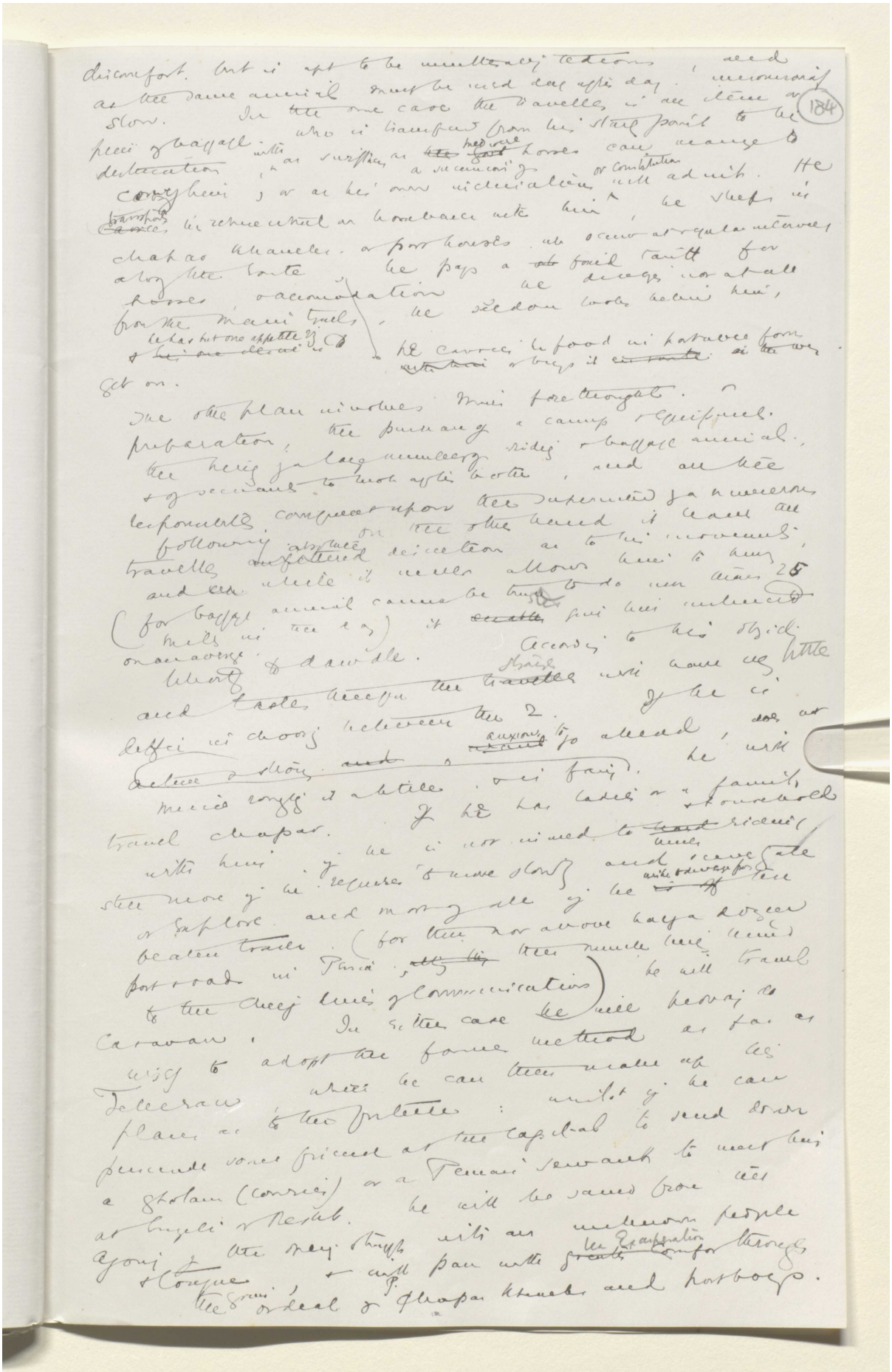

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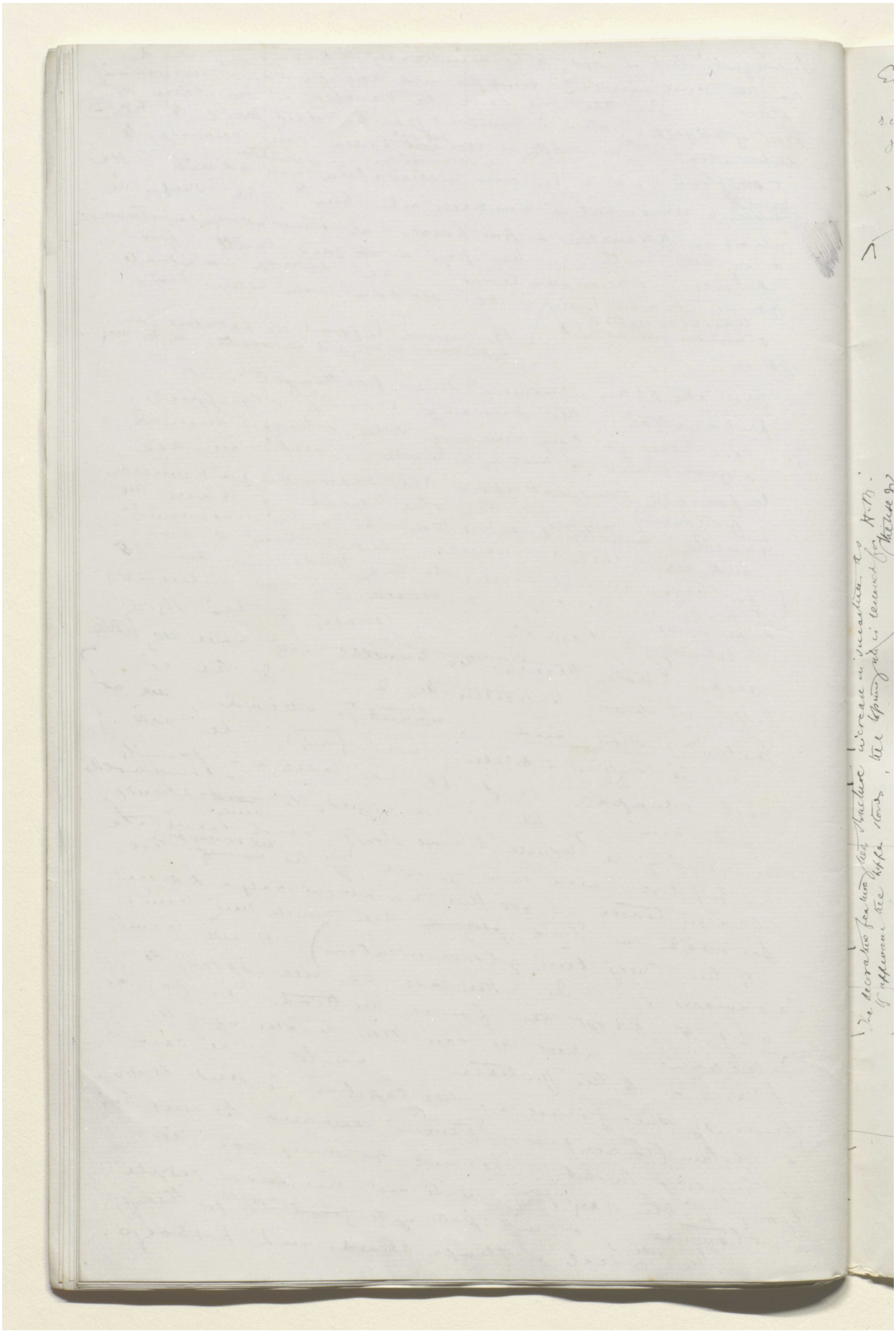

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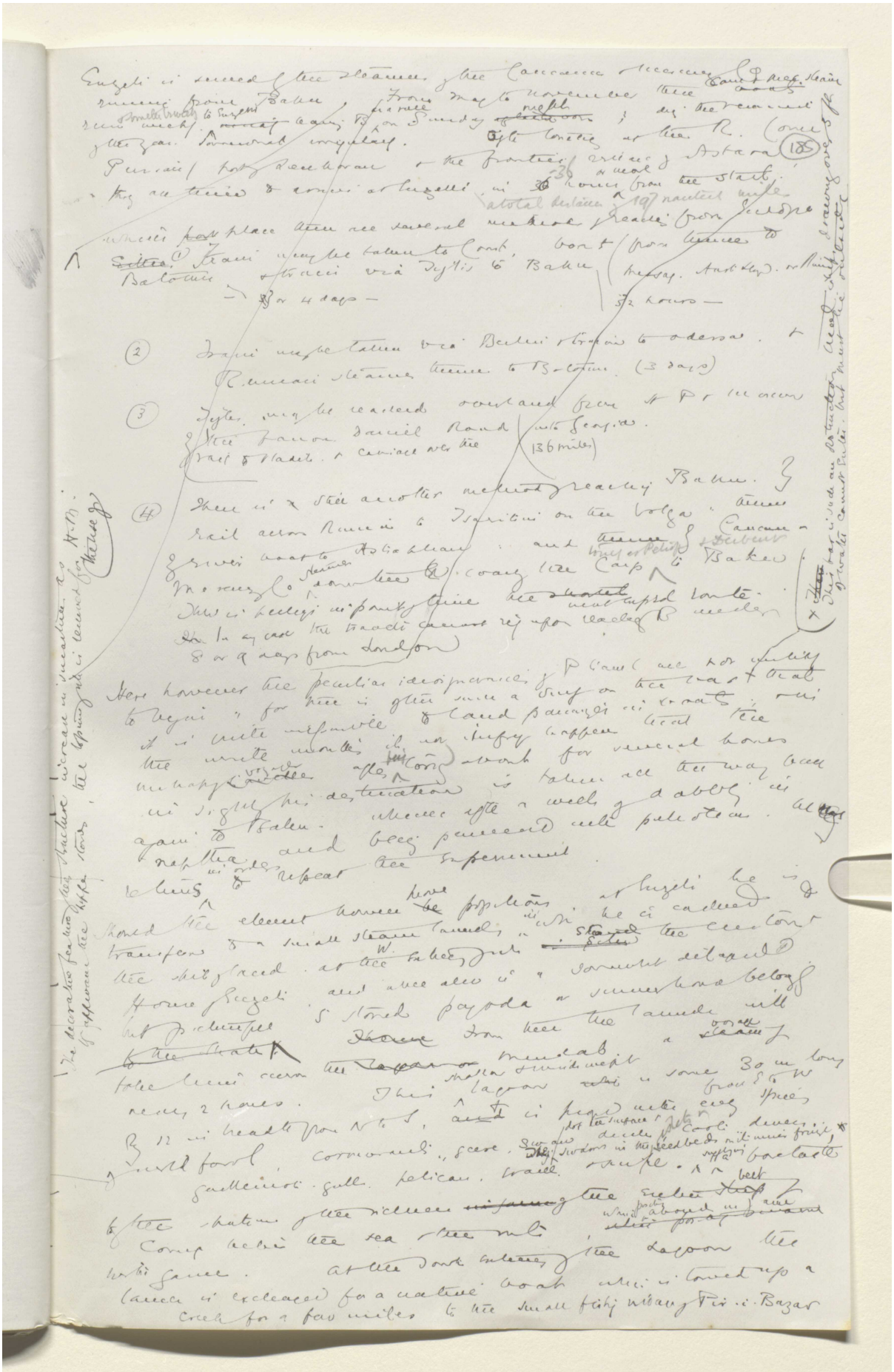

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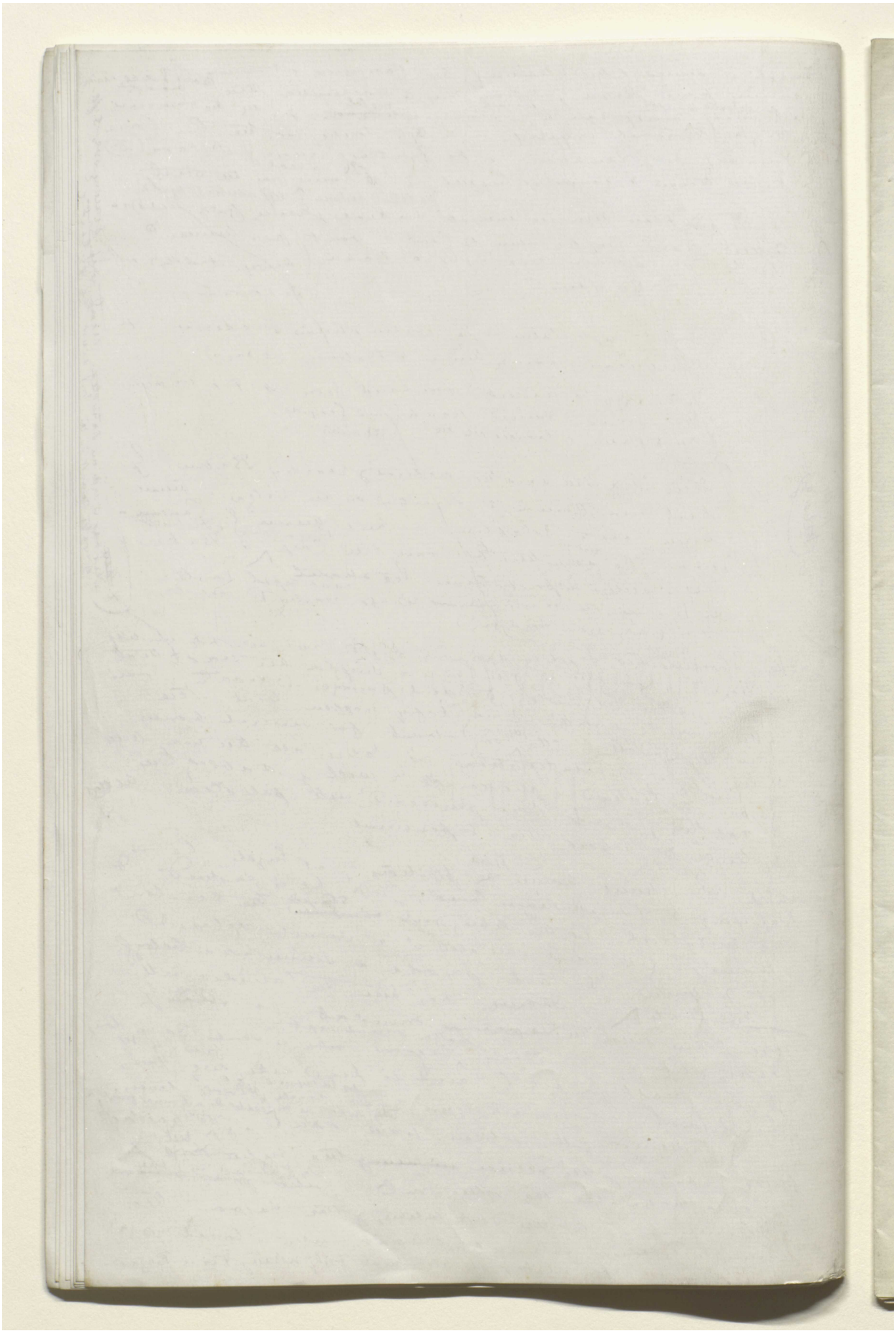

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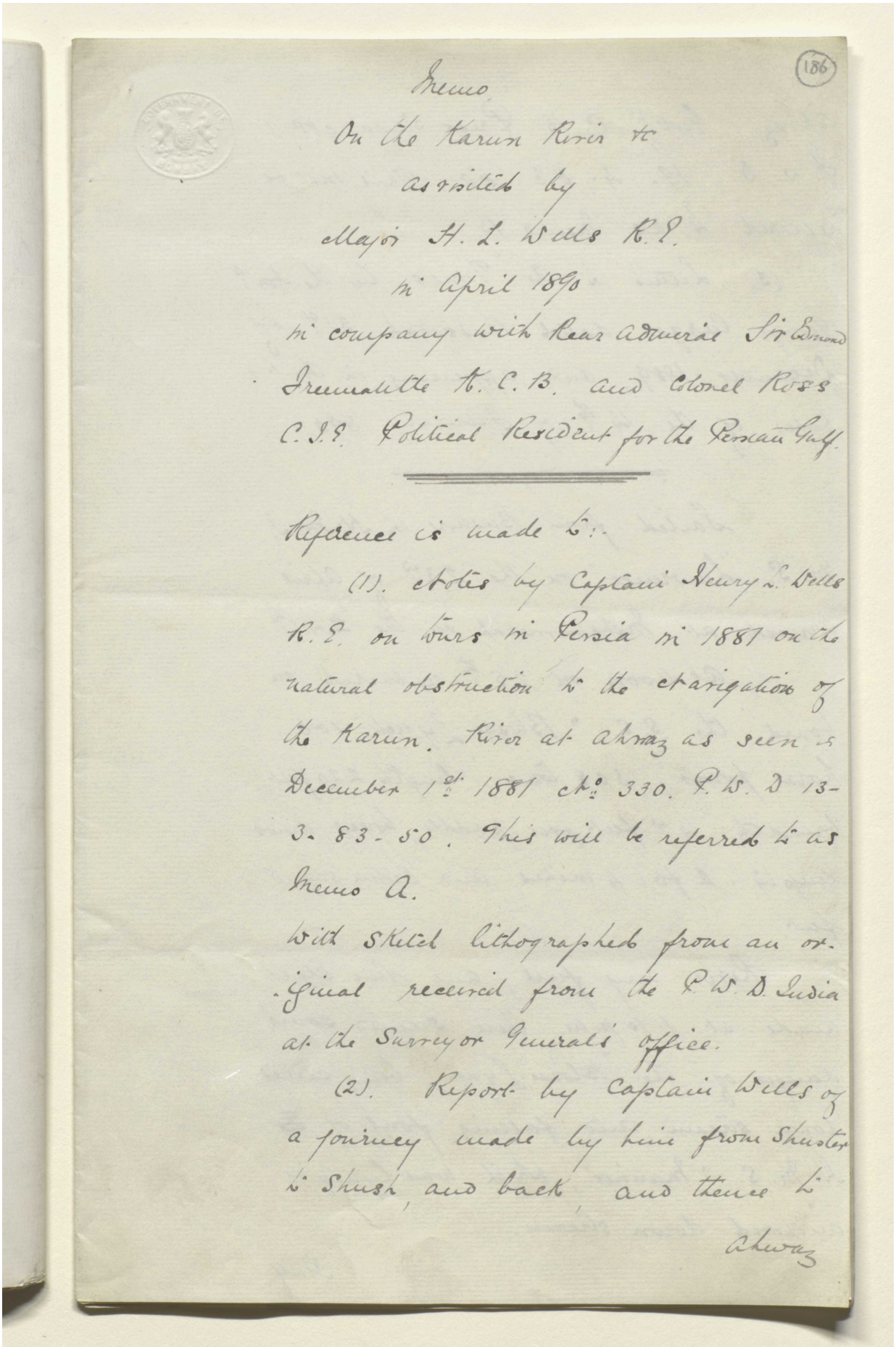

Memo.

(186)

On the Karun River &c

assisted by

Major H. L. Wells R.E.

in April 1890

in company with Rear Admiral Sir Edmond Fremantle K.C.B. and Colonel Ross C.I.E. Political Resident for the Persian Gulf.

Reference is made to:-

(1). Notes by Captain Henry L. Wells R.E. on tours in Persia in 1881 on the natural obstruction to the navigation of the Karun River at Ahwaz as seen in December 1st 1881 ch.o 330. P.W.D 13-3-83-50. This will be referred to as Memo A.

with Sketch lithographed from an original received from the P.W.D. India at the Surveyor Generals office.

(2). Report by Captain Wells of a journey made by him from Shuster to Shush, and back, and thence to Ahwaz

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ahraz, Govt. C. B. Press Simla No. 1 P. W. D. 19. 4. 83. 50. This will be referred to as Memo B.

(3) Letters to the "Times" by the Hon.ble George Curzon dated Bussorah 31st of December 1889, and appearing in that paper of the 14th of February 1890.

Sailed from Bushire in H. M. I. M. S. "Lawrence" on the 23rd of April arrived at Mohammerah on the 24th.

At noon on 25th embarked on board the S. S. "Blosse Lynch" 100 horse power, 308 tons, length 220 feet, breadth 47 feet over paddle boxes, draws empty 2 ft. 4 inches and laden say 5 feet.

River very full, and when start made at 1.10 p.m. there seemed some danger of the "Blosse Lynch" being carried down stream and falling foul of H. M. S. "Mariner", which was lying anchored down stream.

Half.

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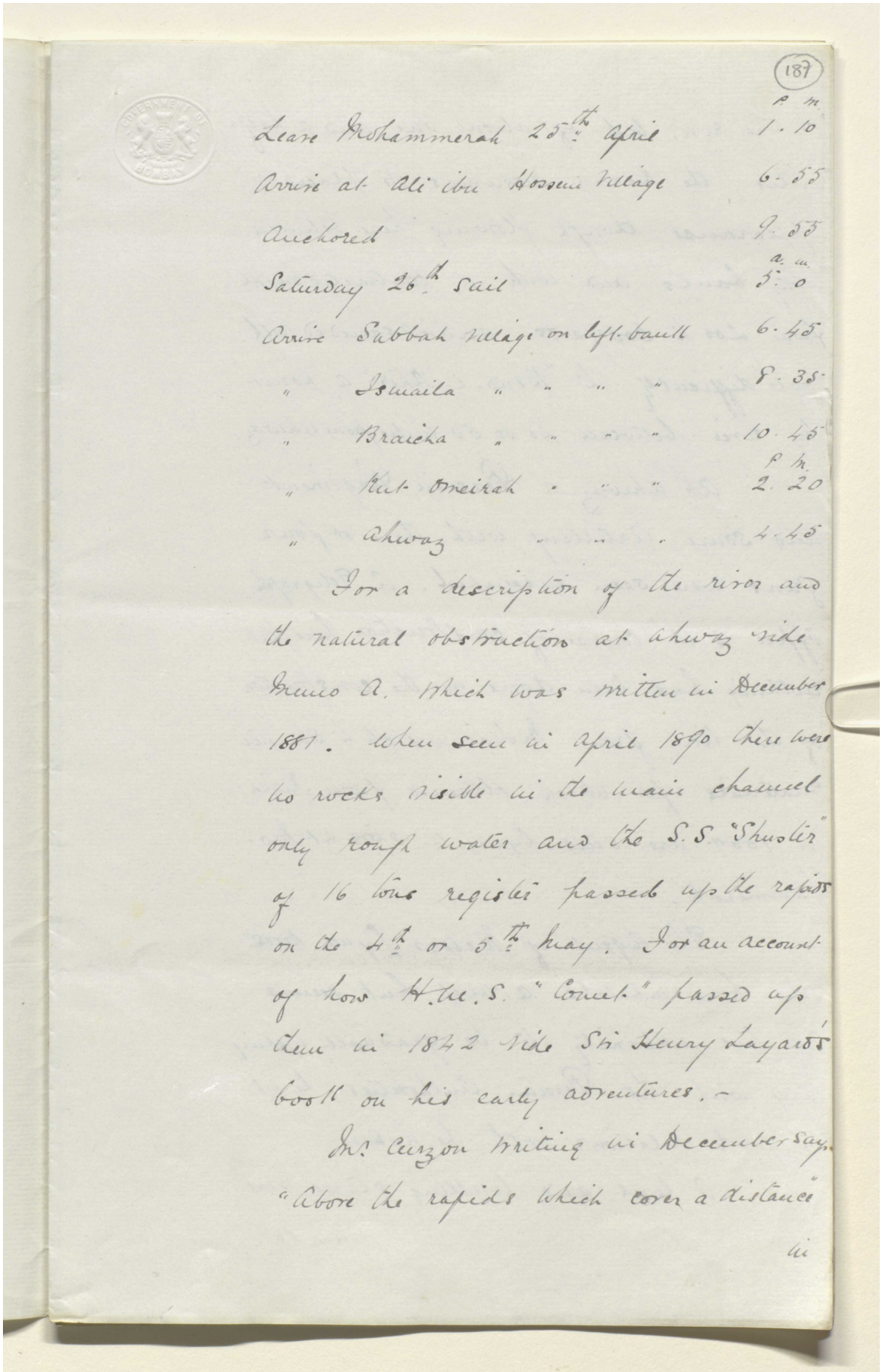

(187)

	p. m.
Leave Mohammerah 25th April	1. 10
Arrive at Ali ibn Hossein village	6. 55
Anchored	9. 55
Saturday 26th Sail	a. m. 5. 0
Arrive Sabbah village on left bank	6. 45
" Ismaila " " " "	8. 35
" Braicha " " " "	10. 45
	p. m.
" Kut-Omeirah " " "	2. 20
" Ahwaz " " "	4. 45

For a description of the river and the natural obstructions at Ahwaz vide Memo A. which was written in December 1887. when seen in April 1890 there were no rocks visible in the main channel only rough water and the S.S. "Shuster" of 16 tons register passed up the rapids on the 4th or 5th May. For an account of how H.M.S. "Comet" passed up them in 1842 vide Sir Henry Layard's book on his early adventures. –

Mr. Curzon writing in December says. "Above the rapids which cover a distance"

in

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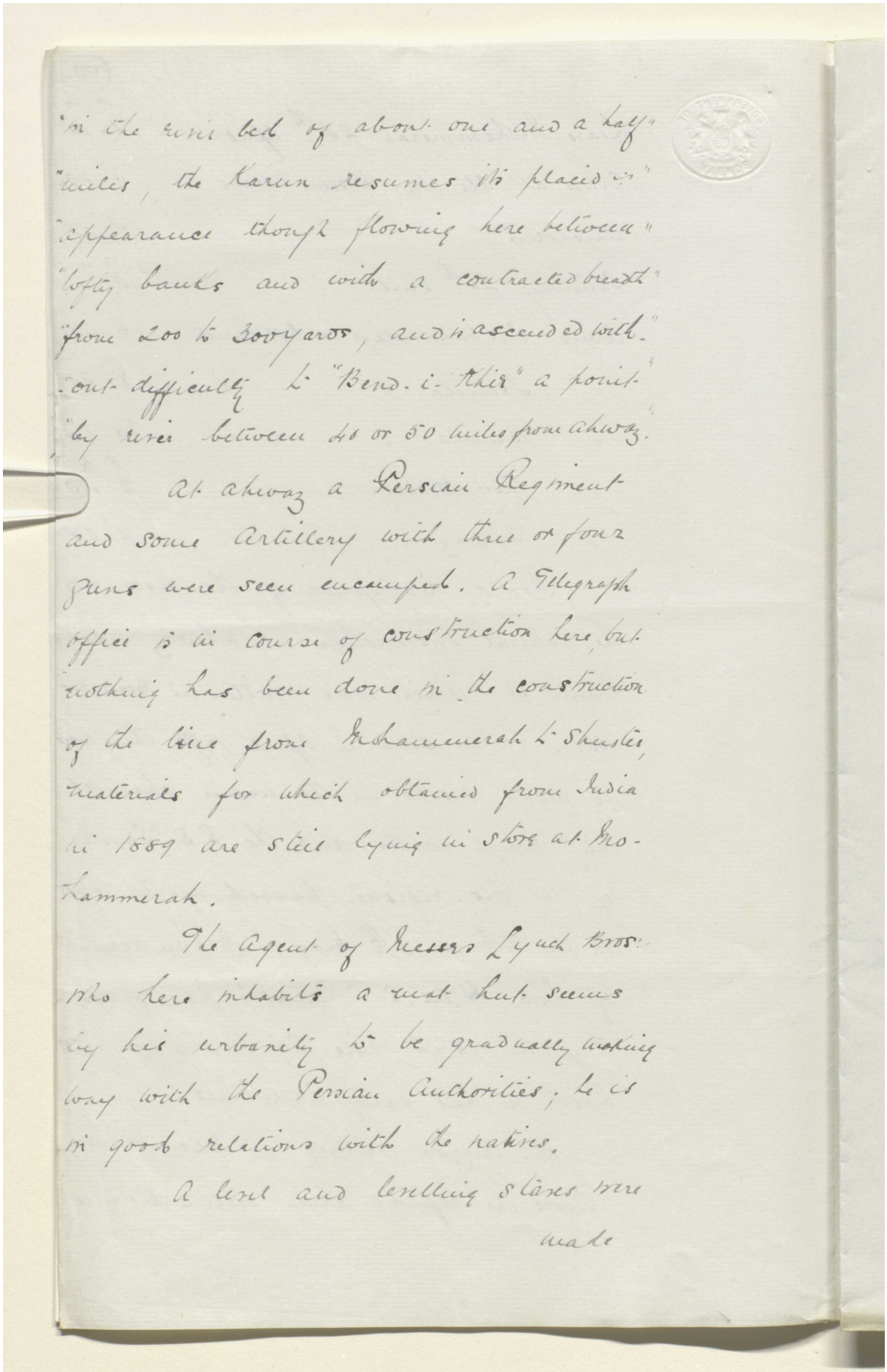

"in the river bed of about one and a half"
"miles, the Karun resumes its placid in"
"appearance though flowing here between"
"lofty banks and with a contracted breadth"
"from 200 to 300 yards, and is ascended with"
"great difficulty to "Band-i-Kir" a point"
"by river between 40 or 50 miles from Ahwaz."

At Ahwaz a Persian Regiment and some Artillery with three or four guns were seen encamped. A Telegraph office is in course of construction here, but nothing has been done in the construction of the line from Mohammerah to Shuster, materials for which obtained from India in 1889 are still lying in store at Mohammerah.

The Agent of Messrs Lynch Bros. who here inhabits a neat hut seems by his urbanity to be gradually making way with the Persian Authorities, he is in good relations with the natives.

A kind and kindling glance was made

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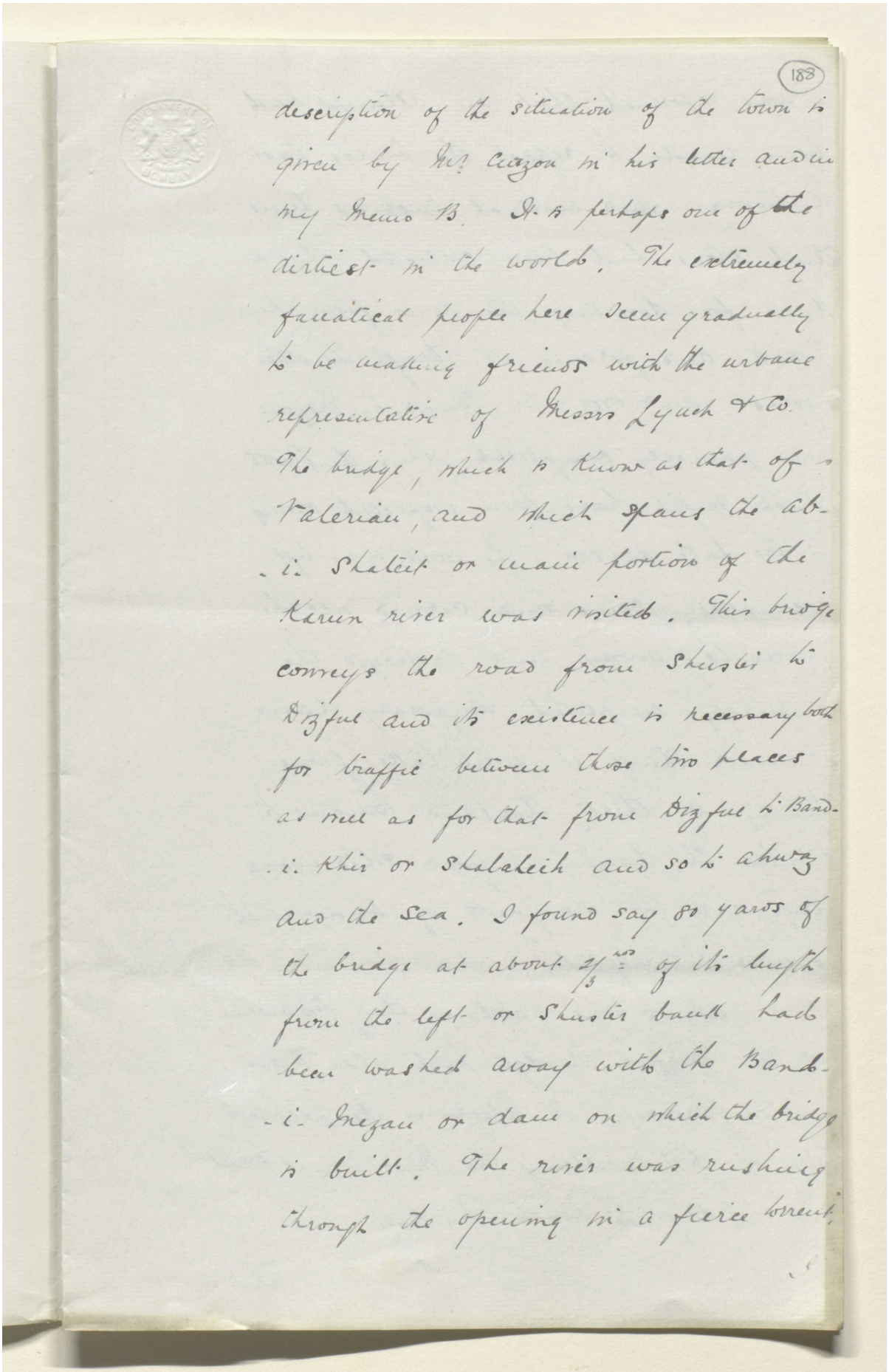

188

description of the situation of the town is given by Mr Curzon in his letter and in my Memo B. It is perhaps one of the dirtiest in the world. The extremely fanatical people here seem gradually to be making friends with the urbane representative of Messrs Lynch & Co.

The bridge, which is known as that of Valerian, and which spans the ab-i Shalèil or main portion of the Karun river was visited. This bridge conveys the road from Shushtar to Dizful and its existence is necessary both for traffic between those two places as well as for that from Dizful to Band-i Khir or Shalaleih and so to ahwaz and the sea. I found say 80 yards of the bridge at about 2/3rds of its length from the left or Shushtar bank had been washed away with the Band-i Megan or dam on which the bridge is built. The river was rushing through the opening in a fierce torrent,

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I was informed that an attempt had been made to repair the bridge last autumn, and material such as lime and stone had been collected, that a dam for diverting the river from the bread, and forcing it through the other arches, and over the Band-i-Megan was partially completed, when the floods which might have been expected owing to the late season, the work was left incomplete, came and carried all the materials away and destroyed the partially completed temporary dam. I should think it will take from twenty to thirty thousand tomans to rebuild the dam, in good solid masonry and the 80 yards of bridge which is now interrupted.

News was gathered that breaches of the Dizful Bridge had also been washed away. A telegram despatched here to His Excellency the Mukhber-ed-Dowleh took 13 days to reach Tehran.

The

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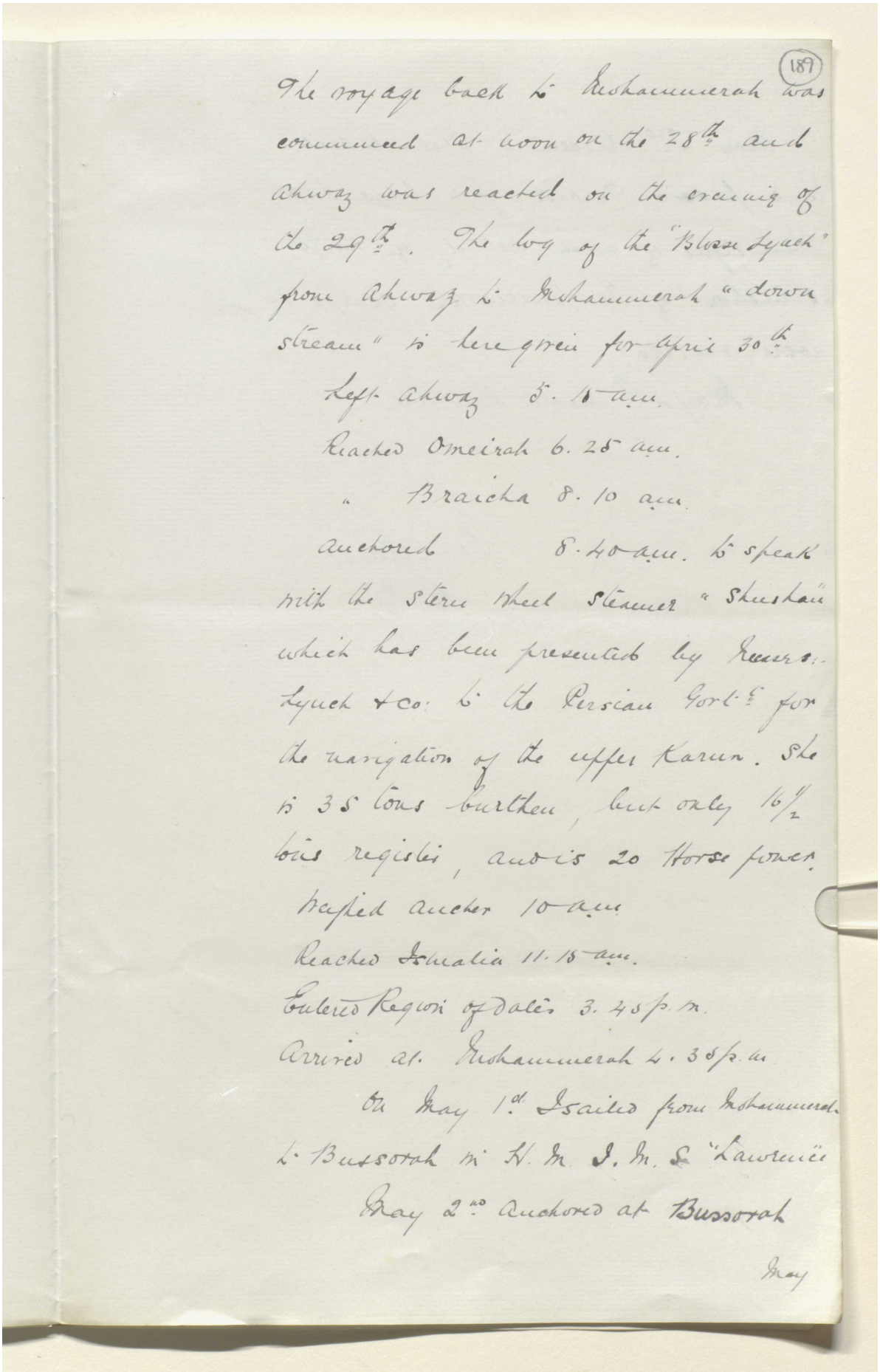

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The voyage back to Mohammerah was commenced at noon on the 28th and Ahwaz was reached on the evening of the 29th. The log of the "Bloss Lynch" from Ahwaz to Mohammerah "down stream" is here given for April 30th

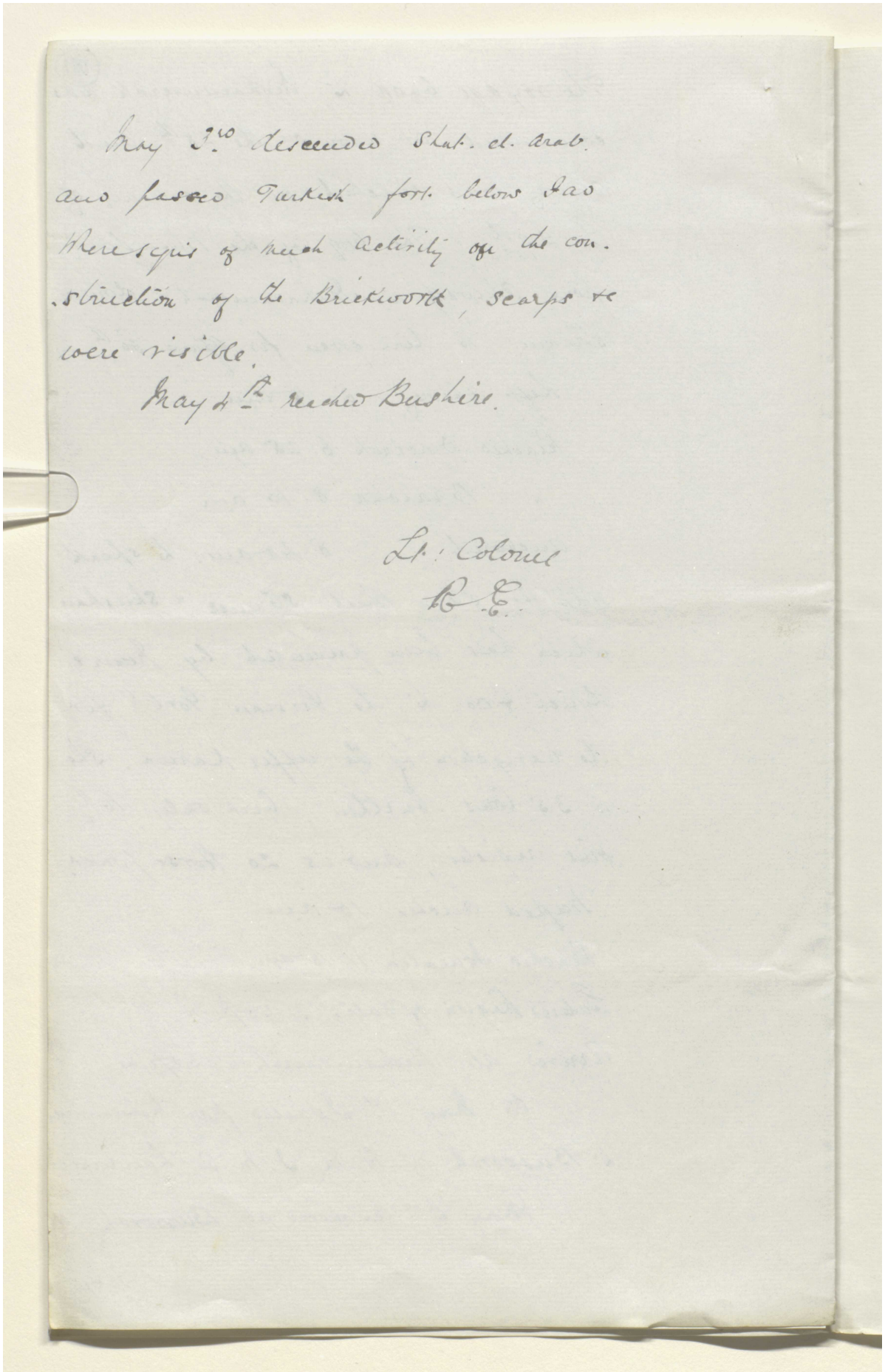
Left Ahwaz 5. 15 am.
Reached Omeirah 6. 25 am.
" Braicha 8. 10 am.
Anchored 8. 40 am. to speak with the Stern wheel Steamer "Shushan" which has been presented by Messrs. Lynch & Co. to the Persian Govt for the navigation of the upper Karun. She is 38 tons burthen, but only 16½ tons registered, and is 20 Horse power.
Weighed Anchor 10 am
Reached Ismalia 11. 15 am.
Entered Region of date 3. 45 p.m.
Arrived at Mohammerah 4. 38 p.m.

On May 1st Sailed from Mohammerah to Bussorah in H. M. S. "Lawrence"

May 2nd Anchored at Bussorah

May

'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [189v] (379/1386)



May 3rd descended Shat. el. Arab. and passed Turkish fort below Fao where signs of much activity on the construction of the Brickwork, scarps &c were visible.

May 4th reached Bushire.

Lt: Colonel
R. E.

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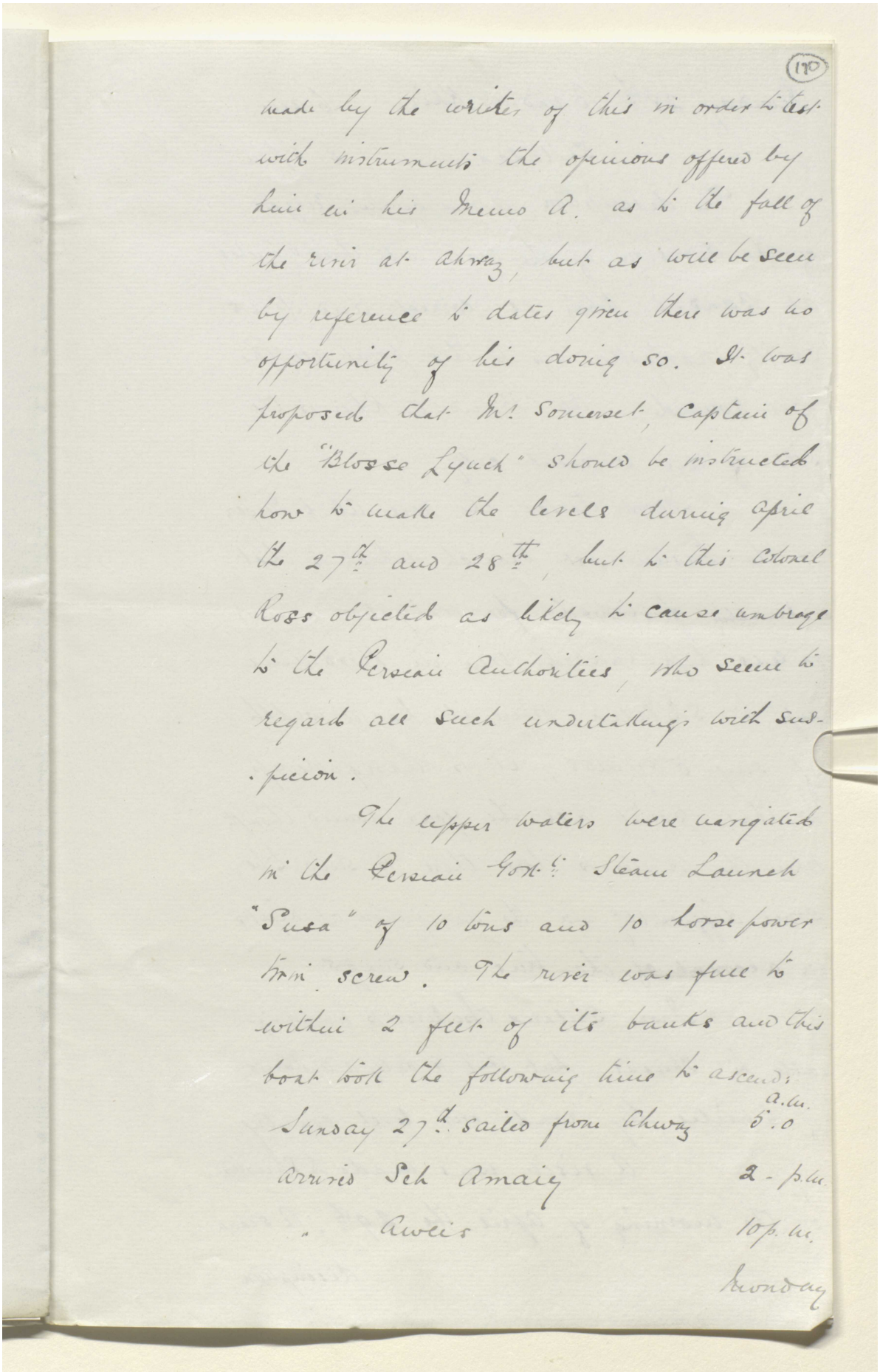

(190)

made by the writer of this in order to test with instruments the opinions offered by him in his Memo A. as to the fall of the river at Ahwaz, but as will be seen by reference to dates given there was no opportunity of his doing so. It was proposed that Mr. Somerset, Captain of the "Blosse Lynch" should be instructed how to make the levels during April the 27th and 28th, but to this Colonel Ross objected as likely to cause umbrage to the Persian Authorities, who seem to regard all such undertakings with suspicion.

The upper waters were navigated in the Persian Govt. Steam Launch "Susa" of 10 tons and 10 horse power twin screw. The river was full to within 2 feet of its banks and this boat took the following time to ascend:

Sunday 27th sailed from Ahwaz	a.m. 5.0
Arrived Sch Amaiy	2 - p.m.
" Awais	10 p.m.
Monday	

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Monday 28th Band-i-Khir 6 a.m.

Shilalea 4.45 p.m.

The description given by Mr Curzon of the division of the river into three branches at Band-i-Khir is correct, and it is easily navigable up to this point all the year round. At Band-i-Khir is the site of an ancient city.

From thence the river Ab-i-Gurgar or the Easternmost branch which is that usually followed for navigation is more or less high-banked even in flood-time up to Shilalea where it has a width of say 500 yards, it is navigable up to this point all the year round, though when the water is low there is said to be some difficulty in the navigation at night on account of the trees and snags.

From Shilalea the river is unnavigable to Shuster, but this is only a distance of 6 miles by road over level country.

A visit was made to Shuster on the morning of April the 29th. A scant description

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(191)

Half an hour after starting passed the entrance to the old channel of the Karun known as the Bahmashir which is now so much silted up that it is said to be only navigable for boats of one or two feet draught.

Mr. Curzon's description is correct in which he says:-

"For 117 miles from Mohammerah the river" "can be ascended without obstacle to" "Ahwaz. Throughout this distance it" "presents the appearance of a noble" "stream averaging from 300 yards to a" "quarter of a mile width, and flowing" "in a tortuous channel through a country" "at present almost destitute of vegetation," "except for the scanty tillage of Nomad" "Arab tribes, but endowed with extra-" "-ordinary fertility and capable of being" "converted into the granary of South" "West Persia". This was written in Decemr.

The following are my notes:-

Morning of 26th April pass the village of

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of Bretcha with cultivation of wheat for miles along the whole of the left bank. Nothing to prevent irrigation by buckets or Persian wheels along both banks. The existing cultivation is dependent on rain-fall. Bearing of Ahwaz from Bretcha 20°. 30 m. East. River full to within 2 ft 6 inches of bank, when rising low in June and July banks are say 20 feet high. The "Blosse Lynch" drawing 5 feet of water had to stop navigating in July 1889 for want of water, but her Captain Mr Somerset says a 4 Steamer drawing 3 feet of water can always navigate the river.

As the water for Spring crops would only be required when the river is full, there would be nothing against rebuilding a "Band" at Ahwaz for irrigation purposes.

Following is the 'Blosse Lynchs' log for voyage up:

Leave

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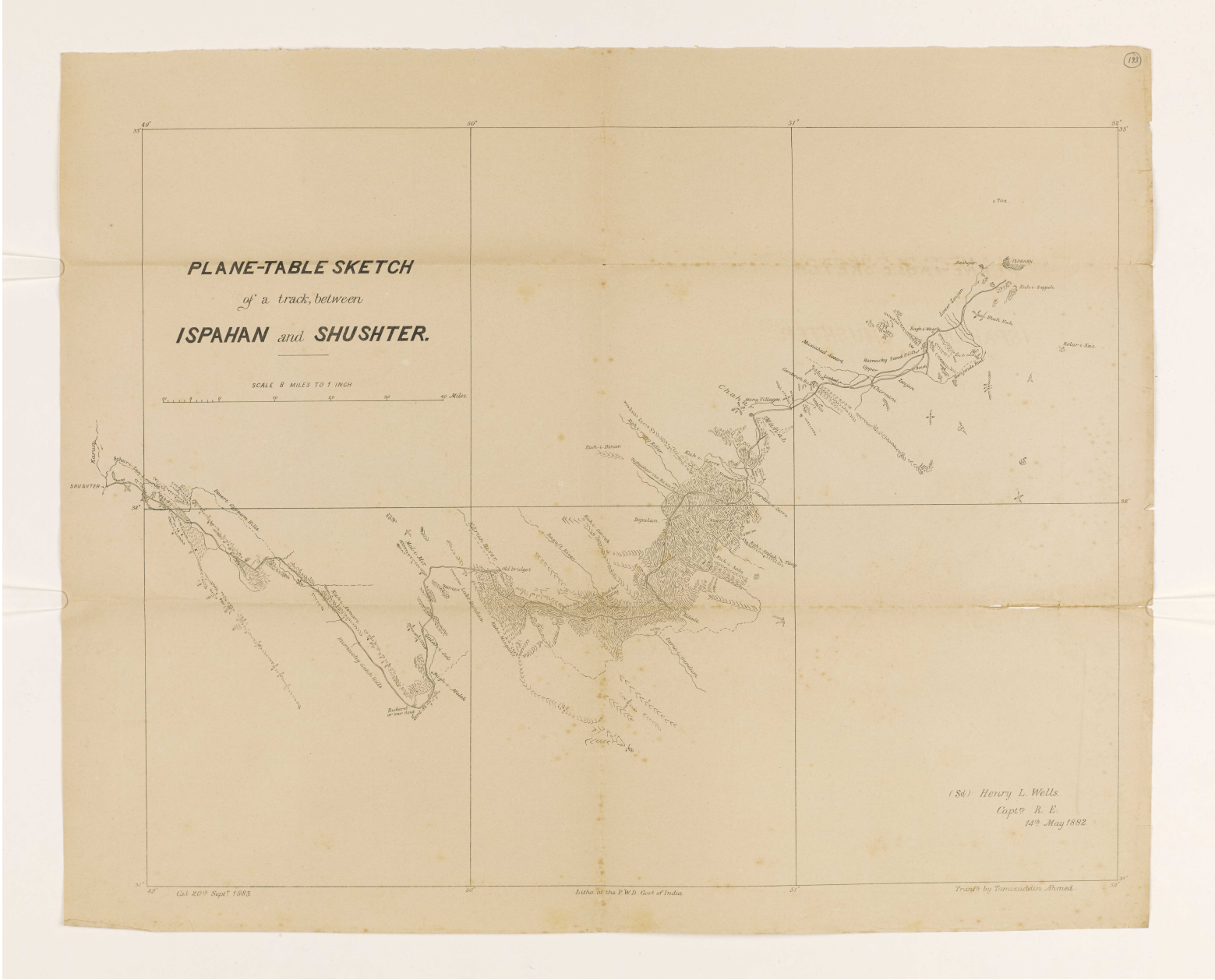

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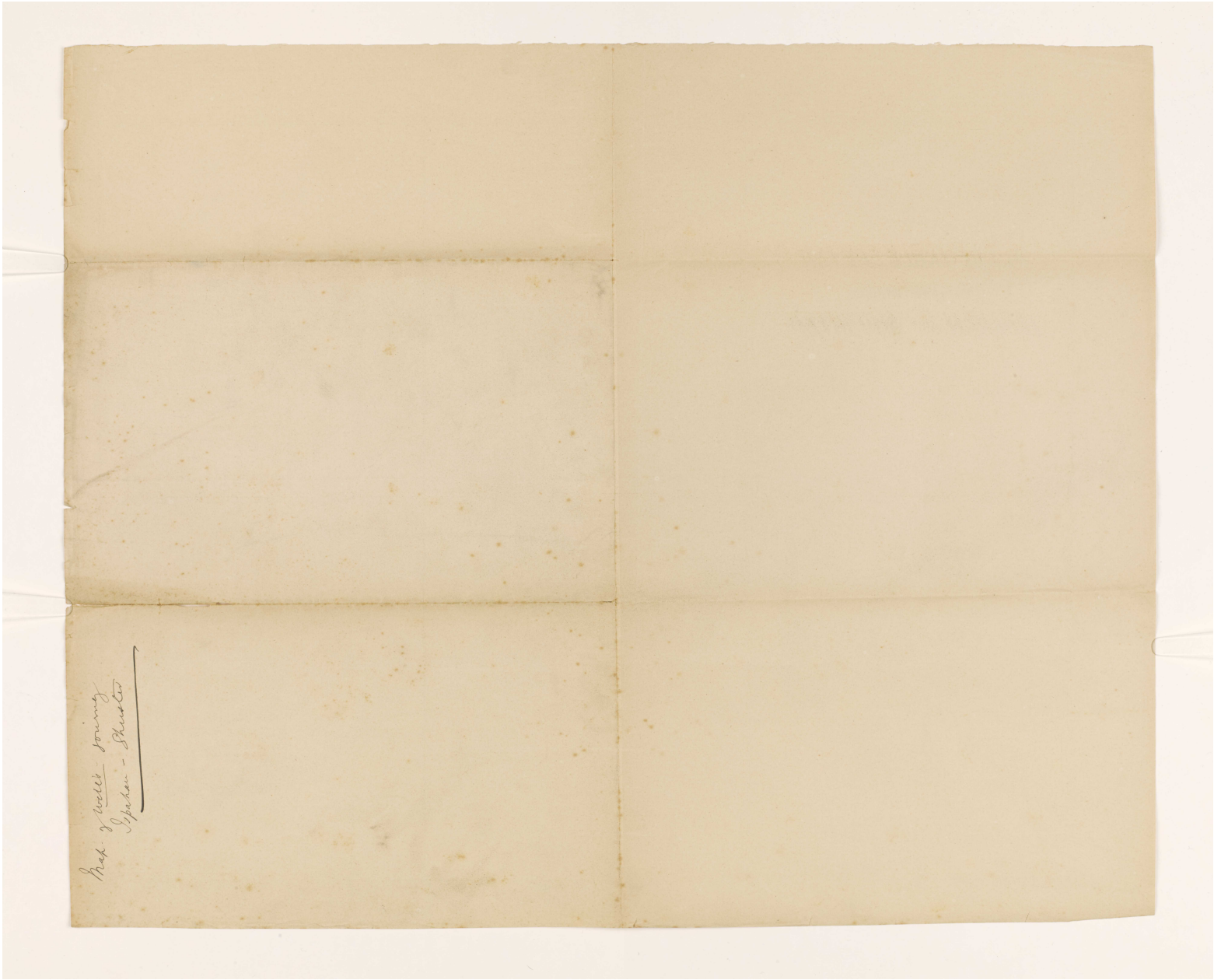

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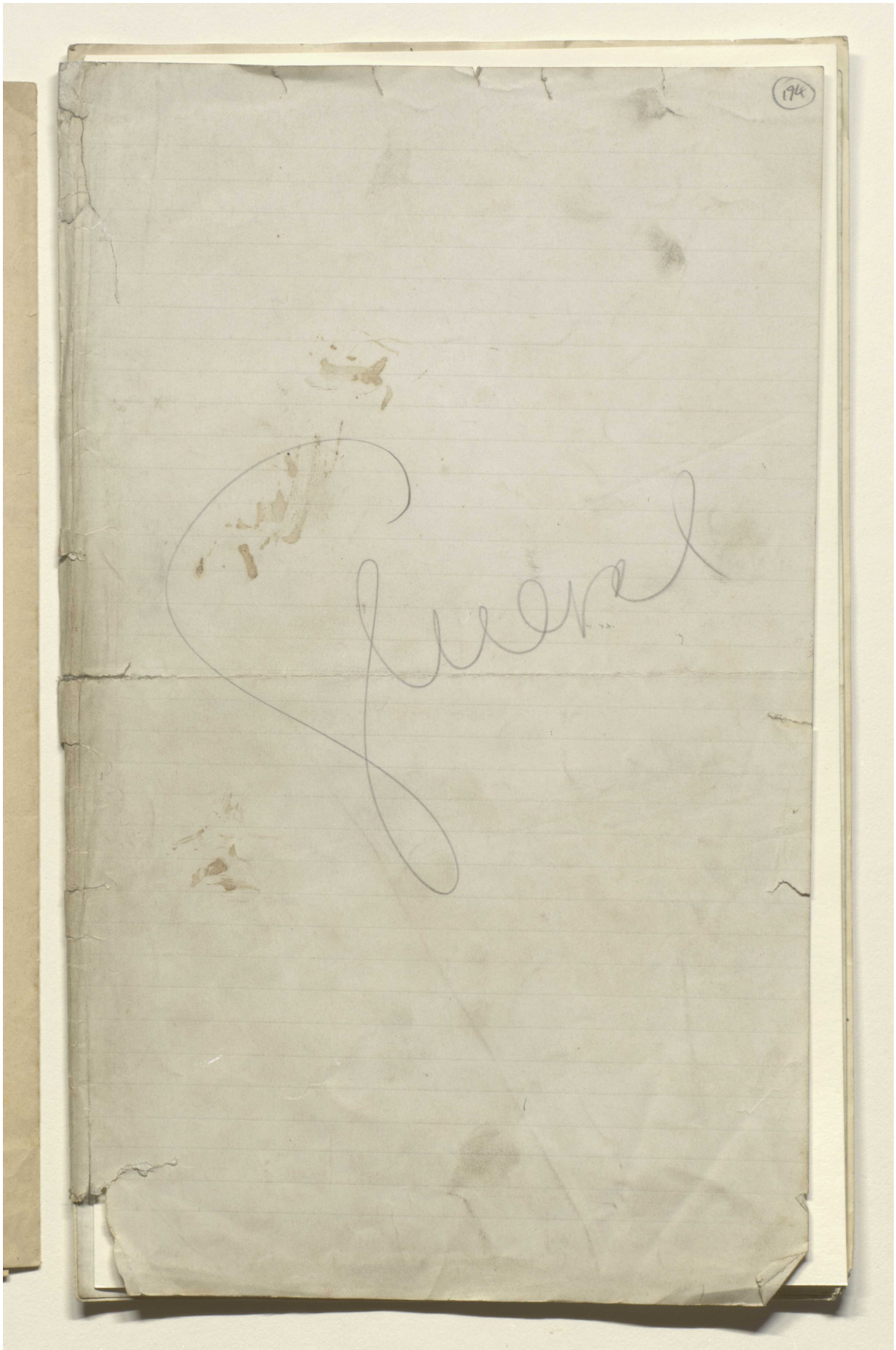

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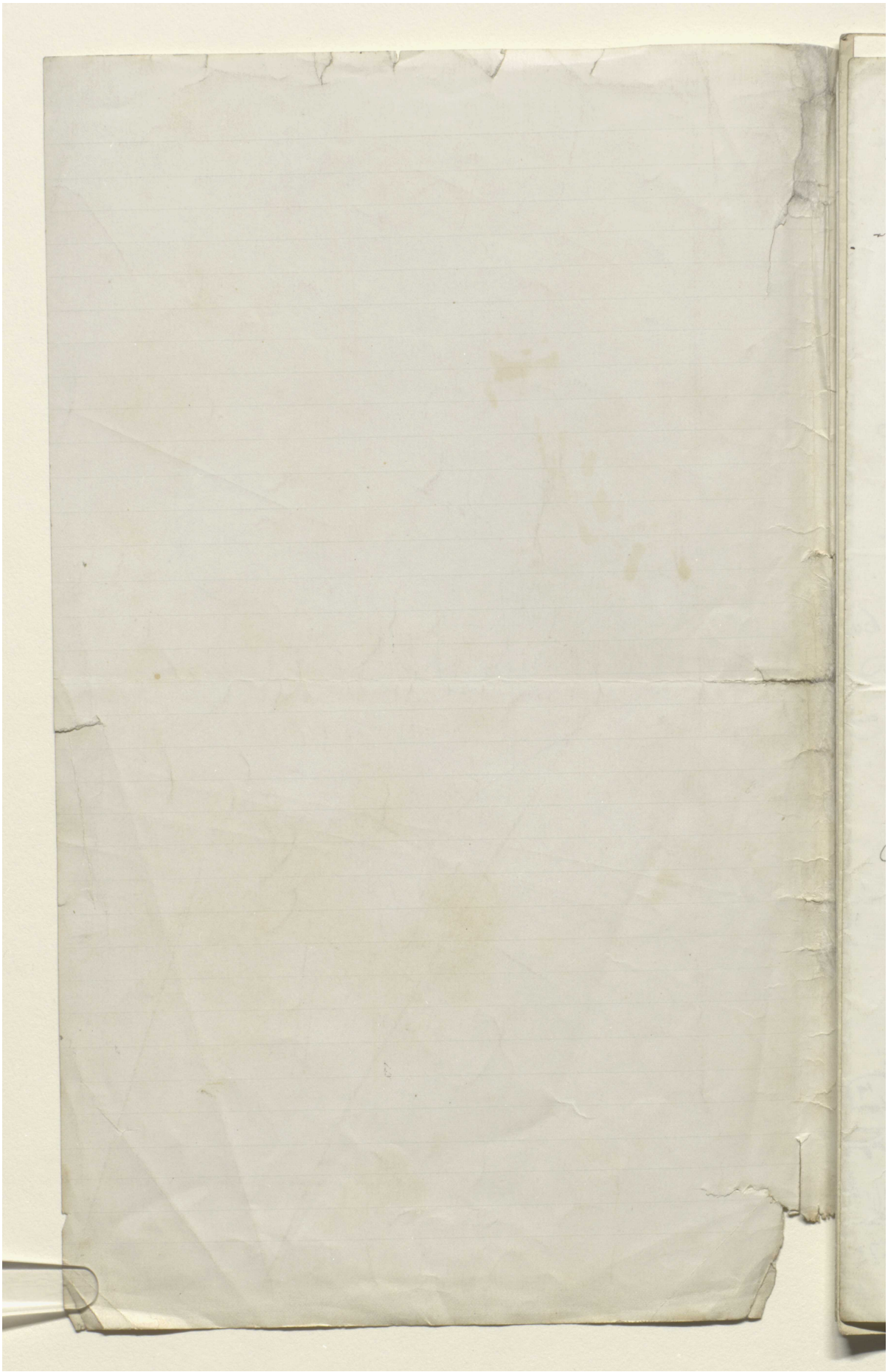

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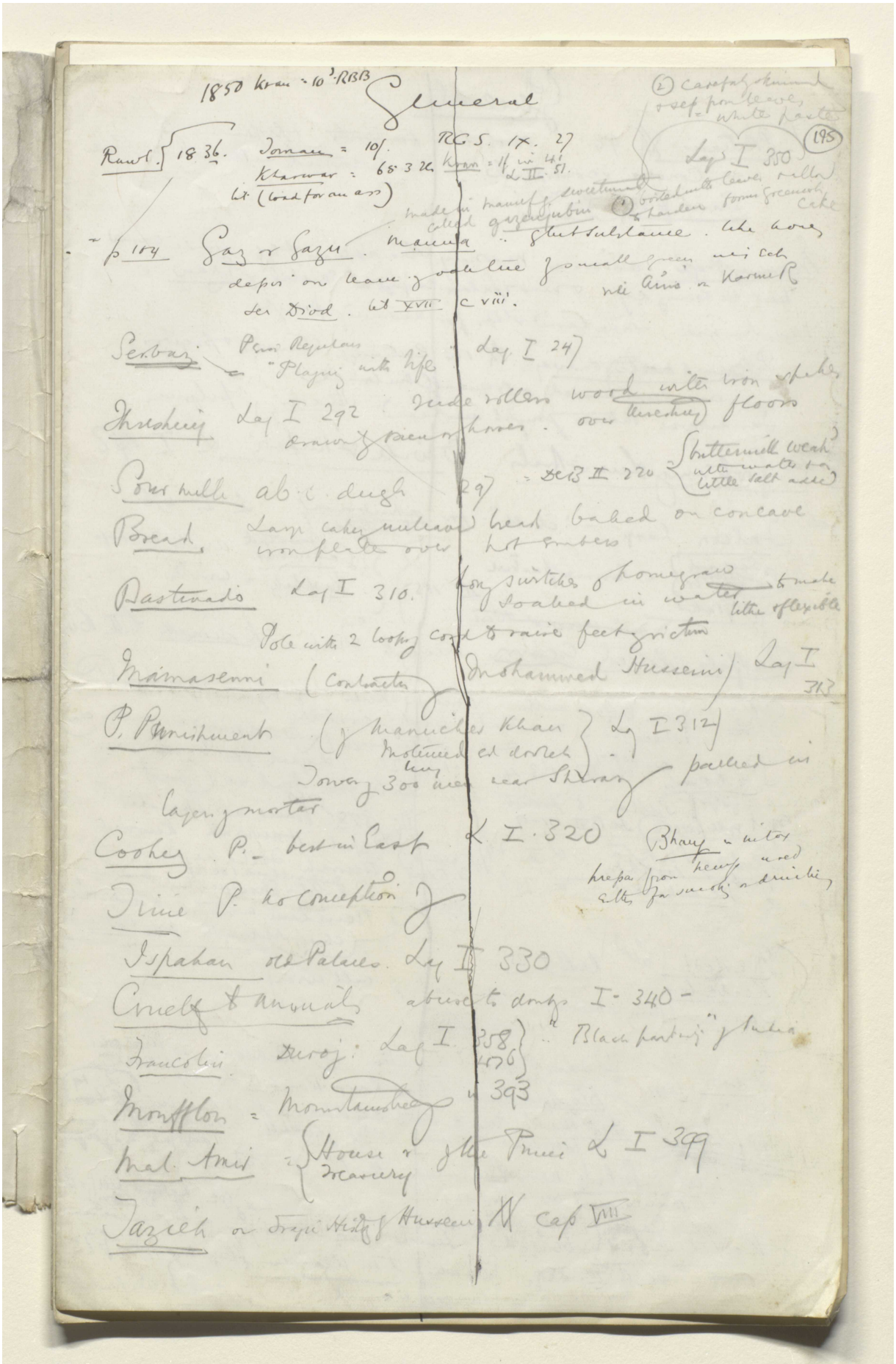

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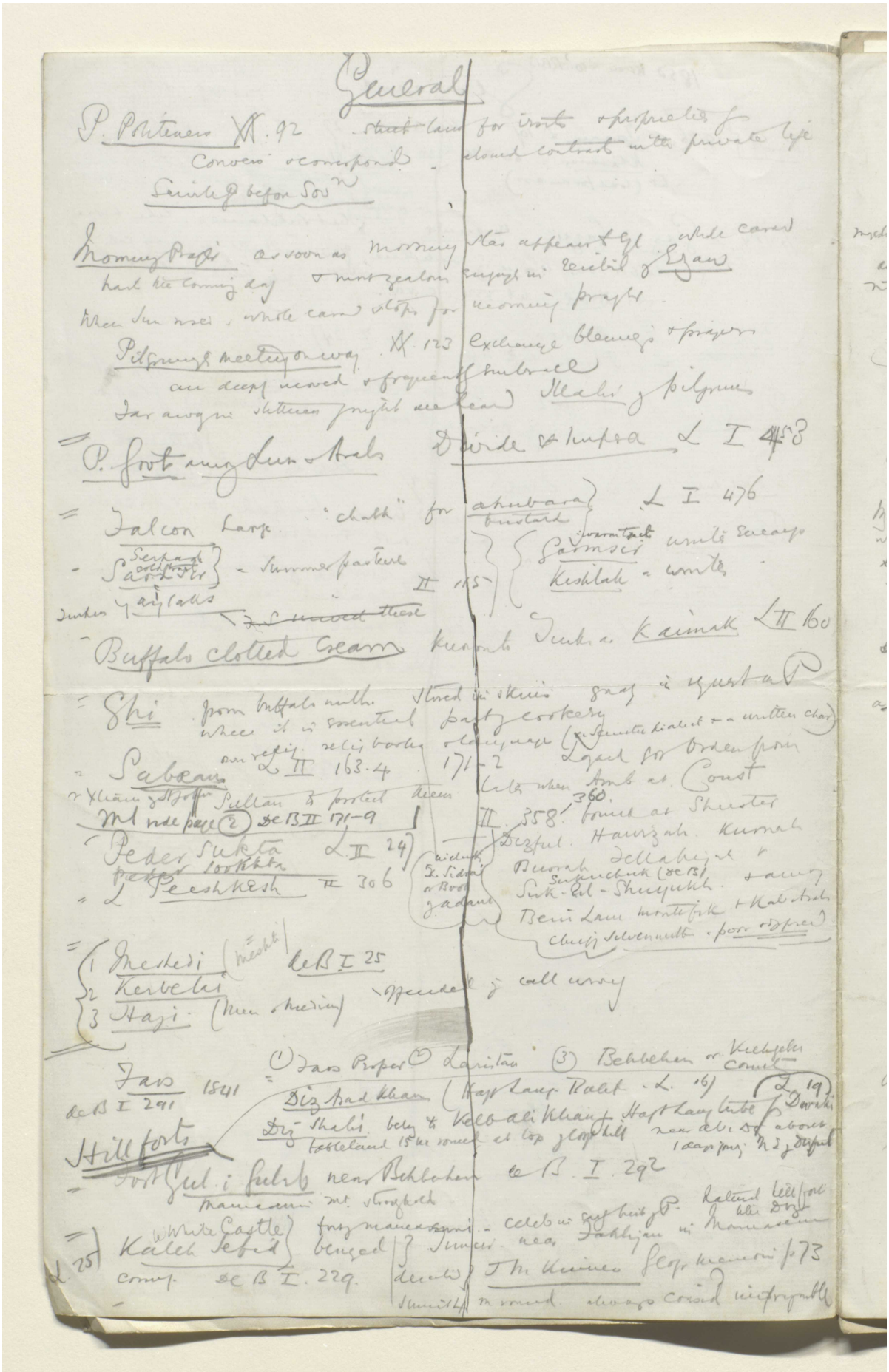

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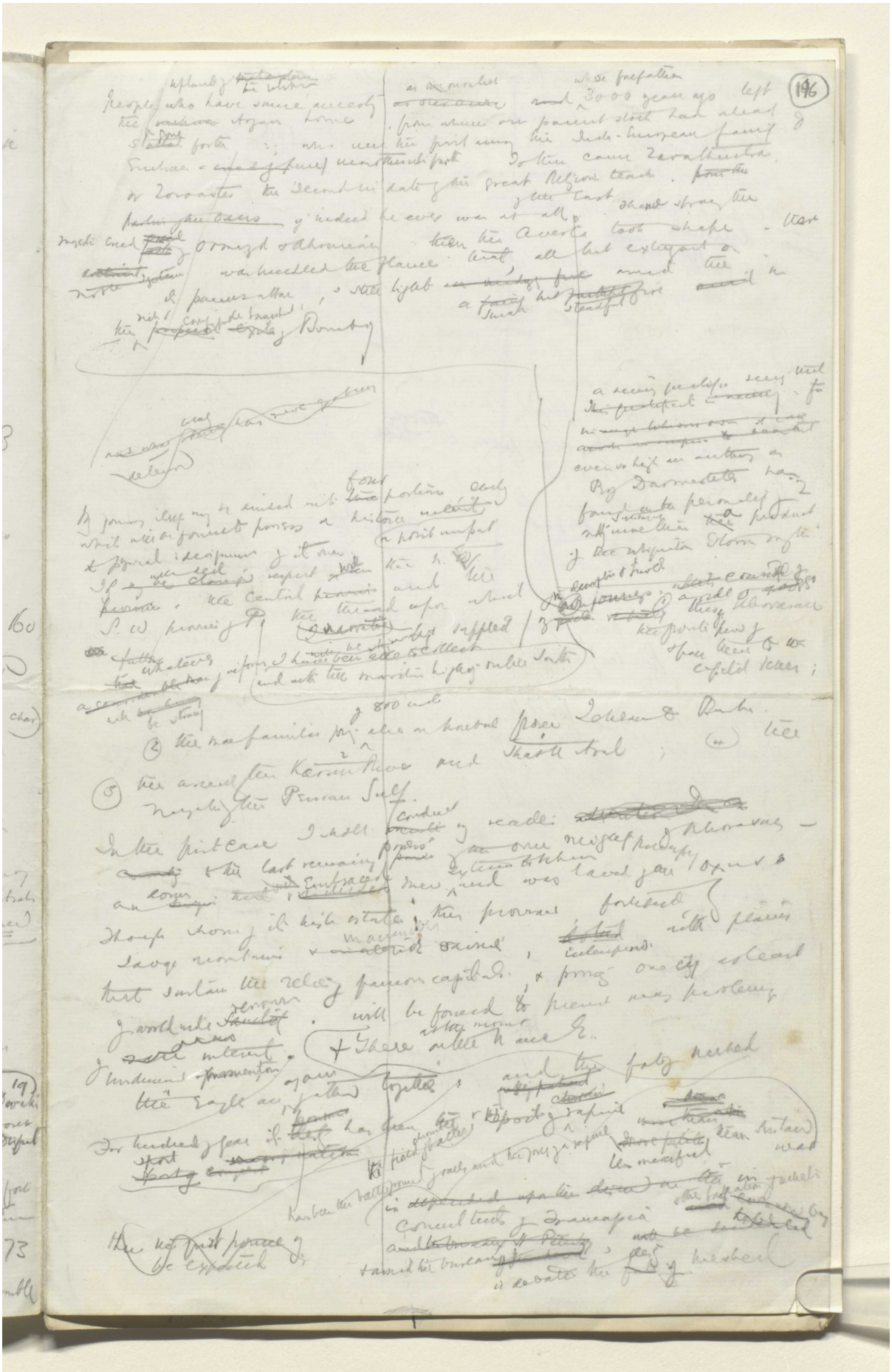

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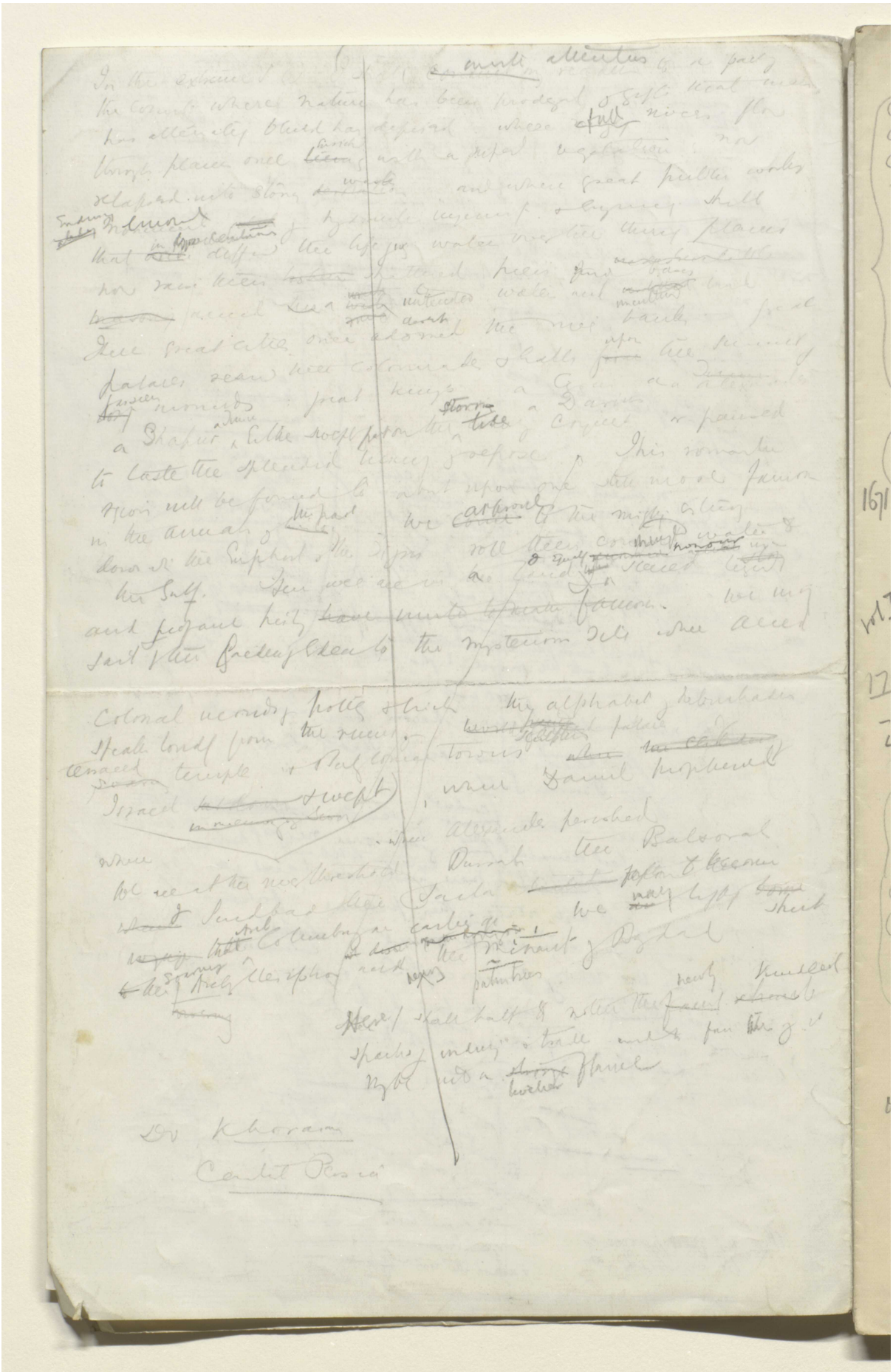

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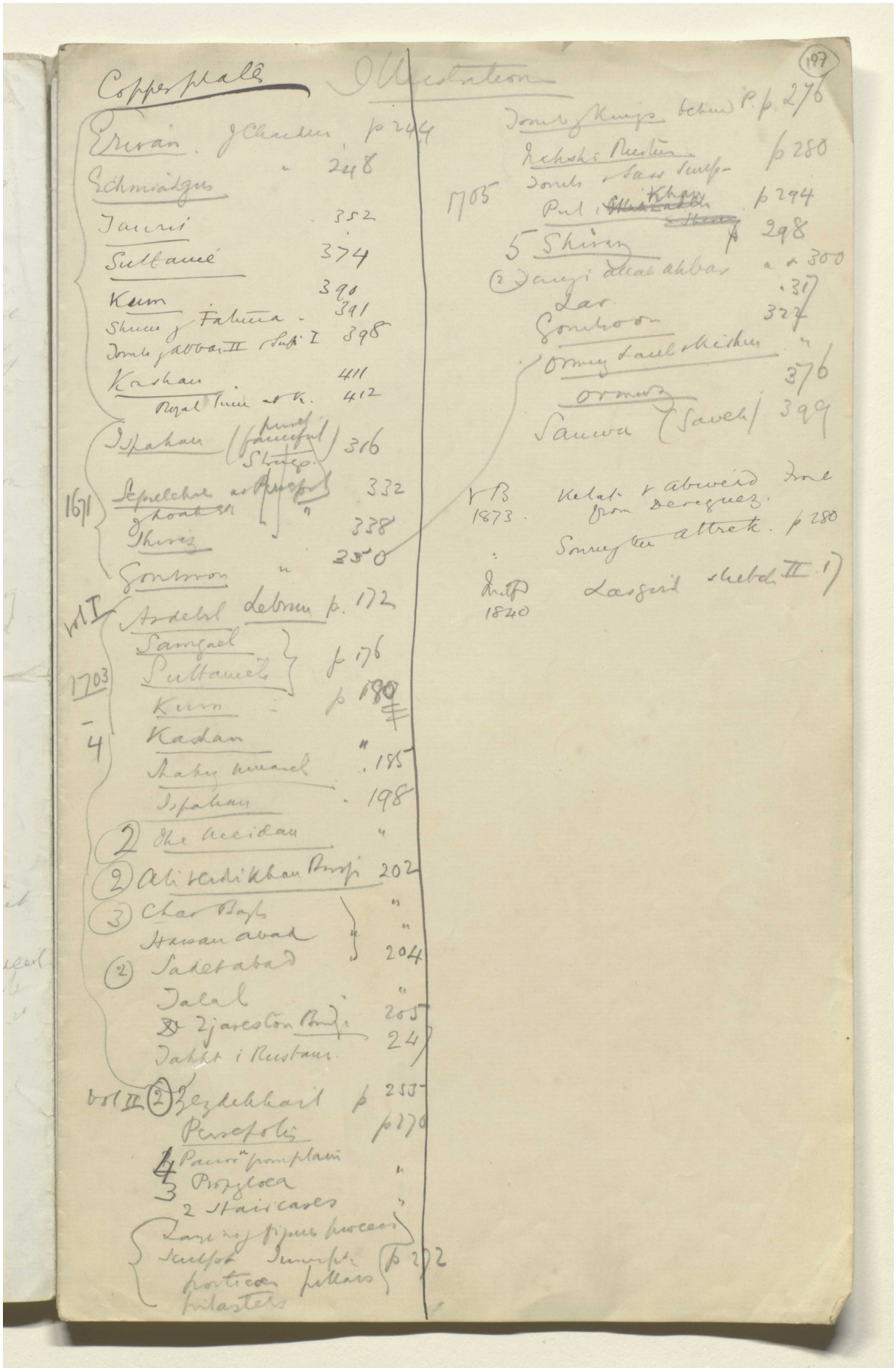

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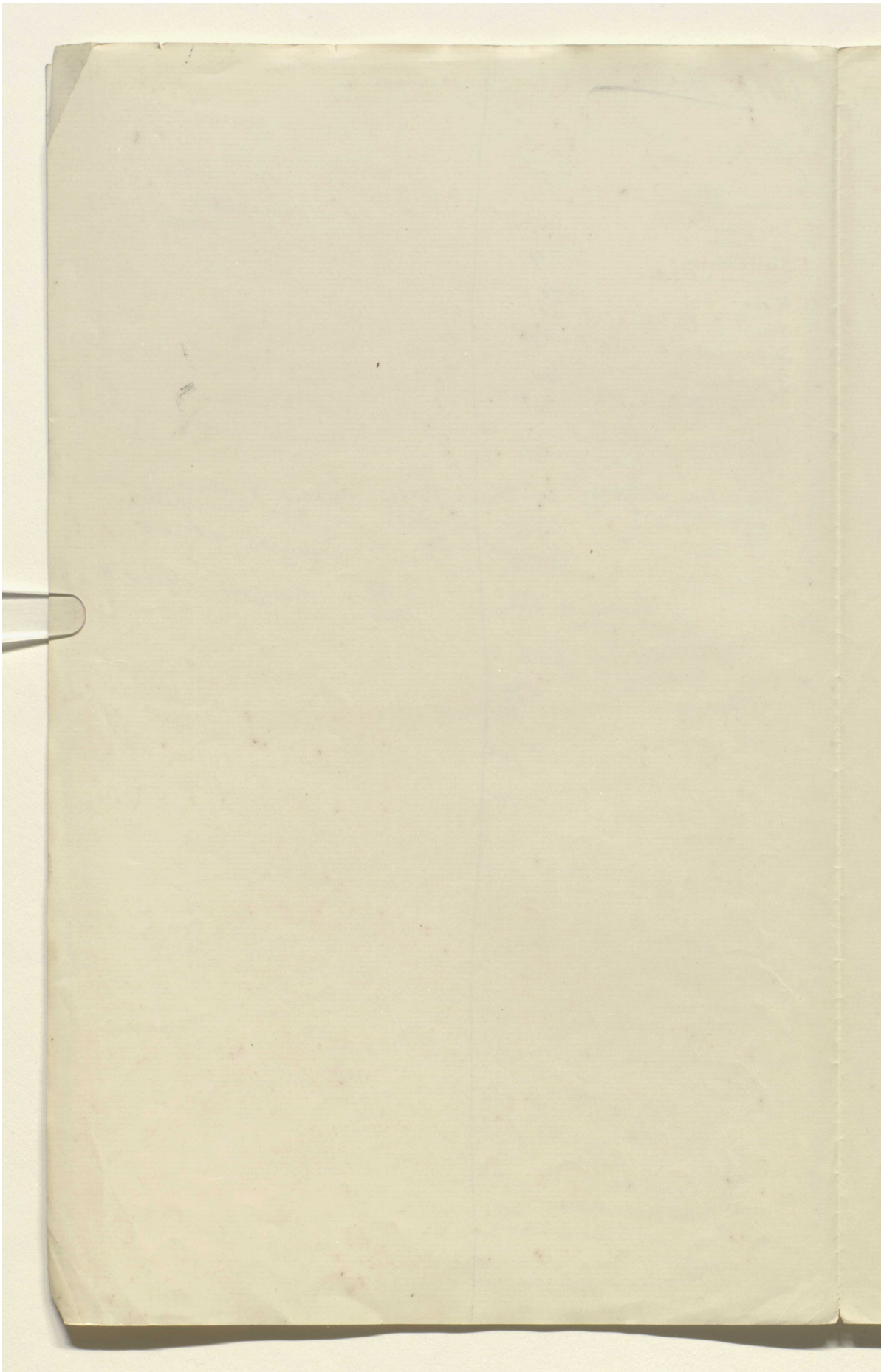

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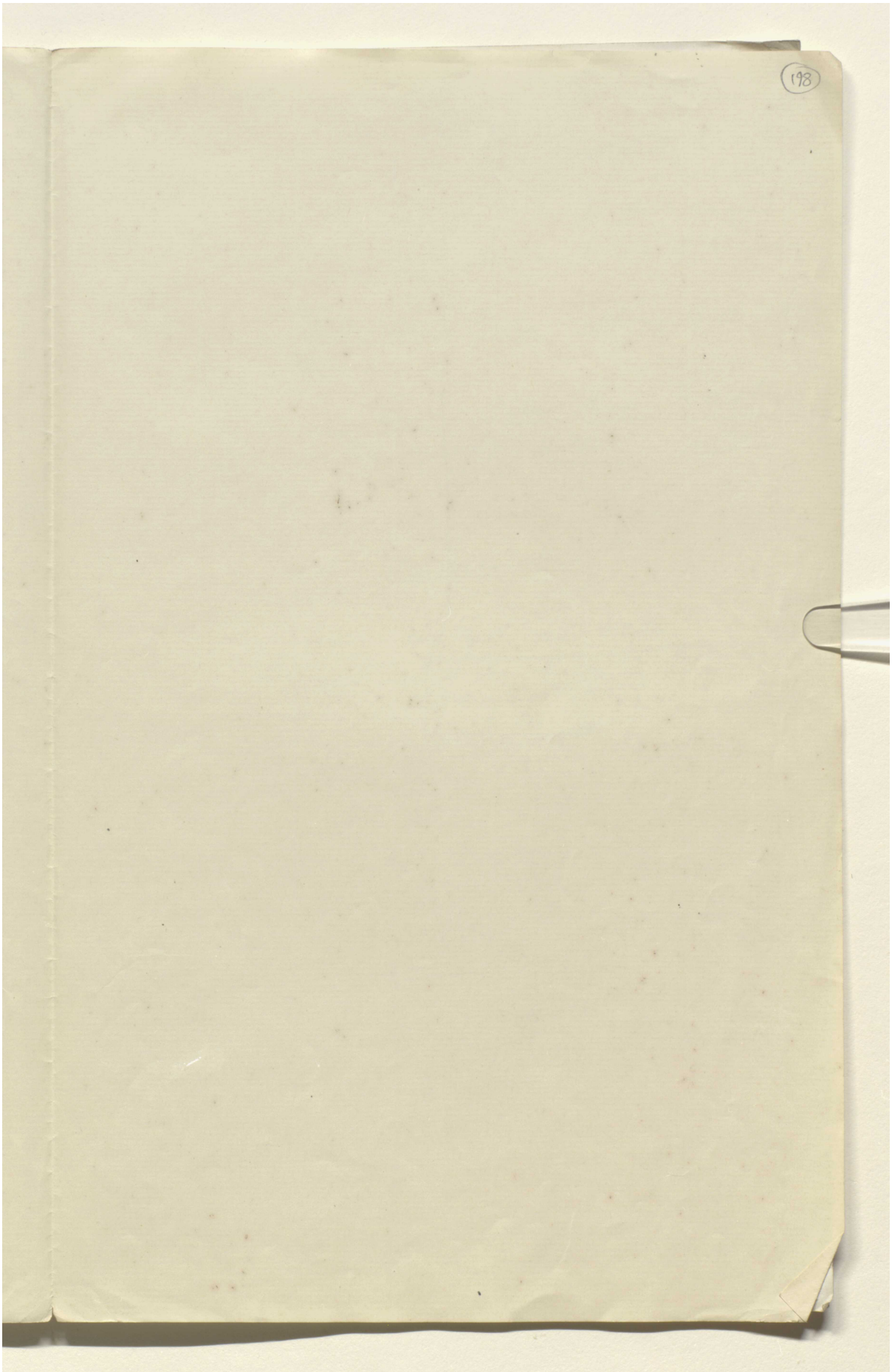

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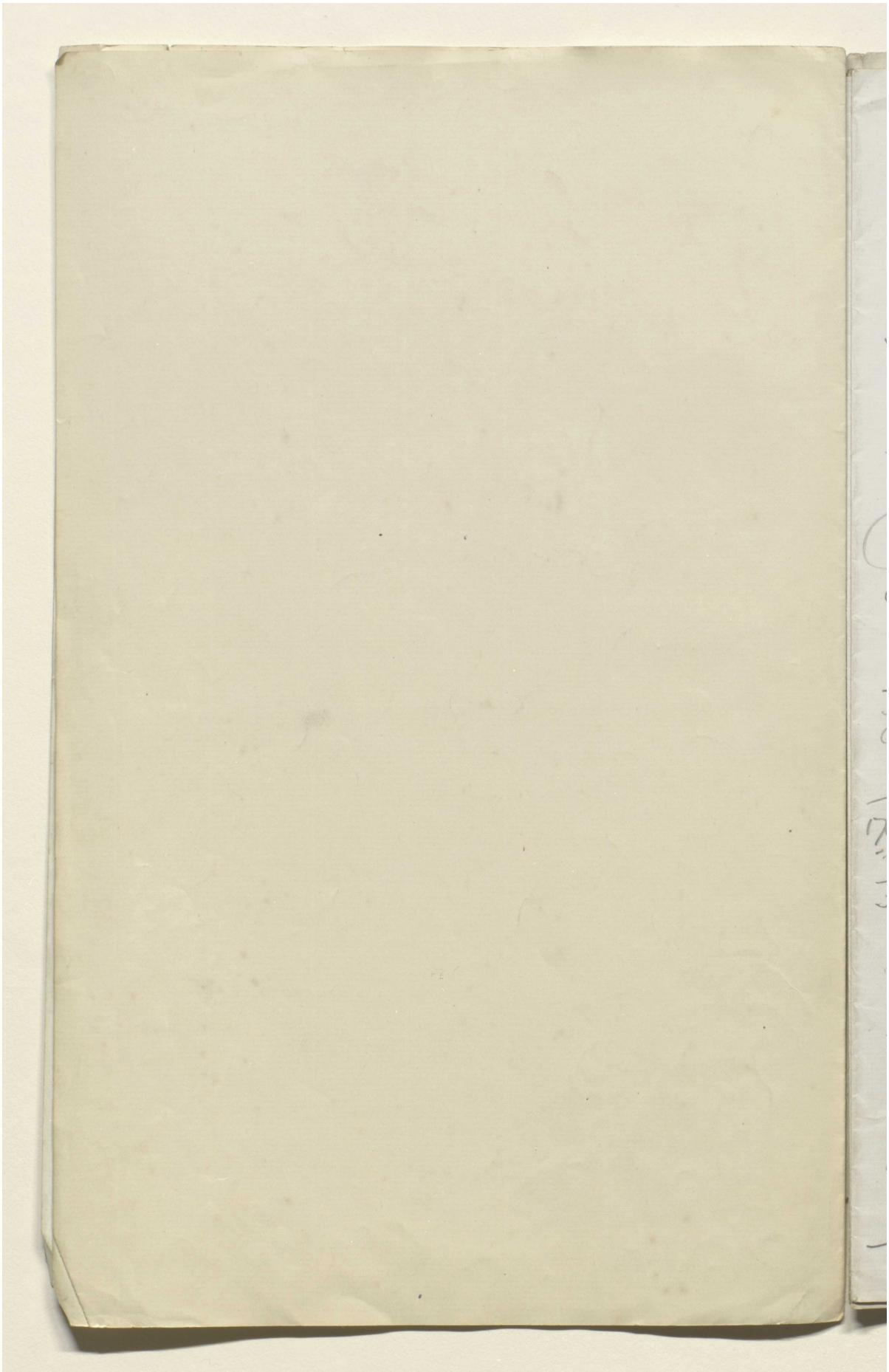

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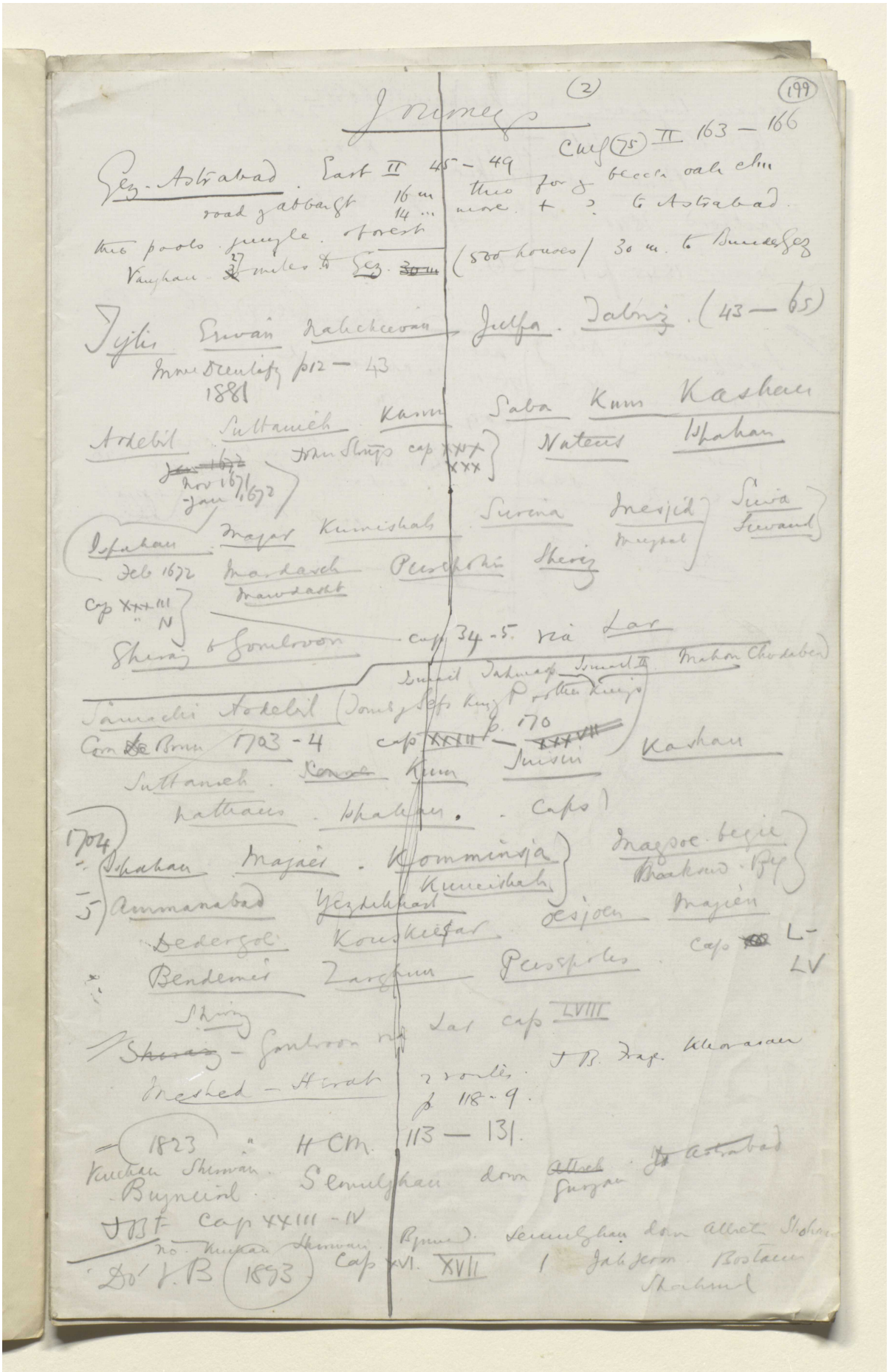

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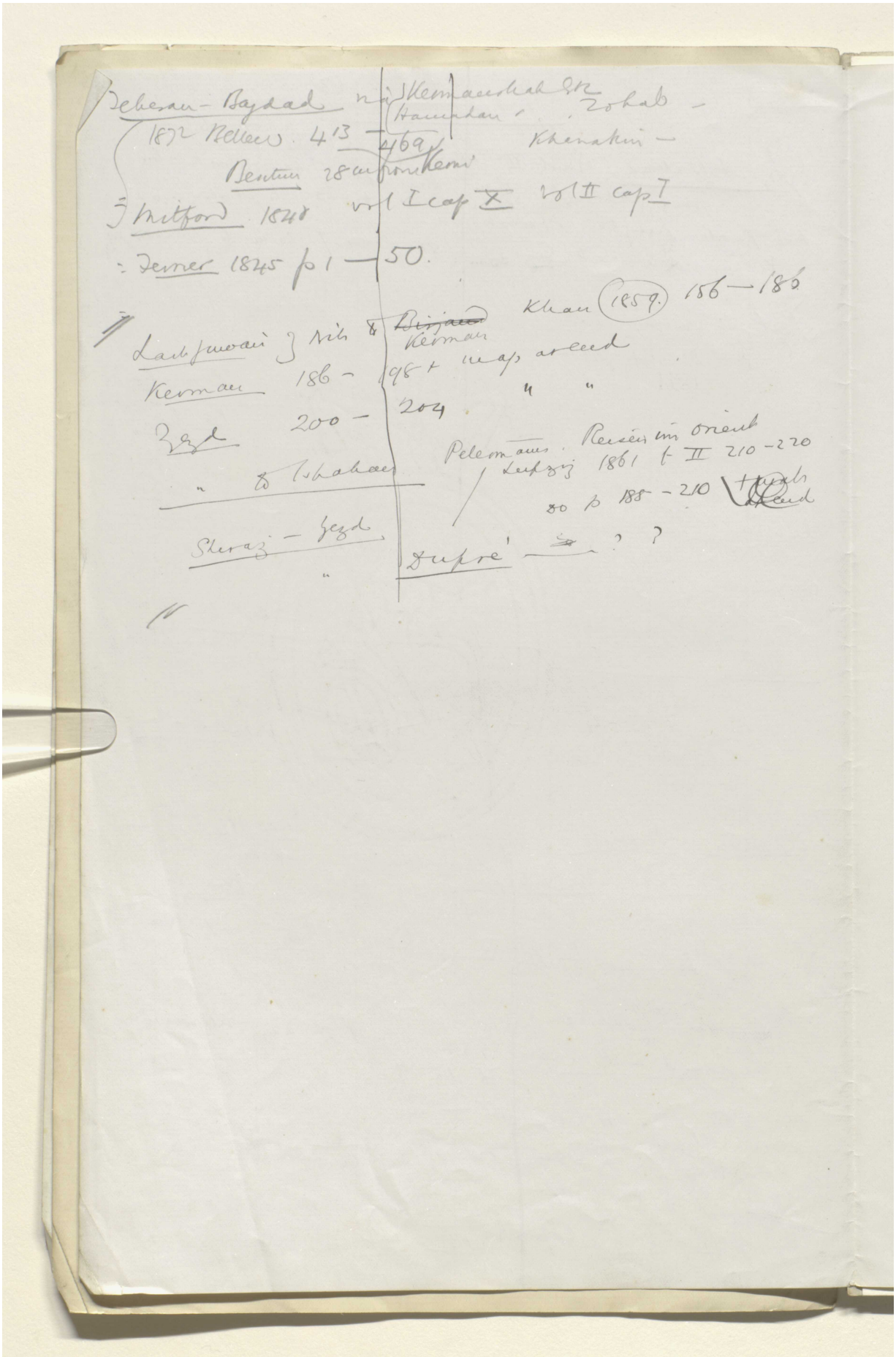

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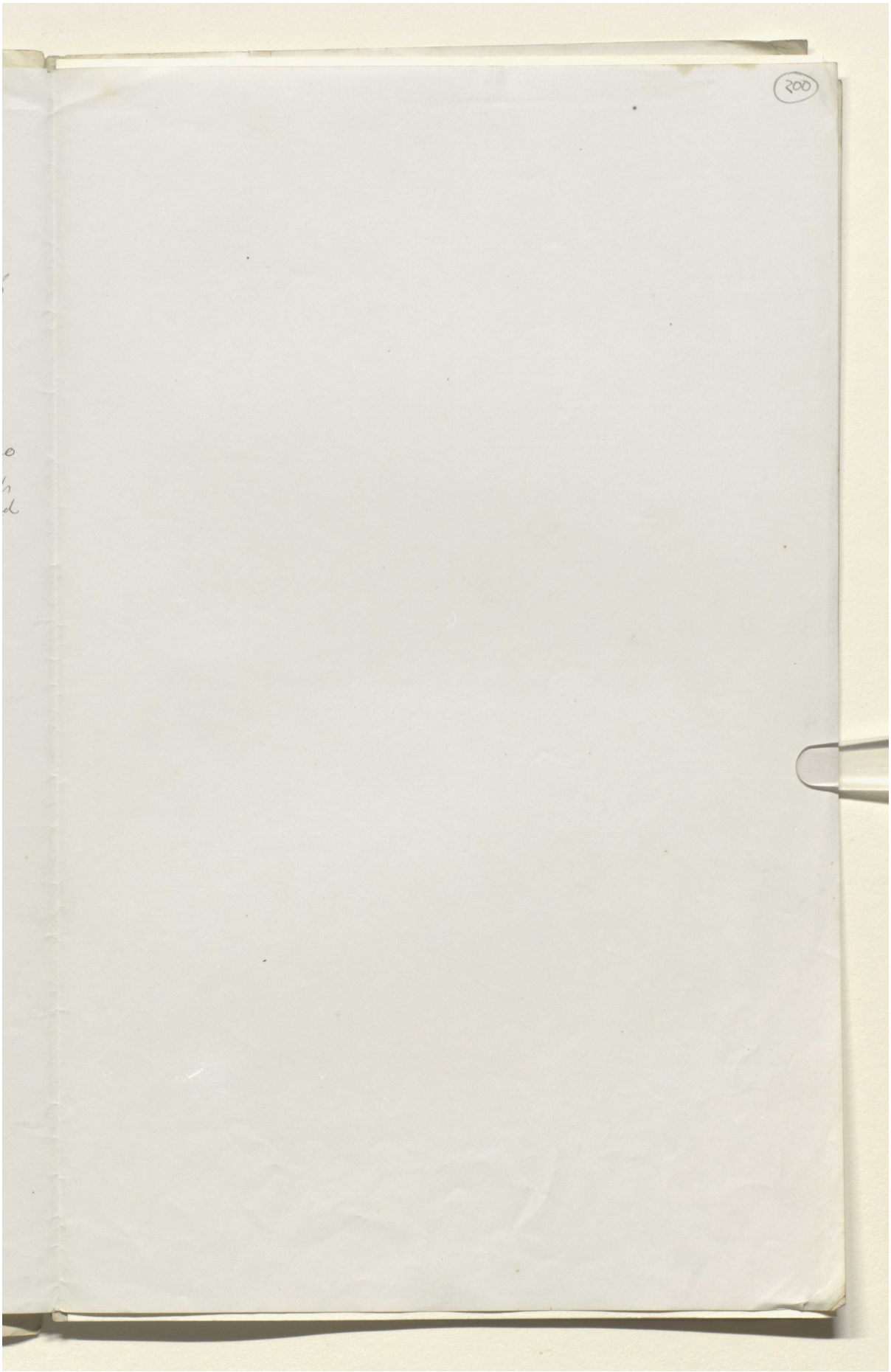

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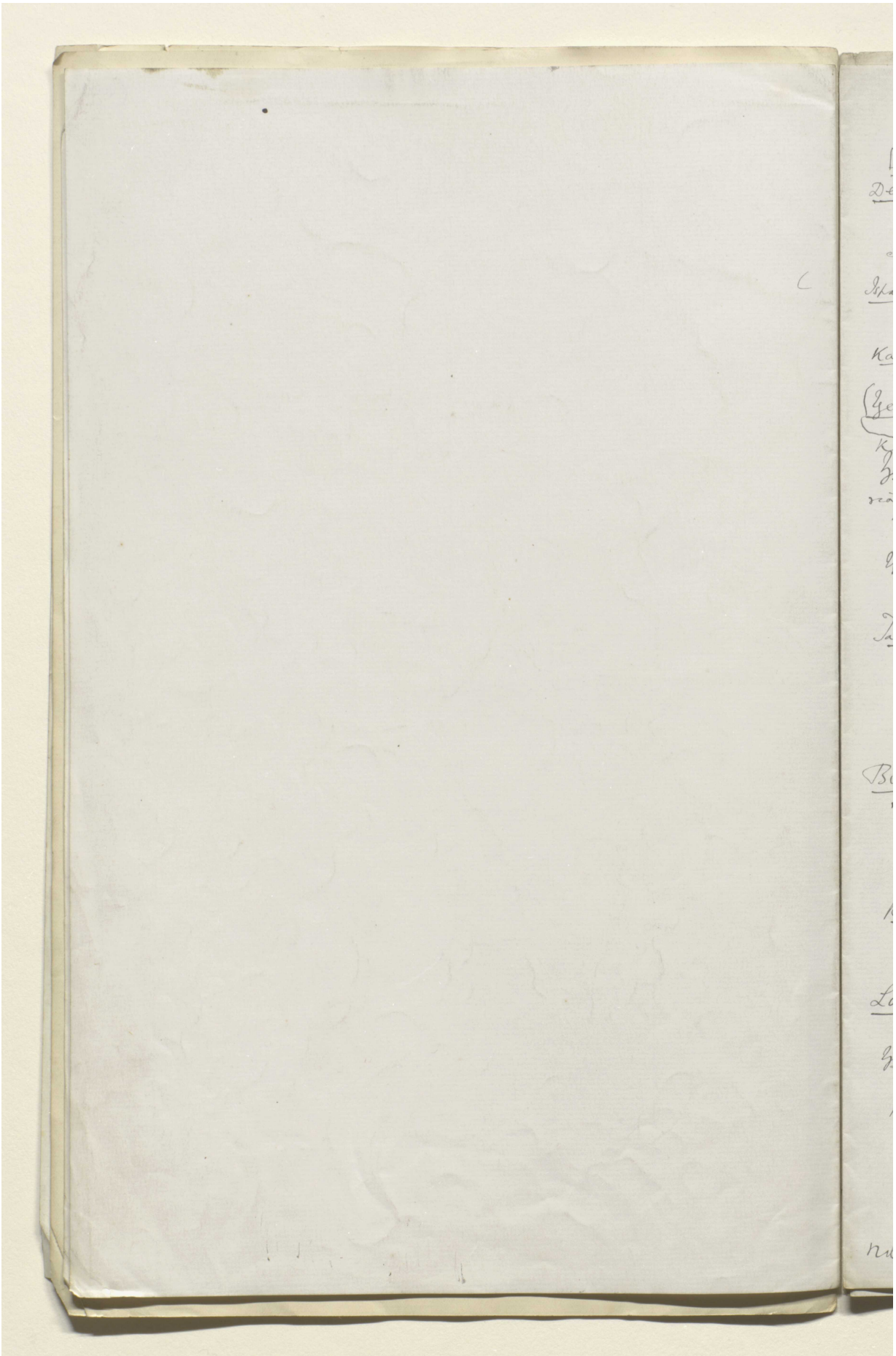

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [201r] (402/1386)

(201)

Supplies routes in Khorasan

E. Prov.

Dehbid - Yezd via Abarguh
o Deh Shir Cmf. 1875. I. 51-70

cp Do. Trézel

Ispahan - Yezd
Enan Smith (70). 191 m. 164-173.
+ Itin. Appendix D
Keith Abbott (49). p 10-20. C.E.St. 1880 - Petermann vide Jones II

Kashan to Yezd
S. Gibbons (31)

Yezd - Kerman (70) 229 m. p 176-183
Do. Gibbons. Do. K. Abbott 21-9

Kerman - Yezdikhast Gibbons

Yezd - Tabbas
via Sukand. Pusht. Badan
Khur. Mehrjan. Shorab
Cmf. I. 81-121

Yezd - Meshed Cap Trailhier. 1807. Mémoire par M Dauzy.

Tabbas - Birjand via
Tim & Kain.
Cmf. I. 137. 166.

Birjand - Pahri (Herat)
via Furg & Yezdun
Cmf. I 178-202

Shiraz - Yezd Peterm. (vide Jones II)

Kerman - Shiraz
O St John. 1872. Vol I cap. VI
" Namatja Tonj Kuo Bal S.P.

Lingah via Farg to Yezd. 487 m
Bantak
H B V (88).

Yezd to Semnan via Anarak. 370 m
H B V.

Kerman - Khabbes K. Abbott (50)
Kh - Shiraz (29-78)

Yezd Cmf. I. 71-80
En Sm. (70) 173-5
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Khan. 200-204 + Map
H W Bellew

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C.E.St. (82). p 140

Birjand Cmf. I 168-178
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Khorasan

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cf Enan Smith (72) + app D

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Baj - Imbat Haid 340-349
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Farrah - Nishapur
via Birjand. Tim & Bajistan. JPF 1845. 437-8

Farrah - Semnan 439-40
via Khur & Tabbas. JPF

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Semnan - Bajistan 401 m
H B V.

Bajistan - Tumain 29 m
H B V

Shahrud via Turshiz & Khaf to Herat. Cap Clerk

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via Neh. 156-186
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vide Cmf Appendices
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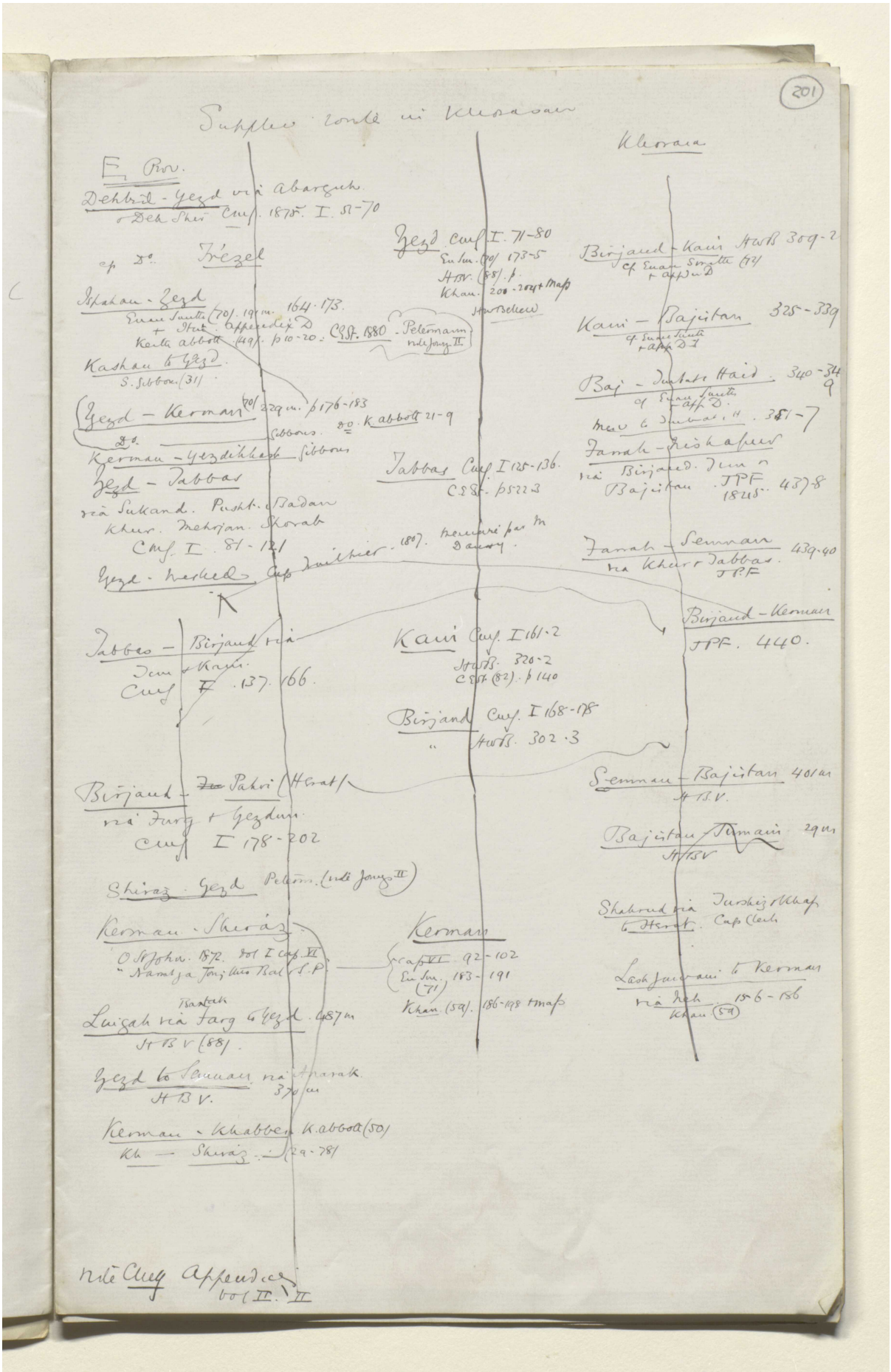

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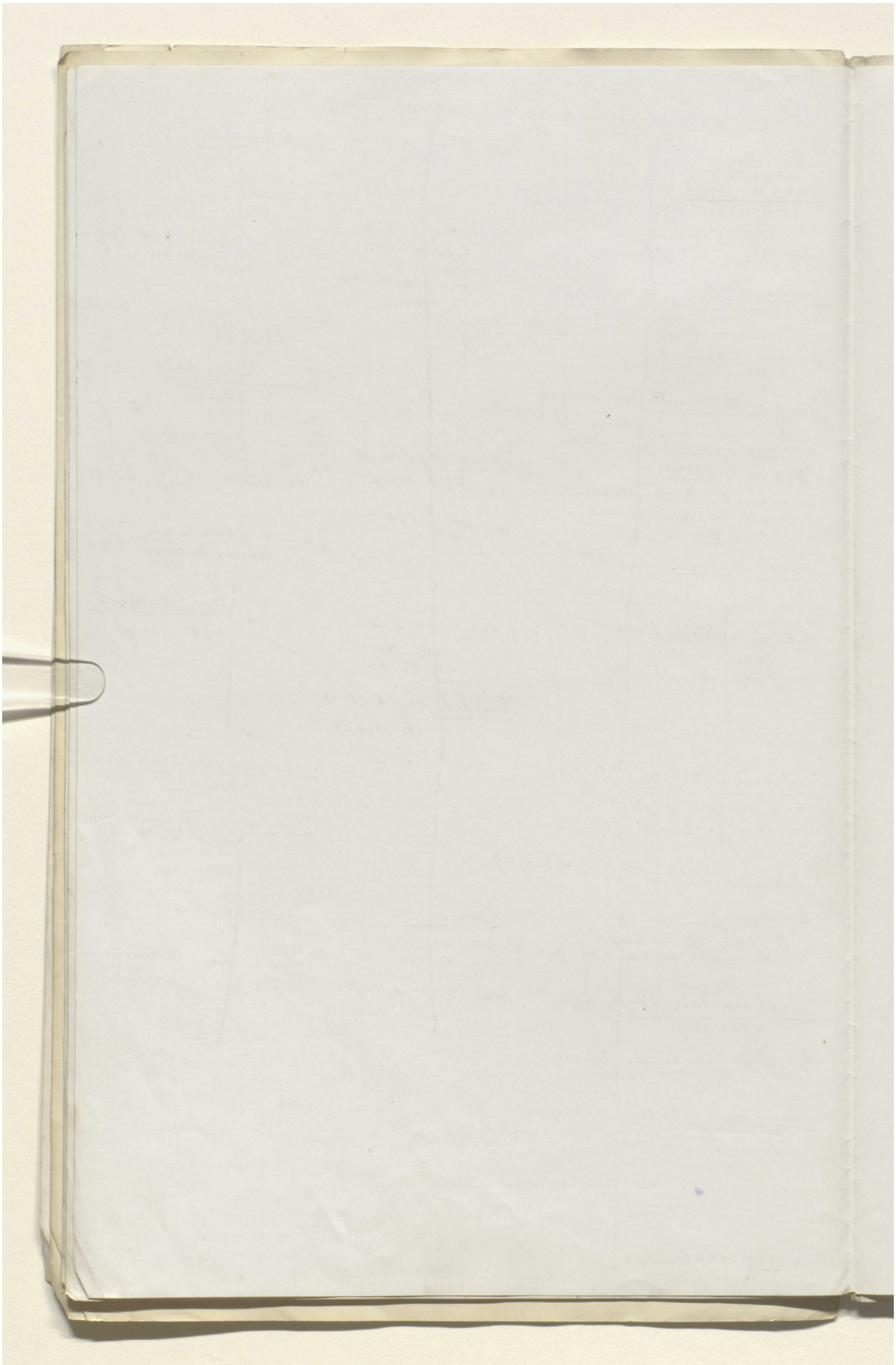

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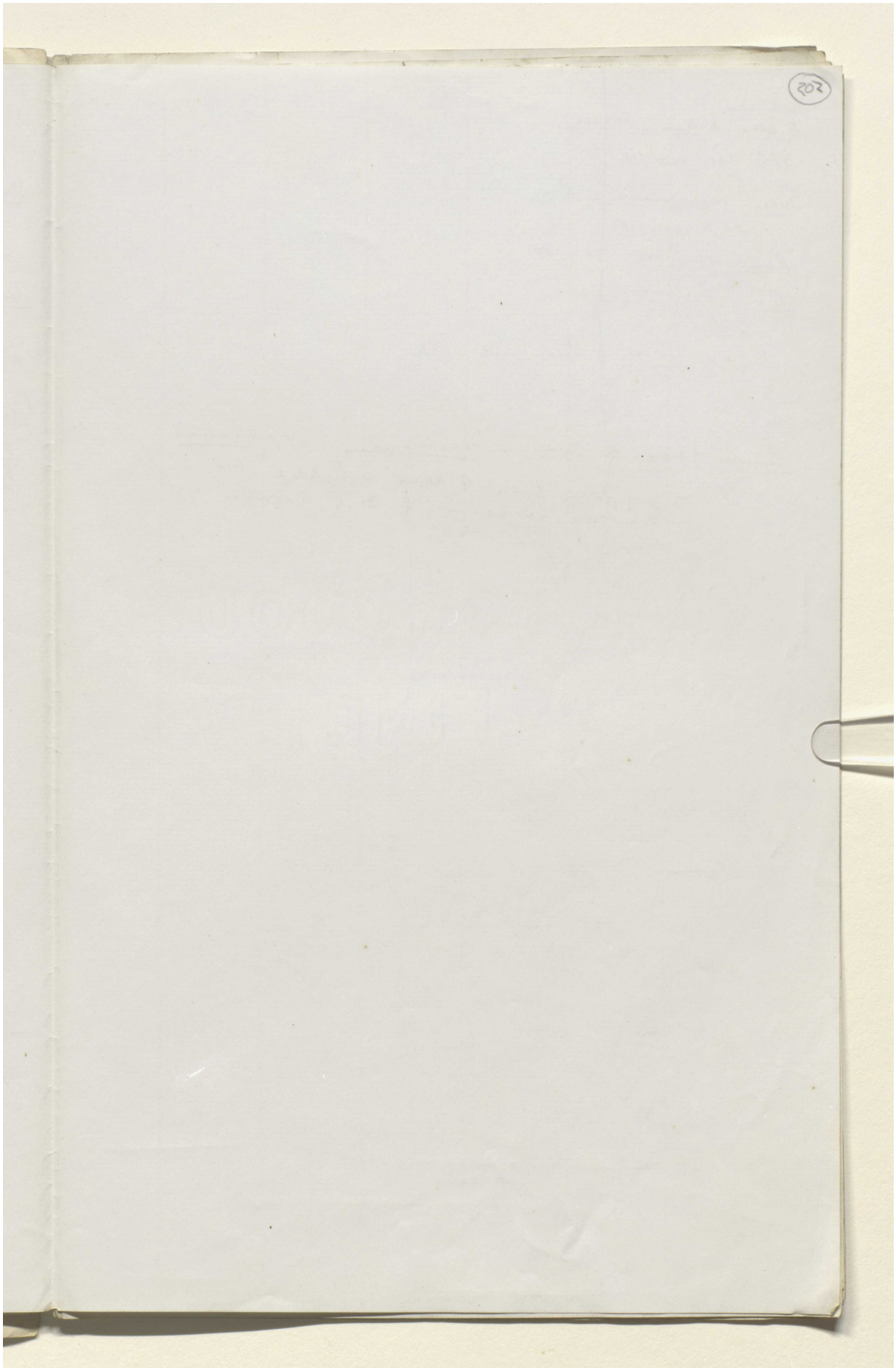

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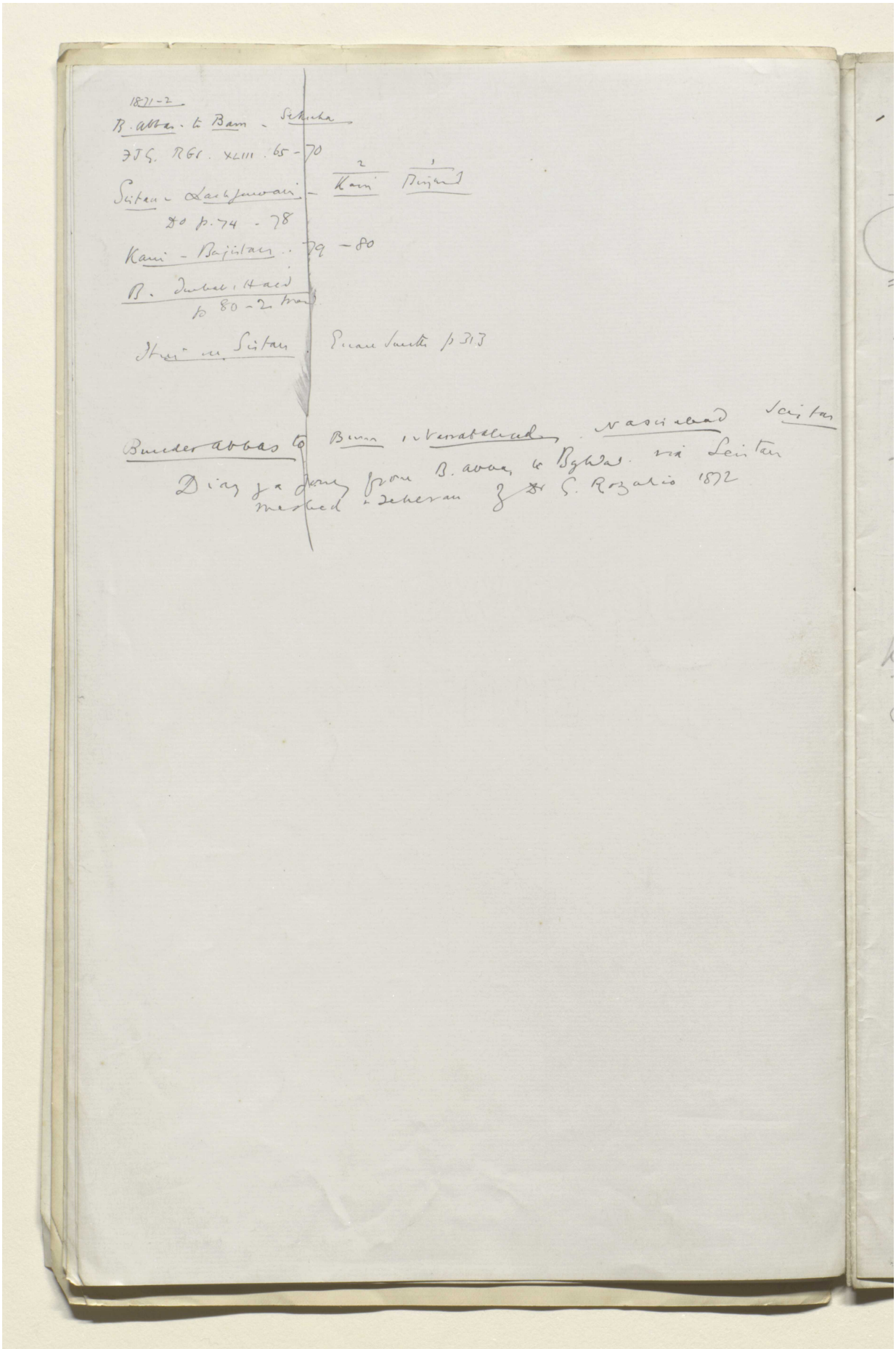

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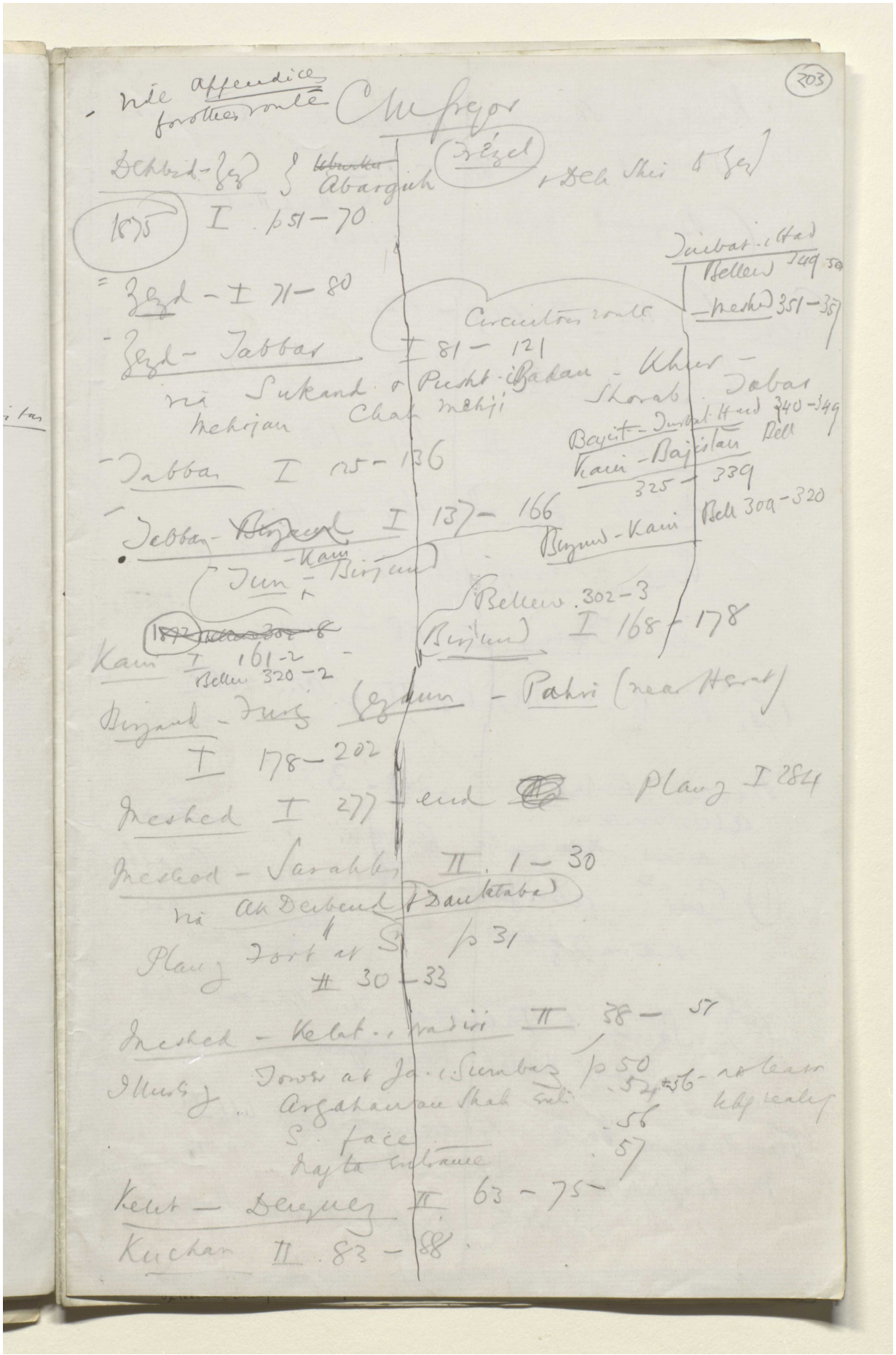

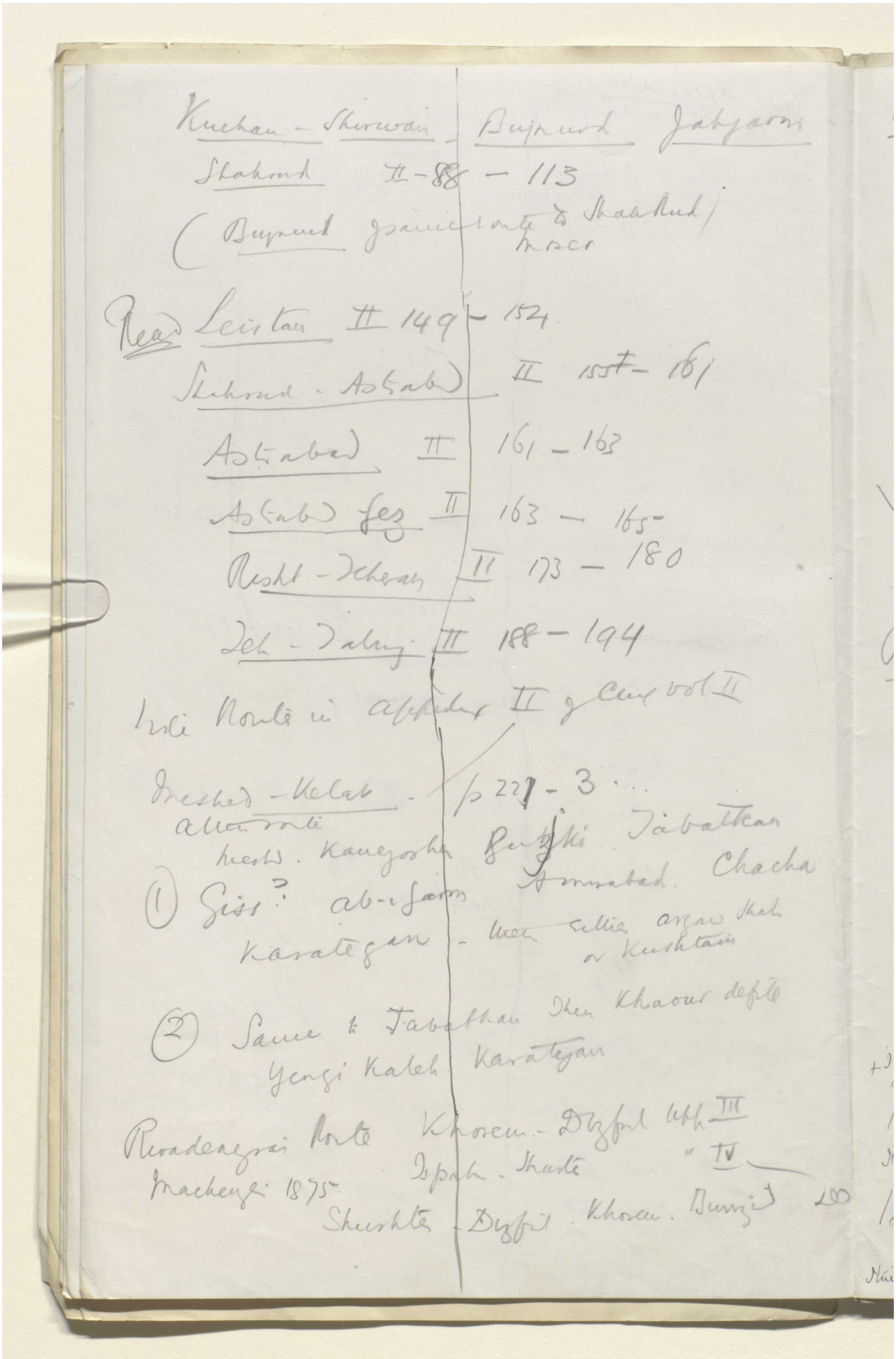

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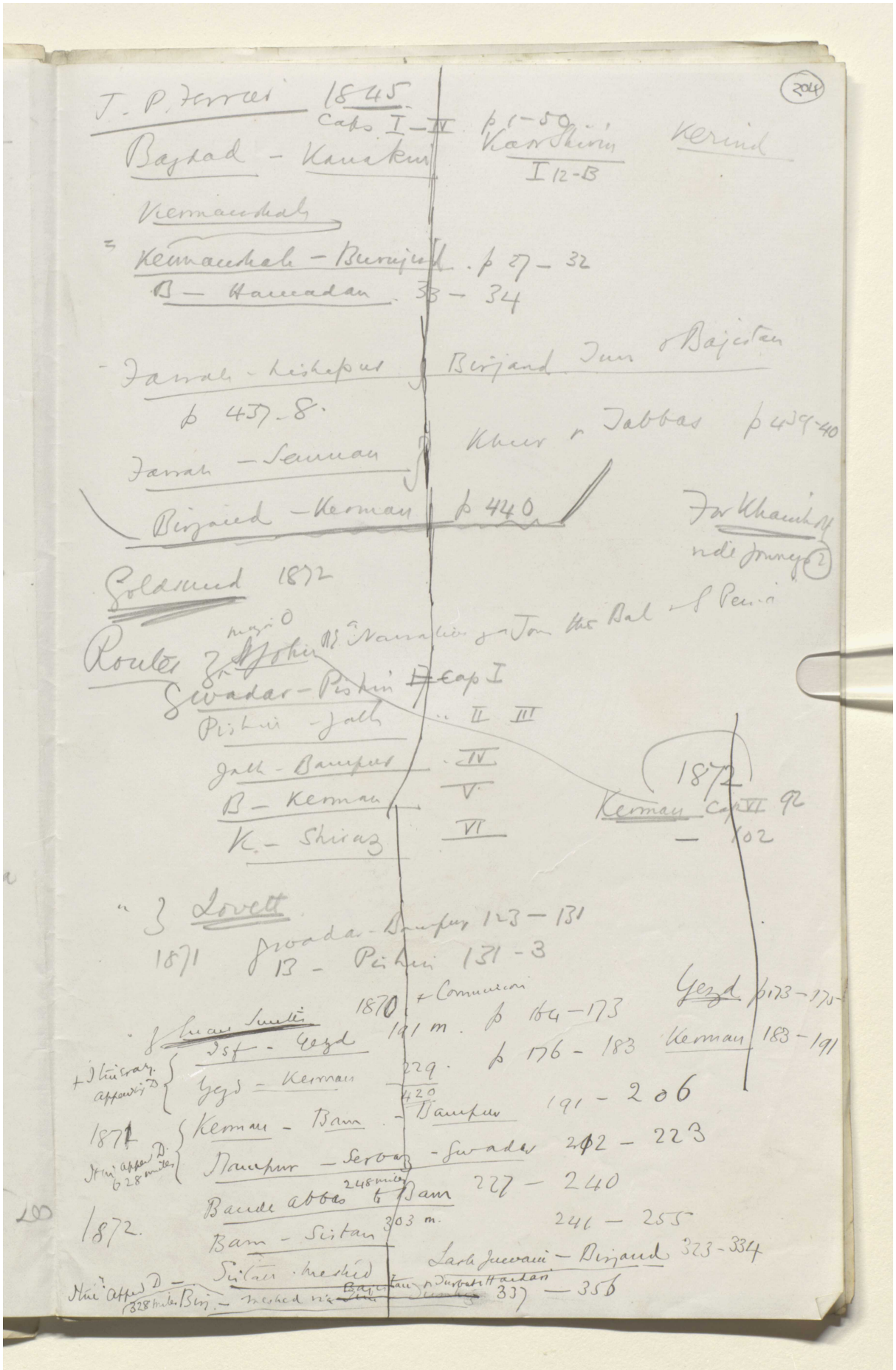

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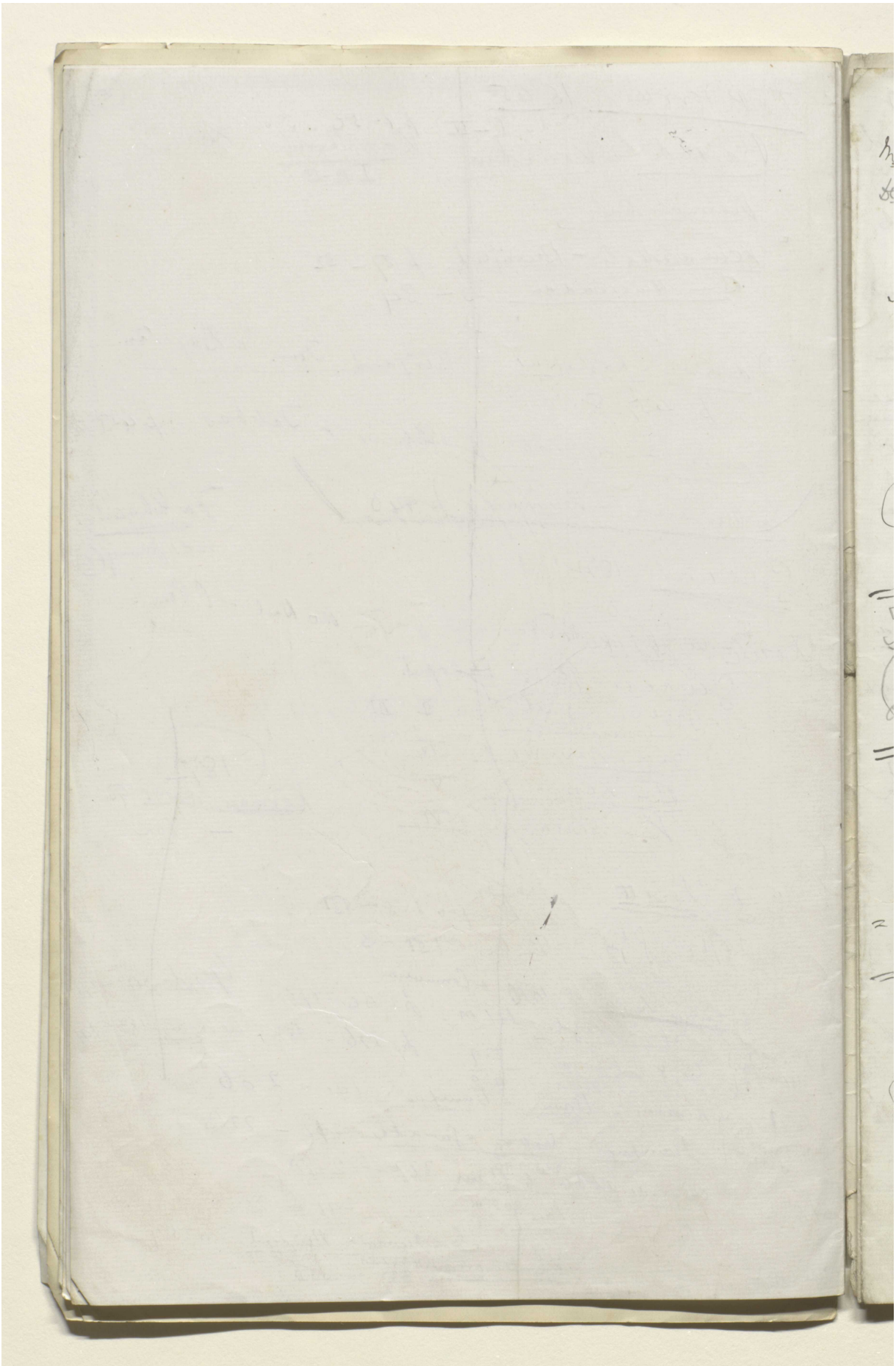

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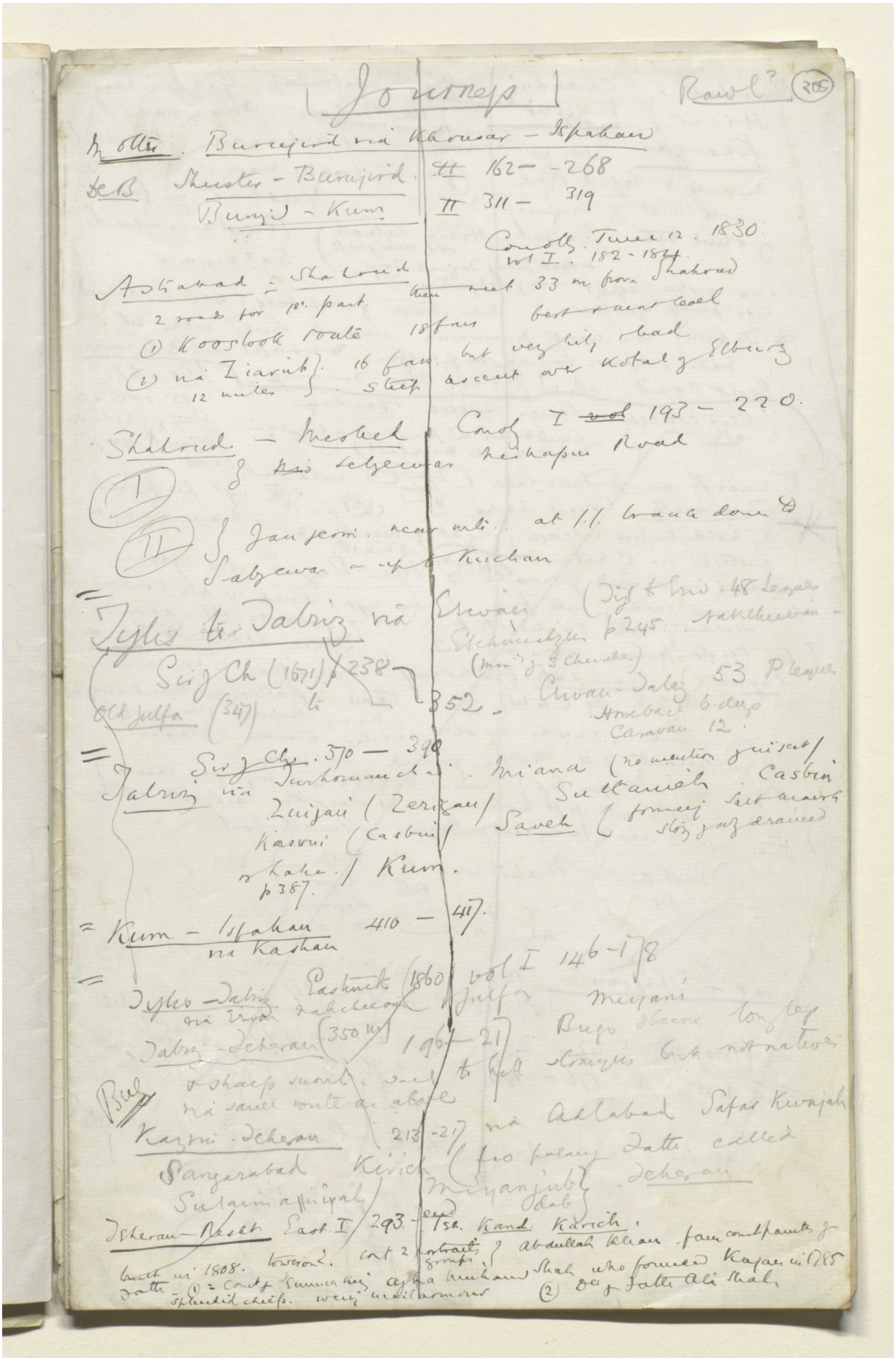

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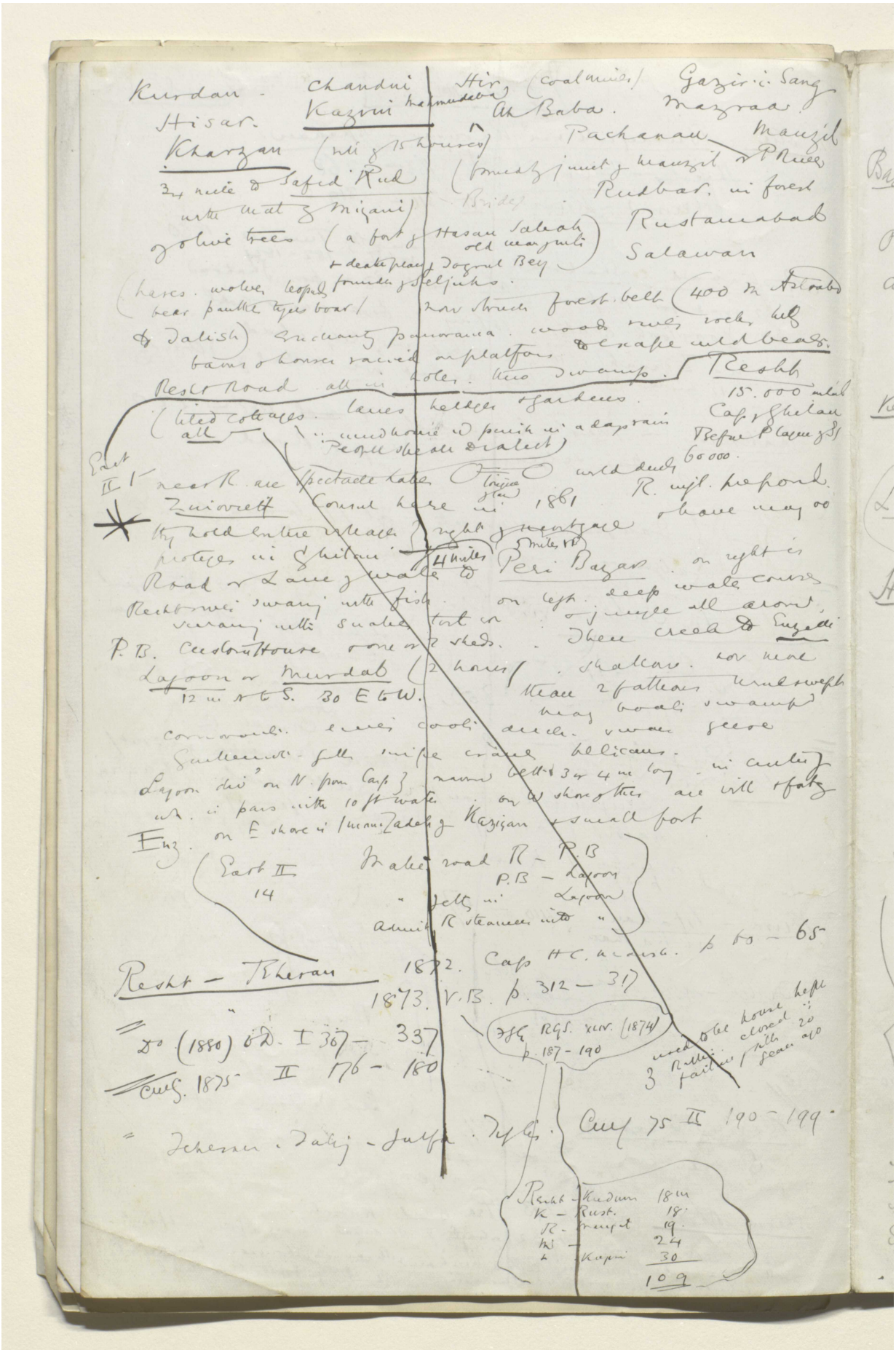

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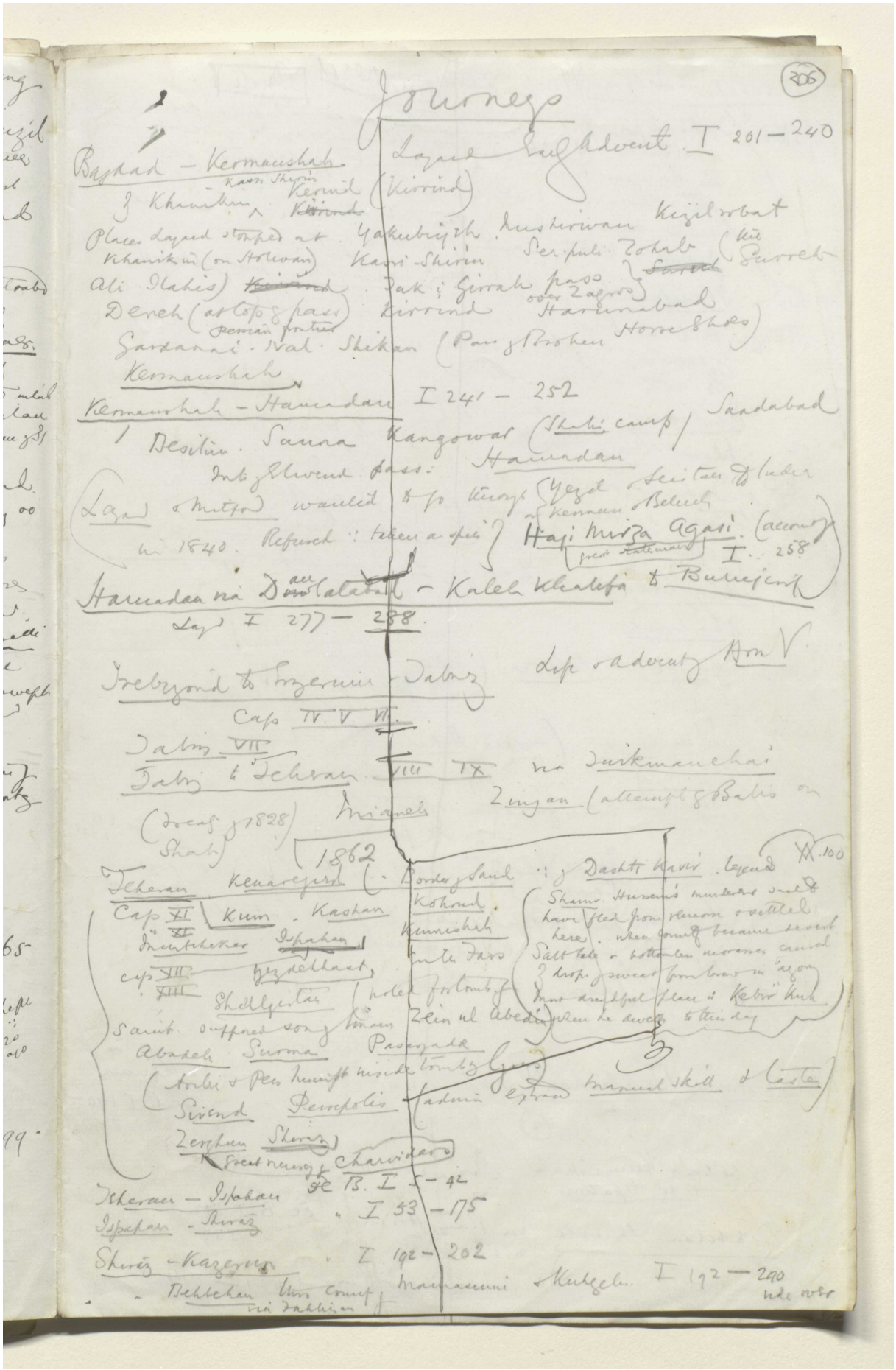

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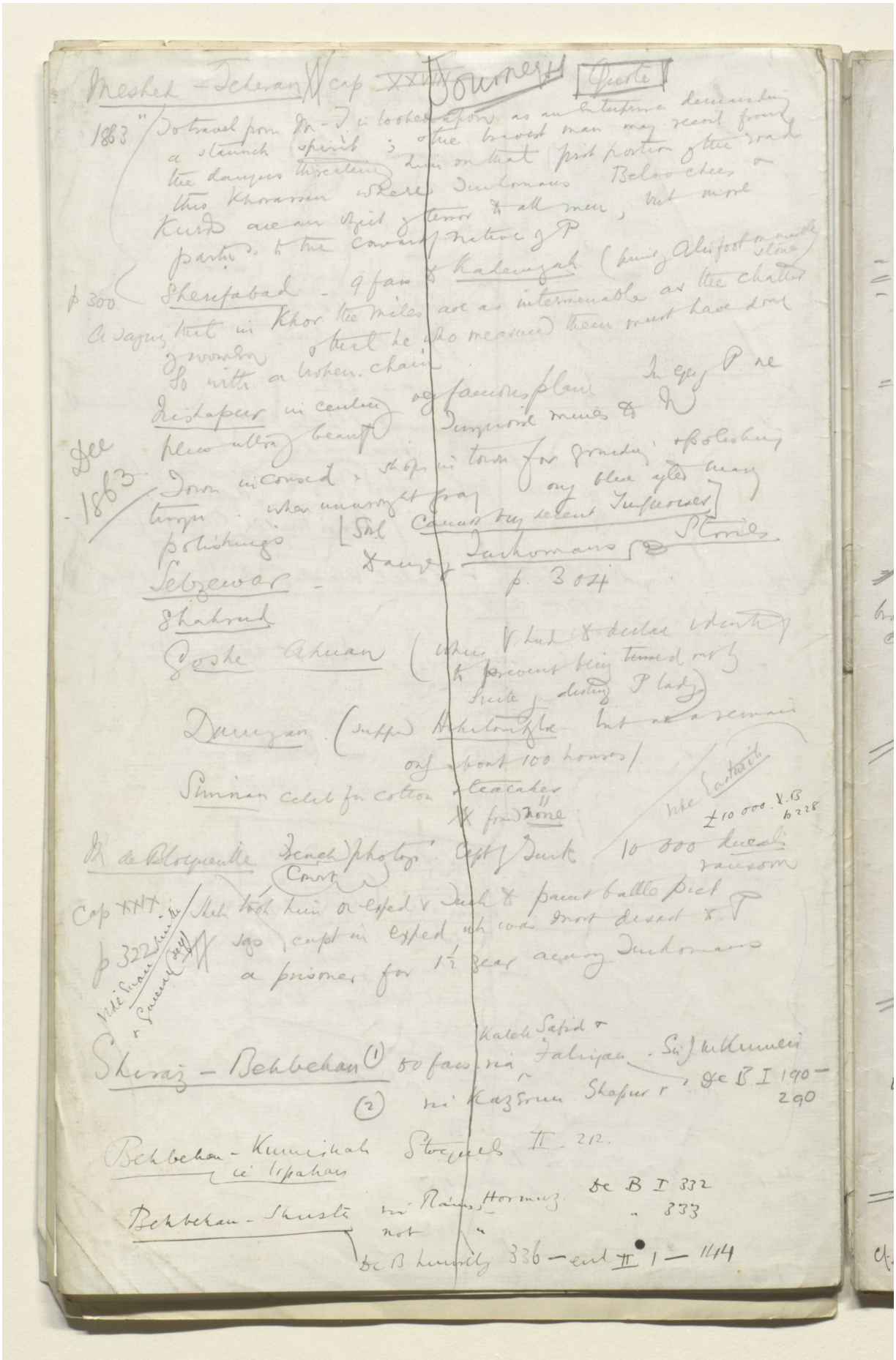

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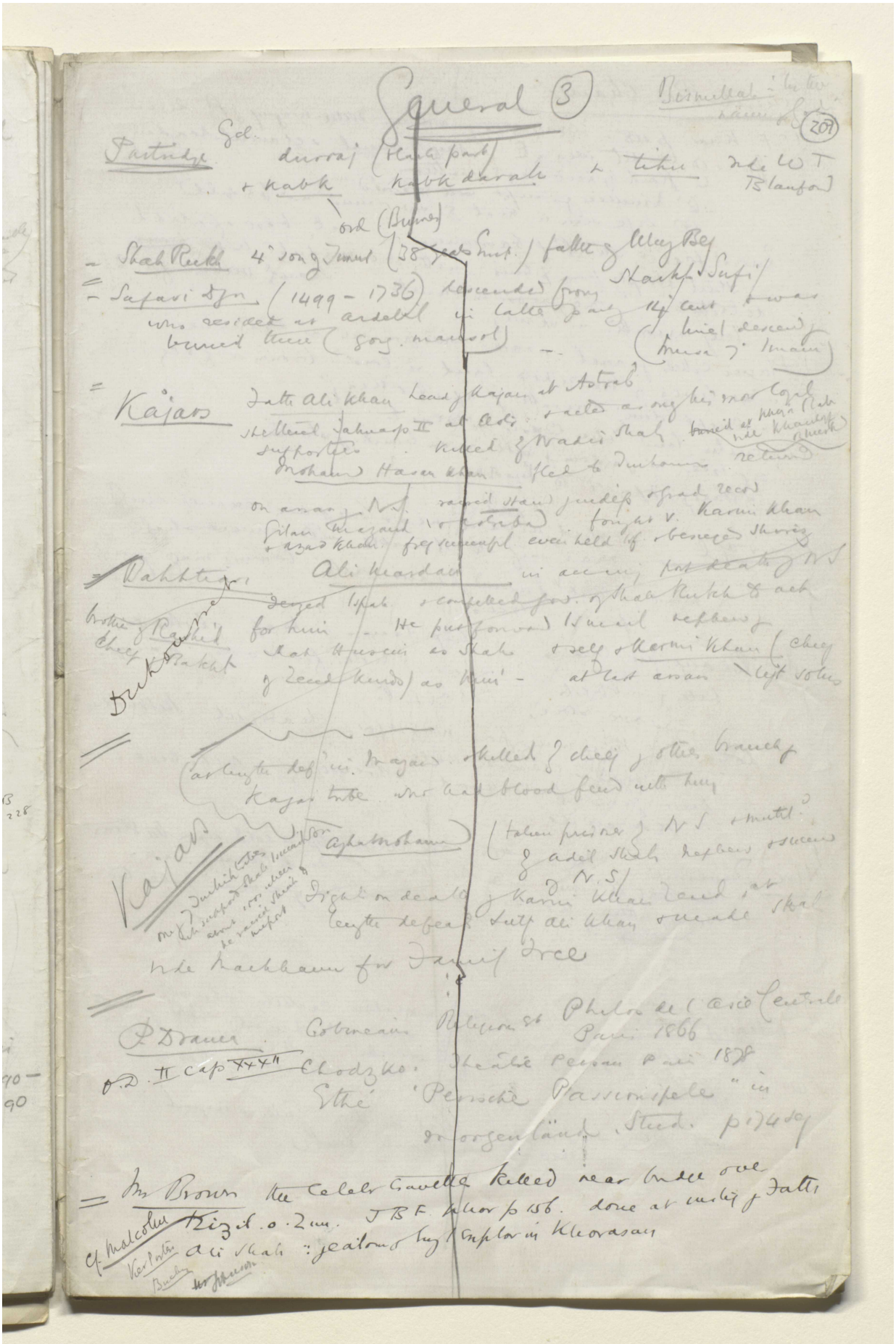

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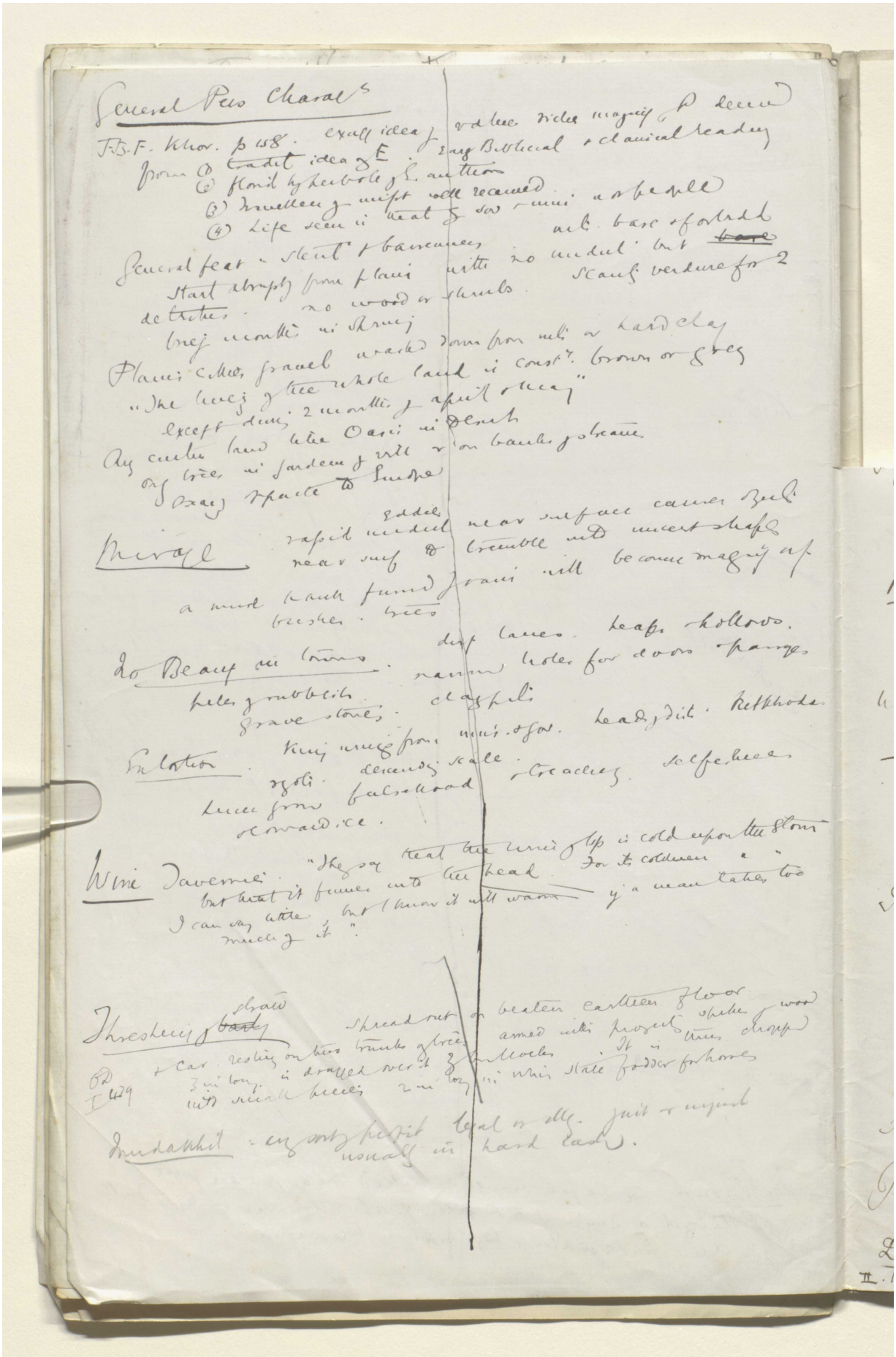

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [208r] (416/1386)

208

Tree congealed upon ... that ... may see the ground ... flat & greasy with it.

Mummy. a precious gum which distils from a rock 2 miles or springs (1) in Deserts Laramenia (2) in Khorassan. Note of Langles vol III p 311-2

Miraculous cures. The Trees Plants & Drugs of Persia. Darab = bitumen of ... Kaempfer Amoenit. Exotica p 516-24

Cap in ... Lgd II 38-9

Opium ... ide

Polo Chardin Lgd II 15-3 15 or 20 aside "The Mall" goals & mall-stick

Pole & Cup. - King Sephy. excelled Abbas II as dexterous Solemnan ten delight

Tenty Chatir described p 165-177 ... 12 arrows fetched ... from a pillar 1½ league from Palace. to Palgate between Sunrise & sundown May 26 1667 described by Chardin Great public holidg. ... grandees galloped with ... Langles VIII 187

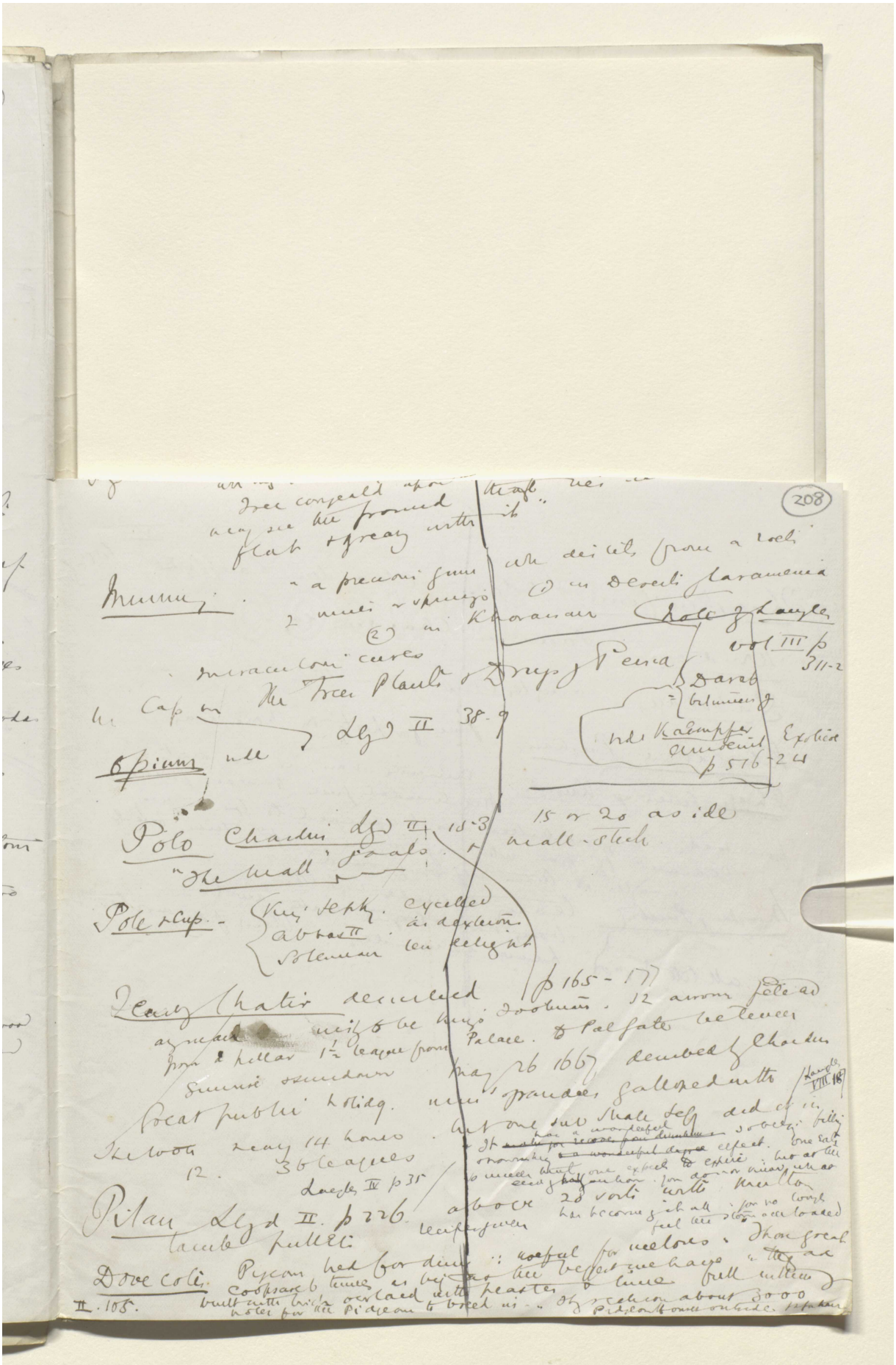
The Wolf ... 14 hours 12. 36 leagues ... but one sub shale seg did it in ... It has a wonderful ... sobriety filling ... strawberry ... wonderful degree effect. One sat ... to ... one expect to expire ... but at the ... 20 sorts with ... has become ... fell the storm ... loaded

Langles IV p 35

Pilau Lgd II. p 226. above ... lamb pullets ... given

Dove coti. Pigeons bred for dung :: useful for melons. Those great cooperative times as big as the beggars we have in the ... built with brick overlaid with pearlies & lime full ... notes for the Pigeons to breed in ... Pigeon houses outside Isfahan

II. 105.



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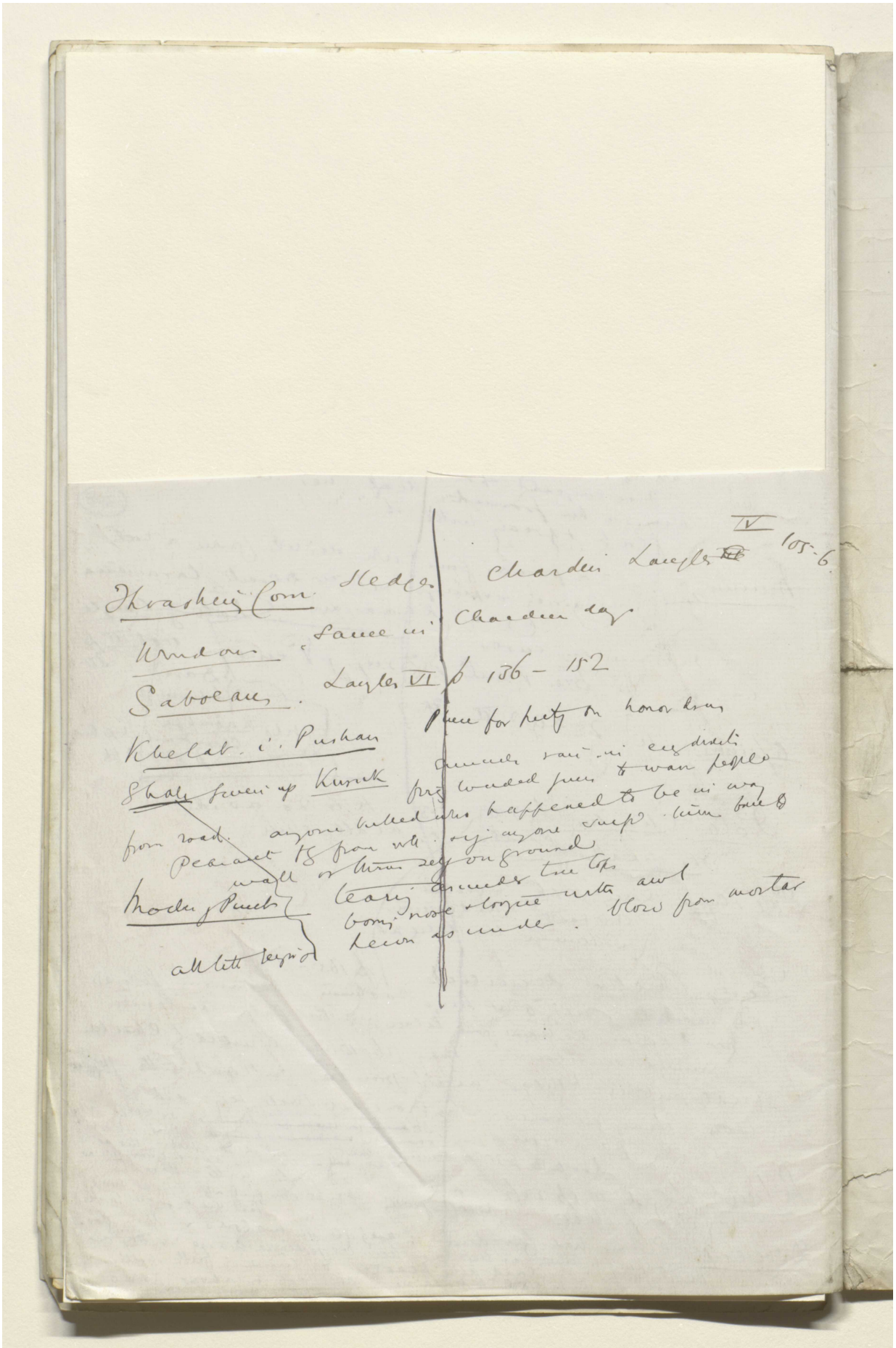

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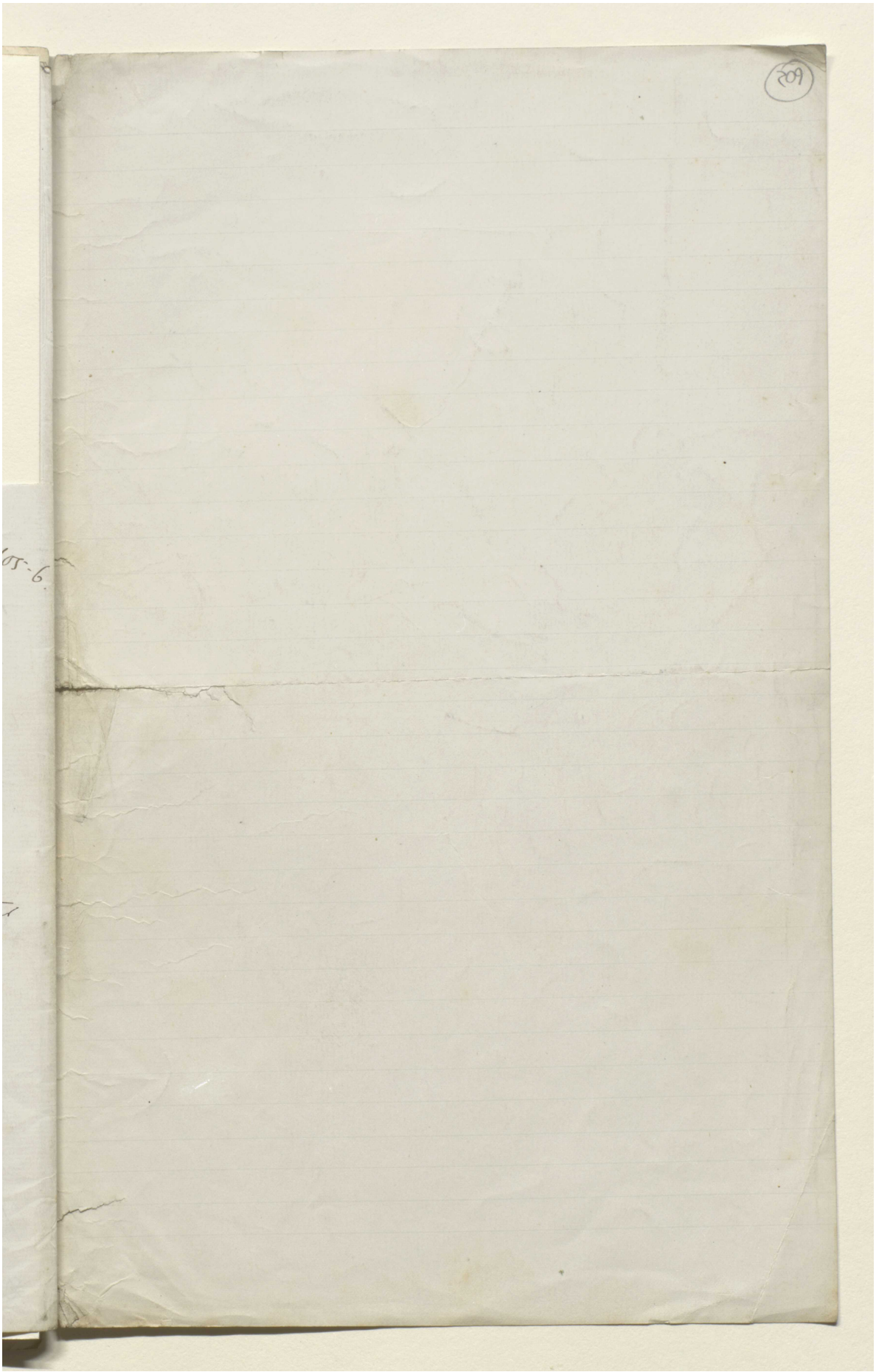

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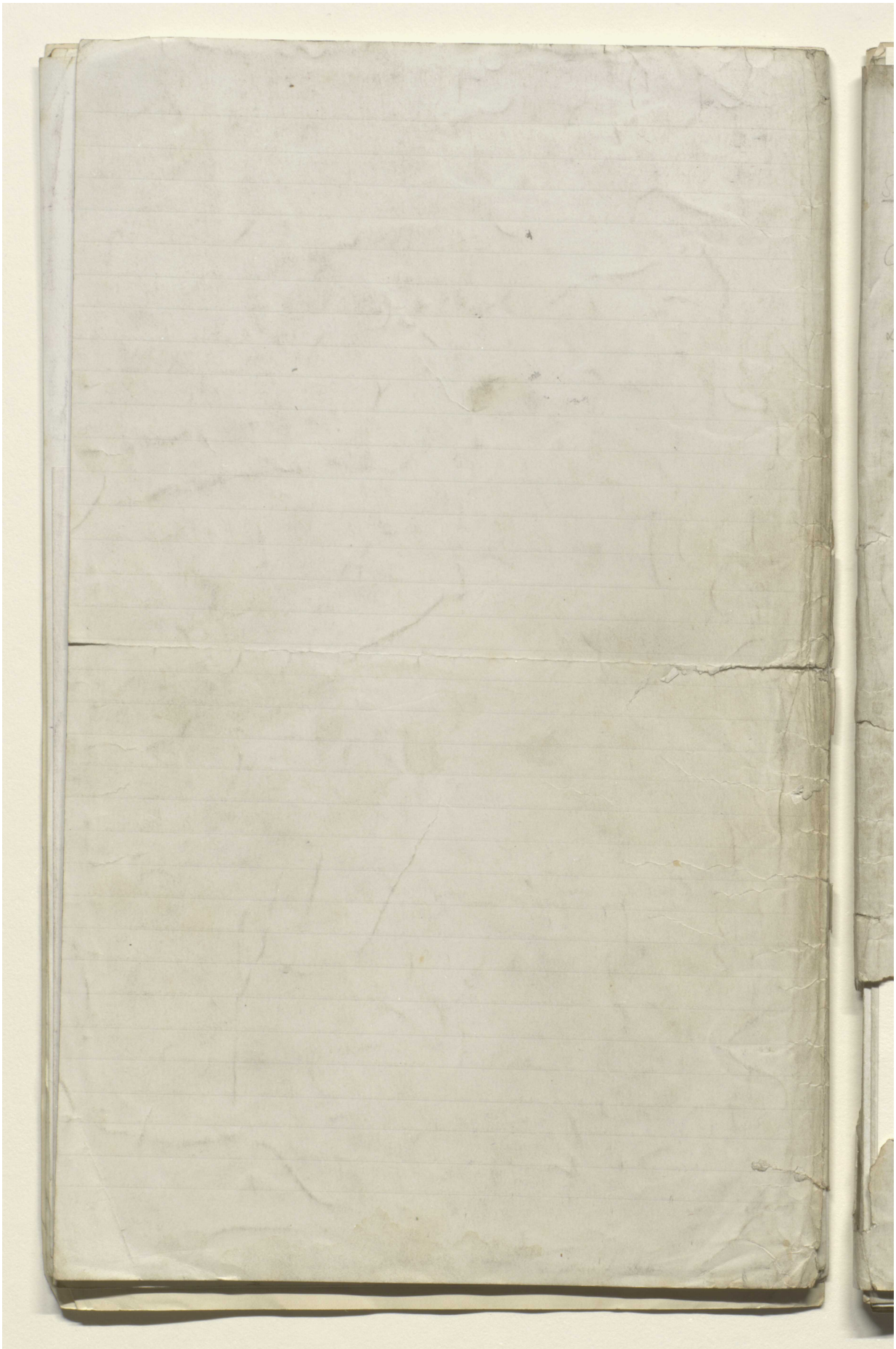

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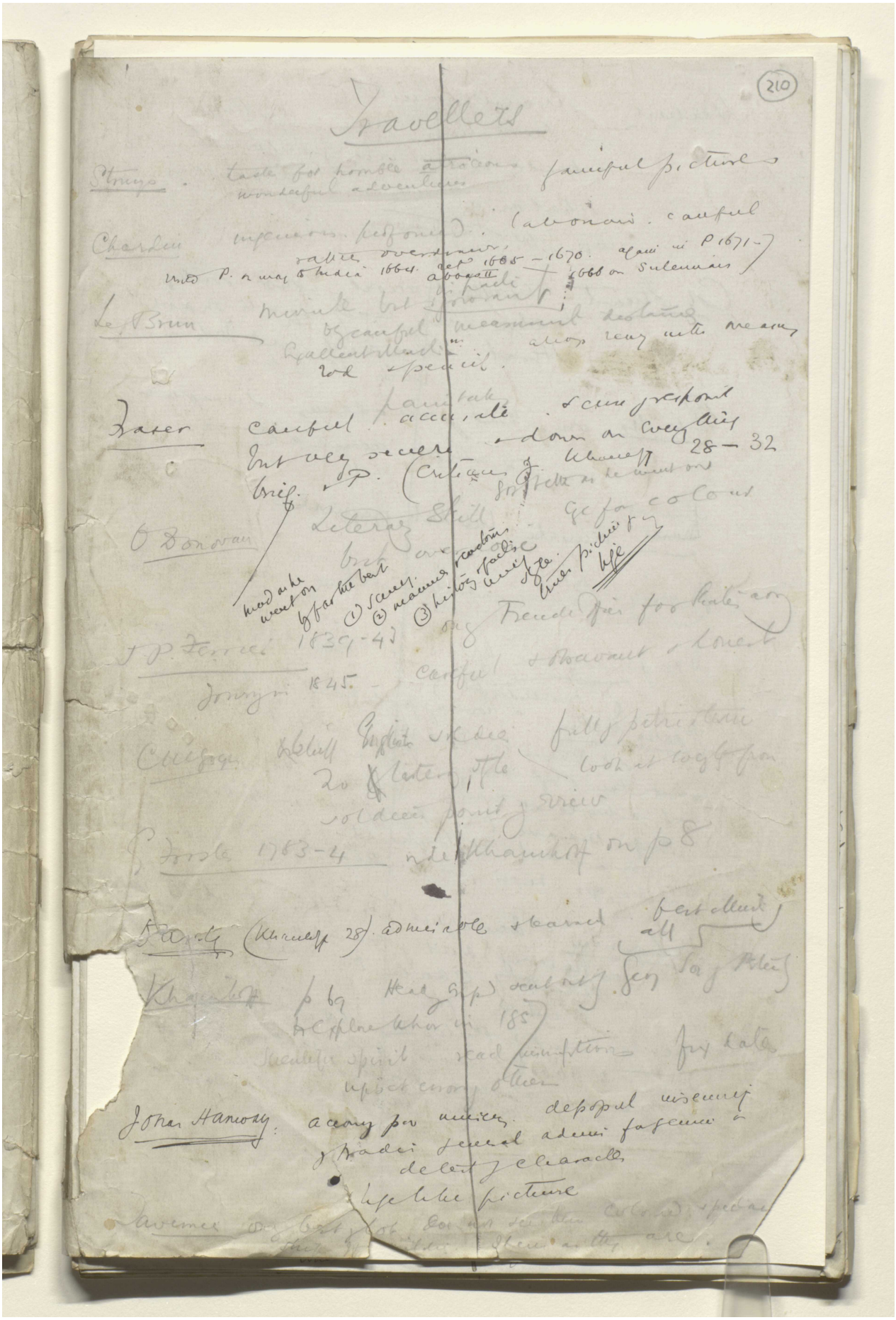

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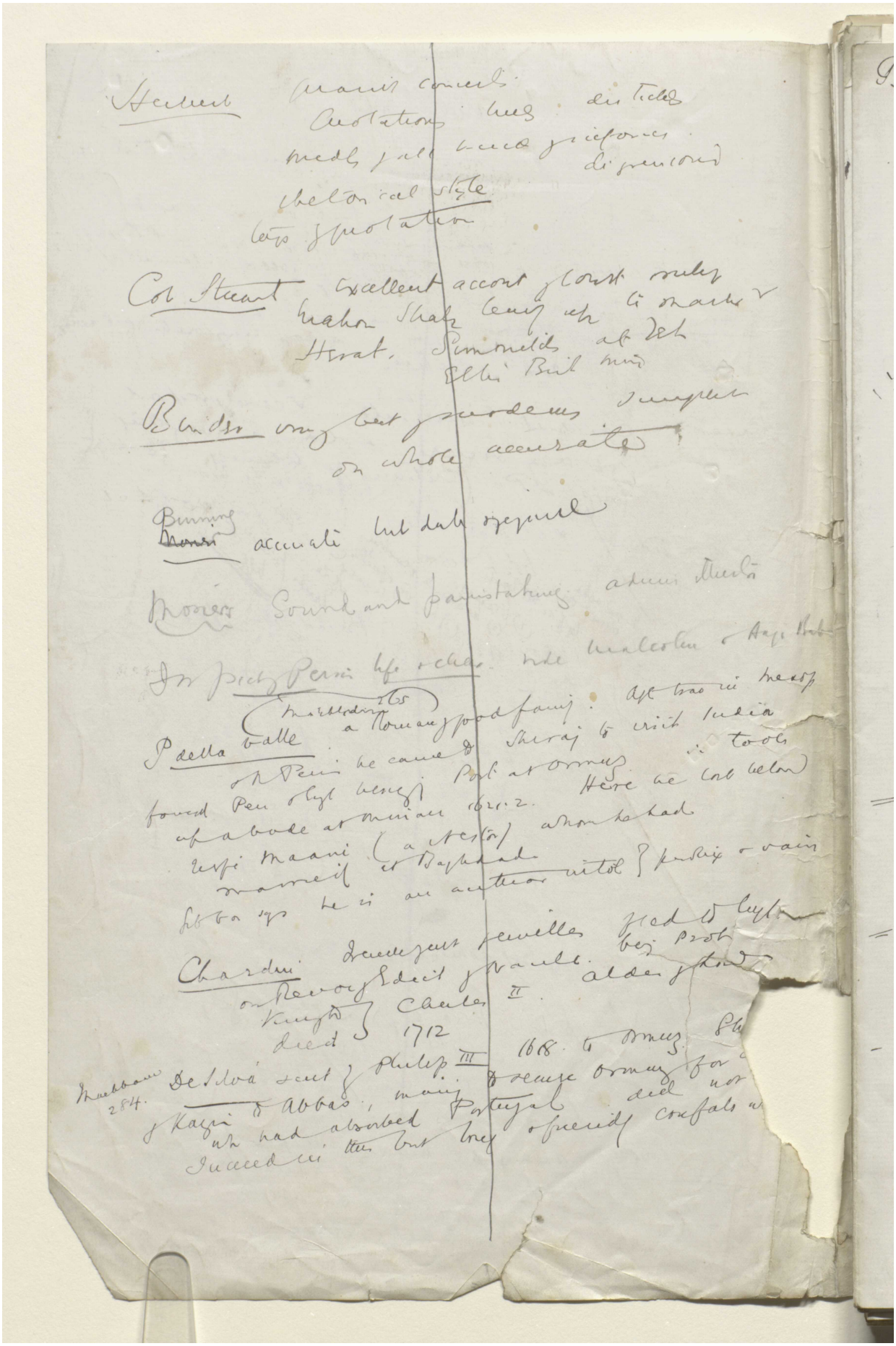

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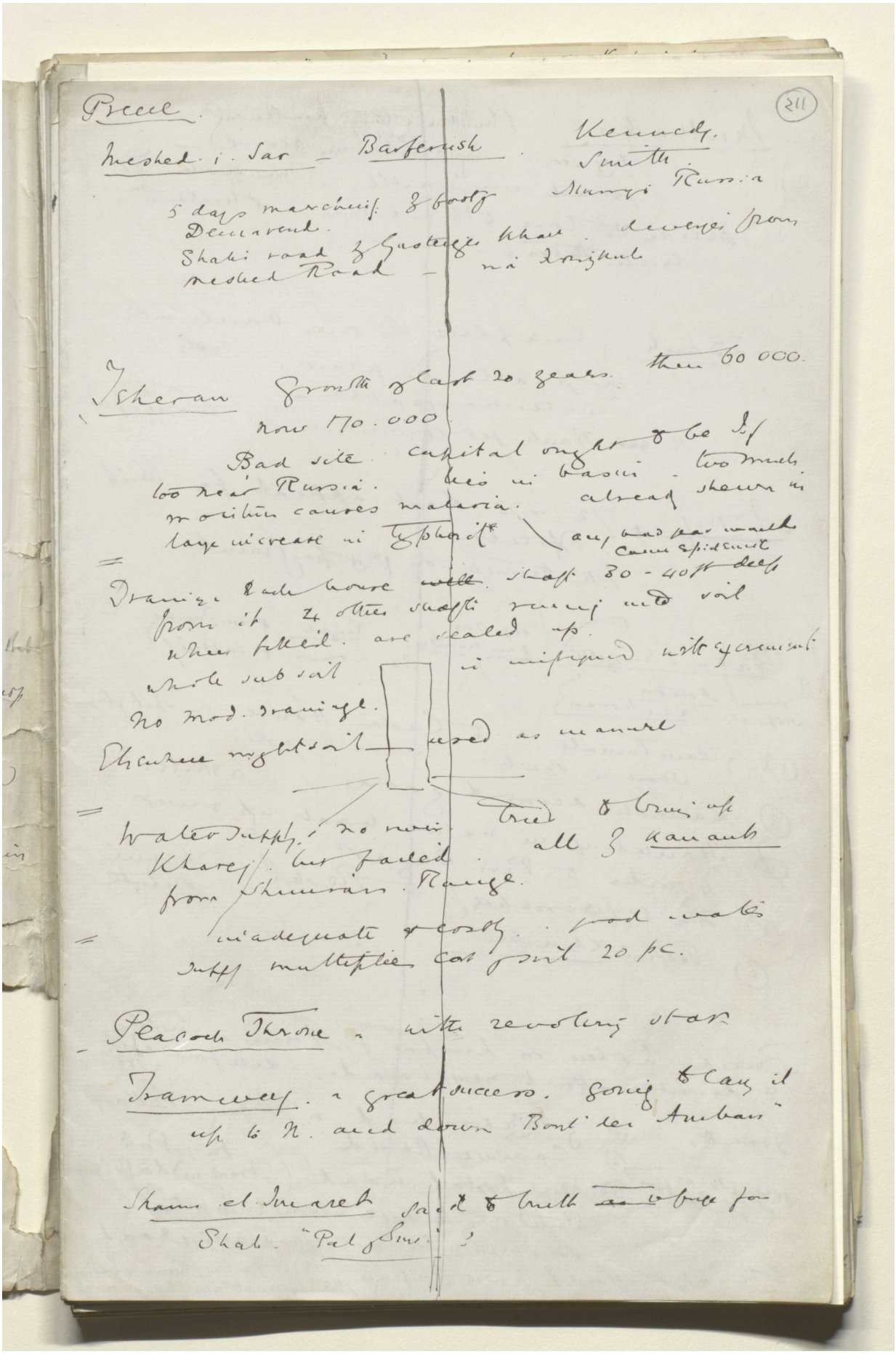
(211)

Preece.

Meshed i Sar — Barfarush. Kennedy. Smith. Murray Russia



5 days marching of footy Demarend. Shahi road of Gasteiger Khan. diverges from Meshed Road — via Zorizkul

Teheran Growth of last 20 years. then 60 000. now 170.000

Bad site. capital ought to be Isf too near Russia. lies in basin. too much moisture causes malaria. already shewn in large increase in typhoid* \ any bad year would cause epidemic

Drainage each house ~~well~~ shaft 30 - 40 ft deep from it 4 other shafts running into soil when filled. are sealed up. whole sub soil is infiltrated with excrement

No mod. drainage.

Elsewhere night soil — used as manure

Water supply. no river. tried to bring up Kharej. but failed. all of Kanauts from Shimran Range.

inadequate & costly. good water supply multiplies cost of soil 20 pc.

Peacock Throne. with revolving star

Tramway. a great success. going to carry it up to N. and down Bout des Ambans

Shams el Imaret said to built ~~as~~ a fuge for Shah. "Pal of Sun"?

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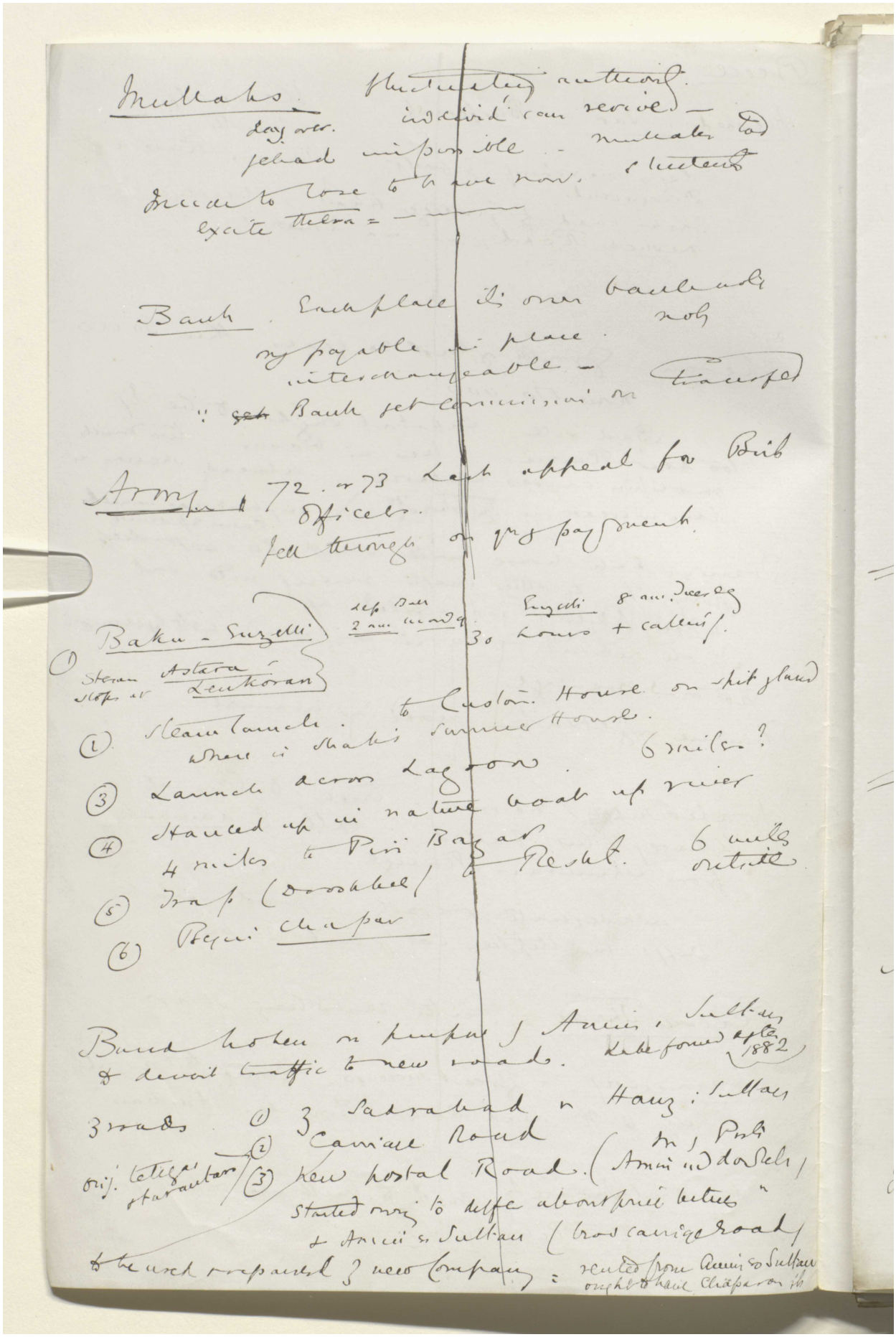

Mullahs. fluctuating authority.
day over. individ can revive —
jehad impossible — mullahs too
much to lose to have now. students
excite them = — —

Bank. Each place its own bank only
only payable in place. not
interchangeable —
∴ ~~get~~ Bank get commission on transfer

Army. 72. or 73 Last appeal for Brit
Officers.
fell through on qty payment.

Baku - Enzelli — dep Baku 2 am monday — Enzelli 8 am. Tuesday
30 hours + calling.

(1) Steam stops at Astara Lenkoran

(2) Steam launch. to Custom House on spit gland
where is Shah's summer House.

(3) Launch across Lagoon. 6 miles?

(4) Hauled up in native boat up river
4 miles to Piri Bazar

(5) Trap (Droshkee) to Resht. 6 miles outside

(6) Begin Chapar

Bund broken on purpose of Amin, Sultan
& divert traffic to new road. Lake formed after 1882

3 roads (1) 3 Sadrabad or Hauz: Sultan
(2) Carriage Road
orig. telegraph & tarantass (3) New postal Road. (Amin and Dowleh, Pirli
started owing to differ about price between
& Amin or Sultan (bros carriage road)
to be used & repaired by new Company = rented from Amin or Sultan
ought to have Chaparon it

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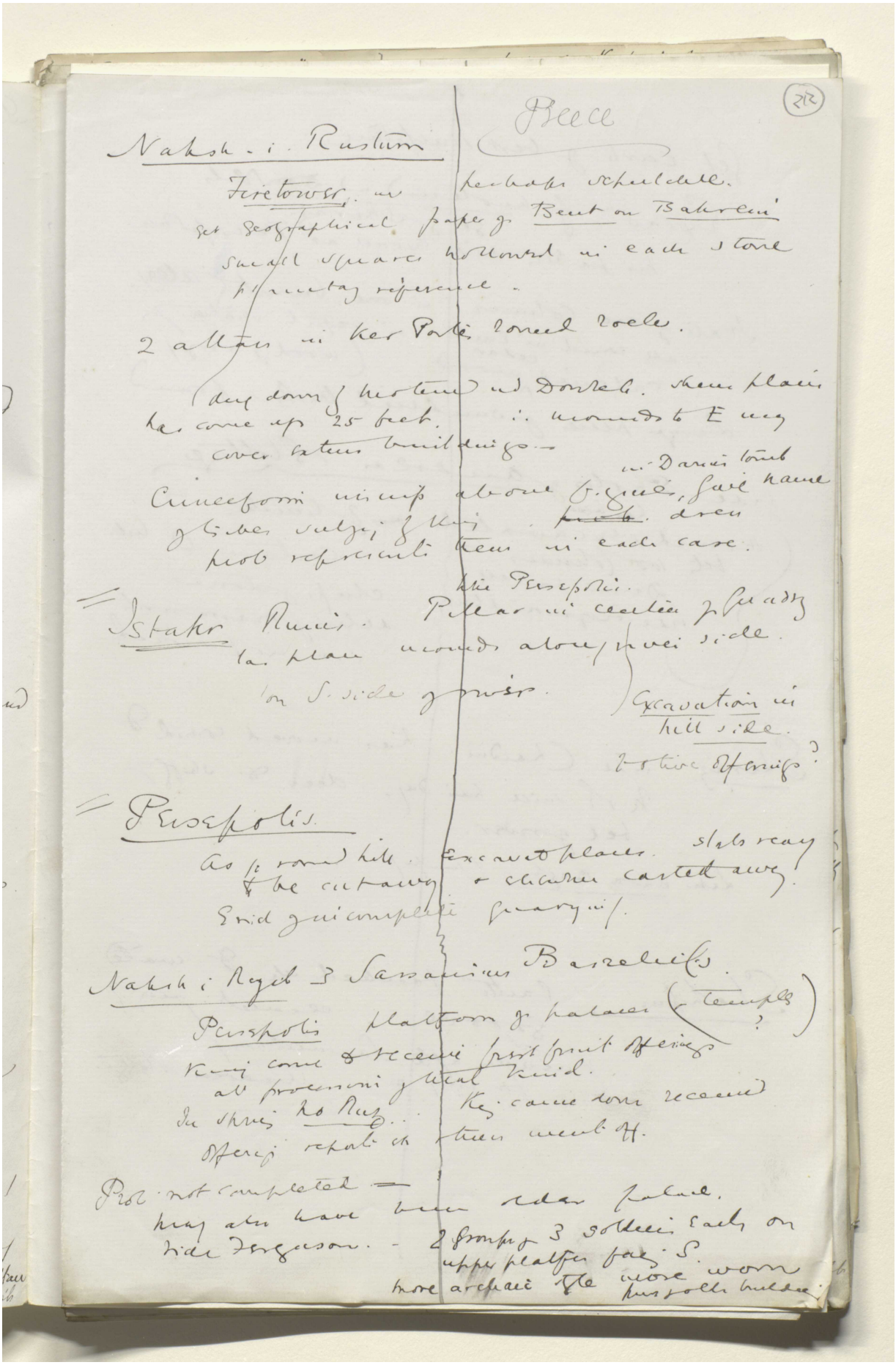
Bruce

Naksh-i-Rustum



Firetower, in perhaps sepulchre.
get geographical paper of Bent on Bahrein
small squares hollowed in each stone
plumbing reference.

2 altars in Ker Porter round rock.

(dug down of Mortimer and Dorsch. Sheen plain
has come up 25 feet. i.e. mounds to E may
cover extent buildings.

Cuneiform inscrip above figures, in Darius tomb
gives name
of tribes subject of king. ~~prob.~~ dress
prob represents them in each case.

Istakr Ruins. like Persepolis. Pillar in centre of quadrangle
las plan mounds along river side.
on S. side of river.

Excavation in hill side.
Votive offerings?

Persepolis.

As of round hill. Excavated places. slabs ready
to be cut away & chunks carted away.
Grid of incomplete quarrying.

Naksh i Rajab 3 Sassanian Bas-reliefs.

Persepolis platform of palaces (temples?)
Kings come to receive first fruit offerings
all processions of that kind.
In spring no Rus. Kings come down received
offerings report etc & then went off.

Prob. not completed —
may also have been older palace.
vide Ferguson. — 2 groups of 3 soldiers each on
upper platform facing S.
more archaic style more worn
pus of old building.

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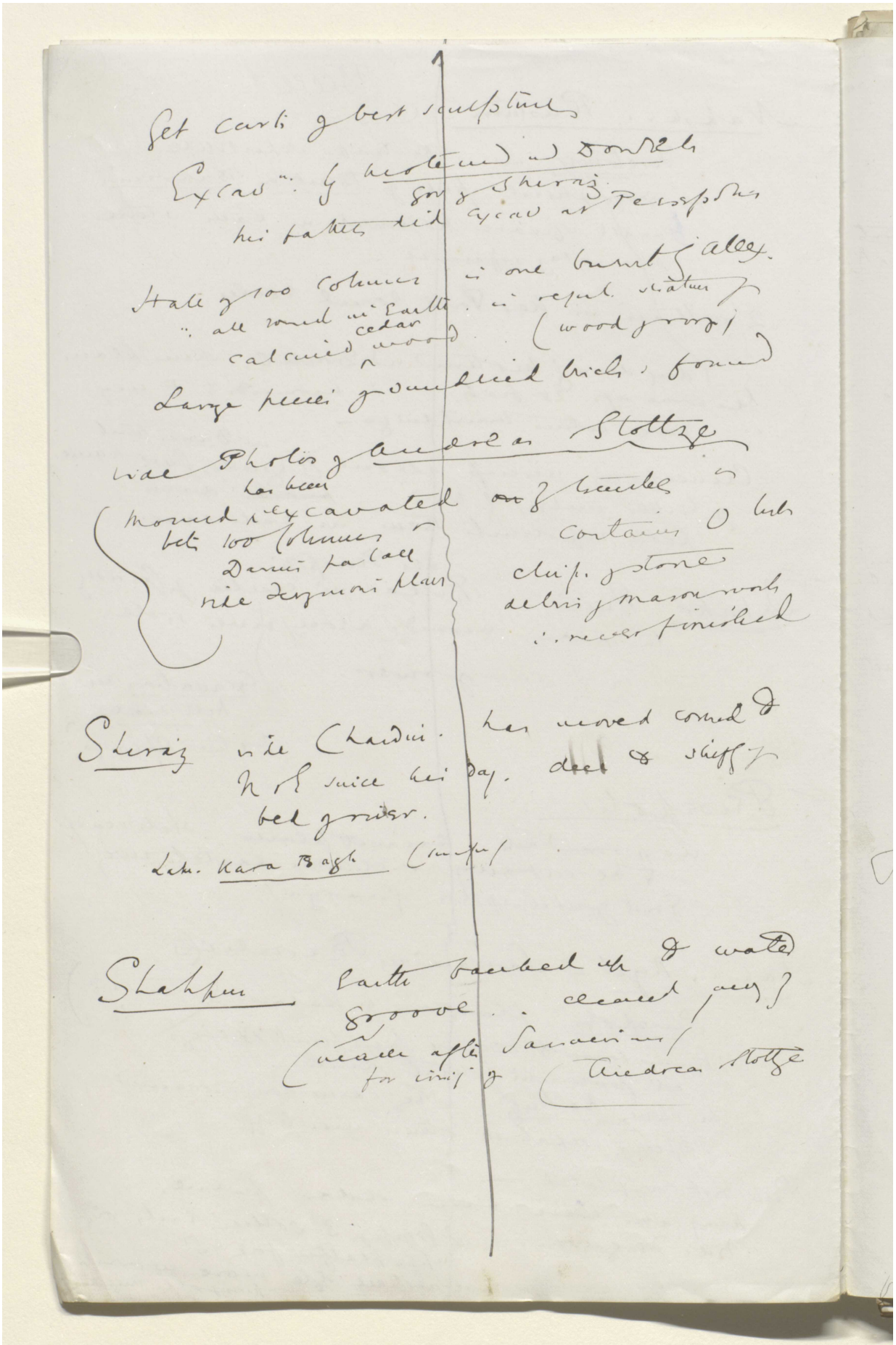

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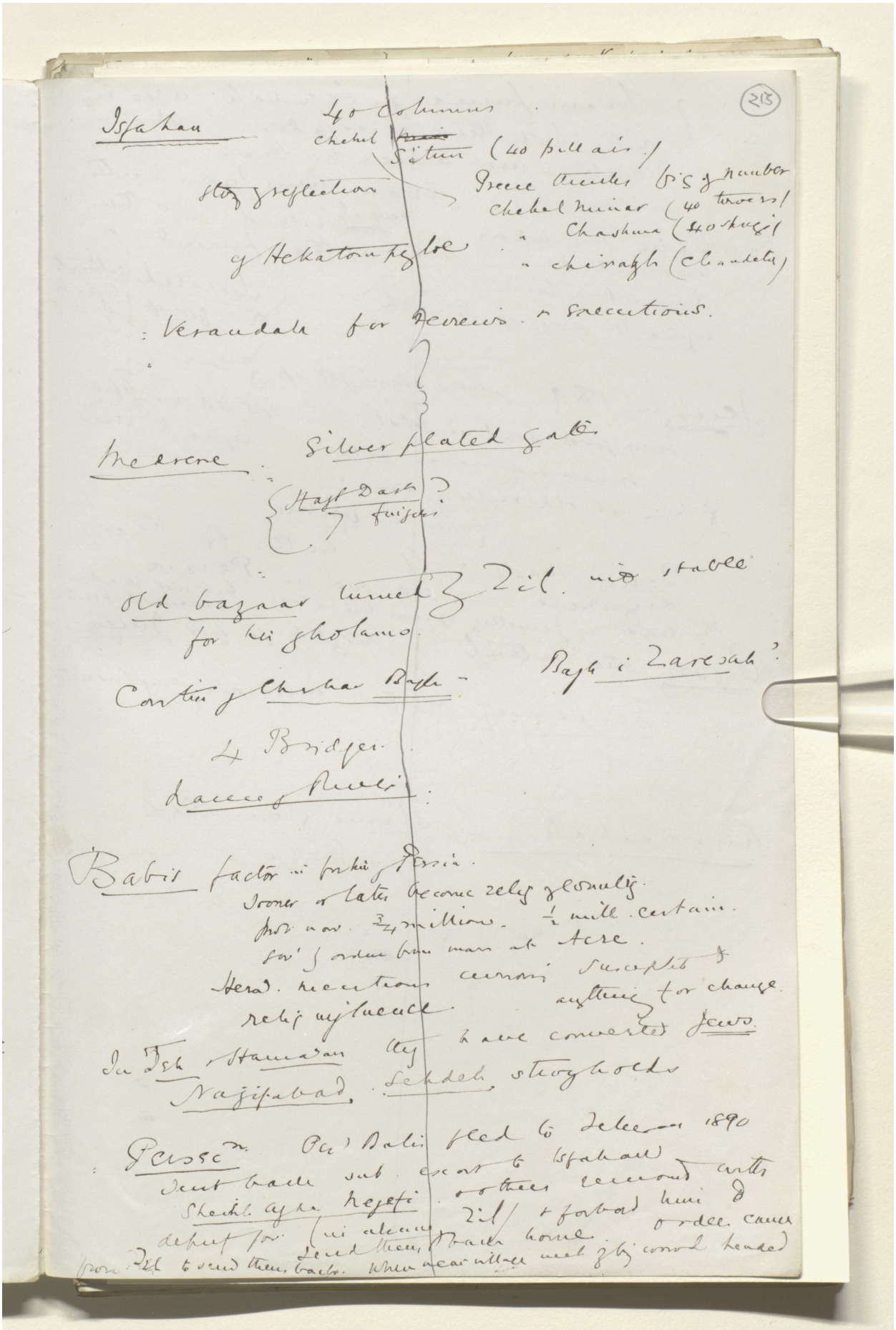

Isfahan — 40 columns
Chehel ~~[illegible]~~ Situn (40 pillars)
Story of reflection — Greece thinks big of number
Chehel Minar (40 towers)
" Chashma (40 springs)
of Hekatompylos — " Chirakh (Chandeliers)

Verandah for Devrees & Executions.

Medrene — Silver plated gates
{Hasht Dash? 7 fingers

Old bazaar turned by Zil into stable for his ghulams.

Contin of Chahar Bagh — Bagh i Zaresah?

4 Bridges.
Lance of Rivers.

Babis factor in forking of Persia.
Sooner or later become relig of country.
Prot now. ¾ million. ½ mill. certain.
Sov. of order from man at Acre.
Herat. Mentions currency susceptible & relig influence. anything for change.
In Teh & Hamadan they have converted Jews.
Najifabad, Sehdeh, strongholds

Persecn. Pers. Babis fled to Teheran 1890
Sent back sub. escort to Isfahan
Sheikh Agha Nejefi & others removed with deputy for (in absence of Zil) & forbad him to send them back home. Order came from Teh to send them back. When near village met by big crowd headed

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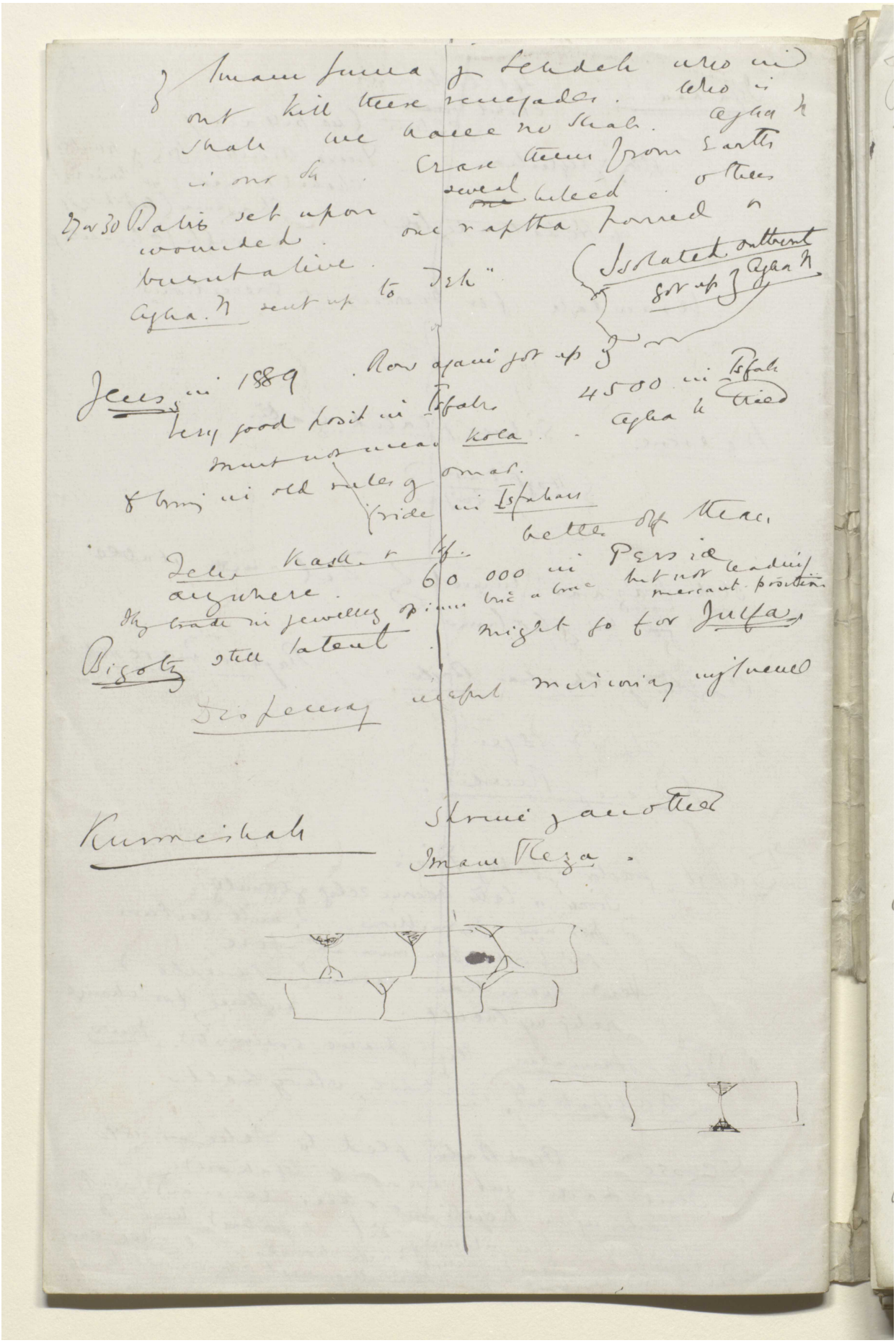

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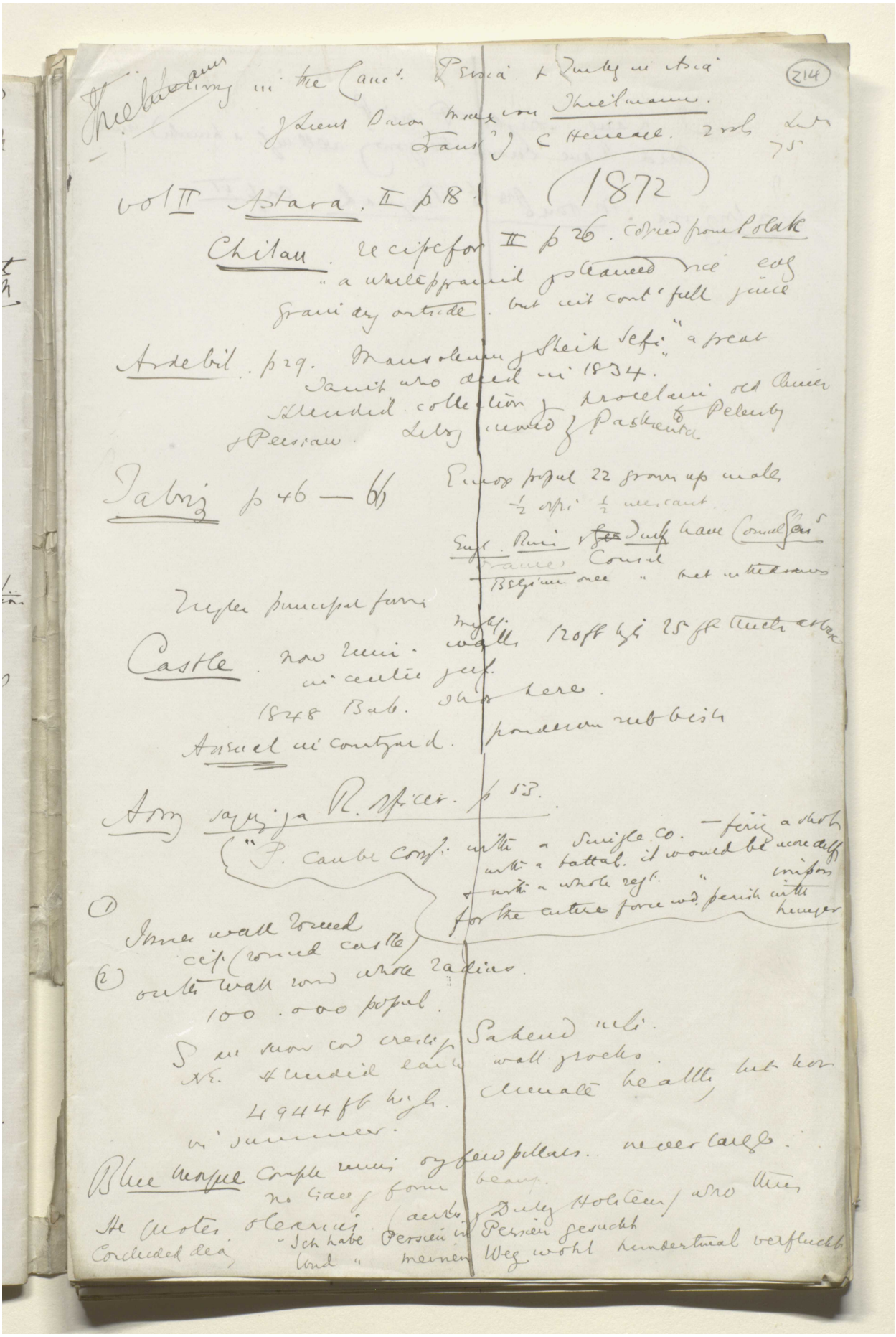

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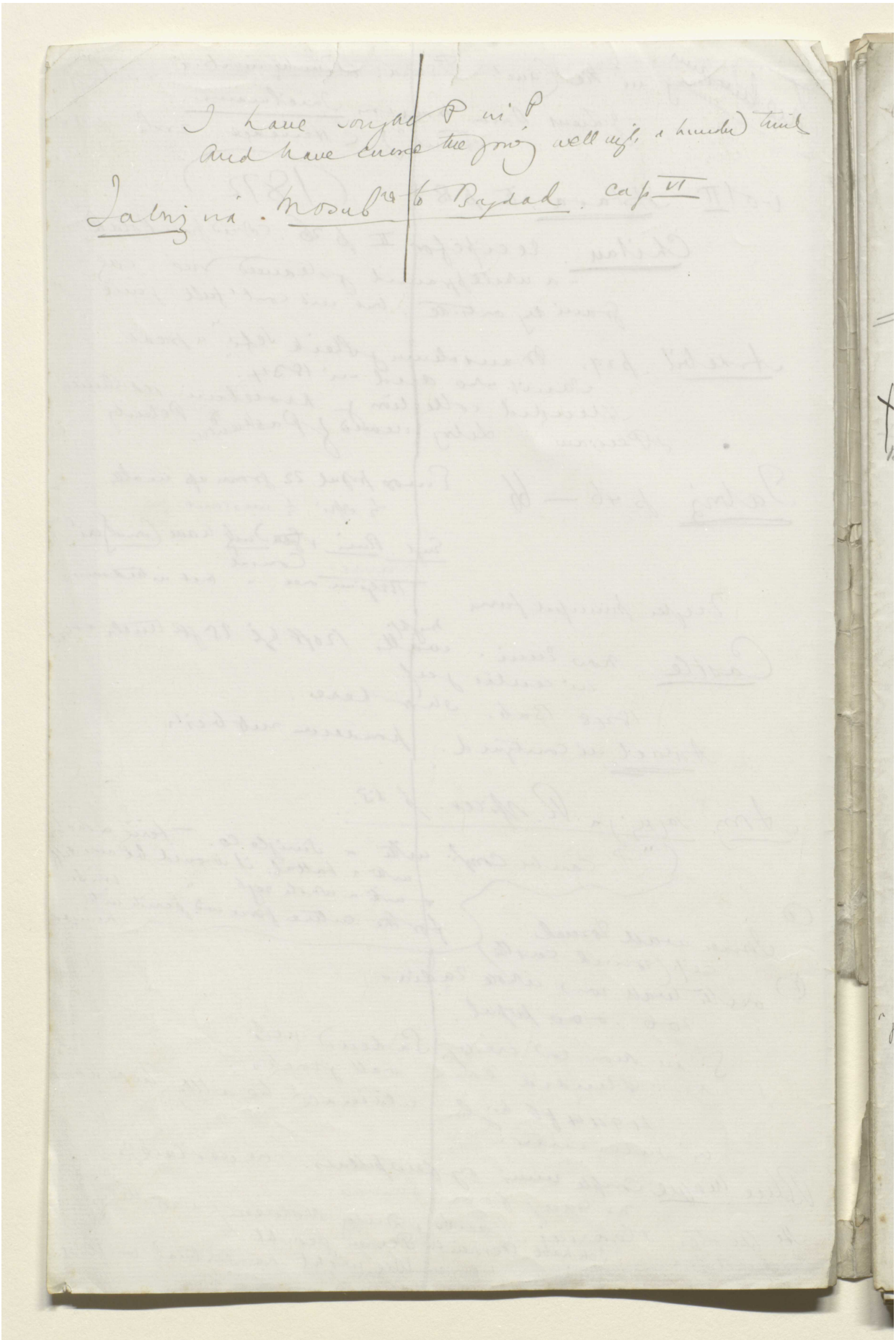

I have sought P in P
And have crossed the going well nigh a hundred times

Tabriz via Mosul to Bagdad. cap VI

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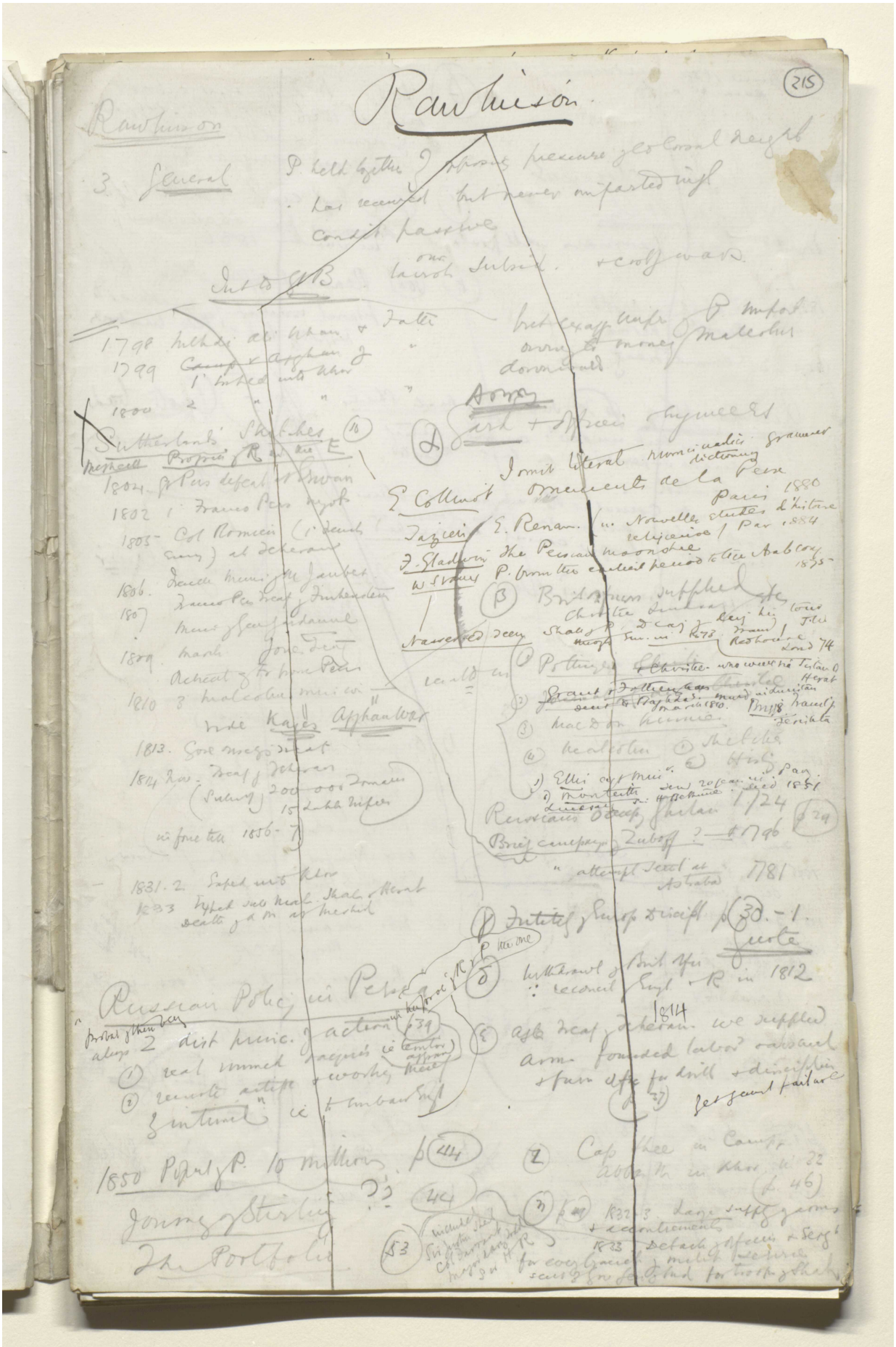

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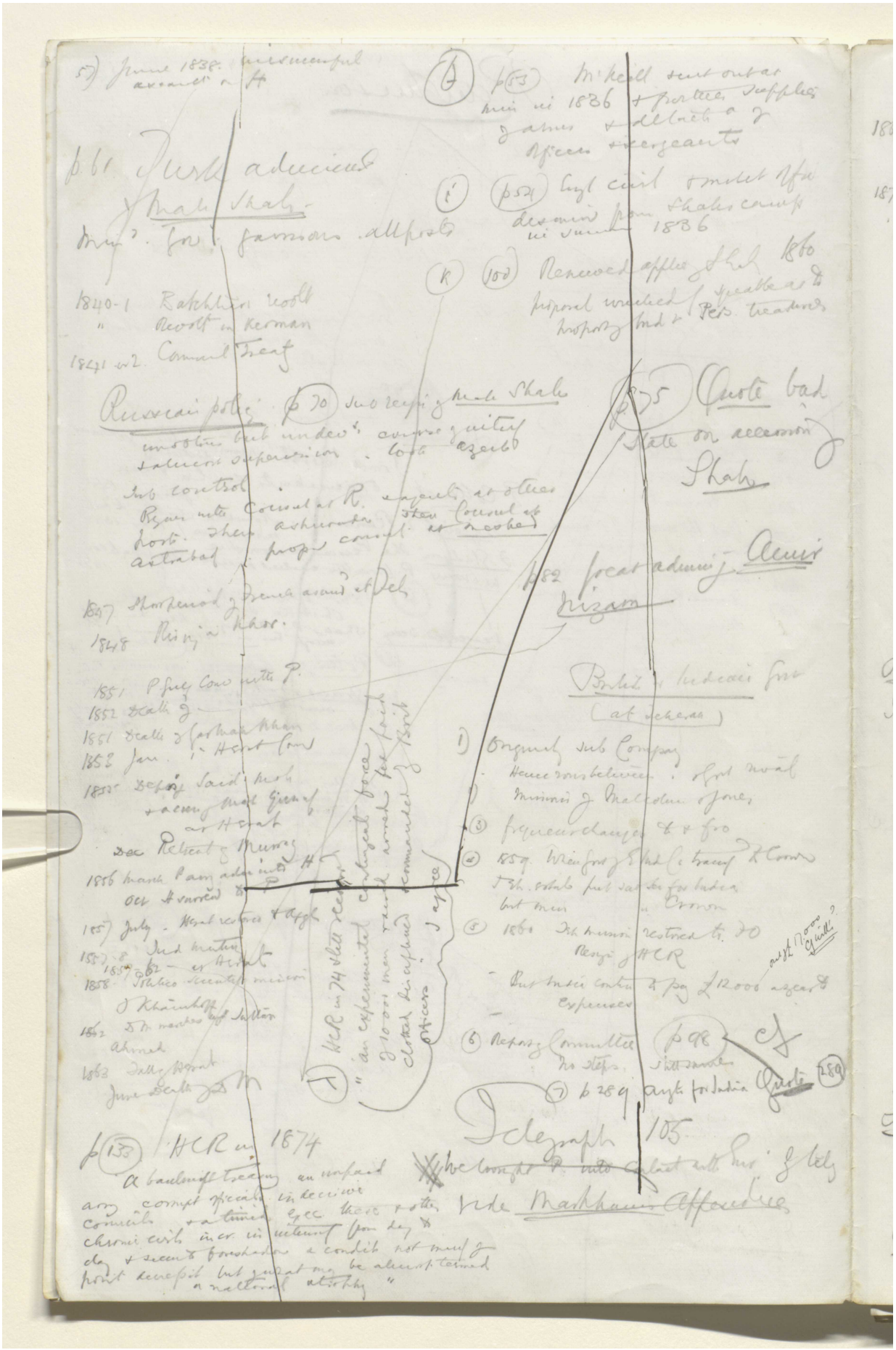

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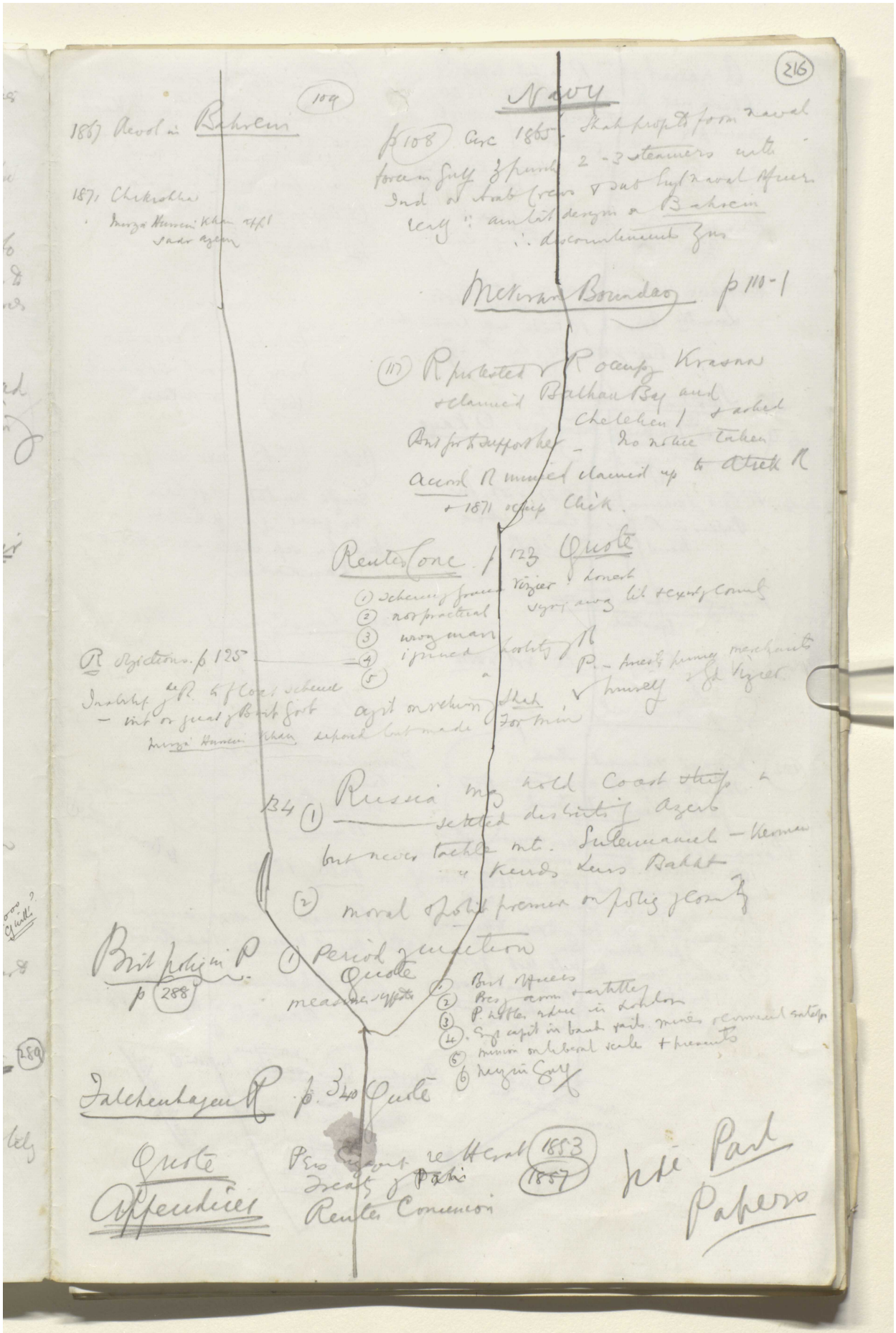

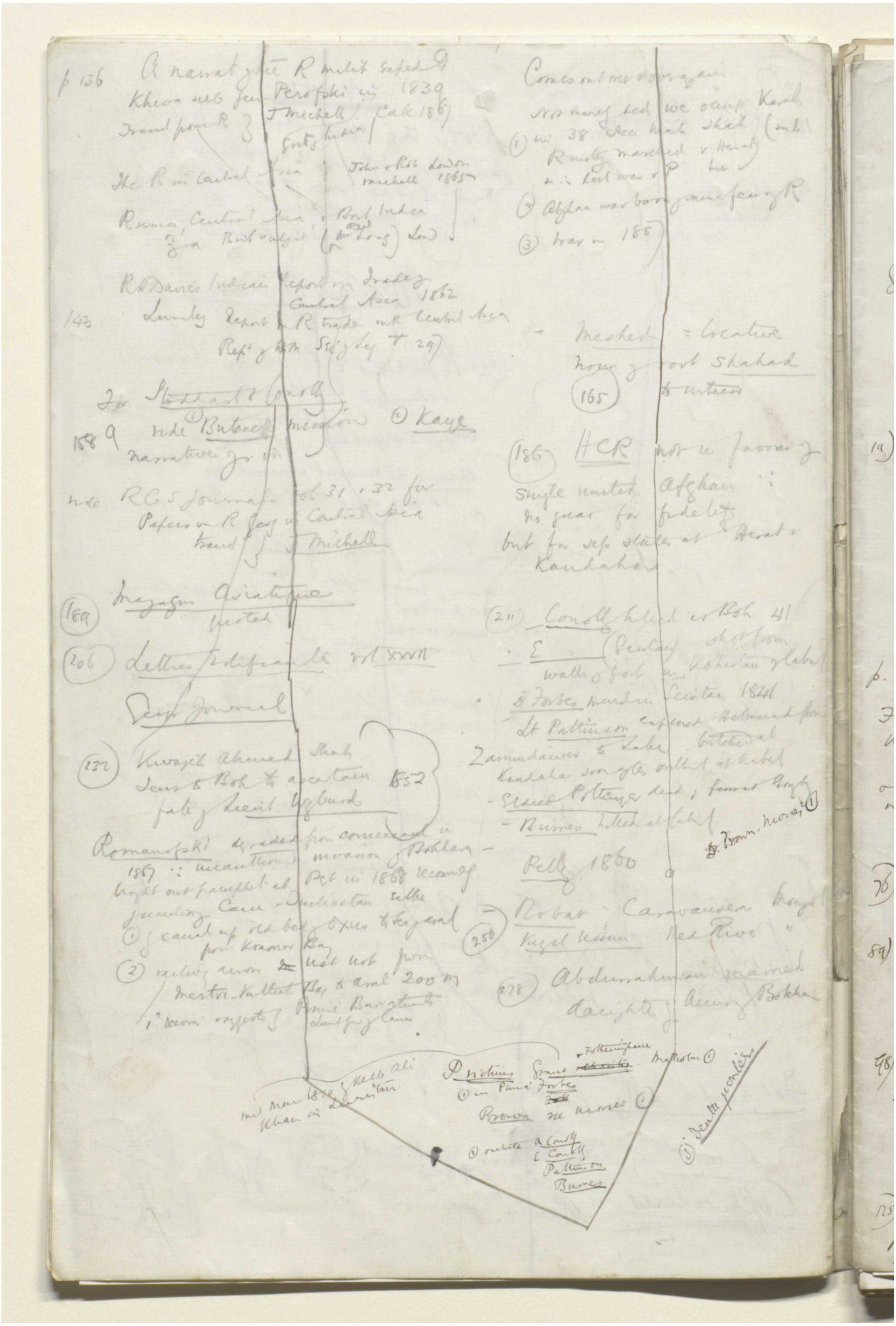

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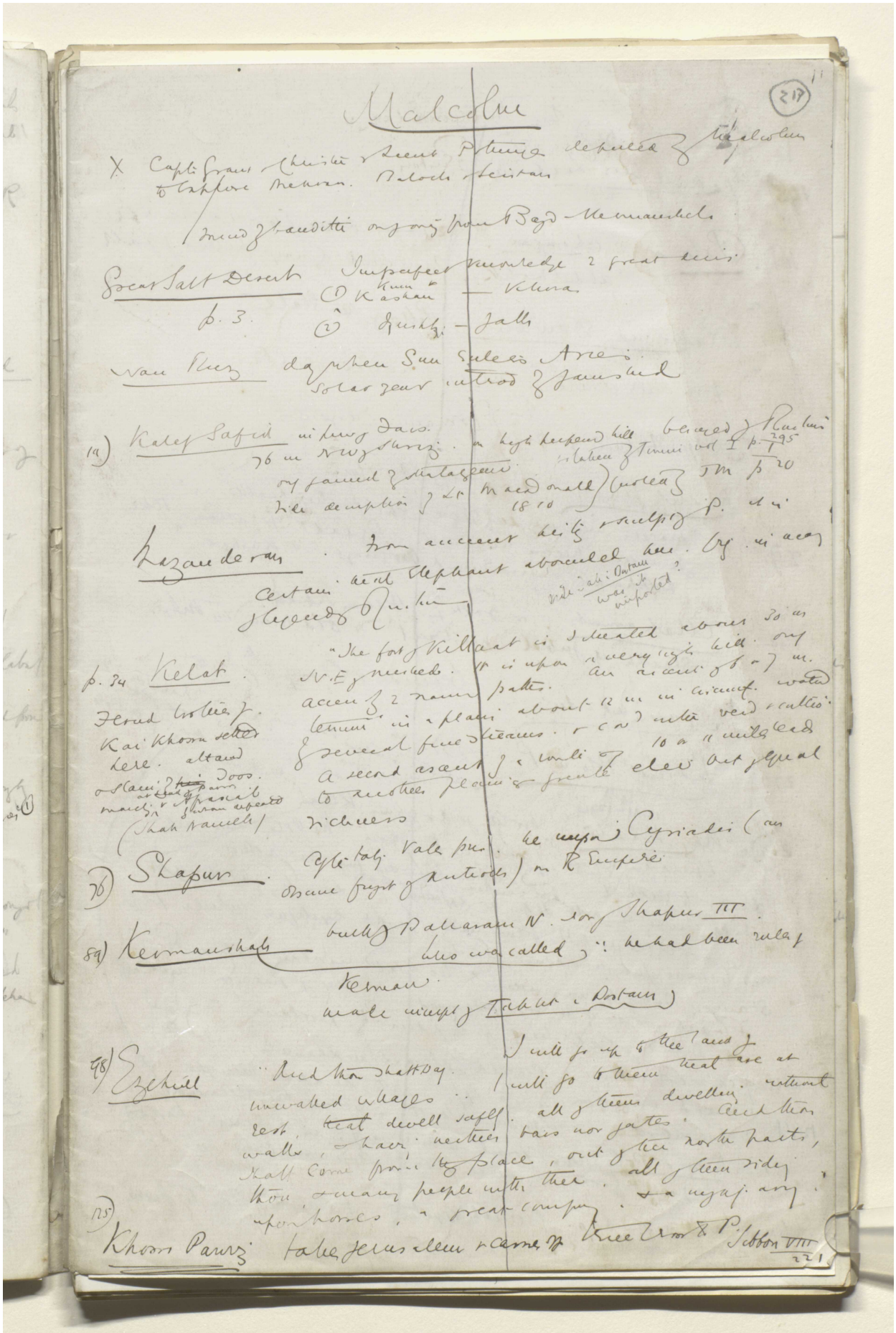

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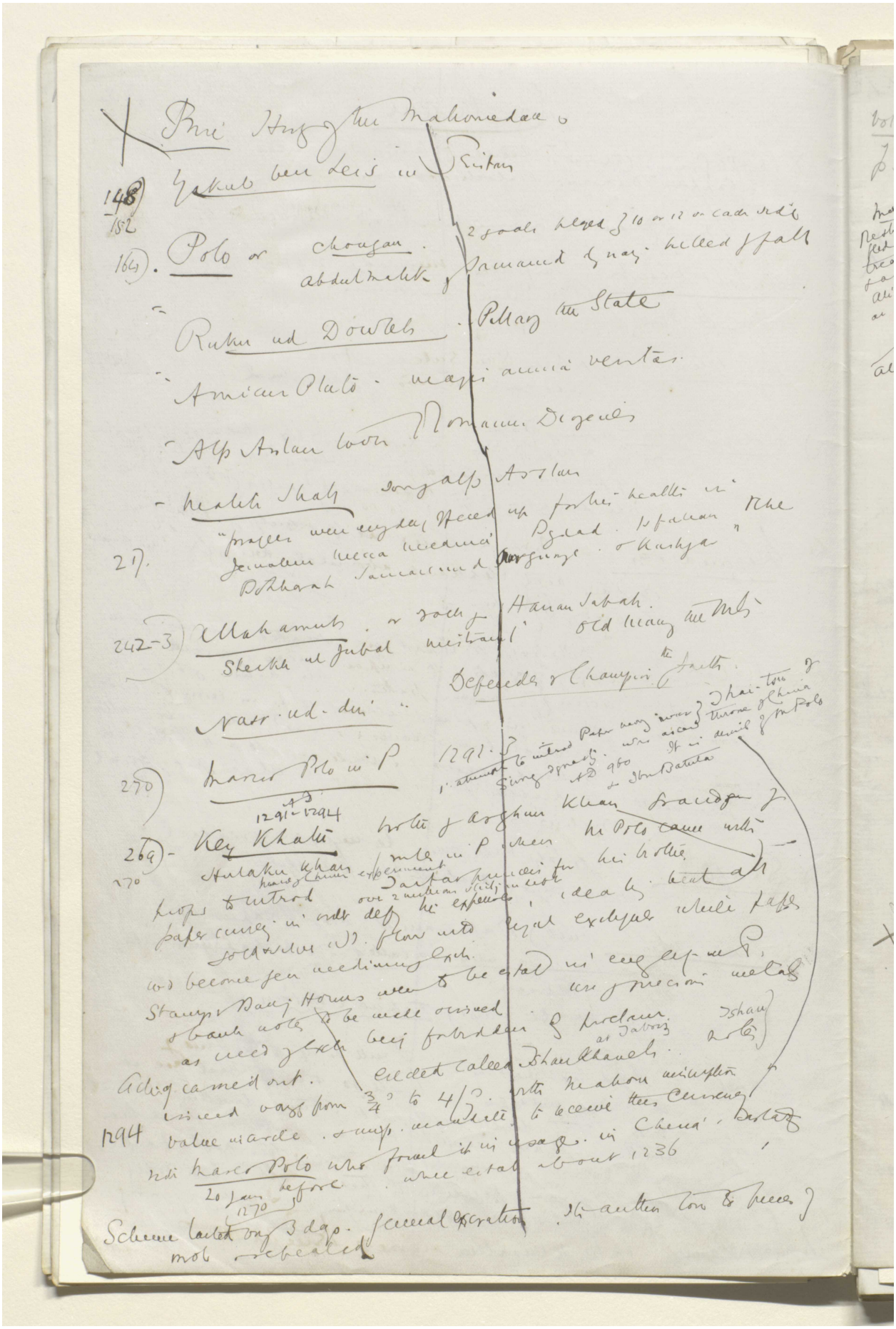

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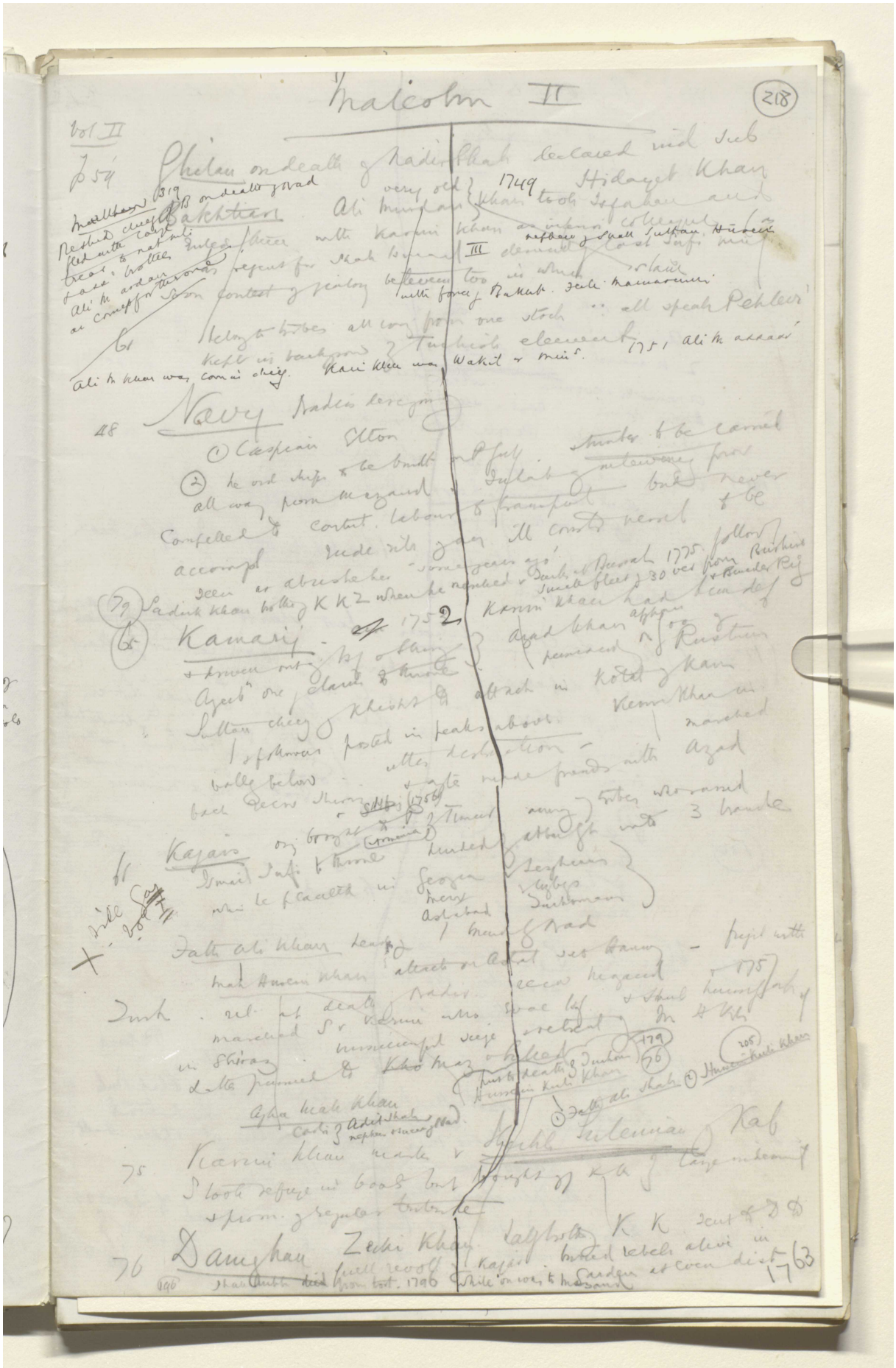

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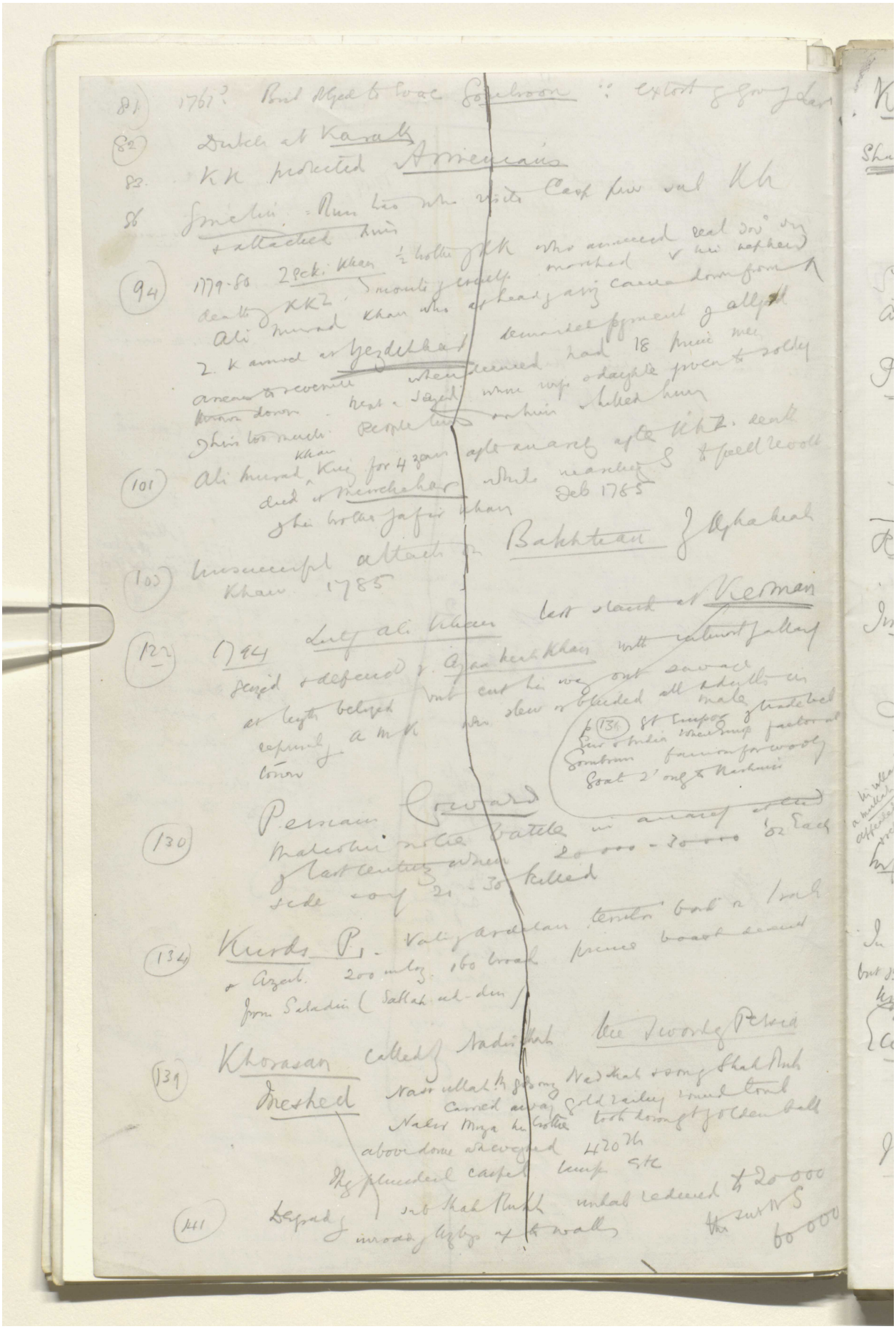

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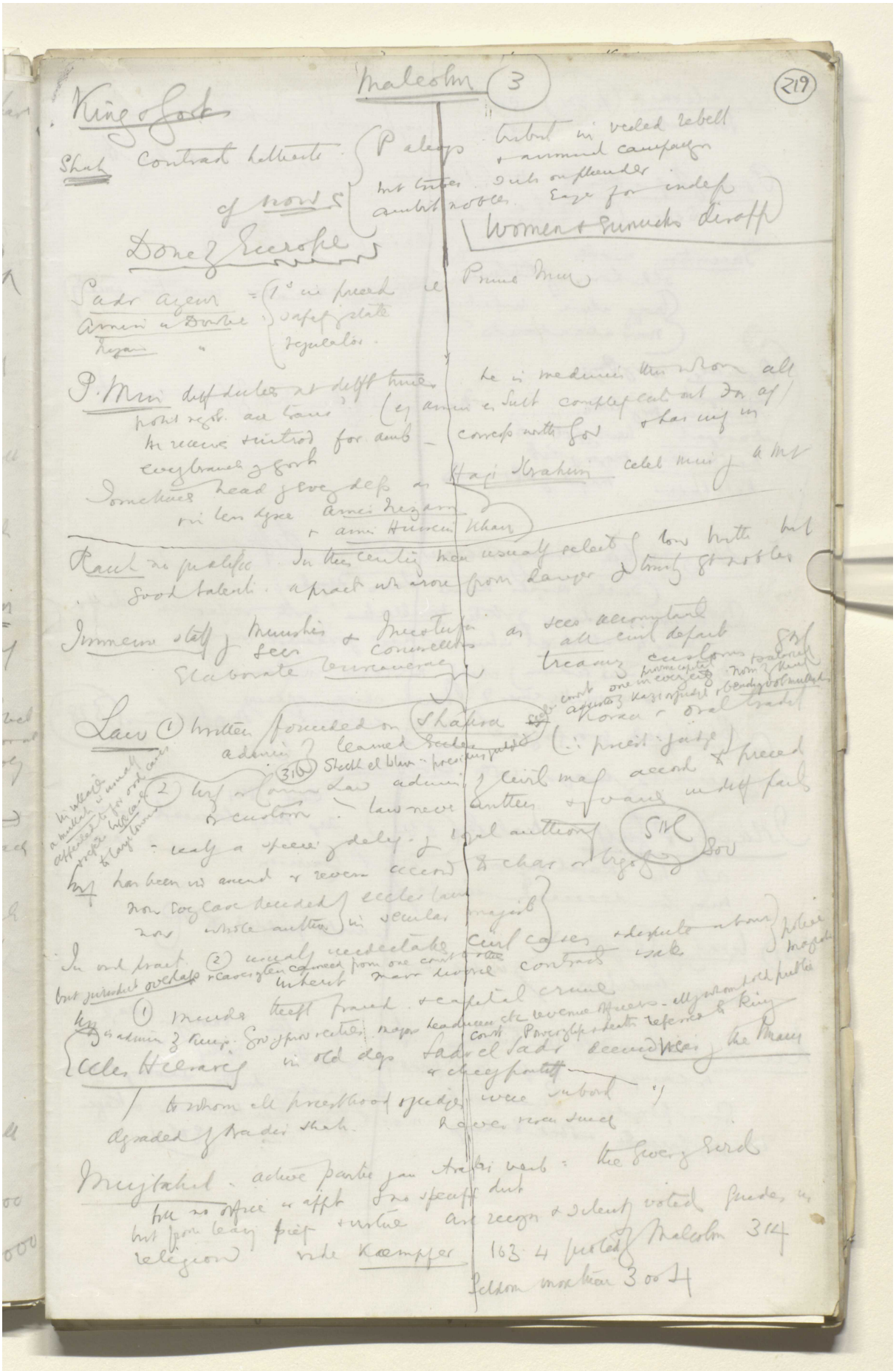

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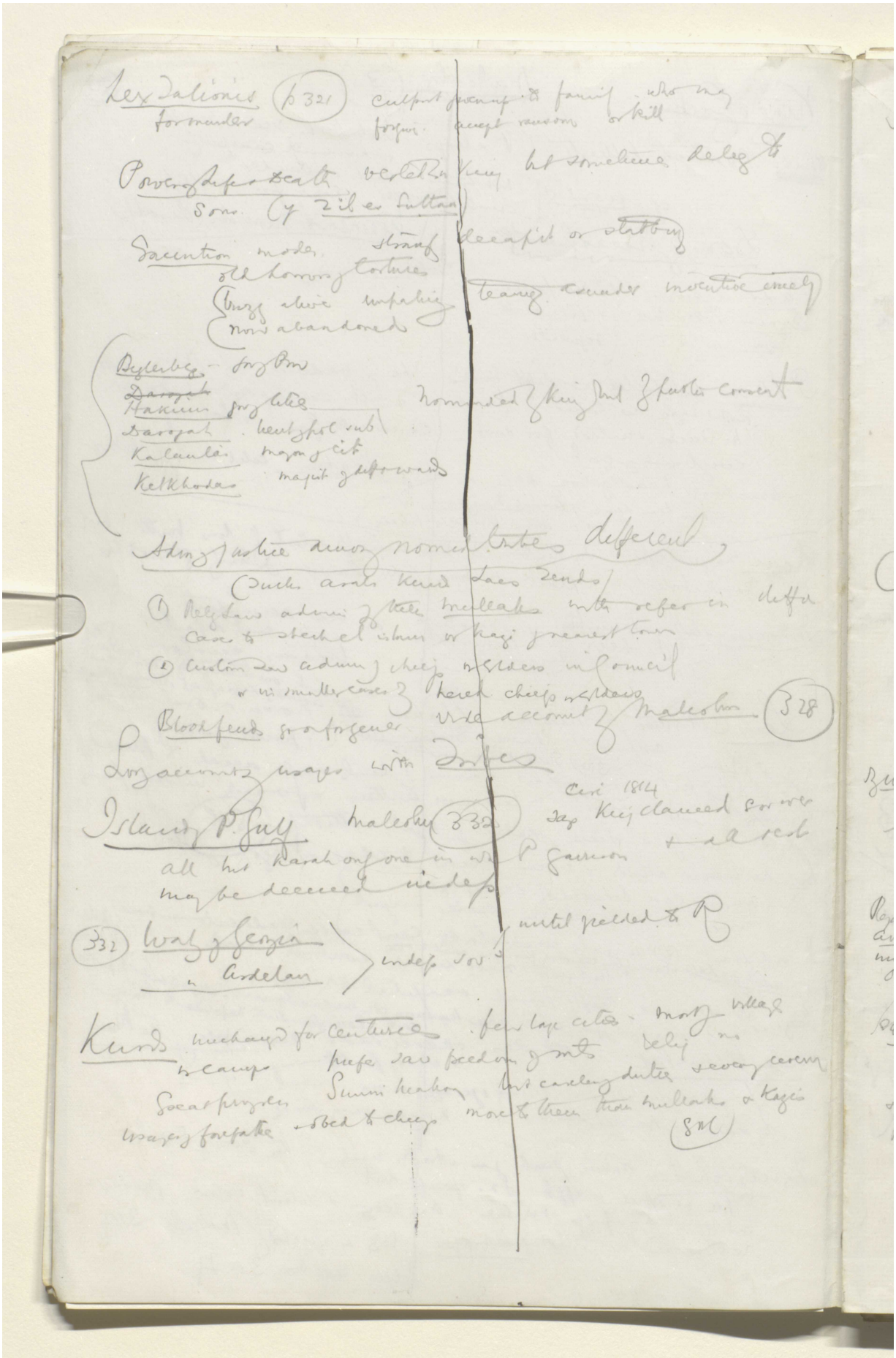

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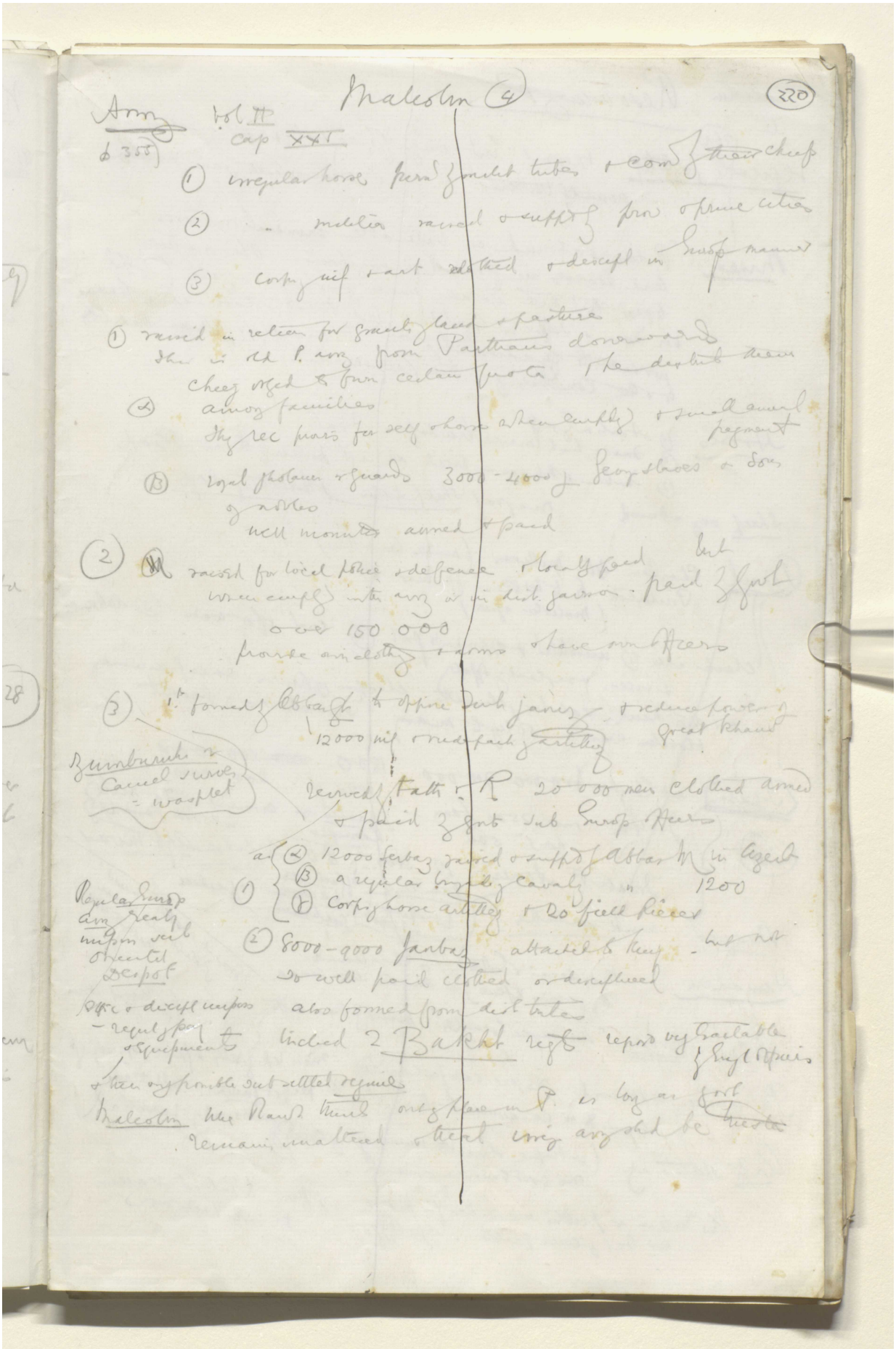

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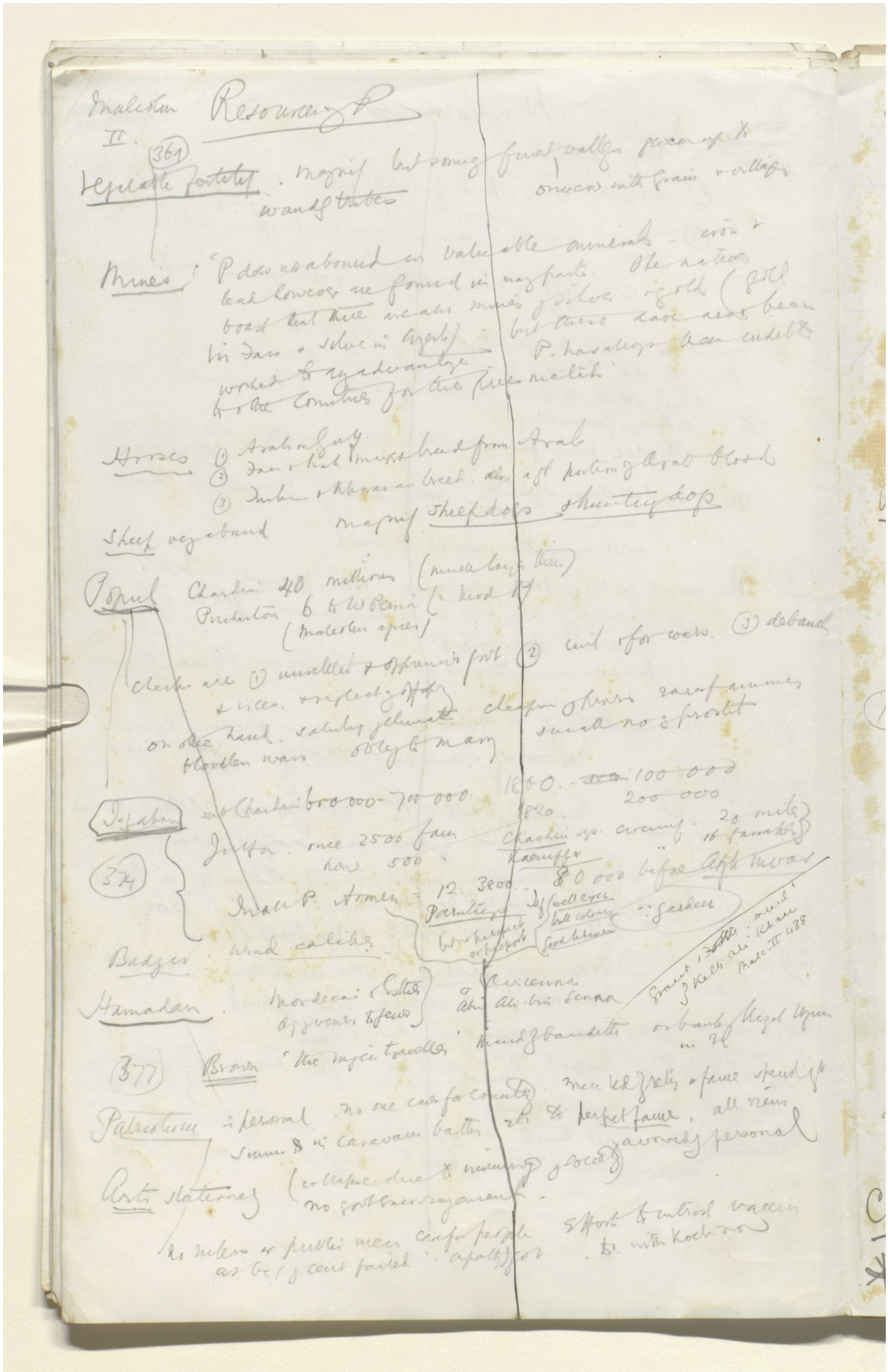

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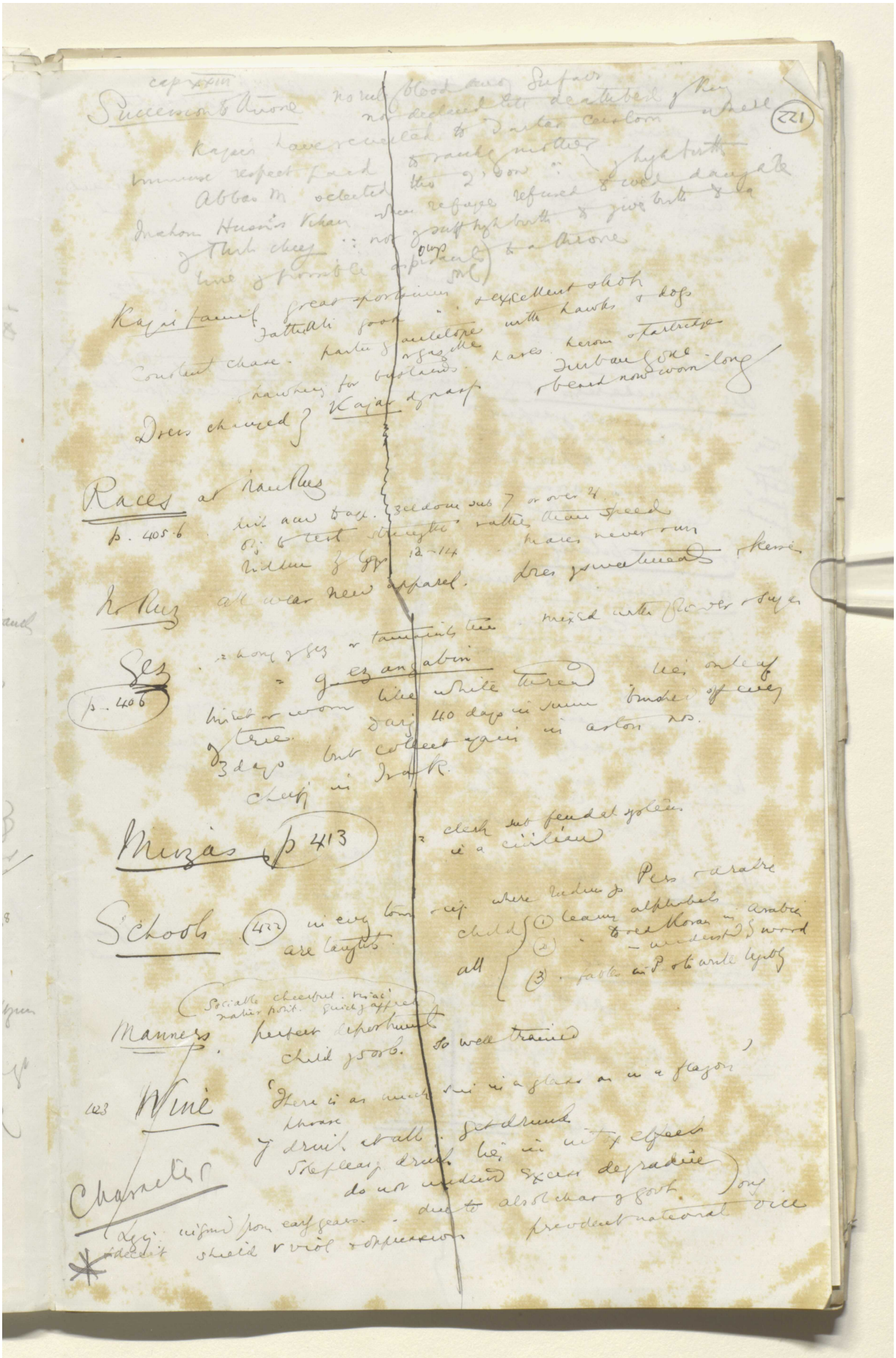

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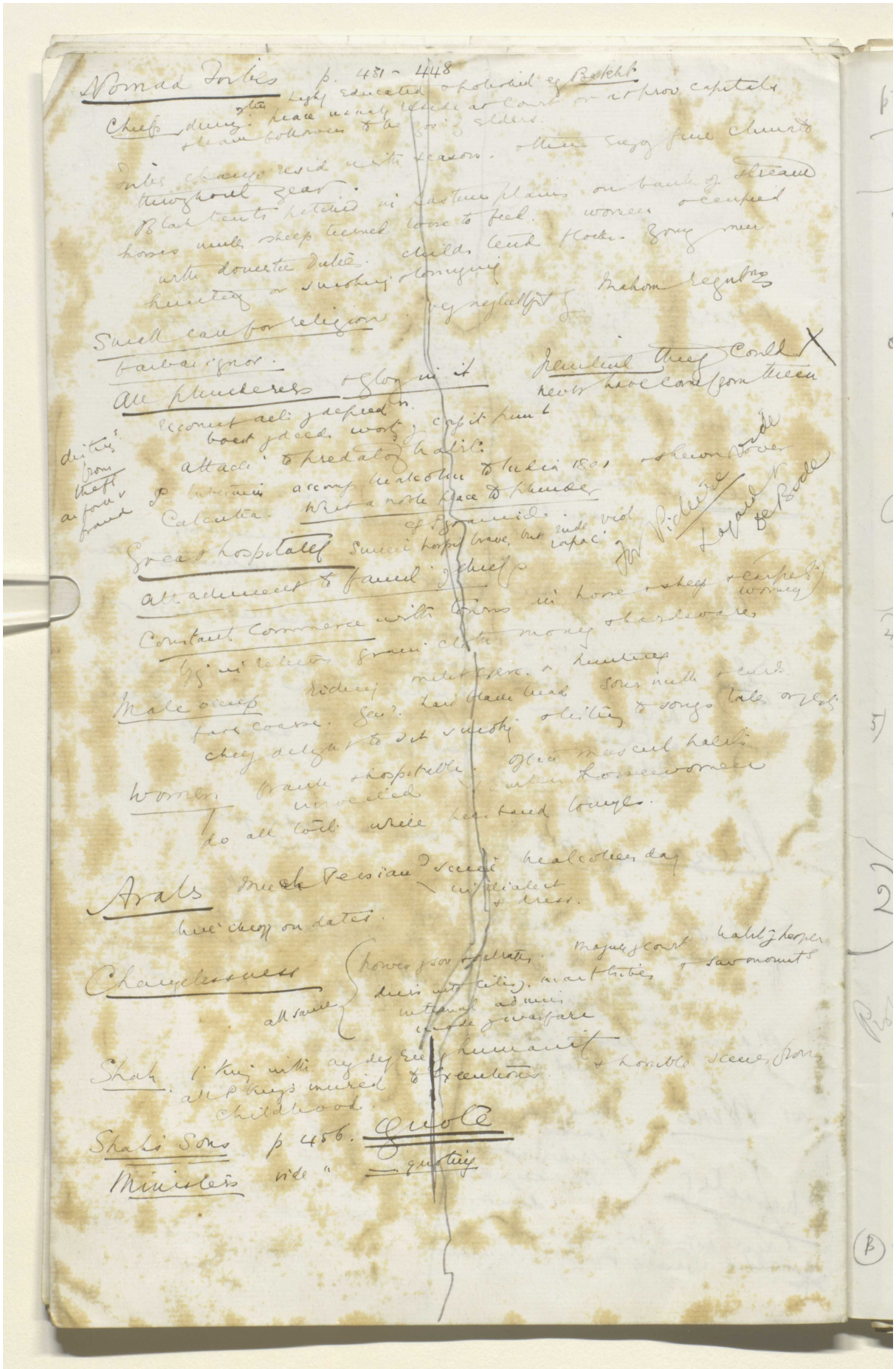

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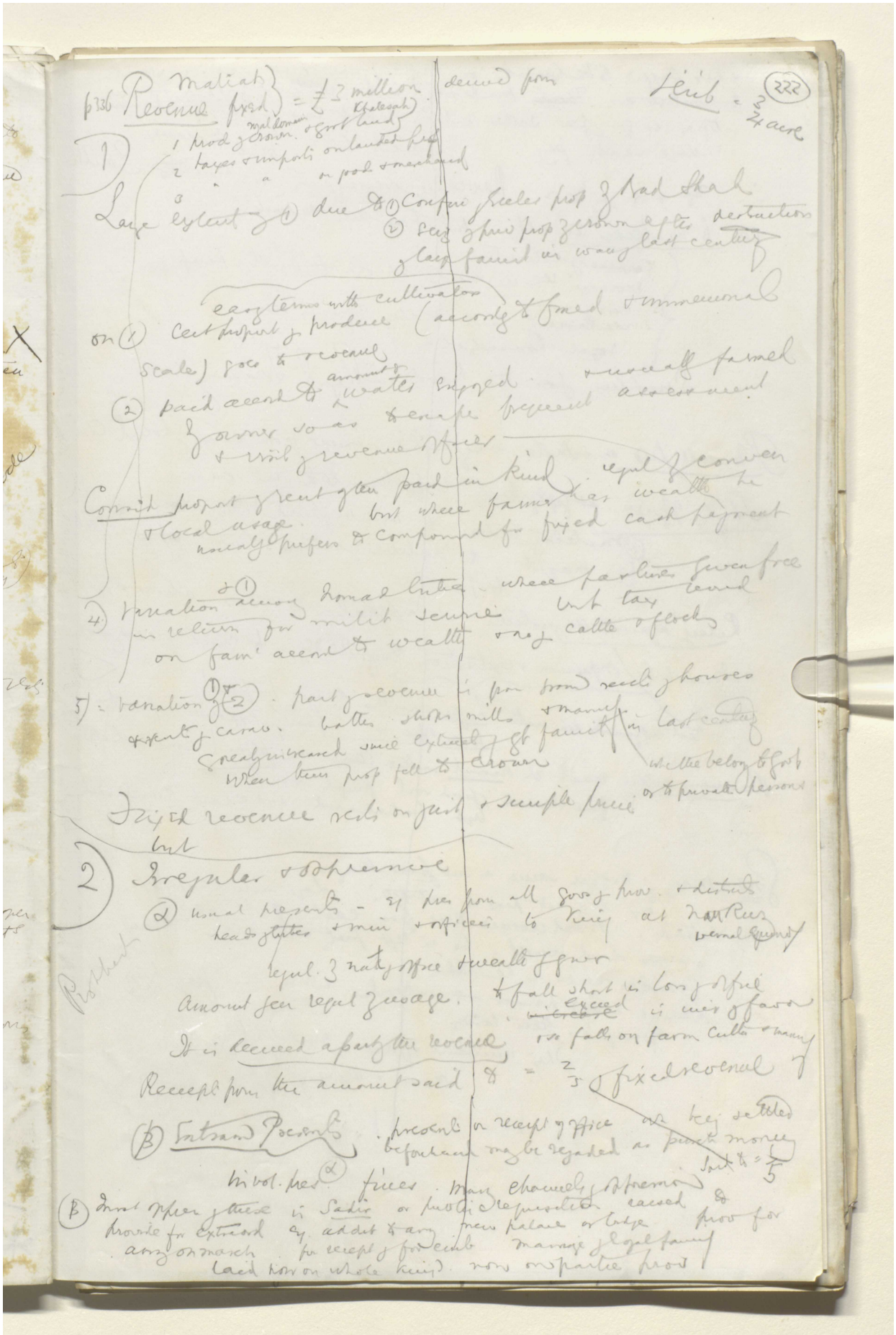

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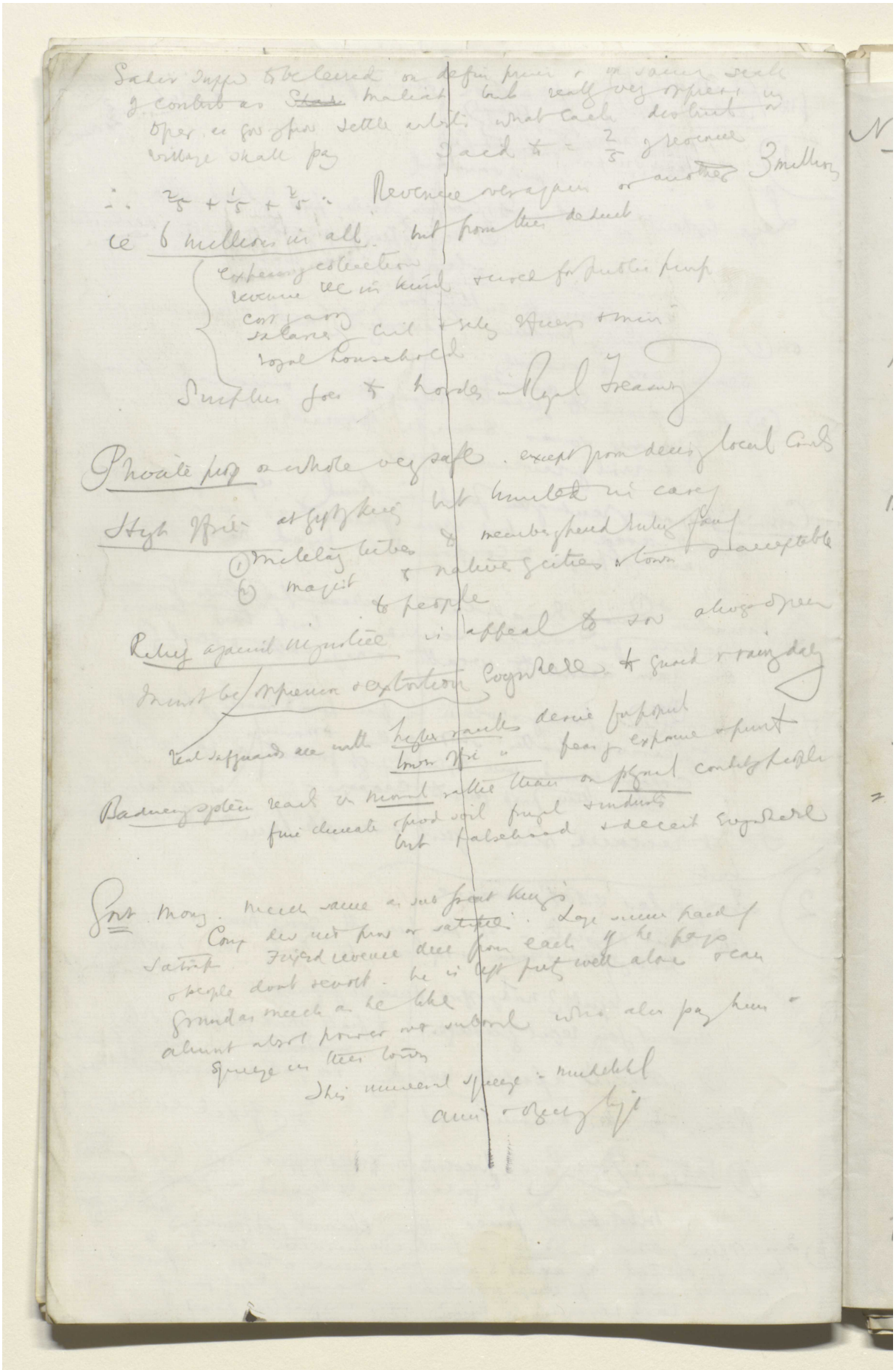

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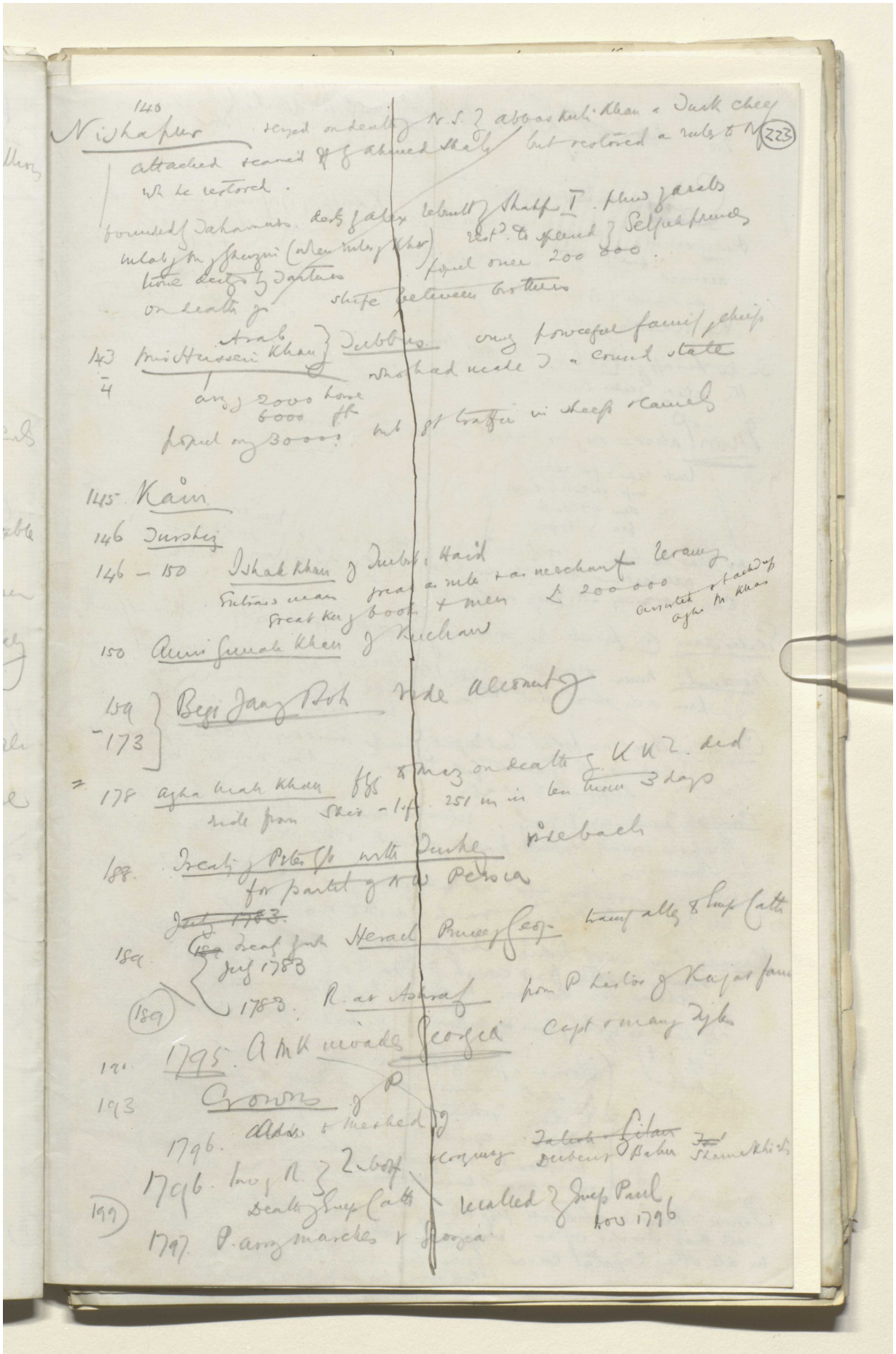

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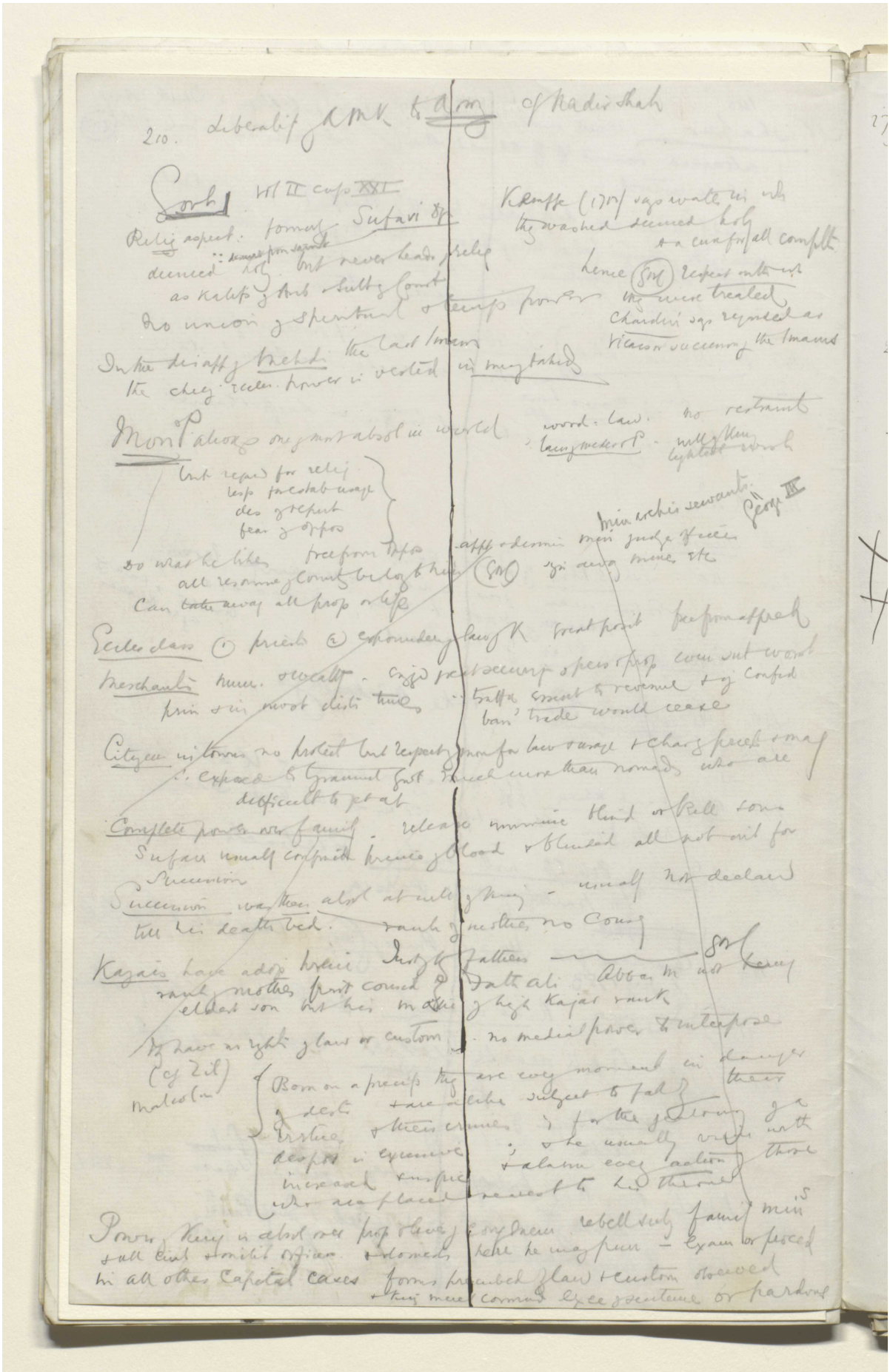

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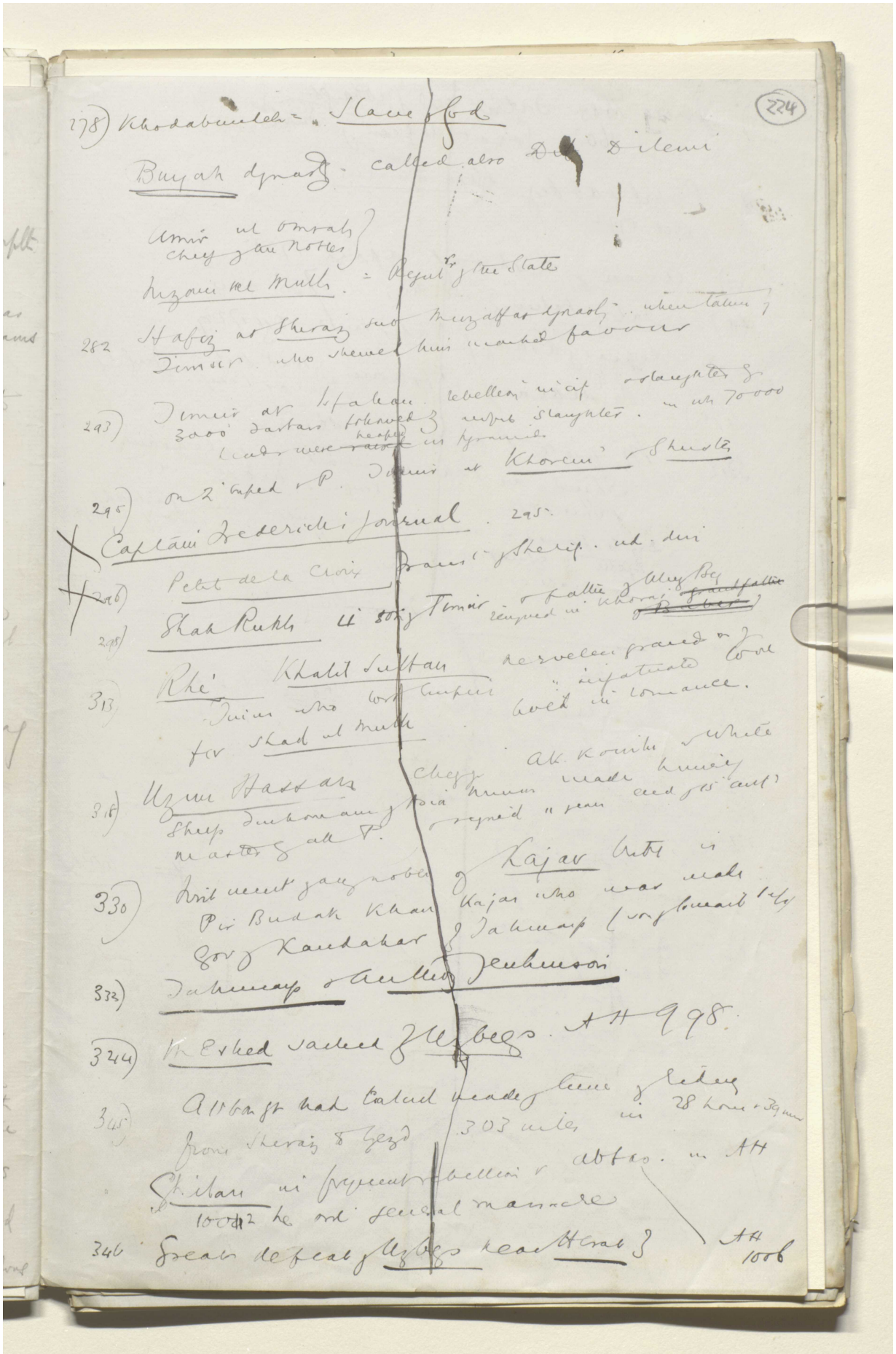

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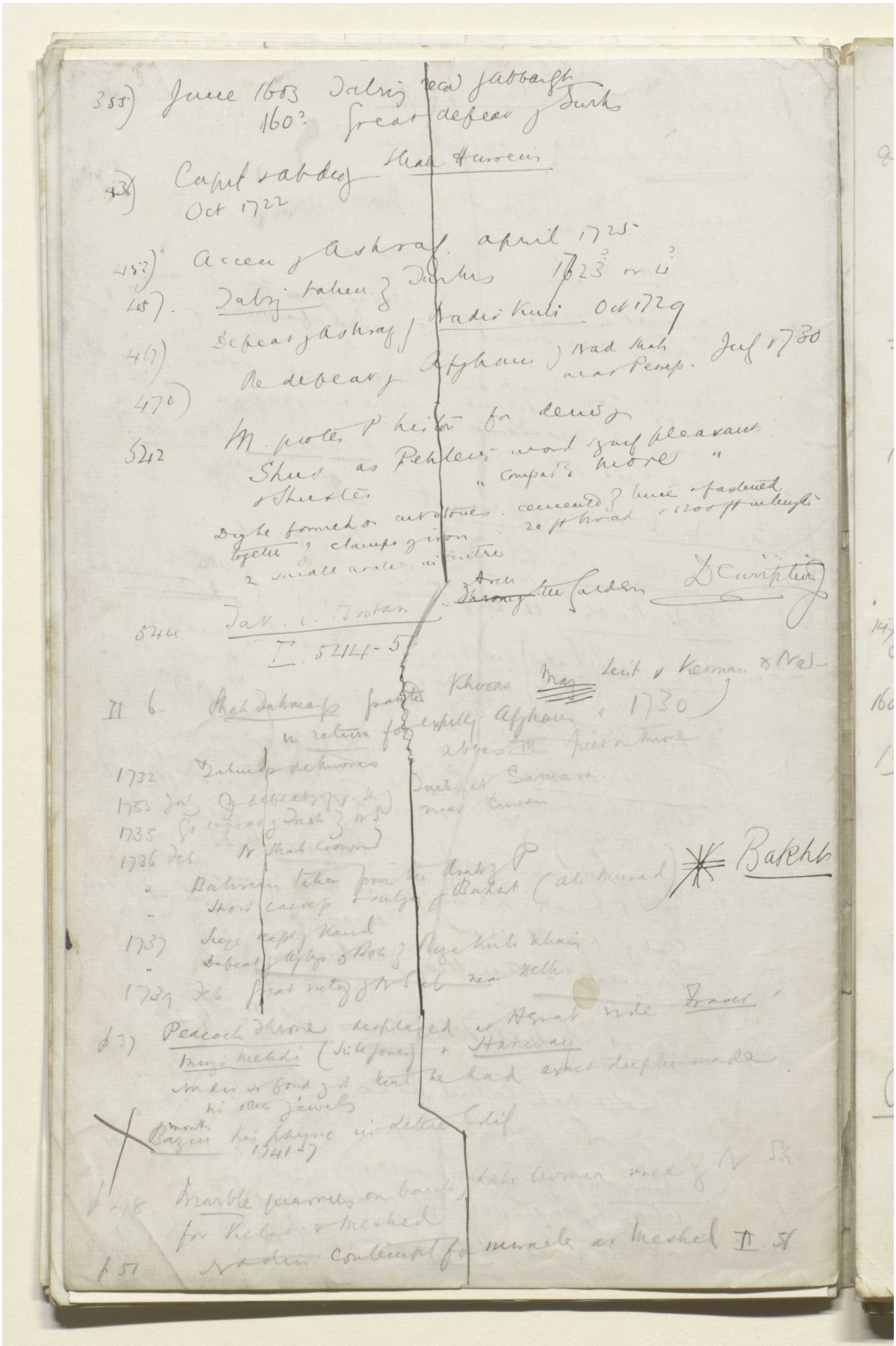

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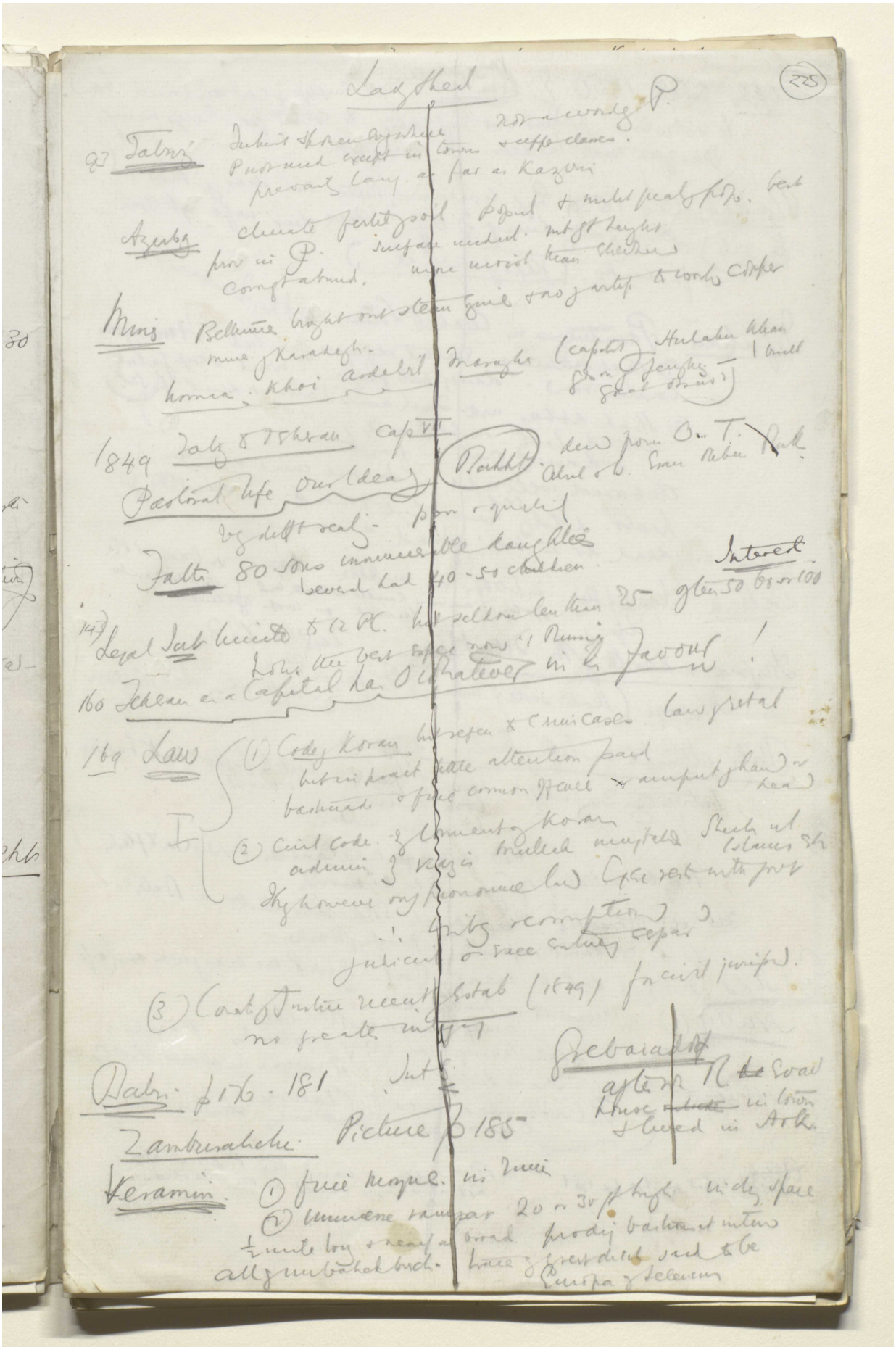

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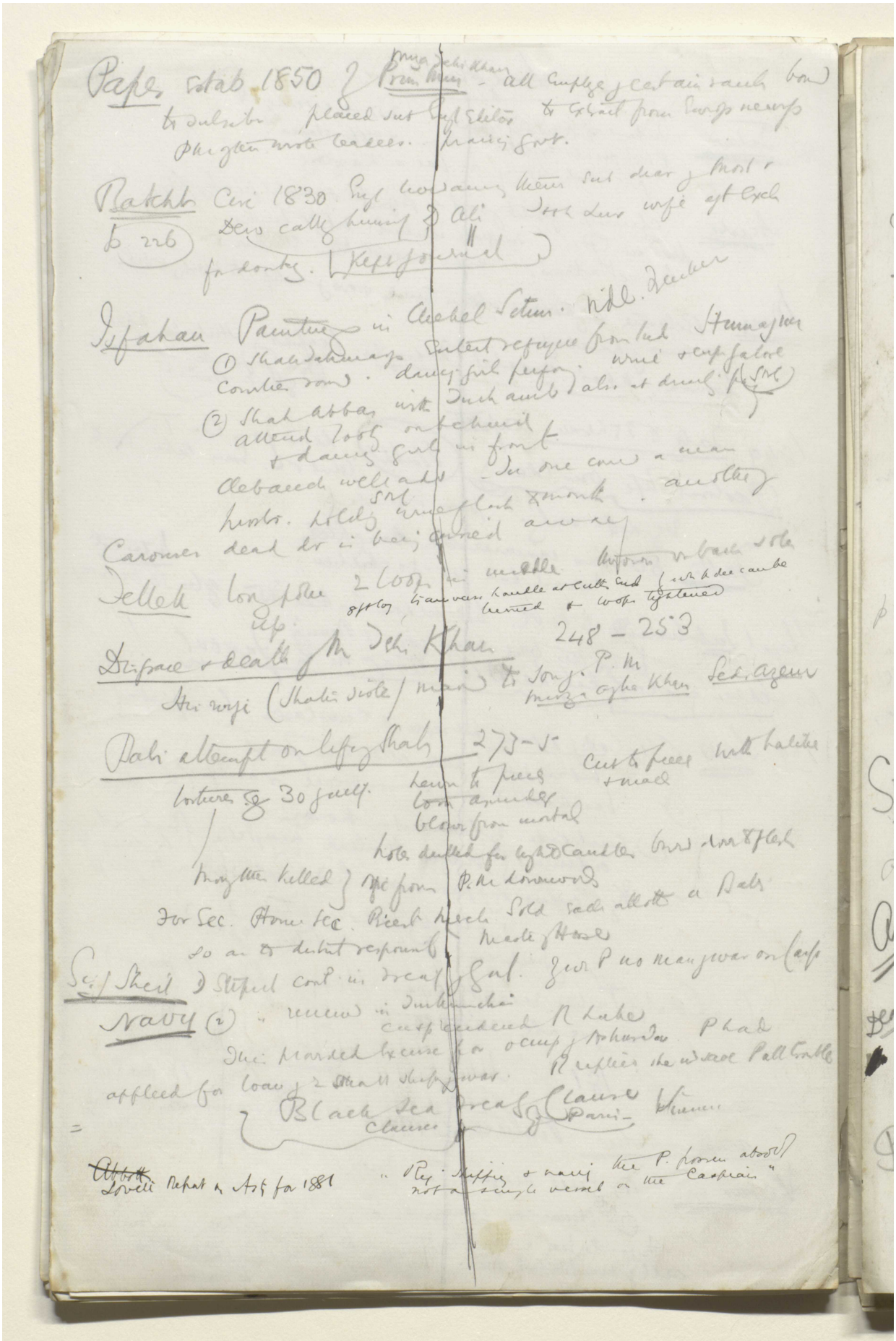

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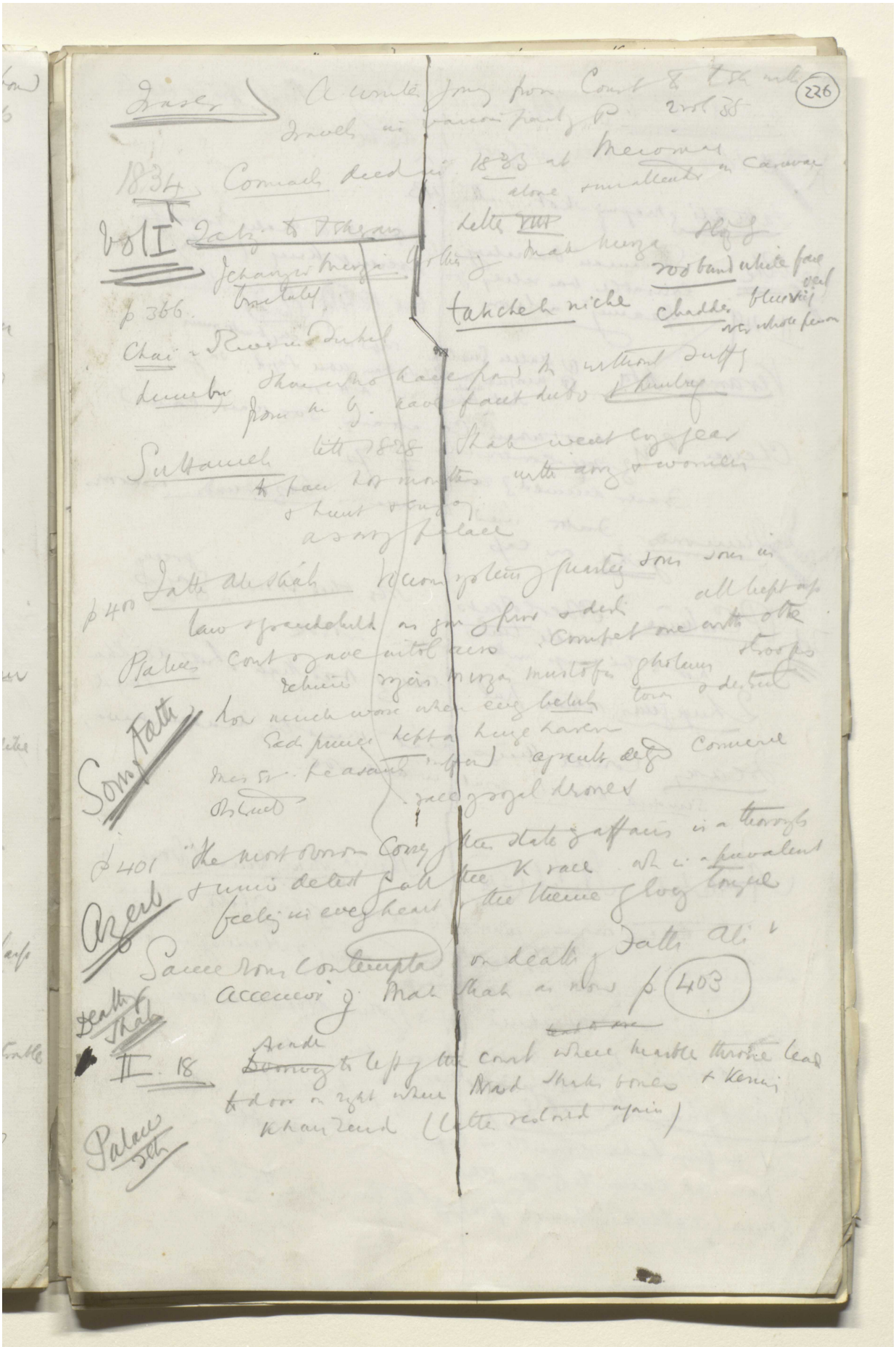

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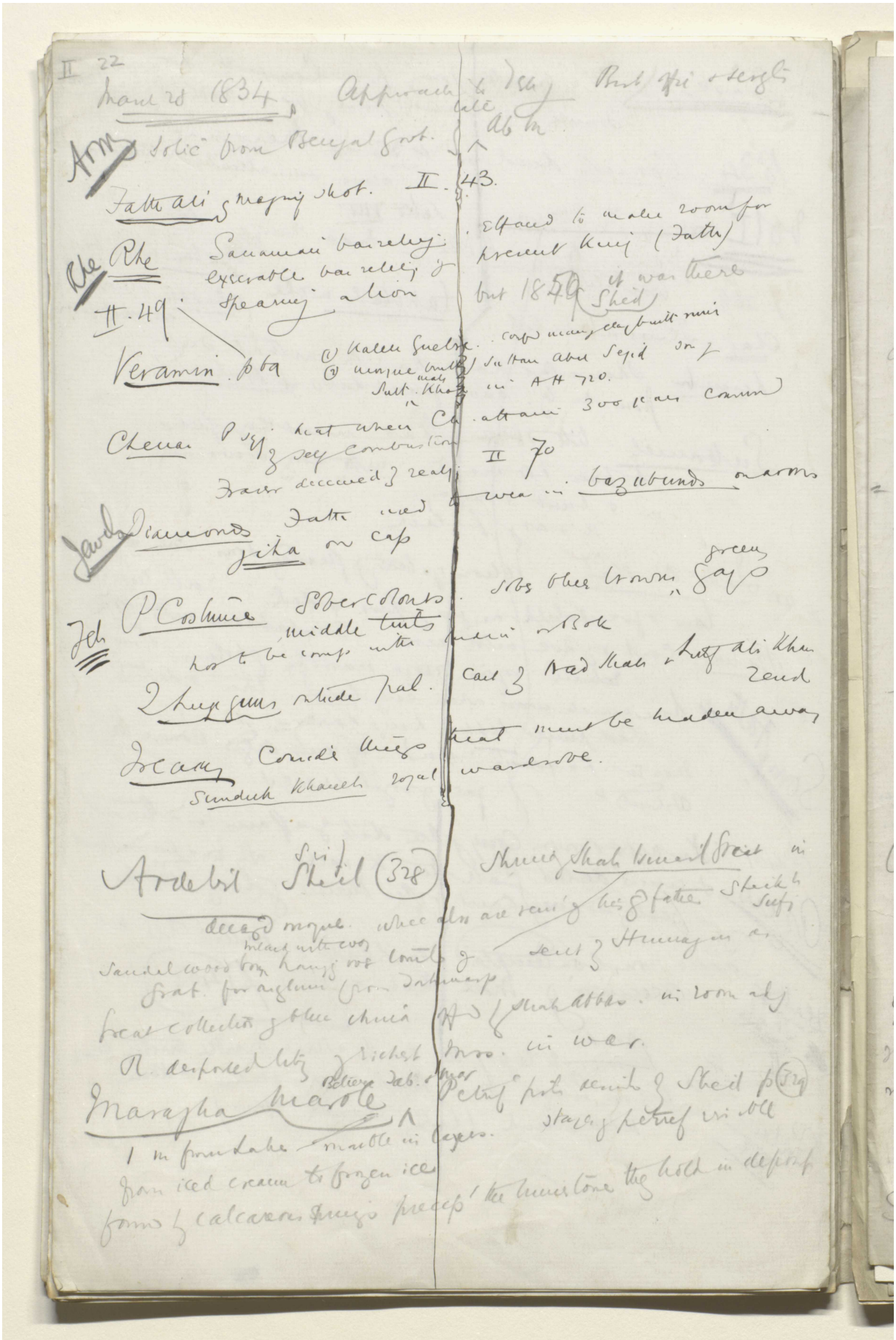

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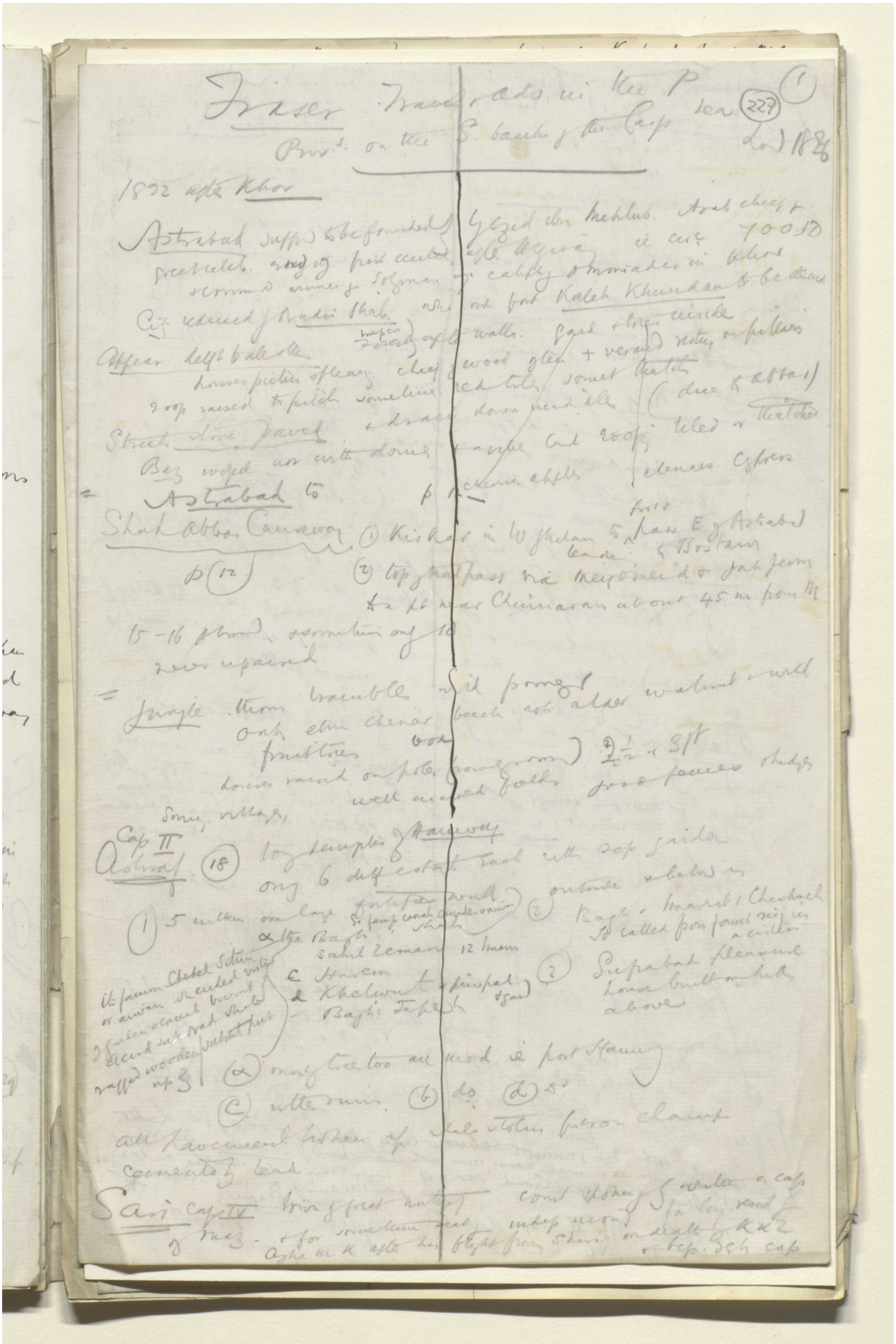

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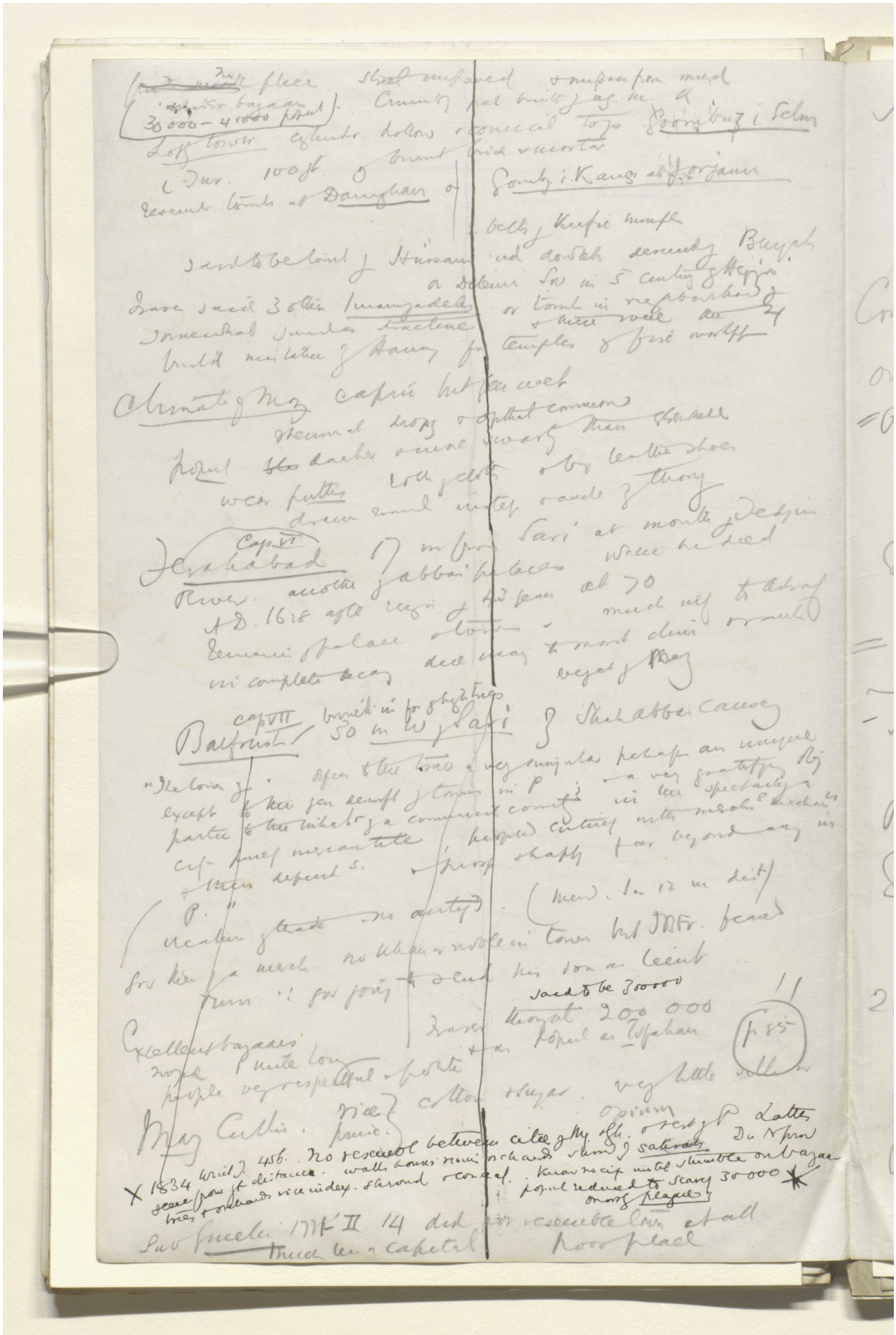

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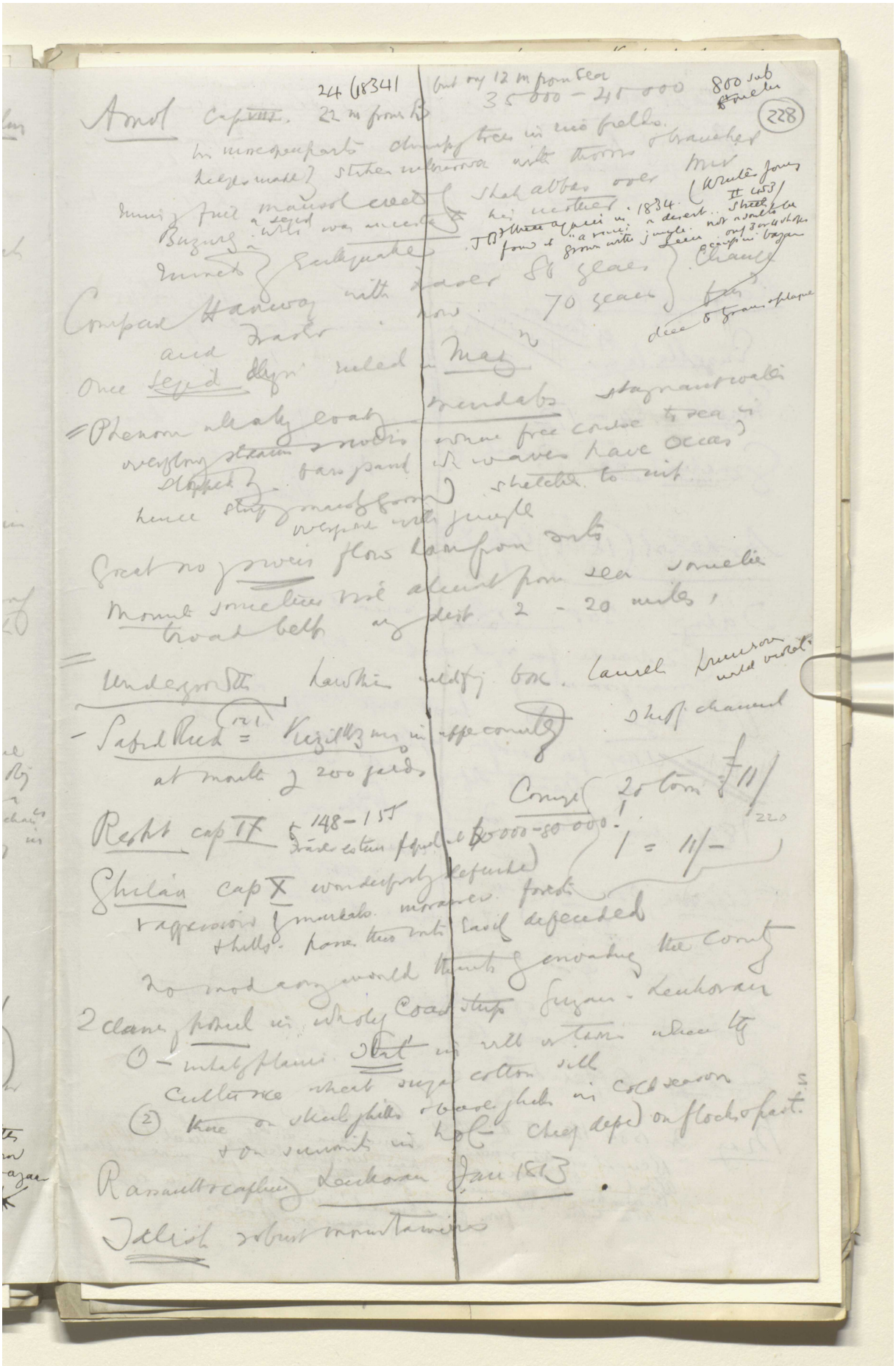

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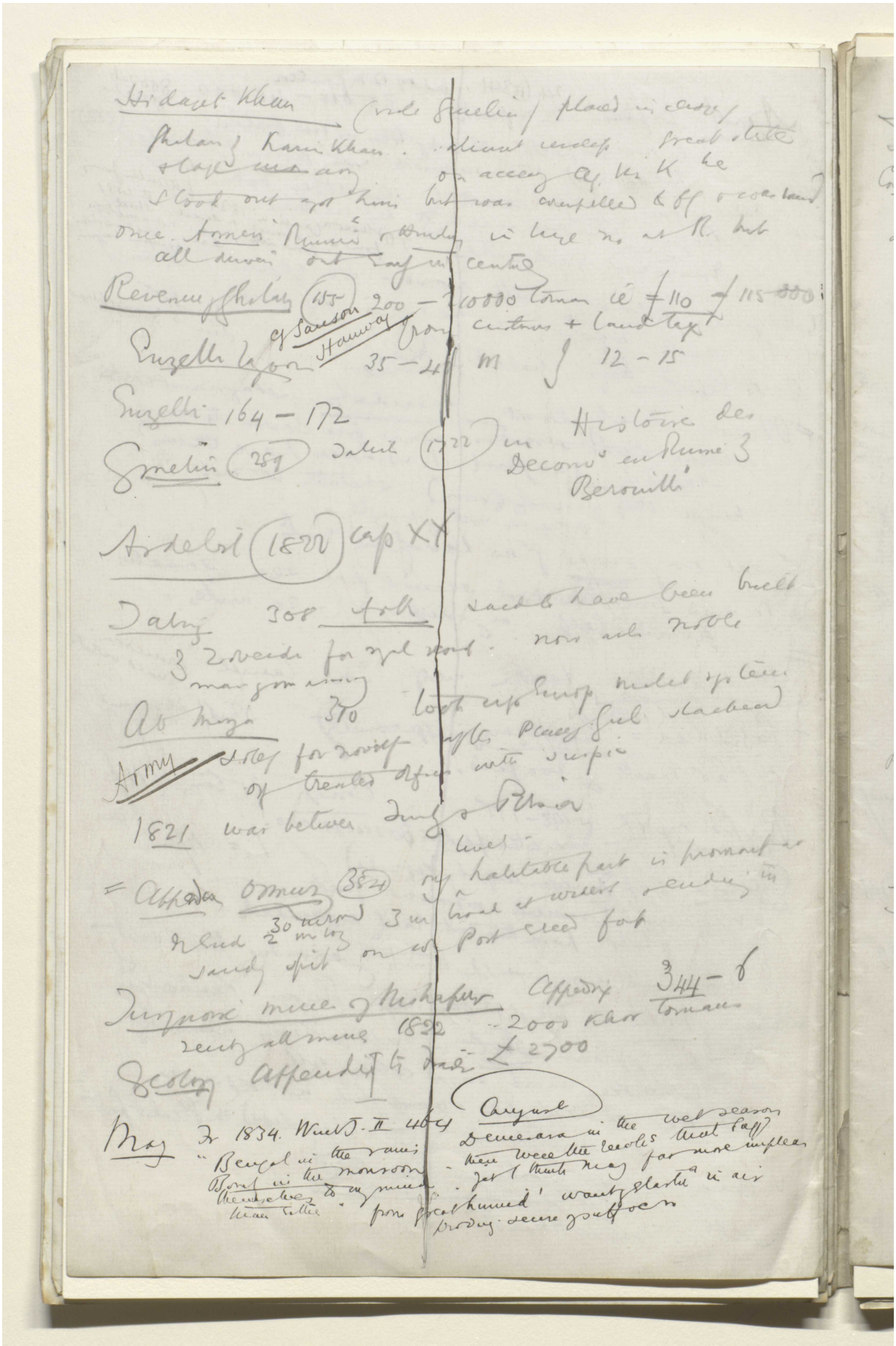

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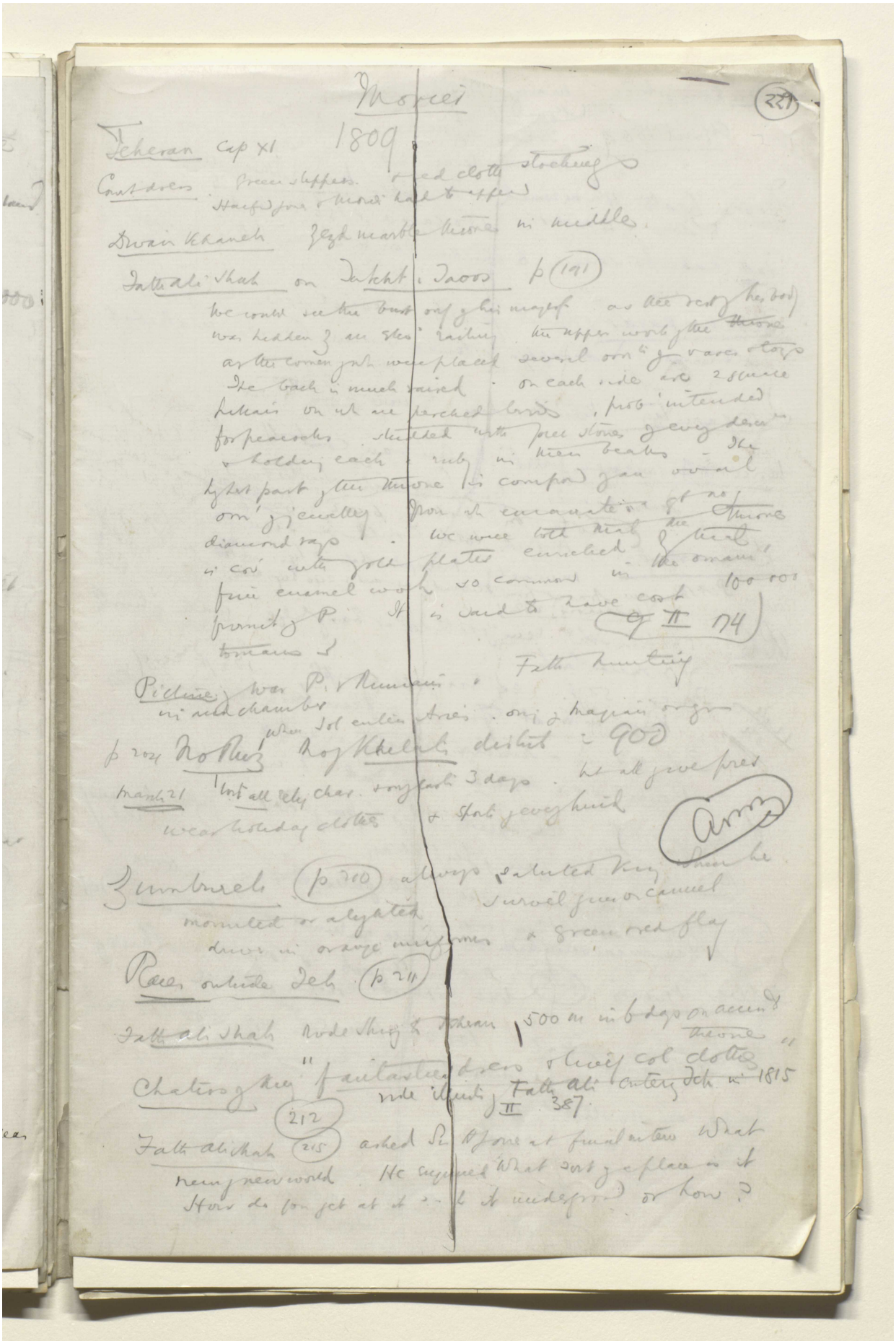

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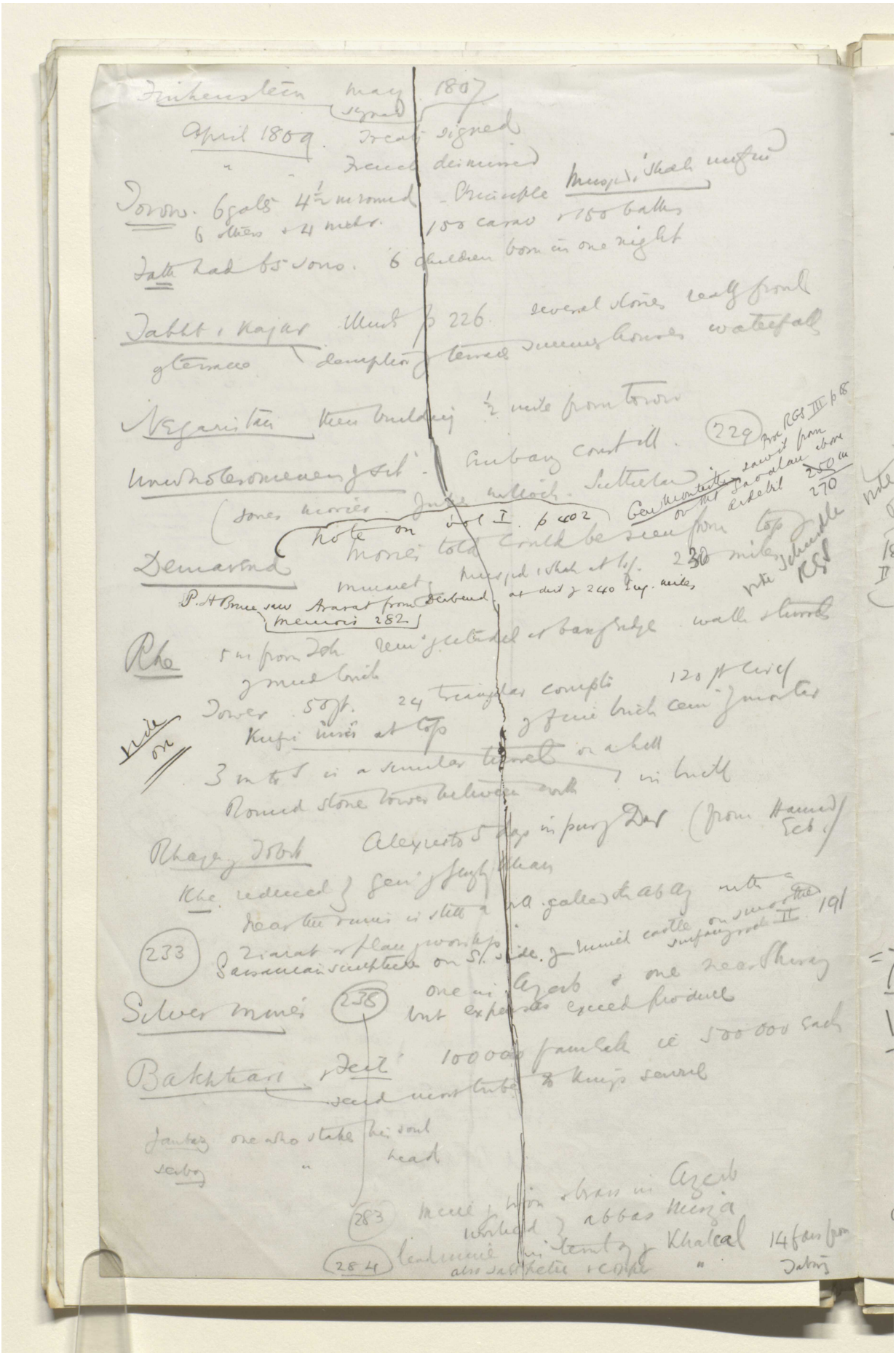

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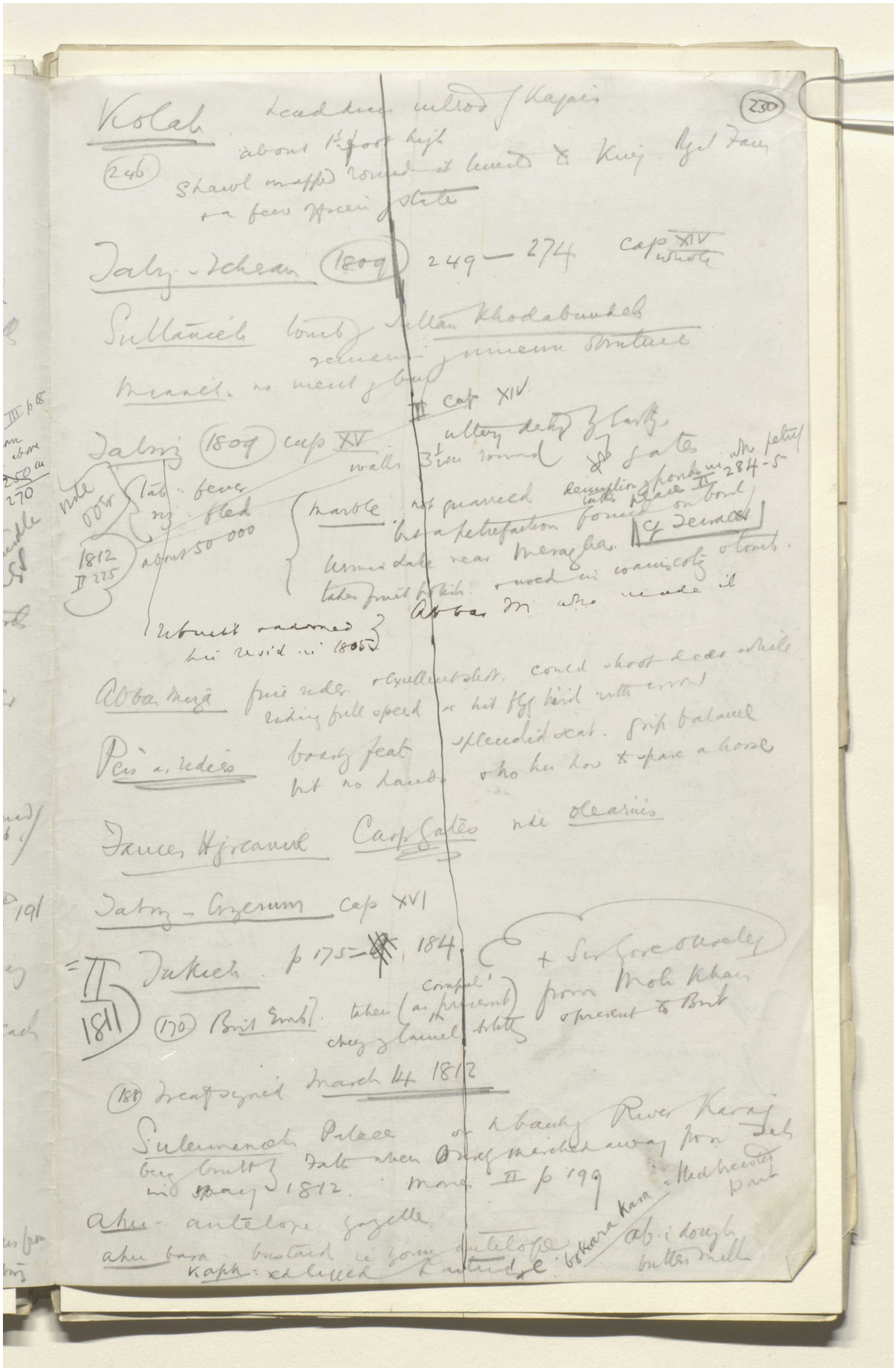

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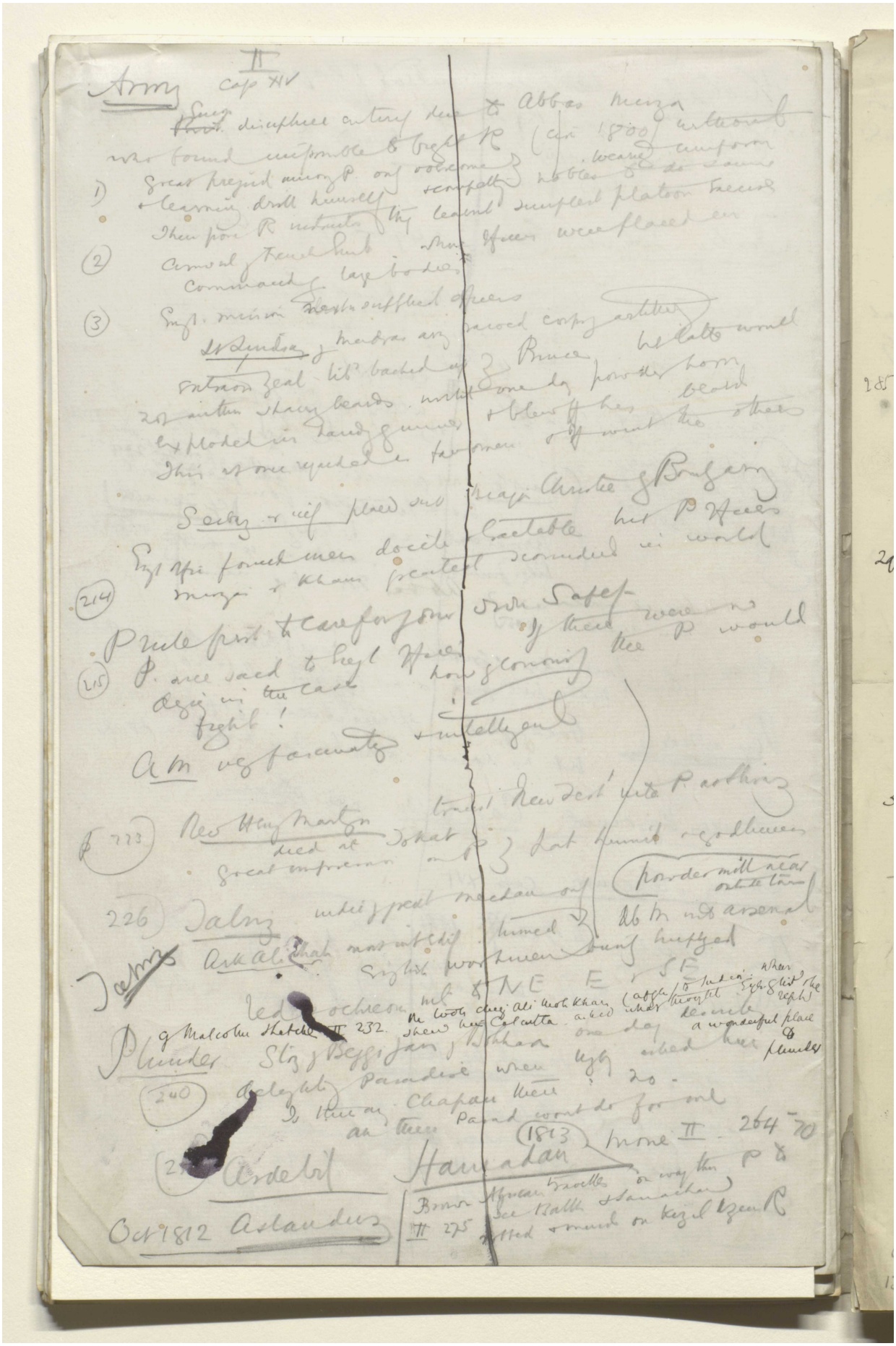

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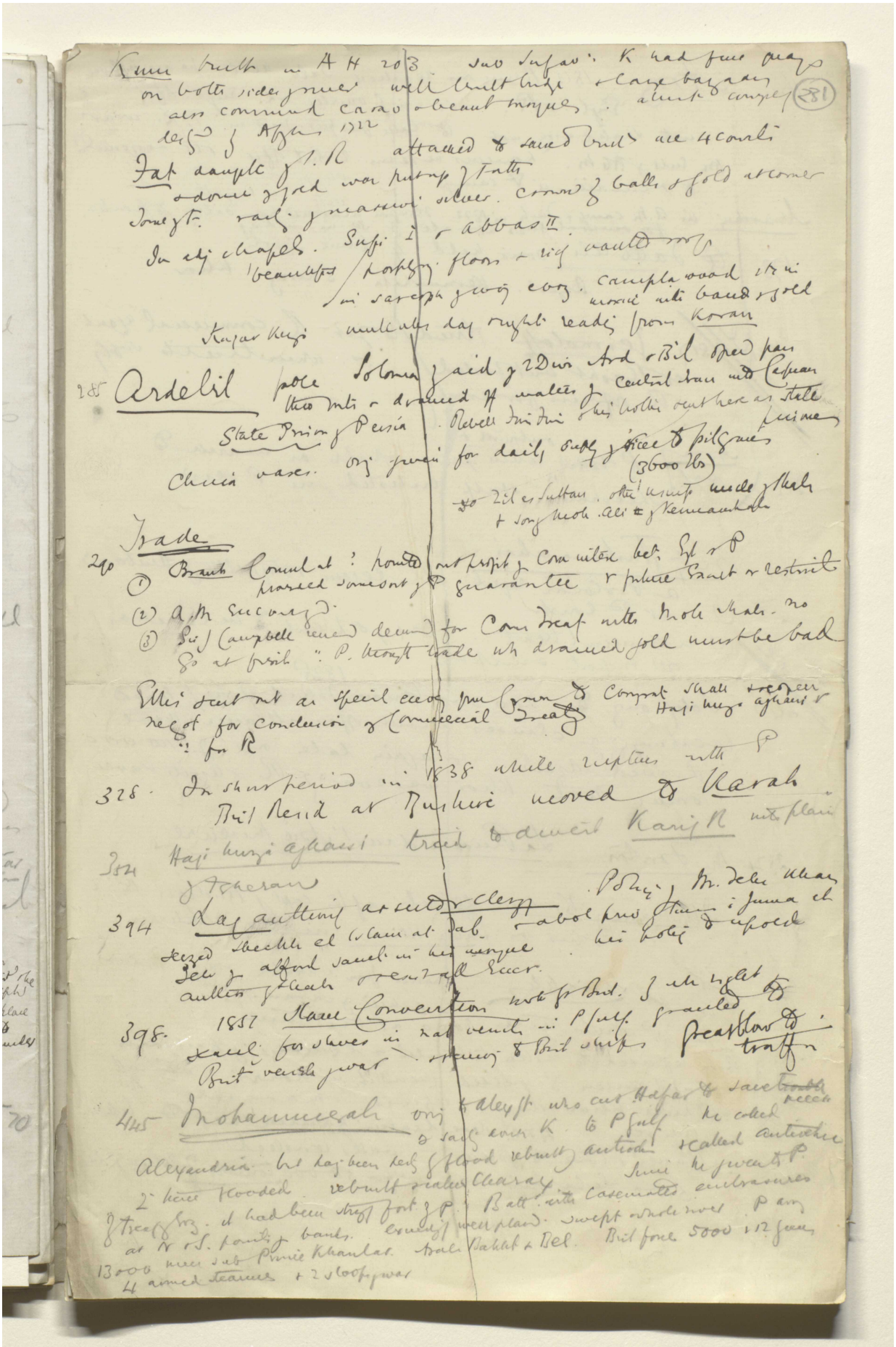

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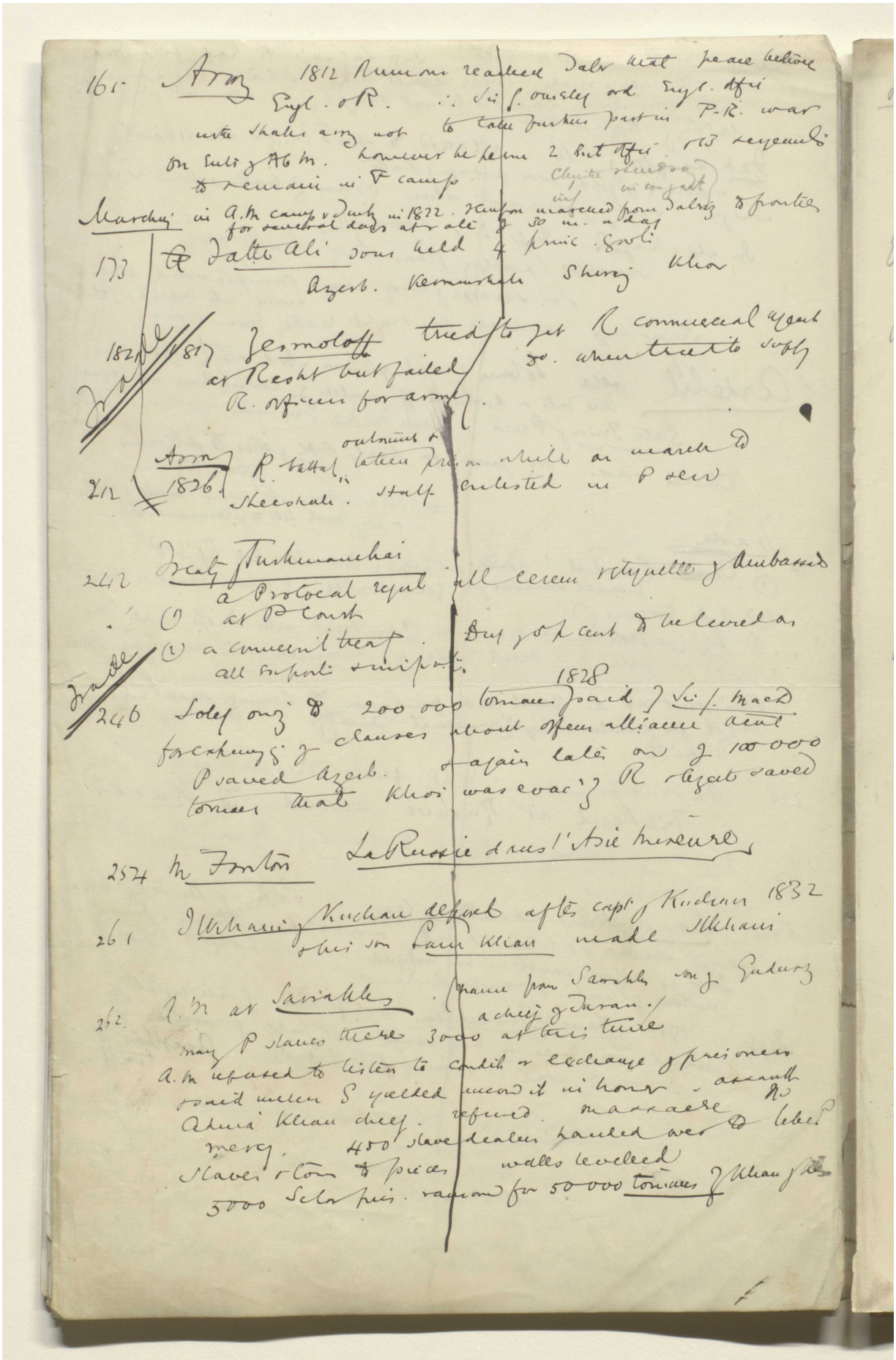

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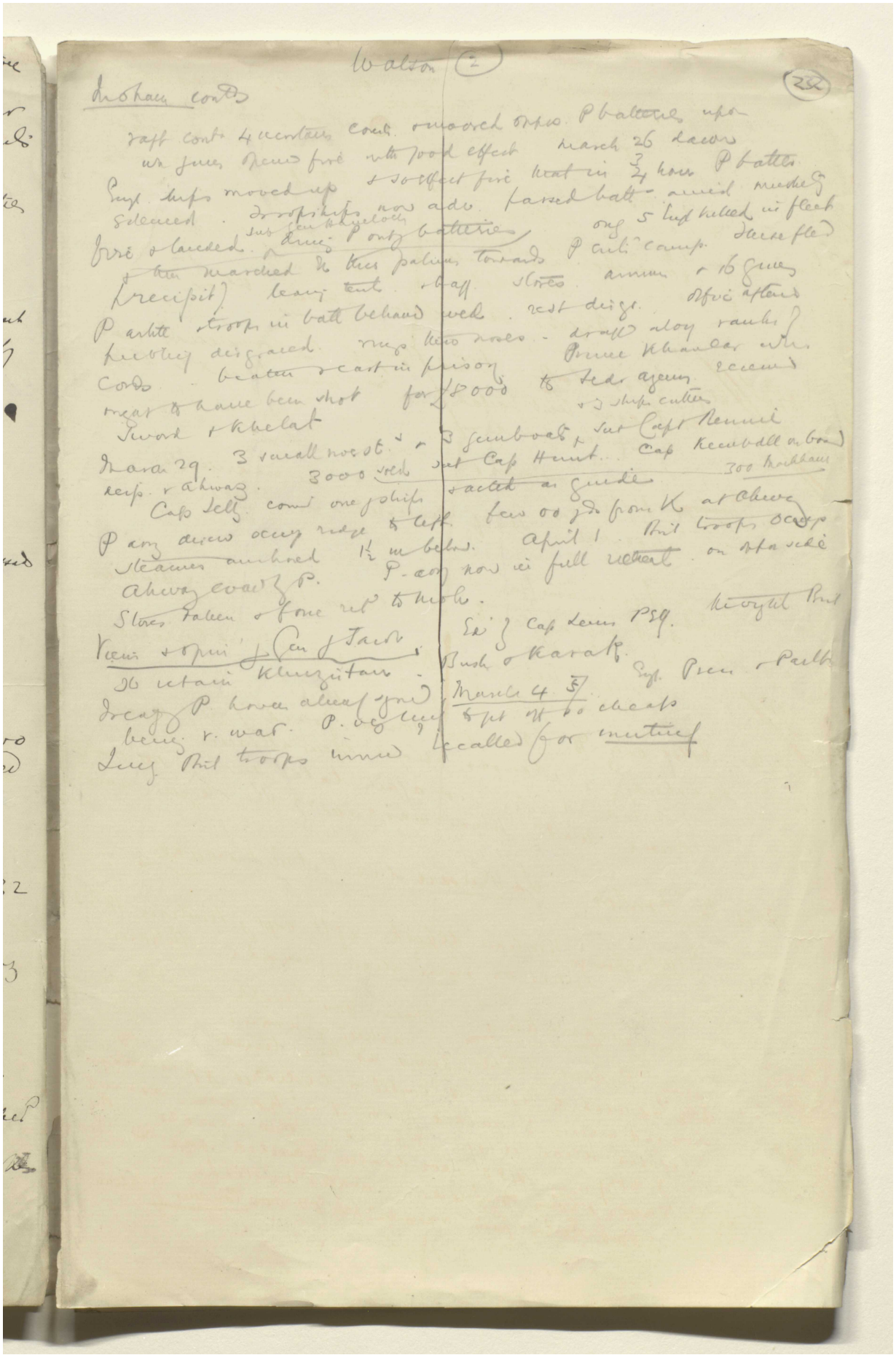
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [232r] (464/1386)



Walson (2)

(232)

Mohan contd

raft contd 4 ucrtaus contd. & moored opps. P batteries upon
wh guns opened fire with good effect March 26 dawn
Engl. ships moved up & so effect fire that in 3/4 hour P batter
silenced. Troopships now adv. passed batt. amid mutually
fire & landed. sub Gen Havelock dining P only batteries only 5 Engl killed in fleet
& then marched in three palms towards P cuts camp. these fled
precipit) leaving tents & baff. stores. ammun & 16 guns
P artill & troops in batt behind wed. rest disgr. office afterwards
publicly disgraced. rings thro noses - draft along ranks of
cords. beaten & cast in prison. Prince Khanlar who
meant to have been shot for £8000 to Sedr agency received
Sword & Khelat & 3 ships cutters
March 29. 3 small nos st. & 3 gunboats sub Capt Rennie
Cap Kemball on board
reip. & Ahwaz. 3000 sold sub Cap Hunt. 300 Mukhani
Cap Selby. comd one of ships & acted as guide
P army drew occup ridge to left. few oo yds from K at Ahwaz
steamers anchored 1½ m below. April 1. Brit troops occup
Ahwaz evacuated P. P. army now in full retreat on opposite side
Stores taken & gone ret to Moh.
Ed of Cap Lewis PSG. Brit
Views & opin of Gen of Tarb. Bush & Karak.
Sub retain Khuzistan. Engl. Pres & Parlt
Treaty P. hover about gone March 4 5/
being r. war. P. very long to get off so cheap
Long Brit troops immed. recalled for mutiny

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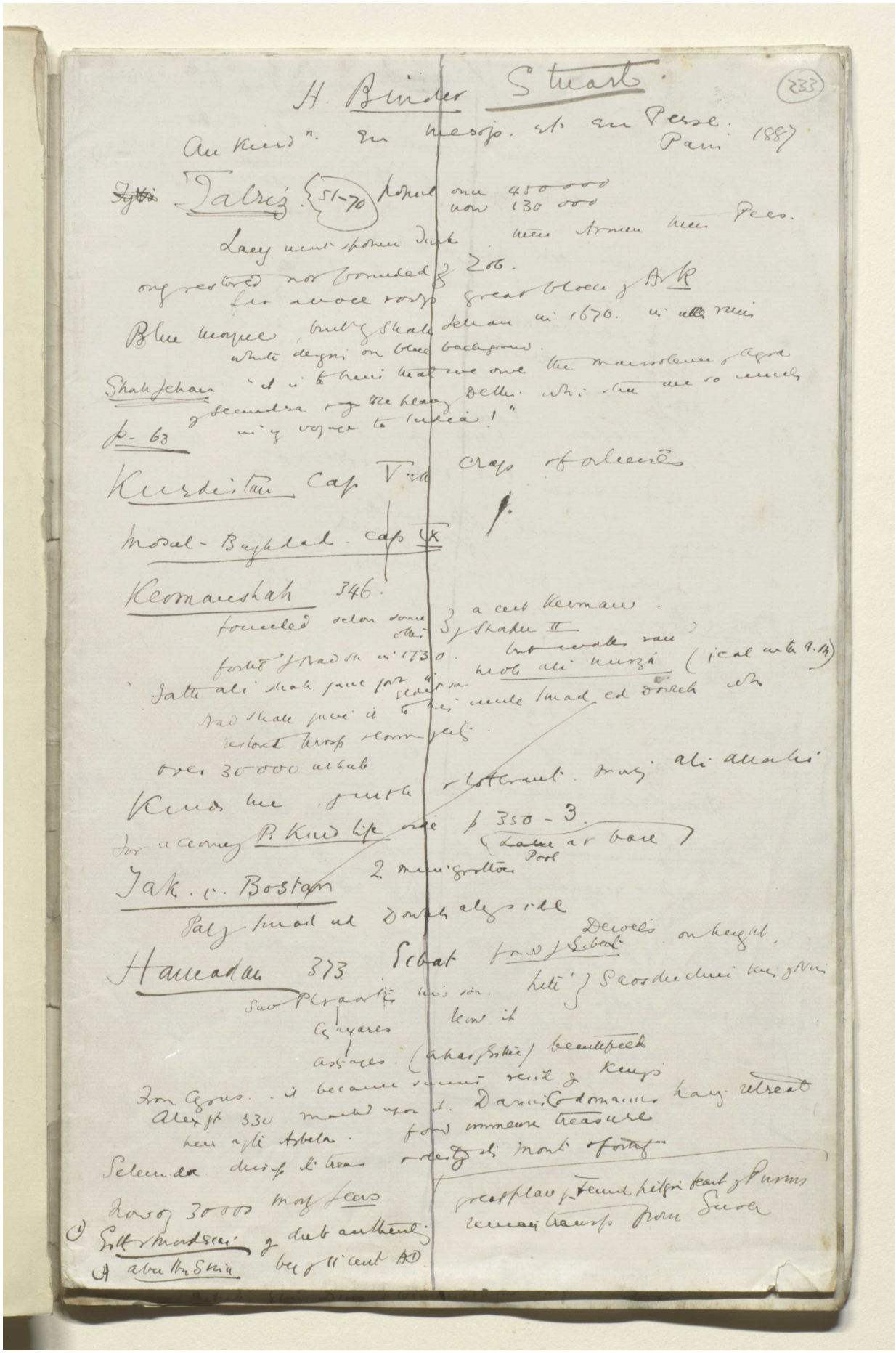

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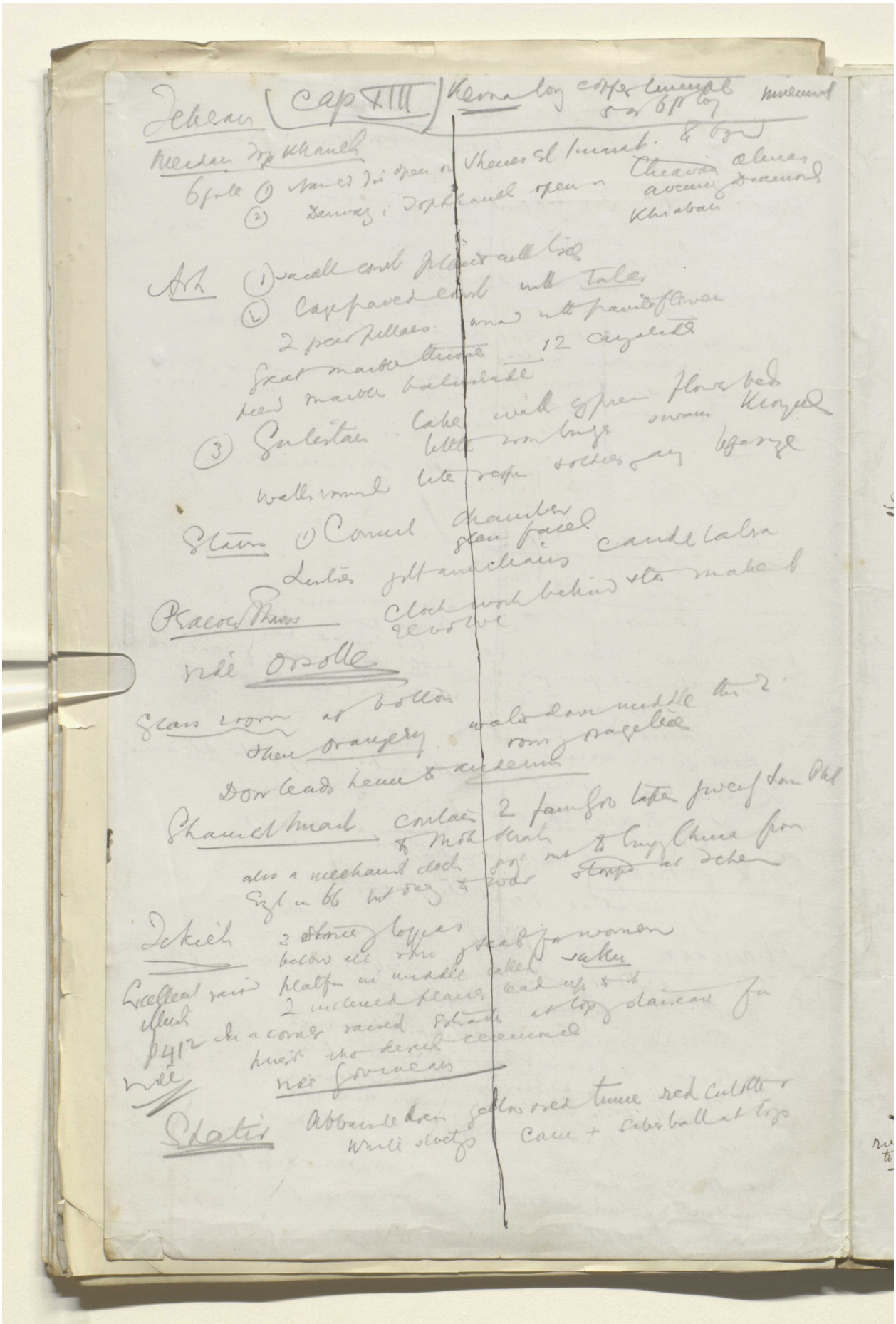

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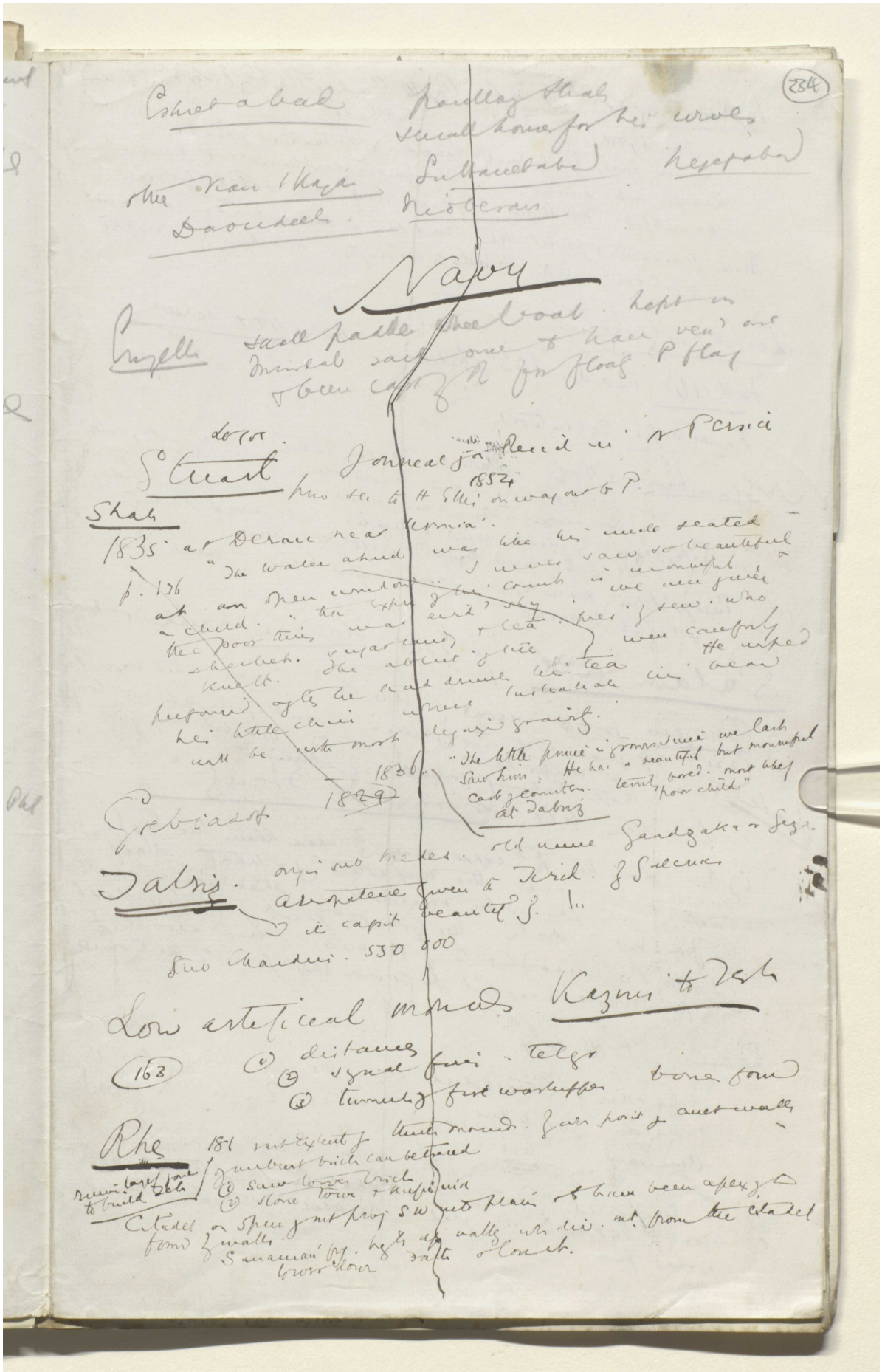

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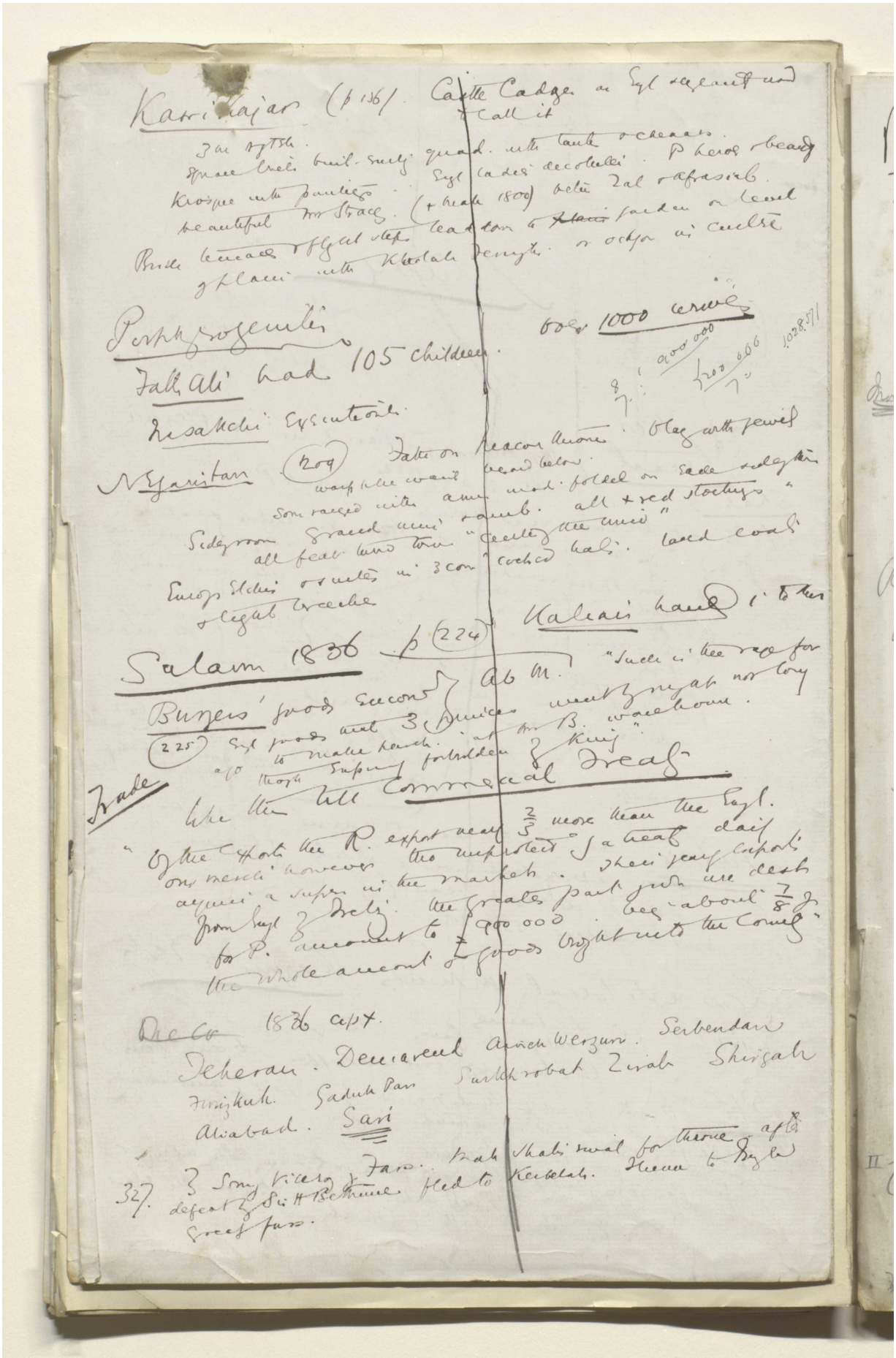

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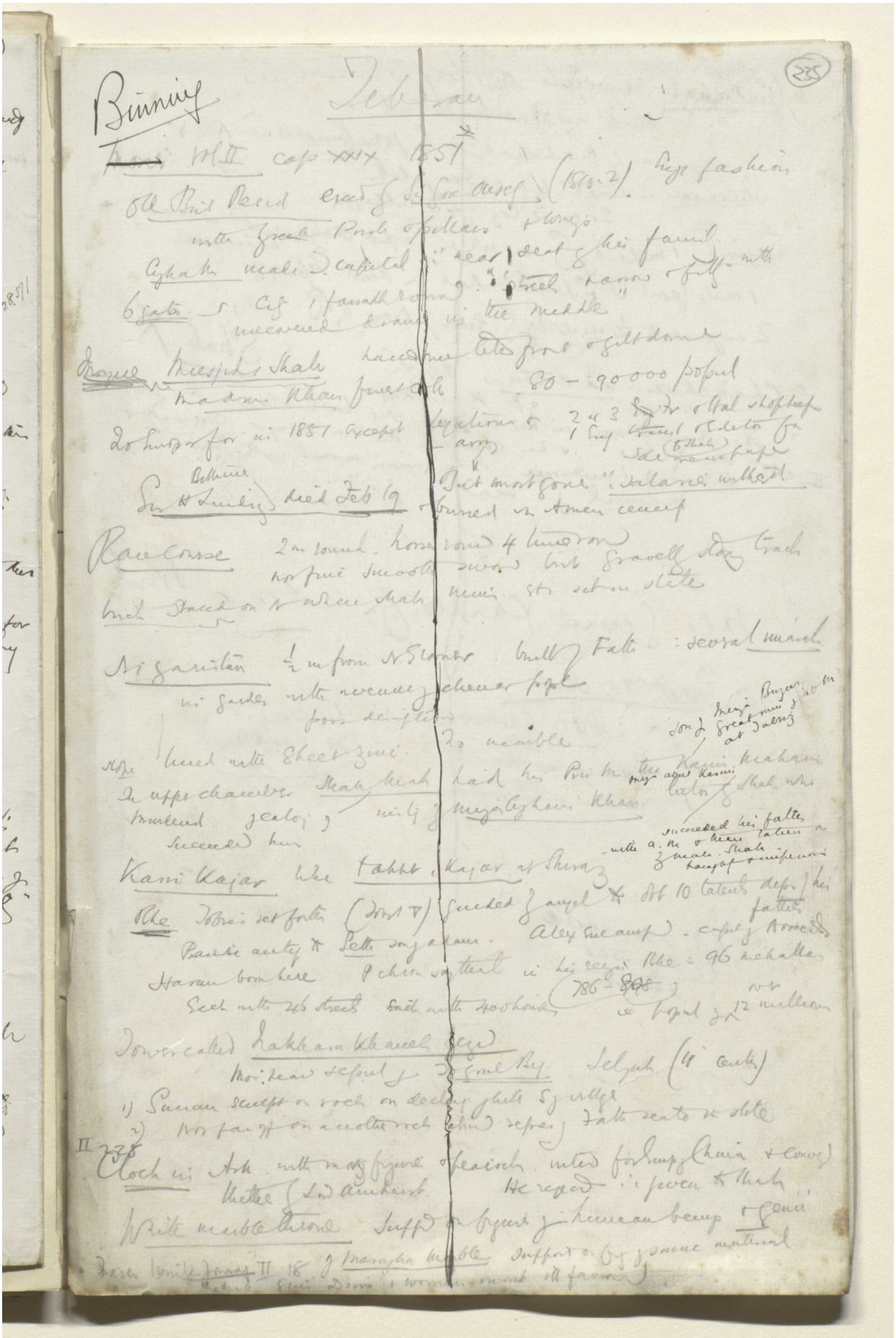

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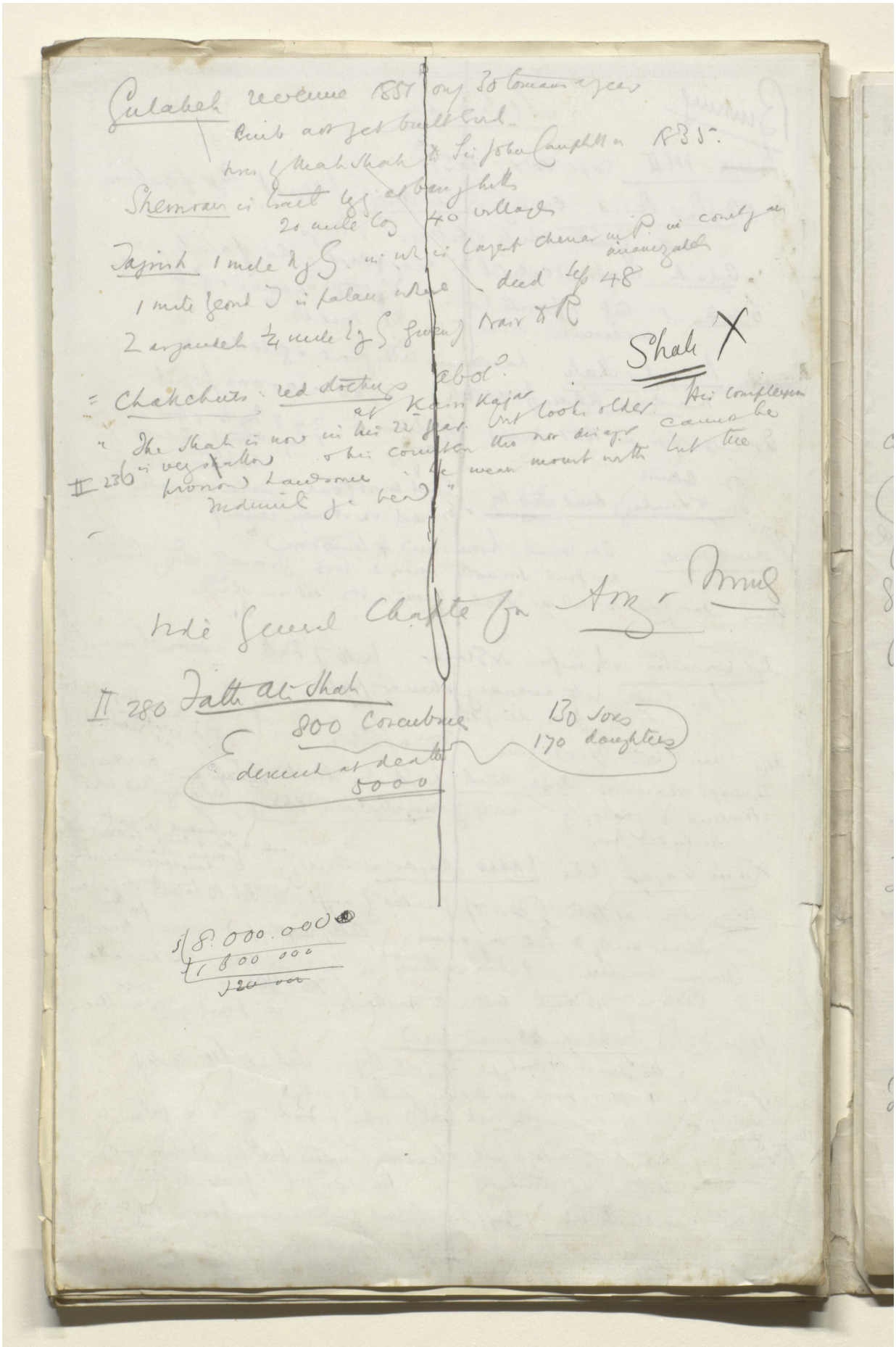

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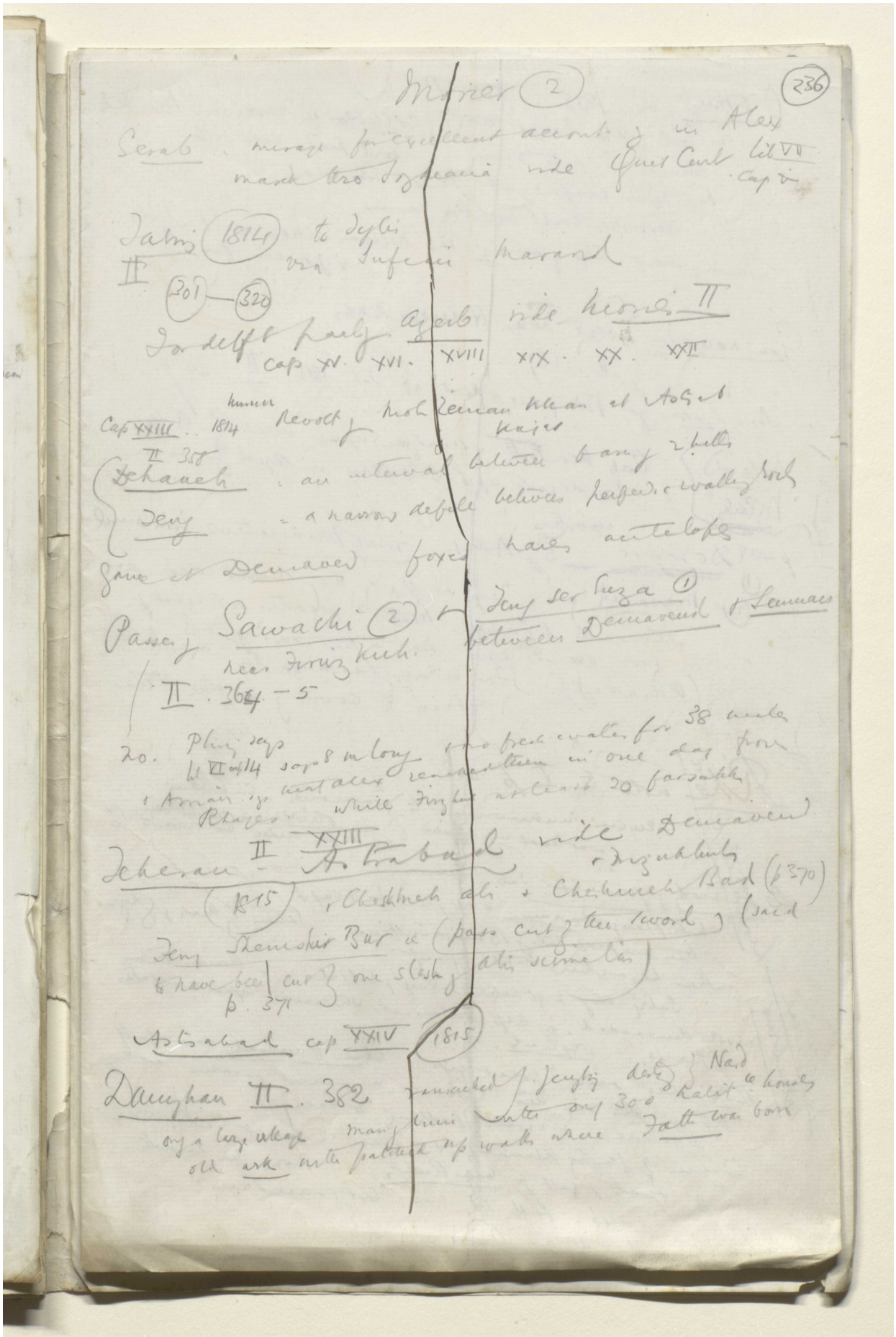

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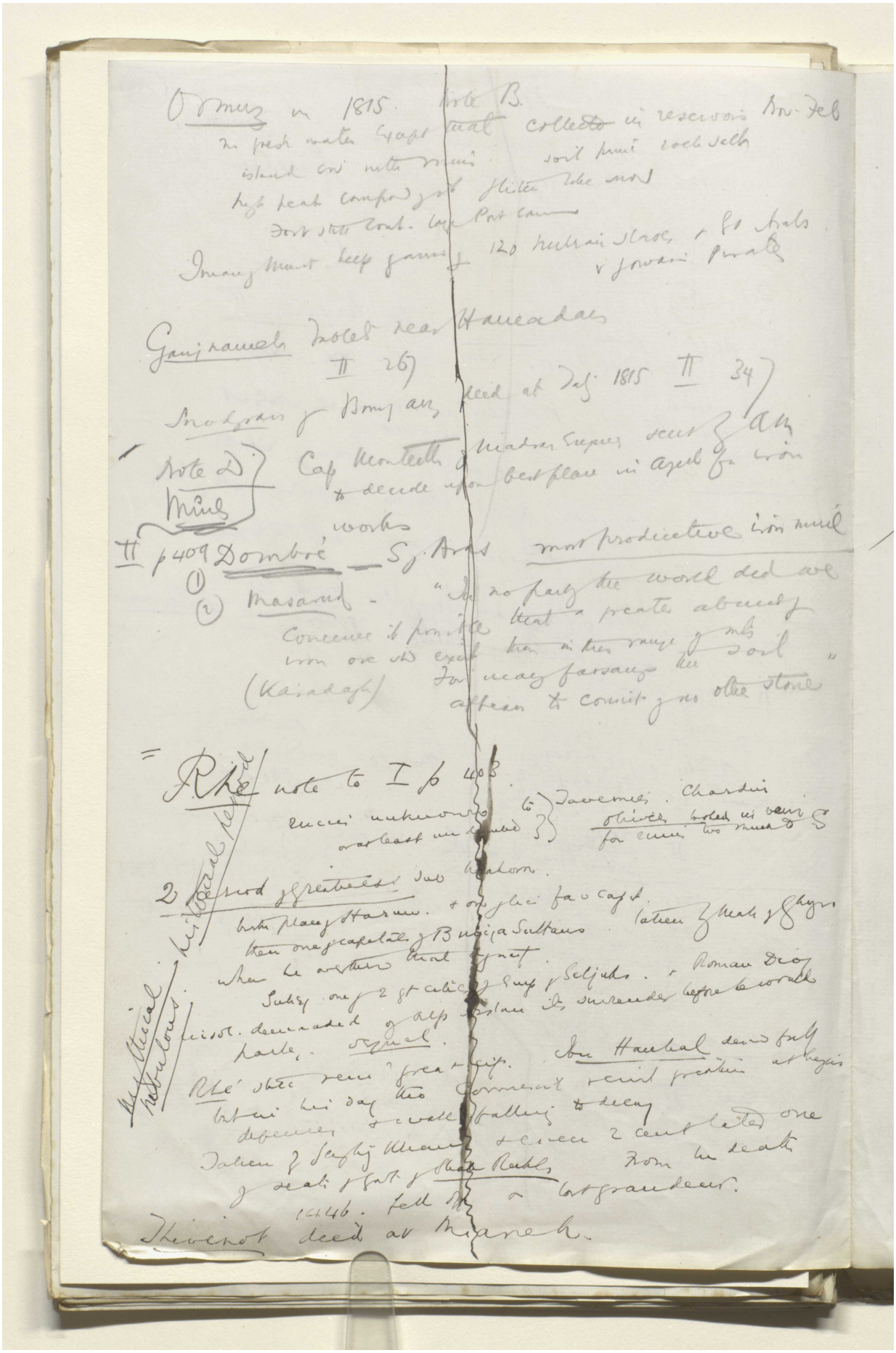

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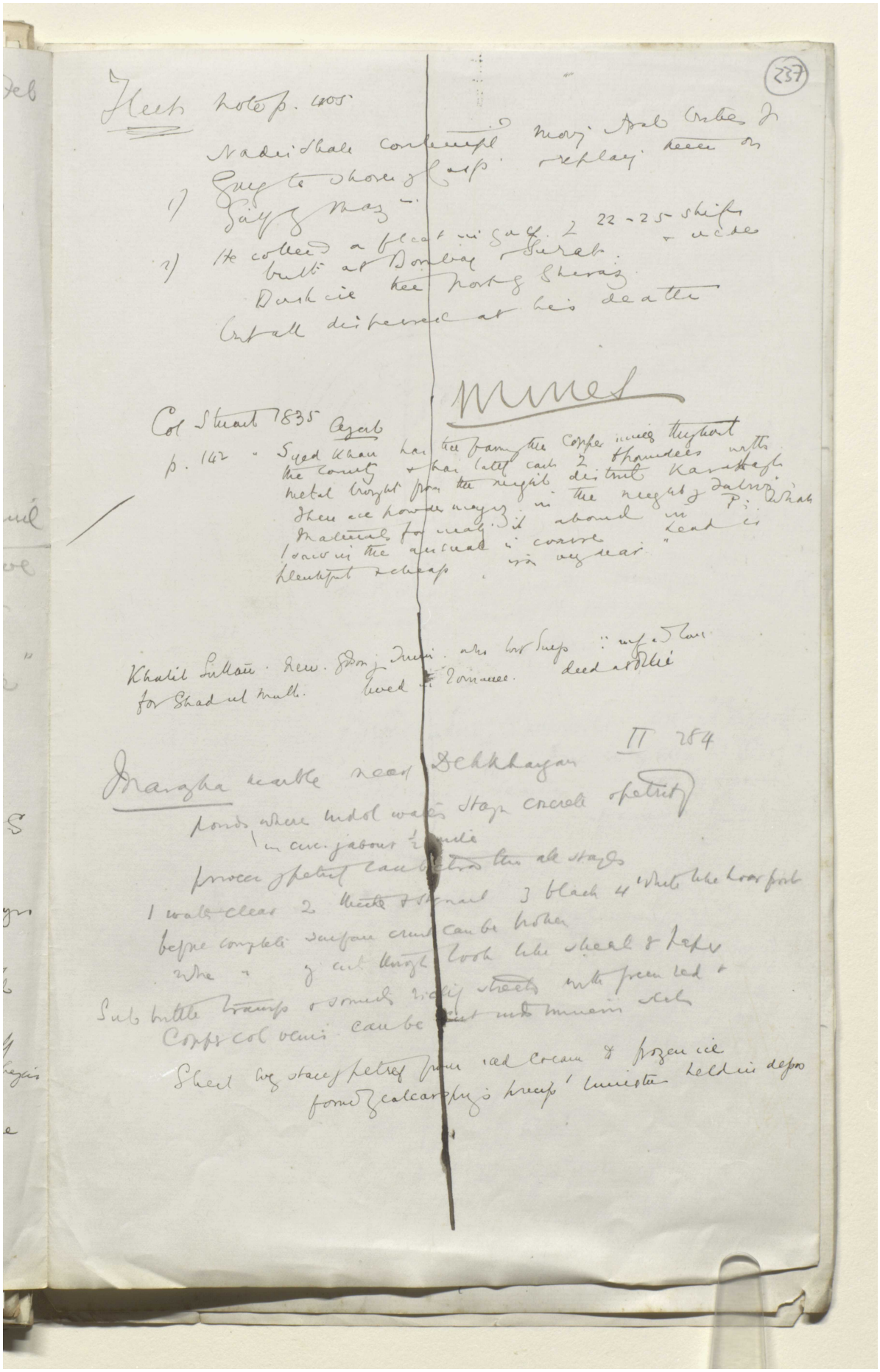

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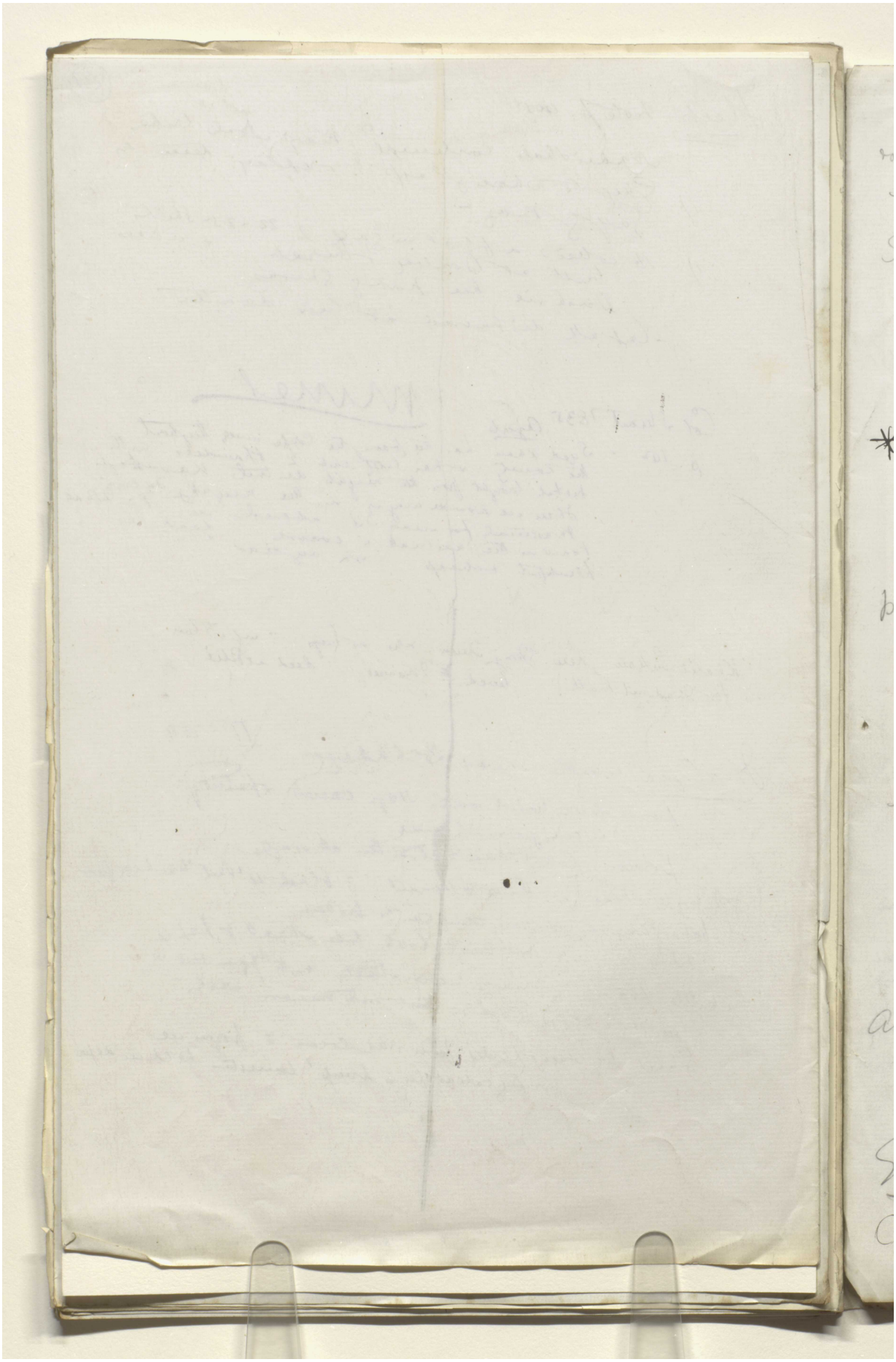

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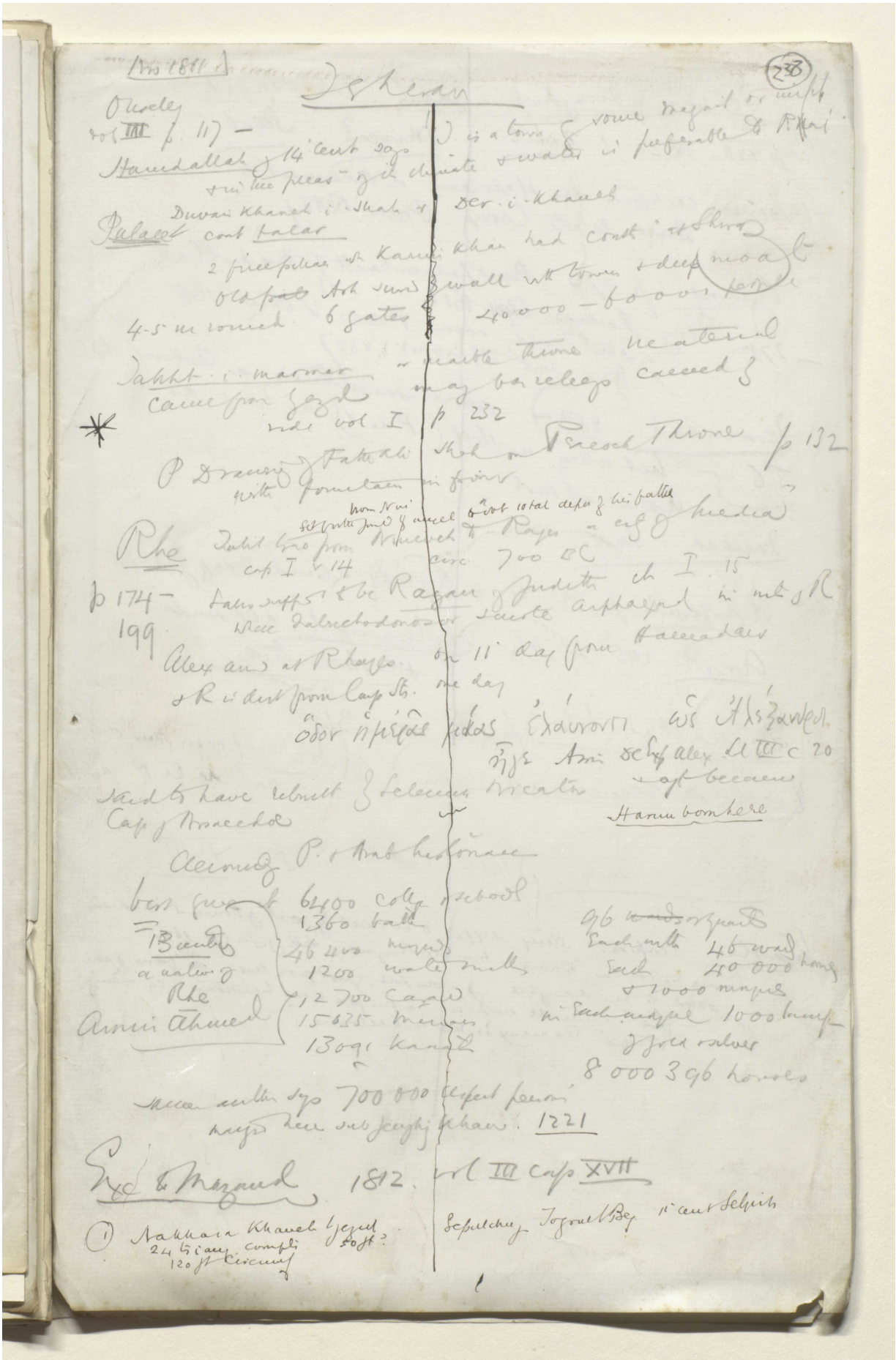

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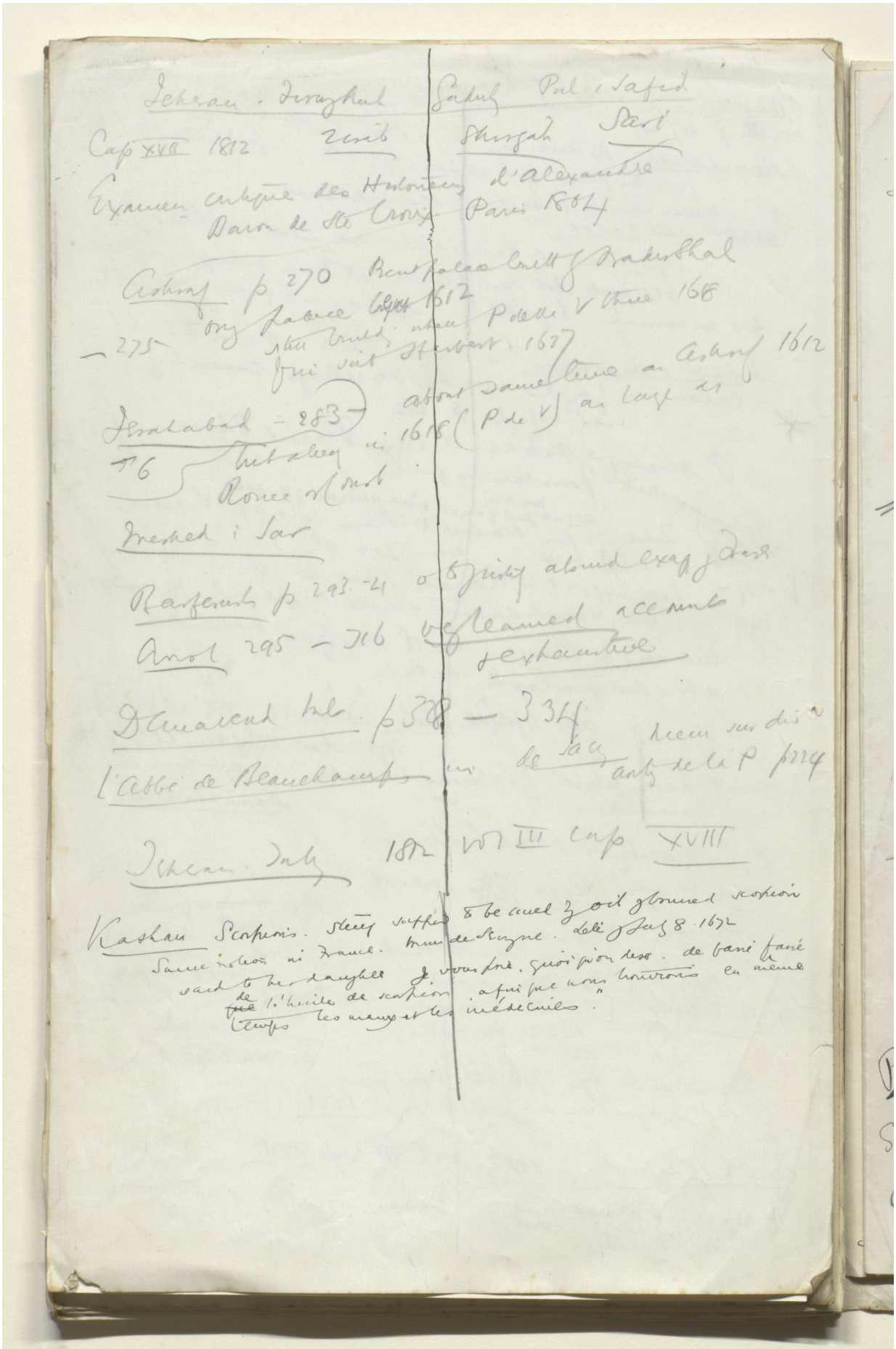

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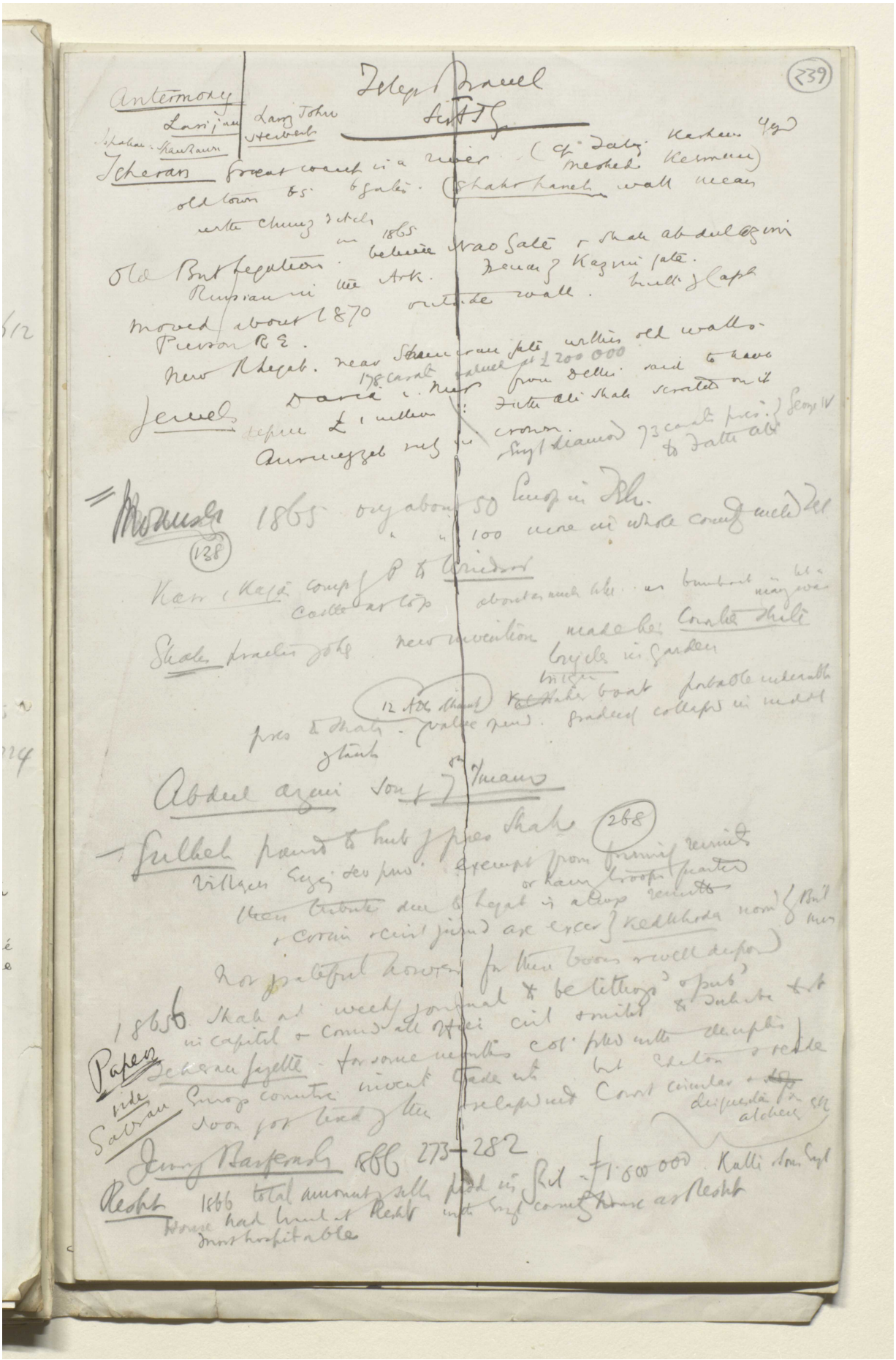

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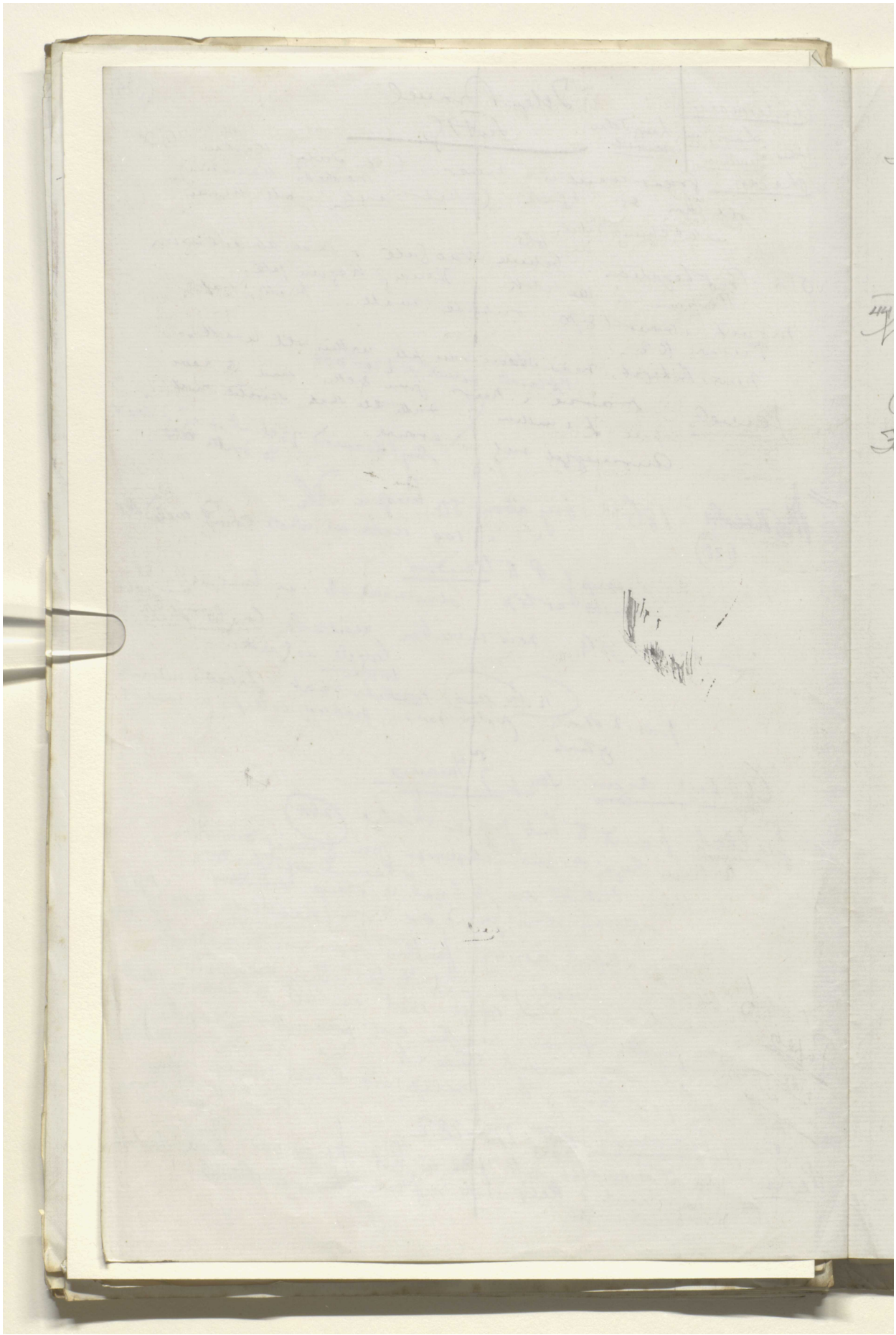

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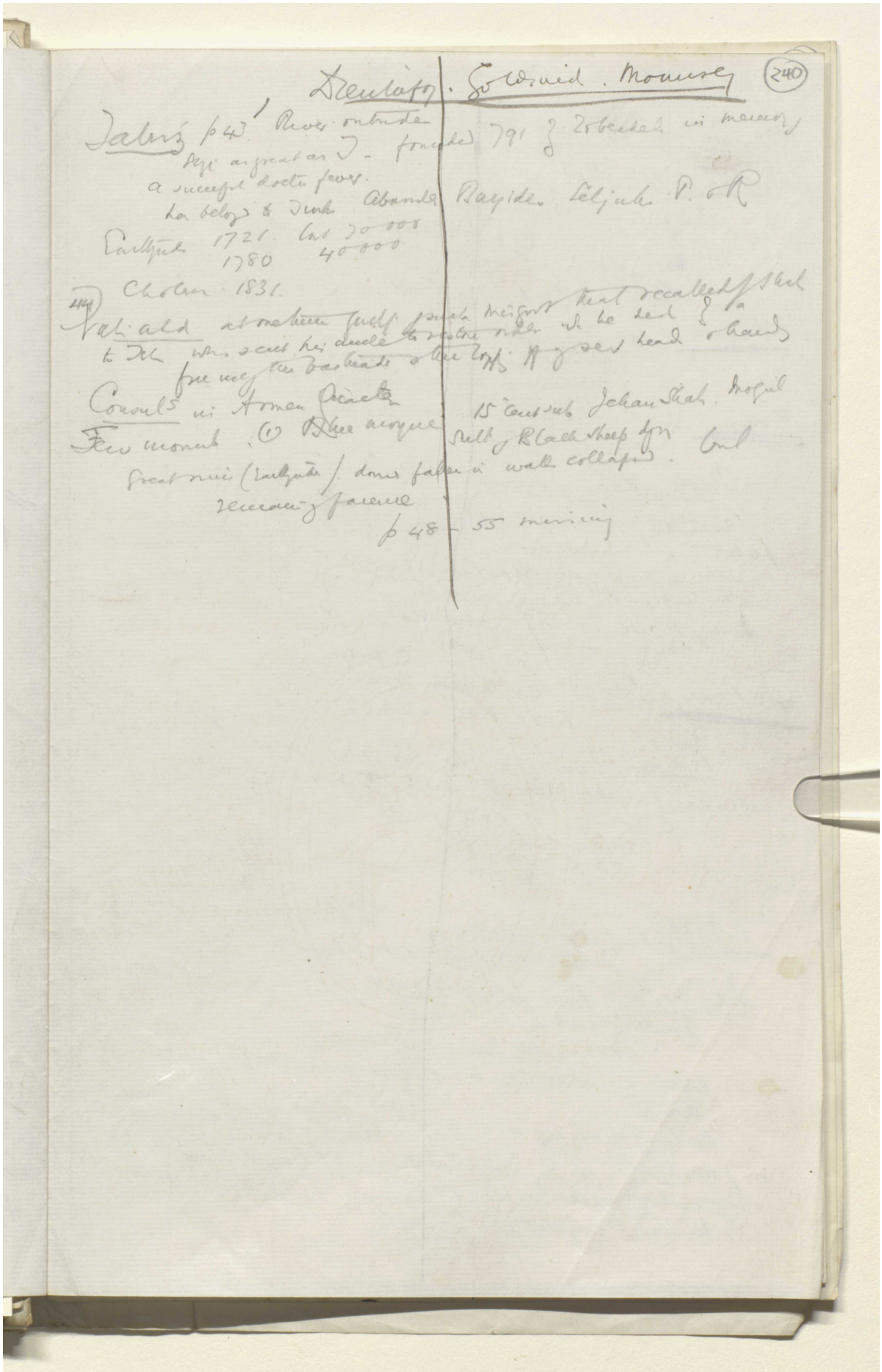

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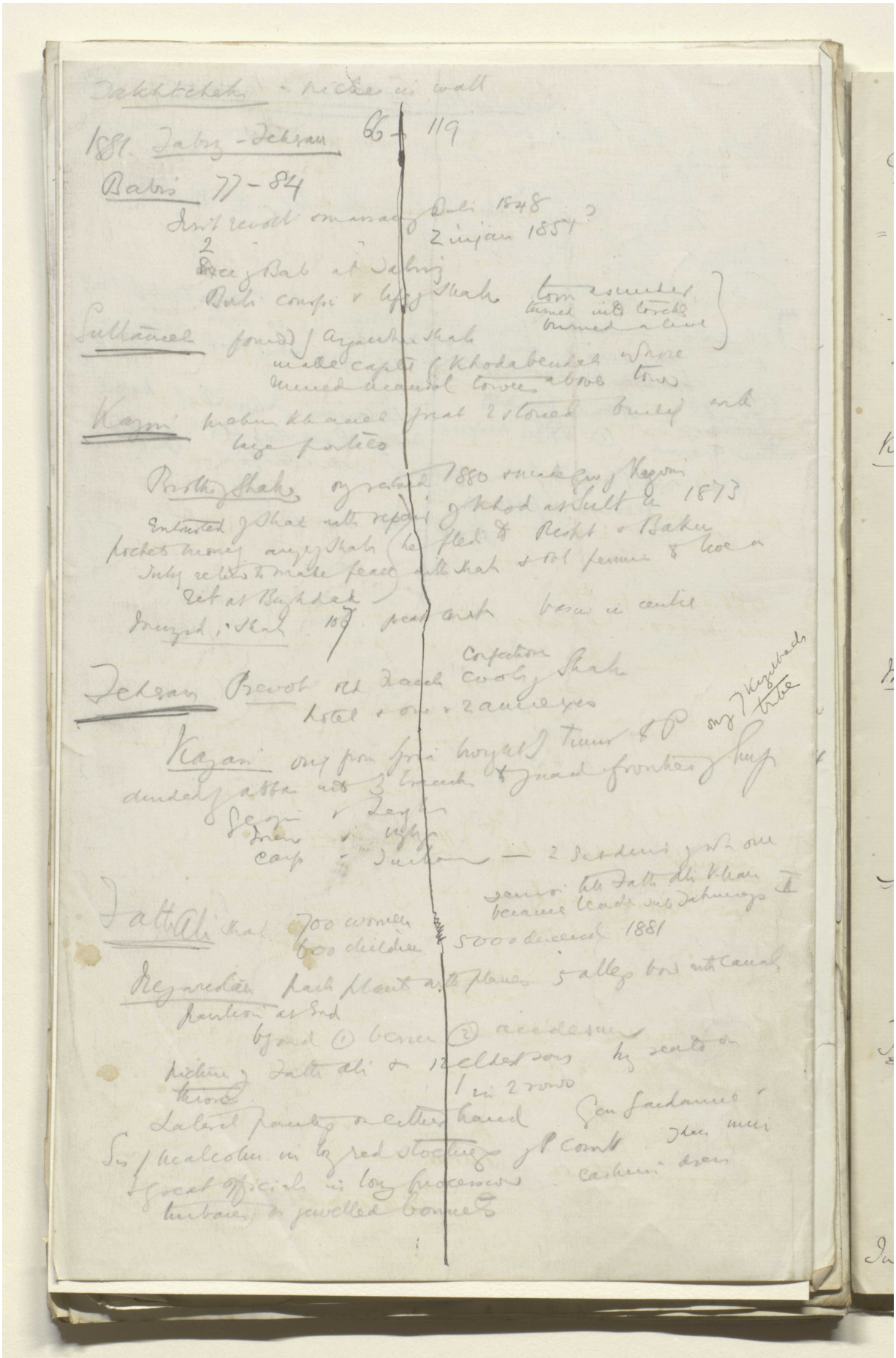

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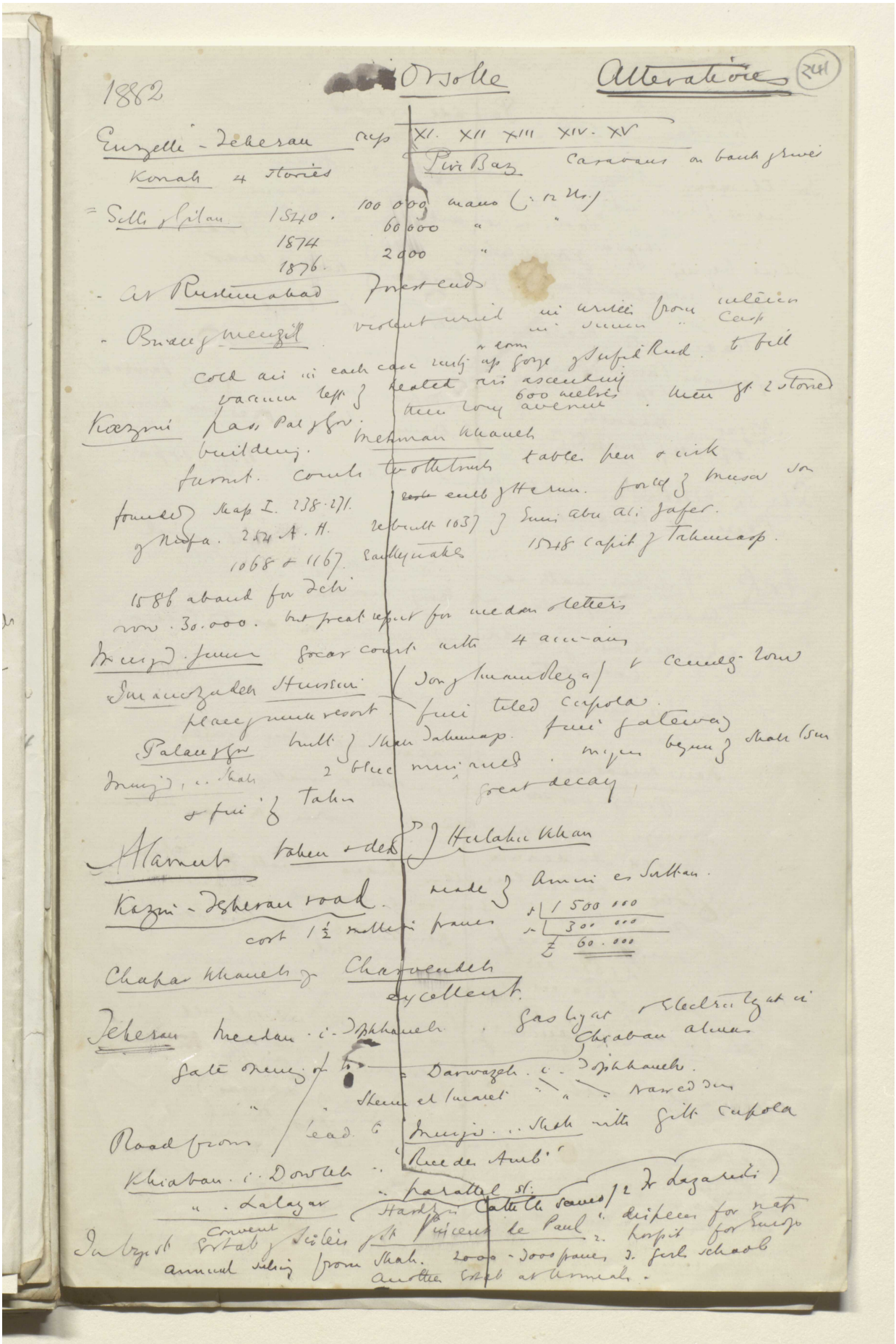

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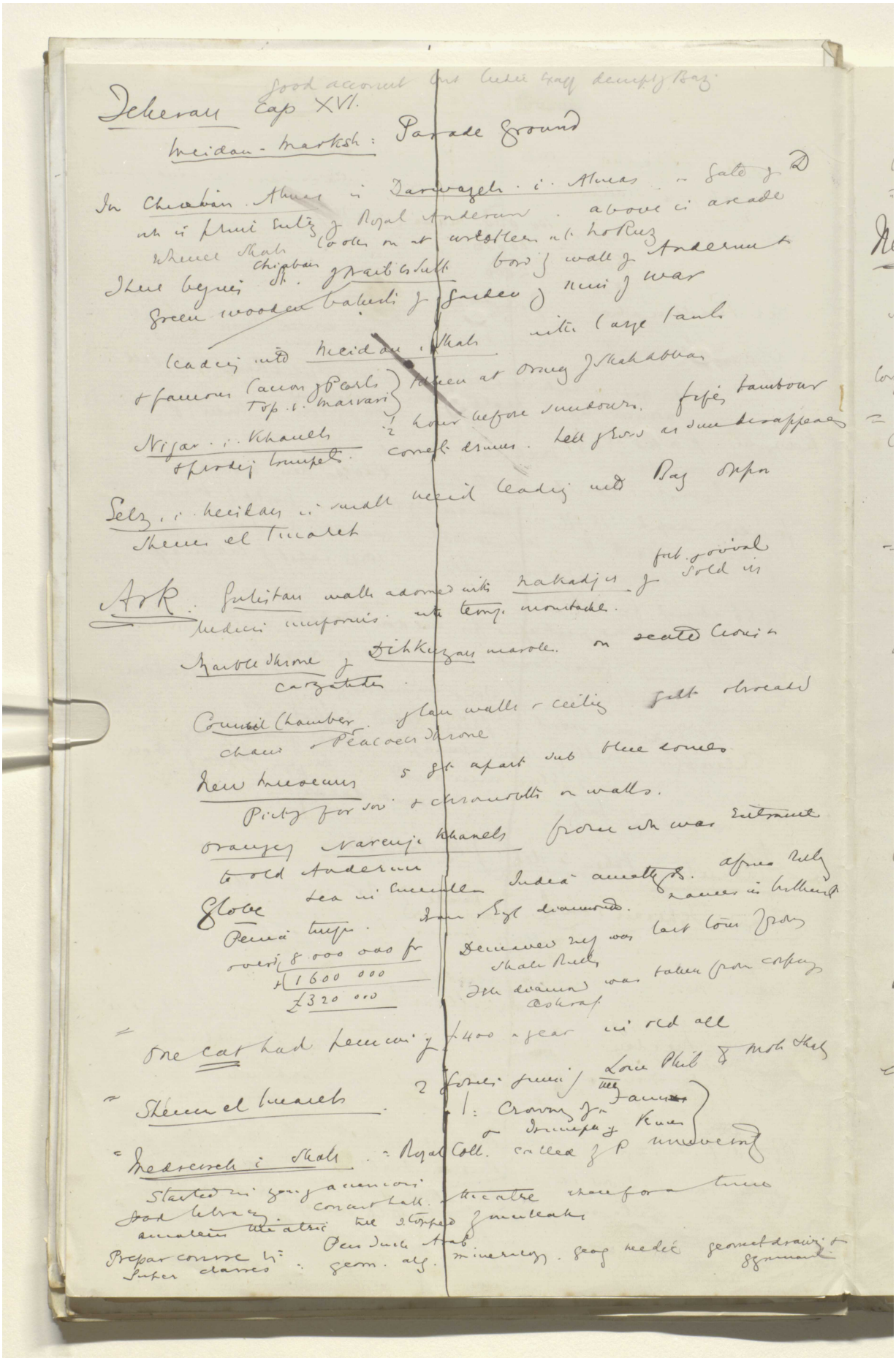

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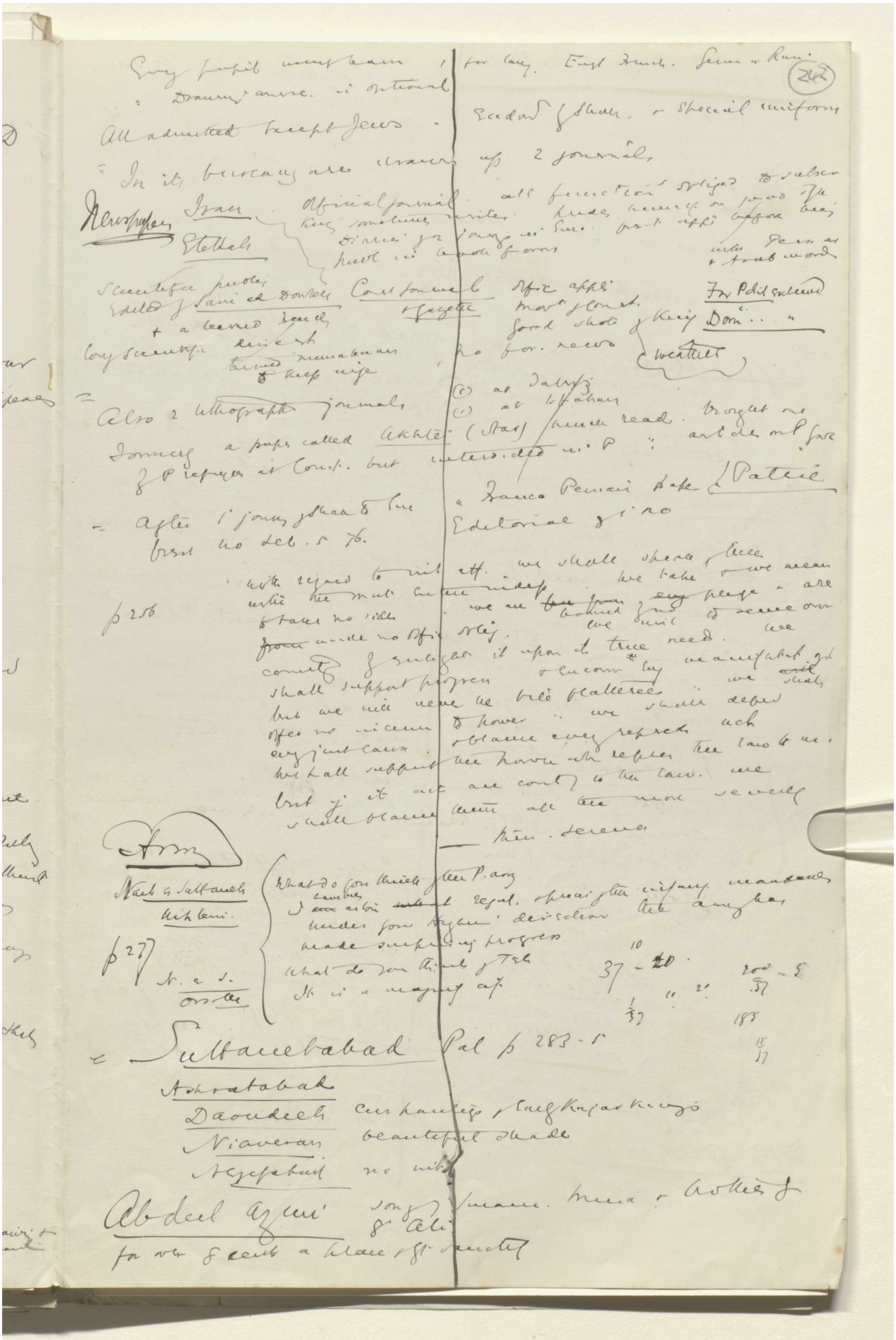

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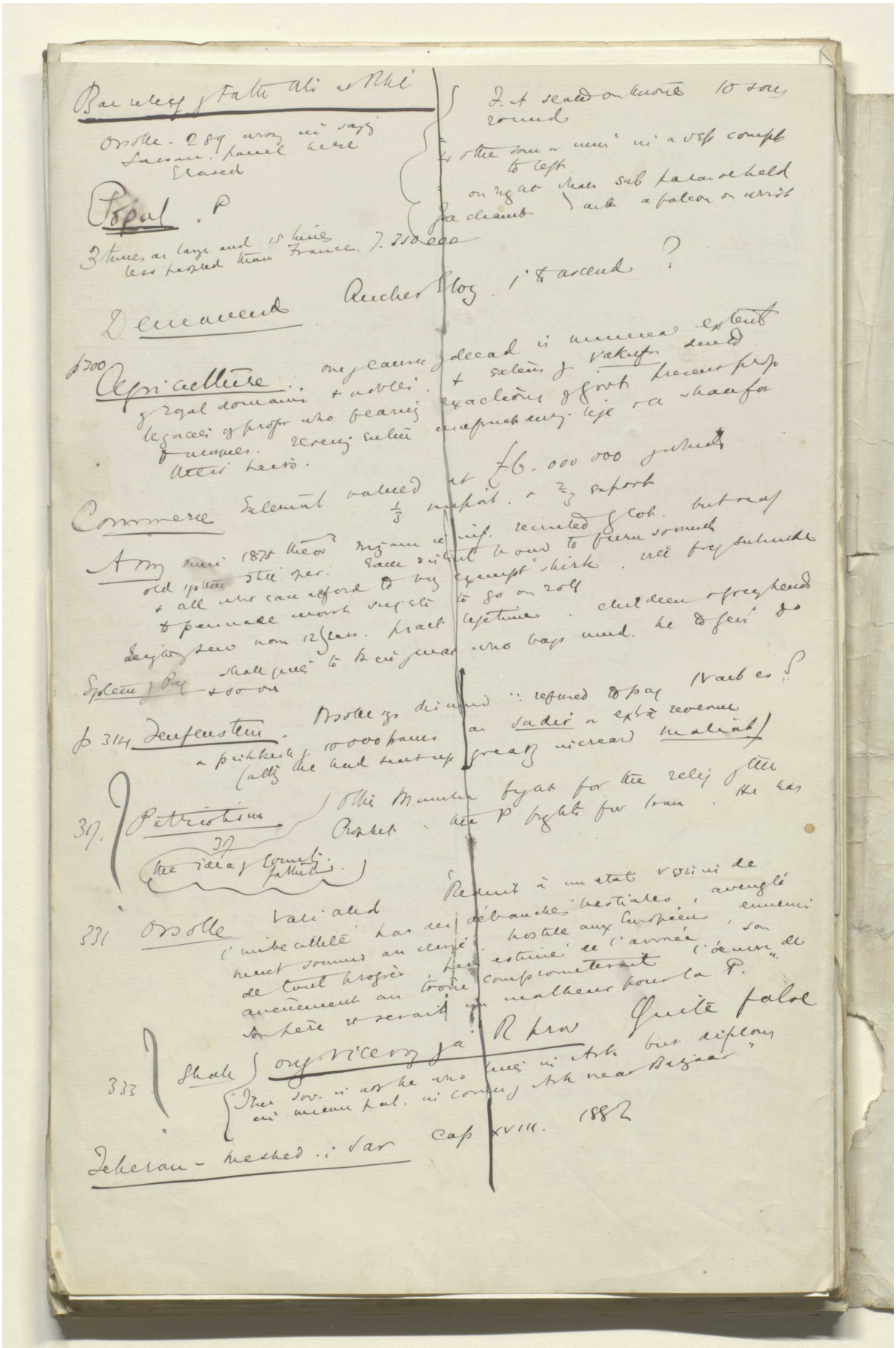

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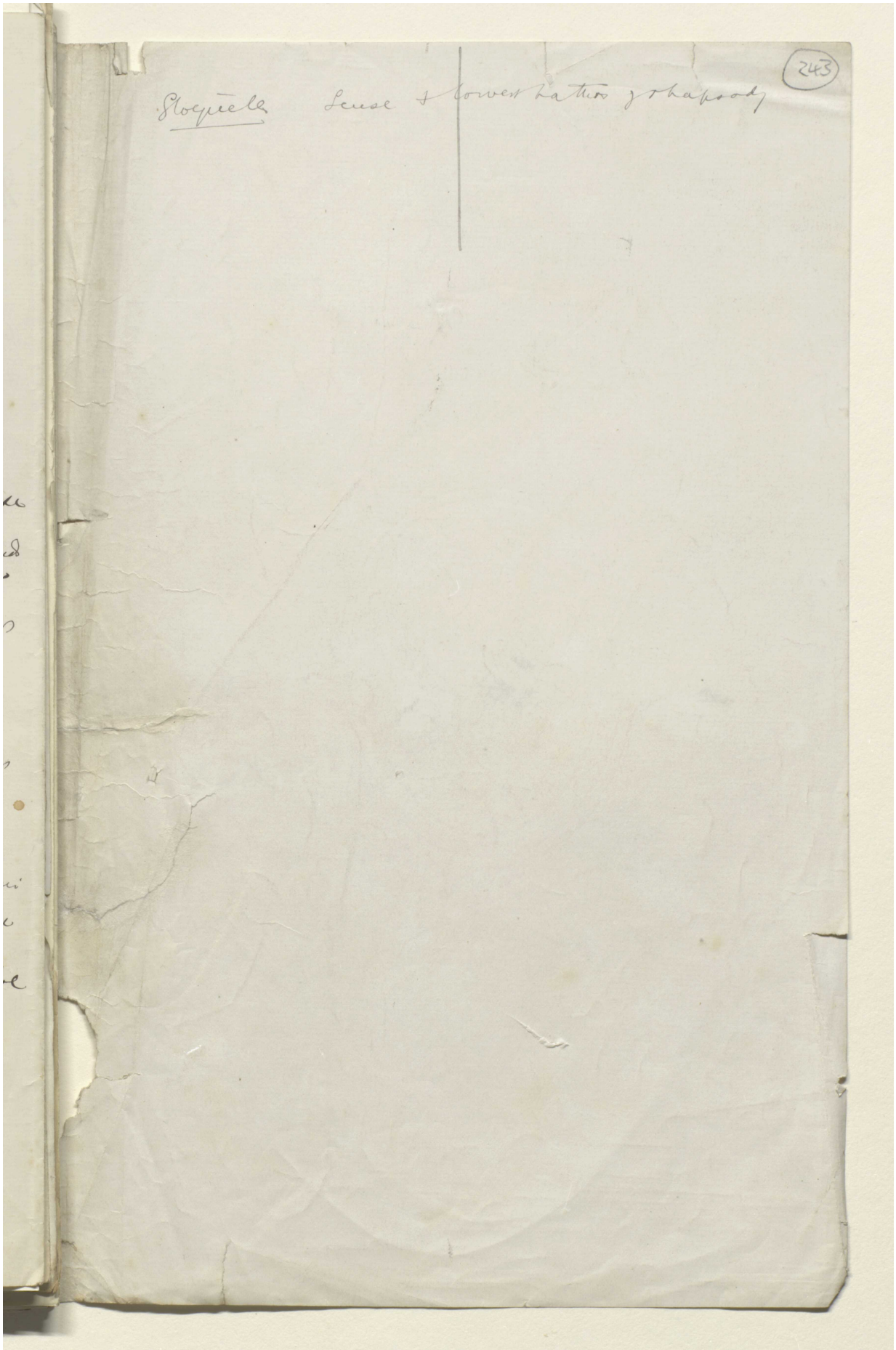

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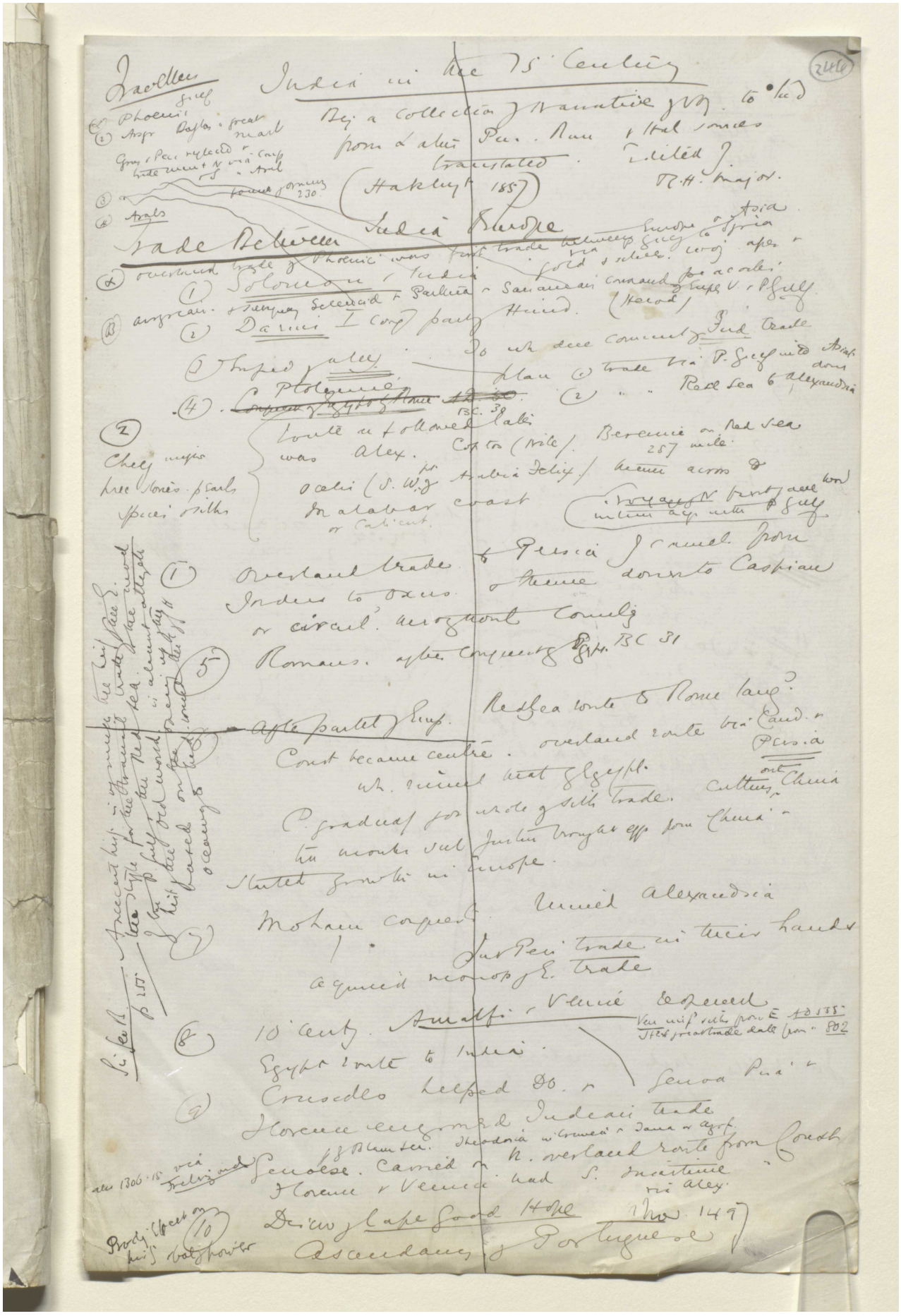

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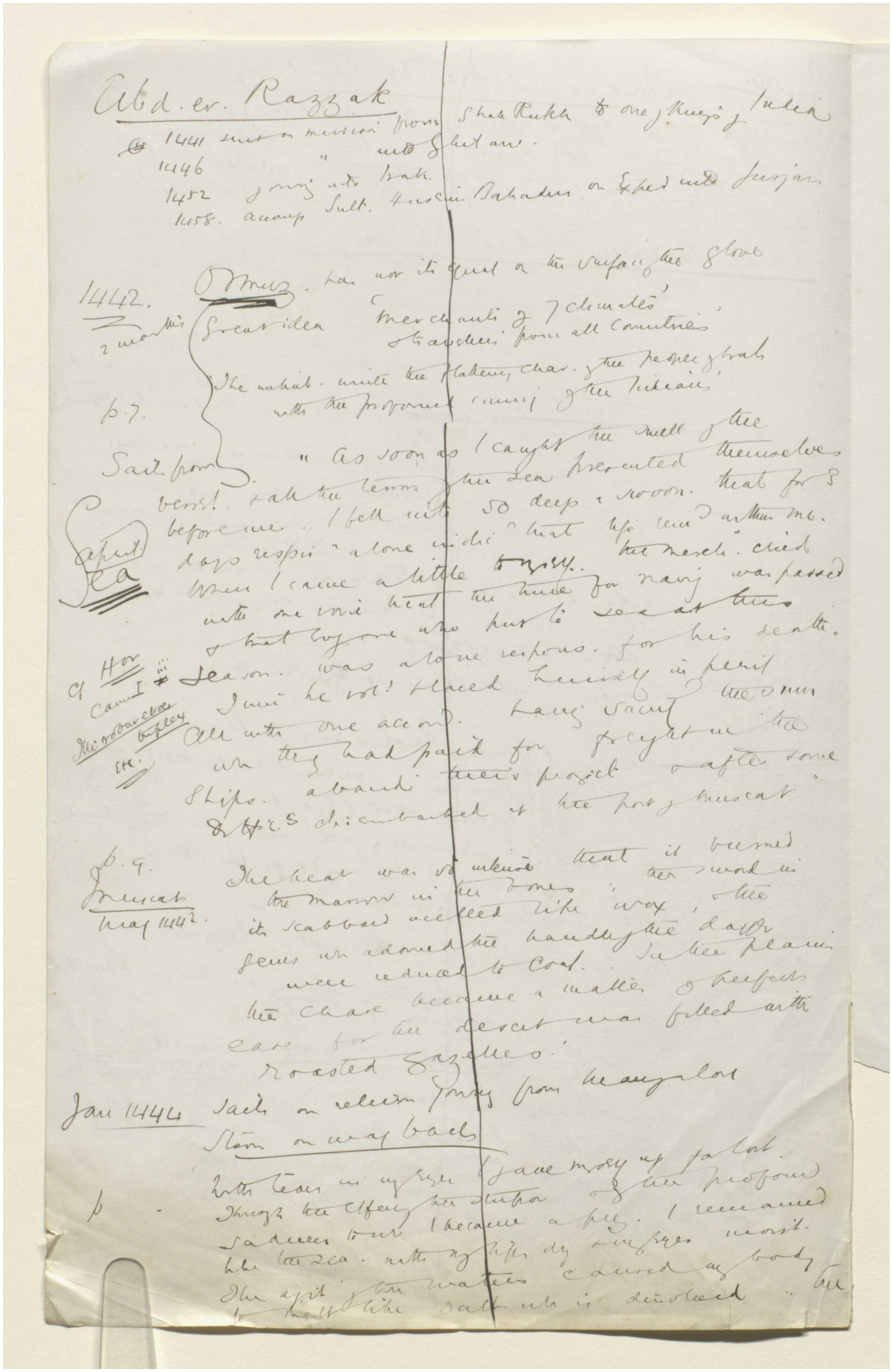

Abd. er. Razzak

1441 sent on mission from Shah Rukh to one of kings of India
1446 " into Ghilan.
1452 joining into Irak.
1458. accomp Sult. Hussein Bahadur on Exped into Jurjan

1442. Ormuz. has not its equal on the surface of the Globe
2 months Great idea 'merchants of 7 climates' & travellers from all countries'

p. 7. The inhab. unite the flattering char. of the people of Irak with the profound cunning of the Indians'

Sails from Sea April. " As soon as I caught the smell of the vessel & all the terrors of the sea presented themselves before me. I fell into so deep a swoon. that for 3 days respir "alone indic" that life rem^d within me. When I came a little to myself. the merch. cried with one voice that the time for navig was passed & that to go one who put to sea at this season. was alone respons. for his death. I will he vol^d placed himself in peril All with one accord. having saved the sum wh they had paid for freight in the Ships. abandon their project & after some difficulties disembarked at the port of Muscat"

cf Hor Cann I iii Mirabar et ter plex etc.

p. 9. Muscat May 1442. The heat was so intense that it burned the marrow in the bones; the sword in its scabbard melted like wax, & the gems wh adorned the handle of the dagger were reduced to coal. In the plains the chase became a matter of perfect ease for the desert was filled with roasted gazelles.'

Jan 1444 Sails on return journey from Hangalore
Storm on way back

p. With tears in my eyes I gave myself up for lost. Through the effect of the stupor of the profound sadness to wh I became a prey. I remained like the sea. with my lips dry & my eyes moist. The agit of the waters caused my body to melt like salt wh is dissolved. the

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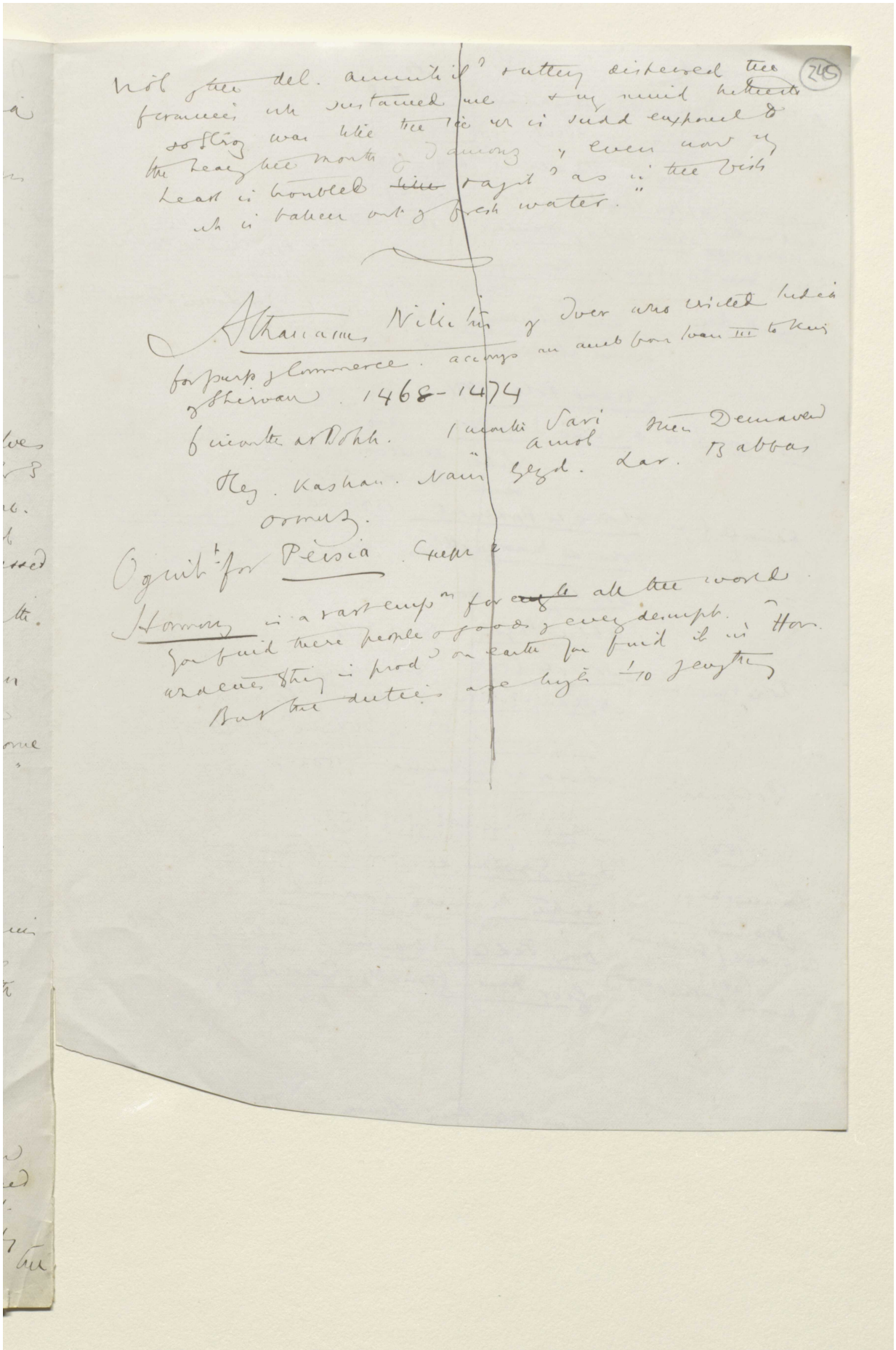

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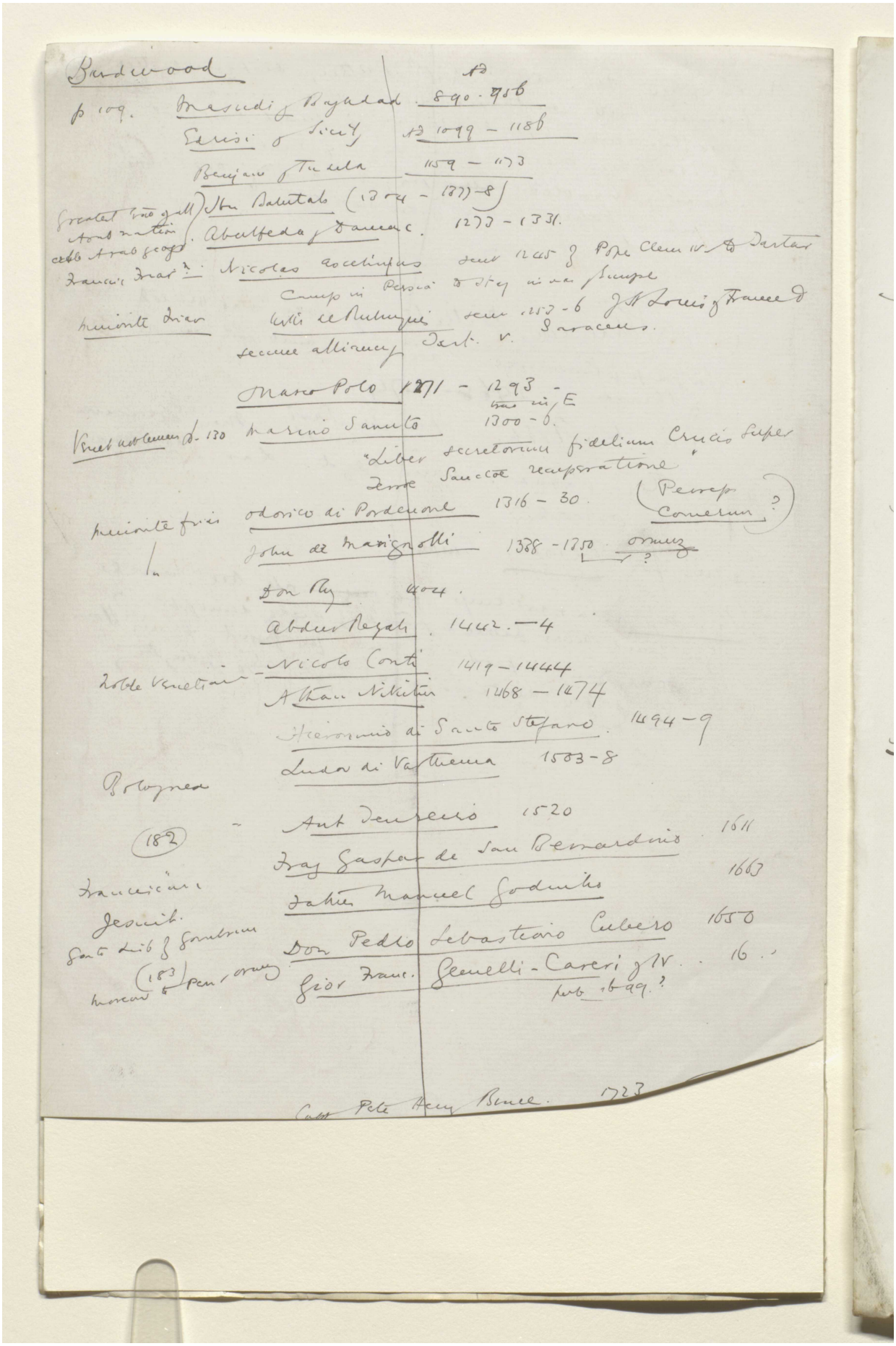


'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [246r] (492/1386)

(246)

John Bell Travels from St P to Diverse parts of Asia. by John Bell of Antermony 2 vols Lond. 1763

attached as surgeon to Emb. from Peter Gt. to King of Persia Shah Hussein

Left Astrabhan Aug 1716

Landed Mezabat. Shamachy. Tauris

Tauris vol I p 76 - 81. Ardebil Zuigan. Mianeh no heat of bug

Saveh. Kum (89. 90) Kashan scorpions worst blacks p. 91

1717

"The cure used of the P. is to anoint the wound with the oil of these animals extracted of frying. Of this oil they have gen^d a quantity in reserve. If it is wanting they bruise any scorpion & apply it to the part affected. Either of these remedies taken in due time. seldom fail of success"

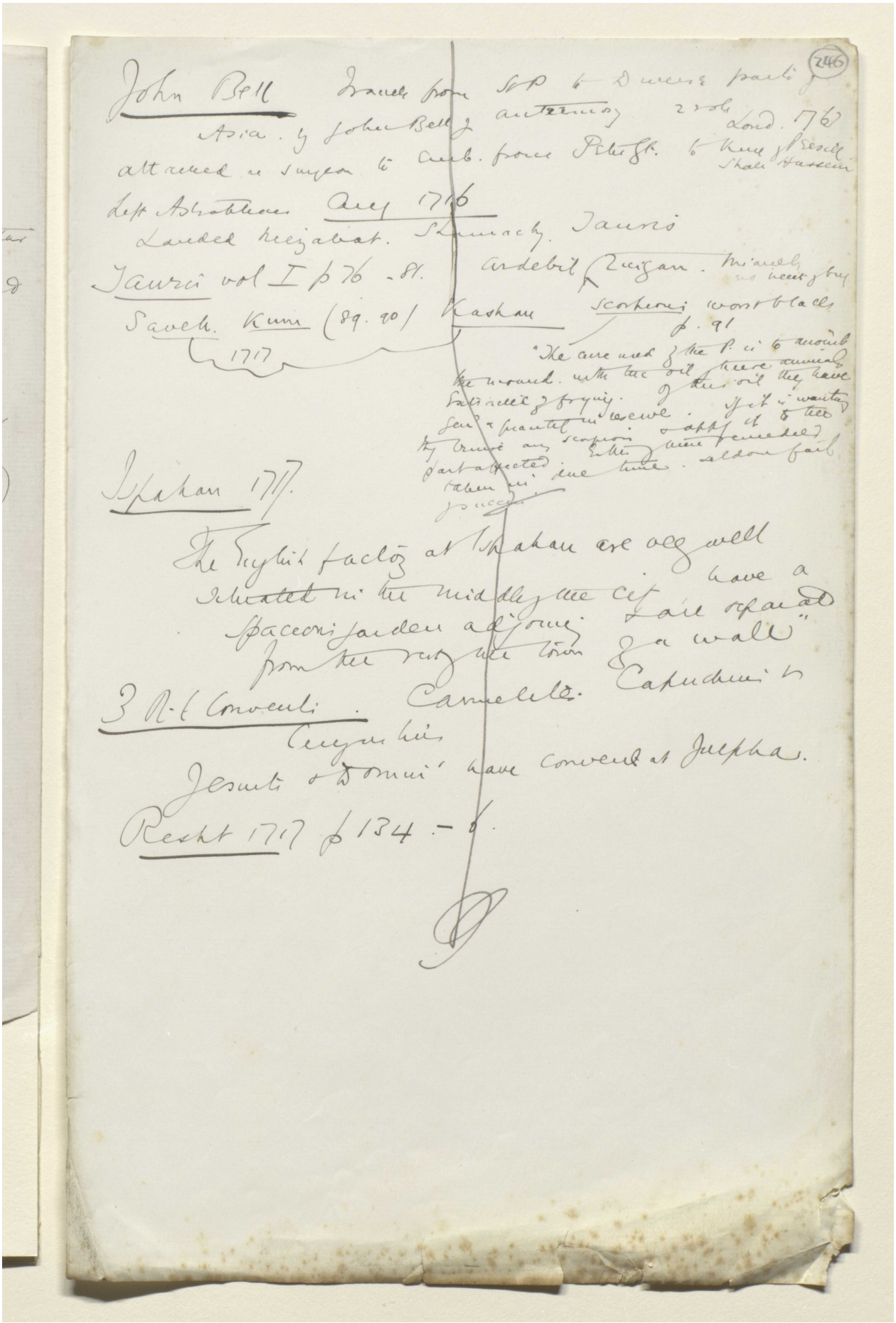
Ispahan 1717.

The English factory at Ispahan are very well situated in the middle of the city have a spacious garden adjoining & are separated from the rest of the town of a wall"

3 R-t Convents. Carmelites. Capuchins & Augustins

Jesuits & Dominic have convent at Julpha.

Resht 1717 p 134 - 6.



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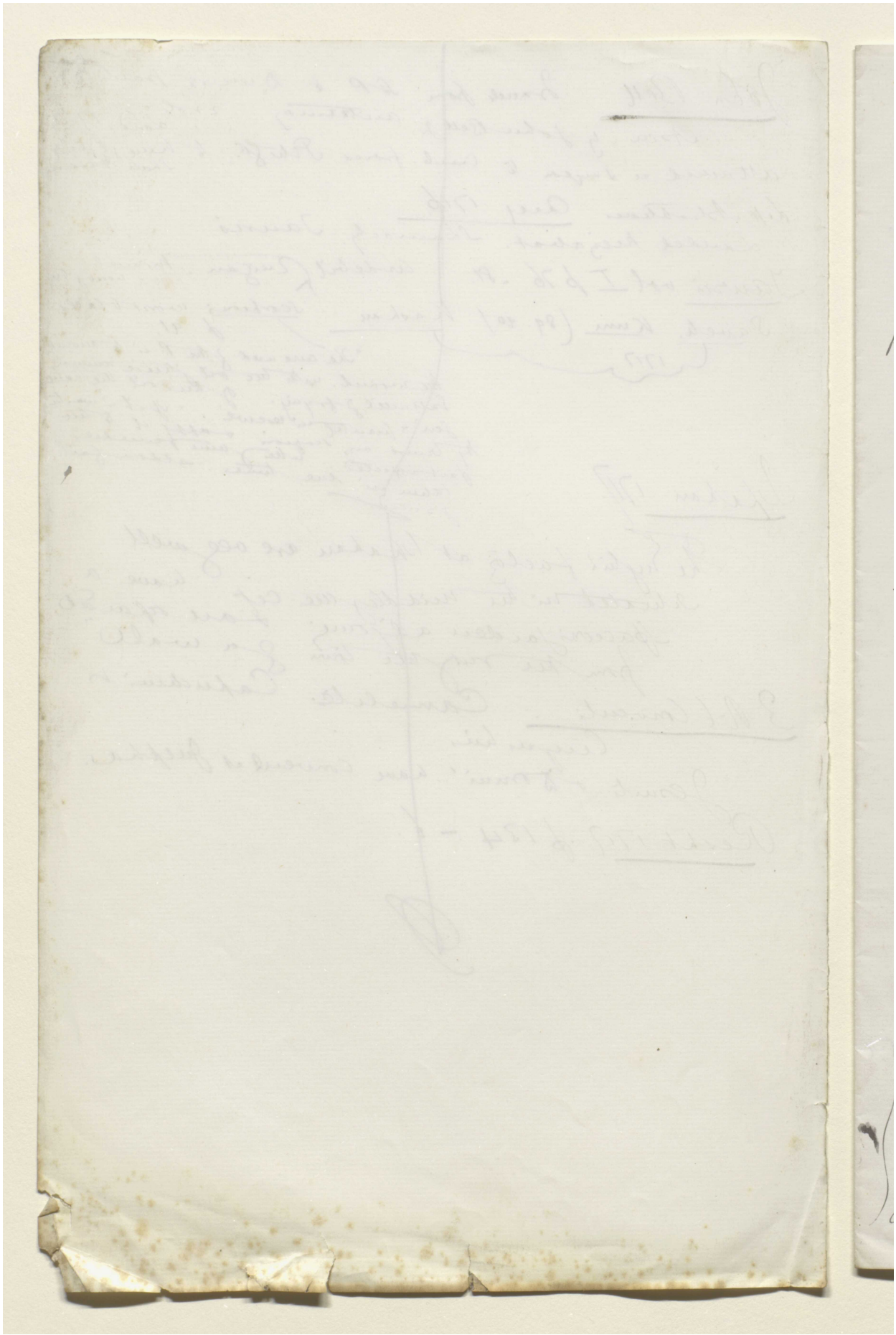

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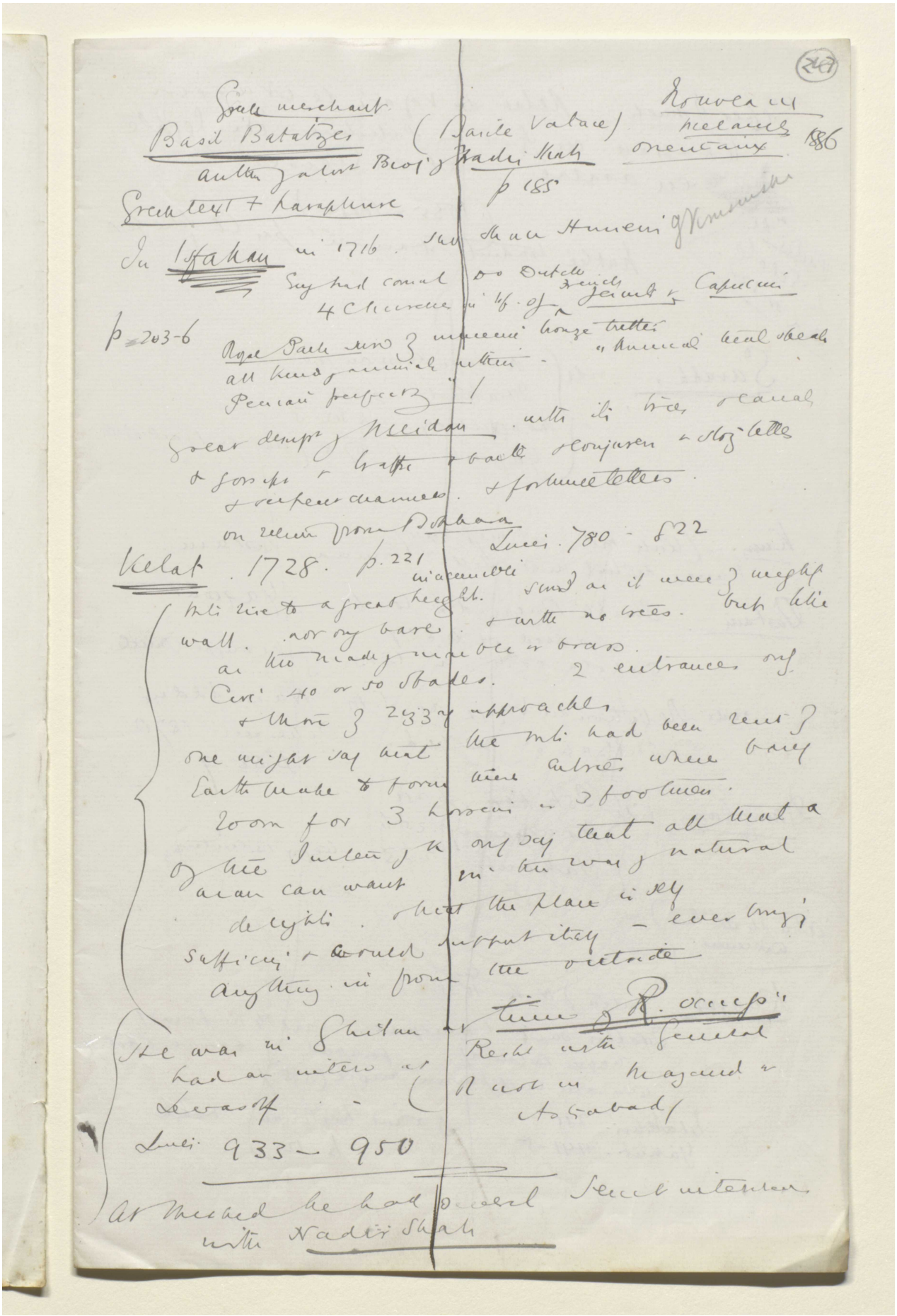

(247)

Greek merchant

Basil Batatzes (Basile Vatace) Nouveau Melanges orientaux 1886

author of a lost Biog of Nadir Shah p 185

Greek text & paraphrase

In Isfahan in 1716. Shah Husein of Khusrusha

Eng had consul Do Dutch

4 Churches in life of French Jesuits & Capucins

p 203-6 Royal Park now of Mussulmi bronze tretter "Animals heal sheals

all kind of animals within -

Persian perfectly "!

Great desert of Meidan with its trees & canals

& gossips & traffic & bails & conjurers & stoz tellers

& serpent charmers & fortune tellers.

on return from Bokhara

Lines 780 - 822

Kelat 1728. p. 221

Mts rise to a great height inaccessible. Stood as it were of mighty

wall. not only bare & with no trees. but like

as the made of marble or brass.

Circ 40 or 50 shades. 2 entrances only

& those of 2 3 3 of approaches

One might say that the mts had been rent of

Earth make to form these entries where barely

room for 3 horsemen or 3 footmen.

Of the Inter of K only say that all that a

man can want in the way of natural

delights. & that the place is self

sufficing & could support itself - ever bring

anything in from the outside

He was in Ghilan at time of R. occup.

had an interview at Resht with General

Lewasoff - (R not in Mazand or Astrabad)

Lines 933 - 950

At Mashed he had several Secret interviews

with Nadir Shah

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Sefer Nameh — Relat du voyage de Nassiri Khosrau en Syrie en Palestine en Egypte en Arabie et en Perse.

(1035 - 1042)

publié traduit Stanislas par Ch. Schefer

Publié de L'Ecole des L. or. vir.

Sarakhs — vide
- Nassiri Khosrau p 6
- Istakhri p 272
- Mouqaddessy p 312-3
- Yaqout p 307-8 (trad de Barbier de Meynard)

Kum — (Kuh mis. ie mit [illegible] Semnan Bostam.
[illegible] distrit [illegible]

Bostam. Sheikh Bayezid i tomb. (Yaqout
who deed A D 874
Cupola constr. in 1313 } Mongol Tomb.

vide Relation du voyage de S. M. Nassir Eddin Shah à Meshed. Teheran 1870 p 88-9.

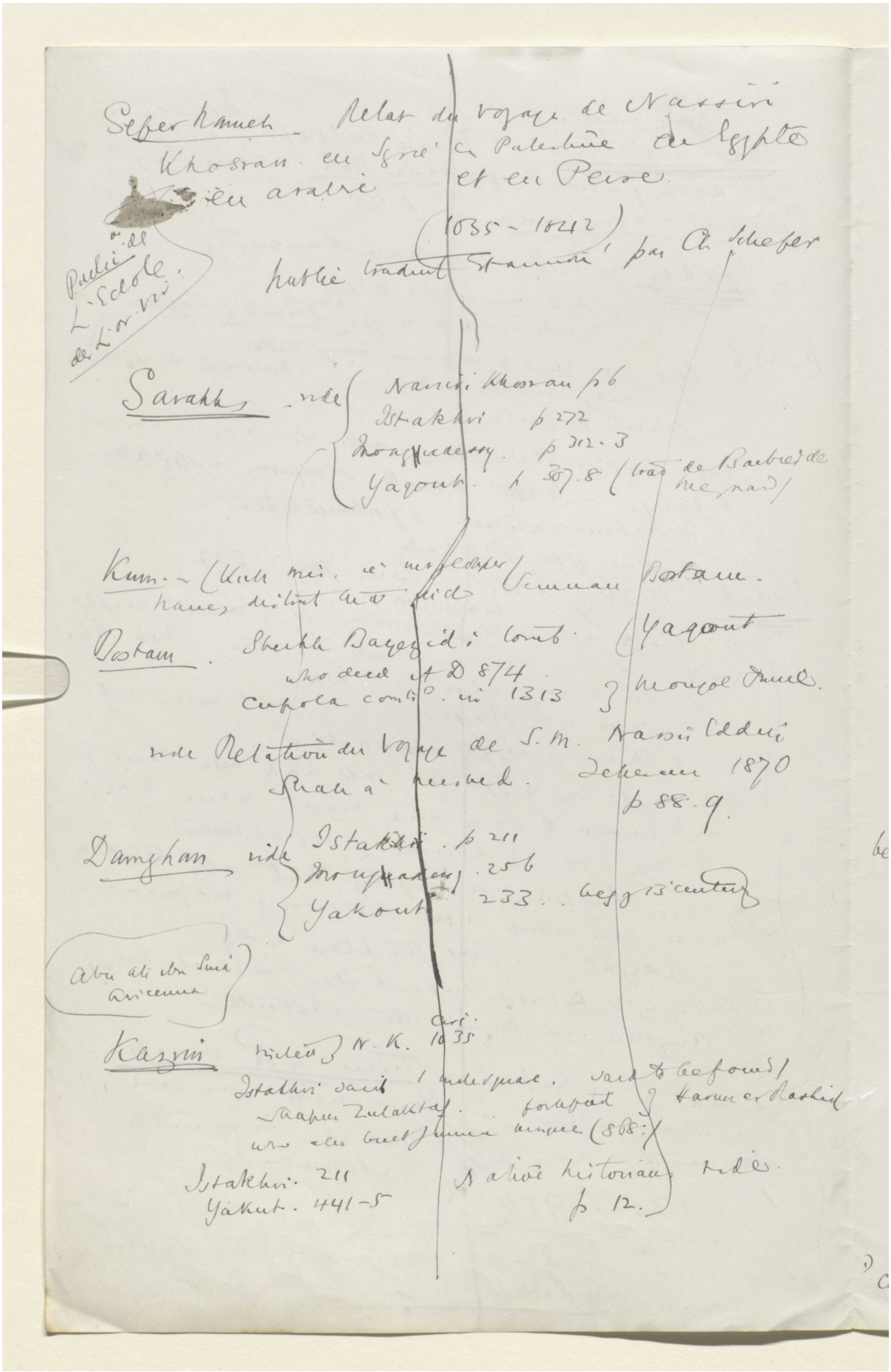
Damghan vide
- Istakhri p 211
- Mouqaddessy 256
- Yakout 233 .. begg 13 century

Abu ali ibn Sina Avicenna

Kazvin visited } N. K. Cri. 1035
Istakhri said 1 mile square. said to be found
Shapur Zulaktaf. forbidden } Harun er Rashid
who also built Jumna mosque (868)

Istakhri 211
Yakut 441-5

Native historians vide p 12.



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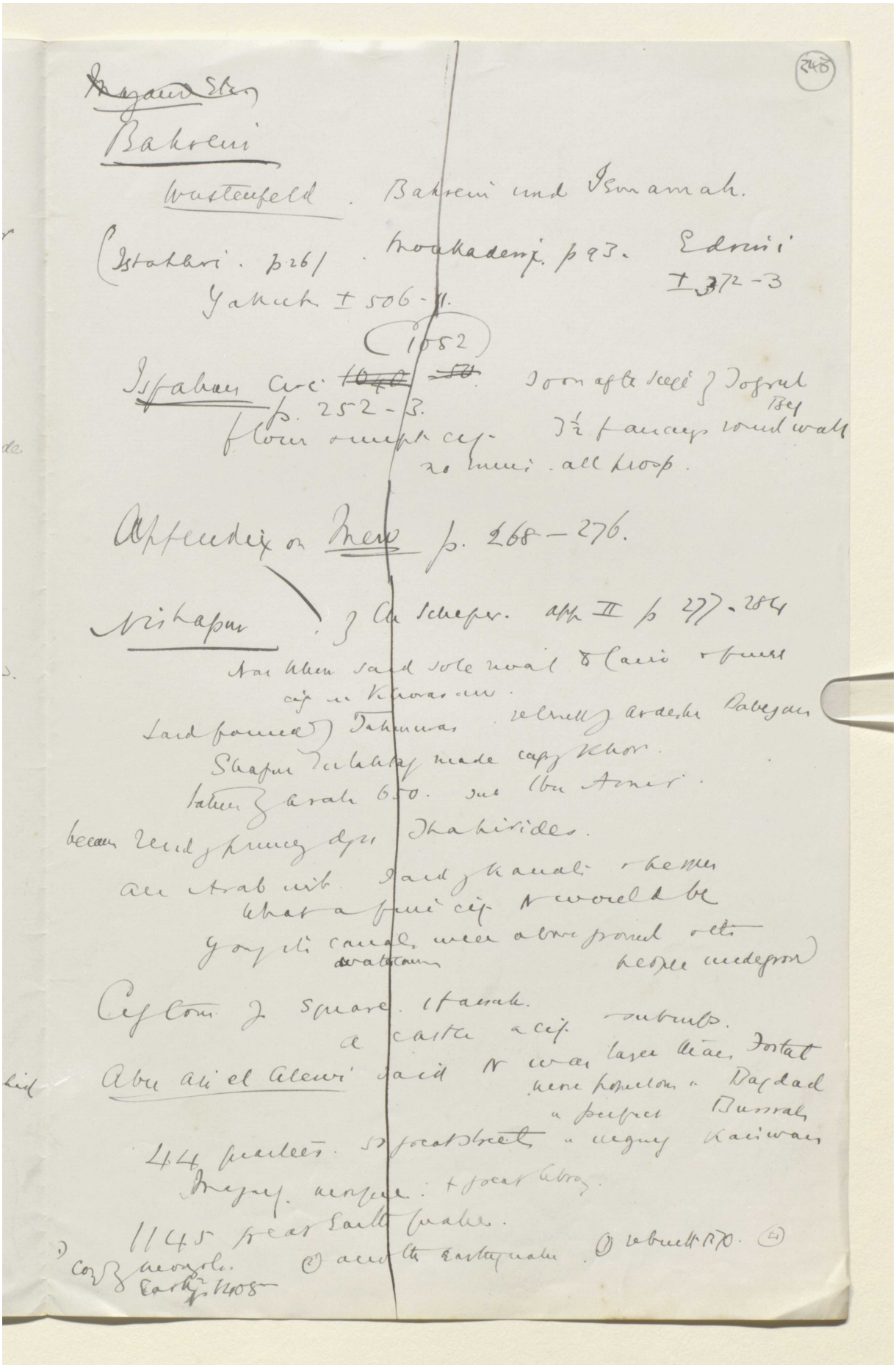

(248)

~~Mayaur Ebn~~

Bahreini

Wustenfeld. Bahreini und Ismamah.

(Istahari. p 261. Moukaderi. p 93. Edrisi I 372-3

Yakut I 506-11.

(1052)

Isfahan circ ~~1040~~ ~~50~~. Soon after siege of Togrul Bey

p. 252-3.

flour & impt city. 3½ farsangs round walls

no mines. all prosp.

Appendix on Merv p. 268-276.

Nishapur. of Ch Schefer. app II p 277-284

Nas Khosr said sole rival to Cairo & finest city in Khorasan.

Said founded by Tahmuras. rebuilt by Ardeshir Babegan

Shapur Tulaktaf made city Khor.

taken by Arab 650. sub Ibn Amir.

became rend of princes dyn Thahirides.

an Arab writ. said of Kanali & hesses

what a fine city it would be

Young its canals were above ground & its

watercourse people underground

City tom of square. 1 farsah.

a castle a city & suburbs.

Abu Ali el Alewi said it was larger than Fostat

more populous " Bagdad

" perfect Bussrah

44 quarters. 50 great streets " urging Kaiwan

Imaging. mosque. + great library.

1145 great Earthquakes.

1) Coming of mongols. Earthq p 1408 (2) another Earthquake. (3) rebuilt 1570. (4)

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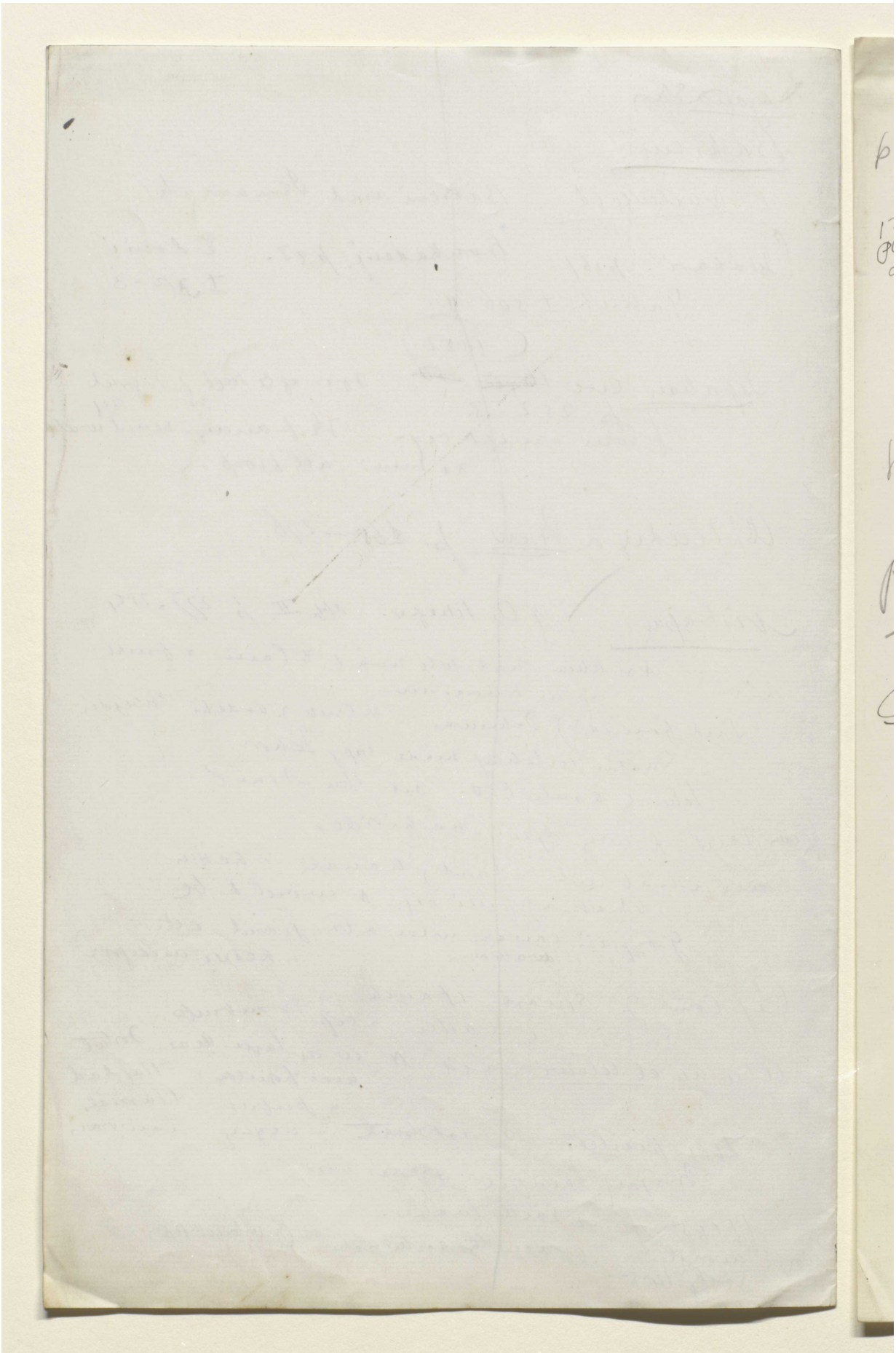

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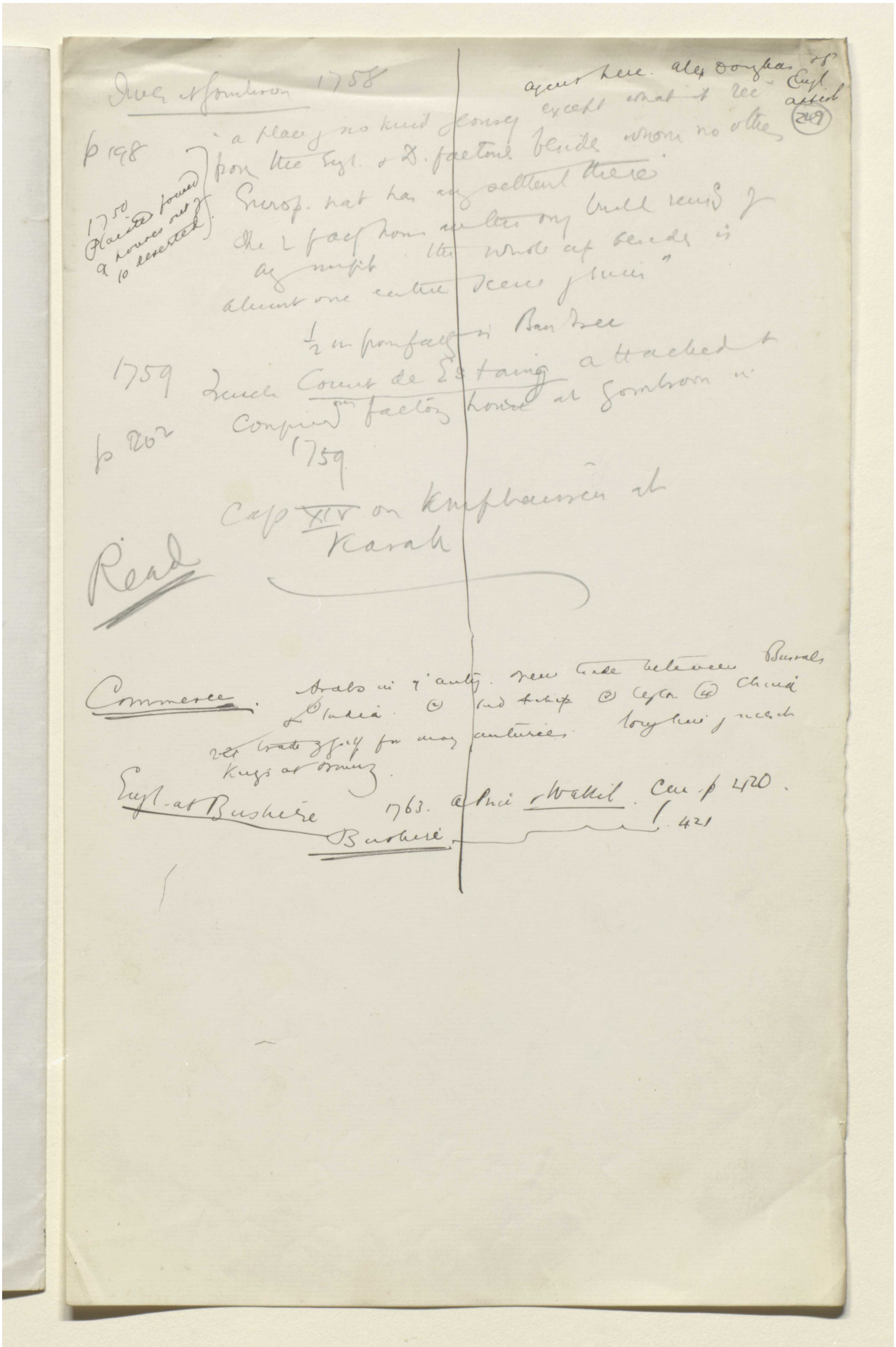

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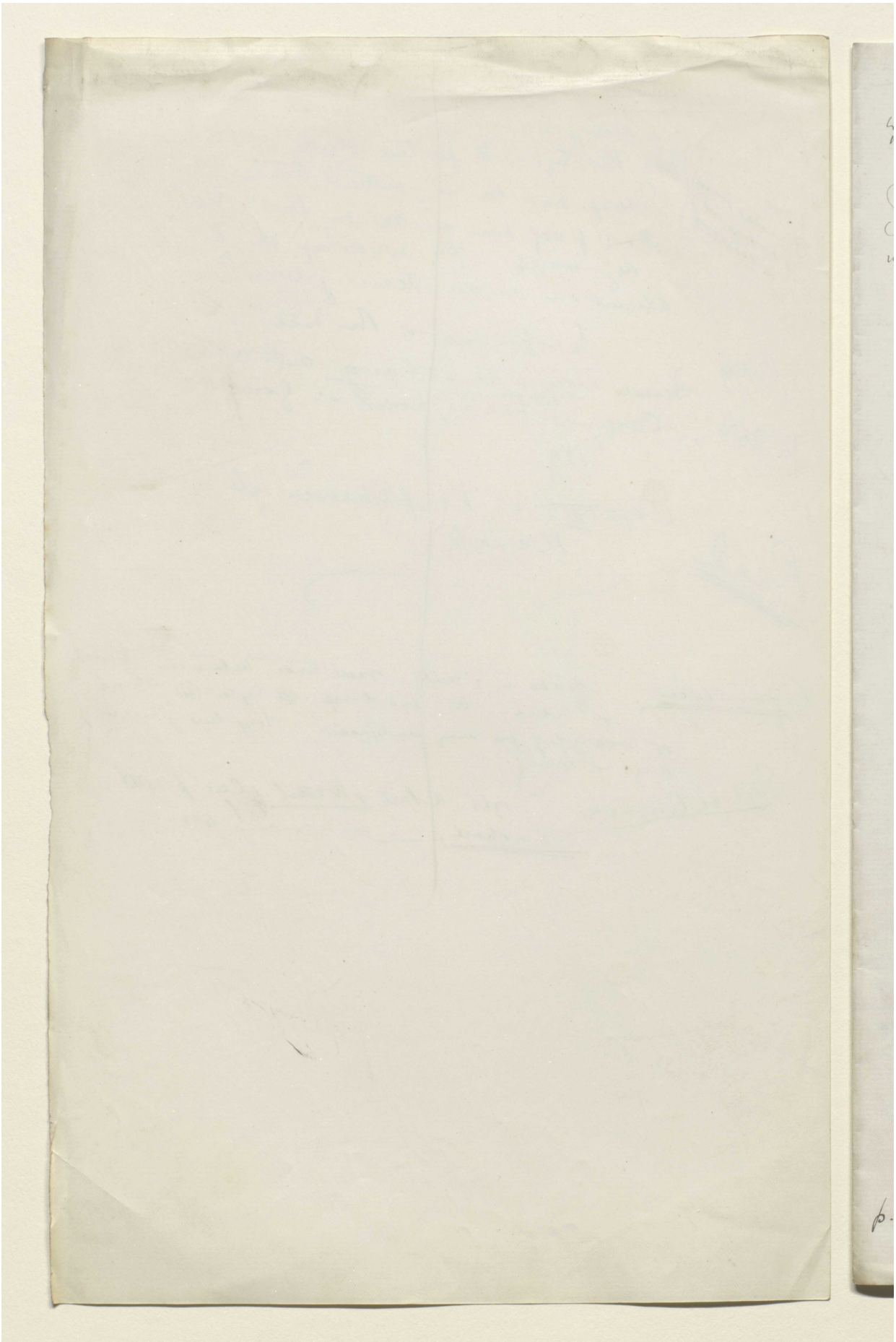

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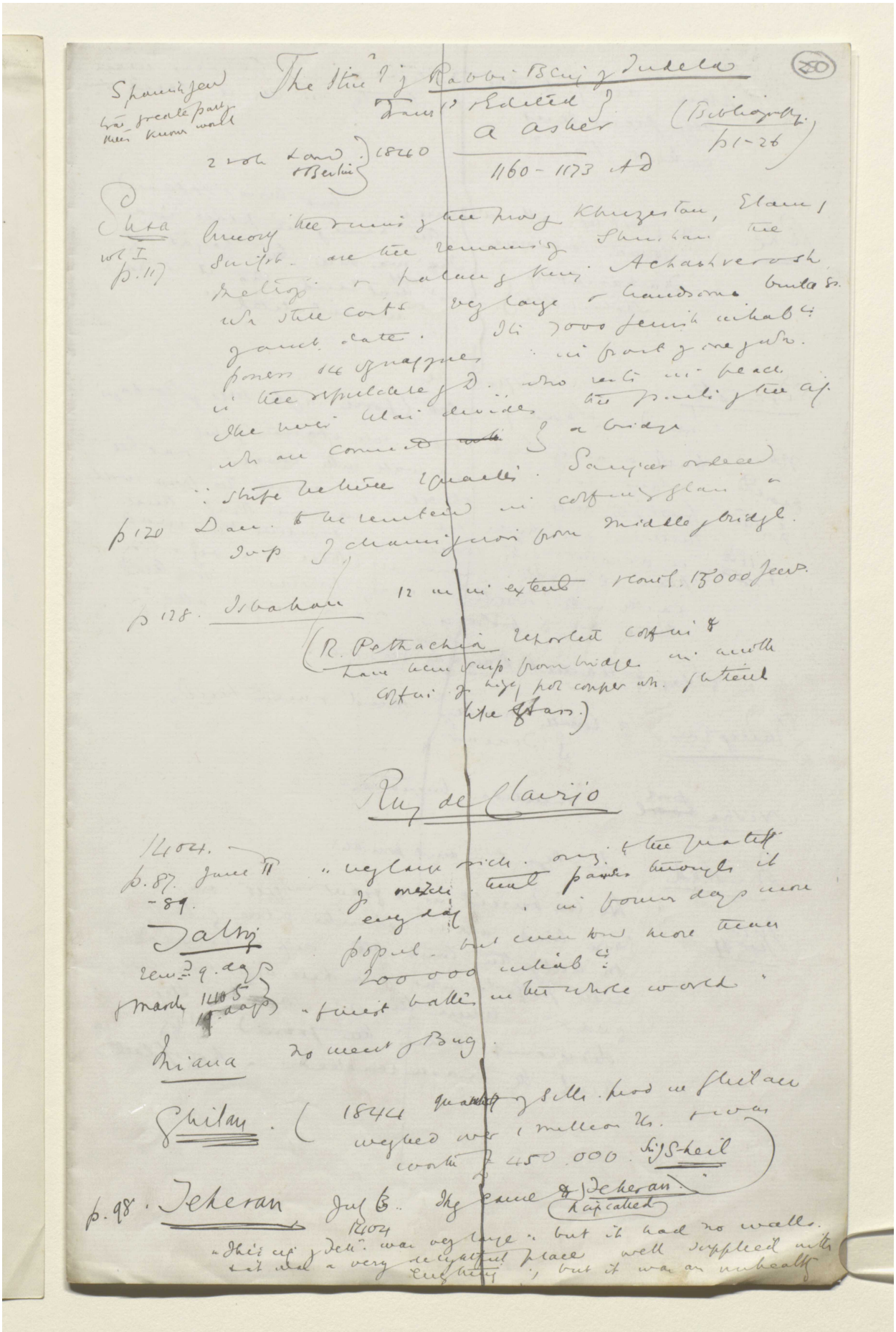

Spanish Jew
true greatest party
their known world

The Itin. of Rabbi Benj of Tudela
Trans. & Edited by
A Asher
(Bibliography p1-26)

2 vols Lond & Berlin 1840

1160 - 1173 A.D.

Shusa
vol I
p. 117

Among the ruins of the prov. of Khuzestan, Elam & Susiana are the remains of Shushan the metropolis & palace of King Achashverosh. Wh still contains very large & handsome buildings of ancient date. Its 7000 Jewish inhab. possess 14 synagogues in front of one of wh. is the sepulchre of D. who rests in peace. The river Ulai divides the parts of the city wh are connected by a bridge. Sanjeer ordered strife between squalls.

p 120 Dan. to be rendered in coffin of glass & drop of chamber from middle of bridge.

p 128. Isbahan 12 m in extent & contains 15000 Jews.

(R. Pethachia reported coffin & have been susp from bridge in middle coffin of high pot copper wh. glittered like glass.)

Ruy de Clavijo

1404.
p. 87. June 11 - 89.

Talsy
rem. 9 days
March 1405 19 days

"very large rich. orig. & the quality of mezcla that passes through it every day in former days more popul. but even now more than 200 000 inhab."
"finest ballis in the whole world"

Miana no meat of Bug.

Ghilan. (1844 quantity of silk prod in Ghilan weighed over 1 million lbs. & was worth £450.000. Sir J Sheil)

p. 98. Teheran Jul 6. 1404 Ihg came & Teheran (hair called)
"This city of Teh. was very large but it had no walls. & it was a very delightful place well supplied with everything, but it was an unhealthy

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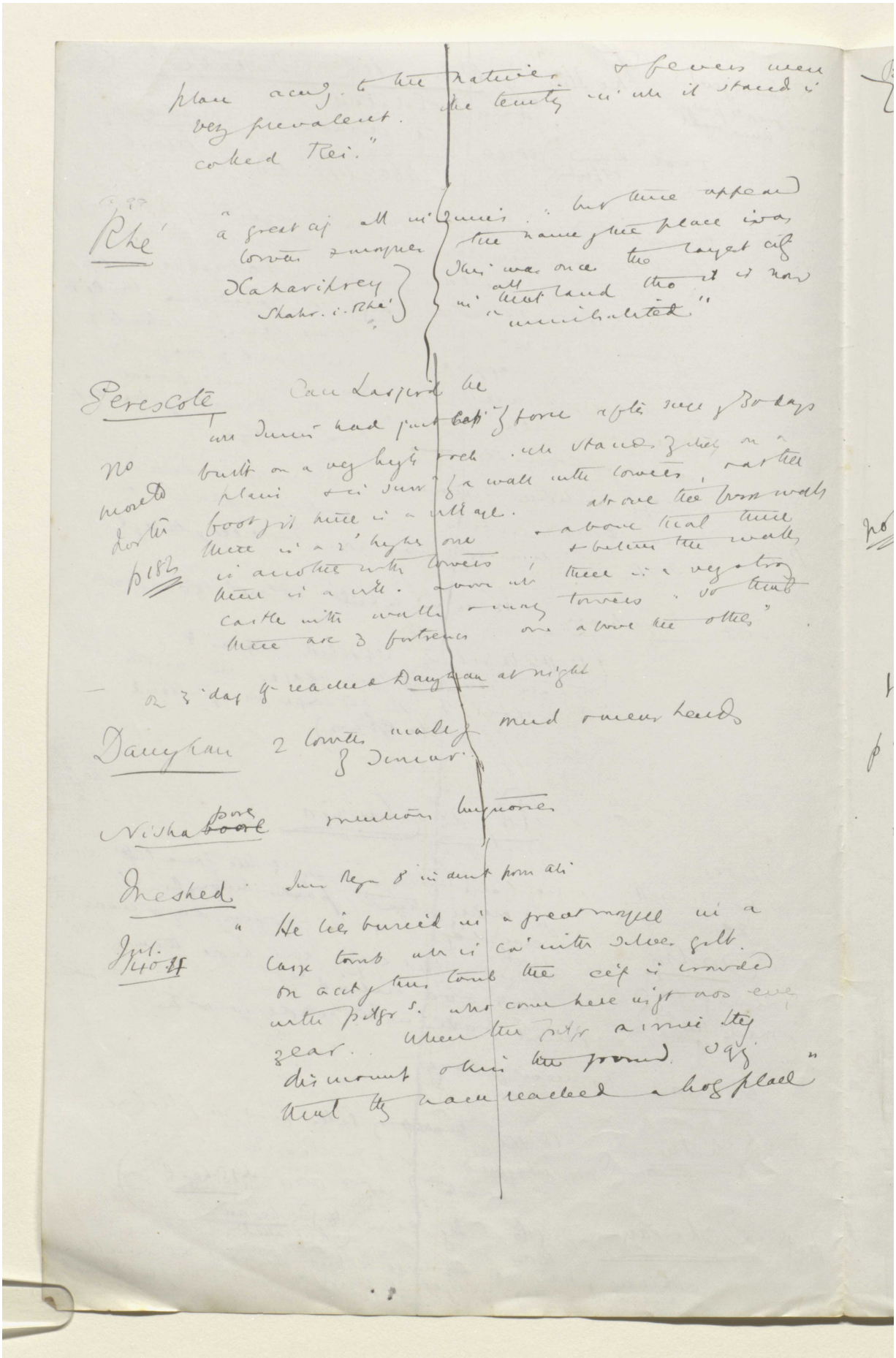

place acc'g. to the natives & fevers were very prevalent. The territory in which it stands is called Rei."

Rhé — "a great city all in Jumes: but there appear towers & mosques. The name of the place is as Hazaribrey, Shahr-i-Rhé. This was once the largest city in all that land tho it is now "annihilated"

Perescote — Can Lasjerd be

we Jumes had just left of force after sick of 30 days built on a very high rock. It stands of itself on a plain & is surr'd of a wall with towers, & at the foot of it there is a village. Above the first wall there is a 2' higher one & above that there is another with towers & below the wall there is a ville. Above it there is a very strong castle with walls & many towers. So that there are 3 fortresses one above the other".

no more to do this p182

On 3 day they reached Damghan at night

Damghan — 2 towers made of mud & mean hands of Jumes.

Nishapore — mentions turquoises

Meshed — Jum Regn 8 in dist from Ali

Jul. 1404 — "He lies buried in a great mosque in a large tomb which is ca' with silver gilt. On acct of this tomb the city is crowded with pilgrs. who come here night nos every year. When the pilgr arrive they dismount & kiss the ground. Say that they have reached a holy place"

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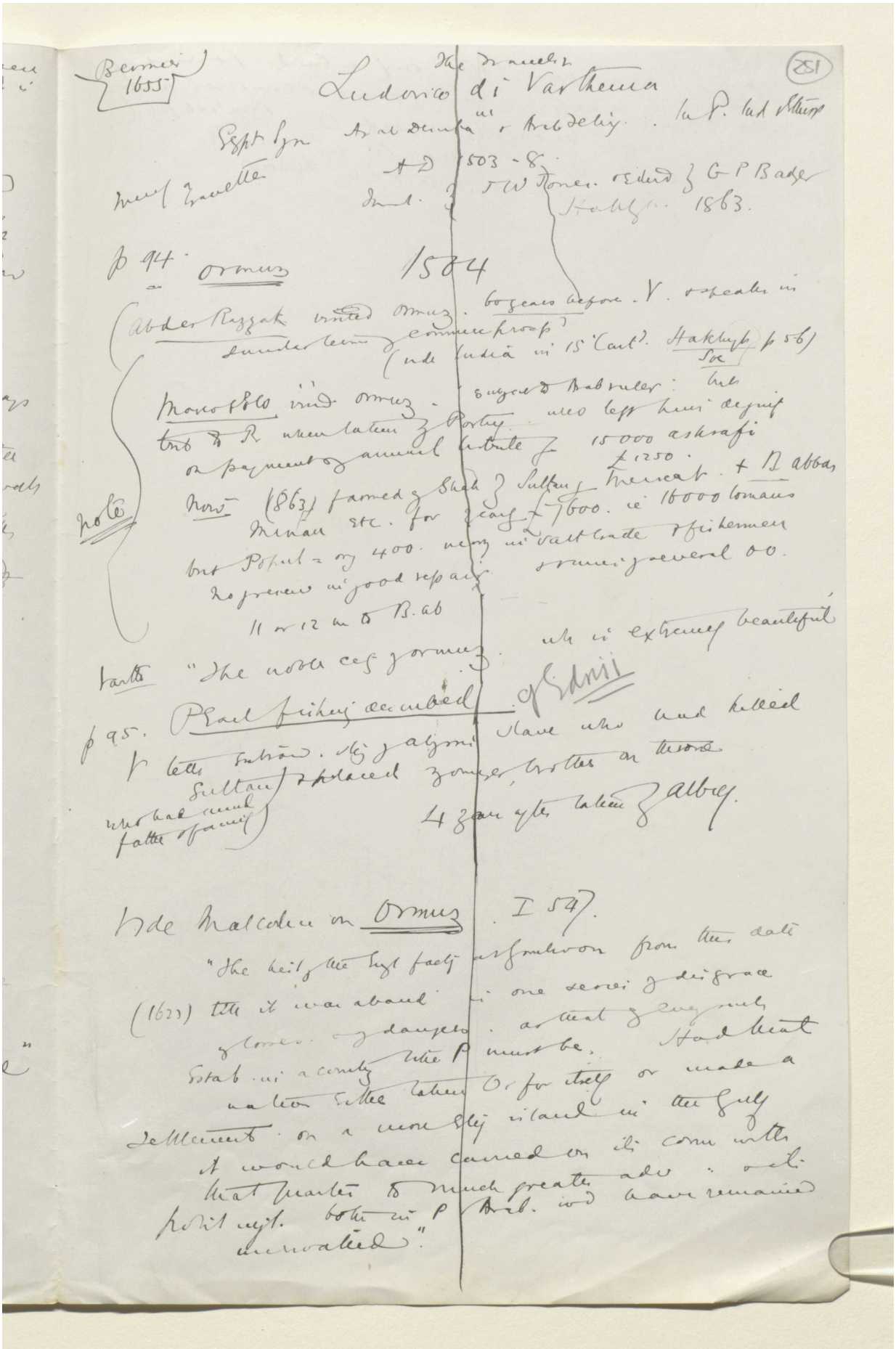

Bernier 1655

Ludovico di Varthema

Sept 1503

Travels

p 94. Ormuz 1504

Abder Razzak visited Ormuz 60 years before V. speaks in similar terms of commerce

Marco Polo visit Ormuz

Now (1863) farmed of Shah of Persia

but Popul = only 400

Notes

p 95.

Vartha "the noble city of Ormuz"

Pearl fishery described

Sultan strangled

Hakluyt

Ormuz

I 547

(1622)

Sir R Shirley

Sir P Sad Sherley

Sir R Sherley

1863

Hakluyt p 561

Sir

Sir R Shirley

Sir Robert Sherley

Shah of Persia

Sultan of Persia

Mirzah etc.

Ormuz

Abbas

Abbas

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

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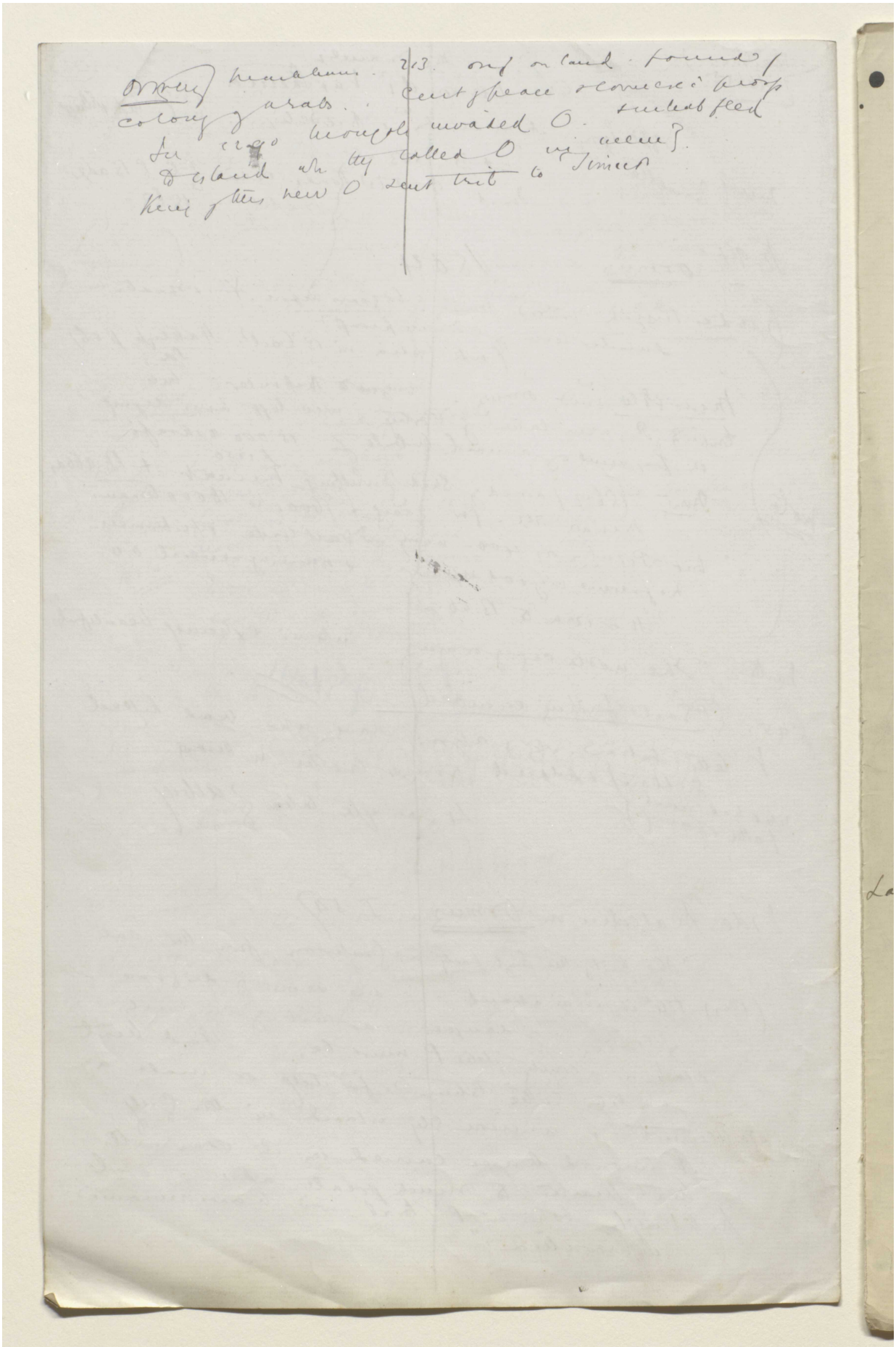

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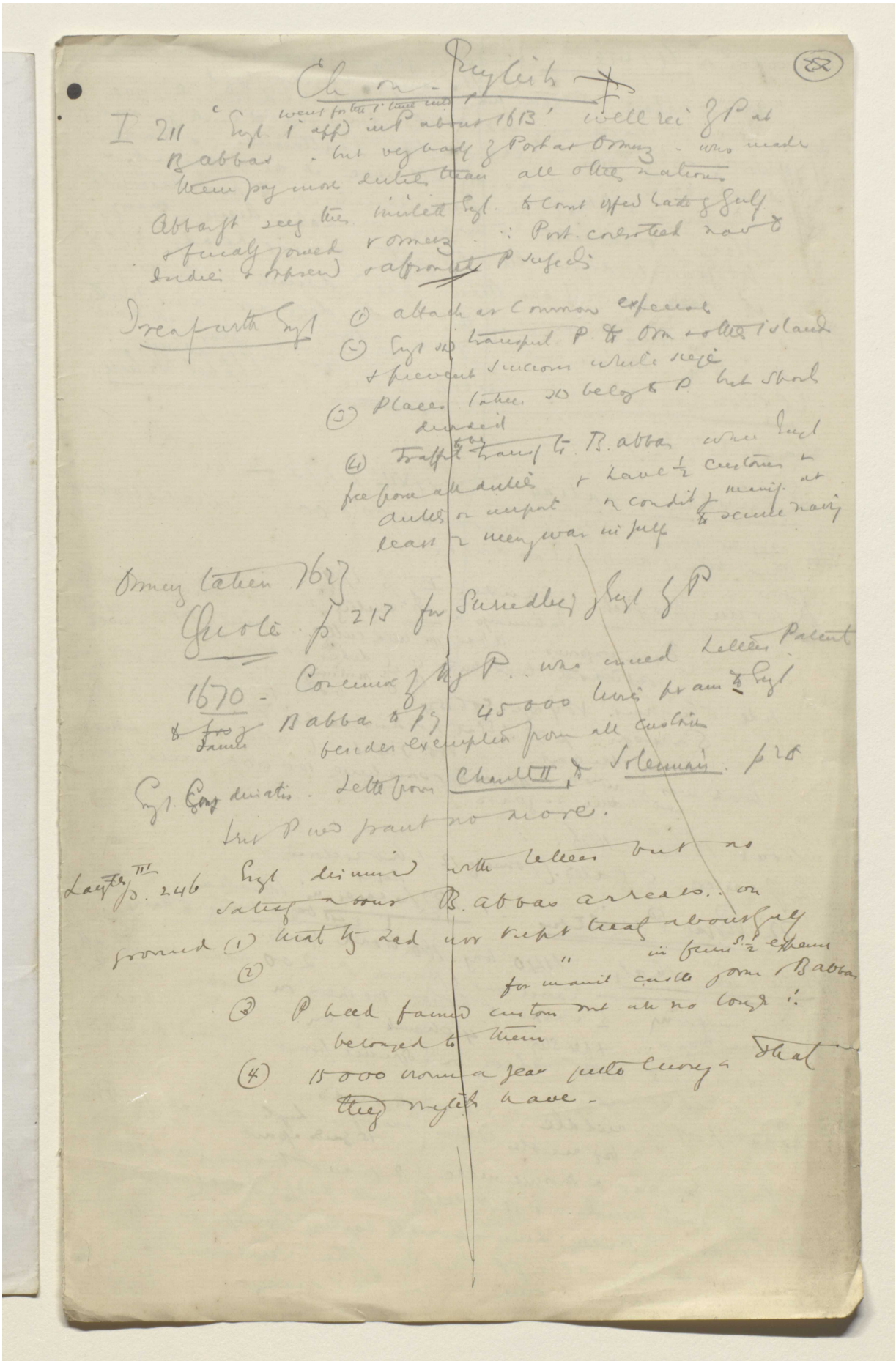

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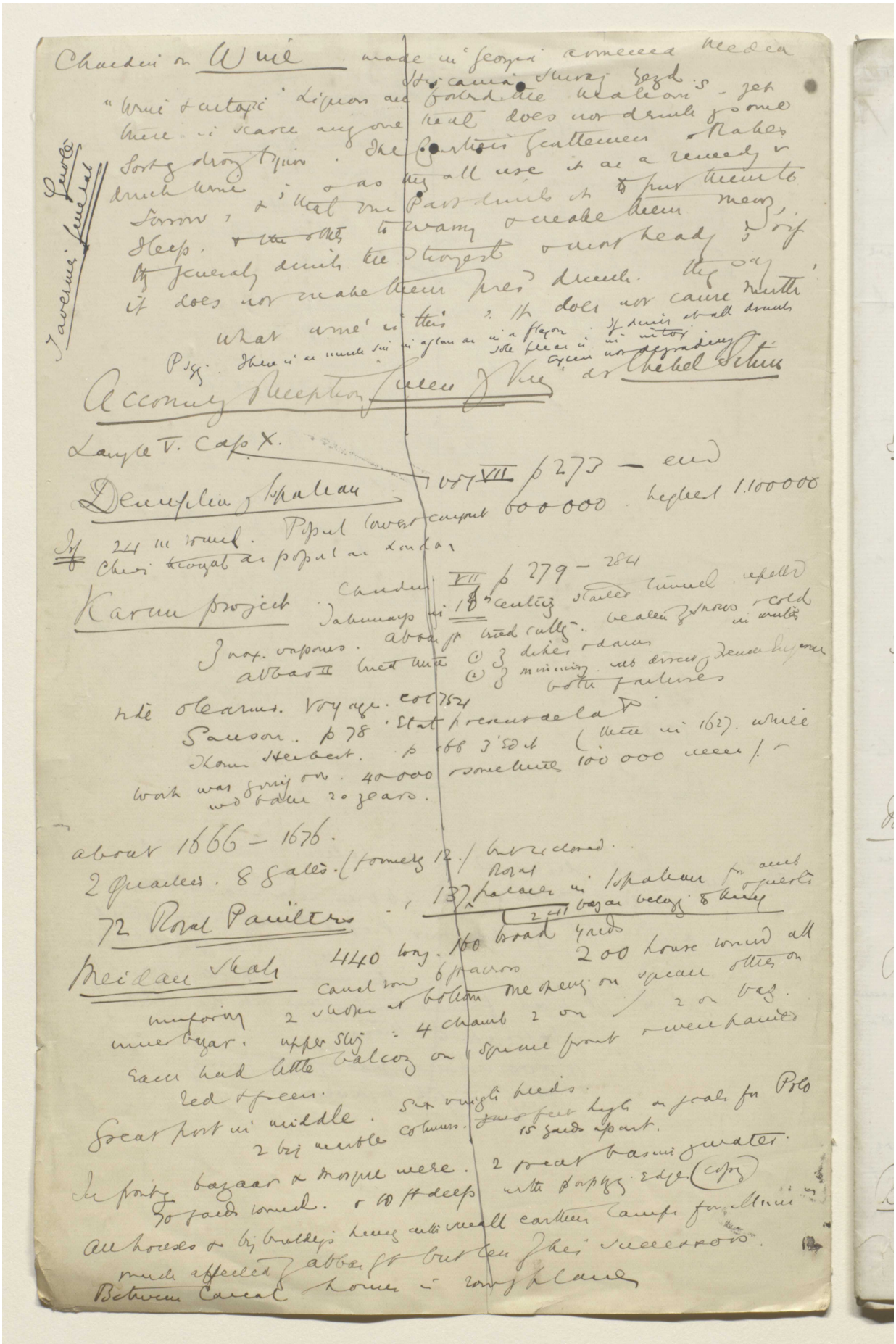

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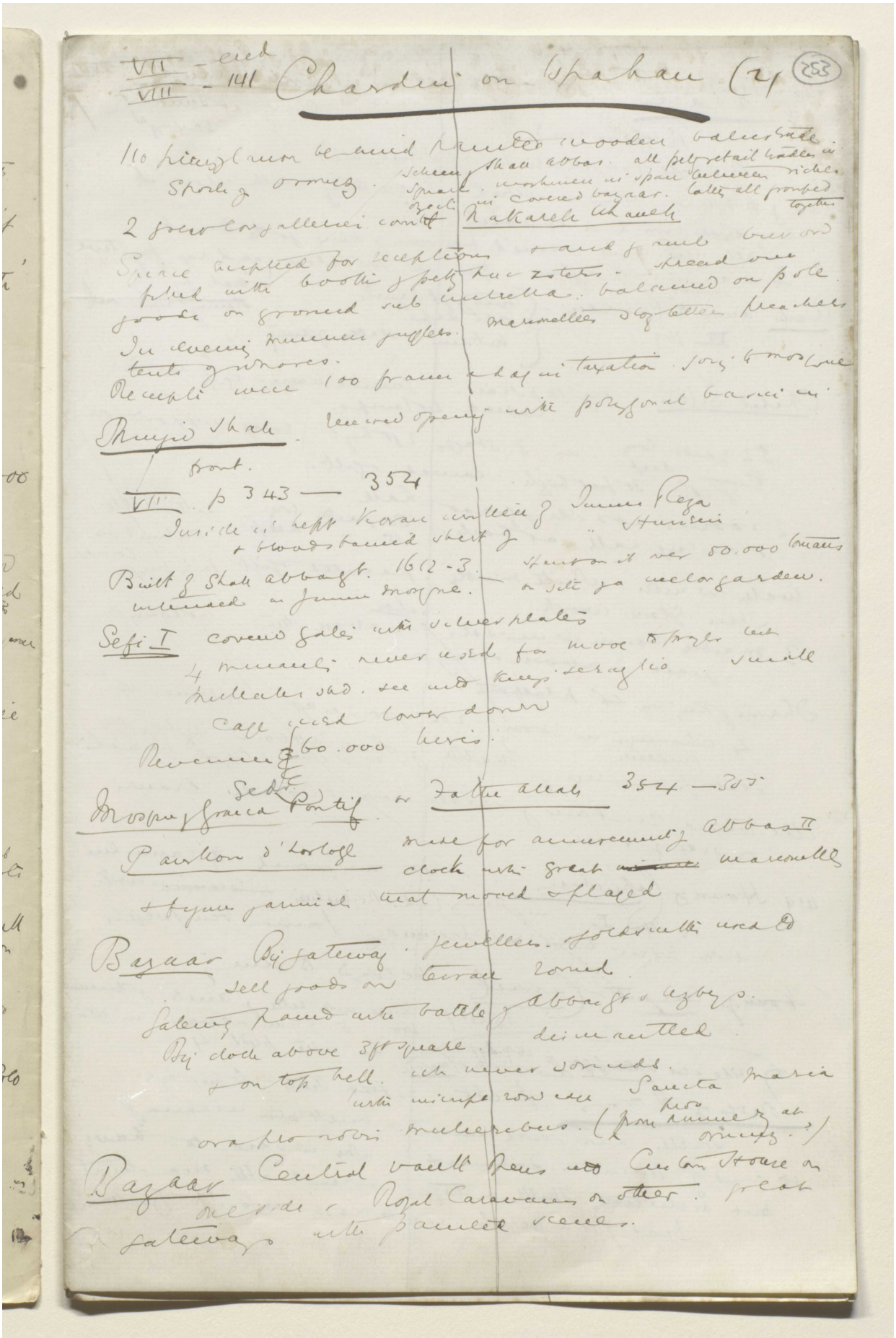

VII - end
VIII - 141 Chardin on Ispahan (2) (253)

110 pieces lamp behind painted wooden balustrade.
Spoils of Ormuz. Scheme of Shah Abbas. all petty retail trades in square. workmen in span between riches. Ozeli in covered bazaar. Latter all grouped together.

2 great long galleries cont. Nakareh Khaneh

Space adapted for reception & and of rank but on fitted with booths of petty huckysters. spread over goods on ground sub umbrella. balanced on pole. In evening minimum jugglers. marionettes & long tetters preachers tents of whores.

Receipts were 100 francs a day in taxation. going to mosque

Shujid Shah. received opening with polygonal basin in front.

VII p 343 — 354

Inside is kept Koran written of Imam Reza & bloodstained shirt of " Hussein

Built of Shah Abbas II. 1612-3. spent on it over 50.000 tomans intended in Jumna Mosque. — on site of a melon garden.

Sefi I covered gates with silver plates
4 minarets never used for move to prayer but
Mullahs shd. see into kings seraglio. small
cage used lower down
Revenue £60.000 lives.

Mosque of Grand Pontif Sedr or Fathe Allah 354 — 355

Pavillon d'horloge made for amusement of Abbas II
clock with great ~~[illegible]~~ marionettes
& figures jarmials that moved & played

Bazaar Big gateway. jewellers. goldsmiths used to
sell goods on terrace round.
Gateway paint with battle of Abbas II & Uzbeys.
Big clock above 3 ft square. dismantled
& on top bell. ich never sounds.
with inscript row edge Sancta Maria
ora pro nobis mulieribus. (from pro nunnery at Ormuz.)

Bazaar Central vault opens into Custom House on
one side & Royal Caravans on other. great
gateways with painted scenes.

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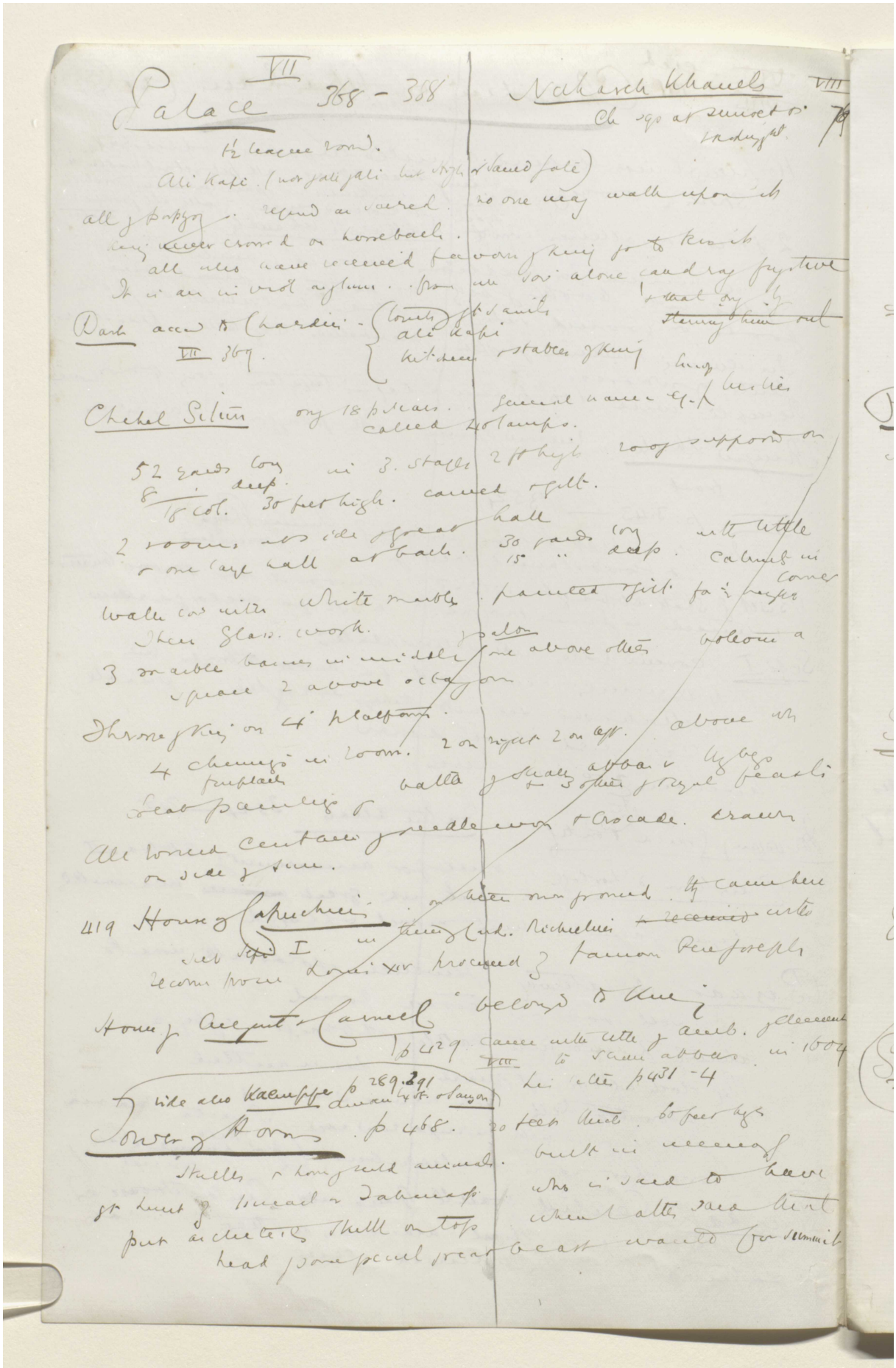

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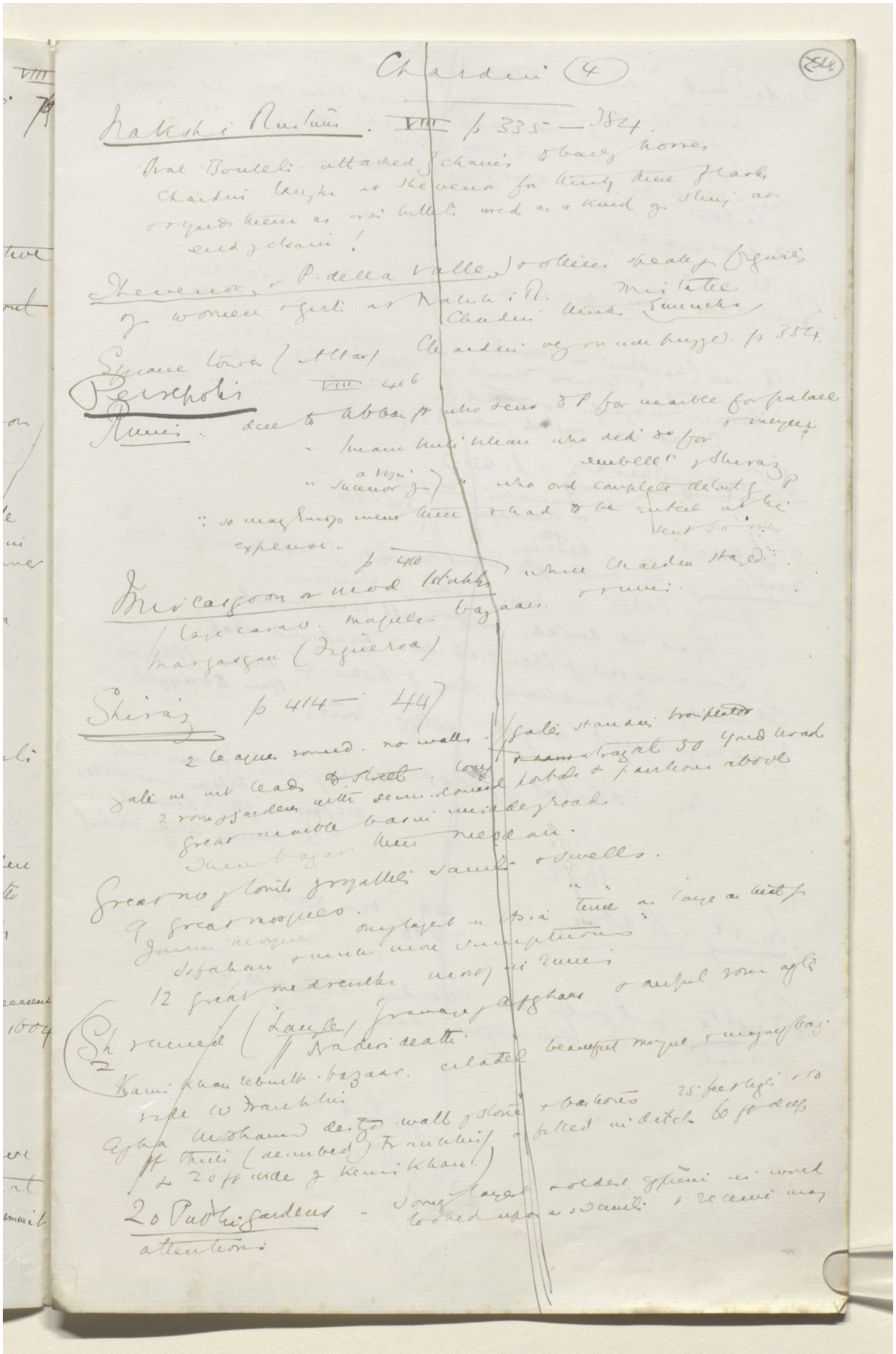
Chardin (4)

Nakshi Rustum. VIII p 335 — 384.



Oval Bouteli attached of chains to bailey horses
Chardin laughs at Thevenot for thirty three flasks
& yards them as iron bullets used as a kind of sling at
end of chain!

Thevenot, & P. della Valle, & others speak of figures
of women & girls at Nakshi R. Mistake
Chardin thinks Eunuchs

Square tower (Altar) Chardin very much puzzled. p 354.

Persepolis VIII 406

Ruins: due to Abbas ff who sent to P for marble for palace & mosque
" Imam Kuli Khan who did so for embellt of Shiraz
" a rizi successor of " who ord complete destruct of P
" so many things went there & had to be sent at his expense.

p. 410 while Chardin stayed.

Mircasgoon or mod Istakhr
large caravan. mosques. bazaars. & ruins.
Margasgan (Figueroa)

Shiraz p 414 — 447

2 leagues round. no walls. gates standing transplanted
gate in wt leads to street. long & straight 50 yard road
2 rows of gardens with semi-domed portals & pavilions above
great marble basin middle of road.
Then bazar then meydan.
Great no of lovely royalties sands & swells.
9 great mosques. Jamia mosque only layed in Asia time as large as that of
Isfahan & much more sumptuous
12 great medrenehs most of ruins

Sh ruined (Lauzle) Gravage of Afghans & awful rows of
Nadir's death.
Kami Khan rebuilt. bazaar. citadel beautiful mosque & magnificent bazar
vide W Franklin
Agha Mohamed destd wall of stone & bastions 25 feet high & 10
ft thick (demolished) Franklin & filled in ditch 60 ft deep
& 20 ft wide of Kerim Khan.

20 Pudhi gardens - Sorry layed & oldest cypress in world
looked upon as sacred & receive many
attentions.

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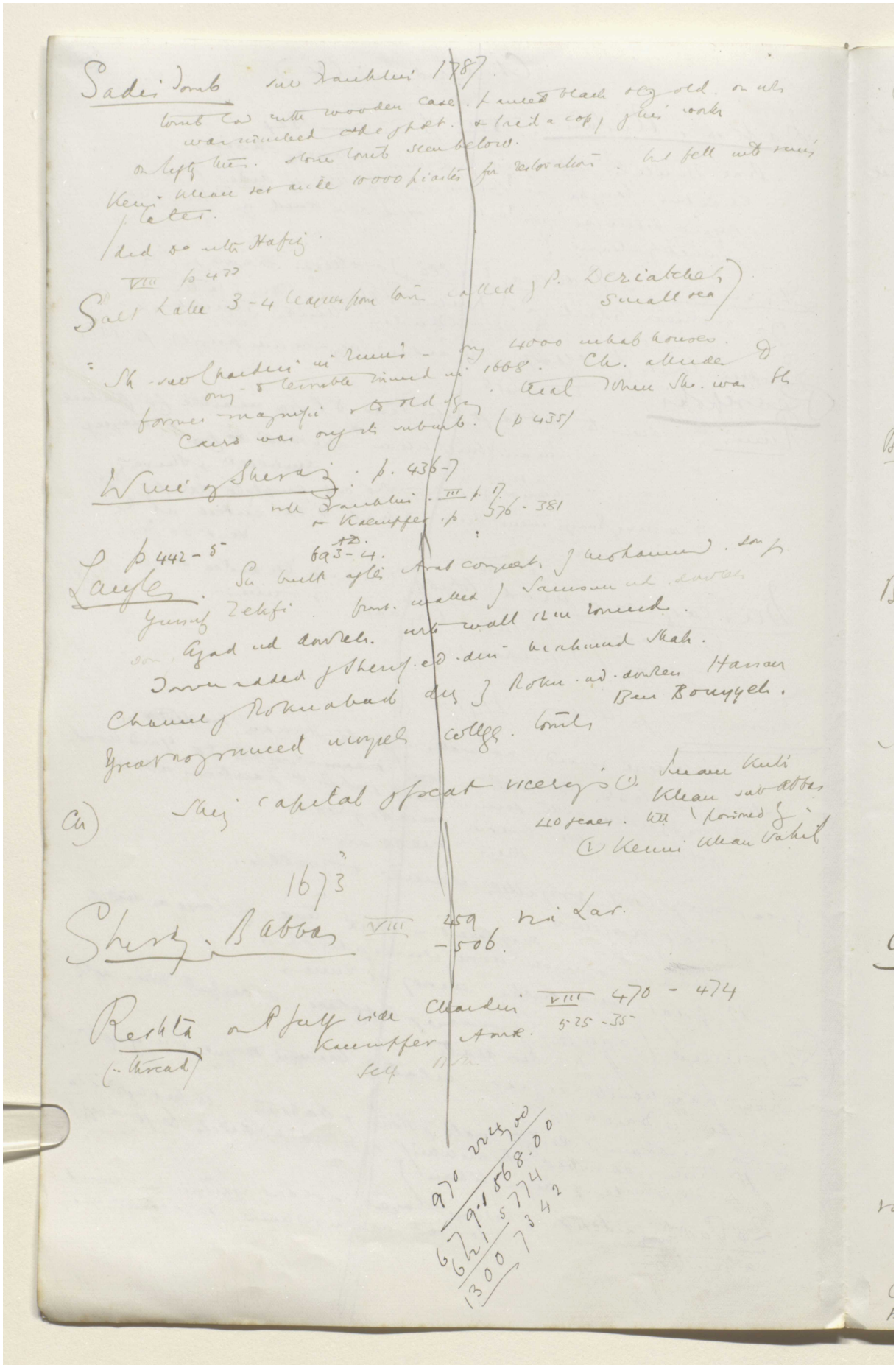

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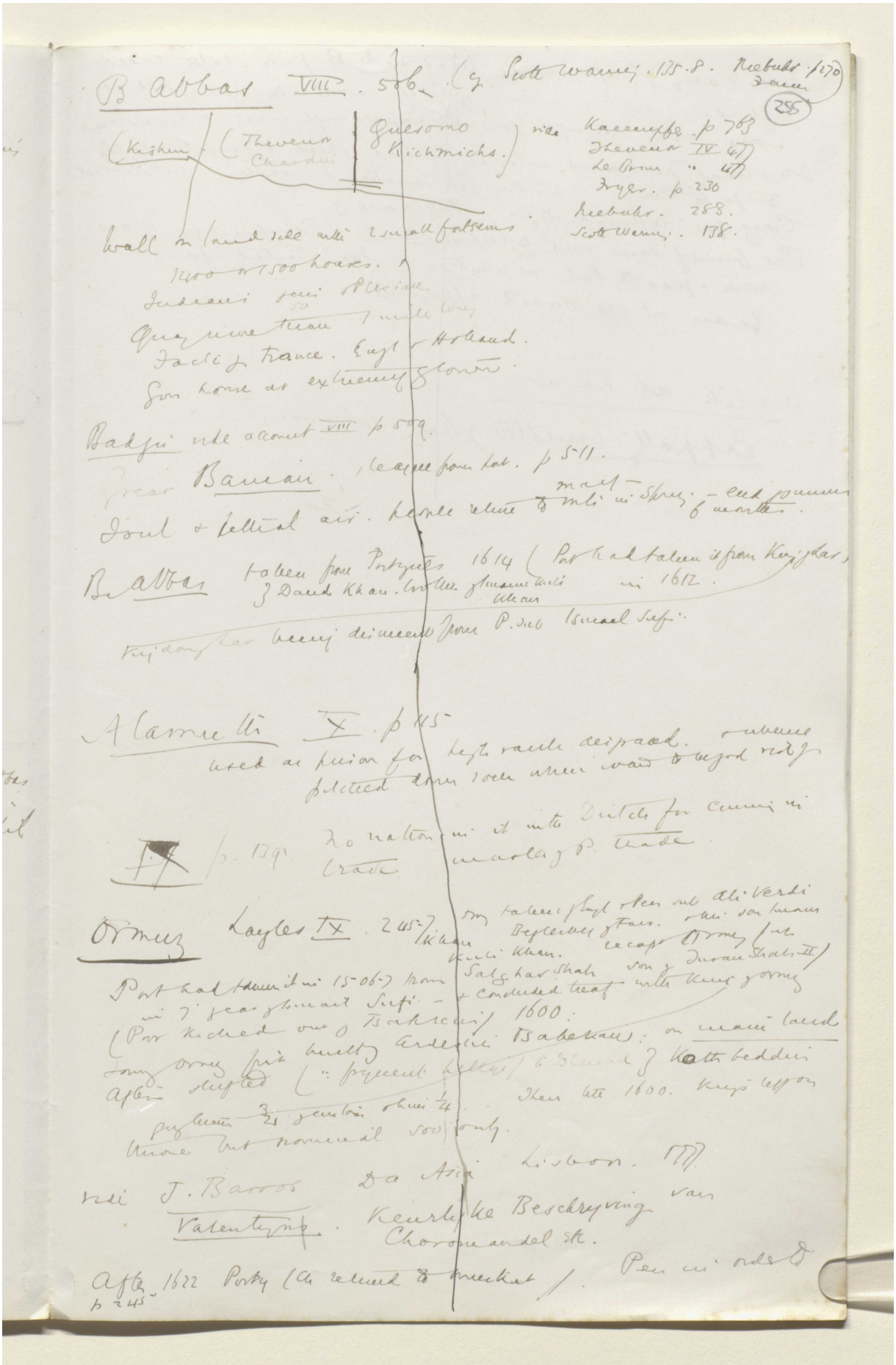

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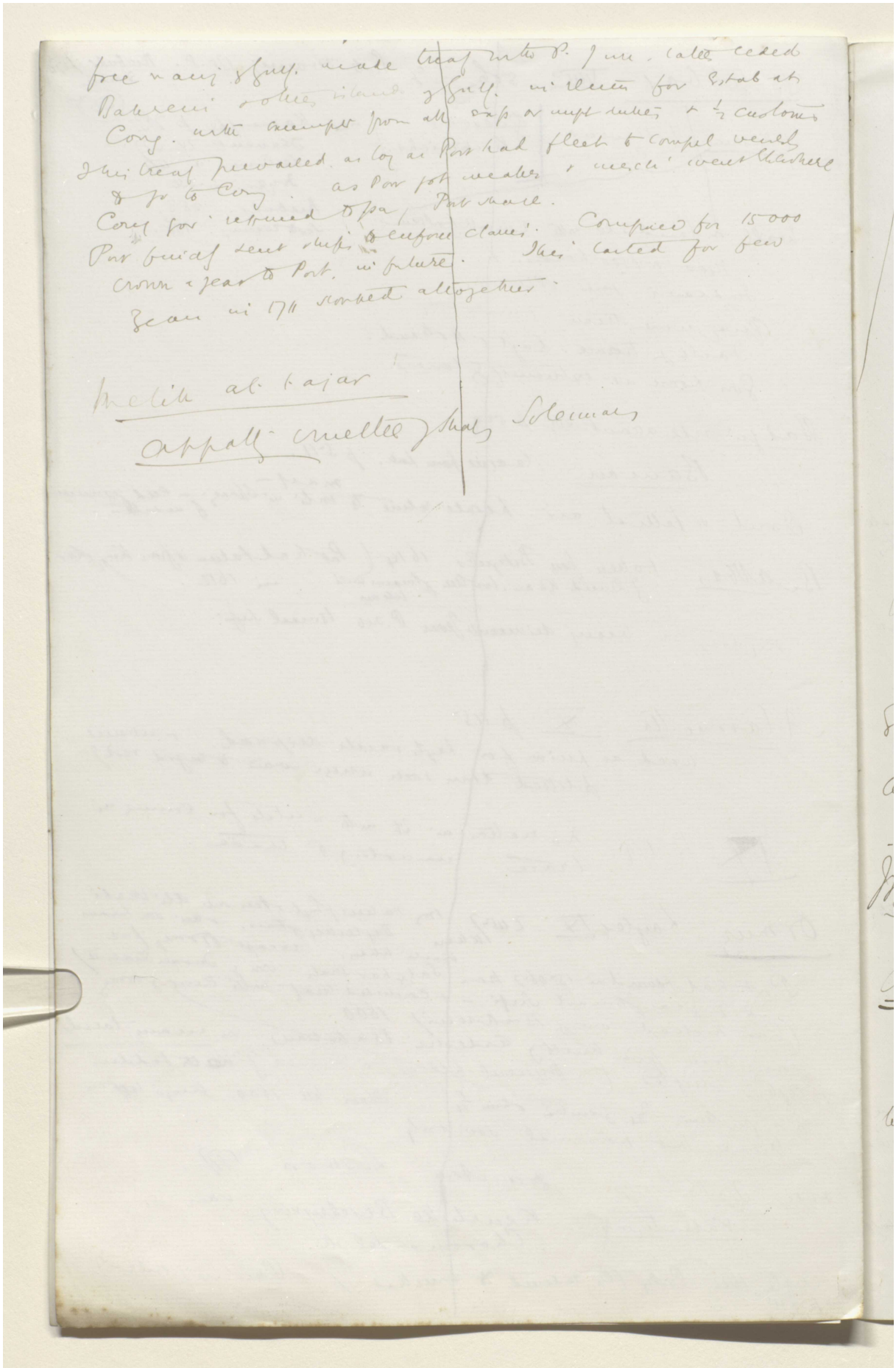

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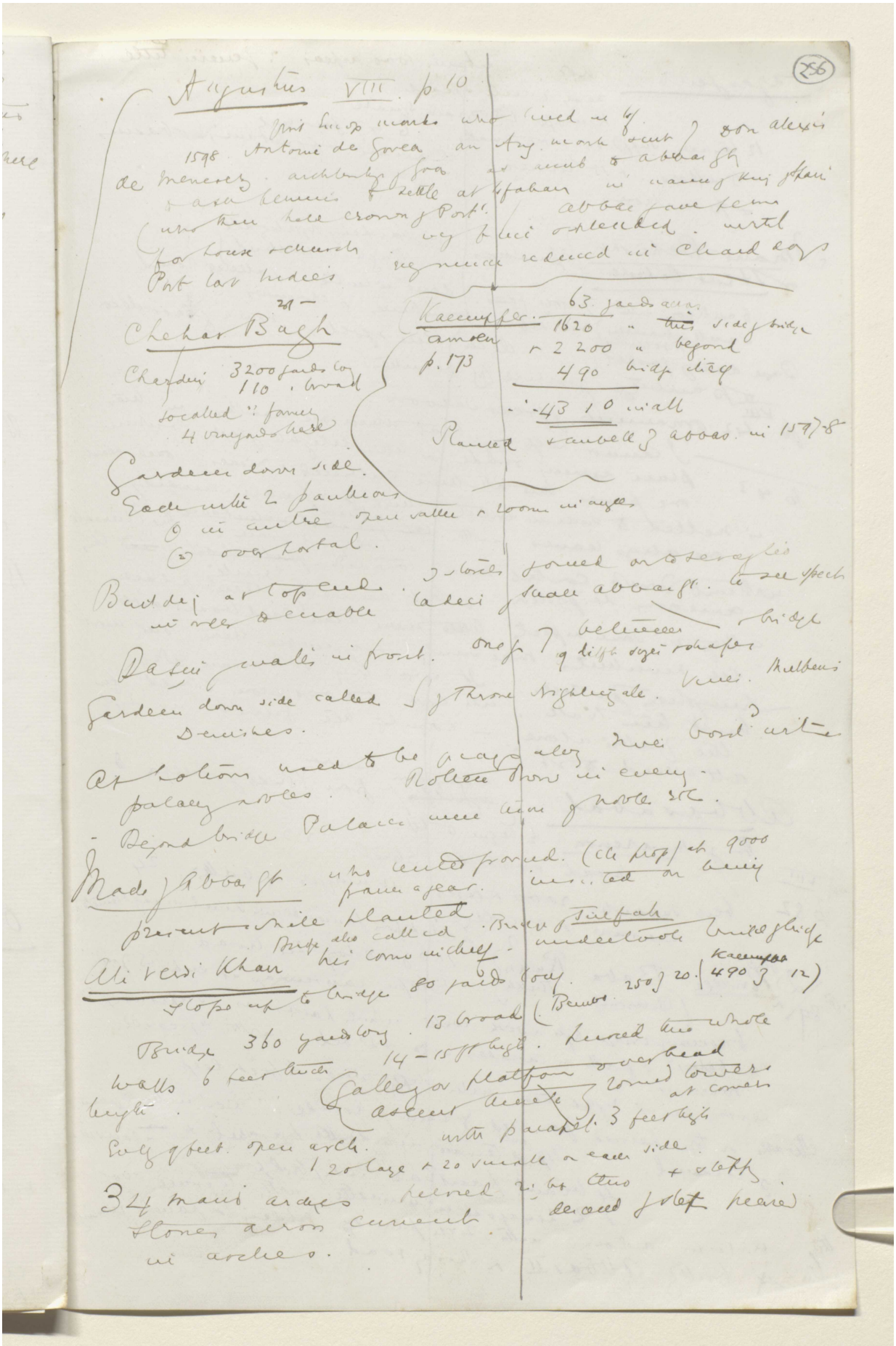

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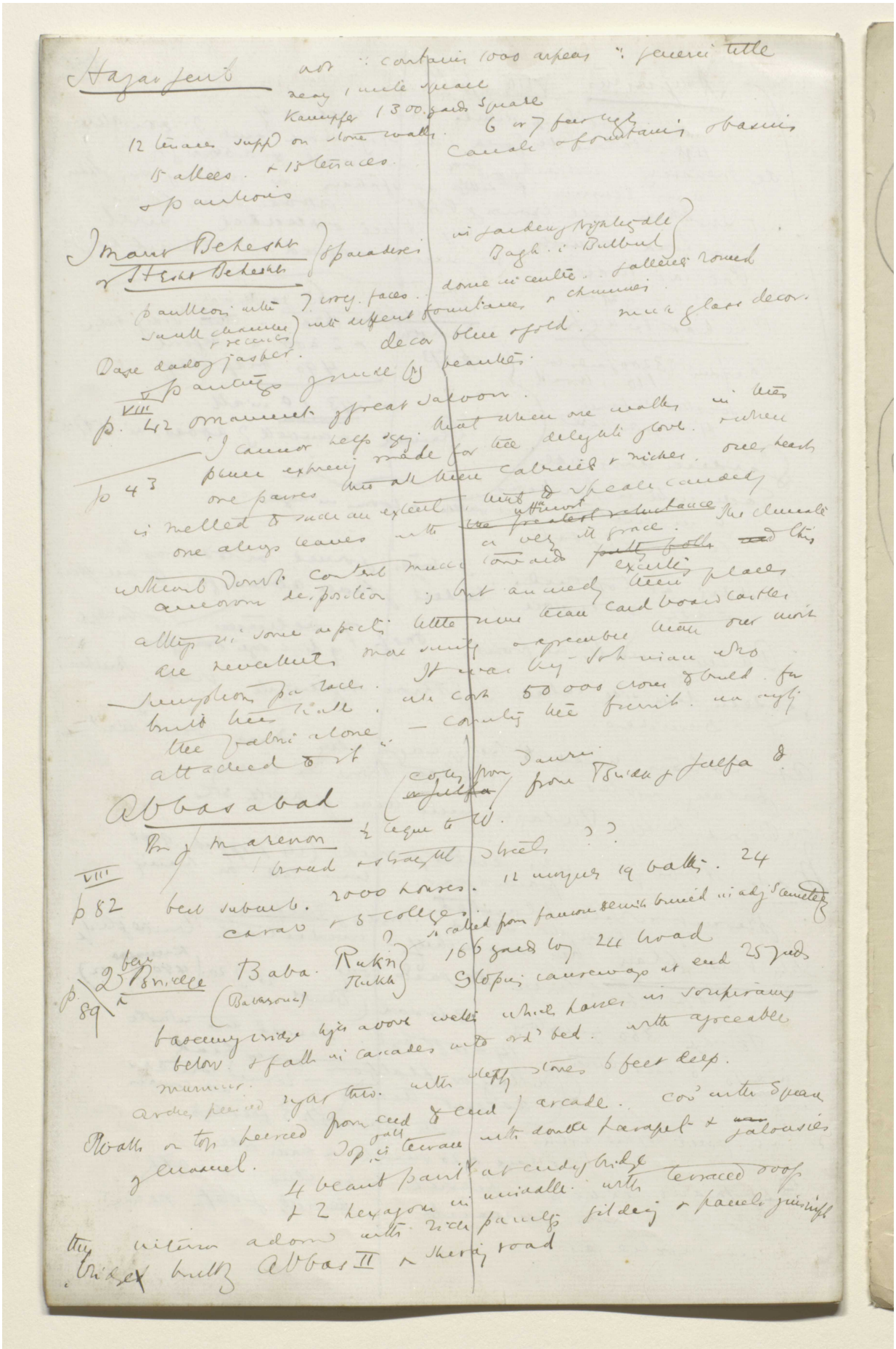

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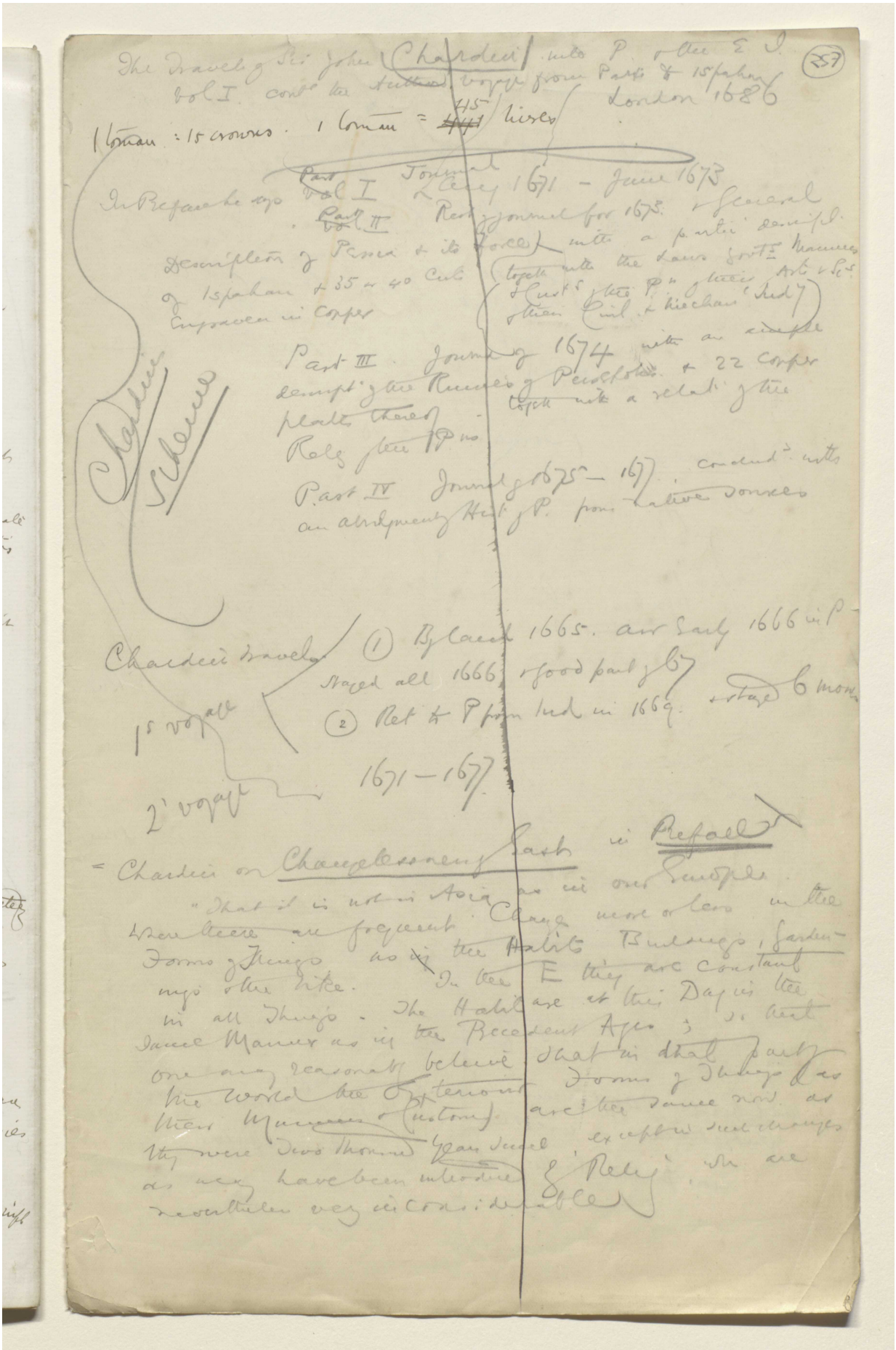

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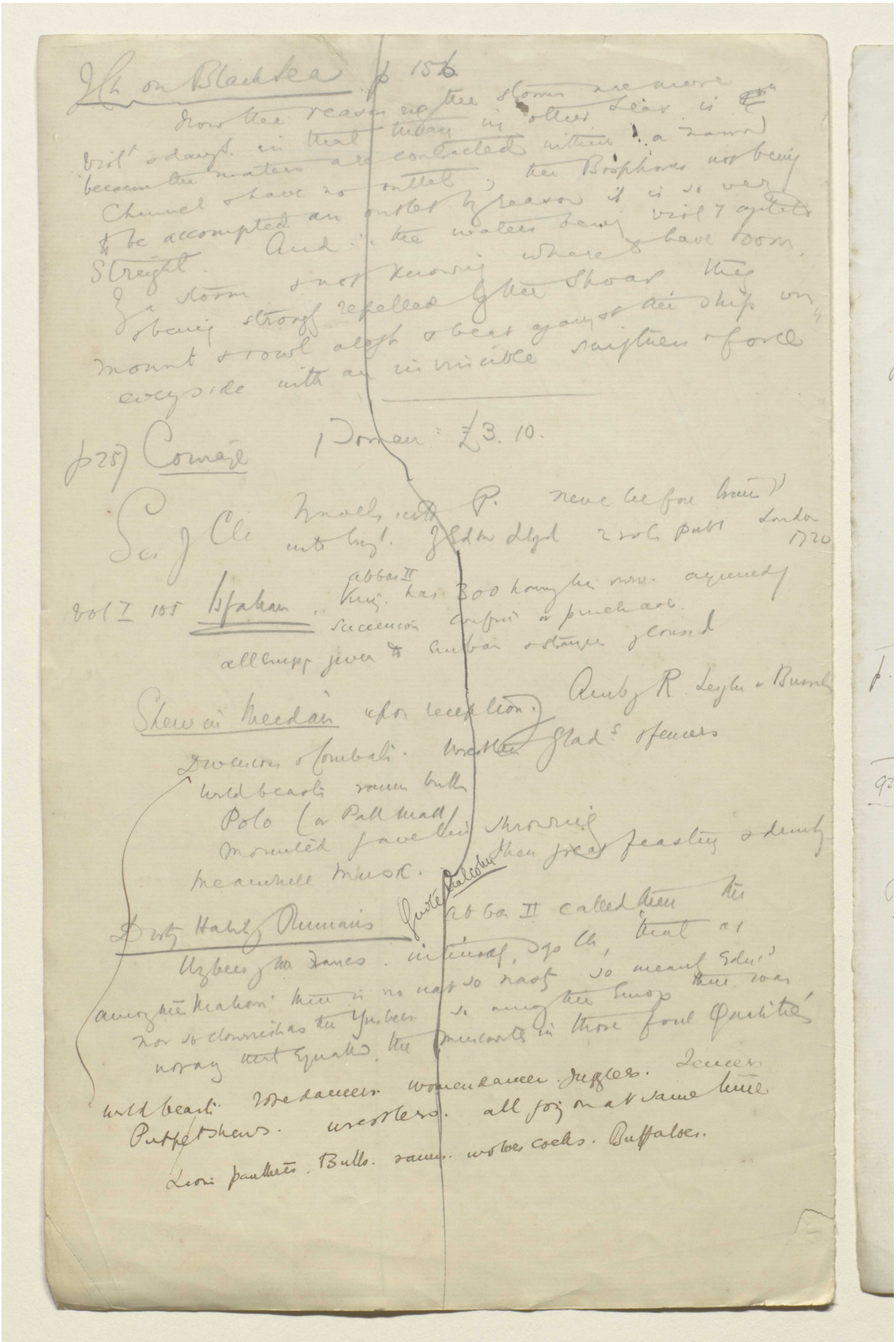

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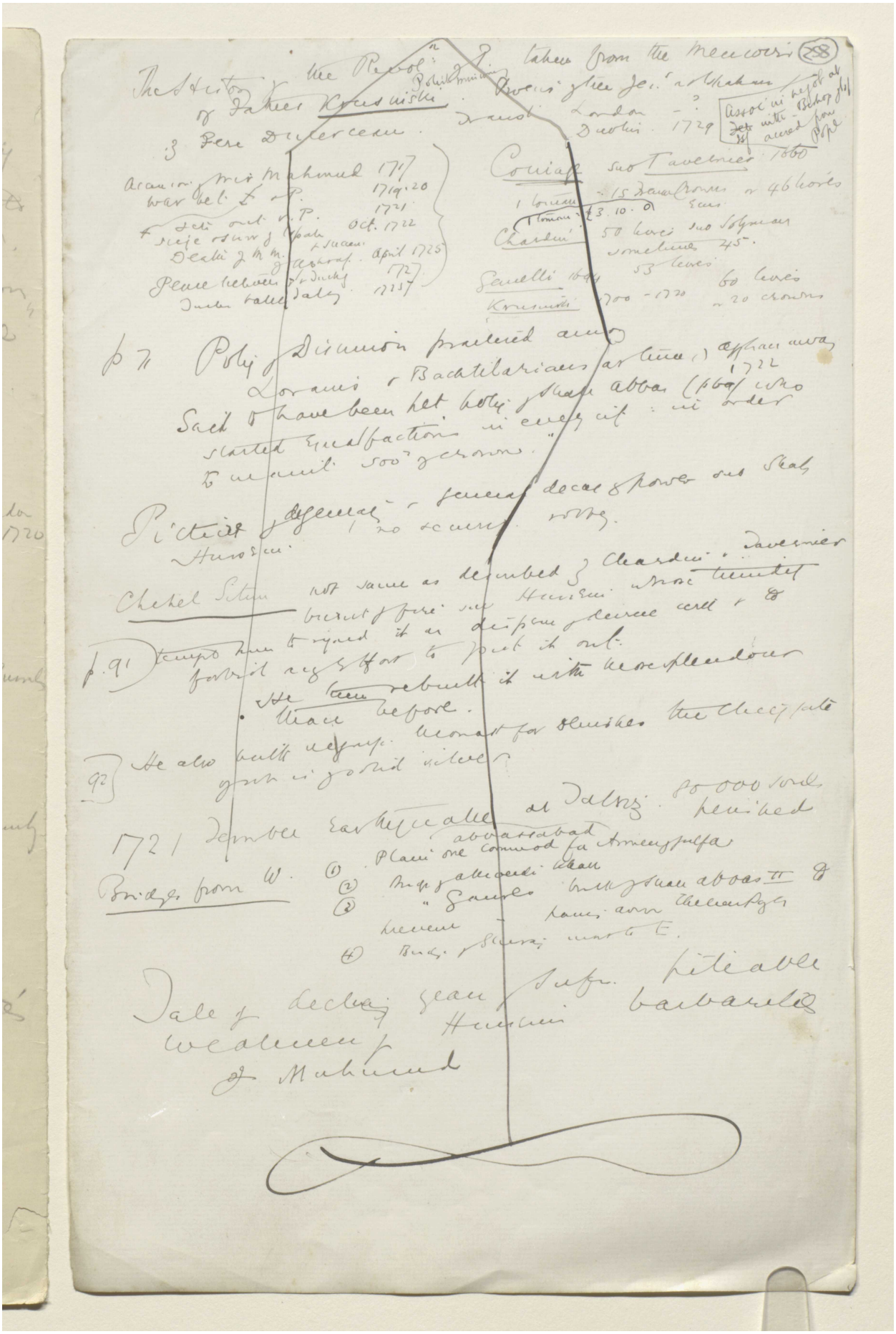

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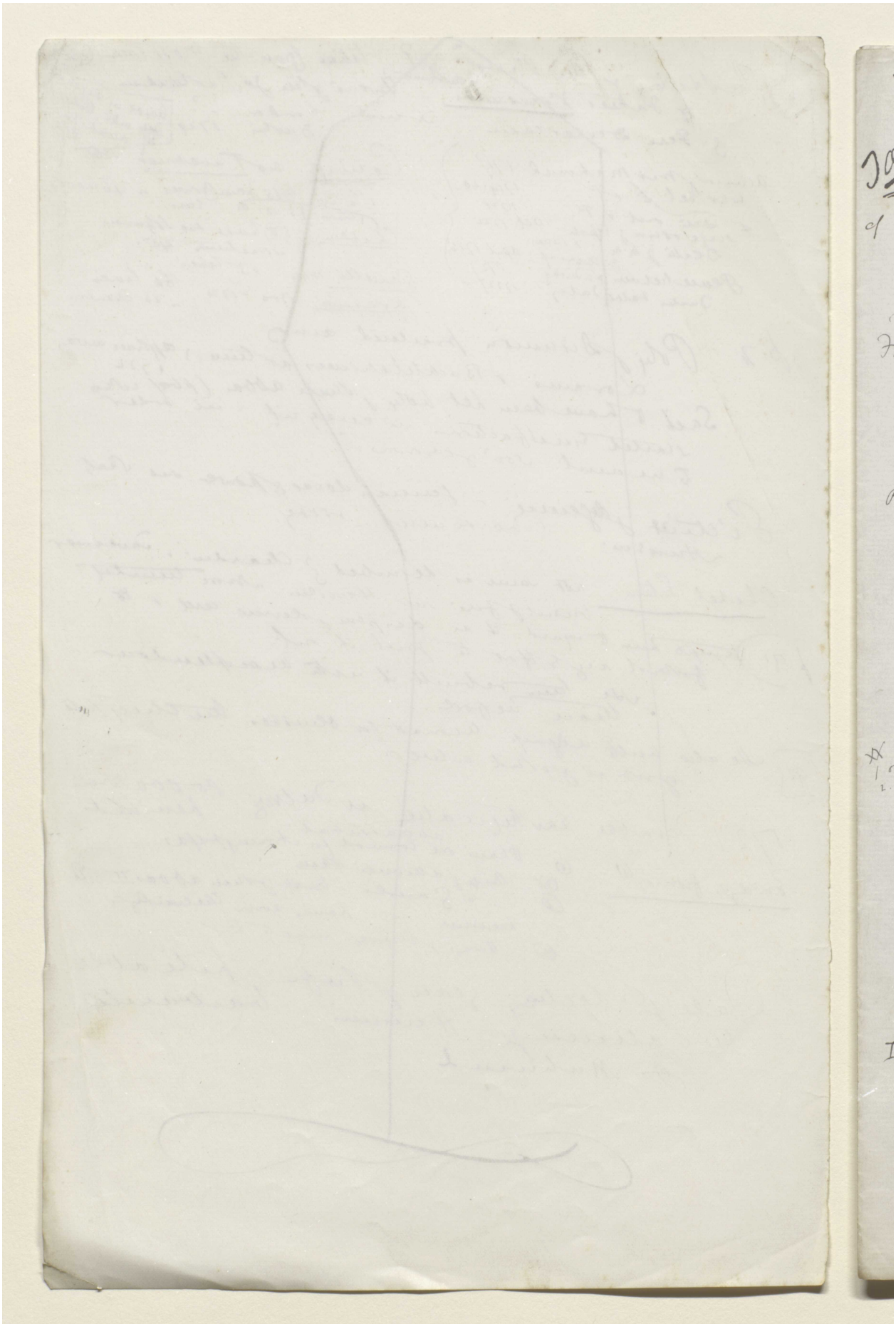

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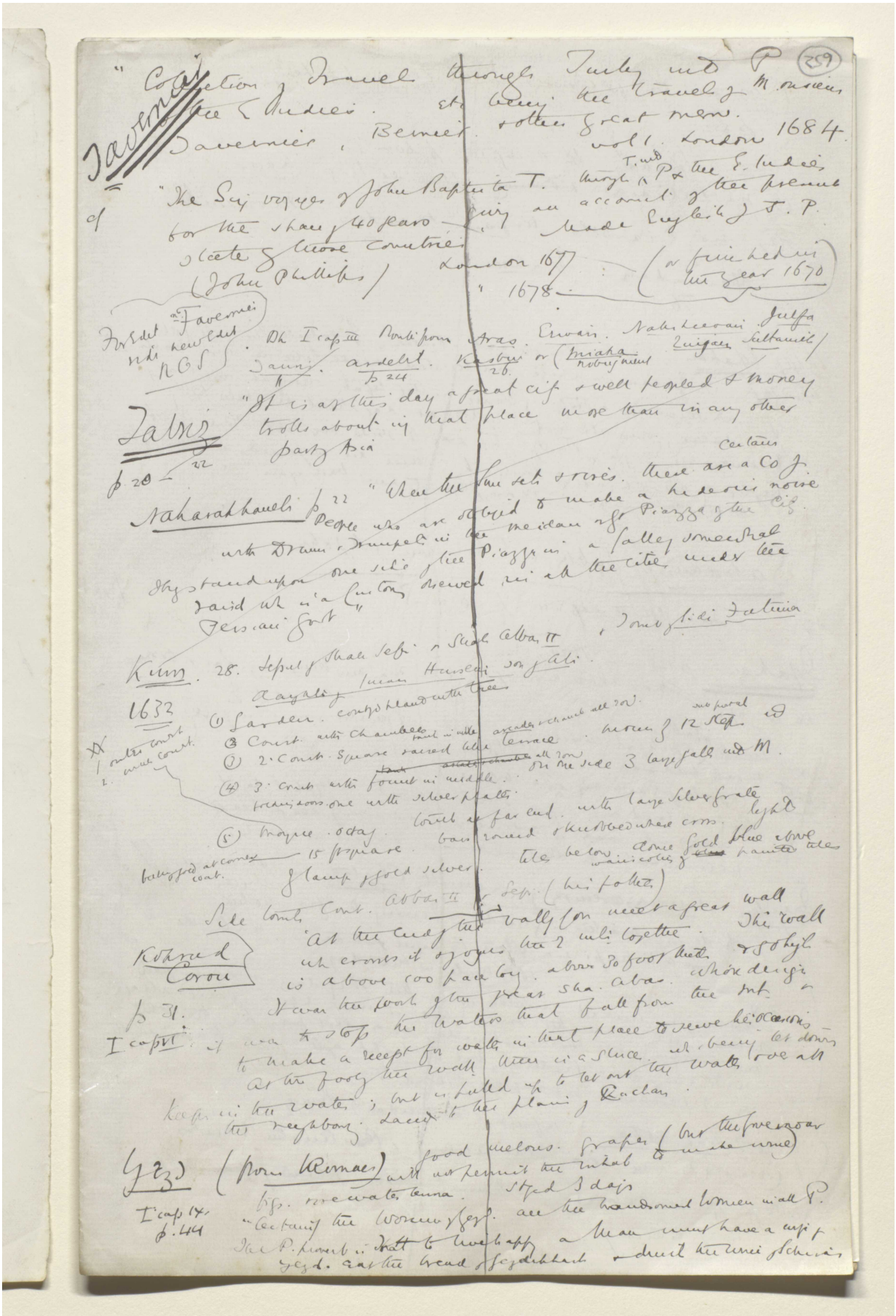

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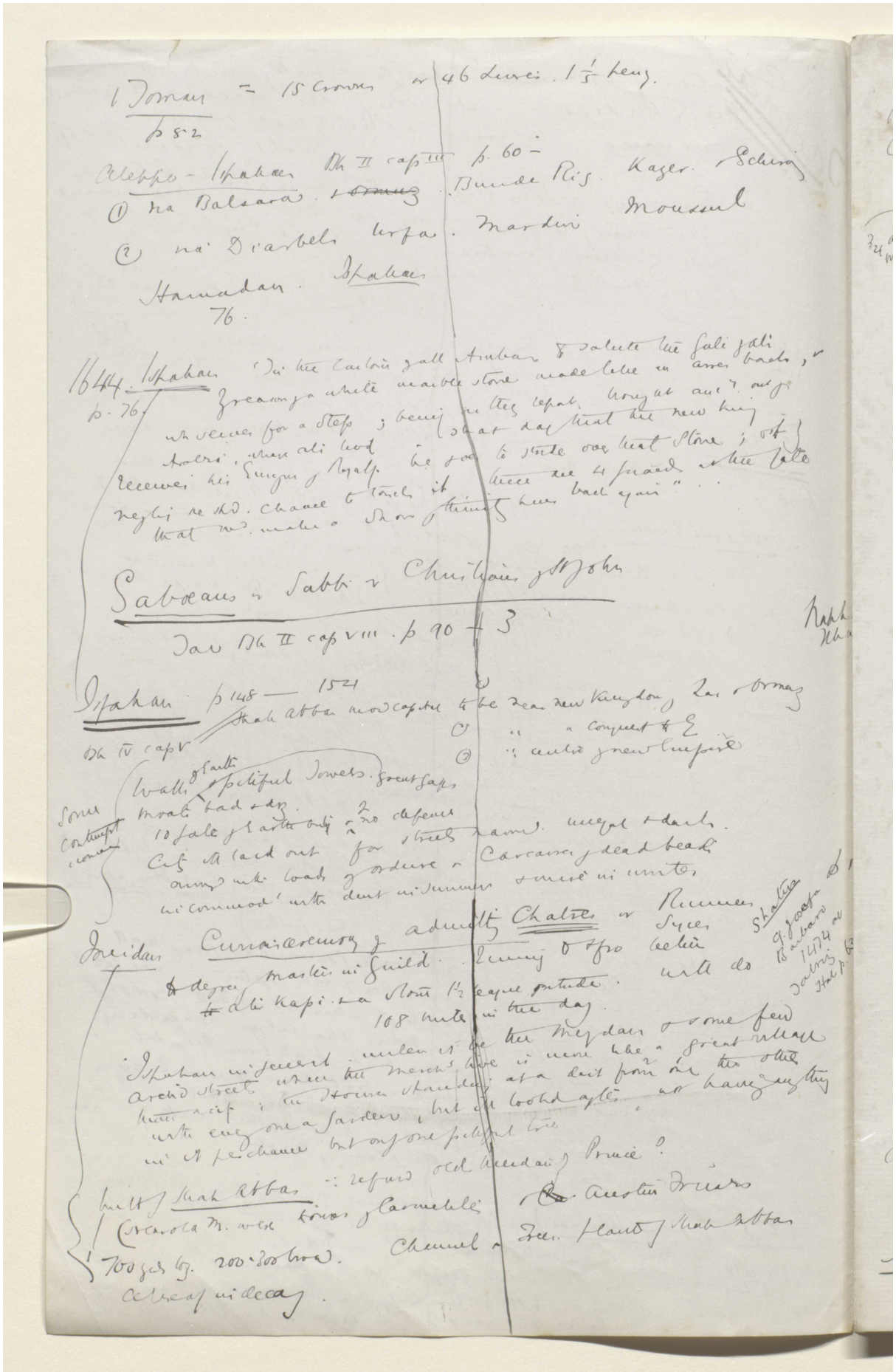

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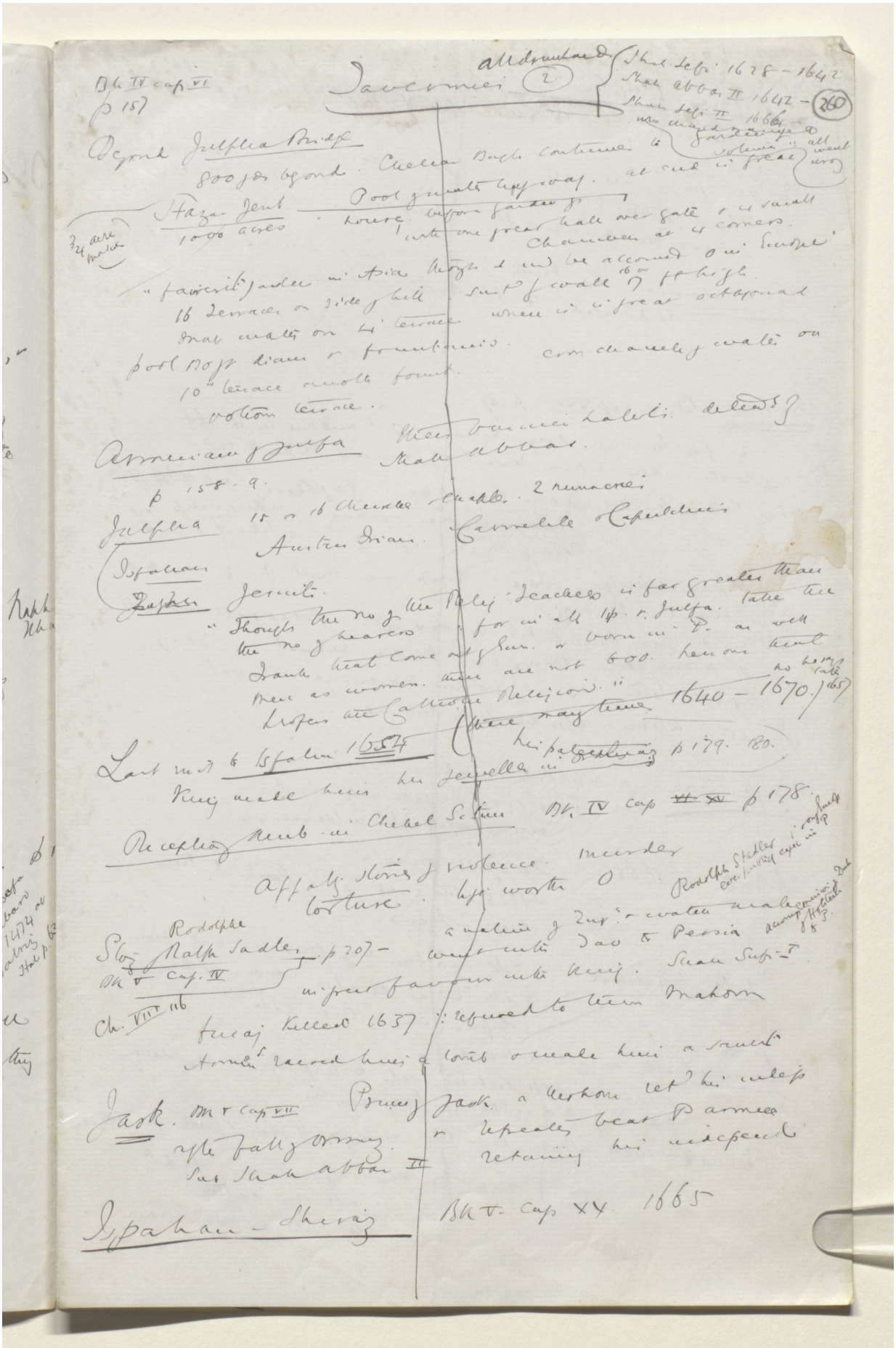

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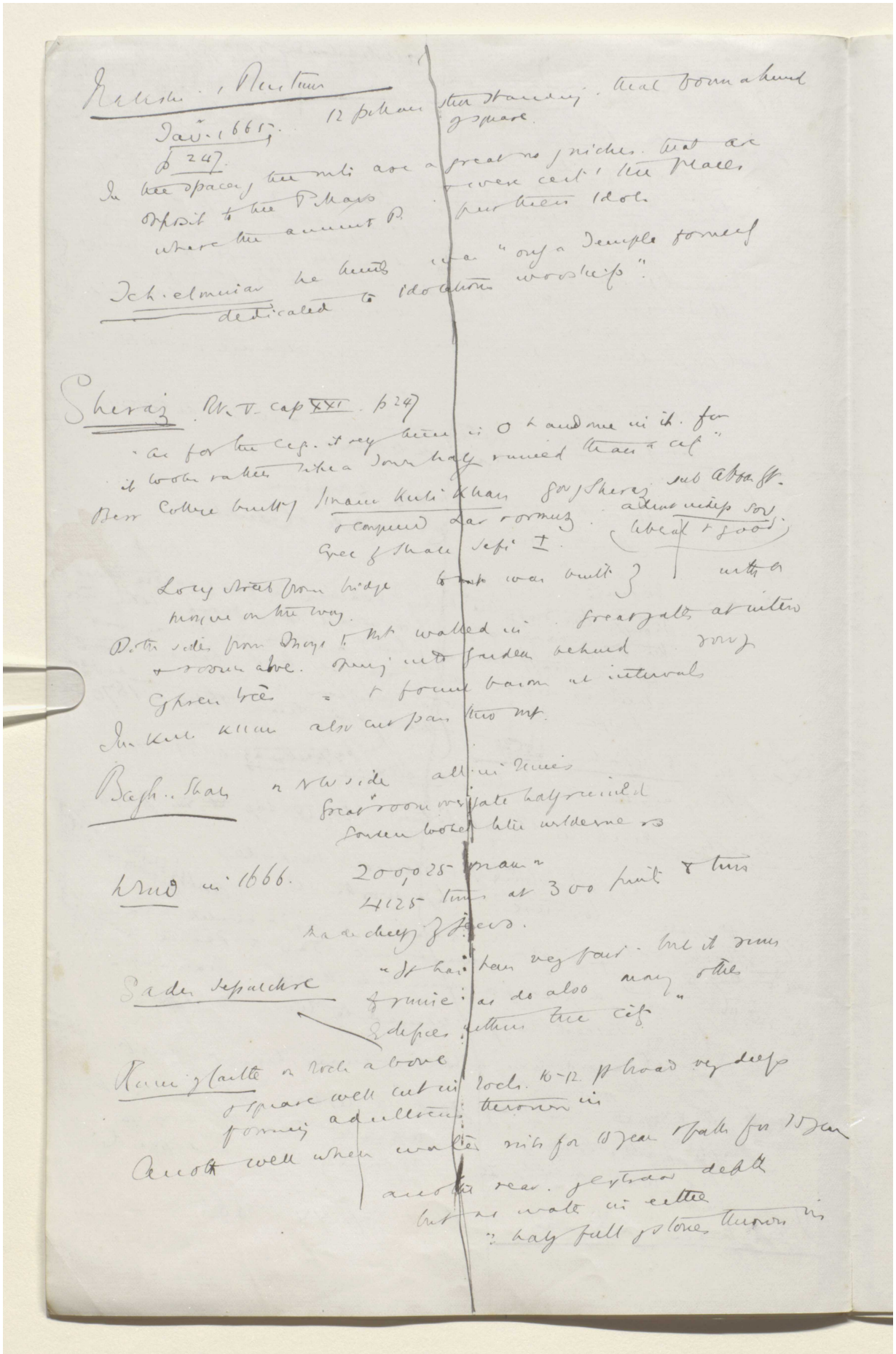

Nakshi-i-Rustum

Jan. 1665. 12 pillars still standing. that form a hund of square.

p 247.

In the spacing the mts are a great no of niches that are opposit to the P. Mars & were cert' the places where the annunt P. put their idols.

Tch-elminar he hints was "only a Temple formerly dedicated to idolatrous worship".

Sheraz. Rt. V. cap XXI. p 247

"as for the cap. it very there is O & and one in it. for it looks rather like a Town half ruined than a cit"

Berr College built of Imam Kuli Khan gov of Sheraz sub Abbas Gt. & compared Lar & ormuz. admit indep sov (liberal & good) Exec of Shah Sefi I.

Long street from bridge to mt was built of with a mosque on the way.

Both sides from Moyse to Mt walled in. great gates at intervals & rooms above. opening into garden behind. rows of Cypress trees = & found basons at intervals

Imam Kuli Khan also cut pass thro mt.

Bagh-i-Shah on NW side all in ruins great room over gate half ruined Garden looked like wilderness

Wind in 1666. 200,025 man 4125 tons at 300 pints & tons made chiefly of jews.

Sadi Sepulchre "It has been very fair. but it runs of ruine as do also many other edifices within the city"

Ruin of Castle on rock above & square well cut in rocks. 10-12 ft broad very deep forming adulterous thrown in

Another well where water rises for 10 years & falls for 15 years another rear. of extraor depth but no water in either ½ half full of stones thrown in

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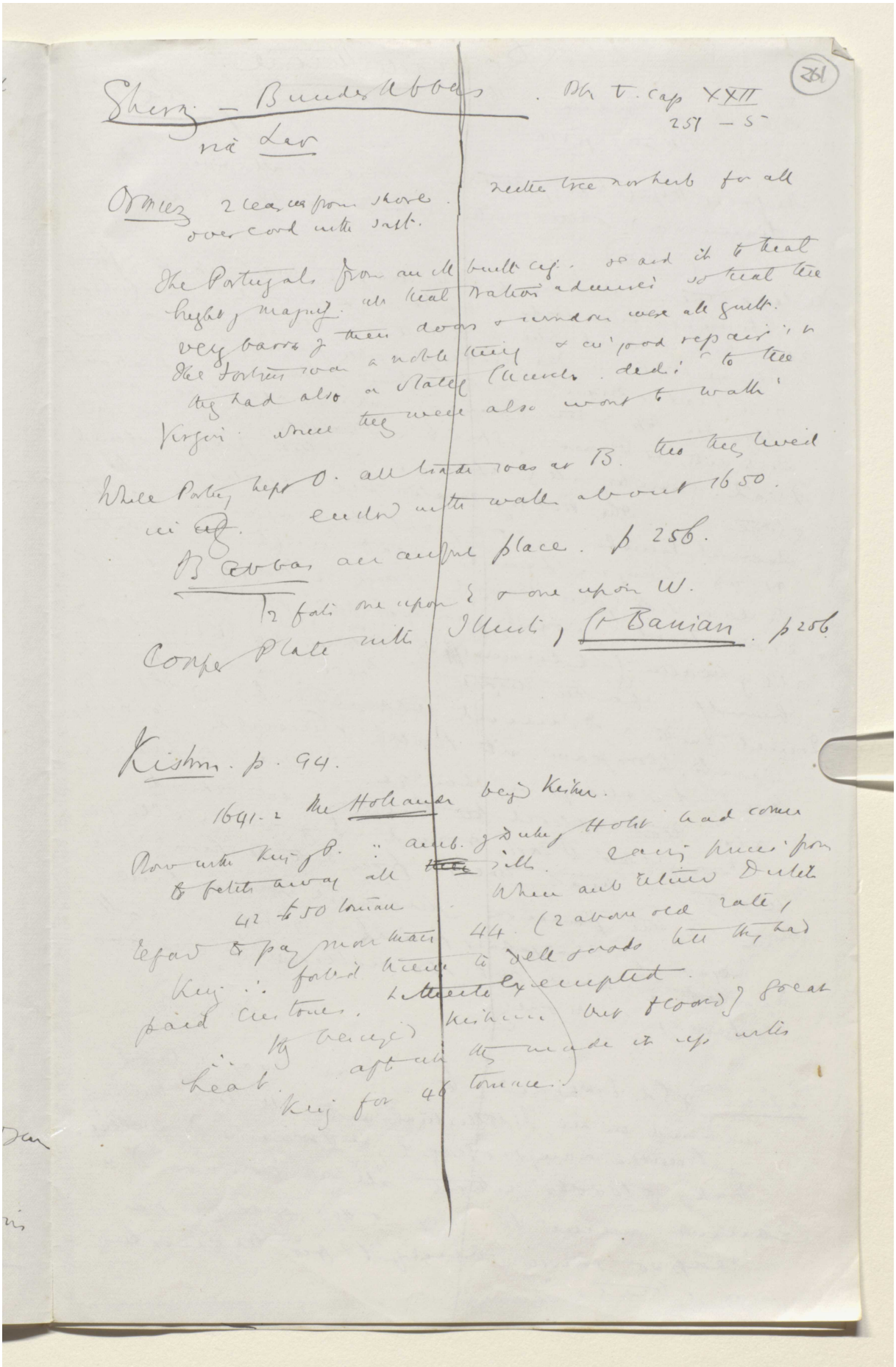
Sherz – Bunder Abbas . Bk V. cap XXII
via Lar 251 – 5



Ormuz 2 leagues from shore. neither tree nor herb for all over cord with salt.

The Portugals from an ill built city. so and it to that height of magnif. all that Nation admired so that the very barrs of their doors & windows were all gilt. The Fortress was a noble thing & in good repair; in they had also a stately Church. dedi to the Virgin. where they were also wont to walk.

While Portug. kept O. all trade was at B. then they lived in city. ended with walls about 1650.

B Abbas an ancient place. p 256.

2 forts one upon E & one upon W.

Copper Plate with Illuti, Gt Banian. p 256

Kishm. p. 94.

1641-2 the Hollander being Kishm.

Row with King of P. :: amb. of Duke of Holst had come to fetch away all ~~the~~ silk. 2 any prices from 42 to 50 tomans. When amb returned Duke refused to pay more than 44. (2 above old rate, King :: forbid them to sell goods till they had paid customs. Litterate exempted.

:: by bearing Kishm but floored of great heat. after all they made it up with King for 46 tomans.

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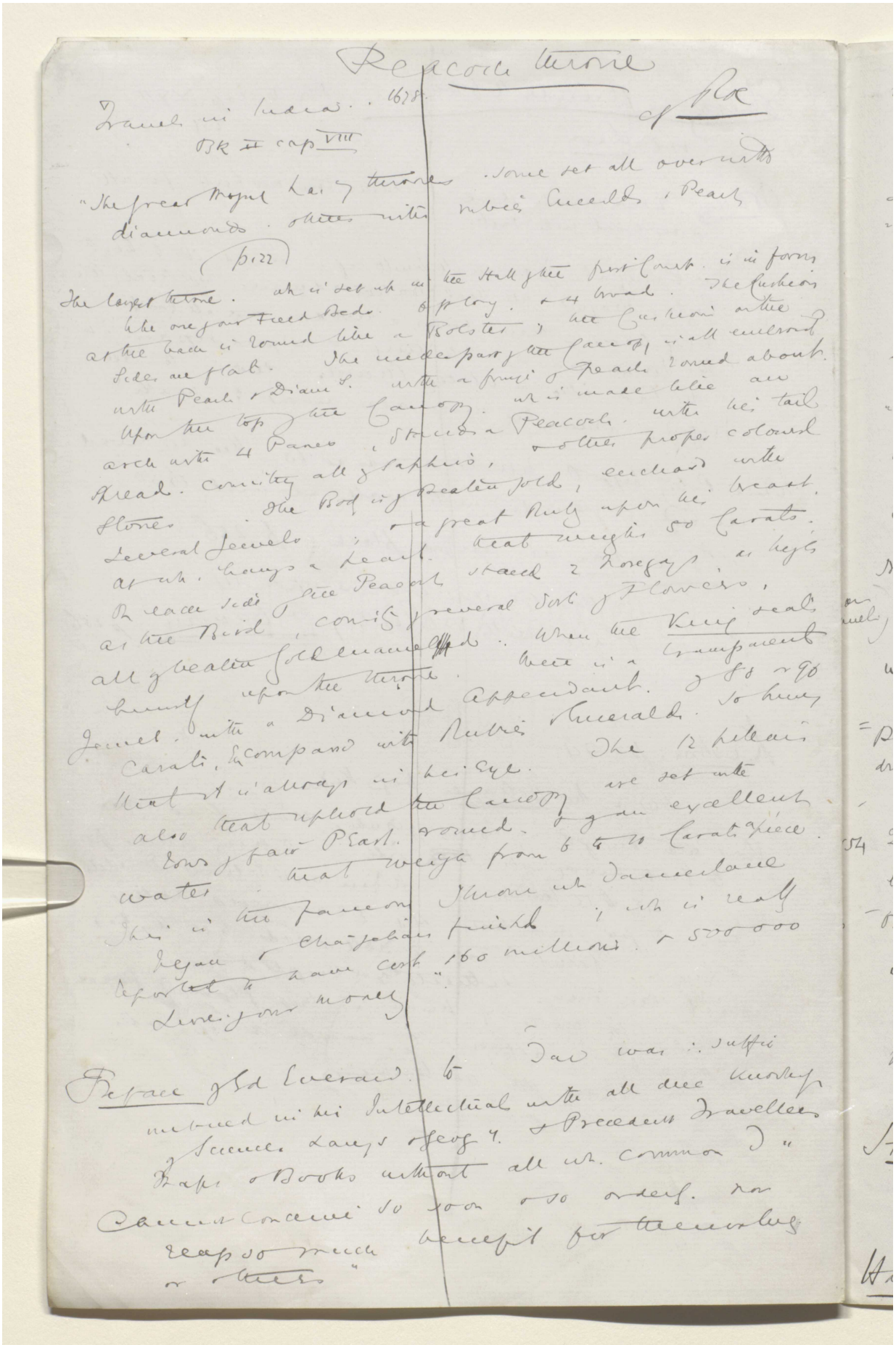

Peacock throne

Travels in India. 1678. of Roe

Bk II cap VIII

"The great Mogul has 7 thrones. some set all over with diamonds. others with rubies Emeralds, Pearls

(p122)

The largest throne. wh is set up in the Hall of the first Court. is in form like one of our Field Beds. 6 ft long. & 4 broad. The Cushion at the back is round like a Bolster; the Cushion on the sides are flat. The under part of the Canopy is all embroid with Pearls & Diam's. with a fringe of Pearls round about. Upon the top of the Canopy. wh is made like an arch with 4 Panes, stands a Peacock. with his tail spread. consisting all of Saphirs, & other proper coloured stones. The Body is of Beaten gold, enchased with several Jewels; & a great Ruby upon his breast. at wh. hangs a Pearl. that weighs 50 Carats. On each side of the Peacock stand 2 Noregays, as high as the Bird, consisting of several sorts of Flowers, all of beaten gold enamelled. When the King seats himself upon the throne. there is a transparent Jewel. with a Diamond Appendant. of 88 or 90 Carats, Encompassed with Rubies & Emeralds. so hung that it is always in his Eye. The 12 pillars also that uphold the Canopy are set with rows of fair Pearl. round. & of an excellent water. that weigh from 6 to 10 Carats a piece. This is the famous Throne wh Damerlane began & Chaigehan finished; wh is really reported to have cost 160 millions & 500 000 Livres of our money."

Preface of Ed Everard. to Dav was in suffic mitted in his Intellectual with all due knowledge of Science Laws & Geog'y. & Precedent Travellers Maps & Books without all wh. common D" Cannot Conceive so soon & so orderly. nor reap so much benefit for themselves or others"

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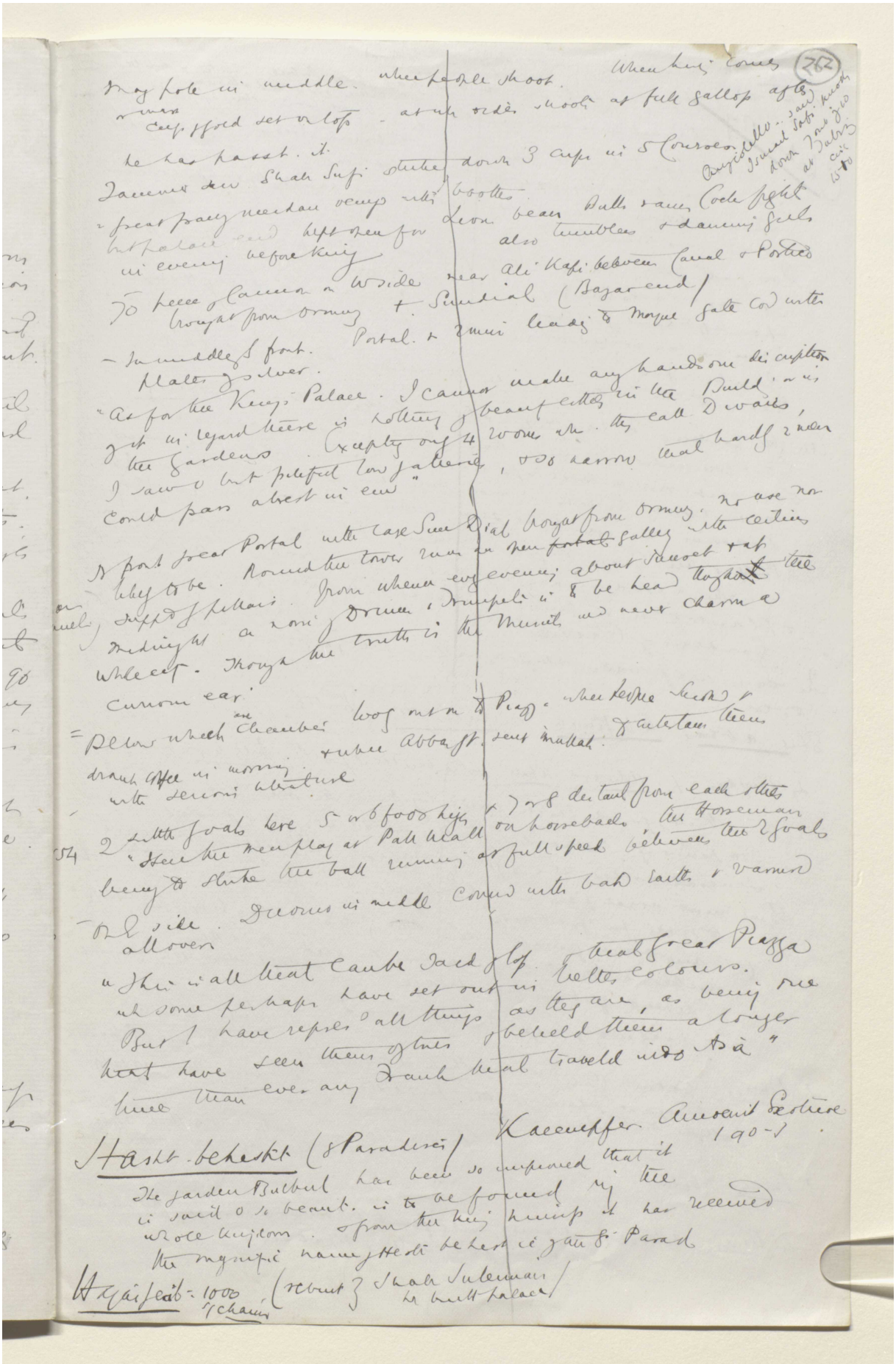

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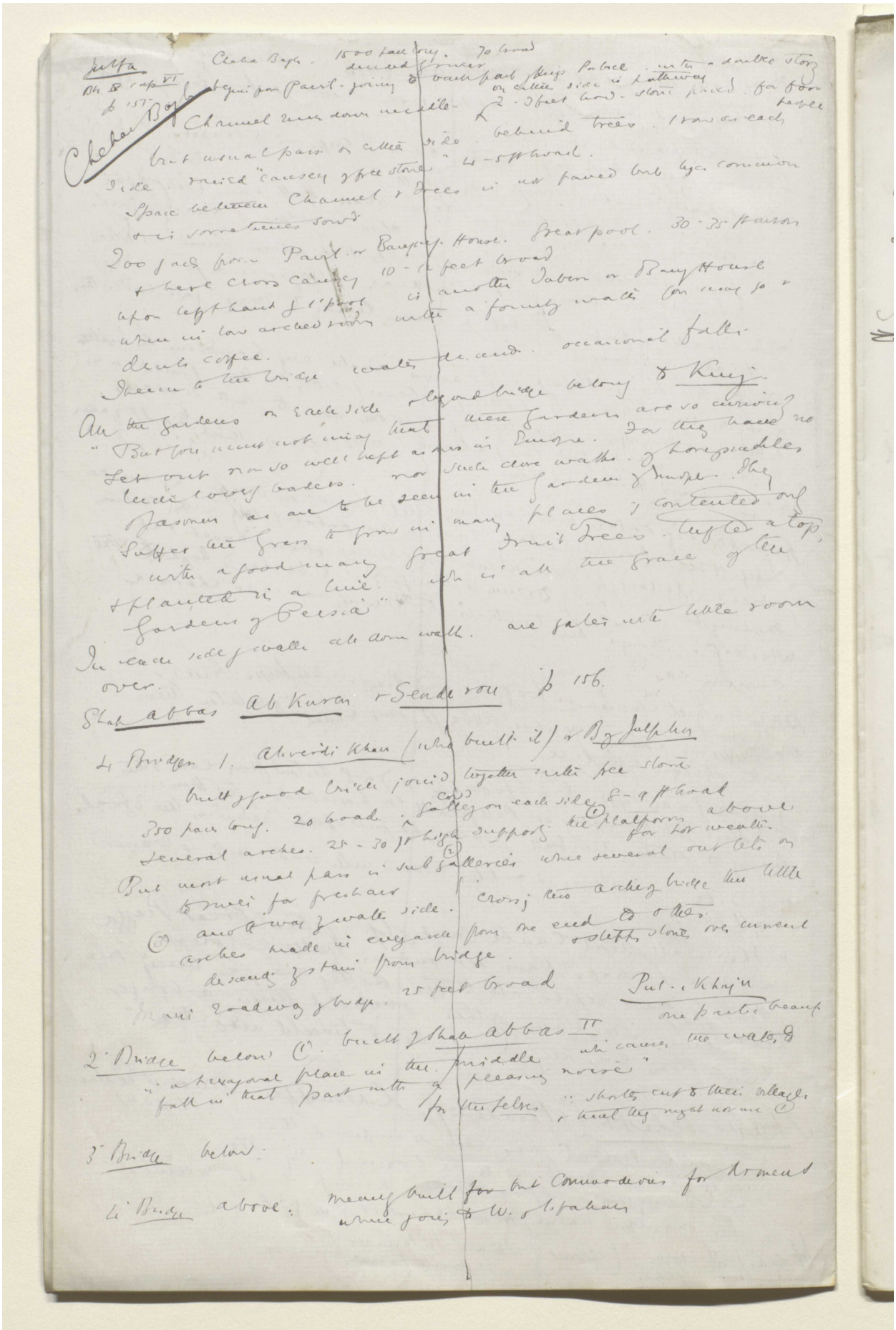

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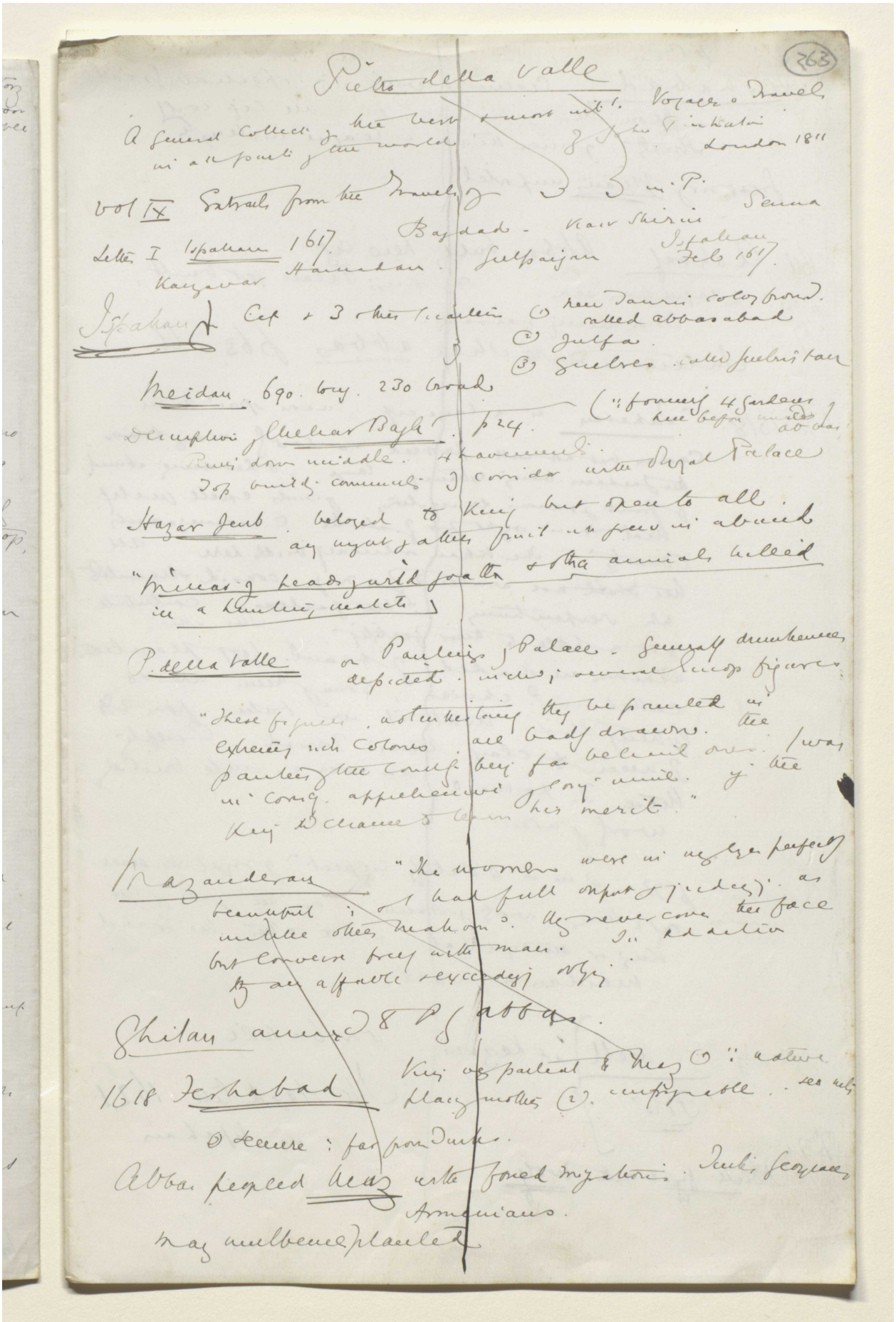

(263)

Pietro della Valle

A general collect of the best & most int'l. Voyages & Travels in all parts of the world. of John Pinkaton London 1811

Vol IX Extracts from the Travels of [illegible] in P.

Letter I Ispahan 1617. Bagdad - Kasr Shirin Senna Ispahan Feb 1617.

Kanzawar Hamadan. Gulpaijan

Ispahan Cap & 3 other Quarters (1) new Tauris colony from. called Abbasabad (2) Julfa. (3) Guebres called Guebristan

Meidan 690. long. 230 broad

Description of Chehar Bagh. p 24. (∵ formerly 4 gardens here before [illegible] ab bas)

Running down middle. 4 Pavements. Top building communicating corridor with Royal Palace

Hazar Jerib belonged to King but open to all. any night of other fruit [illegible] in abund

"Minas of heads of wild goats & other animals killed in a hunting match"

P. della Valle on Paintings of Palace. Generally drunkenness depicted. including several [illegible] figures.

"These figures, notwithstanding they be painted in extreme rich colours all badly drawn. the painting the country being far behind ours. I was in coming apprehensive of [illegible] mine. if the King had chance to learn his merit."

Mazanderan "The women were in my eyes perfectly beautiful; & I had full output of judging as unlike other Mahom. they never cover the face but converse freely with man. In addition they are affable & exceeding obliging"

Ghilan annexed to P of Abbas.

1618 Ferhabad King very partial to Maz (1) ∵ native placing mother (2). impregnable. see [illegible]

(3) Secure ∵ far from Turks.

Abbas peopled Maz with forced migrations. Turks, Georgians, Armenians.

Maz mulberries planted

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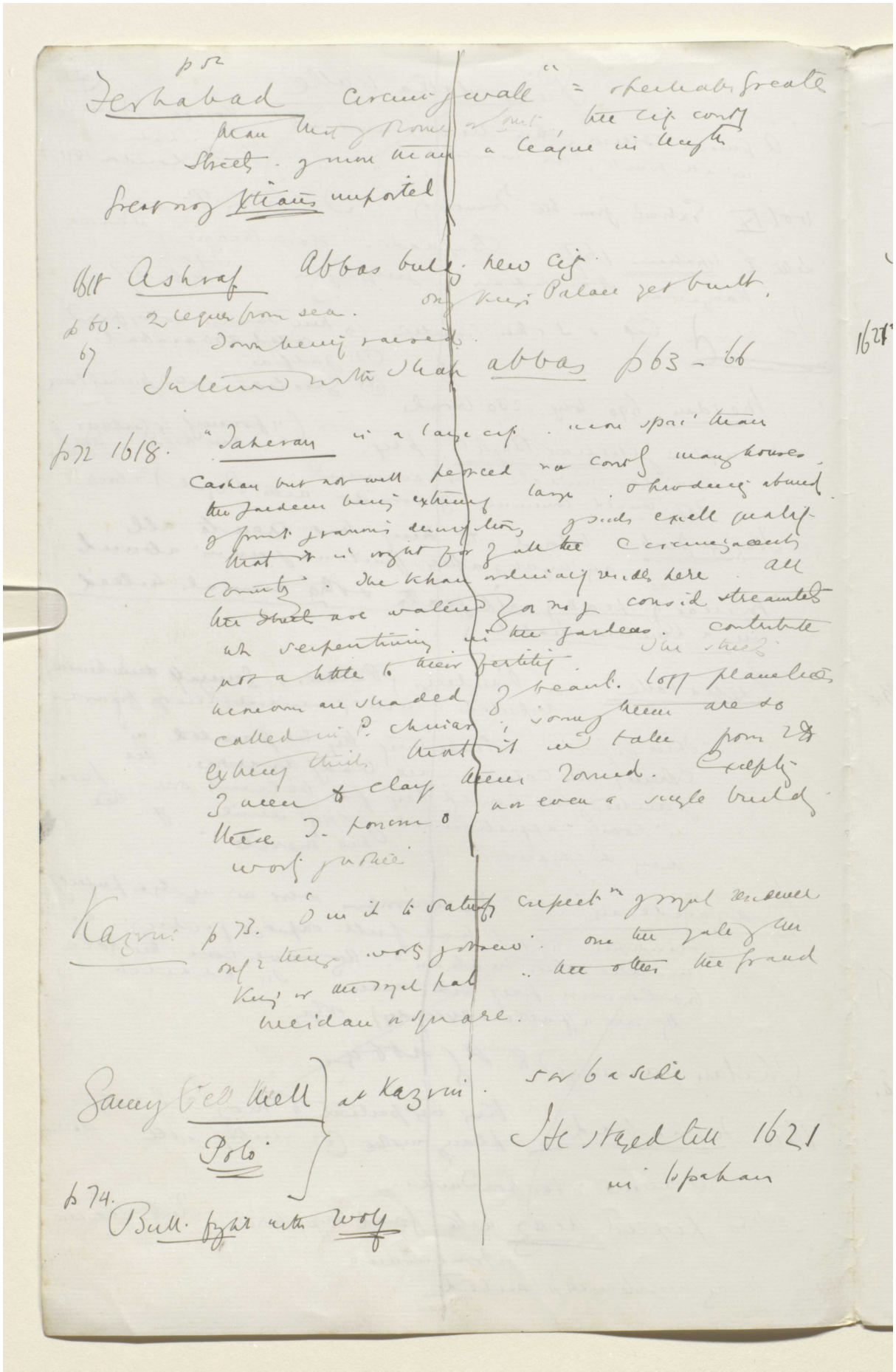

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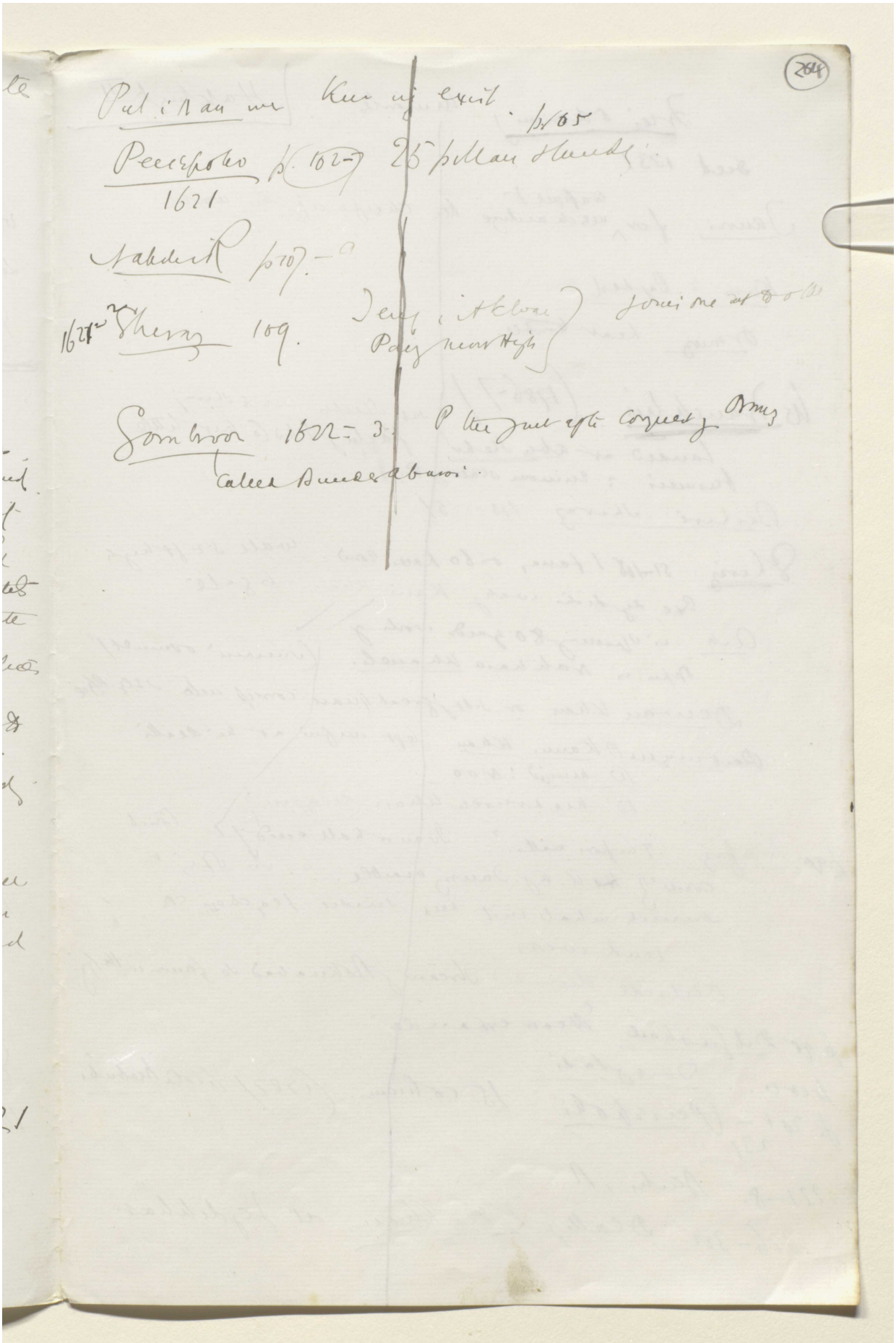

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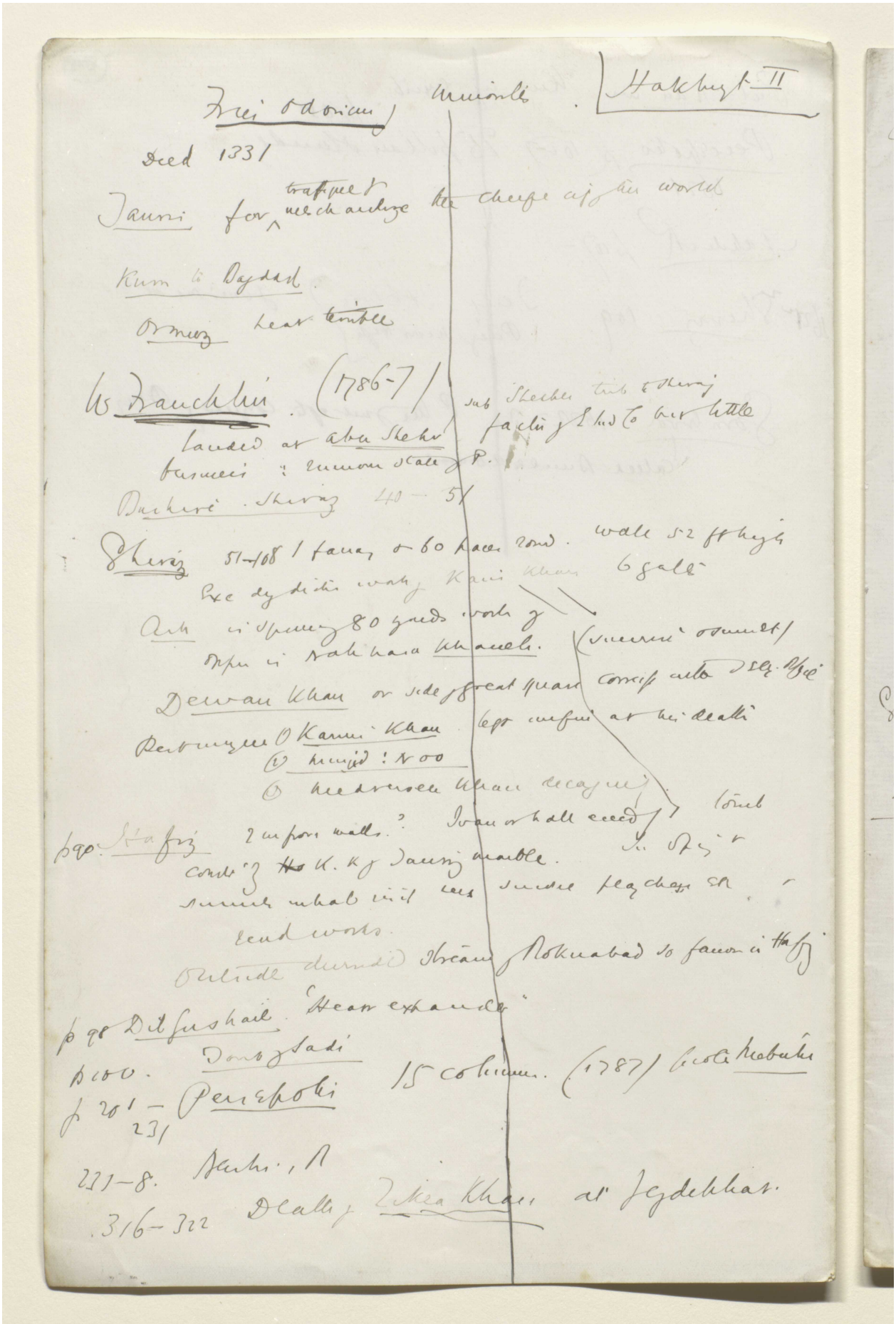

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Sherley

The Three Brothers

or the Trav. & Adv.s of Sir Anthony, Sir Rob. & Sir Thomas Sherley. in P. Rus. Turk. Spain &c. London 1825

Anthy no 2

Sir Anthony Sherley. his relation of his travels into P. etc. with his advice to his brother Sir Rob. Sherley. Also a true relation of the great magnif. & a long etc. of Abbas. King of P. London 1613.

Report of Sir Anthony Sherley's Travels 1600

Essex. then Lord Lieut. Ireland

1599 (proposed. mission to P. to Anthony. (1) to Eng. King of P. in alliance & Turk. (2) To estab. commerc. intercourse between Engl. & East. + Robert & 27 fellows

(Anth. had met at Venice some P. merch.ts & travellers who had greatly encouraged him to go)

Sailed Ven. - Aleppo.

Bis. boat down Euphr.

Babylon Bagdad) thro Kurdia

Kazvin. treated with great hour. King being in Darbaz

Return of Abbas. great reception.

Game of ~~rods & ball~~ polo in meidan at Kazvin

high junketings

George Man warning

Ali verdi Khan Con. in chief great champ. of the Sherleys

Jeut

Travellers description of Abbas losing temper & ring with drawn sword among soldiers & cutting several to pieces

Abbas then proposed to send Rob. Sherley as return emb. to Eliz. but Ant. persuade him to send him (Ant.) & all princing Xtendom to this war & Turk.

Rob. stayed behind

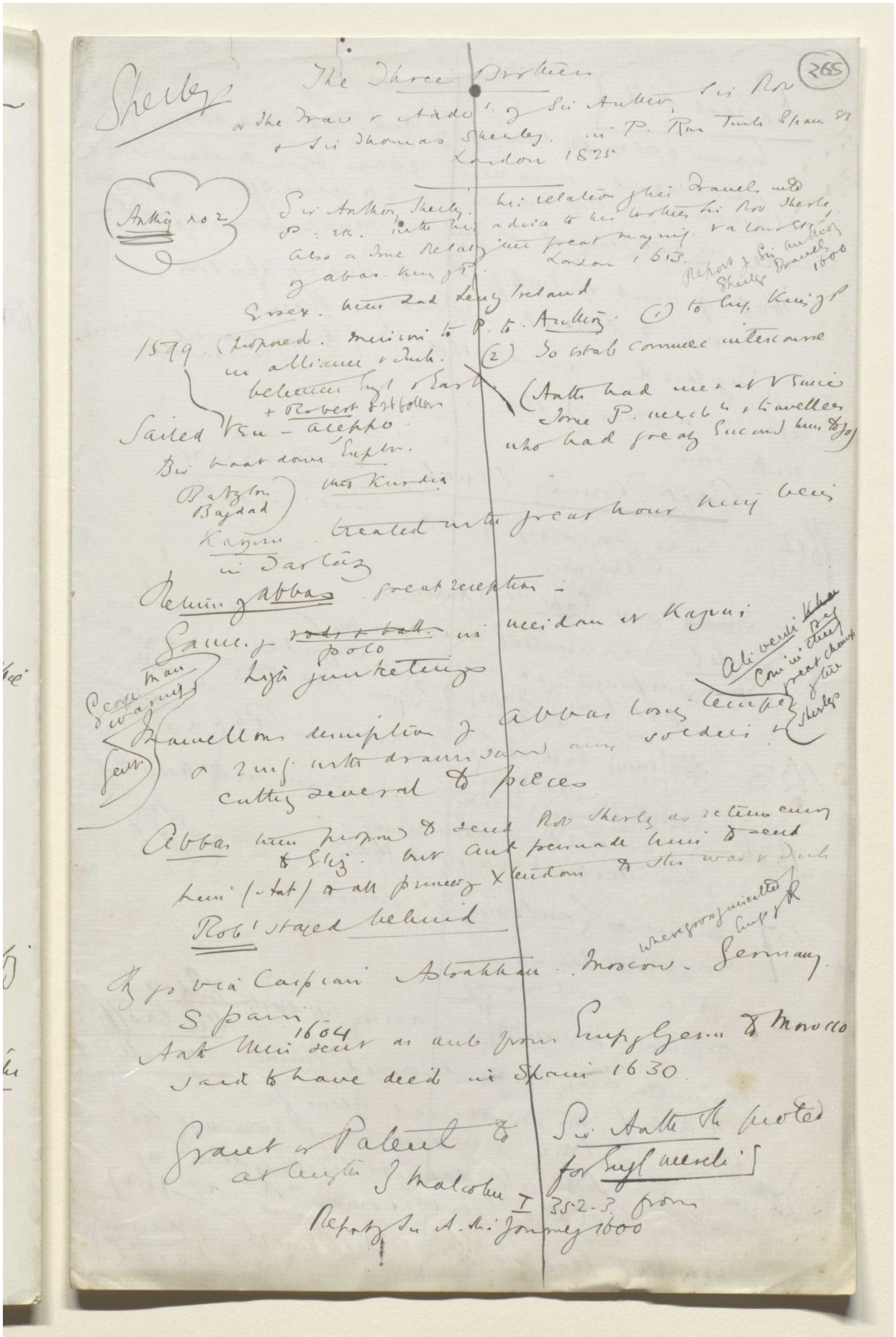
Ty go via Caspian Astrakhan. Moscow - Germany. Spain

Ant. then sent as amb. from Emp. of Germ. to Morocco 1604

said to have died in Spain 1630.

Grant or Patent to Sir Anth. Sh. proted at length for Engl. merch.s

J. Malcolm I 352-3 from Report of Sir A. Sh. Journey 1600



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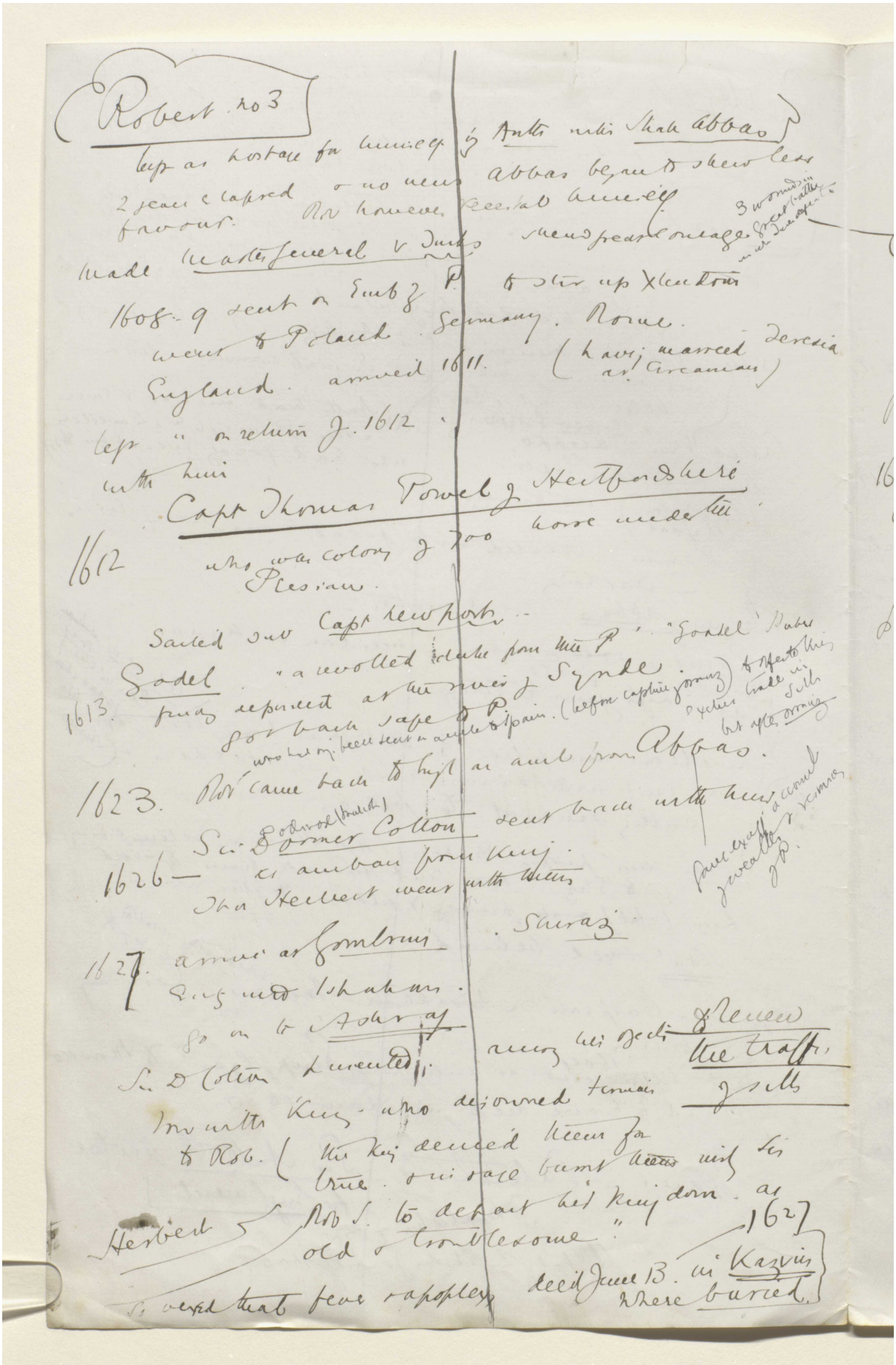

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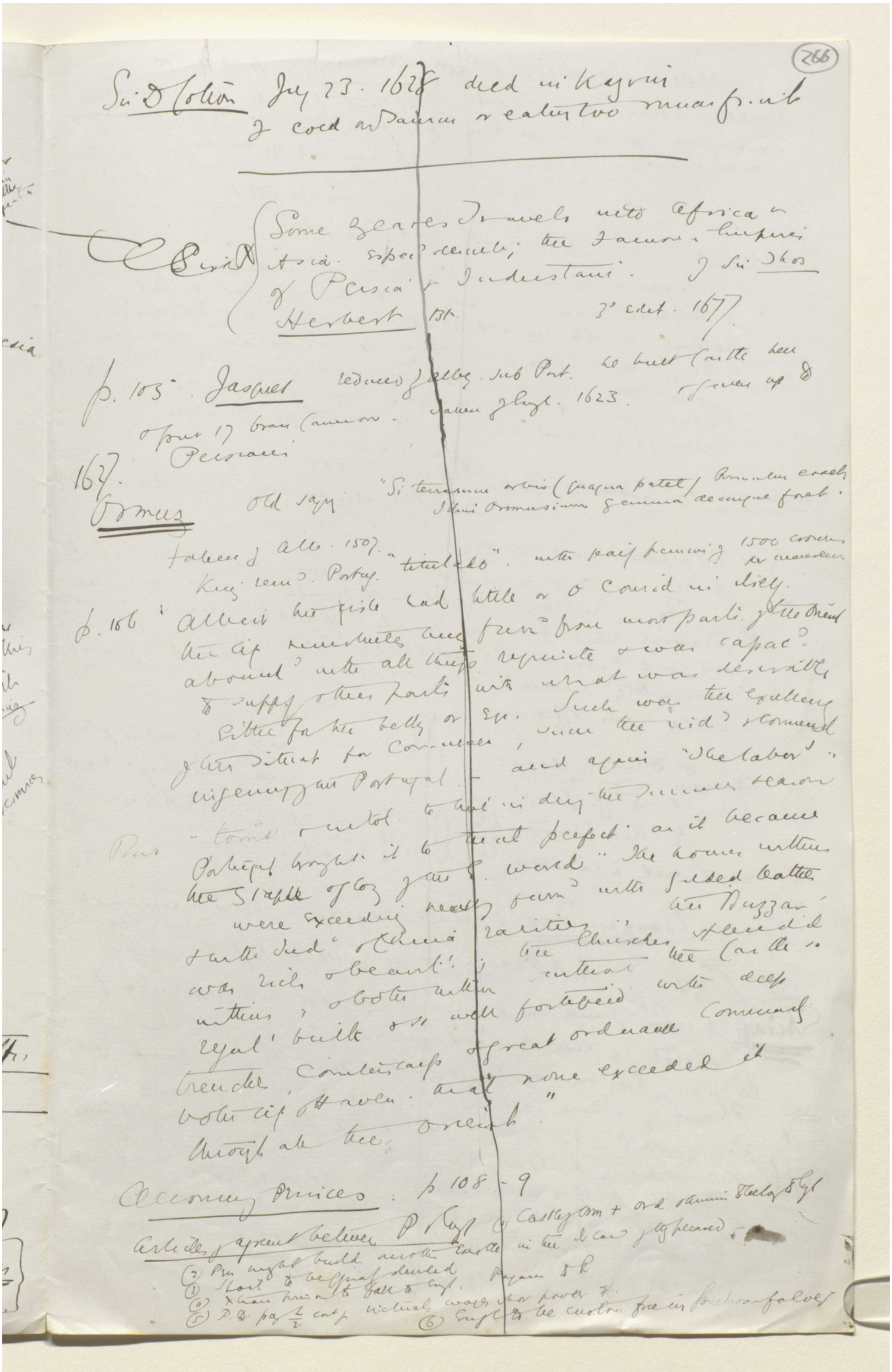

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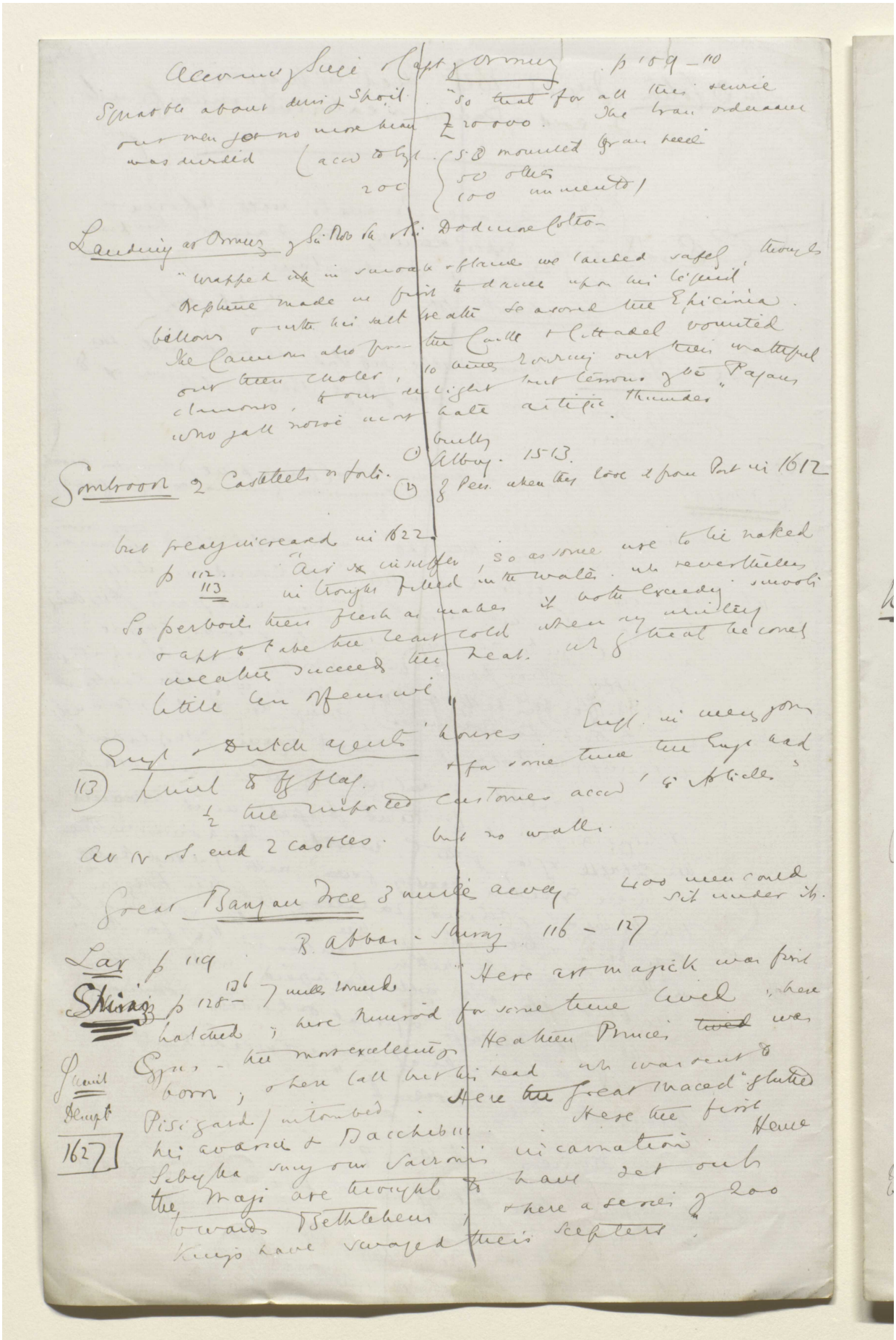

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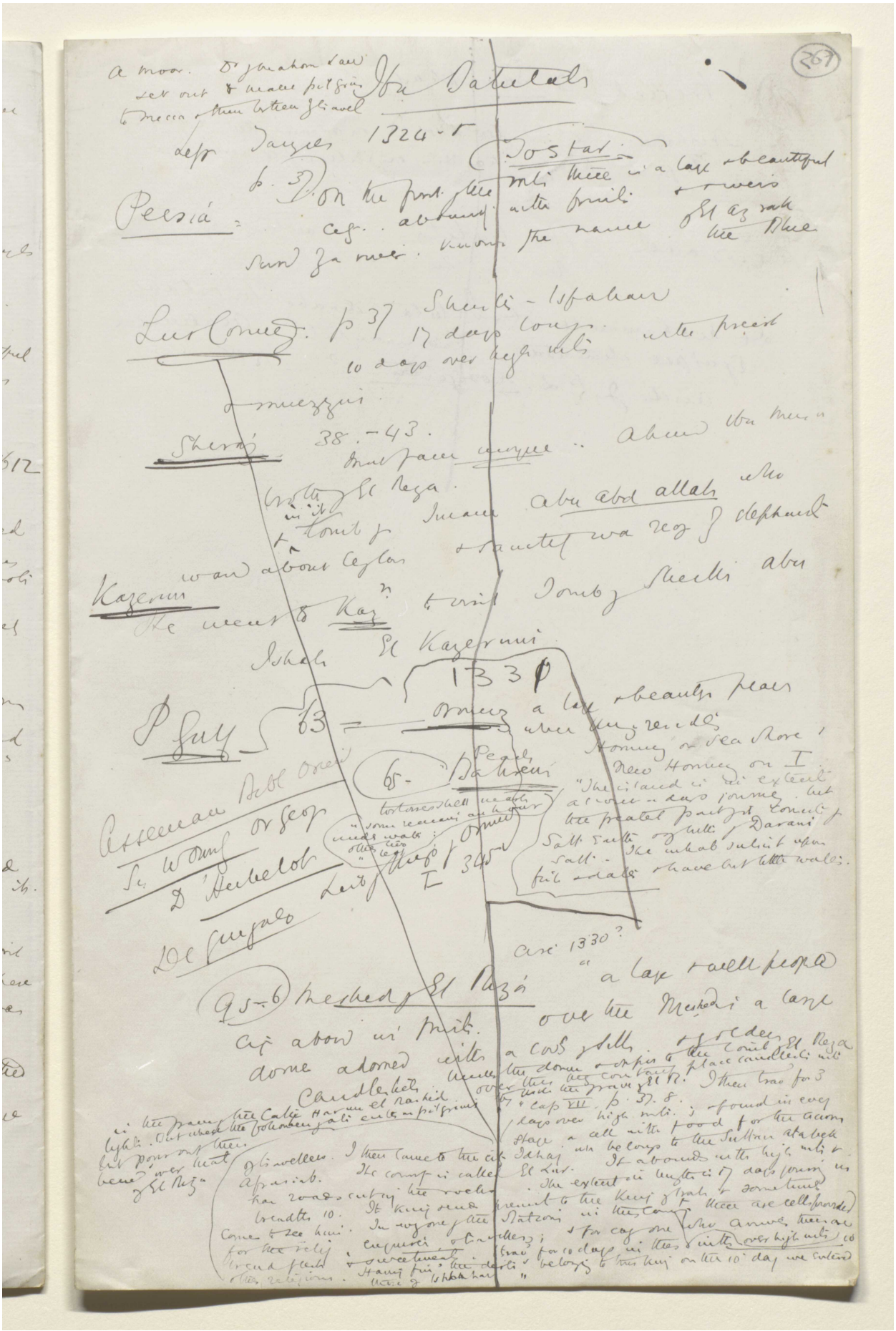

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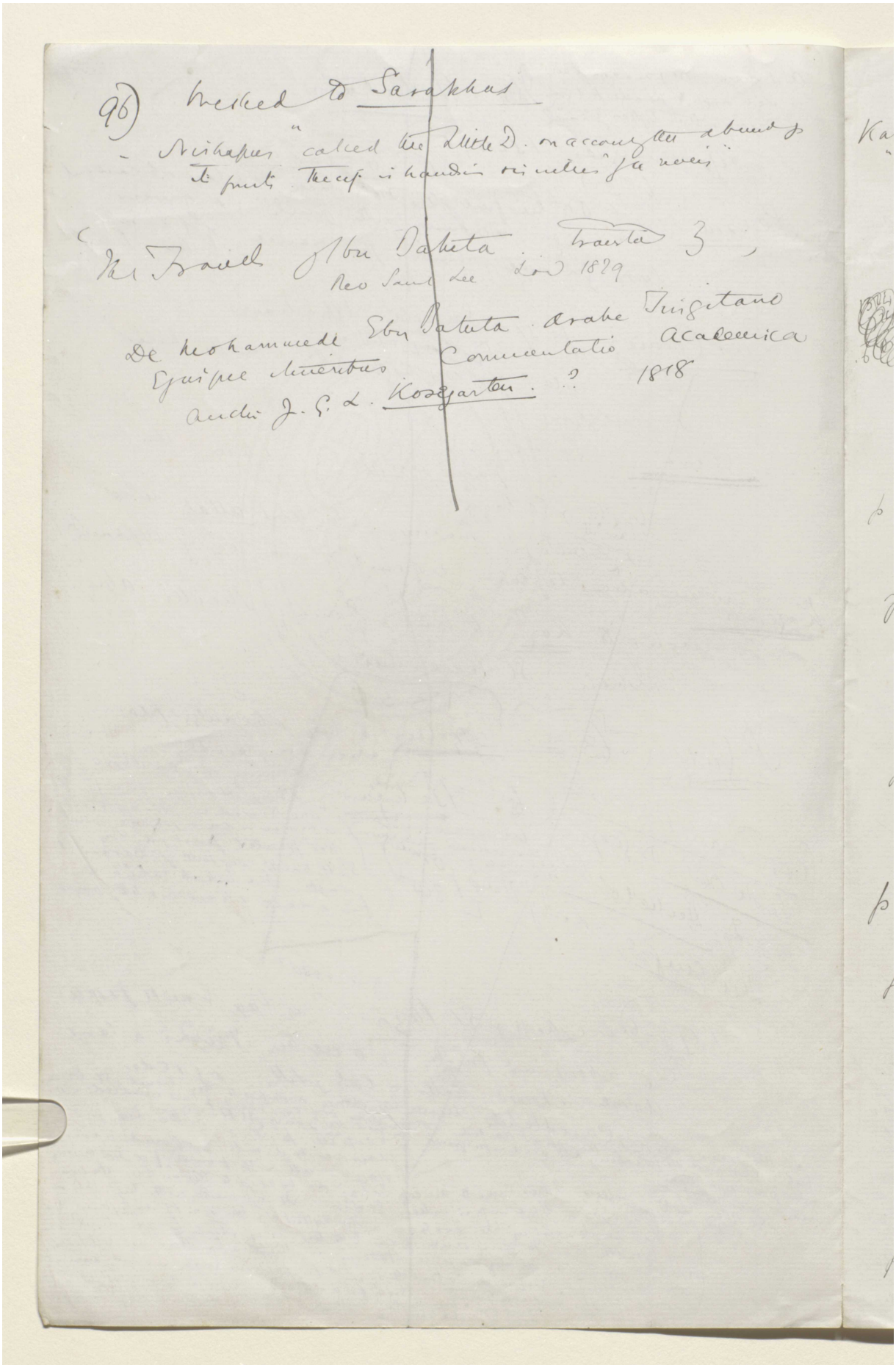

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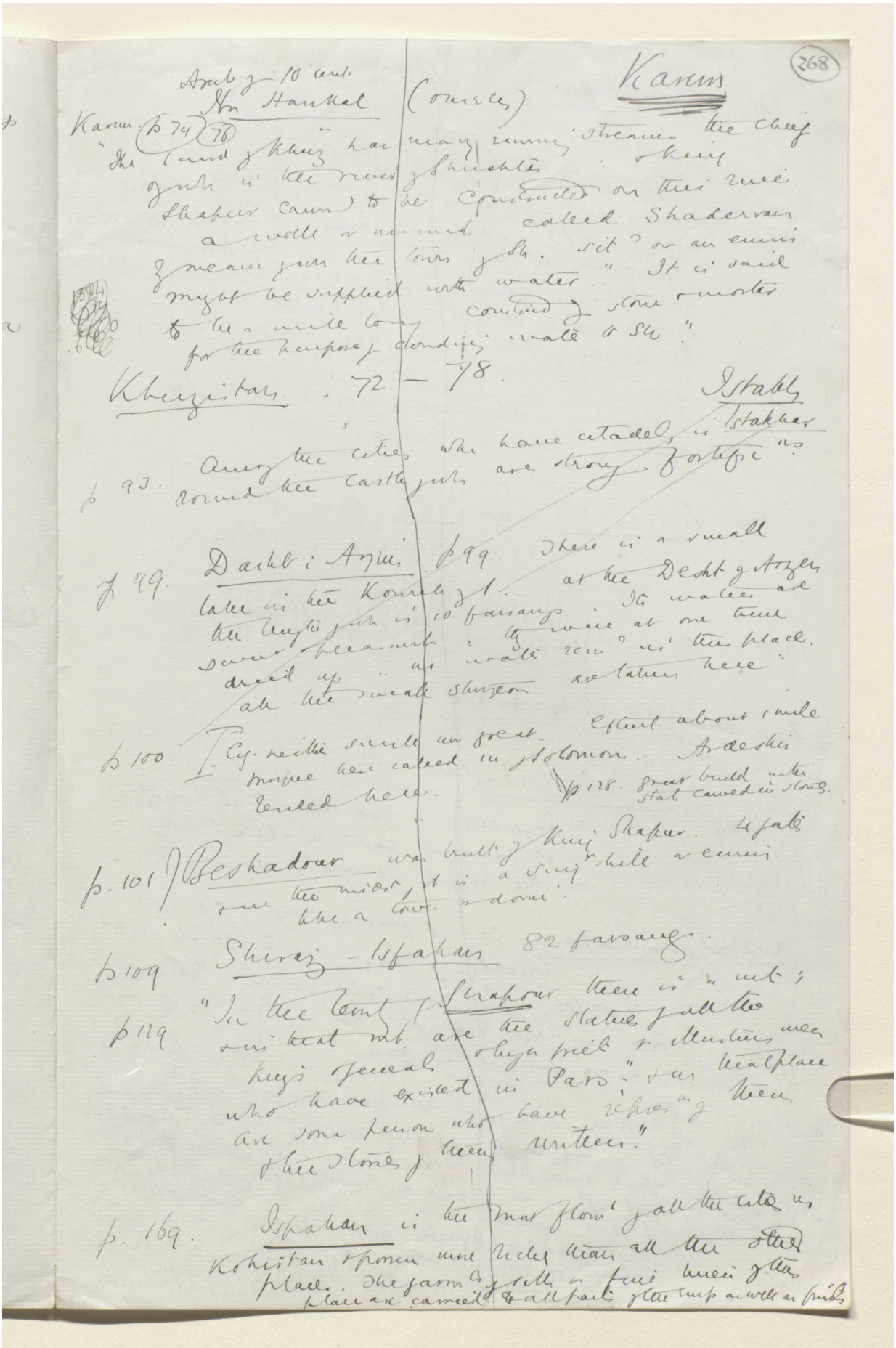

(268)

Karun

Arab of 10 cent.
Ibn Haukal (omeles)

Karun. p 74 (76)
"The land of Khuz has many running streams the chief of which is the river of Shushter; & king Shapur caused to be constructed on this river a well or mound called Shaderwan of mean of which the towns of Sh. sit? or an emin might be supplied with water." It is said to be a mile long constructed of stone & mortar for the purpose of conducting water to Sh."

Khuzistan. 72 – 78.

Istakhr

p 93. Among the cities who have citadels is Istakhar round the castle of which are strong fortifications.

p 99. Dasht i Arzen p 99. There is a small lake in the Kourch of 1. at the Desht of Arzen the length of which is 10 farsangs. Its waters are sweet & pleasant; they were at one time dried up. No water rem? in this place. All the small sturgeon are taken here.

p 100. Cy. neither small nor great. Extent about 1 mile mosque here called in of Solomon. Ardeshir resided here. p 128. Great build with stat carved in stones.

p. 101 Beshadour was built of King Shapur. 4 gates & in the midst of it is a sing? hill or emin like a tower or dome.

p 109 Shiraz – Isfahan 82 farsangs.

p 129 "In the tent of Shapour there is a mt; & in that mt. are the statues of all the kings of Persia & high priest & Mustus men who have existed in Pars; & in that place are some person who have represent of them & the stones of them written."

p. 169. Isfahan is the most flow? of all the cities in Kohistan & possess more riches than all the other places. The garm?s of silk or fine linen of this place are carried to all parts of the emp as well as fruits

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171 Kashan — Black scorpions

176 Rey. After Baghdad there is not in the regions any city more flour's. Its gates are much celebr'd. & there are many remark. streets & quarters in this city." In this place are many bazars caravanns & market places; & rivers water & wall brought by canals & trenches. The people of this place are hospit. & polite.

179 Sari — Silk prod. in great quantity. Prov called Tabaristan.

181 Rhe – Khorasan (via Kohendeh, Khar. Deh Nemek. Semnan. Aliabad. Damghan. – Asadabad. Nishapur ~~Nishapur~~

195 Rhe – Isfahan

200 Zeyd – Khorasan

Account of Seistan

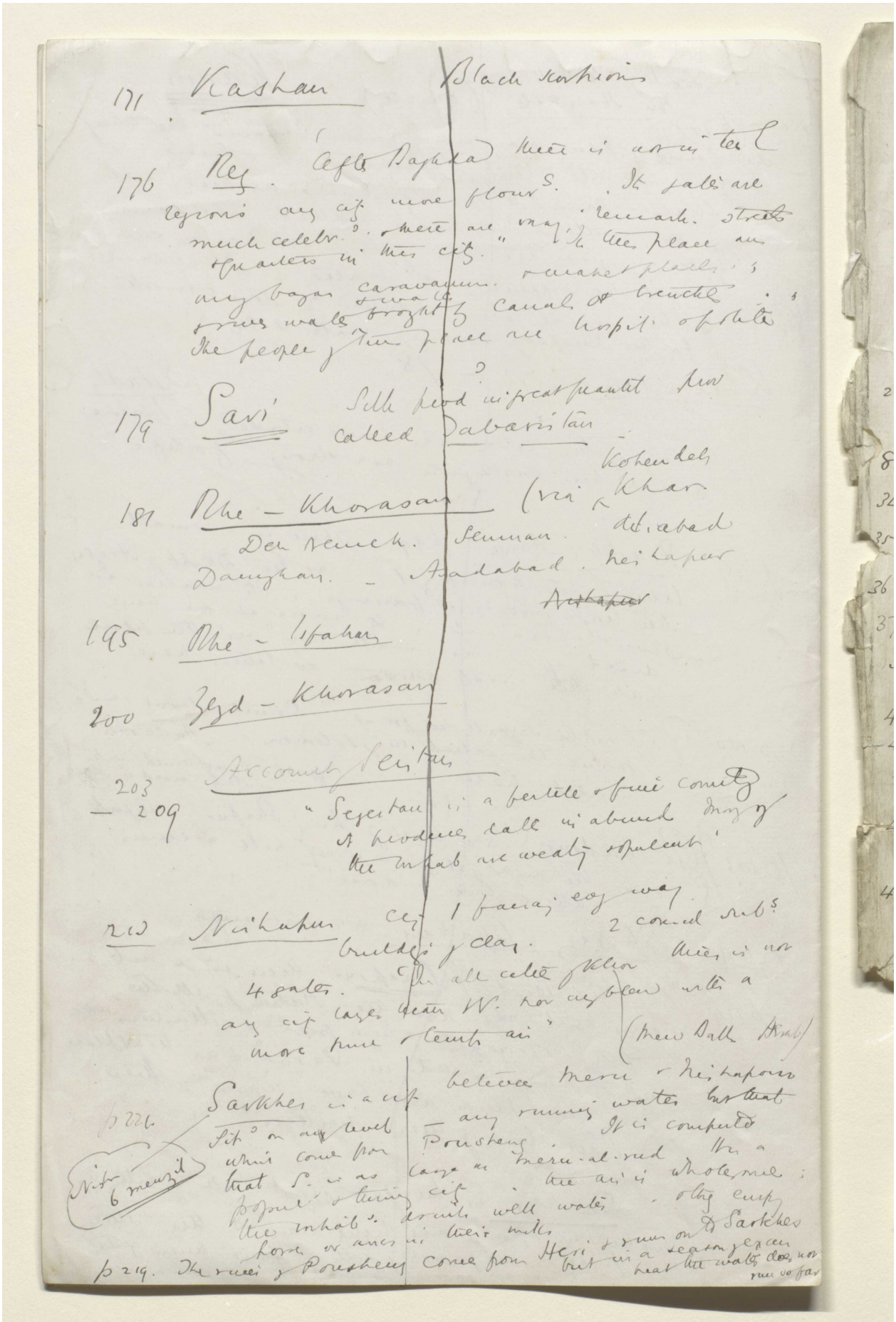
203 – 209 "Sejestan is a fertile & fine country. It produces dates in abund. Many of the inhab are wealthy & opulent."

213 Nishapur — City 1 farsang every way. 2 coined sub's. buildings of clay. 4 gates. "In all cities of Khor. there is not any city larger than W. nor any blown with a more pure & temp. air" (New Bath Herat)

p 226 Sarkhes is a city — believes Meru & Nishapour sit'd on any level — any running water but that which comes from Pousheng. It is computed that S. is as large as Meru-al-rud. Its a popul. & thriving city. The air is wholesome; the inhab's drink well water. & they empty horse or ones in their mills. Sarkhes

Nishr 6 menzil

p 219. The river of Pousheng comes from Heri & runs on to Sarkhes but in a season of excess heat the water does not run so far



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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [269r] (538/1386)

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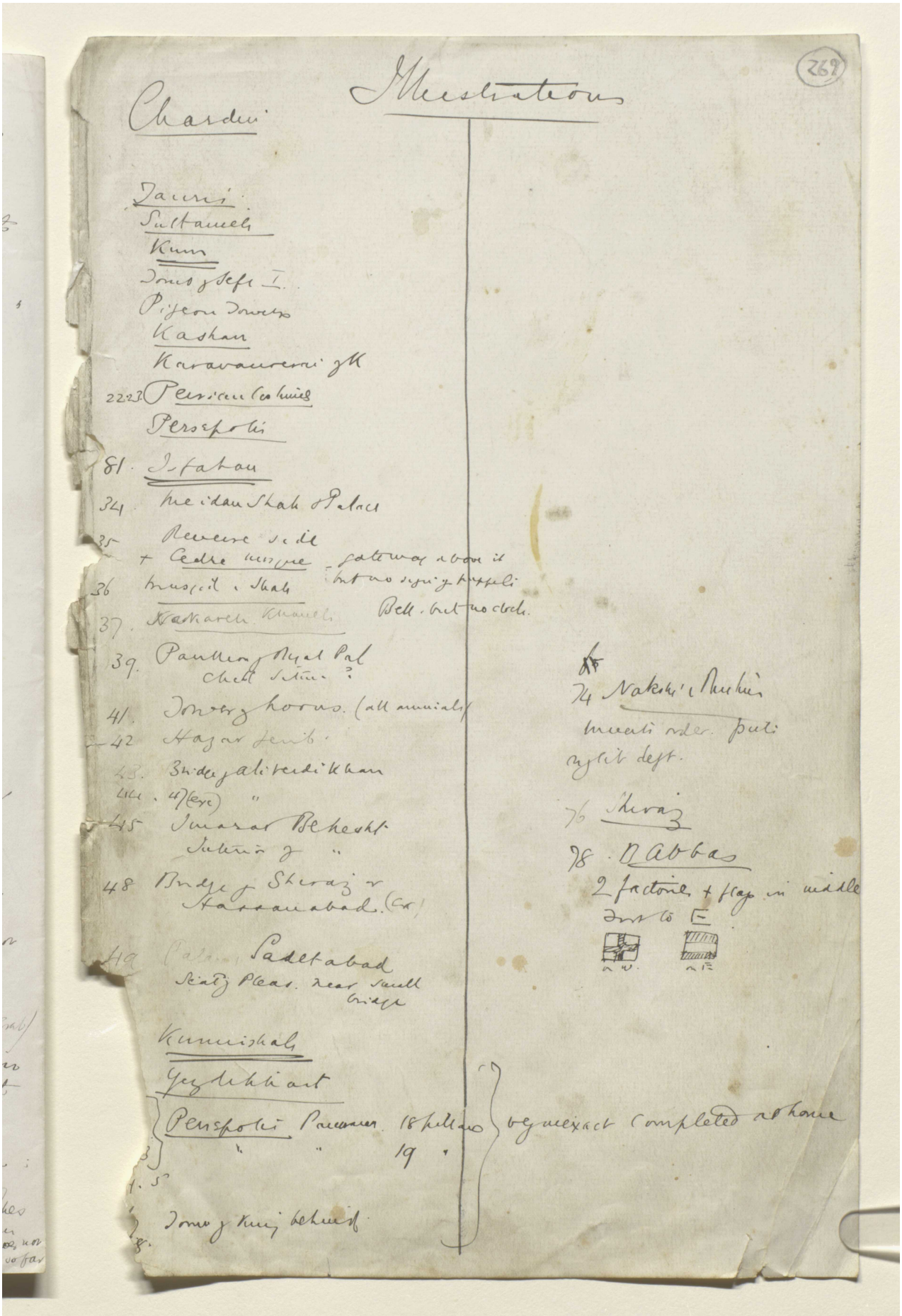
Illustrations

Chardin



Tauris
Sultaneh
Kum
Tomb of Sefi I.
Pigeon Towers
Kashan
Karavanserai of K
22.23 Persian Costumes
Persepolis
81. Isfahan
34. Meidan Shah & Palace
35 Reverse side
+ Cedre mosque — gateway above it but no sign of tappeli
36 Mosqid i Shah
37. Nakareh Khaneh — Bell. but no clock.
39. Pantheon of Riyal Pal
Chell Sutun ?
41. Tower of horns. (all animals)
42 Hazar Jerib.
43. Bridge of Aliverdi Khan
44. 47 (exc) "
45 Imarat Behesht
Interior of "
48 Bridge of Shiraz or Hassanabad. (Ex)
49 Palace Sadetabad
Scaly Pleas. near small bridge

74 Nakshi i Rustam
Inverted order. puti
right deft.

76 Shiraz
78. Abbas
2 factories + flag in middle
Front to E

Kunnishah
Yezdikhast
Persepolis Panorama 18 pillars } very inexact completed at home
" " 19 "
Tomb of King behind

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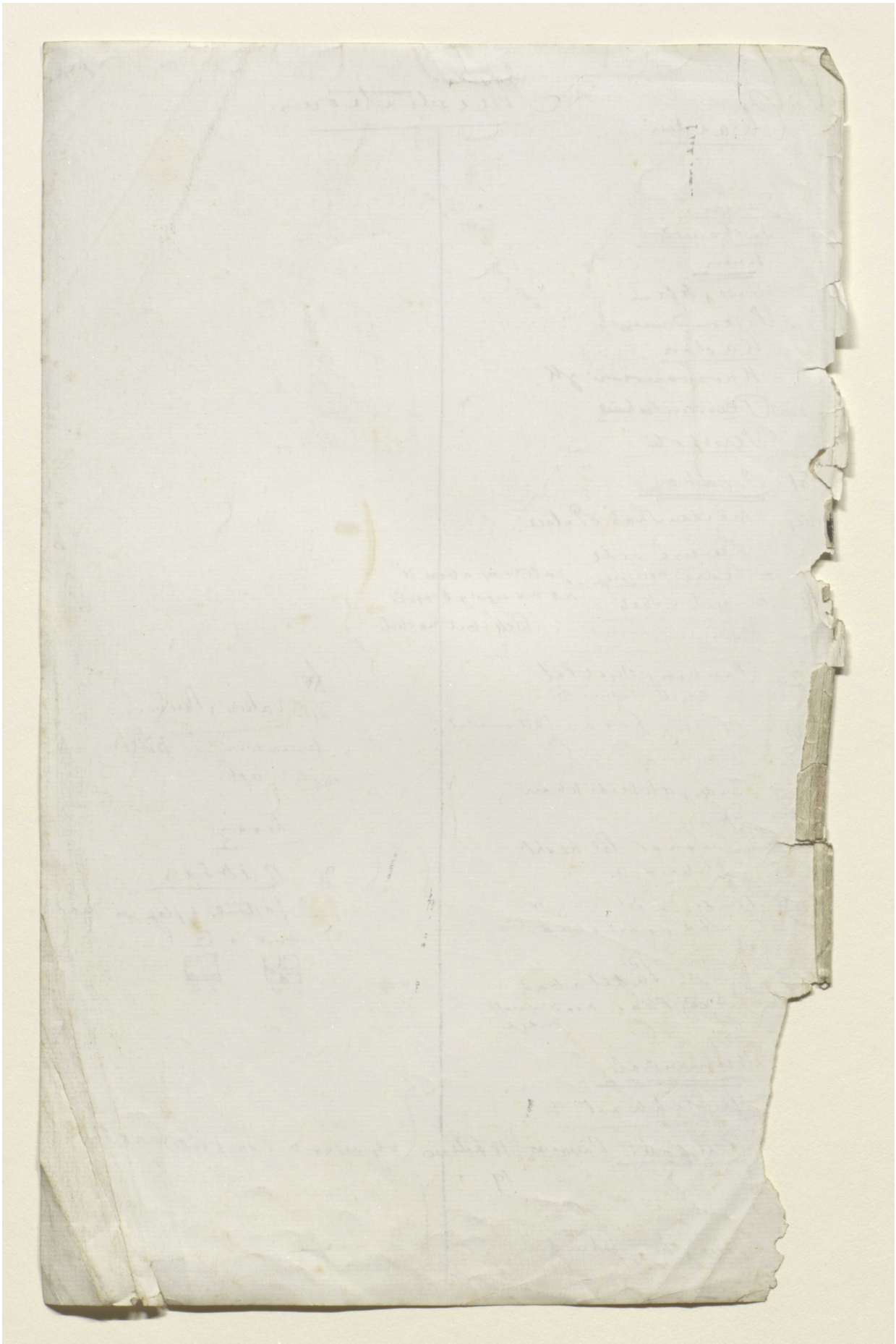

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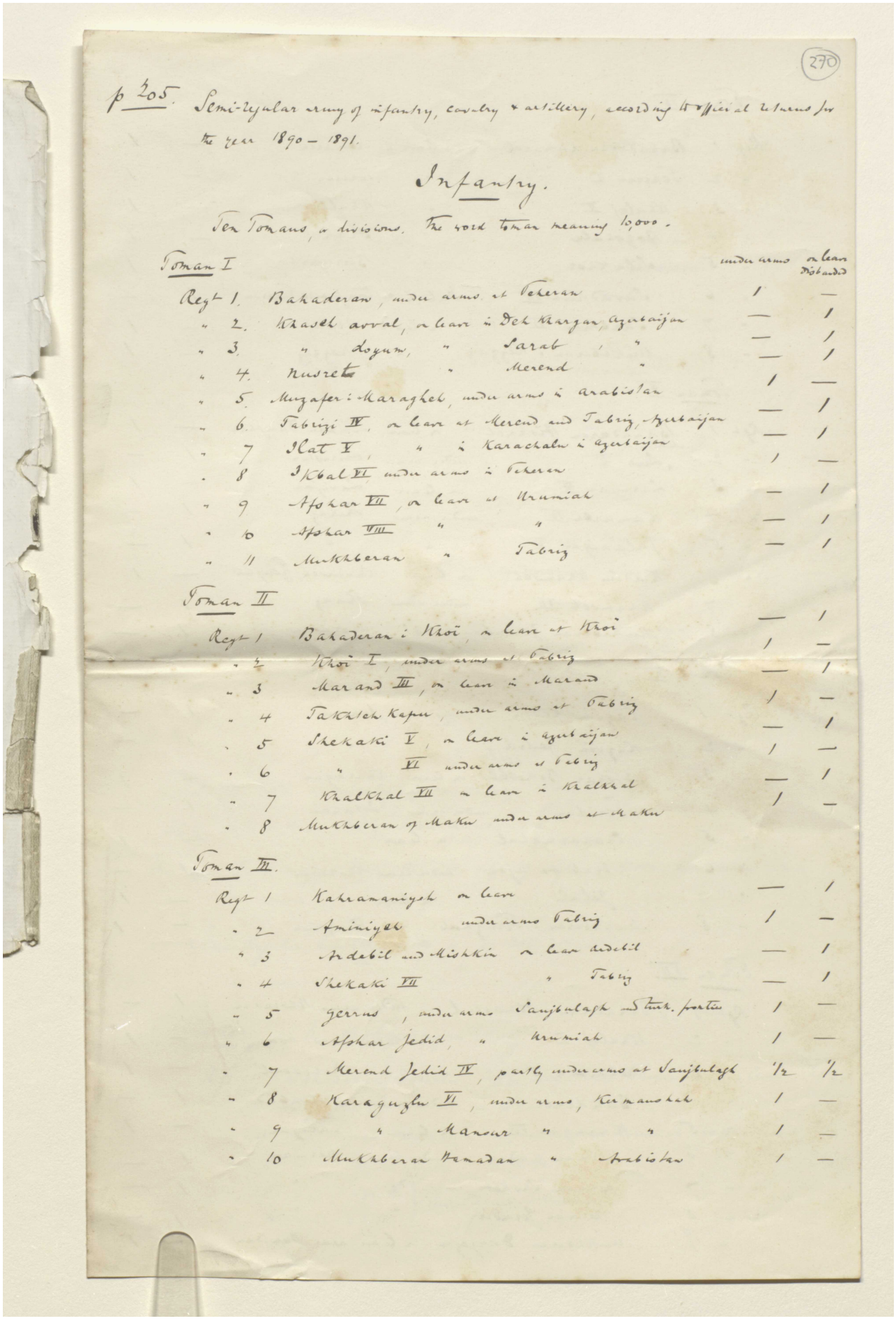

(270)

p 205. Semi-regular army of infantry, cavalry & artillery, according to official returns for the year 1890 – 1891.

Infantry.

Ten Tomans, or divisions. The word toman meaning 10,000.

		under arms	on leave Disbanded
Toman I			
Regt 1.	Bahaderan, under arms at Teheran	1	—
" 2.	Khaseh avval, on leave in Deh Khargan, Azerbaijan	—	1
" 3.	" doyum, " Sarab, "	—	1
" 4.	Nusret " Merend "	—	1
" 5.	Muzafer i Maragheh, under arms in Arabistan	1	—
" 6.	Tabrizi IV, on leave at Merend and Tabriz, Azerbaijan	—	1
" 7	Ilat V, " in Karachalu in Azerbaijan	—	1
" 8	Ikbal VI under arms in Teheran	1	—
" 9	Afshar VII, on leave at Urumiah	—	1
" 10	Afshar VIII " "	—	1
" 11	Mukhberan " Tabriz	—	1
Toman II			
Regt 1	Bahaderan i Khoï, on leave at Khoï	—	1
" 2	Khoï I, under arms at Tabriz	1	—
" 3	Marand III, on leave in Marand	—	1
" 4	Takhteh Kapu, under arms at Tabriz	1	—
" 5	Shekaki V, on leave in Azerbaijan	—	1
" 6	" VI under arms at Tabriz	1	—
" 7	Khalkhal VII on leave in Khalkhal	—	1
" 8	Mukhberan of Maku under arms at Maku	1	—
Toman III.			
Regt 1	Kahramaniyeh on leave	—	1
" 2	Aminiyeh under arms Tabriz	1	—
" 3	Ardebil and Mishkin on leave Ardebil	—	1
" 4	Shekaki VII " Tabriz	—	1
" 5	Gerrus, under arms Sanjbulagh and turk. frontier	1	—
" 6	Afshar Jedid, " Urumiah	1	—
" 7	Merend Jedid IV, partly under arms at Sanjbulagh	1/2	1/2
" 8	Karaguzlu VI, under arms, Kermanshah	1	—
" 9	" Mansur " "	1	—
" 10	Mukhberan Hamadan " Arabistan	1	—

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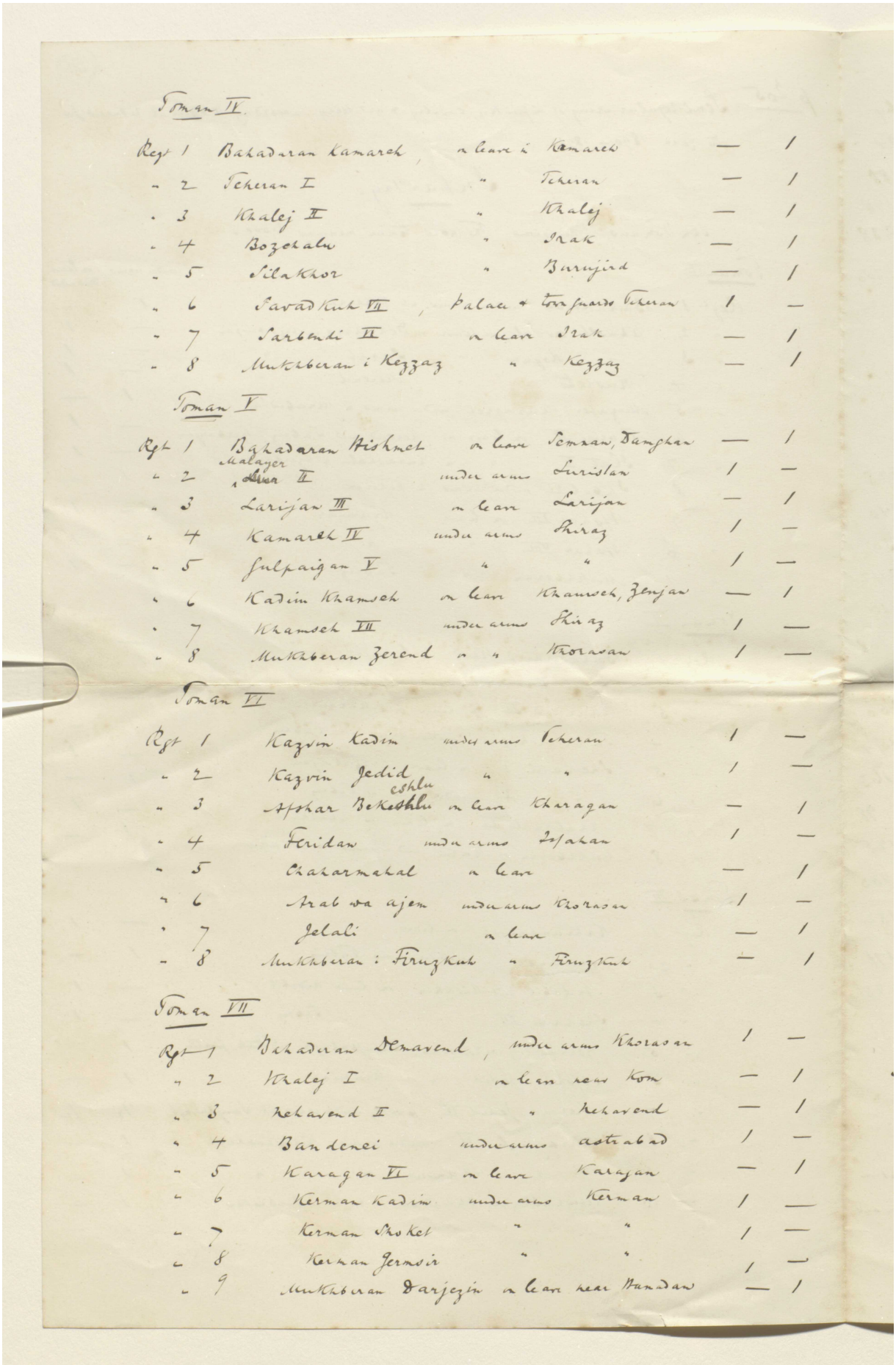

Toman IV.

Regt 1	Bakadaran Kamareh	a loan i	Kamareh	—	/
" 2	Teheran I	"	Teheran	—	/
" 3	Khalej II	"	Khalej	—	/
" 4	Bozorgalu	"	Irak	—	/
" 5	Silakhor	"	Burujird	—	/
" 6	Savad Kuh VII	Palace +	town guards Teheran	/	—
" 7	Sarbandi II	a loan	Irak	—	/
" 8	Mukkheran i Kezzaz	"	Kezzaz	—	/

Toman V

Regt 1	Bakadaran Mishmeh	a loan	Semnan, Damghan	—	/
" 2	Malayer Lur II	under arms	Luristan	/	—
" 3	Larijan III	a loan	Larijan	—	/
" 4	Kamareh IV	under arms	Shiraz	/	—
" 5	Sulpaigan V	"	"	/	—
" 6	Kadim Khamseh	a loan	Khamseh, Zenjan	—	/
" 7	Khamseh III	under arms	Shiraz	/	—
" 8	Mukkheran Zerend	"	Khorasan	/	—

Toman VI

Regt 1	Kazvin Kadim	under arms	Teheran	/	—
" 2	Kazvin Jedid eshlu	"	"	/	—
" 3	Afshar Bekeshlu	a loan	Kharagan	—	/
" 4	Feridan	under arms	Isfahan	/	—
" 5	Chakarmakal	a loan		—	/
" 6	Arab wa ajem	under arms	Khorasan	/	—
" 7	Jelali	a loan		—	/
" 8	Mukkheran i Firuzkuh	"	Firuzkuh	—	/

Toman VII

Regt 1	Bakadaran Hemavend	under arms	Khorasan	/	—
" 2	Khalej I	a loan	near Kom	—	/
" 3	Kekavend II	"	Kekavend	—	/
" 4	Bandenei	under arms	astrabad	/	—
" 5	Karagan VI	a loan	Karagan	—	/
" 6	Kerman Kadim	under arms	Kerman	/	—
" 7	Kerman Shoket	"	"	/	—
" 8	Kerman Germsir	"	"	/	—
" 9	Mukkheran Darjezin	a loan	near Mandaw	—	/

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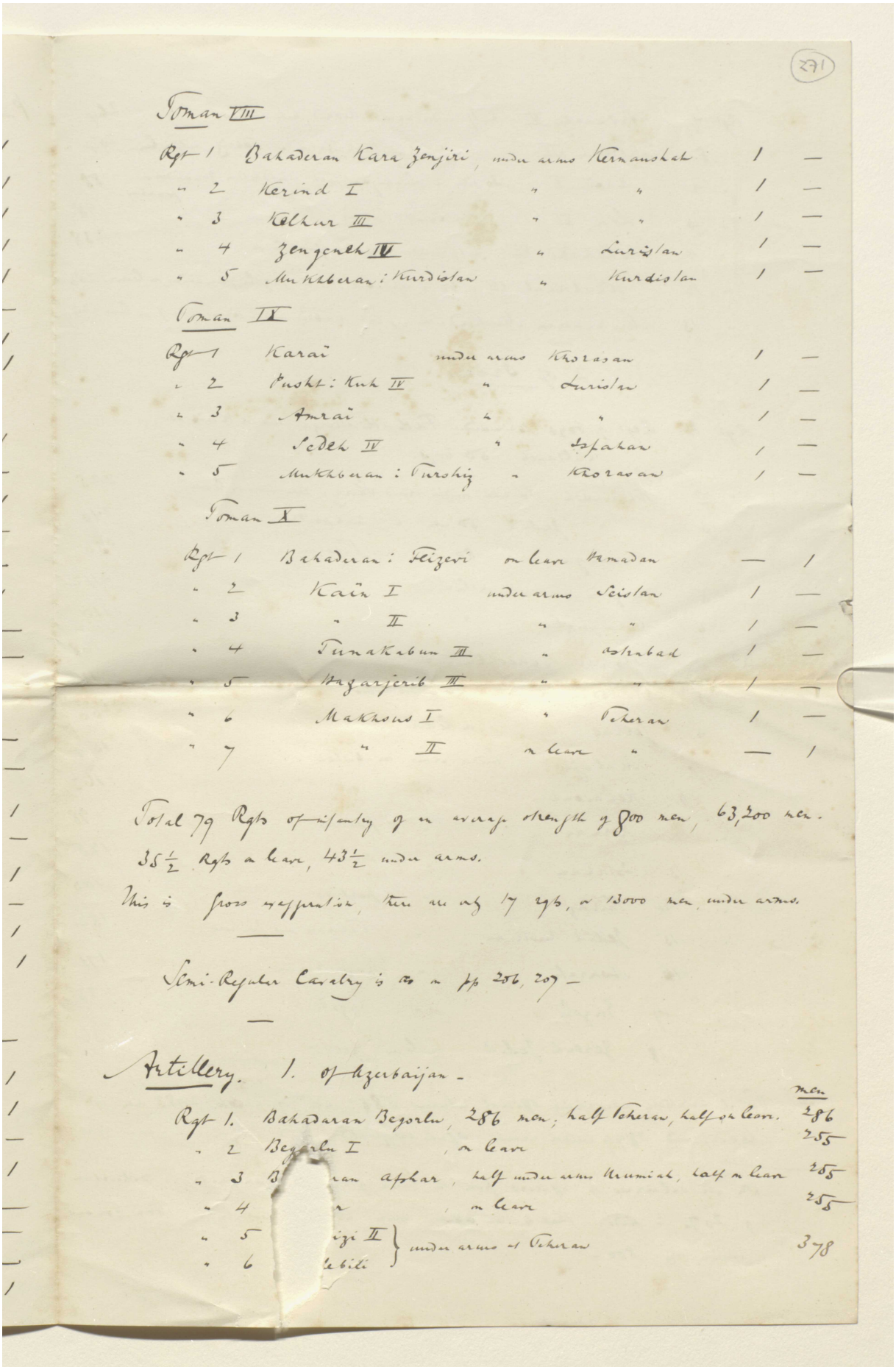

Toman VIII

Rgt 1	Bahaderan Kara Zenjiri	under arms	Kermanshah	1	—
" 2	Kerind I	"	"	1	—
" 3	Kelhur III	"	"	1	—
" 4	Zengeneh IV	"	Luristan	1	—
" 5	Mukhberan : Kurdistan	"	Kurdistan	1	—

Toman IX

Rgt 1	Karaï	under arms	Khorasan	1	—
" 2	Pusht : Kuh IV	"	Luristan	1	—
" 3	Amraï	"	"	1	—
" 4	Sedeh IV	"	Ispahan	1	—
" 5	Mukhberan : Turshiz	"	Khorasan	1	—

Toman X

Rgt 1	Bahaderan : Feizevi	on leave	Hamadan	—	1
" 2	Kaïn I	under arms	Seistan	1	—
" 3	" II	"	"	1	—
" 4	Tunakabun III	"	Astrabad	1	—
" 5	Hazarjerib III	"	"	1	—
" 6	Makhsus I	"	Teheran	1	—
" 7	" II	on leave	"	—	1

Total 79 Rgts of infantry of an average strength of 800 men, 63,200 men.
35½ Rgts on leave, 43½ under arms.
This is gross exaggeration, there are only 17 rgts, or 13000 men, under arms.

—

Semi-Regular Cavalry is as on pp 206, 207 —

—

Artillery. 1. of Azerbaijan —

			men
Rgt 1.	Bahadaran Begorlu, 286 men; half Teheran, half on leave.		286
" 2	Begorlu I	on leave	255
" 3	B[illegible]ran Afshar	half under arms Urumiah, half on leave	255
" 4	[illegible]r	on leave	255
" 5	[illegible]izi II	under arms at Teheran	378
" 6	[illegible]lebili	under arms at Teheran	

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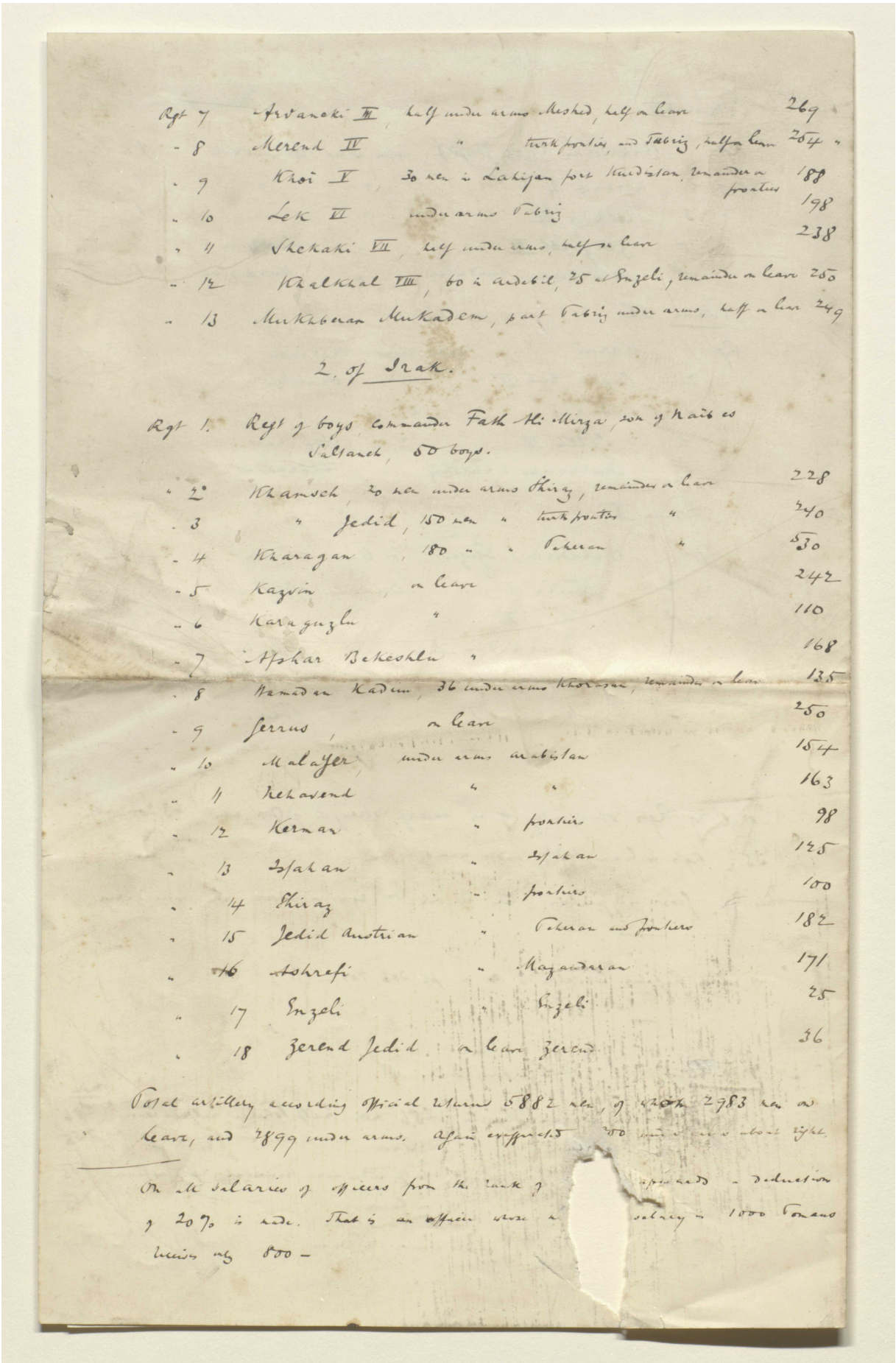

Rgt 7 Afshar Ardebil III, half under arms Meshed, half on leave 269
" 8 Merend IV " Turkoman frontier, and Tabriz, half on leave 264 "
" 9 Khoi V 30 men in Sahjan post Kurdistan, remainder on frontier 188
" 10 Lek II under arms Tabriz 198
" 11 Shekaki VII half under arms, half on leave 238
" 12 Khalkhal VIII 60 in Ardebil, 25 at Enzeli, remainder on leave 250
" 13 Mukhberan Mukadem, part Tabriz under arms, half on leave 249

2. of Irak.

Rgt 1. Regt of boys, Commandt Fath Ali Mirza, son of Naib es Saltaneh, 80 boys.

" 2° Khamseh 20 men under arms Shiraz, remainder on leave 228
" 3 " Jedid, 150 men " Turkish frontier " 340
" 4 Kharagan 180 " " Teheran " 530
" 5 Kazvin on leave 242
" 6 Karaguzlu " 110
" 7 Afshar Bekeshlu " 168
" 8 Hamadan Kadem, 36 under arms Khorasan, remainder on leave 135
" 9 Serrus on leave 250
" 10 Malayer under arms Arabistan 154
" 11 Kekavend " " 163
" 12 Kerman " Persian frontier 98
" 13 Isfahan " Isfahan 125
" 14 Shiraz " Persian frontier 100
" 15 Jedid Austrian " Teheran and frontiers 182
" 16 Ashrefi " Mazanderan 171
" 17 Enzeli " Enzeli 25
" 18 Zerend Jedid on leave Zerend 36

Total artillery according official returns 6882 men, of whom 2983 men on leave, and 2899 under arms, again exempted 50 men [illegible] about eight

On the salaries of officers from the rank of upwards - deduction of 20% is made. That is an officer whose salary = 1000 Tomans receives only 800 -

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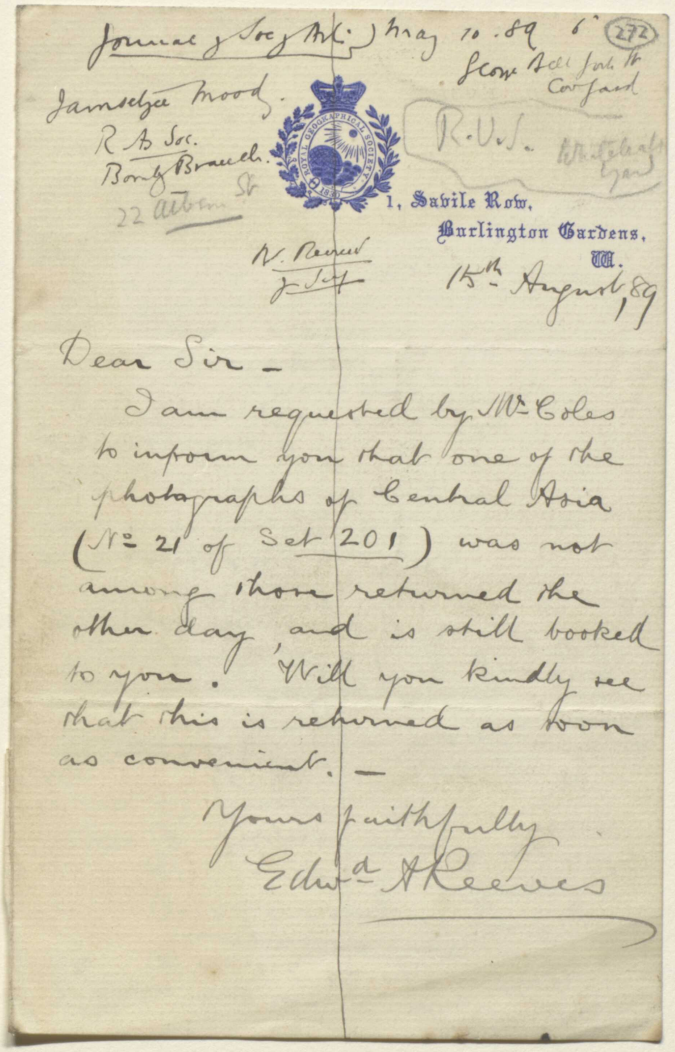

Journal of Soc of Arts May 10. 89 6

(272)

Jamsetjee Moody.
R. A. Soc.
Bombay Branch.
22 Albemarle St

Glow Bell Forth St
Cowfard

R.U.S.

Whitehall Yard

1, Savile Row,
Burlington Gardens,
W.

N. Reeves
J. Sec

15th August, 89

Dear Sir –

I am requested by Mr Coles to inform you that one of the photographs of Central Asia (No 21 of Set 201) was not among those returned the other day, and is still booked to you. Will you kindly see that this is returned as soon as convenient. –

Yours faithfully
Edwd A Reeves

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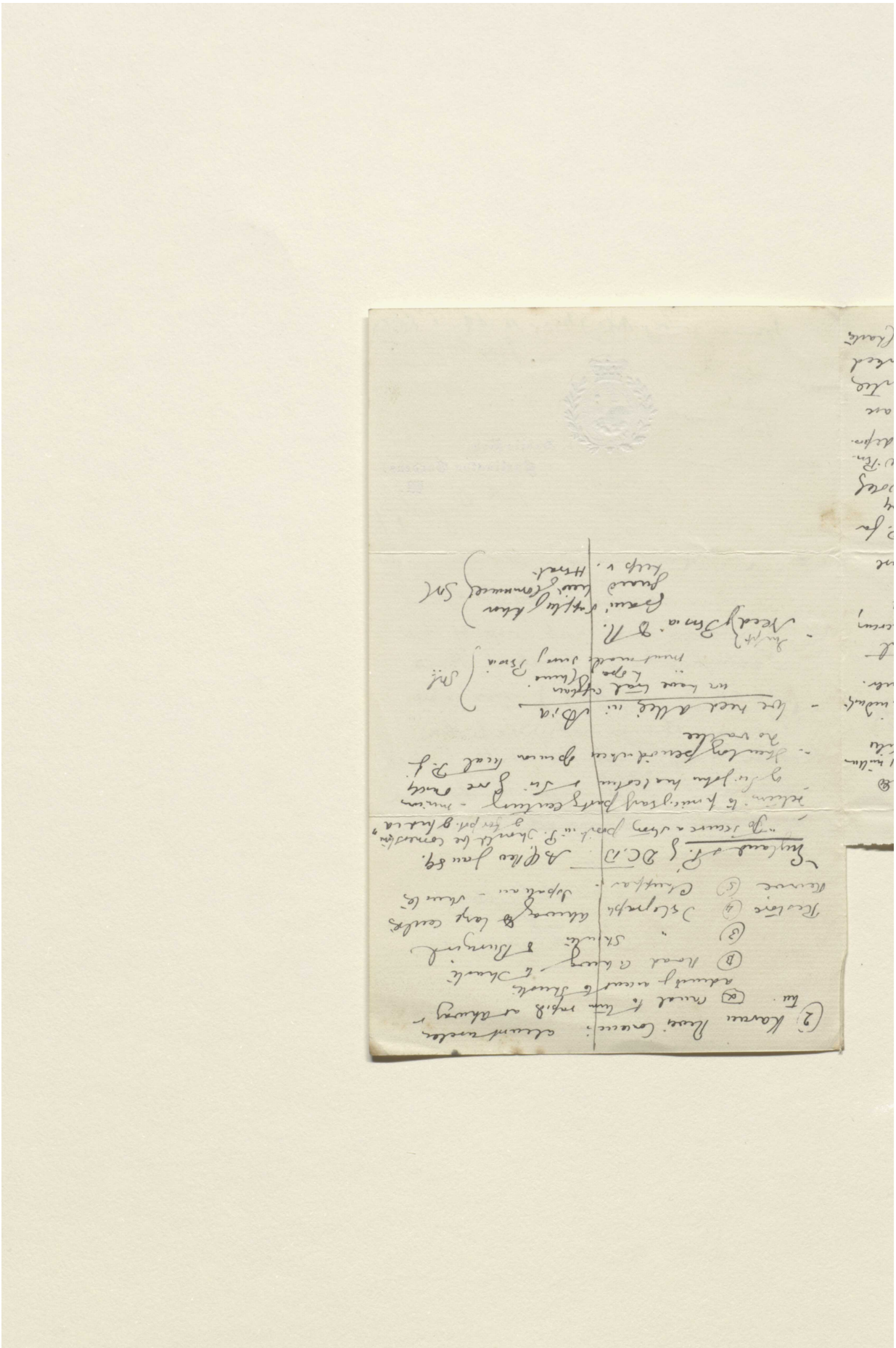

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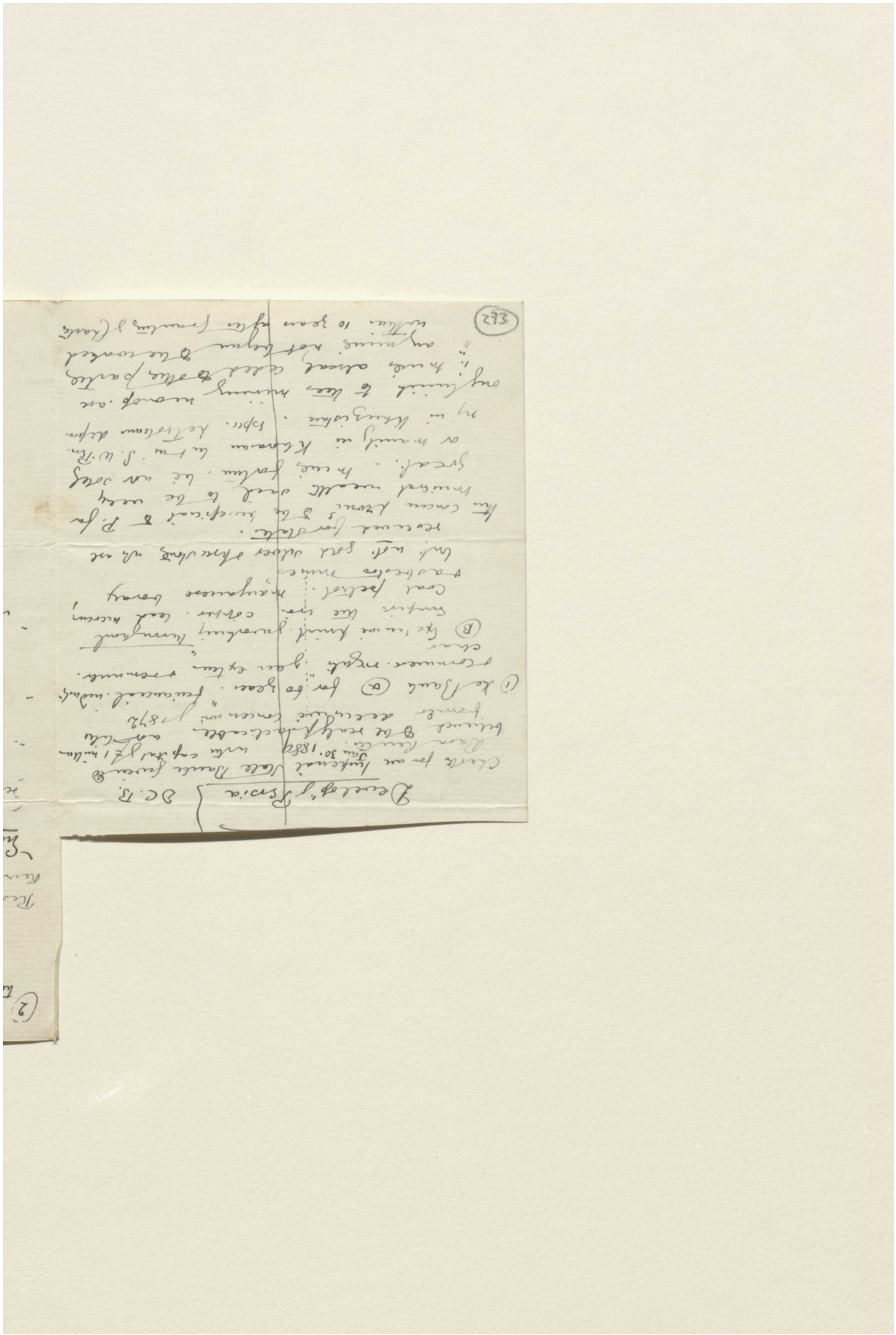

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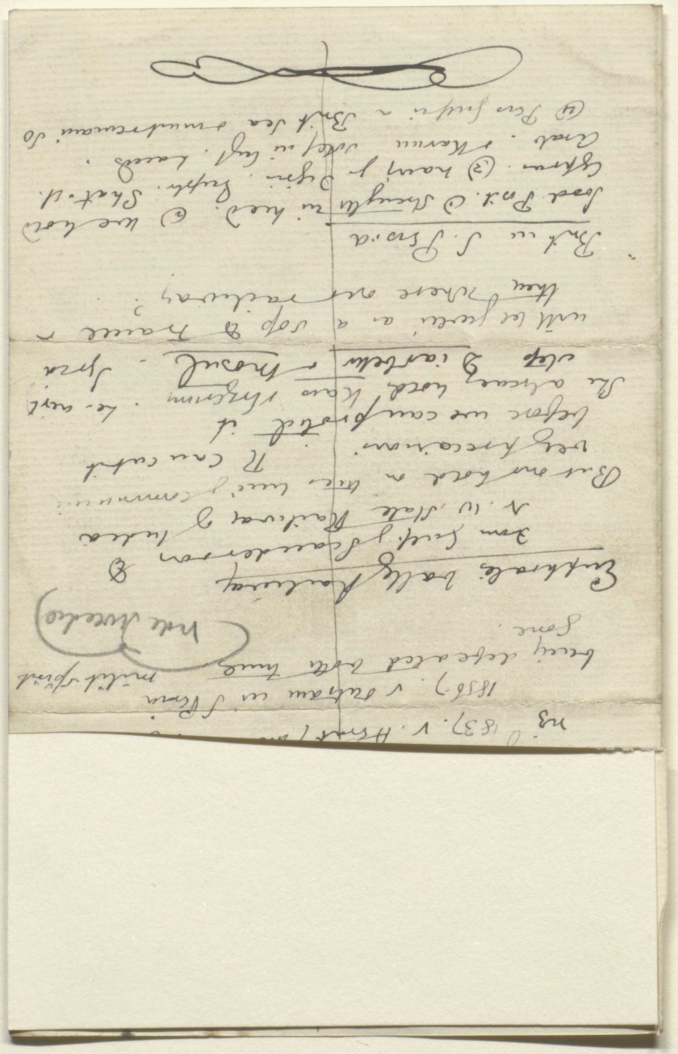

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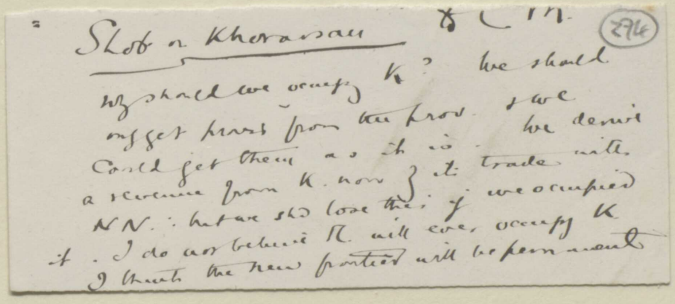

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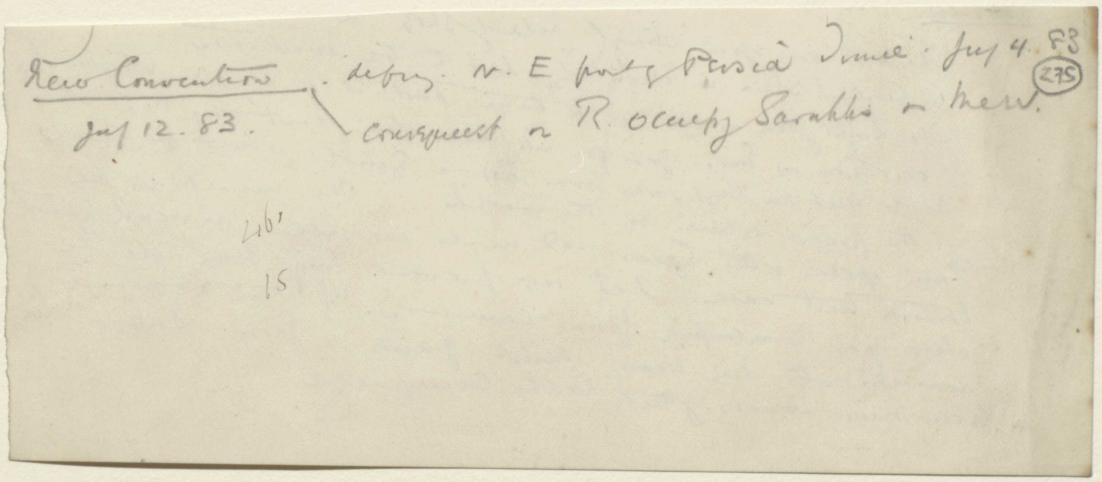

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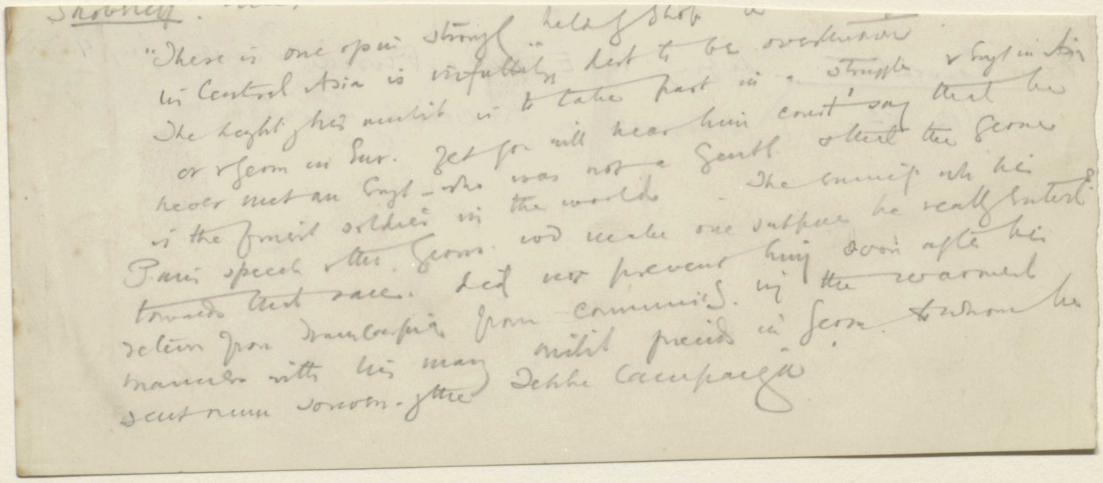

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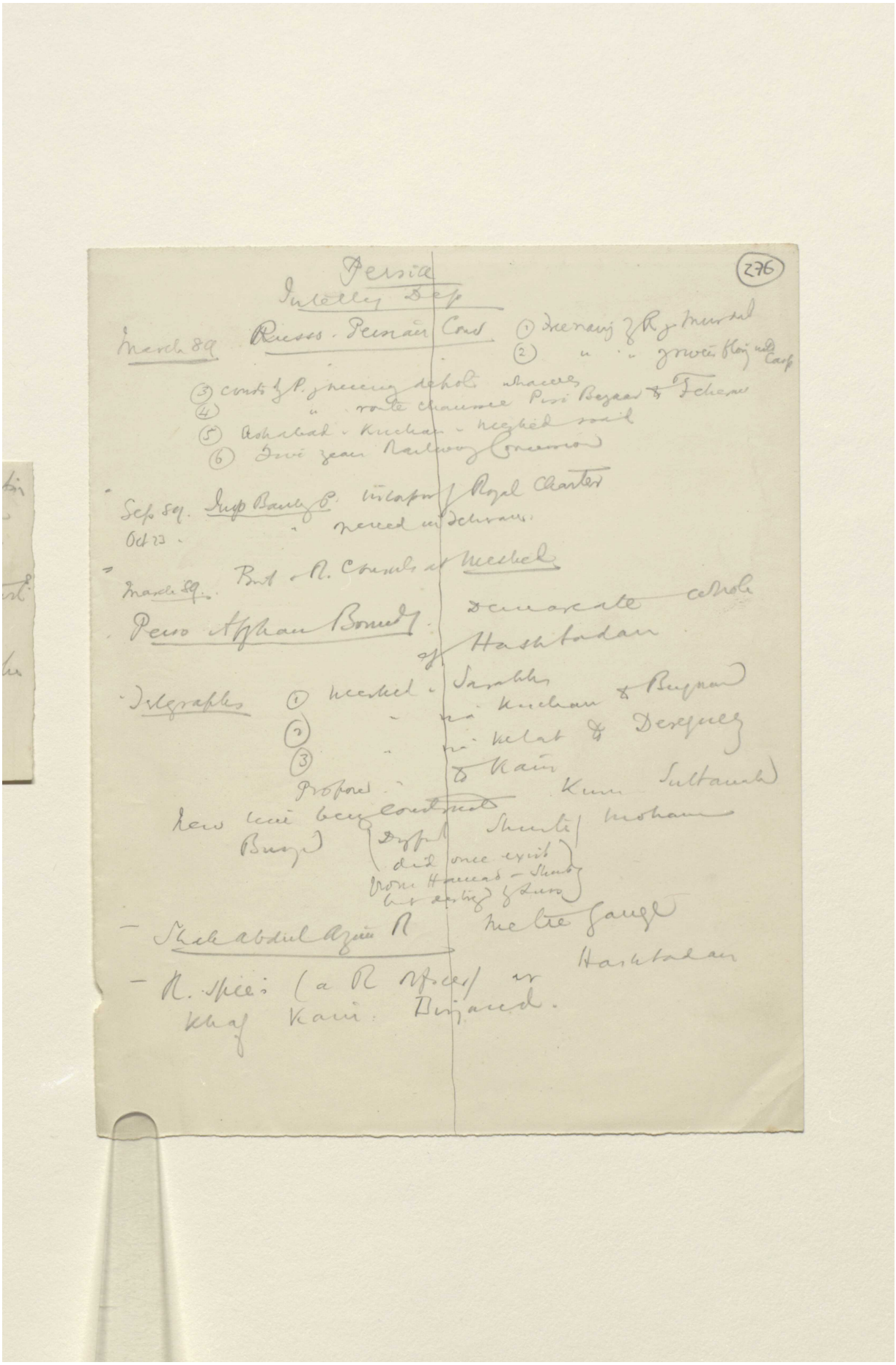

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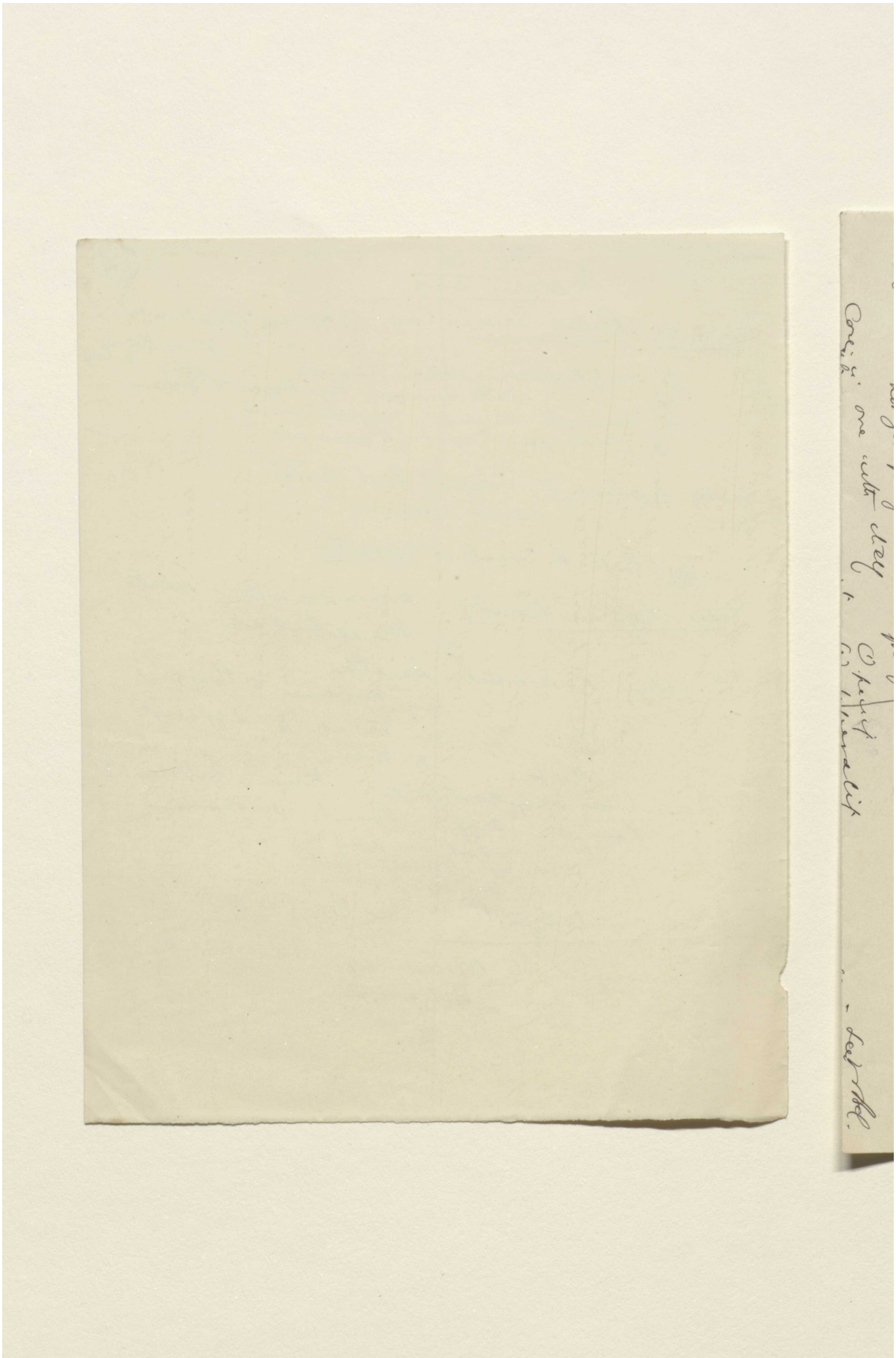

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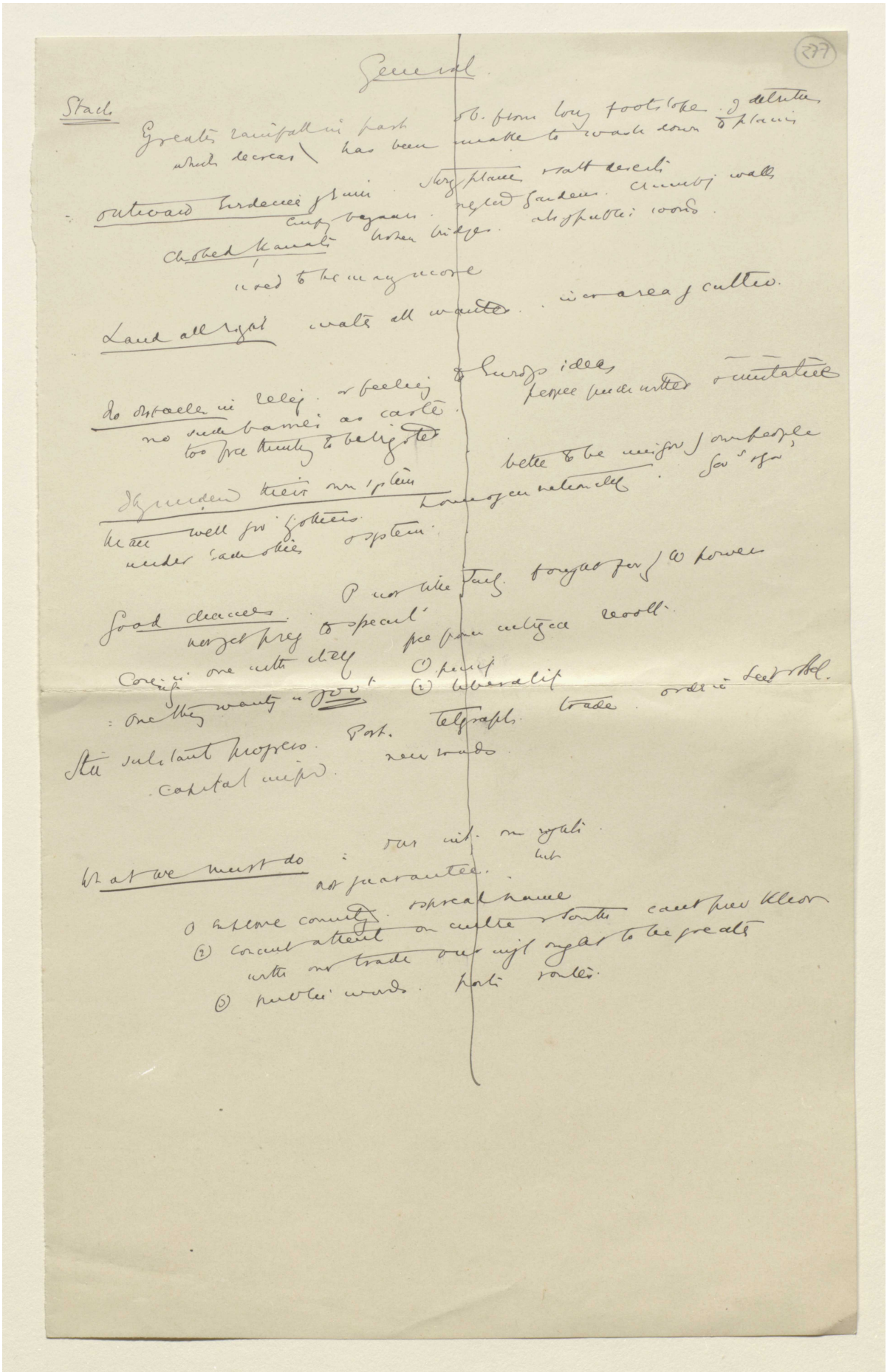

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(277)

General

Stack

Greater rainfall in past — ob. from long footslope of detritus which decreases — has been unable to wash down to plains

outward evidence of ruin — stony plains & salt deserts — crumbling walls — empty bazaars — neglect gardens — abs of public words

Choked kanats — broken bridges

used to be many more

Land all right — water all wanted — in area of cultivation

No obstacles in relig. or feeling — to Europe ideas — people much wilder & mutative

no such barriers as caste — too free thinking to be bigoted

Ignorance their own system — better to be misgov. of own people — gov. of gov.

Man well gov. by others — homogeneous nationality

under each other's system

Good chances — P not like Turk. — fought for of W powers

not yet prey to special — free from intrigue — revolt.

Coming in one with itself — (1) purity — (2) liberality

One they want in govt. — order in Sect. & Bel.

Still substant progress — Port. — telgraphs — trade

capital imp. — new roads

What we must do — our int. on rights — but

not guarantee.

(1) Explore country — spread name

(2) Concert attent on centre & south — can't prev. Khor

with our trade our mgt ought to be greater

(3) public words — ports — routes

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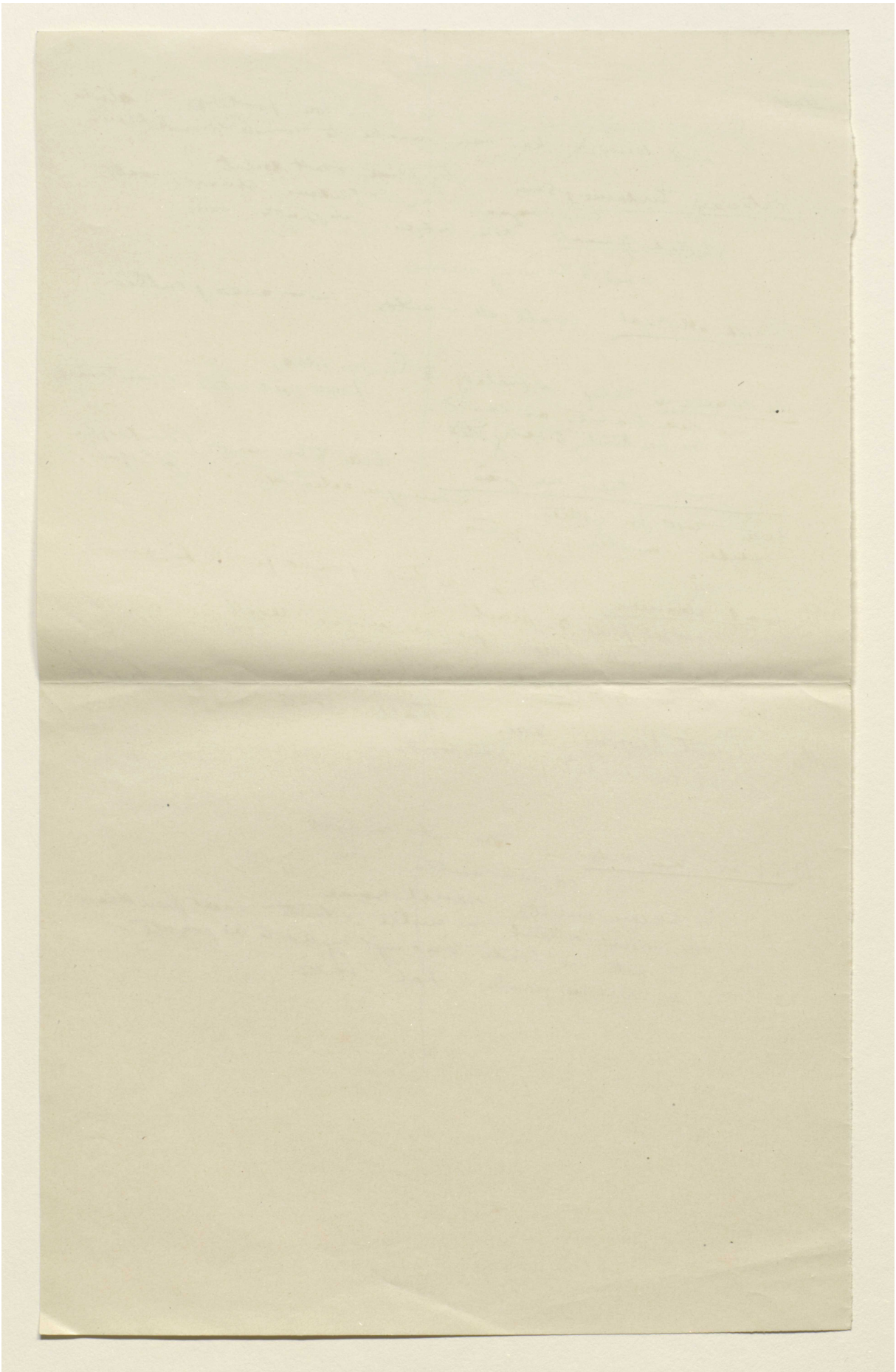

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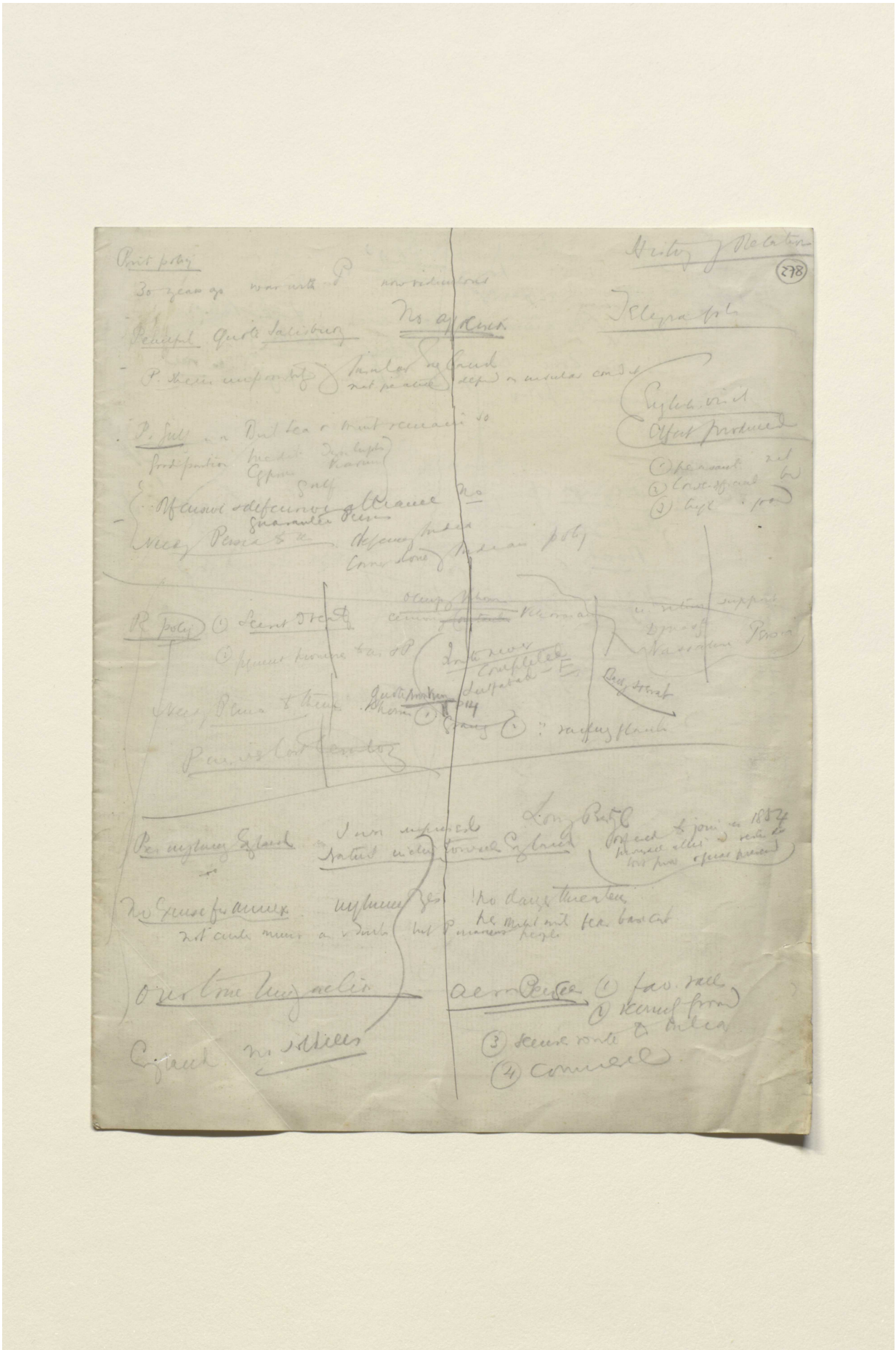

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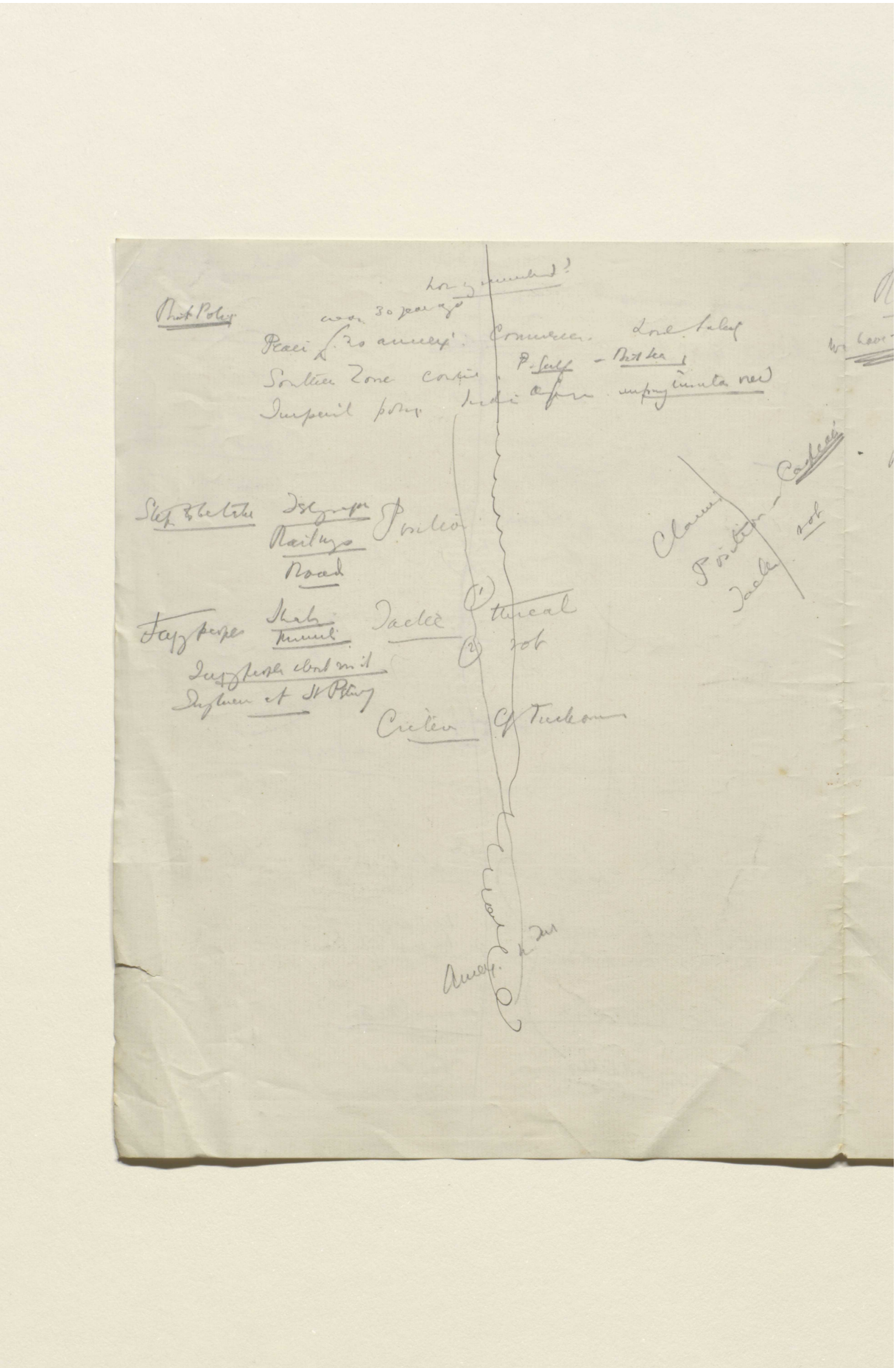

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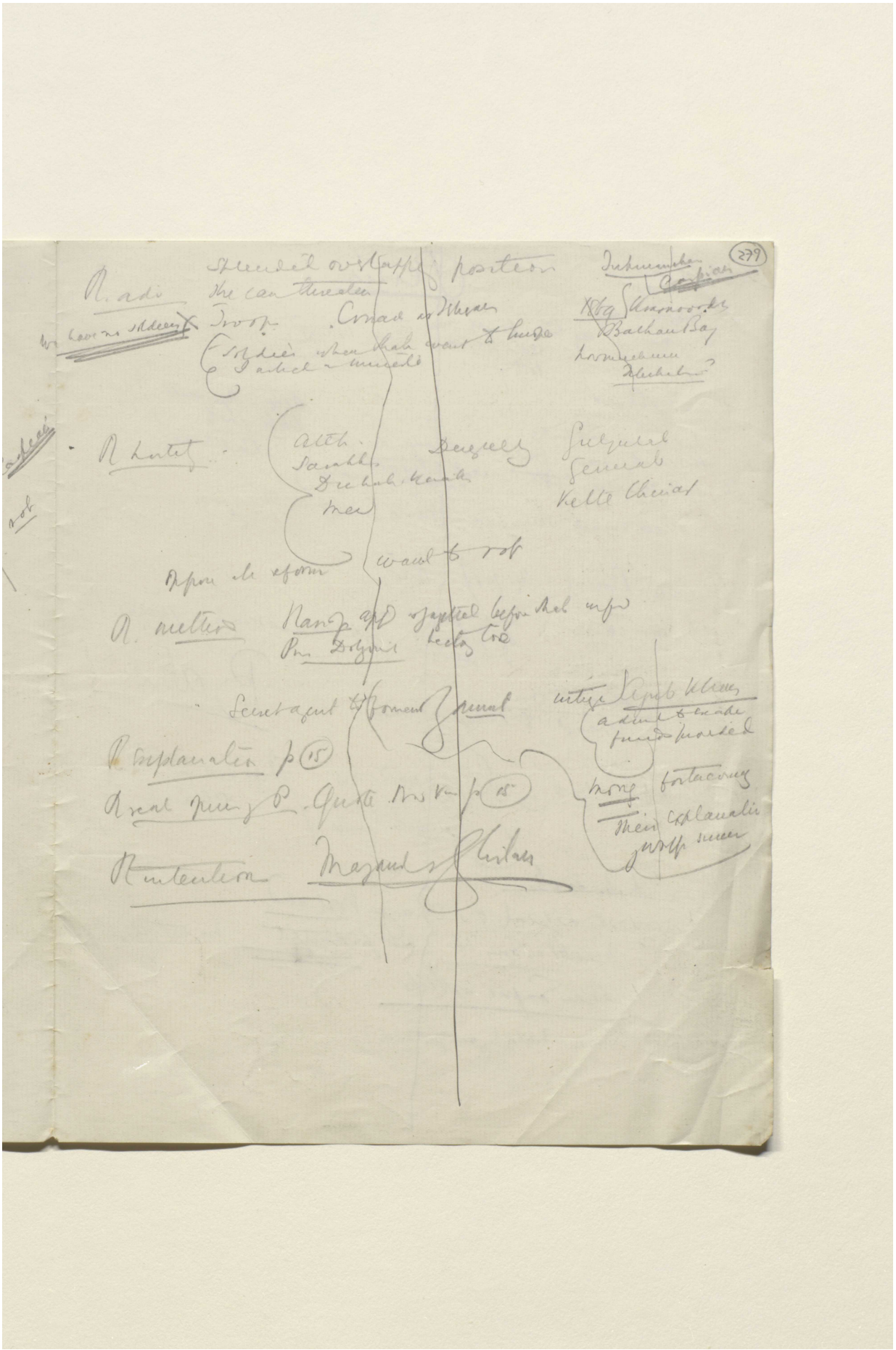

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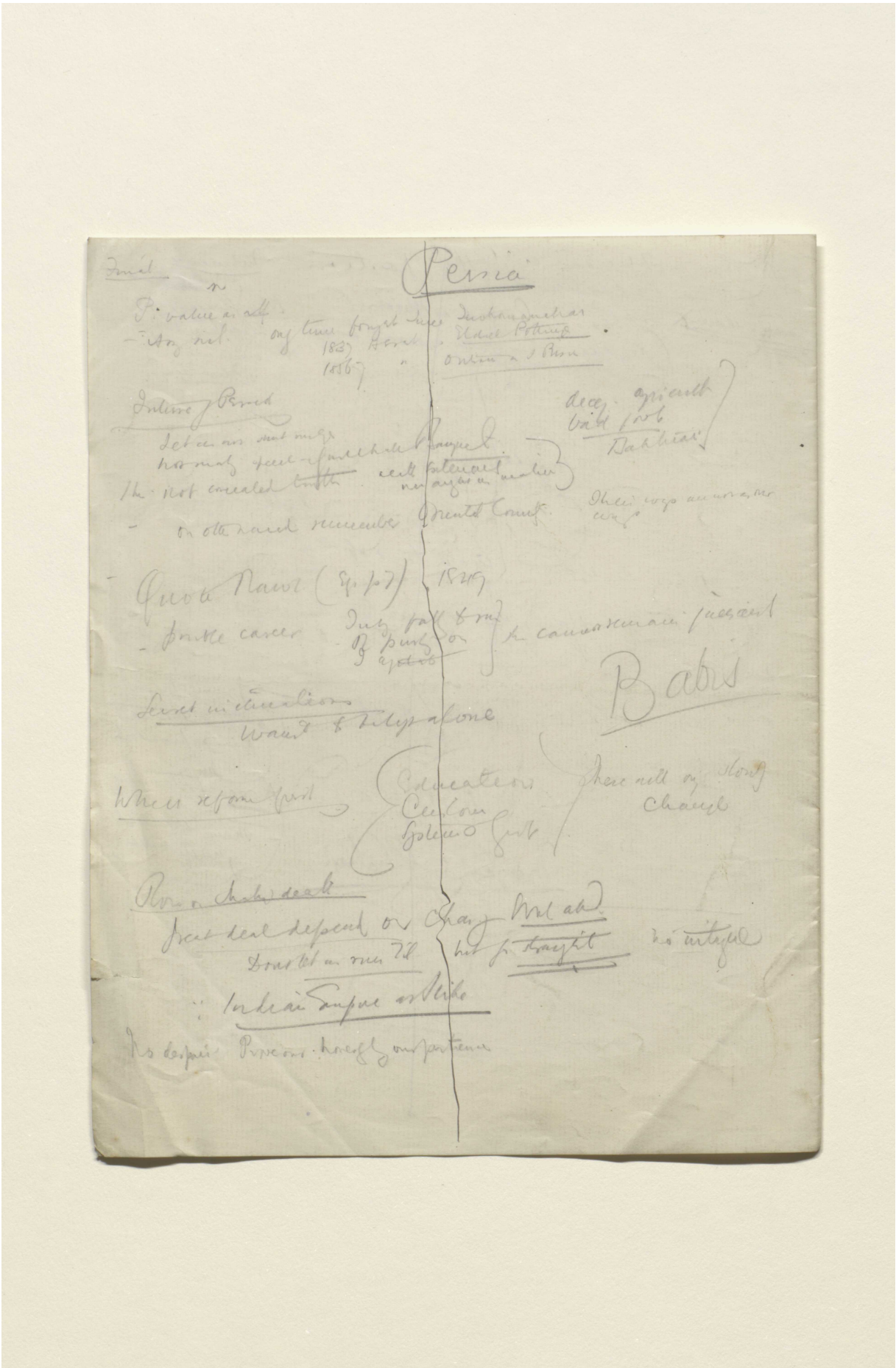

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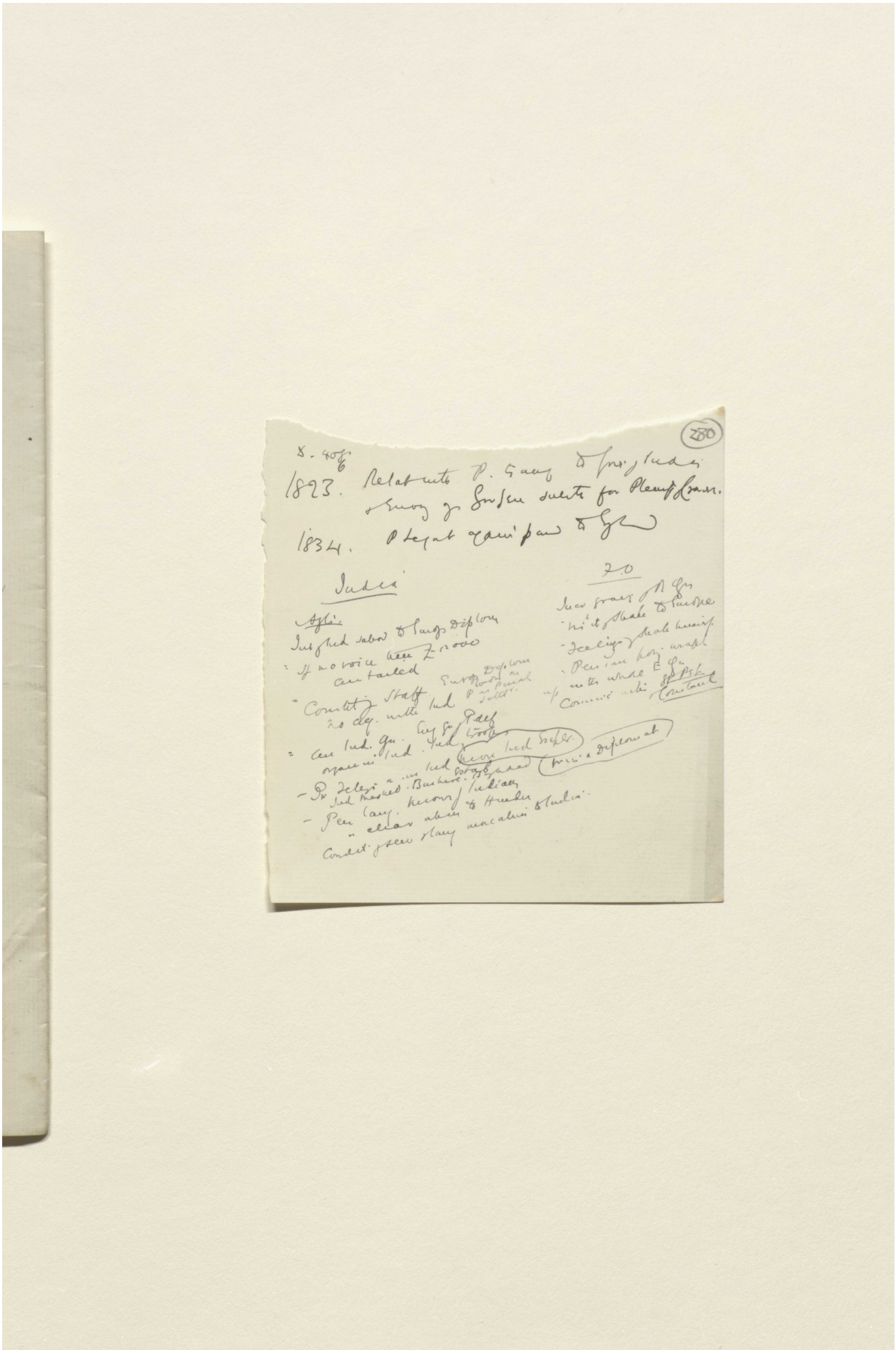

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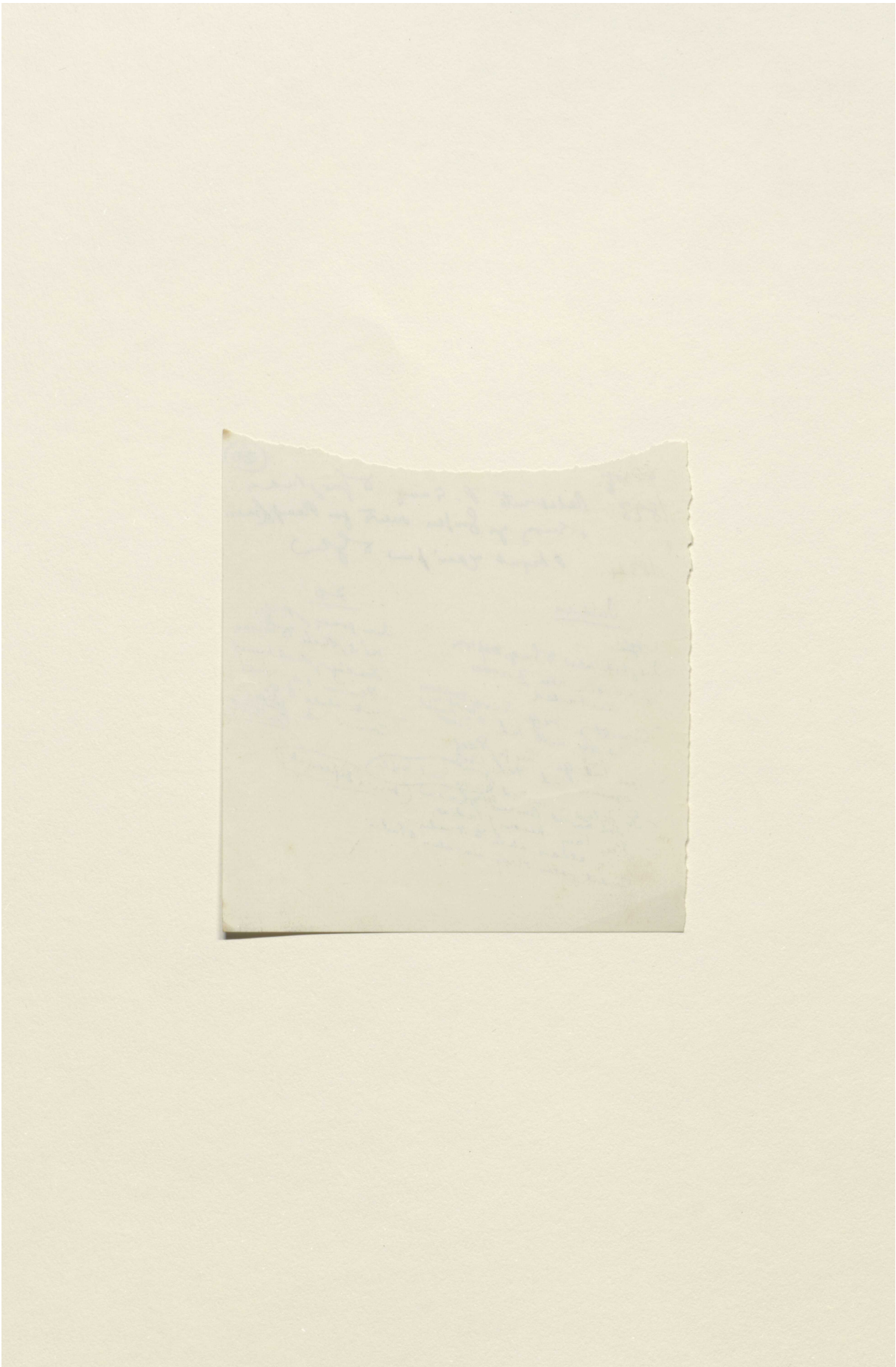

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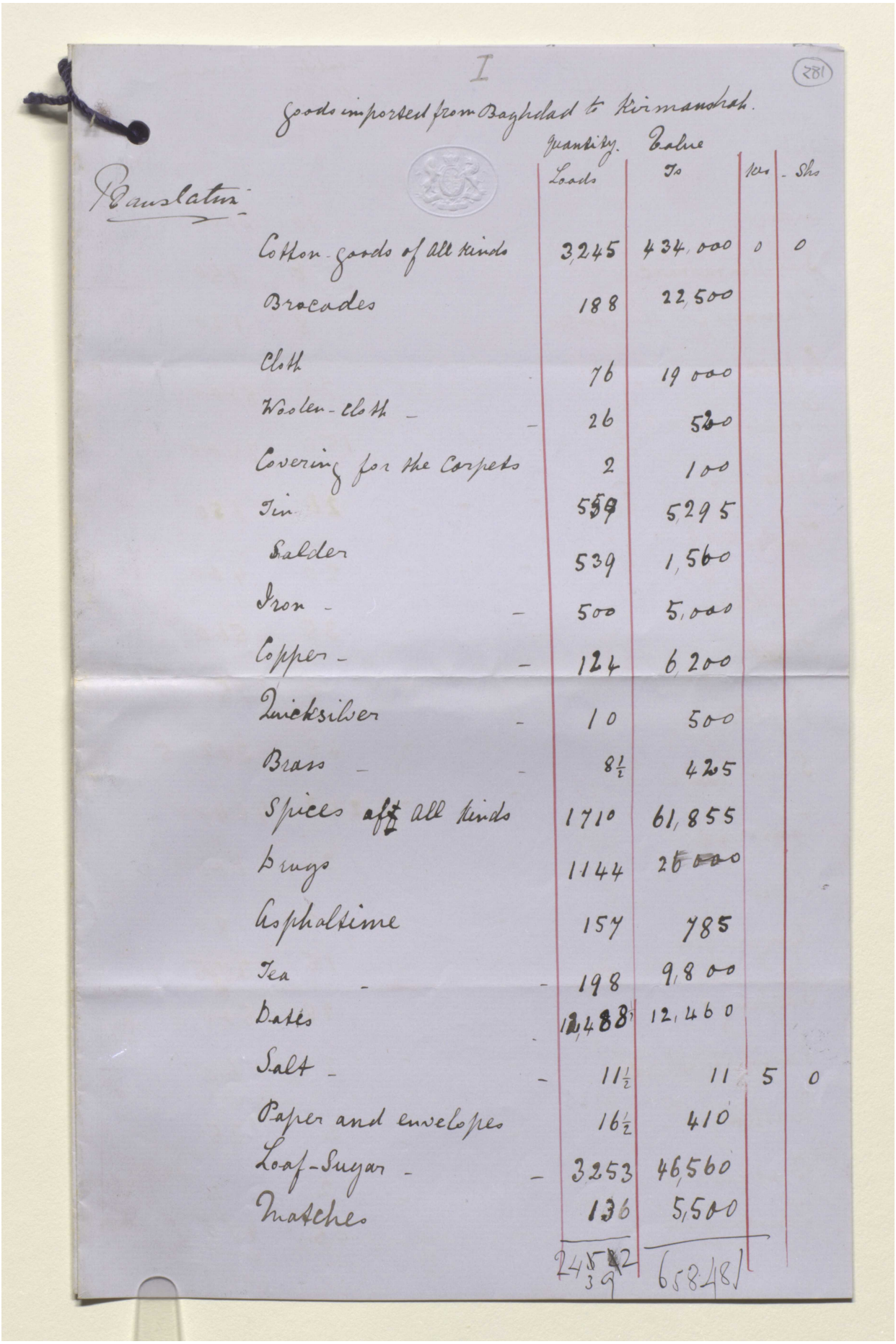


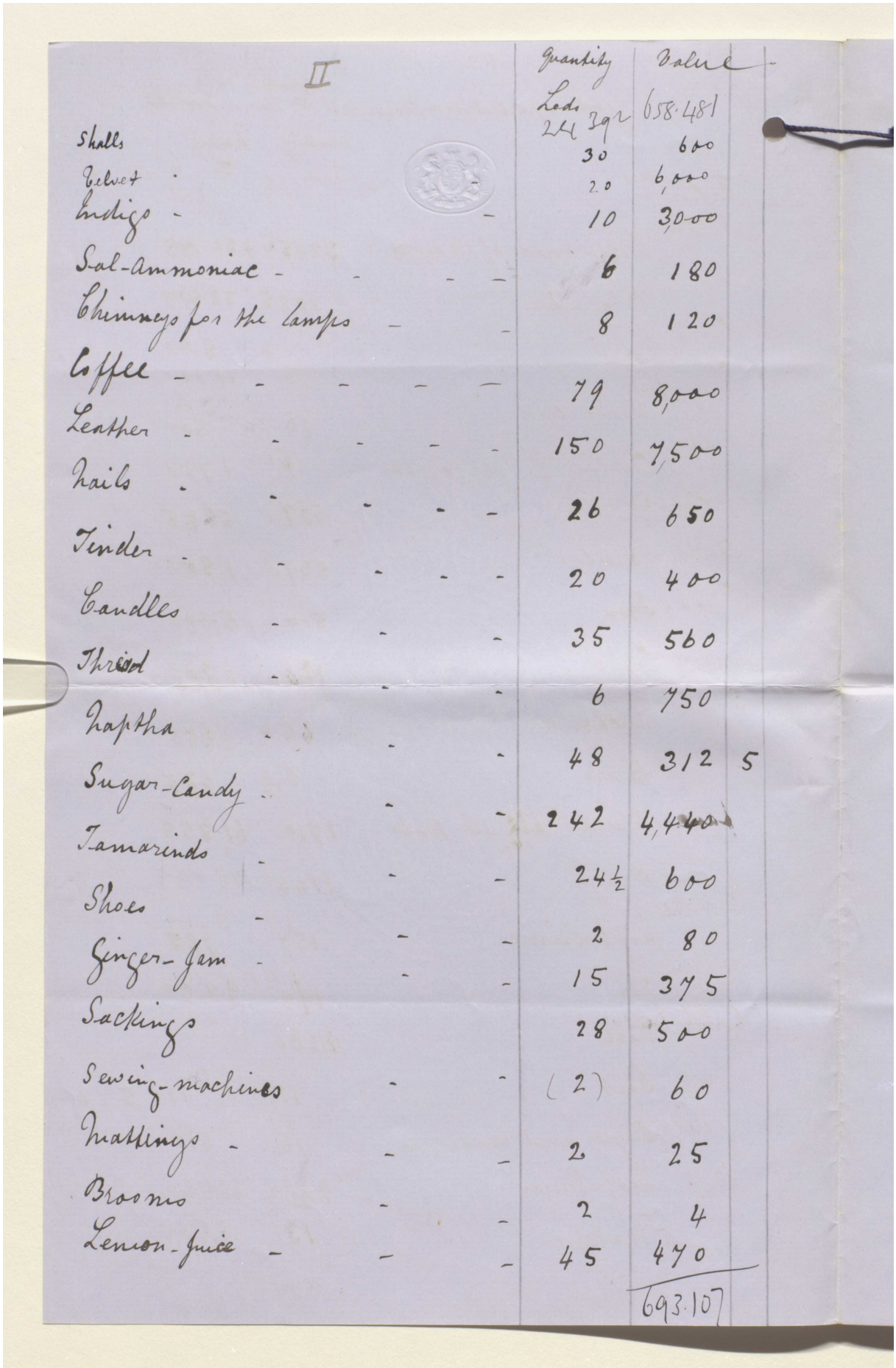
I

(281)

Goods imported from Baghdad to Kirmanshah.

Translation

	Quantity. Loads	Value Ts	Krs	Shs
Cotton-goods of all kinds	3,245	434,000	0	0
Brocades	188	22,500		
Cloth	76	19,000		
Woolen-cloth	26	520		
Covering for the Carpets	2	100		
Tin	559	5,295		
Salder	539	1,560		
Iron	500	5,000		
Copper	124	6,200		
Quicksilver	10	500		
Brass	8½	425		
Spices of all kinds	1710	61,855		
Drugs	1144	26,000		
Asphaltime	157	785		
Tea	198	9,800		
Dates	12,488	12,460		
Salt	11½	11	5	0
Paper and envelopes	16½	410		
Loaf-Sugar	3253	46,560		
Matches	136	5,500		
	24542	658481		



II	Quantity	Value
Shells	Lods 24 3qr	658.481
Velvet	30	600
Indigo	20	6,000
Sal-Ammoniac	10	3,000
Chimneys for the lamps	6	180
Coffee	8	120
Leather	79	8,000
Nails	150	7,500
Tinder	26	650
Candles	20	400
Thread	35	560
Naptha	6	750
Sugar-Candy	48	312 5
Tamarinds	242	4,440
Shoes	24½	600
Ginger-Jam	2	80
Sackings	15	375
Sewing-machines	28	500
Mattings	(2)	60
Brooms	2	25
Lemon-Juice	2	4
	45	470
		693.107

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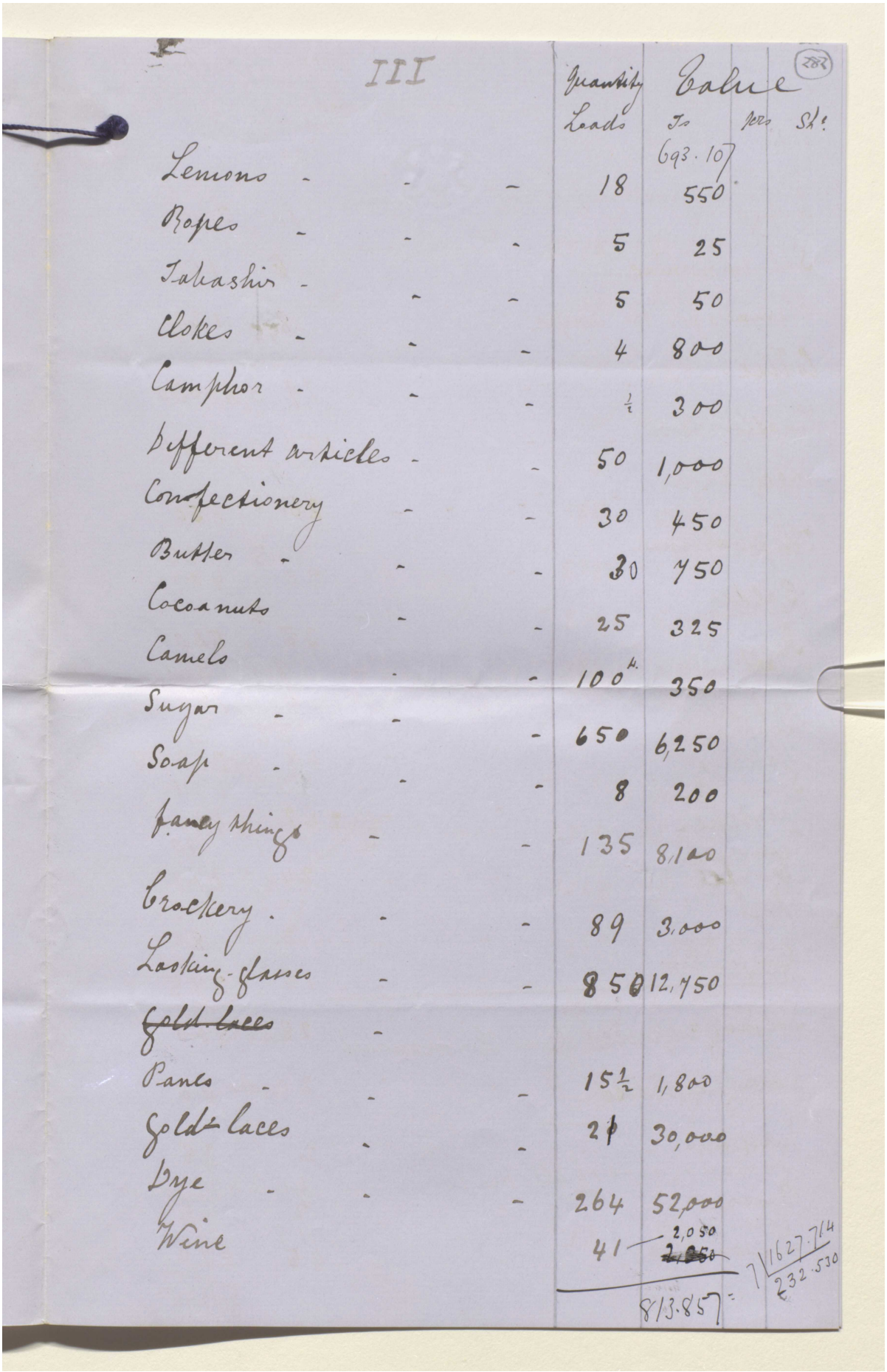

III

	Quantity Loads	Value Ts	Pers	Sh.
		693.107		
Lemons	18	550		
Ropes	5	25		
Tabashir	5	50		
Clokes	4	800		
Camphor	½	300		
Different articles	50	1,000		
Confectionery	30	450		
Butter	30	750		
Cocoanuts	25	325		
Camels	100	350		
Sugar	650	6,250		
Soap	8	200		
fancy things	135	8,100		
Crockery	89	3,000		
Looking-glasses	850	12,750		
~~Gold laces~~				
Panes	15½	1,800		
Gold laces	21	30,000		
Dye	264	52,000		
Wine	41	2,050 ~~2,050~~		
		813.857 =		

7 | 1627.714
232.530

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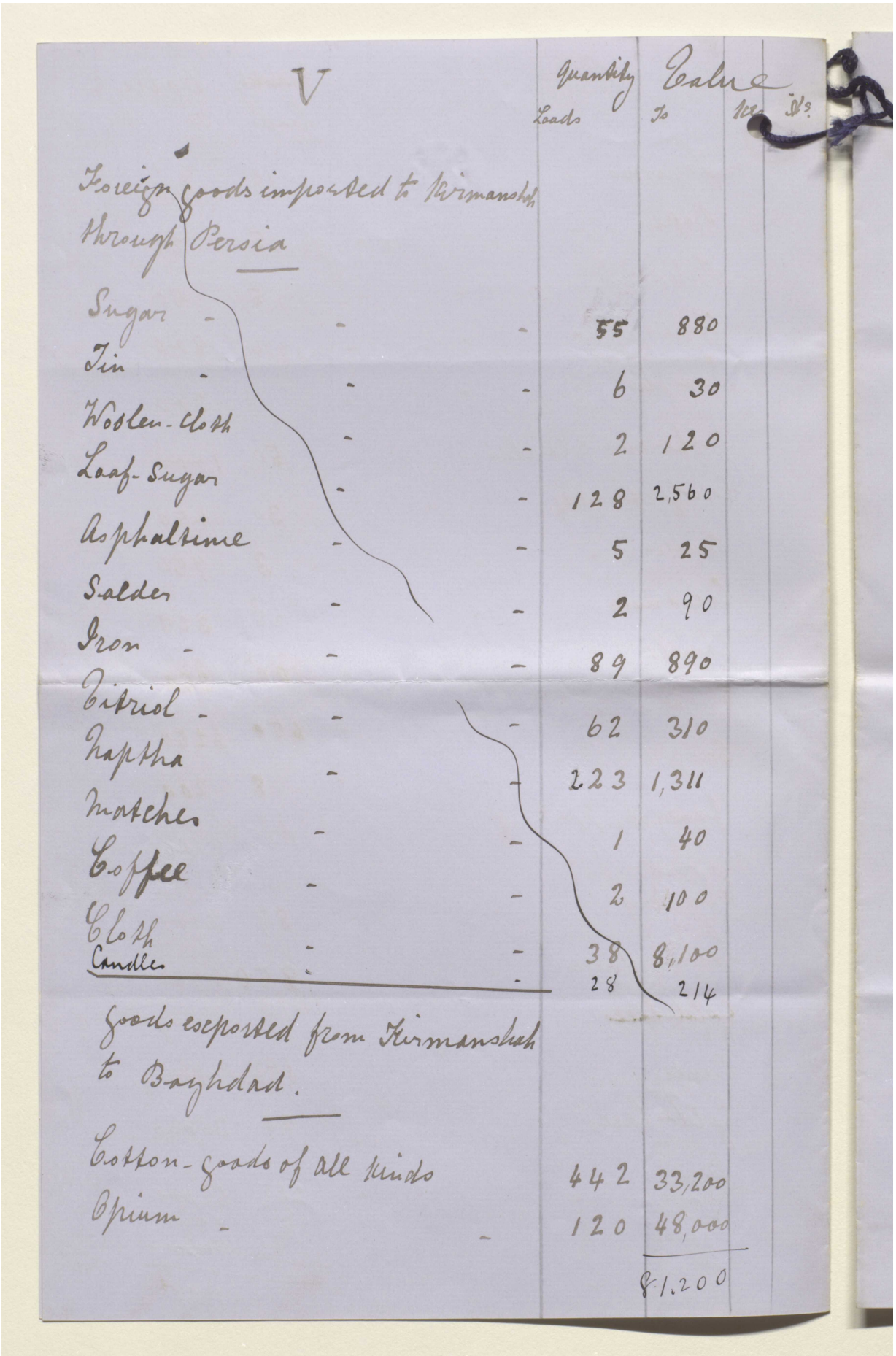
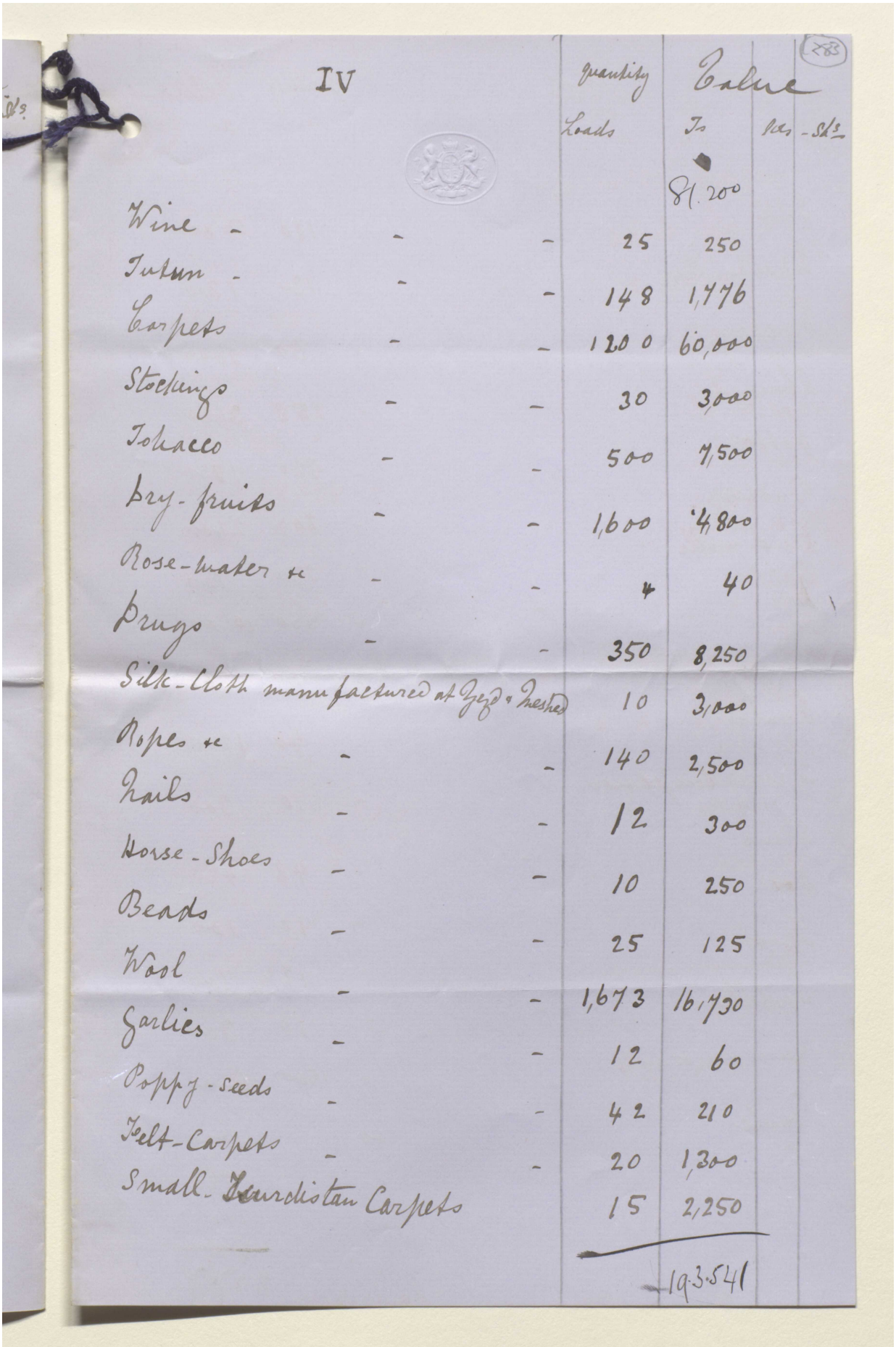


V

	Quantity Loads	Value To	Rs.
Foreign goods imported to Kirmanshah through Persia			
Sugar	55	880	
Tin	6	30	
Woolen-cloth	2	120	
Loaf-Sugar	128	2,560	
Asphaltine	5	25	
Salder	2	90	
Iron	89	890	
Vitriol	62	310	
Naptha	223	1,311	
Matches	1	40	
Coffee	2	100	
Cloth	38	8,100	
Candles	28	214	
Goods exported from Kirmanshah to Baghdad.			
Cotton-goods of all kinds	442	33,200	
Opium	120	48,000	
		81,200	



IV	Quantity Loads	Value Ts	Krs - Shs
		81.200	
Wine - - -	25	250	
Tutun - - -	148	1,776	
Carpets - -	1200	60,000	
Stockings - -	30	3,000	
Tobacco - -	500	7,500	
Dry-fruits - -	1,600	4,800	
Rose-water &c - -	4	40	
Drugs - -	350	8,250	
Silk-Cloth manufactured at Yezd & Meshed	10	3,000	
Ropes &c - -	140	2,500	
Nails - -	12	300	
Horse-Shoes - -	10	250	
Beads - -	25	125	
Wool - -	1,673	16,730	
Garlics - -	12	60	
Poppy-seeds - -	42	210	
Felt-Carpets - -	20	1,300	
Small Kurdistan Carpets	15	2,250	
		193.541	

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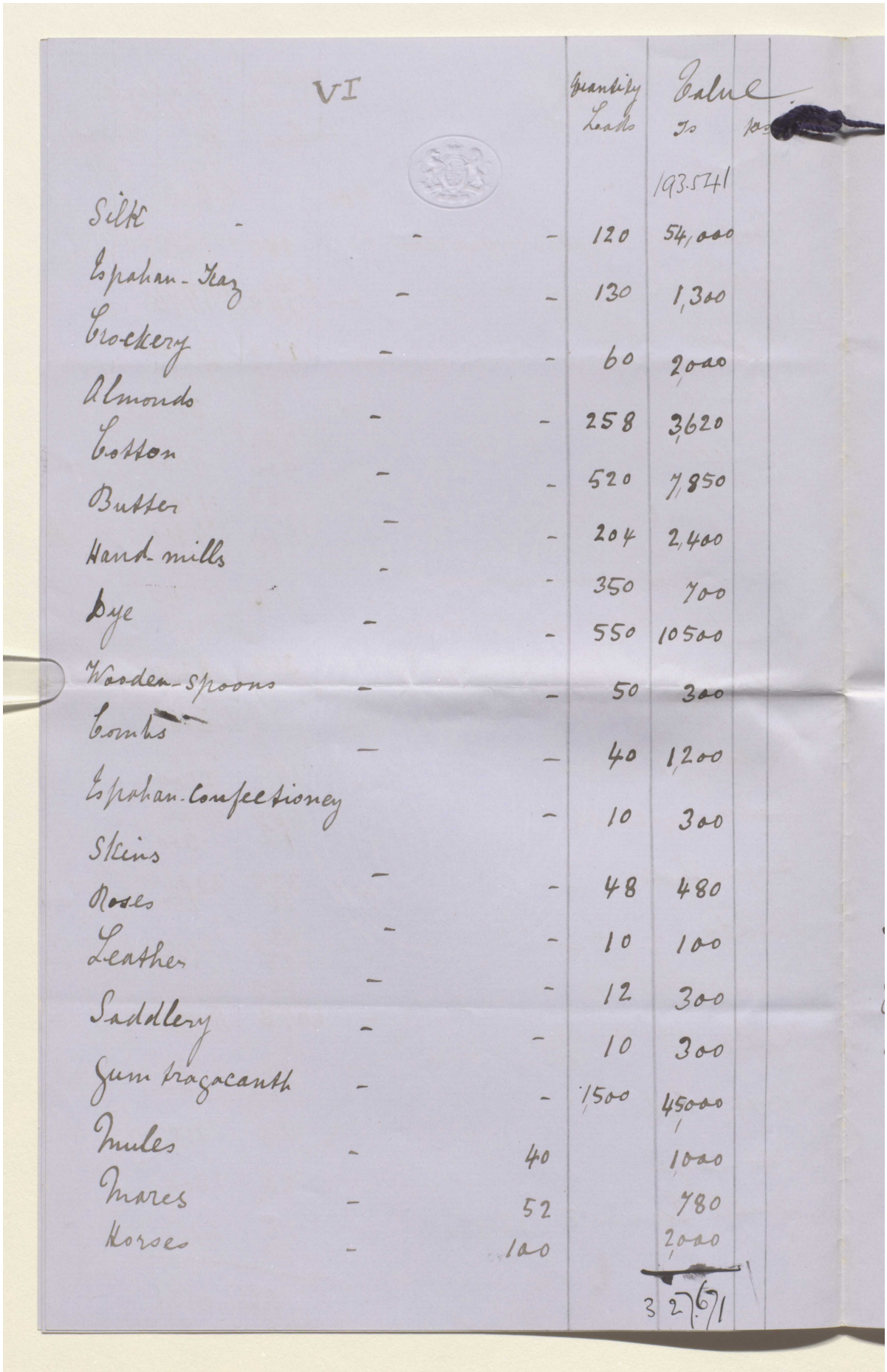

VI		Quantity Loads	Value To
			193.574
Silk	- -	120	54,000
Ispahan-Teaz	- -	130	1,300
Crockery	- -	60	2000
Almonds	- -	258	3620
Cotton	- -	520	7,850
Butter	- -	204	2,400
Hand-mills	- -	350	700
Dye	- -	550	10500
Wooden-spoons	- -	50	300
Combs	- -	40	1200
Ispahan-Confectioney	-	10	300
Skins	- -	48	480
Roses	- -	10	100
Leather	- -	12	300
Saddlery	- -	10	300
Gum tragacanth	- -	1500	45000
Mules	- 40		1000
Mares	- 52		780
Horses	- 100		2000
			327.671

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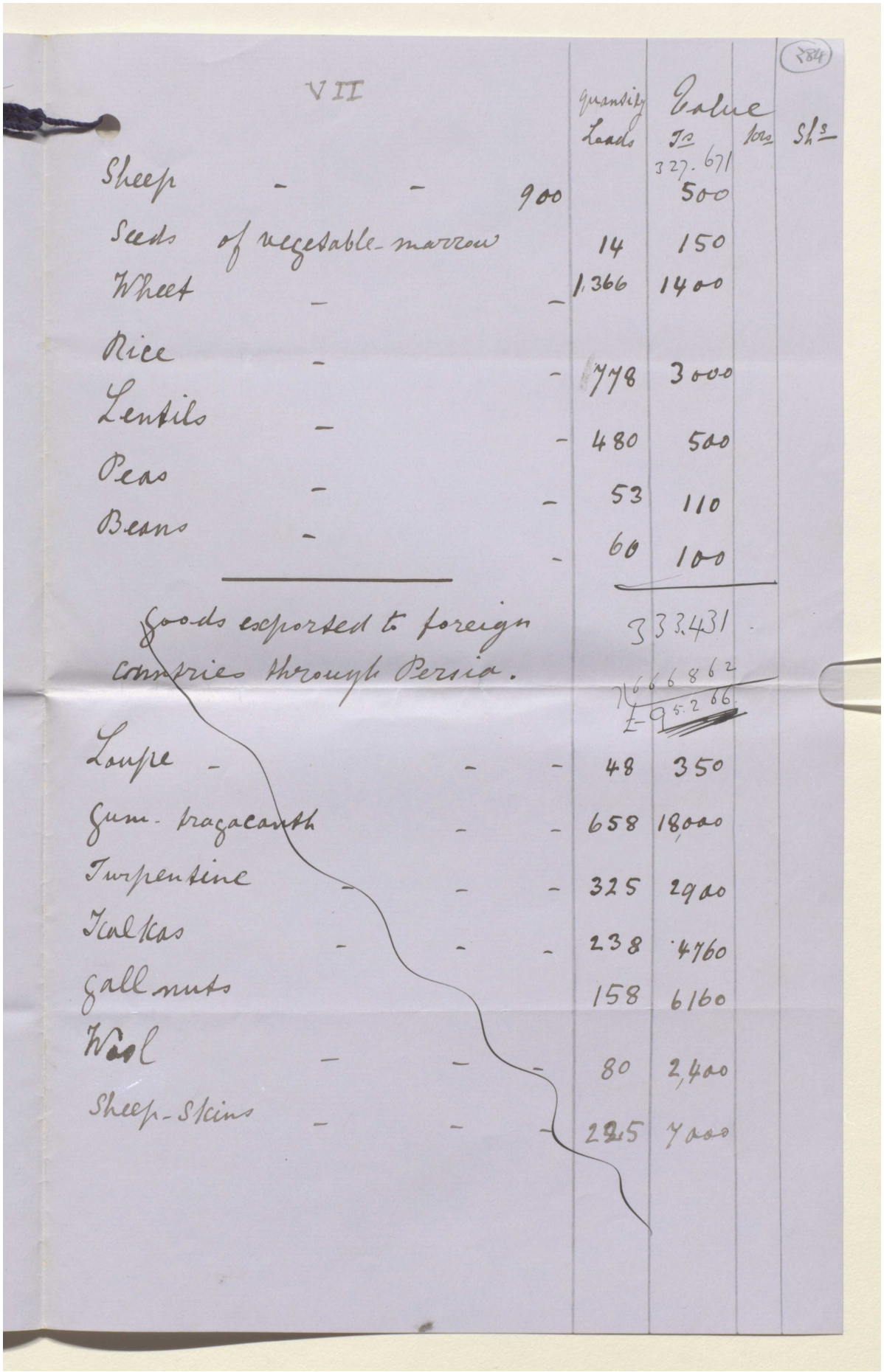
VII



	Quantity Loads	Value Ts	Krs	Shs
		327.671		
Sheep - - 900		500		
Seeds of vegetable-marrow	14	150		
Wheat - -	1,366	1400		
Rice - -	778	3000		
Lentils - -	480	500		
Peas - -	53	110		
Beans - -	60	100		
		333.431		
Goods exported to foreign countries through Persia.		7666862		
		£95.266		
Loupe - - -	48	350		
Gum-tragacanth - -	658	18,000		
Turpentine - - -	325	2900		
Kalkas - - -	238	4760		
Gall nuts	158	6160		
Wool - - -	80	2,400		
Sheep-Skins - - -	225	7000		

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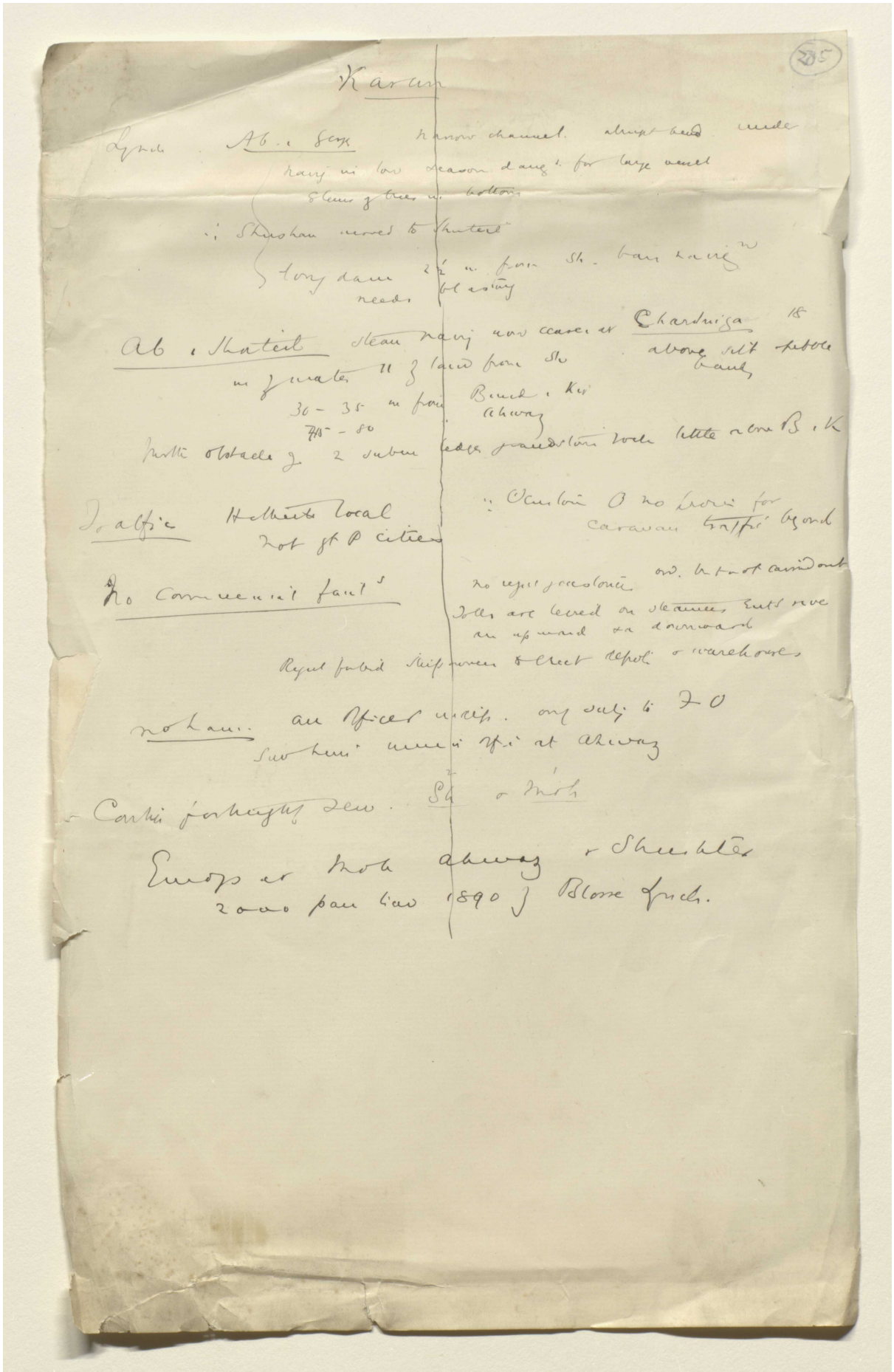
Karun



Lynch Ab. i Gerg narrow channel. abrupt bend under
navig in low season dang. for large vessel
8 lines of trees in bottom
∴ Shushan moved to Shuteit
long dam 2½ m from Sh. bars navig^n
needs blasting

Ab i Shuteit steam navig now ceases at Chardniga 18
in of water 11 of land from Sh above silt pebble bank
30 – 35 m from Bund i Kir
45 – 80 Ahwaz
Mostly obstacle of 2 subm ledges grandstone rock little above B. i K

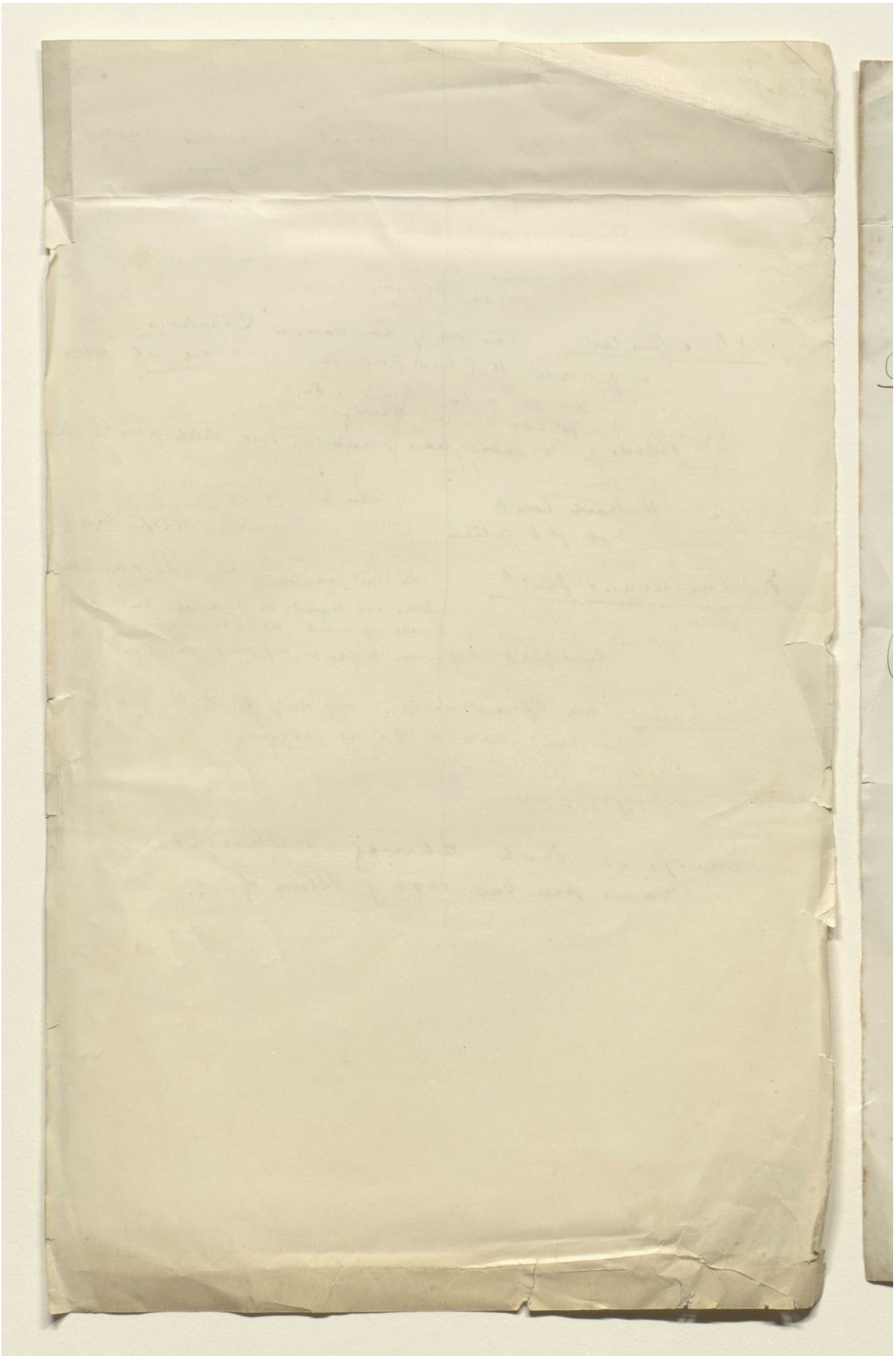
Traffic Hitherto local ∴ Ocuston O no provi for
not gt P cities caravan traffic beyond

No commercial fact^s no regul pressure ord. but not carried out
Tolls are levied on steamers Ents rive
an upward & a downward
Regul forbid skip owners to erect depots & warehouses

no ham. an officer indep. only subj to F O
Sub hum. mine i offi at Ahwaz

Cartis fortnightly sew. Sh & Moh

Europ at Moh Ahwaz & Shushter
2000 pan lin 1890 of Blosse Lynch.



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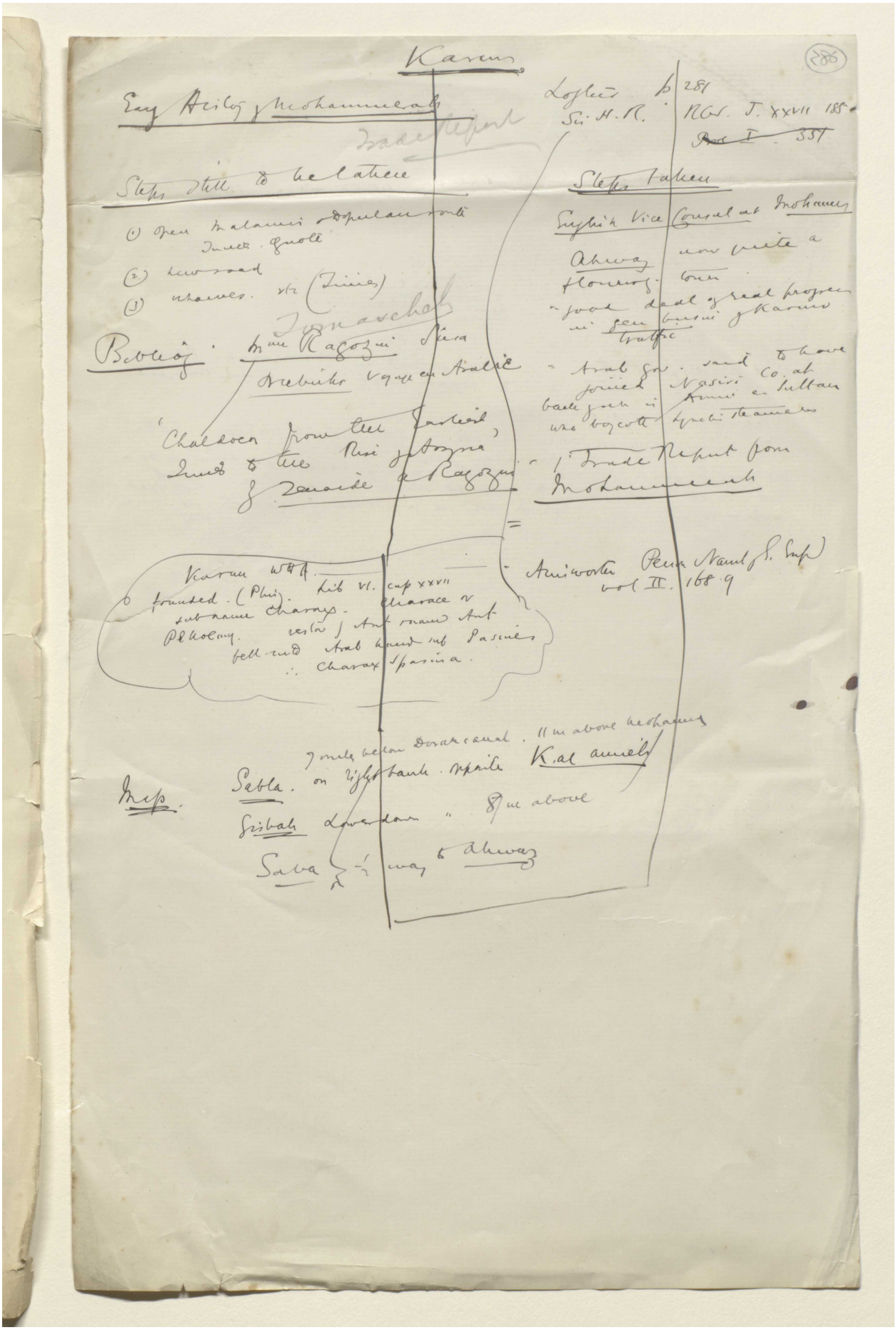

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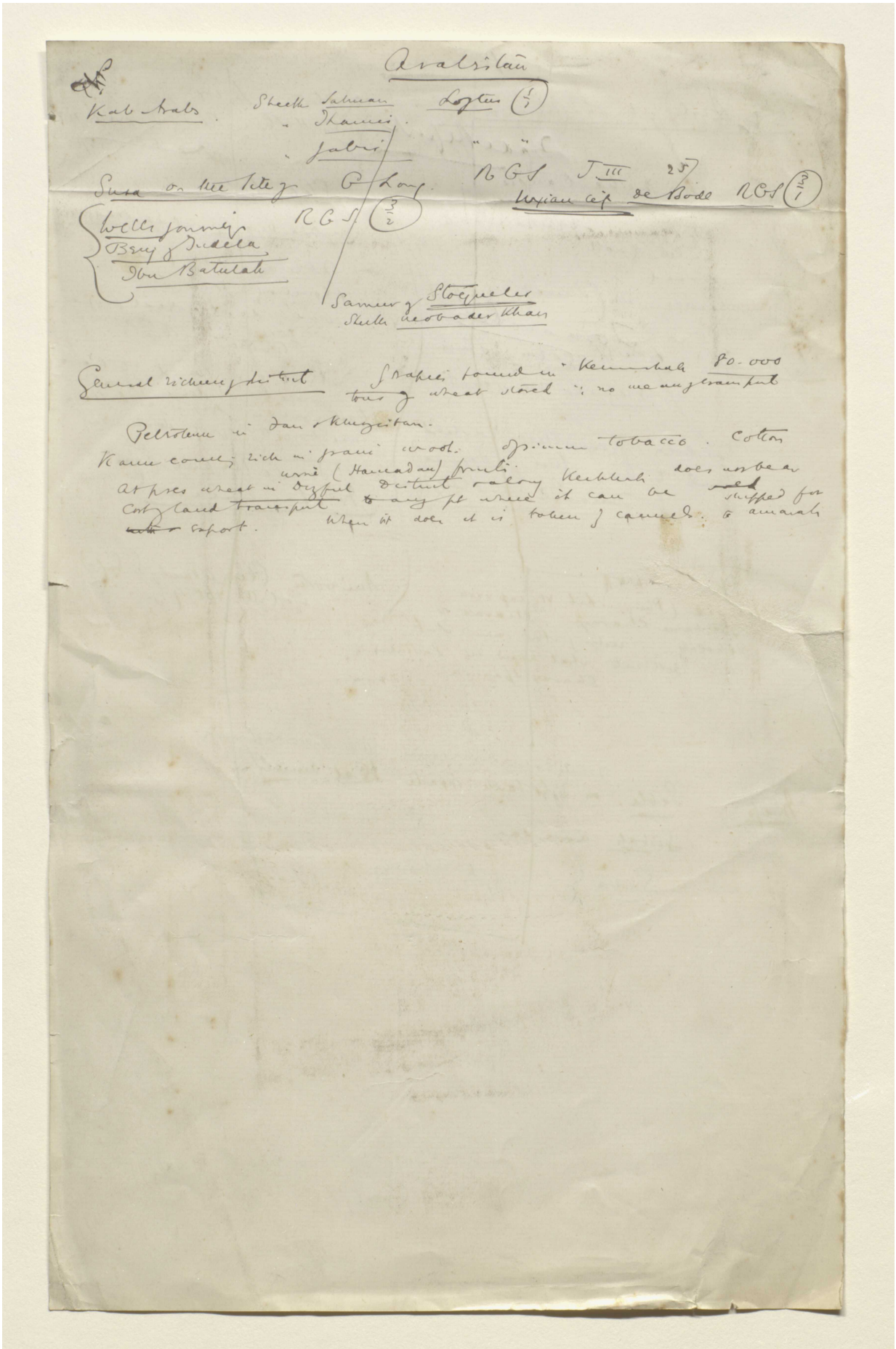

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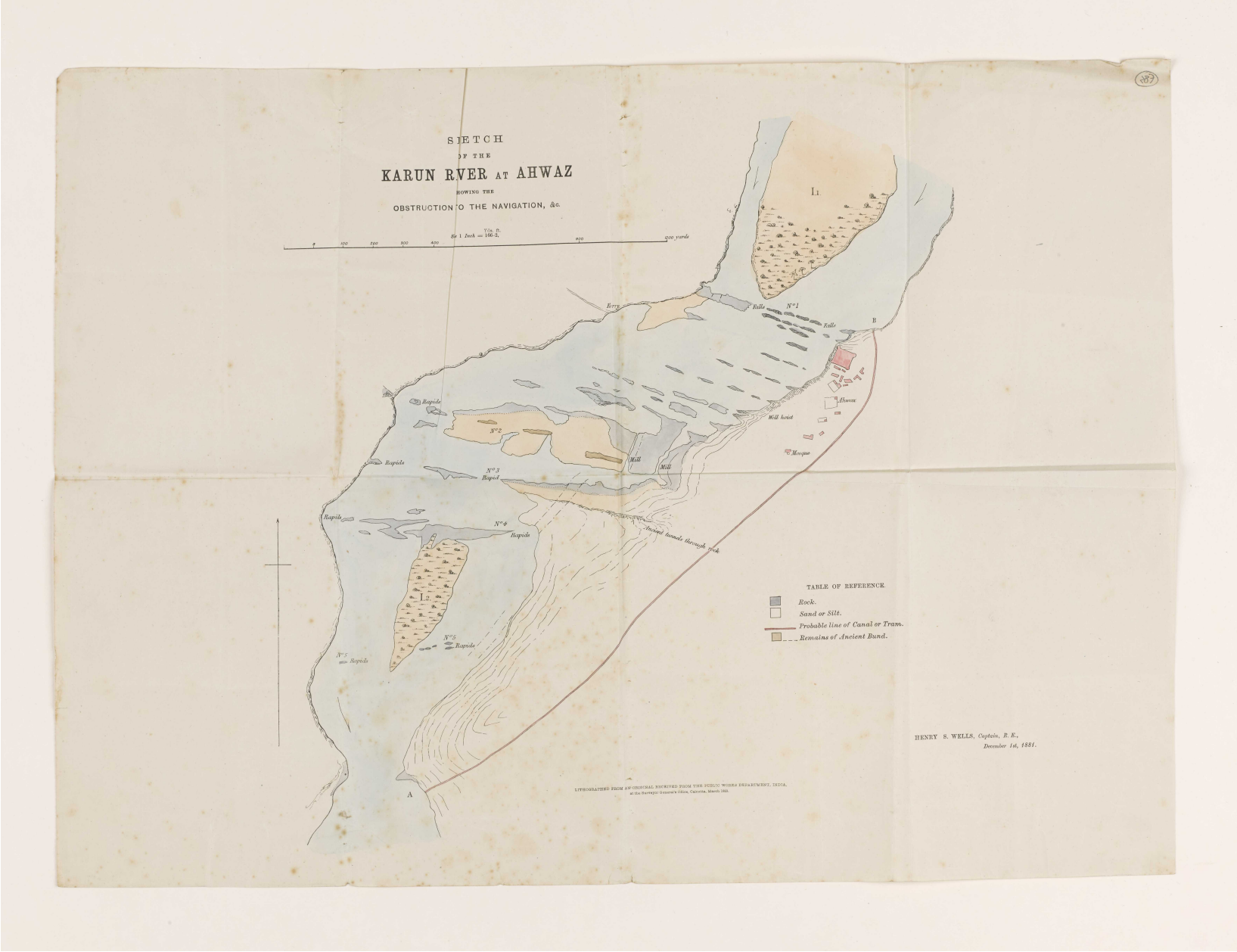
'Sketch of the Karun River at Ahwaz Showing the Obstruction to the Navigation, &c;' [287r] (1/2)



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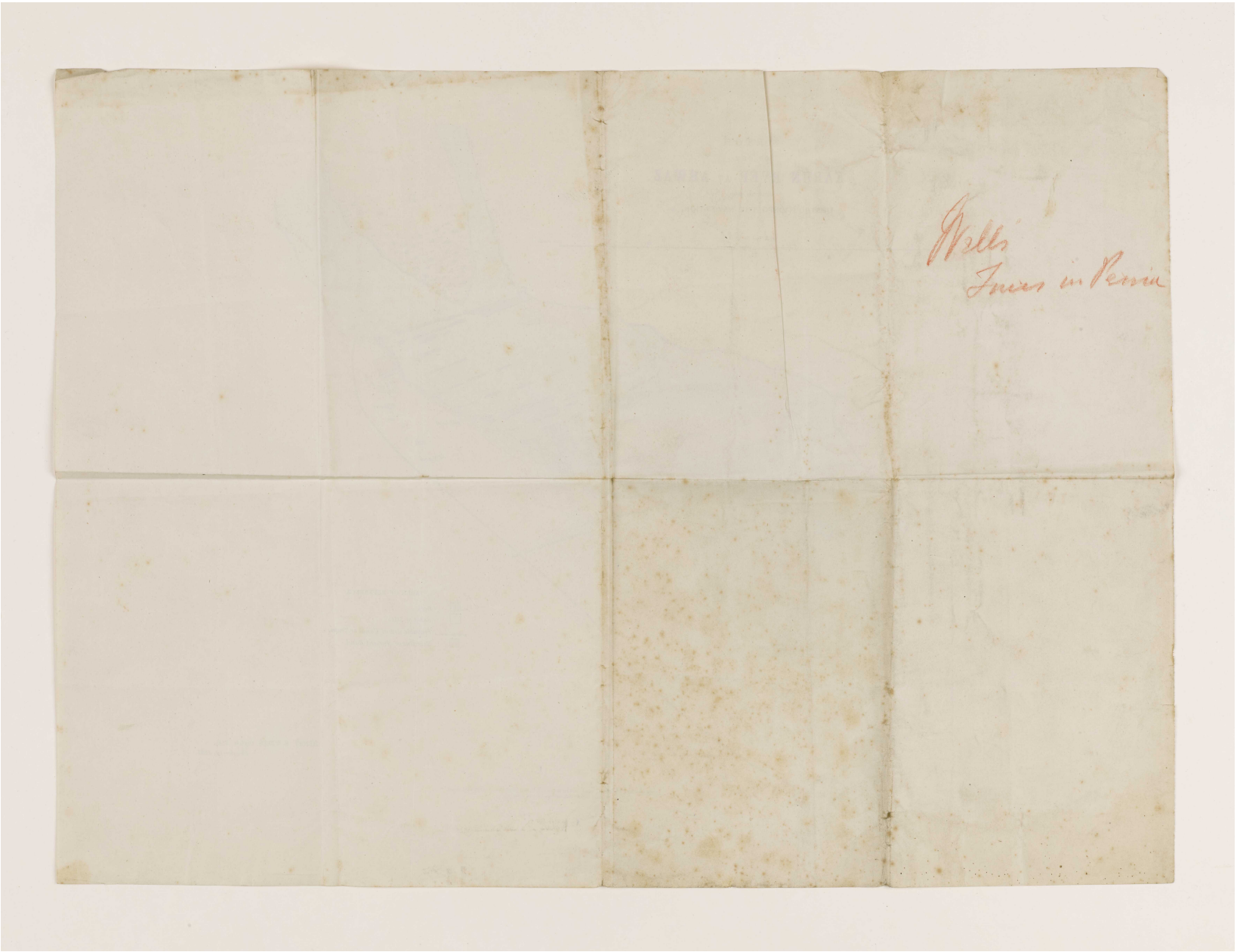

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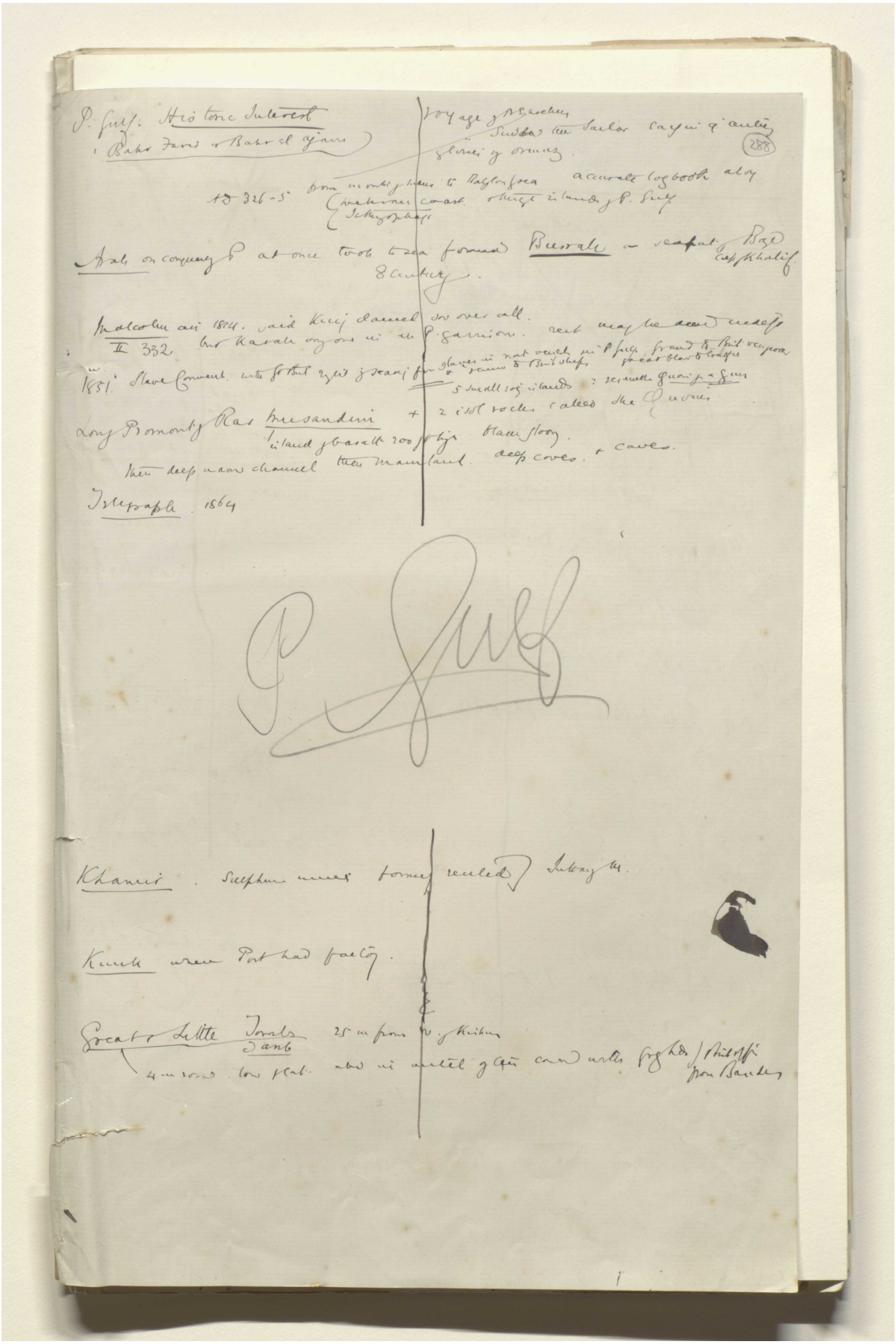

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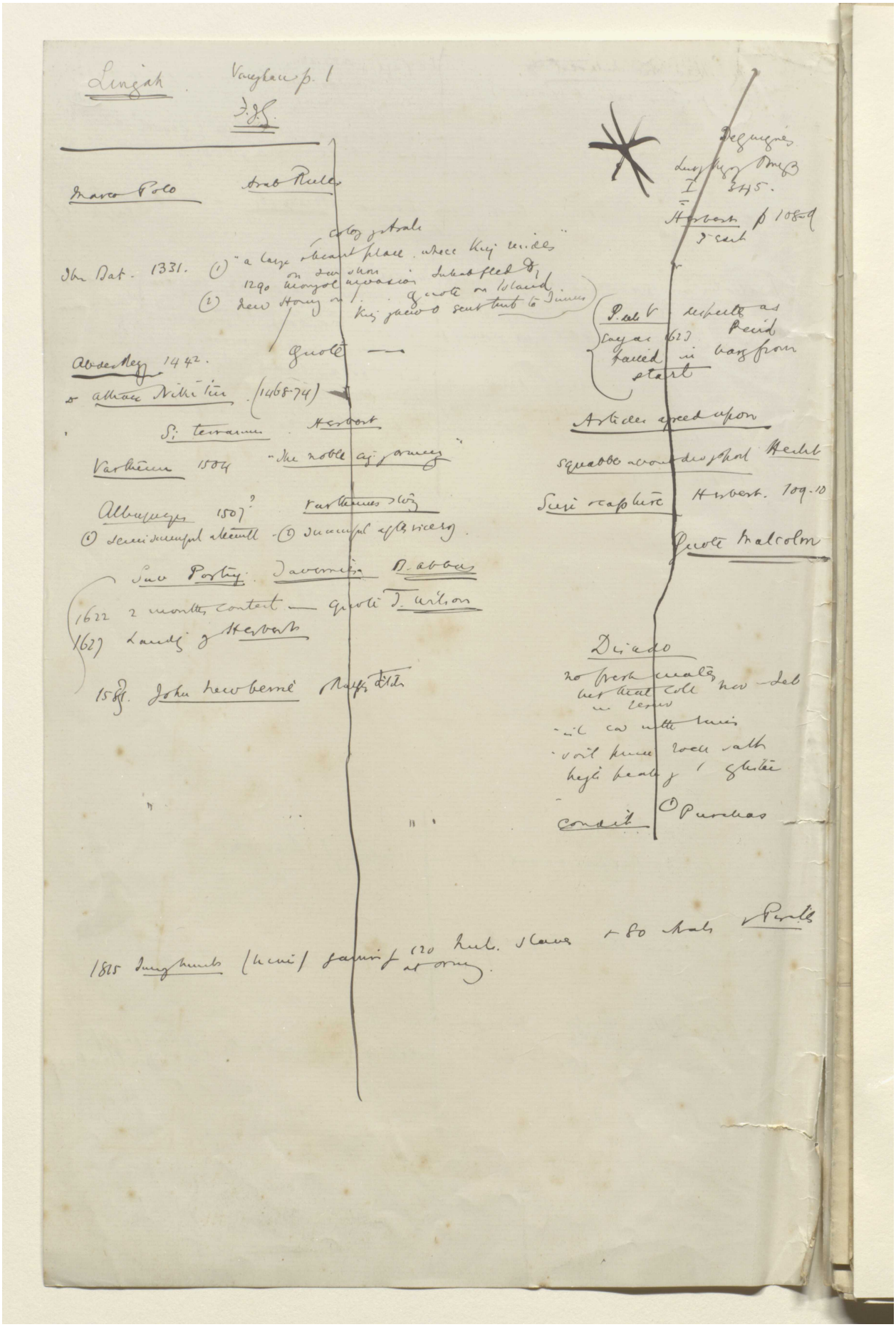

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'A Revised Map of Oman and the Persian Gulf' [289r] (1/2)

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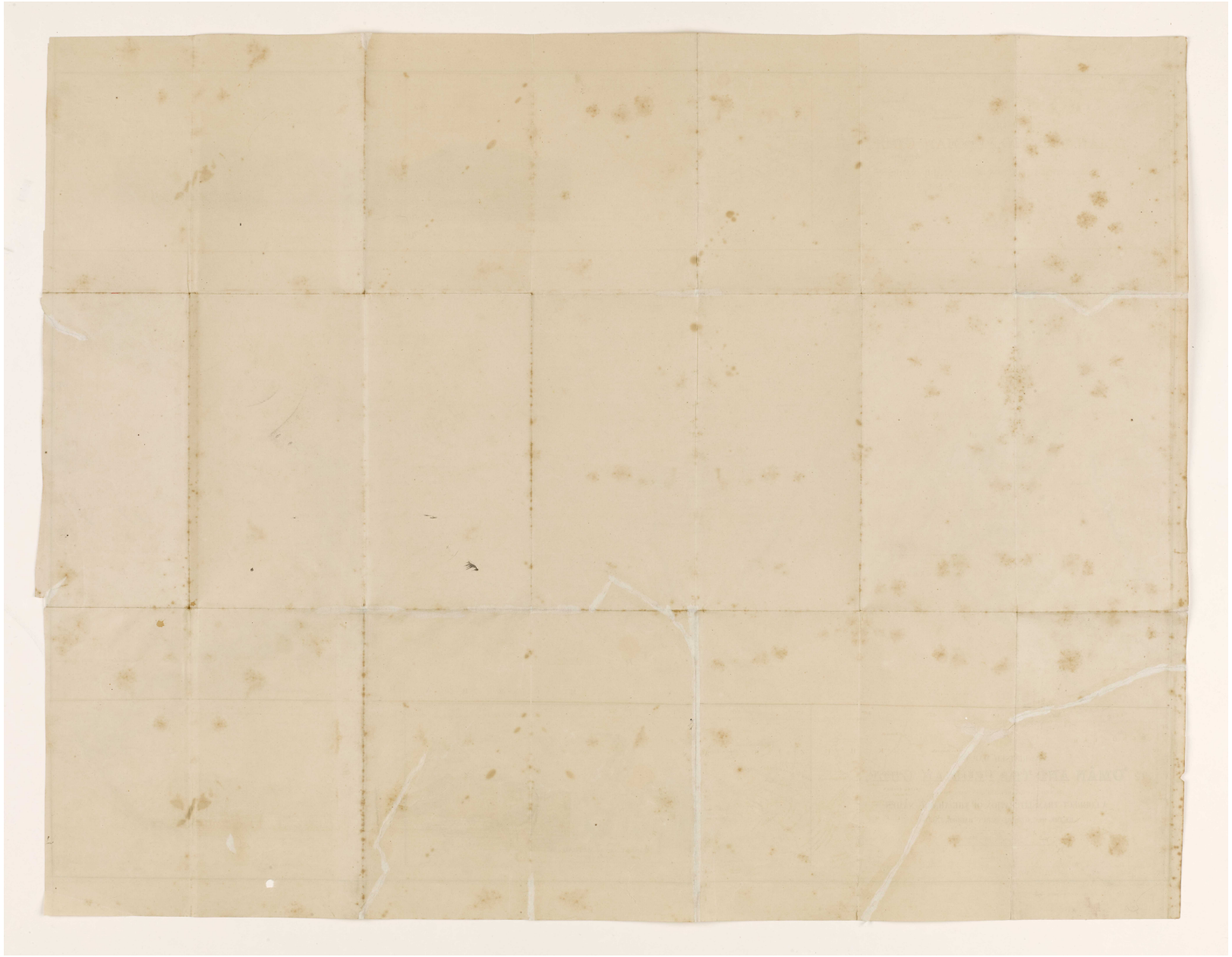
'A Revised Map of Oman and the Persian Gulf' [289v] (2/2)



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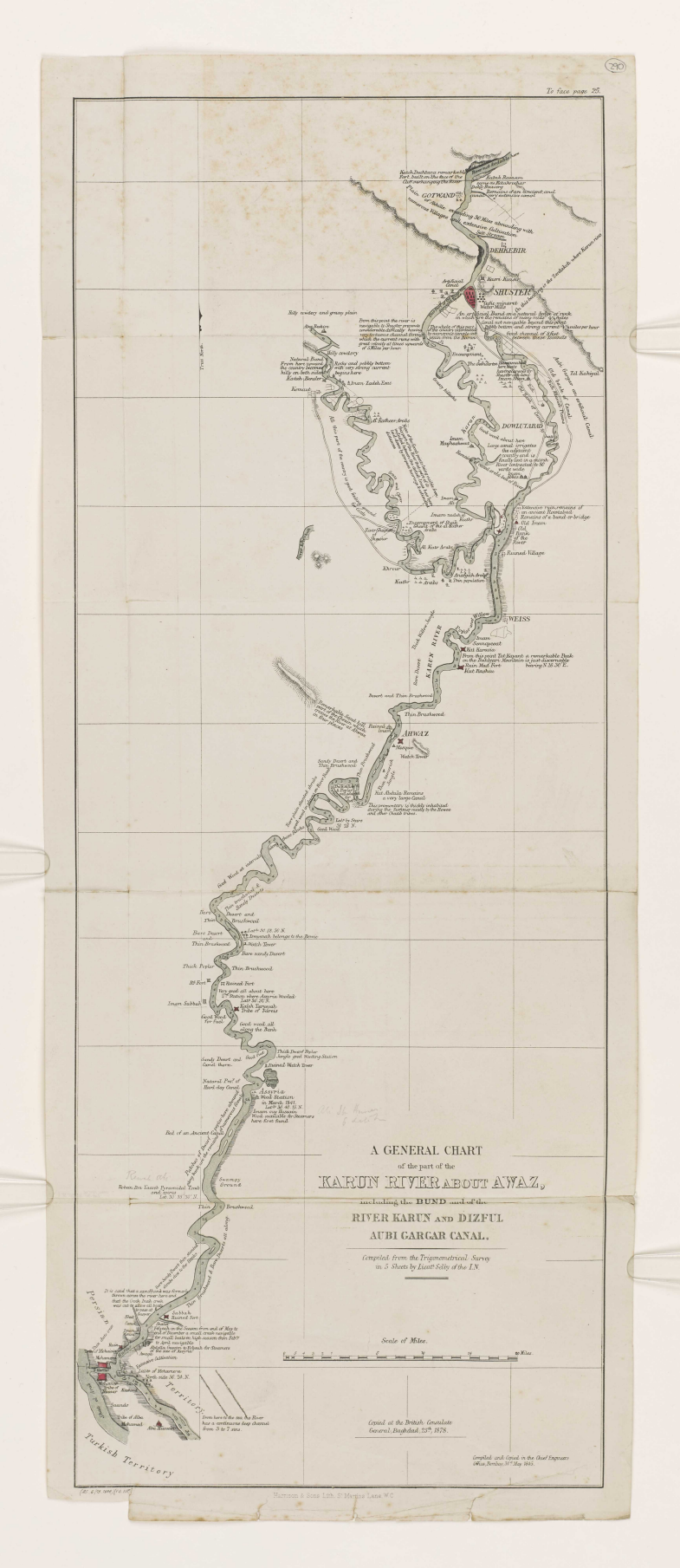
'A General Chart of the part of the Karun River about Awaz, including the Bund and of the River Karun and Dizful Aubi Gargar Canal' [290r] (1/2)



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'A General Chart of the part of the Karun River about Awaz, including the Bund and of the River Karun and Dizful Aubi Gargar Canal' [290v] (2/2)



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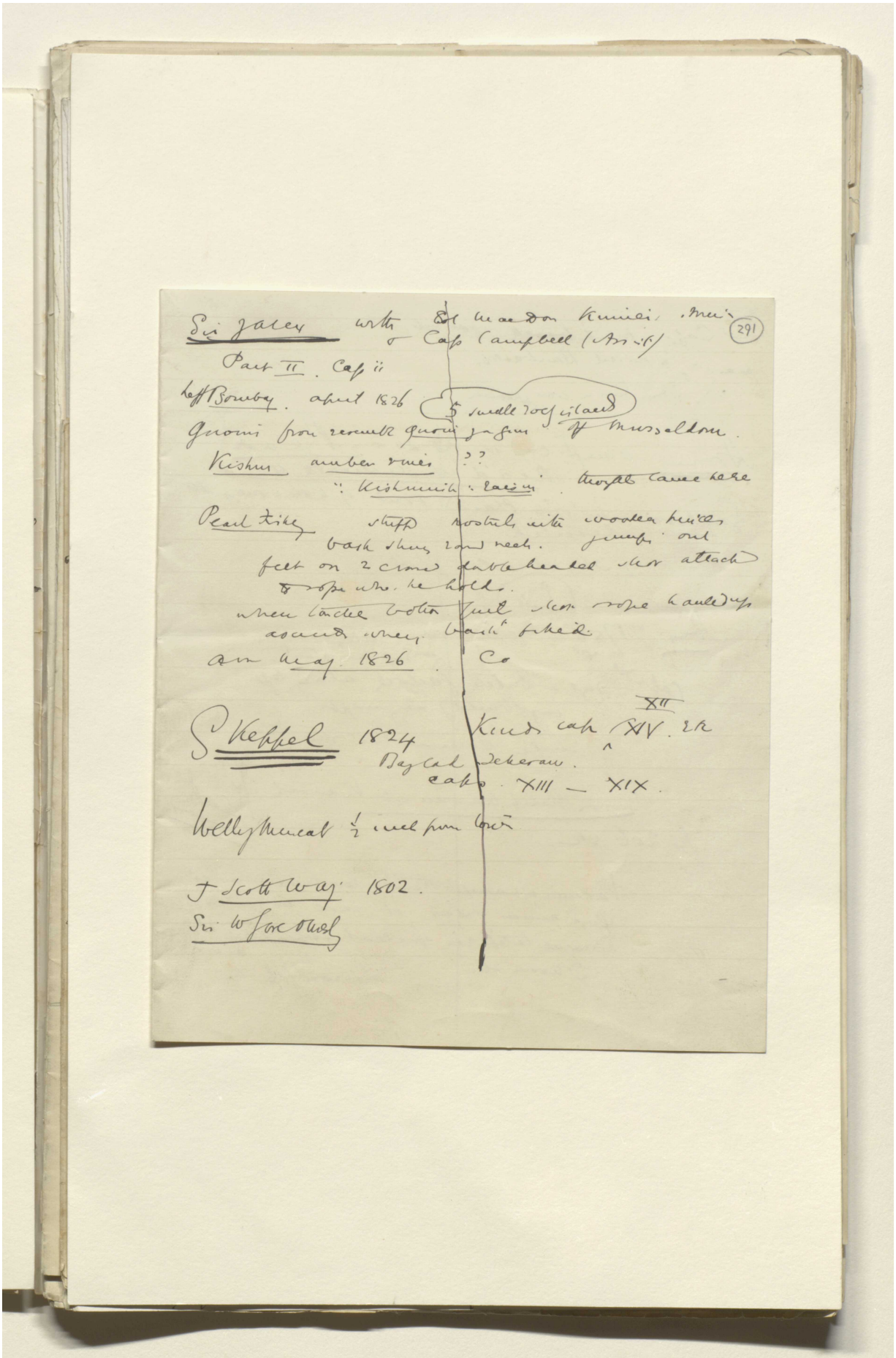


Sir Jaley with Col Macdon Kinnier, Mrs & Capt Campbell (Assist)

(291)

Part II. Cap ii

Left Bombay. April 1826 (5 small roof island)

Guoini from resemble guoini gagini of Musseldom.

Kishm amber vines ??

∴ Kishmish ∴ raisin. thought came here

Pearl Fishery stuff nostrils with wooden pinces
back strong round neck. jumps out
feet on 2 crossed double headed shot attach
to rope who he holds.
when touches bottom pull shot rope hauled up
ascends when bask fished.

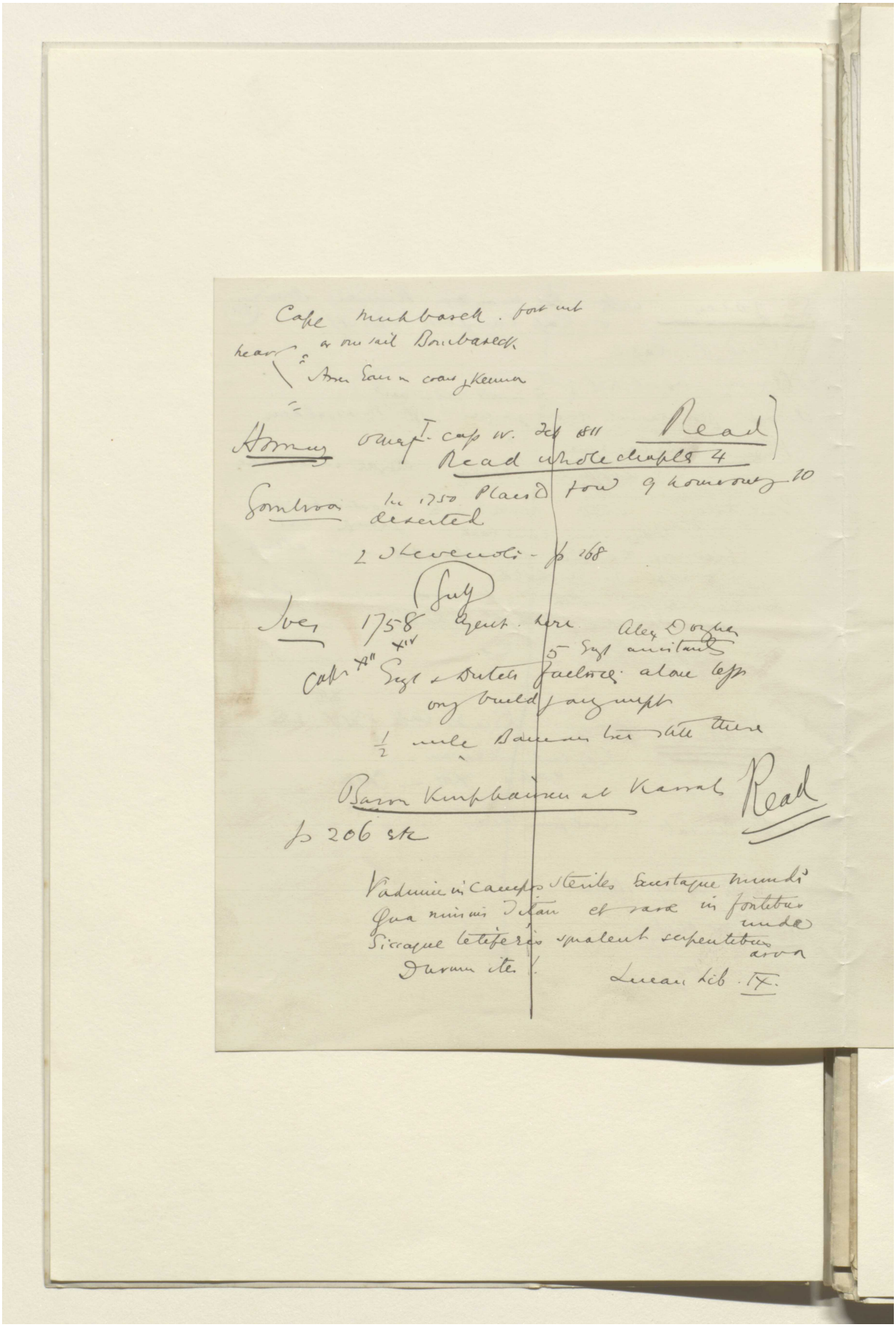
Am May 1826. Co

S Keppel 1824 Kinds cap XII XIV. etc
Bay Cad Jeheram.
caps. XIII — XIX.

Welly Mercat ½ inch from town

J Scott Waj 1802.

Sir W Jones Oriental



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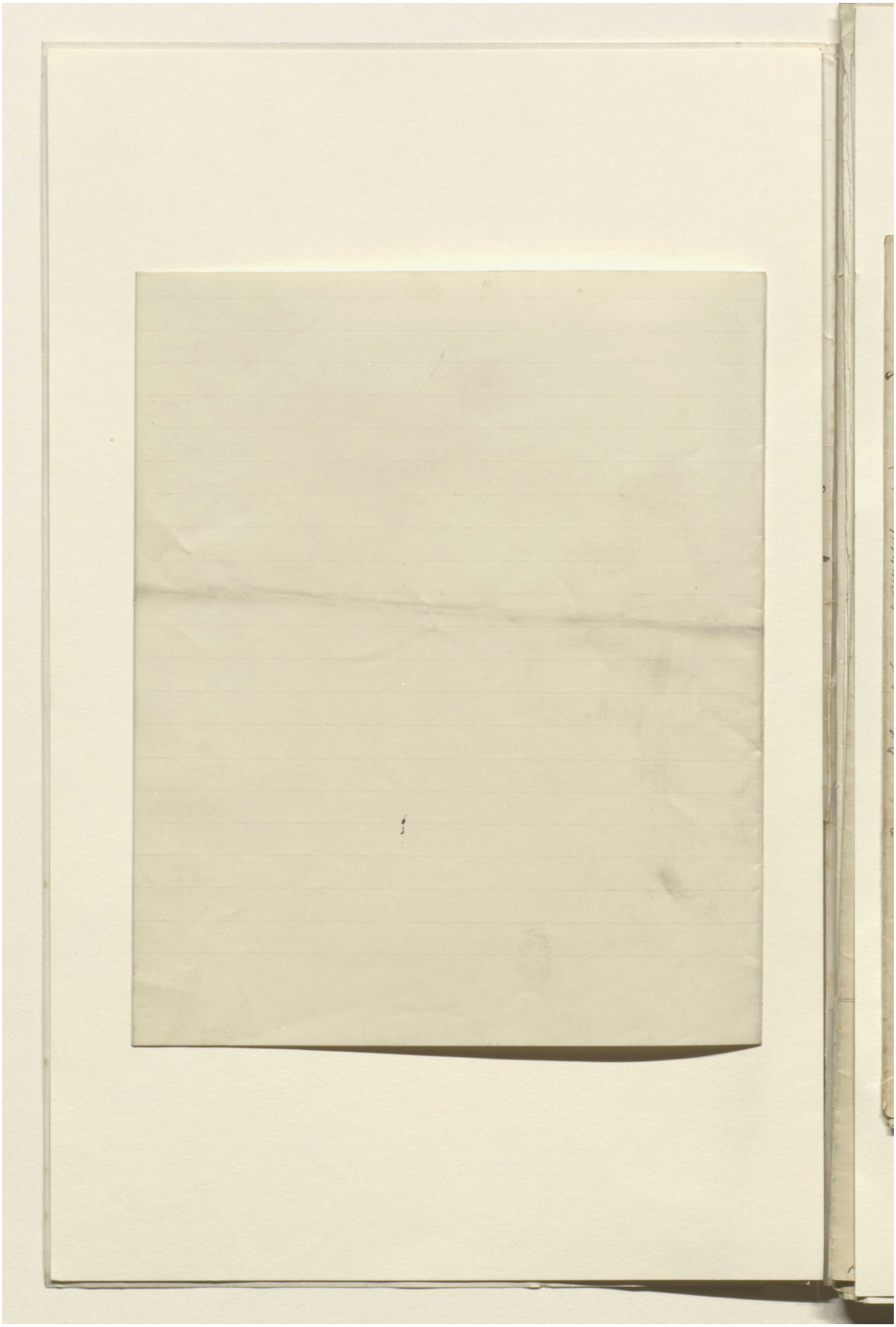

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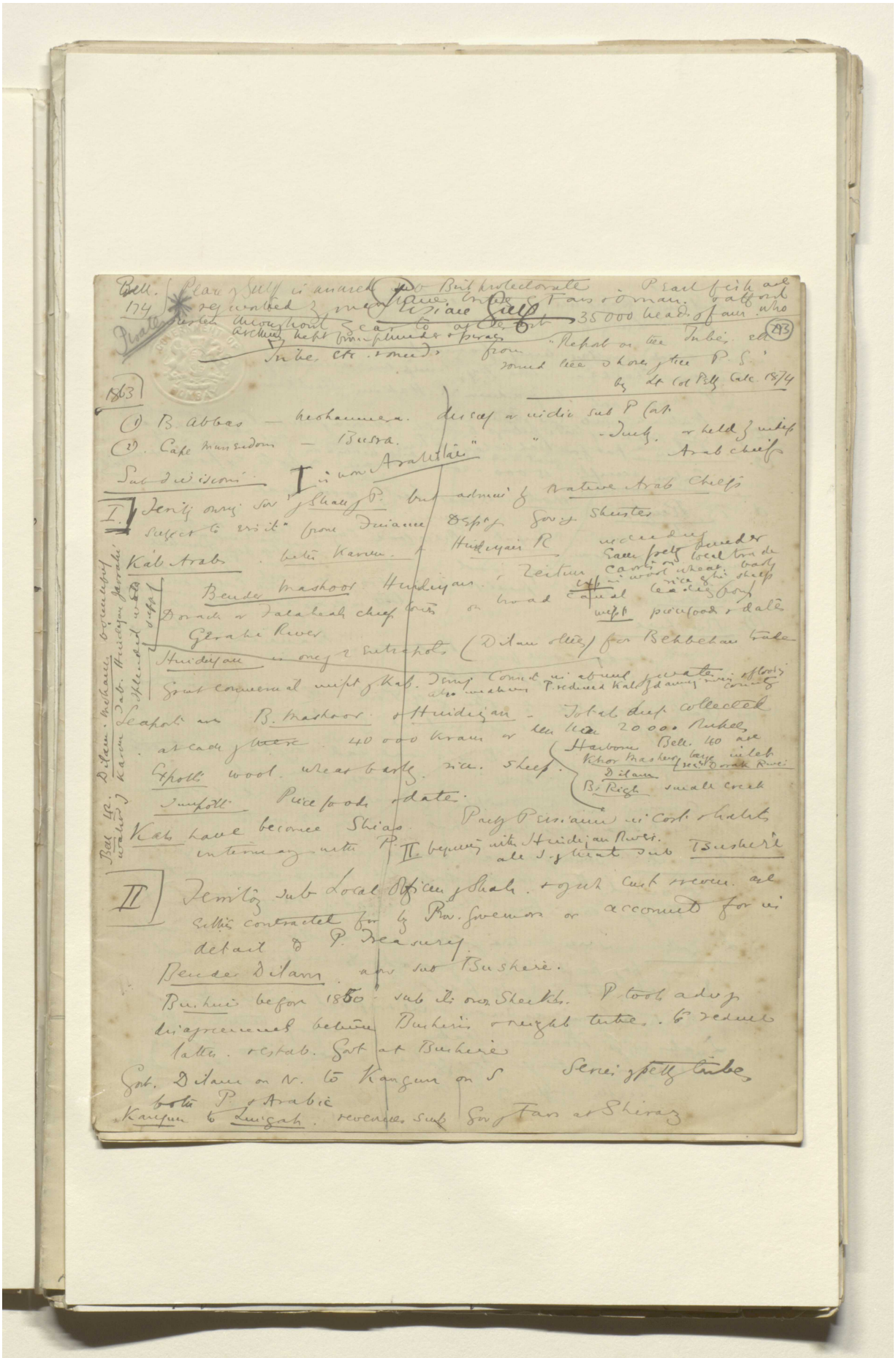

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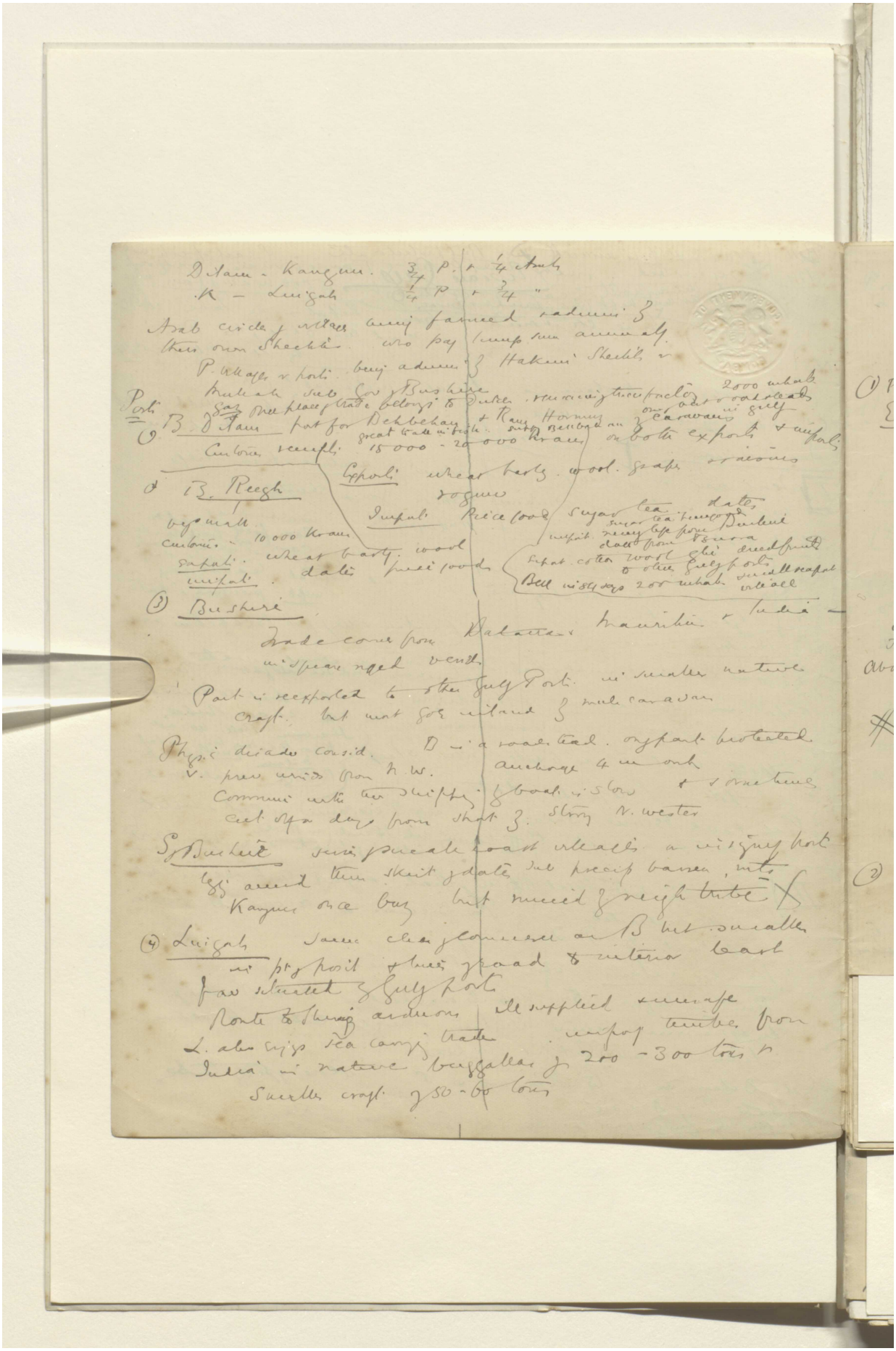

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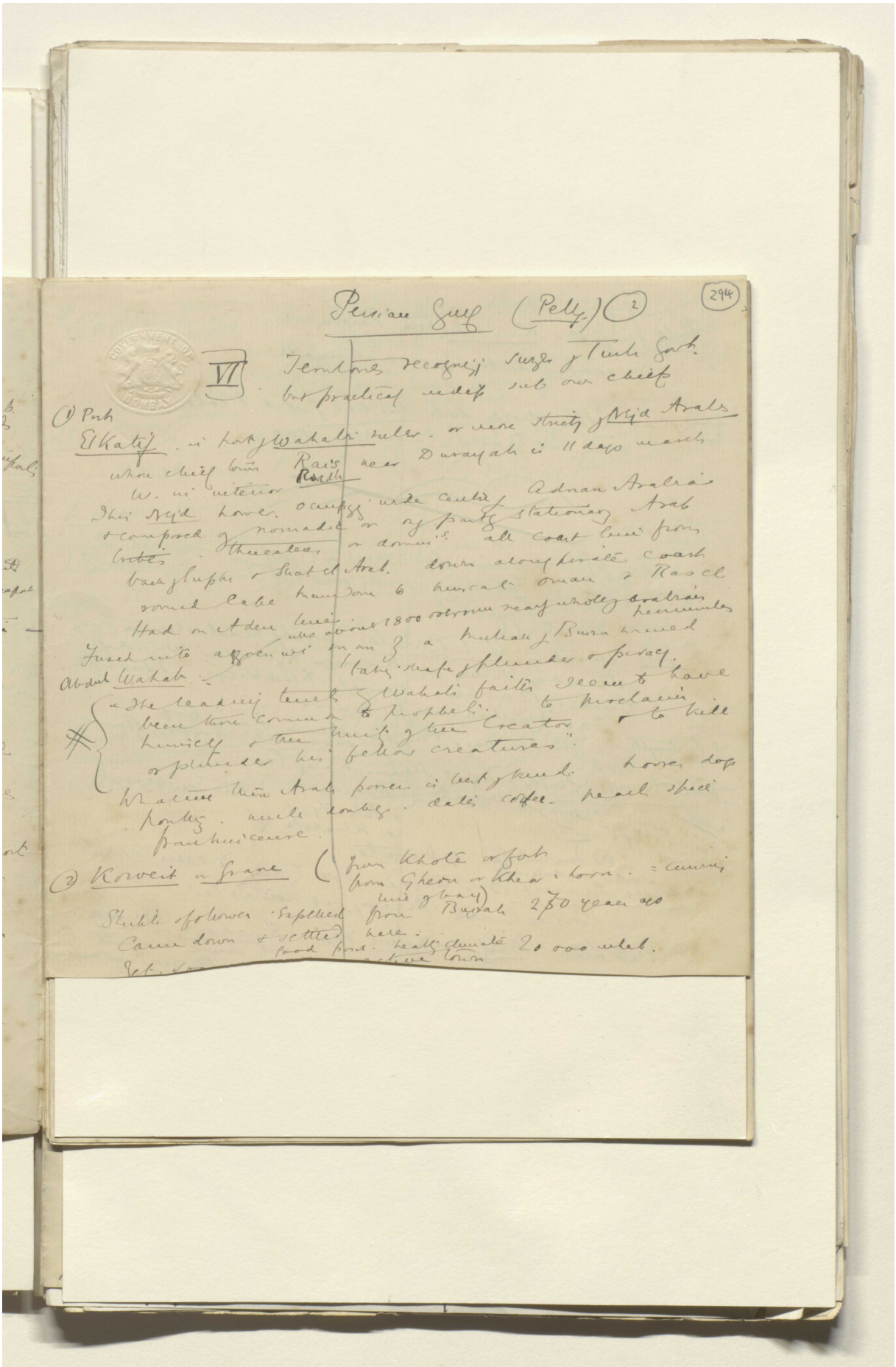

Persian Gulf (Pelly) (2)

294

VI. Territories recognising suzer of Turk Govt. but practically indep. sub own chiefs

(1) Port

El Katif is port of Wahabi ruler. or more strictly of Nejd Arabs whose chief town Rais near Duraiyah is 11 days march W. in interior Roadh

This Nejd lower occupying wide centre of Adnan Arabia & composed of nomadic or only partly stationary Arab tribes. Thucalees or domin's all coast line from back of Euphr & Shat el Arab. down along pirate coast round Cape Mandom to Muscat Oman & Ras el Had on Aden line who about 1800 overrun nearly wholly Arabian peninsula

Fused into a green wi on an Z a Muhan of Bussa named Abdul Wahab. taking shape of plunder & piracy.

"The leading tenets of Wahabi faith seem to have been those common to prophets. to proclaim himself & the unity of the Creator & to kill or plunder his fellow creatures".

Whatever their Arab power is best of kind. horses dogs poultry. mule donkeys. dates coffee. pearls spices frankincense.

(2) Koweit or Grane (from Khote or fort from Gheon or Kheor = town. = cunning line of bay)

Shiahs of Khowes expelled from Buraiah 270 years ago

Came down & settled here. good port. healthy climate 20 000 inhab.

Jet. [illegible] active town

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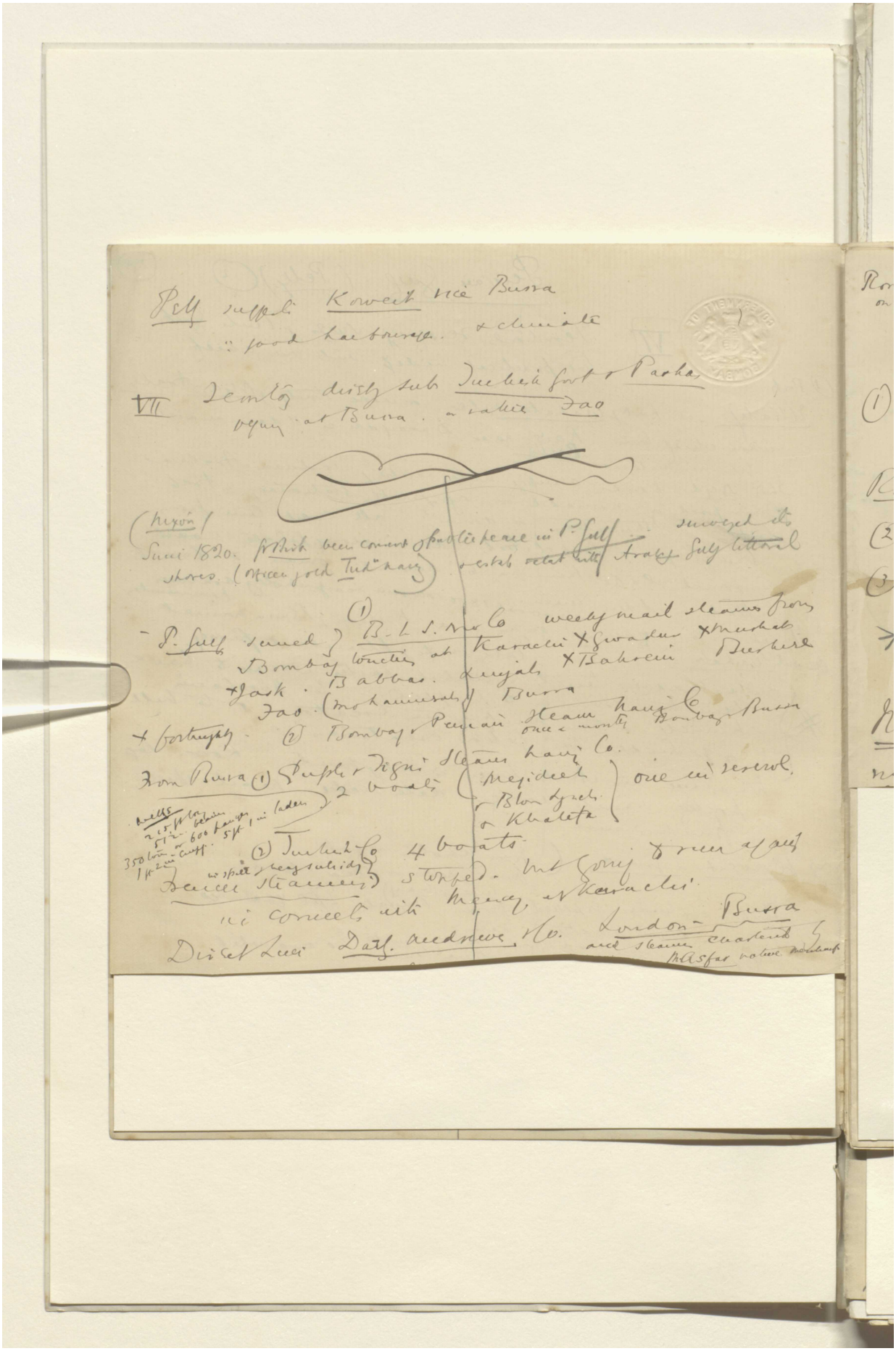

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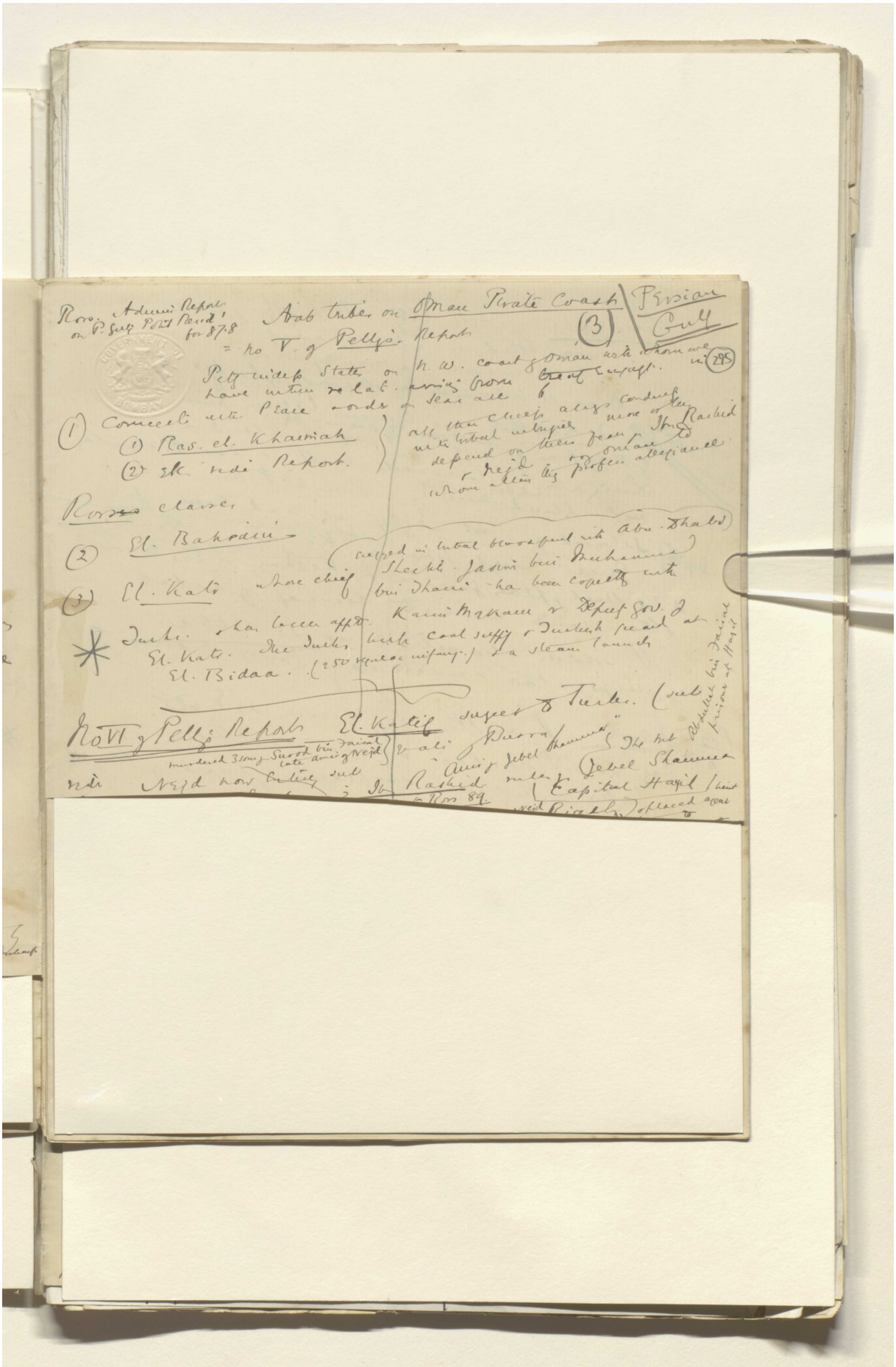

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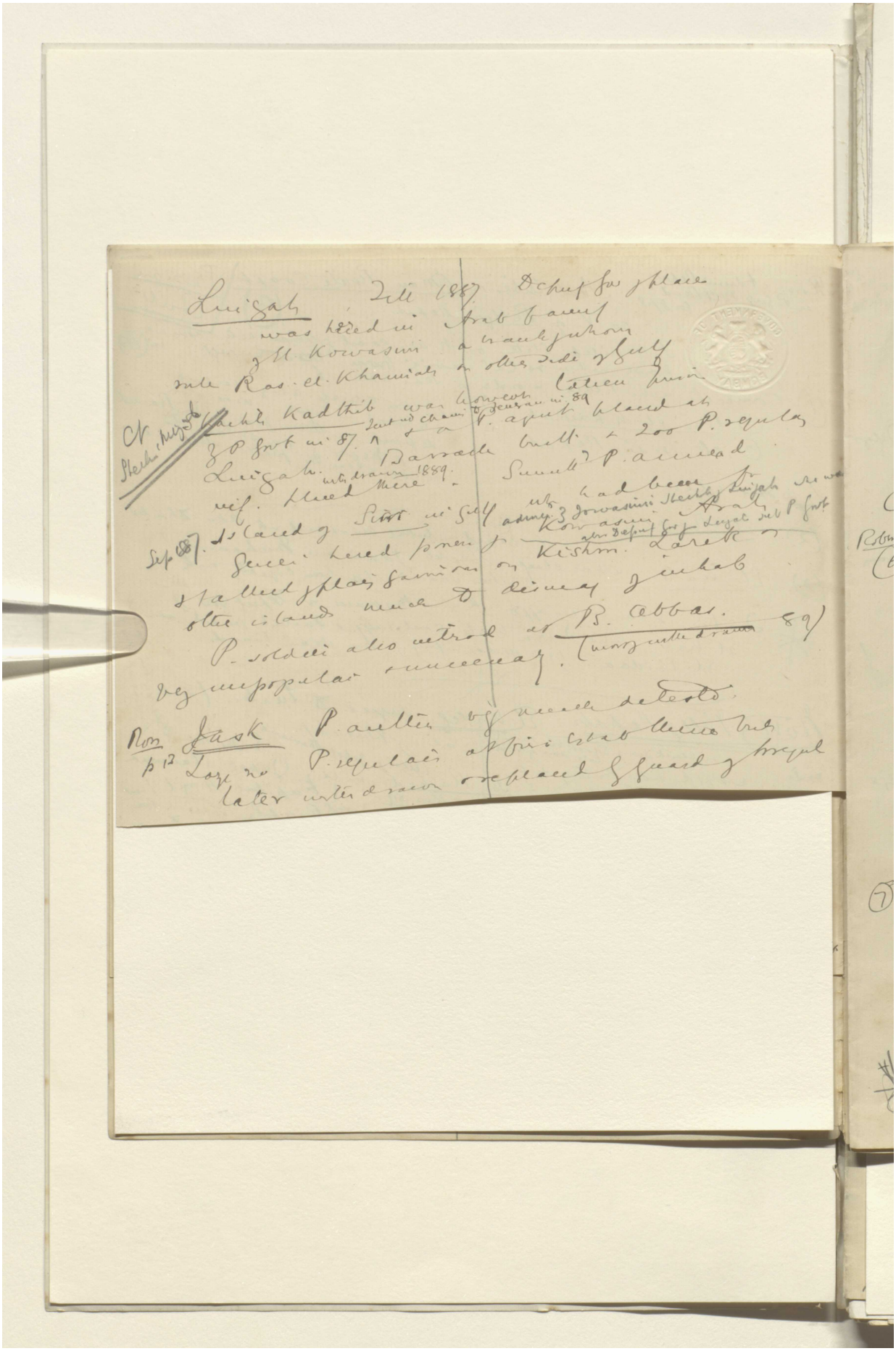

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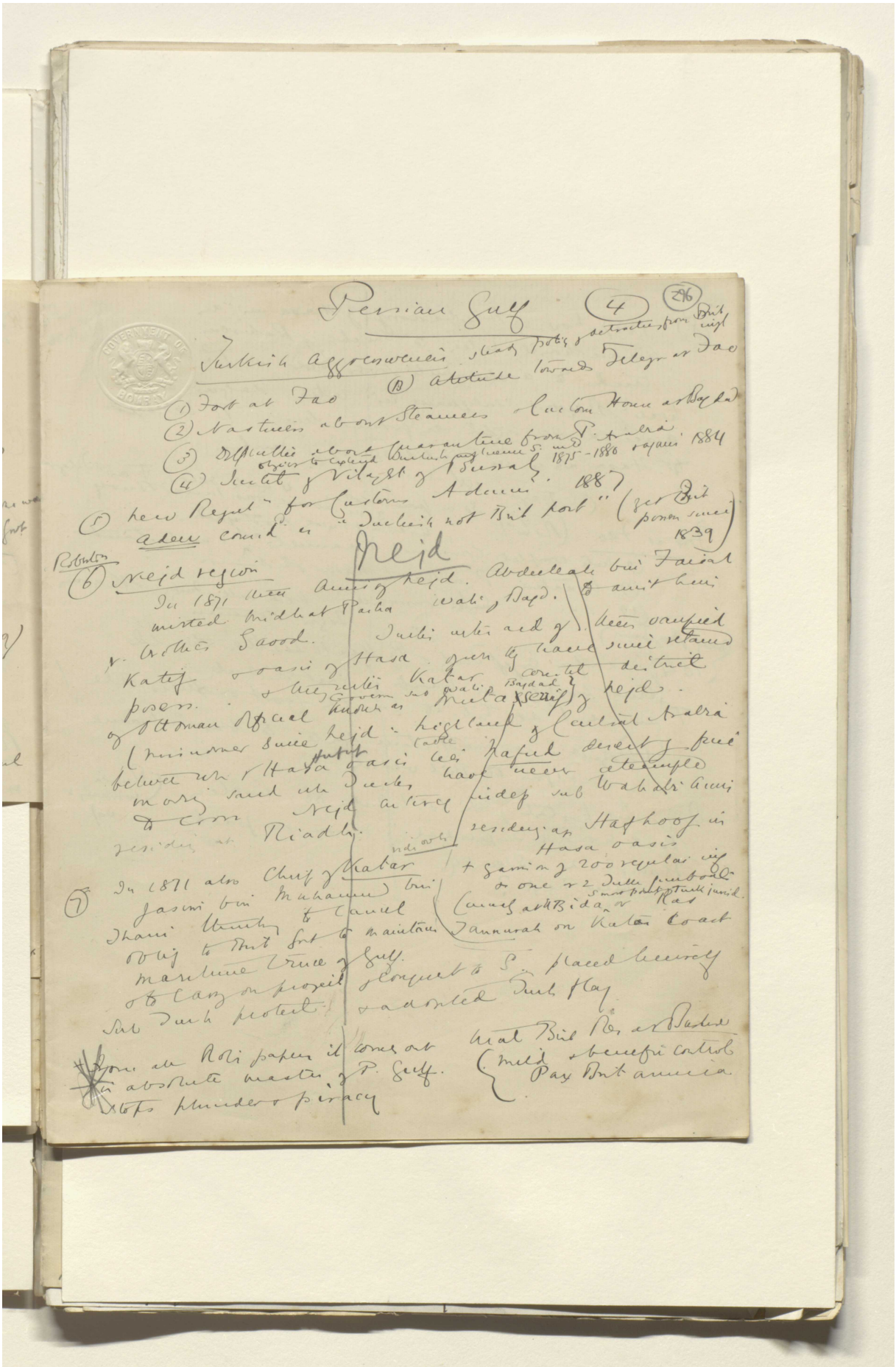

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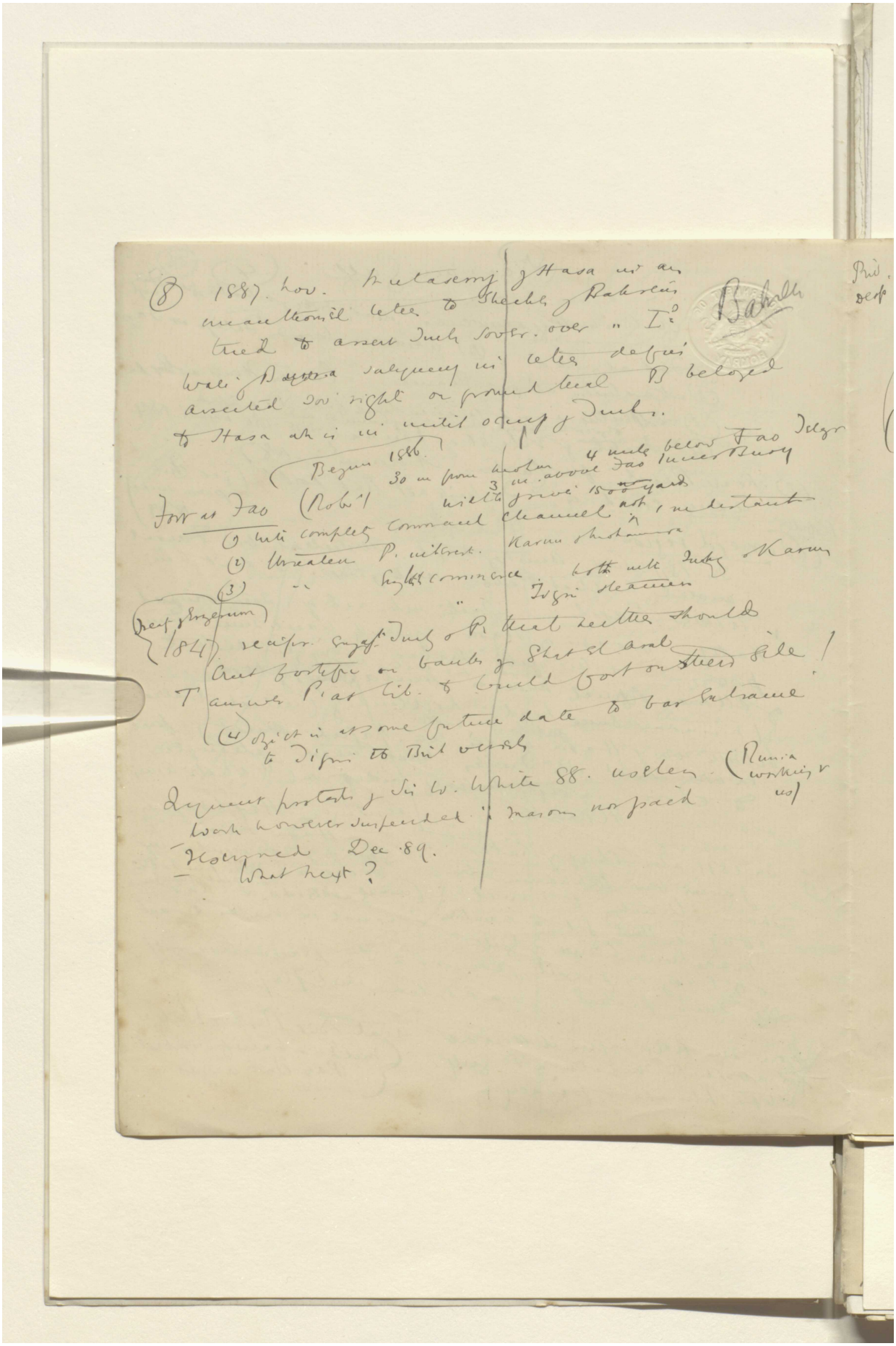

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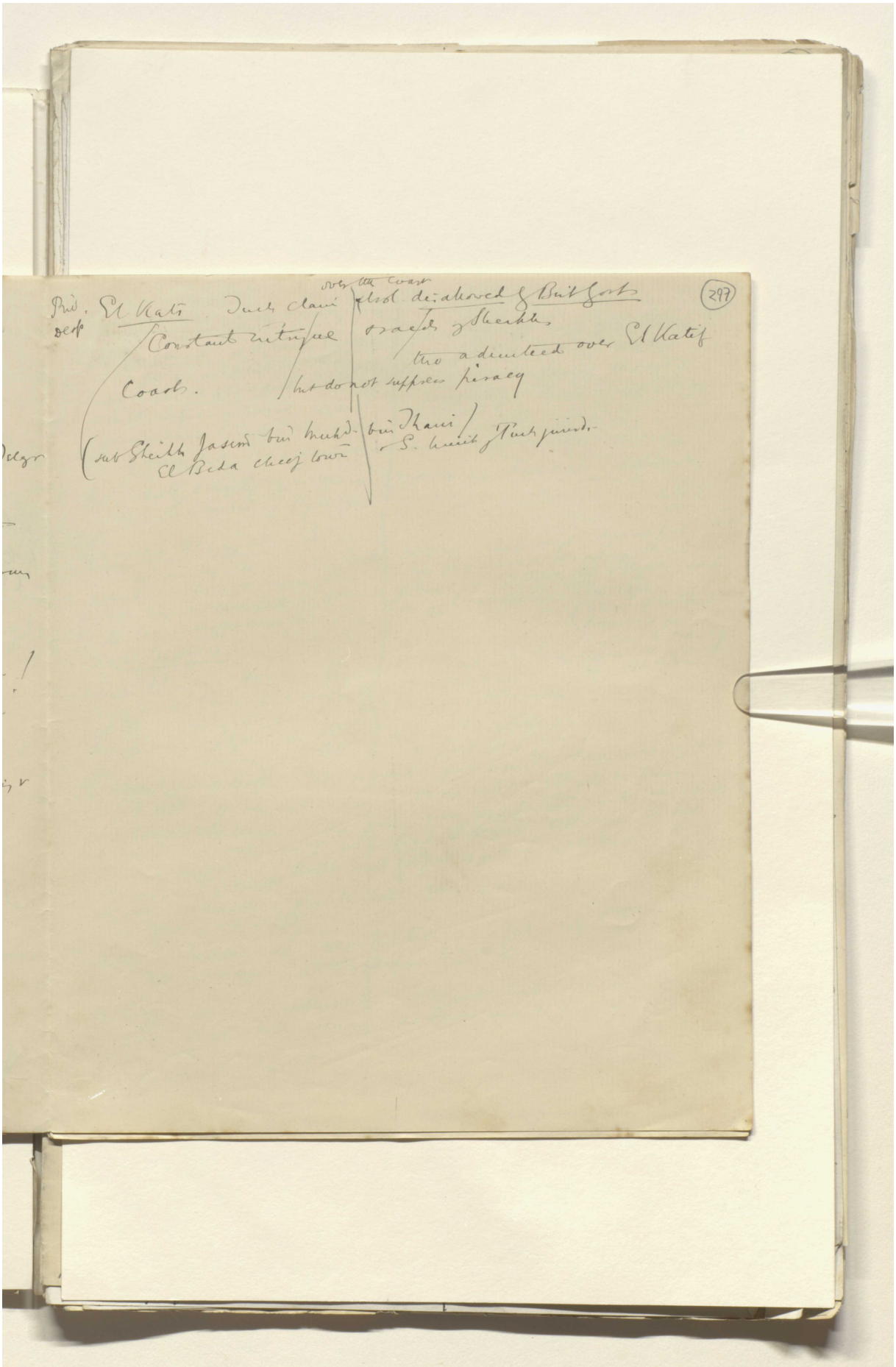

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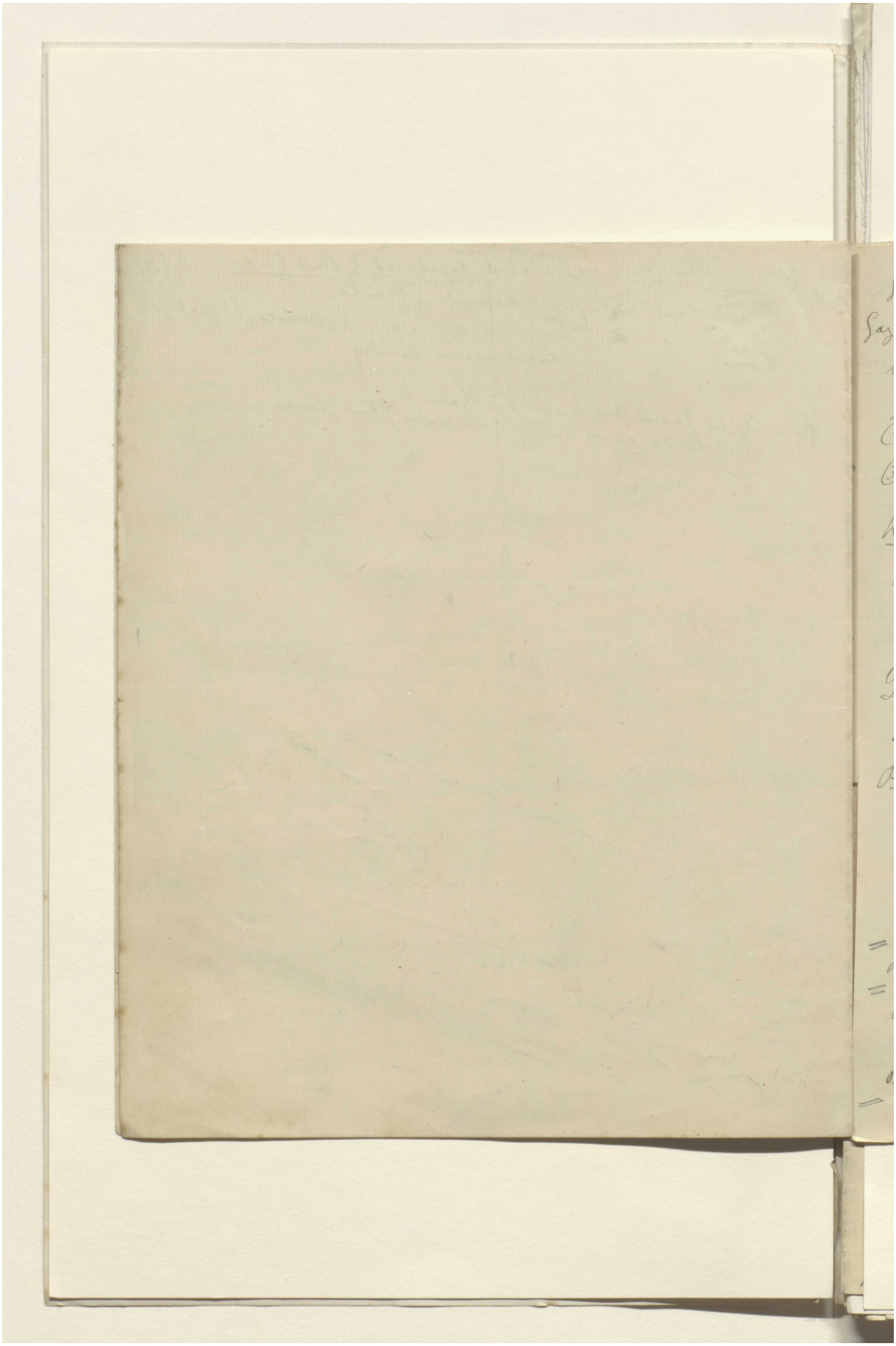

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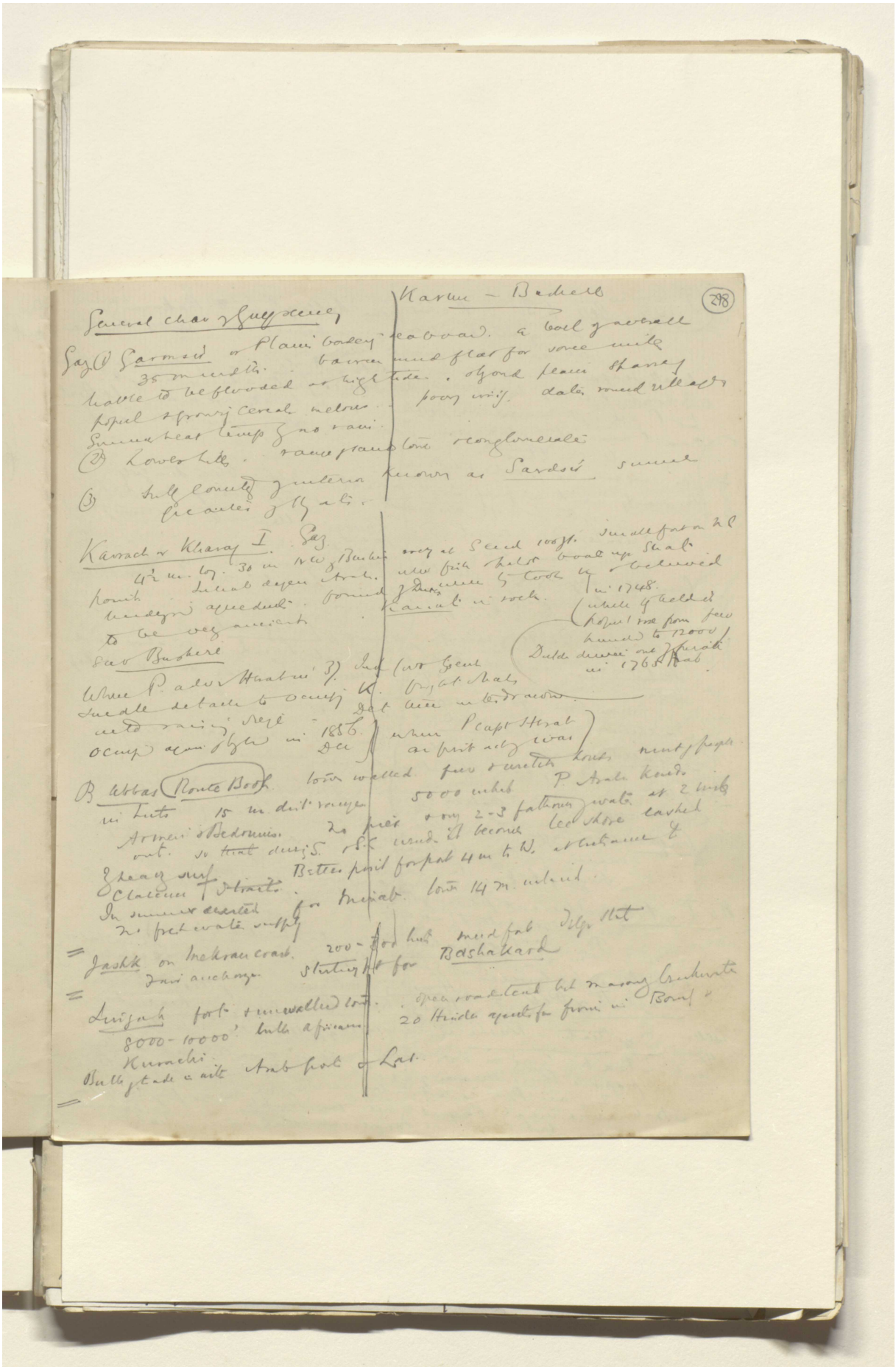

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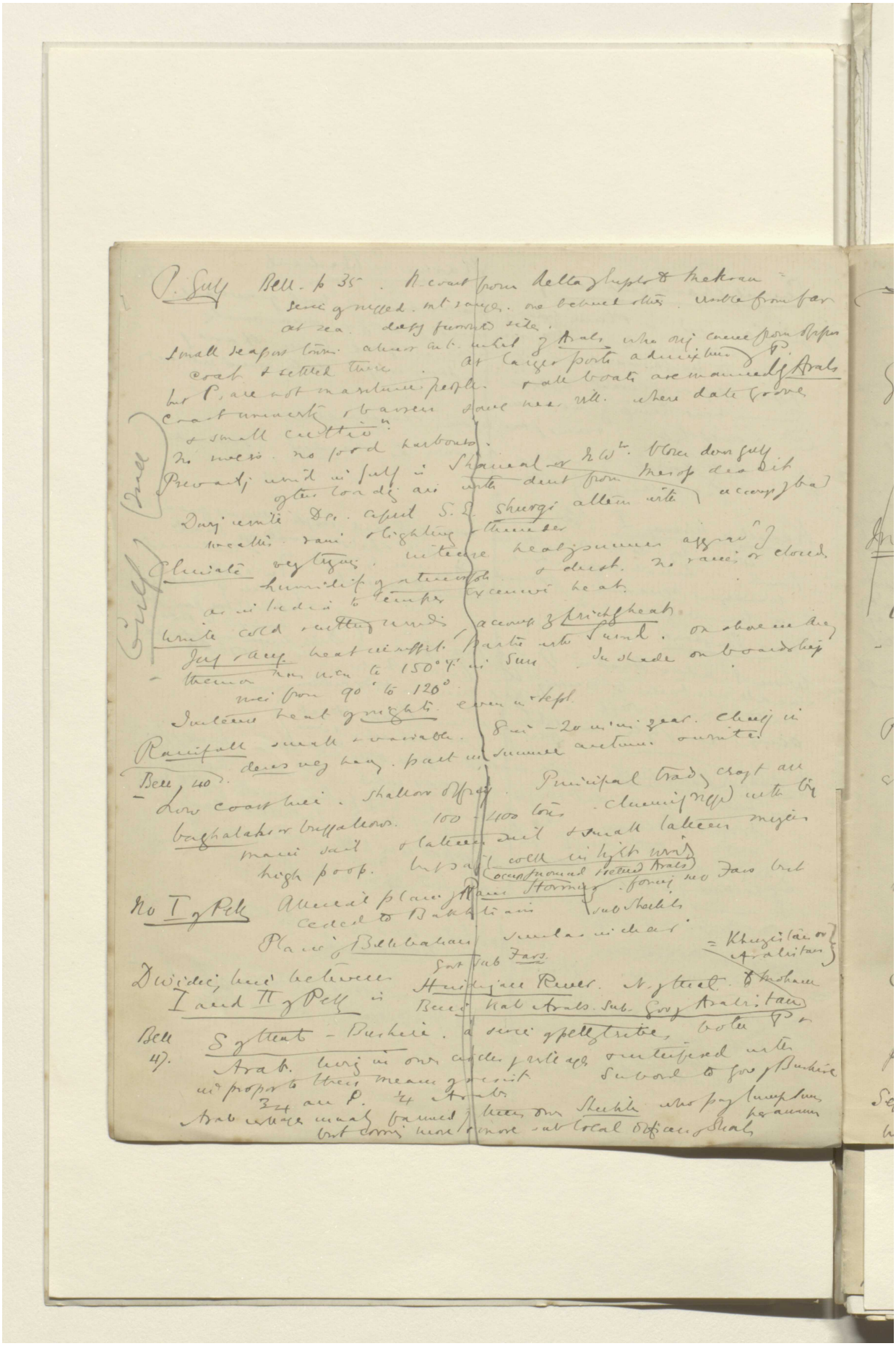

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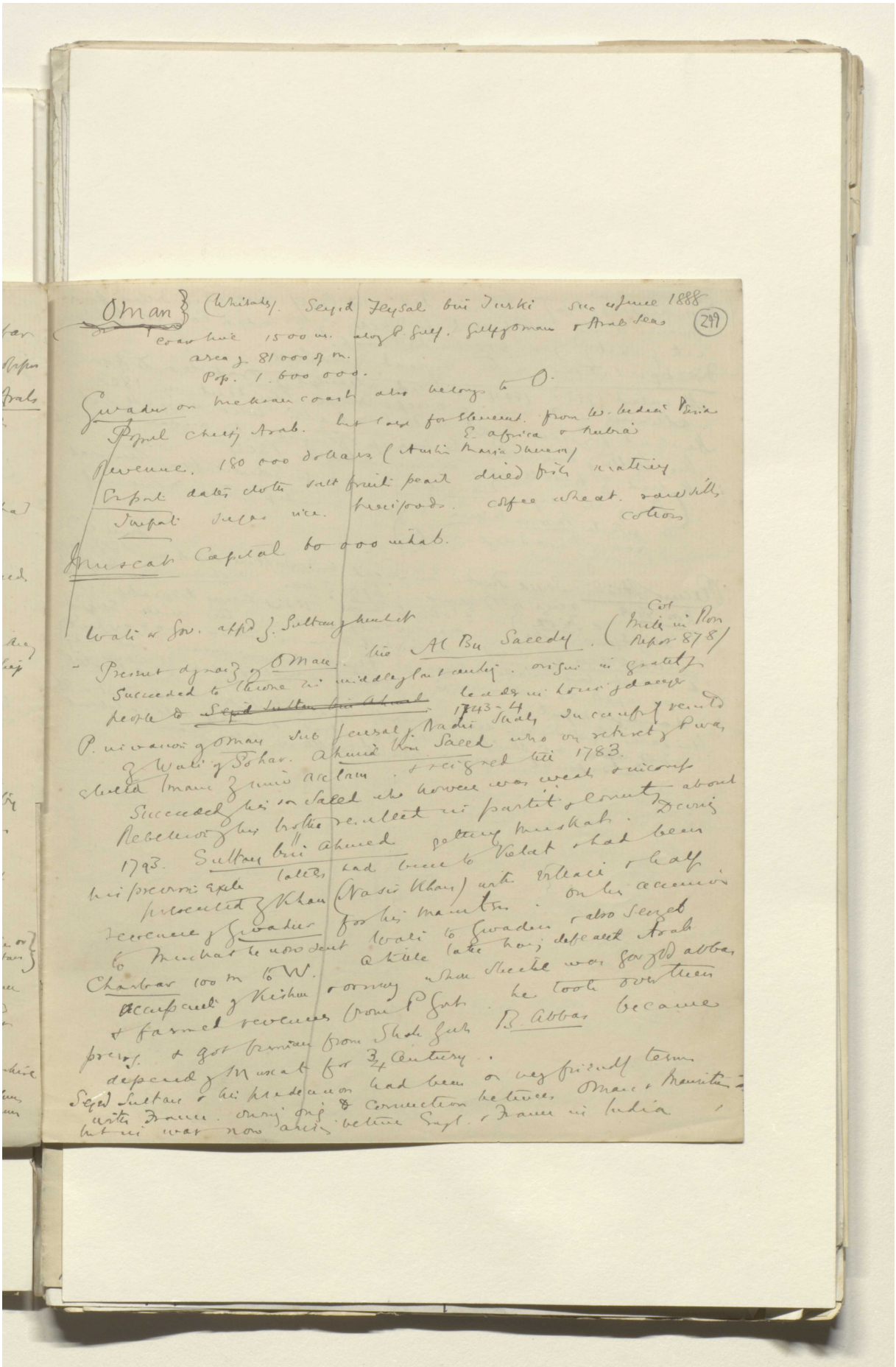

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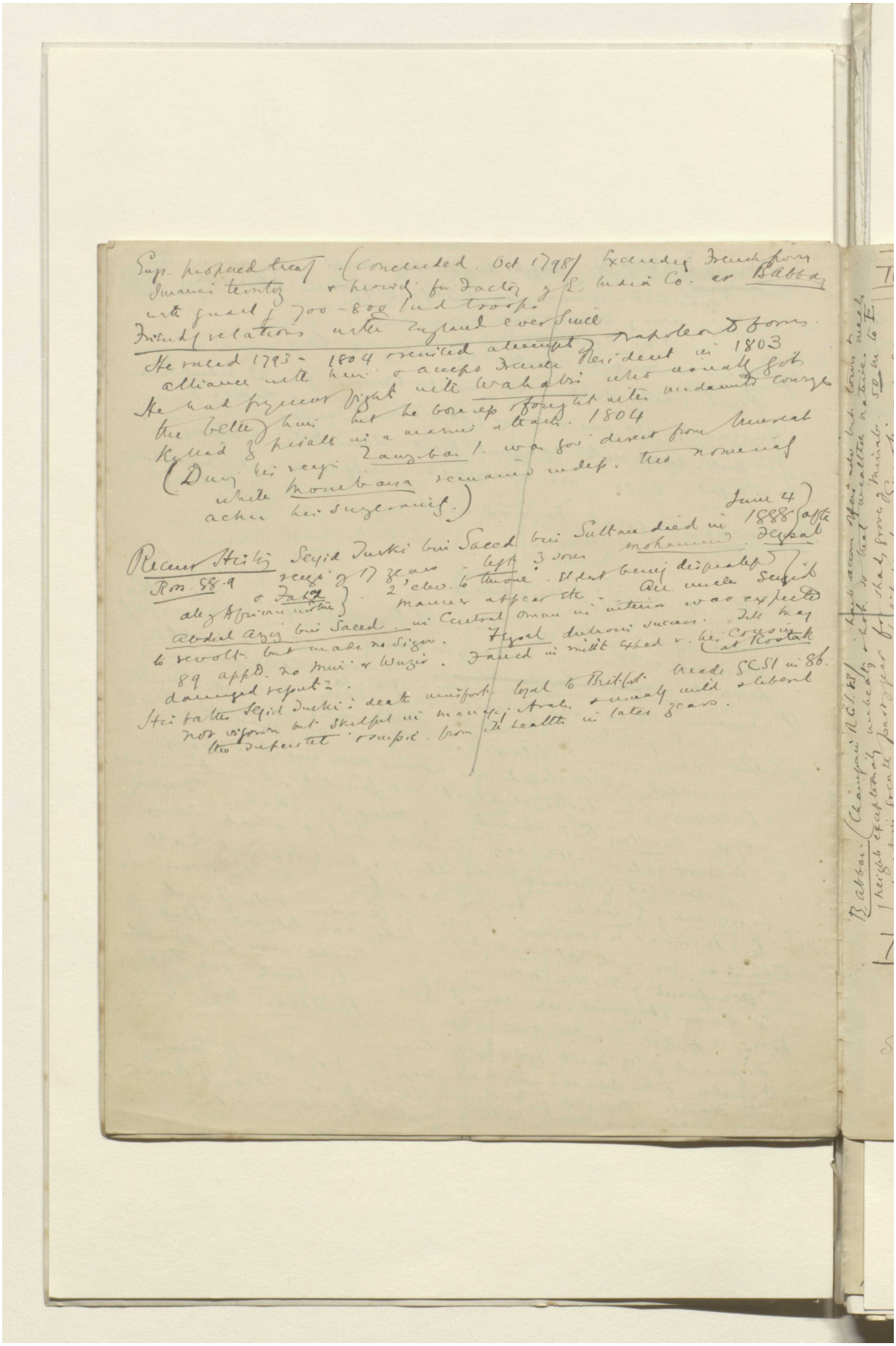

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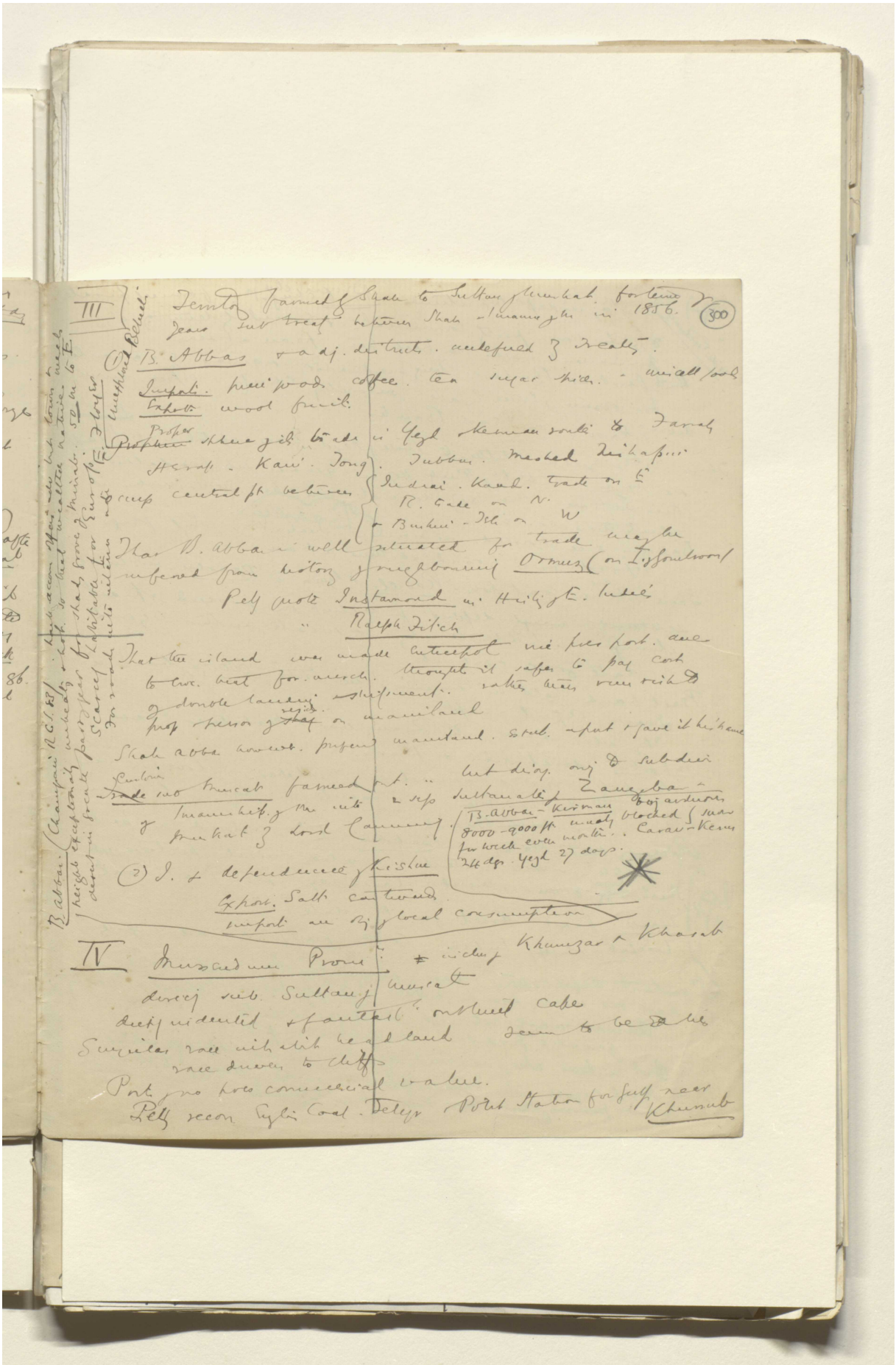

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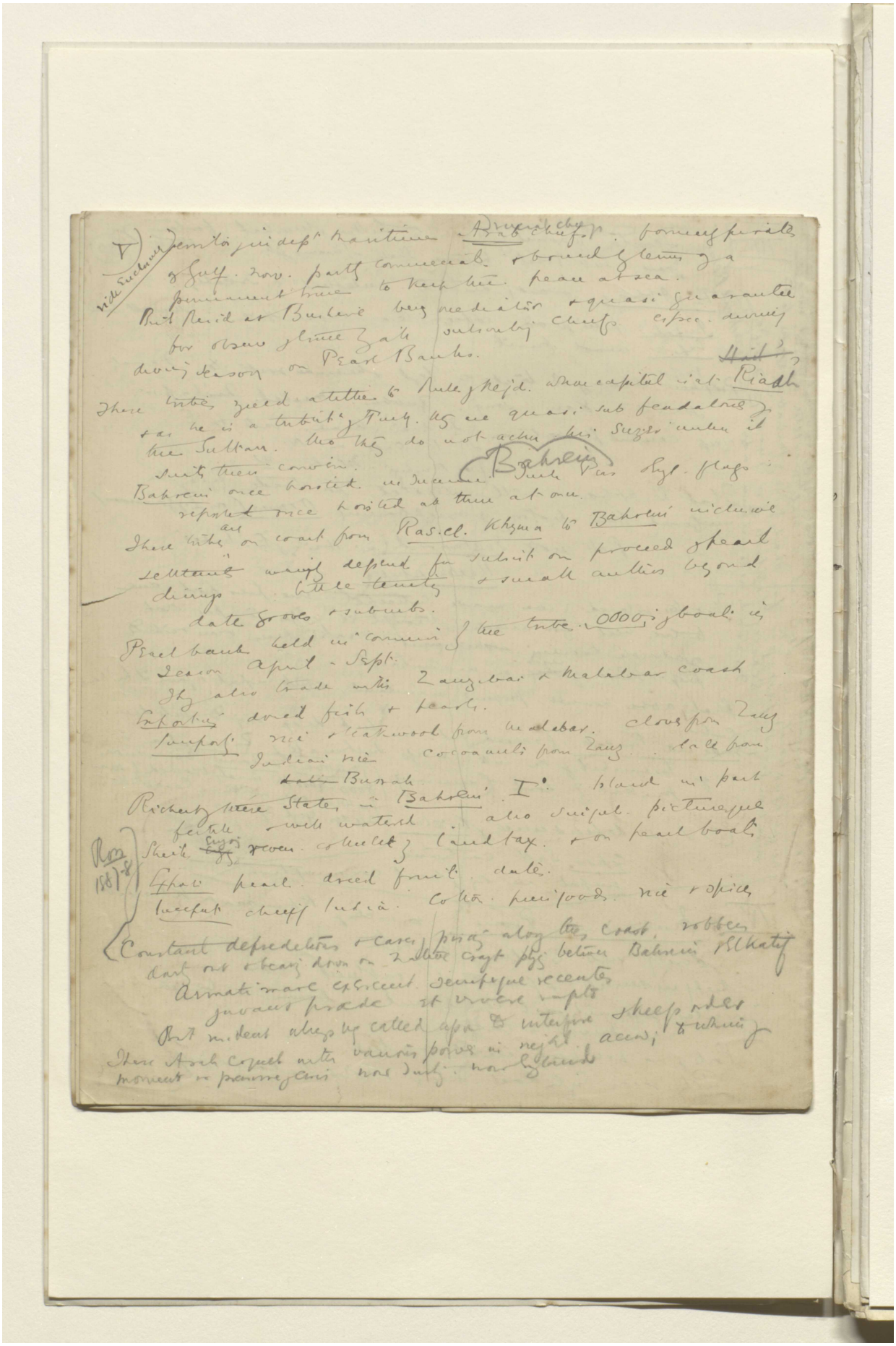

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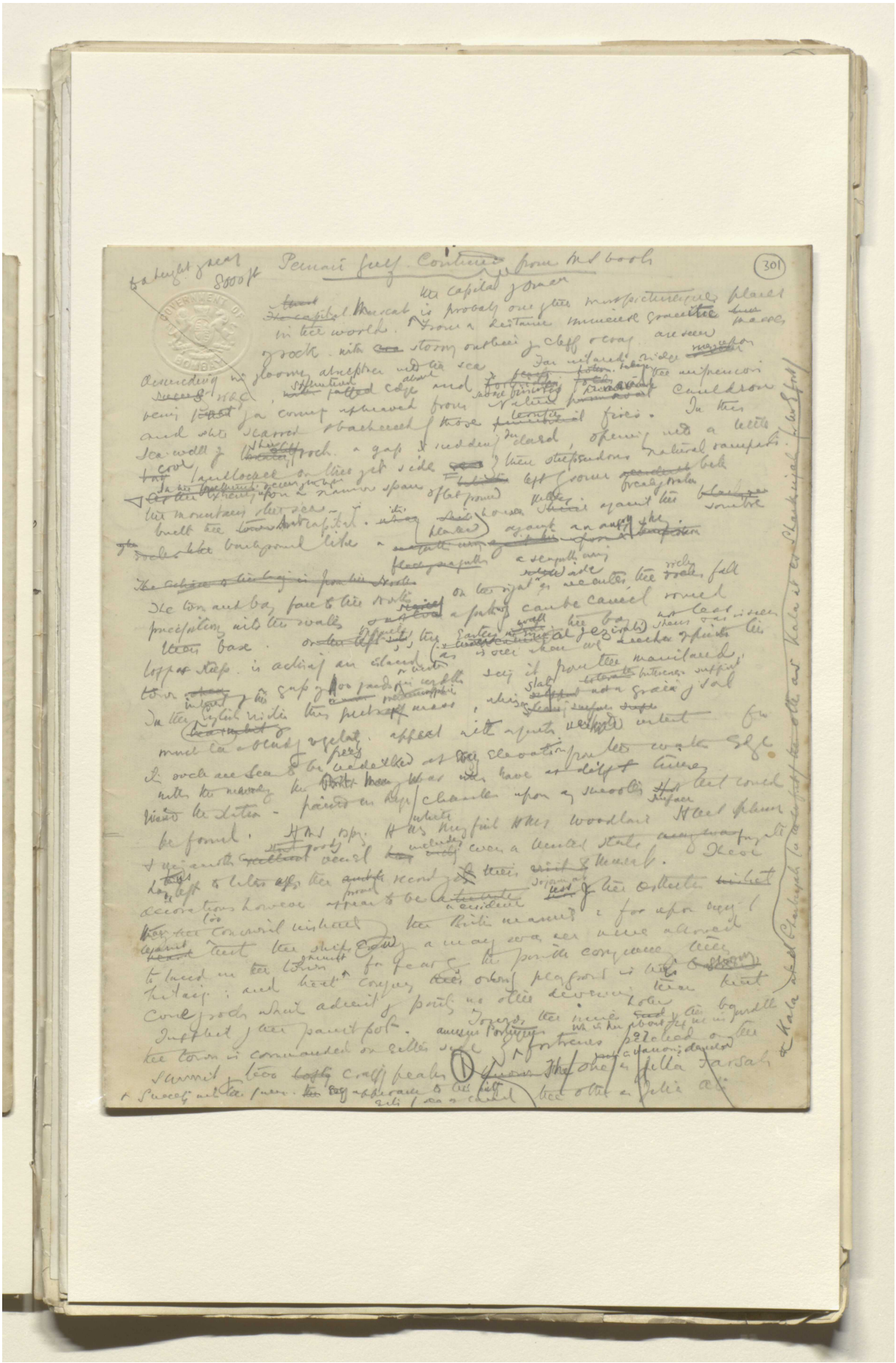

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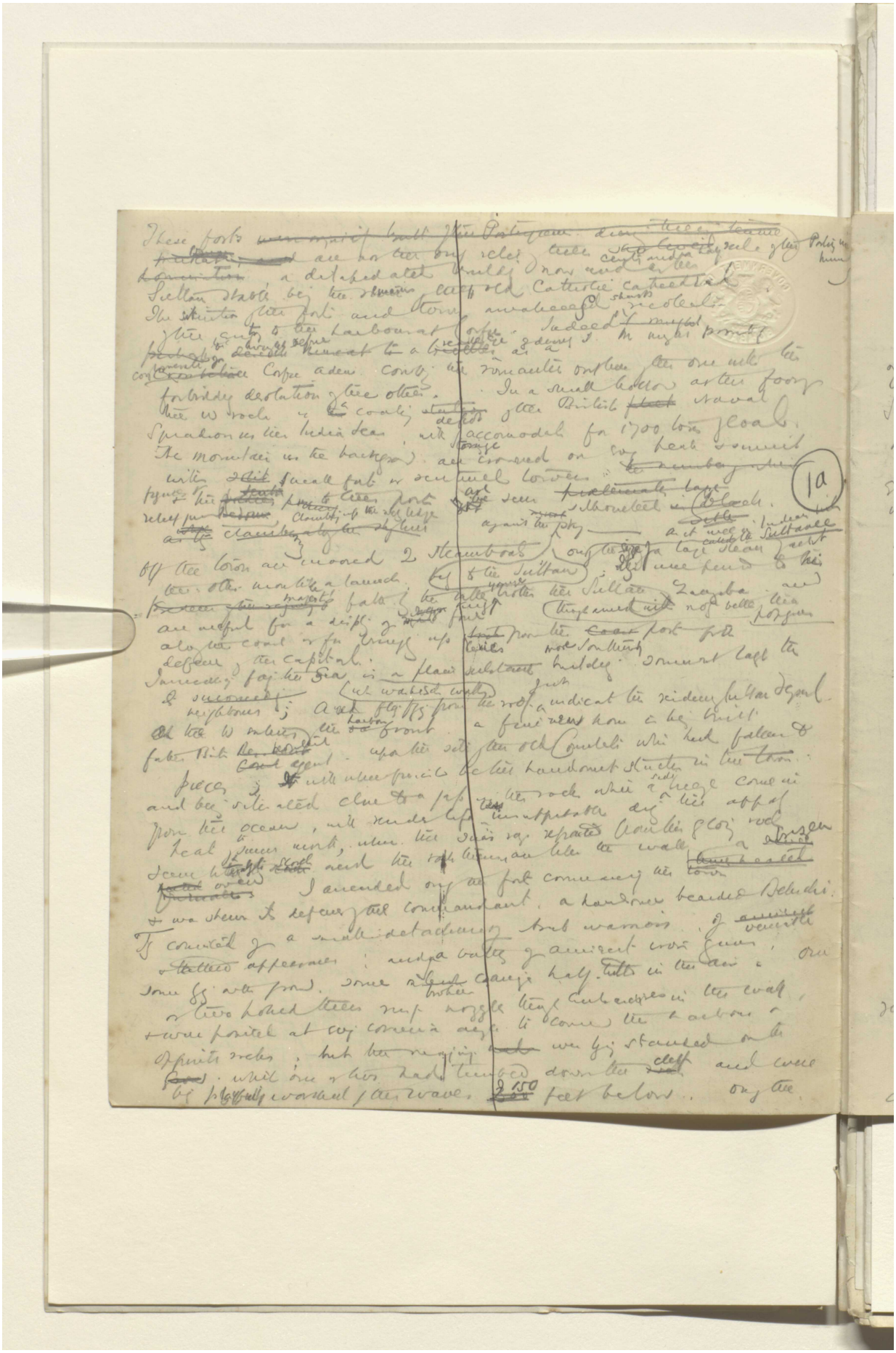

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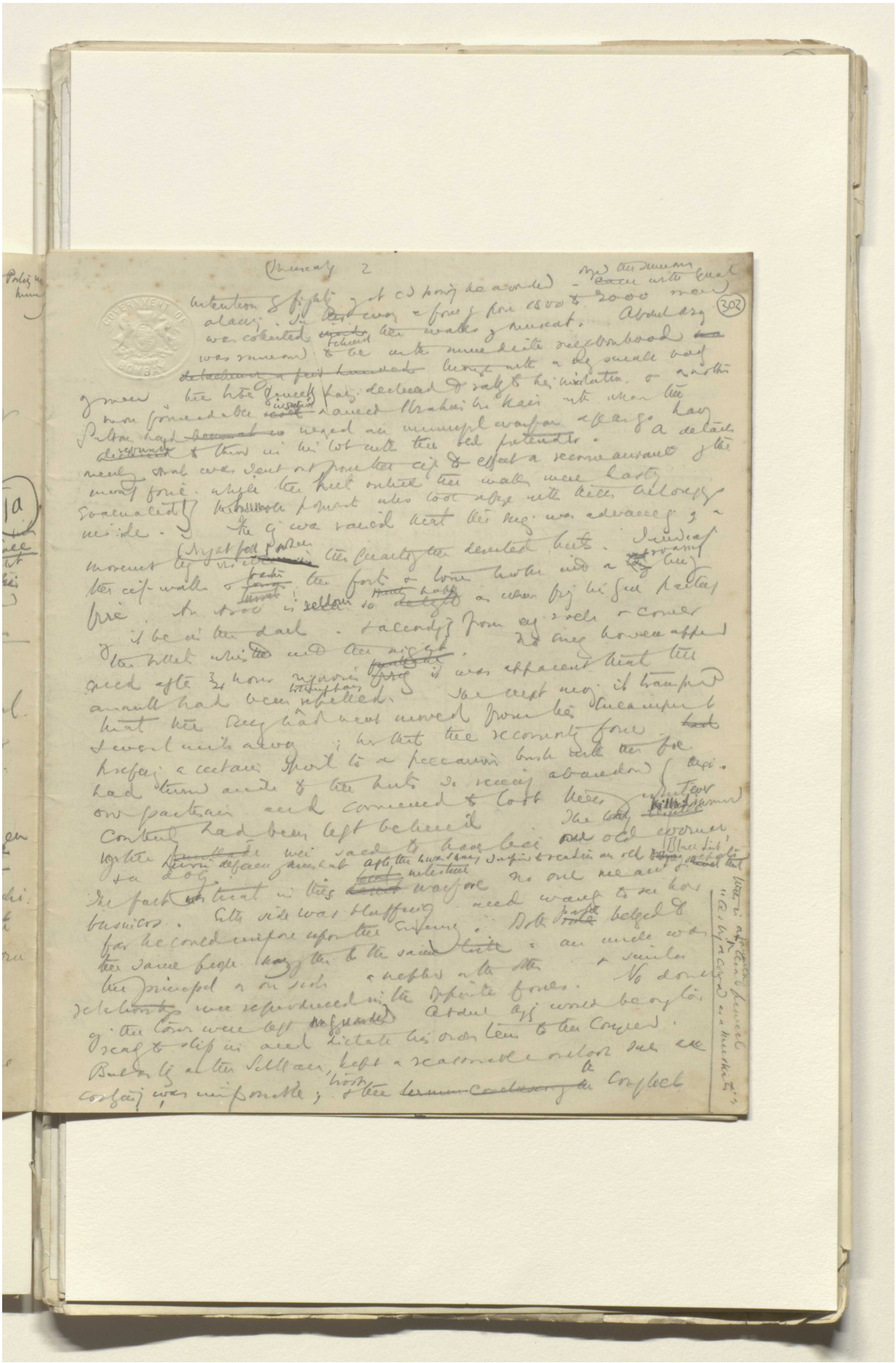

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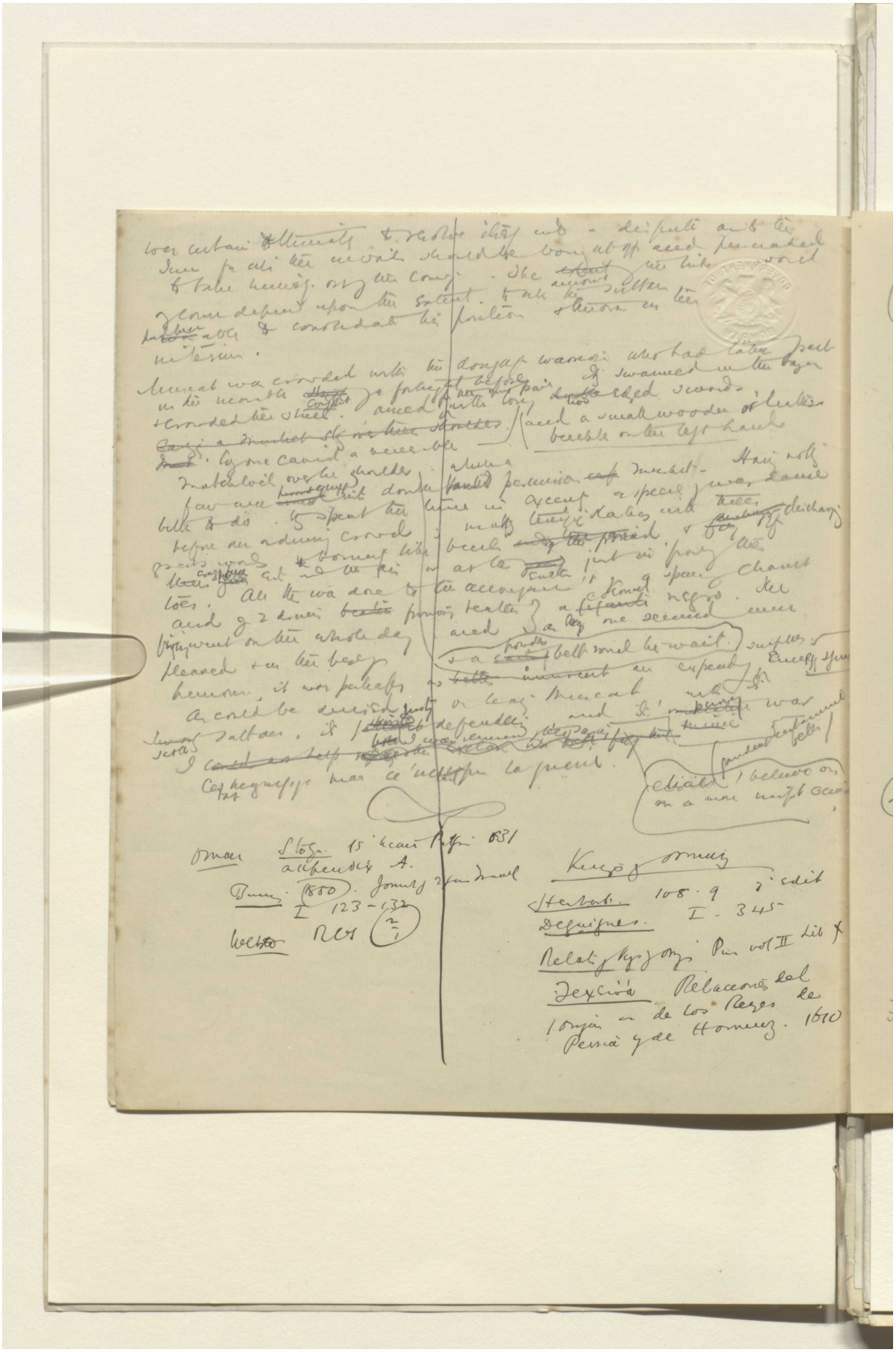

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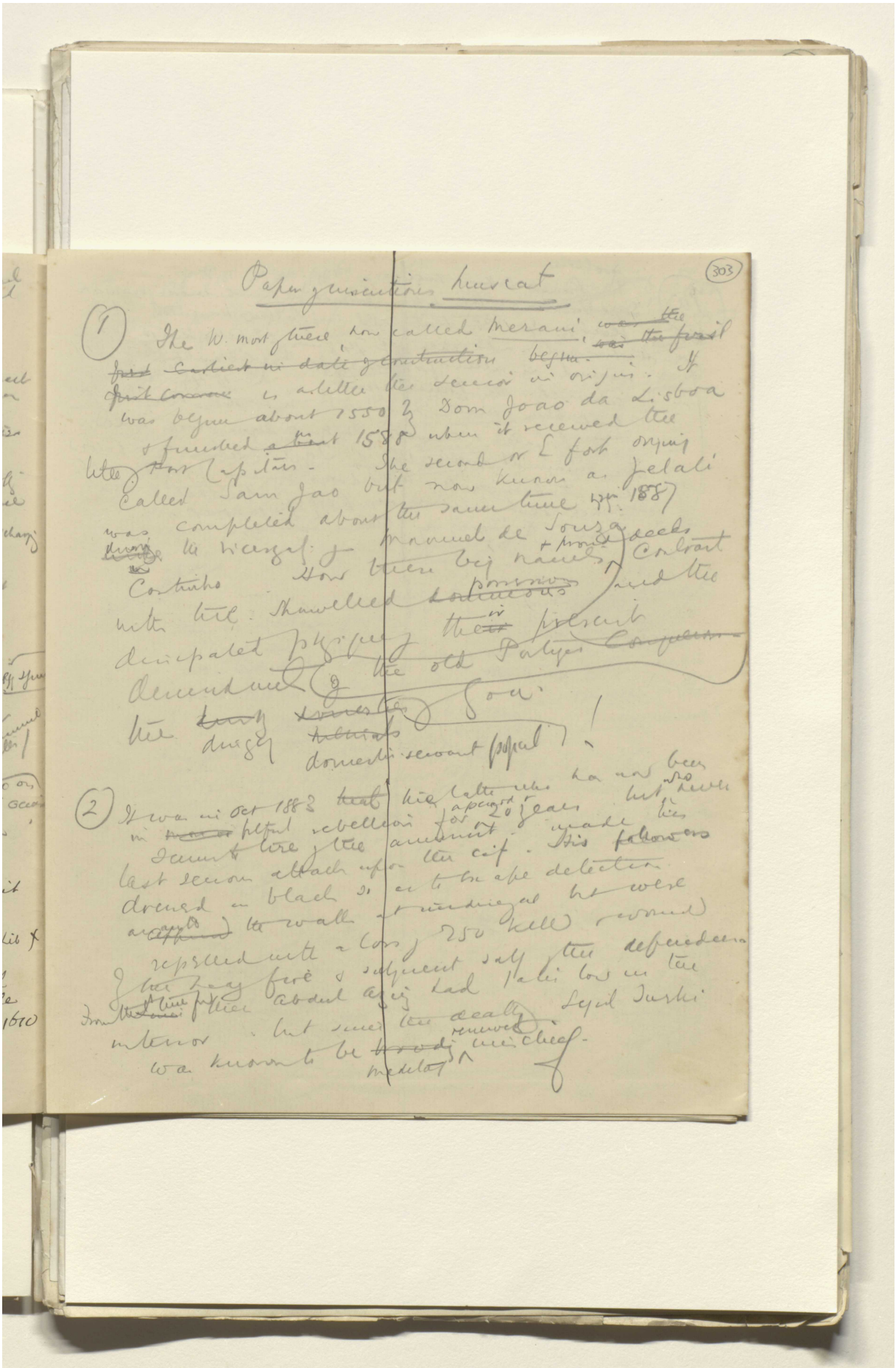

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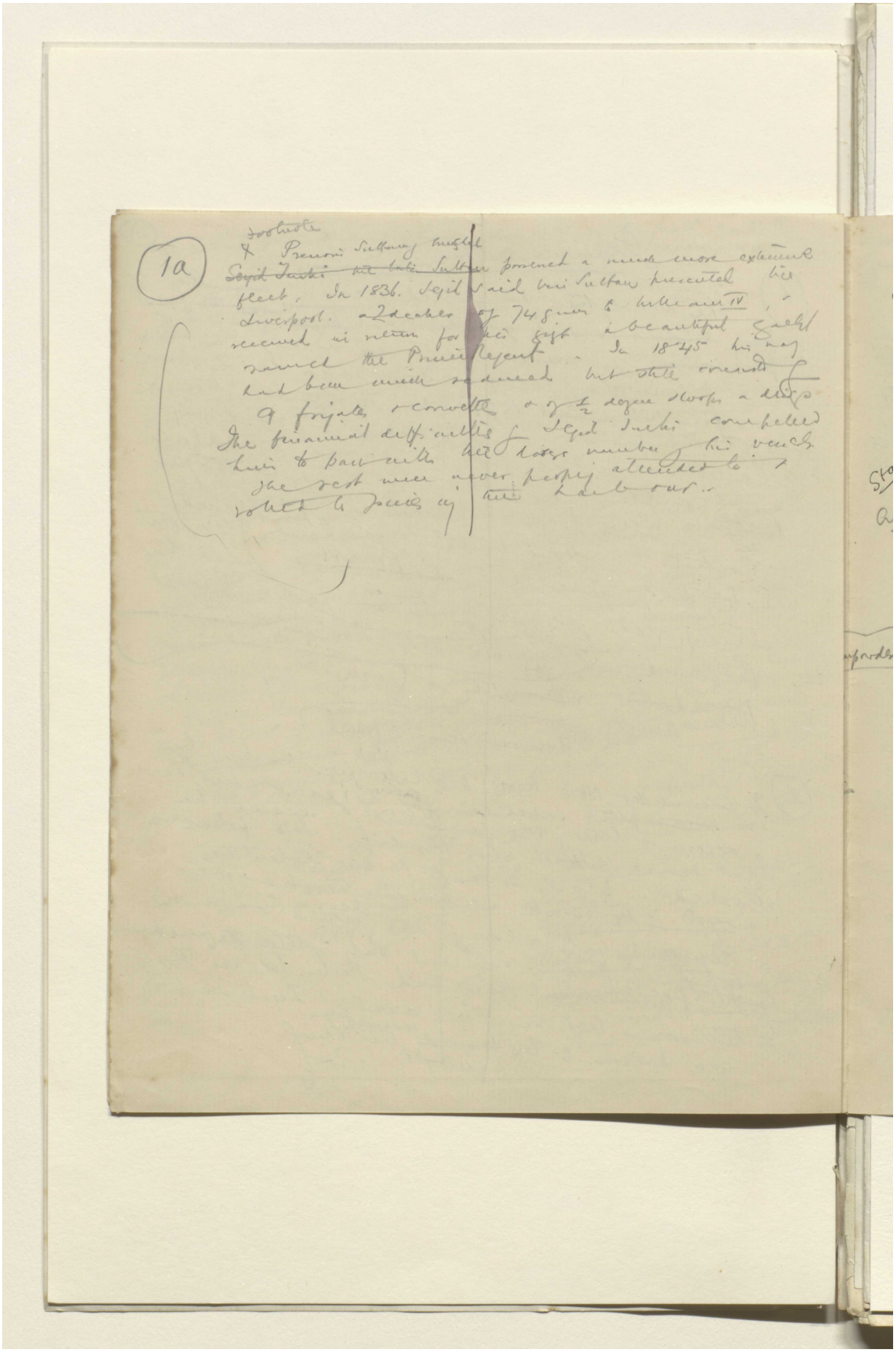
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [303v] (607/1386)

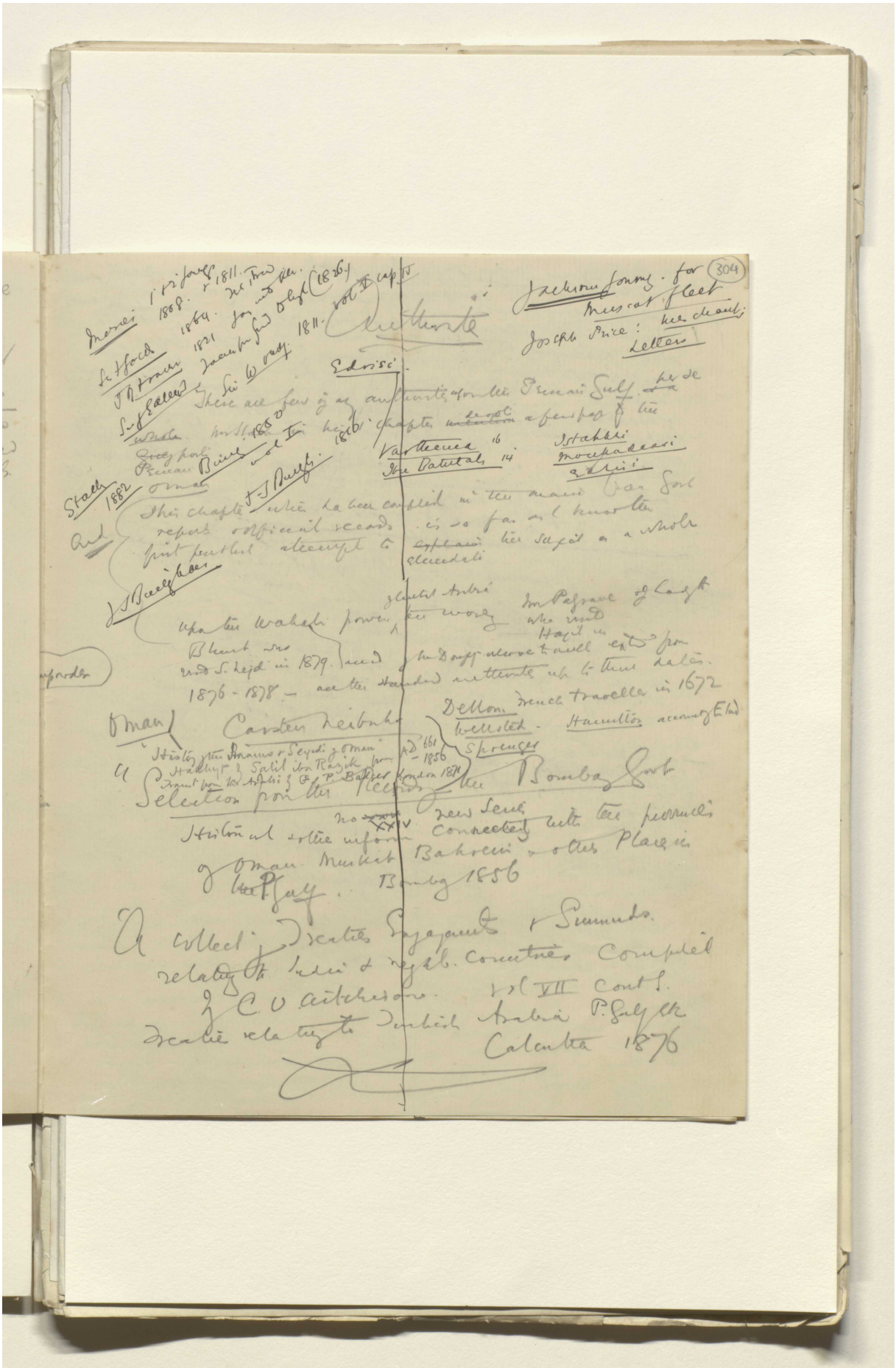


1a

Footnote

X Prenom Sultan Mughal

~~Seyid Tuki the late Sultan~~ possessed a much more extensive fleet. In 1836. Seyid said his Sultan presented the Liverpool. a 2 decker of 74 guns to William IV, & received in return for his gift a beautiful yacht named the Prince Regent. In 1845 his navy had been much reduced but still consisted of 9 frigates & corvettes & of ½ dozen sloops & dhows. The financial difficulties of Seyid Tuki compelled him to pass with the large number of his vessels. The rest were never properly attended to & rolled to pieces in the harbour.



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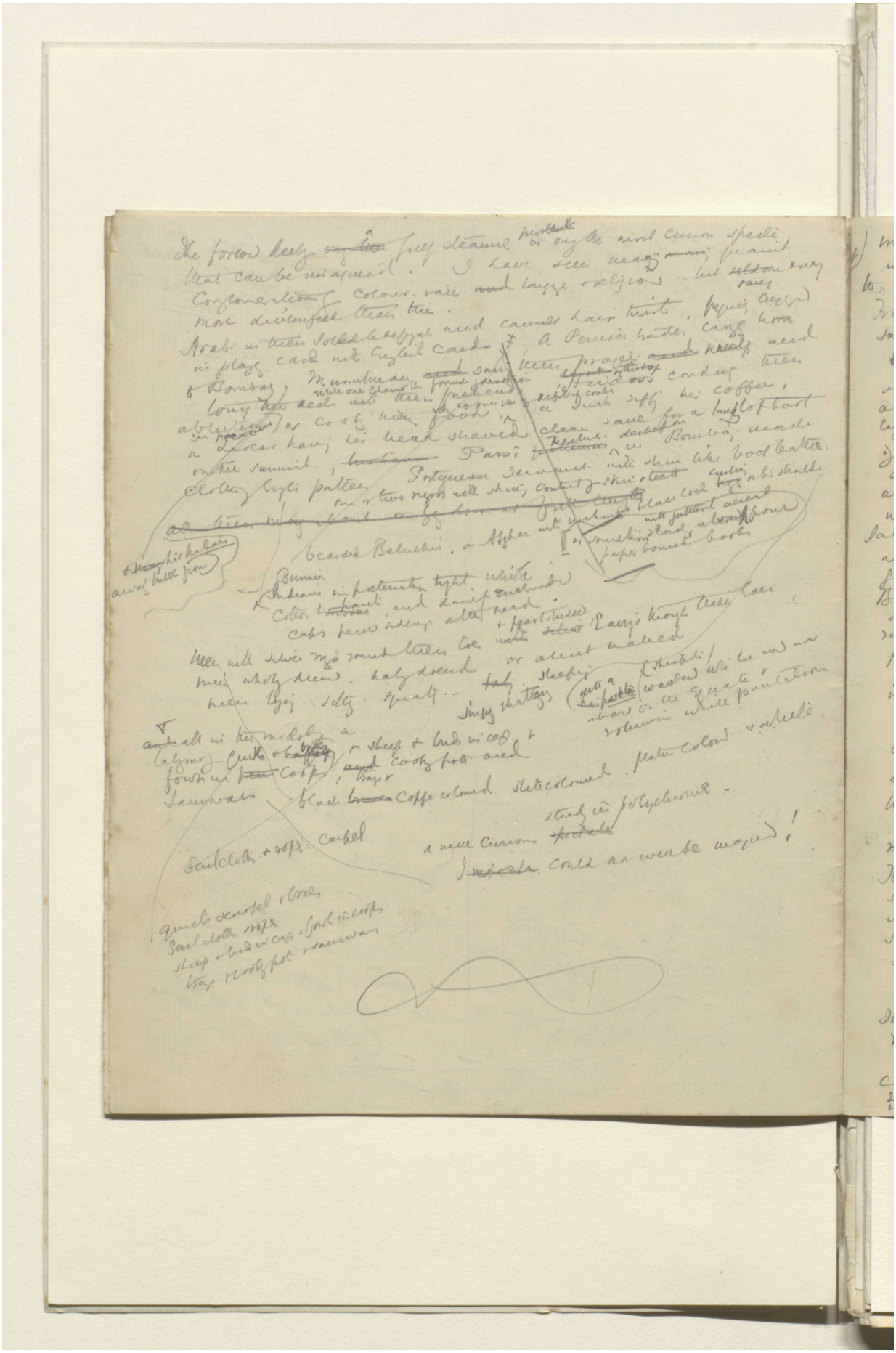

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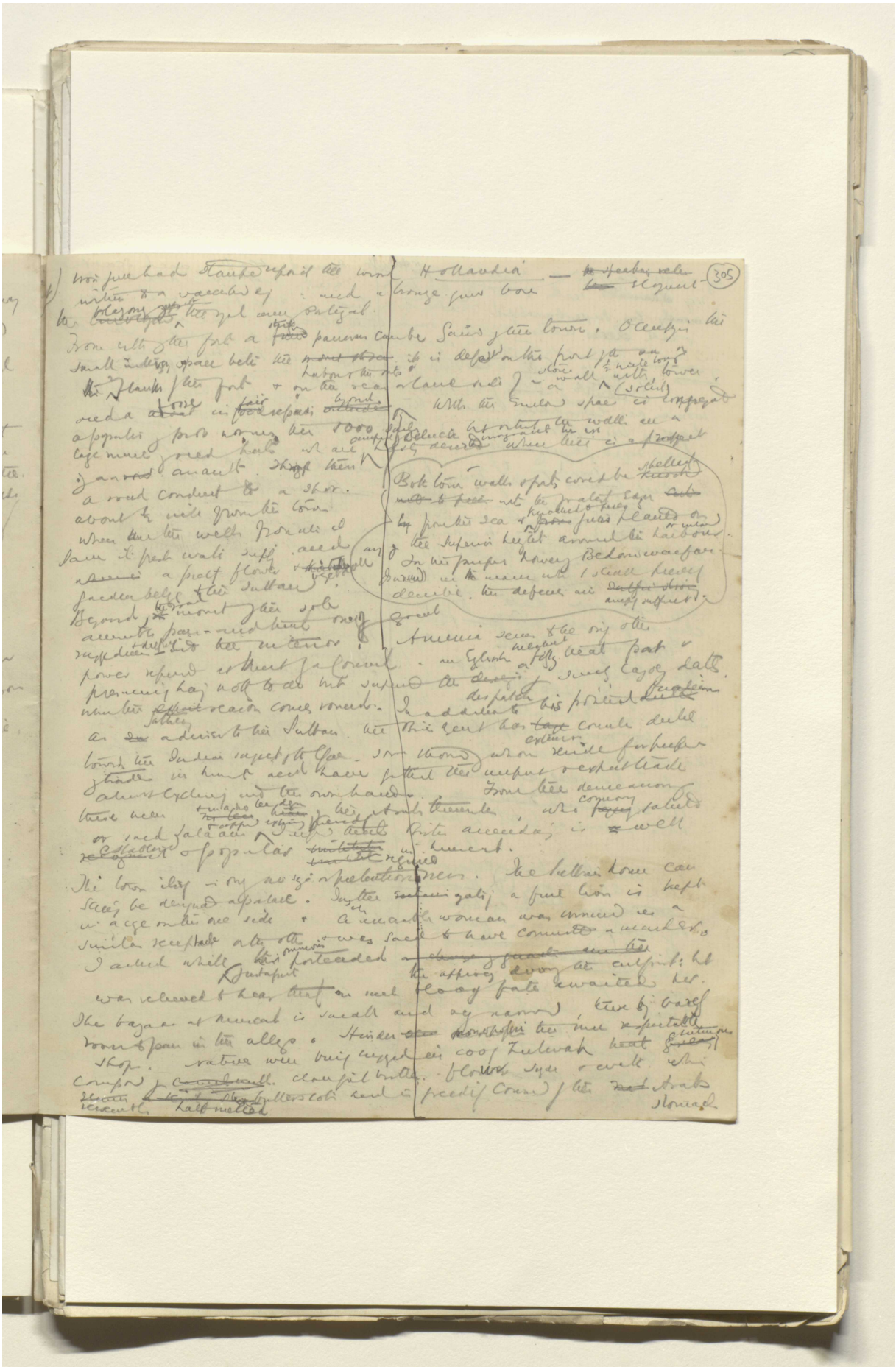

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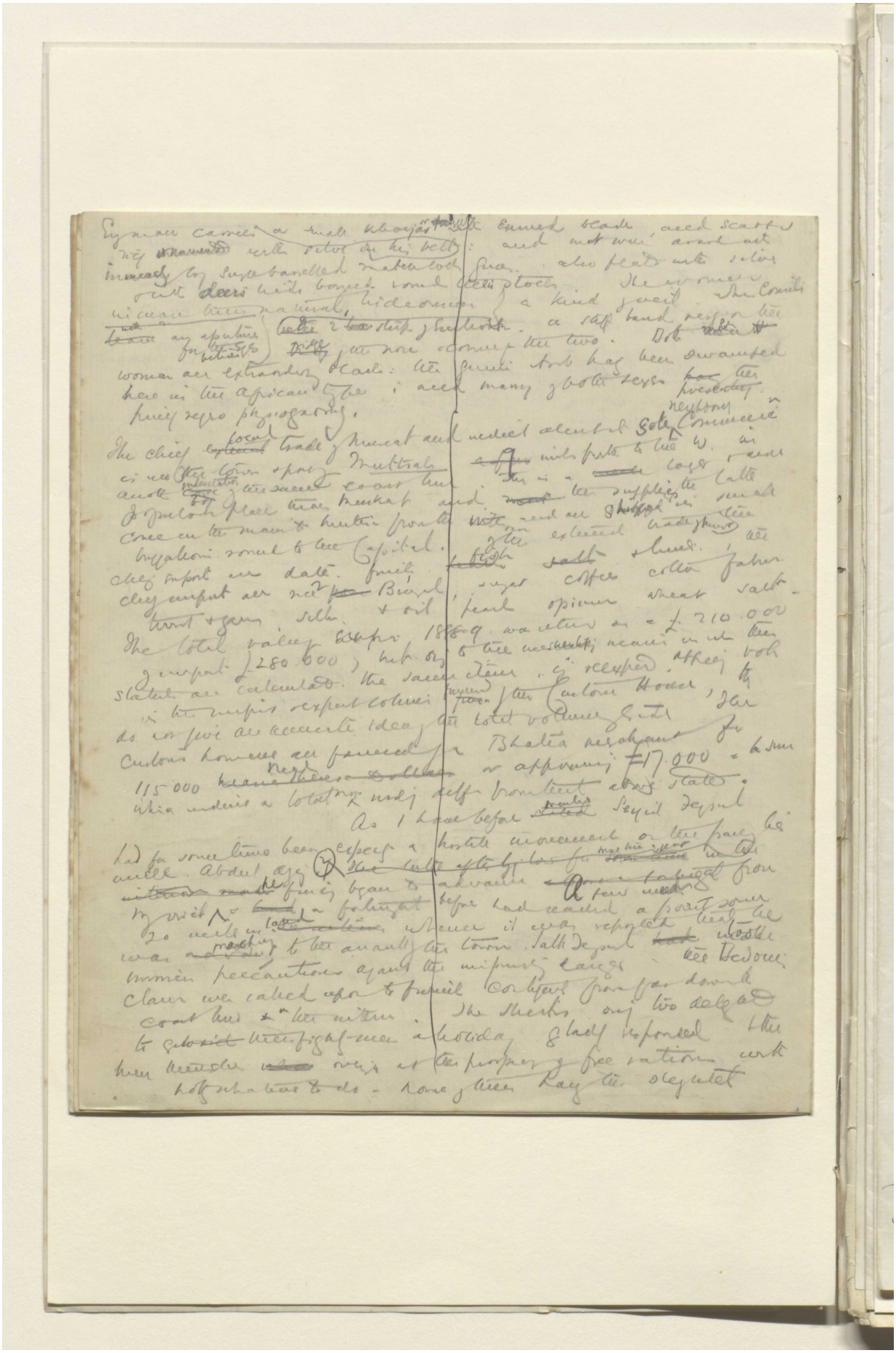

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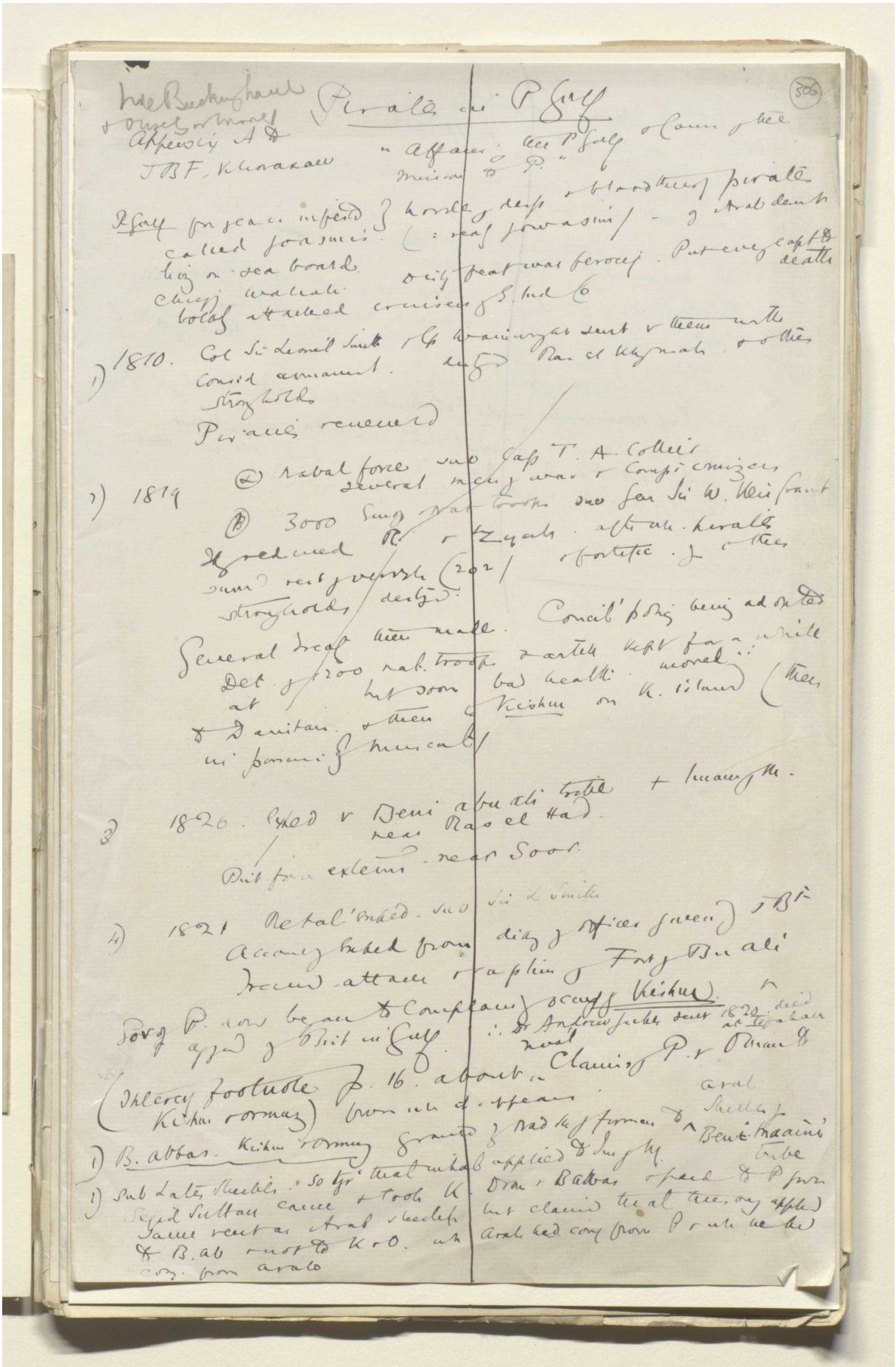

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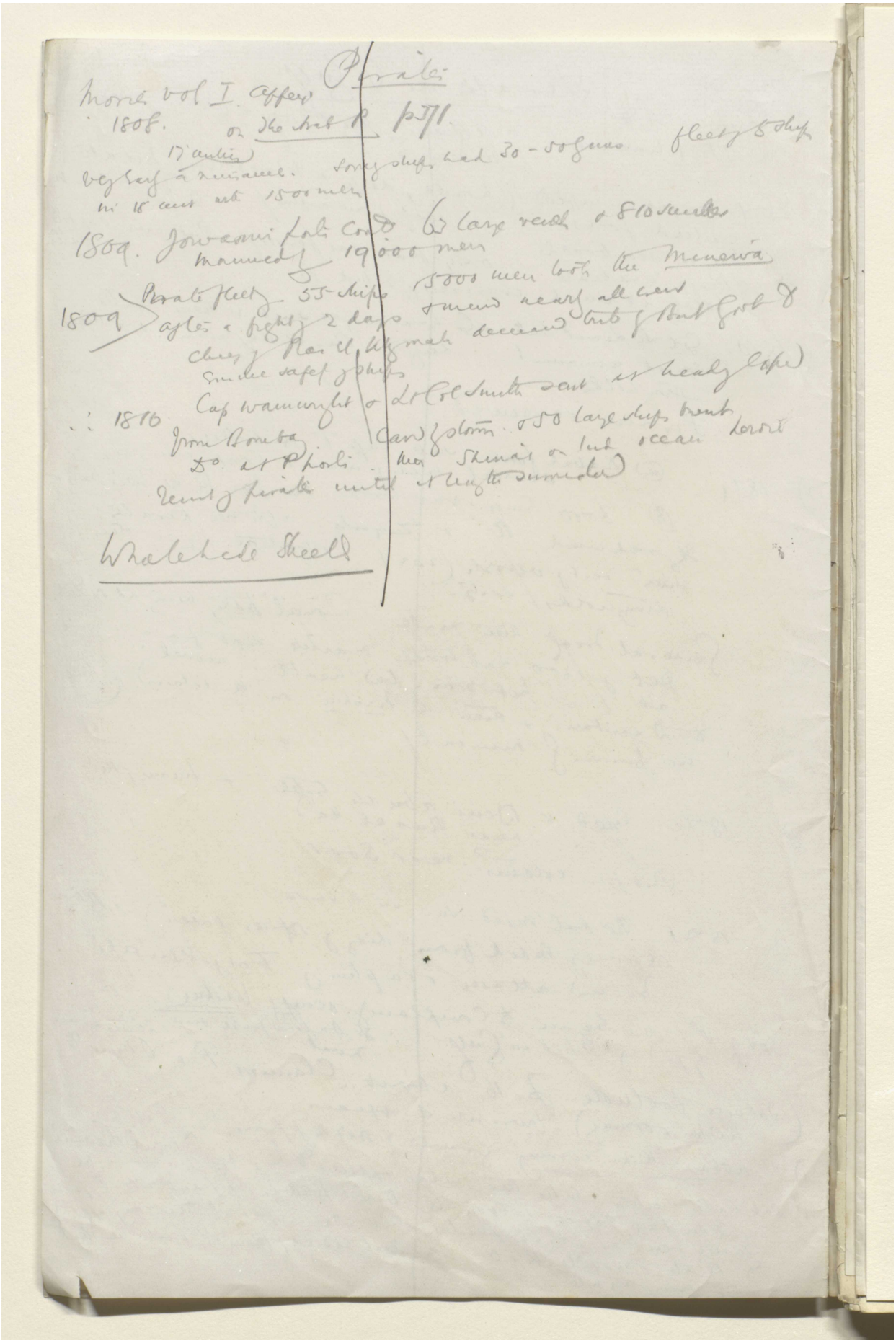


Pirates

Morier vol I. Appx
1808. on the Arab P. p371.

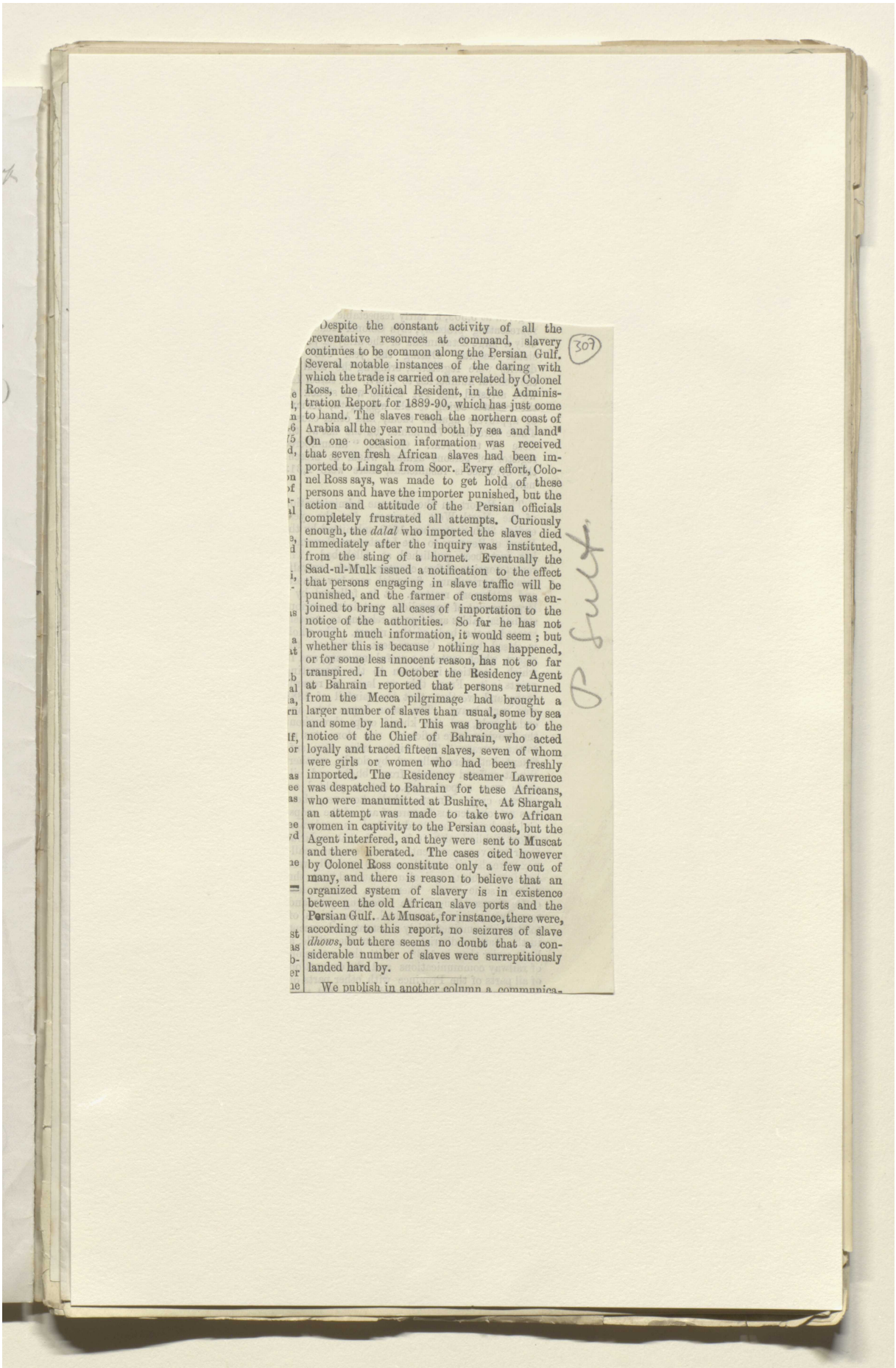
17 cutters
very early a minimum. Some ships had 30-50 guns fleet of 5 ships
in 18 cent. with 1500 men

1809. Jowasmi forts cont. 63 large vessels & 810 smaller
manned by 19000 men

1809 Pirate fleet of 55 ships & 5000 men took the Minerva
after a fight of 2 days & mind nearly all crew
Chief of Ras el Khymah deceased tribe of Bat Gob &
Smile safety of ships
Cap Wainwright & Lt Col Smith sent at heading Cape

∴ 1810 from Bombay Carr of storm & 50 large ships burnt
Do at P ports near Shinai on Ind ocean Lorrie
Remnt of pirates until at length surrender

Whalehead Shell

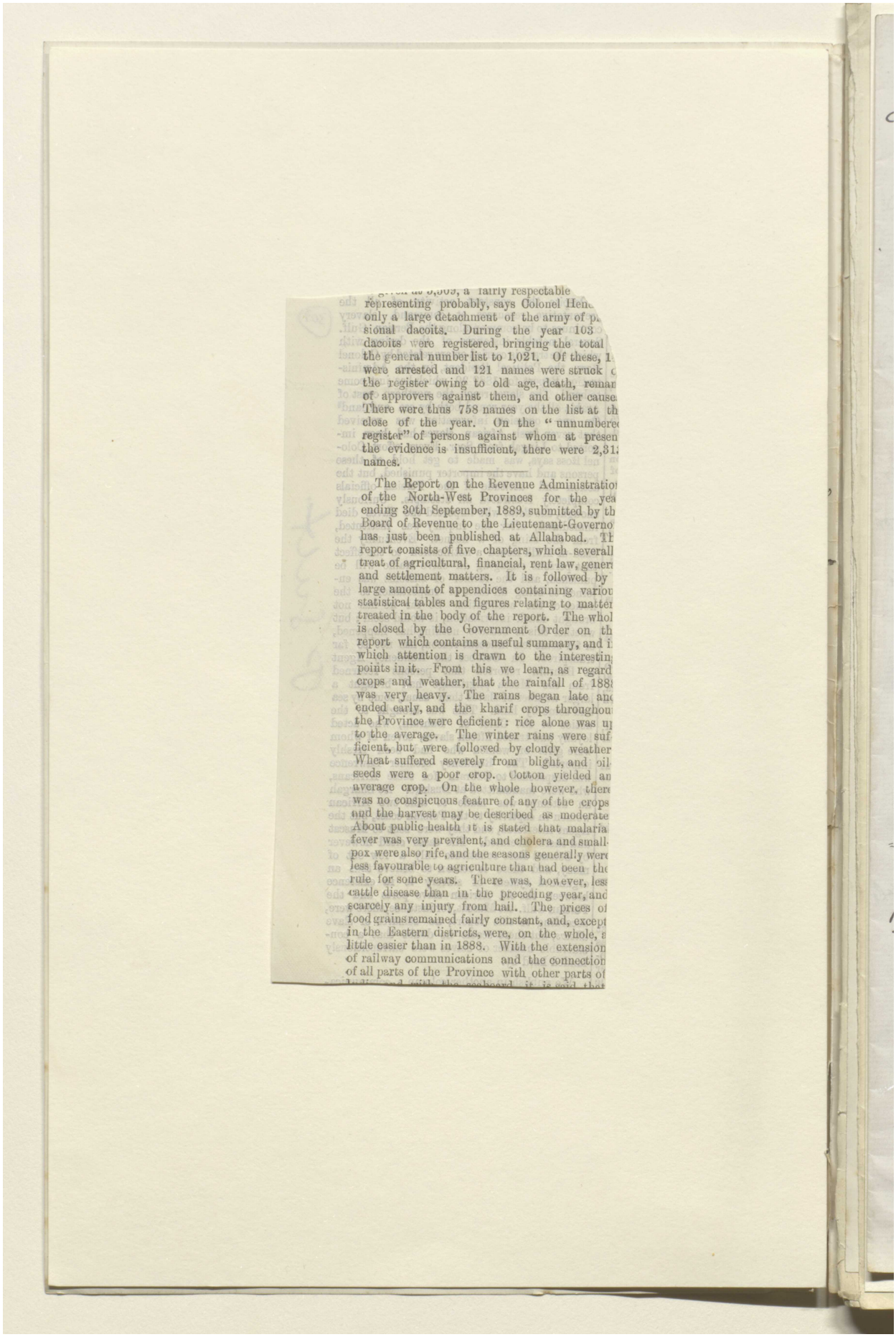


Despite the constant activity of all the preventative resources at command, slavery continues to be common along the Persian Gulf. Several notable instances of the daring with which the trade is carried on are related by Colonel Ross, the Political Resident, in the Administration Report for 1889-90, which has just come to hand. The slaves reach the northern coast of Arabia all the year round both by sea and land. On one occasion information was received that seven fresh African slaves had been imported to Lingah from Soor. Every effort, Colonel Ross says, was made to get hold of these persons and have the importer punished, but the action and attitude of the Persian officials completely frustrated all attempts. Curiously enough, the *dalal* who imported the slaves died immediately after the inquiry was instituted, from the sting of a hornet. Eventually the Saad-ul-Mulk issued a notification to the effect that persons engaging in slave traffic will be punished, and the farmer of customs was enjoined to bring all cases of importation to the notice of the authorities. So far he has not brought much information, it would seem; but whether this is because nothing has happened, or for some less innocent reason, has not so far transpired. In October the Residency Agent at Bahrain reported that persons returned from the Mecca pilgrimage had brought a larger number of slaves than usual, some by sea and some by land. This was brought to the notice of the Chief of Bahrain, who acted loyally and traced fifteen slaves, seven of whom were girls or women who had been freshly imported. The Residency steamer Lawrence was despatched to Bahrain for these Africans, who were manumitted at Bushire. At Shargah an attempt was made to take two African women in captivity to the Persian coast, but the Agent interfered, and they were sent to Muscat and there liberated. The cases cited however by Colonel Ross constitute only a few out of many, and there is reason to believe that an organized system of slavery is in existence between the old African slave ports and the Persian Gulf. At Muscat, for instance, there were, according to this report, no seizures of slave *dhows*, but there seems no doubt that a considerable number of slaves were surreptitiously landed hard by.

We publish in another column a communica-

(309)

P Surv.



representing probably, says Colonel Hen
only a large detachment of the army of p
sional dacoits. During the year 103
dacoits were registered, bringing the total
the general number list to 1,021. Of these, 1
were arrested and 121 names were struck
the register owing to old age, death, remar
of approvers against them, and other cause
There were thus 758 names on the list at th
close of the year. On the "unnumbere
register" of persons against whom at presen
the evidence is insufficient, there were 2,31
names.

The Report on the Revenue Administratio
of the North-West Provinces for the yea
ending 30th September, 1889, submitted by th
Board of Revenue to the Lieutenant-Governo
has just been published at Allahabad. Th
report consists of five chapters, which severall
treat of agricultural, financial, rent law, gener
and settlement matters. It is followed by
large amount of appendices containing variou
statistical tables and figures relating to matte
treated in the body of the report. The whol
is closed by the Government Order on th
report which contains a useful summary, and i
which attention is drawn to the interestin
points in it. From this we learn, as regard
crops and weather, that the rainfall of 188
was very heavy. The rains began late an
ended early, and the kharif crops throughou
the Province were deficient: rice alone was u
to the average. The winter rains were suf
ficient, but were followed by cloudy weather
Wheat suffered severely from blight, and oil
seeds were a poor crop. Cotton yielded an
average crop. On the whole however, there
was no conspicuous feature of any of the crops
and the harvest may be described as moderate
About public health it is stated that malaria
fever was very prevalent, and cholera and small
pox were also rife, and the seasons generally were
less favourable to agriculture than had been the
rule for some years. There was, however, less
cattle disease than in the preceding year, and
scarcely any injury from hail. The prices of
food grains remained fairly constant, and, except
in the Eastern districts, were, on the whole, a
little easier than in 1888. With the extension
of railway communications and the connection
of all parts of the Province with other parts of

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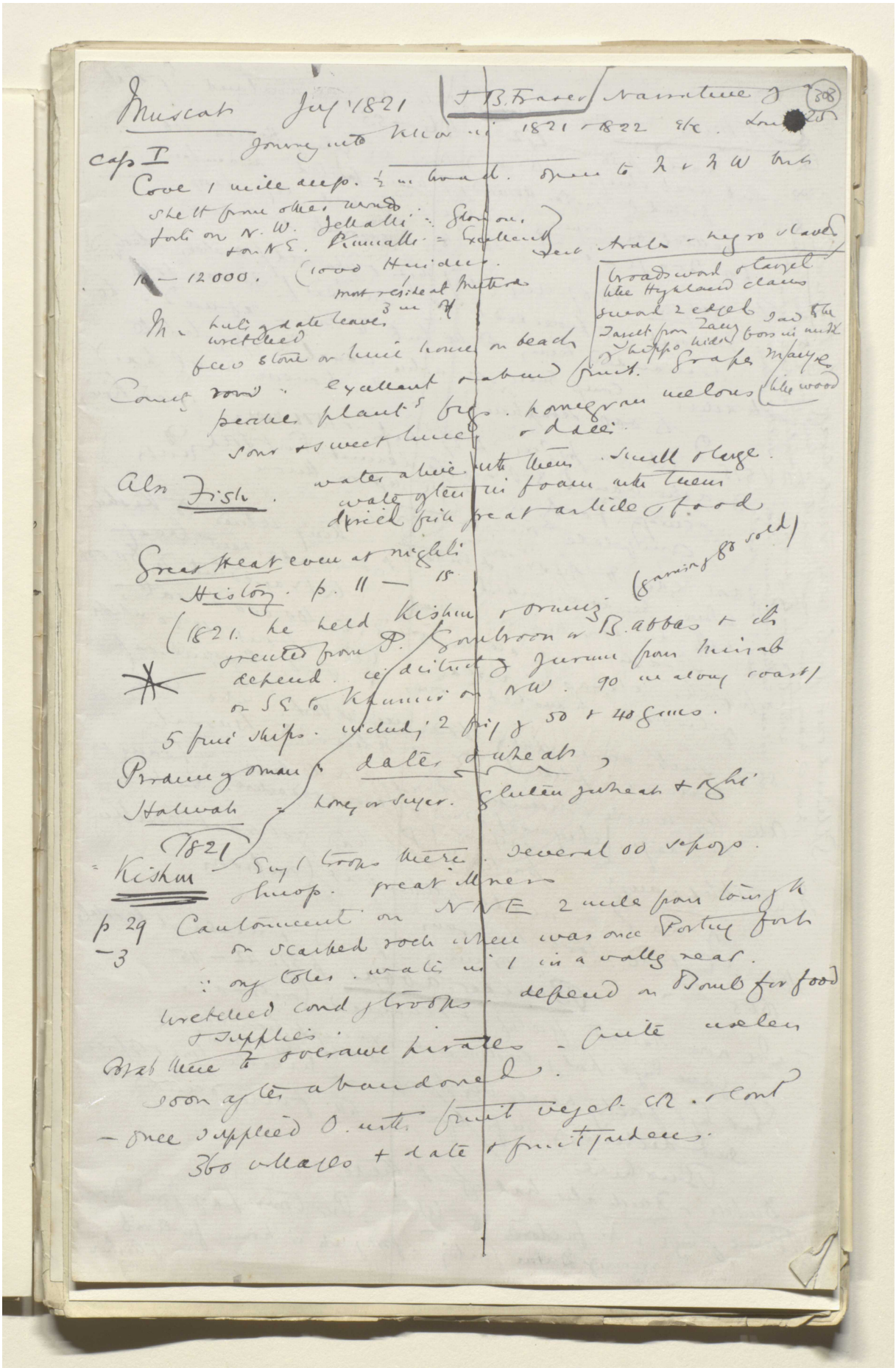
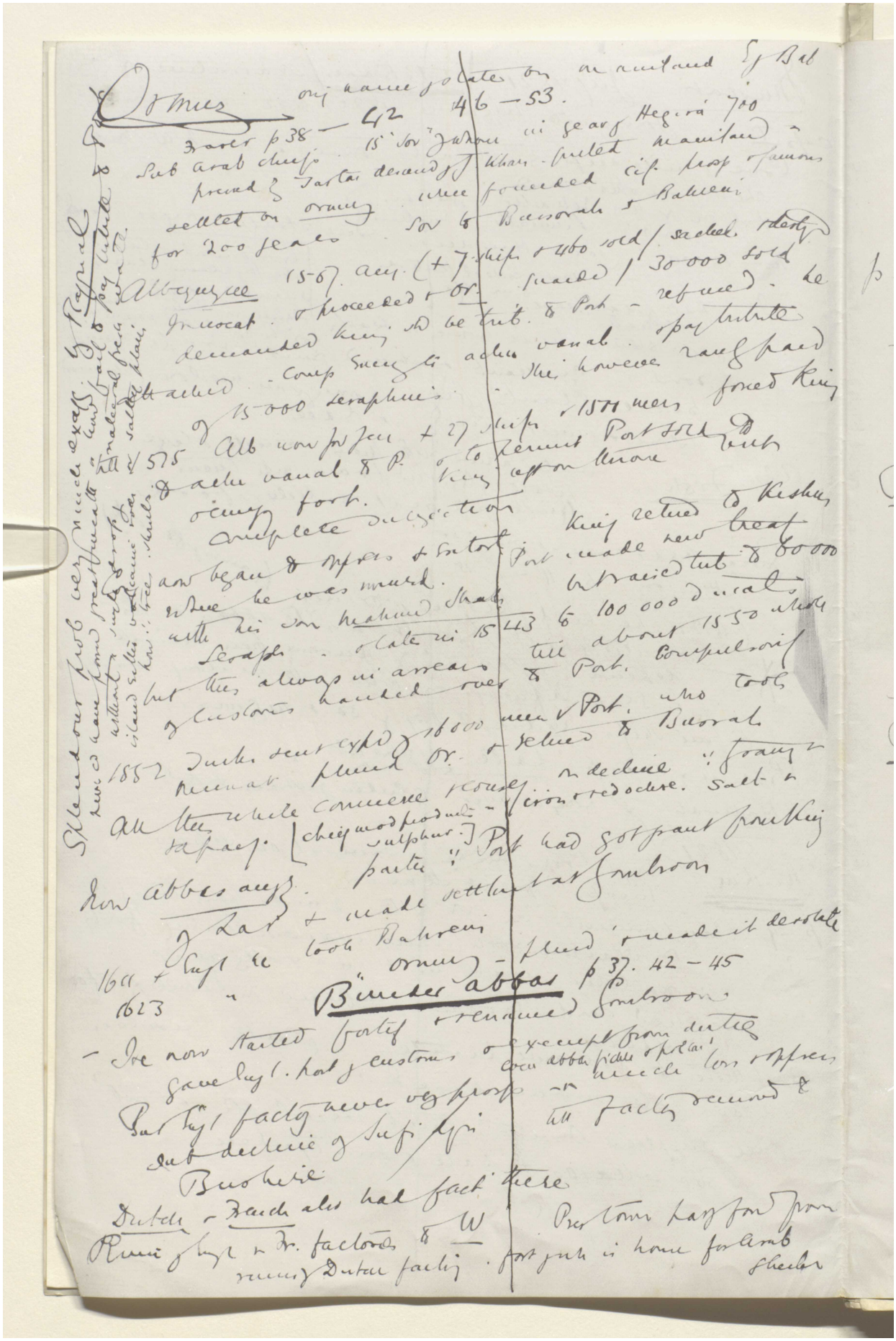


Muscat July 1821 | J. B. Fraser | Narrative of (308)
Journey into Khor in 1821 & 1822 etc. Lond 28

Cap I
Cove 1 mile deep. ½ m broad. open to N & NW but
shelt from other winds.
forts on N.W. Jellalli = Glorious
& on N.E. Kumalli = Excellent
10 — 12000. (1000 Hindus. most resident Muttra 3 m off
Arabs - negro slaves
broadsword & target like Highland claims
sword 2 edged
Jarret from Zanzibar & hippo hide
Jad to the boss in middle
M. huts of date leaves wretched
few stone or lime houses on beach
Country rows: excellent & abund fruit. Grapes Mangoes
peaches plants figs. pomegranate melons (like wood
sour & sweet lime & dates.
Also Fish. water alive with them. small & large.
water often in foam with them
dried fish great article of food
Great Heat even at night
History. p. 11 — 15
(garrison of 80 sold)
(1821. he held Kishm & Ormuz
& rented from P. Gombroon or B. Abbas & its
depend. ie district of Jurum from Minab
on SE to Khumir on NW. 90 m along coast)
5 fine ships. including 2 fig of 50 & 40 guns.
Produce of Oman: dates & wheat,
Halwah = honey or sugar. gluten of wheat & ghi
(1821)
= Kishm Eng'l troops there. several 00 sepoys.
Sinop. great illness
p 29 — 3 Cantonment on NNE 2 miles from town of K
on scarped rock when was once Portug fort
∴ only toles. water in 1 in a valley near.
wretched cond of troops. depend on Bomb for food
& supplies.
Brab there to overawe pirates - quite useless
soon after abandoned.
- once supplied O. with fruit veget. etc. & cont
360 villages + date & fruit gardens.



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(309)

Pop 3000 - 4000. | old town & Wyrmol

remains of square fort with bastions at angle. one of forty. of Shah Abbas.

- Fruitless in gateway of town

— " remains of Engl. factory. [illegible] man in [illegible] [illegible]

1821 12 [illegible] Engl. who had died at factory now gone.

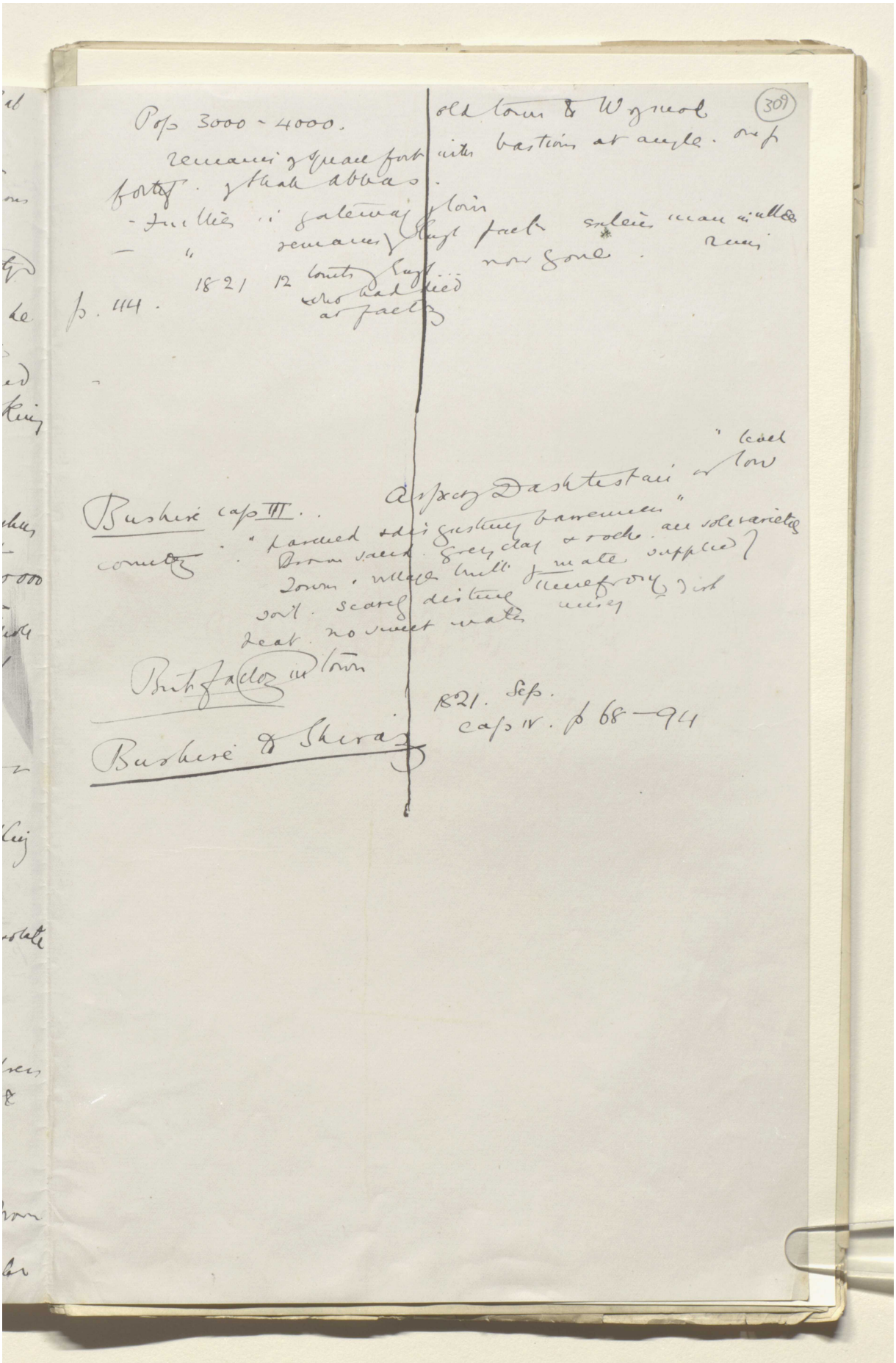
p. 144.

Bushire cap III. Aspect of Dashtestan or "level low country". "parched & disgusting barrenness" Brown sand. Grey clay & rock. all sole varieties. Town & village built of mate supplied of soil. scarcely distinguishable [illegible] dist. heat. no sweet water [illegible]

Brit factory in town

Bushire & Shiraz

1821. Sep. cap IV. p 68—94



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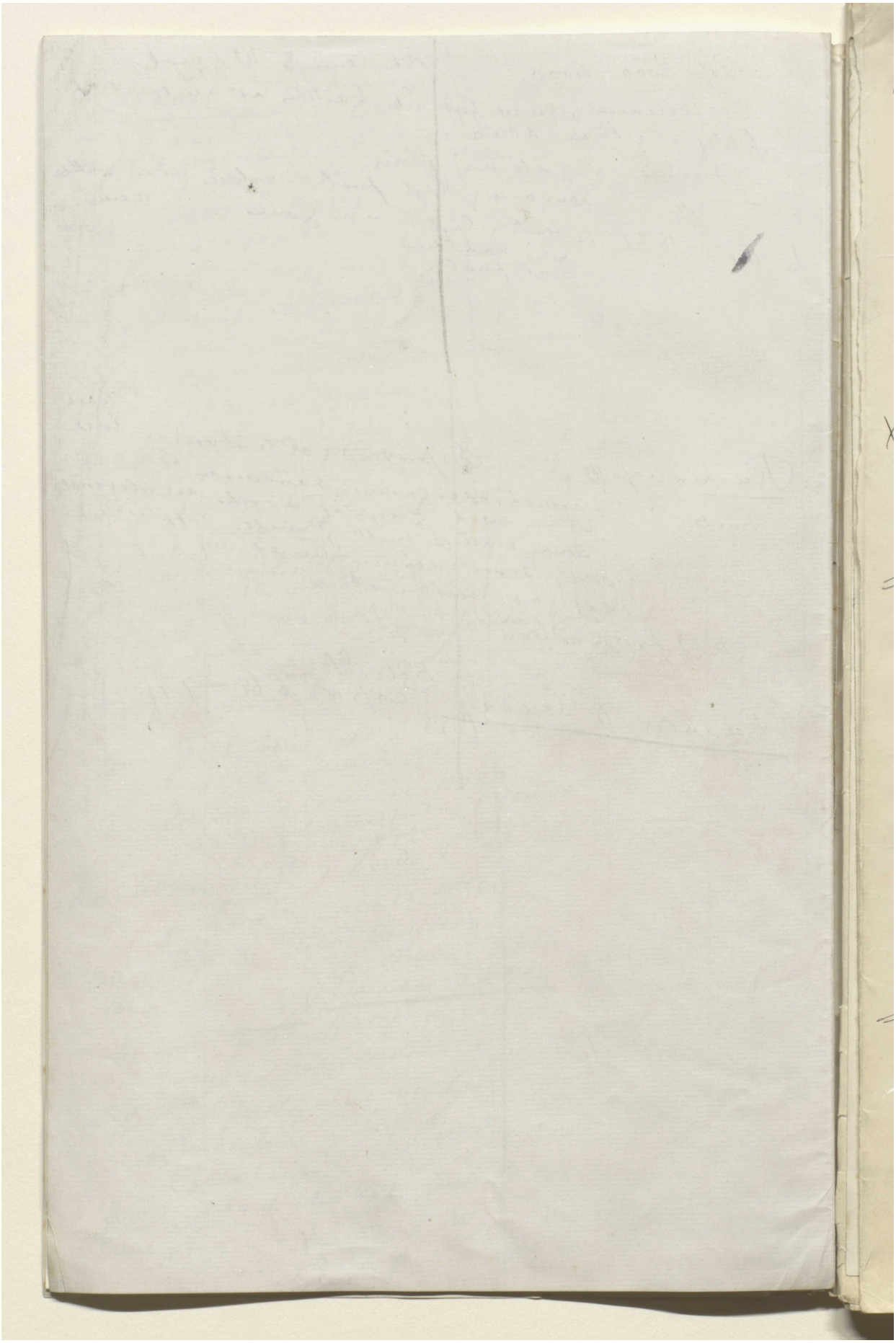

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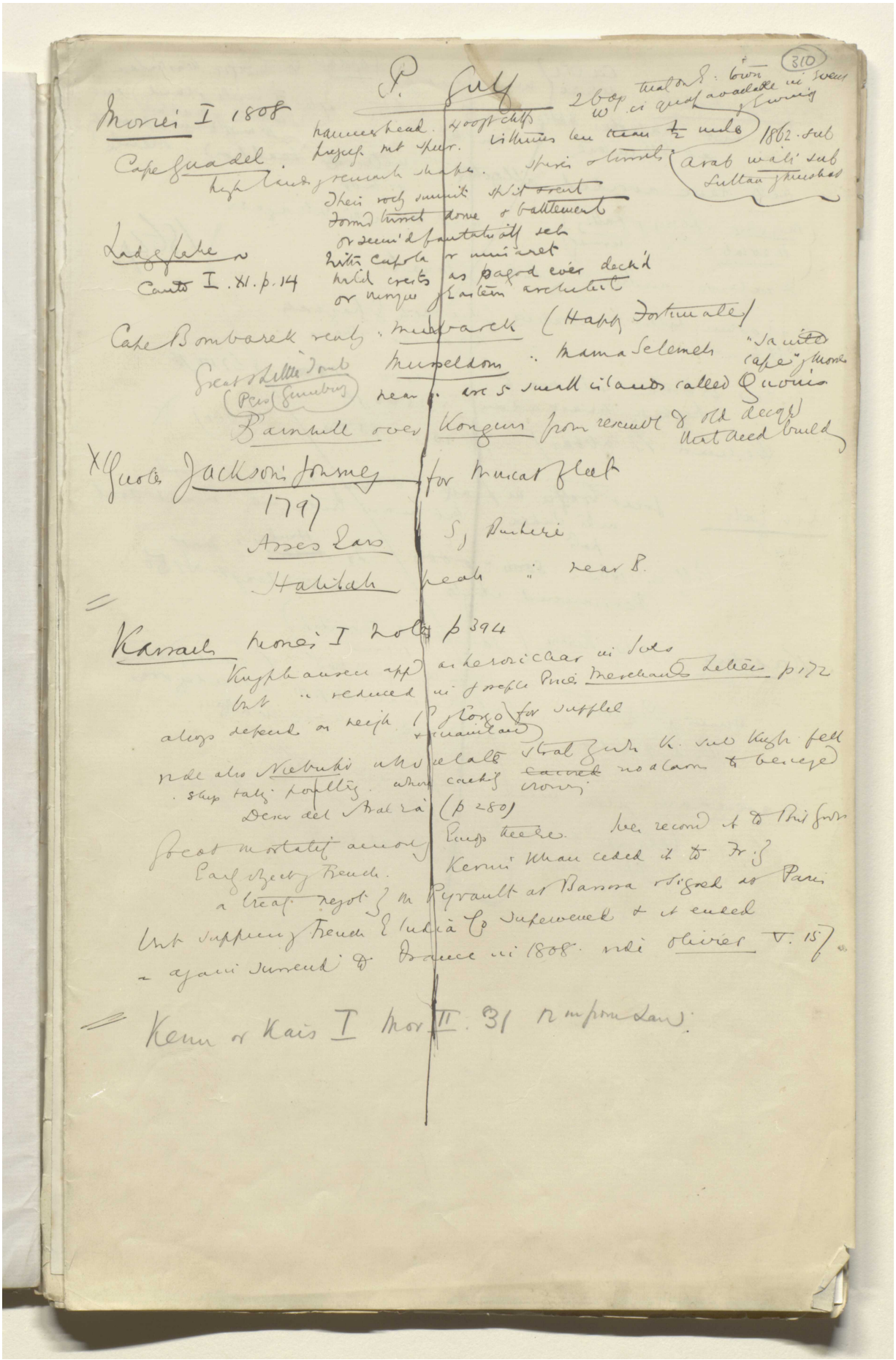

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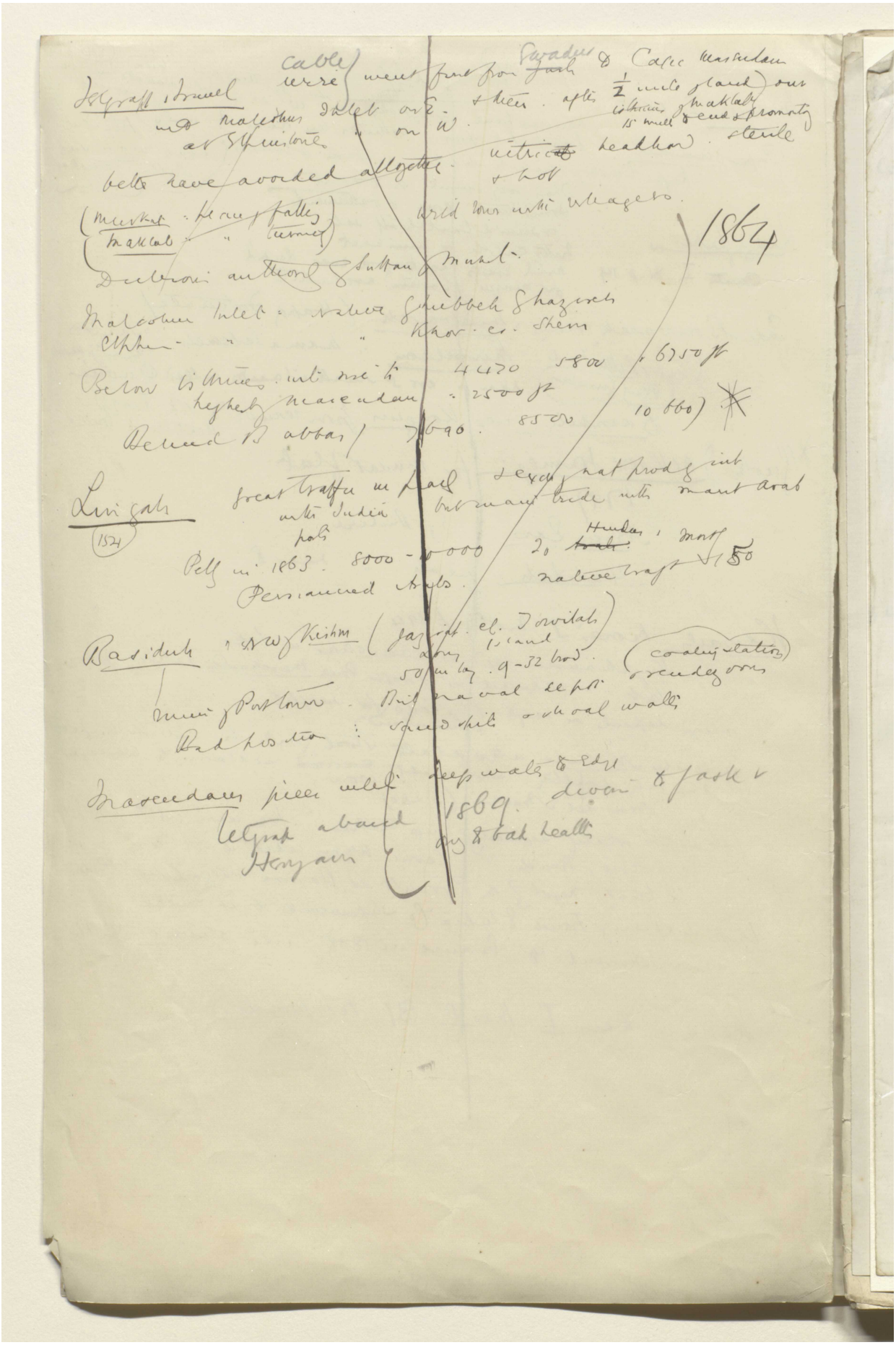

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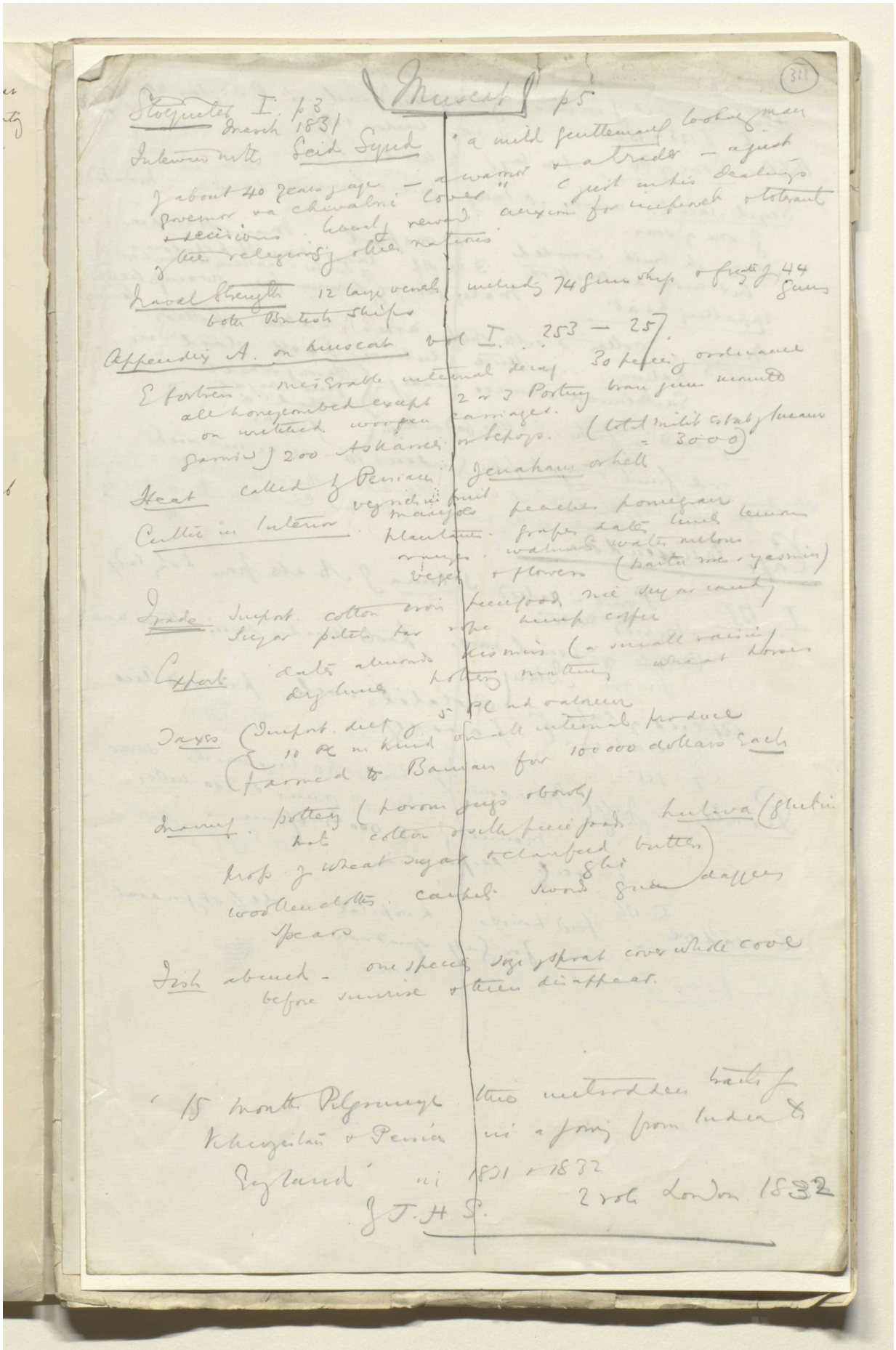

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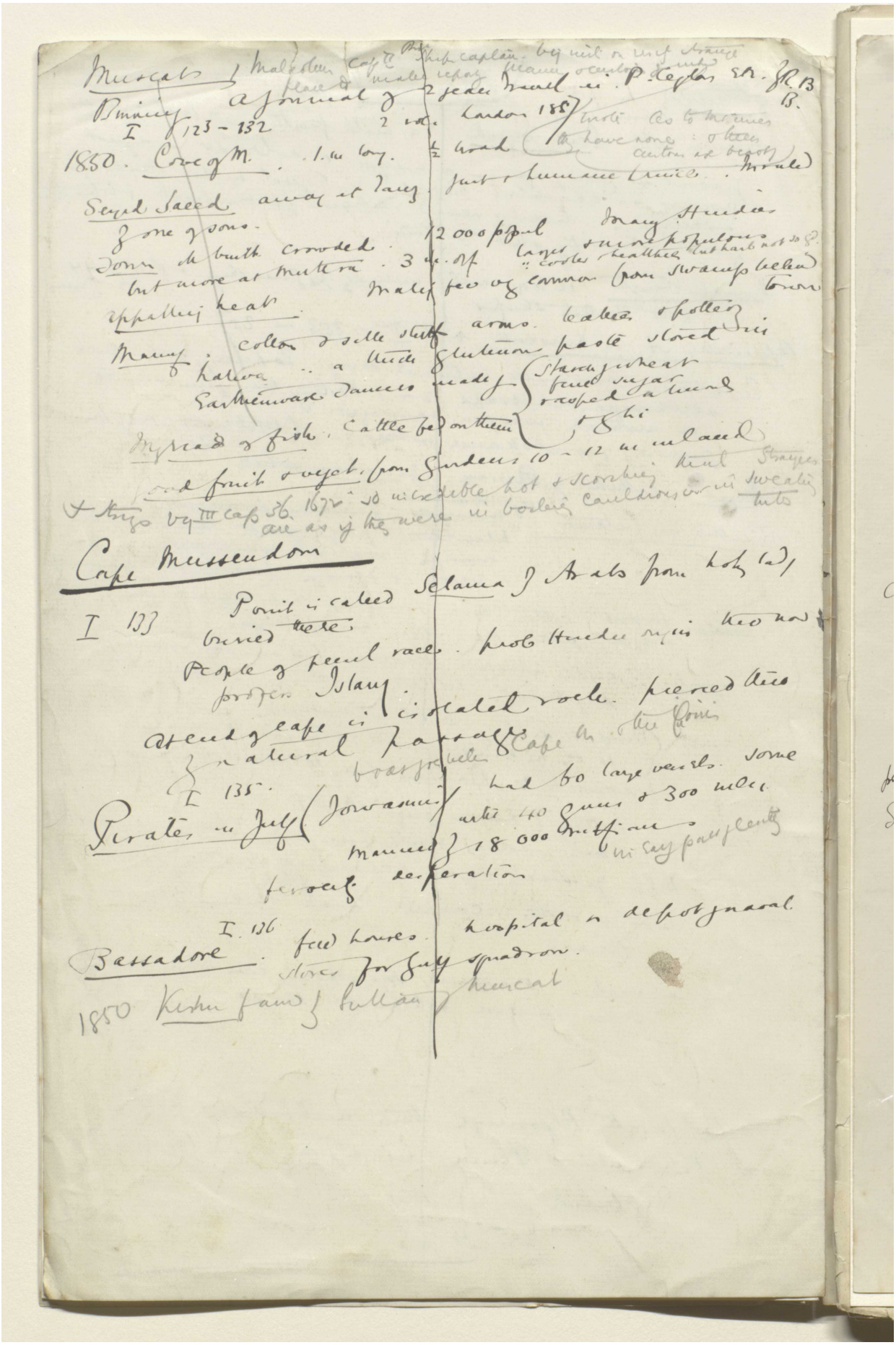

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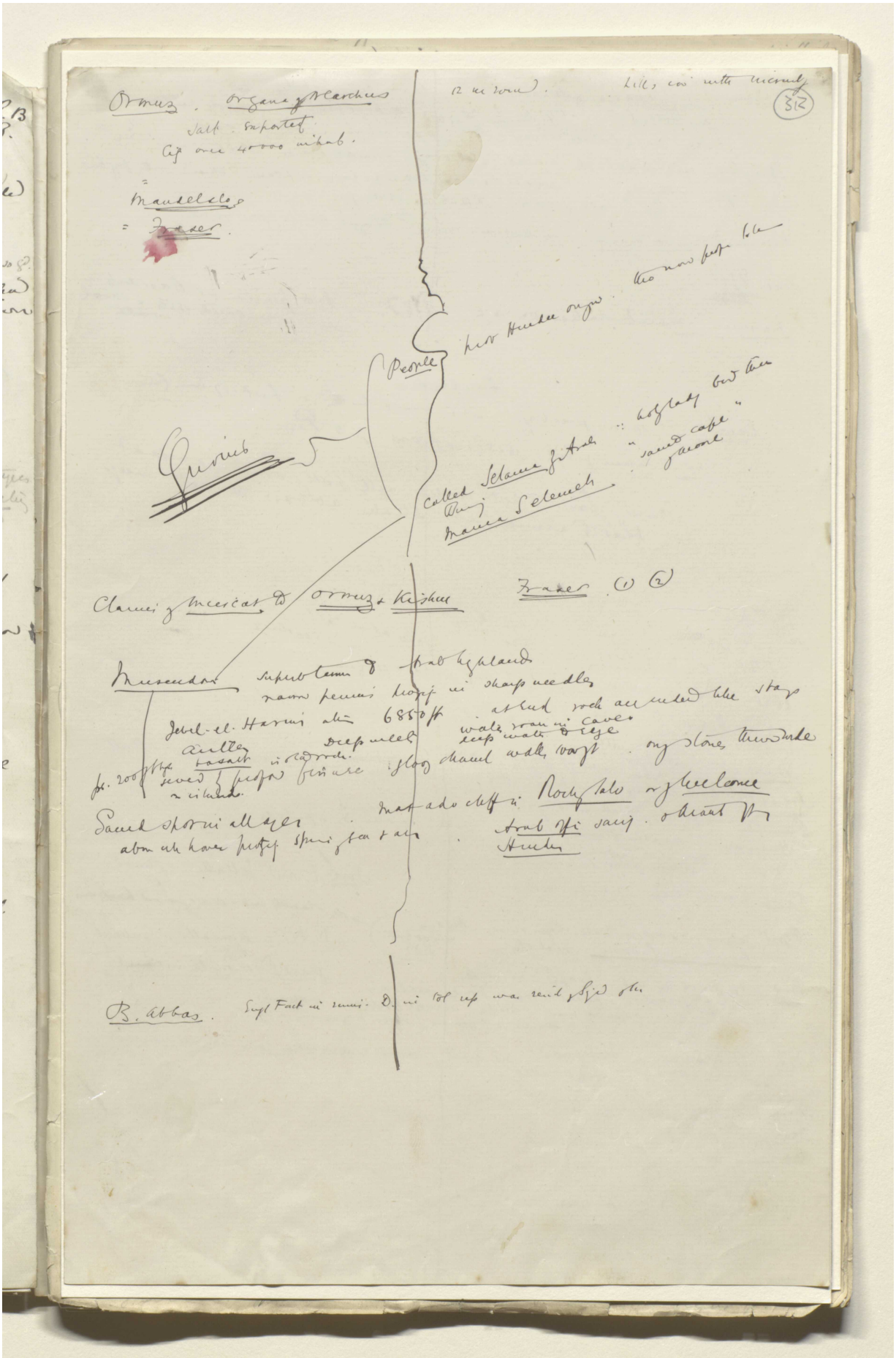

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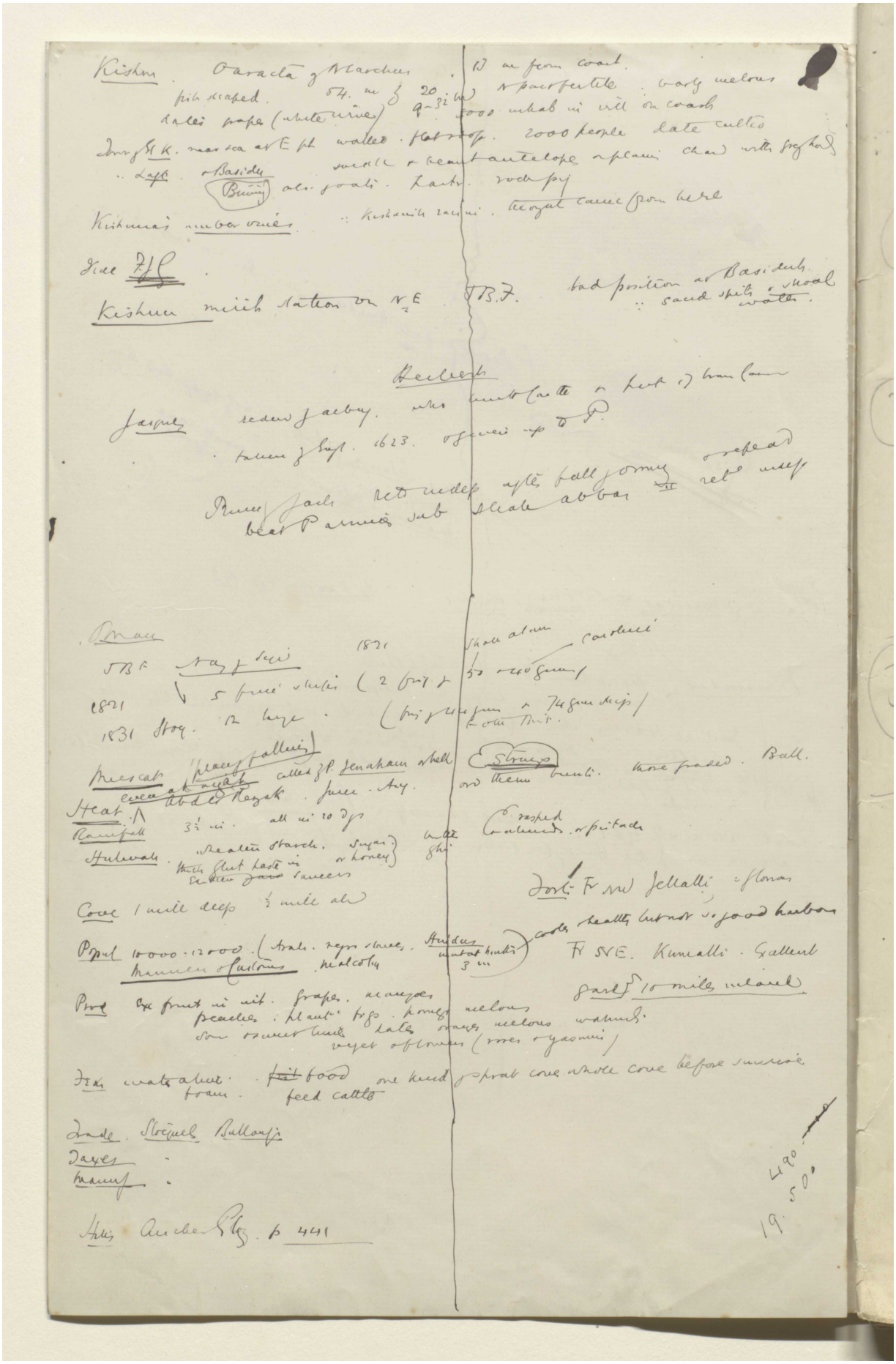

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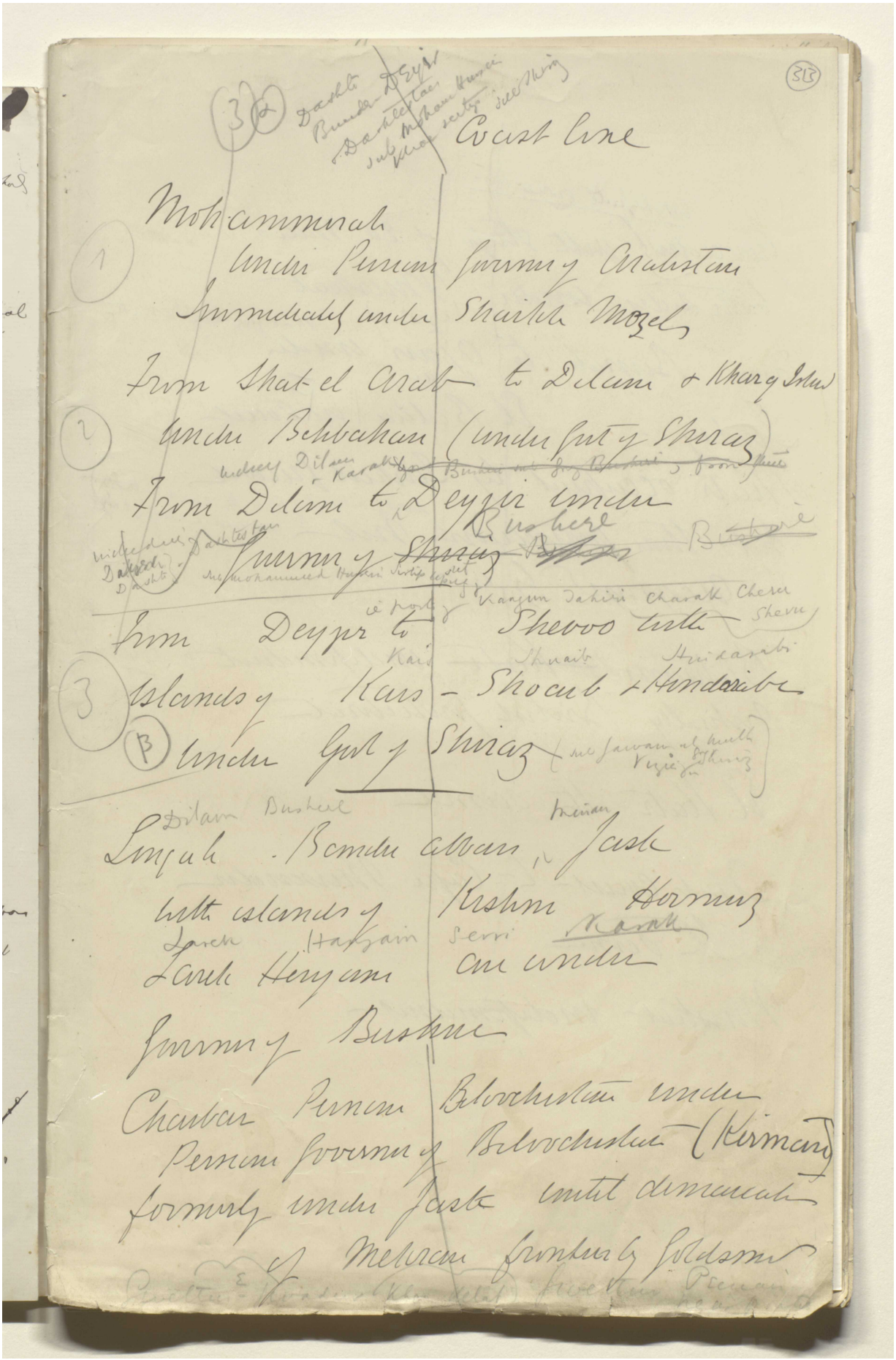

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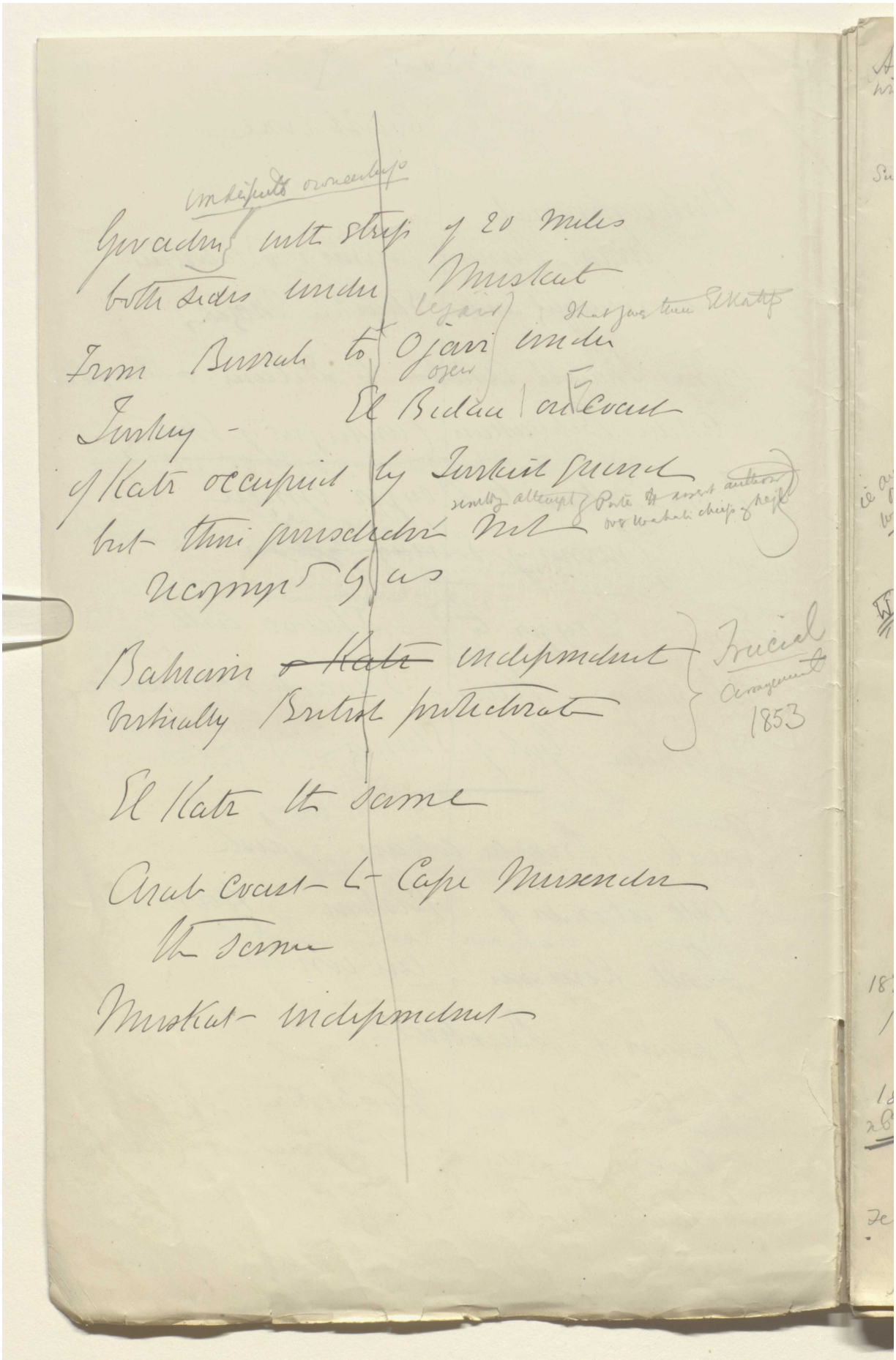

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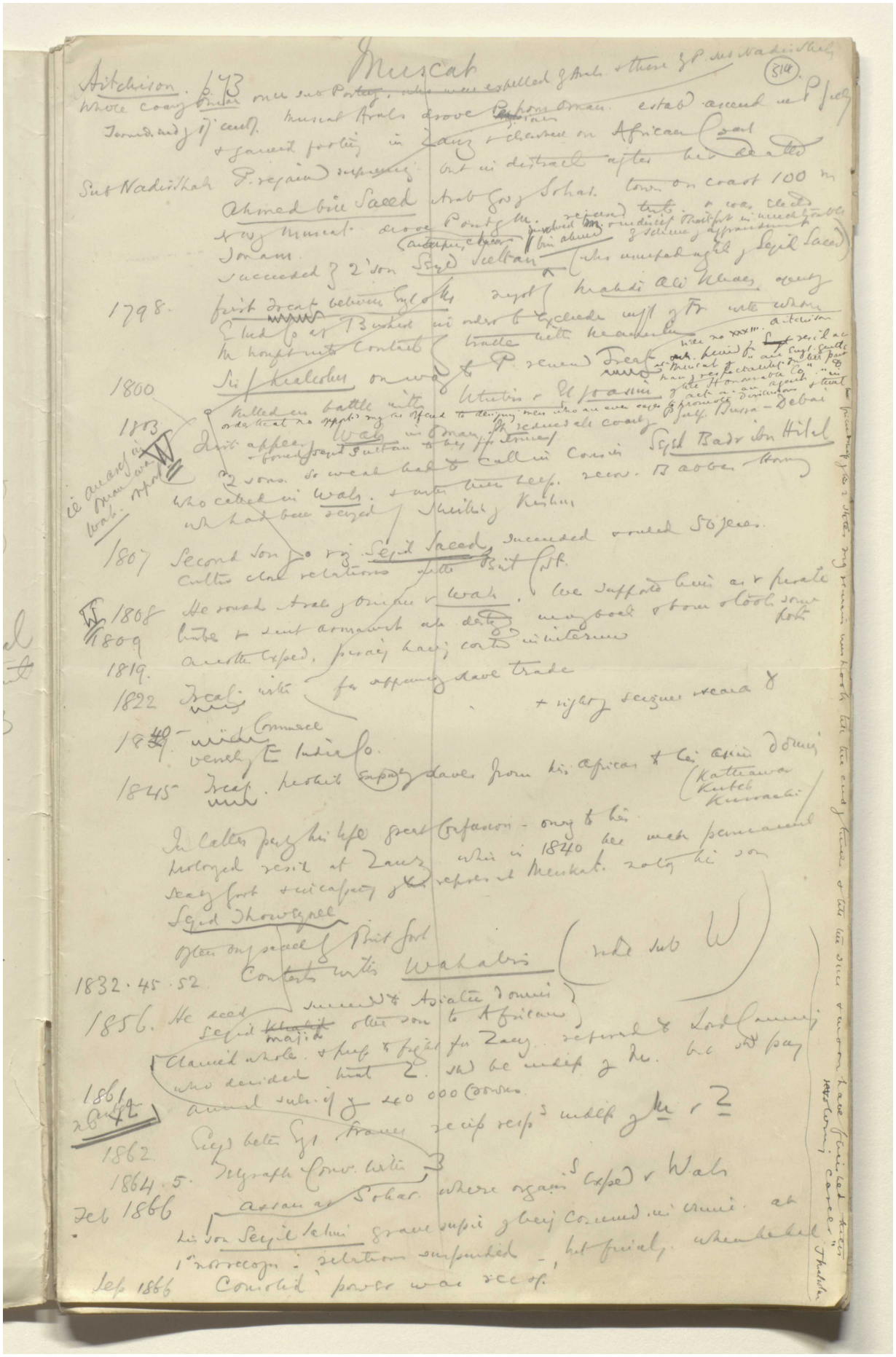

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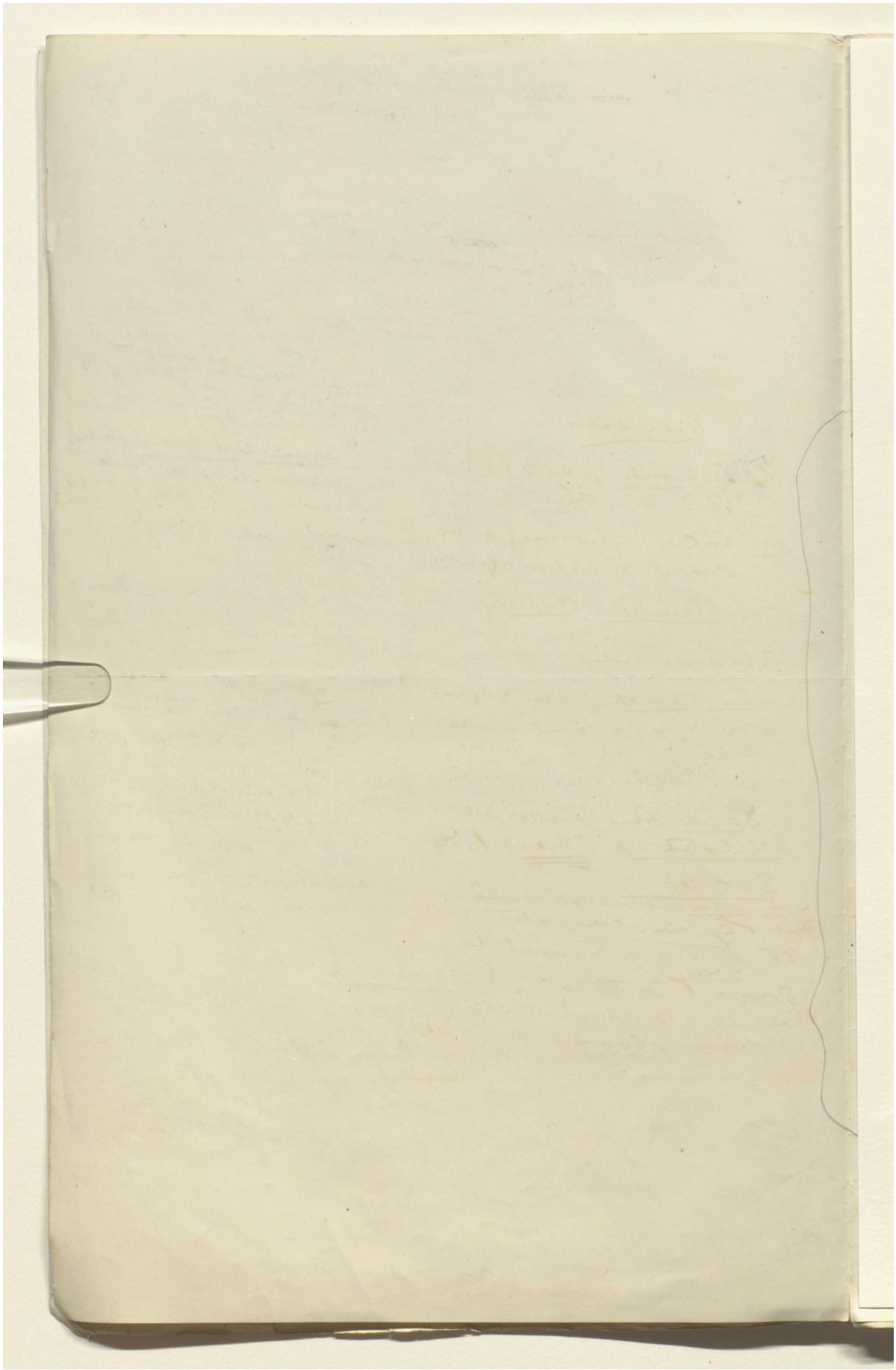

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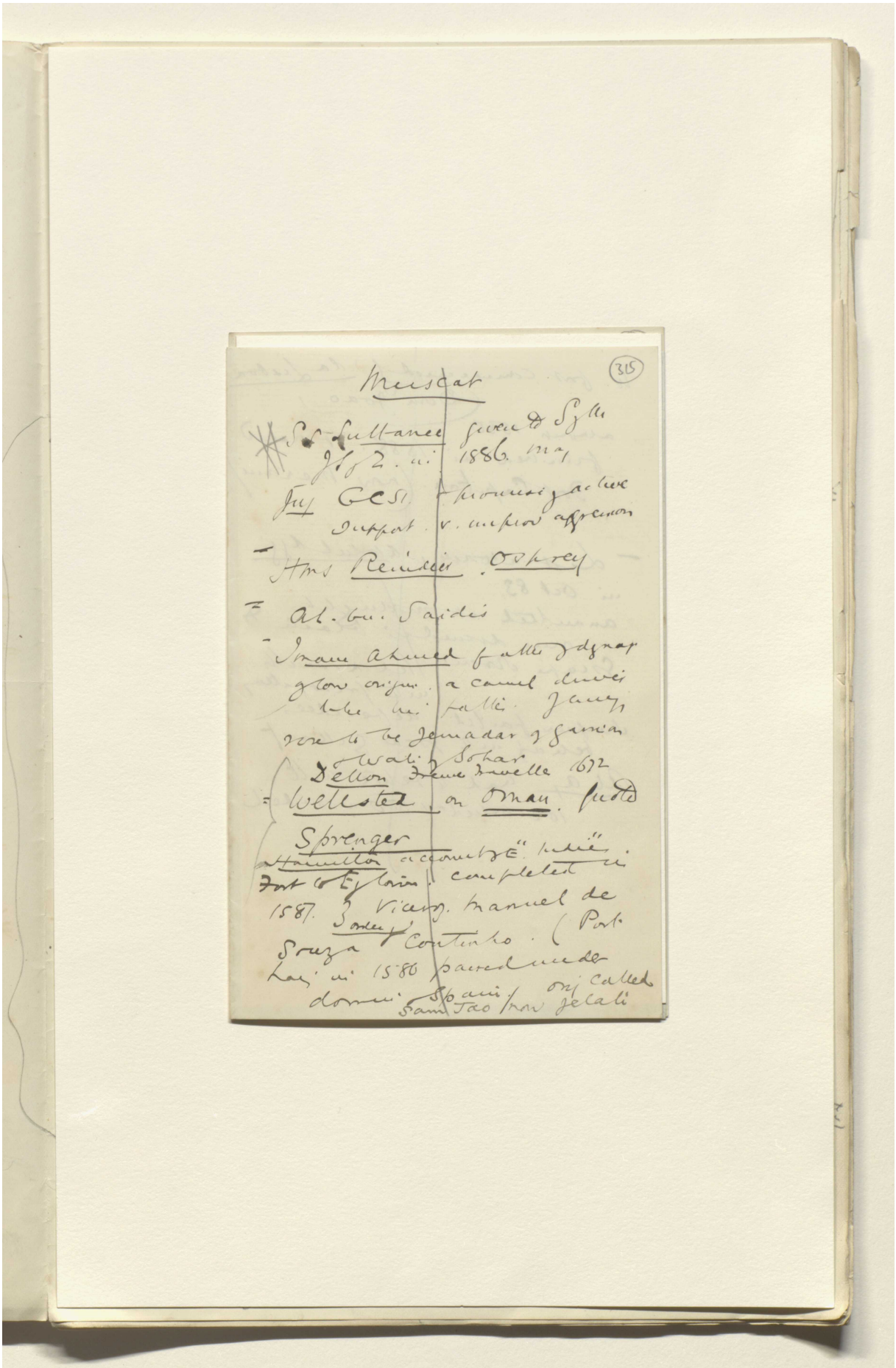

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315

Muscat

Sr Sultanee given to Sgth
Jhg 2. in 1886. May

Jny GCSI. promising active
support. v. improv. aggression

Hms Reindeer. Osprey

Ab. bn. Saidis

Imam Ahmed of attes of dynasty
of low origin. a camel driver
like his father. Jany
rose to be Jemadar of garrison
& Wali of Sohar

Dellon French travelle 1672

Wellsted on Oman. quoted
Sprenger

Hamilton account of E. Indies
Fort to Eglorion completed in
1587. Viceroy. Manuel de
Souza Continho. (Port
Lay in 1580 passed under
domin. Spain. orig called
Sam Jao now Jelali

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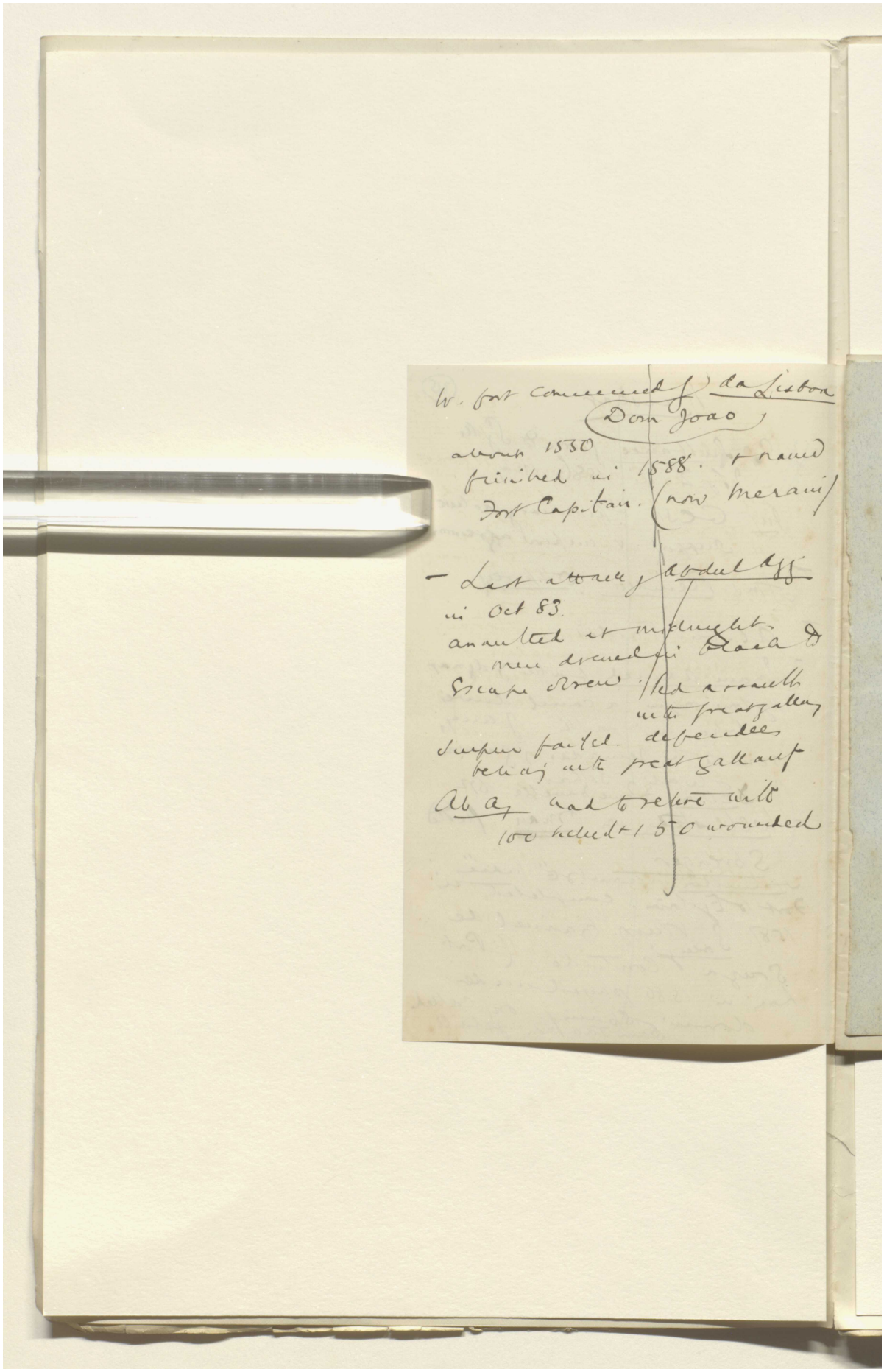

W. fort commenced by da Lisboa
(Dom Joao)
about 1530
finished in 1588. & named
Fort Capitain. (now Merani)

— Last attack by Abdul Azz
in Oct 83.
annulled at midnight.
men dressed in black &
escape drew. led assault
with great gallantry
Surprise failed. defenders
behaving with great gallantry
Ab Az had to retire with
100 killed & 150 wounded

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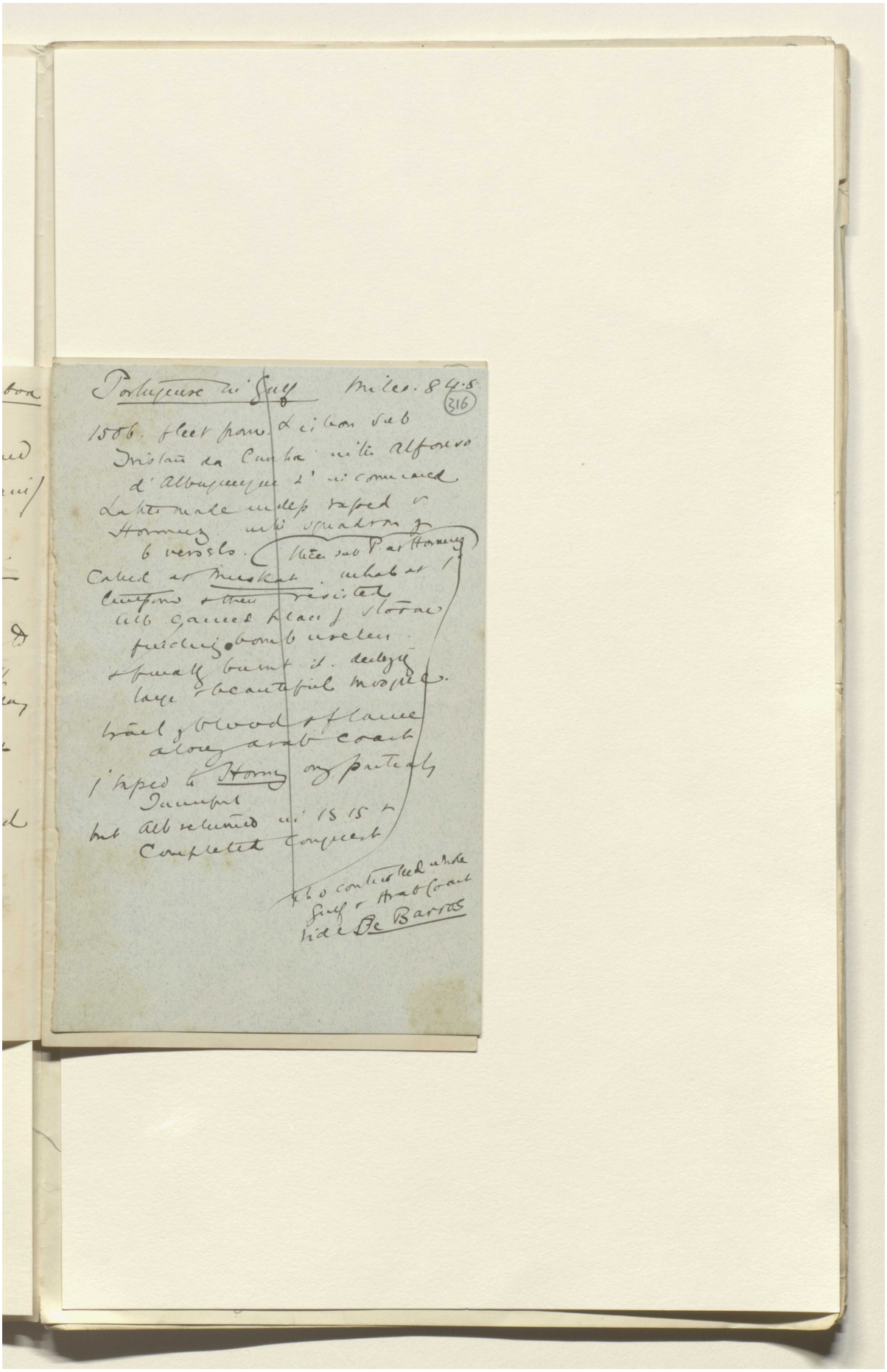
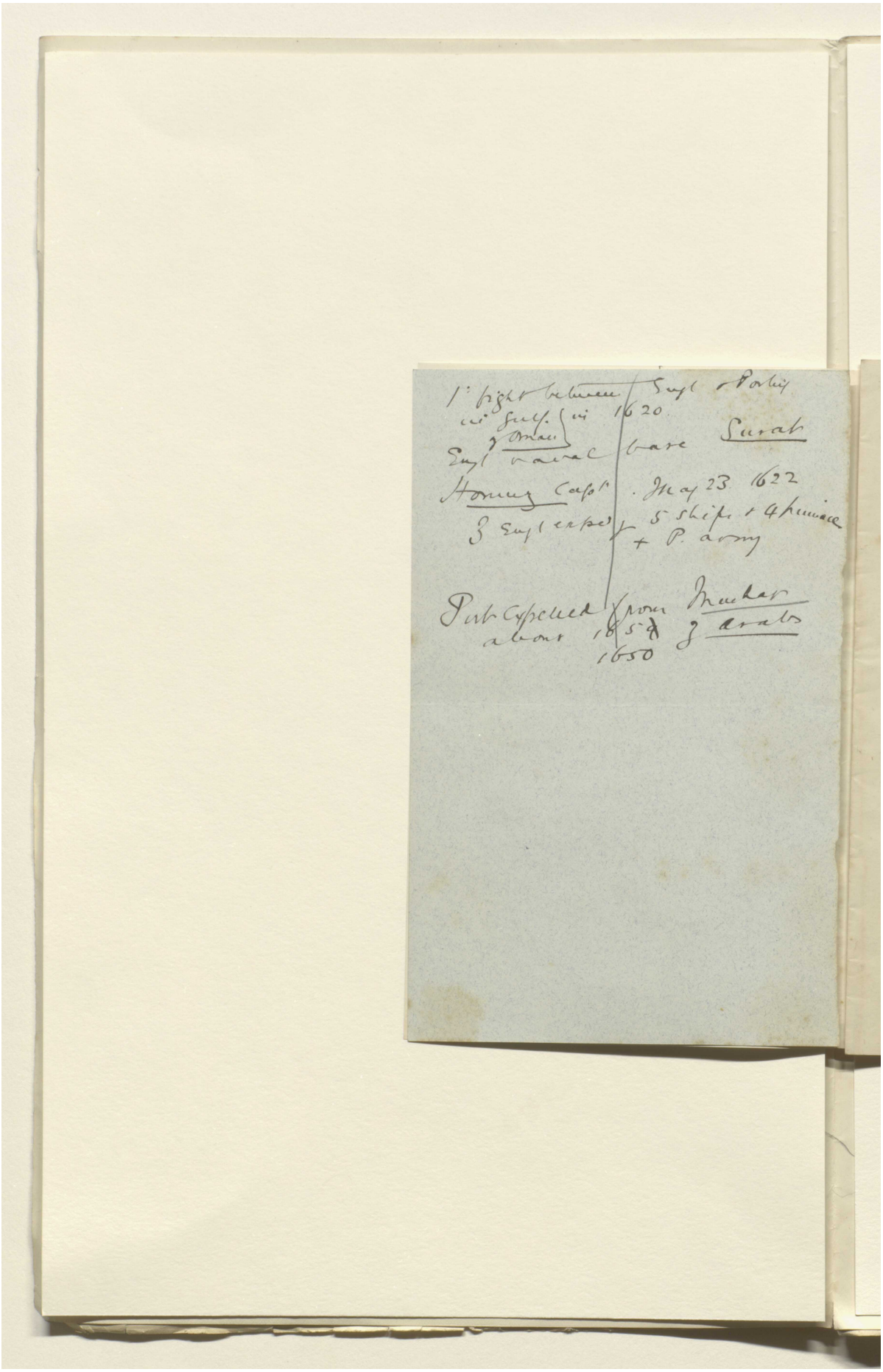


Portuguese in Gulf Miles. 84.5

(316)

1506. fleet from Lisbon sub
Tristan da Cunha with Alfonso
d'Albuquerque 2d in command
Latter made indep raped v
Hormuz with squadron of
6 vessels. (Three sub P. at Hormuz)
Called at Muskat. whab at 1
Cumpono & then resisted
Alb gained place of storm
finding bomb useless
& finally burnt it. destroying
large & beautiful mosque.
trail of blood & flame
along arab coast
1st raped to Hormuz only partially
Juniperal
but Alb returned in 1515 &
completed conquest

Who controlled whole
Gulf & Arab Coast
vide De Barros



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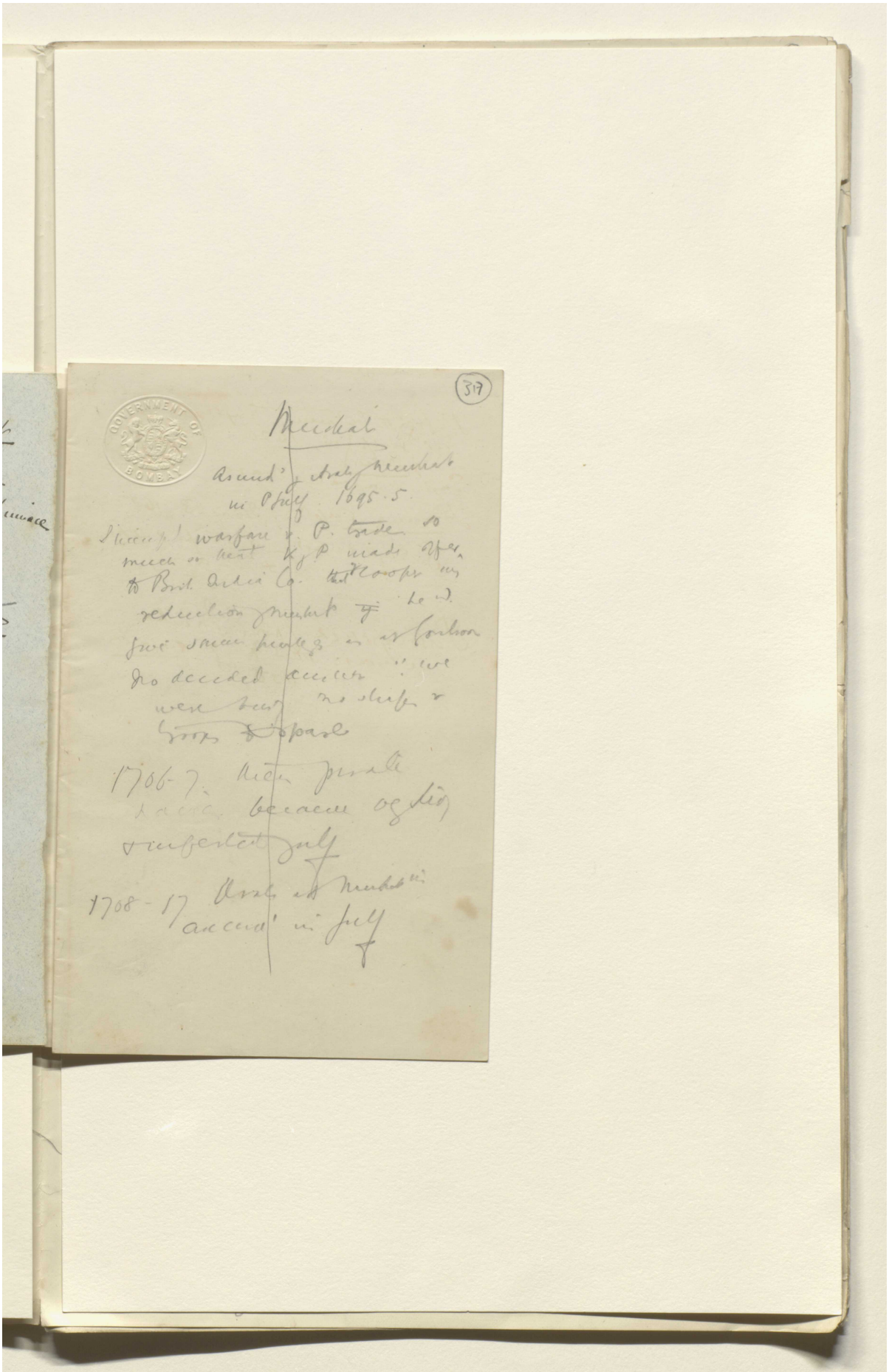

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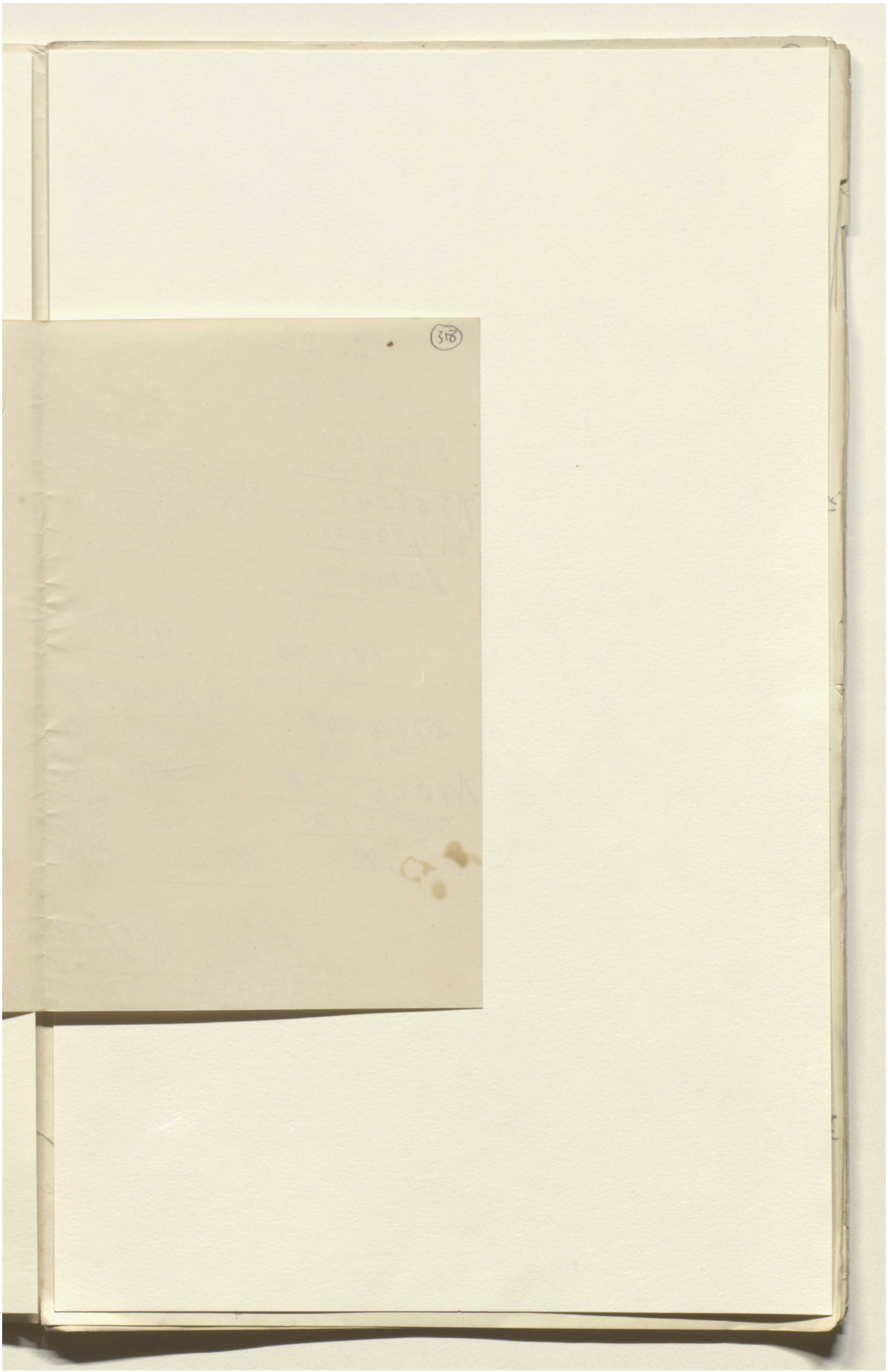

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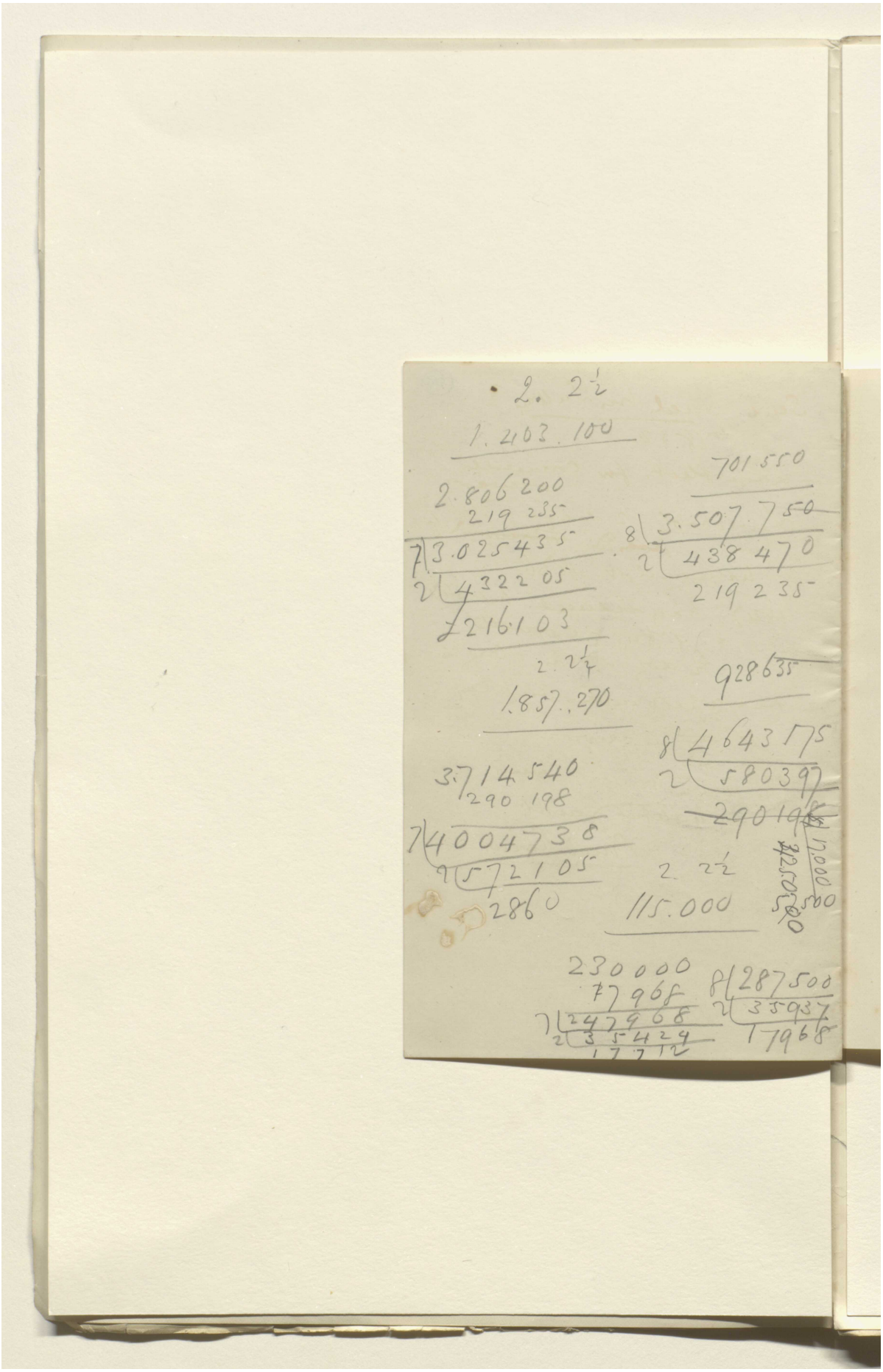

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(319)

Seyid Saeed bin Sultan
– 1850.

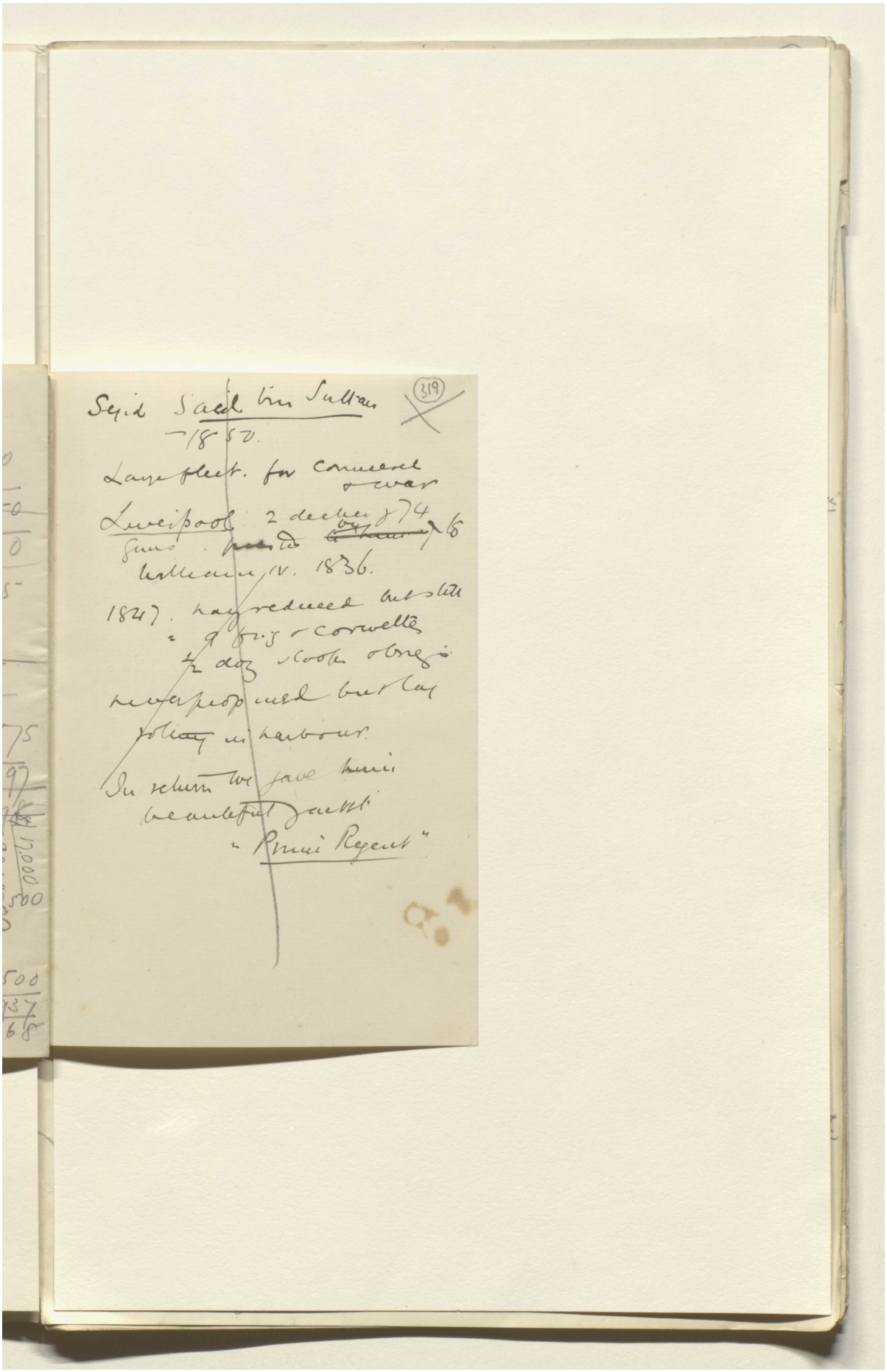
Large fleet. for commerce & war

Liverpool 2 decker of 74 guns. ~~[illegible]~~ by 16 William IV. 1836.

1847. has reduced but still = 9 brigs & corvettes ½ doz sloops & brigs.

never proposed but lay rotting in harbour.

In return we gave him beautiful yacht "Prince Regent"



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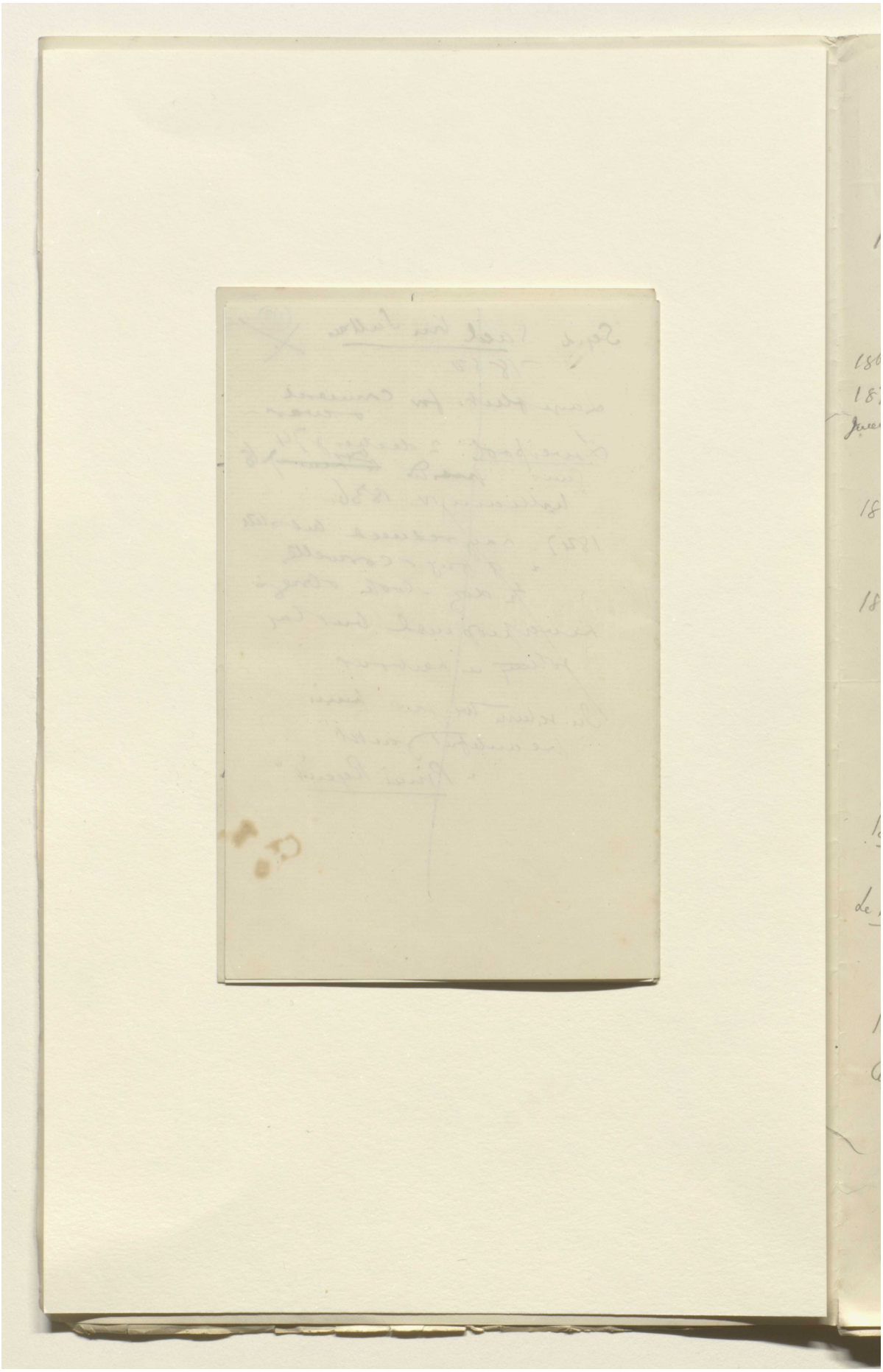

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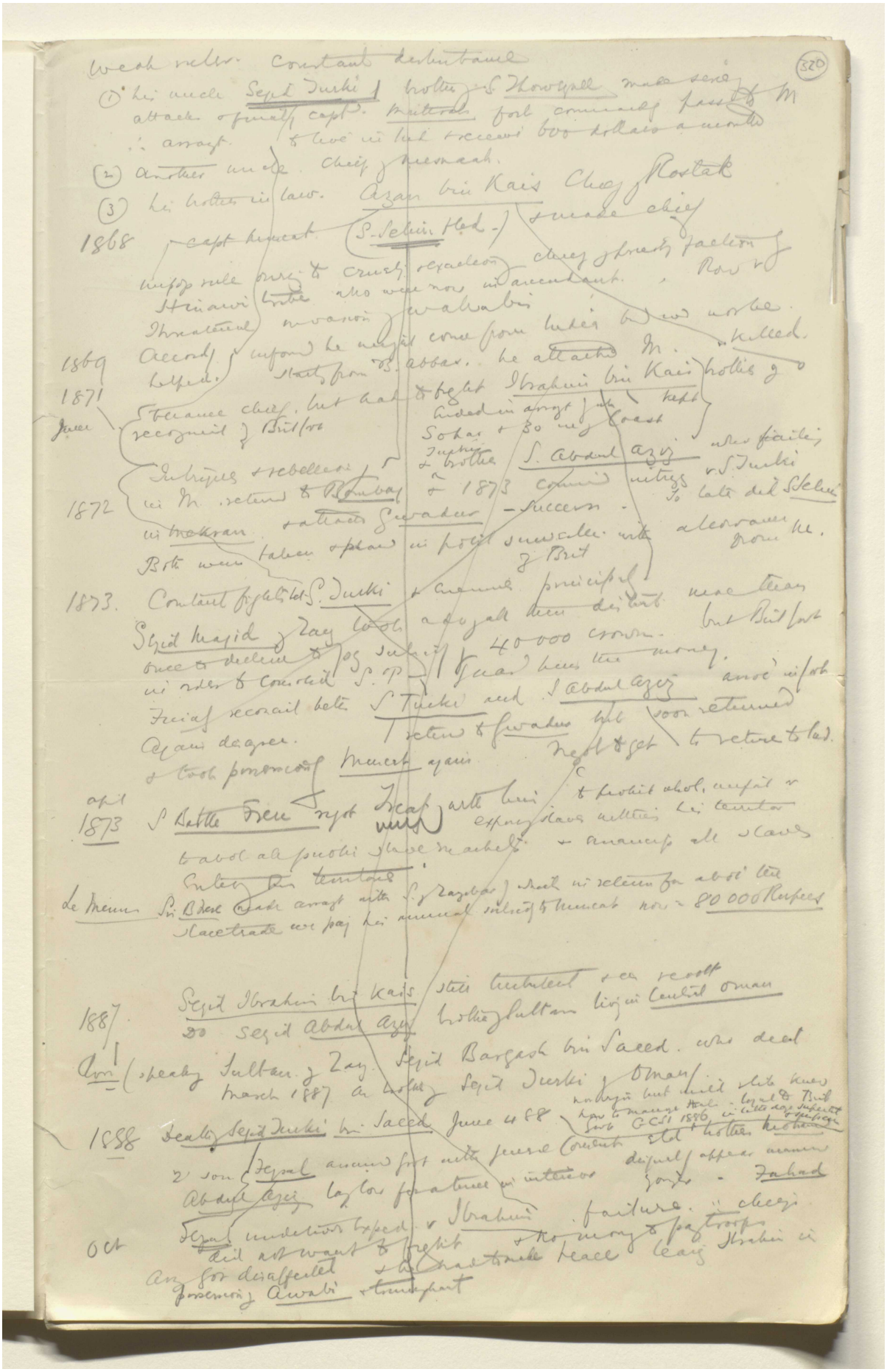

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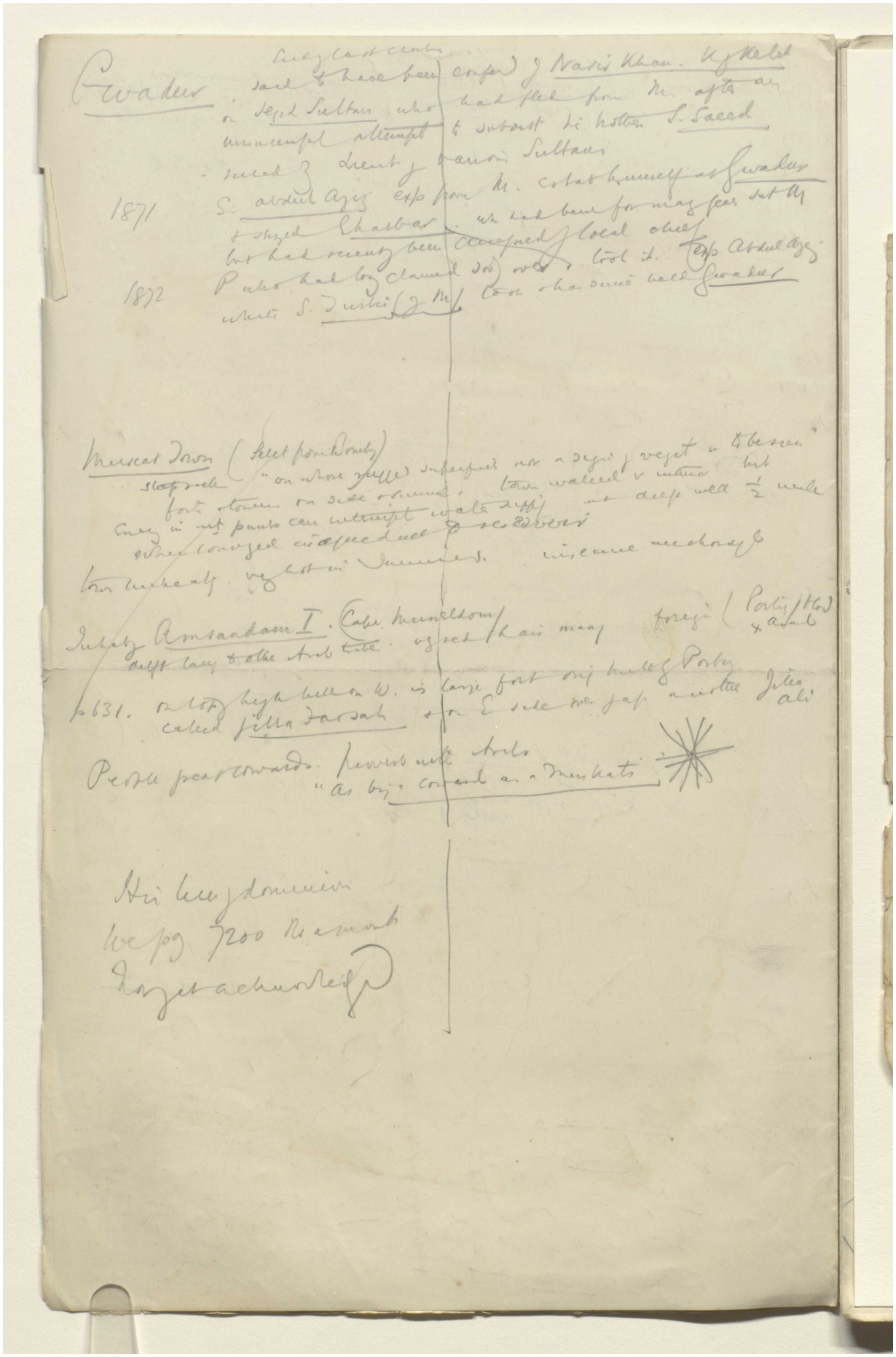

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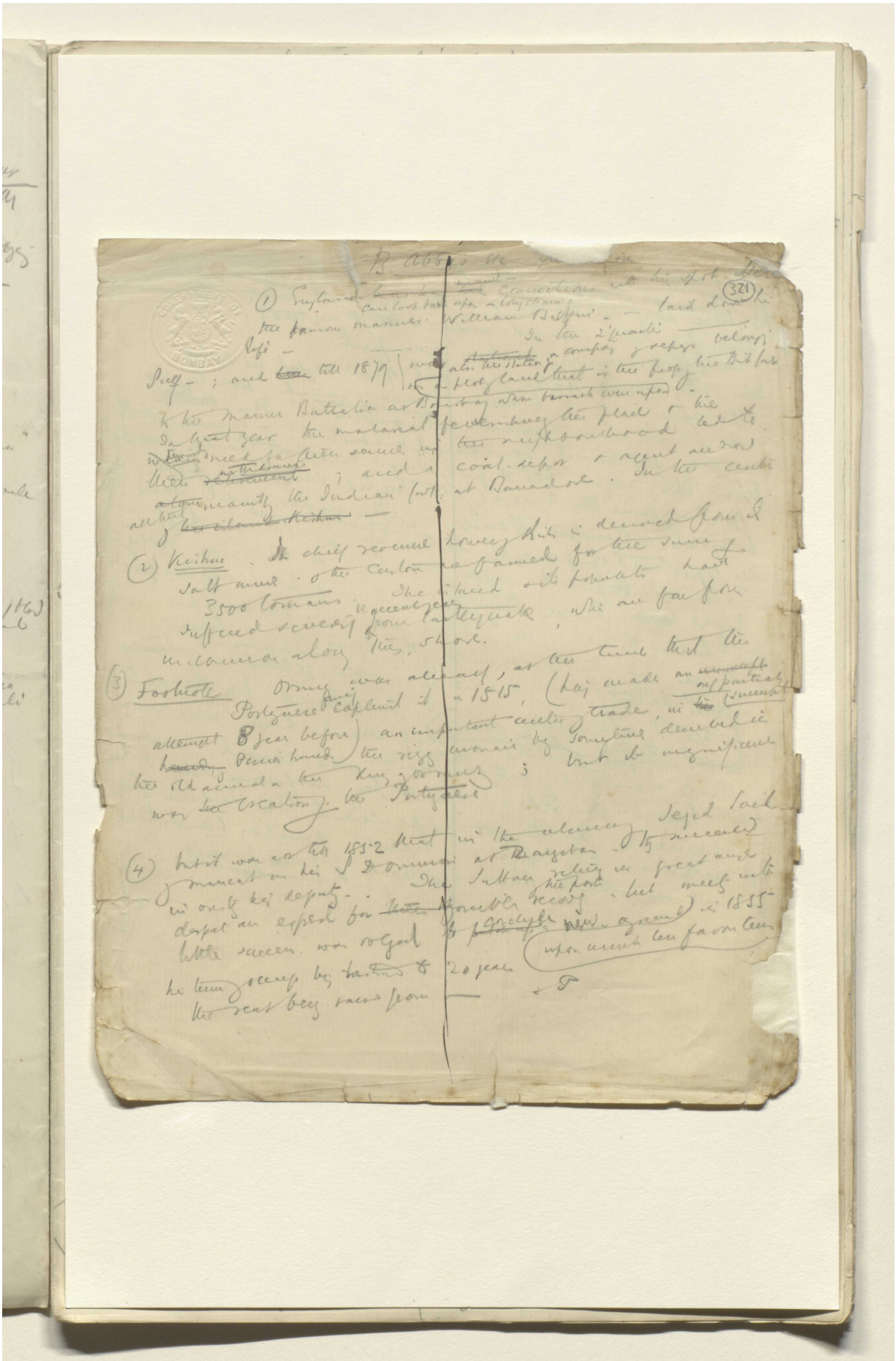

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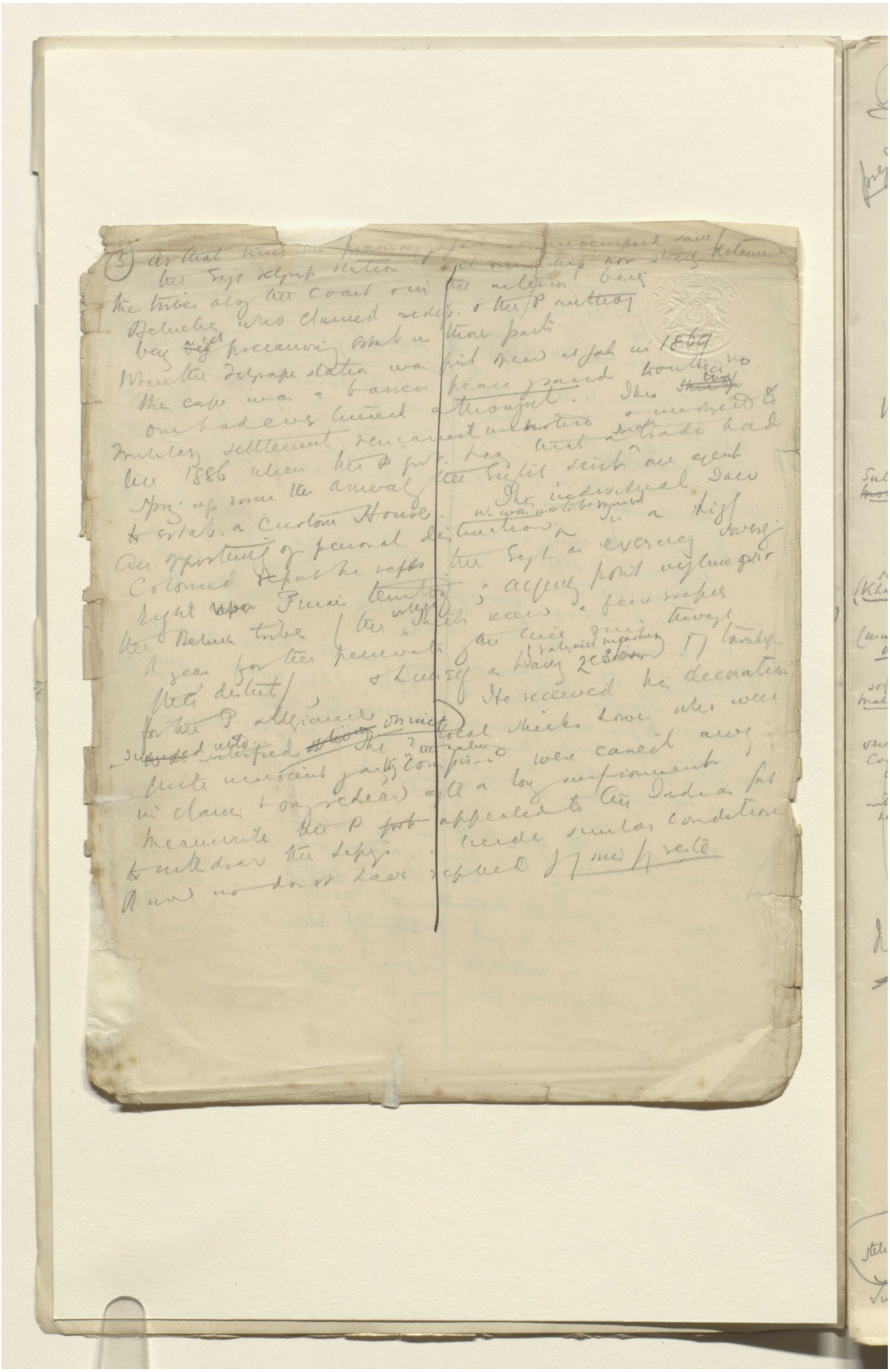

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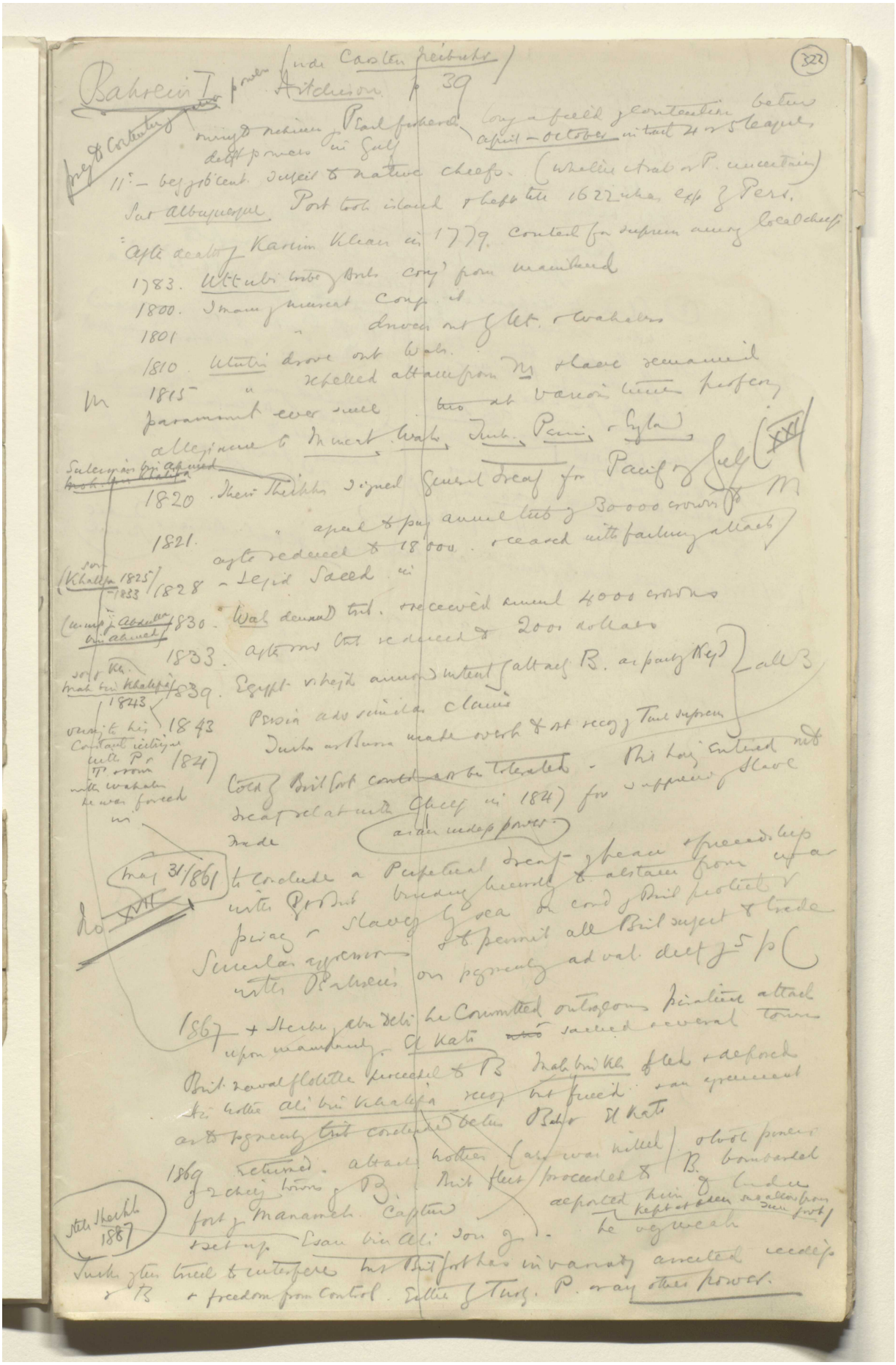

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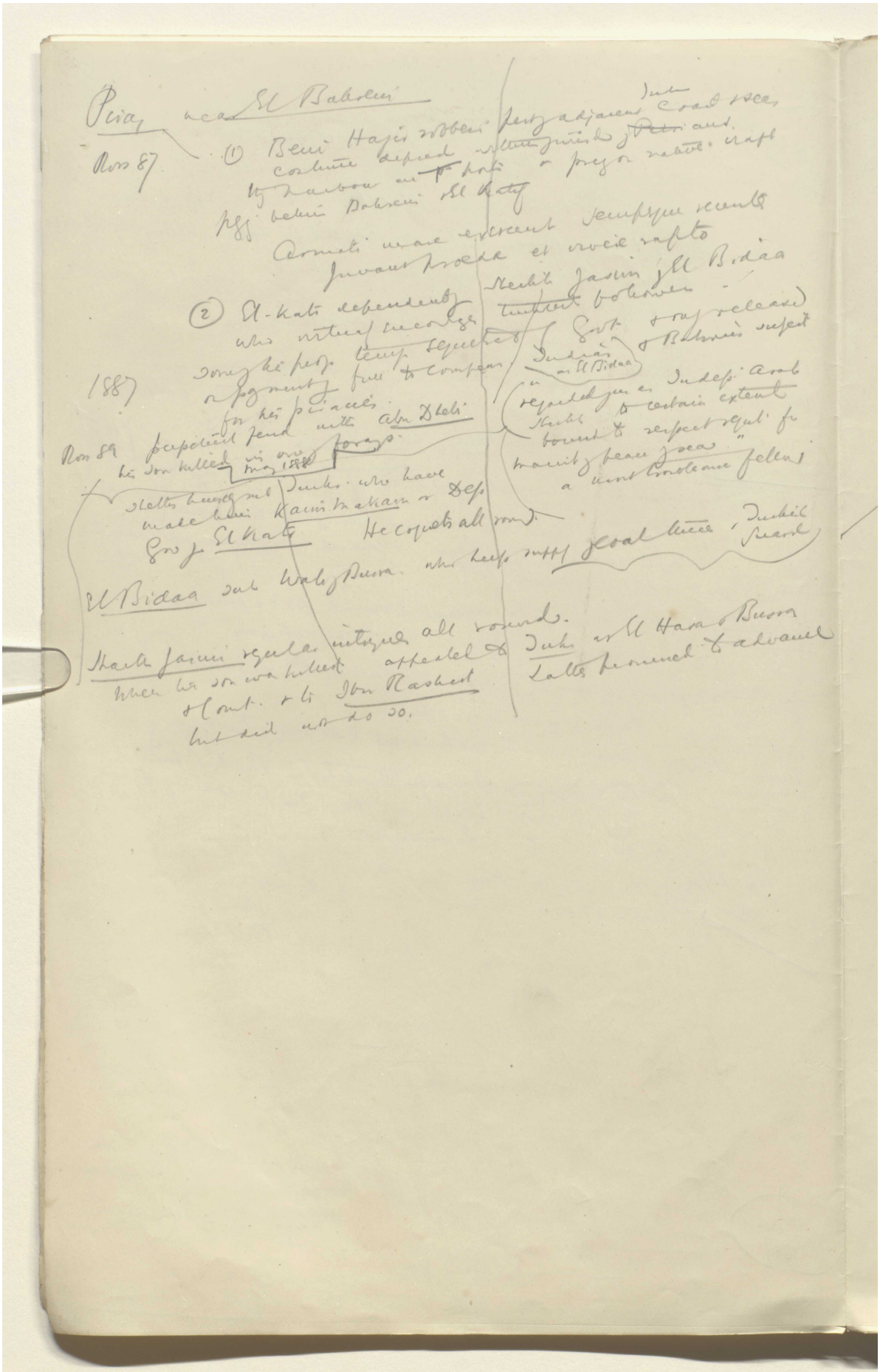

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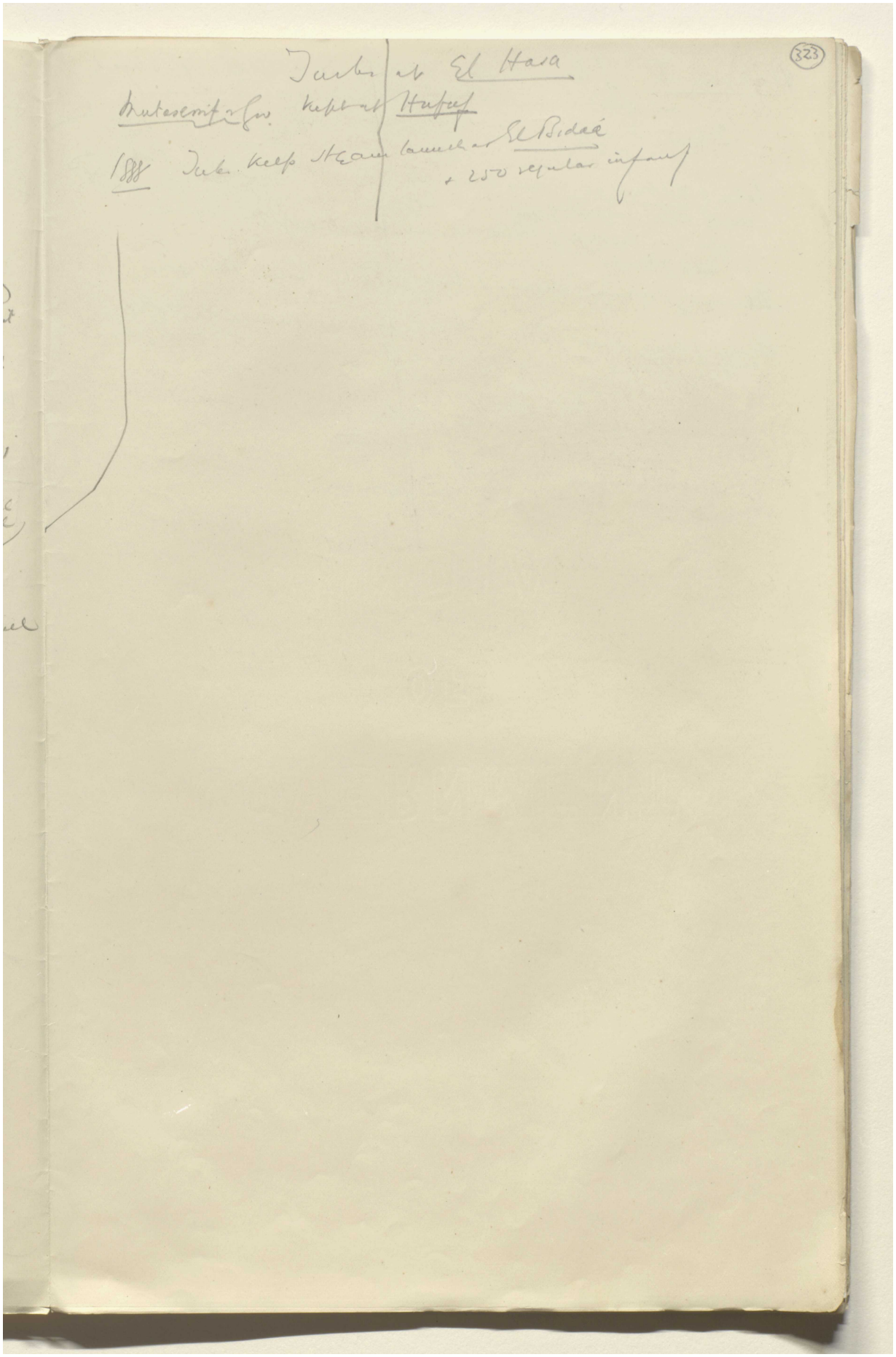

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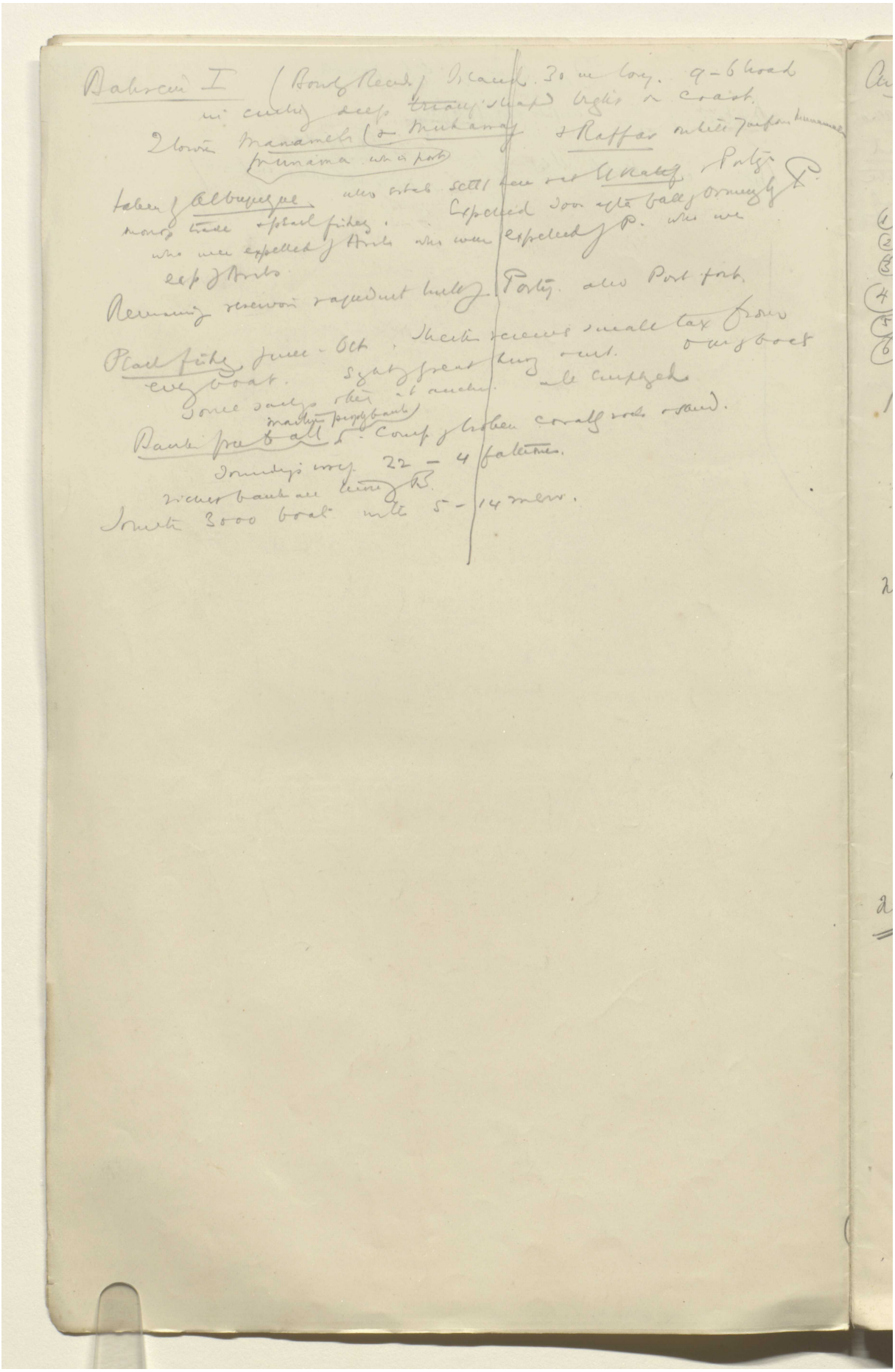

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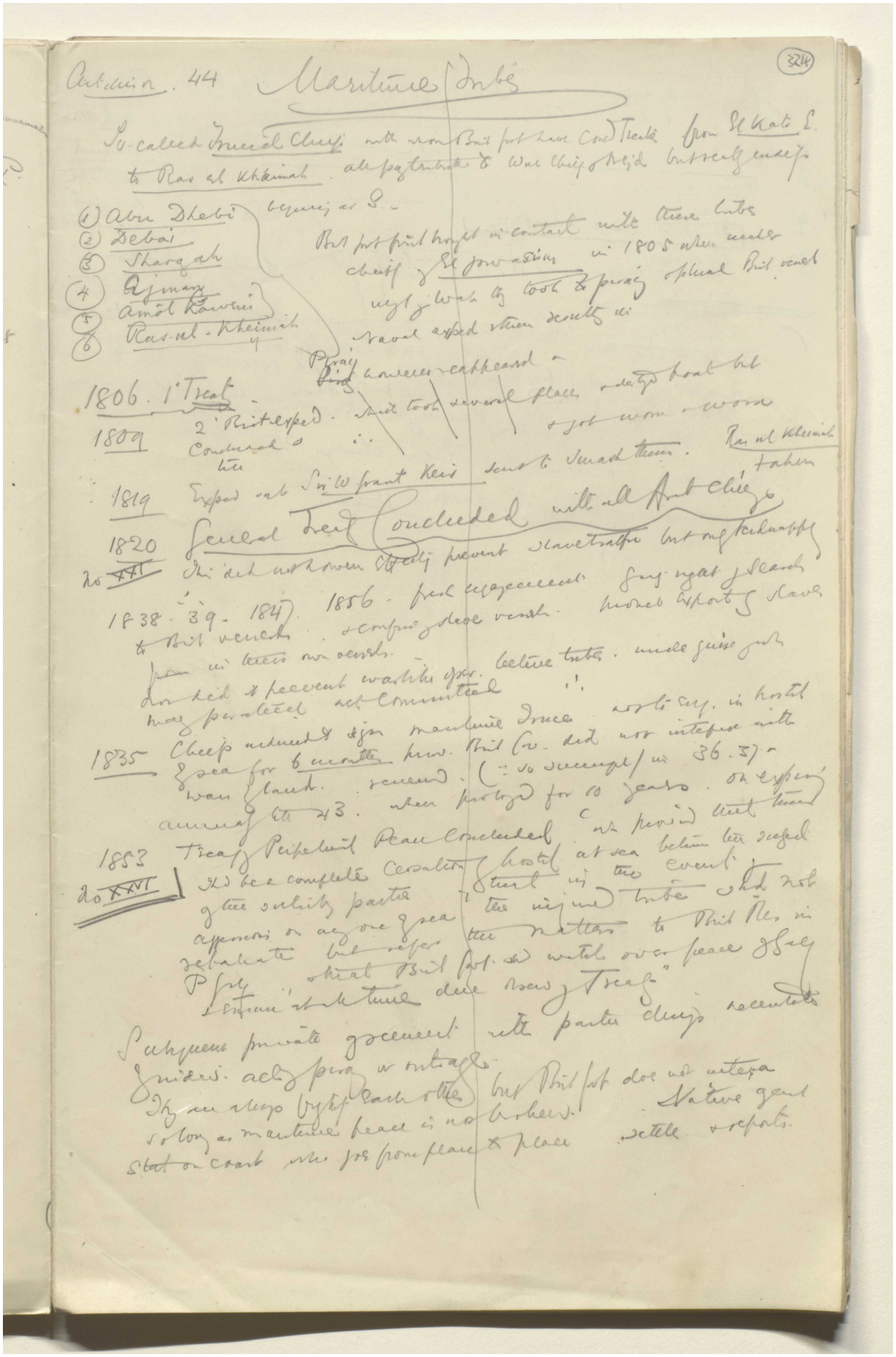

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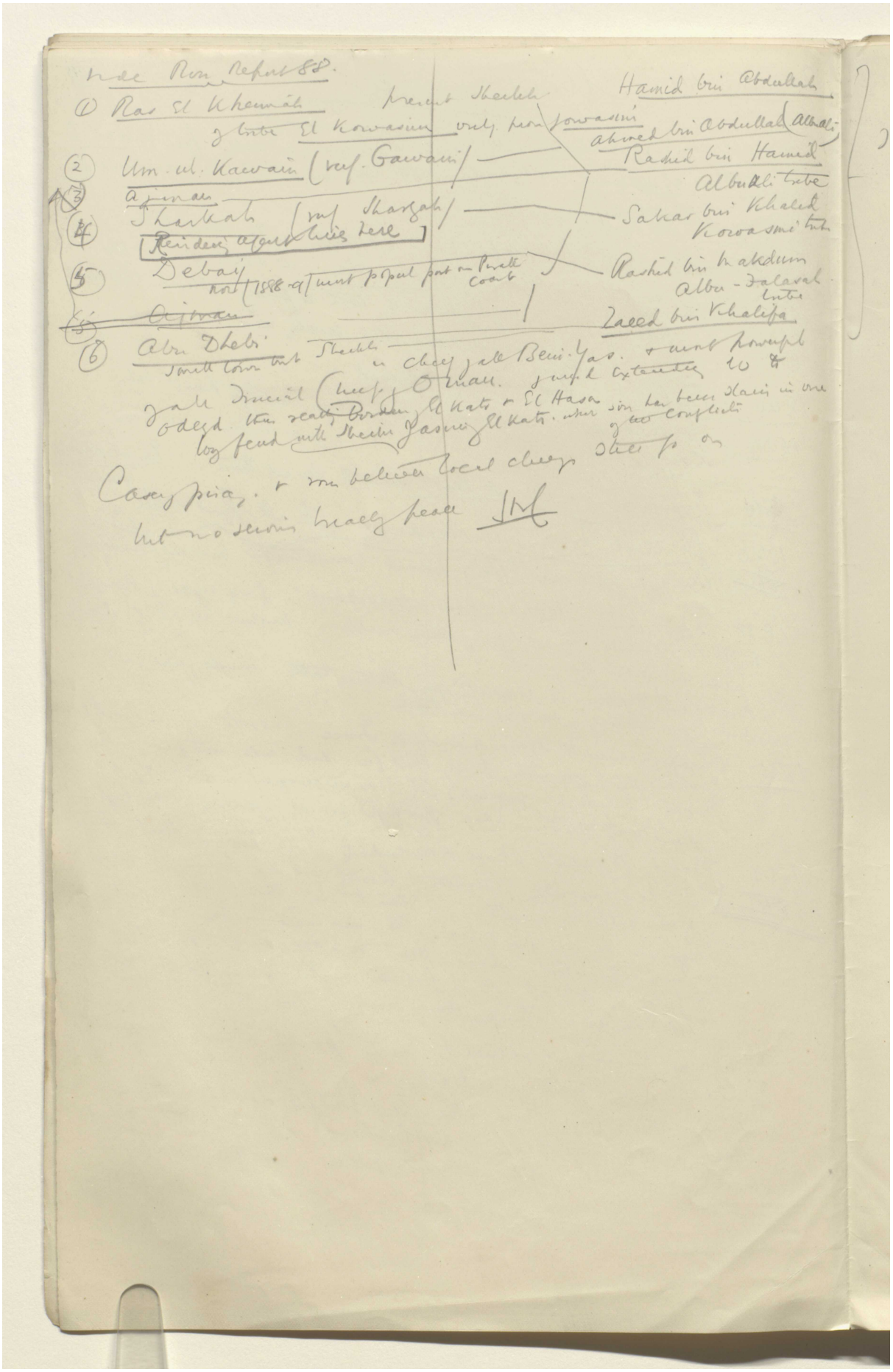

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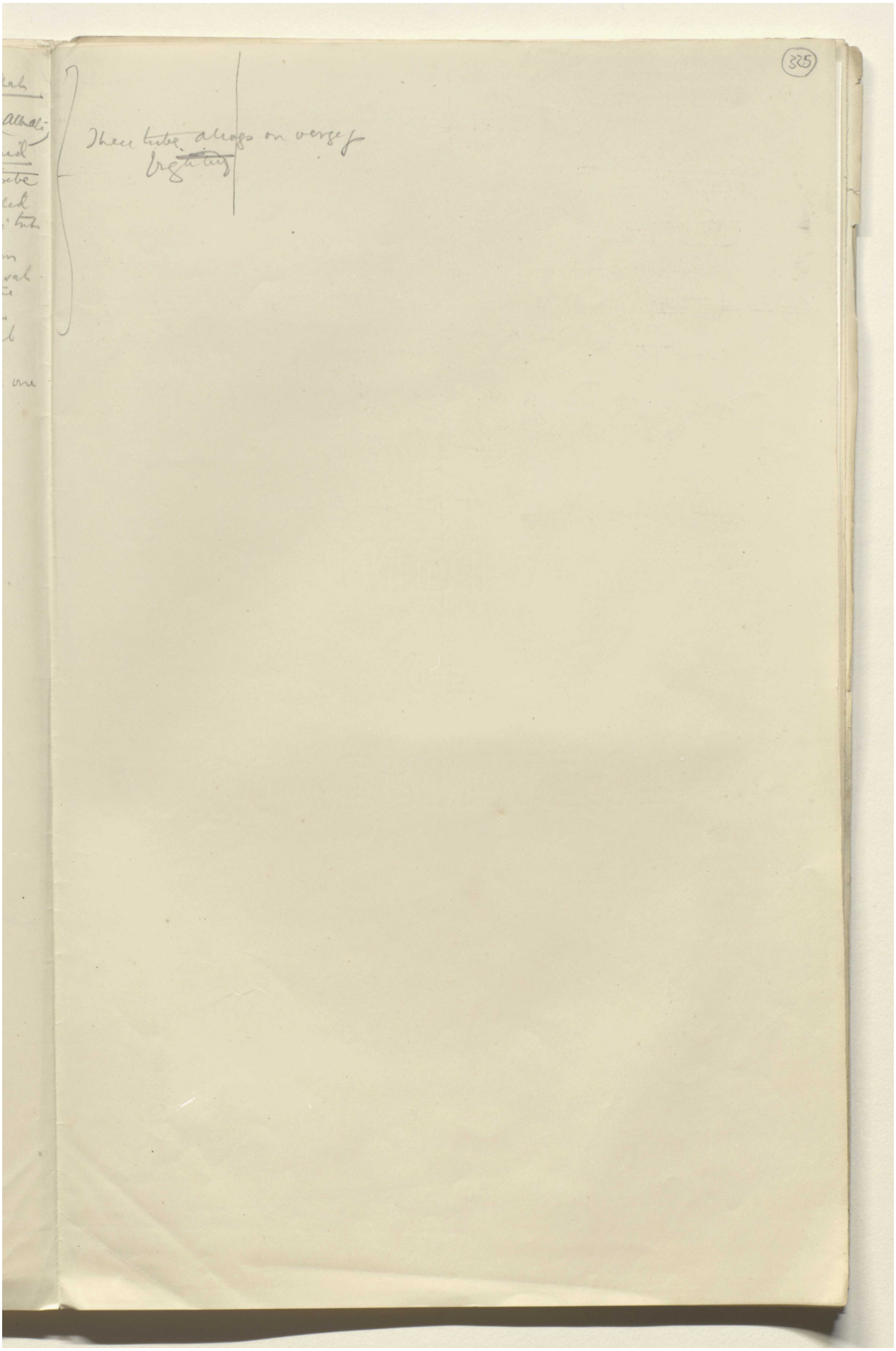

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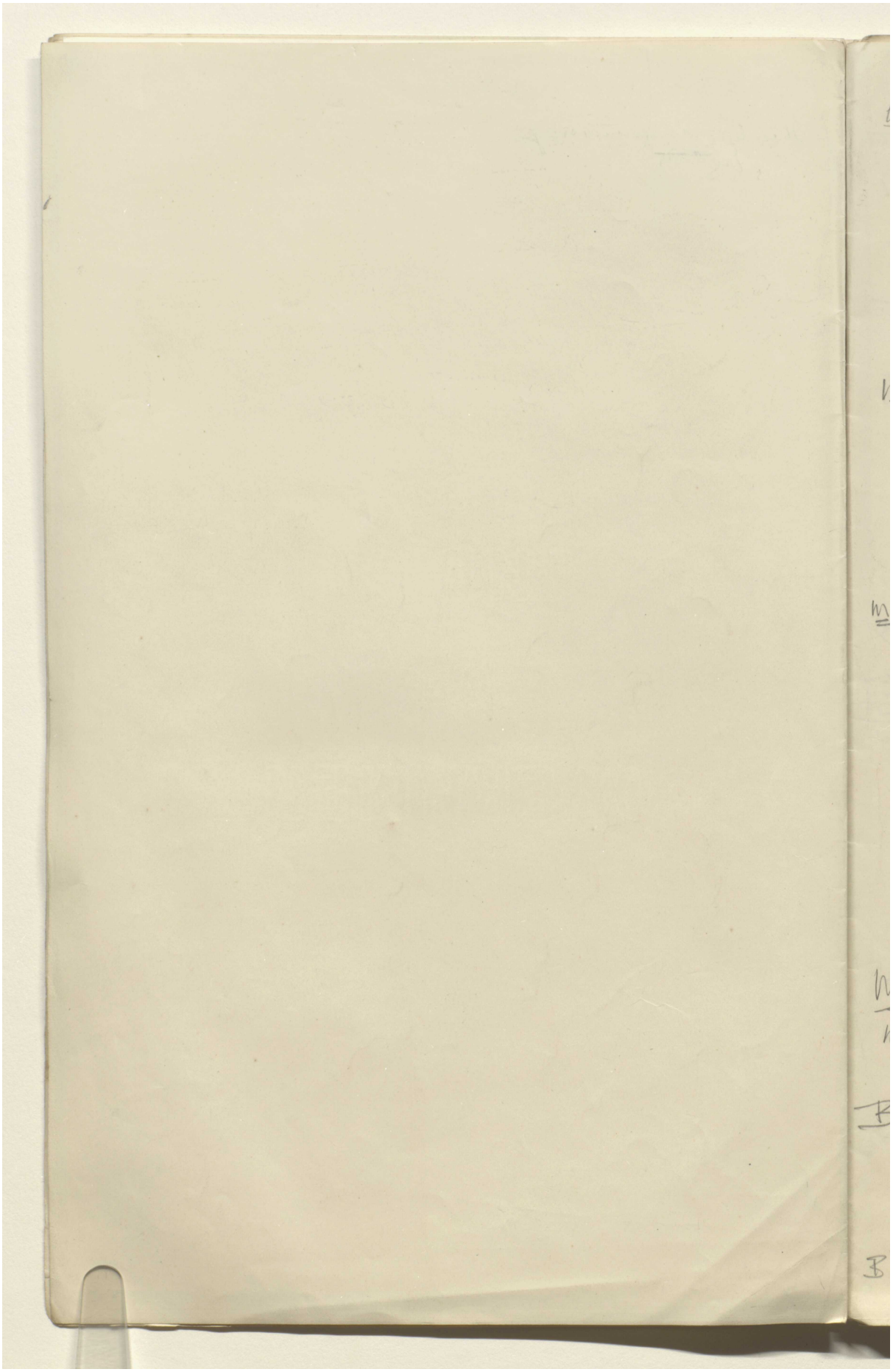

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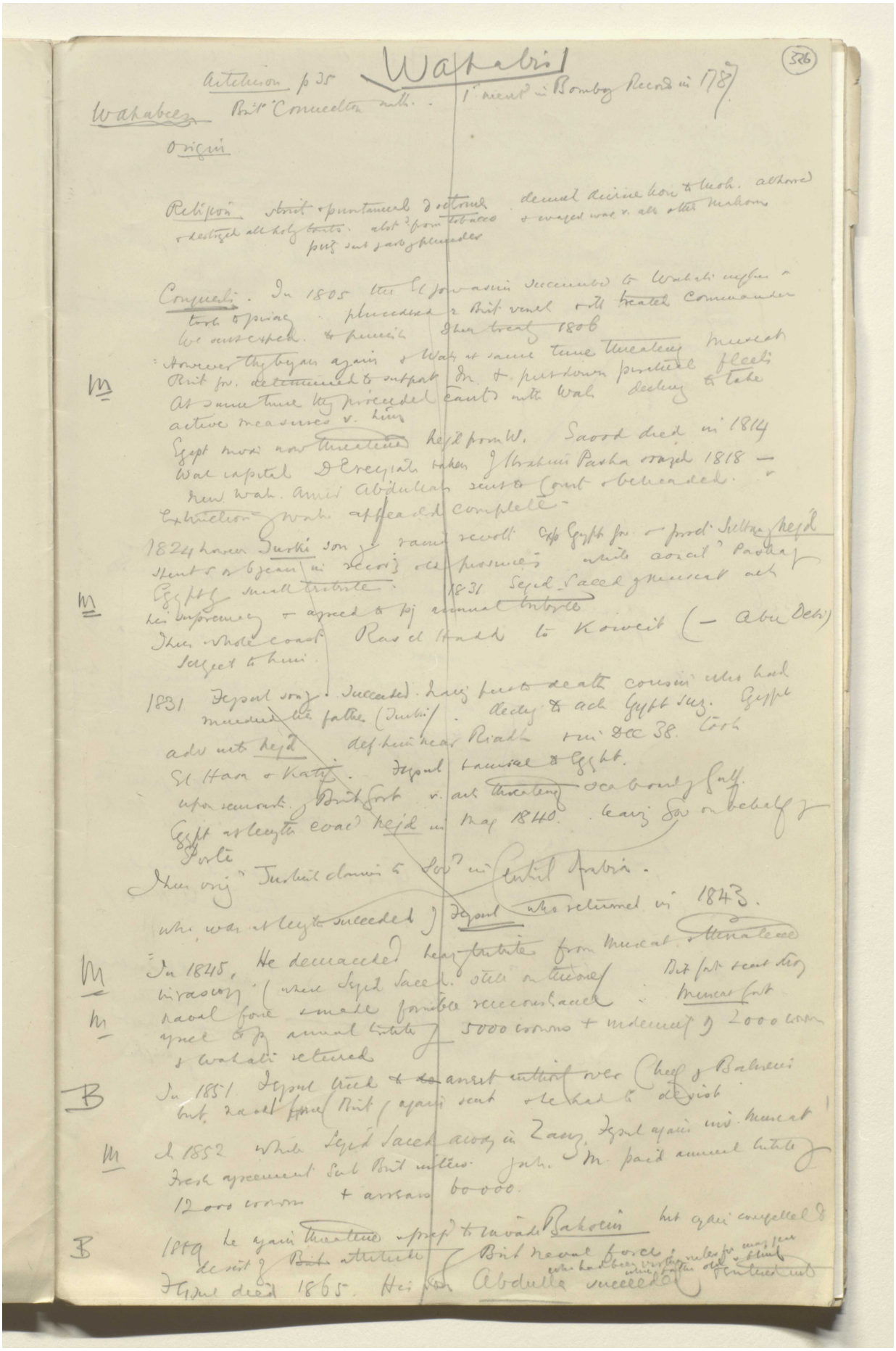


Wahabis

326

Aitchison p 35 1st ment in Bombay Records in 1787

Wahabees Brit Connection with.

Origin

Religion strict & puritanical doctrine denial divine hon to Moh. although & enforced war v. all other Mahom
& destroyed all holy tombs. abst from tobacco
pilg sent yearly to Mecca

Conquests. In 1805 the Sheriff of Mecca succumbed to Wahabi supremacy
took Medina. plundered & Brit vessel & ill treated Commander
We sent expedn. & peace then treaty 1806
However they began again & Wahabi at same time threatening Muscat
Brit fr. determined to support Sn. & purchased powerful fleet
At same time they proceeded [illegible] with Wahabi declaring & take
active measures v. him
Egypt now threatened Kept from W. Saood died in 1814
Wahabi capital D'Ereeyah taken by Ibrahim Pasha erased 1818 —
New Wahabi Amir Abdullah sent to Cairo & beheaded.
Extinction Wahabi effected completely.

1824 Ameer Turki son of Saood revolt Pasha of Egypt sent & began in Nejd operations while consul Pasha of
Egypt still tribute. 1831 Seyd Saeed general act
his supremacy & agreed to pay annual tribute
Then whole coast Ras el Khaimah to Kuweit (— Abu Dehi)
subject to him.

1831 Feysul son & Successful. Imam Turki death cousin who had
murdered his father (Turki). Ready to act Egypt sus. Egypt
advs not help defeat him near Riadh in Dec 38. Took
El Hasa & Katif. Feysul taunted & Egypt.
upon remark, Brit fort v. act threatening Sea bound Gulf
Egypt at length evacd Nejd in May 1840. Imam Saood on behalf of
Porte
Then visit Turkish claims & Sov in central Arabia.
who was at length succeeded by Feysul who returned in 1843.

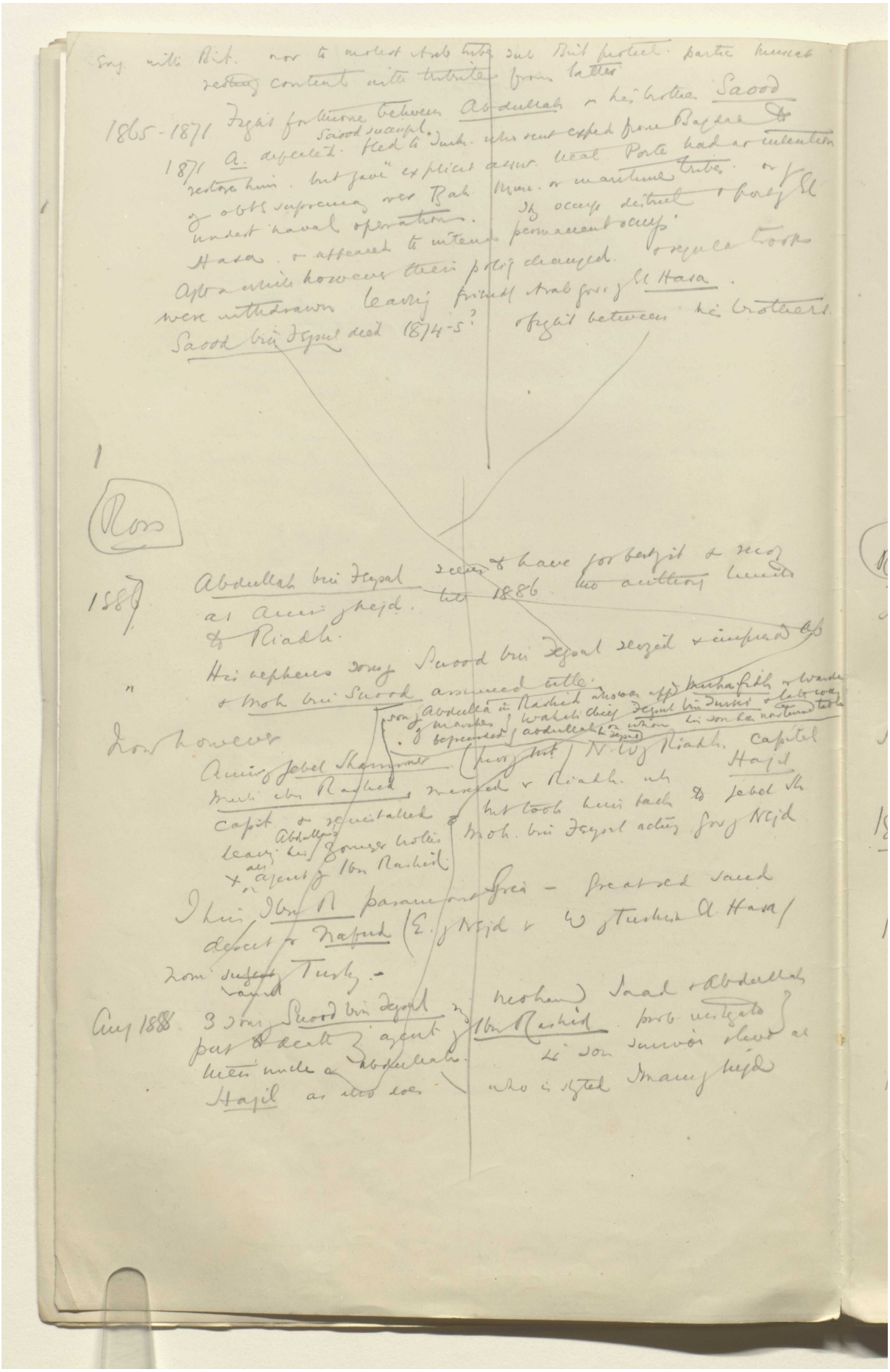
In 1845, He demanded heavy tribute from Muscat. threatened
invasion (when Seyd Saeed. still on throne) But fell asleep
naval force small former succumbed. Muscat sent
agreed to pay annual tribute 5000 crowns + redemption 2000 crowns
& Wahabi returned

In 1851 Feysul died & his ansr entirely over Chief of Bahreni
but naval force Brit again sent & had to decide

In 1852 While Seyd Saeed away in Zanz, Feysul again inv. Muscat
Fresh agreement Sub Brit million. Sultan M. paid annual tribute
12000 crowns + arrears 60000.

1869 he again threatened upon Brit naval forces Bahreni but again compelled to
desist & Brit attitude

Feysul died 1865. Hi son Abdulla succeeded



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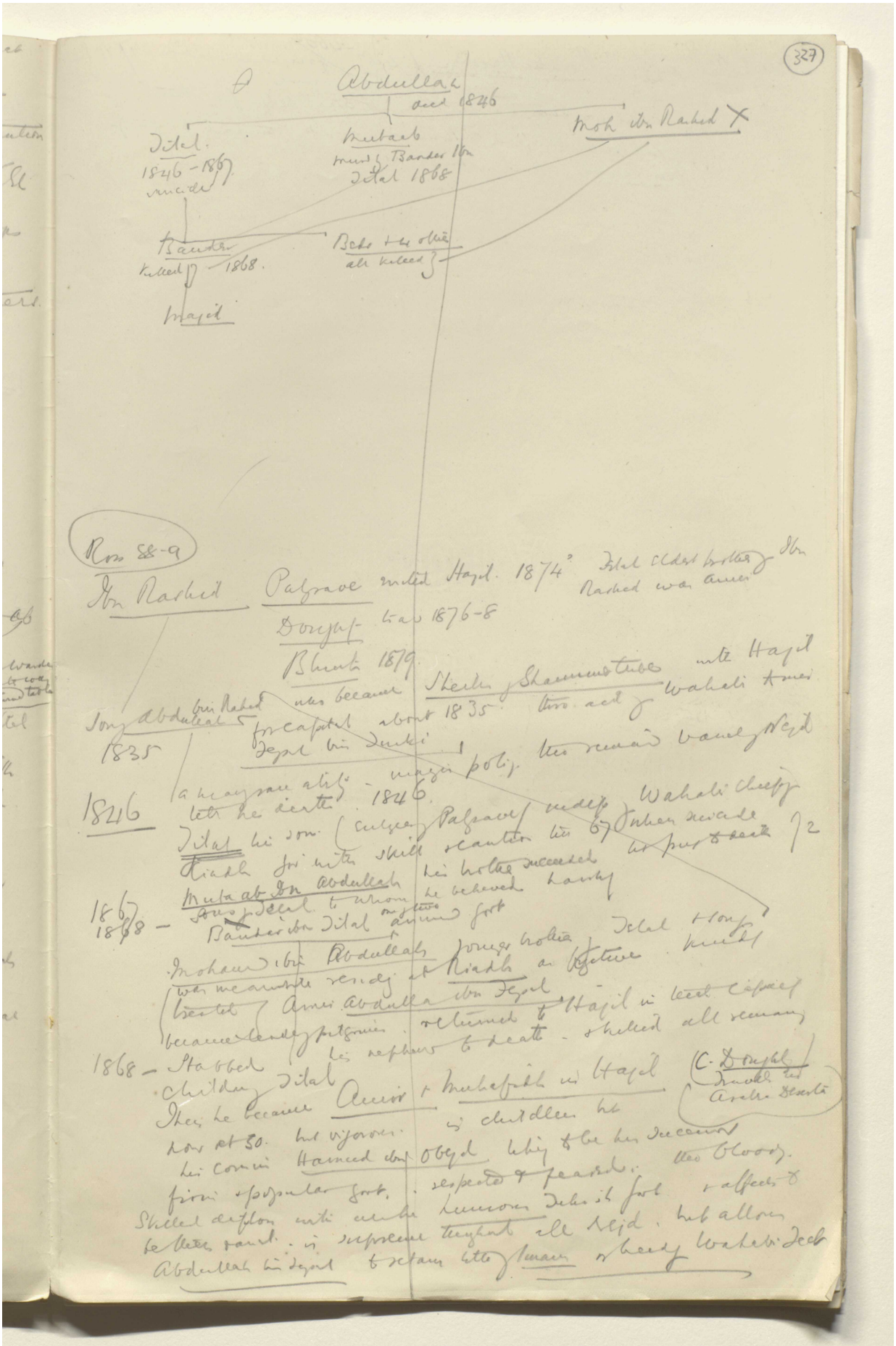

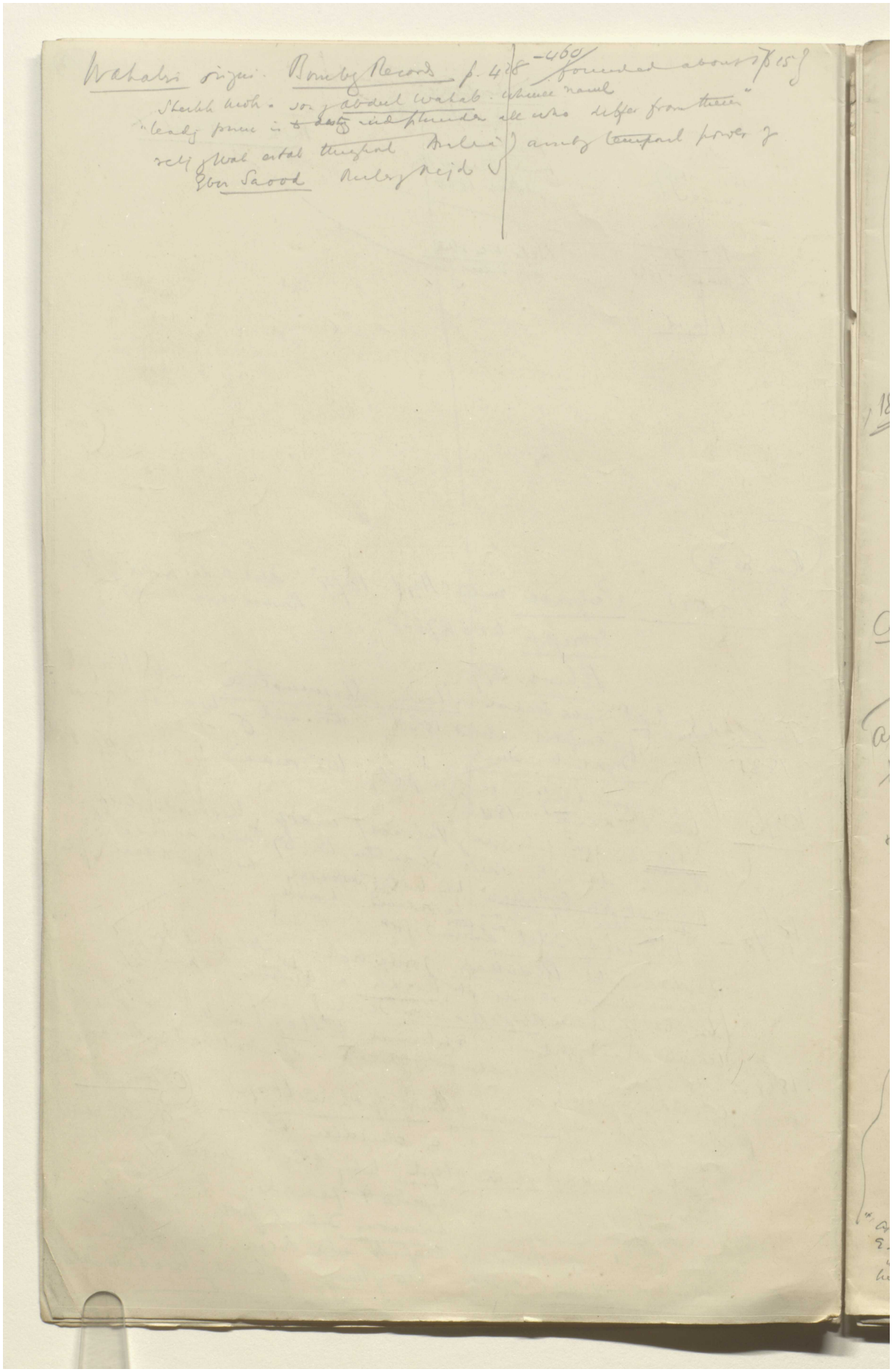

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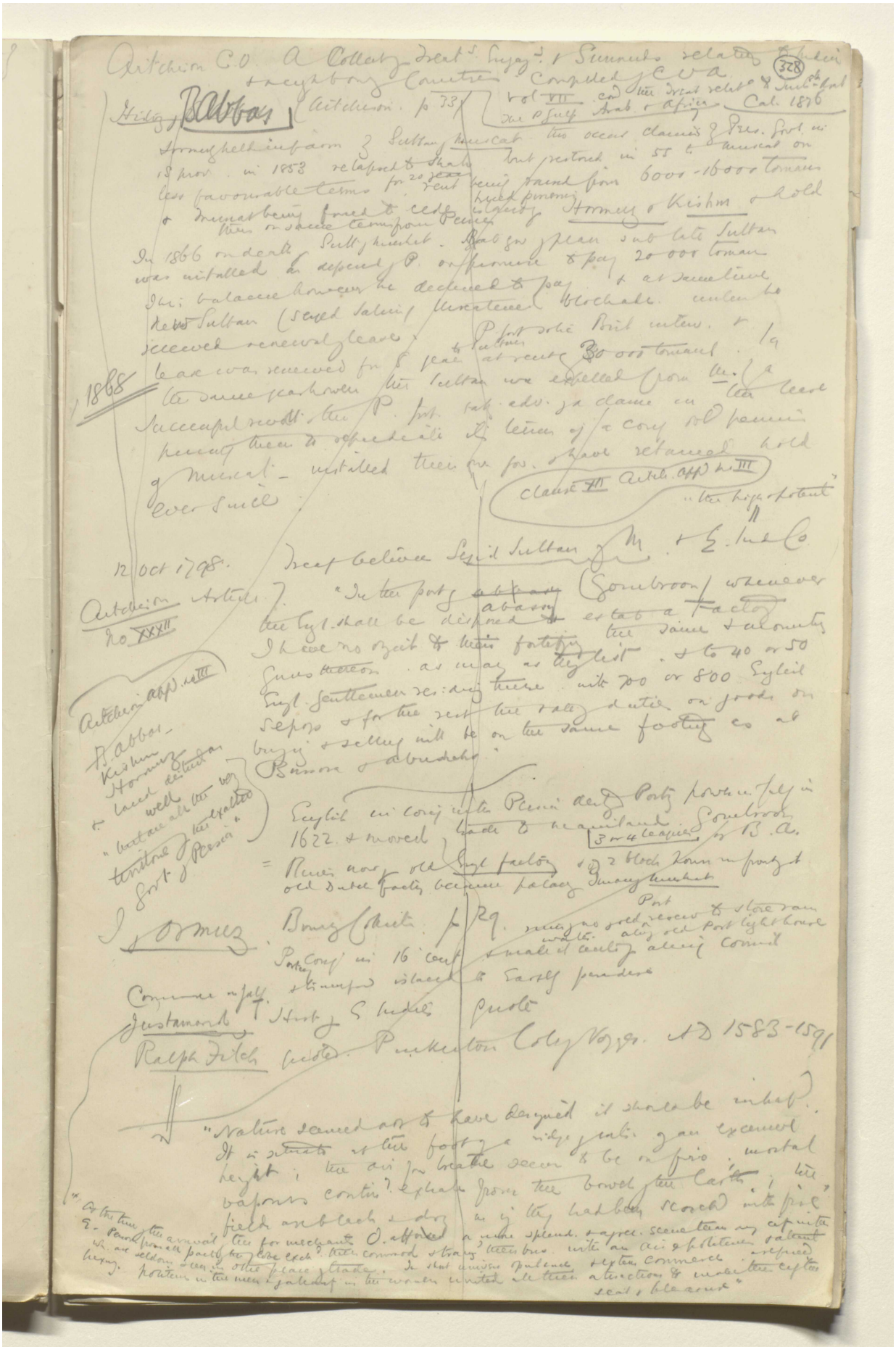

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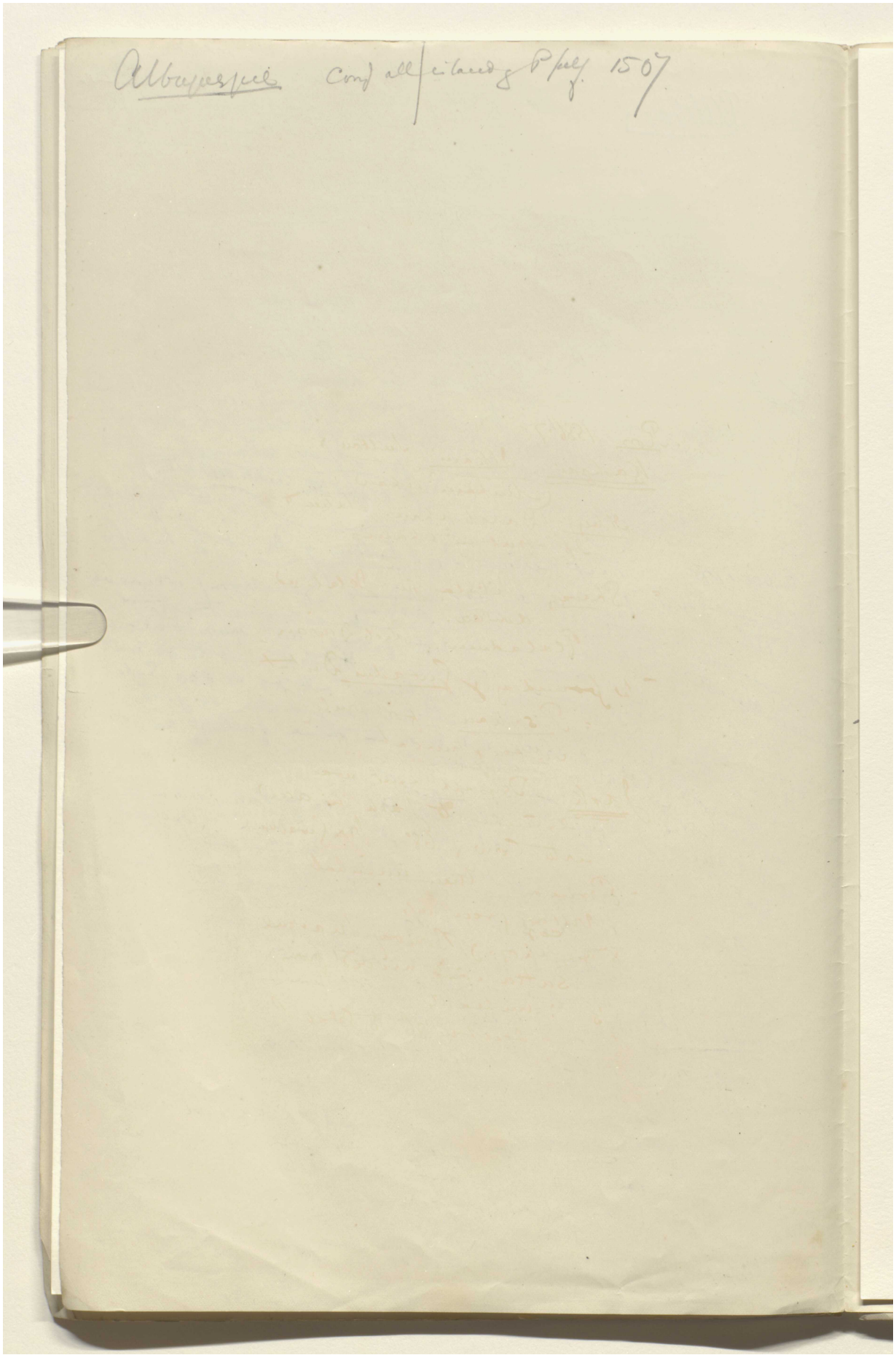

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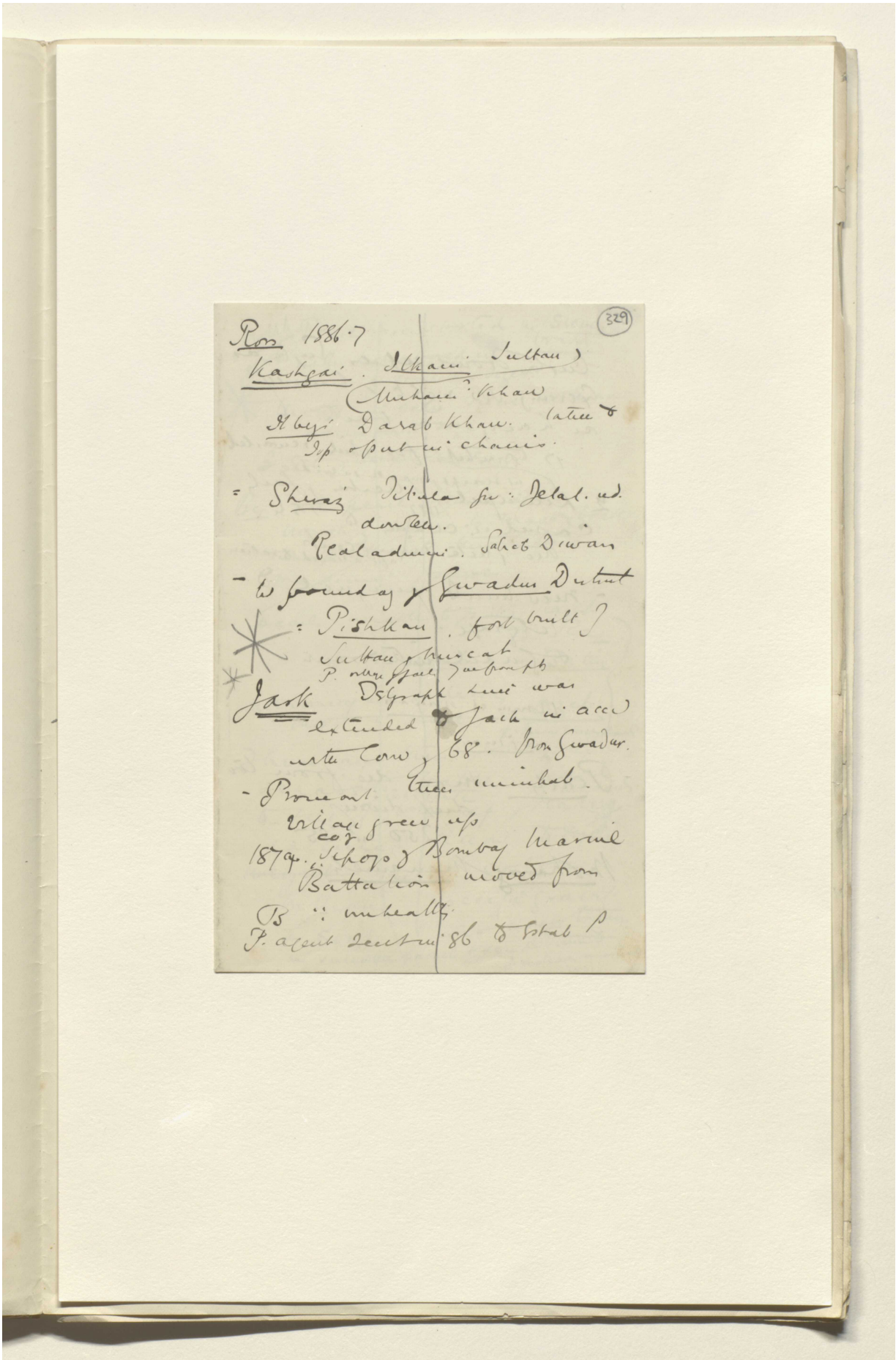

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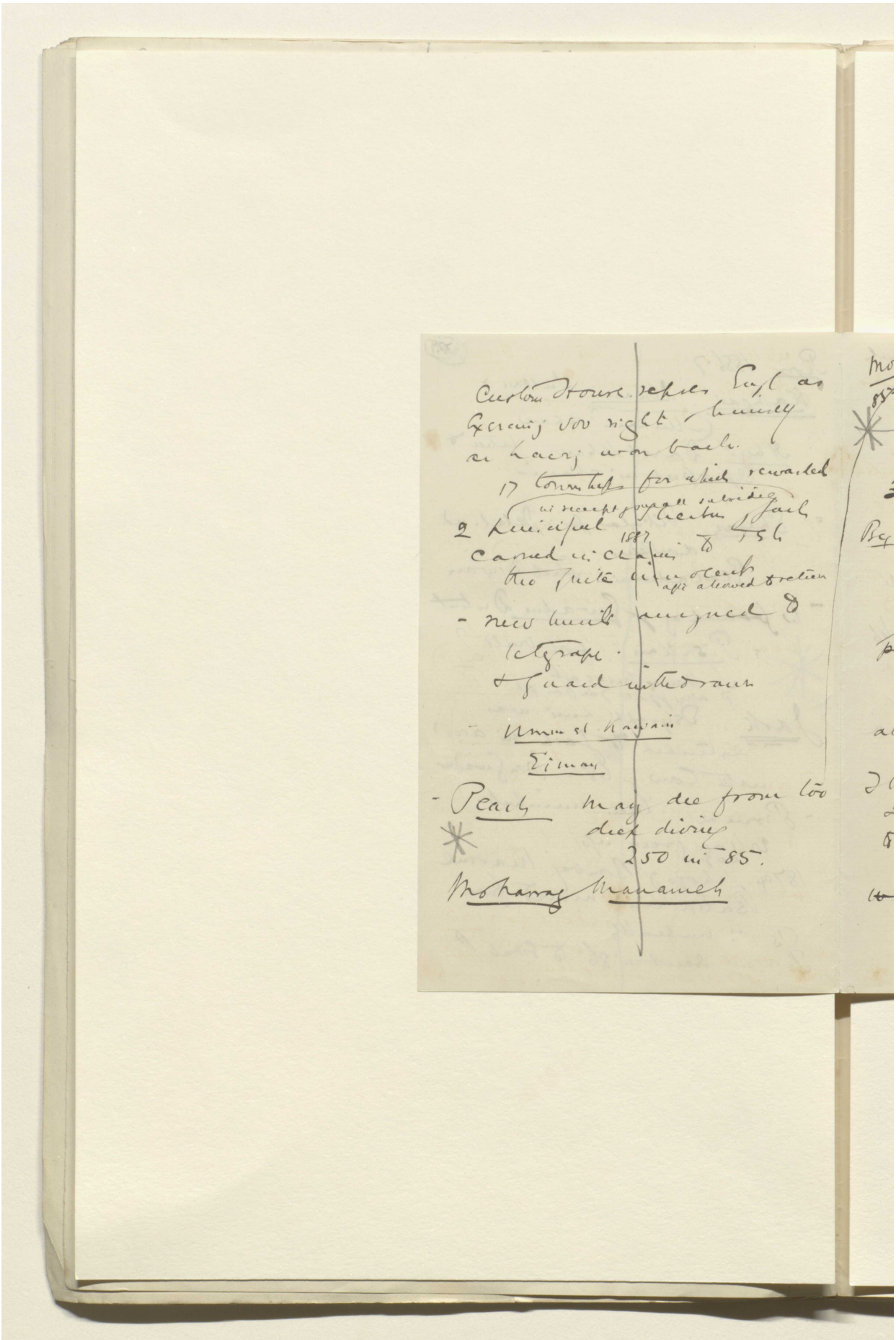

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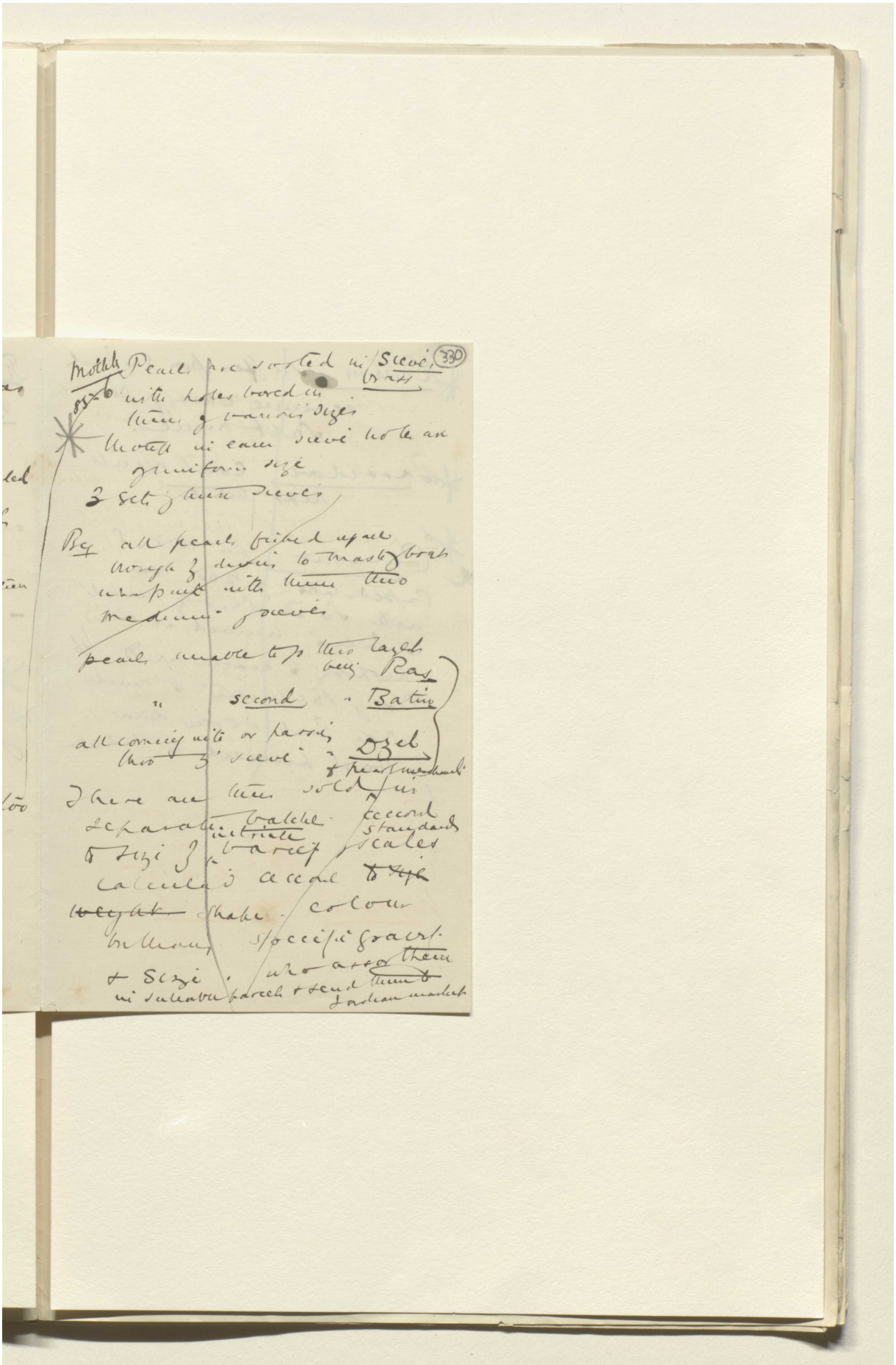

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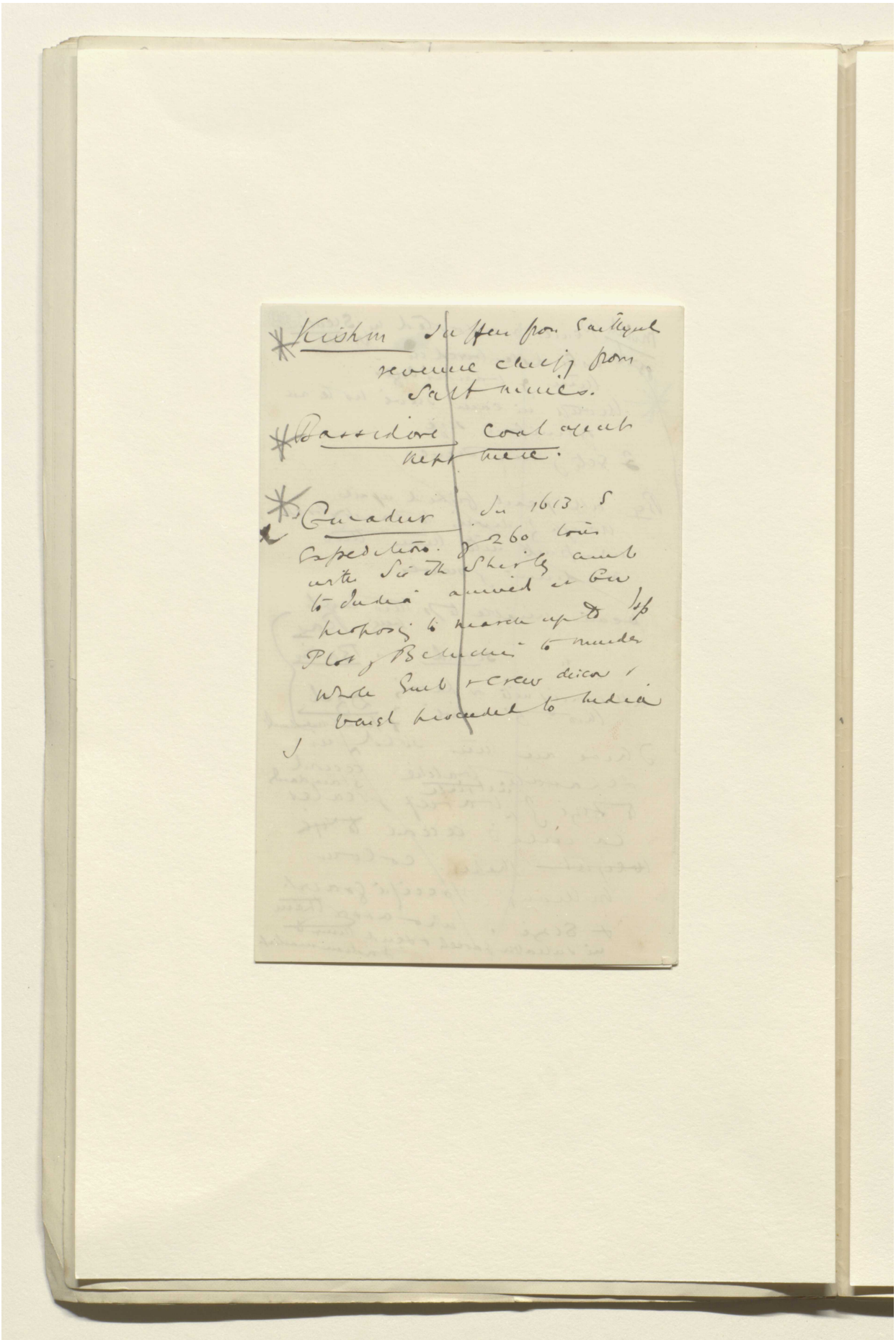

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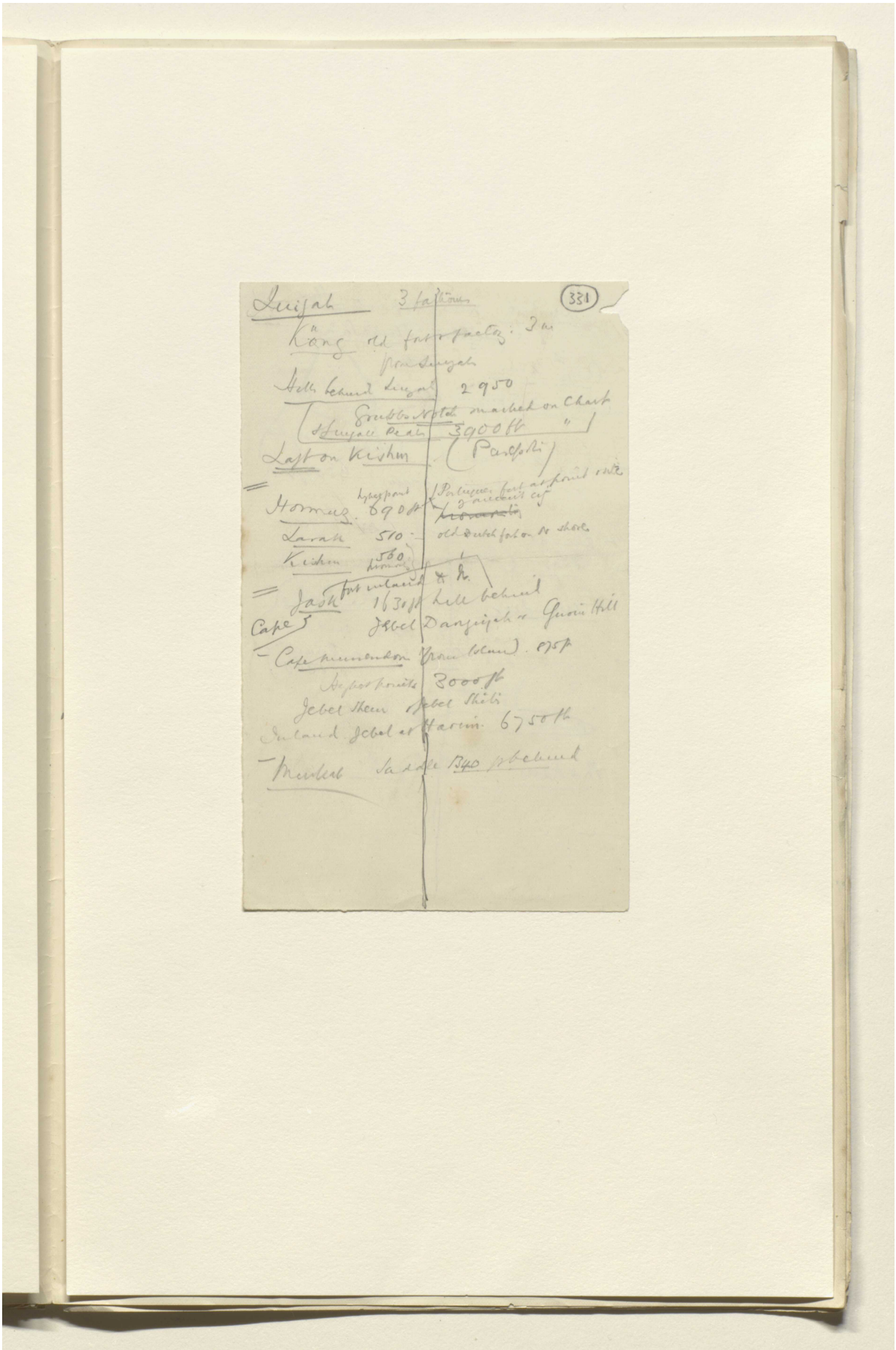

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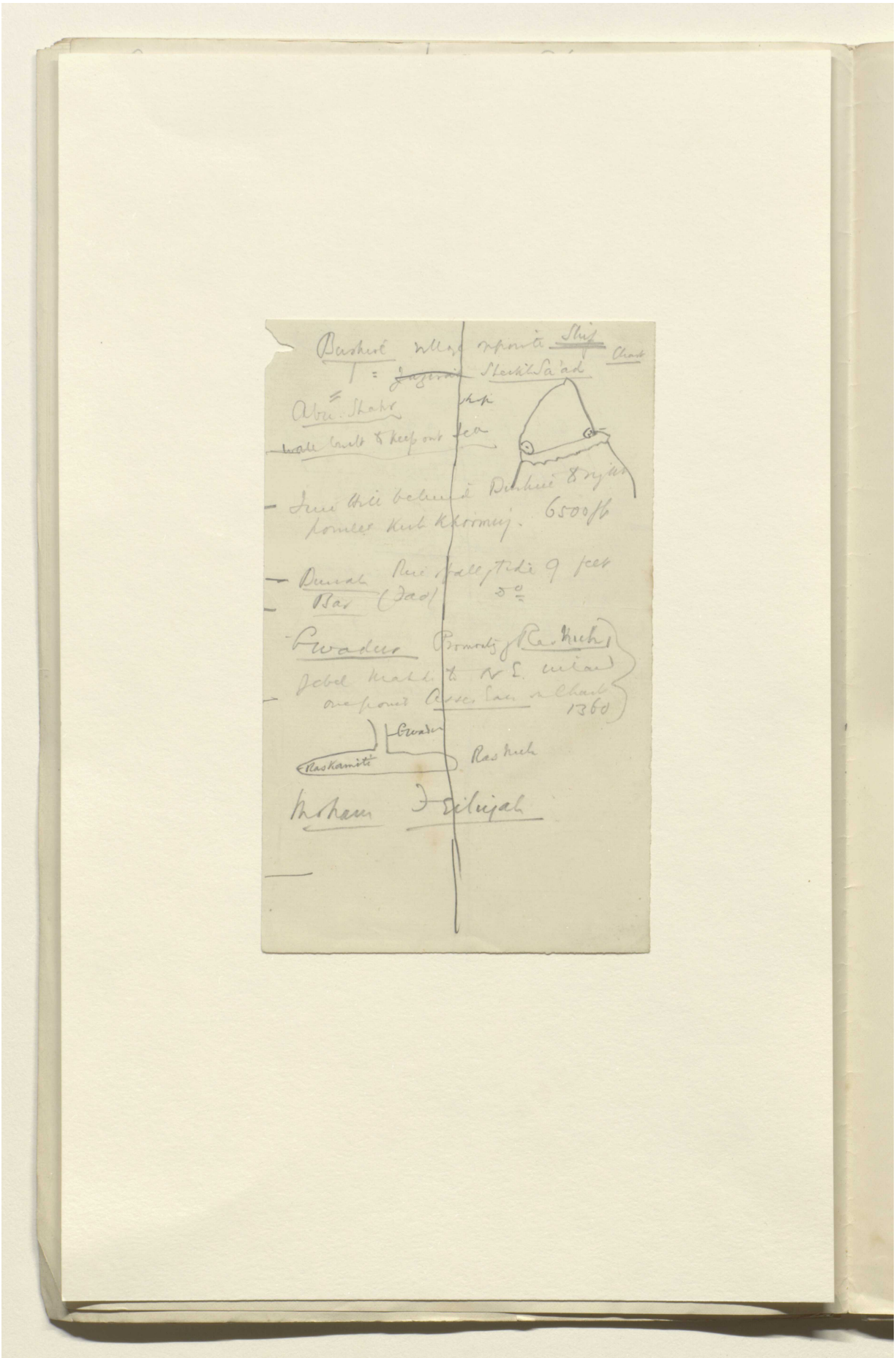

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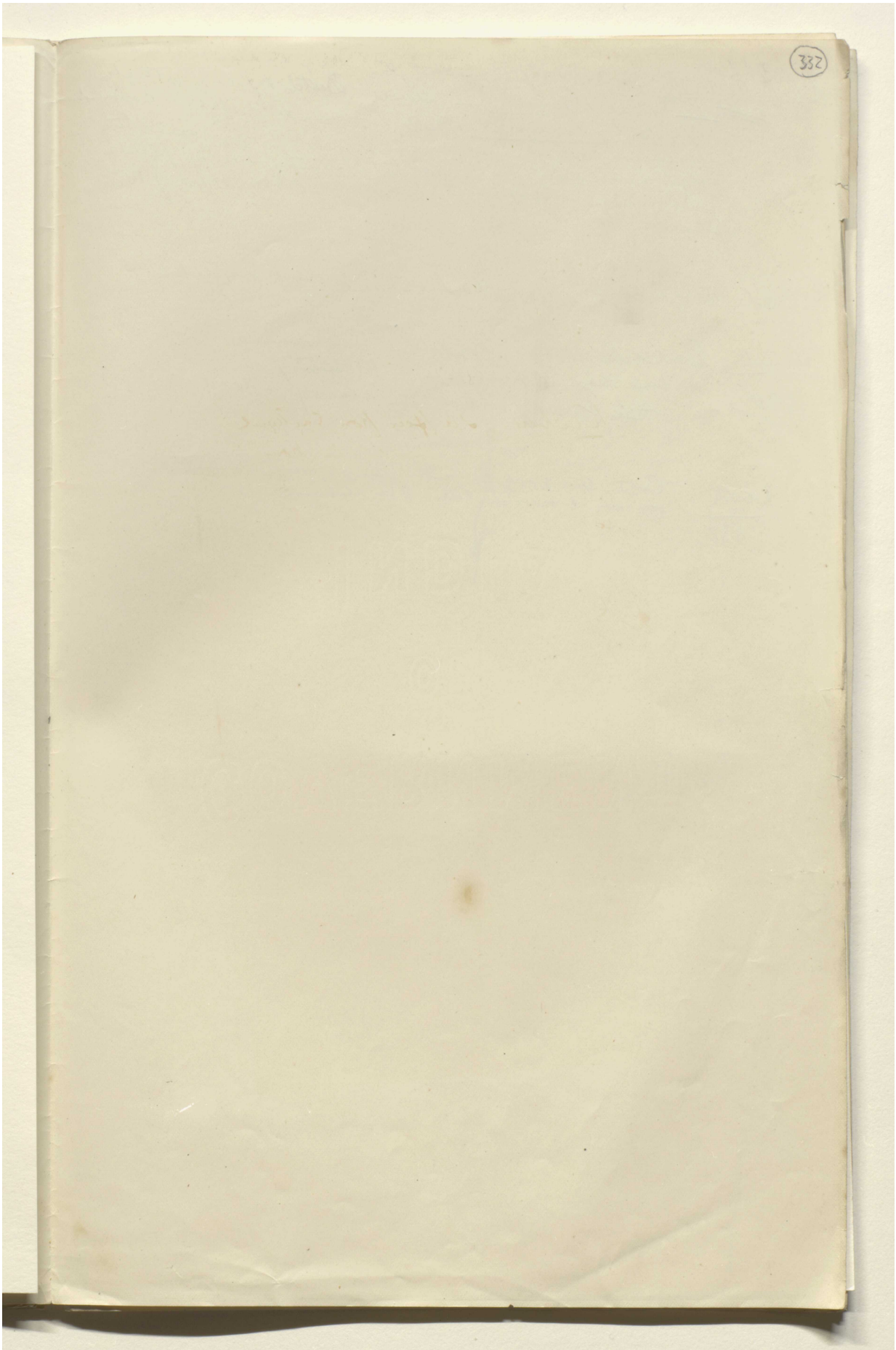

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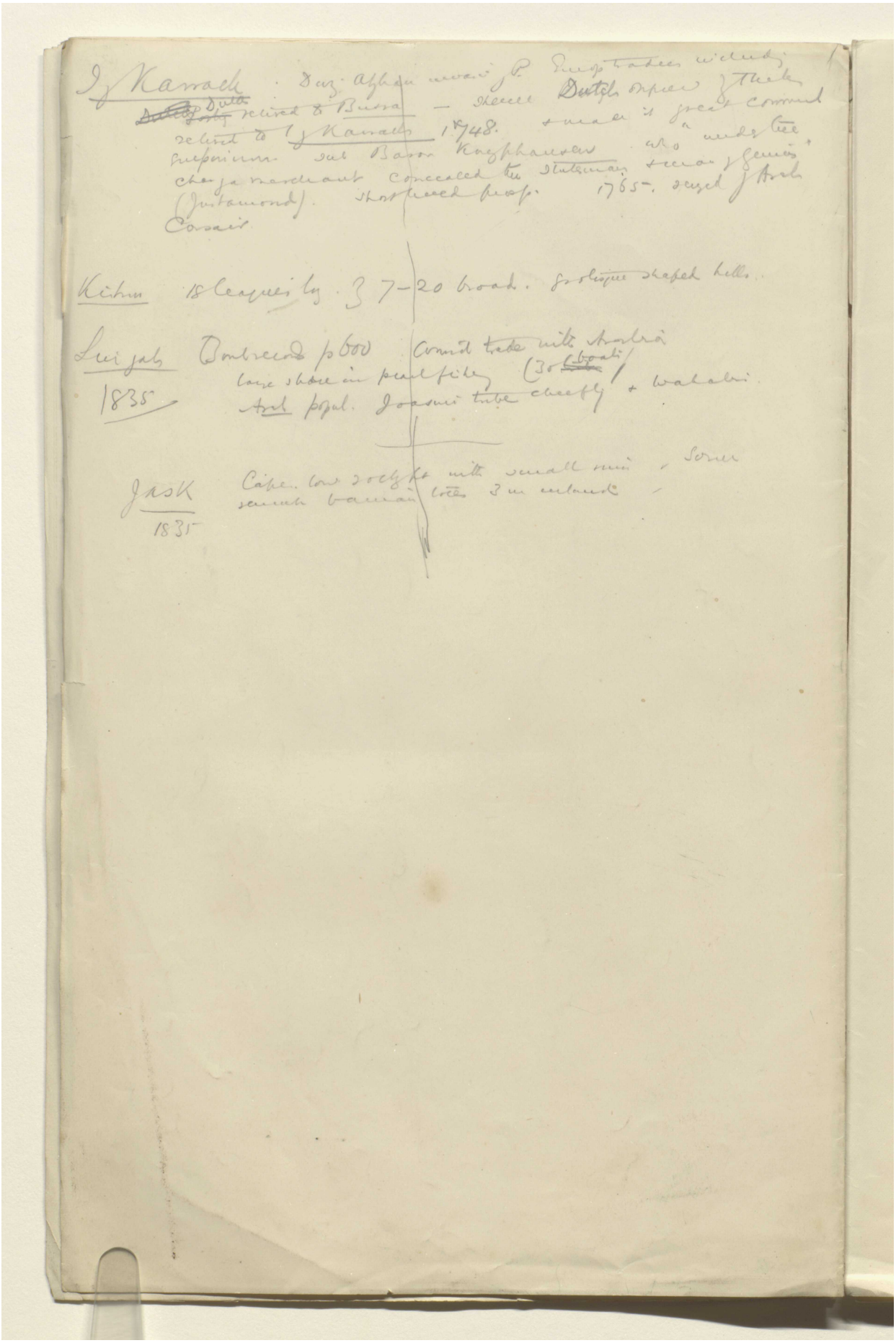

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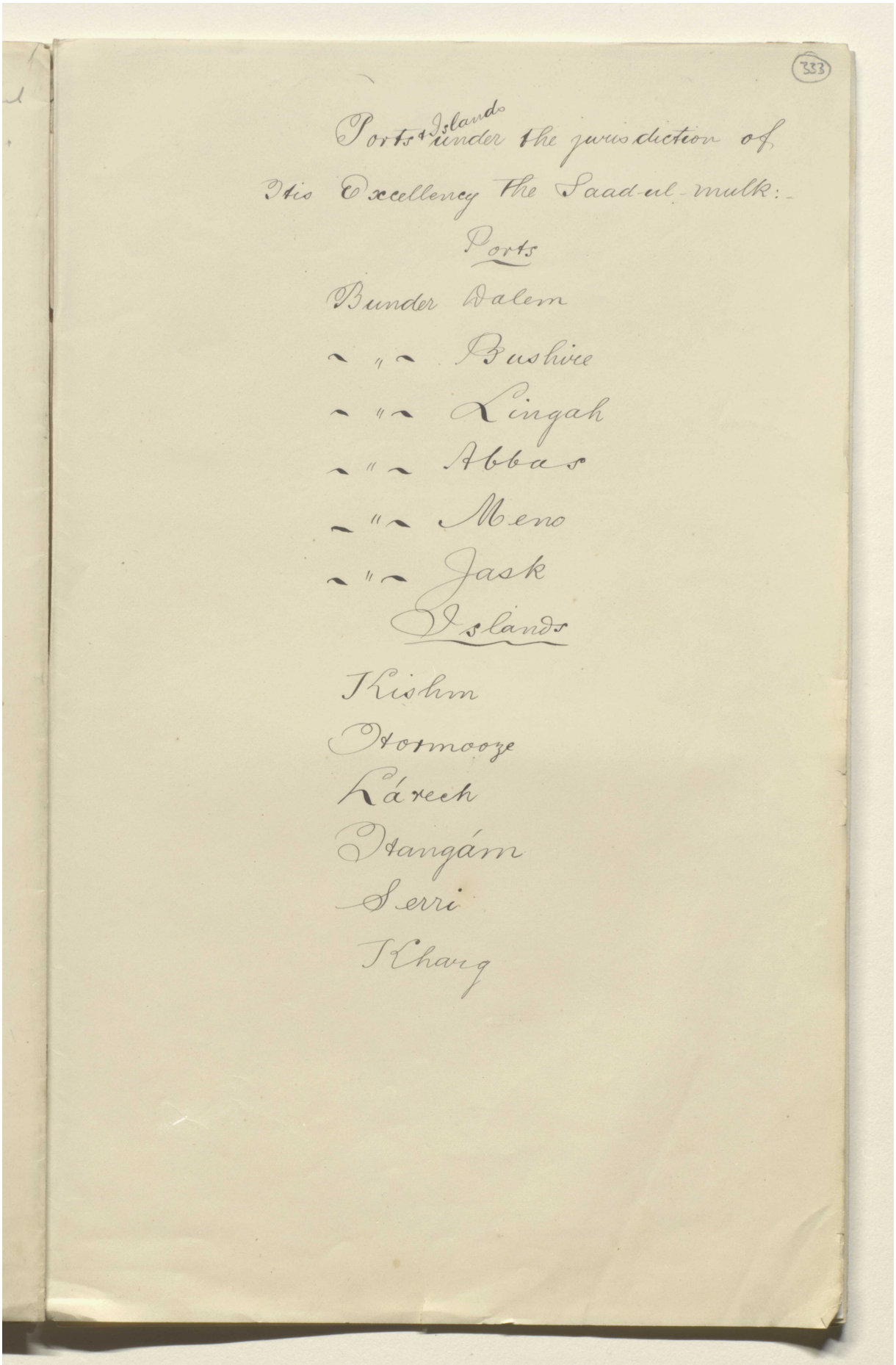

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Ports & Islands under the jurisdiction of
His Excellency the Saad-ul-mulk:-

Ports

Bunder Dalem
" Bushire
" Lingah
" Abbas
" Meno
" Jask

Islands

Kishm
Ormooze
Káreeh
Hangám
Serri
Kharg

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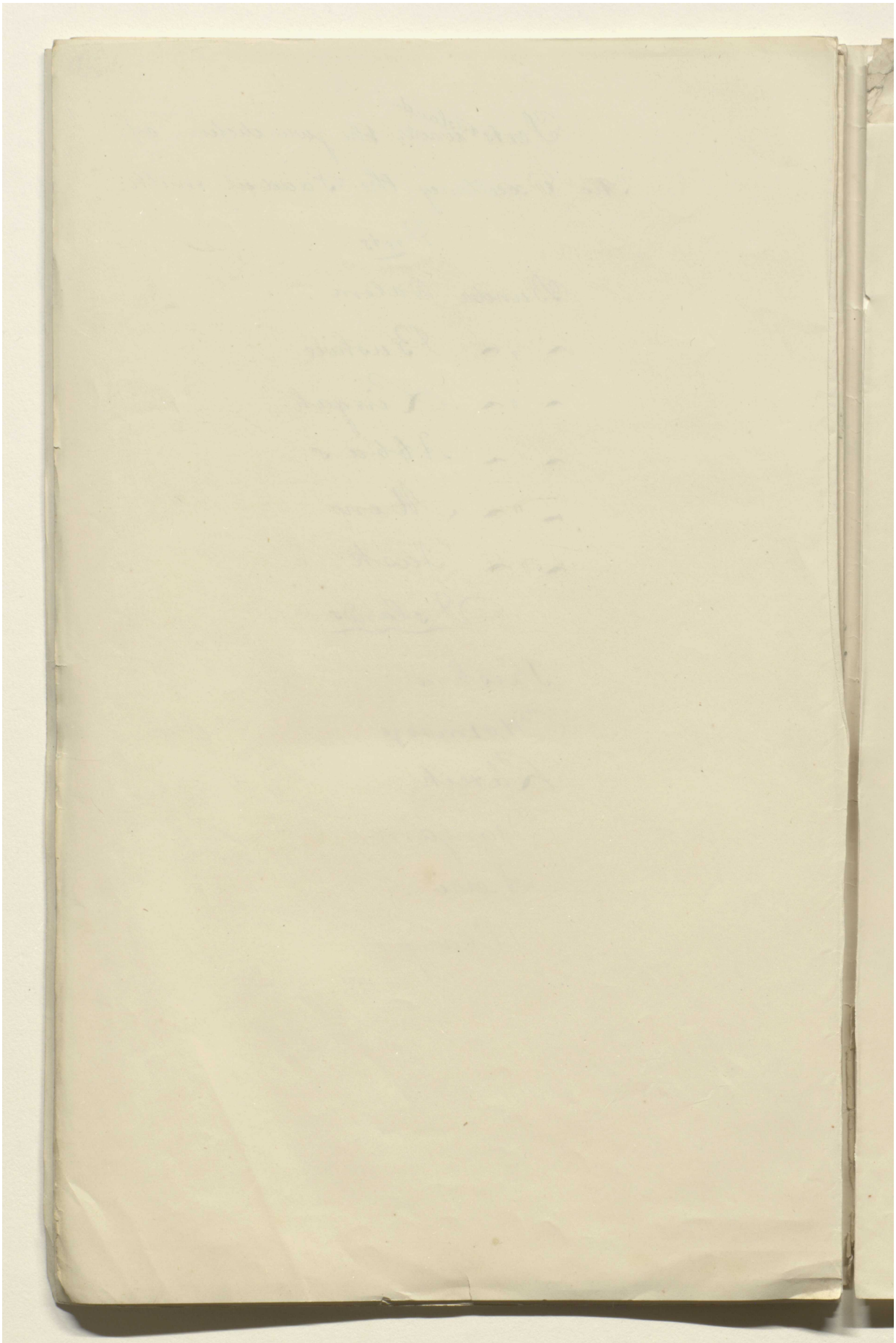

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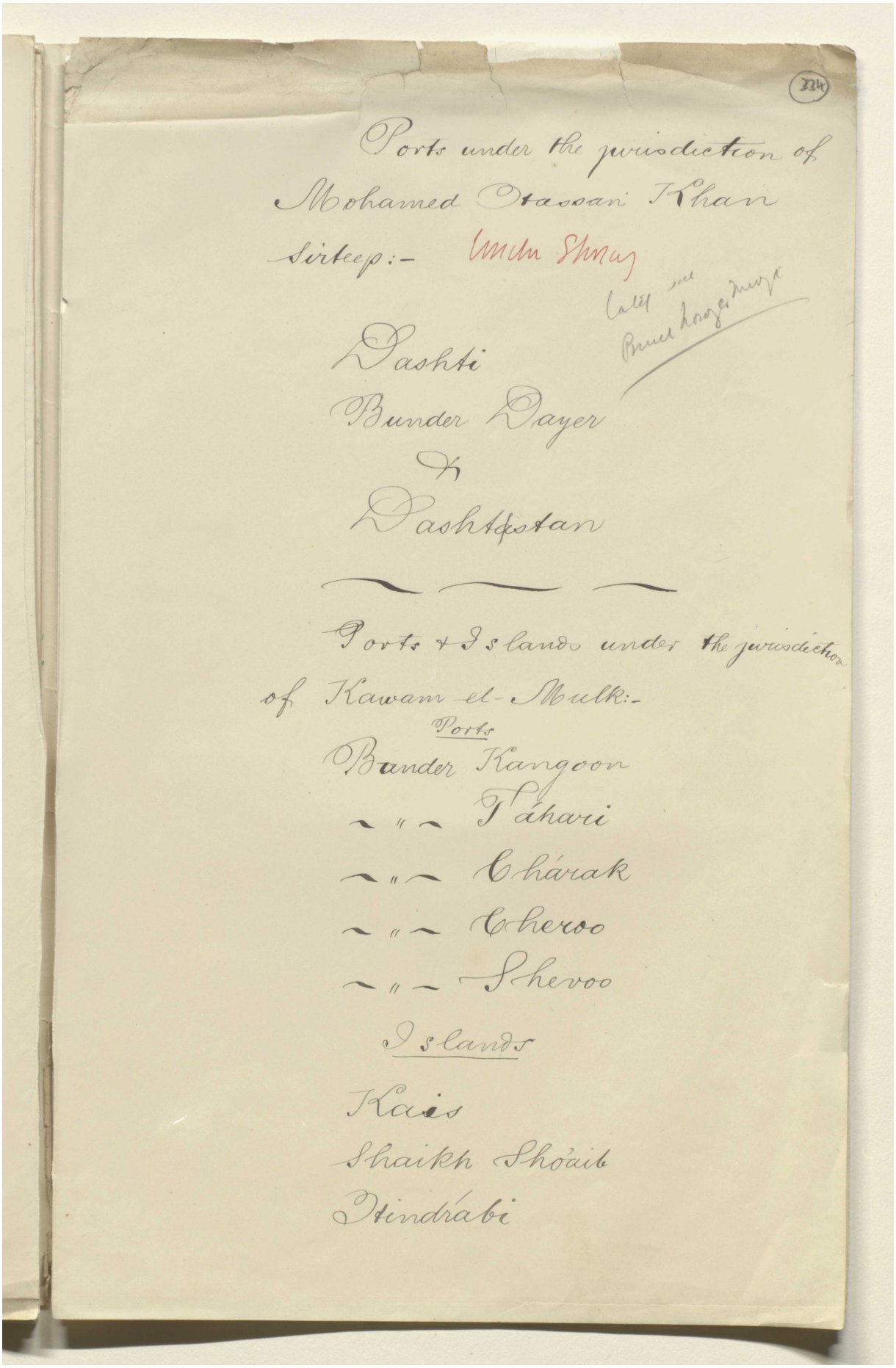

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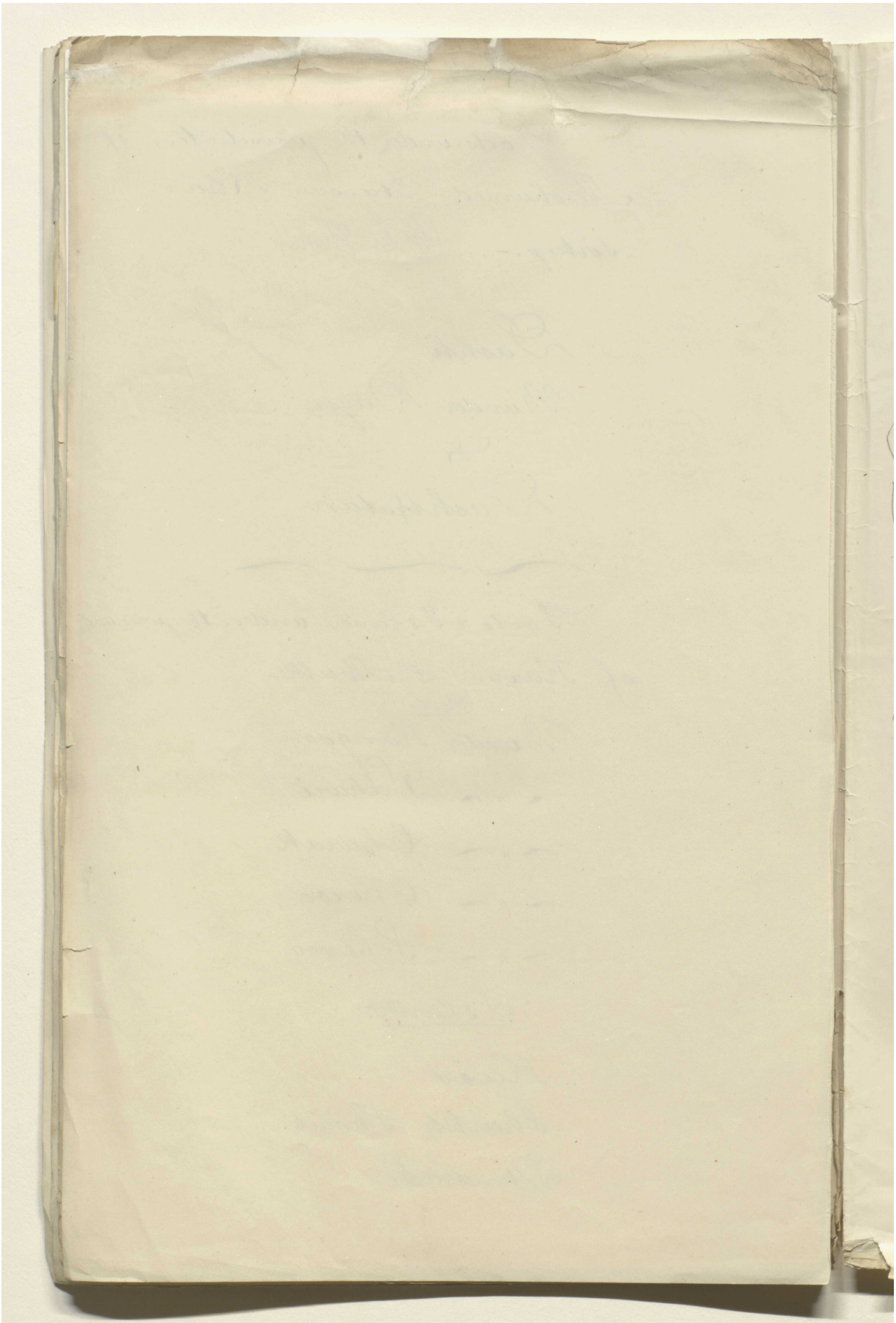

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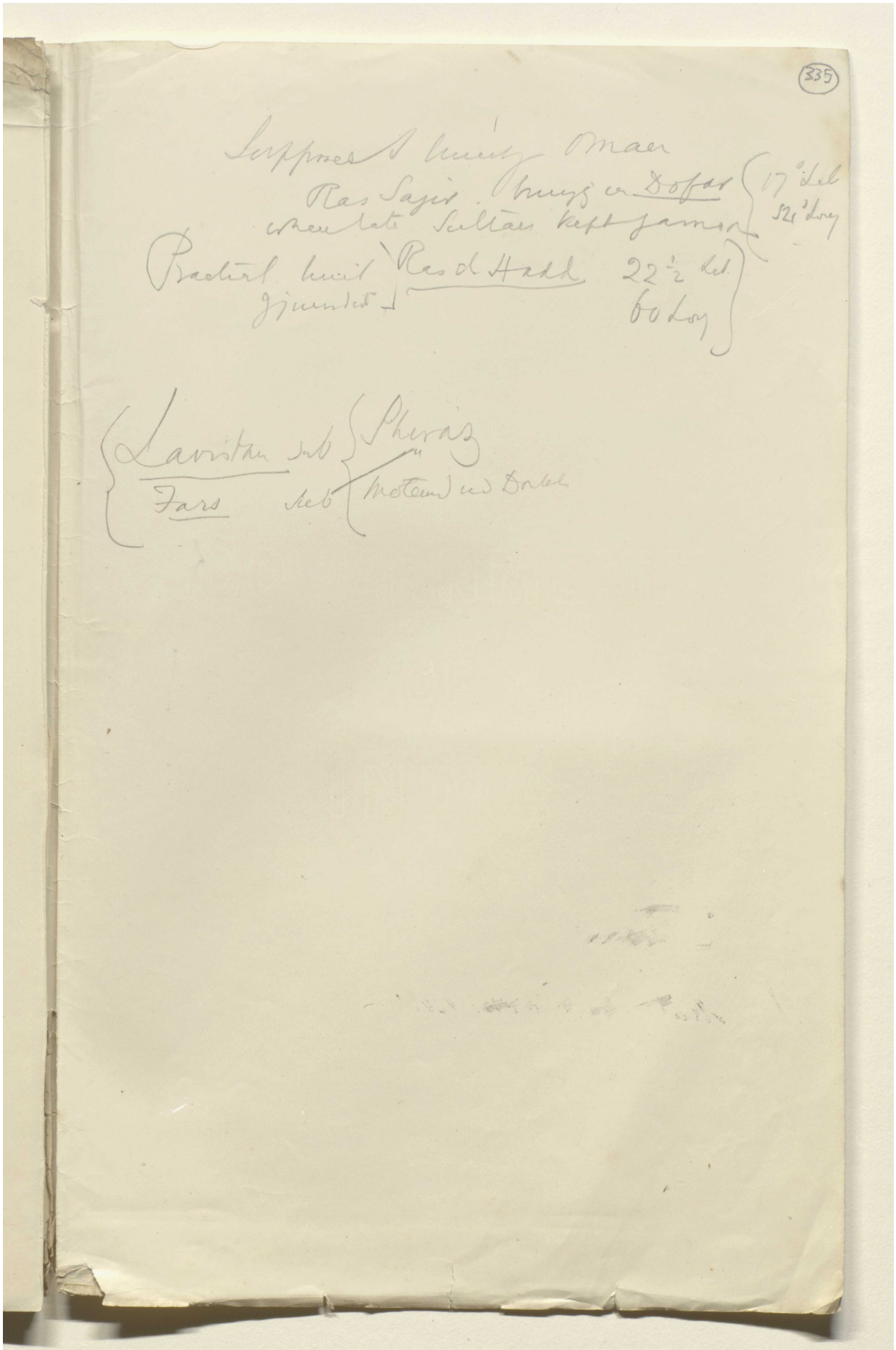

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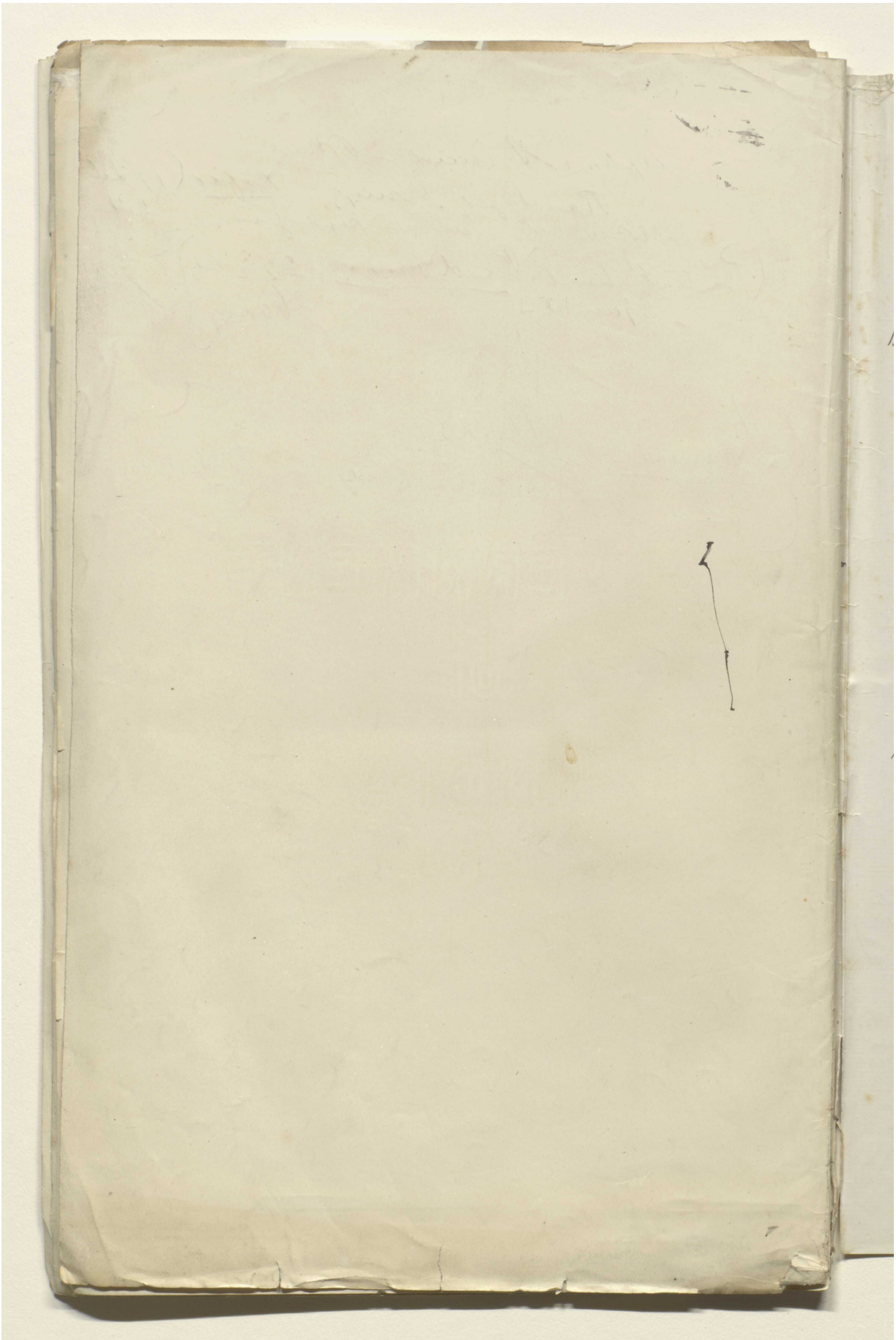

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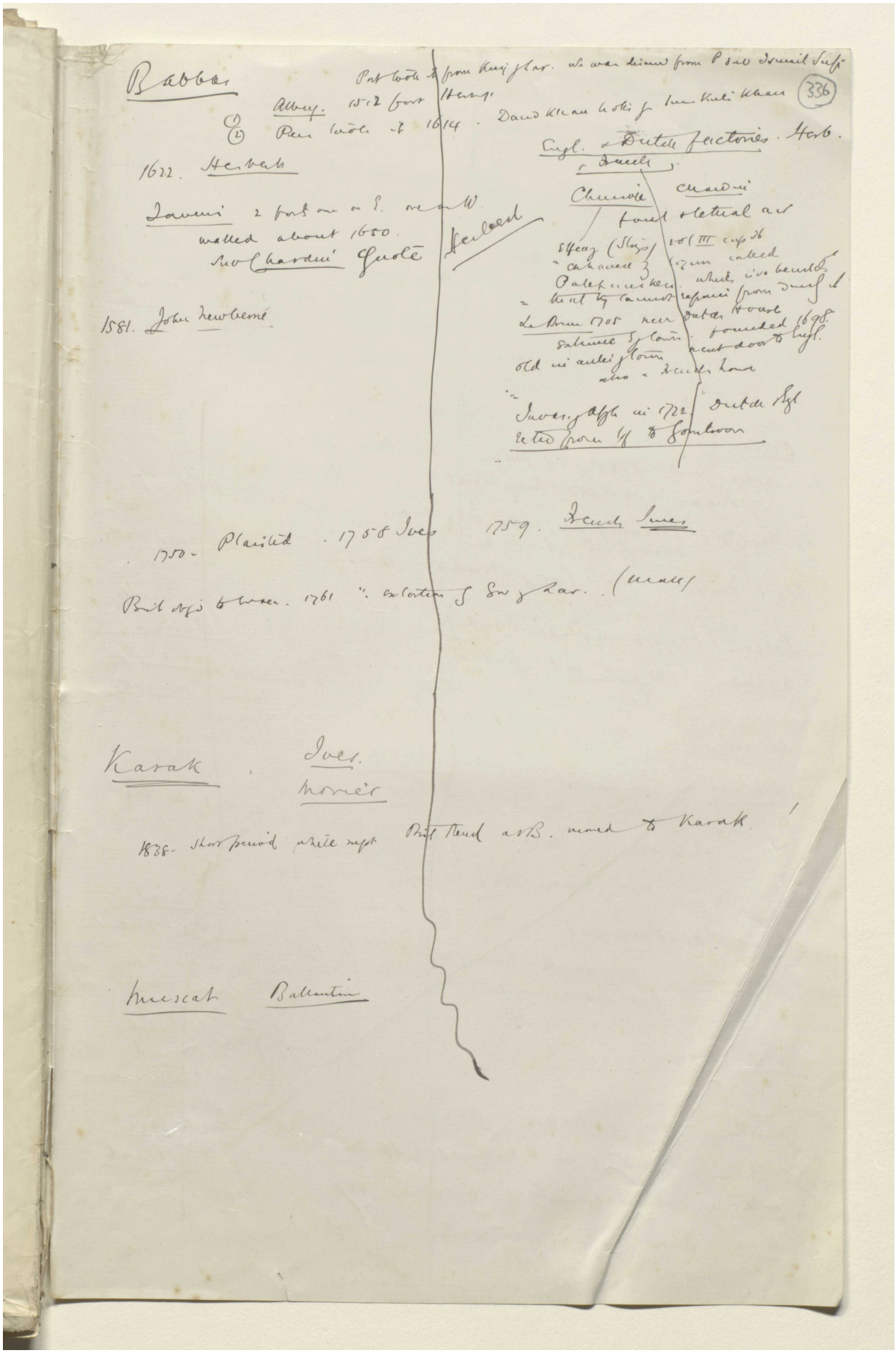

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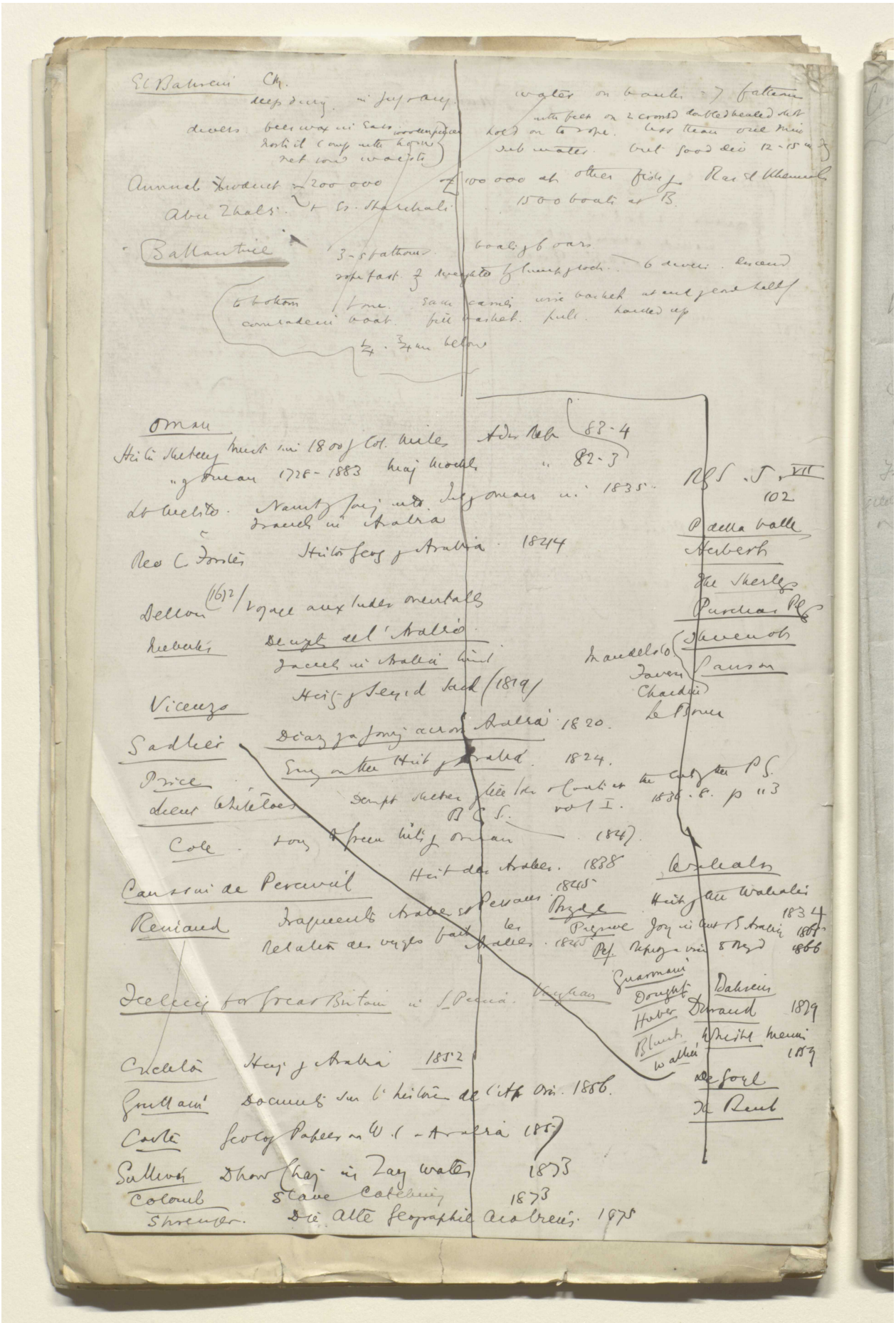

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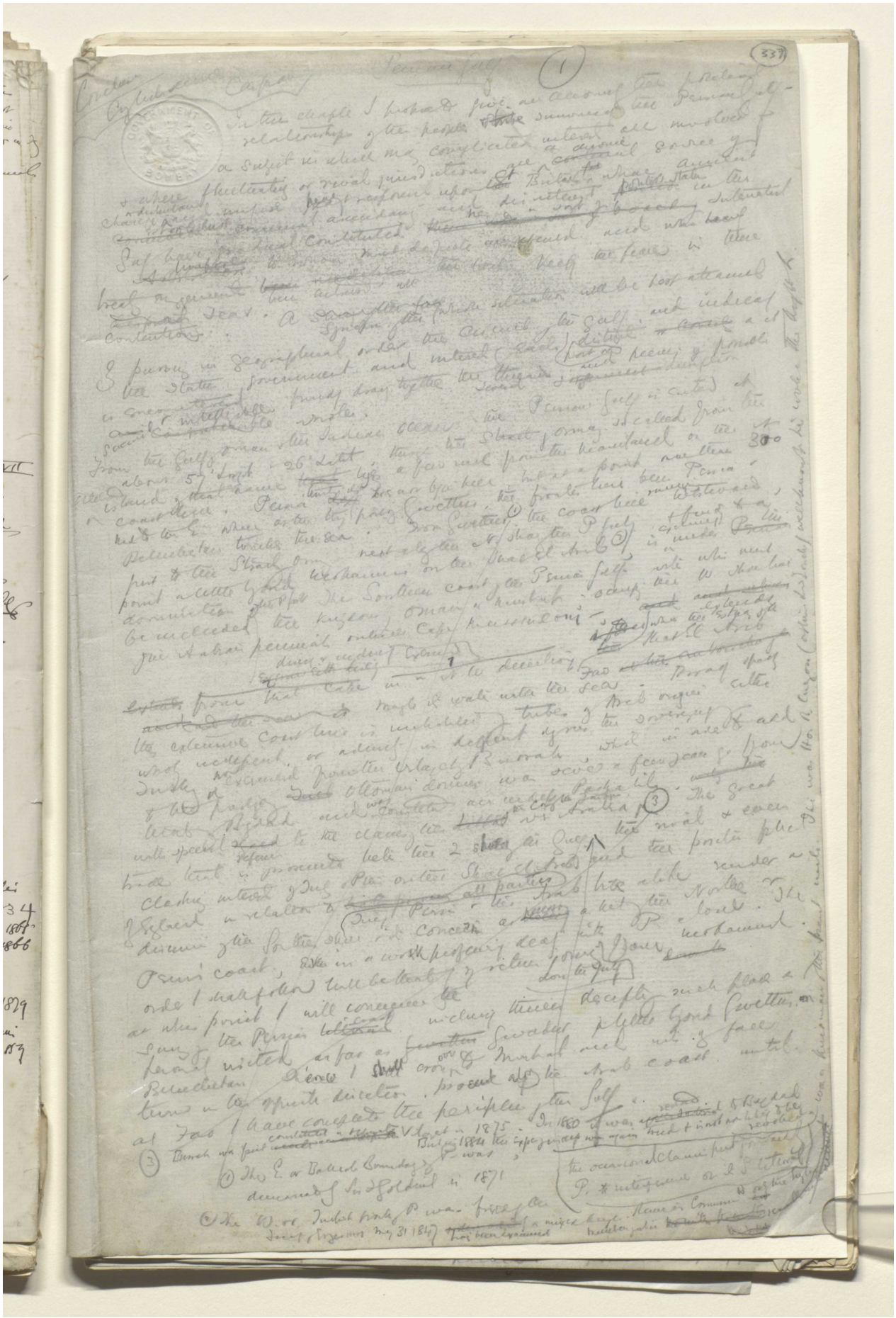

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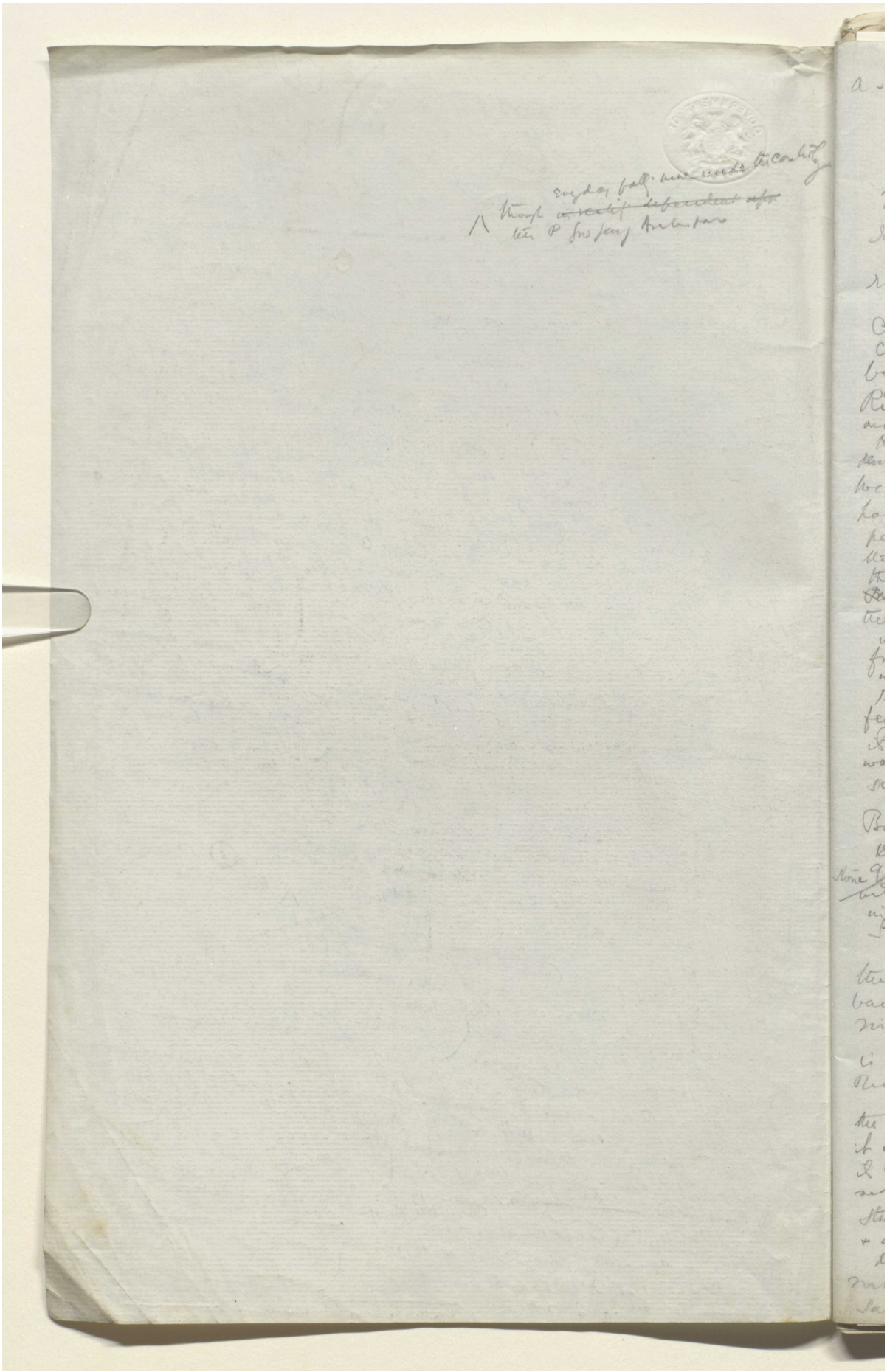

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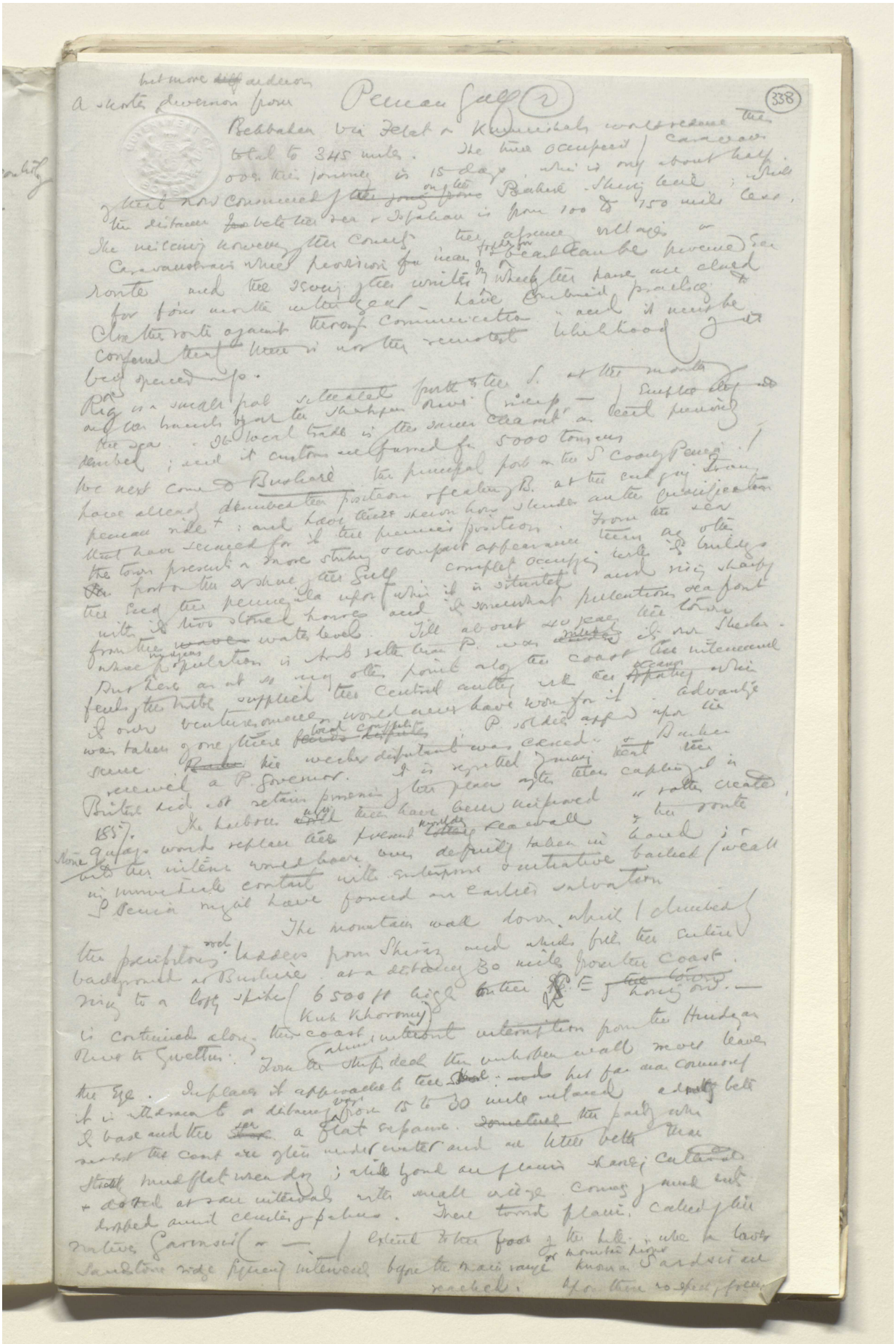

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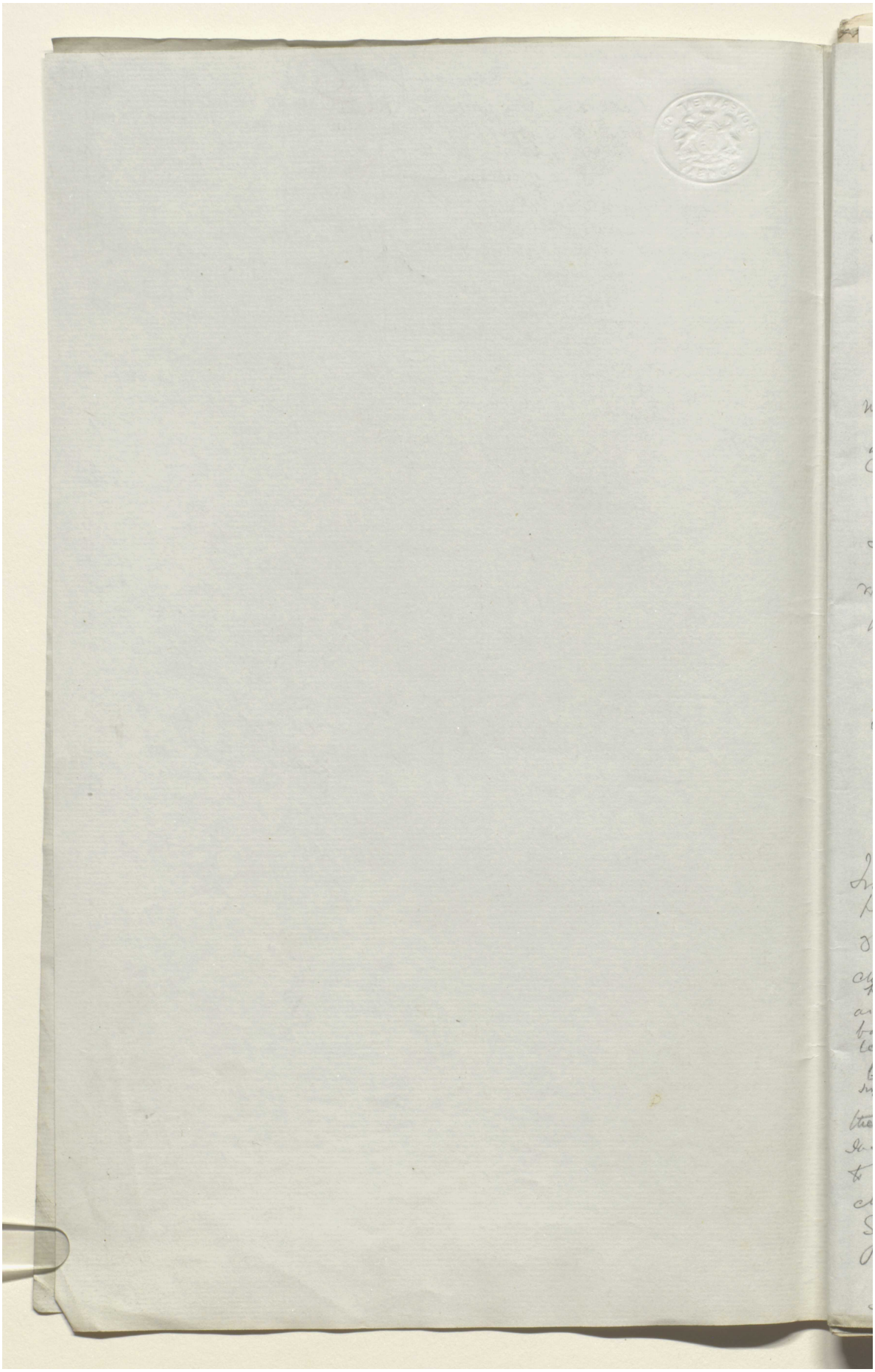

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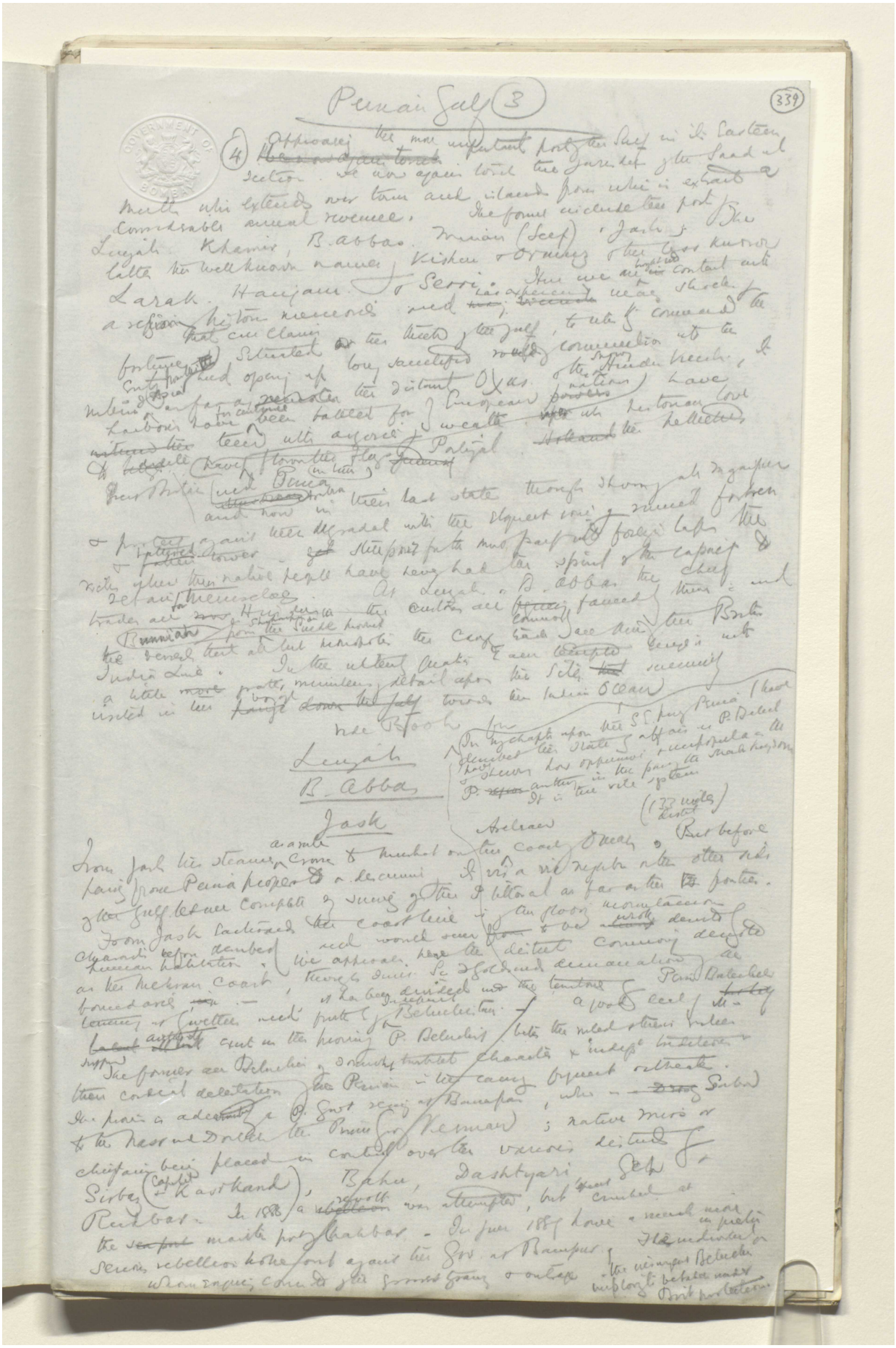

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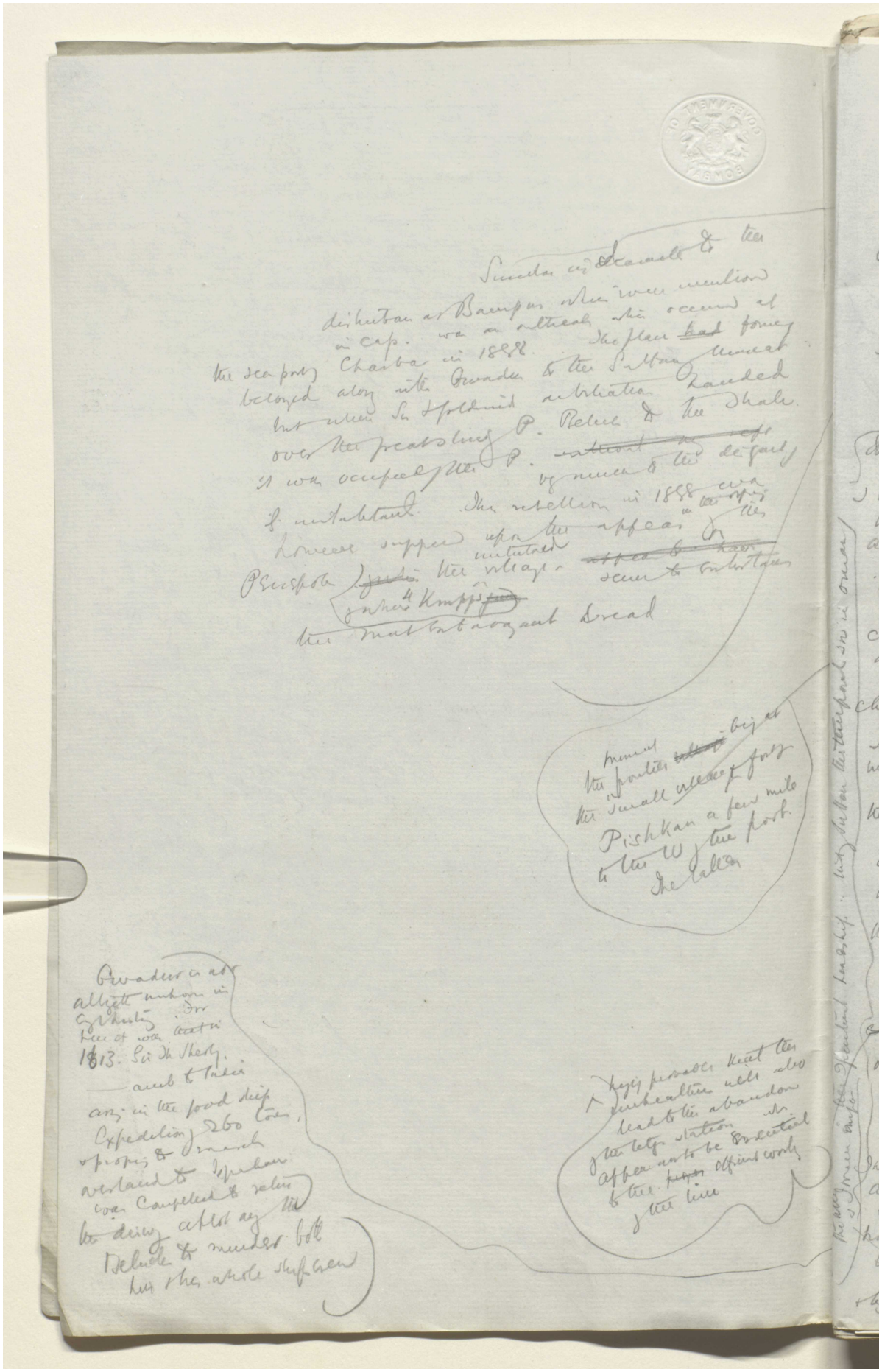

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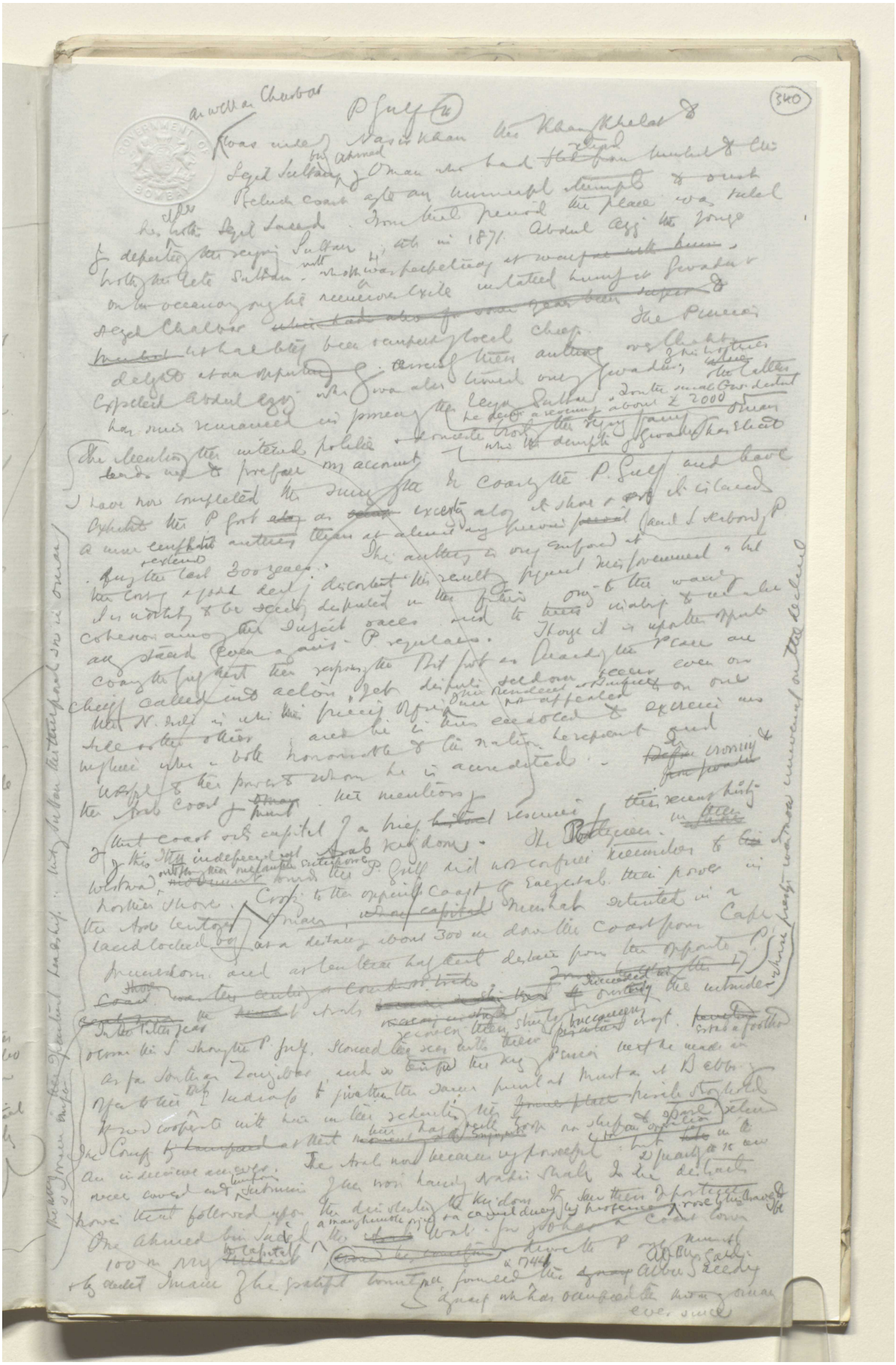

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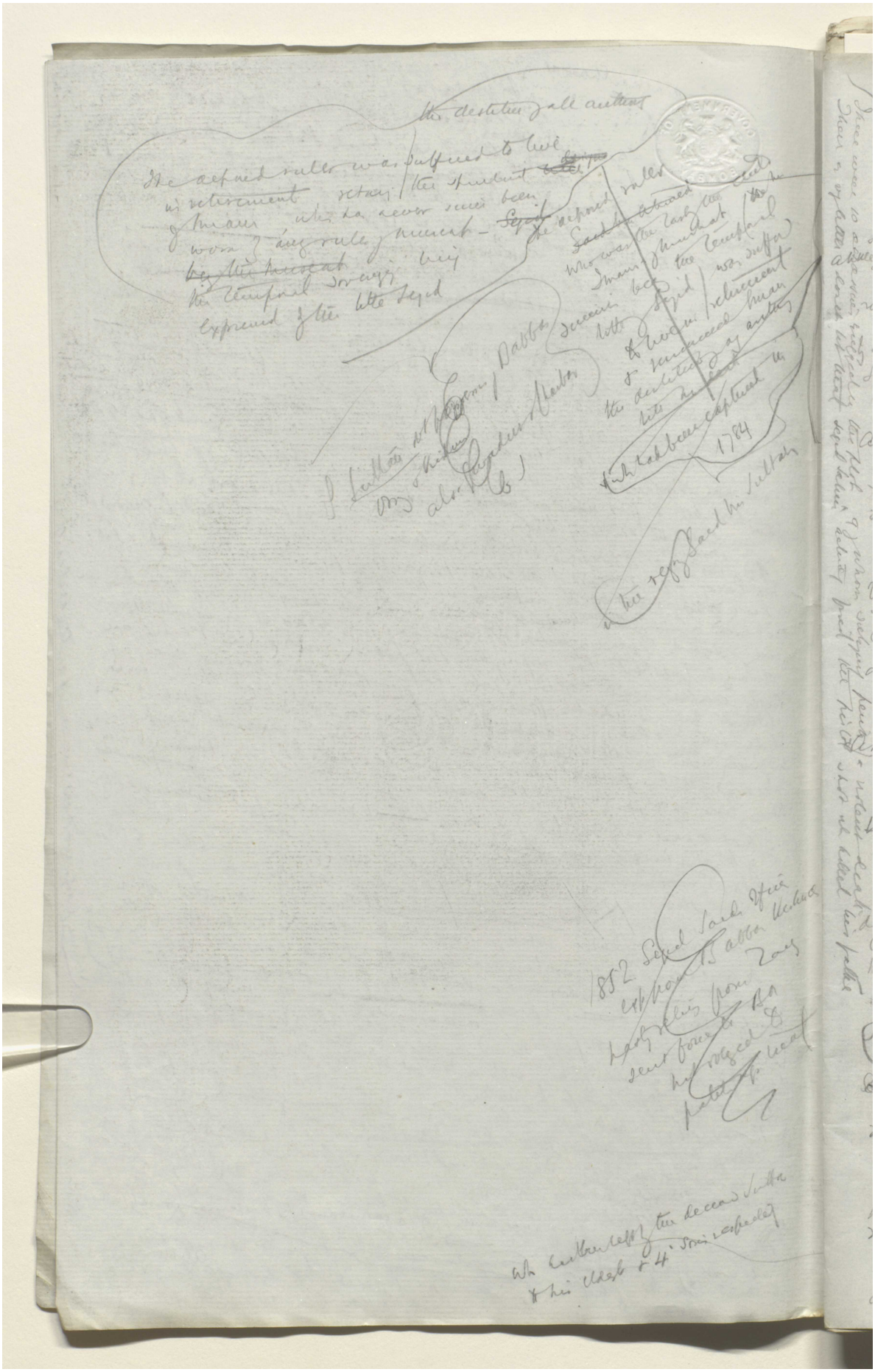

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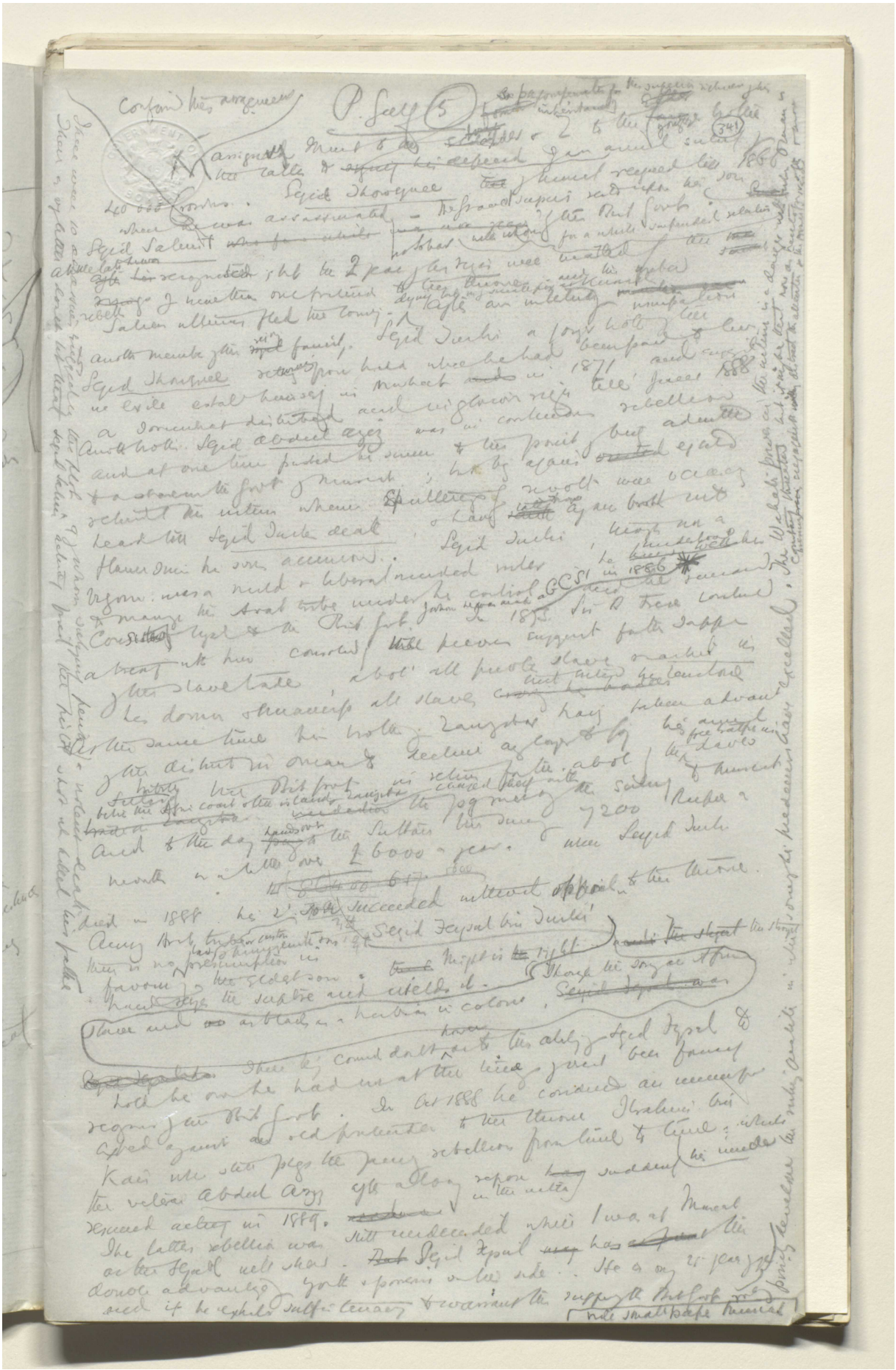

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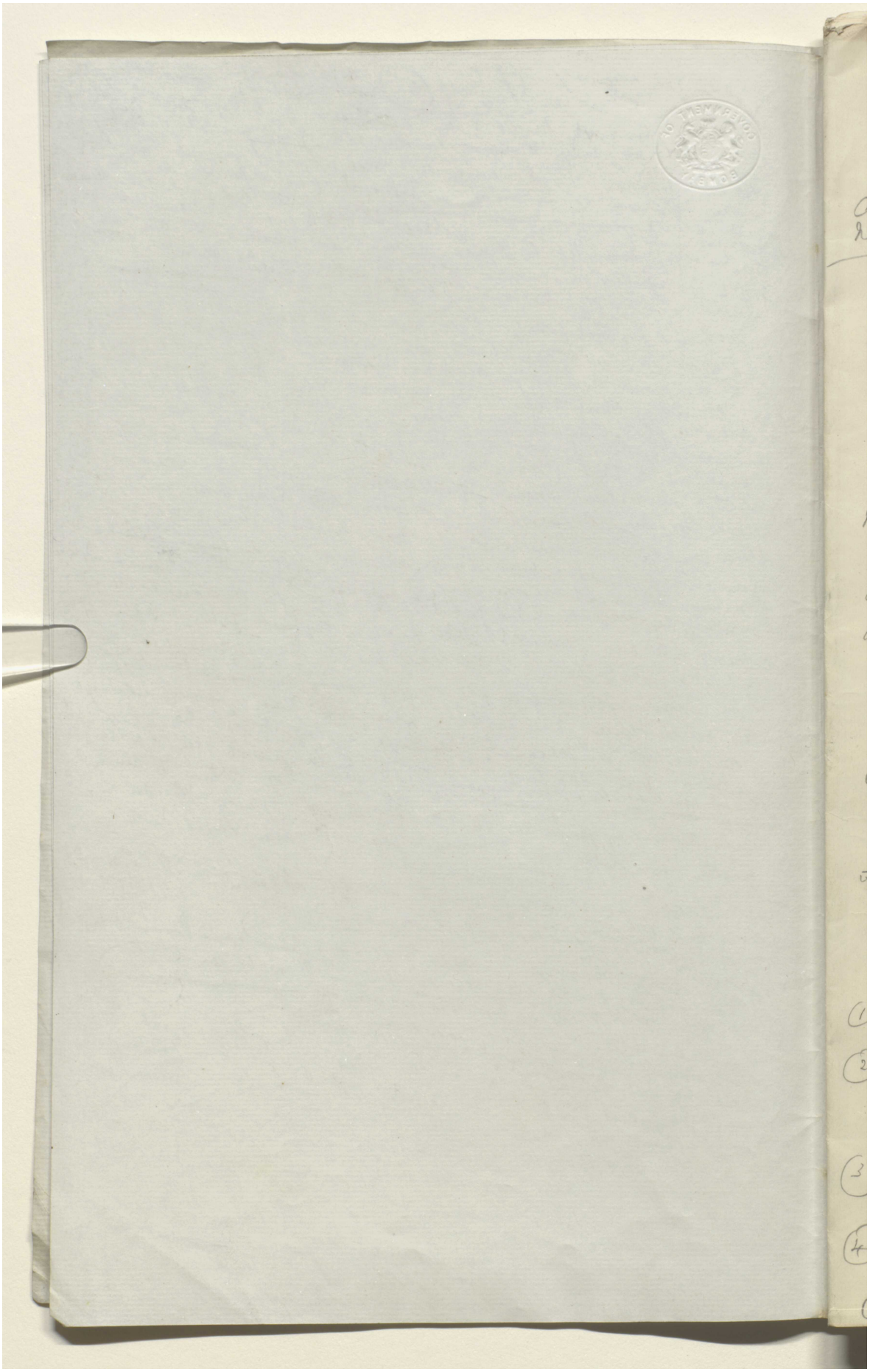

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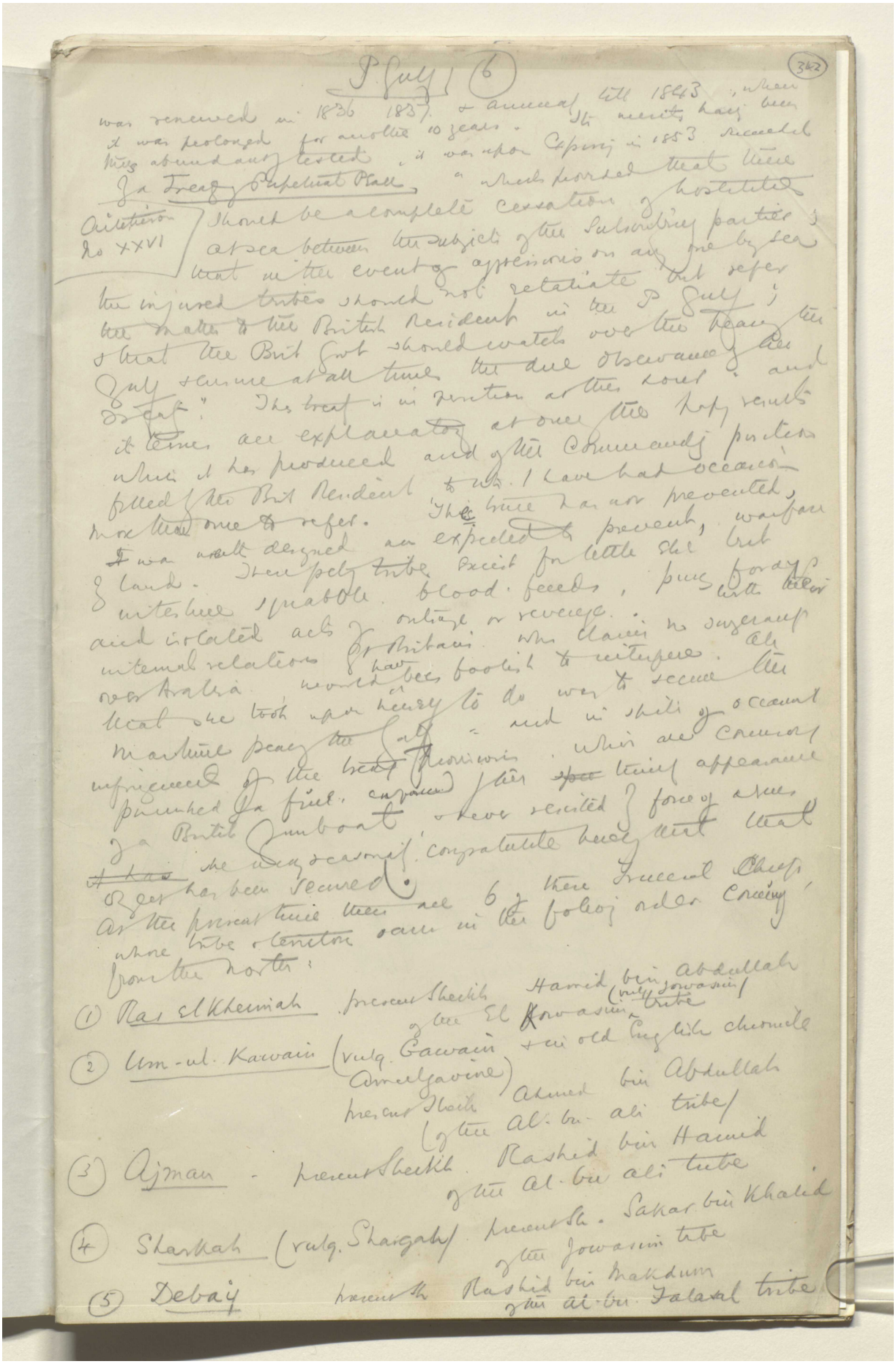


P. Gulf (6) (342)

was renewed in 1836 1837 & annually till 1843, when it was prolonged for another 10 years. Its merits having been thus abundantly tested, it was upon Expiry in 1853 succeeded by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace, which provided that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities at sea between the subjects of the Subscribing parties; that in the event of aggressions on any one by sea the injured tribes should not retaliate but refer the matter to the British Resident in the P. Gulf; & that the Brit Govt should watch over the peace of the Gulf & ensure at all times the due observance of the Treaty." This treaty is in position at the hour & and it terms are explanatory at once the happy results which it has produced and of the Commanding position filled by the Brit Resident to wh. I have had occasion more than once to refer. The truce has not prevented, & was well designed an expected to prevent, warfare of land. These petty tribes exist for little else but intestine squabble, blood-feeds, pung forays with their and isolated acts of outrage or revenge. Whilst claims no suzerainty internal relations of Britain, who claims no suzerainty over Arabia, would have been foolish to interfere. All that she took upon herself to do was to secure the maritime peace of the Gulf, and in spite of occasional infringement of the treaty provisions, which are commonly punished by a fine, enforced by the ~~spec~~ timely appearance of a British Gunboat, & never resisted by force of arms, she may reasonably congratulate herself that that object has been secured.

Aitchison No XXVI

At the present time there are 6 of these Trucial Chiefs, whose tribes & territories earn in the following order coming from the north:

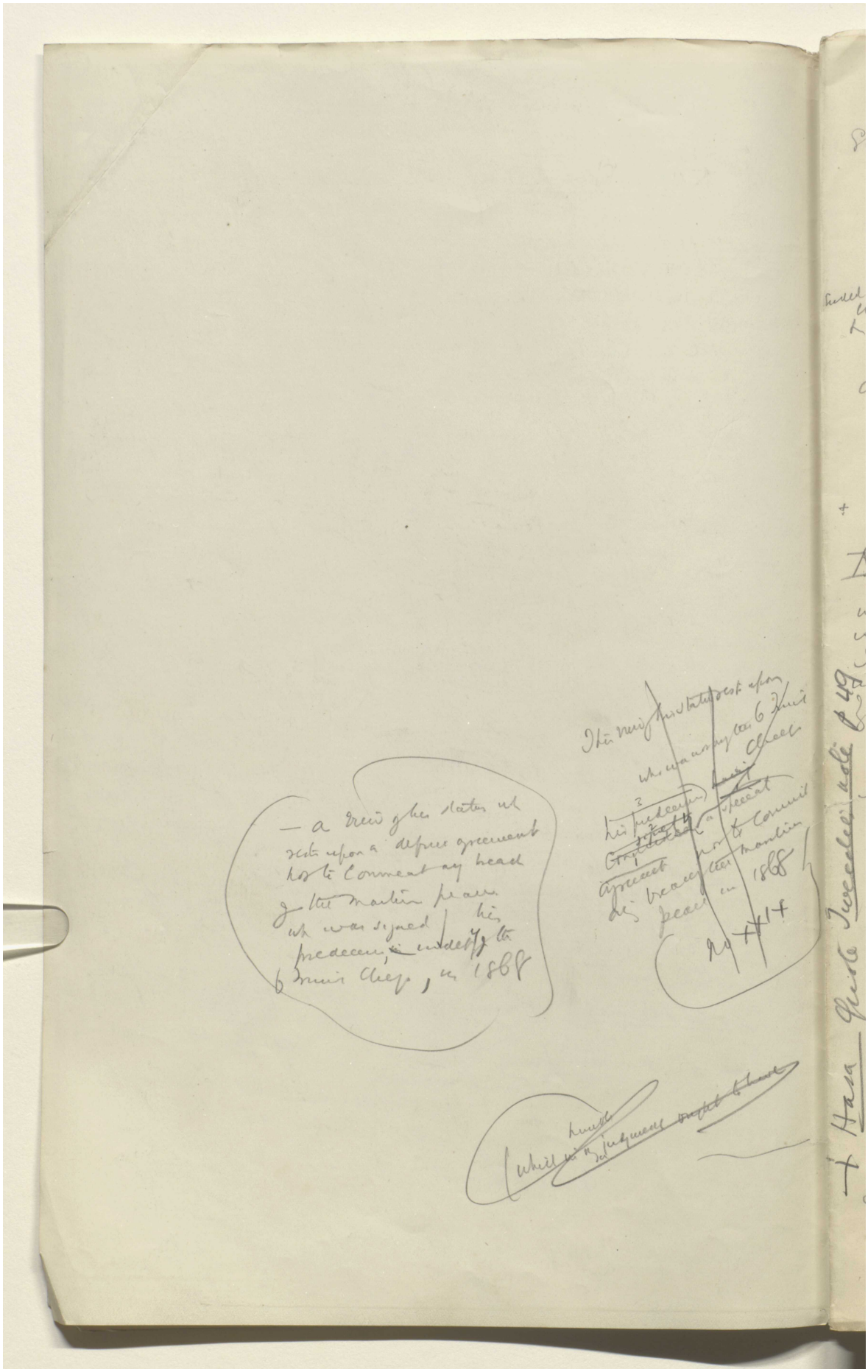
(1) Ras el Kheimah — present Sheikh Hamid bin Abdullah of the El Kowasim (vulg. Jowasim) tribe

(2) Um-ul-Kawain (vulg. Gawain & in old English chronicle Amulgavine) present Sheikh Ahmed bin Abdullah (of the Al-bu-ali tribe)

(3) Ajman — present Sheikh Rashid bin Hamid of the Al-bu-ali tribe

(4) Sharkah (vulg. Shargah) present Sh. Sakar bin Khalid of the Jowasim tribe

(5) Debaij present Sh. Rashid bin Makdum of the Al-bu-Falasah tribe



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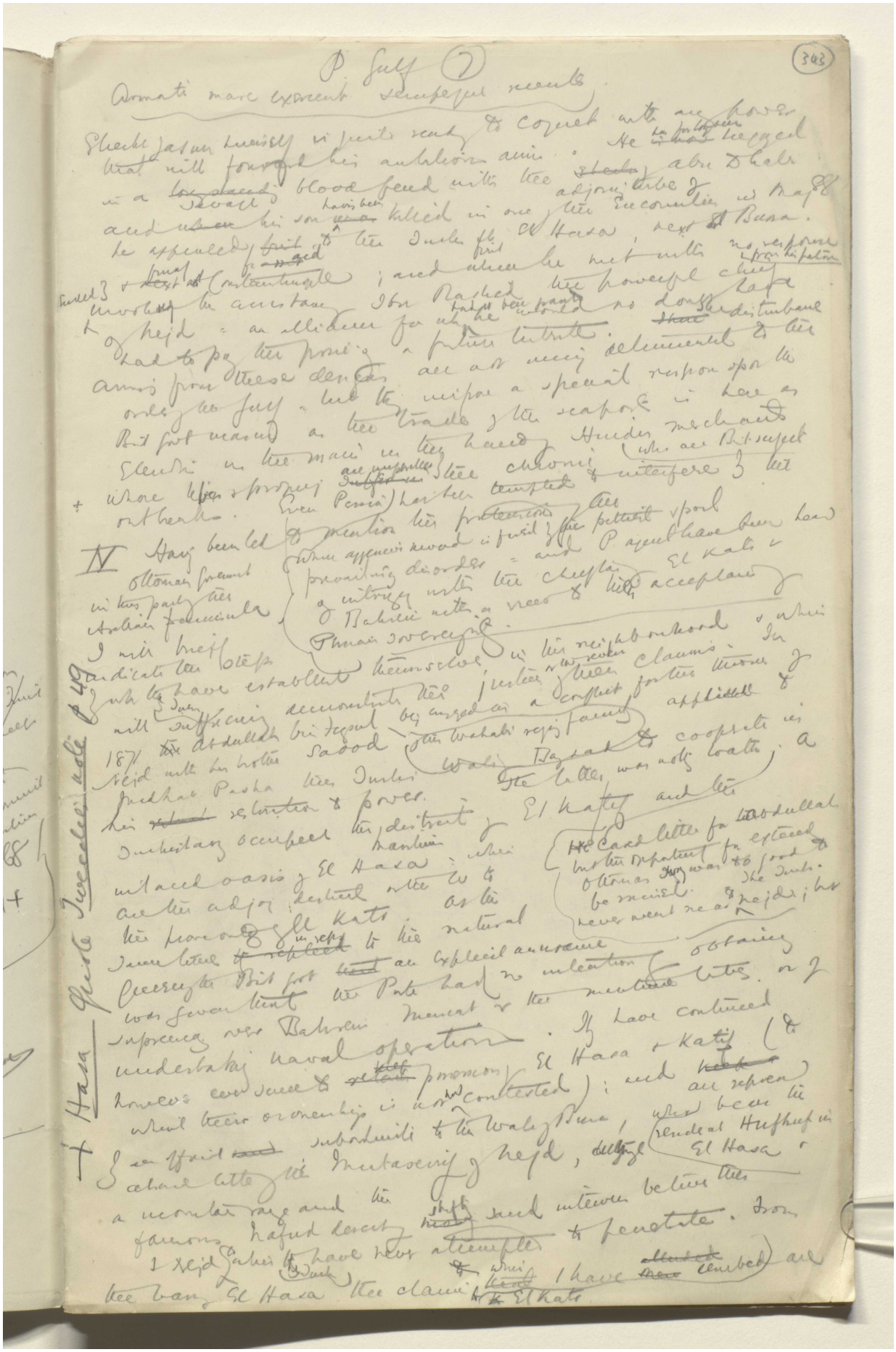

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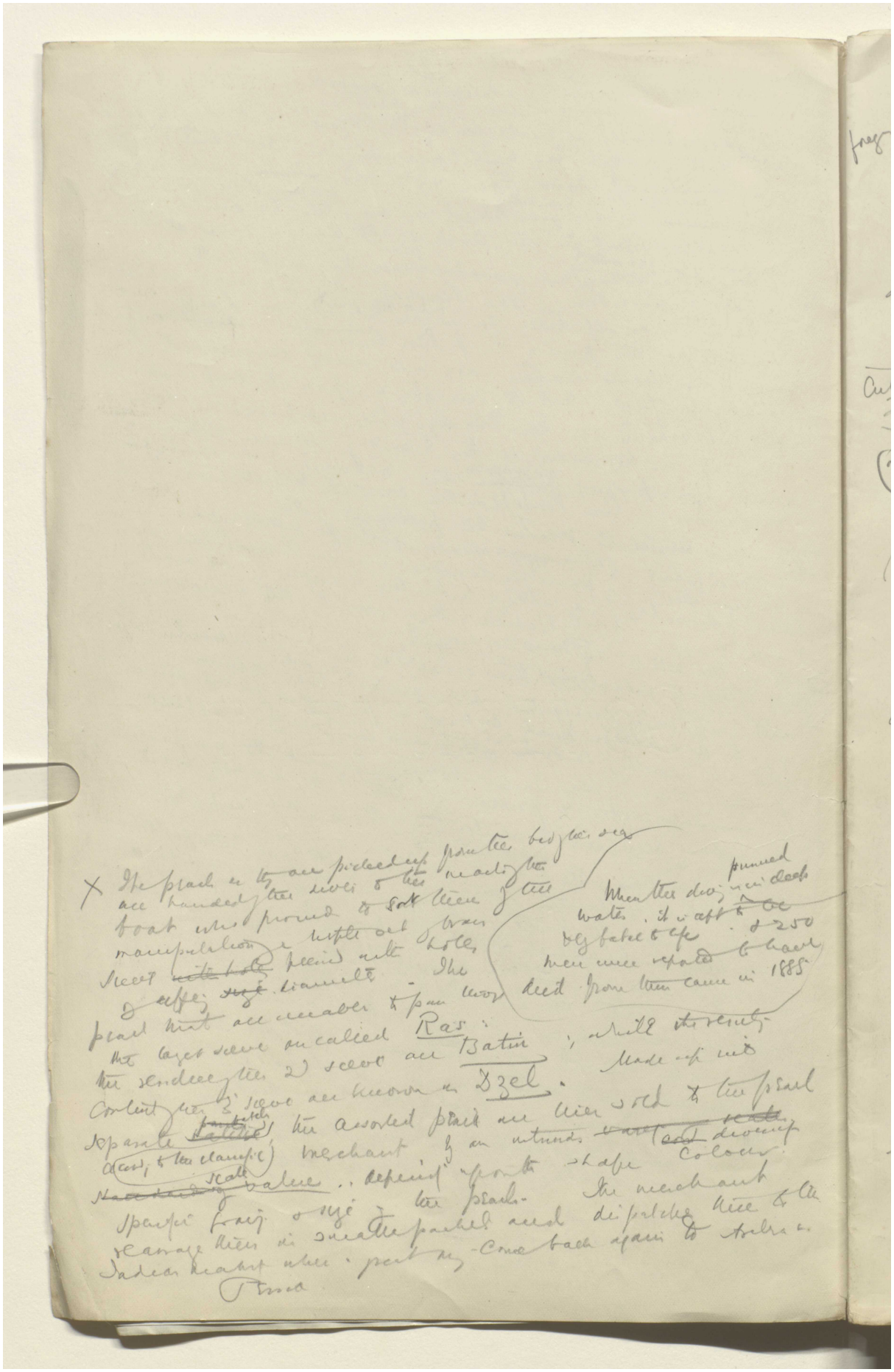

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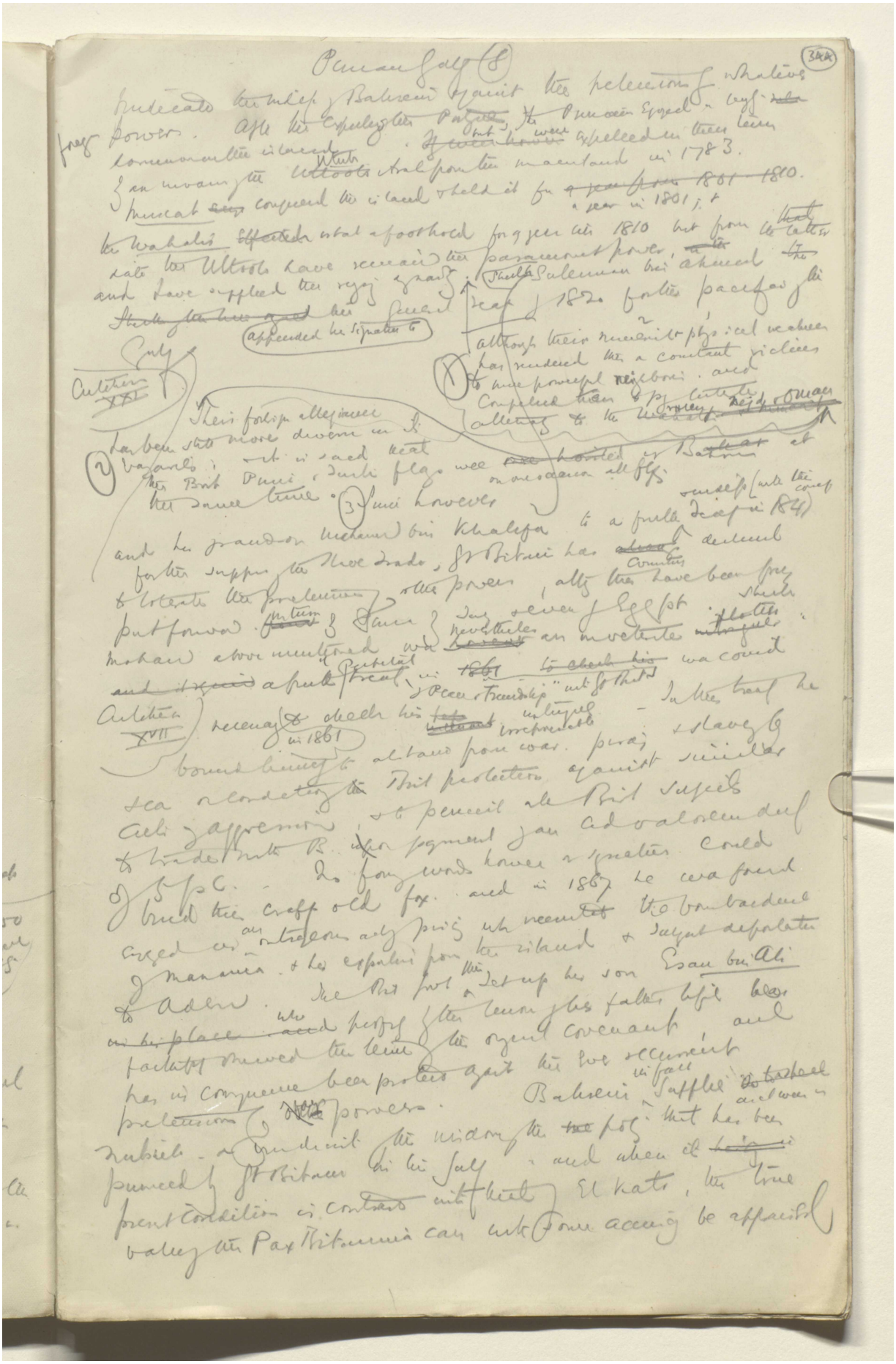

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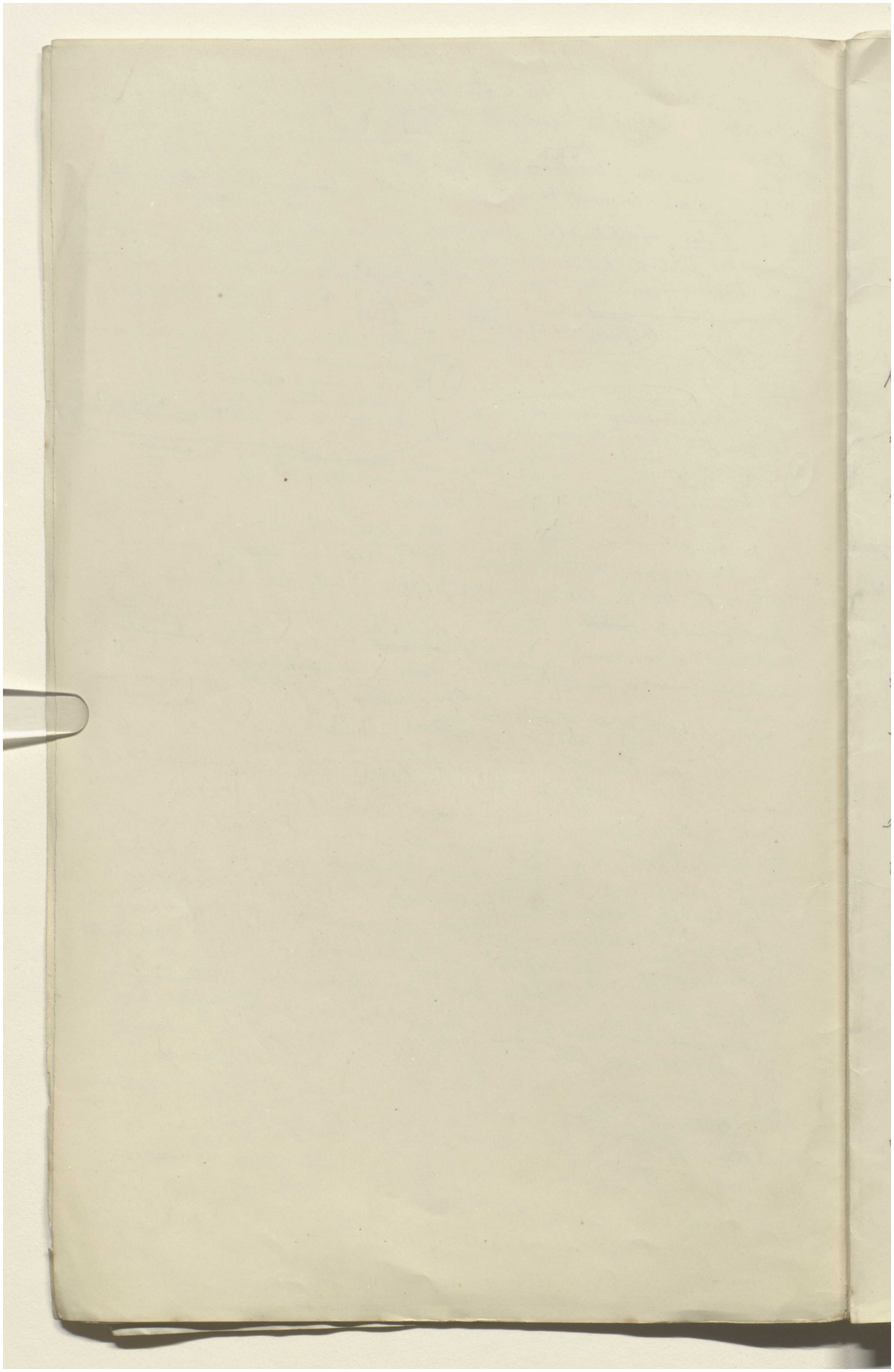

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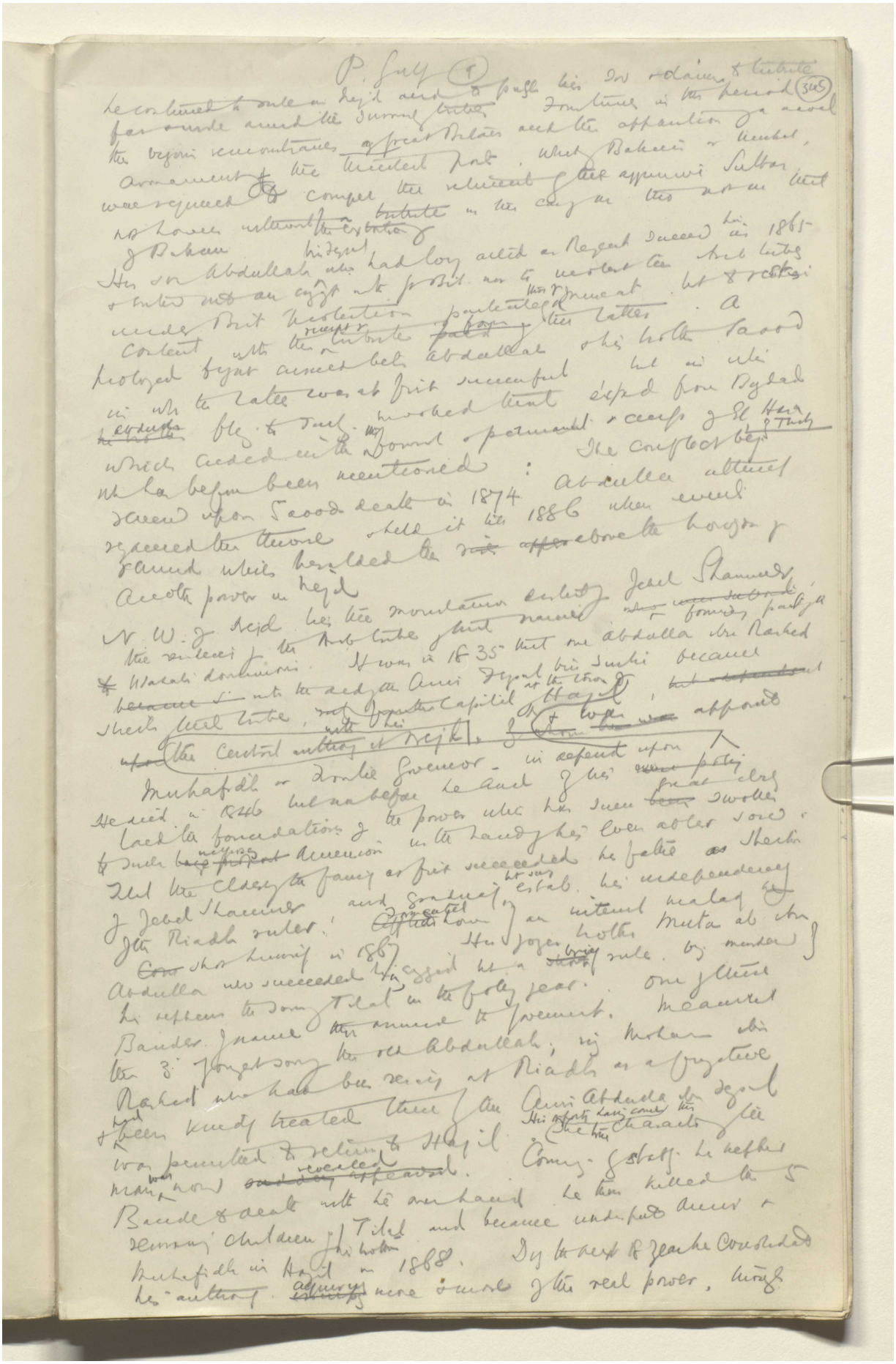

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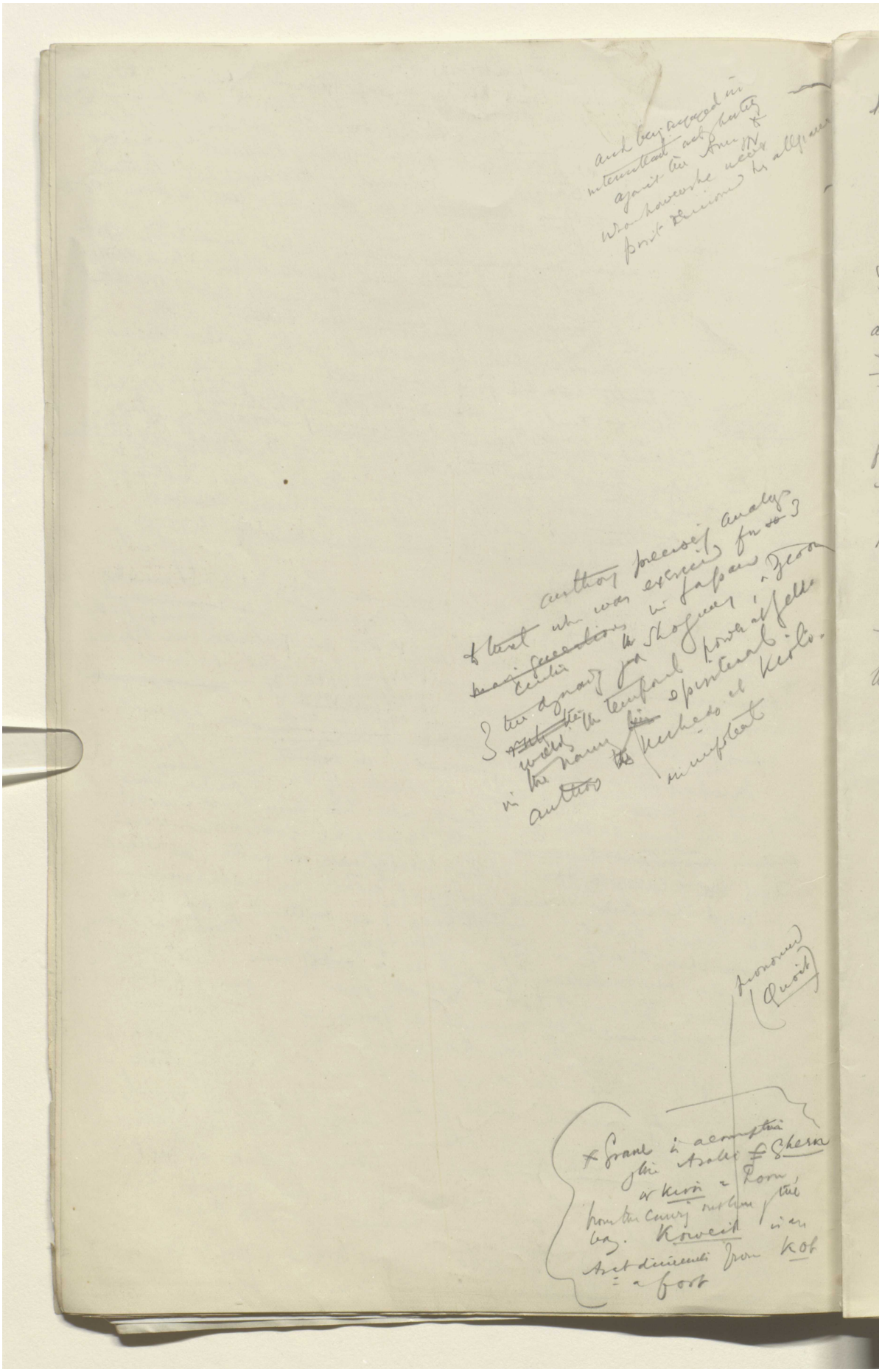

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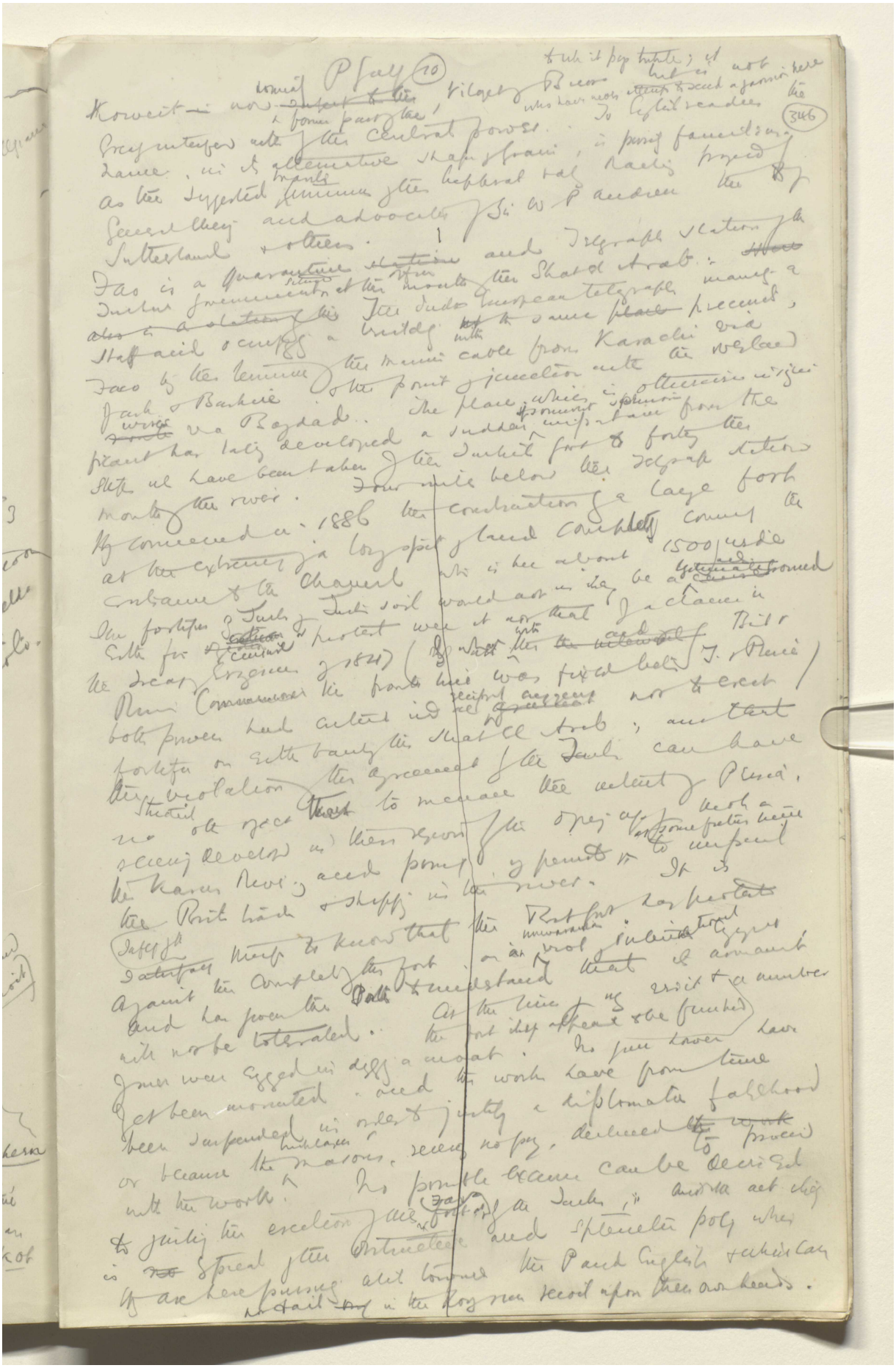

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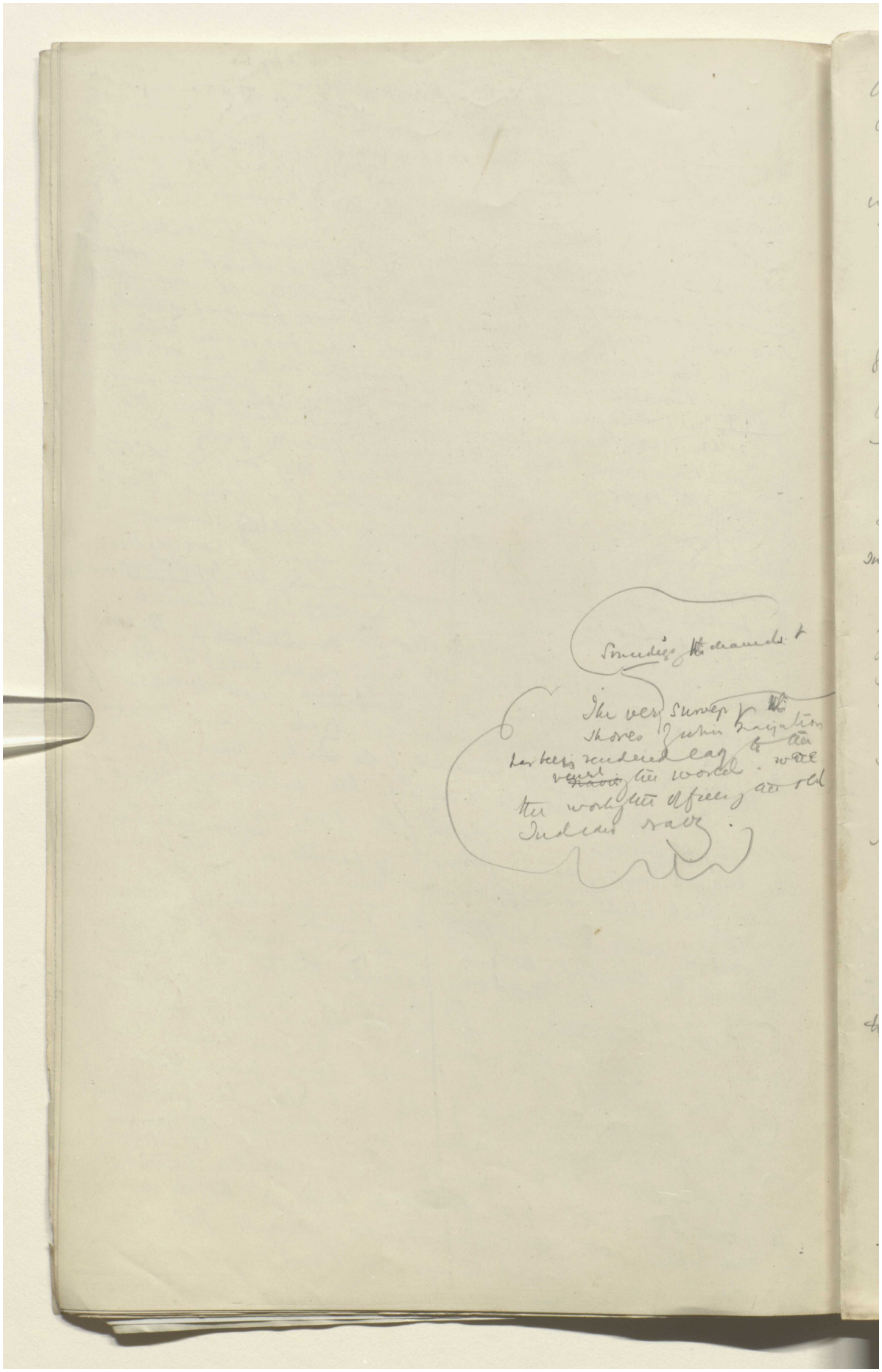

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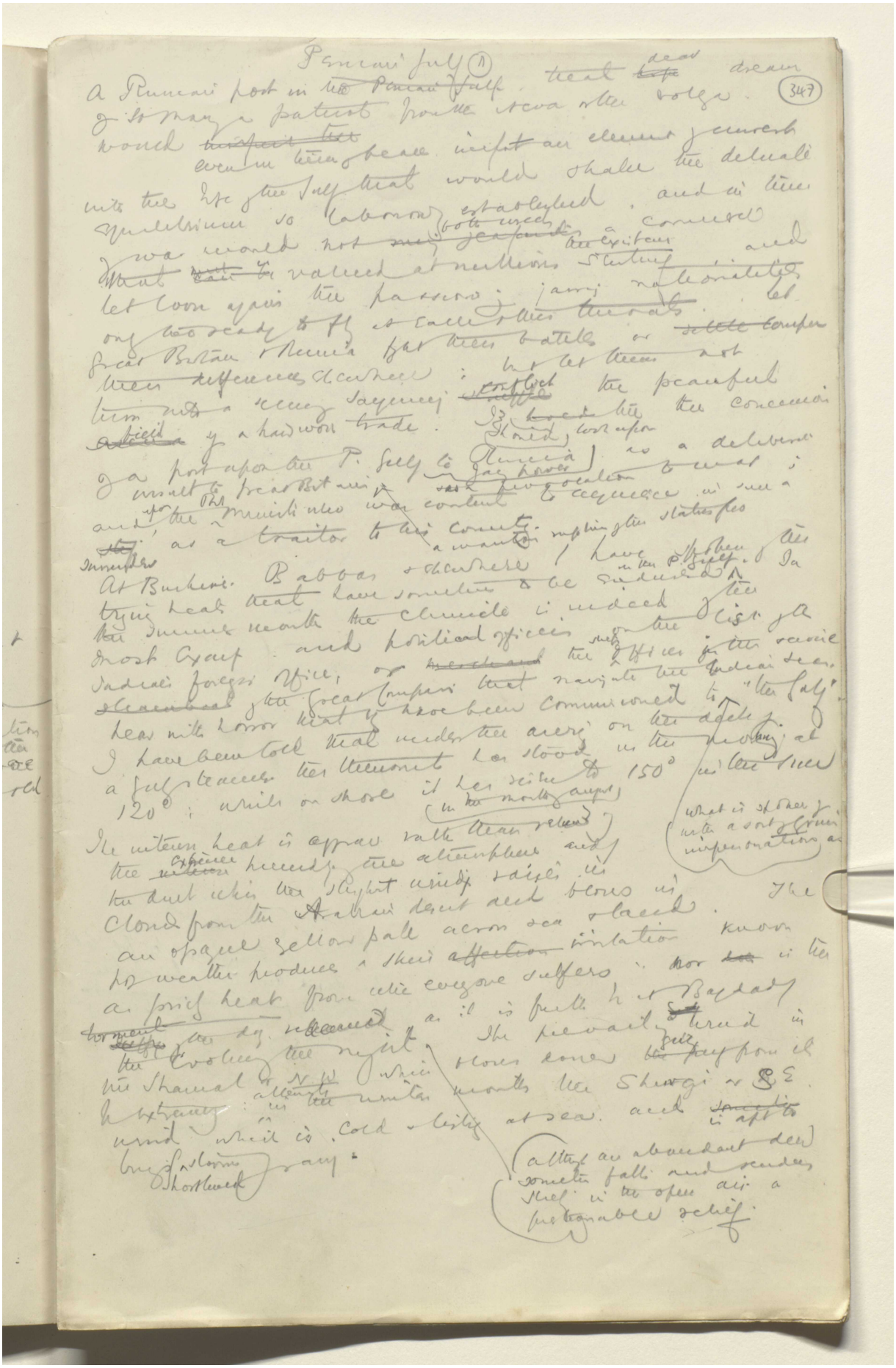

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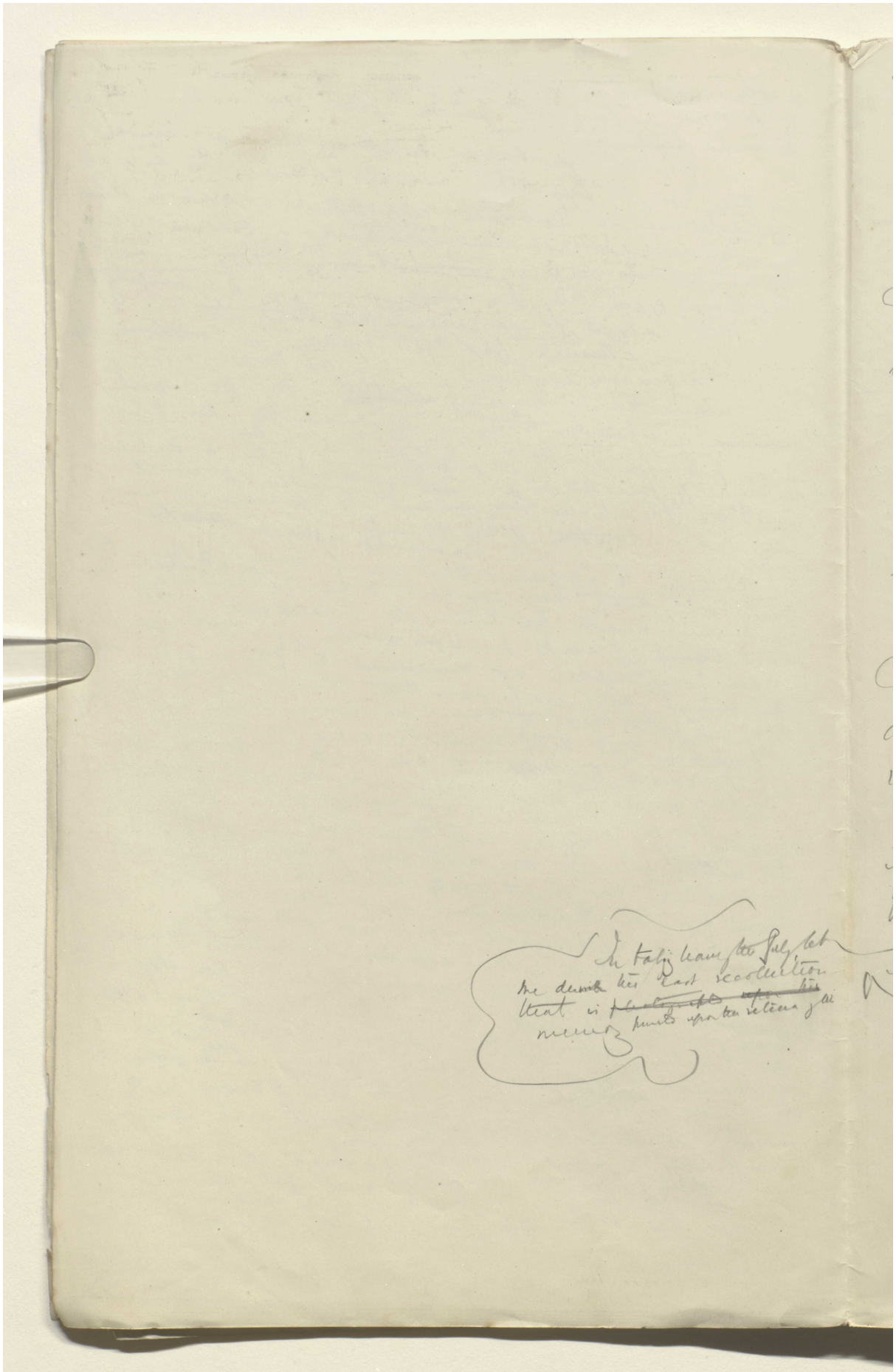

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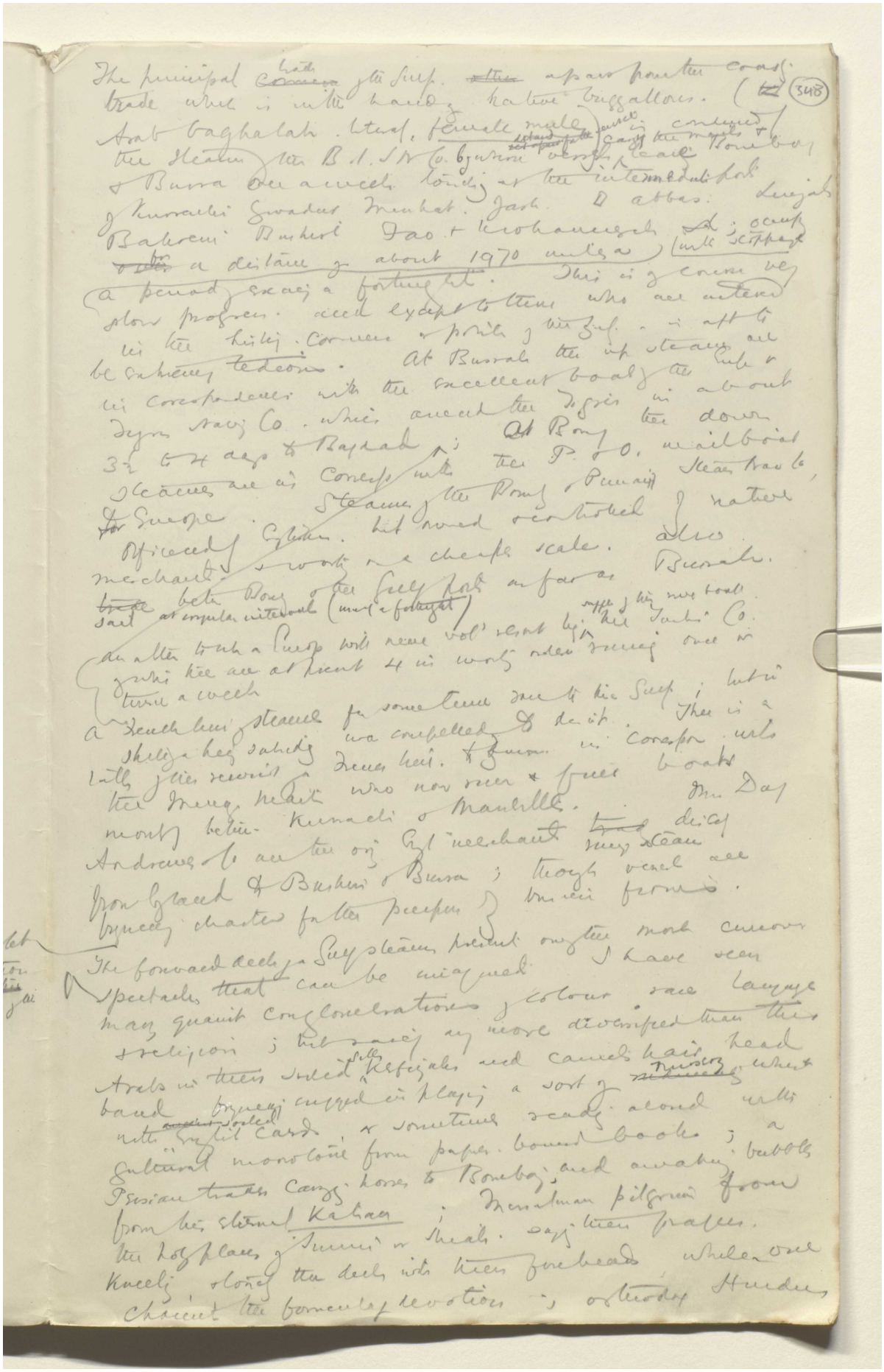

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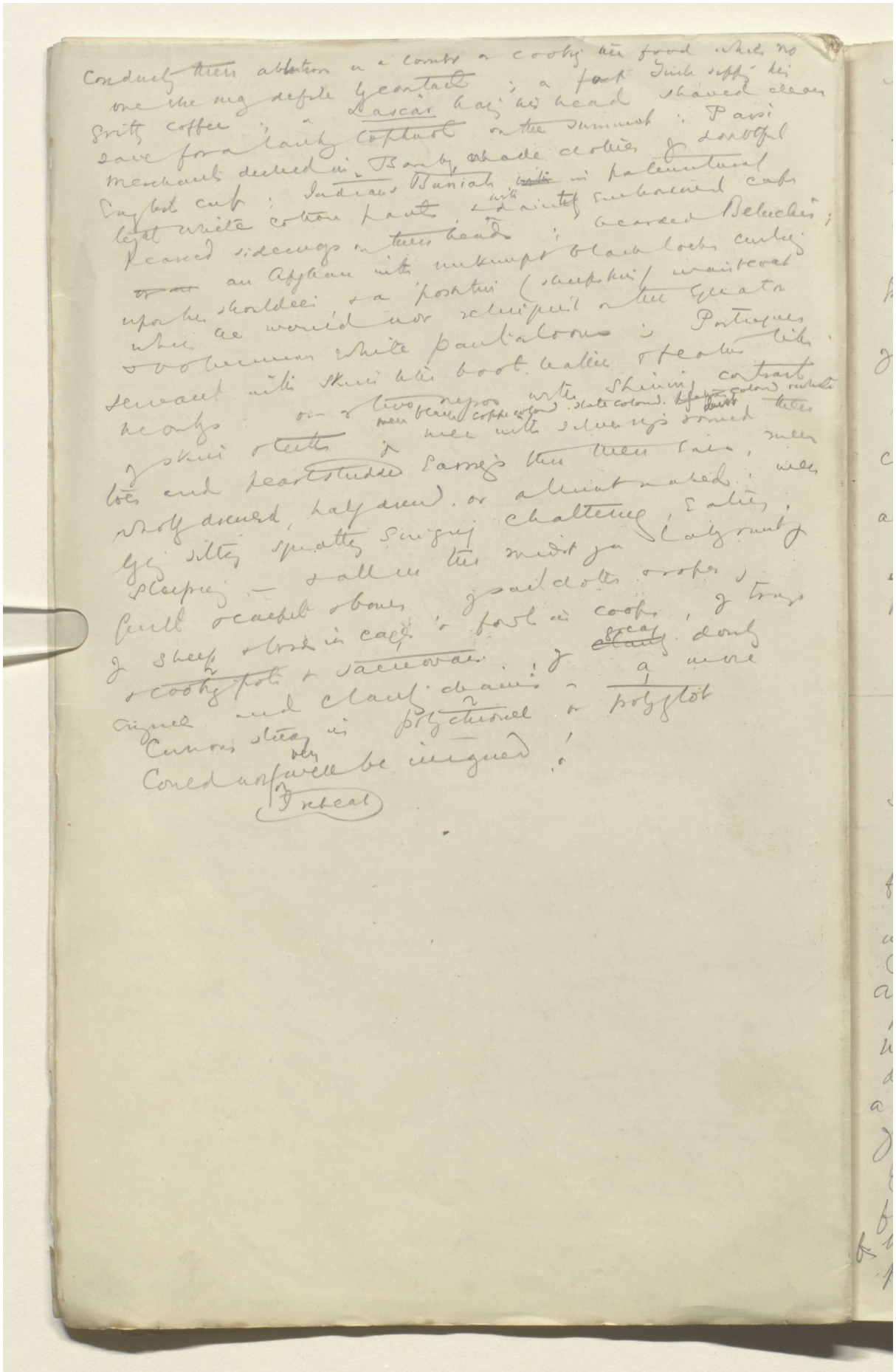

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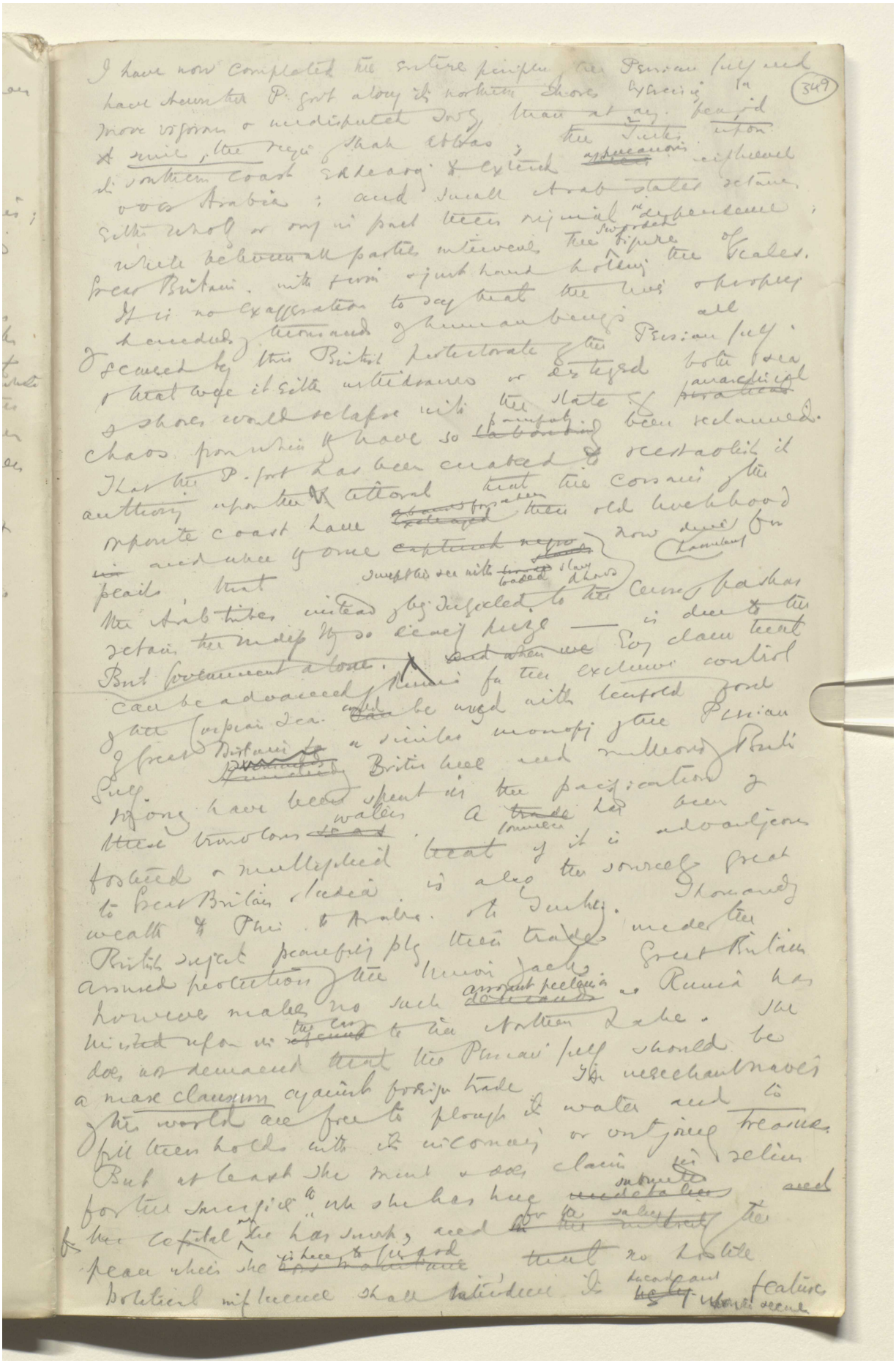

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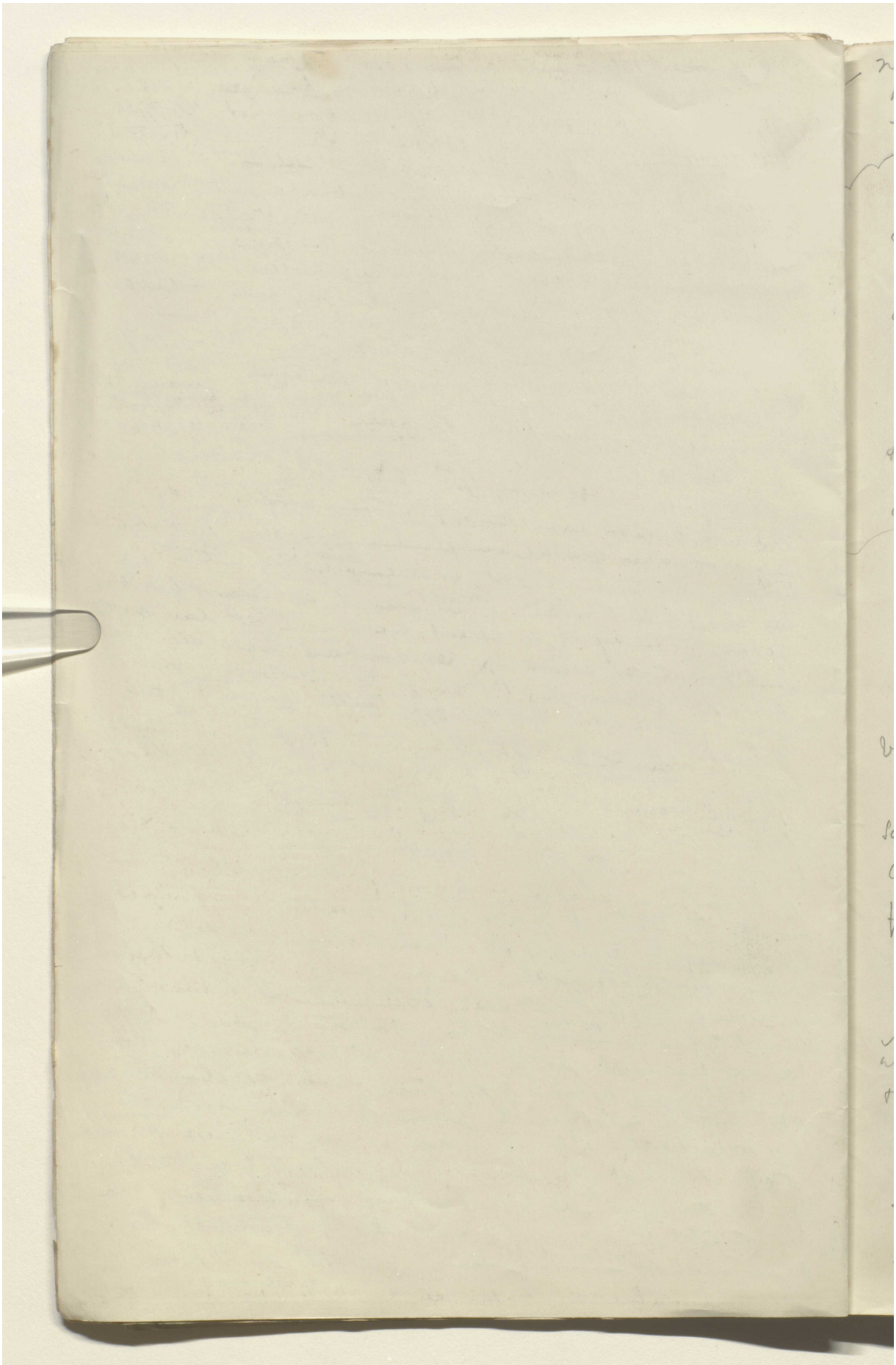

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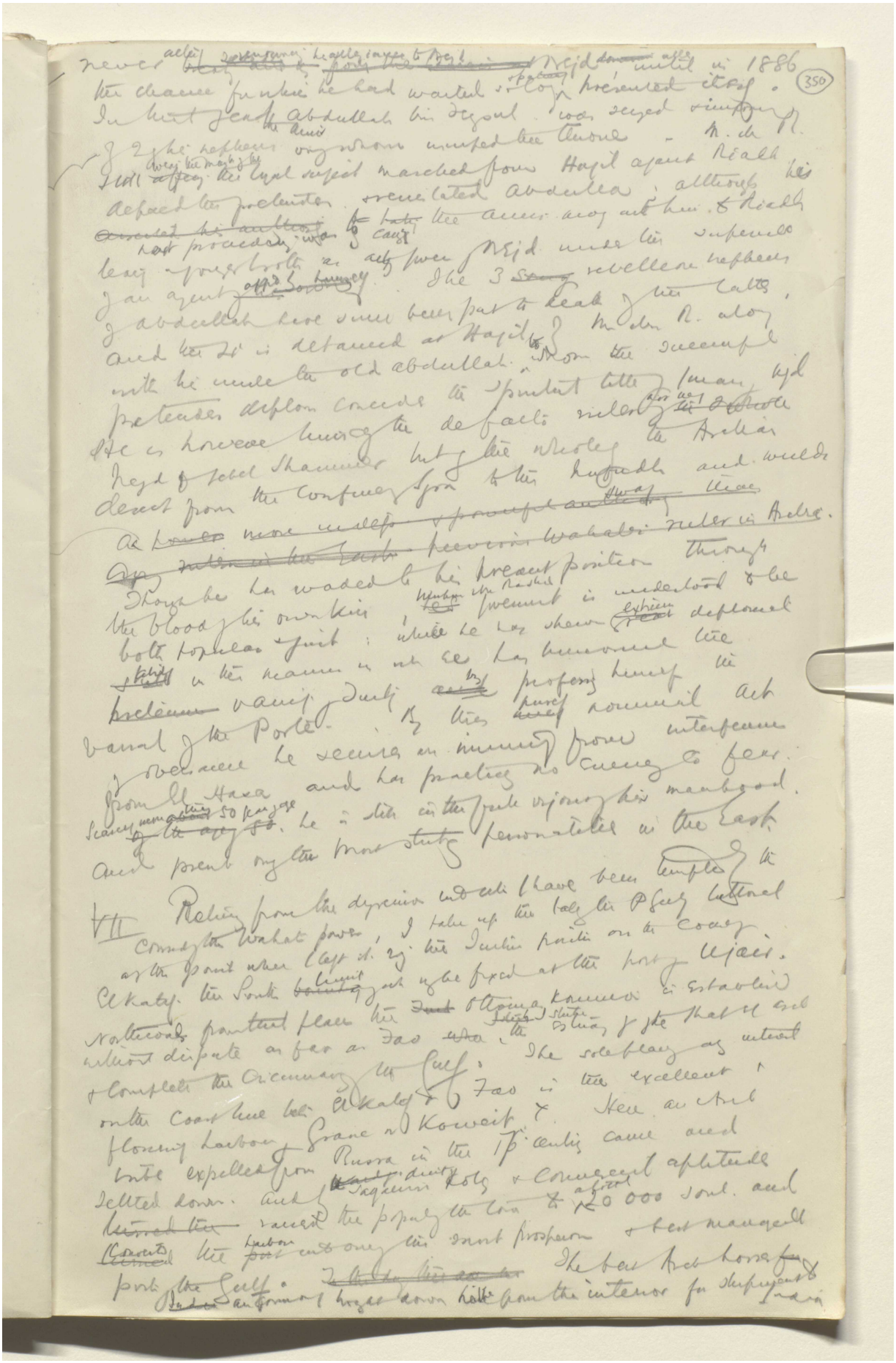

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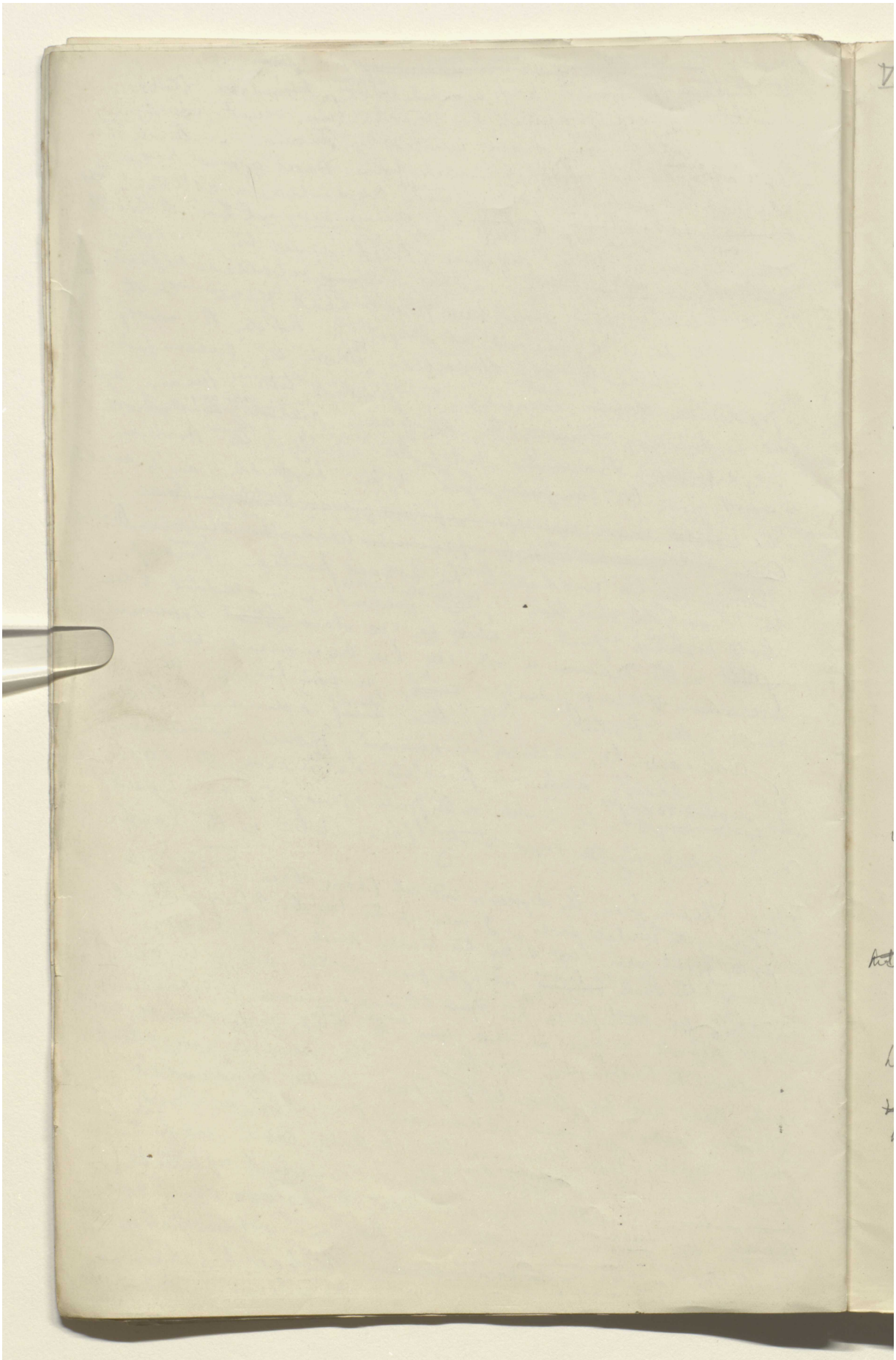

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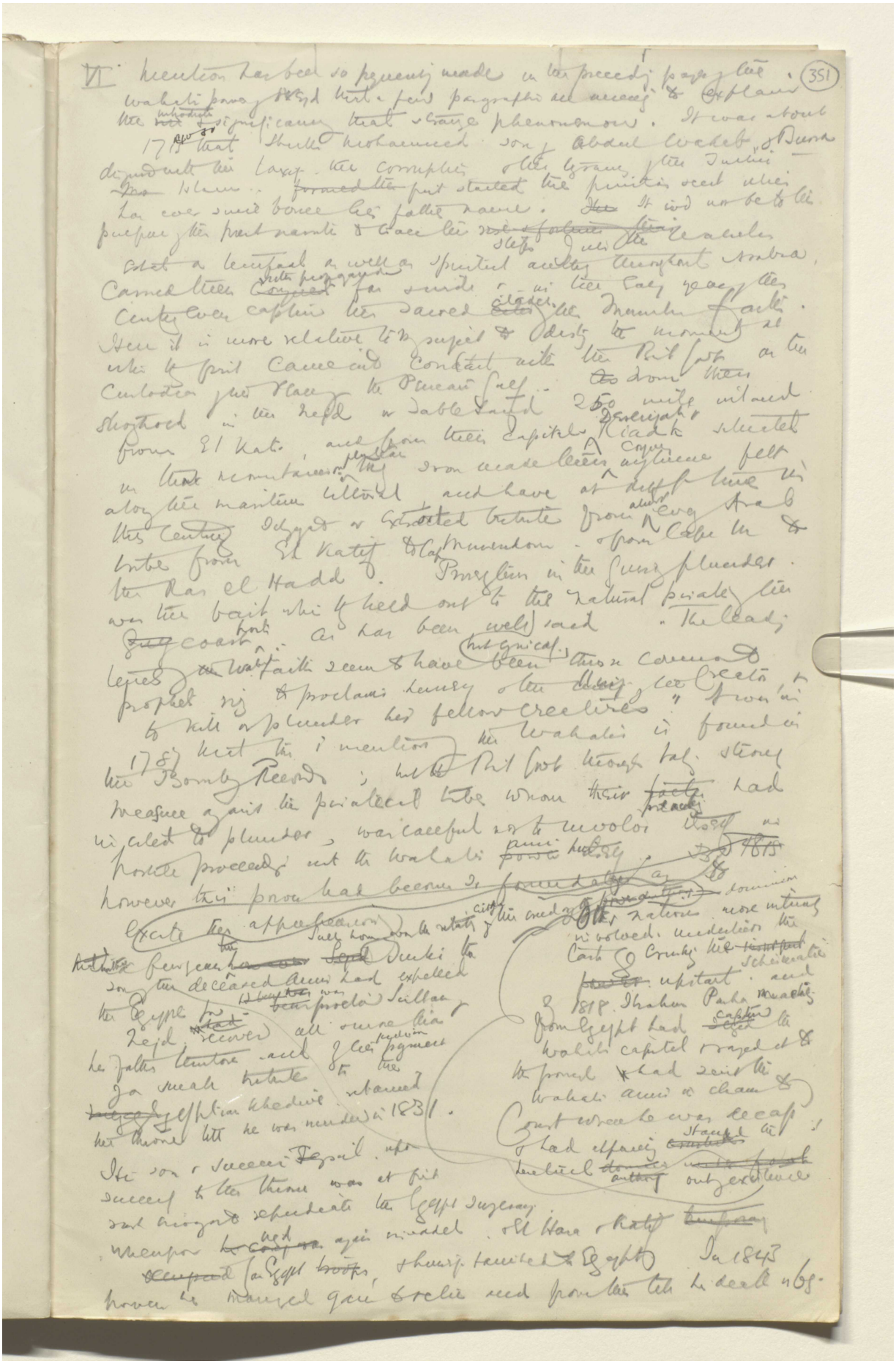

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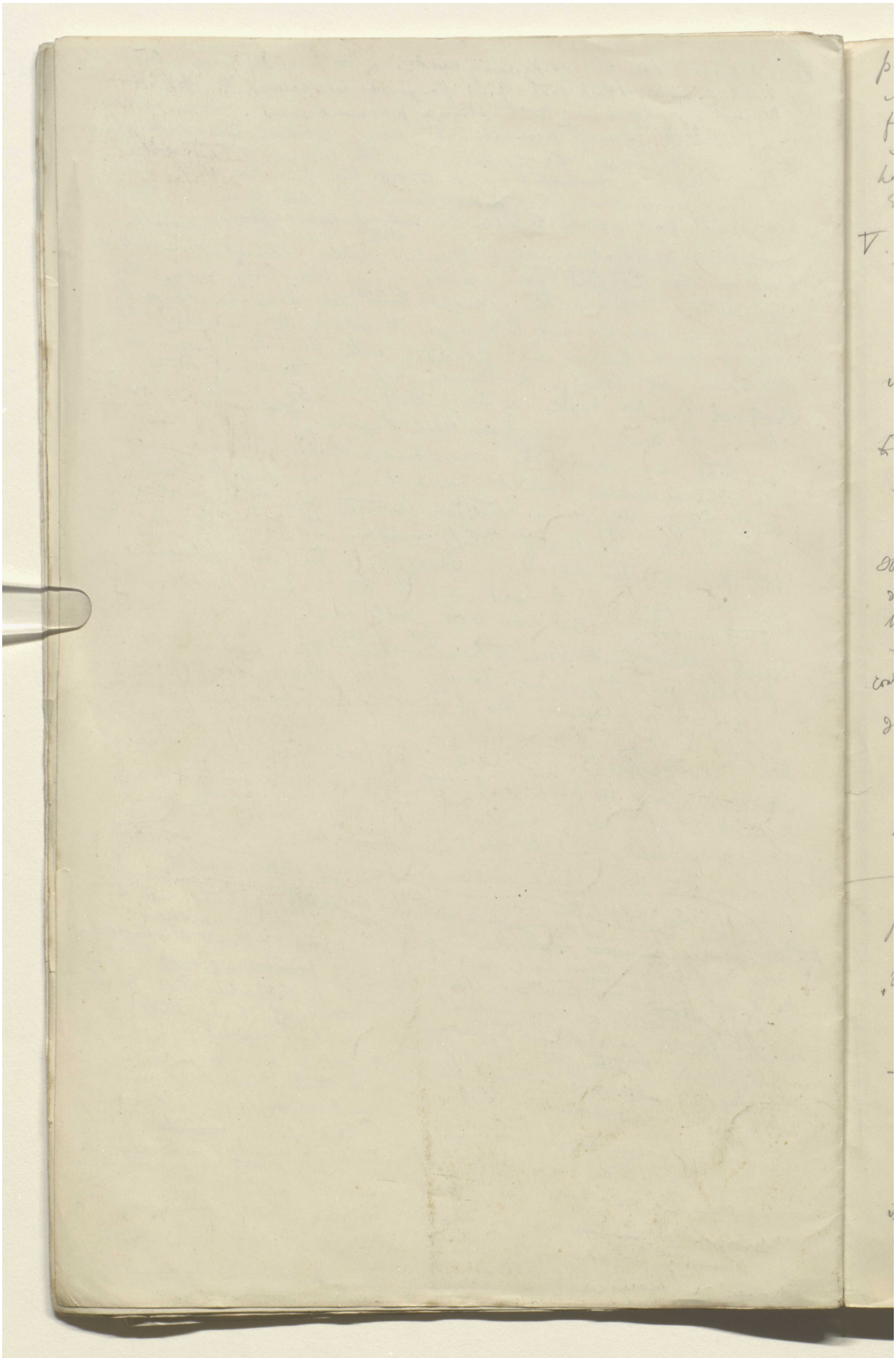

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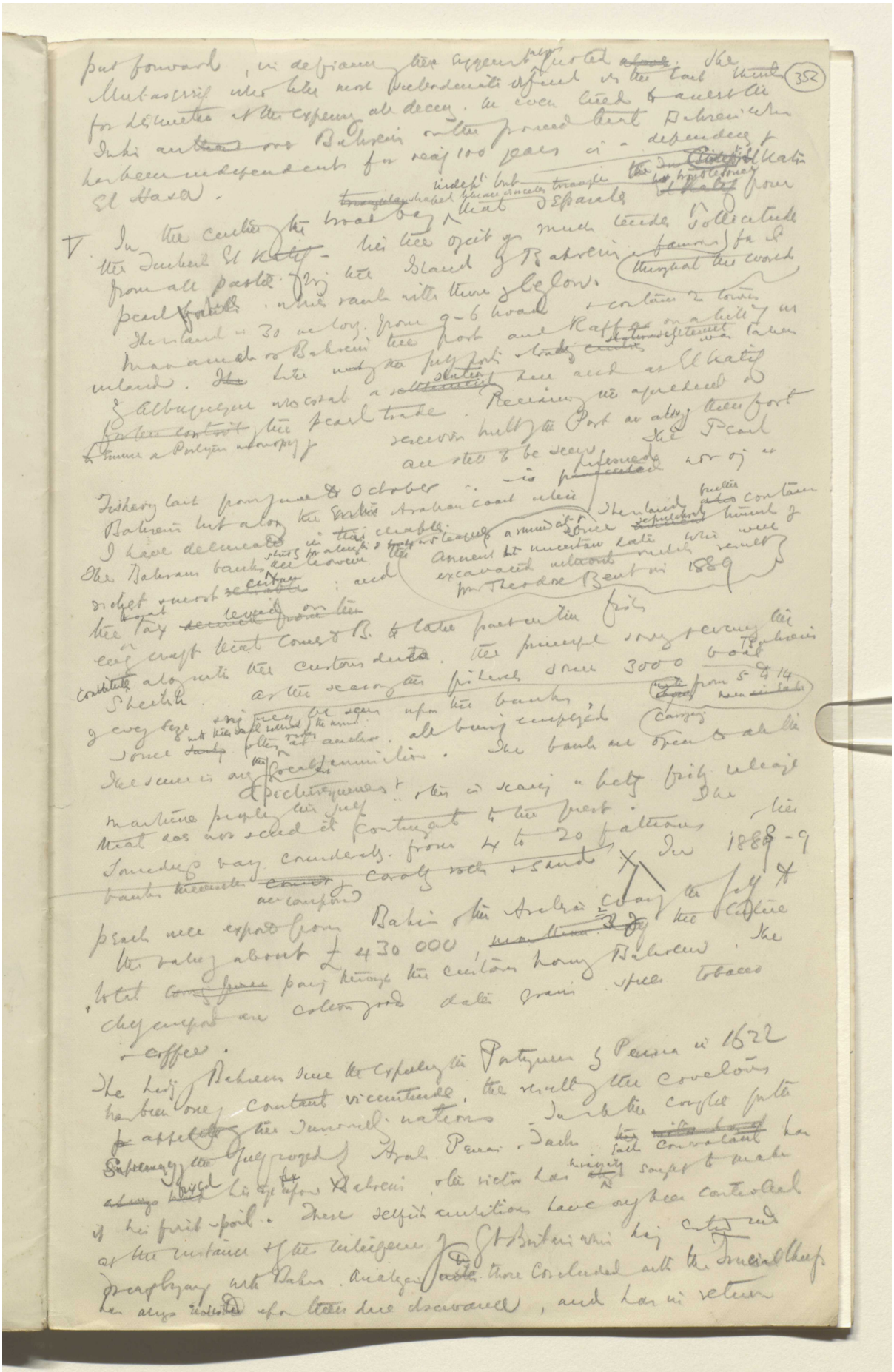

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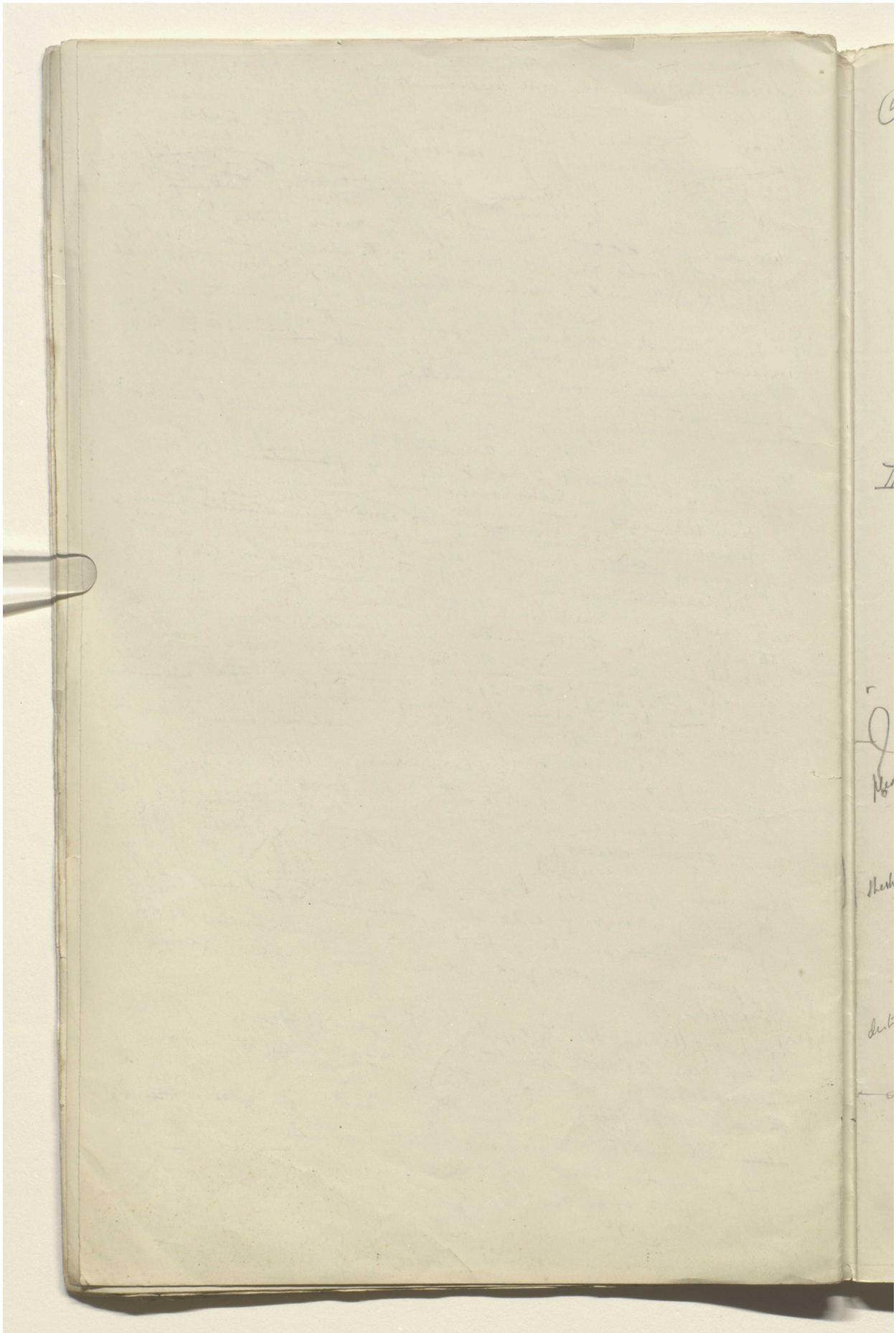

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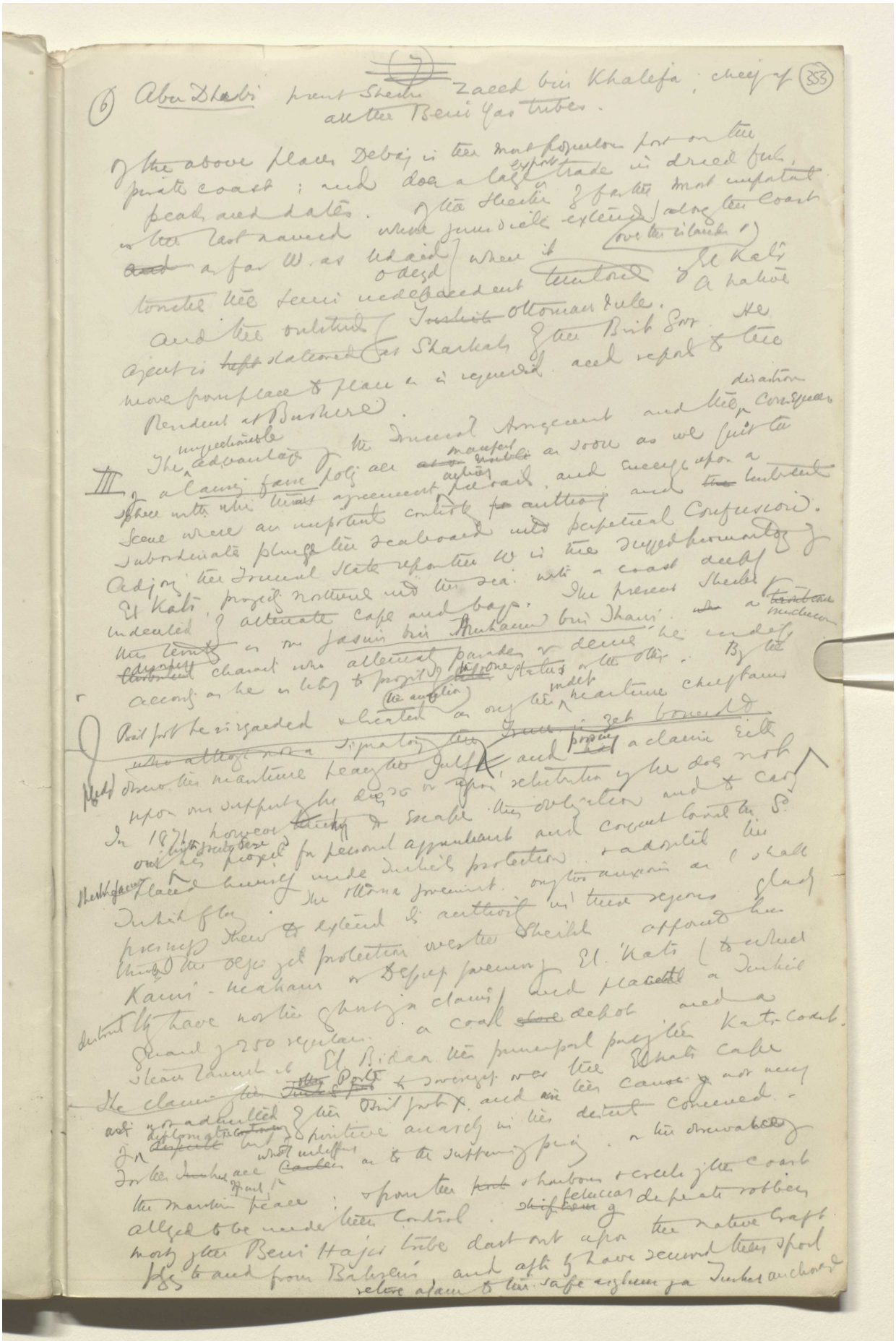

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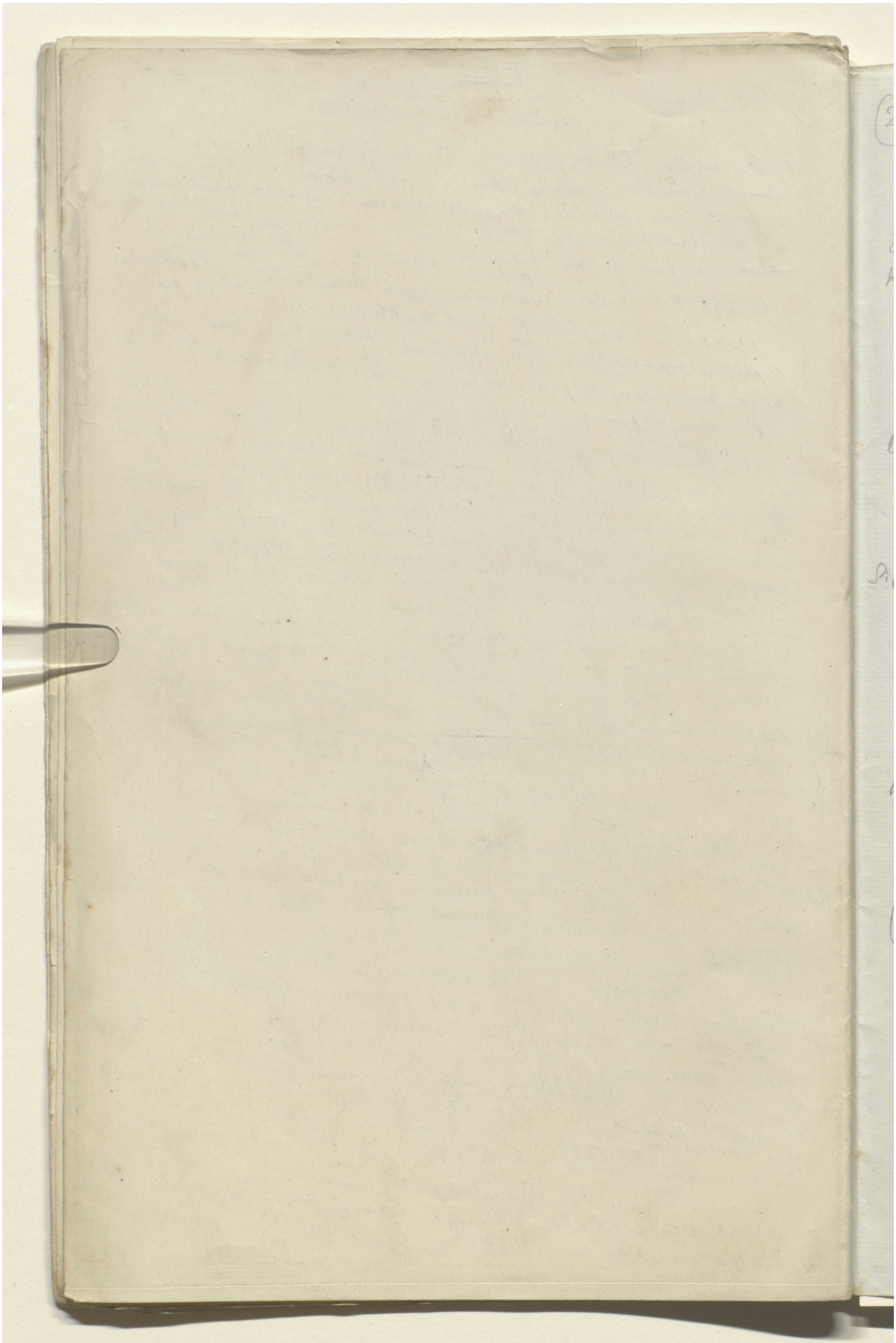

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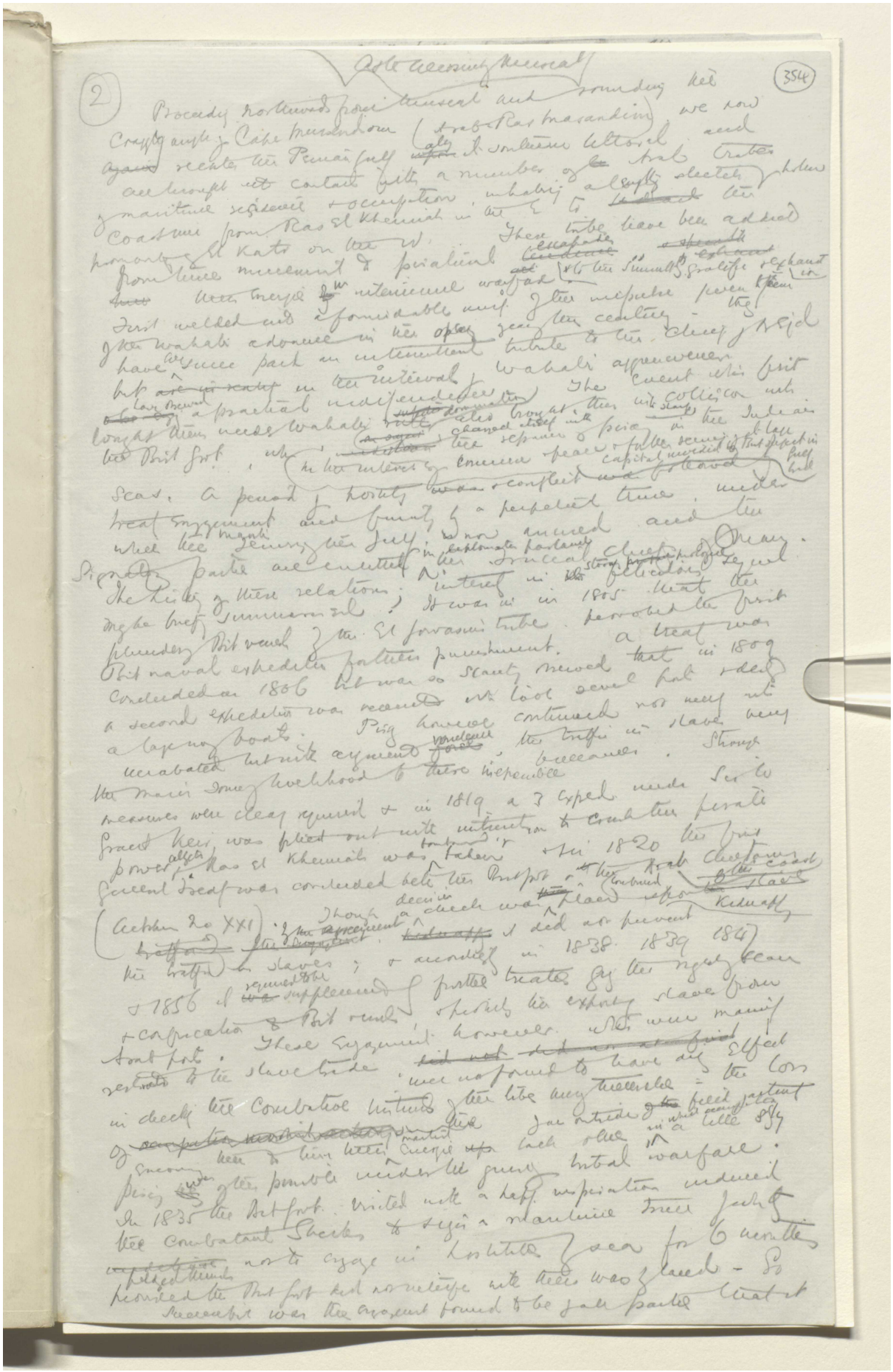

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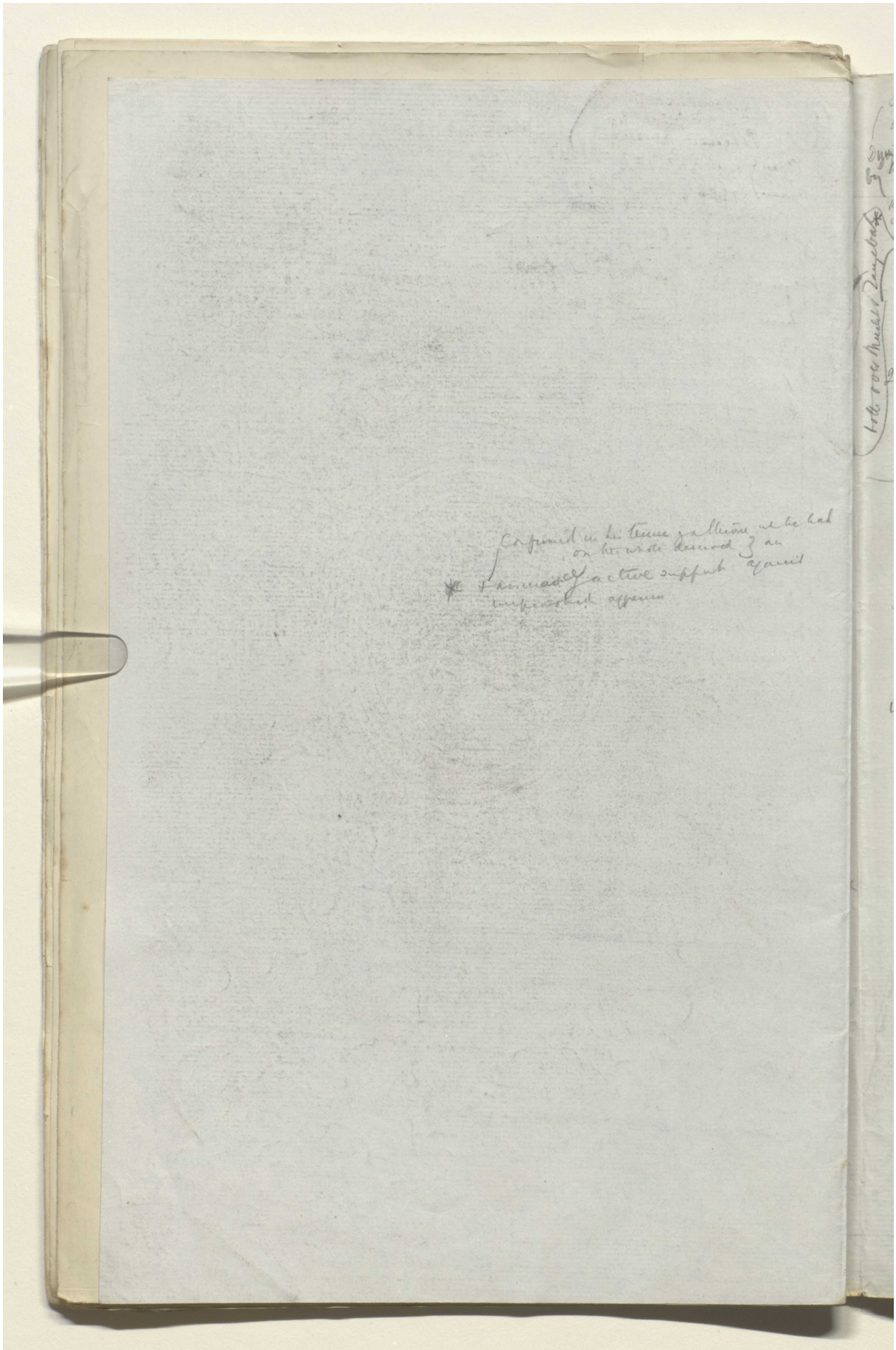

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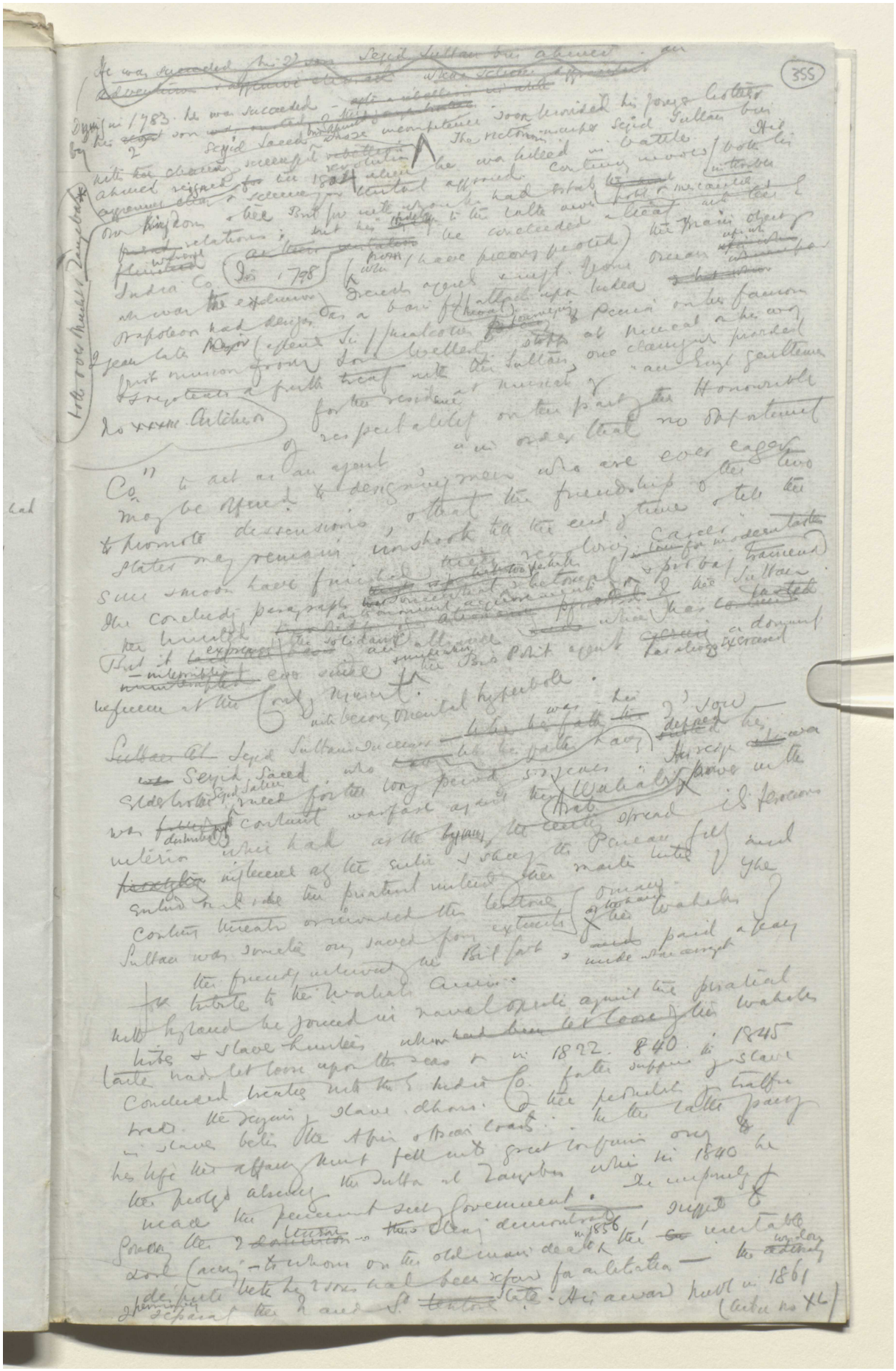

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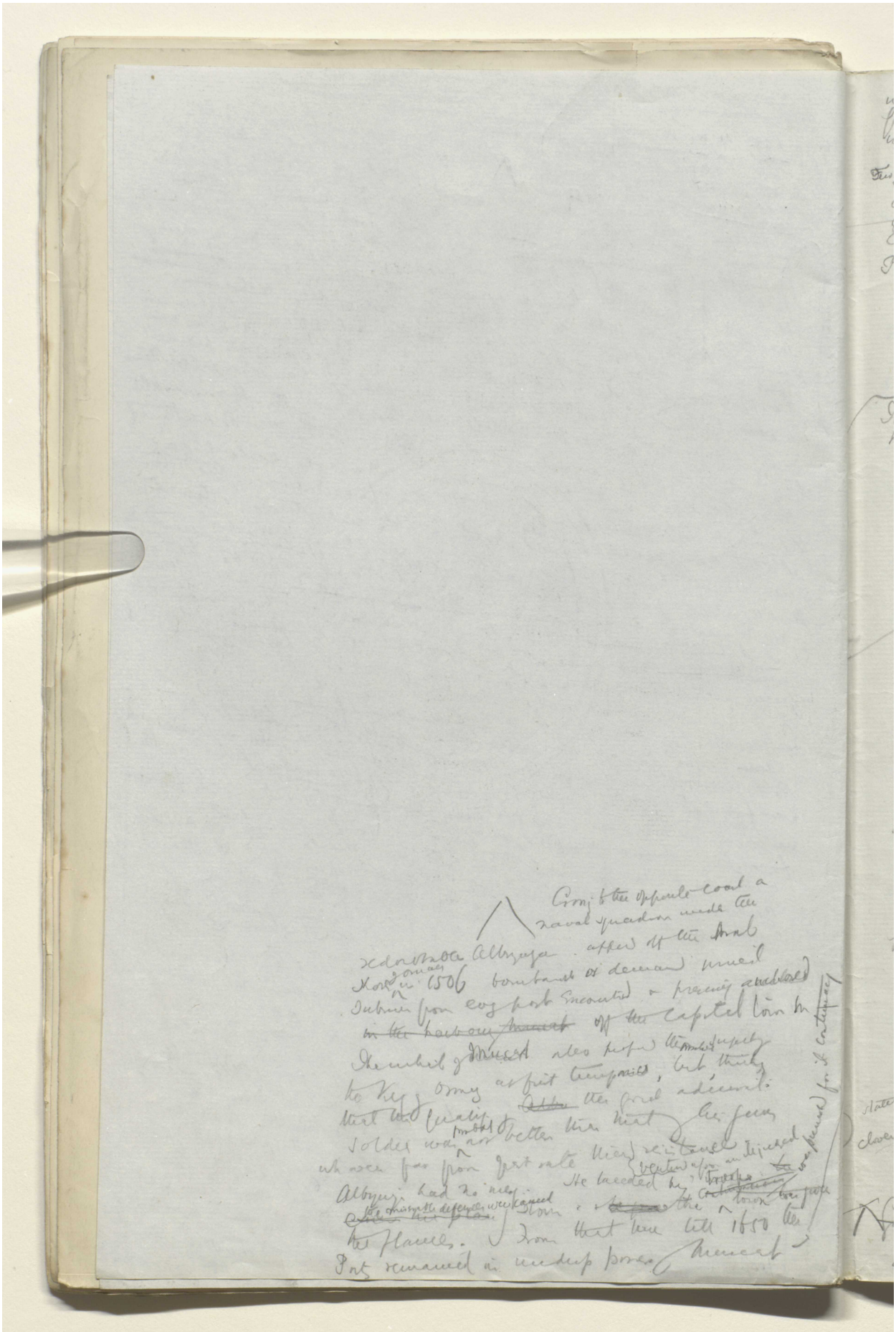

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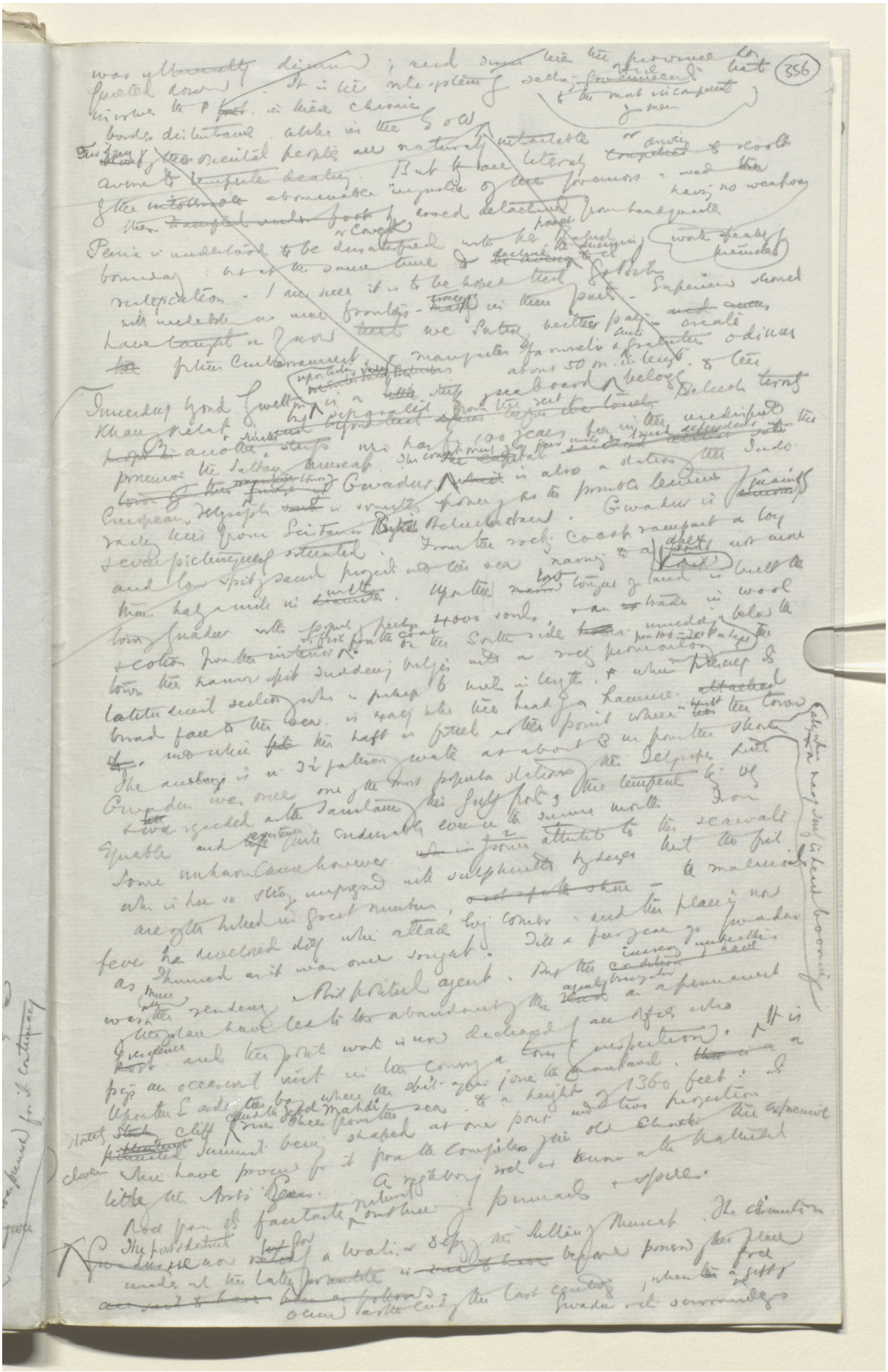

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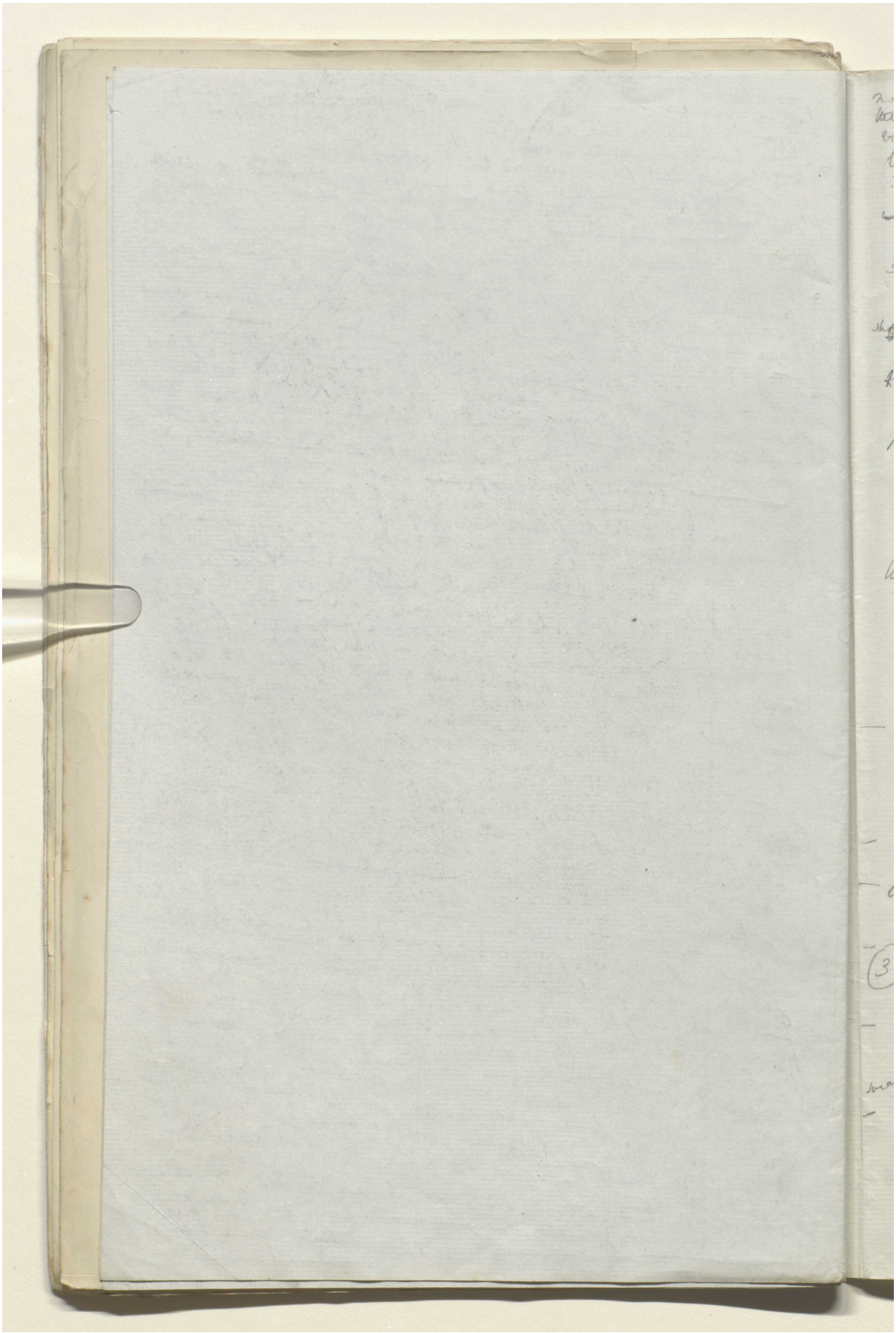

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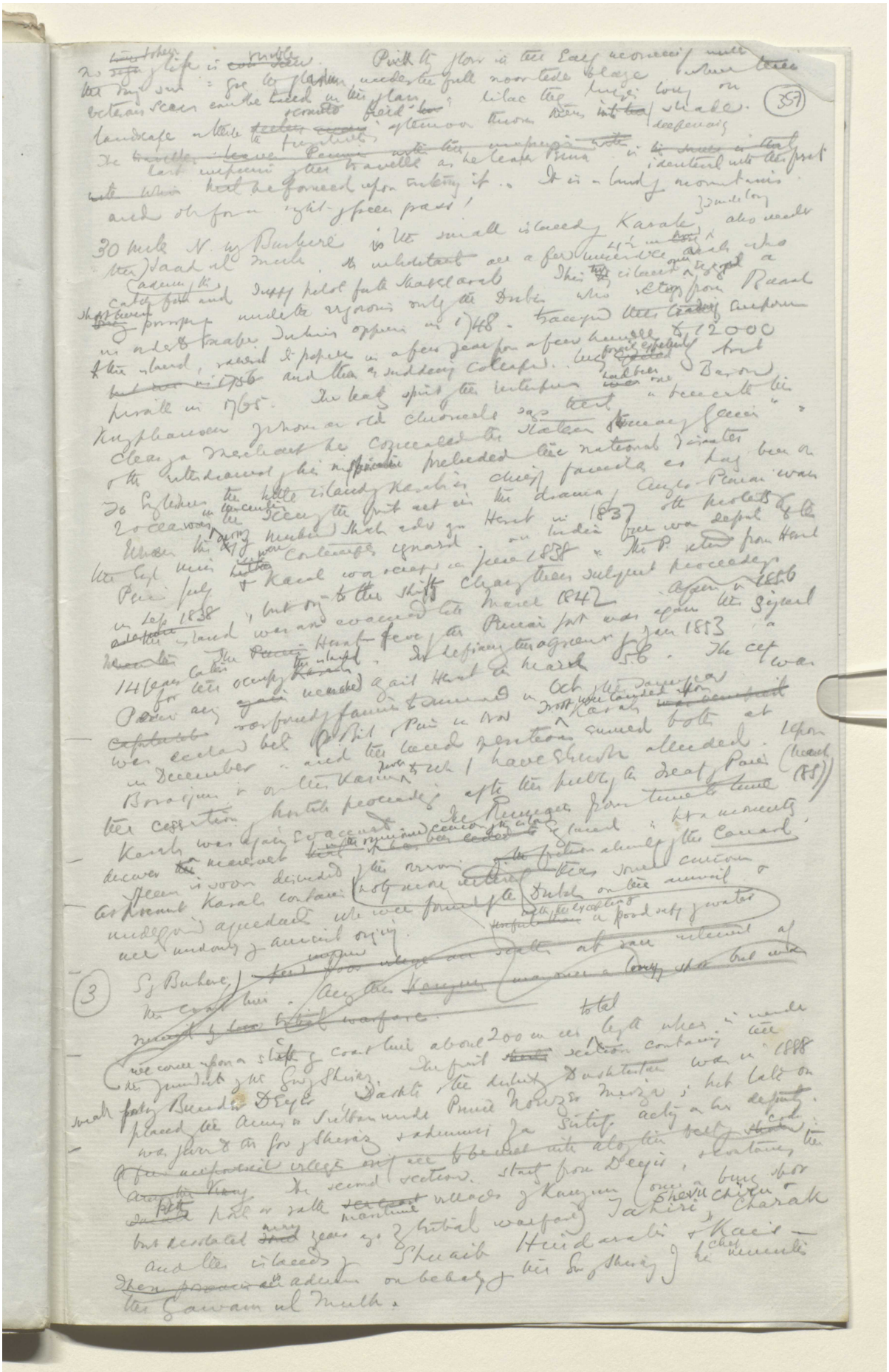

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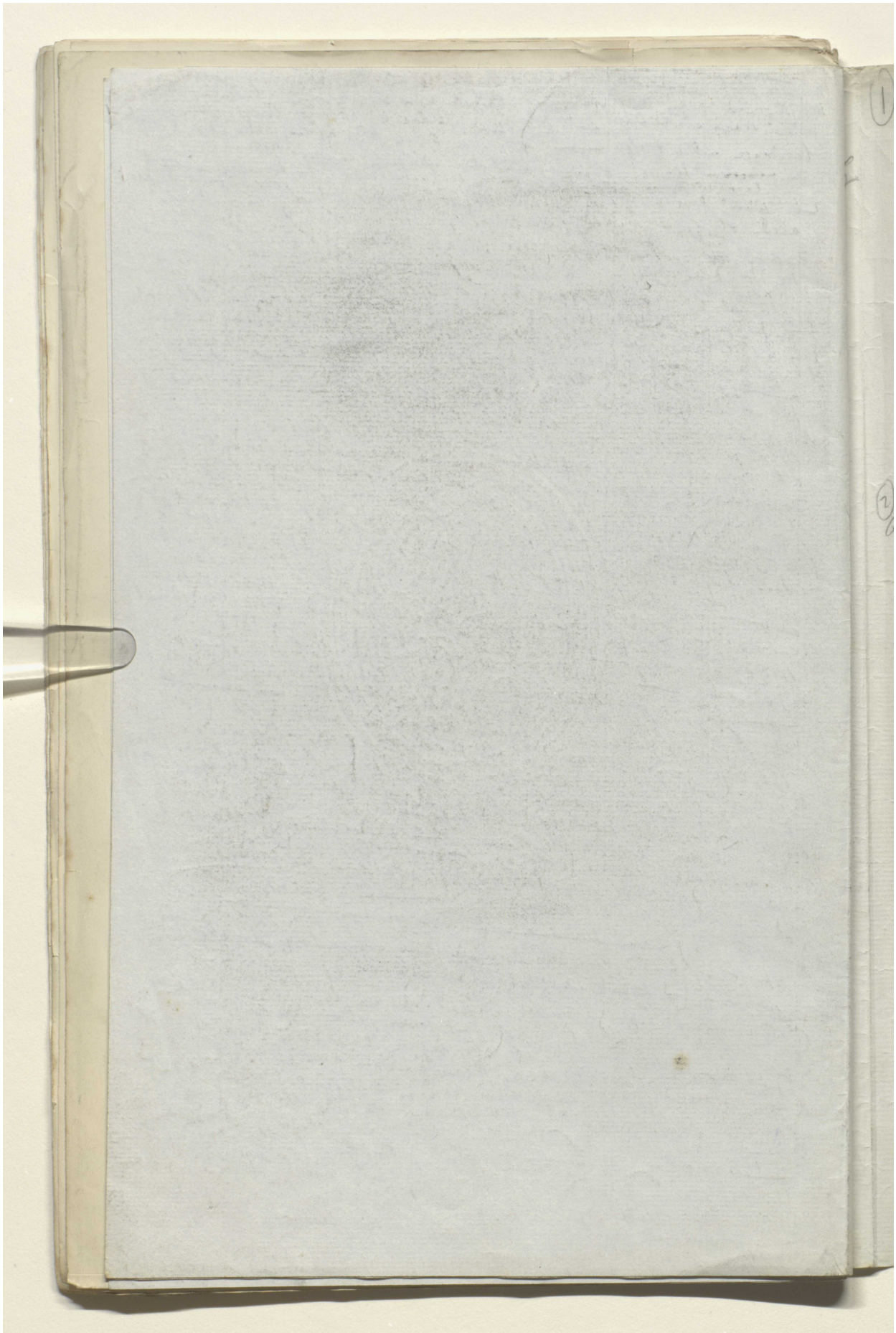

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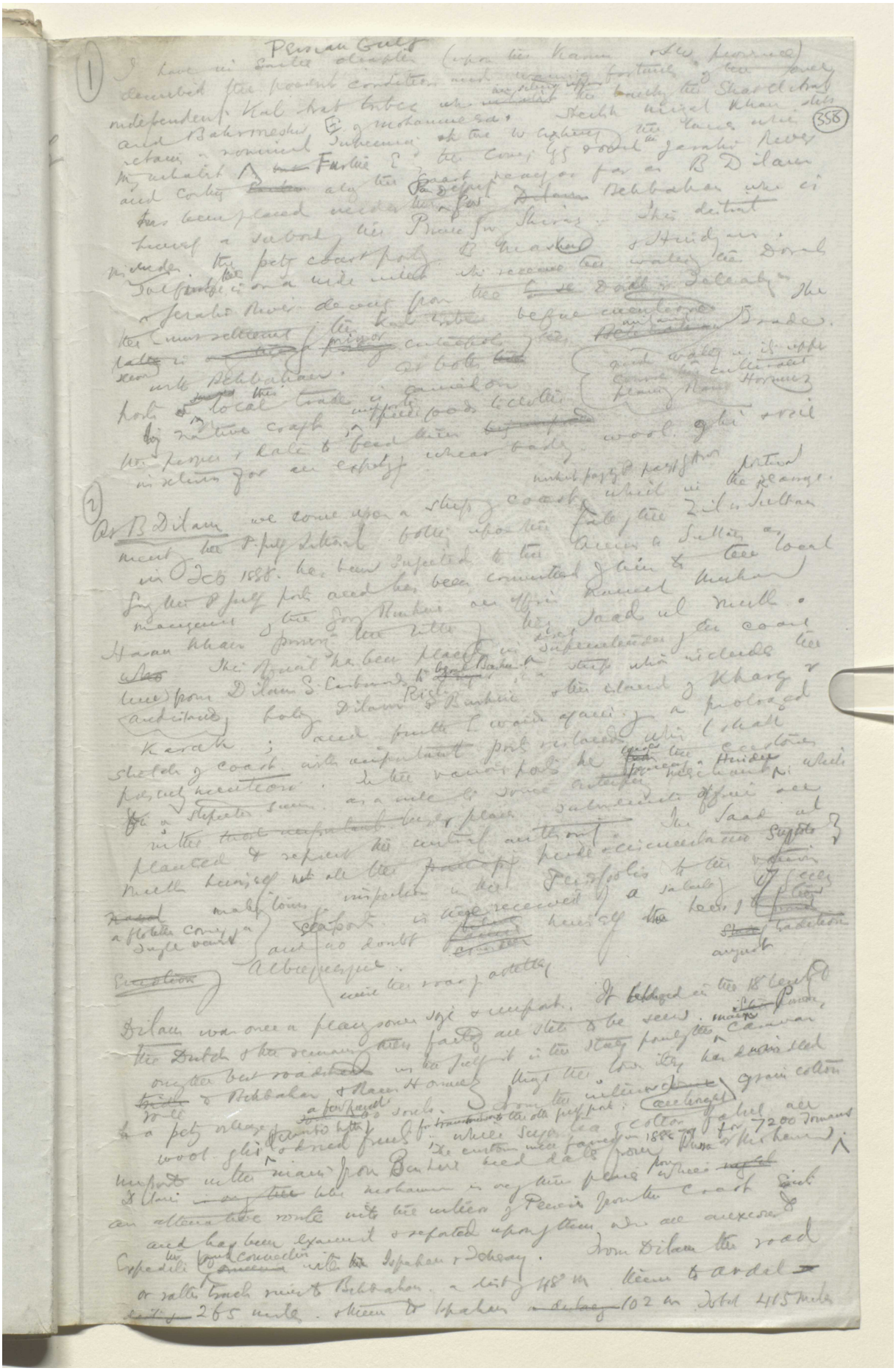

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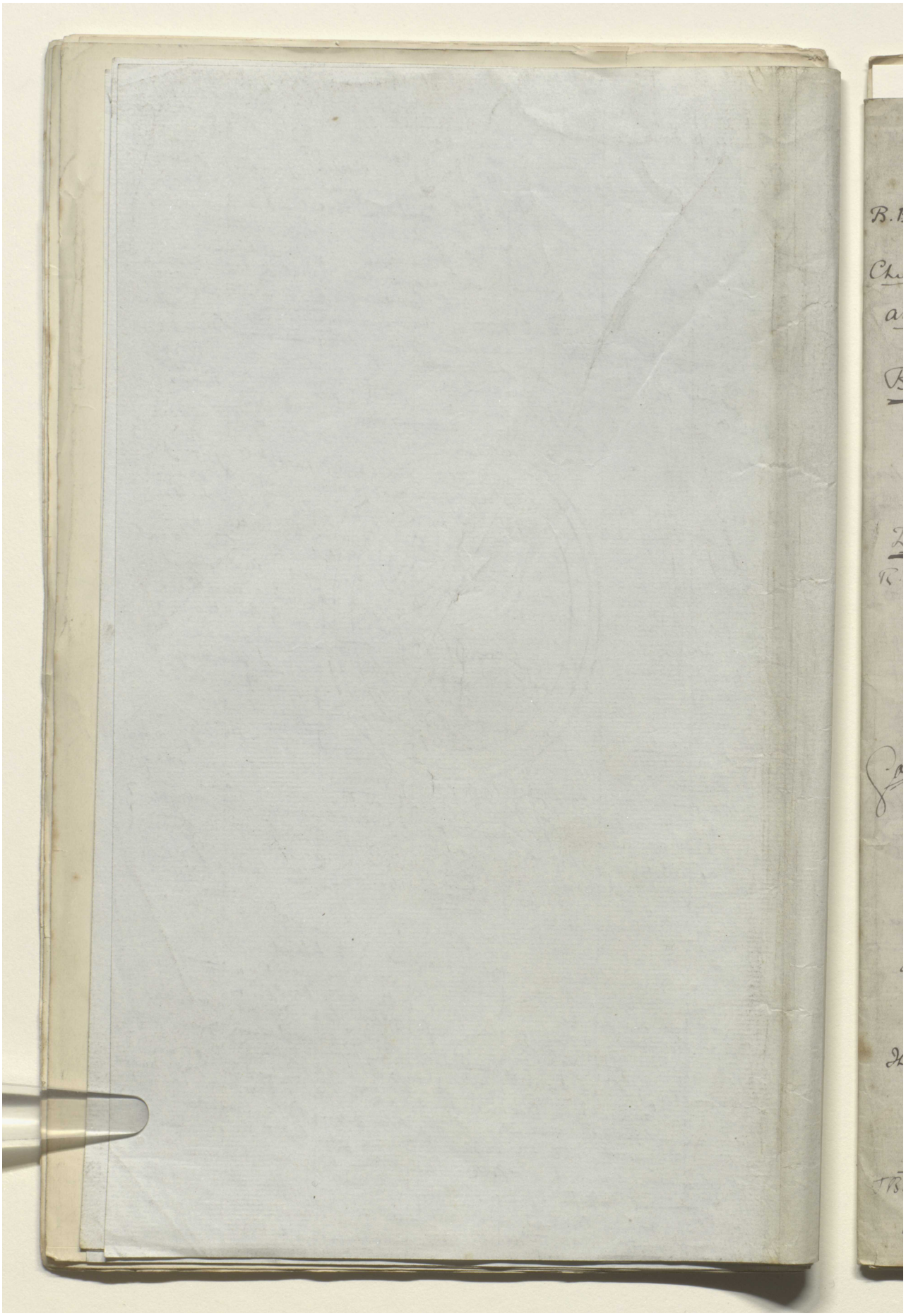

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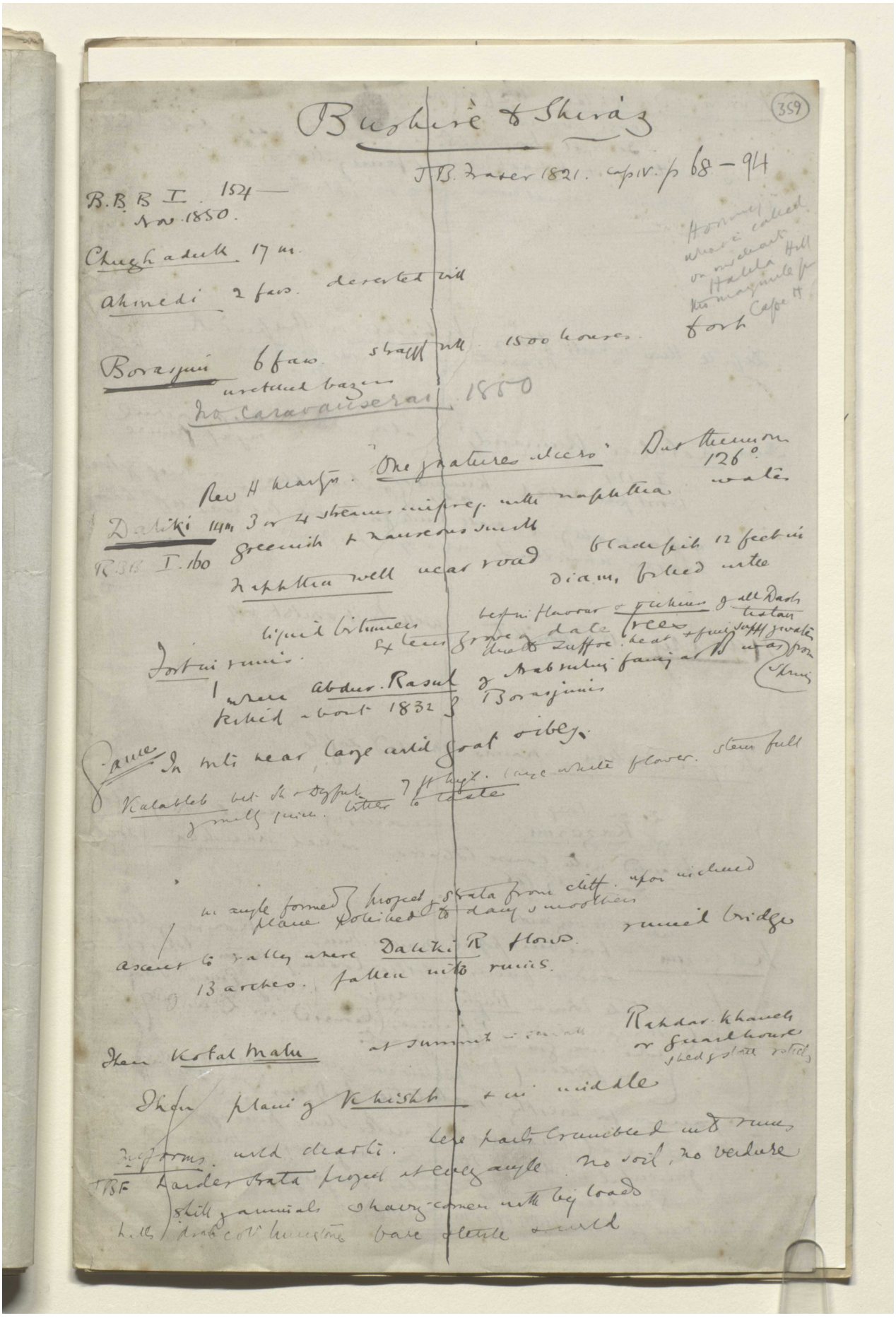

(359)

Bushire & Shiraz

J.B. Fraser 1821. cap IV. p 68 – 94

B.B.B I. 154 —
Nov. 1850.

Chughaduk 17 m.

Ahmedi 2 fars. deserted vill

Borasjun 6 fars. straggl vill. 1500 houses. fort

wretched bazars

No caravanserai 1850

Rev H Martyn. "One of natures ulcers" But thermom 126°

Daliki 14 m. 3 or 4 streams impreg. with naphtha water

R.B.B. I. 160 greenish & nauseous smell

Naphtha well near road black pit 12 feet in diam, filled with liquid bitumen

Fort in ruins. Extens grove of date trees, dried suffoc. heat & fine supply of water from spring

where Abdur Rasul of Arab ruling family at B was killed about 1832 of Borasjunis

Game In mts near large wild goat & ibex.

Kalableh bet Sh & Dayfuk 7 ft high. large white flower. stem full of milky juice. bitter to taste

in angle formed of project of strata from cliff. upon inclined plane polished to day & smoothers

ascent to valley where Daliki R flows. ruined bridge of 13 arches. fallen into ruins.

Then Kotal Malu at summit in small Rahdar khaneh or guard house shed of stone rotich

Then plain of Khishk & in middle

Informs wild charts. here parts crumbled into ruins

JBF harder strata project at every angle. no soil, no verdure

still of animals shaving corners with big loads

hills drab coll limestone bare sterile & wild

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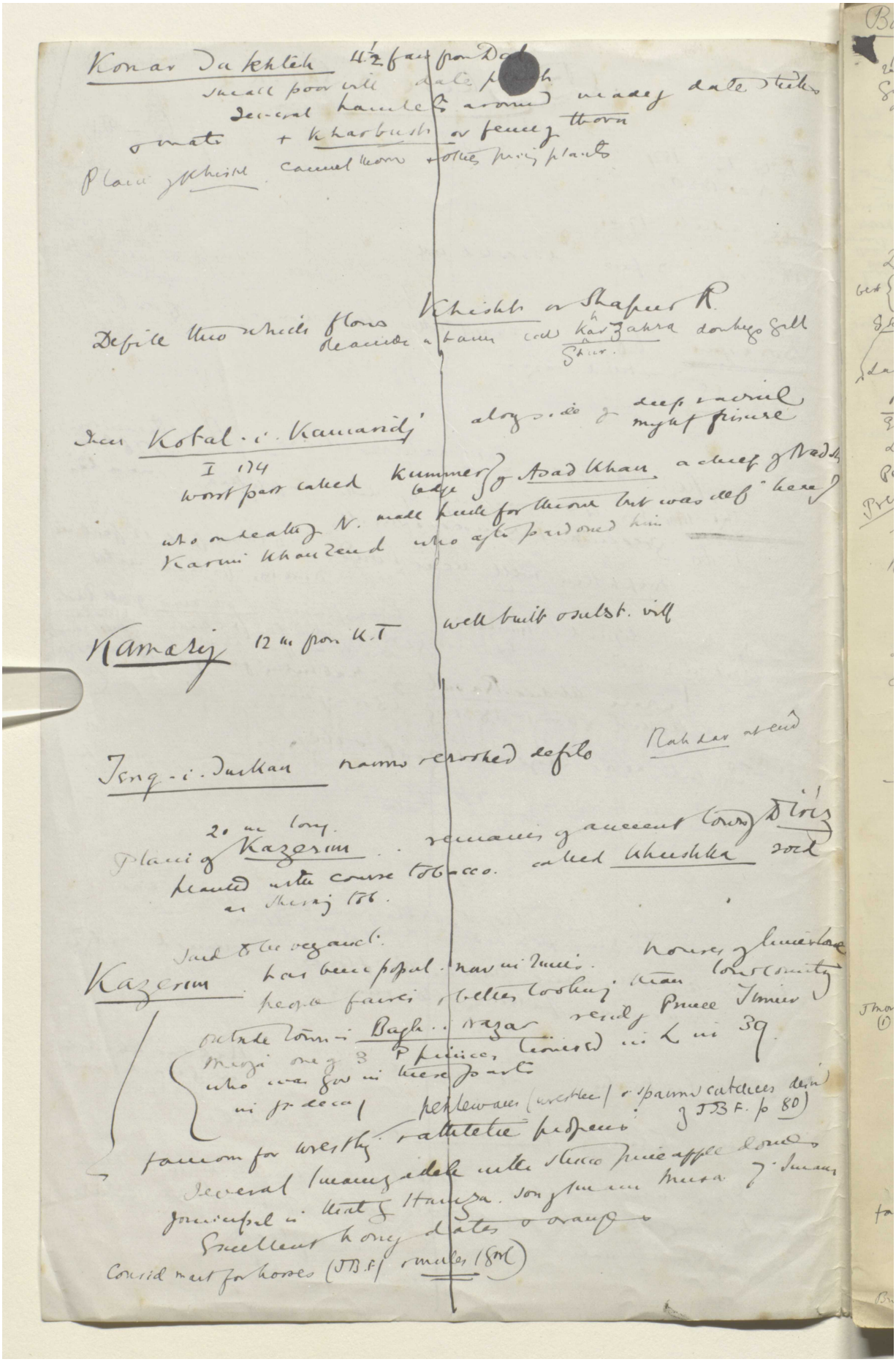

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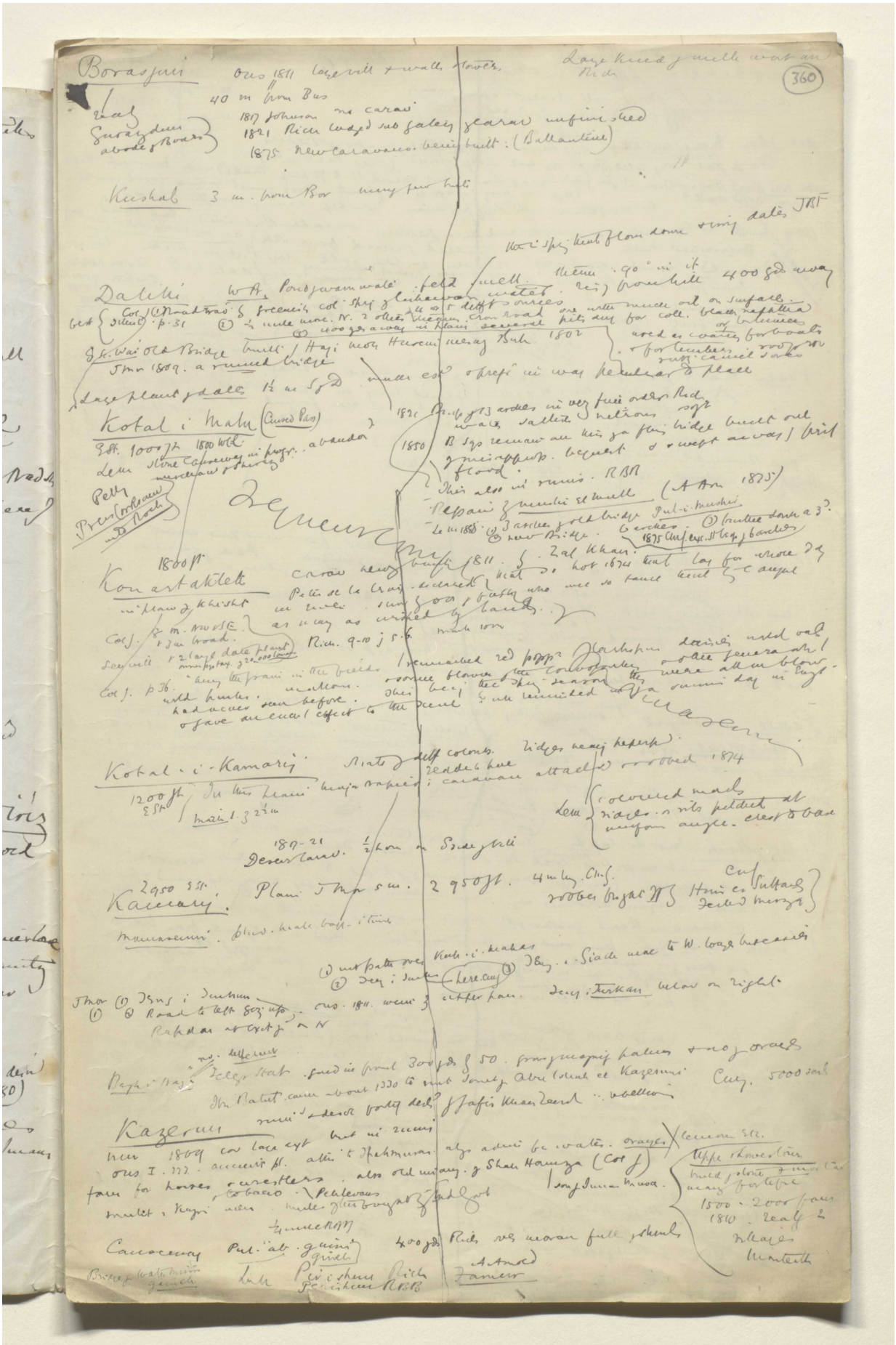

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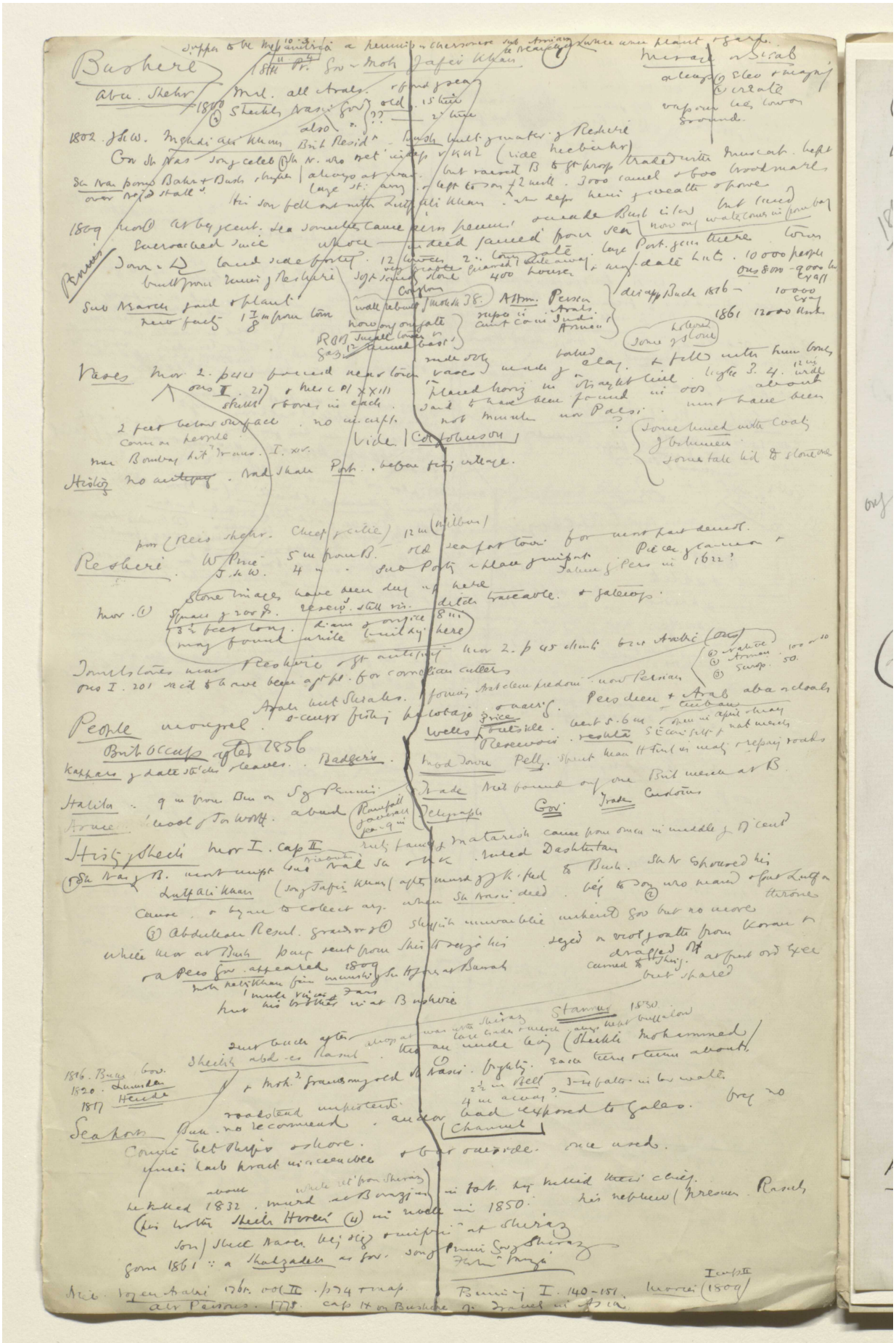

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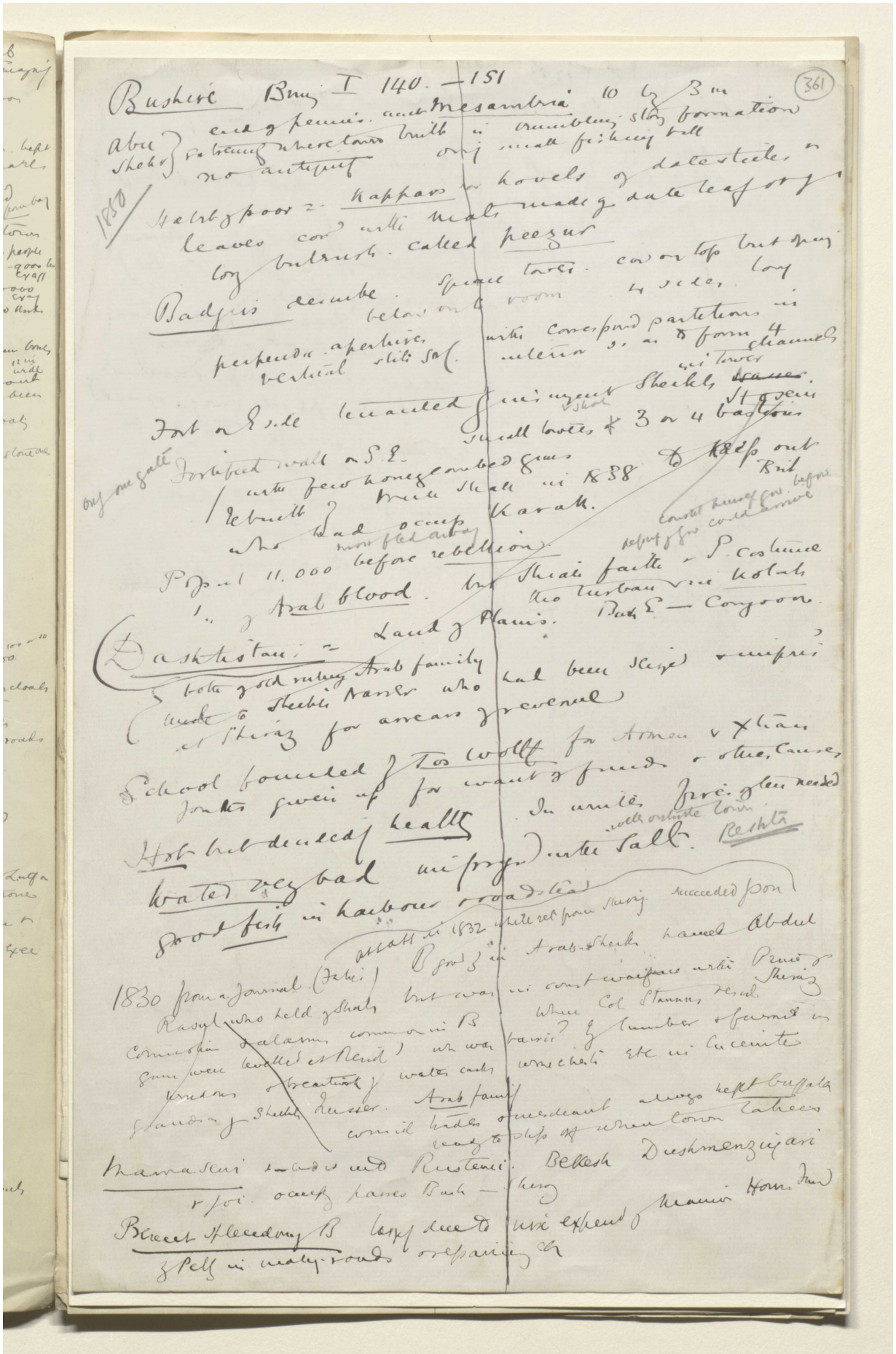

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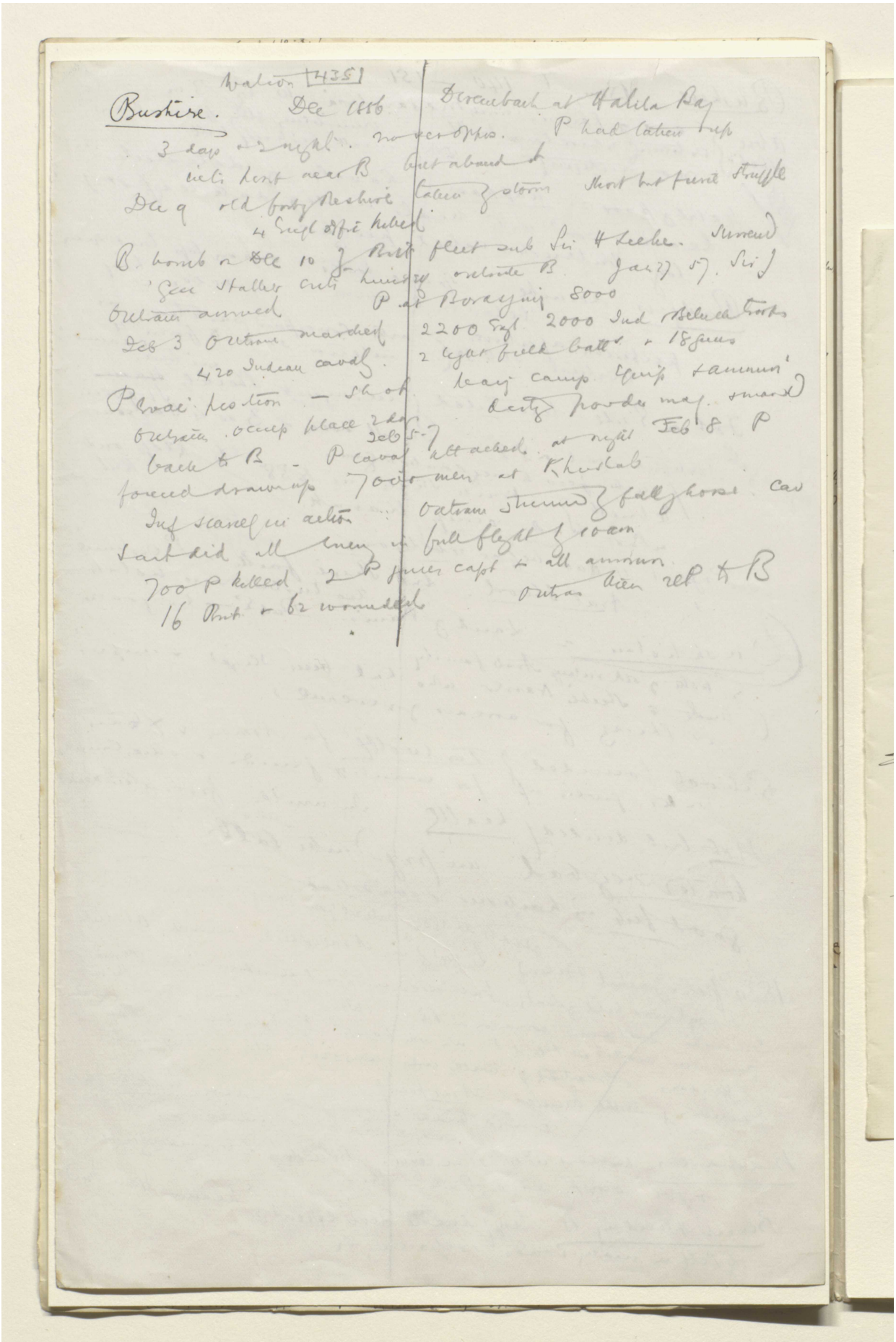

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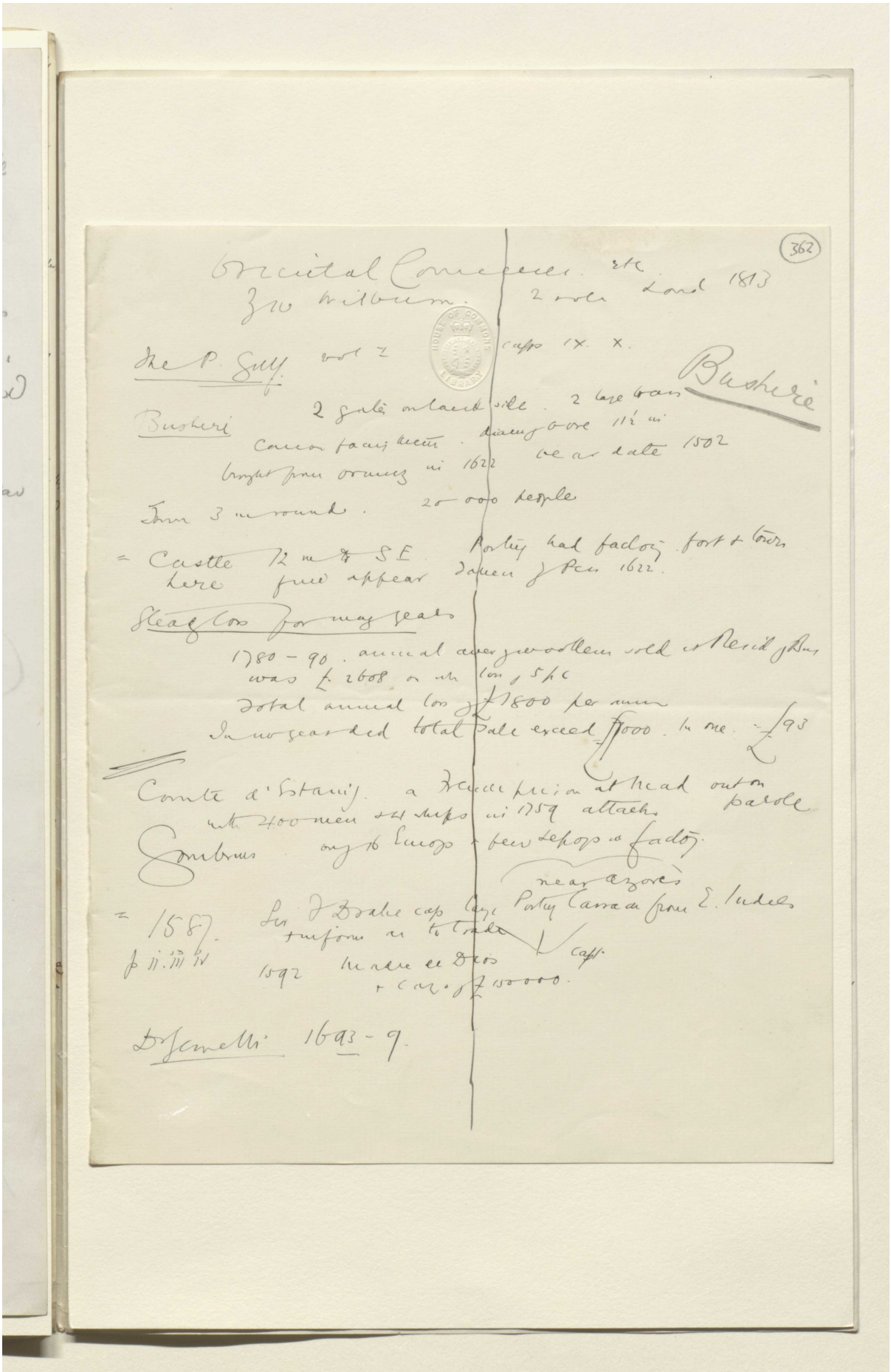
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [362r] (724/1386)



(362)

Oriental Commerce etc
Zw Wilburn. 2 vols Lond 1813

The P. Gulf vol I caps IX. X.

Bushire

Bushire 2 gates on land side. 2 large brass
Cannon facing them. diameter 6 ore 11½ in
brought from Ormuz in 1622 bear date 1502

Town 3 m round. 20 000 people

= Castle 12 m to SE. Portug had factory fort & town
here first appear Jansen of Pers 1622.

Steady loss for many years

1780 – 90. annual average woollen sold at Resid of Bus
was £ 2608 on wh loss of 5 p c
Total annual loss of £1800 per annum
In no year did total sale exceed £7000. In one. £93

Comte d'Estaing. a French prison at Mad out on parole
with 400 men & 4 ships in 1759 attacks
Gombrus only 16 Europs & few Sepoys in factory.

near Azores
= 1587. Sir F Drake cap large Portug Carrack from E. Indies
+ inform as to trade
p ii. iii iv 1592 Madre de Dios + cap. of £ 150000.

Dr Gemelli 1693 – 9.

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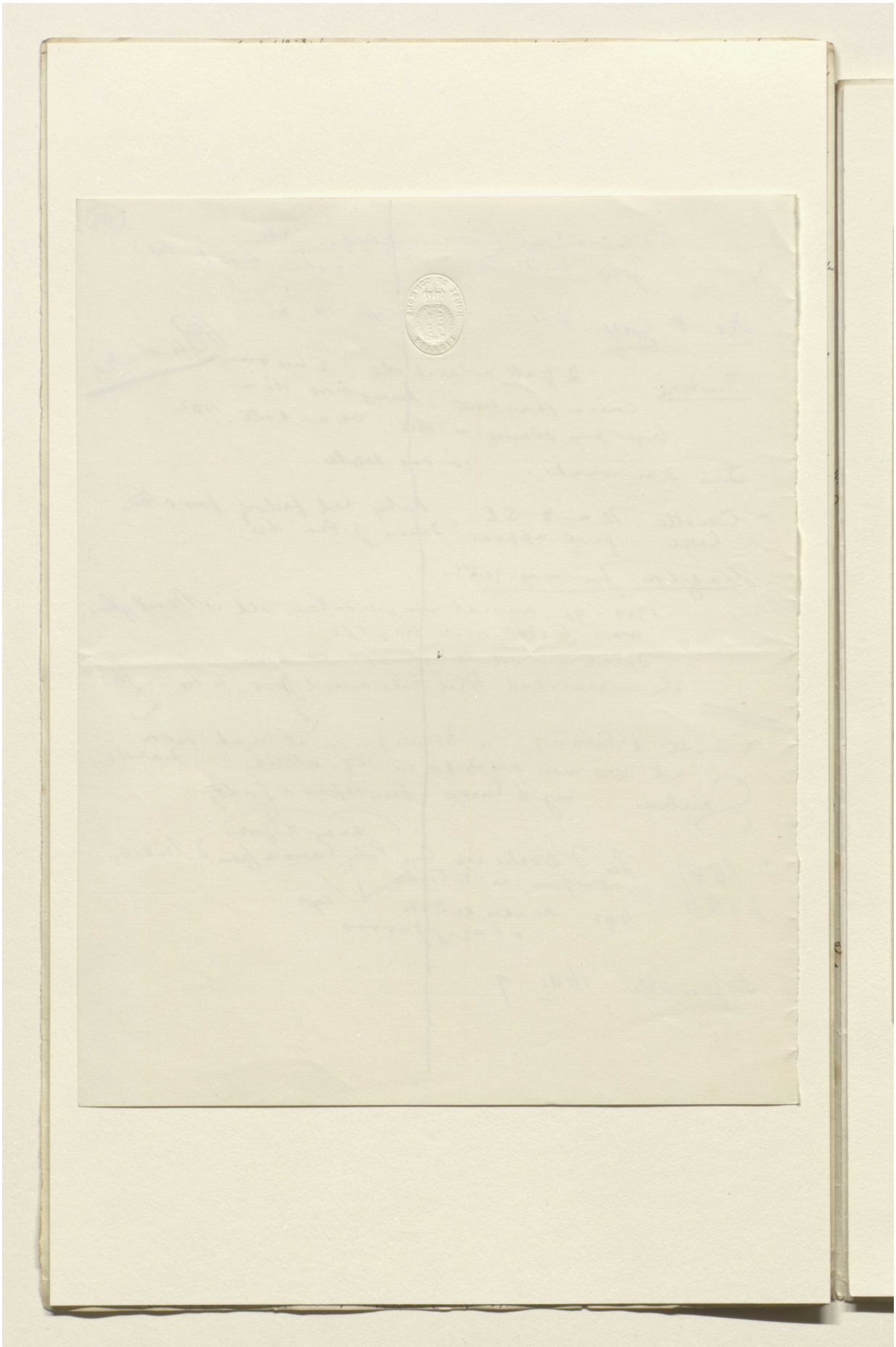

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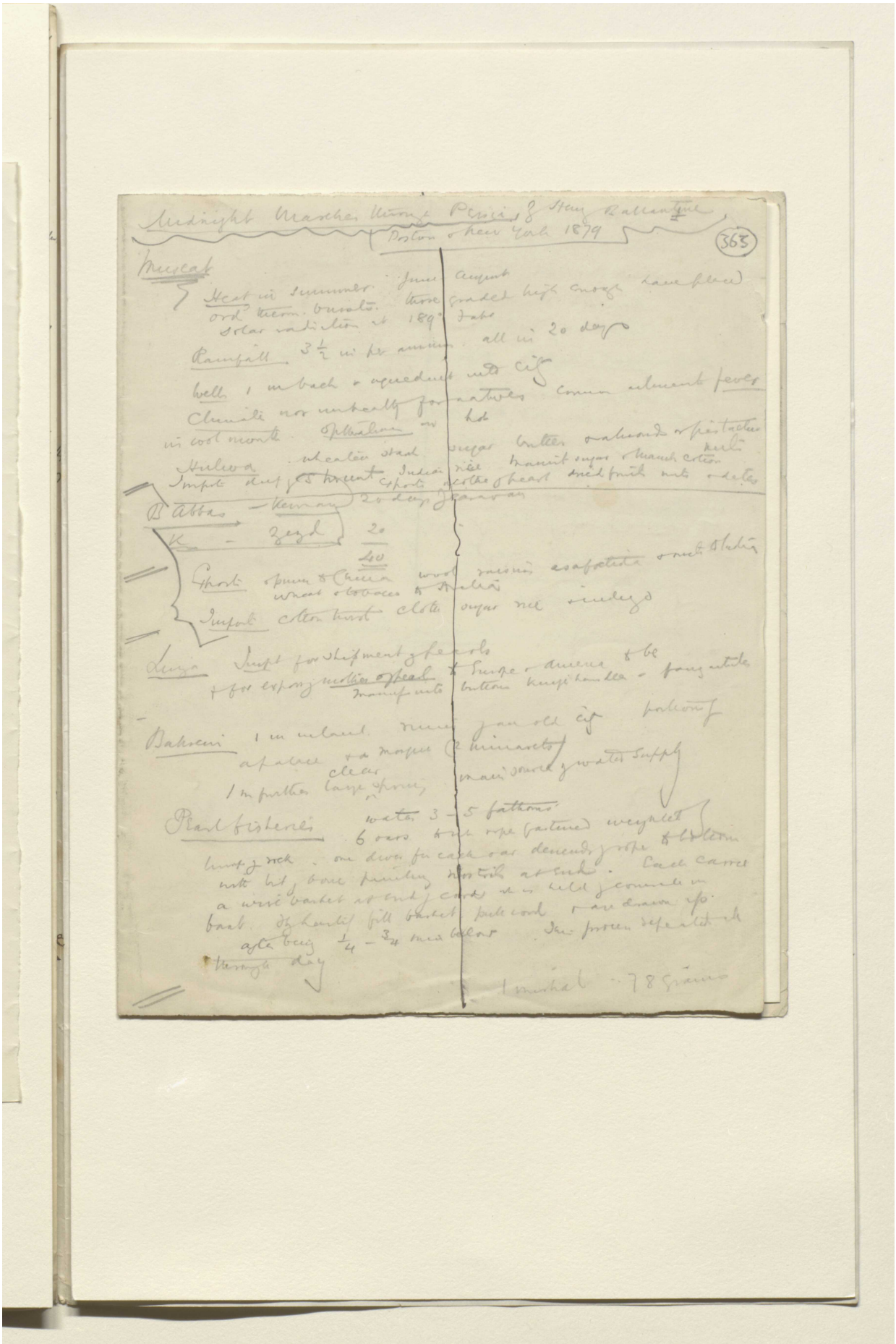

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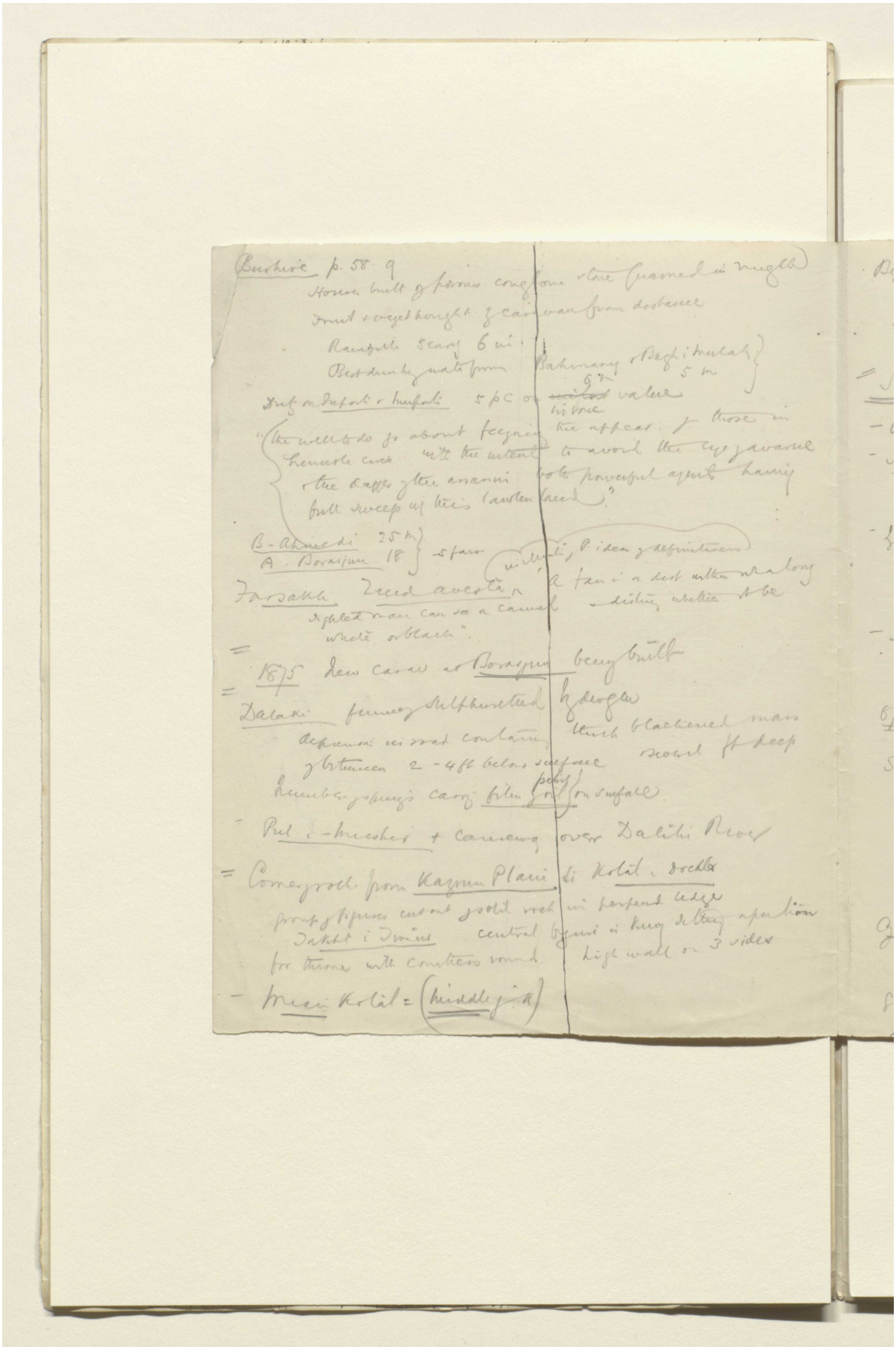

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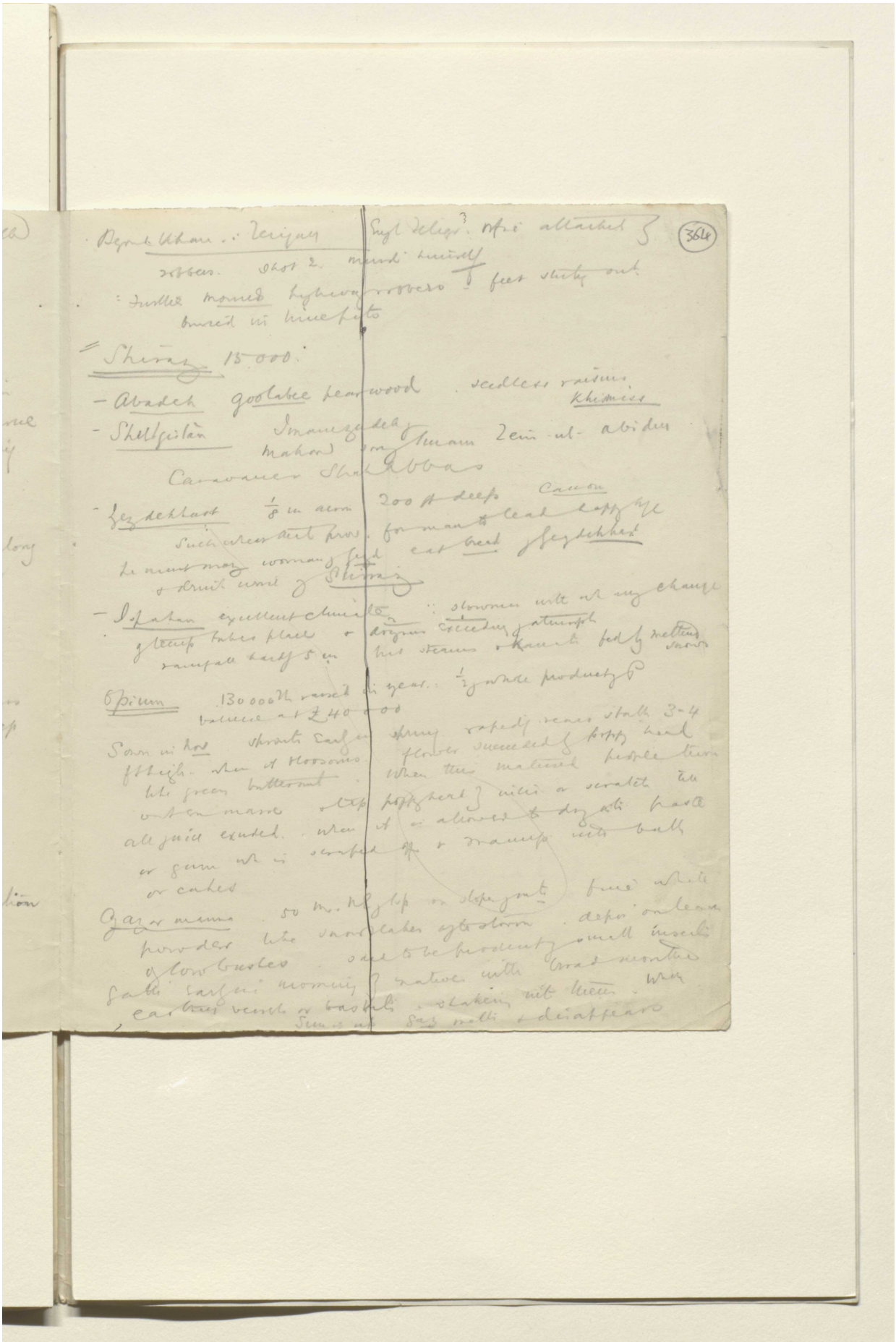

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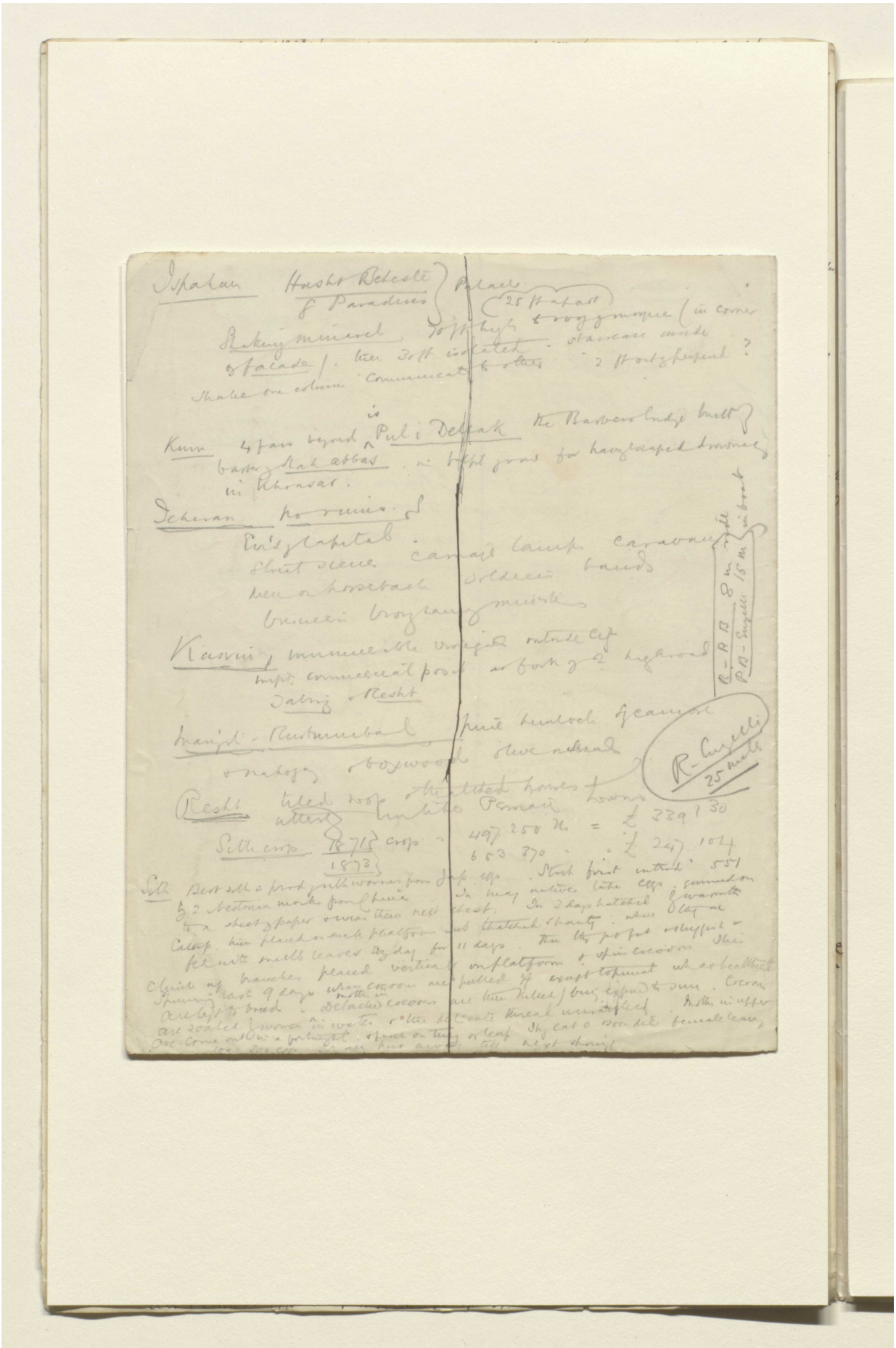

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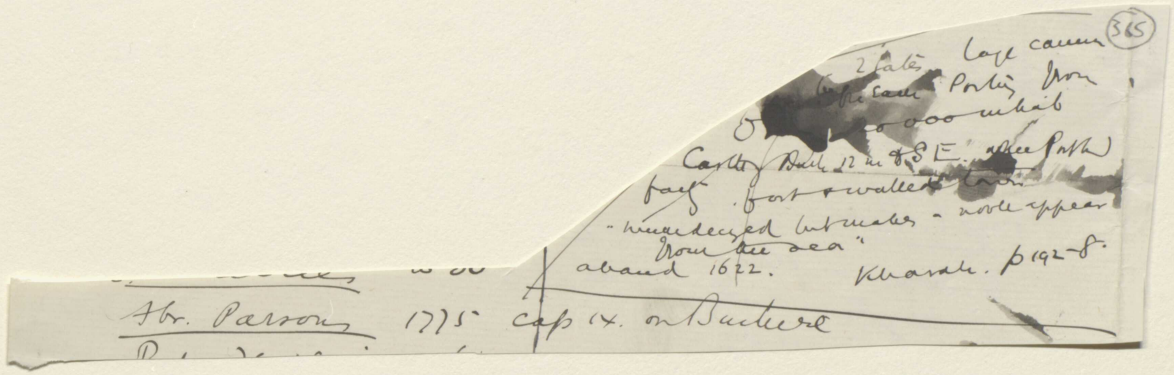

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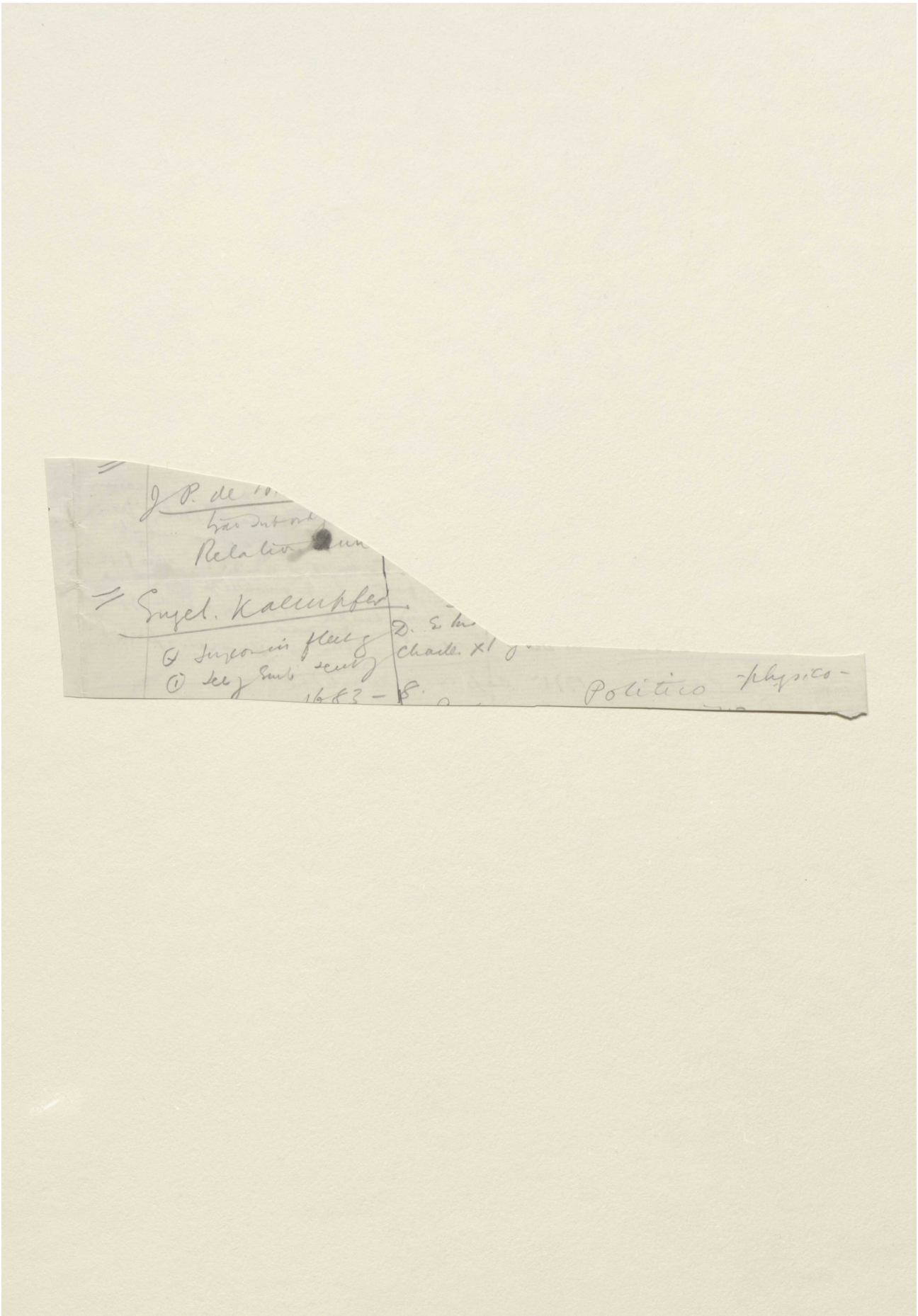

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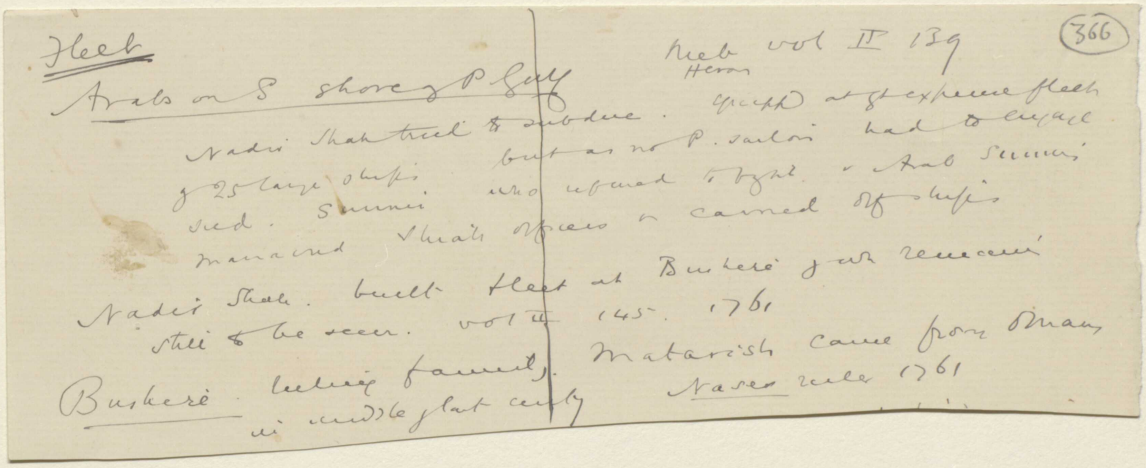

Fleet

Arabs on S shore of P. Gulf

Nadir Shah tried to subdue. Equipped at gt expense fleet of 25 large ships but as no P. sailors had to engage Sud. Sunnis who refused to fight. & Arab Sunnis managed Shiah officers & carried off ships

Nadir Shah. built fleet at Bushere & wh remains still to be seen. vol III 145. 1761

Bushere. ruling family. Matarish came from Oman in middle of last century Naser rule 1761

Neb vol II 139 Heron

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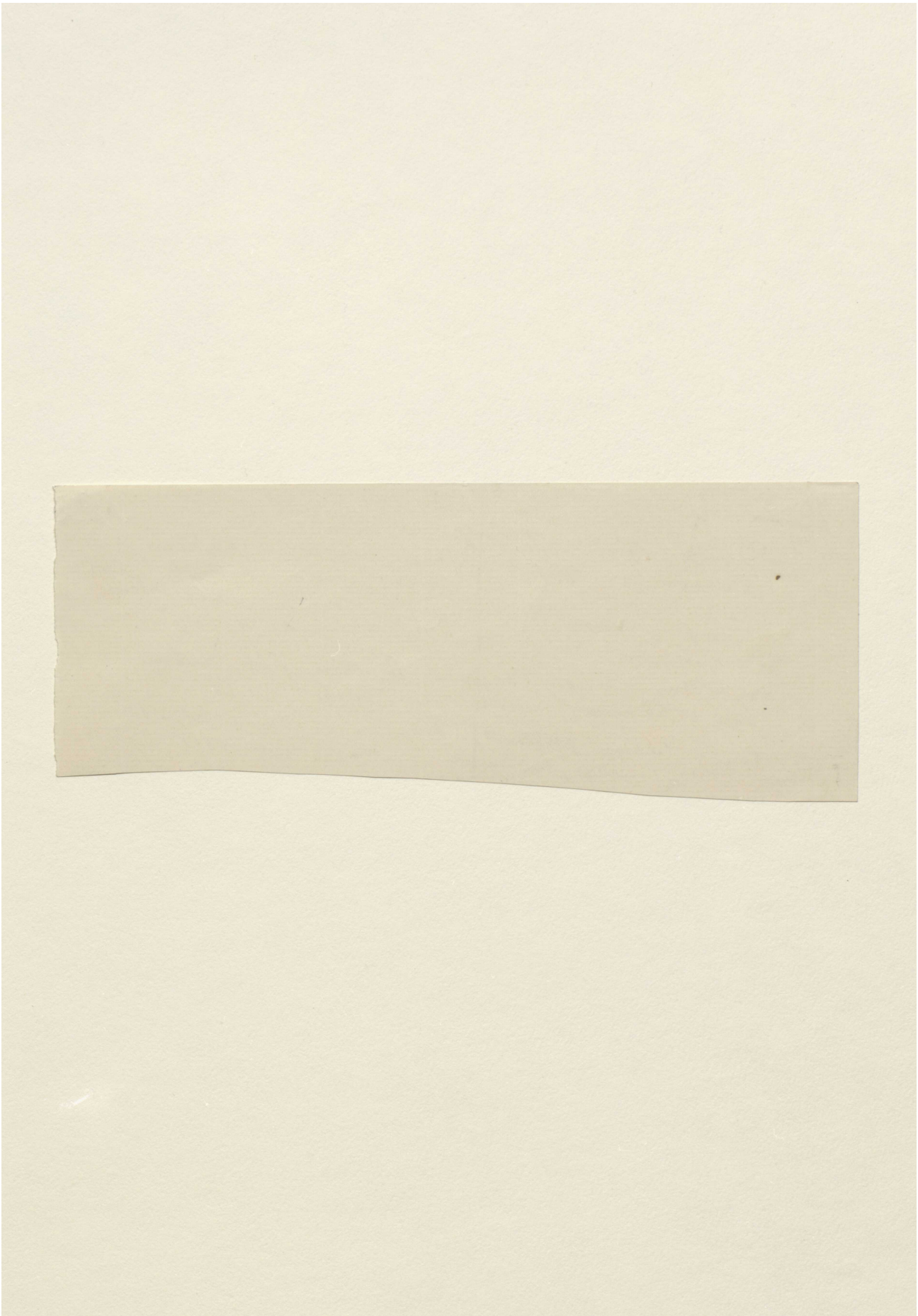

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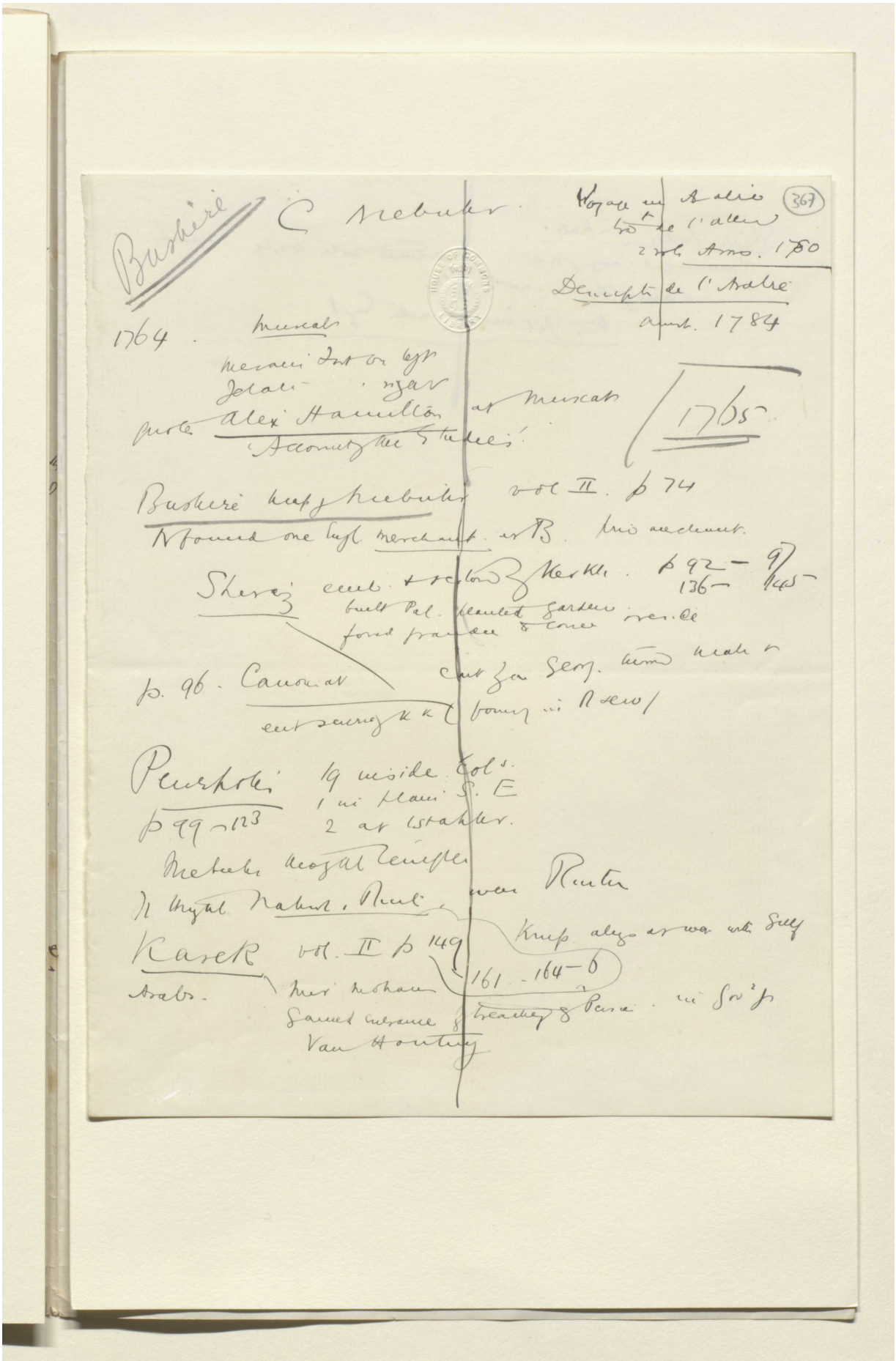

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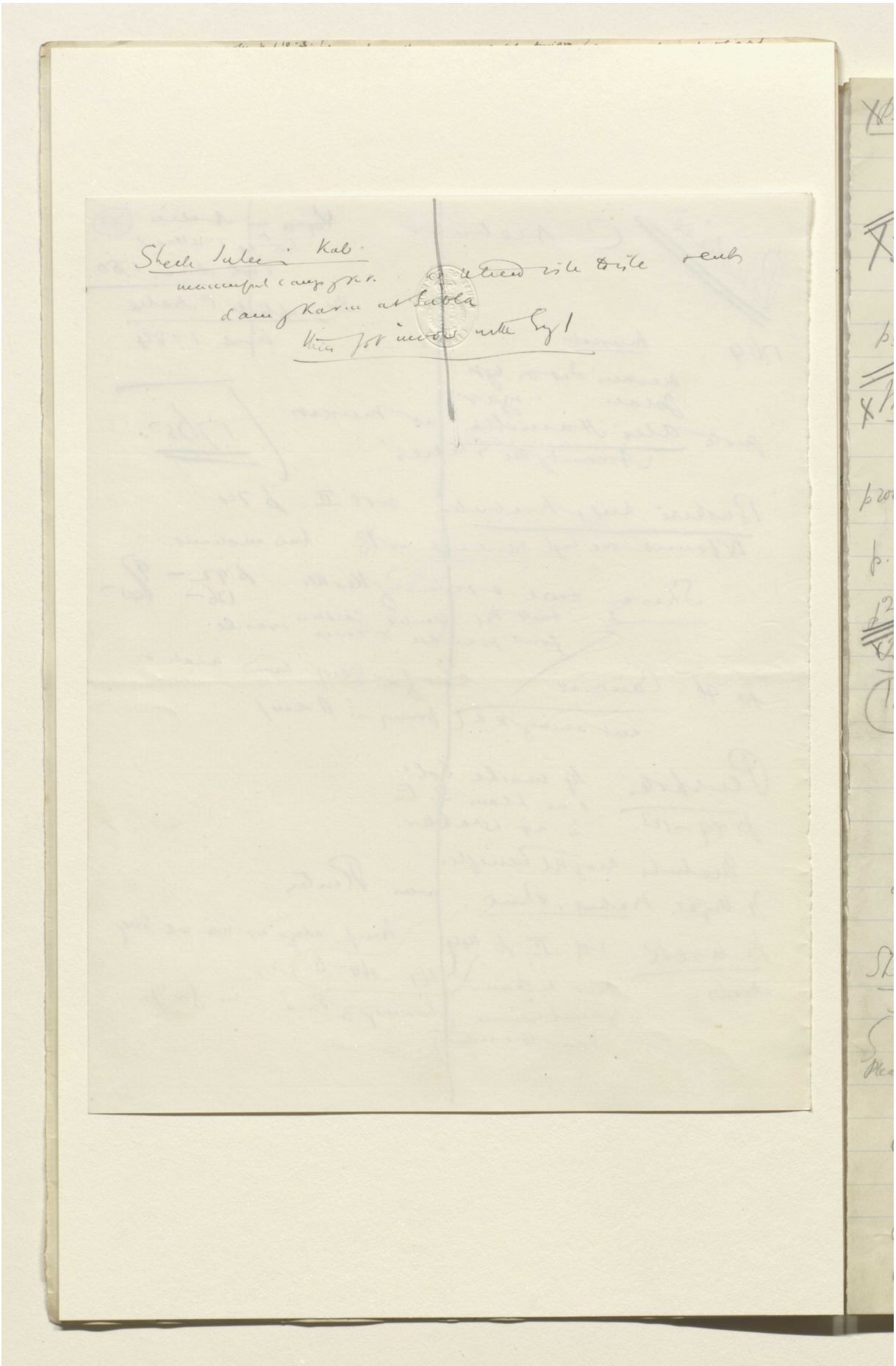

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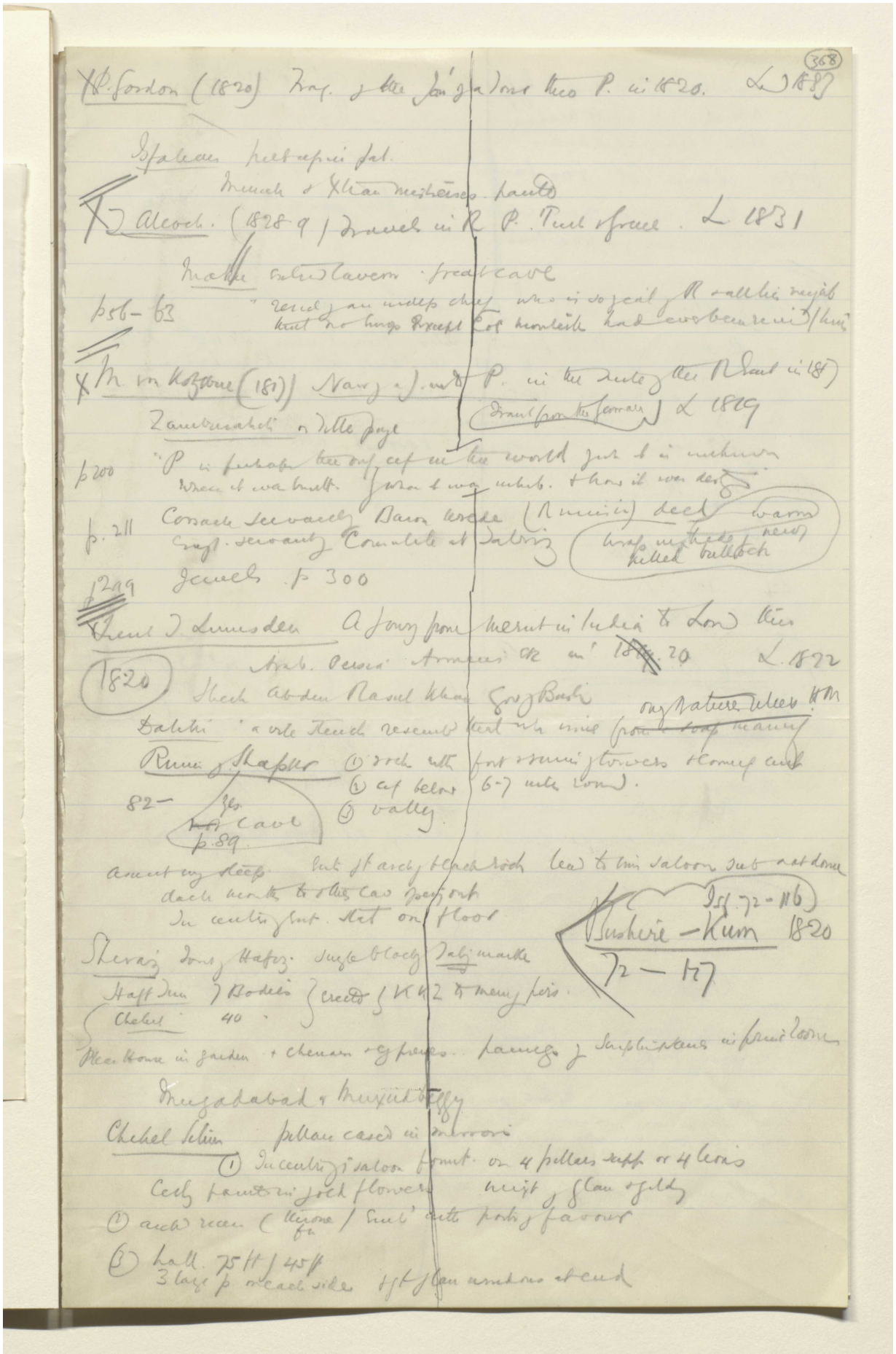

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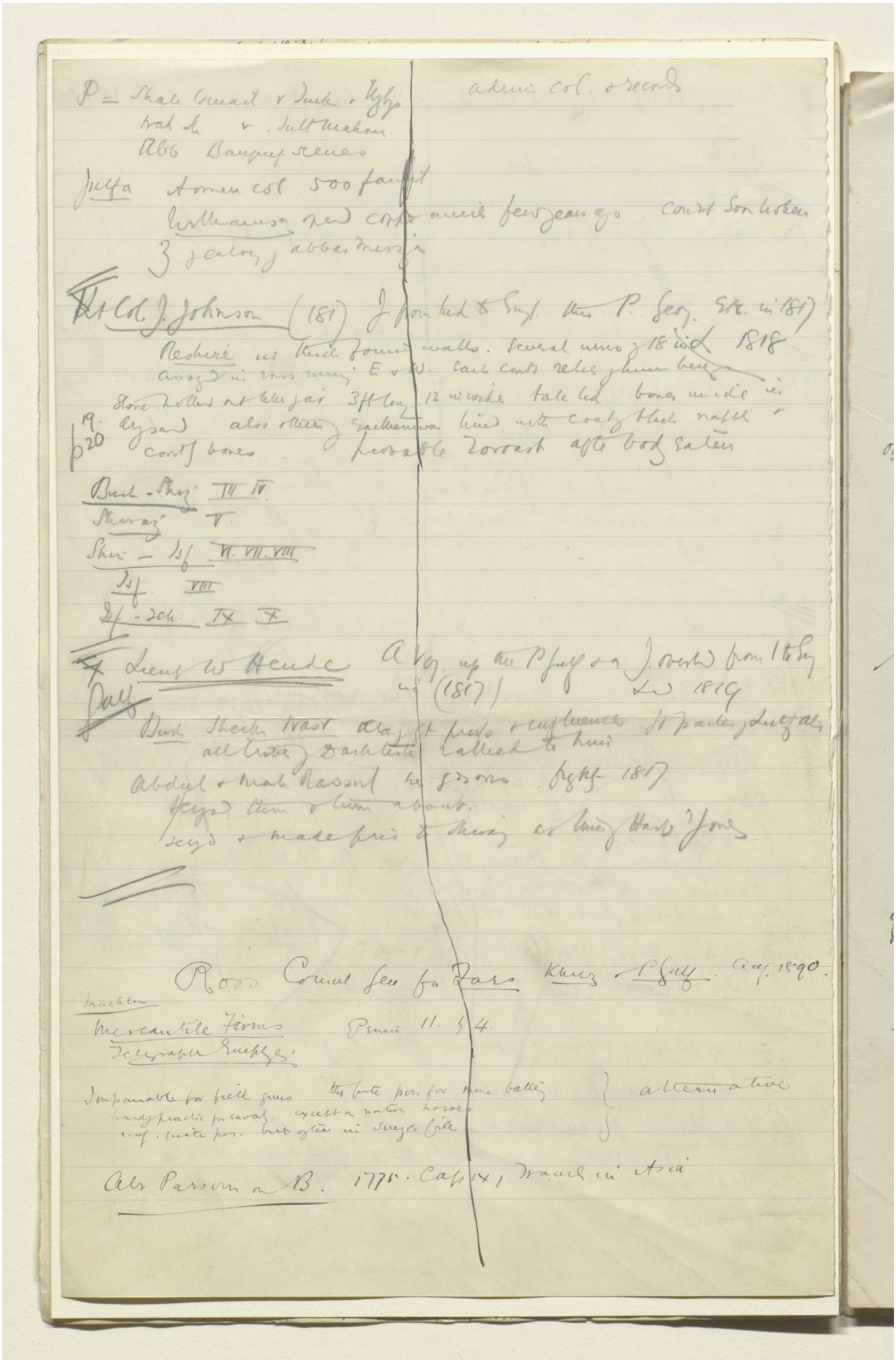

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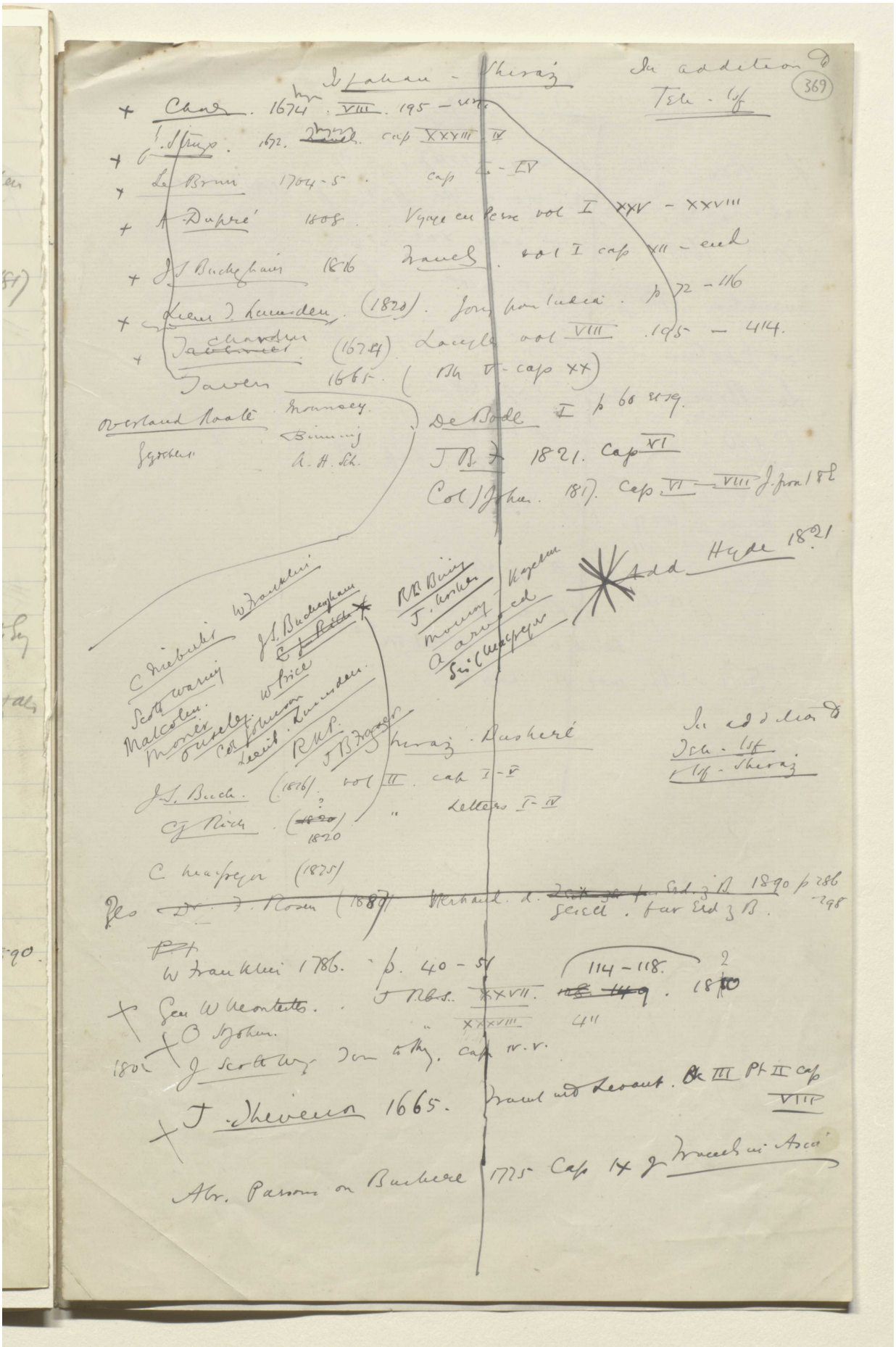

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Shiraz

Chardin · Tavernier

Jl. 1674. VIII. p 414 - 447

Nab. 1765. vol II voy en Ar. p 91-7. 135--144

TBT. 1665. Bk V cap XXI

Franklin 1786-7. p 51 - 108.

Col J Johnson 1817. cap V. J from 1 to 8.

Le Brun 1705 cap CV

CJW I. p 218 et seq

T. Shiraz Jour to Bk 1802 caps VI VII — X

Mon 1809. (1). cap VI

1811 (2)

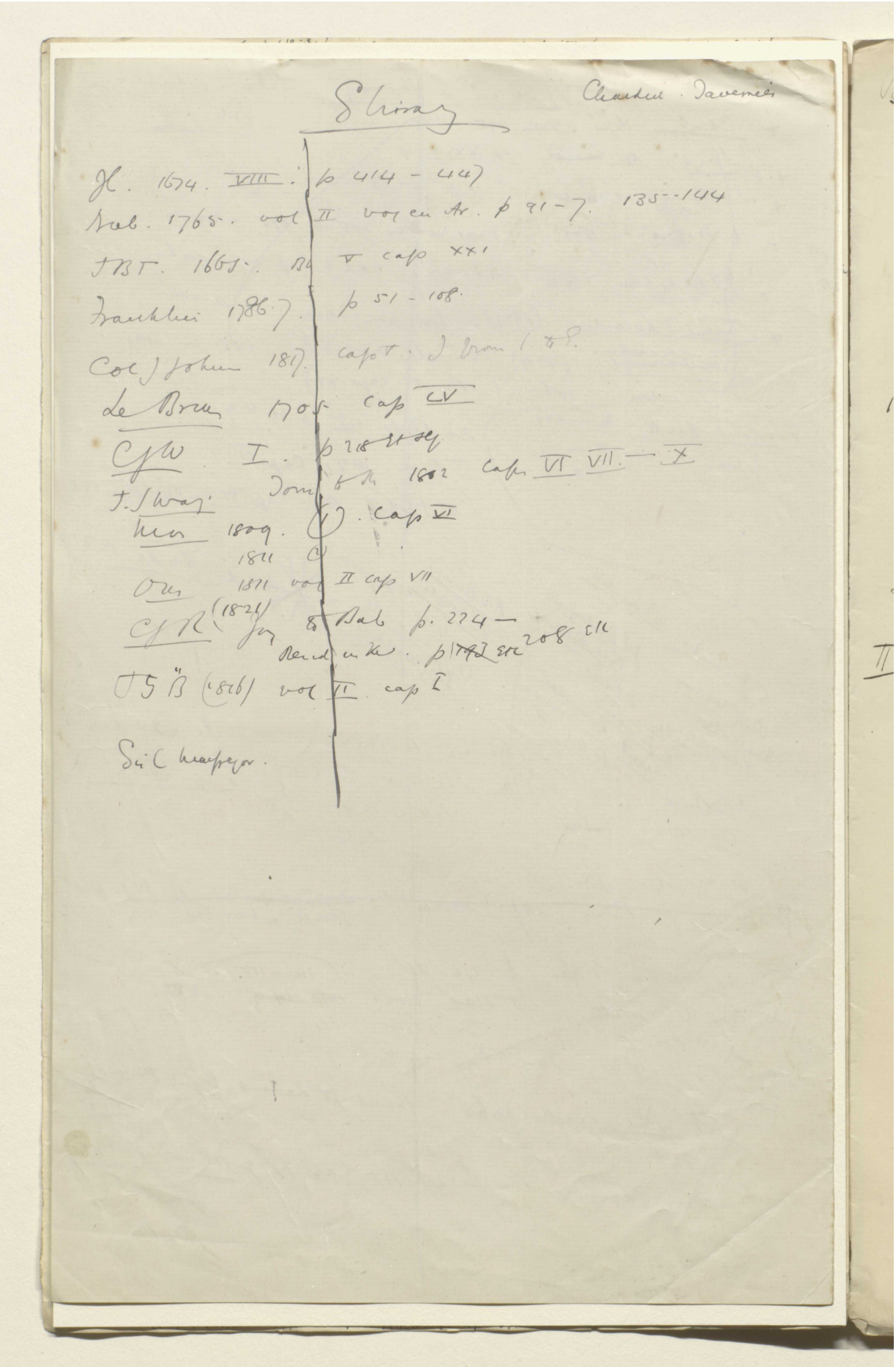
Ous 1811 vol II cap VII

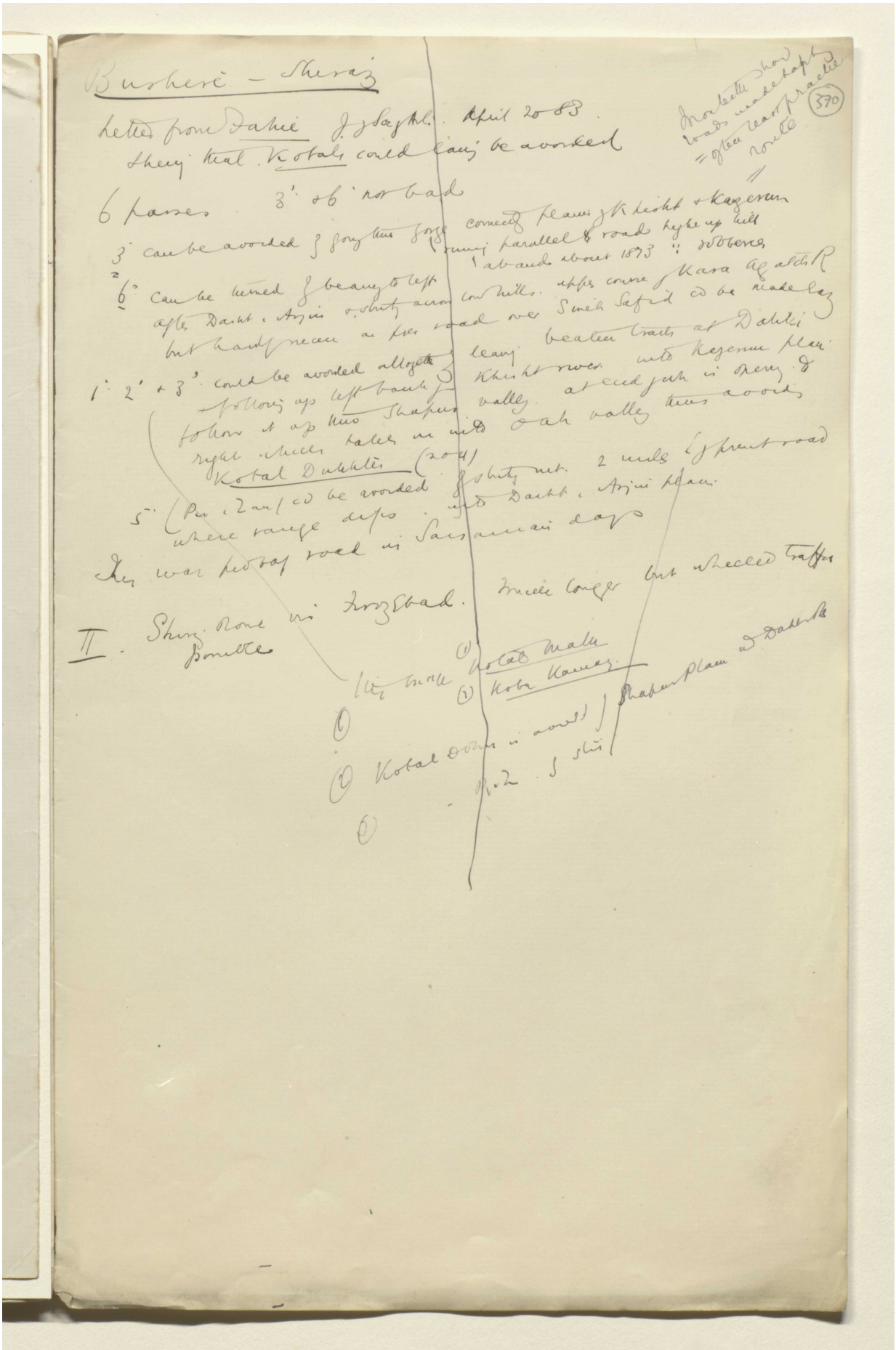
CJR (1821) Jour to Bab p. 224 —

Rend in Ke. p 192 etc 208 etc

JSB (1826) vol II. cap I

Sir C Macgregor.





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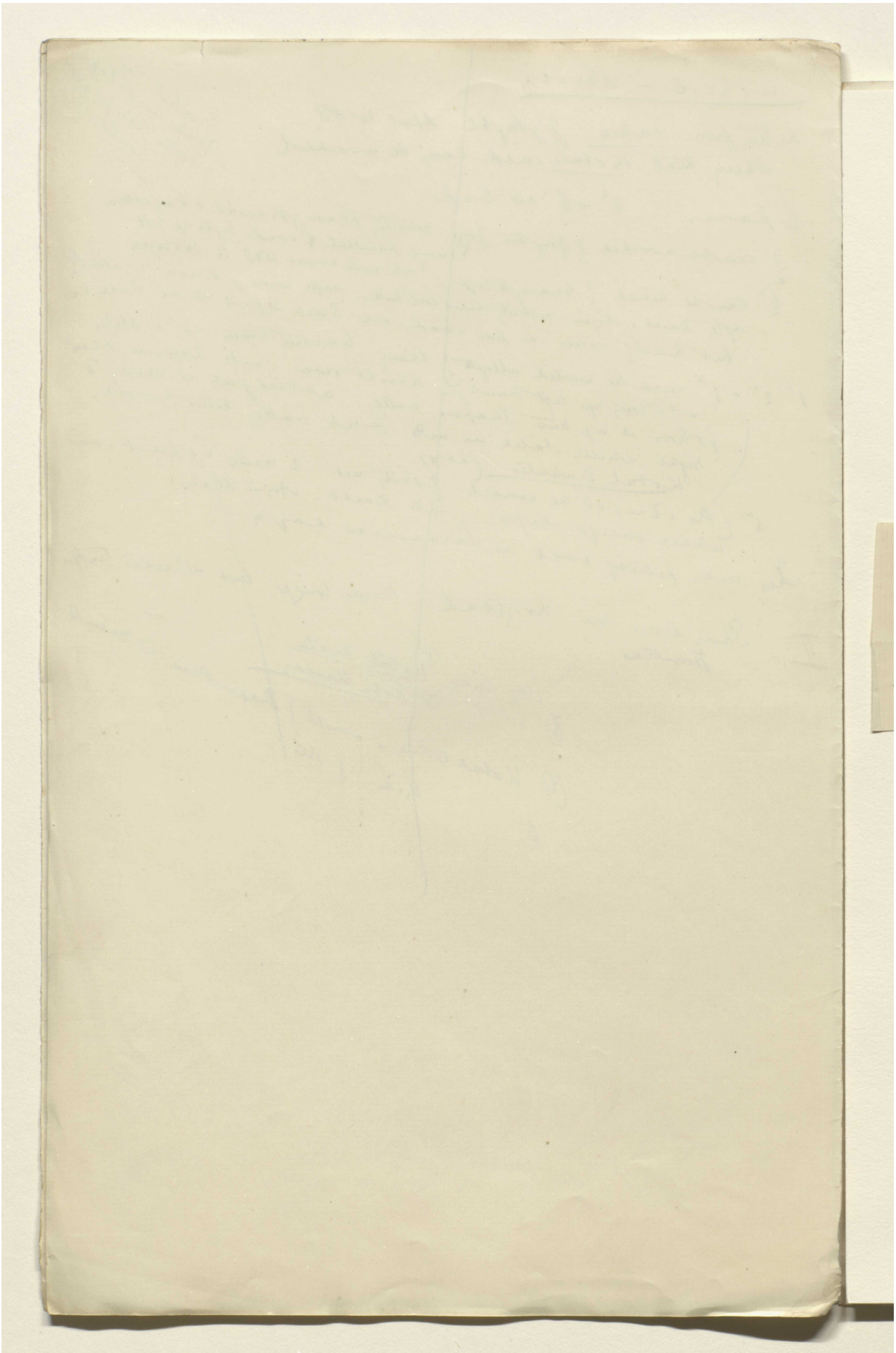

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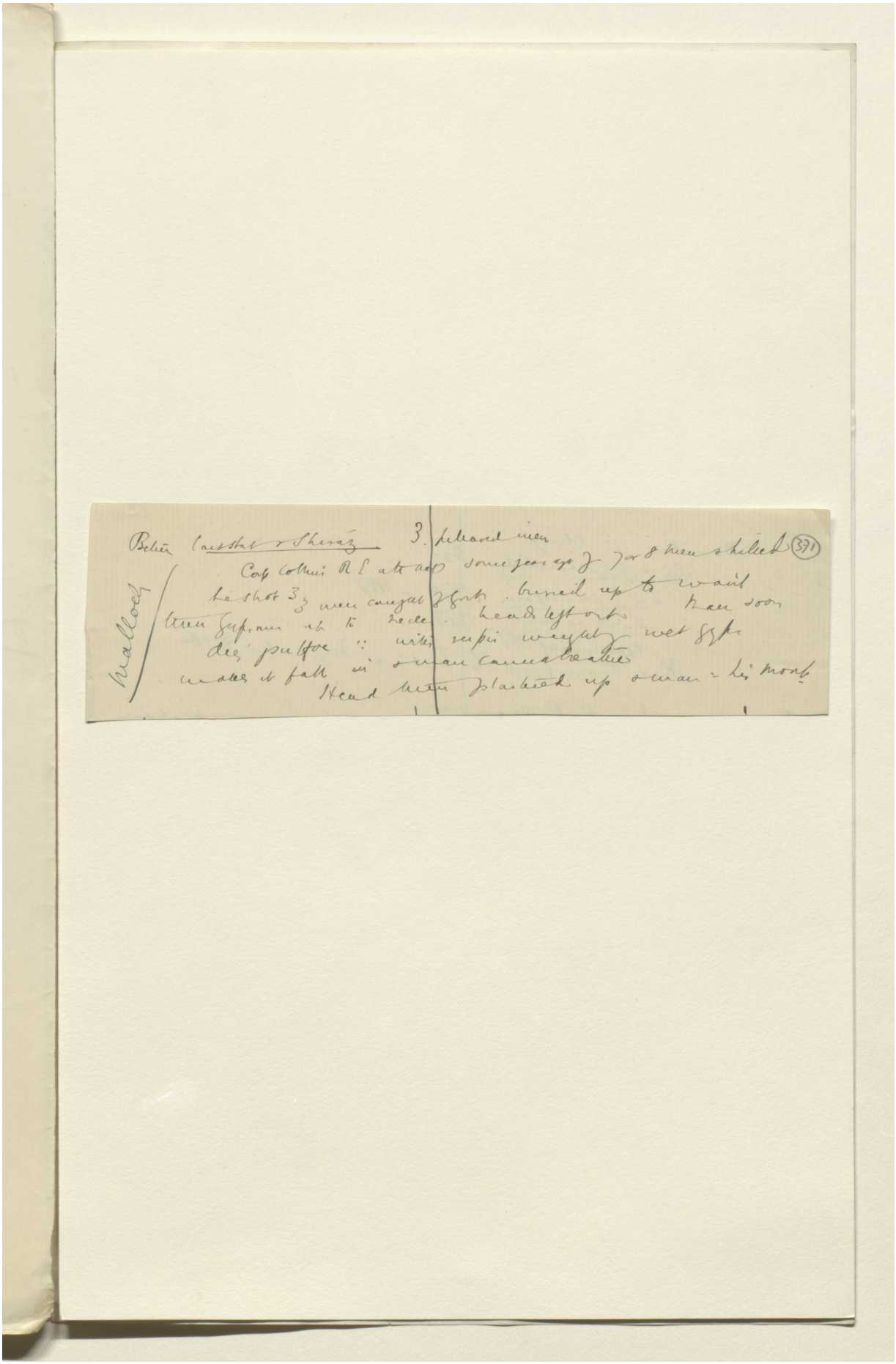

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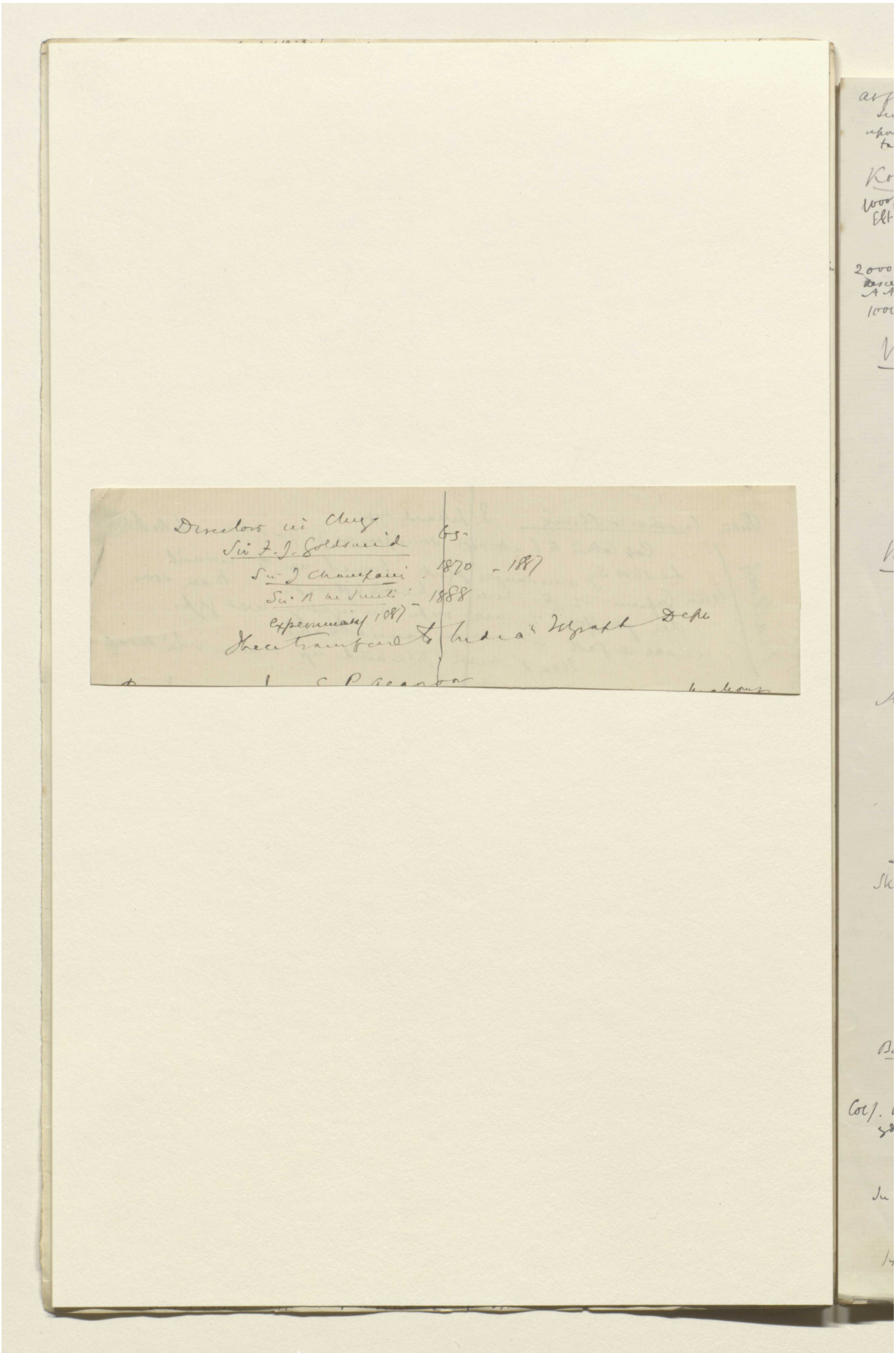

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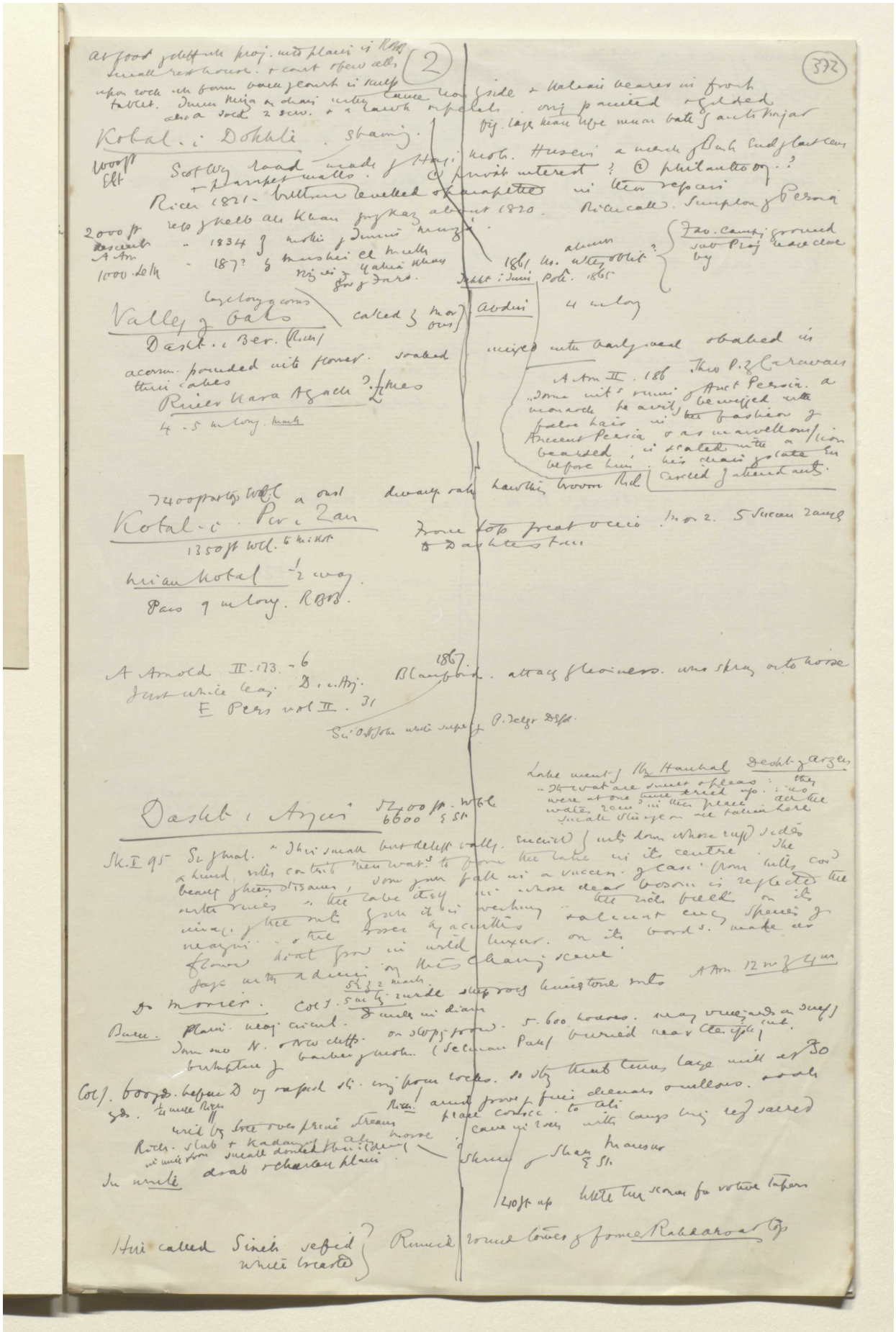

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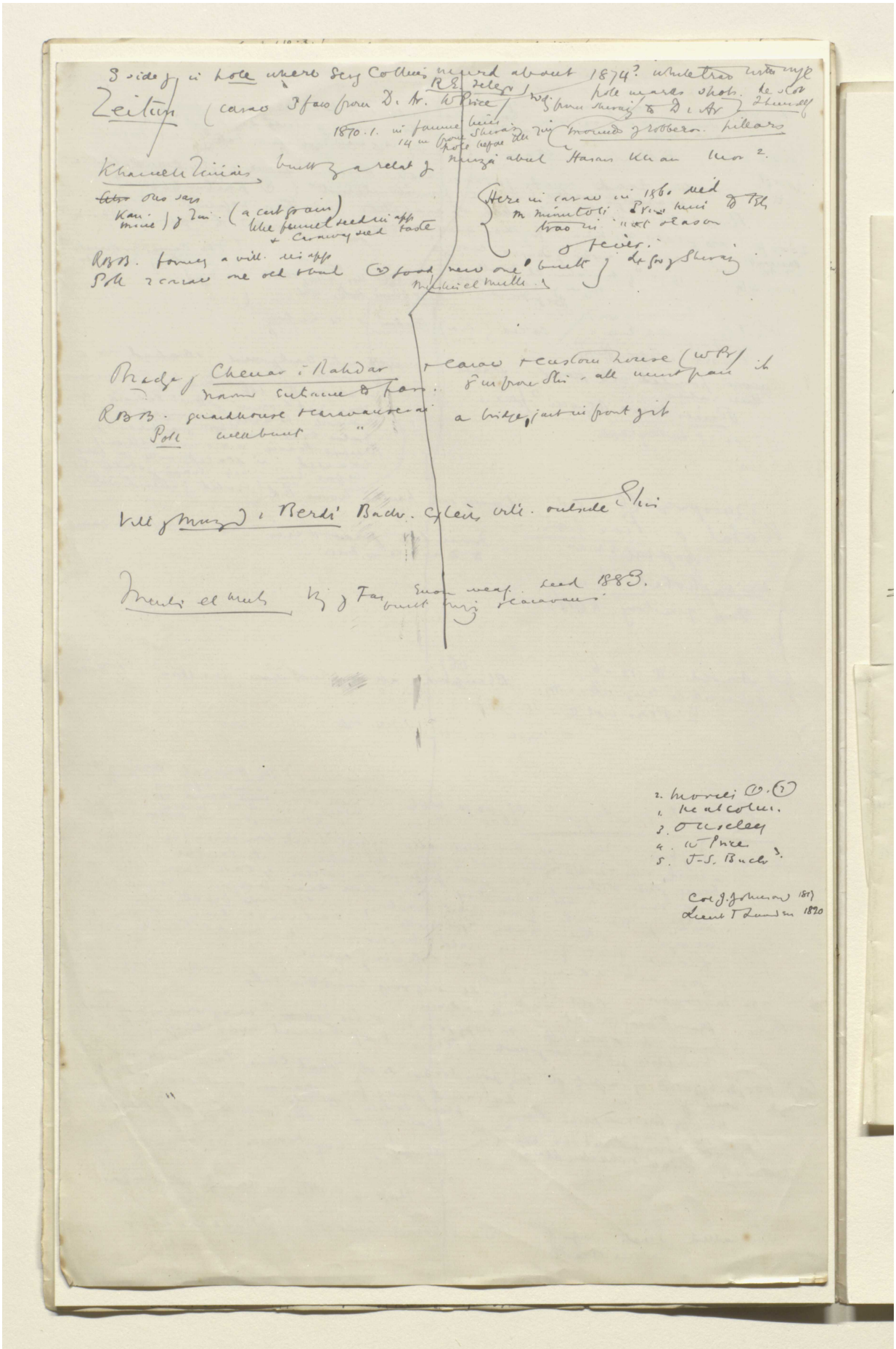

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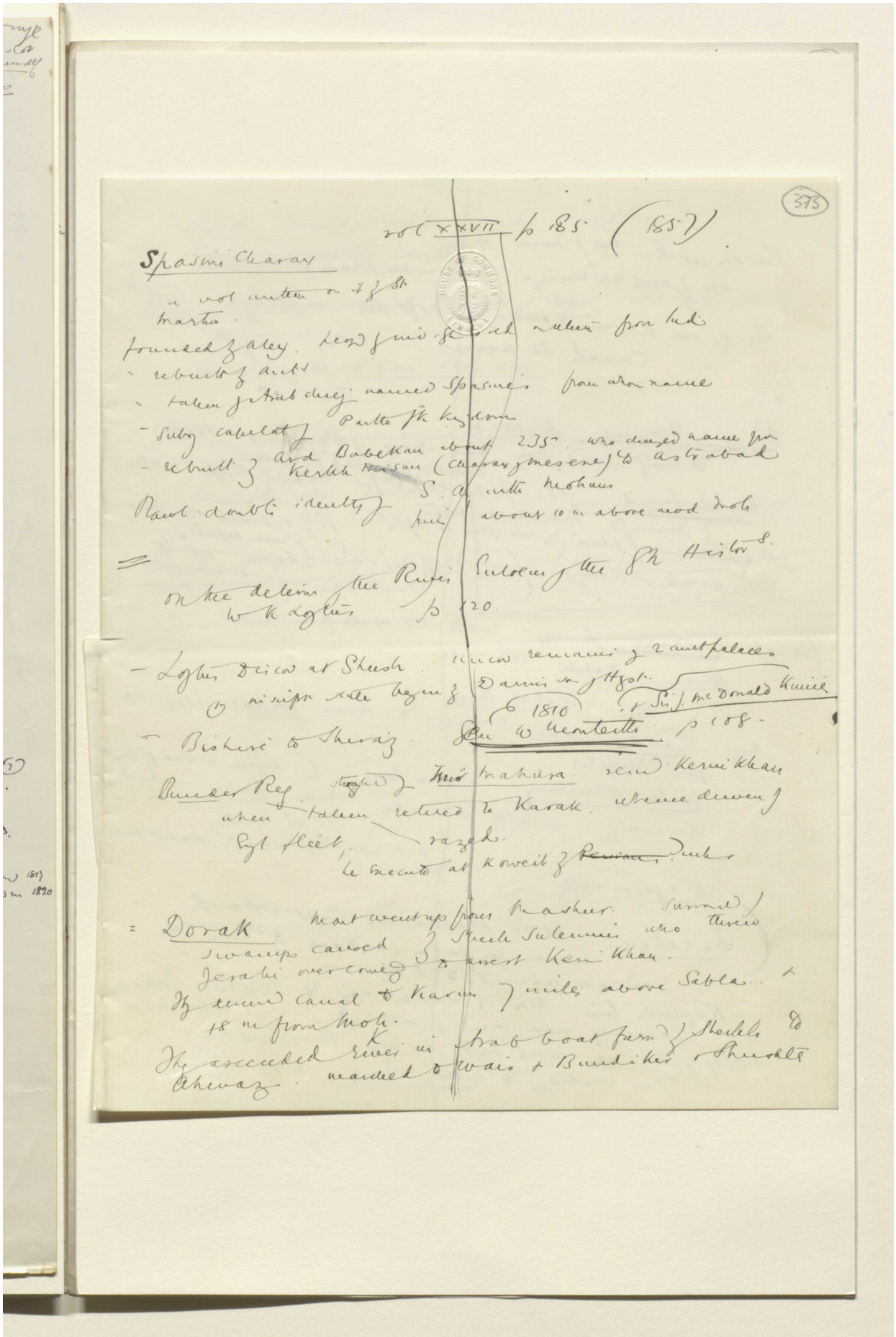

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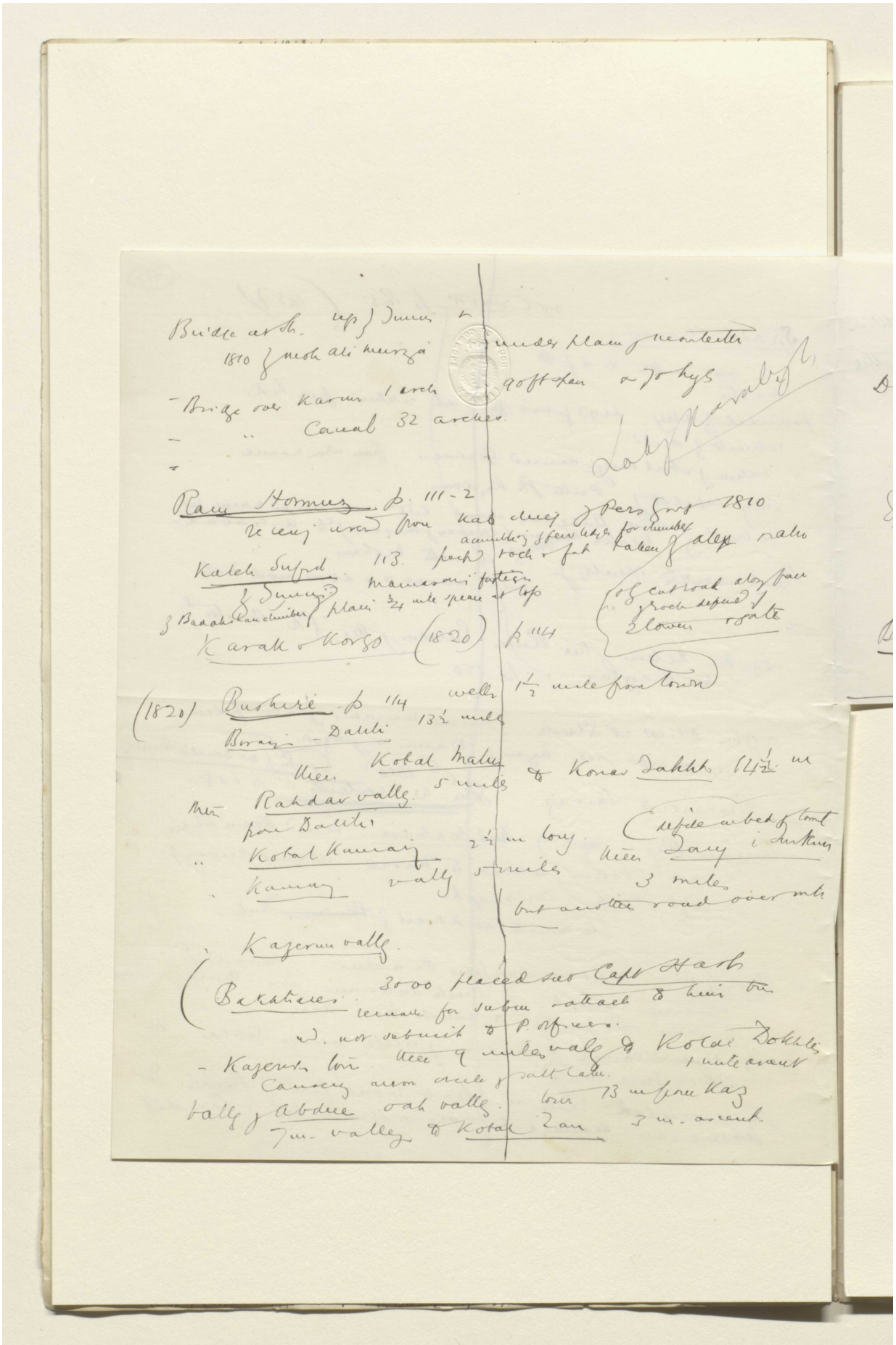

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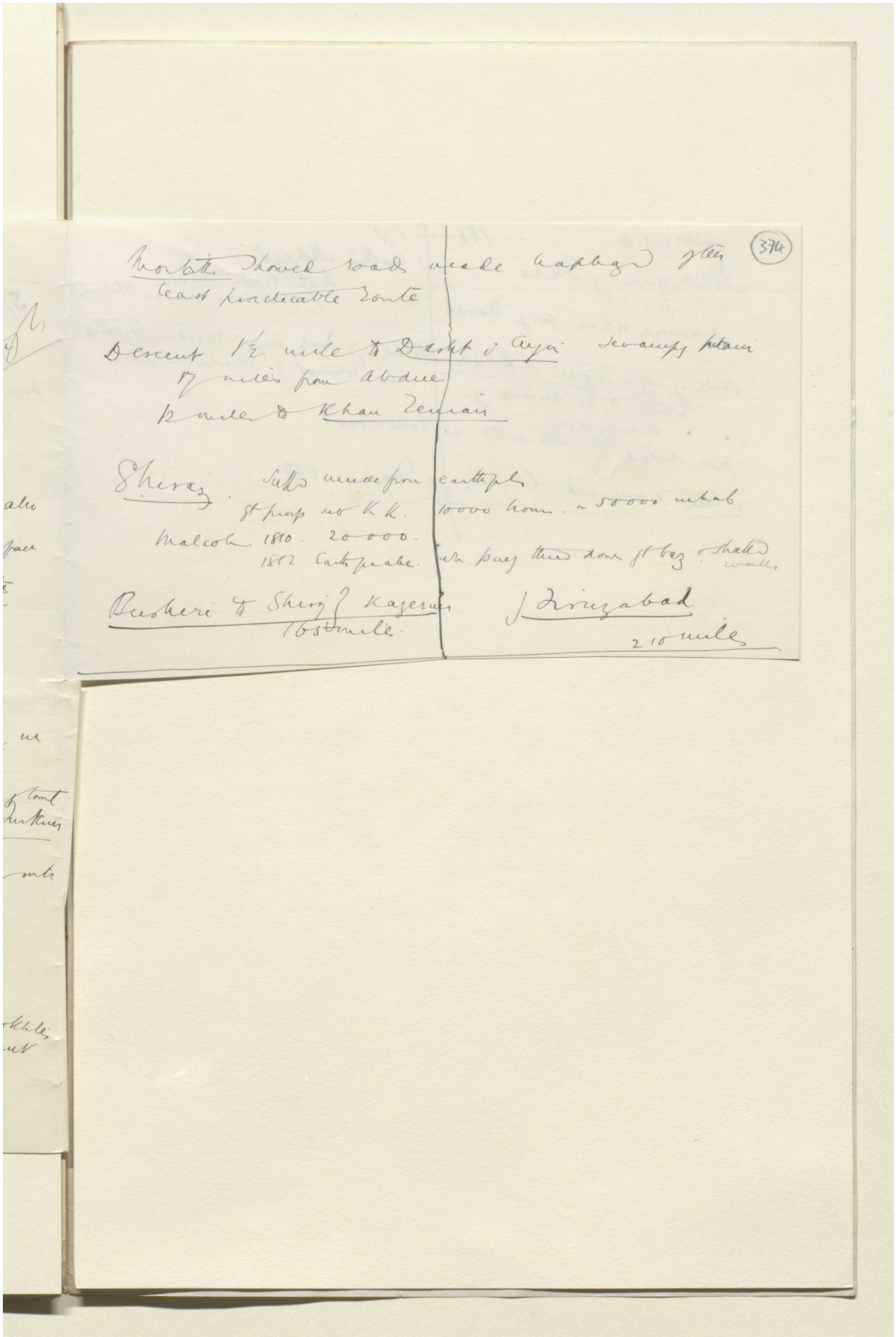

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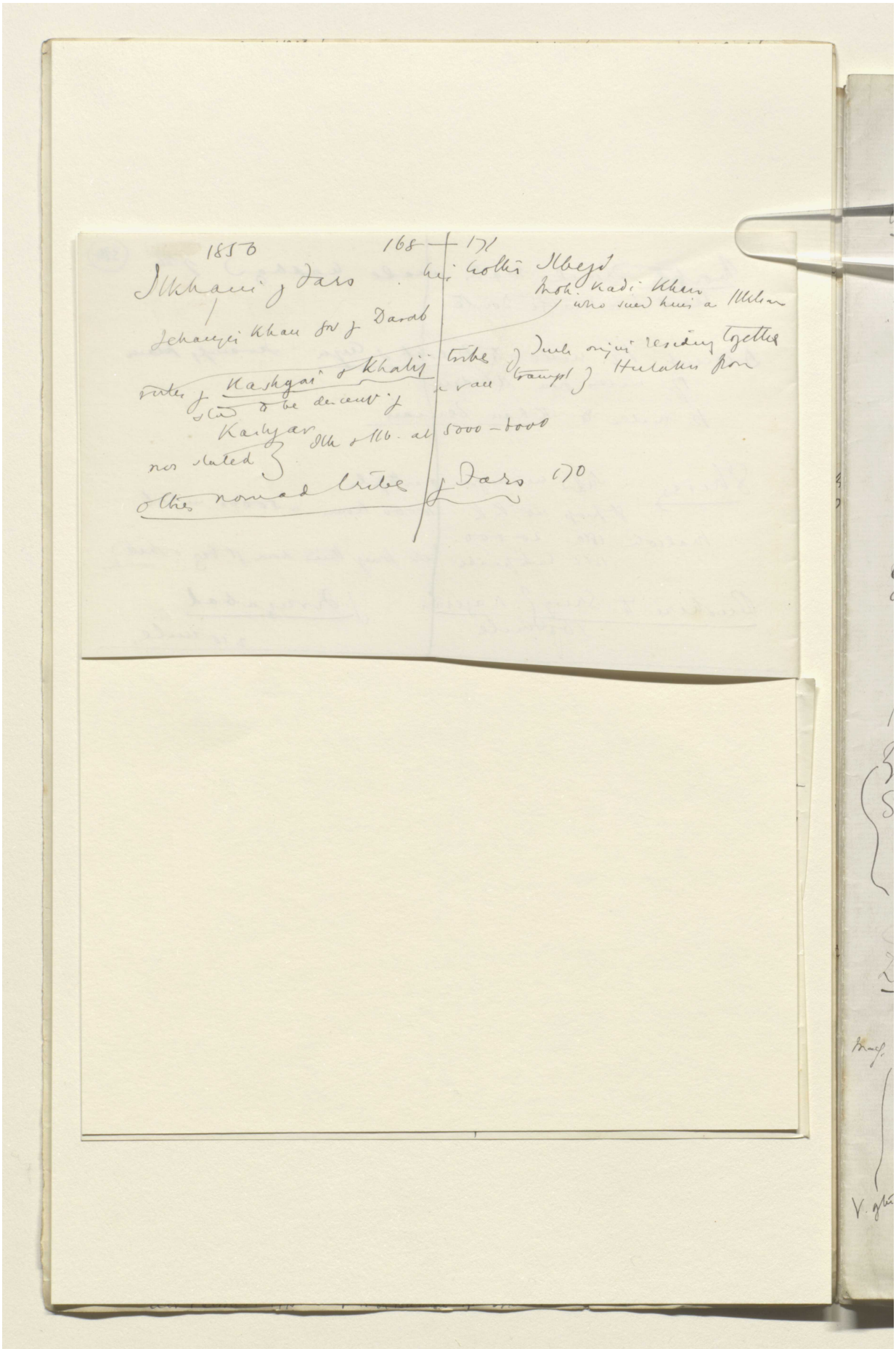

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [375r] (750/1386)

375

Persian Gulf

Ross made commission for Fars Khuzistan & P Gulf Aug 90

Old Arab. Britagent comes up in boat flying U.S.

Lingah vide Vaughan p 1.
burkhas (tanks)

Lingah via Bastah & Farg to Yezd 487 miles
"the Khan of B. told me he hoped we should come & take the country" the R. is never even ment. in these parts"

Lingah – Farg. 190 m

Fatte Ali Khan gov of Lar

Pearl Fisheries vide Ballantine

(vide Christie. Kinneir / Forster

vide Frazer Khor appendix B

Yezd { Panorama. Badgirs. high square towers with long apert or slits highest 130 ft
Jumma Musjid & 2 minarets
Ark. or Gov.t House

p V. 25 — 31. Paper. p 6.

Yezd – Semnan 370 miles via Anarak
Semnan – Bajistan 401 "
Baj – Jumani 29 "
Yezd – Dehbid (Sir C. Macgregor. 1875)

Desert of salt. or (of Kavir. Arabic Kabir great) The Great Desert

Quote V. p 8 in RGS

Sometimes dry opposite where was stopping spilled into holes
Sometimes dangerous [illegible]

Dasht i Kavir. S. E of Semnan
Great Salt Desert or Marsh. Plain gradually merges in central salt expanse. glistening in sun on it patches of brilliant blue water. Large hangs over all treacherous surface
Mach. dark soil cov. with thick stt. lorescence. glistening painfully to ye. & cutting blade or leaf or hoof thing
cf Marco Polo. Yule. I 131 for descript of Kavir

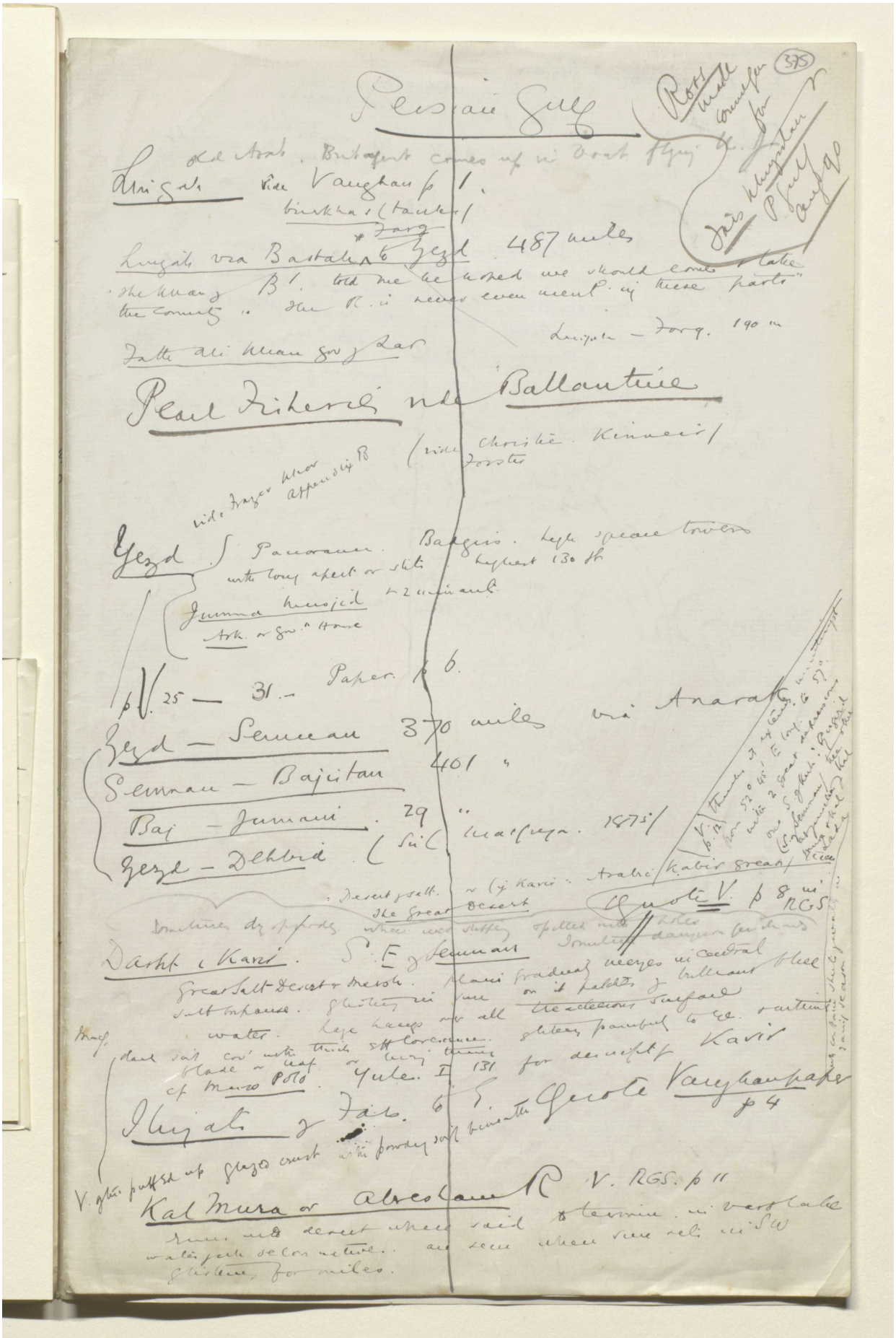
Ilinjati of Fars. to S. Quote Vaughan paper p 4

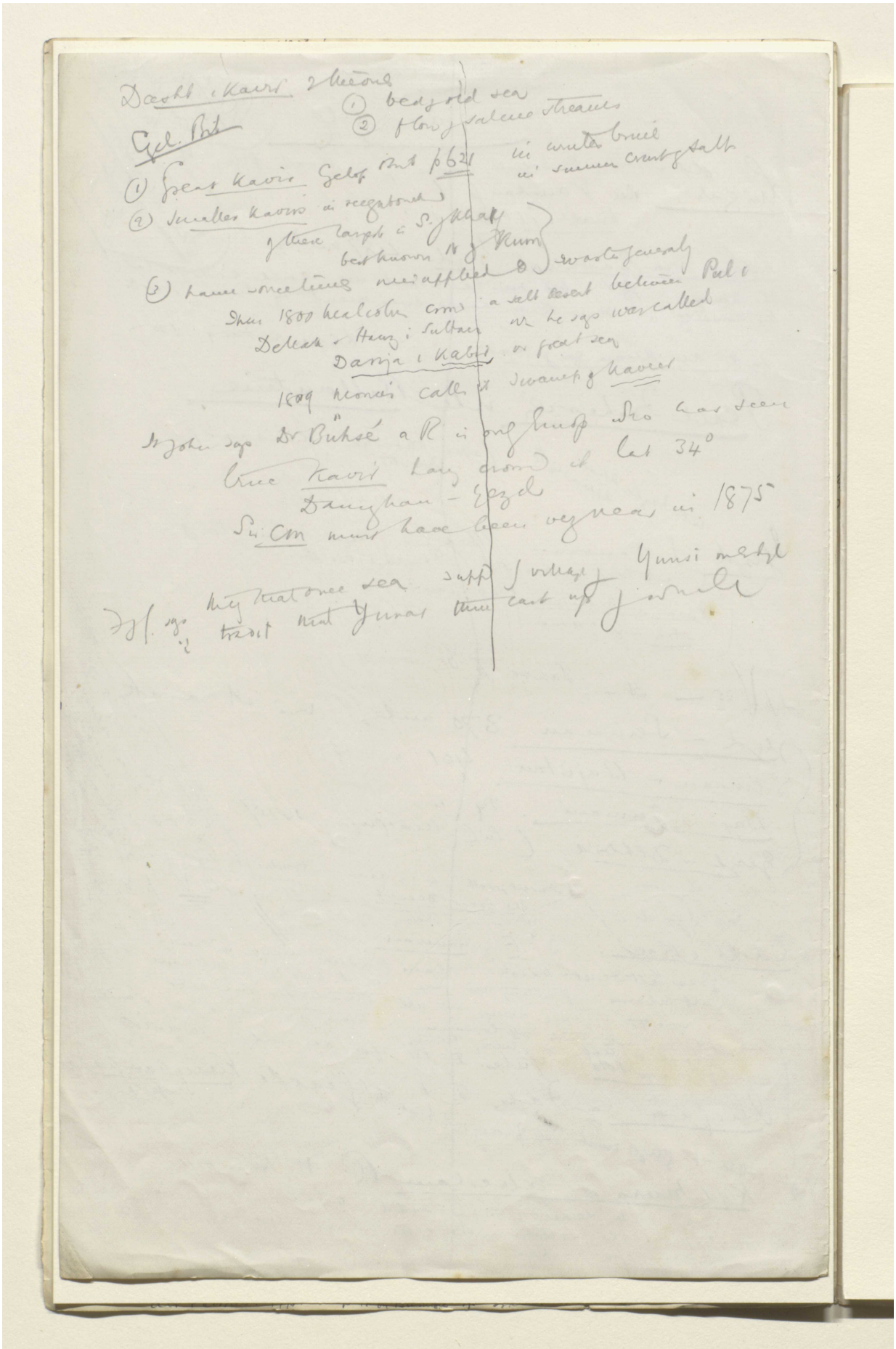
V. glistening puffed up glazed crust with powdery soil beneath

Kal Mura or Abresham R V. RGS. p 11
runs into desert where said to terminate in vast lake water jack seconnative. an seen when sun sets in SW glistening for miles.

V. p. 12 thinks it extends [illegible] from 52° 45' E long. to 57° with 2 great depressions one S. of Kuh i Bagird (S. of Semnan) the other [illegible] Kal Mura & Kal Lada

[illegible] 2 anij season





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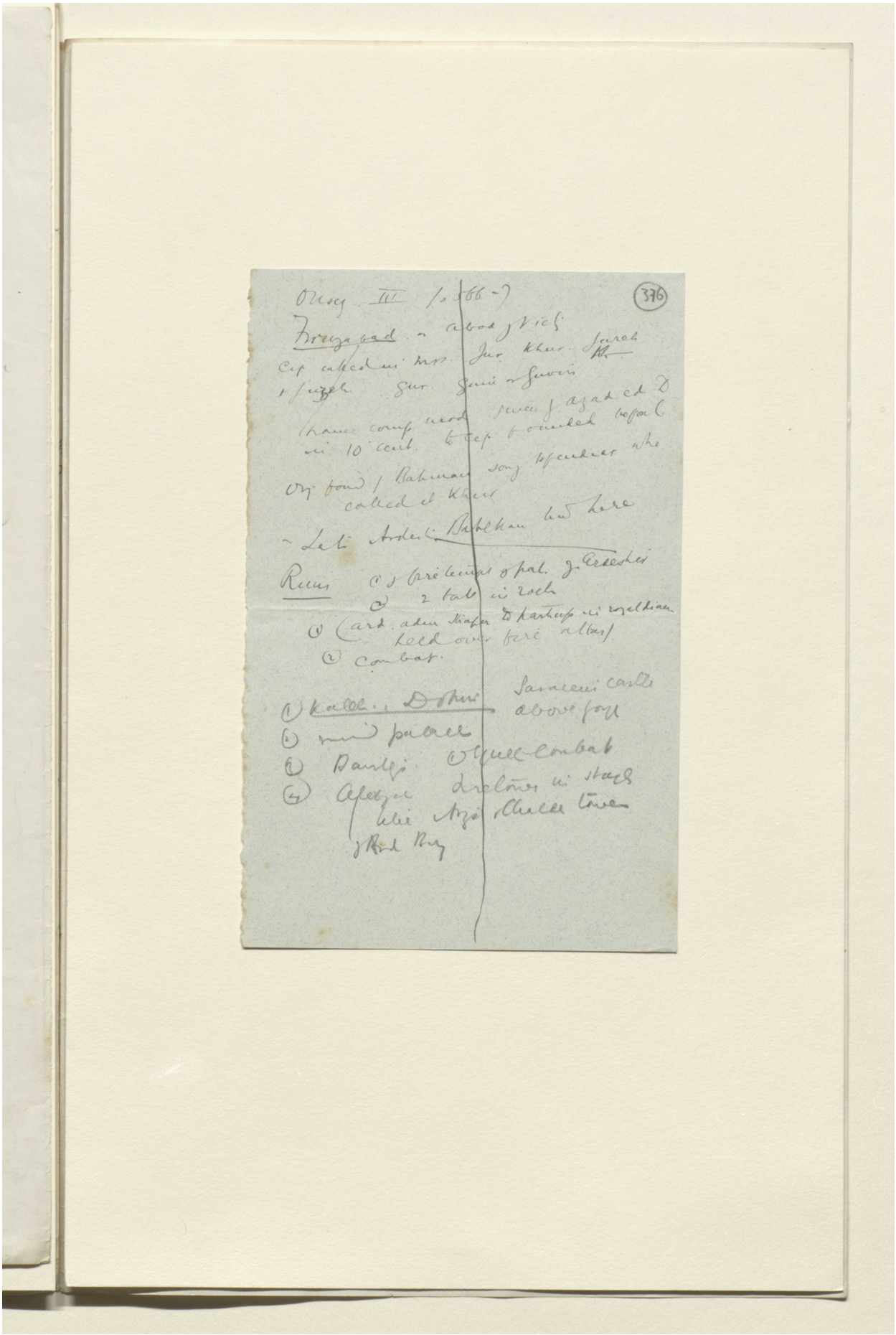

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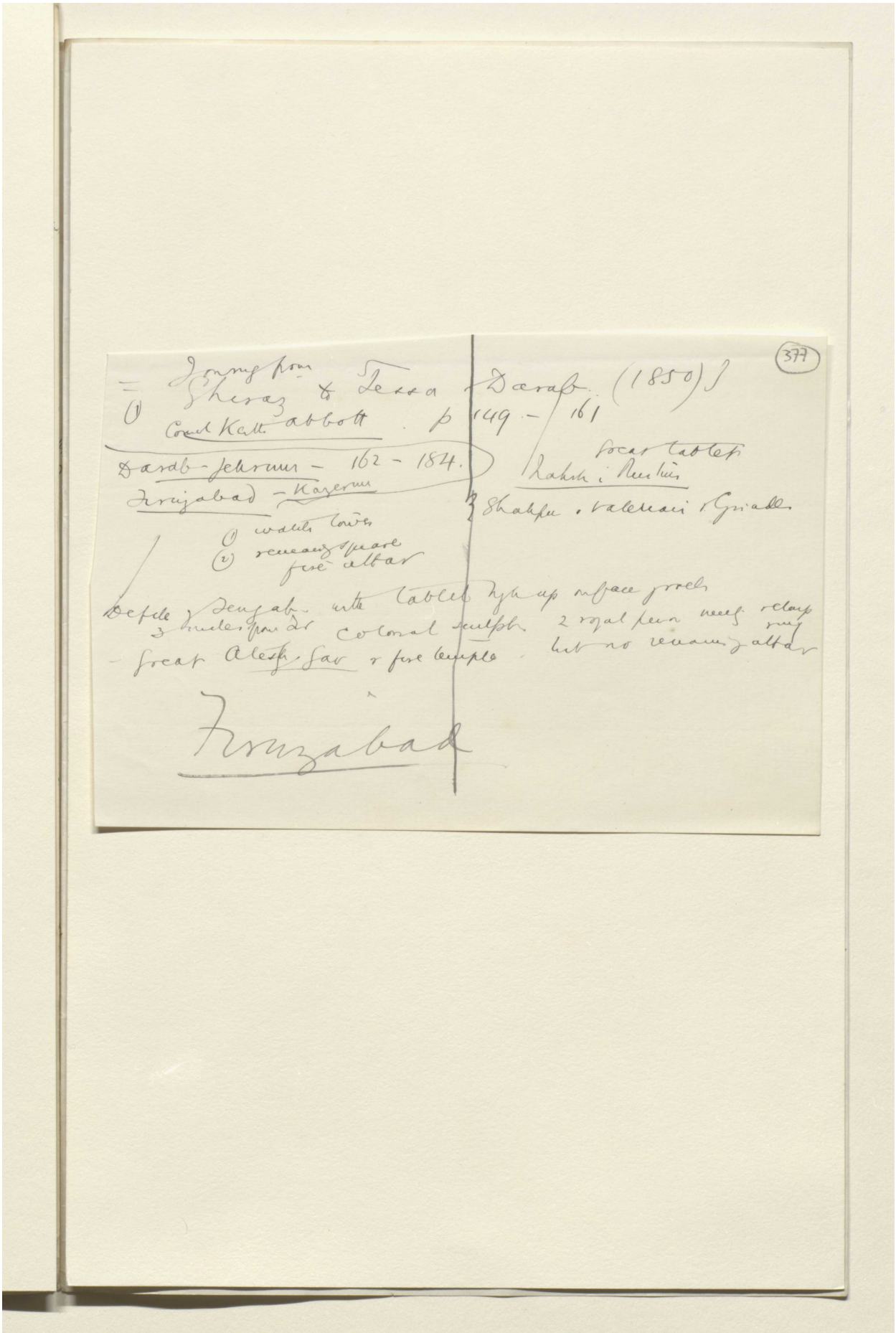

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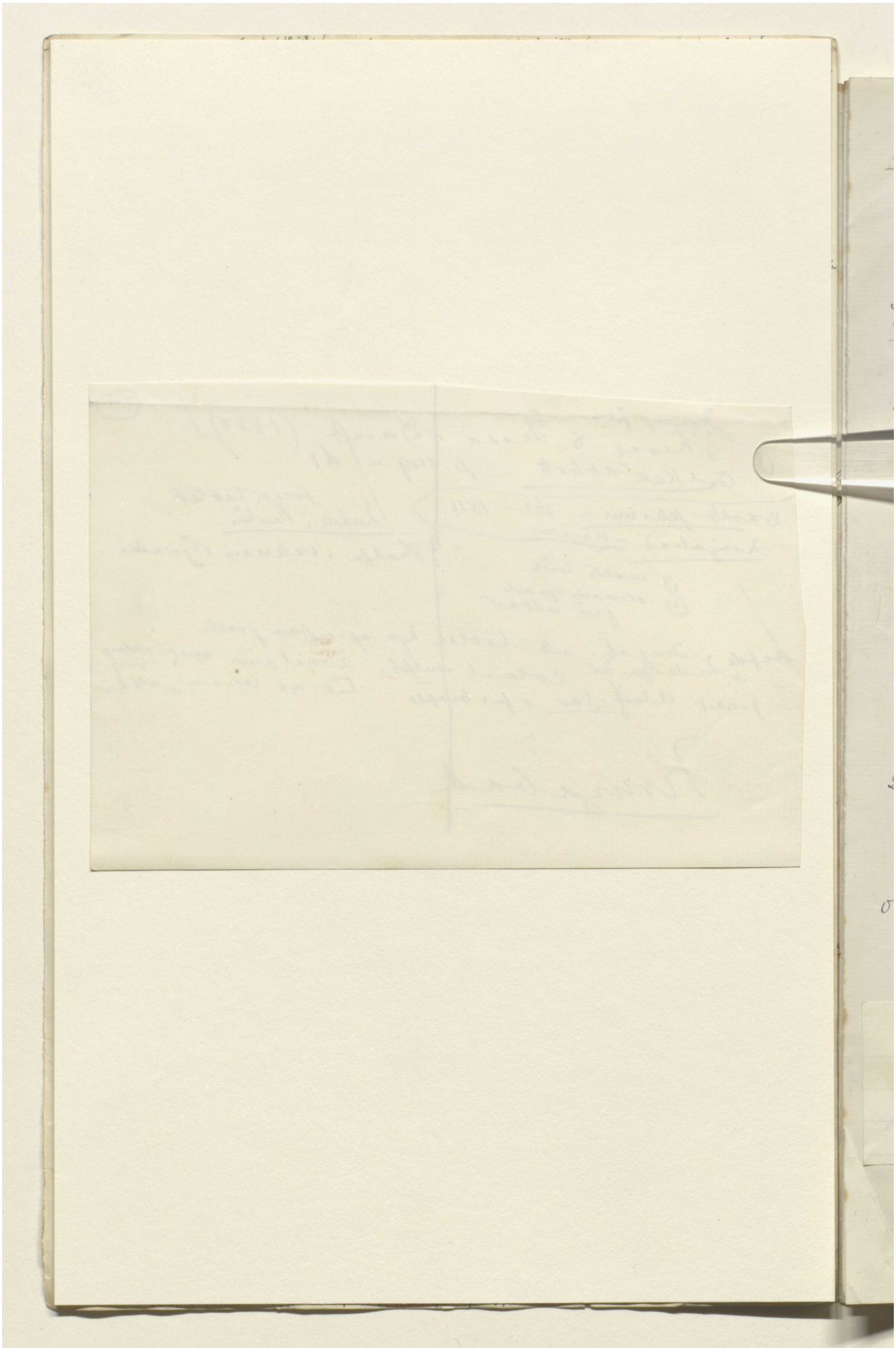

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(378)

General

Urmiyah. Chardin VIII 436-7
Franklin III 17
Kaempfer. 376-381.

Bush. Shiraz 7 not used for traffic longer but lin grade

Firuzabad Abode of Vict. ons III app. no IX. vol II p205
name given of Asa ed D in 10 cent. to Jur Khur or Gur. cit of Ardeshir B. built palace & fire
~~Sassan~~ Achaemen kings also inhab of Sassanian kings.
temple
Col of Arg found ① fire temple of pal ② 2 tabl in rock ① Ard adm Shapur to share in diadem held over altar. ② combat.

Ghirz - Jerra & Darab ons 1811. vol II cap VIII
JRA 1884. Supp. vol I pt III

Pasa appar ident with Pasagarda of Gh writers Gird being mere local adjunct
No ancient remains at Fasa

Darab sculpt I Caravan Dub. chaos hollow in heart sort
II Rahat, Intaus great hall lit from door & slight
20 ft square down in aisles of pillaris
not old - in Arabic lines
or on remaining older excav

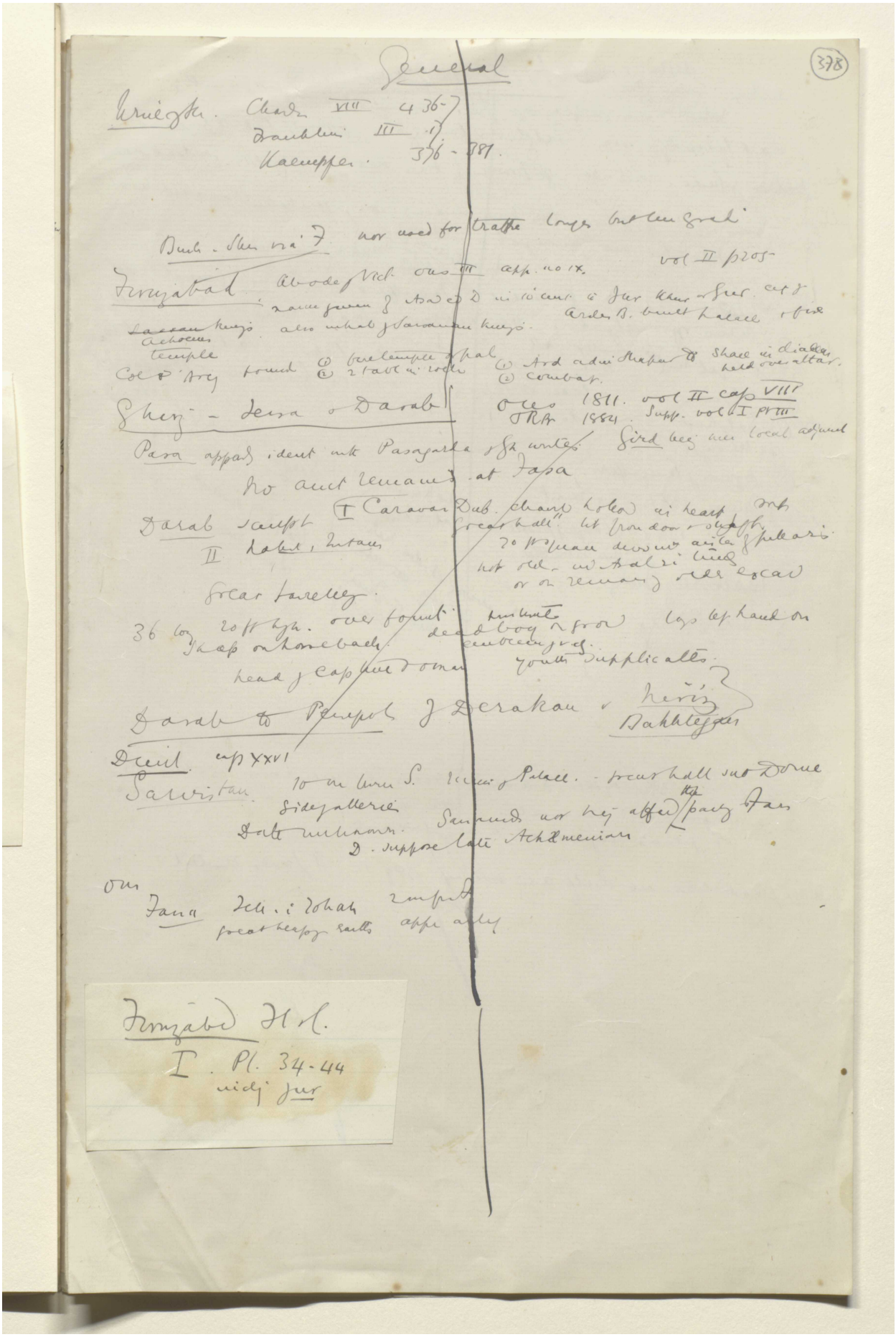
Great Sarvelly.
36 long 20 ft high. over fount. dead boy on grow lays left hand on
Shaf on horseback embleming rig.
head of cap lost & man youth supplicates.

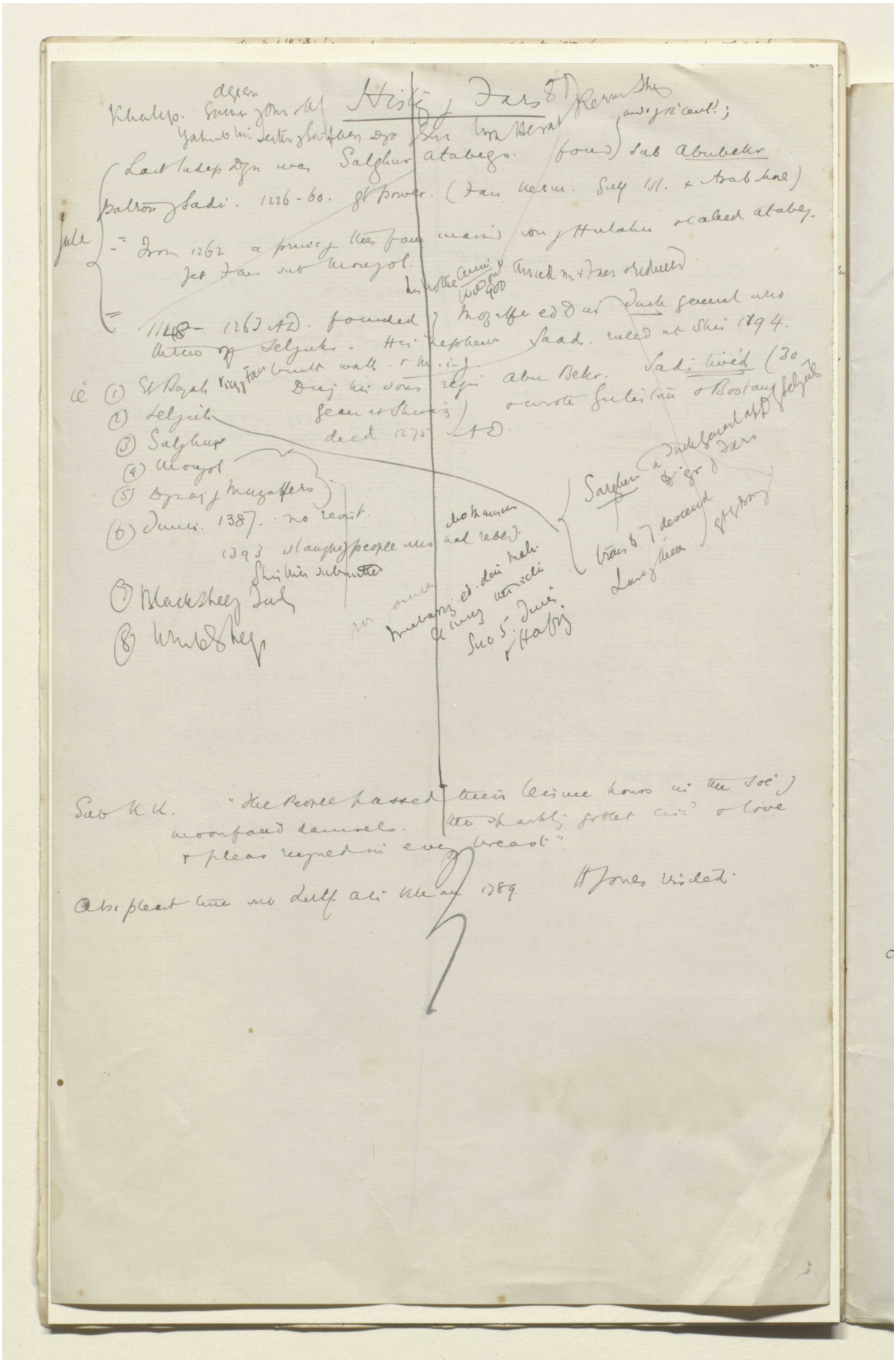
Darab to Persepol of Derakan & Niriz
Bakhtegan

Dieul cap XXVI
Sarvistan 10 m from S. ruins of Palace. great hall sub Dome
Side galleries
Date unknown. Sassanids not being affected the party Fars
D. suppose late Achaemenian

ons
Fasa Jeh. i Zohak 2 mpt
great heaping earths appr ally

Firuzabad Hol.
I. Pl. 34-44
midj Jur





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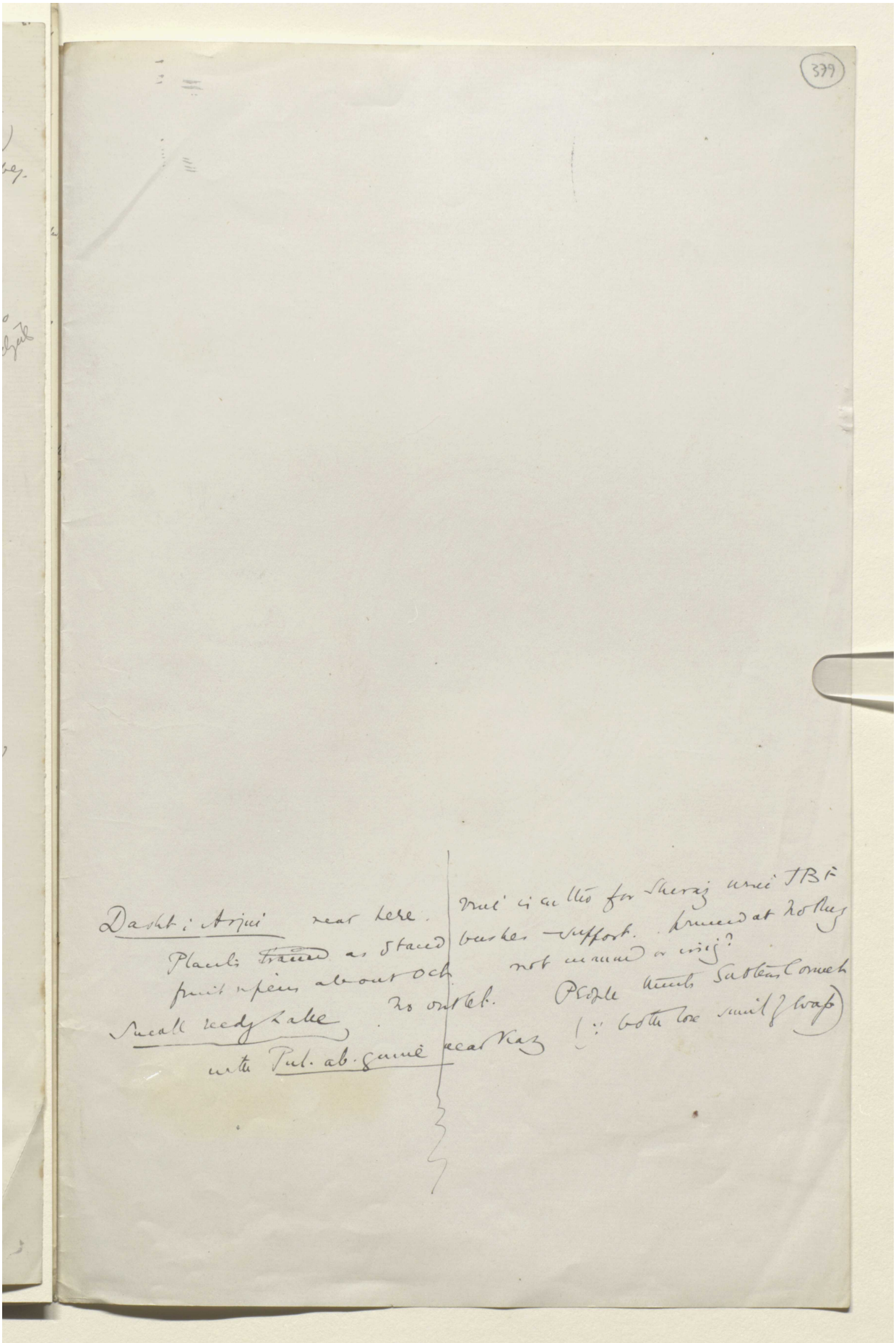
Dasht i Arjui near here. Vrai is cultio for Shiraz urai JBF
Plants trained as stand bushes — support. Pruned at No Ruz
fruit ripens about Oct. not manured or irrig?
Small reedy lake. No outlet. People thinks Sabteus Cornech
with Pul. ab. guinea near Kaz (∵ both lose smell of wasp)



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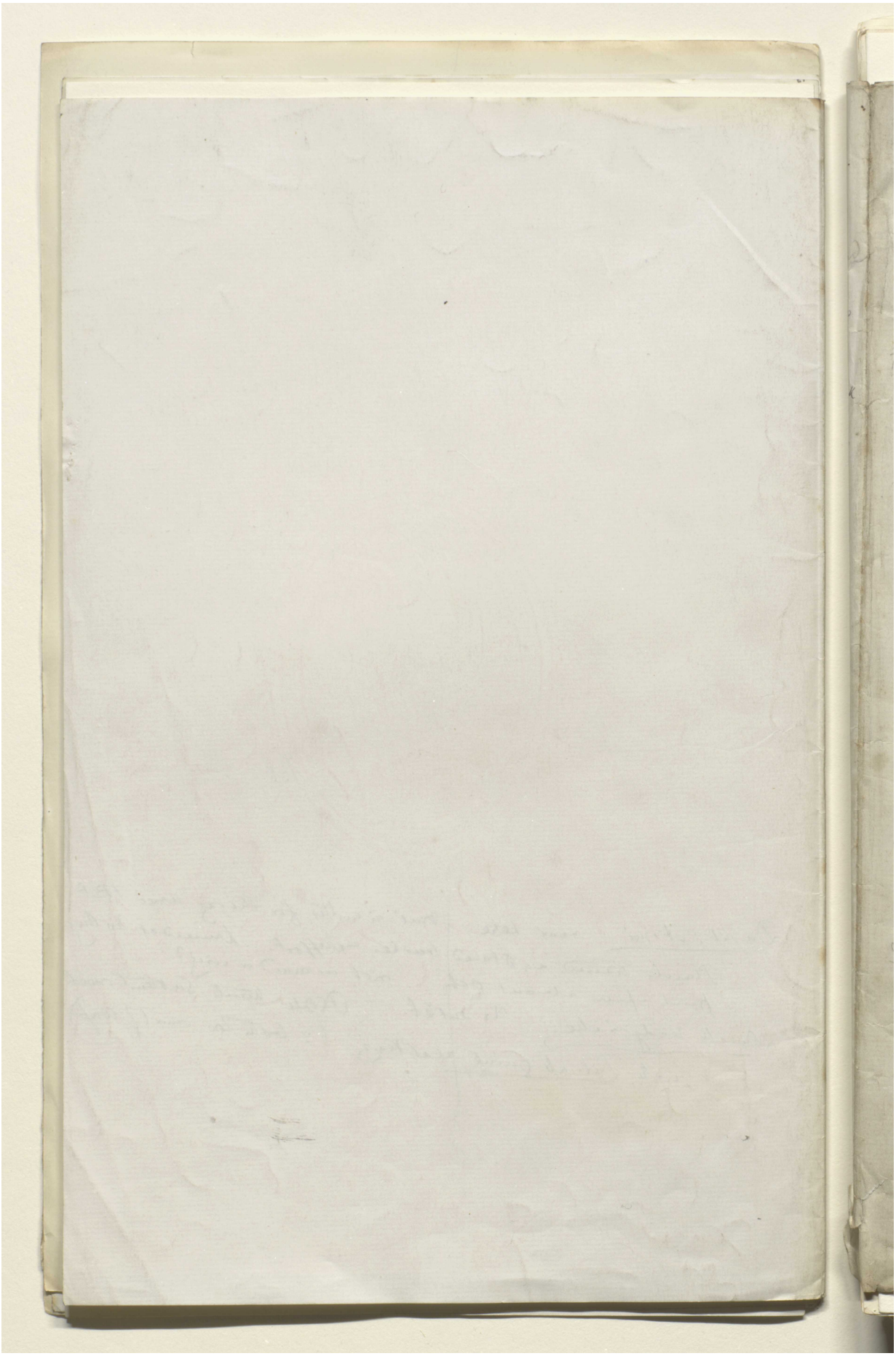

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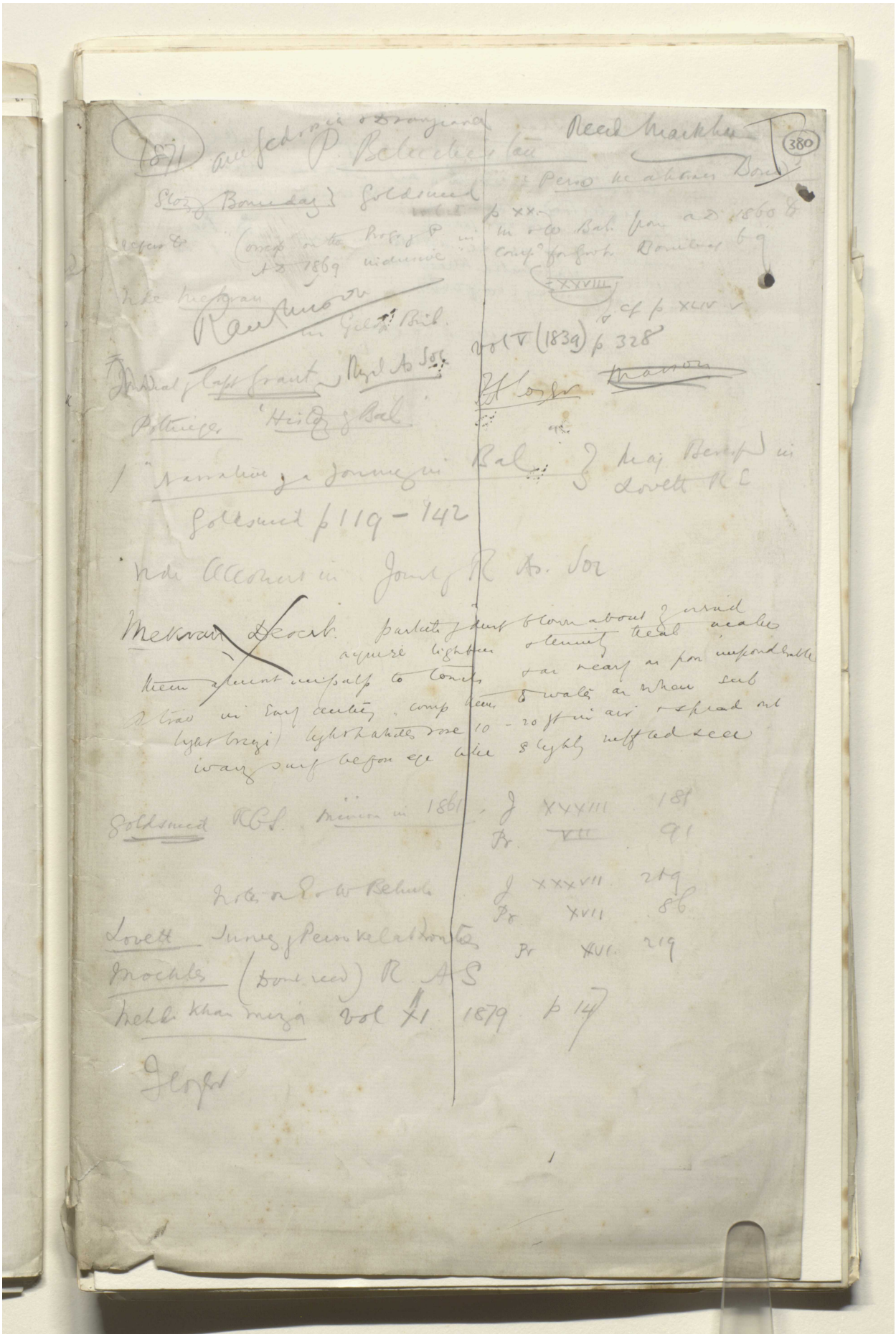

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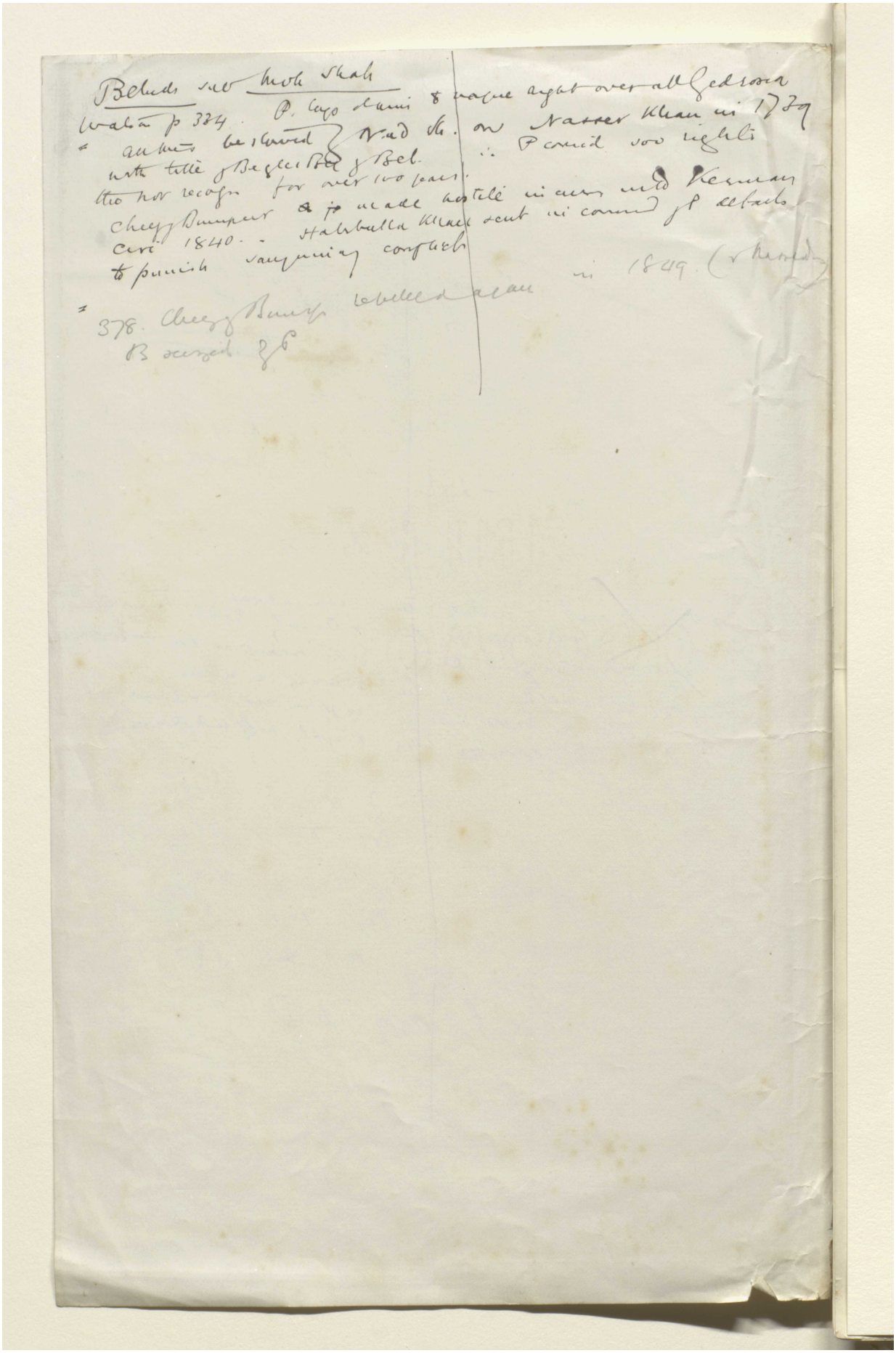

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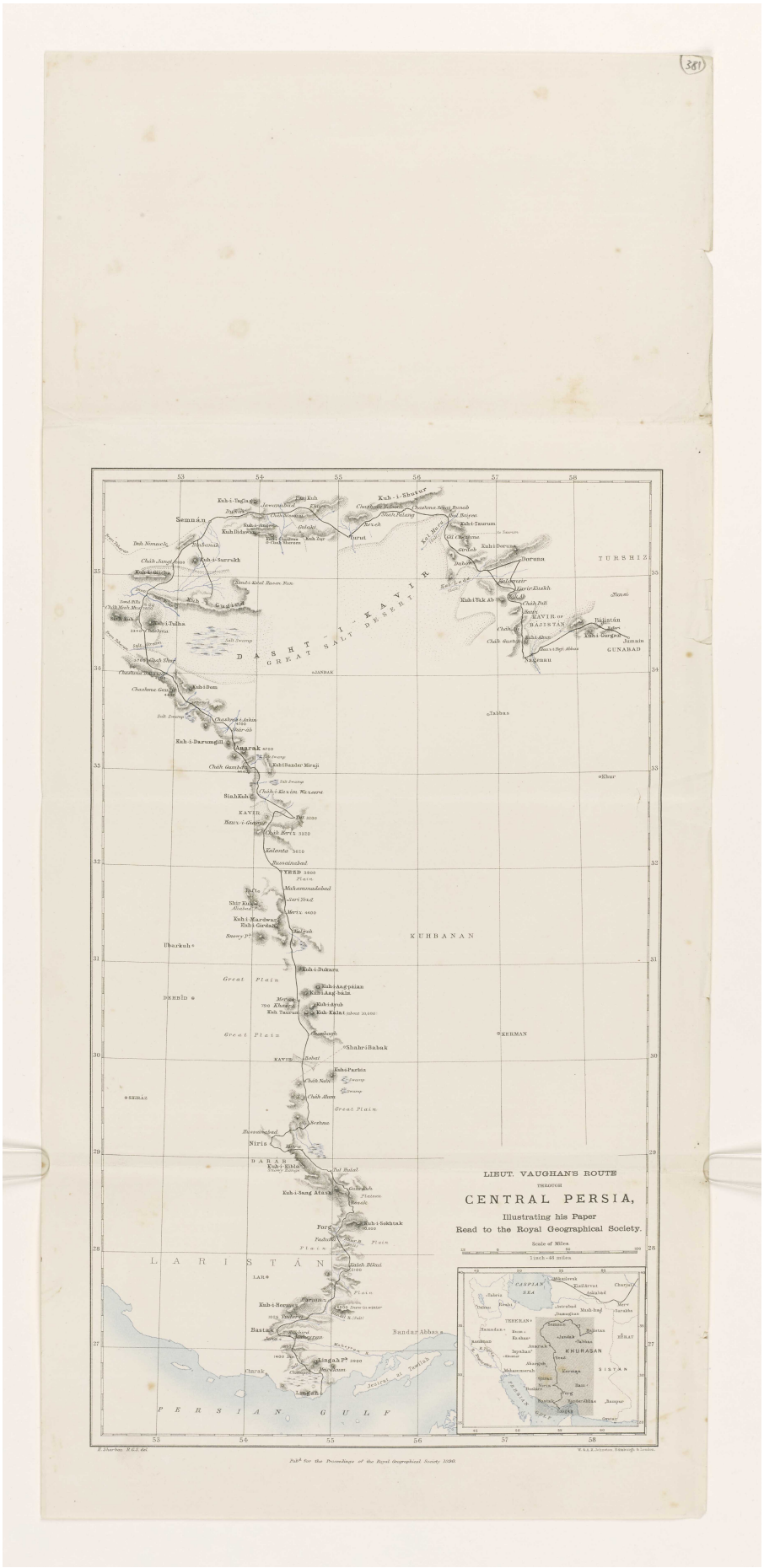
'Lieut. Vaughan's Route Through Central Persia' [381r] (1/2)



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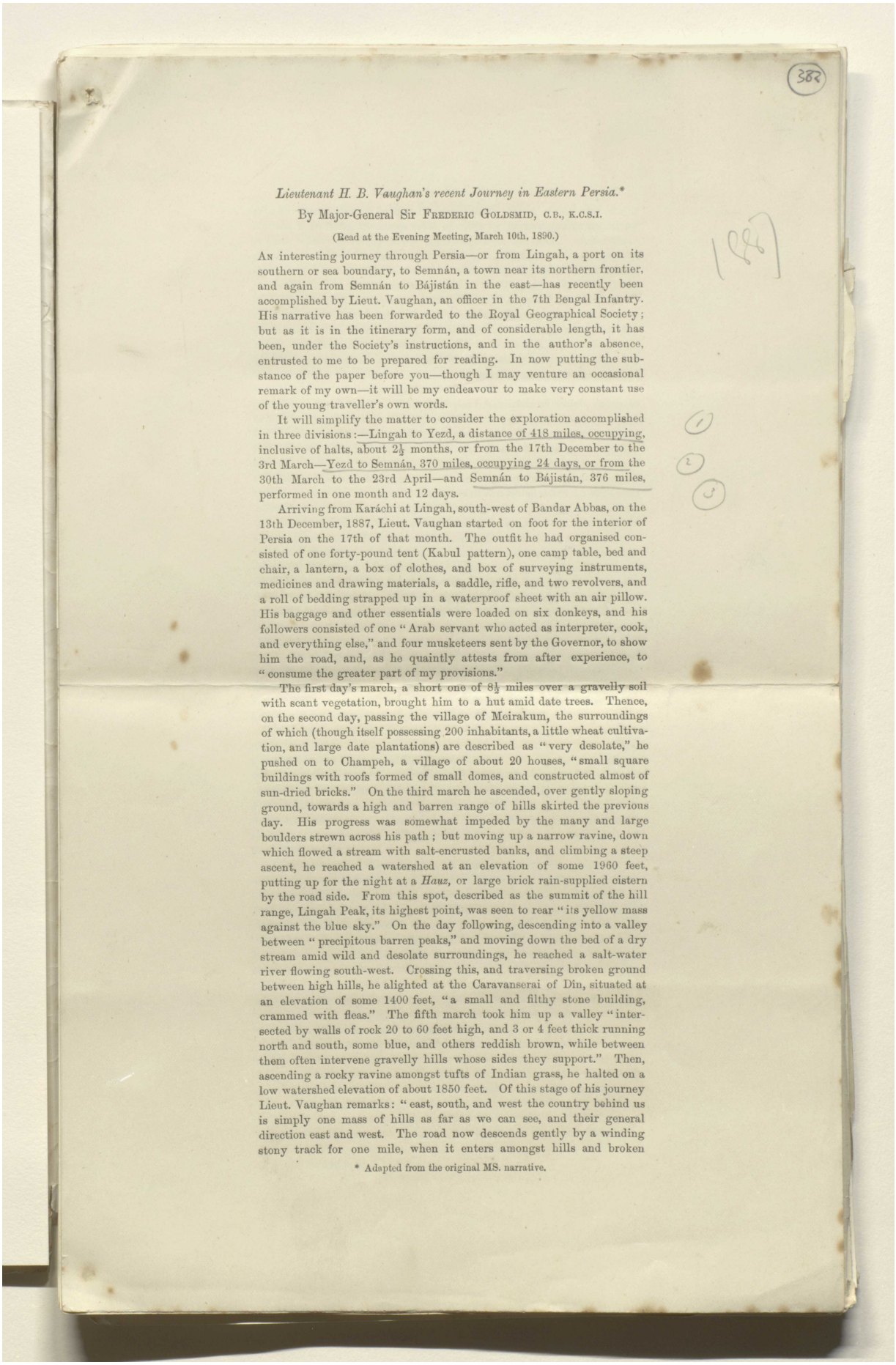

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*Lieutenant H. B. Vaughan's recent Journey in Eastern Persia.**

By Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.

(Read at the Evening Meeting, March 10th, 1890.)

An interesting journey through Persia—or from Lingah, a port on its southern or sea boundary, to Semnán, a town near its northern frontier, and again from Semnán to Bájistán in the east—has recently been accomplished by Lieut. Vaughan, an officer in the 7th Bengal Infantry. His narrative has been forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society; but as it is in the itinerary form, and of considerable length, it has been, under the Society's instructions, and in the author's absence, entrusted to me to be prepared for reading. In now putting the substance of the paper before you—though I may venture an occasional remark of my own—it will be my endeavour to make very constant use of the young traveller's own words.

It will simplify the matter to consider the exploration accomplished in three divisions:—Lingah to Yezd, a distance of 418 miles, occupying, inclusive of halts, about 2½ months, or from the 17th December to the 3rd March—Yezd to Semnán, 370 miles, occupying 24 days, or from the 30th March to the 23rd April—and Semnán to Bájistán, 376 miles, performed in one month and 12 days.

Arriving from Karáchi at Lingah, south-west of Bandar Abbas, on the 13th December, 1887, Lieut. Vaughan started on foot for the interior of Persia on the 17th of that month. The outfit he had organised consisted of one forty-pound tent (Kabul pattern), one camp table, bed and chair, a lantern, a box of clothes, and box of surveying instruments, medicines and drawing materials, a saddle, rifle, and two revolvers, and a roll of bedding strapped up in a waterproof sheet with an air pillow. His baggage and other essentials were loaded on six donkeys, and his followers consisted of one "Arab servant who acted as interpreter, cook, and everything else," and four musketeers sent by the Governor, to show him the road, and, as he quaintly attests from after experience, to "consume the greater part of my provisions."

The first day's march, a short one of 8½ miles over a gravelly soil with scant vegetation, brought him to a hut amid date trees. Thence, on the second day, passing the village of Meirakum, the surroundings of which (though itself possessing 200 inhabitants, a little wheat cultivation, and large date plantations) are described as "very desolate," he pushed on to Champeh, a village of about 20 houses, "small square buildings with roofs formed of small domes, and constructed almost of sun-dried bricks." On the third march he ascended, over gently sloping ground, towards a high and barren range of hills skirted the previous day. His progress was somewhat impeded by the many and large boulders strewn across his path; but moving up a narrow ravine, down which flowed a stream with salt-encrusted banks, and climbing a steep ascent, he reached a watershed at an elevation of some 1960 feet, putting up for the night at a *Hauz*, or large brick rain-supplied cistern by the road side. From this spot, described as the summit of the hill range, Lingah Peak, its highest point, was seen to rear "its yellow mass against the blue sky." On the day following, descending into a valley between "precipitous barren peaks," and moving down the bed of a dry stream amid wild and desolate surroundings, he reached a salt-water river flowing south-west. Crossing this, and traversing broken ground between high hills, he alighted at the Caravanserai of Din, situated at an elevation of some 1400 feet, "a small and filthy stone building, crammed with fleas." The fifth march took him up a valley "intersected by walls of rock 20 to 60 feet high, and 3 or 4 feet thick running north and south, some blue, and others reddish brown, while between them often intervene gravelly hills whose sides they support." Then, ascending a rocky ravine amongst tufts of Indian grass, he halted on a low watershed elevation of about 1850 feet. Of this stage of his journey Lieut. Vaughan remarks: "east, south, and west the country behind us is simply one mass of hills as far as we can see, and their general direction east and west. The road now descends gently by a winding stony track for one mile, when it enters amongst hills and broken

* Adapted from the original MS. narrative.

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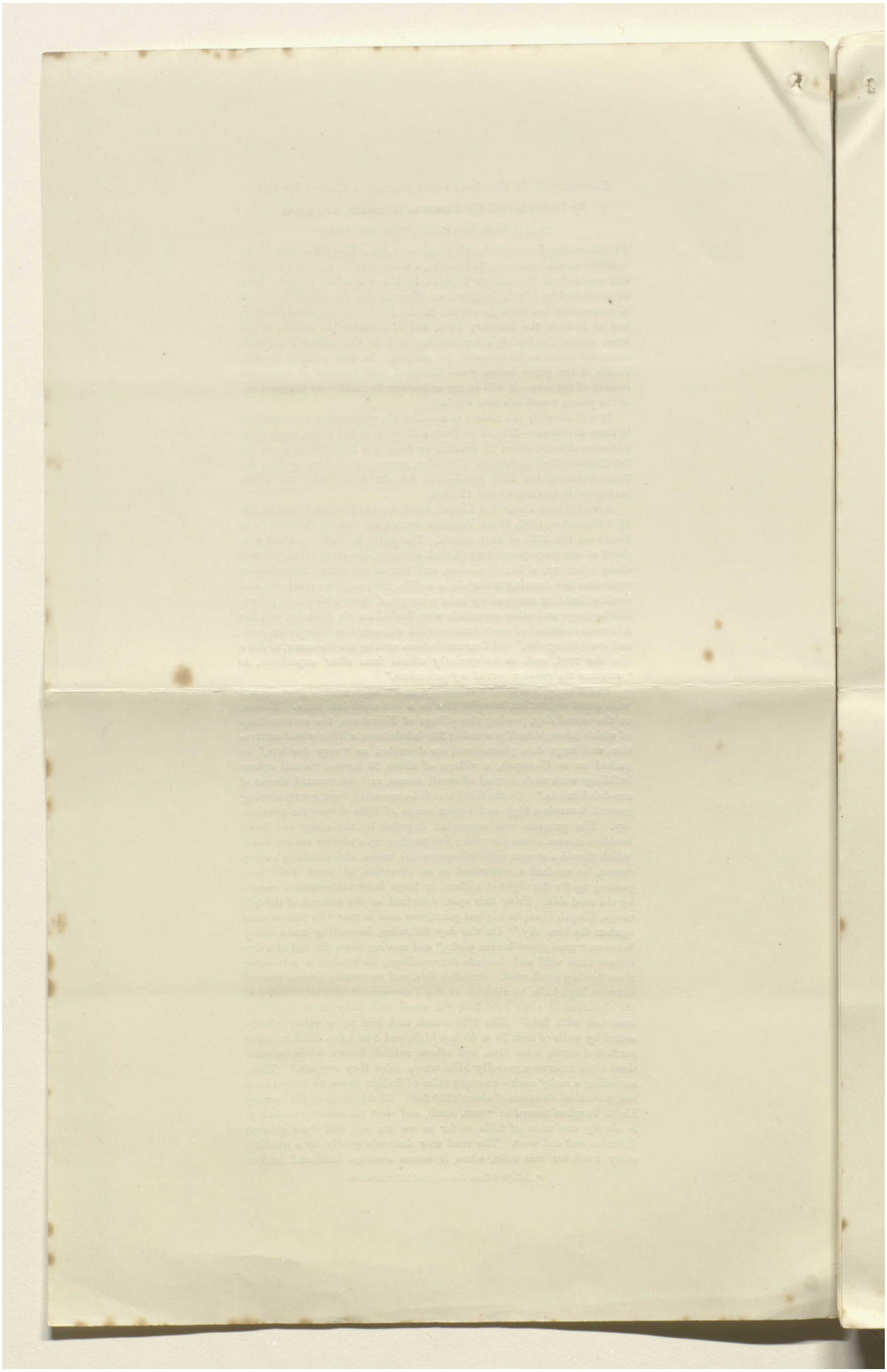

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ground which simply baffle all description. Down along dry water courses, then down the steep sides of cliffs by narrow pathways, along ravines whose towering rocky sides overhang the road." After three miles he reached the bank of the salt river Maheyran (flowing east), the bed of which is 600 yards wide, with a breadth of slowly running water 20 inches deep, varying from 15 to 40 yards. Its left bank, 30 feet in height, is "composed of a mass of rounded boulders of all sizes in a packing of hard sand and gravel." Having ascended this, he came upon the Caravanserai of Maheyran. Two marches further north brought him to Bastak, situated in a mountain-enclosed plain, 4 miles long from east to west, and 3 miles broad from north to south, and chief town of a district estimated to contain no fewer than 15,000 inhabitants, all of whom are Sunni Muhammadans. Meanwhile he had glanced at the village of Kukhird,* the inhabitants of which, noted as being "very polite, but awfully inquisitive," remarked that he was the first European that had visited the place: also, when descending from the hills upon the plain of Bastak, he had observed a pillar of masonry about 7 feet high perched on the side of a rock. Climbing up to this last object, and looking through an opening formed by dislodged stones, he saw the skeleton of a man with shrivelled dried-up flesh still adhering to it—since ascertained to be the remains of a highway robber, who had been bricked up, as a punishment for his crimes. On the road a large town called Jena was noticed, at a distance of five or six miles.

Lieut. Vaughan thus relates his arrival at Bastak:—"At the outskirts of the town I was met by a *tufangchi* (musket-man) of the Governor's who conducted me to Government House. As I passed through the streets the discharge of cannon reverberated through the air, amid the acclamations of the people. This was not on my account, but owing to a *khilat* (robe of honour) having been sent to the Governor of the town by the chief Governor of the province, Fath-Ali-Khan of Lar." In accordance with custom on these occasions, to receive the gift with due honour, the recipient "rides out of the town surrounded by his soldiers, and as soon as the messengers bearing the coat appear in sight, he dismounts from his horse, and advancing humbly on foot under a salute of cannon and muskets, is duly robed therein."

Of the town and its inhabitants he writes:—"Seen from the heights above it presents a most picturesque appearance, being surrounded by green fields and large plantations of date-trees. . . . There is no bazaar, the place being decidedly unsettled, and subject to occasional inroads of wandering and hostile tribes. Two months ago the brother of the present khan was murdered in the streets of the town while on his way to the mosque to pray. The murderer was another brother, who wished to become khan himself. The inhabitants are a fine and hardy race of mountaineers."

After a couple of days' halting at Bastak, our traveller resumed his march, and on the fourth day arrived at the village of Hormuz.† The road was for the most part a dreary one, and the incursions of marauding Arabs were a source of dread to the inhabitants of the one or two villages through which it passed. At one time it reached an elevation of 2450 feet; the watershed forming the boundary between Lar and Bastak was at 1700 feet. The Kuh-i-Hormuz observed on the right hand was shown to be the western termination of a range of mountains running east for 12 or 14 miles. Of Hormuz itself we are told that from the ruins around it must once have been a much larger place. The hills on its north side contain sulphur and large quantities of iron. "Ibex, wild sheep, partridges, and sand-grouse abound."

Owing to the reports of conflict between the Arabs and Persians in Dárab, and the consequent insecurity for travellers, the first three days of the new year were spent at Hormuz. On the 4th a start was made, and six days later the town of Forg was reached; but extra precautions had to be taken against marauders, such as forced marching, a constant look-out by day, and sentry posting at night; while much excitement was caused in the small camp by the passage before it of some 500 Arabs

* Lieutenant Vaughan's spelling is retained for little known places.
† Marked in St. John's map.

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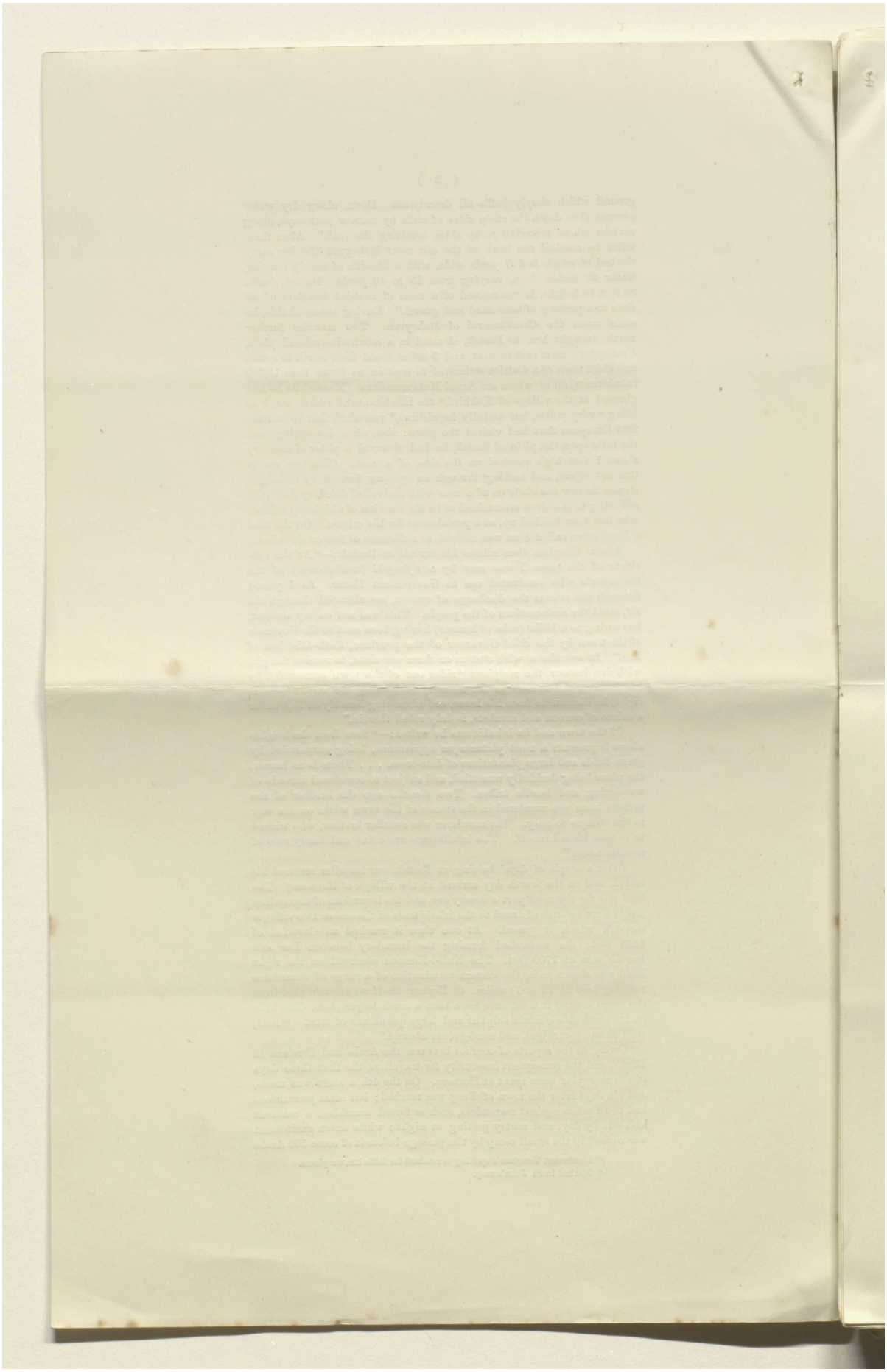

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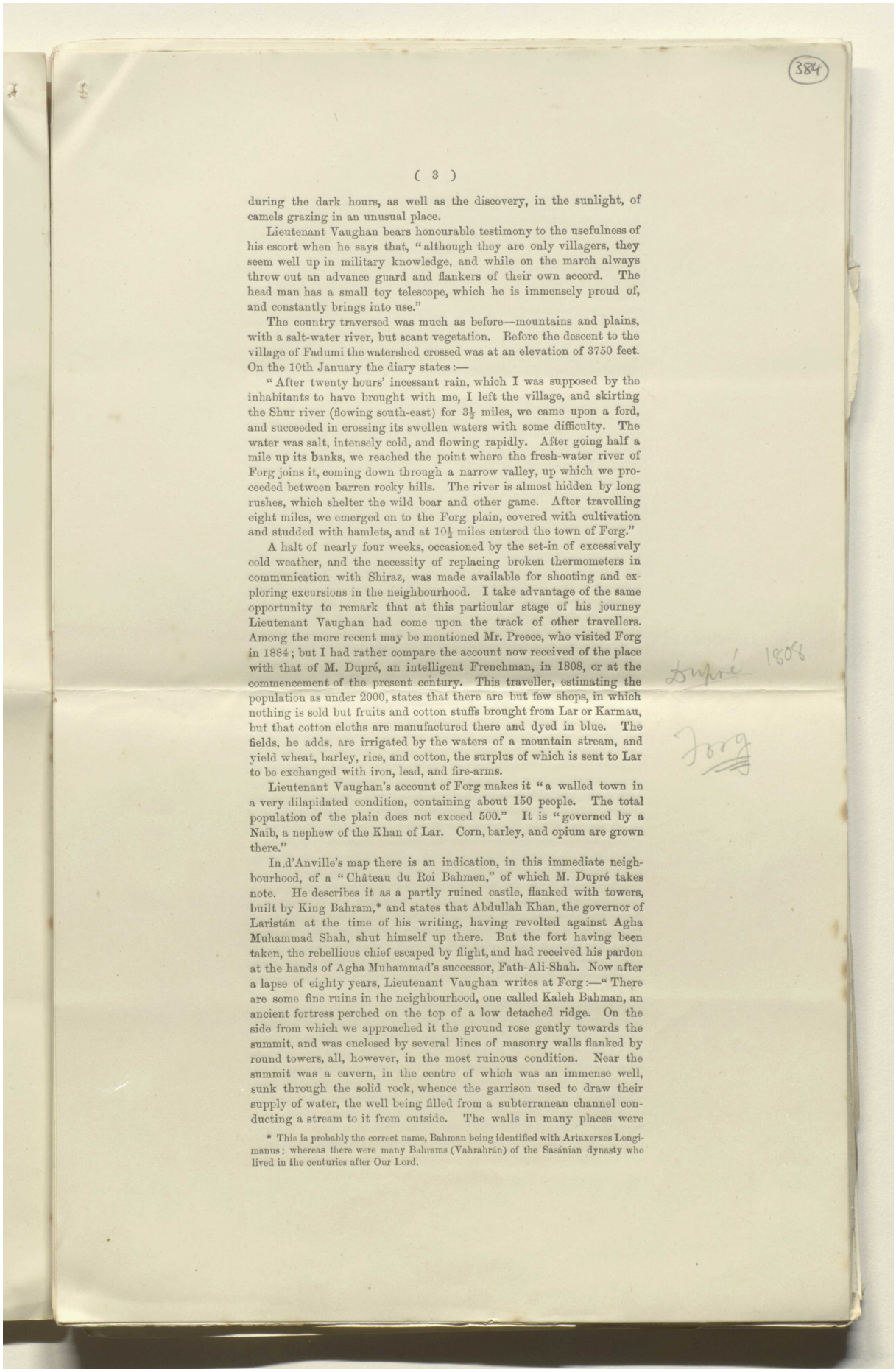

during the dark hours, as well as the discovery, in the sunlight, of camels grazing in an unusual place.

Lieutenant Vaughan bears honourable testimony to the usefulness of his escort when he says that, "although they are only villagers, they seem well up in military knowledge, and while on the march always throw out an advance guard and flankers of their own accord. The head man has a small toy telescope, which he is immensely proud of, and constantly brings into use."

The country traversed was much as before—mountains and plains, with a salt-water river, but scant vegetation. Before the descent to the village of Fadumi the watershed crossed was at an elevation of 3750 feet. On the 10th January the diary states:—

"After twenty hours' incessant rain, which I was supposed by the inhabitants to have brought with me, I left the village, and skirting the Shur river (flowing south-east) for 3½ miles, we came upon a ford, and succeeded in crossing its swollen waters with some difficulty. The water was salt, intensely cold, and flowing rapidly. After going half a mile up its banks, we reached the point where the fresh-water river of Forg joins it, coming down through a narrow valley, up which we proceeded between barren rocky hills. The river is almost hidden by long rushes, which shelter the wild boar and other game. After travelling eight miles, we emerged on to the Forg plain, covered with cultivation and studded with hamlets, and at 10½ miles entered the town of Forg."

A halt of nearly four weeks, occasioned by the set-in of excessively cold weather, and the necessity of replacing broken thermometers in communication with Shiraz, was made available for shooting and exploring excursions in the neighbourhood. I take advantage of the same opportunity to remark that at this particular stage of his journey Lieutenant Vaughan had come upon the track of other travellers. Among the more recent may be mentioned Mr. Preece, who visited Forg in 1884; but I had rather compare the account now received of the place with that of M. Dupré, an intelligent Frenchman, in 1808, or at the commencement of the present century. This traveller, estimating the population as under 2000, states that there are but few shops, in which nothing is sold but fruits and cotton stuffs brought from Lar or Karmau, but that cotton cloths are manufactured there and dyed in blue. The fields, he adds, are irrigated by the waters of a mountain stream, and yield wheat, barley, rice, and cotton, the surplus of which is sent to Lar to be exchanged with iron, lead, and fire-arms.

Lieutenant Vaughan's account of Forg makes it "a walled town in a very dilapidated condition, containing about 150 people. The total population of the plain does not exceed 500." It is "governed by a Naib, a nephew of the Khan of Lar. Corn, barley, and opium are grown there."

In d'Anville's map there is an indication, in this immediate neighbourhood, of a "Château du Roi Bahmen," of which M. Dupré takes note. He describes it as a partly ruined castle, flanked with towers, built by King Bahram,* and states that Abdullah Khan, the governor of Laristán at the time of his writing, having revolted against Agha Muhammad Shah, shut himself up there. But the fort having been taken, the rebellious chief escaped by flight, and had received his pardon at the hands of Agha Muhammad's successor, Fath-Ali-Shah. Now after a lapse of eighty years, Lieutenant Vaughan writes at Forg:—"There are some fine ruins in the neighbourhood, one called Kaleh Bahman, an ancient fortress perched on the top of a low detached ridge. On the side from which we approached it the ground rose gently towards the summit, and was enclosed by several lines of masonry walls flanked by round towers, all, however, in the most ruinous condition. Near the summit was a cavern, in the centre of which was an immense well, sunk through the solid rock, whence the garrison used to draw their supply of water, the well being filled from a subterranean channel conducting a stream to it from outside. The walls in many places were

* This is probably the correct name, Bahman being identified with Artaxerxes Longimanus; whereas there were many Bahrams (Vahrahrán) of the Sasánian dynasty who lived in the centuries after Our Lord.

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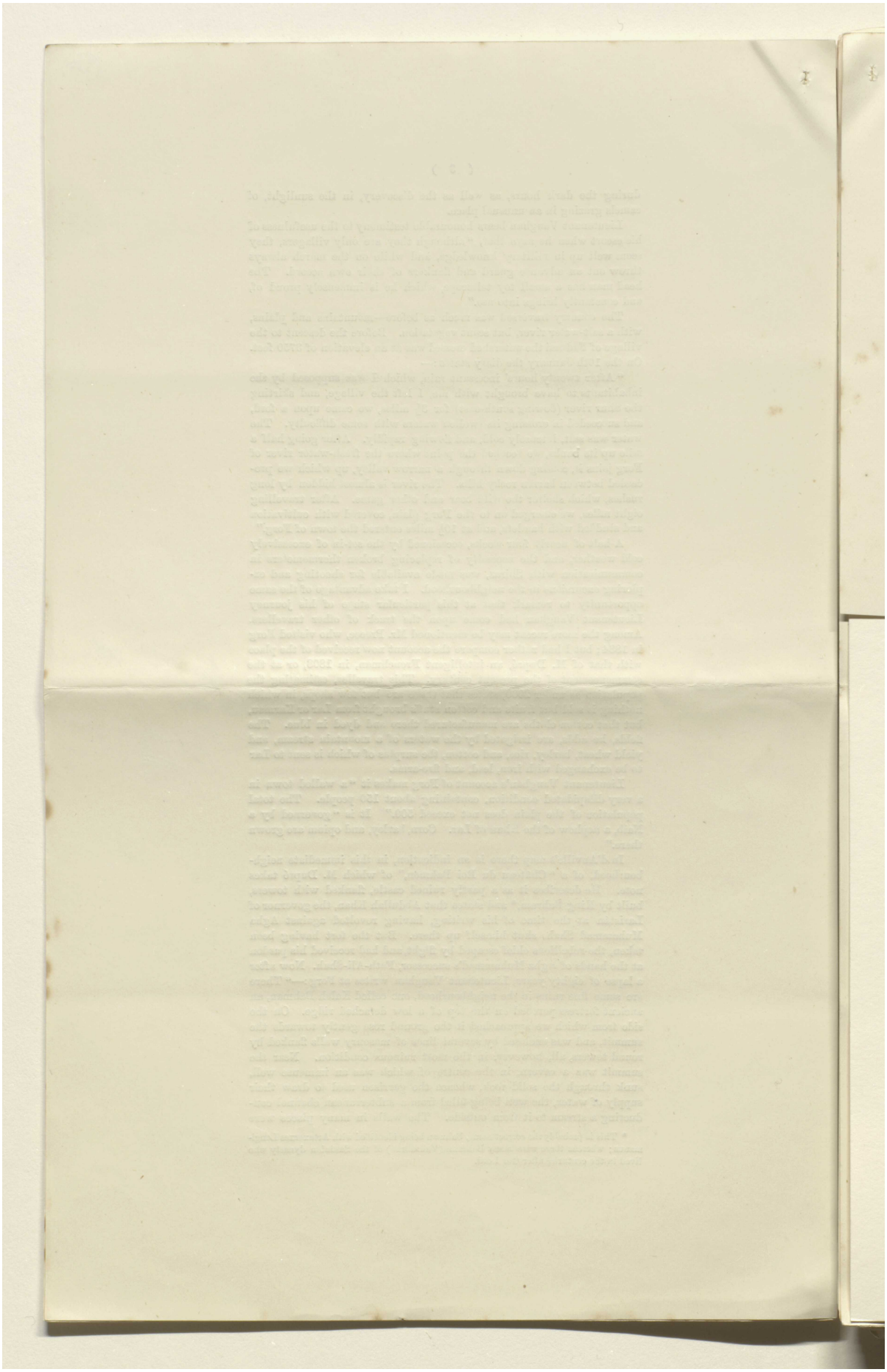

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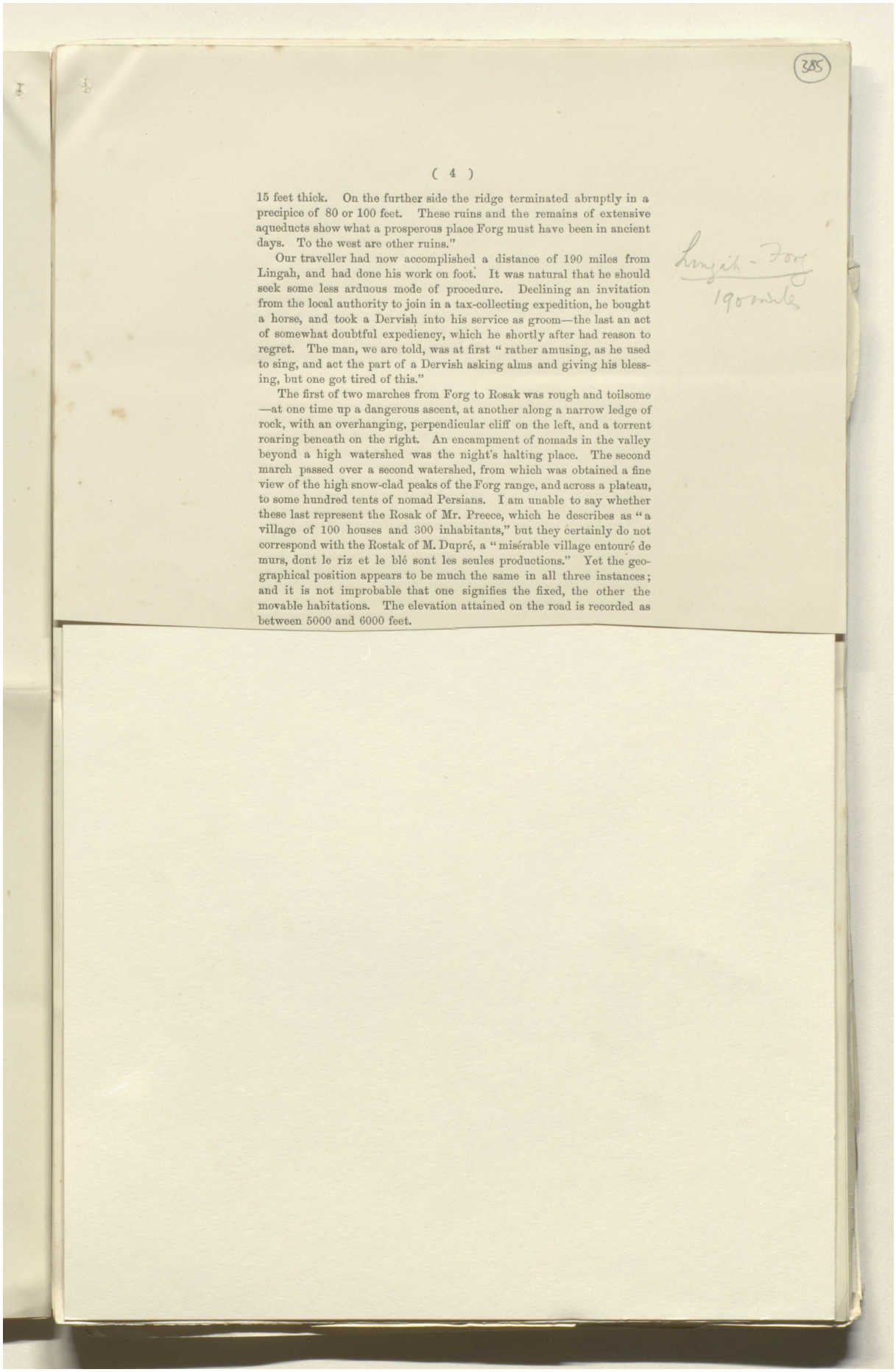

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15 feet thick. On the further side the ridge terminated abruptly in a precipice of 80 or 100 feet. These ruins and the remains of extensive aqueducts show what a prosperous place Forg must have been in ancient days. To the west are other ruins."

Our traveller had now accomplished a distance of 190 miles from Lingah, and had done his work on foot. It was natural that he should seek some less arduous mode of procedure. Declining an invitation from the local authority to join in a tax-collecting expedition, he bought a horse, and took a Dervish into his service as groom—the last an act of somewhat doubtful expediency, which he shortly after had reason to regret. The man, we are told, was at first "rather amusing, as he used to sing, and act the part of a Dervish asking alms and giving his blessing, but one got tired of this."

Lingah - Forg
190 miles

The first of two marches from Forg to Rosak was rough and toilsome —at one time up a dangerous ascent, at another along a narrow ledge of rock, with an overhanging, perpendicular cliff on the left, and a torrent roaring beneath on the right. An encampment of nomads in the valley beyond a high watershed was the night's halting place. The second march passed over a second watershed, from which was obtained a fine view of the high snow-clad peaks of the Forg range, and across a plateau, to some hundred tents of nomad Persians. I am unable to say whether these last represent the Rosak of Mr. Preece, which he describes as "a village of 100 houses and 300 inhabitants," but they certainly do not correspond with the Rostak of M. Dupré, a "misérable village entouré de murs, dont le riz et le blé sont les seules productions." Yet the geographical position appears to be much the same in all three instances; and it is not improbable that one signifies the fixed, the other the movable habitations. The elevation attained on the road is recorded as between 5000 and 6000 feet.

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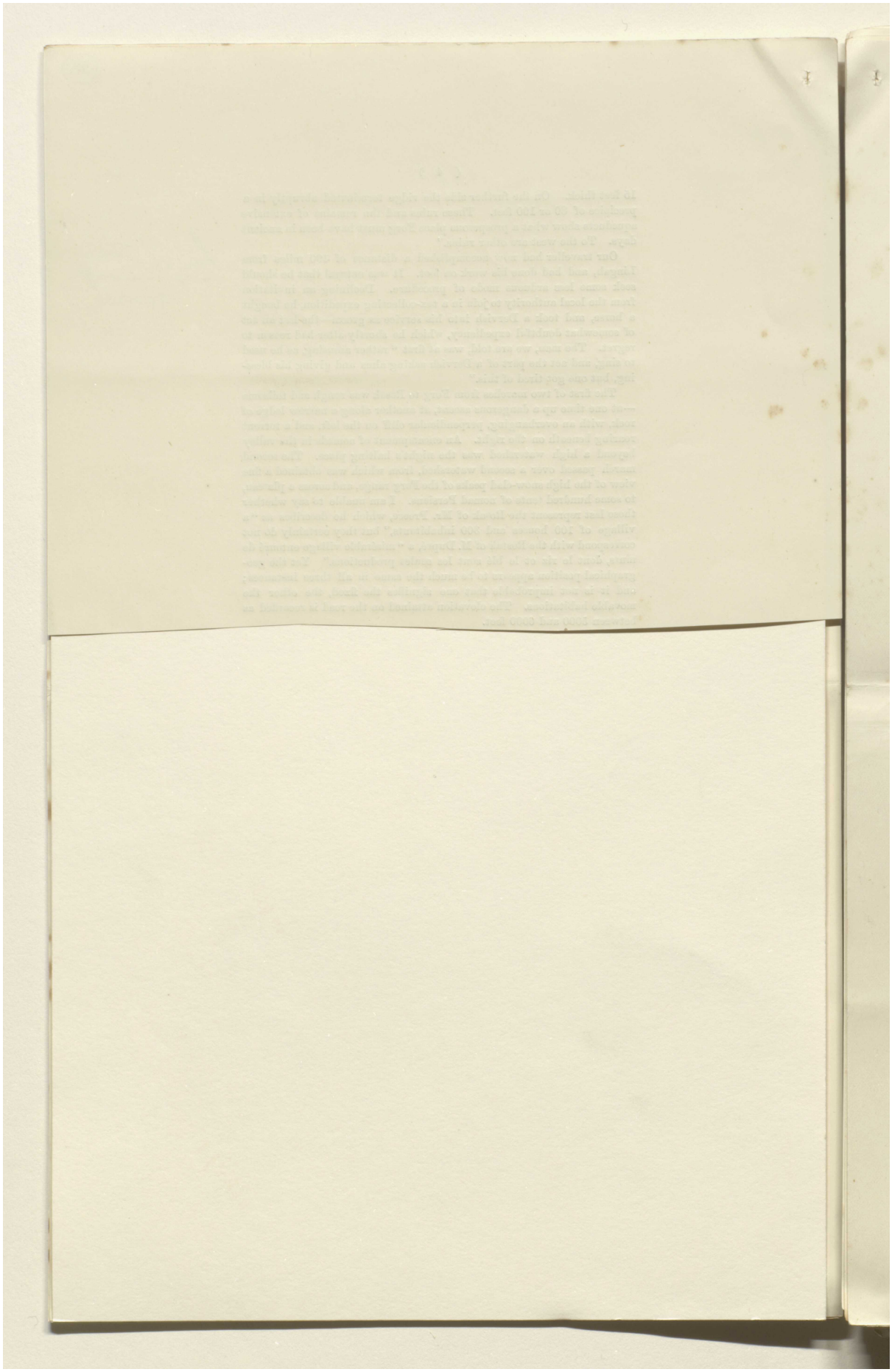

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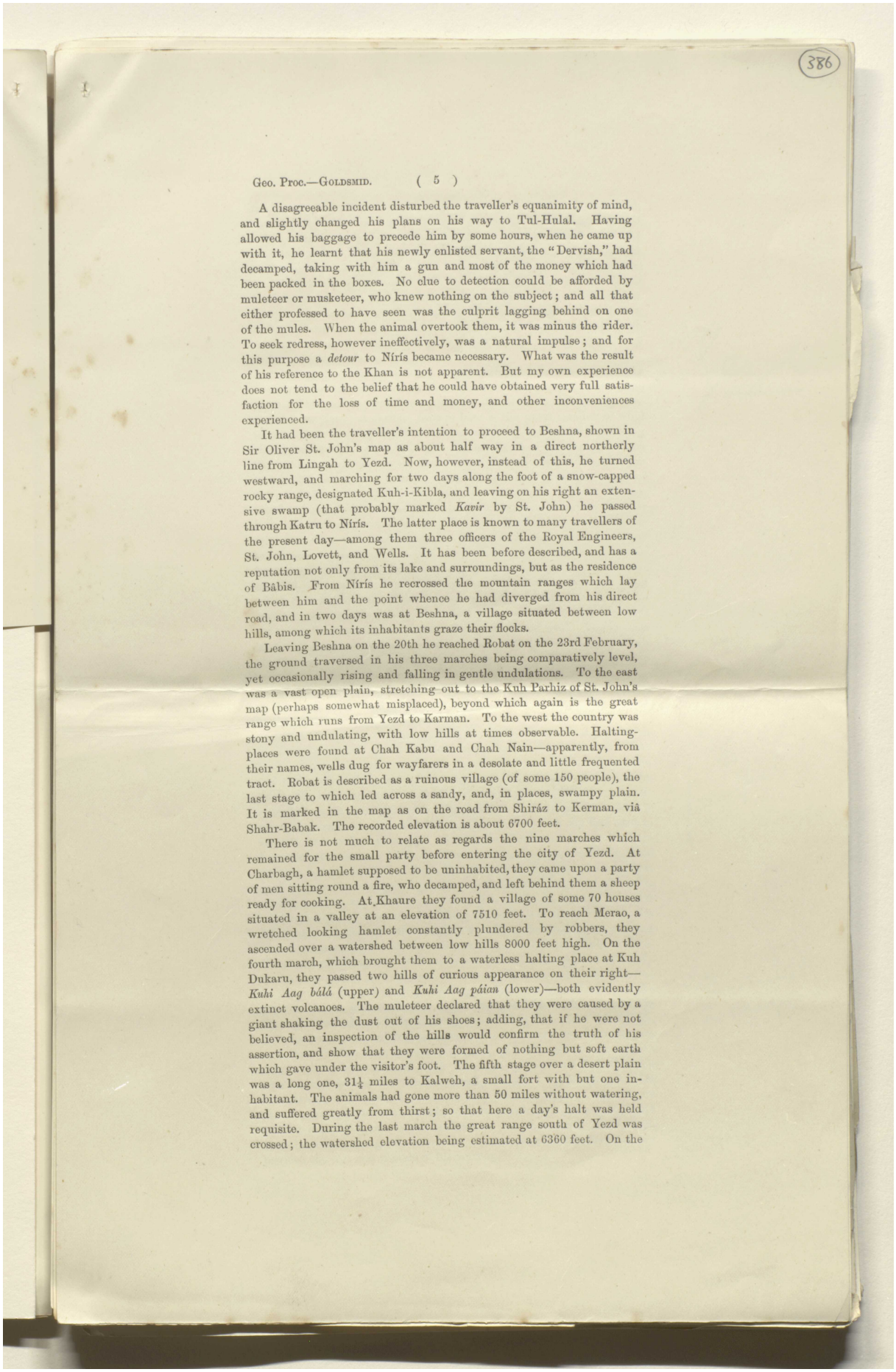

A disagreeable incident disturbed the traveller's equanimity of mind, and slightly changed his plans on his way to Tul-Hulal. Having allowed his baggage to precede him by some hours, when he came up with it, he learnt that his newly enlisted servant, the "Dervish," had decamped, taking with him a gun and most of the money which had been packed in the boxes. No clue to detection could be afforded by muleteer or musketeer, who knew nothing on the subject; and all that either professed to have seen was the culprit lagging behind on one of the mules. When the animal overtook them, it was minus the rider. To seek redress, however ineffectively, was a natural impulse; and for this purpose a *detour* to Níris became necessary. What was the result of his reference to the Khan is not apparent. But my own experience does not tend to the belief that he could have obtained very full satisfaction for the loss of time and money, and other inconveniences experienced.

It had been the traveller's intention to proceed to Beshna, shown in Sir Oliver St. John's map as about half way in a direct northerly line from Lingah to Yezd. Now, however, instead of this, he turned westward, and marching for two days along the foot of a snow-capped rocky range, designated Kuh-i-Kibla, and leaving on his right an extensive swamp (that probably marked *Kavir* by St. John) he passed through Katru to Níris. The latter place is known to many travellers of the present day—among them three officers of the Royal Engineers, St. John, Lovett, and Wells. It has been before described, and has a reputation not only from its lake and surroundings, but as the residence of Bábis. From Níris he recrossed the mountain ranges which lay between him and the point whence he had diverged from his direct road, and in two days was at Beshna, a village situated between low hills, among which its inhabitants graze their flocks.

Leaving Beshna on the 20th he reached Robat on the 23rd February, the ground traversed in his three marches being comparatively level, yet occasionally rising and falling in gentle undulations. To the east was a vast open plain, stretching out to the Kuh Parhiz of St. John's map (perhaps somewhat misplaced), beyond which again is the great range which runs from Yezd to Karman. To the west the country was stony and undulating, with low hills at times observable. Halting-places were found at Chah Kabu and Chah Nain—apparently, from their names, wells dug for wayfarers in a desolate and little frequented tract. Robat is described as a ruinous village (of some 150 people), the last stage to which led across a sandy, and, in places, swampy plain. It is marked in the map as on the road from Shiráz to Kerman, viâ Shahr-Babak. The recorded elevation is about 6700 feet.

There is not much to relate as regards the nine marches which remained for the small party before entering the city of Yezd. At Charbagh, a hamlet supposed to be uninhabited, they came upon a party of men sitting round a fire, who decamped, and left behind them a sheep ready for cooking. At Khaure they found a village of some 70 houses situated in a valley at an elevation of 7510 feet. To reach Merao, a wretched looking hamlet constantly plundered by robbers, they ascended over a watershed between low hills 8000 feet high. On the fourth march, which brought them to a waterless halting place at Kuh Dukaru, they passed two hills of curious appearance on their right—*Kuhi Aag bálá* (upper) and *Kuhi Aag páian* (lower)—both evidently extinct volcanoes. The muleteer declared that they were caused by a giant shaking the dust out of his shoes; adding, that if he were not believed, an inspection of the hills would confirm the truth of his assertion, and show that they were formed of nothing but soft earth which gave under the visitor's foot. The fifth stage over a desert plain was a long one, 31¼ miles to Kalweh, a small fort with but one inhabitant. The animals had gone more than 50 miles without watering, and suffered greatly from thirst; so that here a day's halt was held requisite. During the last march the great range south of Yezd was crossed; the watershed elevation being estimated at 6360 feet. On the

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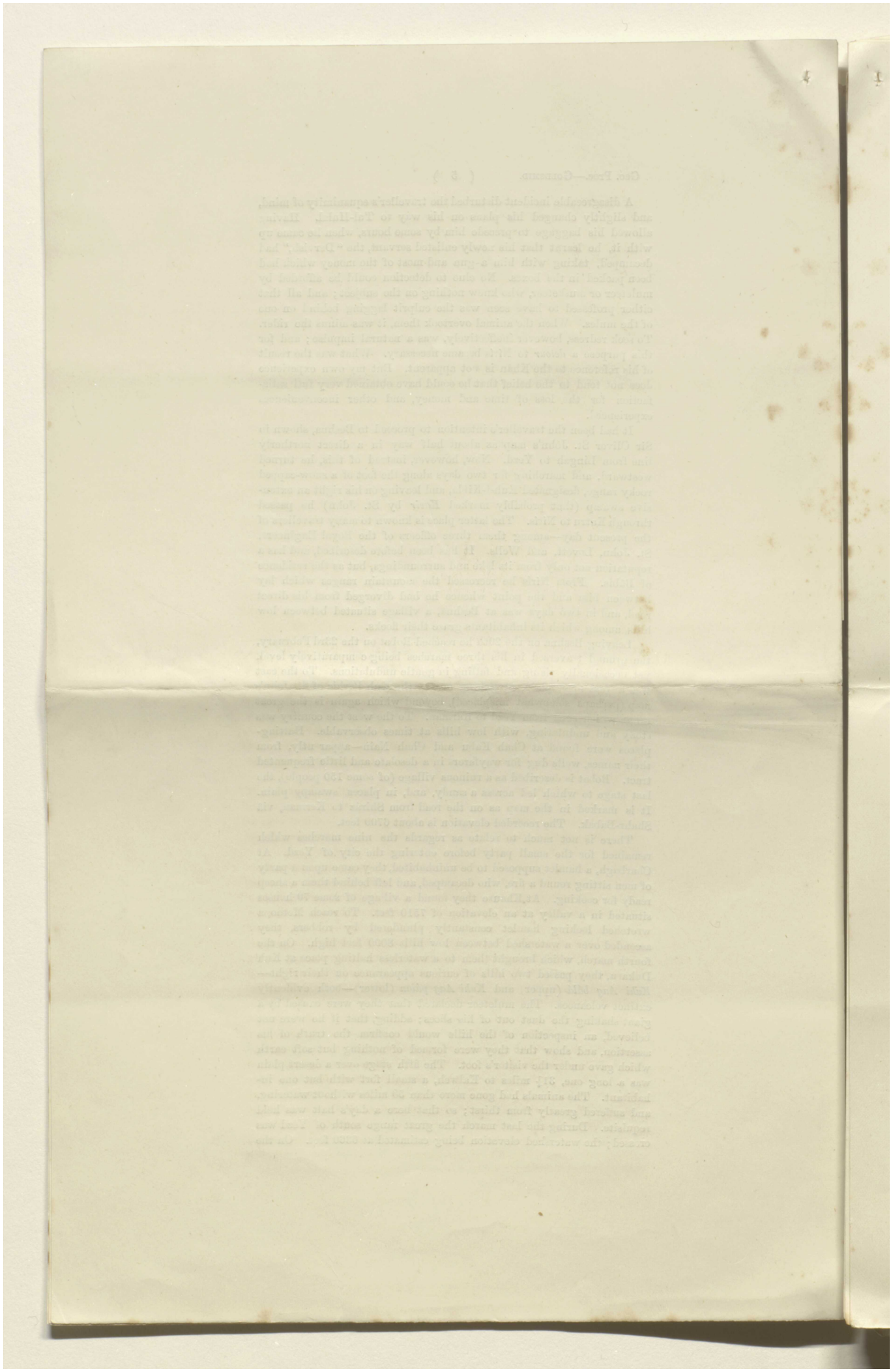

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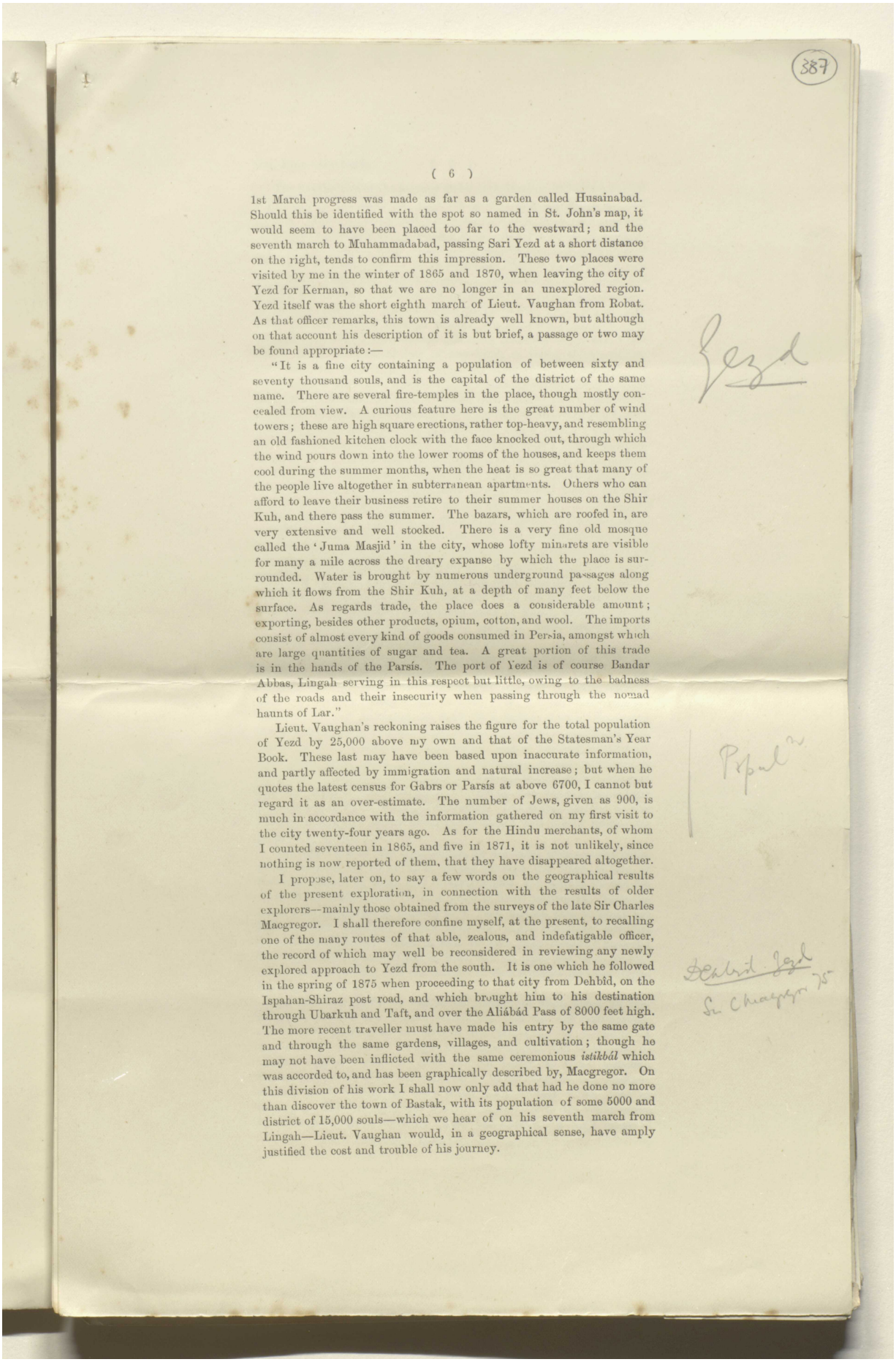

1st March progress was made as far as a garden called Husainabad. Should this be identified with the spot so named in St. John's map, it would seem to have been placed too far to the westward; and the seventh march to Muhammadabad, passing Sari Yezd at a short distance on the right, tends to confirm this impression. These two places were visited by me in the winter of 1865 and 1870, when leaving the city of Yezd for Kerman, so that we are no longer in an unexplored region. Yezd itself was the short eighth march of Lieut. Vaughan from Robat. As that officer remarks, this town is already well known, but although on that account his description of it is but brief, a passage or two may be found appropriate:—

"It is a fine city containing a population of between sixty and seventy thousand souls, and is the capital of the district of the same name. There are several fire-temples in the place, though mostly concealed from view. A curious feature here is the great number of wind towers; these are high square erections, rather top-heavy, and resembling an old fashioned kitchen clock with the face knocked out, through which the wind pours down into the lower rooms of the houses, and keeps them cool during the summer months, when the heat is so great that many of the people live altogether in subterranean apartments. Others who can afford to leave their business retire to their summer houses on the Shir Kuh, and there pass the summer. The bazars, which are roofed in, are very extensive and well stocked. There is a very fine old mosque called the 'Juma Masjid' in the city, whose lofty minarets are visible for many a mile across the dreary expanse by which the place is surrounded. Water is brought by numerous underground passages along which it flows from the Shir Kuh, at a depth of many feet below the surface. As regards trade, the place does a considerable amount; exporting, besides other products, opium, cotton, and wool. The imports consist of almost every kind of goods consumed in Persia, amongst which are large quantities of sugar and tea. A great portion of this trade is in the hands of the Parsís. The port of Yezd is of course Bandar Abbas, Lingah serving in this respect but little, owing to the badness of the roads and their insecurity when passing through the nomad haunts of Lar."

Lieut. Vaughan's reckoning raises the figure for the total population of Yezd by 25,000 above my own and that of the Statesman's Year Book. These last may have been based upon inaccurate information, and partly affected by immigration and natural increase; but when he quotes the latest census for Gabrs or Parsís at above 6700, I cannot but regard it as an over-estimate. The number of Jews, given as 900, is much in accordance with the information gathered on my first visit to the city twenty-four years ago. As for the Hindu merchants, of whom I counted seventeen in 1865, and five in 1871, it is not unlikely, since nothing is now reported of them, that they have disappeared altogether.

I propose, later on, to say a few words on the geographical results of the present exploration, in connection with the results of older explorers—mainly those obtained from the surveys of the late Sir Charles Macgregor. I shall therefore confine myself, at the present, to recalling one of the many routes of that able, zealous, and indefatigable officer, the record of which may well be reconsidered in reviewing any newly explored approach to Yezd from the south. It is one which he followed in the spring of 1875 when proceeding to that city from Dehbíd, on the Ispahan-Shiraz post road, and which brought him to his destination through Ubarkuh and Taft, and over the Aliábád Pass of 8000 feet high. The more recent traveller must have made his entry by the same gate and through the same gardens, villages, and cultivation; though he may not have been inflicted with the same ceremonious *istikbál* which was accorded to, and has been graphically described by, Macgregor. On this division of his work I shall now only add that had he done no more than discover the town of Bastak, with its population of some 5000 and district of 15,000 souls—which we hear of on his seventh march from Lingah—Lieut. Vaughan would, in a geographical sense, have amply justified the cost and trouble of his journey.

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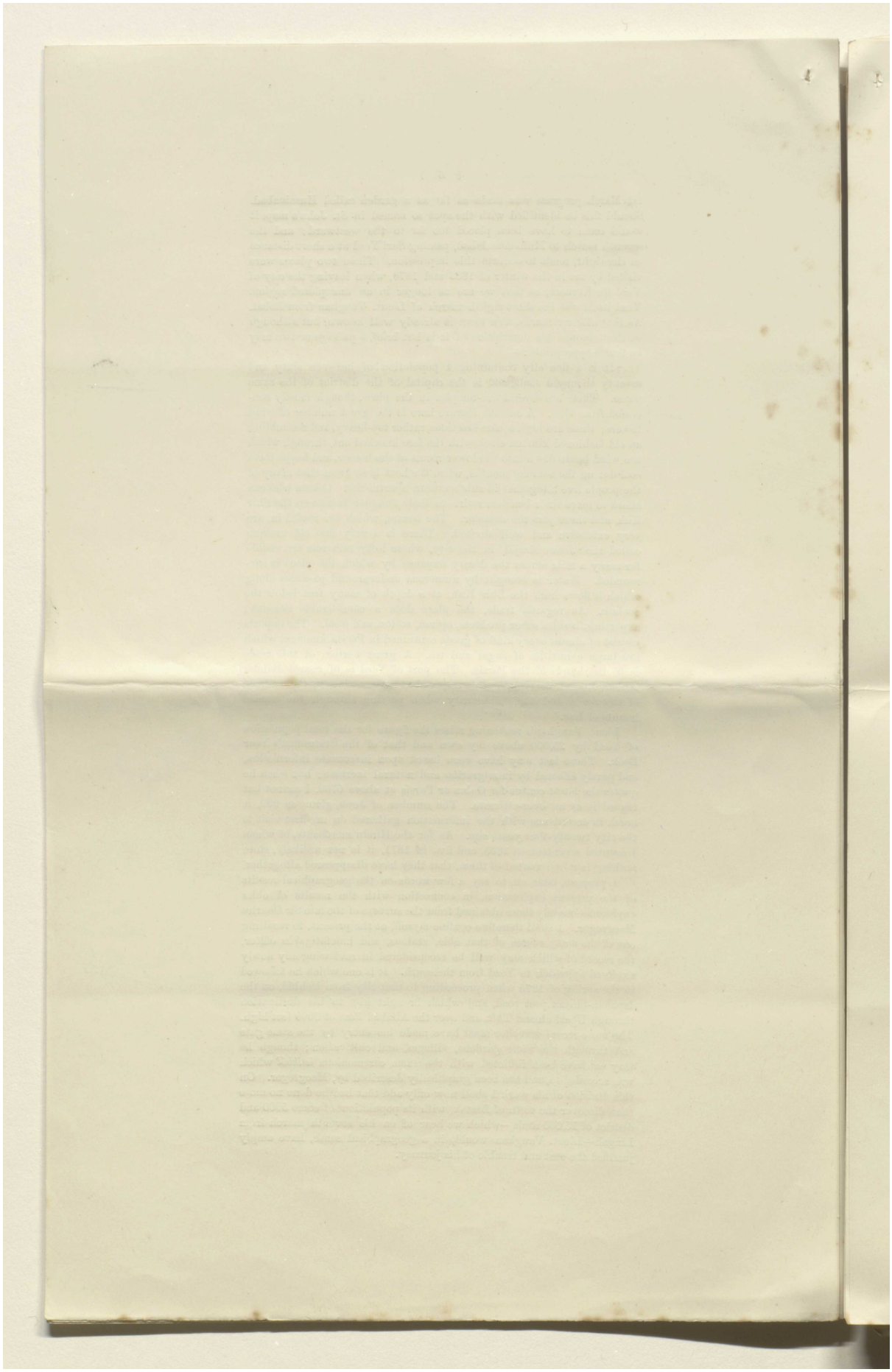

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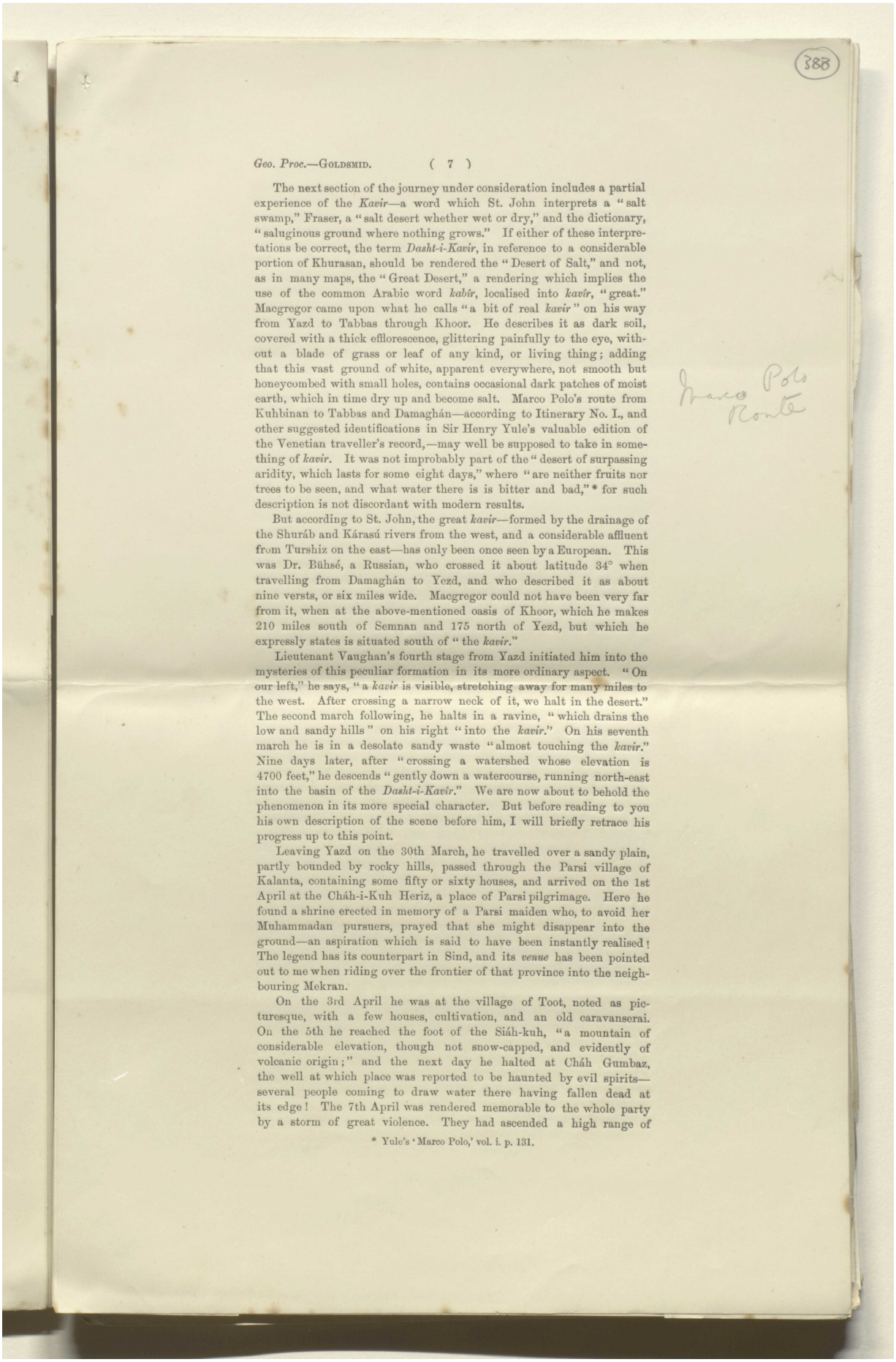

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The next section of the journey under consideration includes a partial experience of the *Kavir*—a word which St. John interprets a "salt swamp," Fraser, a "salt desert whether wet or dry," and the dictionary, "saluginous ground where nothing grows." If either of these interpretations be correct, the term *Dasht-i-Kavir*, in reference to a considerable portion of Khurasan, should be rendered the "Desert of Salt," and not, as in many maps, the "Great Desert," a rendering which implies the use of the common Arabic word *kabîr*, localised into *kavir*, "great." Macgregor came upon what he calls "a bit of real *kavir*" on his way from Yazd to Tabbas through Khoor. He describes it as dark soil, covered with a thick efflorescence, glittering painfully to the eye, without a blade of grass or leaf of any kind, or living thing; adding that this vast ground of white, apparent everywhere, not smooth but honeycombed with small holes, contains occasional dark patches of moist earth, which in time dry up and become salt. Marco Polo's route from Kuhbinan to Tabbas and Damaghán—according to Itinerary No. I., and other suggested identifications in Sir Henry Yule's valuable edition of the Venetian traveller's record,—may well be supposed to take in something of *kavir*. It was not improbably part of the "desert of surpassing aridity, which lasts for some eight days," where "are neither fruits nor trees to be seen, and what water there is is bitter and bad,"* for such description is not discordant with modern results.

Marco Polo Route

But according to St. John, the great *kavir*—formed by the drainage of the Shuráb and Kárasú rivers from the west, and a considerable affluent from Turshiz on the east—has only been once seen by a European. This was Dr. Bühsé, a Russian, who crossed it about latitude 34° when travelling from Damaghán to Yezd, and who described it as about nine versts, or six miles wide. Macgregor could not have been very far from it, when at the above-mentioned oasis of Khoor, which he makes 210 miles south of Semnan and 175 north of Yezd, but which he expressly states is situated south of "the *kavir*."

Lieutenant Vaughan's fourth stage from Yazd initiated him into the mysteries of this peculiar formation in its more ordinary aspect. "On our left," he says, "a *kavir* is visible, stretching away for many miles to the west. After crossing a narrow neck of it, we halt in the desert." The second march following, he halts in a ravine, "which drains the low and sandy hills" on his right "into the *kavir*." On his seventh march he is in a desolate sandy waste "almost touching the *kavir*." Nine days later, after "crossing a watershed whose elevation is 4700 feet," he descends "gently down a watercourse, running north-east into the basin of the *Dasht-i-Kavir*." We are now about to behold the phenomenon in its more special character. But before reading to you his own description of the scene before him, I will briefly retrace his progress up to this point.

Leaving Yazd on the 30th March, he travelled over a sandy plain, partly bounded by rocky hills, passed through the Parsi village of Kalanta, containing some fifty or sixty houses, and arrived on the 1st April at the Cháh-i-Kuh Heriz, a place of Parsi pilgrimage. Here he found a shrine erected in memory of a Parsi maiden who, to avoid her Muhammadan pursuers, prayed that she might disappear into the ground—an aspiration which is said to have been instantly realised! The legend has its counterpart in Sind, and its *venue* has been pointed out to me when riding over the frontier of that province into the neighbouring Mekran.

On the 3rd April he was at the village of Toot, noted as picturesque, with a few houses, cultivation, and an old caravanserai. On the 5th he reached the foot of the Siáh-kuh, "a mountain of considerable elevation, though not snow-capped, and evidently of volcanic origin;" and the next day he halted at Cháh Gumbaz, the well at which place was reported to be haunted by evil spirits—several people coming to draw water there having fallen dead at its edge! The 7th April was rendered memorable to the whole party by a storm of great violence. They had ascended a high range of

* Yule's 'Marco Polo,' vol. i. p. 131.

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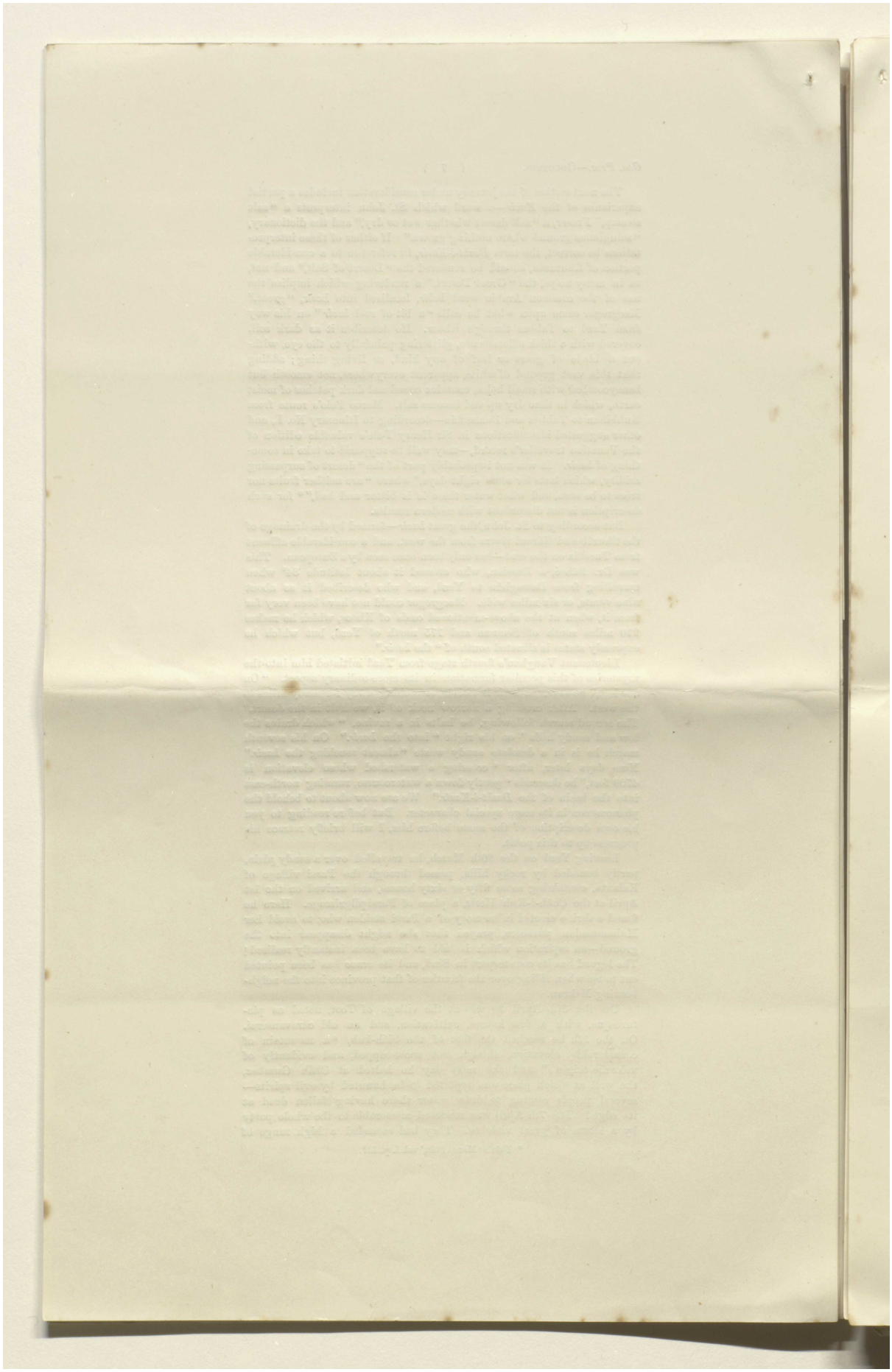

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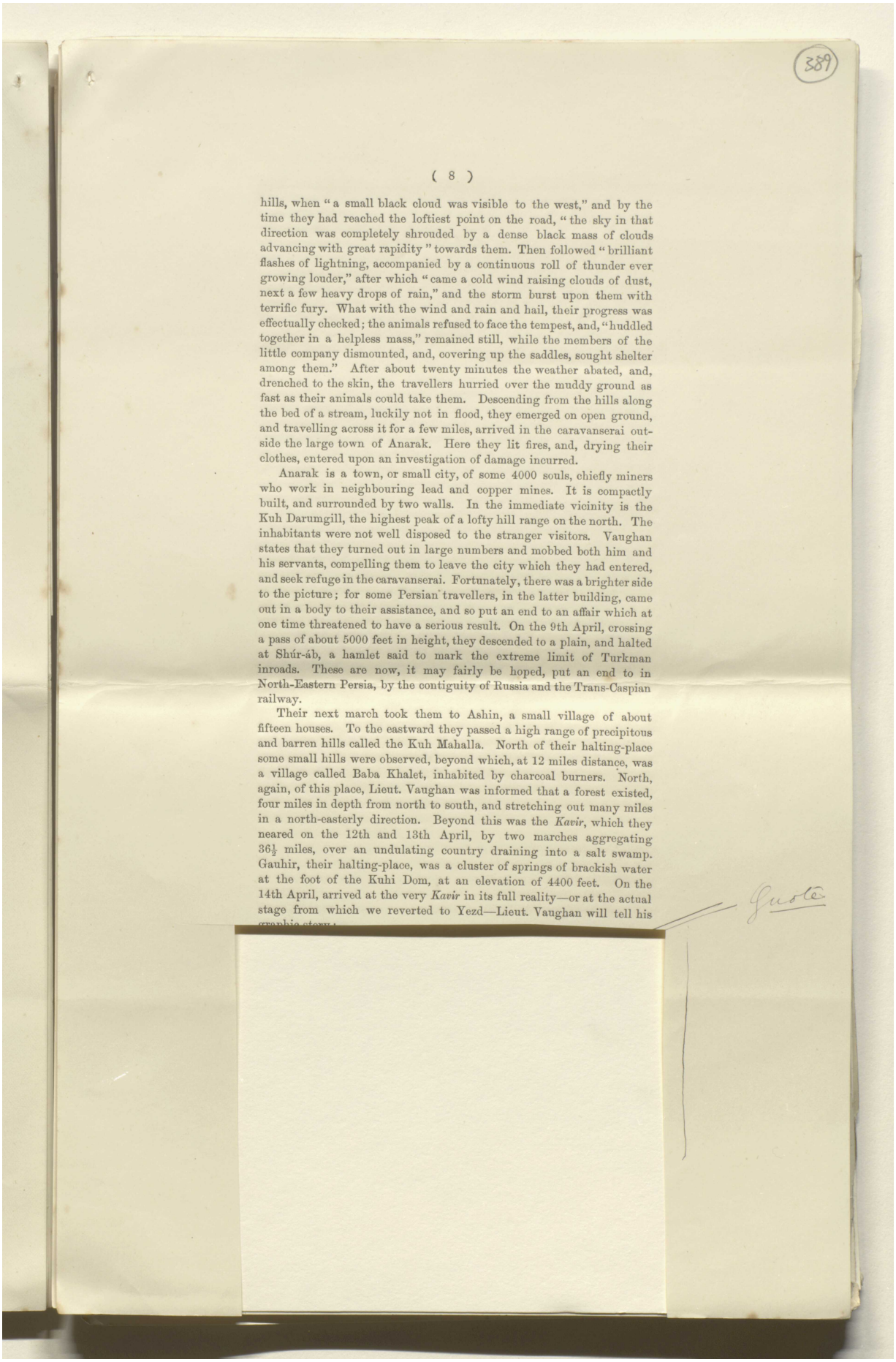

hills, when "a small black cloud was visible to the west," and by the time they had reached the loftiest point on the road, "the sky in that direction was completely shrouded by a dense black mass of clouds advancing with great rapidity" towards them. Then followed "brilliant flashes of lightning, accompanied by a continuous roll of thunder ever growing louder," after which "came a cold wind raising clouds of dust, next a few heavy drops of rain," and the storm burst upon them with terrific fury. What with the wind and rain and hail, their progress was effectually checked; the animals refused to face the tempest, and, "huddled together in a helpless mass," remained still, while the members of the little company dismounted, and, covering up the saddles, sought shelter among them." After about twenty minutes the weather abated, and, drenched to the skin, the travellers hurried over the muddy ground as fast as their animals could take them. Descending from the hills along the bed of a stream, luckily not in flood, they emerged on open ground, and travelling across it for a few miles, arrived in the caravanserai outside the large town of Anarak. Here they lit fires, and, drying their clothes, entered upon an investigation of damage incurred.

Anarak is a town, or small city, of some 4000 souls, chiefly miners who work in neighbouring lead and copper mines. It is compactly built, and surrounded by two walls. In the immediate vicinity is the Kuh Darumgill, the highest peak of a lofty hill range on the north. The inhabitants were not well disposed to the stranger visitors. Vaughan states that they turned out in large numbers and mobbed both him and his servants, compelling them to leave the city which they had entered, and seek refuge in the caravanserai. Fortunately, there was a brighter side to the picture; for some Persian travellers, in the latter building, came out in a body to their assistance, and so put an end to an affair which at one time threatened to have a serious result. On the 9th April, crossing a pass of about 5000 feet in height, they descended to a plain, and halted at Shúr-áb, a hamlet said to mark the extreme limit of Turkman inroads. These are now, it may fairly be hoped, put an end to in North-Eastern Persia, by the contiguity of Russia and the Trans-Caspian railway.

Their next march took them to Ashin, a small village of about fifteen houses. To the eastward they passed a high range of precipitous and barren hills called the Kuh Mahalla. North of their halting-place some small hills were observed, beyond which, at 12 miles distance, was a village called Baba Khalet, inhabited by charcoal burners. North, again, of this place, Lieut. Vaughan was informed that a forest existed, four miles in depth from north to south, and stretching out many miles in a north-easterly direction. Beyond this was the *Kavir*, which they neared on the 12th and 13th April, by two marches aggregating 36½ miles, over an undulating country draining into a salt swamp. Gauhir, their halting-place, was a cluster of springs of brackish water at the foot of the Kuhi Dom, at an elevation of 4400 feet. On the 14th April, arrived at the very *Kavir* in its full reality—or at the actual stage from which we reverted to Yezd—Lieut. Vaughan will tell his graphic story.

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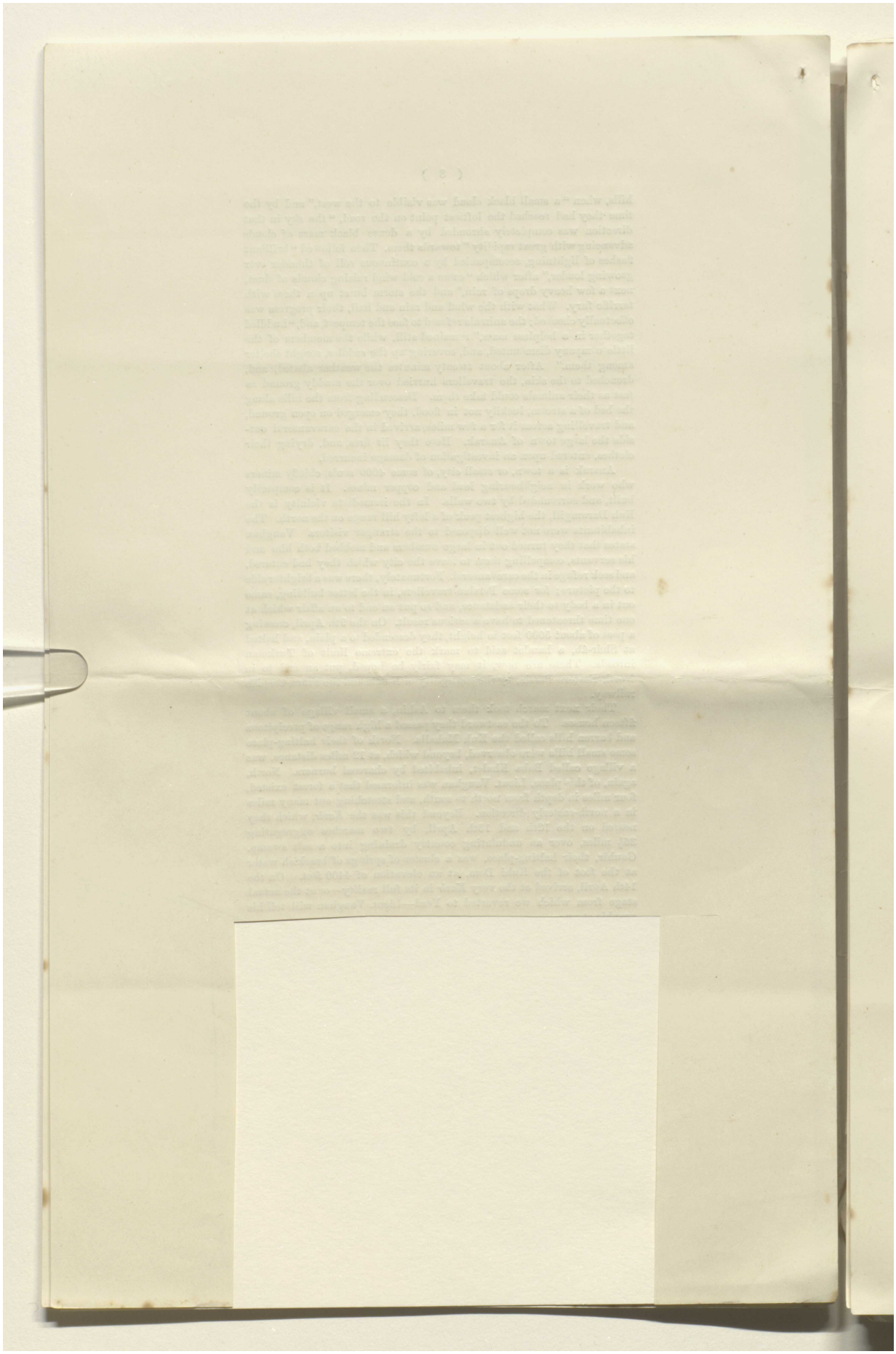

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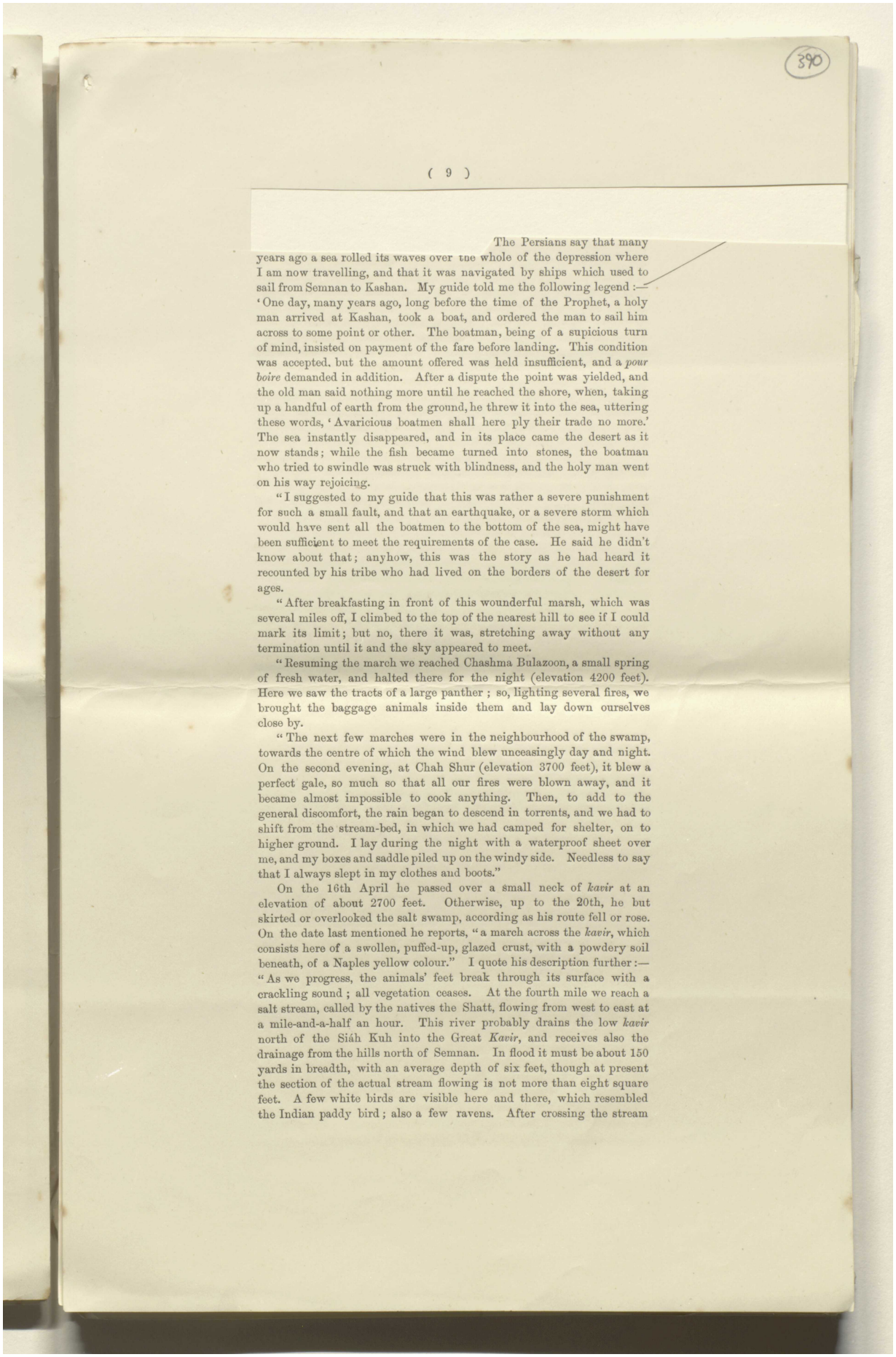

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The Persians say that many years ago a sea rolled its waves over the whole of the depression where I am now travelling, and that it was navigated by ships which used to sail from Semnan to Kashan. My guide told me the following legend :—

'One day, many years ago, long before the time of the Prophet, a holy man arrived at Kashan, took a boat, and ordered the man to sail him across to some point or other. The boatman, being of a supicious turn of mind, insisted on payment of the fare before landing. This condition was accepted, but the amount offered was held insufficient, and a *pour boire* demanded in addition. After a dispute the point was yielded, and the old man said nothing more until he reached the shore, when, taking up a handful of earth from the ground, he threw it into the sea, uttering these words, 'Avaricious boatmen shall here ply their trade no more.' The sea instantly disappeared, and in its place came the desert as it now stands; while the fish became turned into stones, the boatman who tried to swindle was struck with blindness, and the holy man went on his way rejoicing.

"I suggested to my guide that this was rather a severe punishment for such a small fault, and that an earthquake, or a severe storm which would have sent all the boatmen to the bottom of the sea, might have been sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. He said he didn't know about that; anyhow, this was the story as he had heard it recounted by his tribe who had lived on the borders of the desert for ages.

"After breakfasting in front of this wounderful marsh, which was several miles off, I climbed to the top of the nearest hill to see if I could mark its limit; but no, there it was, stretching away without any termination until it and the sky appeared to meet.

"Resuming the march we reached Chashma Bulazoon, a small spring of fresh water, and halted there for the night (elevation 4200 feet). Here we saw the tracts of a large panther ; so, lighting several fires, we brought the baggage animals inside them and lay down ourselves close by.

"The next few marches were in the neighbourhood of the swamp, towards the centre of which the wind blew unceasingly day and night. On the second evening, at Chah Shur (elevation 3700 feet), it blew a perfect gale, so much so that all our fires were blown away, and it became almost impossible to cook anything. Then, to add to the general discomfort, the rain began to descend in torrents, and we had to shift from the stream-bed, in which we had camped for shelter, on to higher ground. I lay during the night with a waterproof sheet over me, and my boxes and saddle piled up on the windy side. Needless to say that I always slept in my clothes and boots."

On the 16th April he passed over a small neck of *kavir* at an elevation of about 2700 feet. Otherwise, up to the 20th, he but skirted or overlooked the salt swamp, according as his route fell or rose. On the date last mentioned he reports, "a march across the *kavir*, which consists here of a swollen, puffed-up, glazed crust, with a powdery soil beneath, of a Naples yellow colour." I quote his description further :— "As we progress, the animals' feet break through its surface with a crackling sound ; all vegetation ceases. At the fourth mile we reach a salt stream, called by the natives the Shatt, flowing from west to east at a mile-and-a-half an hour. This river probably drains the low *kavir* north of the Siáh Kuh into the Great *Kavir*, and receives also the drainage from the hills north of Semnan. In flood it must be about 150 yards in breadth, with an average depth of six feet, though at present the section of the actual stream flowing is not more than eight square feet. A few white birds are visible here and there, which resembled the Indian paddy bird ; also a few ravens. After crossing the stream

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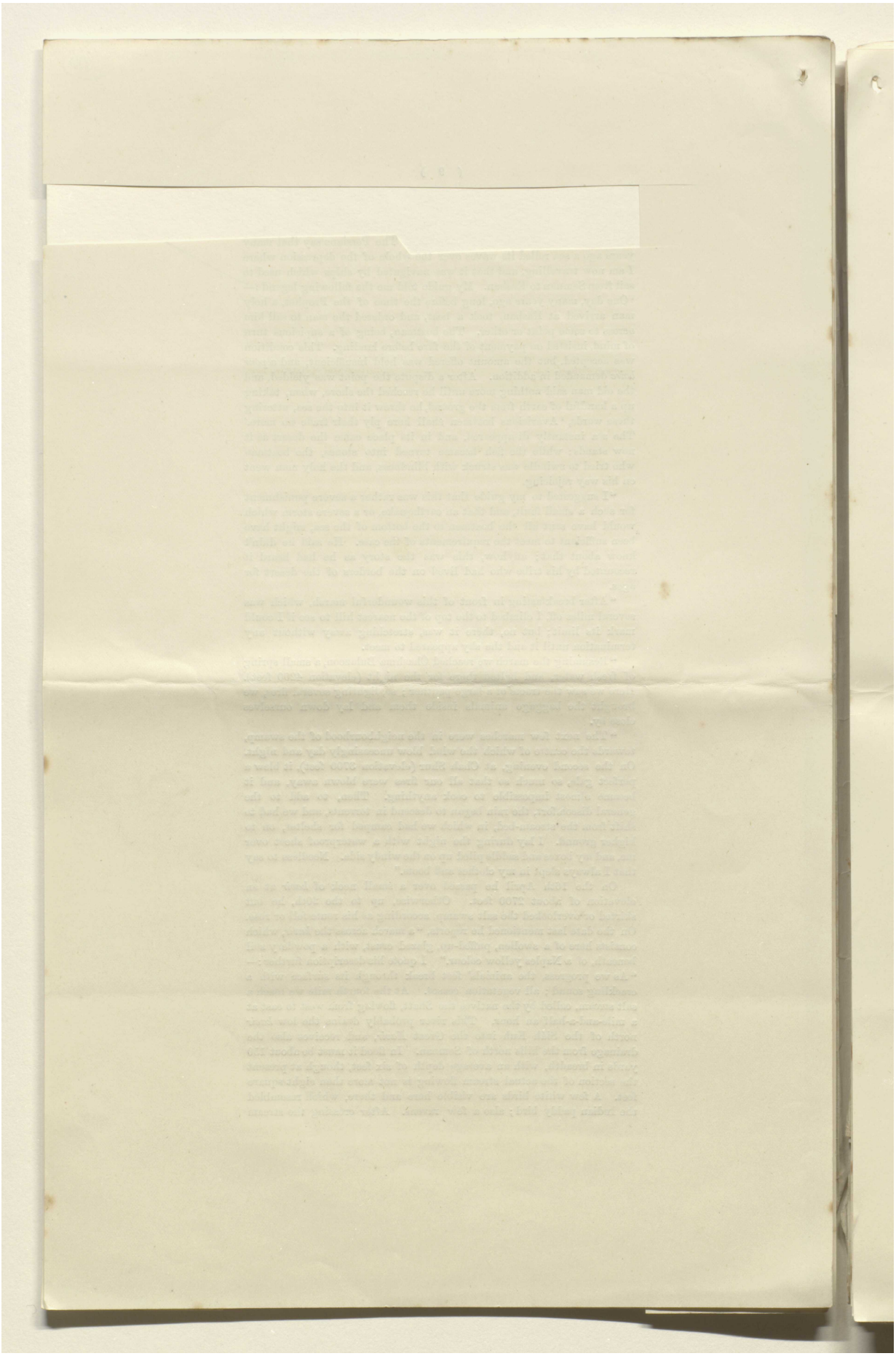

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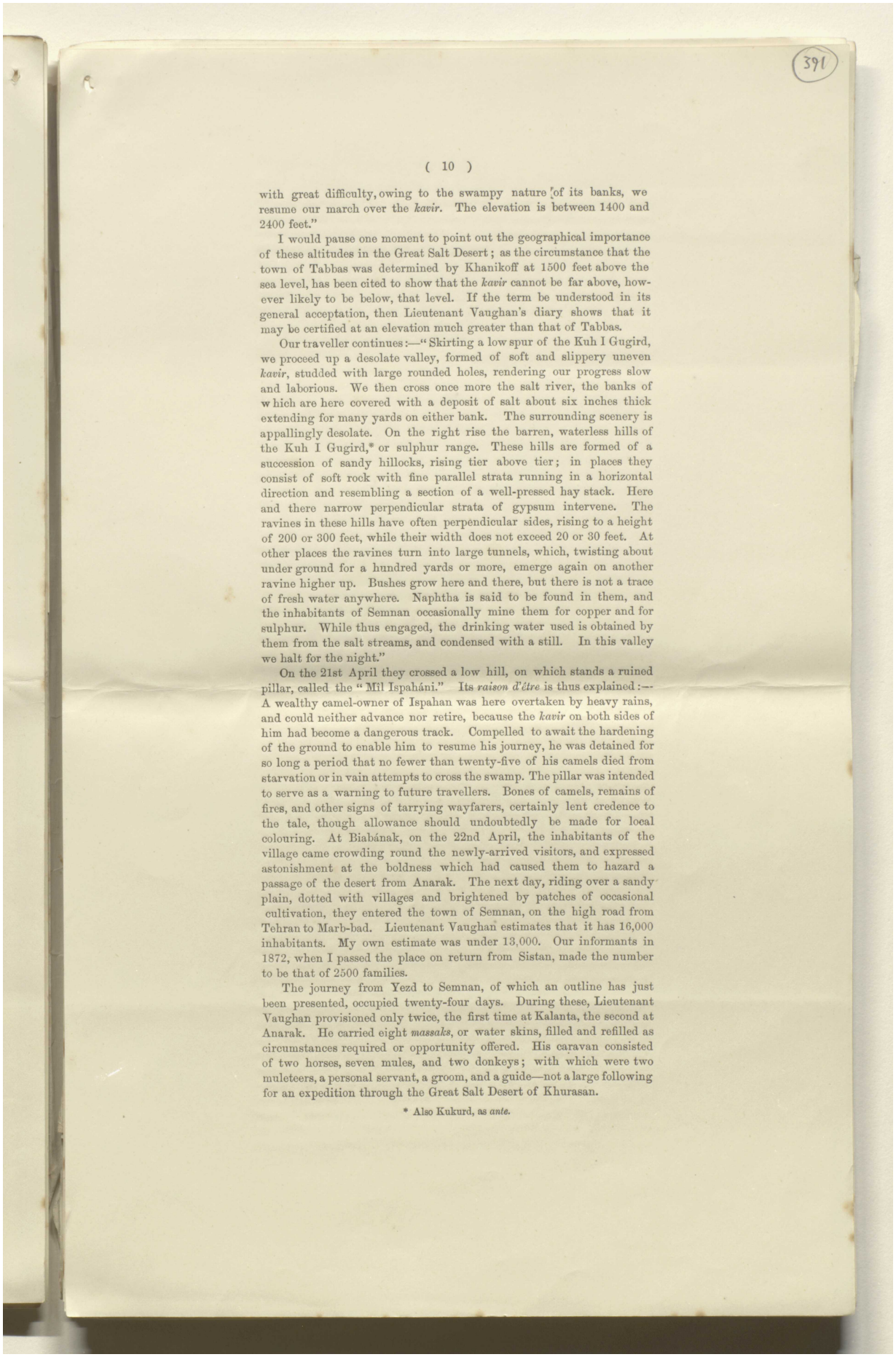

with great difficulty, owing to the swampy nature of its banks, we resume our march over the *kavir*. The elevation is between 1400 and 2400 feet."

I would pause one moment to point out the geographical importance of these altitudes in the Great Salt Desert; as the circumstance that the town of Tabbas was determined by Khanikoff at 1500 feet above the sea level, has been cited to show that the *kavir* cannot be far above, however likely to be below, that level. If the term be understood in its general acceptation, then Lieutenant Vaughan's diary shows that it may be certified at an elevation much greater than that of Tabbas.

Our traveller continues:—"Skirting a low spur of the Kuh I Gugird, we proceed up a desolate valley, formed of soft and slippery uneven *kavir*, studded with large rounded holes, rendering our progress slow and laborious. We then cross once more the salt river, the banks of which are here covered with a deposit of salt about six inches thick extending for many yards on either bank. The surrounding scenery is appallingly desolate. On the right rise the barren, waterless hills of the Kuh I Gugird,* or sulphur range. These hills are formed of a succession of sandy hillocks, rising tier above tier; in places they consist of soft rock with fine parallel strata running in a horizontal direction and resembling a section of a well-pressed hay stack. Here and there narrow perpendicular strata of gypsum intervene. The ravines in these hills have often perpendicular sides, rising to a height of 200 or 300 feet, while their width does not exceed 20 or 30 feet. At other places the ravines turn into large tunnels, which, twisting about under ground for a hundred yards or more, emerge again on another ravine higher up. Bushes grow here and there, but there is not a trace of fresh water anywhere. Naphtha is said to be found in them, and the inhabitants of Semnan occasionally mine them for copper and for sulphur. While thus engaged, the drinking water used is obtained by them from the salt streams, and condensed with a still. In this valley we halt for the night."

On the 21st April they crossed a low hill, on which stands a ruined pillar, called the "Mîl Ispahâni." Its *raison d'être* is thus explained:—A wealthy camel-owner of Ispahan was here overtaken by heavy rains, and could neither advance nor retire, because the *kavir* on both sides of him had become a dangerous track. Compelled to await the hardening of the ground to enable him to resume his journey, he was detained for so long a period that no fewer than twenty-five of his camels died from starvation or in vain attempts to cross the swamp. The pillar was intended to serve as a warning to future travellers. Bones of camels, remains of fires, and other signs of tarrying wayfarers, certainly lent credence to the tale, though allowance should undoubtedly be made for local colouring. At Biabânak, on the 22nd April, the inhabitants of the village came crowding round the newly-arrived visitors, and expressed astonishment at the boldness which had caused them to hazard a passage of the desert from Anarak. The next day, riding over a sandy plain, dotted with villages and brightened by patches of occasional cultivation, they entered the town of Semnan, on the high road from Tehran to Marb-bad. Lieutenant Vaughan estimates that it has 16,000 inhabitants. My own estimate was under 13,000. Our informants in 1872, when I passed the place on return from Sistan, made the number to be that of 2500 families.

The journey from Yezd to Semnan, of which an outline has just been presented, occupied twenty-four days. During these, Lieutenant Vaughan provisioned only twice, the first time at Kalanta, the second at Anarak. He carried eight *massaks*, or water skins, filled and refilled as circumstances required or opportunity offered. His caravan consisted of two horses, seven mules, and two donkeys; with which were two muleteers, a personal servant, a groom, and a guide—not a large following for an expedition through the Great Salt Desert of Khurasan.

* Also Kukurd, as *ante*.

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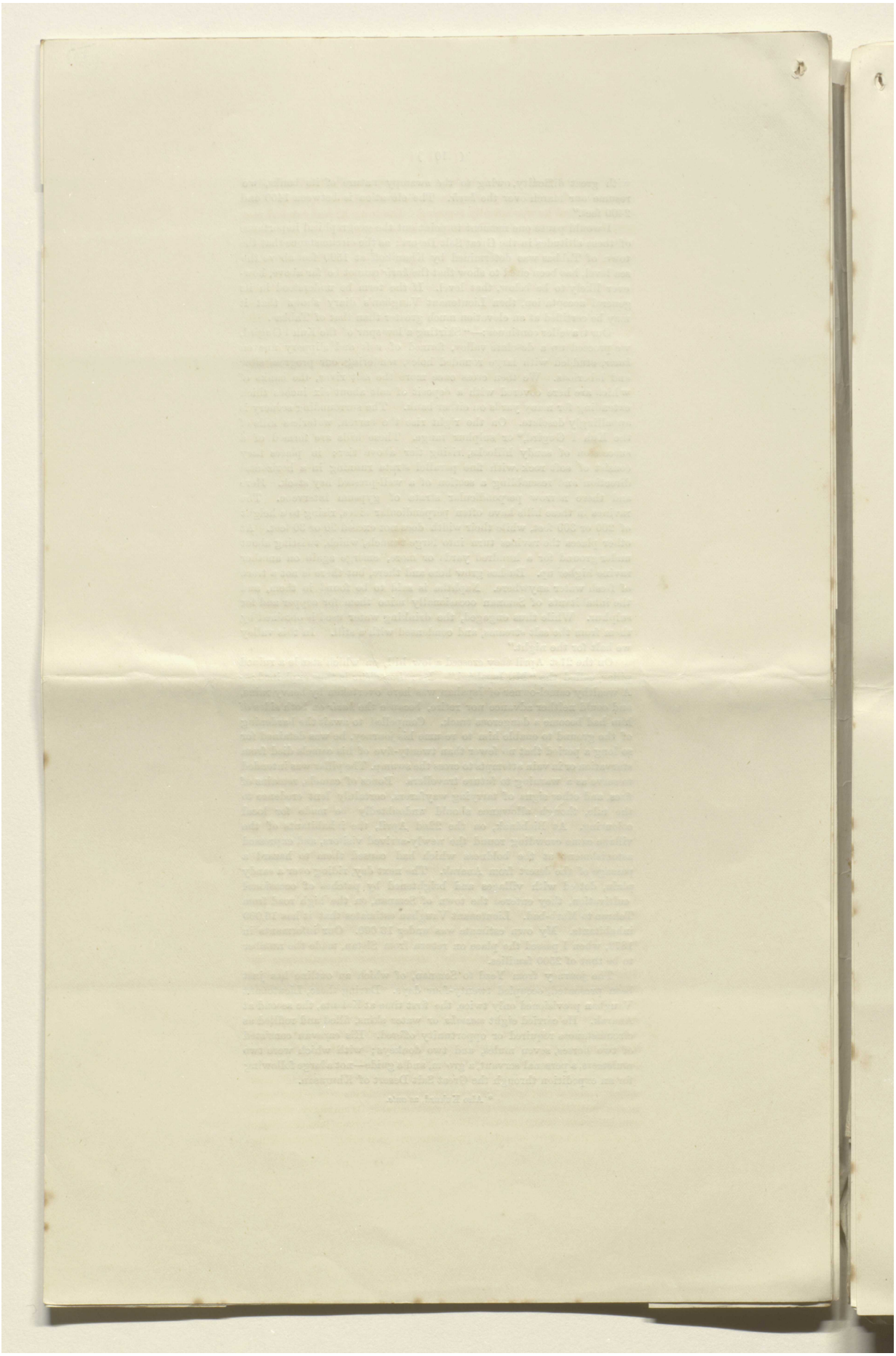

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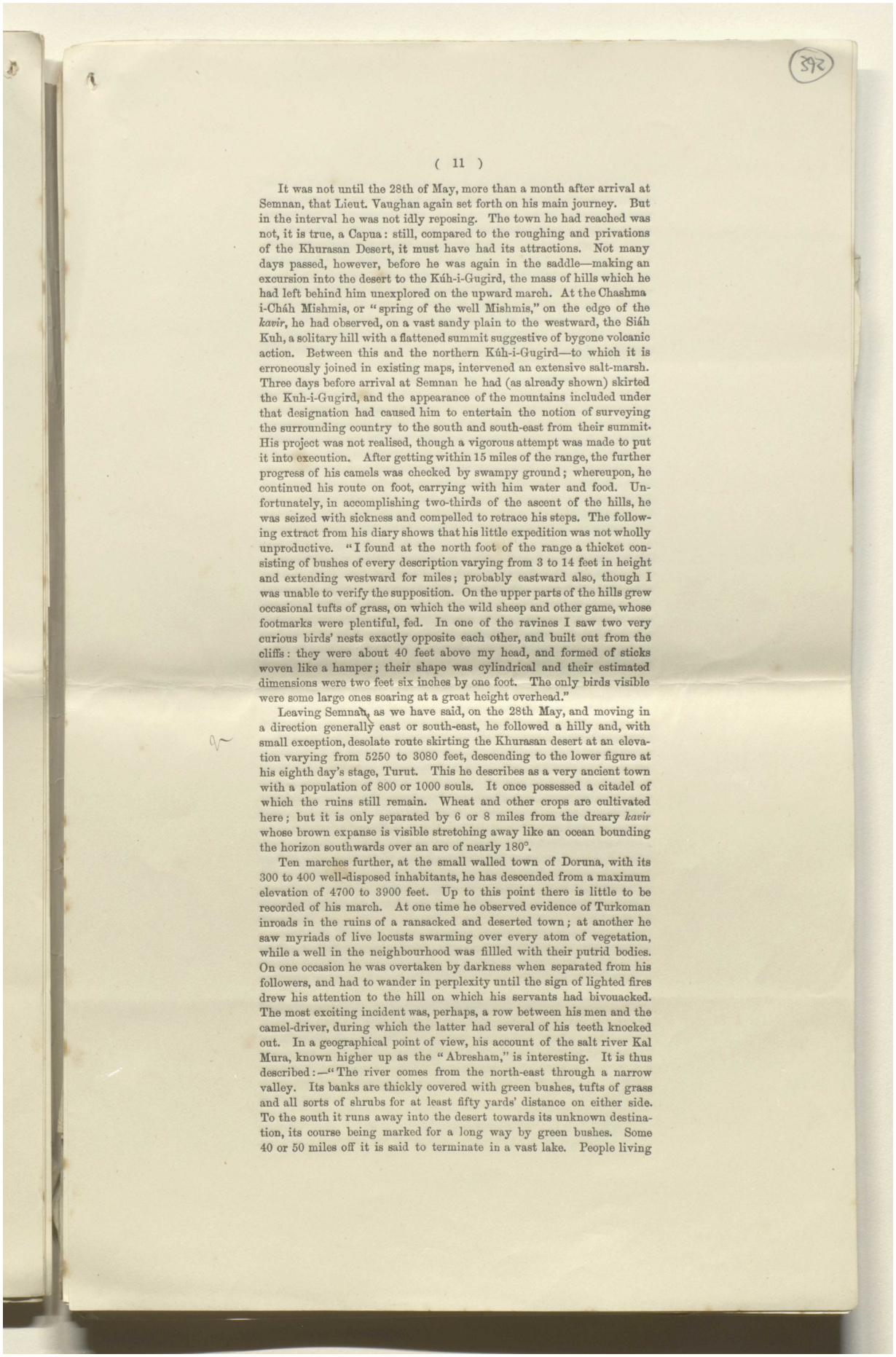

It was not until the 28th of May, more than a month after arrival at Semnan, that Lieut. Vaughan again set forth on his main journey. But in the interval he was not idly reposing. The town he had reached was not, it is true, a Capua: still, compared to the roughing and privations of the Khurasan Desert, it must have had its attractions. Not many days passed, however, before he was again in the saddle—making an excursion into the desert to the Kúh-i-Gugird, the mass of hills which he had left behind him unexplored on the upward march. At the Chashma i-Cháh Mishmis, or "spring of the well Mishmis," on the edge of the *kavir*, he had observed, on a vast sandy plain to the westward, the Siáh Kuh, a solitary hill with a flattened summit suggestive of bygone volcanic action. Between this and the northern Kúh-i-Gugird—to which it is erroneously joined in existing maps, intervened an extensive salt-marsh. Three days before arrival at Semnan he had (as already shown) skirted the Kuh-i-Gugird, and the appearance of the mountains included under that designation had caused him to entertain the notion of surveying the surrounding country to the south and south-east from their summit. His project was not realised, though a vigorous attempt was made to put it into execution. After getting within 15 miles of the range, the further progress of his camels was checked by swampy ground; whereupon, he continued his route on foot, carrying with him water and food. Unfortunately, in accomplishing two-thirds of the ascent of the hills, he was seized with sickness and compelled to retrace his steps. The following extract from his diary shows that his little expedition was not wholly unproductive. "I found at the north foot of the range a thicket consisting of bushes of every description varying from 3 to 14 feet in height and extending westward for miles; probably eastward also, though I was unable to verify the supposition. On the upper parts of the hills grew occasional tufts of grass, on which the wild sheep and other game, whose footmarks were plentiful, fed. In one of the ravines I saw two very curious birds' nests exactly opposite each other, and built out from the cliffs: they were about 40 feet above my head, and formed of sticks woven like a hamper; their shape was cylindrical and their estimated dimensions were two feet six inches by one foot. The only birds visible were some large ones soaring at a great height overhead."

Leaving Semnan, as we have said, on the 28th May, and moving in a direction generally east or south-east, he followed a hilly and, with small exception, desolate route skirting the Khurasan desert at an elevation varying from 5250 to 3080 feet, descending to the lower figure at his eighth day's stage, Turut. This he describes as a very ancient town with a population of 800 or 1000 souls. It once possessed a citadel of which the ruins still remain. Wheat and other crops are cultivated here; but it is only separated by 6 or 8 miles from the dreary *kavir* whose brown expanse is visible stretching away like an ocean bounding the horizon southwards over an arc of nearly 180°.

Ten marches further, at the small walled town of Doruna, with its 300 to 400 well-disposed inhabitants, he has descended from a maximum elevation of 4700 to 3900 feet. Up to this point there is little to be recorded of his march. At one time he observed evidence of Turkoman inroads in the ruins of a ransacked and deserted town; at another he saw myriads of live locusts swarming over every atom of vegetation, while a well in the neighbourhood was fillled with their putrid bodies. On one occasion he was overtaken by darkness when separated from his followers, and had to wander in perplexity until the sign of lighted fires drew his attention to the hill on which his servants had bivouacked. The most exciting incident was, perhaps, a row between his men and the camel-driver, during which the latter had several of his teeth knocked out. In a geographical point of view, his account of the salt river Kal Mura, known higher up as the "Abresham," is interesting. It is thus described:—"The river comes from the north-east through a narrow valley. Its banks are thickly covered with green bushes, tufts of grass and all sorts of shrubs for at least fifty yards' distance on either side. To the south it runs away into the desert towards its unknown destination, its course being marked for a long way by green bushes. Some 40 or 50 miles off it is said to terminate in a vast lake. People living

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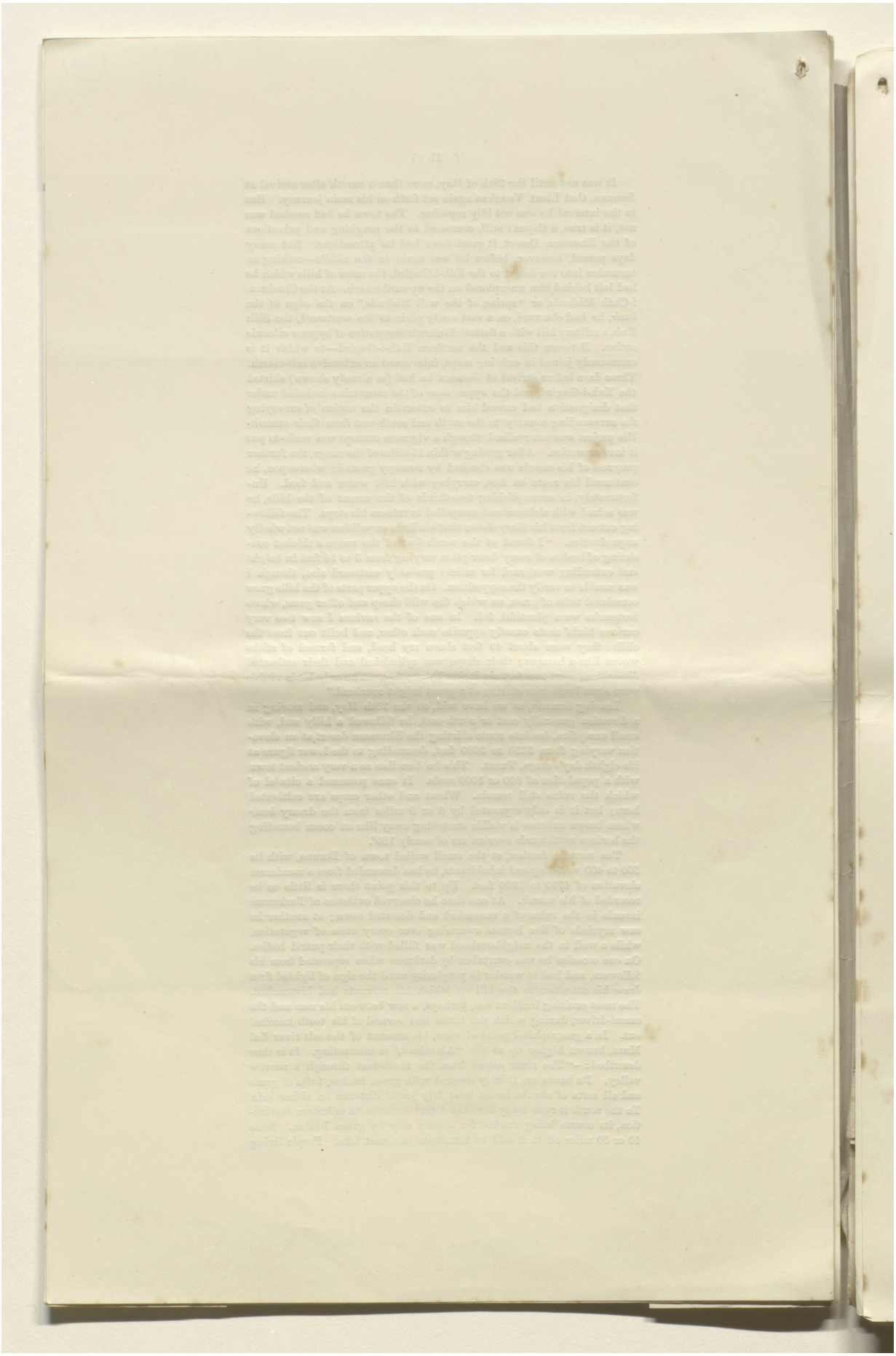

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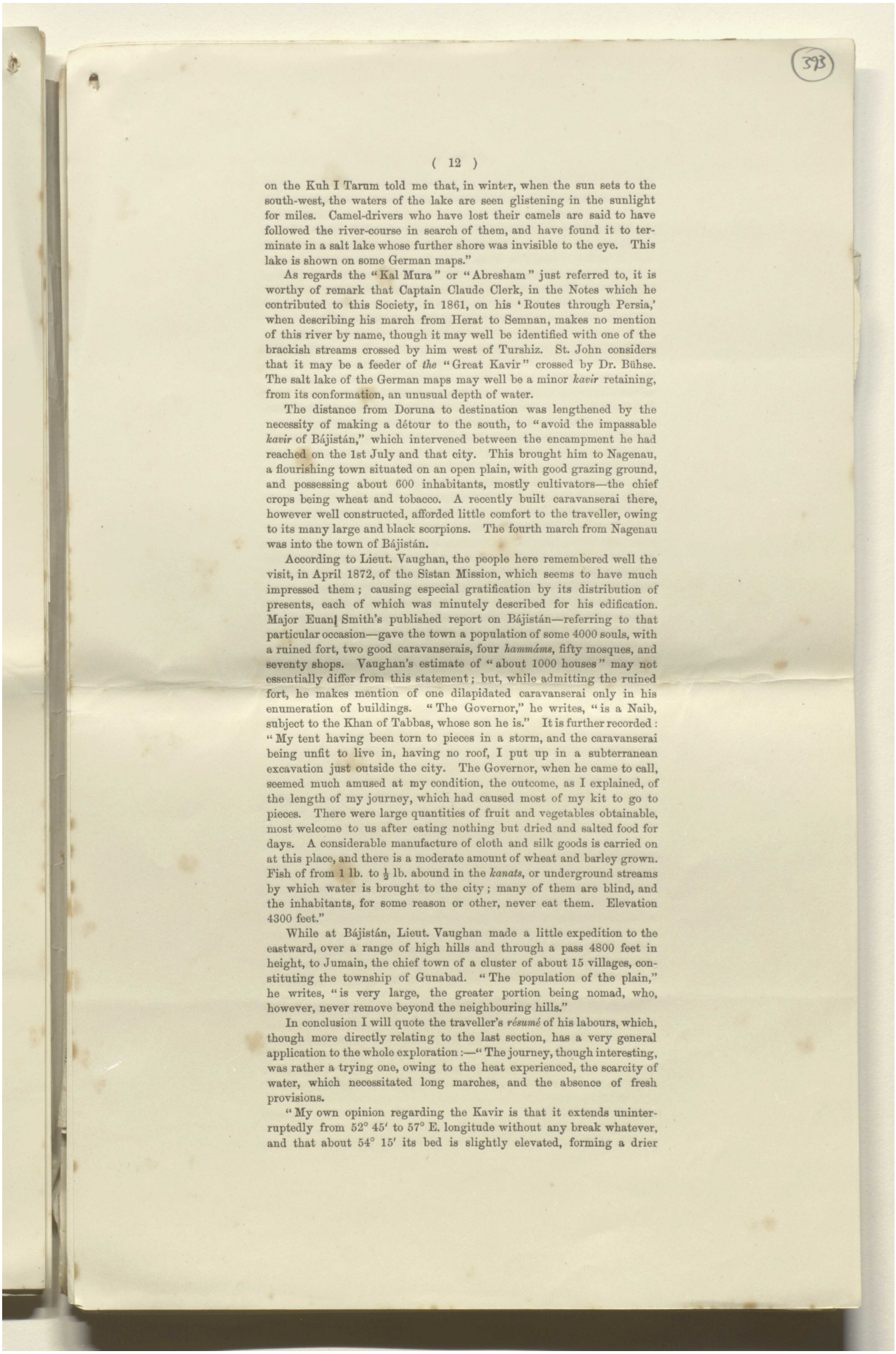

on the Kuh I Tarum told me that, in winter, when the sun sets to the south-west, the waters of the lake are seen glistening in the sunlight for miles. Camel-drivers who have lost their camels are said to have followed the river-course in search of them, and have found it to terminate in a salt lake whose further shore was invisible to the eye. This lake is shown on some German maps."

As regards the "Kal Mura" or "Abresham" just referred to, it is worthy of remark that Captain Claude Clerk, in the Notes which he contributed to this Society, in 1861, on his 'Routes through Persia,' when describing his march from Herat to Semnan, makes no mention of this river by name, though it may well be identified with one of the brackish streams crossed by him west of Turshiz. St. John considers that it may be a feeder of *the* "Great Kavir" crossed by Dr. Bühse. The salt lake of the German maps may well be a minor *kavir* retaining, from its conformation, an unusual depth of water.

The distance from Doruna to destination was lengthened by the necessity of making a détour to the south, to "avoid the impassable *kavir* of Bájistán," which intervened between the encampment he had reached on the 1st July and that city. This brought him to Nagenau, a flourishing town situated on an open plain, with good grazing ground, and possessing about 600 inhabitants, mostly cultivators—the chief crops being wheat and tobacco. A recently built caravanserai there, however well constructed, afforded little comfort to the traveller, owing to its many large and black scorpions. The fourth march from Nagenau was into the town of Bájistán.

According to Lieut. Vaughan, the people here remembered well the visit, in April 1872, of the Sistan Mission, which seems to have much impressed them; causing especial gratification by its distribution of presents, each of which was minutely described for his edification. Major Euan Smith's published report on Bájistán—referring to that particular occasion—gave the town a population of some 4000 souls, with a ruined fort, two good caravanserais, four *hammáms*, fifty mosques, and seventy shops. Vaughan's estimate of "about 1000 houses" may not essentially differ from this statement; but, while admitting the ruined fort, he makes mention of one dilapidated caravanserai only in his enumeration of buildings. "The Governor," he writes, "is a Naib, subject to the Khan of Tabbas, whose son he is." It is further recorded: "My tent having been torn to pieces in a storm, and the caravanserai being unfit to live in, having no roof, I put up in a subterranean excavation just outside the city. The Governor, when he came to call, seemed much amused at my condition, the outcome, as I explained, of the length of my journey, which had caused most of my kit to go to pieces. There were large quantities of fruit and vegetables obtainable, most welcome to us after eating nothing but dried and salted food for days. A considerable manufacture of cloth and silk goods is carried on at this place, and there is a moderate amount of wheat and barley grown. Fish of from 1 lb. to ½ lb. abound in the *kanats*, or underground streams by which water is brought to the city; many of them are blind, and the inhabitants, for some reason or other, never eat them. Elevation 4300 feet."

While at Bájistán, Lieut. Vaughan made a little expedition to the eastward, over a range of high hills and through a pass 4800 feet in height, to Jumain, the chief town of a cluster of about 15 villages, constituting the township of Gunabad. "The population of the plain," he writes, "is very large, the greater portion being nomad, who, however, never remove beyond the neighbouring hills."

In conclusion I will quote the traveller's *résumé* of his labours, which, though more directly relating to the last section, has a very general application to the whole exploration:—"The journey, though interesting, was rather a trying one, owing to the heat experienced, the scarcity of water, which necessitated long marches, and the absence of fresh provisions.

"My own opinion regarding the Kavir is that it extends uninterruptedly from 52° 45′ to 57° E. longitude without any break whatever, and that about 54° 15′ its bed is slightly elevated, forming a drier

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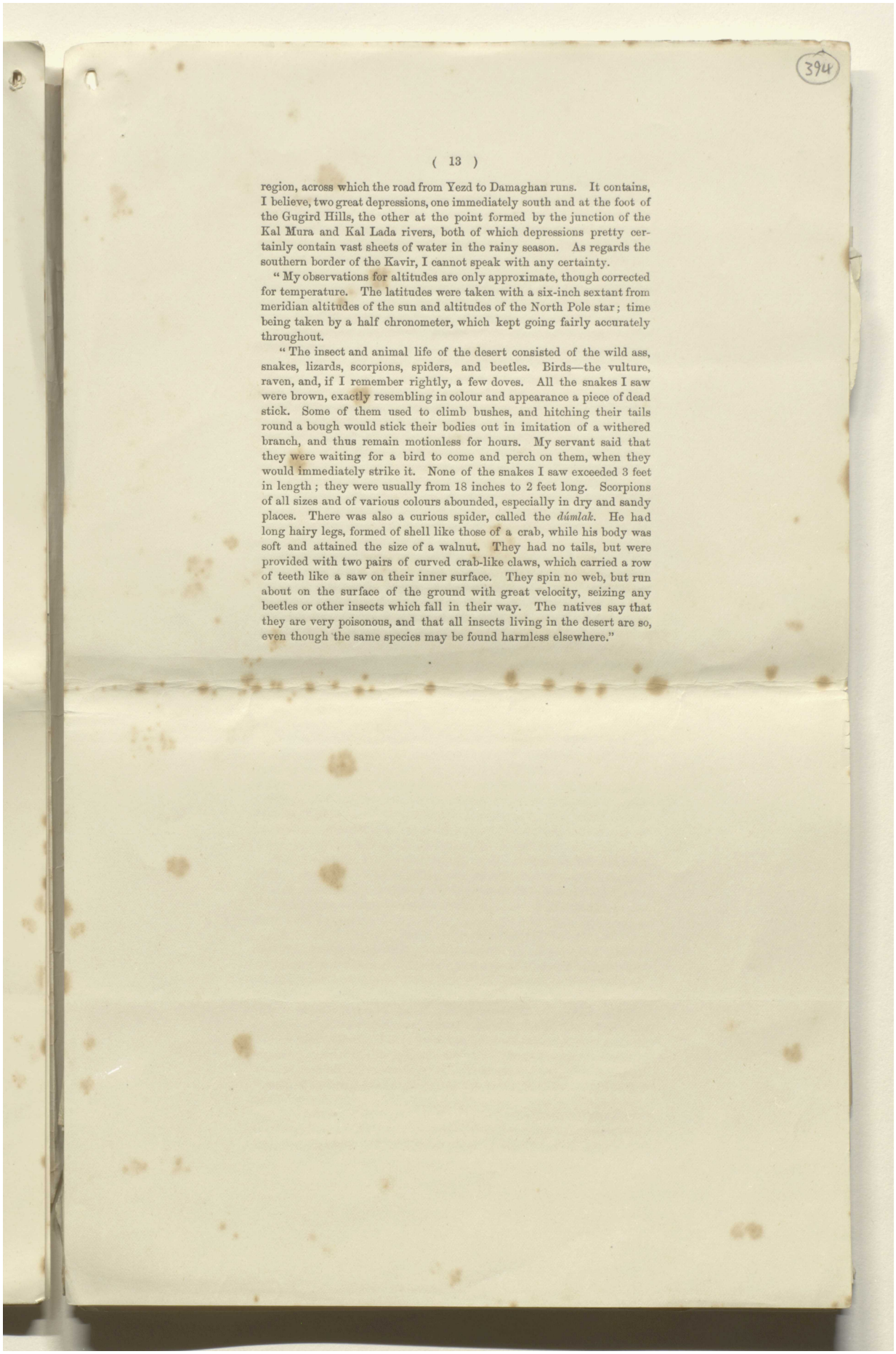

region, across which the road from Yezd to Damaghan runs. It contains, I believe, two great depressions, one immediately south and at the foot of the Gugird Hills, the other at the point formed by the junction of the Kal Mura and Kal Lada rivers, both of which depressions pretty certainly contain vast sheets of water in the rainy season. As regards the southern border of the Kavir, I cannot speak with any certainty.

"My observations for altitudes are only approximate, though corrected for temperature. The latitudes were taken with a six-inch sextant from meridian altitudes of the sun and altitudes of the North Pole star; time being taken by a half chronometer, which kept going fairly accurately throughout.

"The insect and animal life of the desert consisted of the wild ass, snakes, lizards, scorpions, spiders, and beetles. Birds—the vulture, raven, and, if I remember rightly, a few doves. All the snakes I saw were brown, exactly resembling in colour and appearance a piece of dead stick. Some of them used to climb bushes, and hitching their tails round a bough would stick their bodies out in imitation of a withered branch, and thus remain motionless for hours. My servant said that they were waiting for a bird to come and perch on them, when they would immediately strike it. None of the snakes I saw exceeded 3 feet in length; they were usually from 18 inches to 2 feet long. Scorpions of all sizes and of various colours abounded, especially in dry and sandy places. There was also a curious spider, called the *dúmlak*. He had long hairy legs, formed of shell like those of a crab, while his body was soft and attained the size of a walnut. They had no tails, but were provided with two pairs of curved crab-like claws, which carried a row of teeth like a saw on their inner surface. They spin no web, but run about on the surface of the ground with great velocity, seizing any beetles or other insects which fall in their way. The natives say that they are very poisonous, and that all insects living in the desert are so, even though the same species may be found harmless elsewhere."

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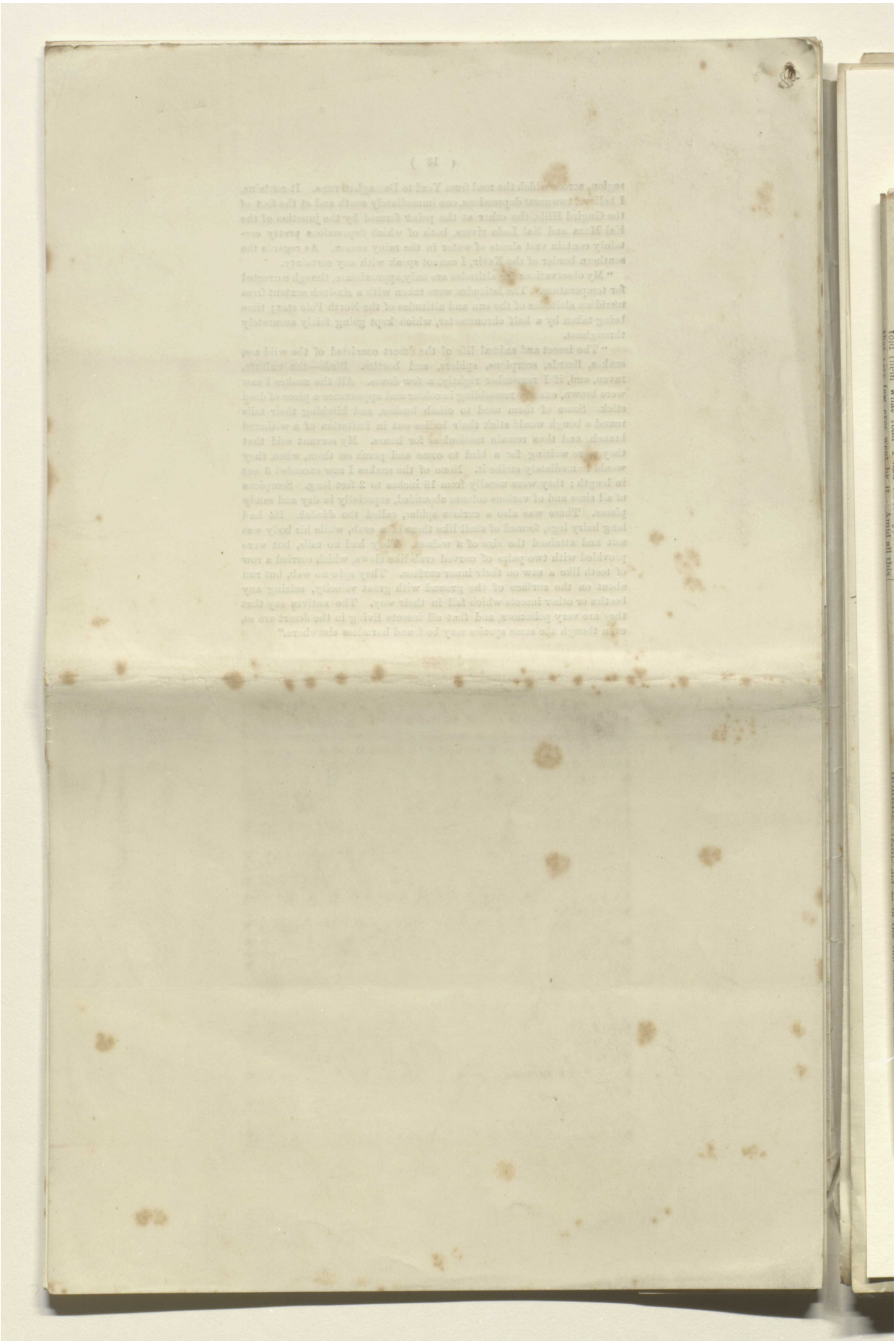

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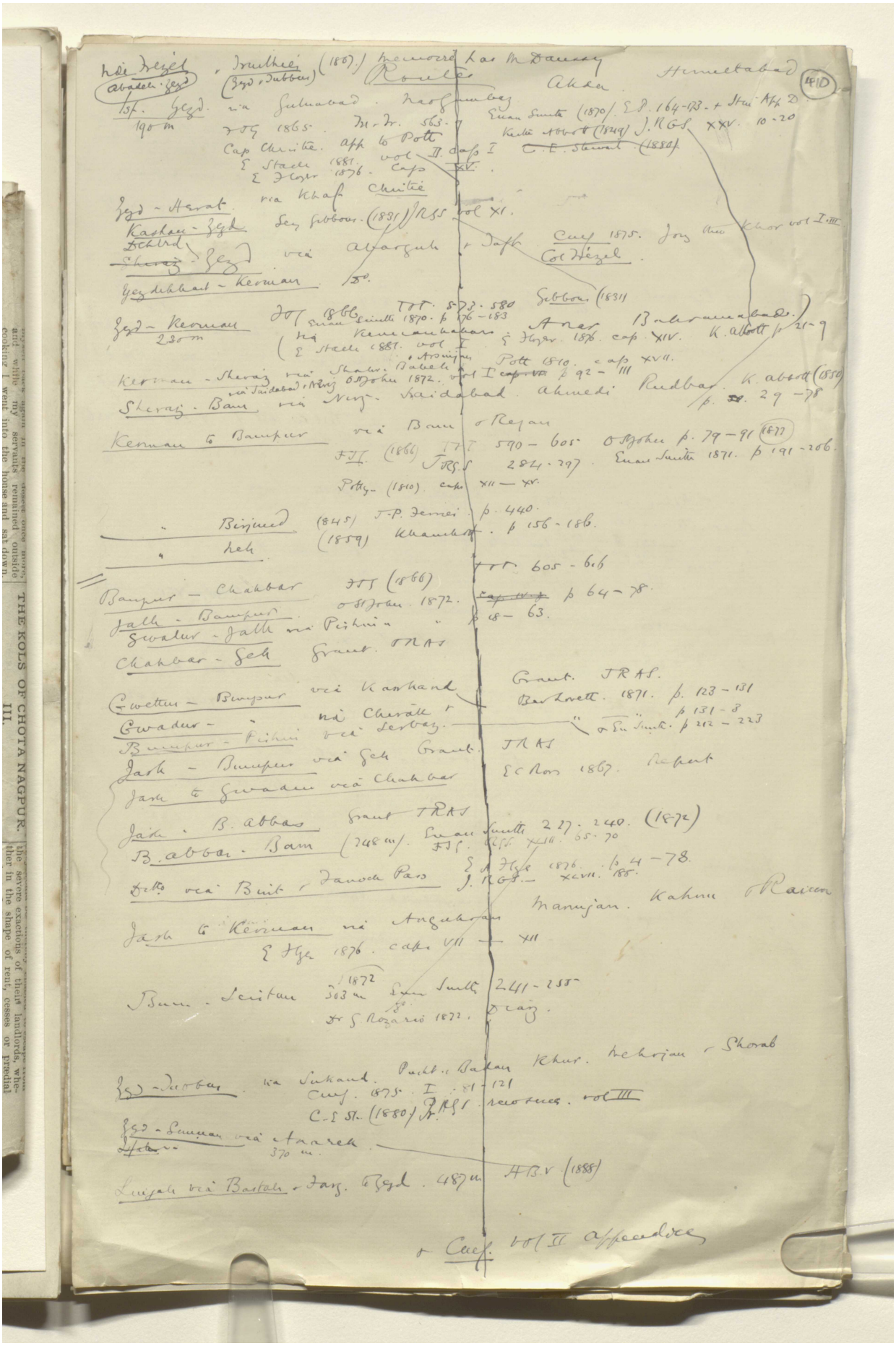

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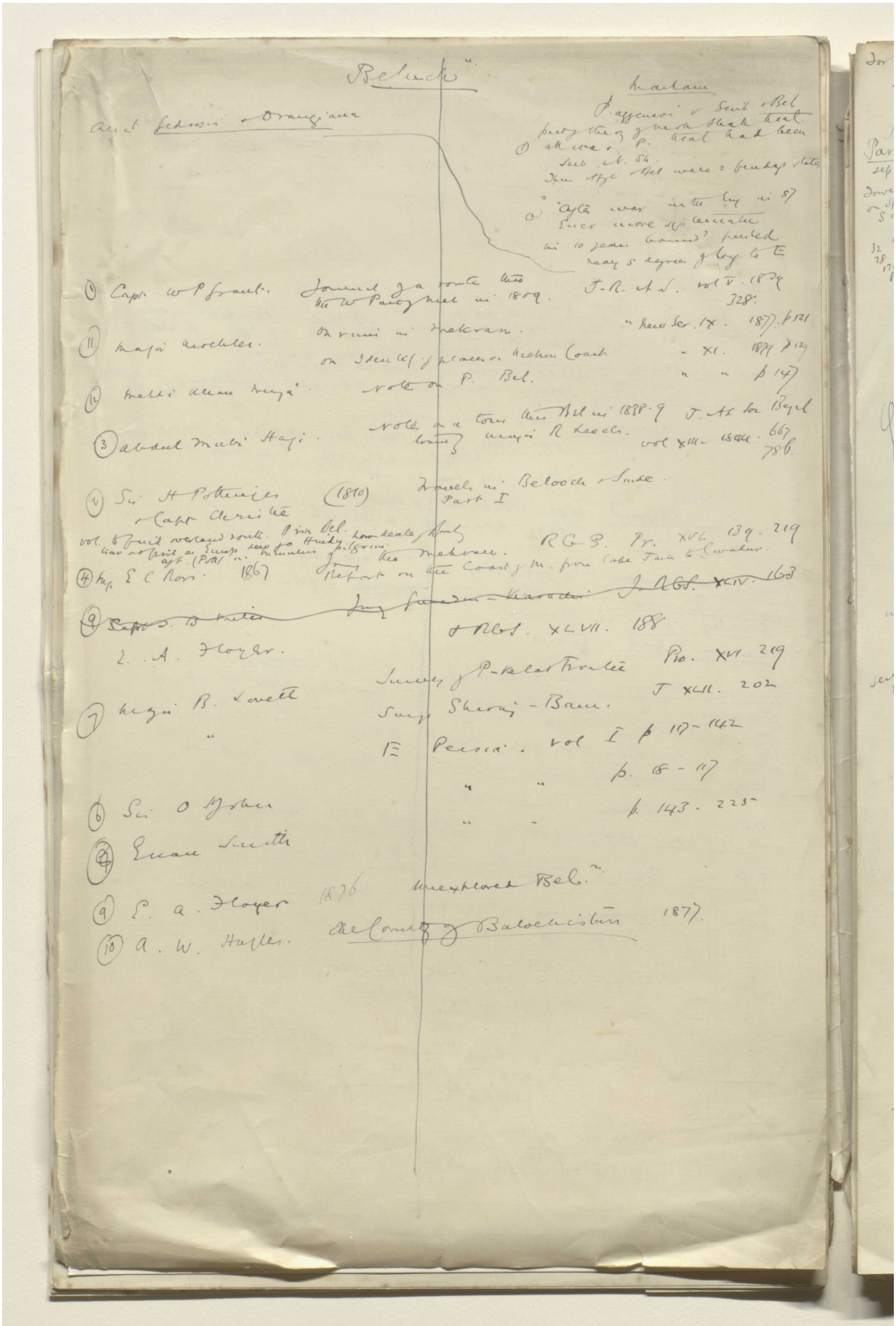

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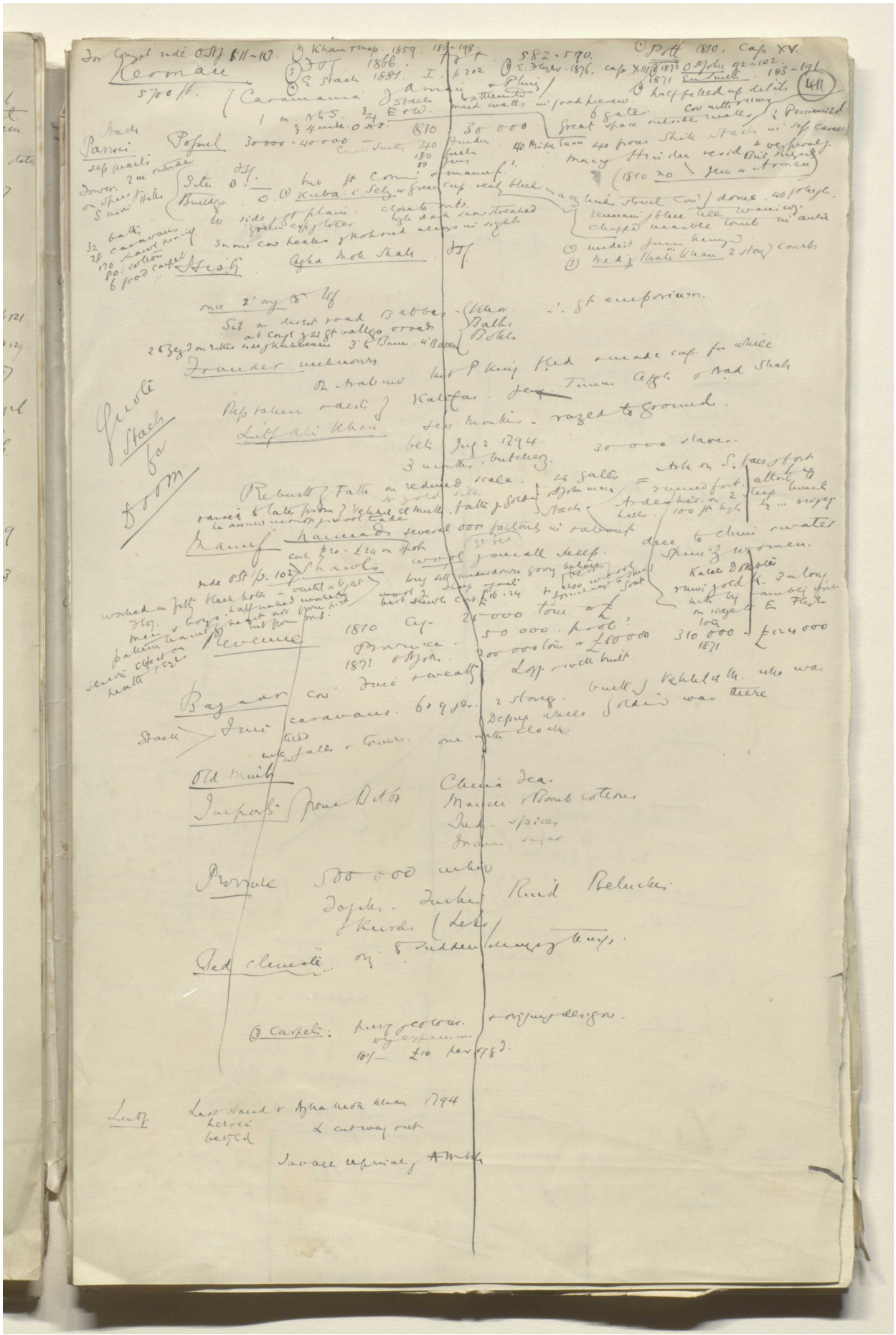

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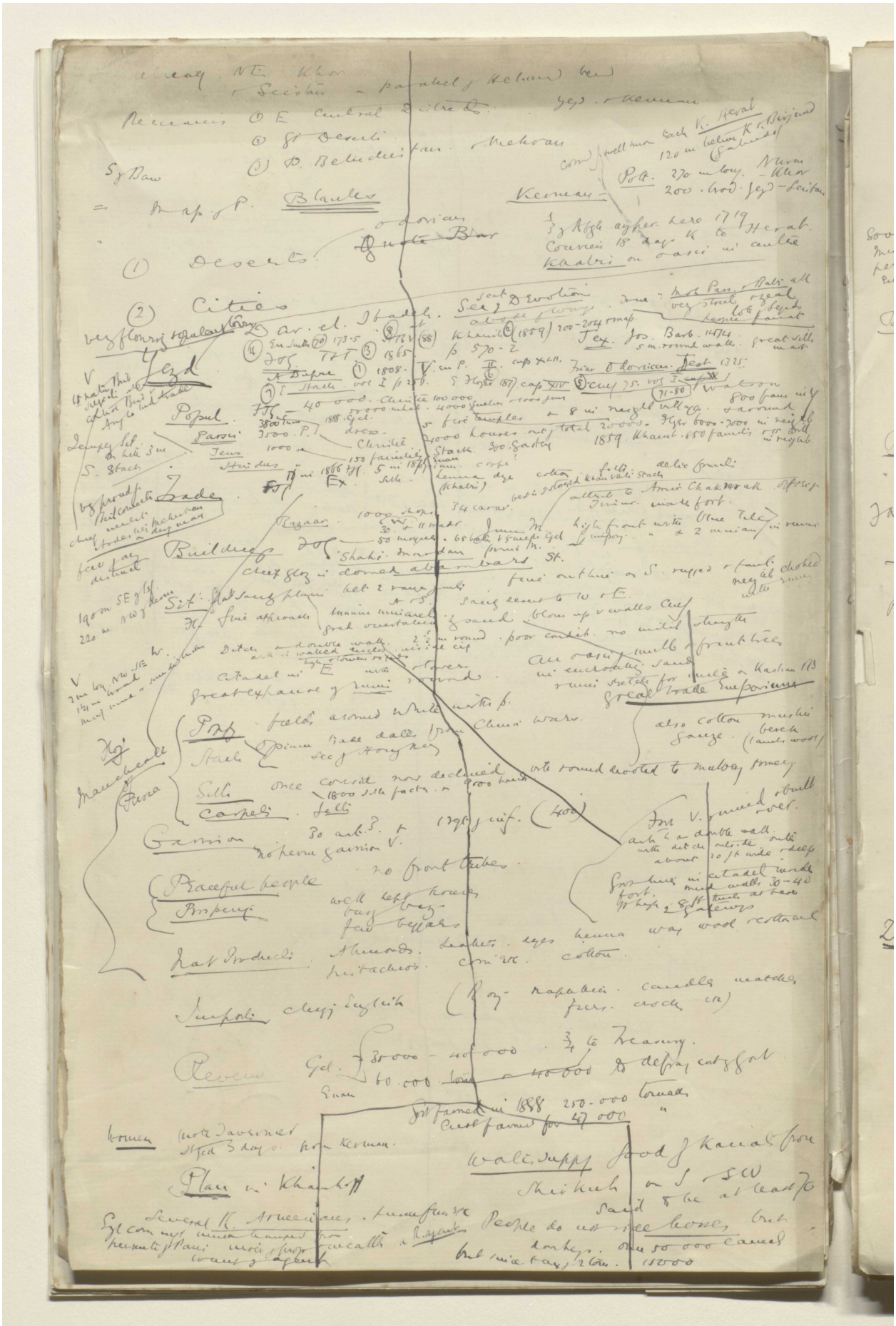

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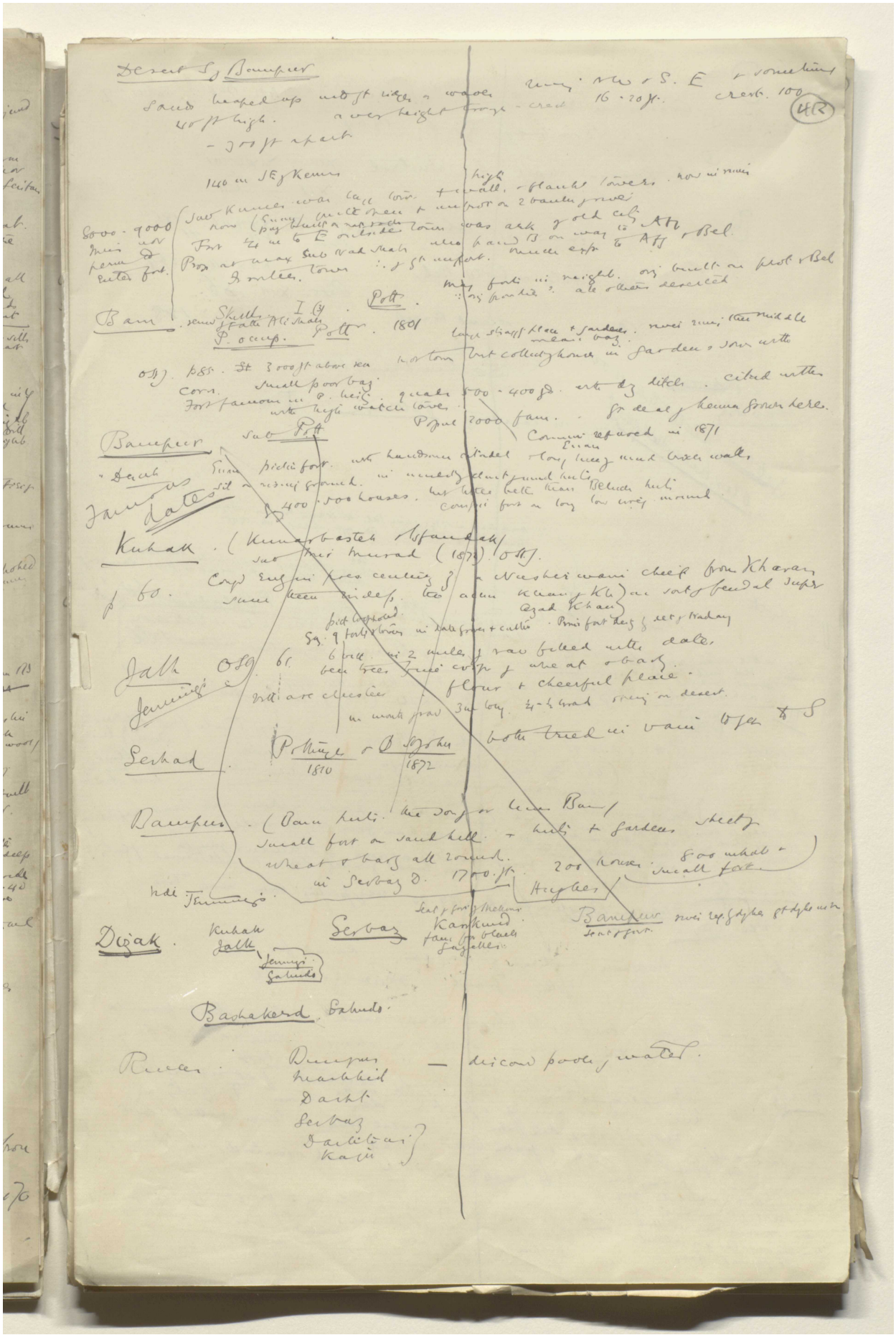

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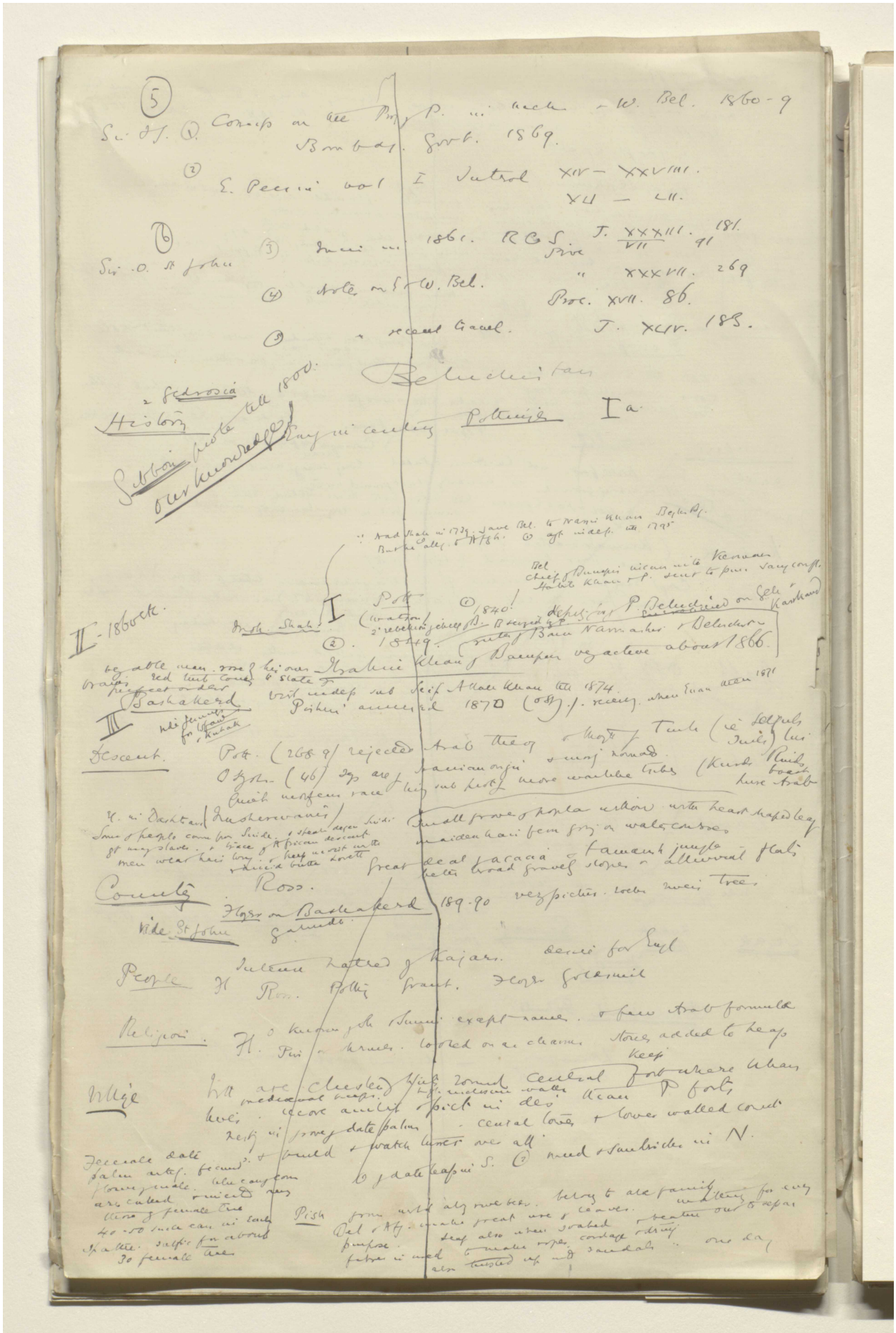

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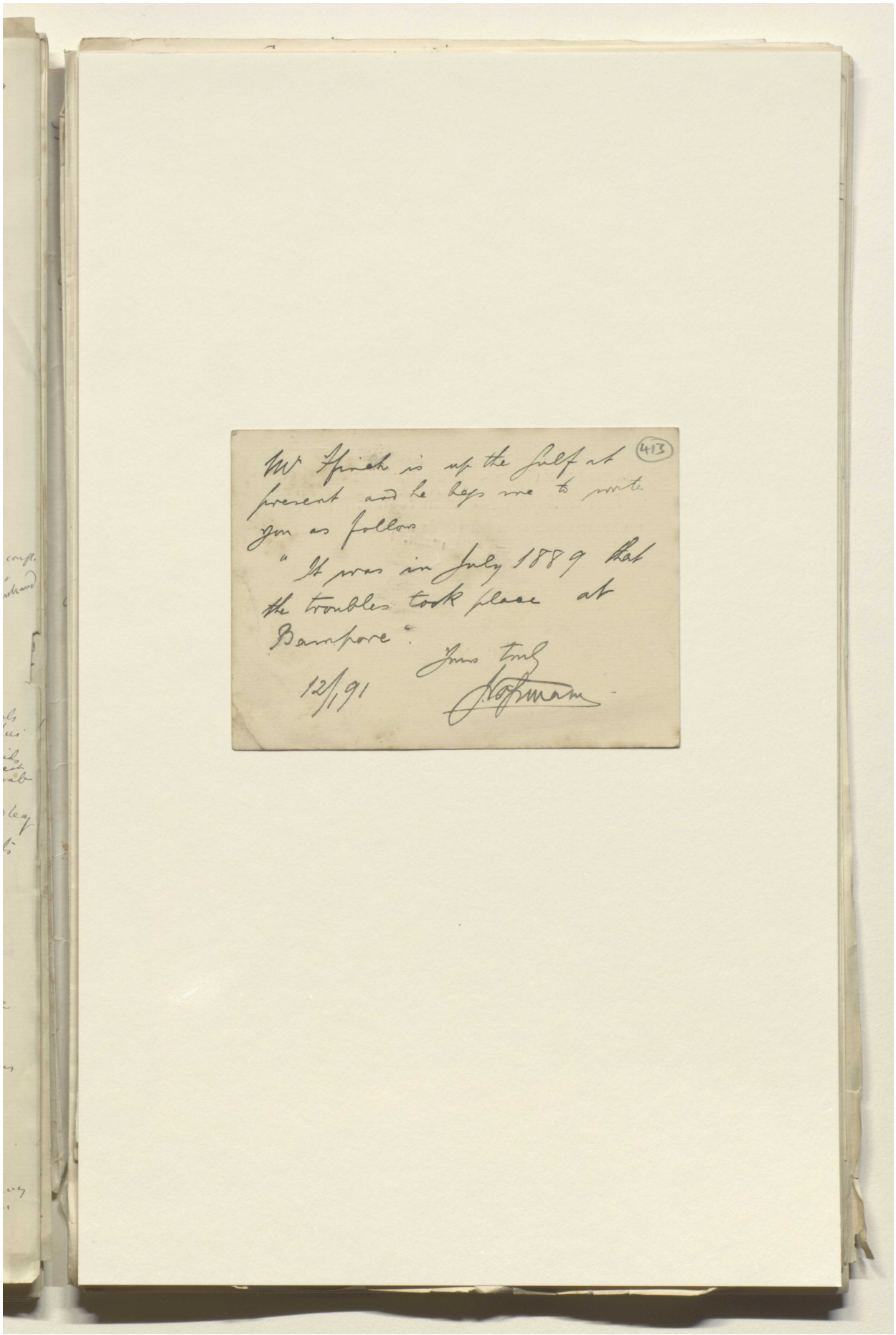

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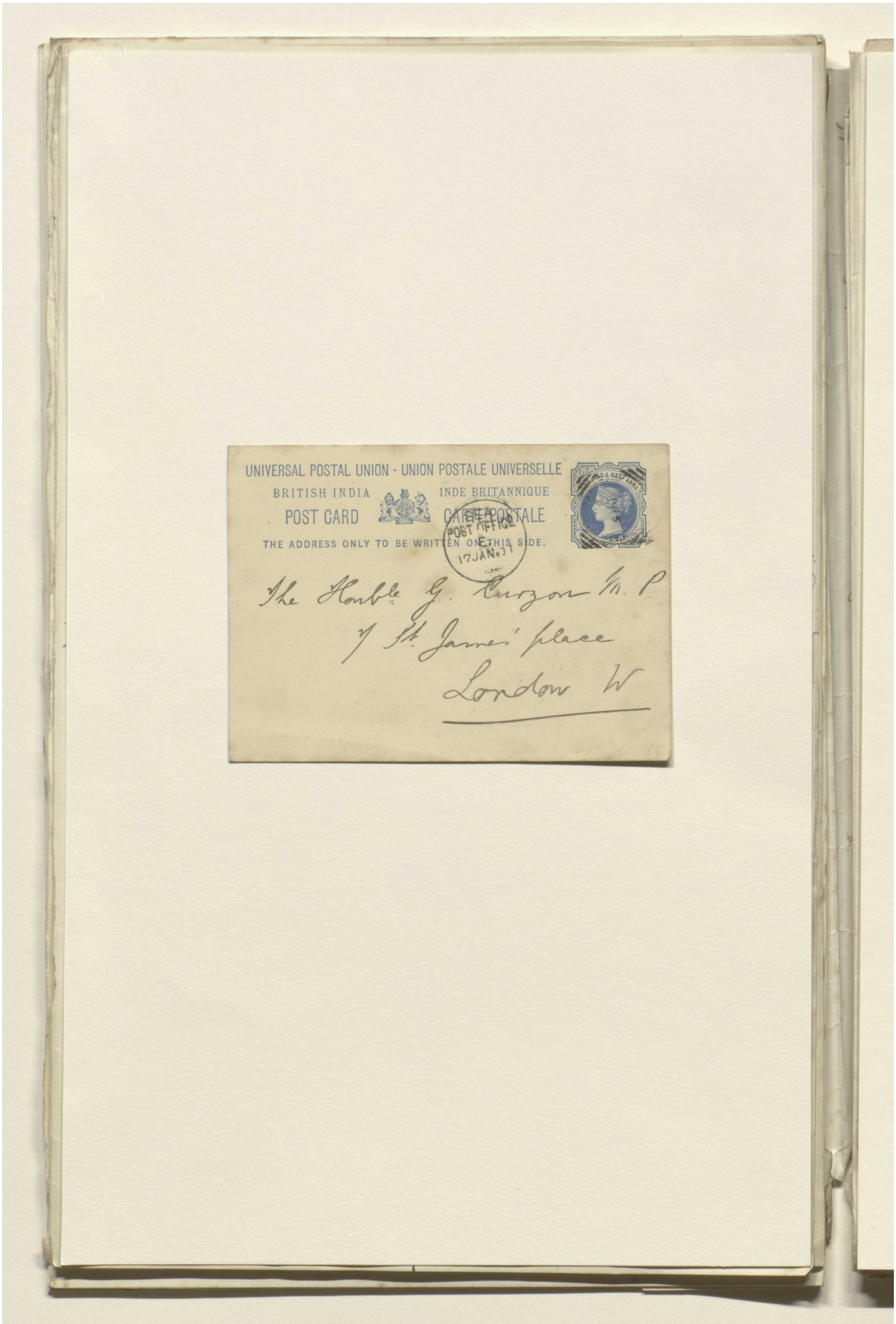

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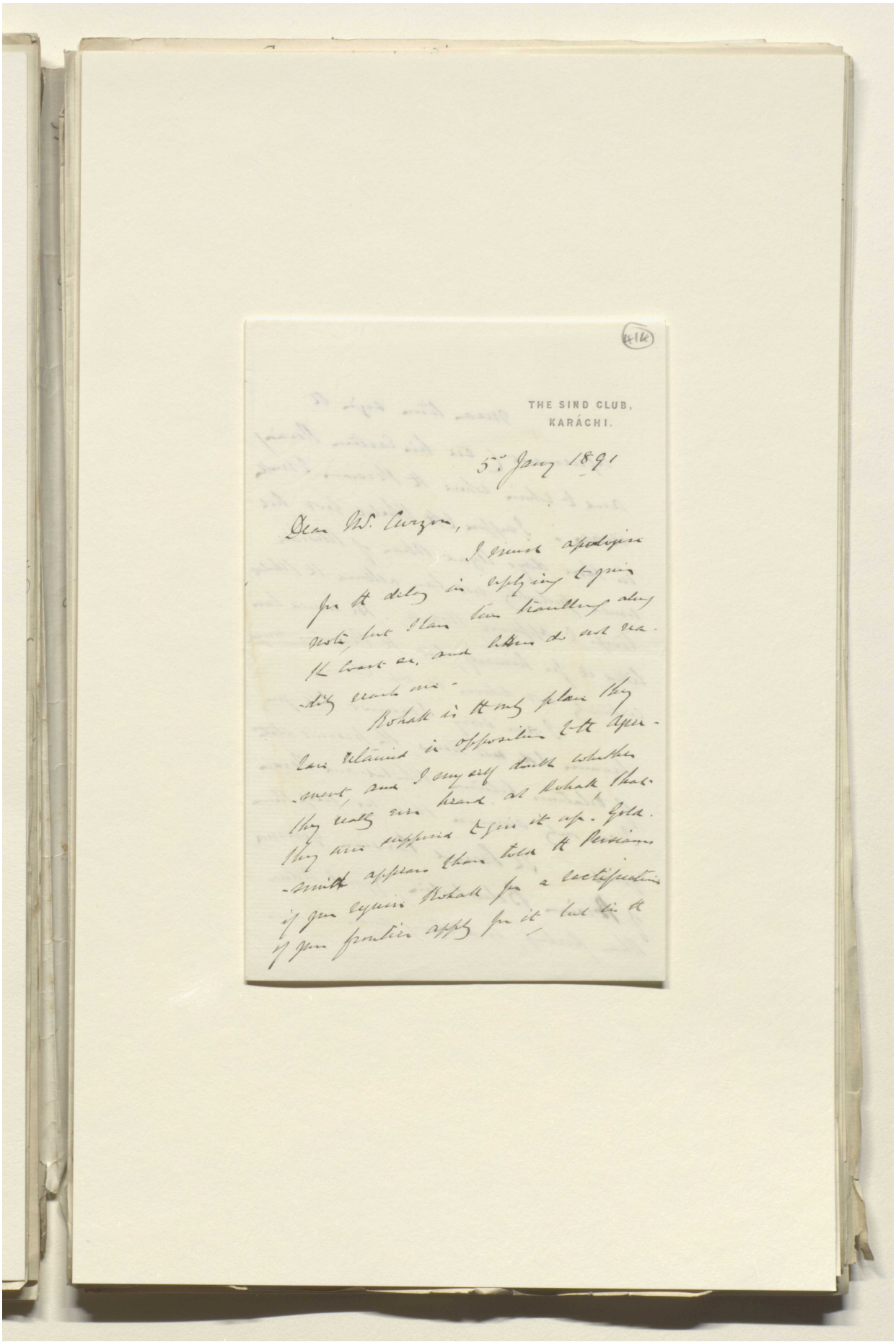

THE SIND CLUB,
KARÁCHI.

5th Jany 1891

Dear Mr. Curzon,

I must apologise for the delay in replying to your note, but I have been travelling along the coast &c. and letters do not readily reach me.

Rohak is the only place they have retained in opposition to the Agreement, and I myself doubt whether they really ever heard at Rohak that they were supposed to give it up. Goldsmith appears than told the Persians if you require Rohak for a rectification of your frontier apply for it, but in the

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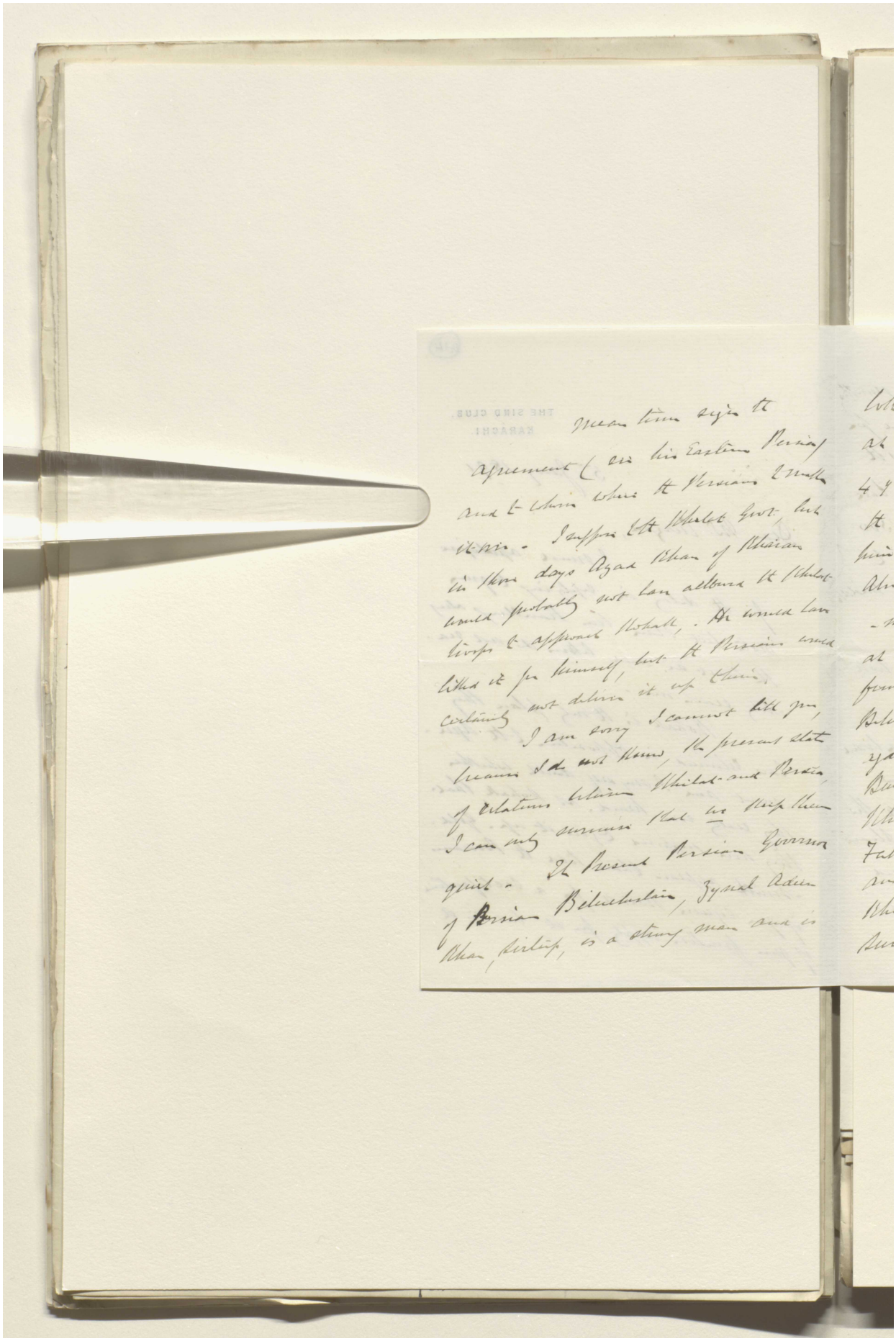

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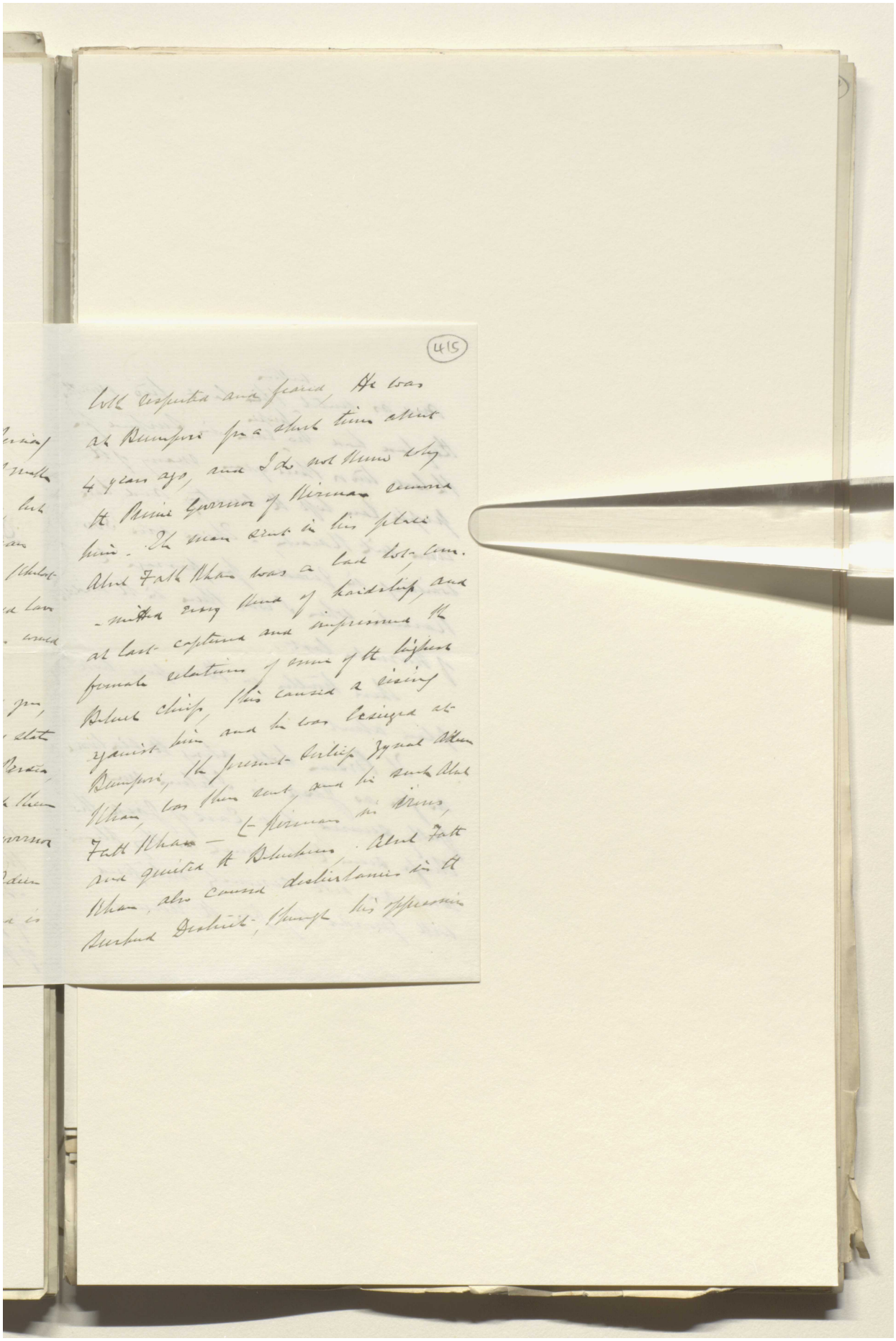

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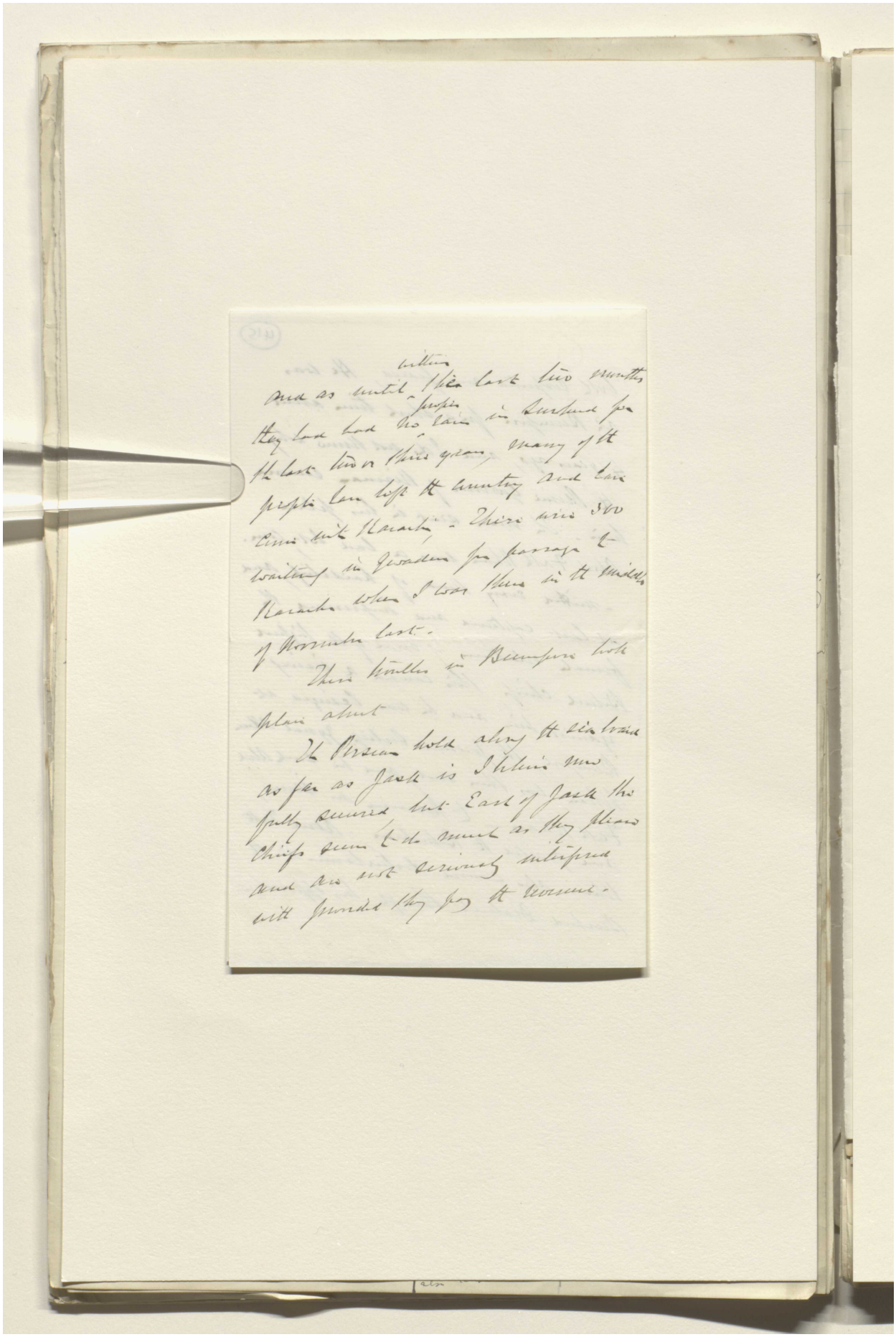

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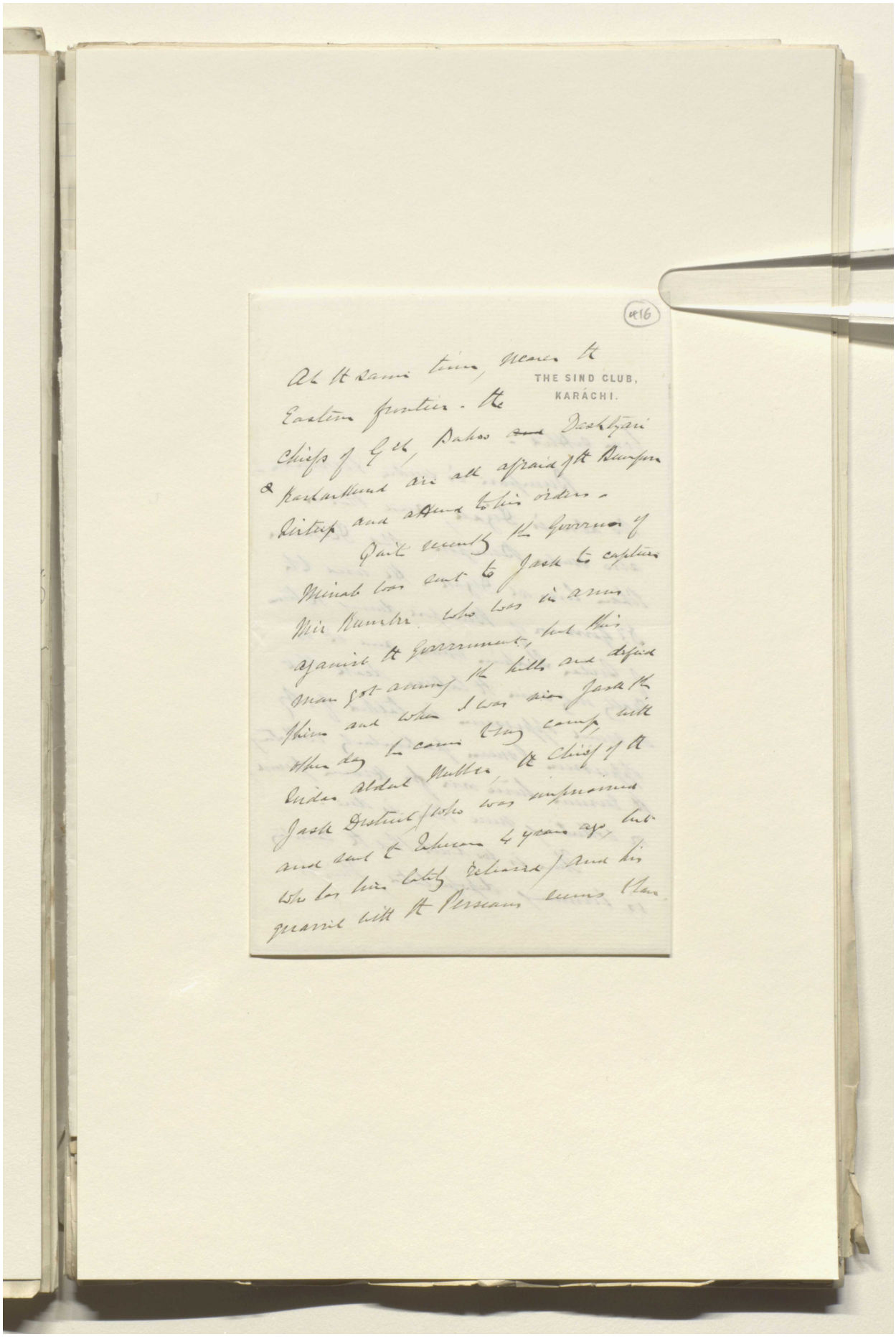

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THE SIND CLUB,
KARÁCHI.

At the same time, nearer the Eastern frontier - the Chiefs of Geh, Bahoo ~~and~~ Dashtyari & Kasharkund are all afraid of the Bumpur Sirtup and attend to his orders.

Quite recently the Governor of Minab was sent to Jask to capture Mir Kumbar who was in arms against the Government, but this man got among the hills and defied them and when I was near Jask the other day he came to my camp, with Sidar Abdul Nubbar, the Chief of the Jask District (who was imprisoned and sent to Teheran 4 years ago, but who has been lately released) and his quarrel with the Persians seems blow

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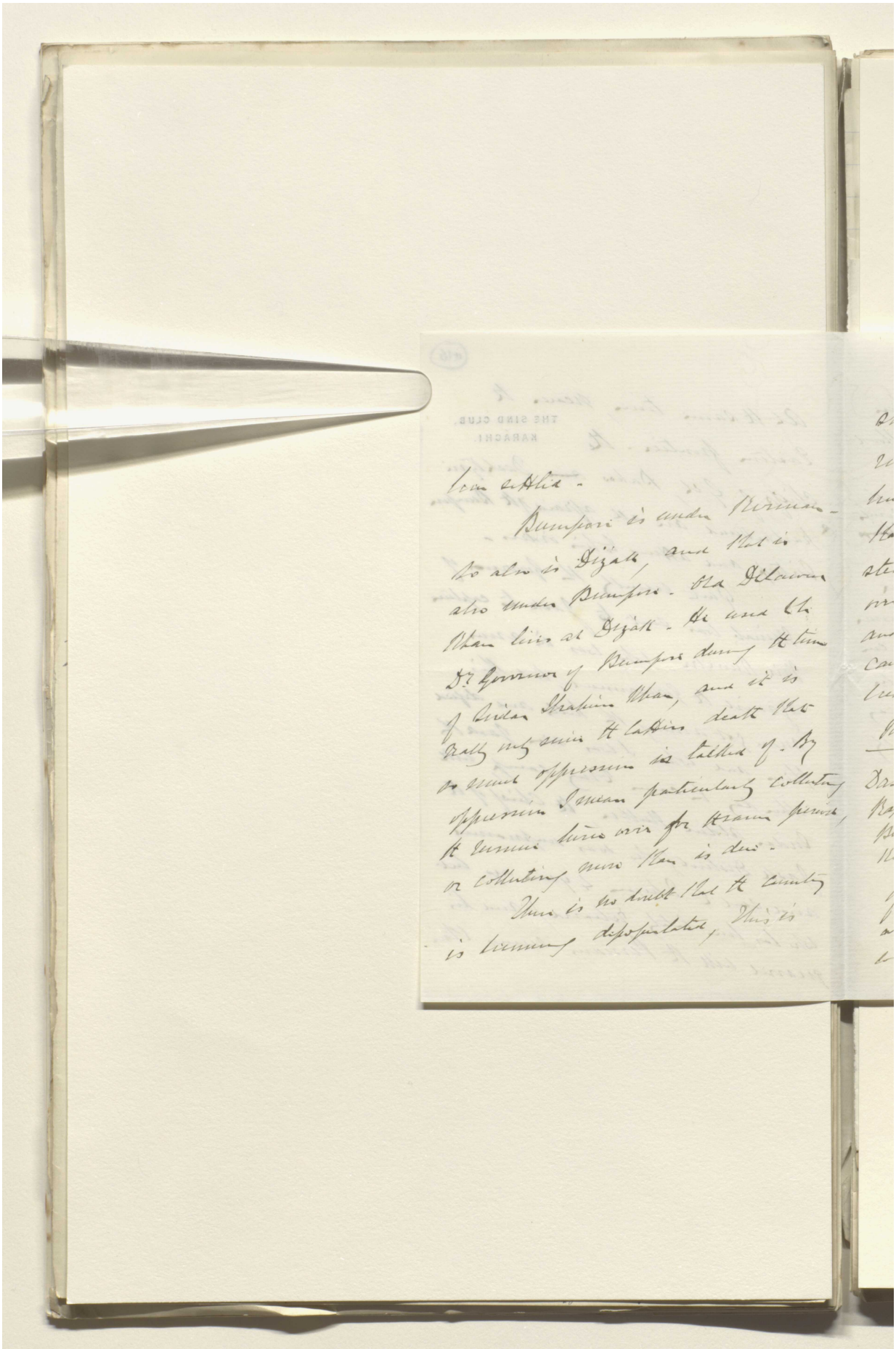

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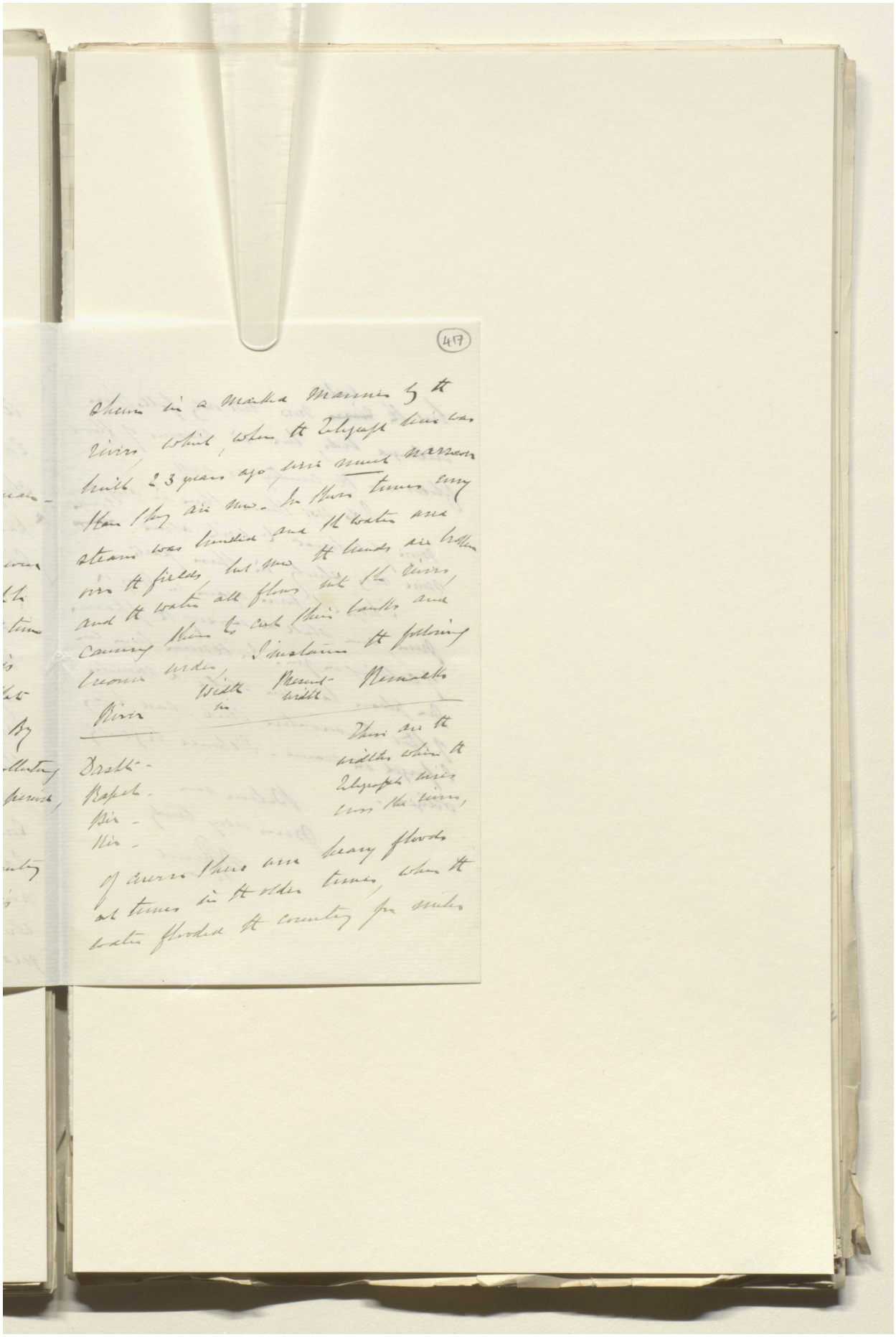

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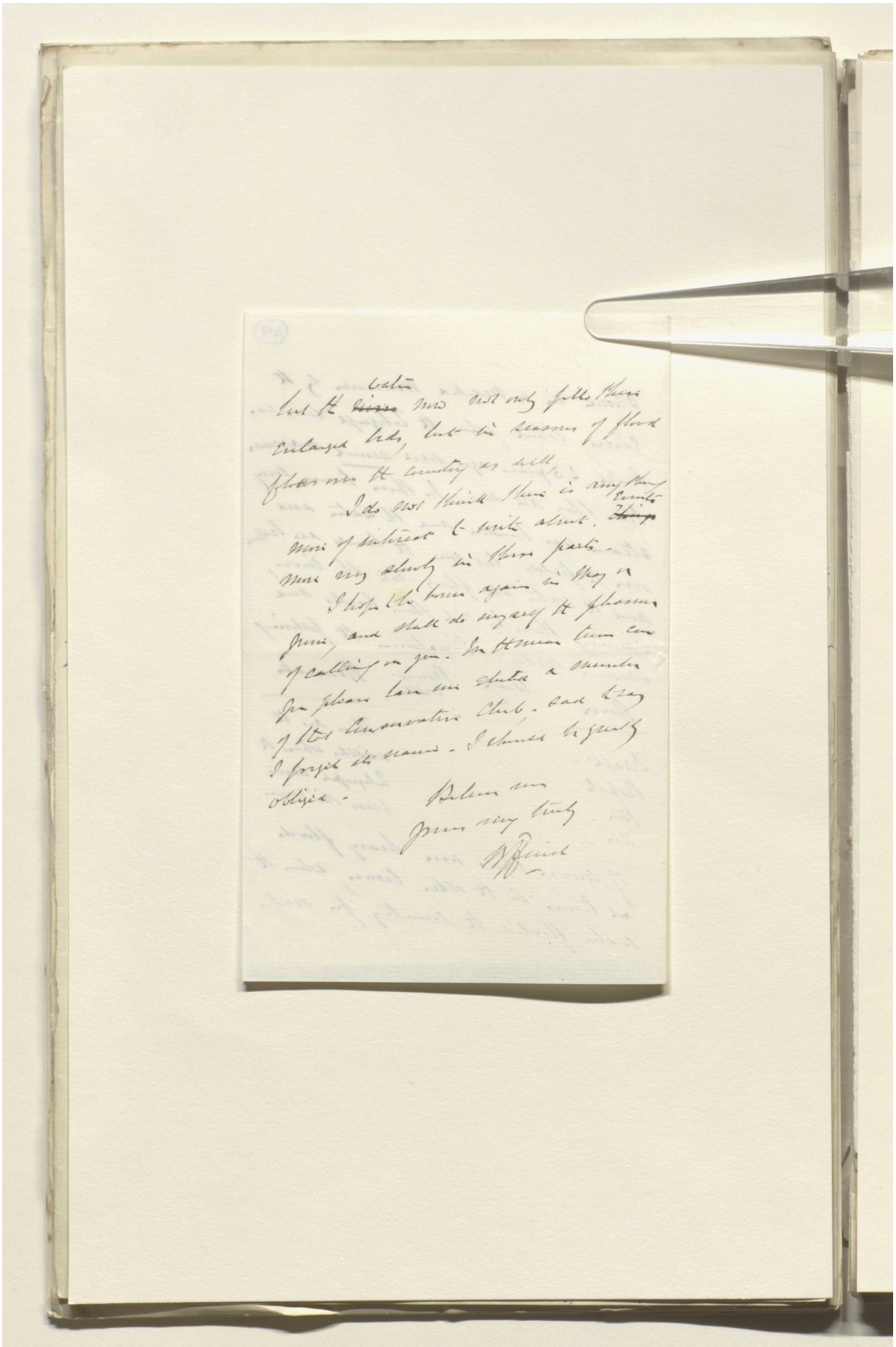

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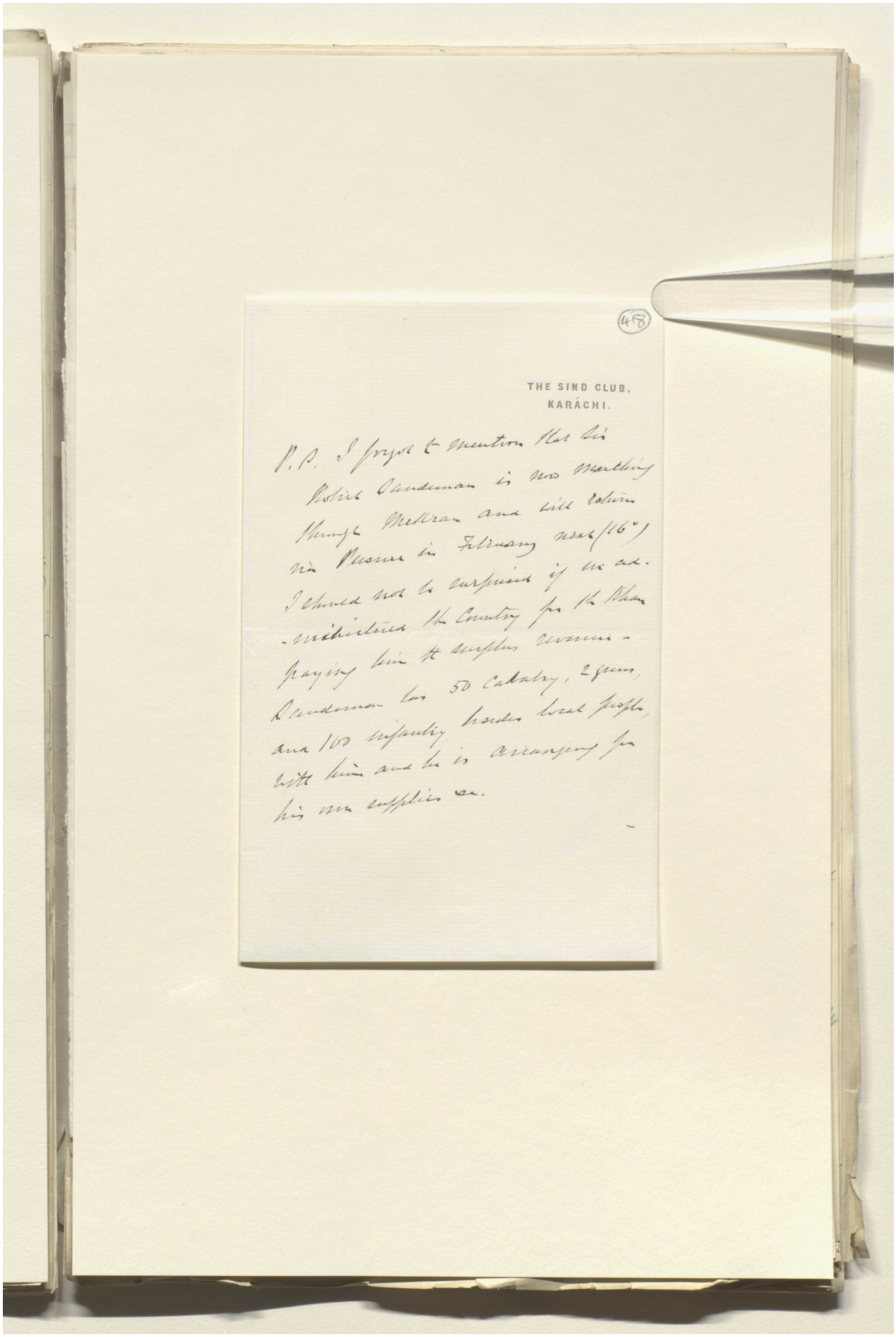

(418)

THE SIND CLUB,
KARÁCHI.

P.S. I forgot to mention that Sir Robert Sandeman is now marching through Mekran and will return via Persia in February next (16th) I should not be surprised if we administered the Country for the Khan paying him the surplus revenue. Sandeman has 50 Cavalry, 2 guns, and 100 infantry besides local people, with him and he is arranging for his own supplies &c.

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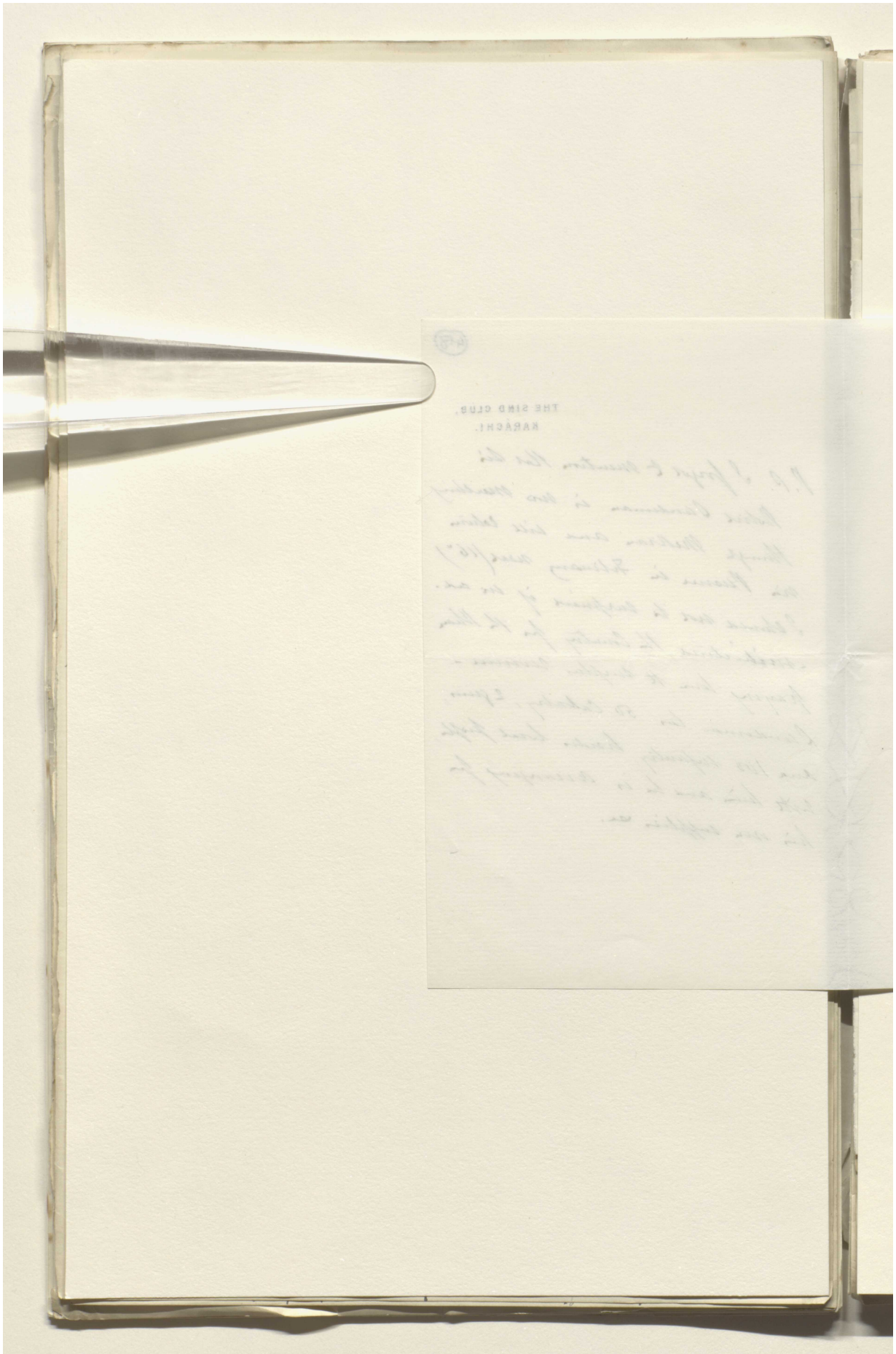

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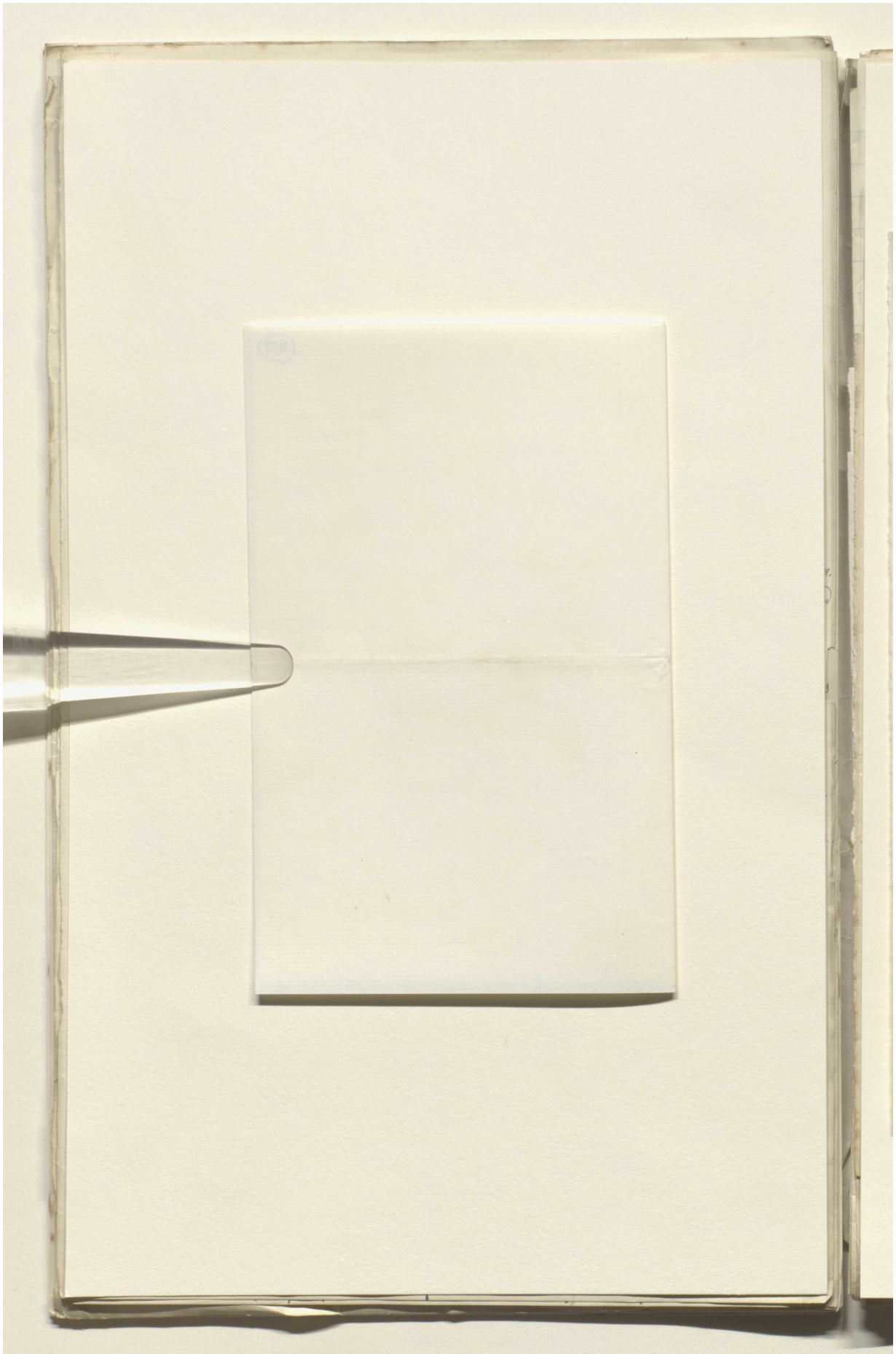

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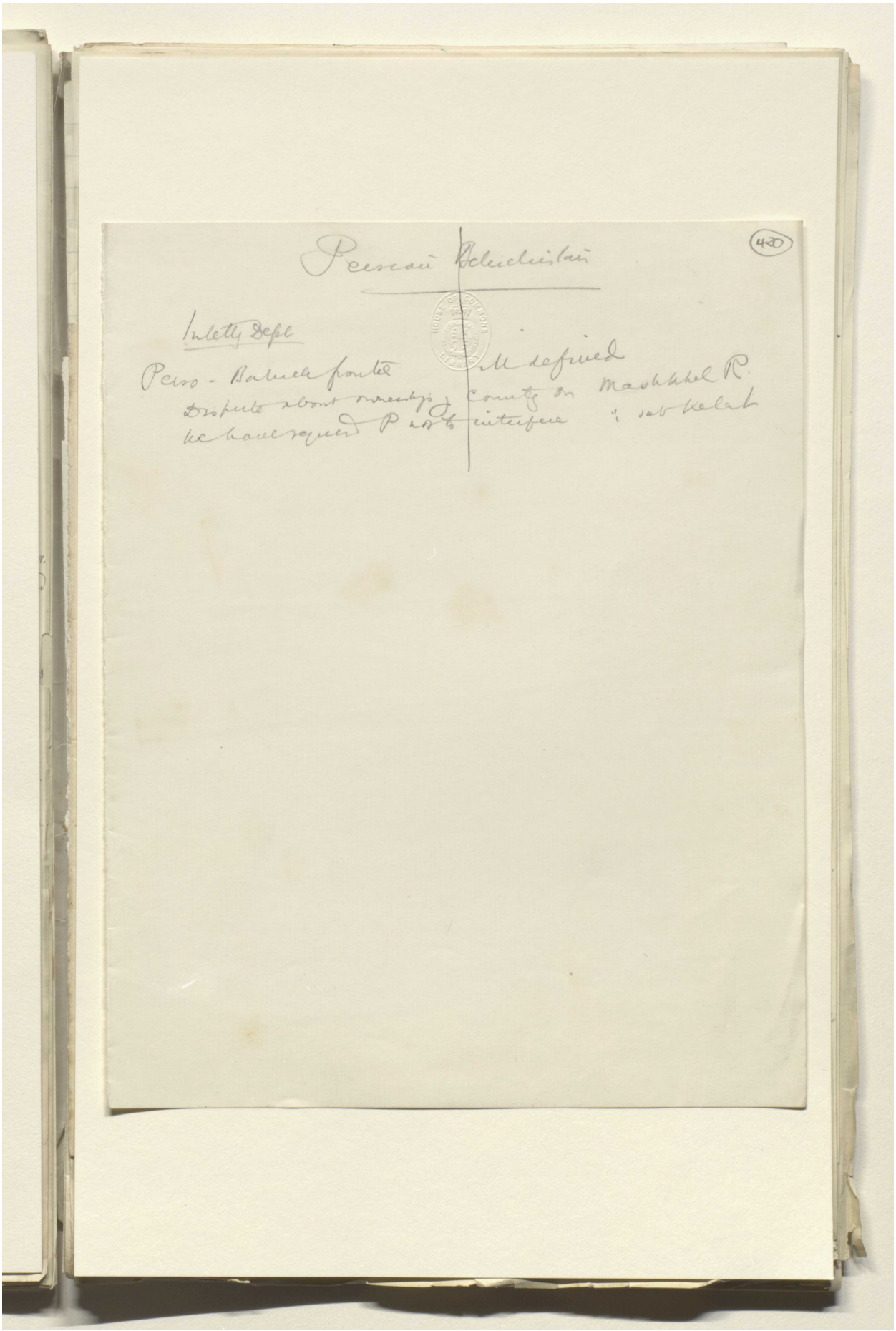

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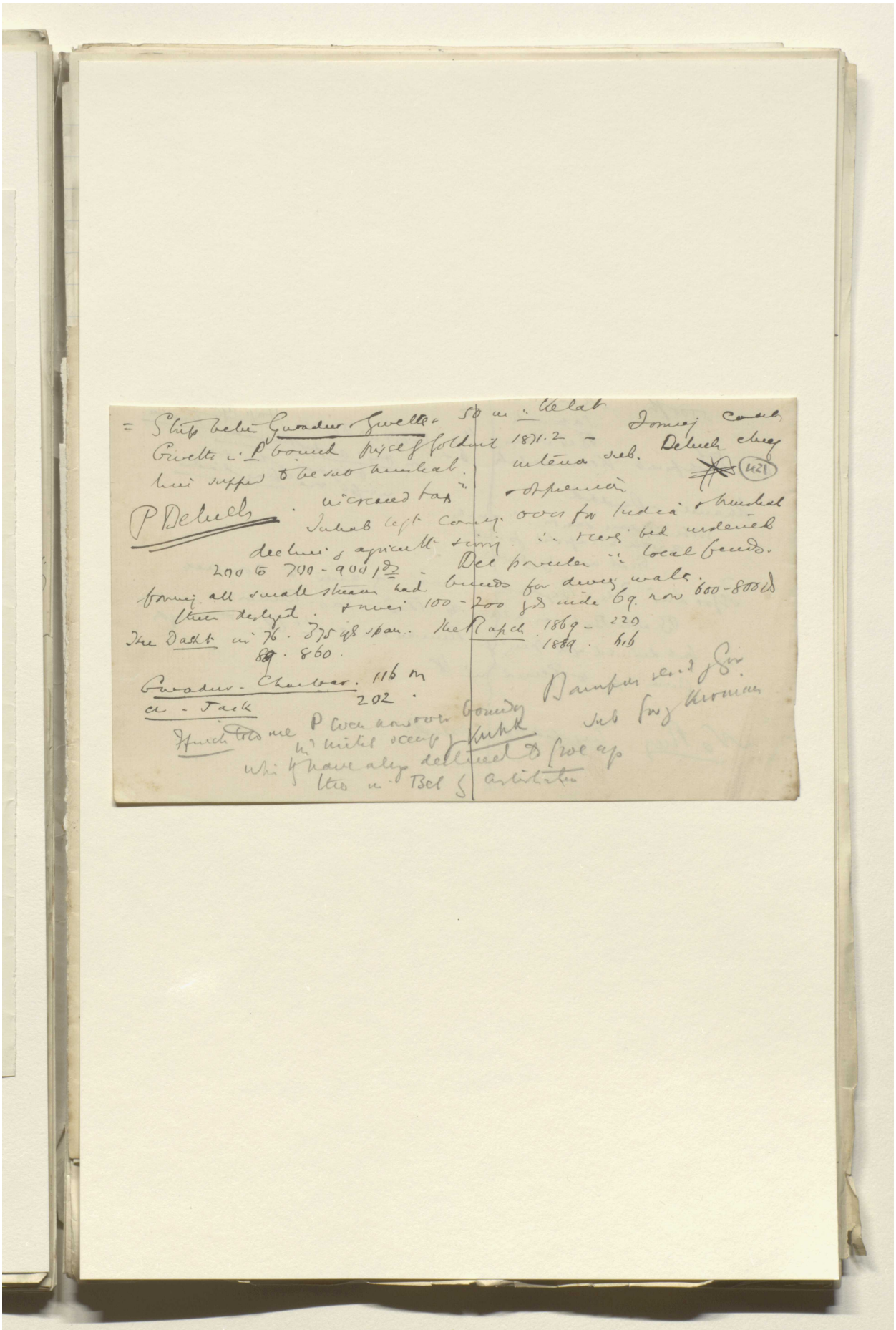

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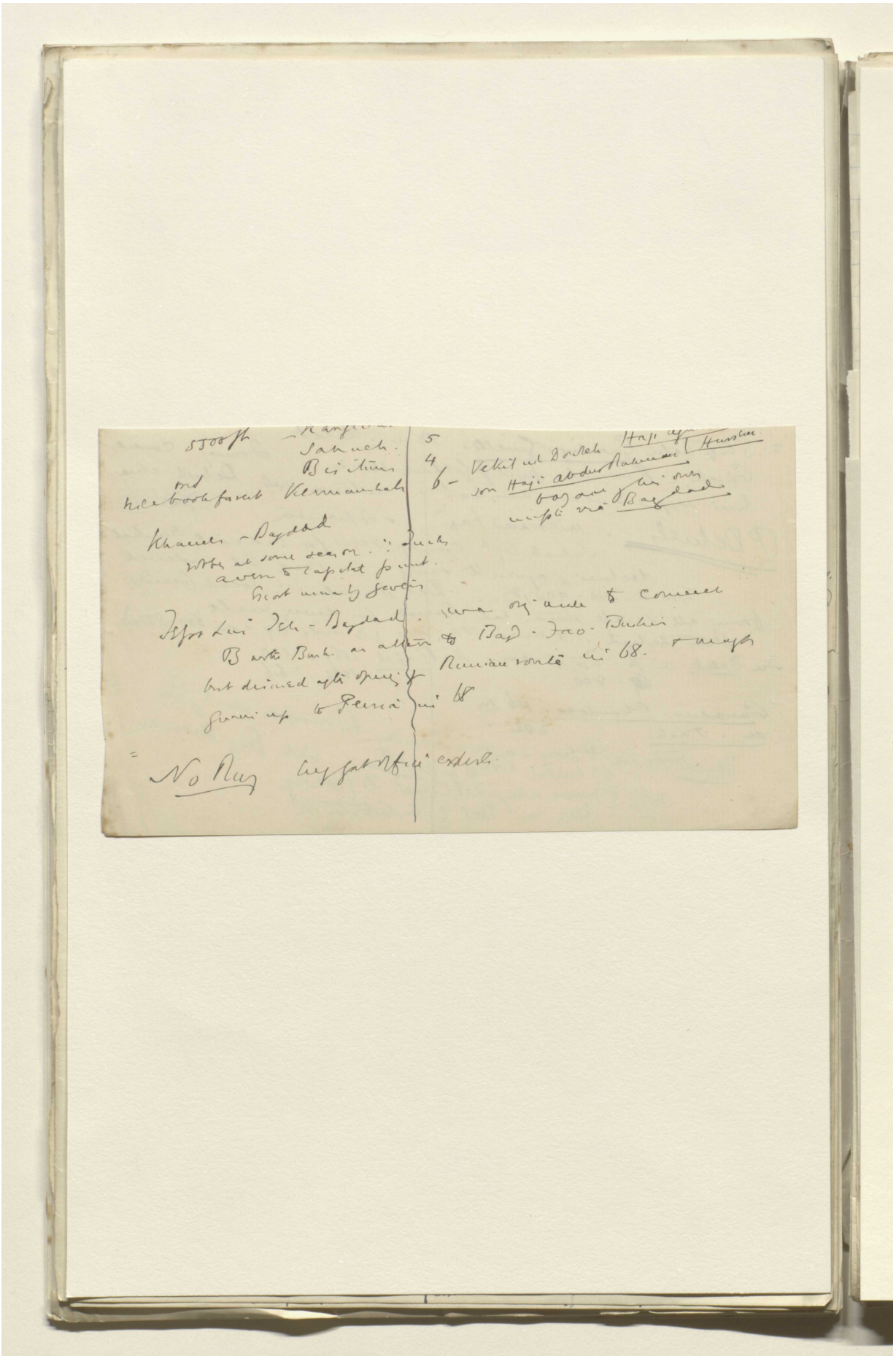

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [422r] (844/1386)

St. Jean Doon

89

BRITISH RESIDENCY PERSIAN GULF

Bushire

188

1886.7 (1) Farm [illegible] Cuttoms
850.000 : £253.730.

Sotimated value of exports & imports average during taken at 4 PC valorem : £ 7 600 000

Figures given from Brit Com Report for 1885.

Trib.	1.841.678.	Imports.	Exports. 778.200
Russ	876 600		1 166 551
P. Gulf.	3 050 074		2 421 358
	5.768.352		4.366.109

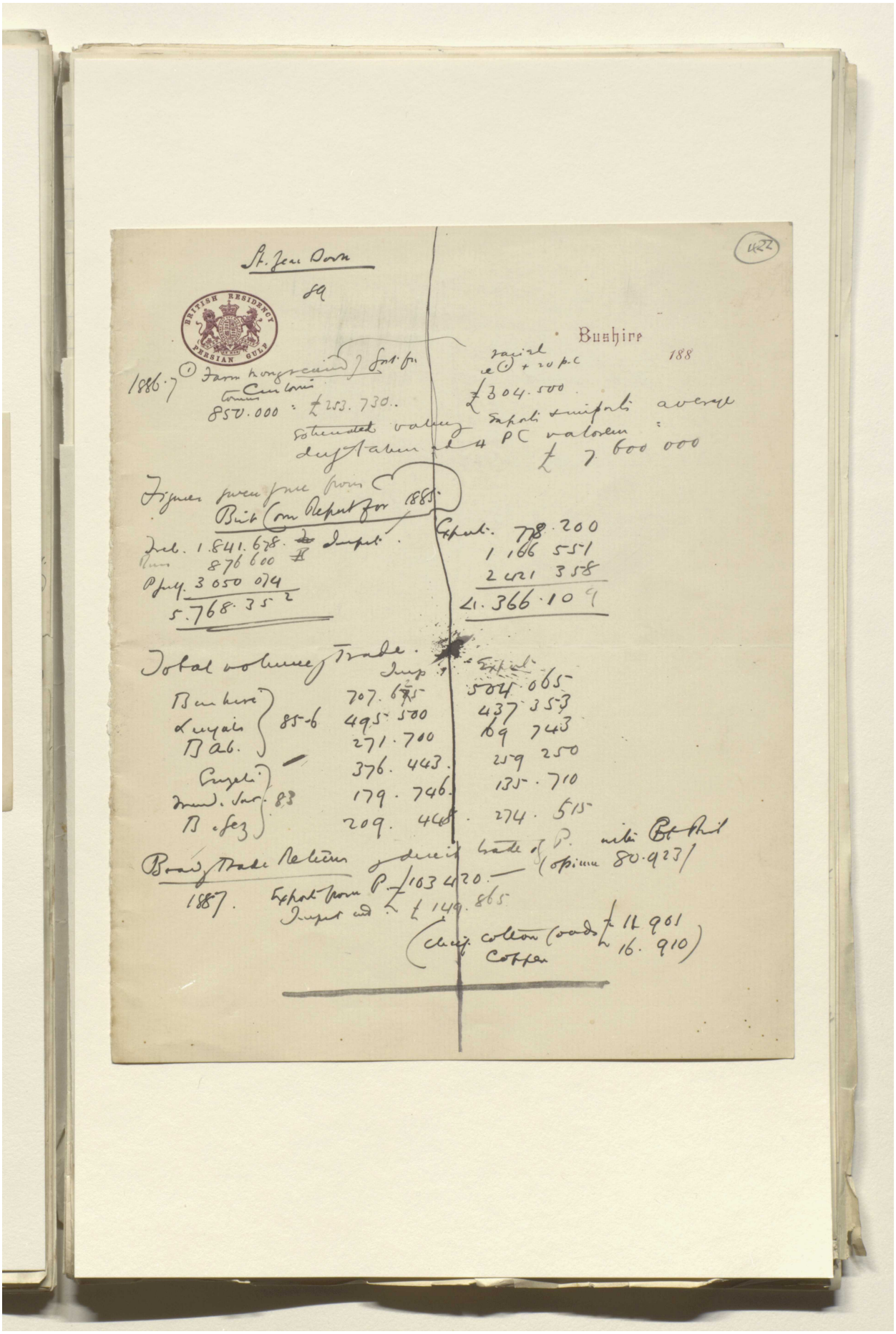
Total volume of Trade.

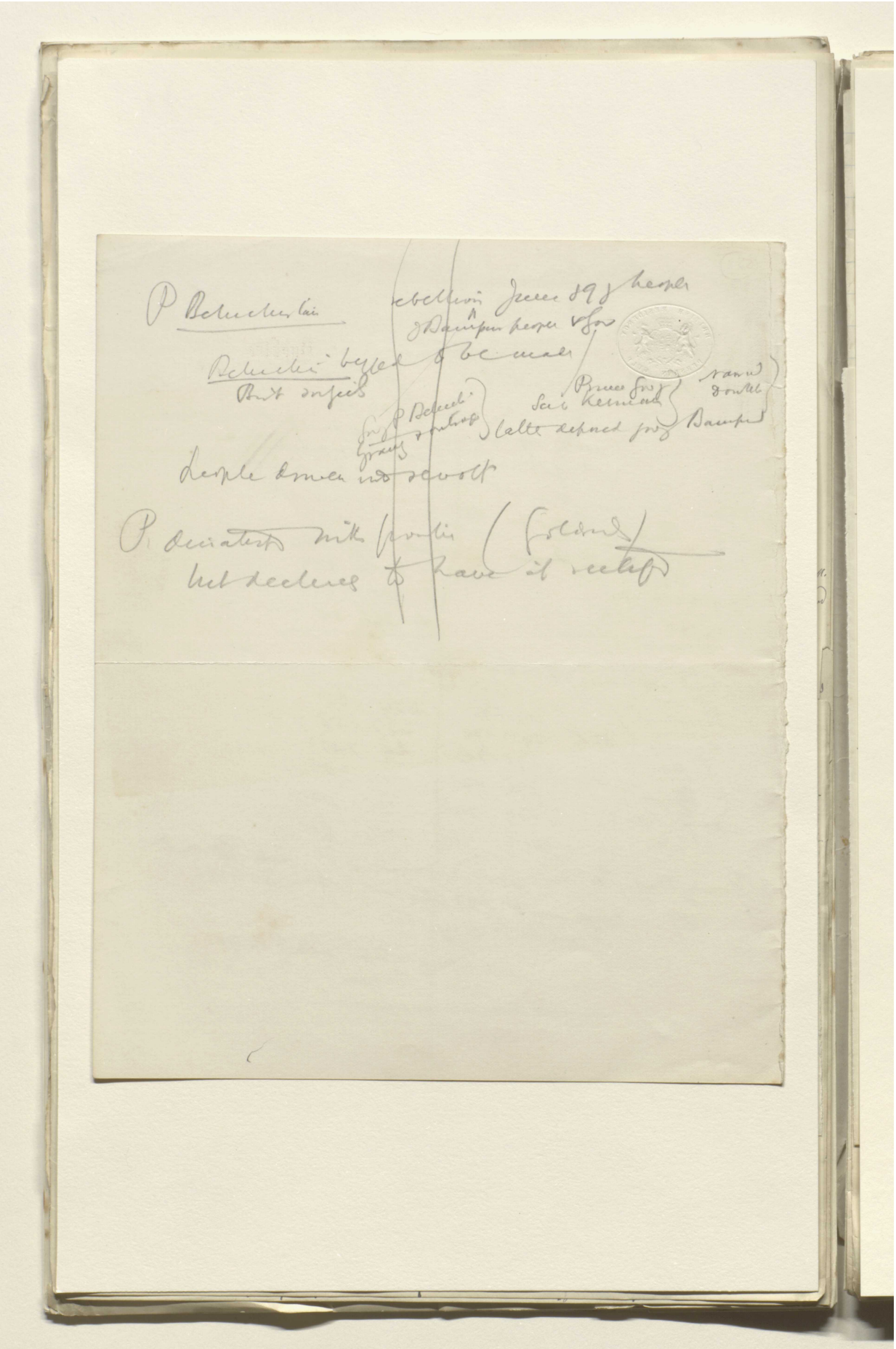
		Imp.	Exports
Bushire	85-6	707.625	504.065
Lingah		495.500	437.353
B. Ab.		271.700	169 743
Gazeli	83	376.443.	259 250
Trend. Sur.		179.746.	135.710
B. Sez		209.448.	274.515

Board of Trade Returns of direct trade of P. with Bt Brit (opium 80.923)

1887. Export from P. £103 420.—
Import and £149.865

(chief cotton goods £11 901
Copper £16.910)





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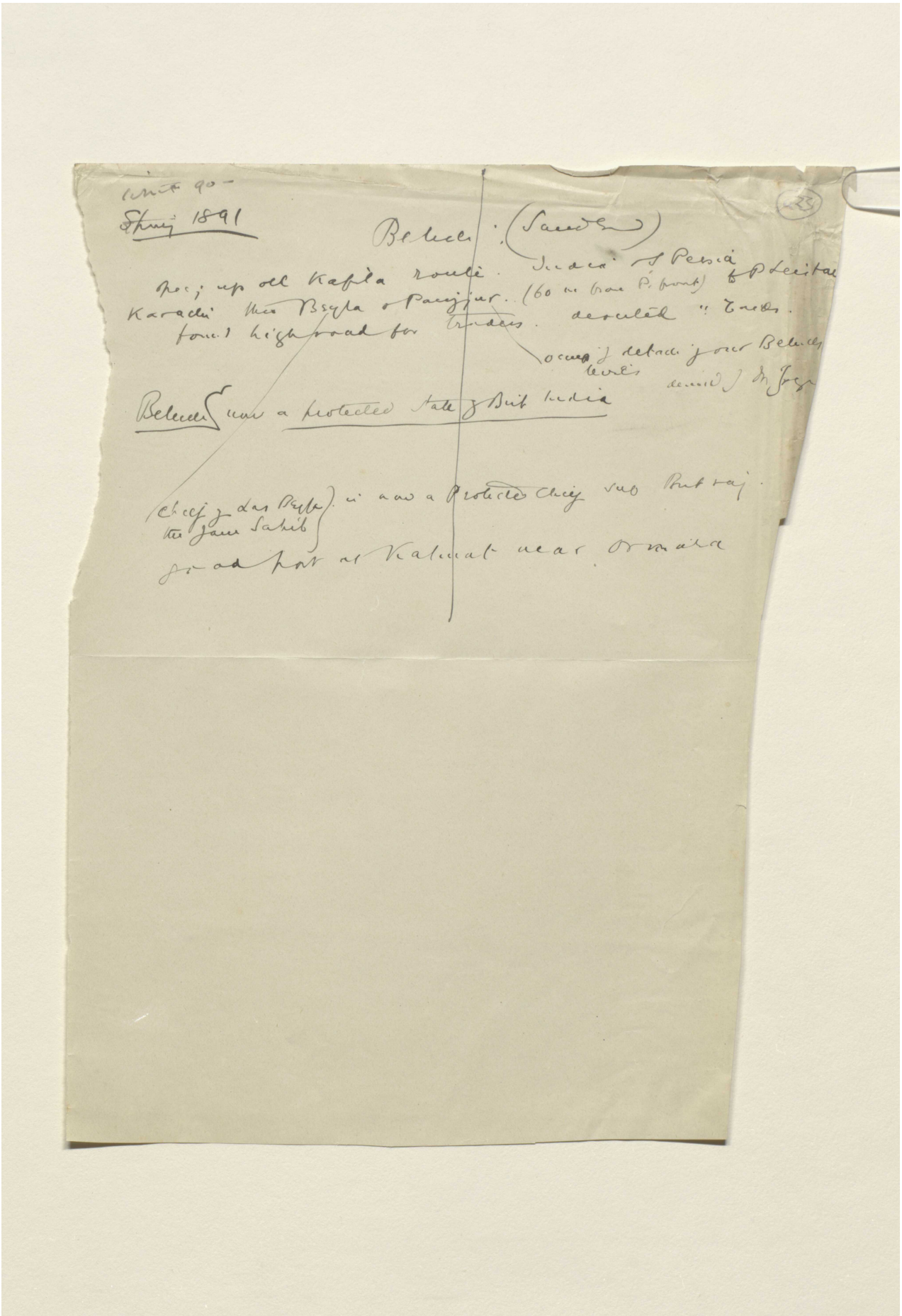

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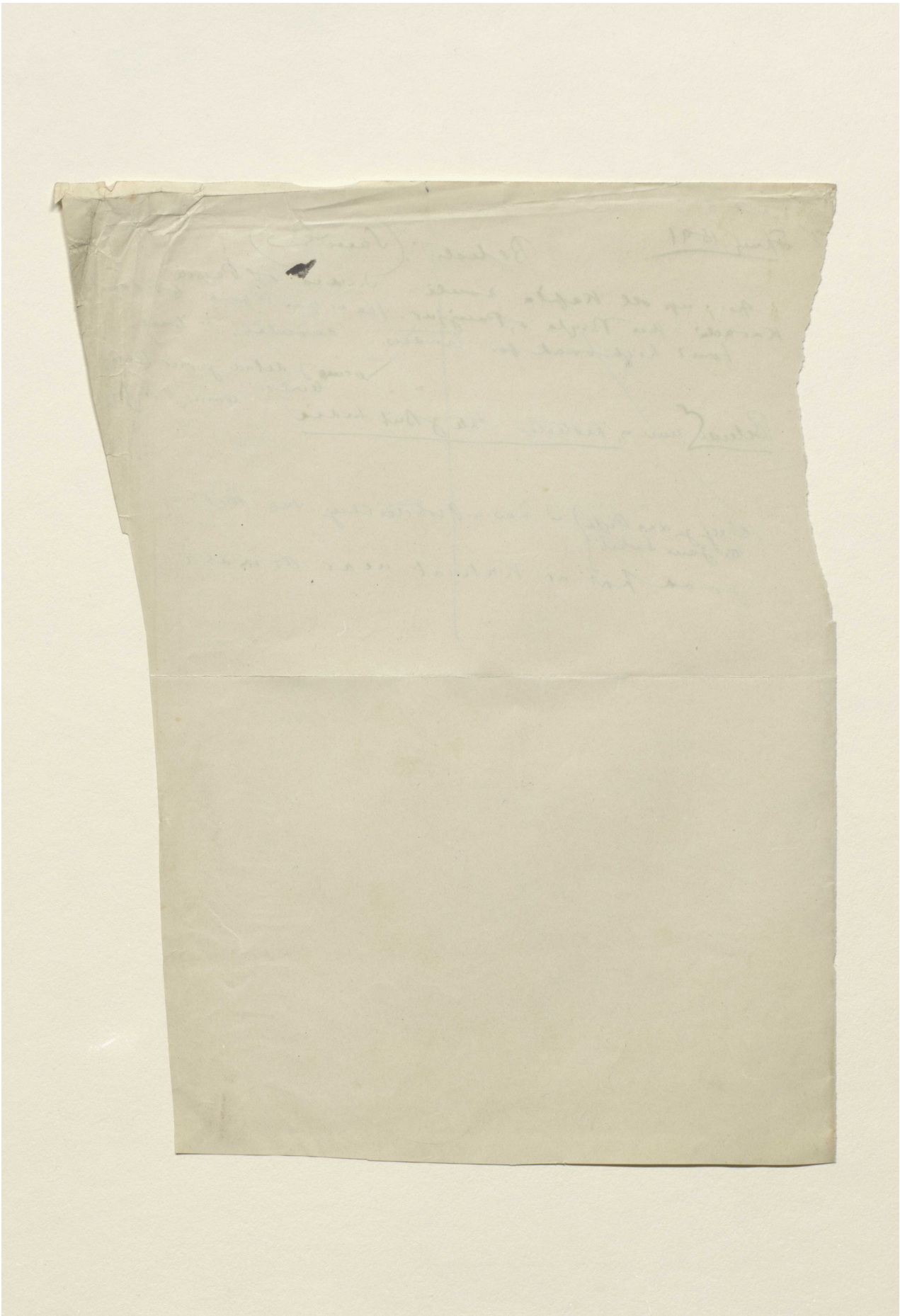

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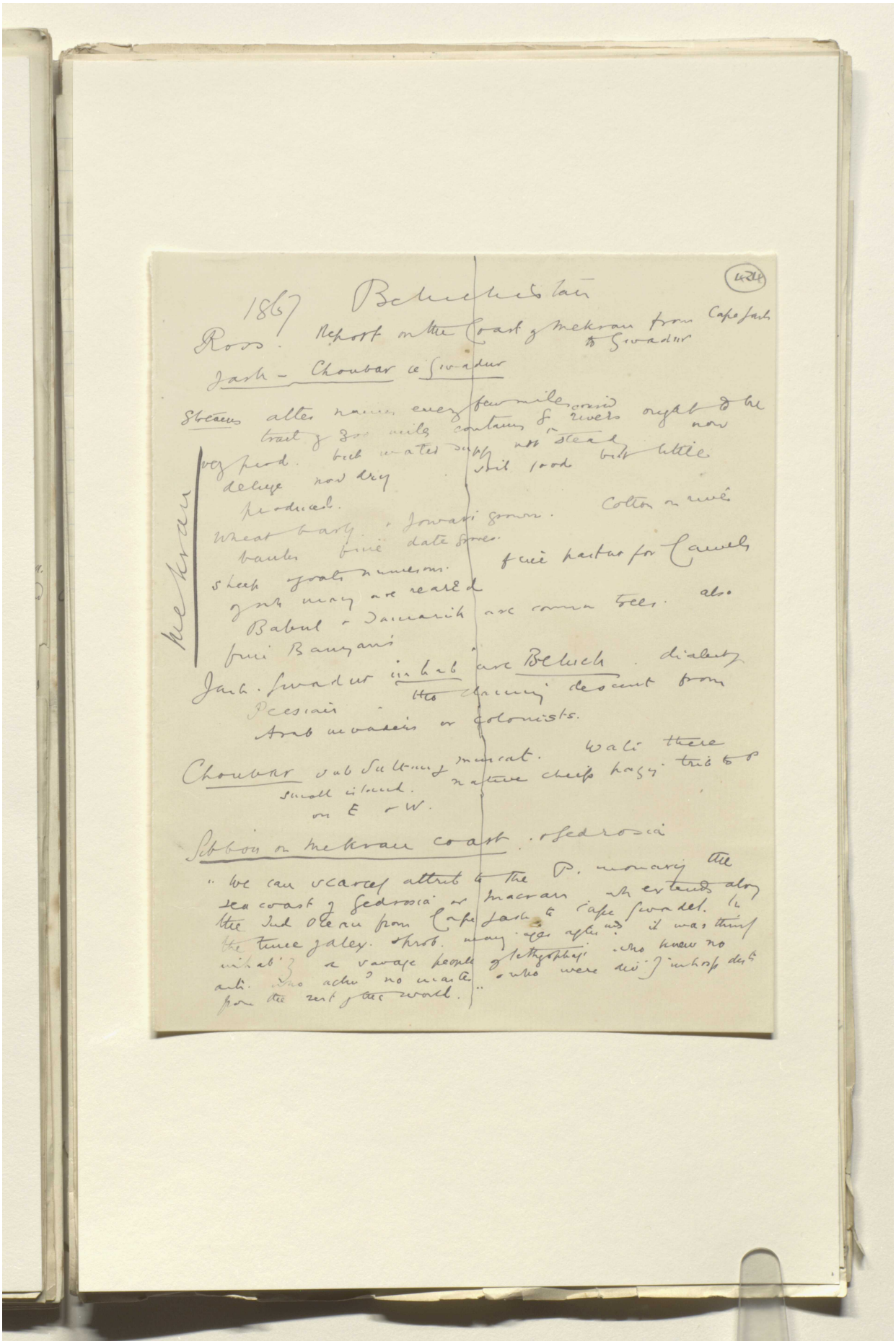
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [424r] (848/1386)

424



1867 Beluchistan

Ross. Report on the Coast of Mekran from Cape Jask to Gwadur

Jask – Choubar ie Gwadur

Streams alter names every few miles coarse trail of 300 miles contains 8 rivers ought to be very prod. but water supply not steady now deluge now dry soil good but little produced.

Mekran

Wheat barly & Jowari grown. Cotton on rivers banks fine date groves.

sheep & goats numerous. fine pasture for Camels of wh many are reared

Babul & Tamarisk are common trees. also fine Banyans

Jask. Gwadur inhab are Beluch. dialect Persian. tho claiming descent from Arab invaders or colonists.

Choubar sub Sultan of Muscat. Wali there small island. native chiefs pay trib to P on E & W.

Sibbon on Mekran coast. & Gedrosia

"We can scarcely attrib to the P. monarch the sea coast of Gedrosia or Macran wh extends along the Ind Ocean from Cape Jask to Cape Gwadel. In the time of Alex. & prob. many ages after it was thinly inhab'd a savage people of Ichthyophagi who knew no arts who achv'd no mastery who were div'd in hosp dist from the rest of the world."

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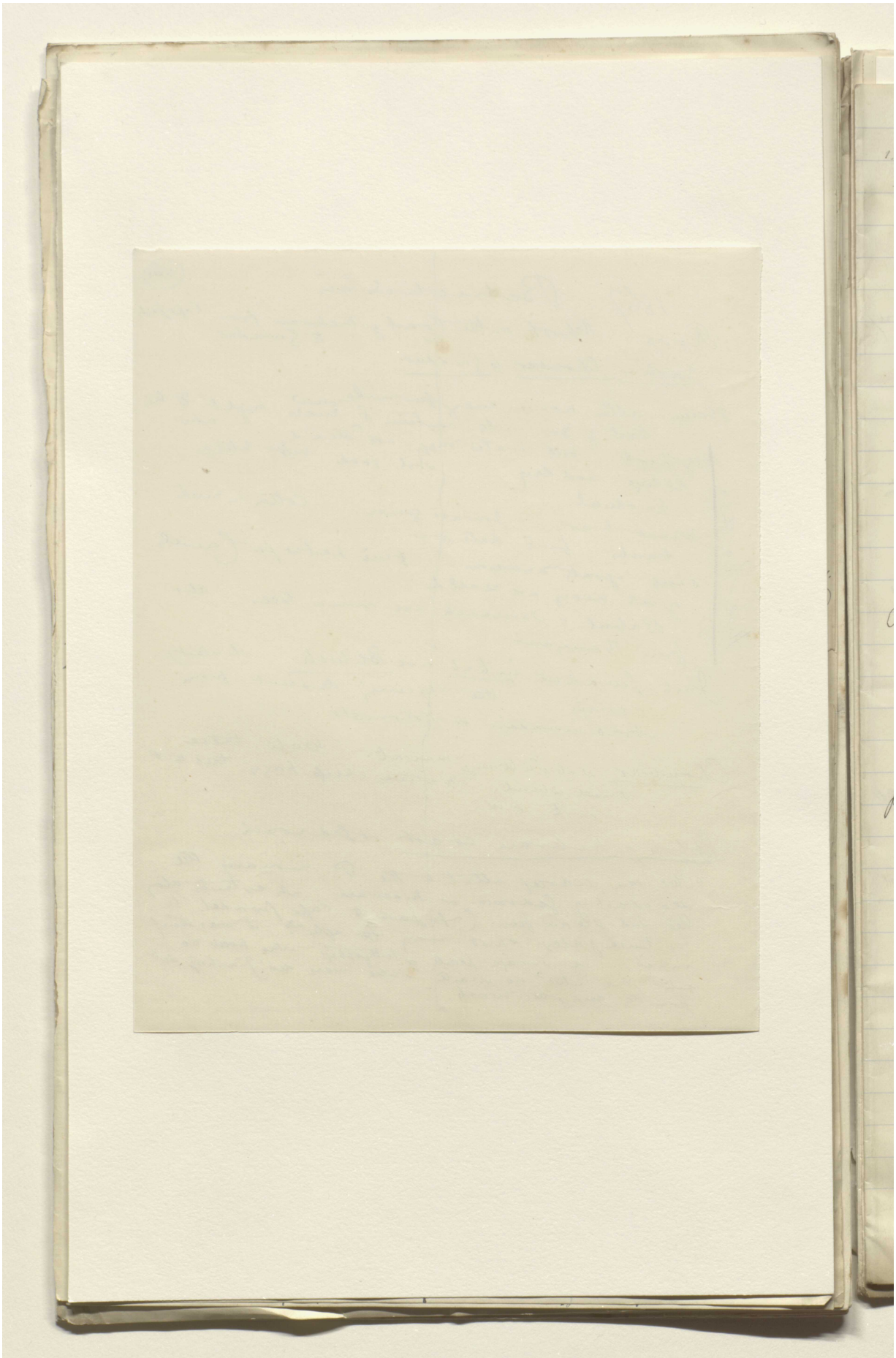

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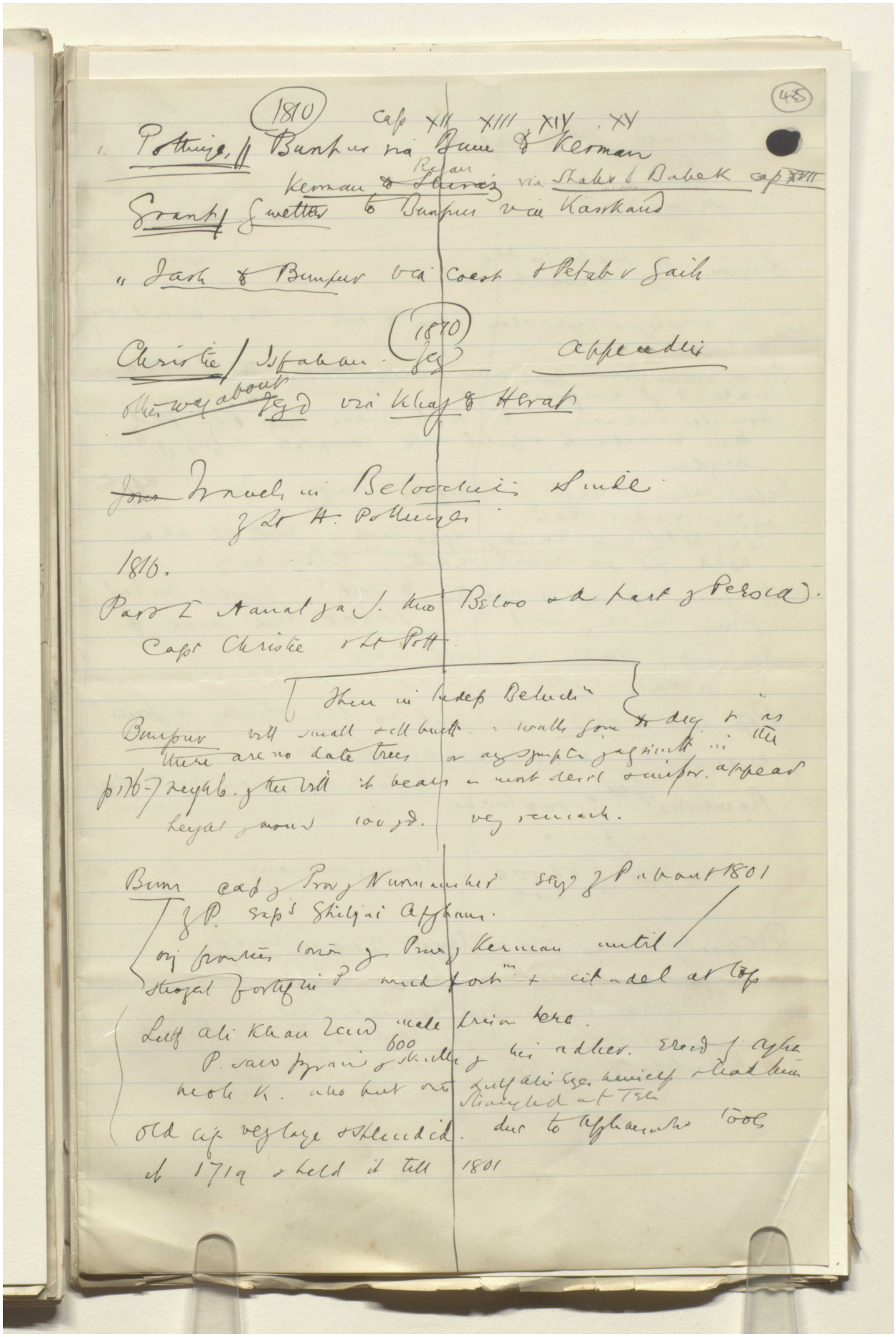

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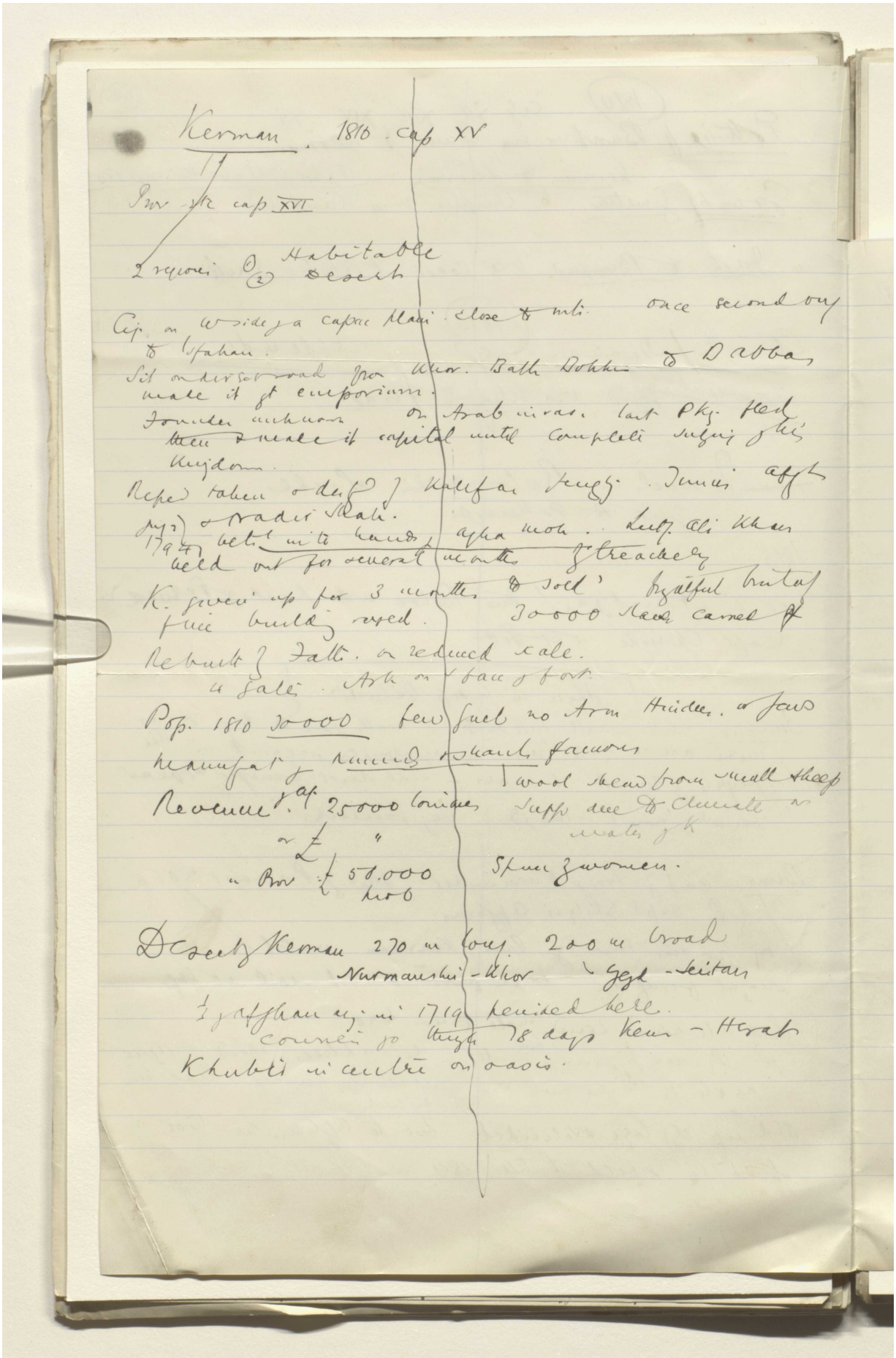

Kerman. 1810. cap XV

Prov. etc cap XVI

2 regions ① Habitable
② Desert

Cap. on W side of a capac plain. close to mts. once second only to Isfahan.
Sit on direct road from Khor. Bath Bokhr to Babbas
made it gt emporium.
Founder unknown on Arab invas. last Pkg. fled
then & made it capital until complete subjng of his
kingdom.
Reped taken & destd of Kalifar Jengy. Junior affgt
[illegible] & Nadir Shah.
1794 betn into hands of Agha Moh. Lutf. Ali Khan
held out for several months of treachery
K. given up for 3 months to sold' [illegible] brutal
fine building raised. 30000 slaves carried off
Rebuilt of Fatt. on reduced scale.
4 gates. Ark on S face of fort.
Pop. 1810 30000 few fuel no Arm Hindus. or Jews
manufact of [illegible] & shawls famous
wool shew from small sheep
Revenue of cap. 25000 tomans supp due to climate or
or £ " water of K
" Prov £ 50.000 prob Spun women.

Desert of Kerman 270 m long 200 m broad
Nurmanshir - Khor Yezd - Seistan
½ of Afghan army in 1719 perished here.
Courier go thrgh 18 days Kerm - Herat
Khubis in centre on oasis.

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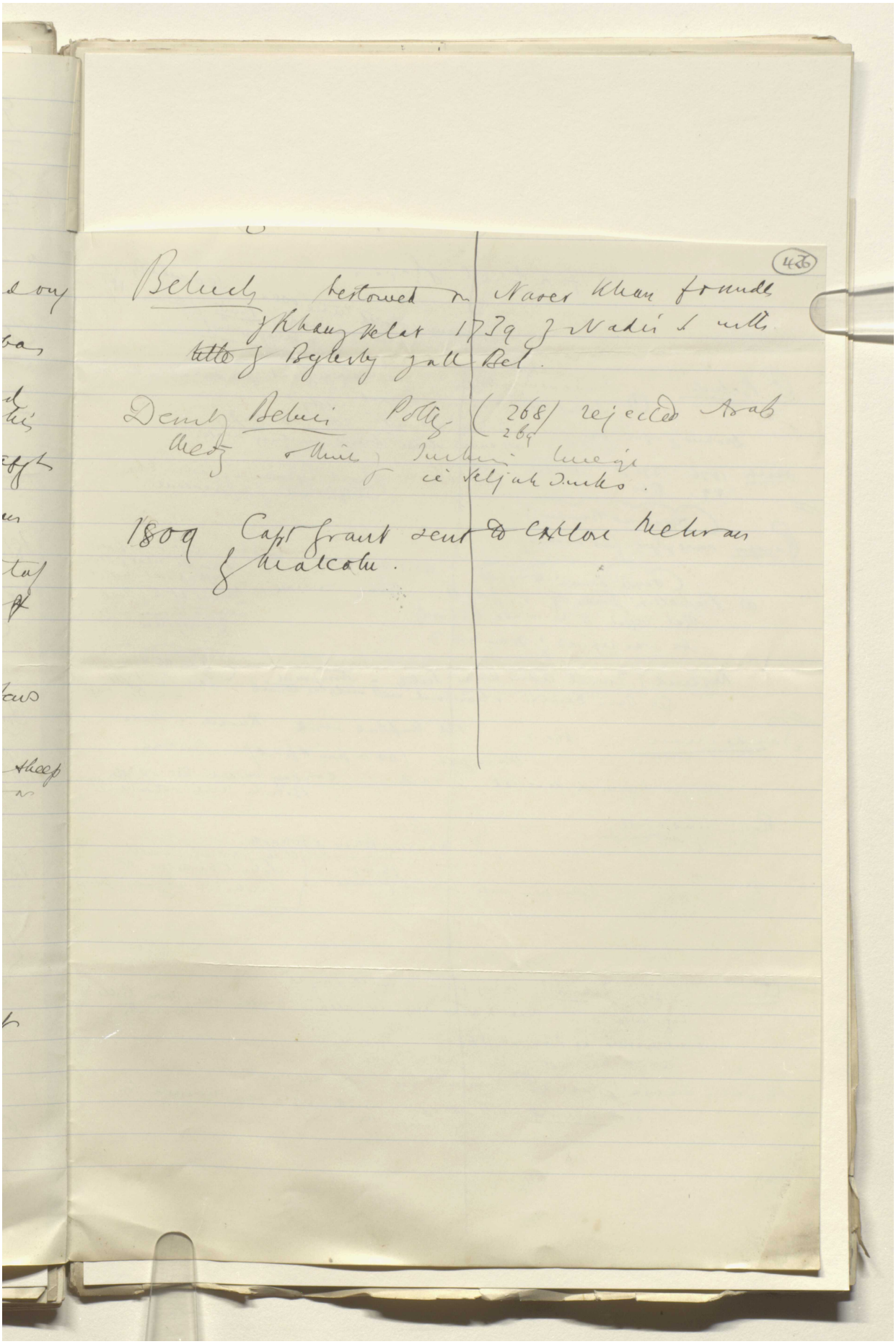

426

Beluch bestowed on Naser Khan founder of Khanzy Kelat 1739 of Nadir S with title of Beglerby of all Bel.

Density Beluch Poltz (268/269) rejected Arab theory of Turkish lineage ie Seljuk Turks.

1809 Capt Grant sent to Colonel Mehran of Malcolm.

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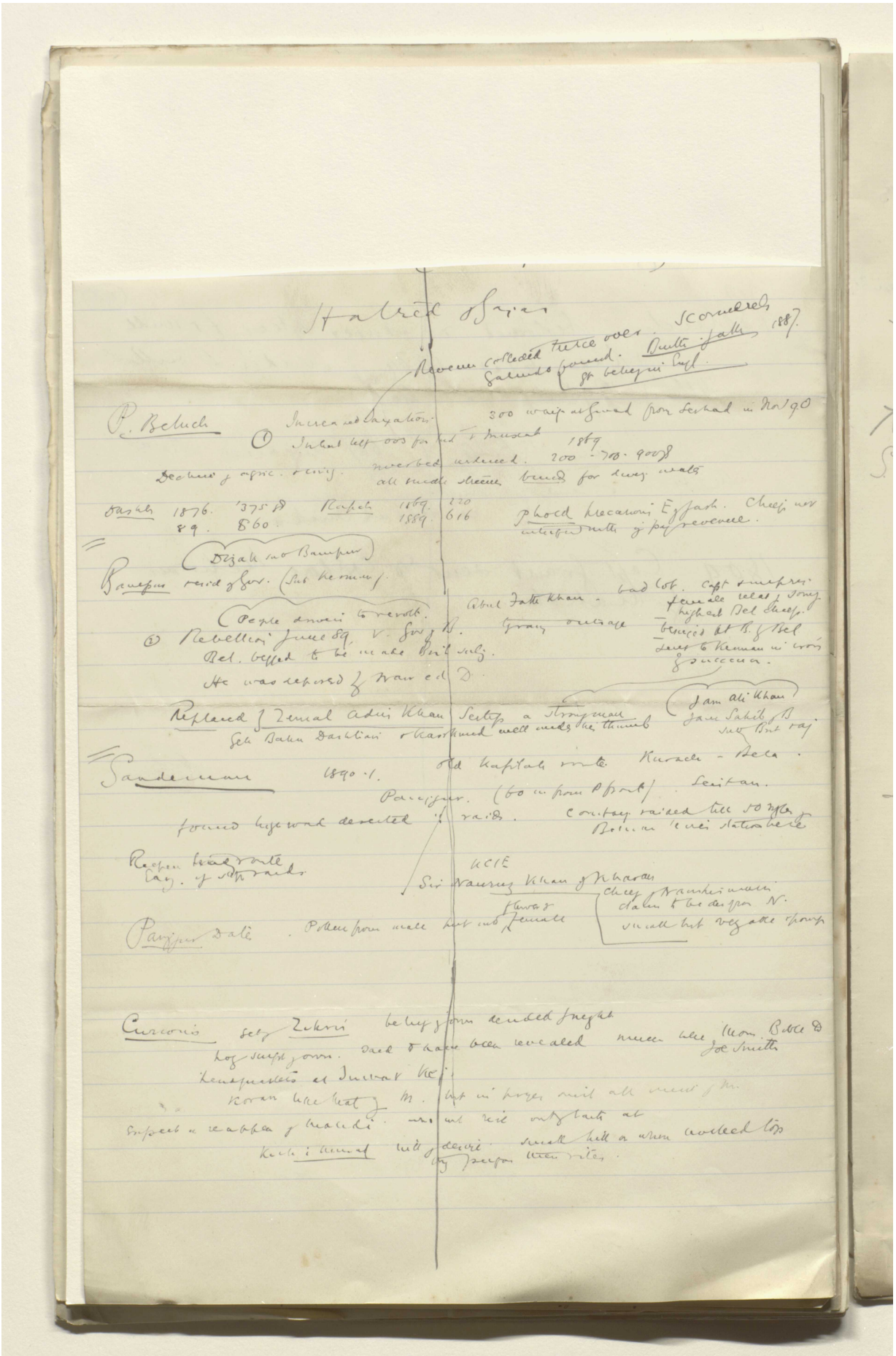

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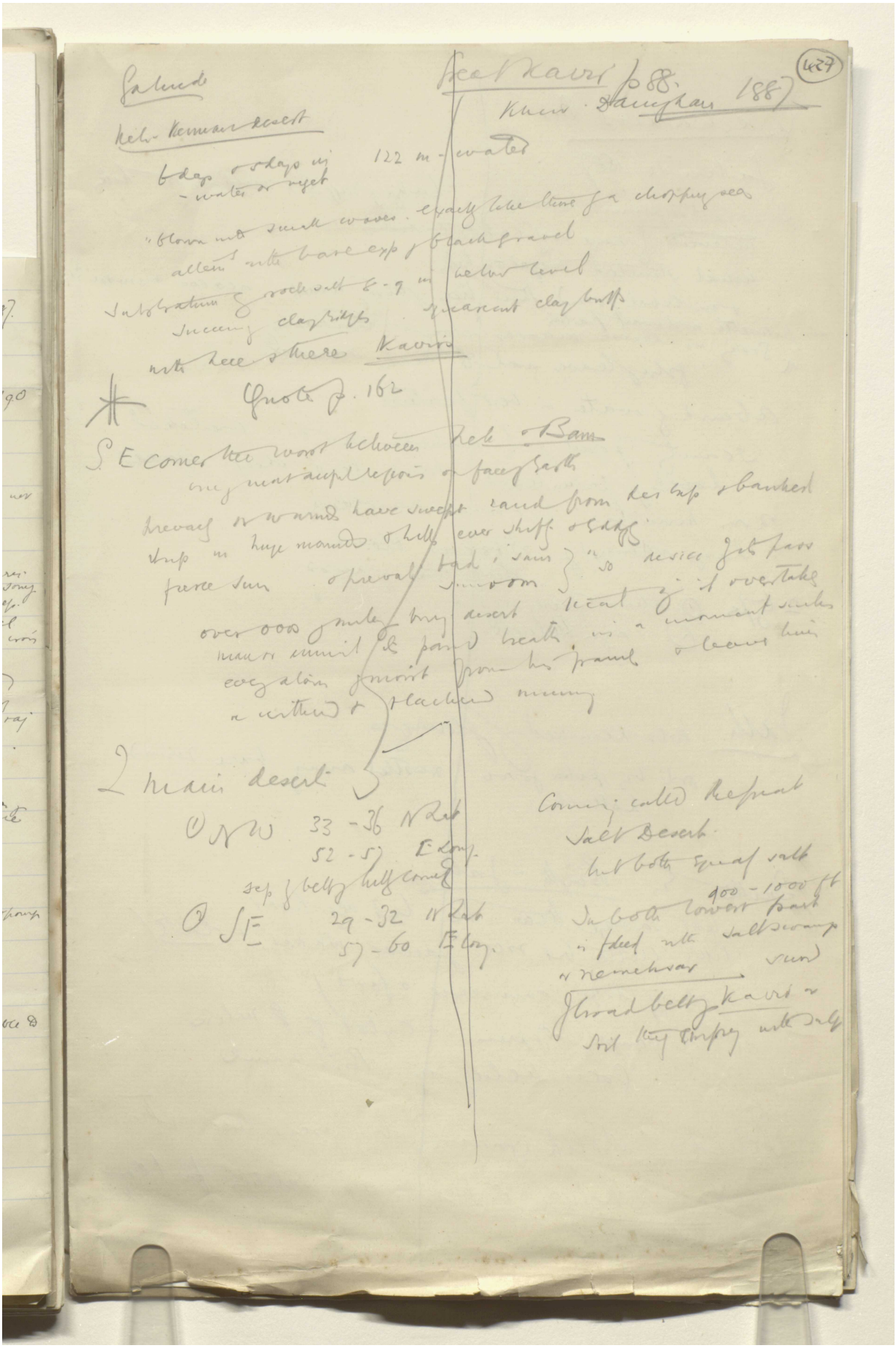

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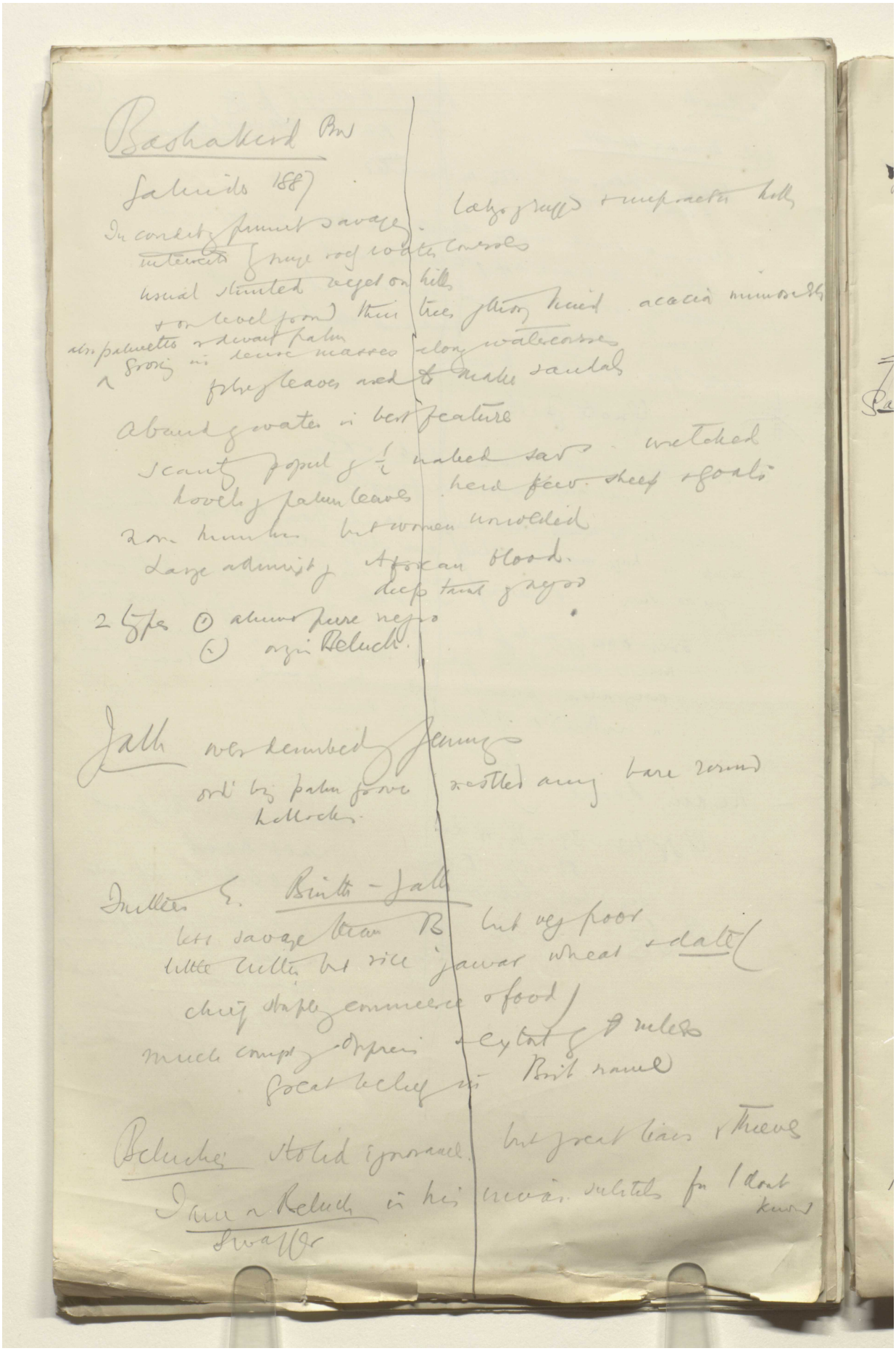

Bashakird Bn

Galindo 1887

In conditg primit savage. Labyrinth of ruffs & impractic hills
intersected by huge roof water courses
usual stunted veget on hills
& on level ground thin trees of thorny kind acacia mimosa
also palmettos or dwarf palm
grow in dense masses along watercourses
fibre of leaves used to make sandals
abundg water in best feature
scanty popul of ½ naked sav. wretched
hovels of palm leaves. herd few sheep & goats
no mumbers but women unveiled
Large admixt of African blood.
deep tint of negro
2 types ① almost pure negro
② origin Beluch.

Jath over dembedg jennings
ord by palm grove. nestled among bare round
hillocks.

Inhabitants E. Binth - Jath
less savage than B. but very poor
little cultn but rice jawar wheat & date (
chief staple commerce & food)
much compt of oppress & extort of ruler
great belief in Brit name

Beluches stolid ignorance. but great liars & thieves
Iam or Beluch in his invar. subtils for I dont know
swaffer

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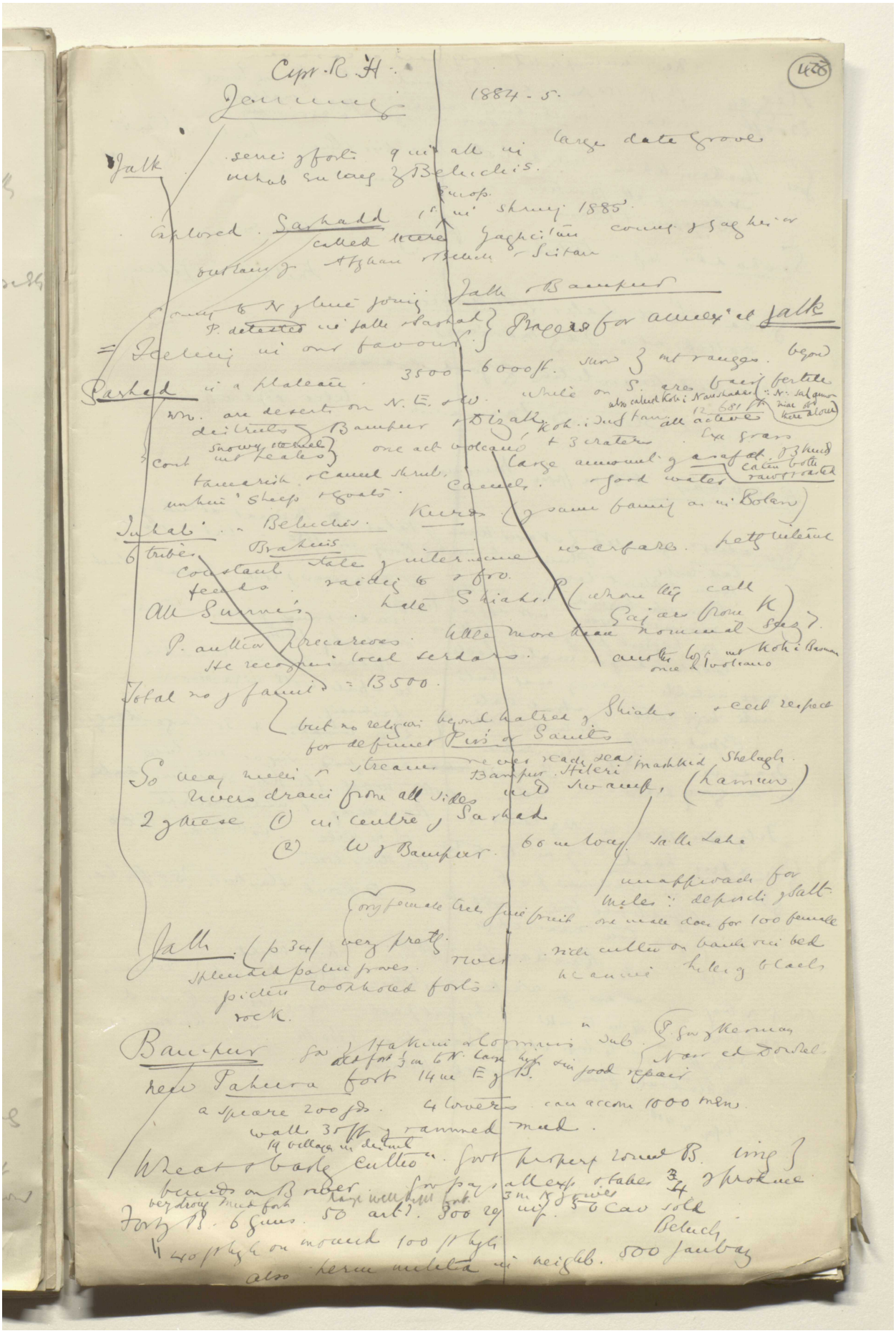

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Cypr. R. H.

Jenning 1884-5.

(428)

Jalk series of forts 9 in all in large date grove
inhab. entirely by Beluchis.

Explored Sarhadd 1st in spring 1885 (Europ.)
called there Yaghistan country of Yaghis or
outlaws of Afghan & Beluch & Sistan

Country to N of line joining Jalk & Bampur
P. detested in Jalk & Sarhad } Prayers for annex^n at Jalk
= Feeling in our favour.

Sarhad is a plateau. 3500 - 6000 ft. snow of mt ranges. beyond
wn. are deserts on N. E. & W. while on S. are fairly fertile
districts of Bampur & Dizak. Koh-i-Jufstan 12,681 ft. also called Koh-i-Naushadar :: N. Sal ammoniac & there alone
cont. snowy eternal mt peaks } one act volcano & 3 craters. Exc grass
tamarisk & camel shrub. large amount of asafoet. of 3 kinds eaten both raw & roasted
unhin' sheep & goats. Camels. & good water

Inhab. - Beluchis. Kurds (of same family as in Bolan)
6 tribes. Brahuis
Constant state of intermine warfare. petty internal
feuds. raiding to & fro.
All Sunnis. hate Shiahs P. (whom they call Gajars from K)
P. author precarious. little more than nominal sez.
He recognises local serdars. another lot mt Koh-i-Basman once a volcano
Total no of famil. = 13500.
but no religion beyond hatred of Shiahs & cert respect
for defunct Pirs or Saints

So many wells & streams never reach sea. Bampur. Hileri. Mashkid. Shelagh.
rivers drain from all sides into swamp, (hamun)
2 of these (1) in centre of Sarhad
(2) W of Bampur. 60 m long. salt lake
unapproach for miles :: deposits of salt.

Jalk (p 34) very pretty. (only female tree fine fruit one male does for 100 female
splendid palm groves. river. rich cultiv on bank sin bed
picture loophole forts. hamun. hills of black
rock.

Bampur Gov of Hakim & Commissn sub. P. Gov of Kerman
old fort 1/3 m to N. large high sin good repair Nasr ed Dowleh
new Pahura fort 14 m E of B.
a square 200 yds. 4 towers can accom 1000 men.
walls 35 ft of rammed mud.
14 villages in district
Wheat & barley cultivn. Govt property round B. ring of
bends on Bruer. Gov pays all exp & takes 3/4 of produce
very strong mud fort large well built fort. 3 m N of Jowes
Forty B. 6 guns. 50 art. 300 reg inf. 50 cav sold
40 ft high on mound 100 ft high Beluch
also herm militia in neighb. 500 Jaubay

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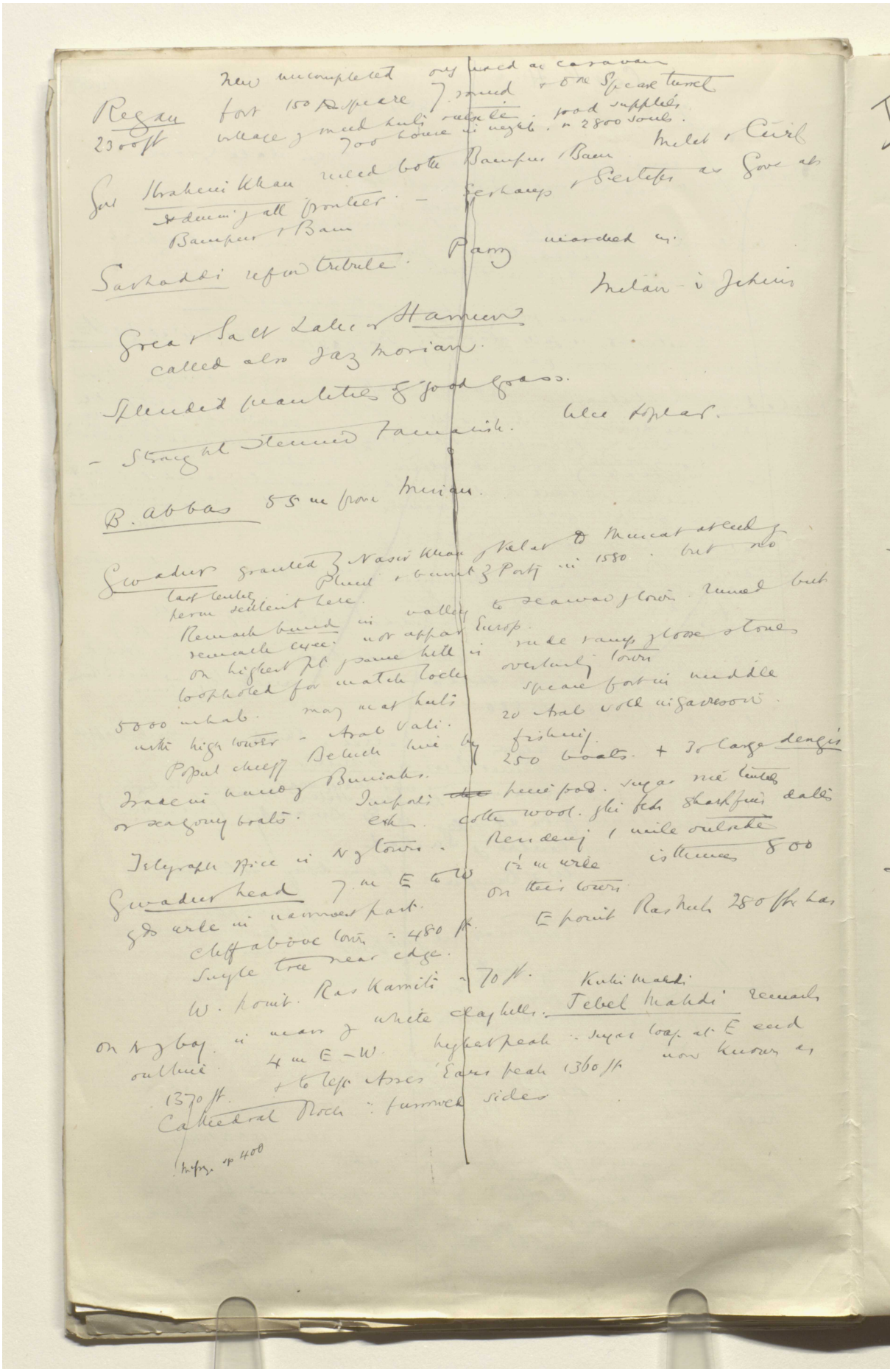

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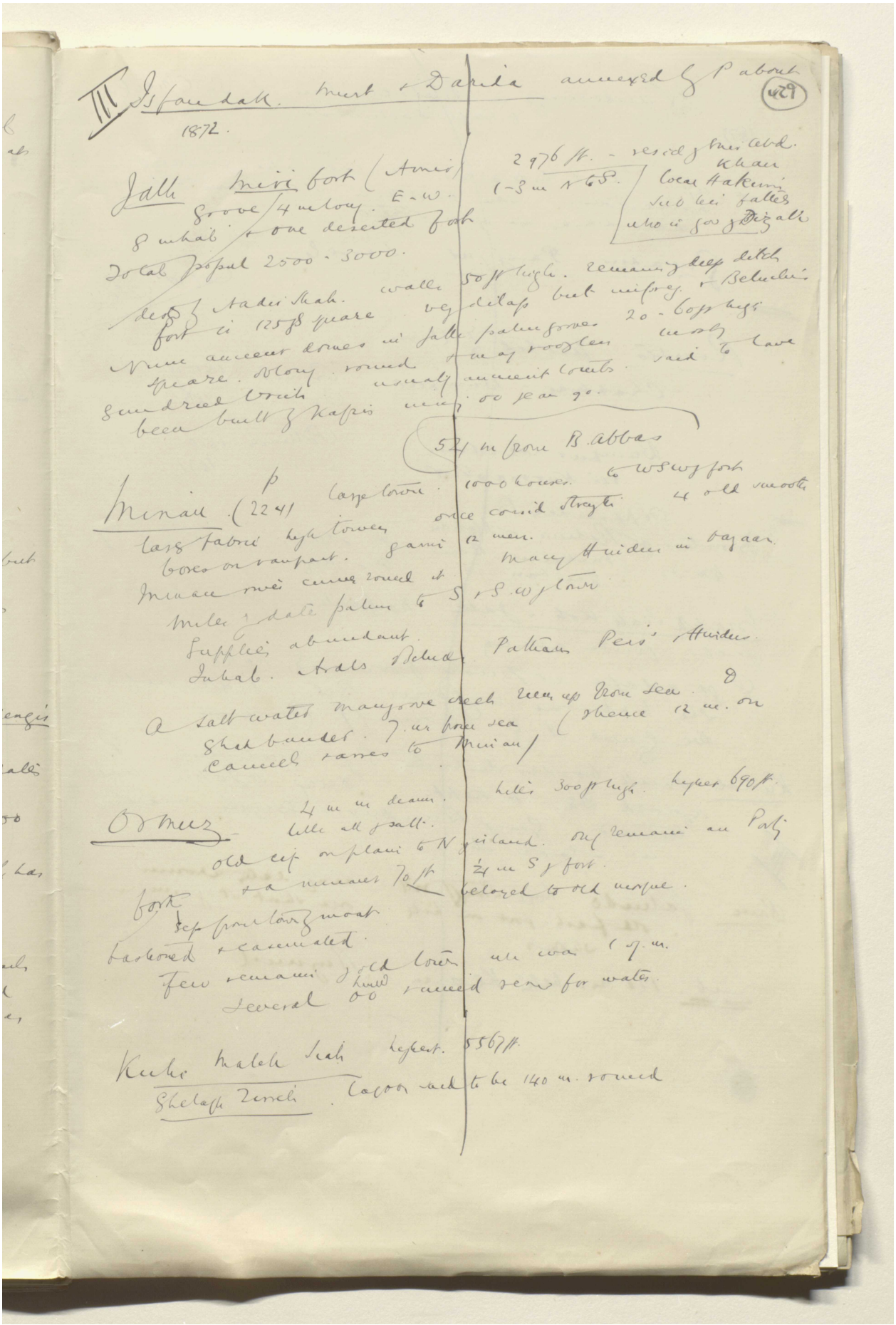

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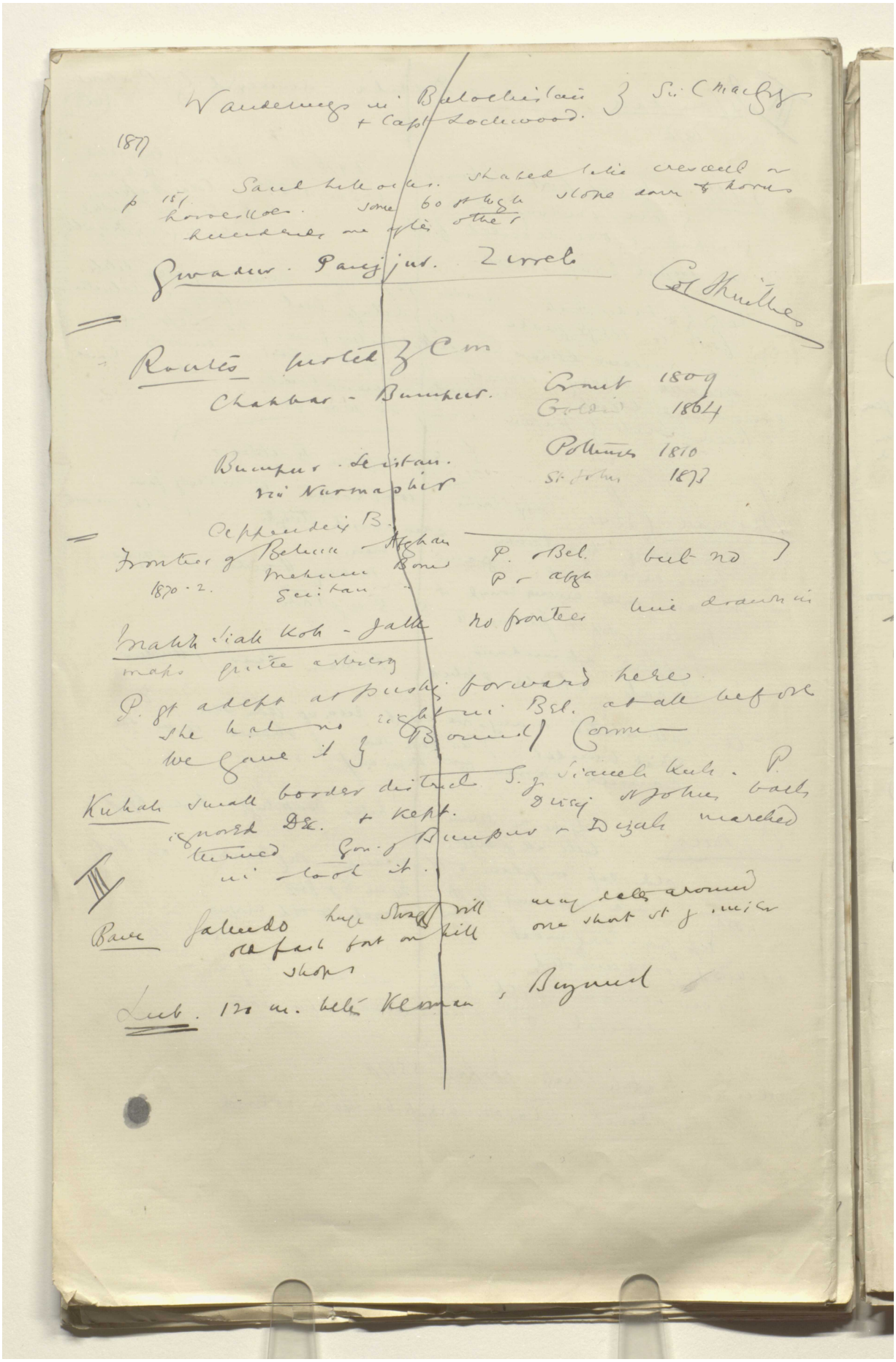

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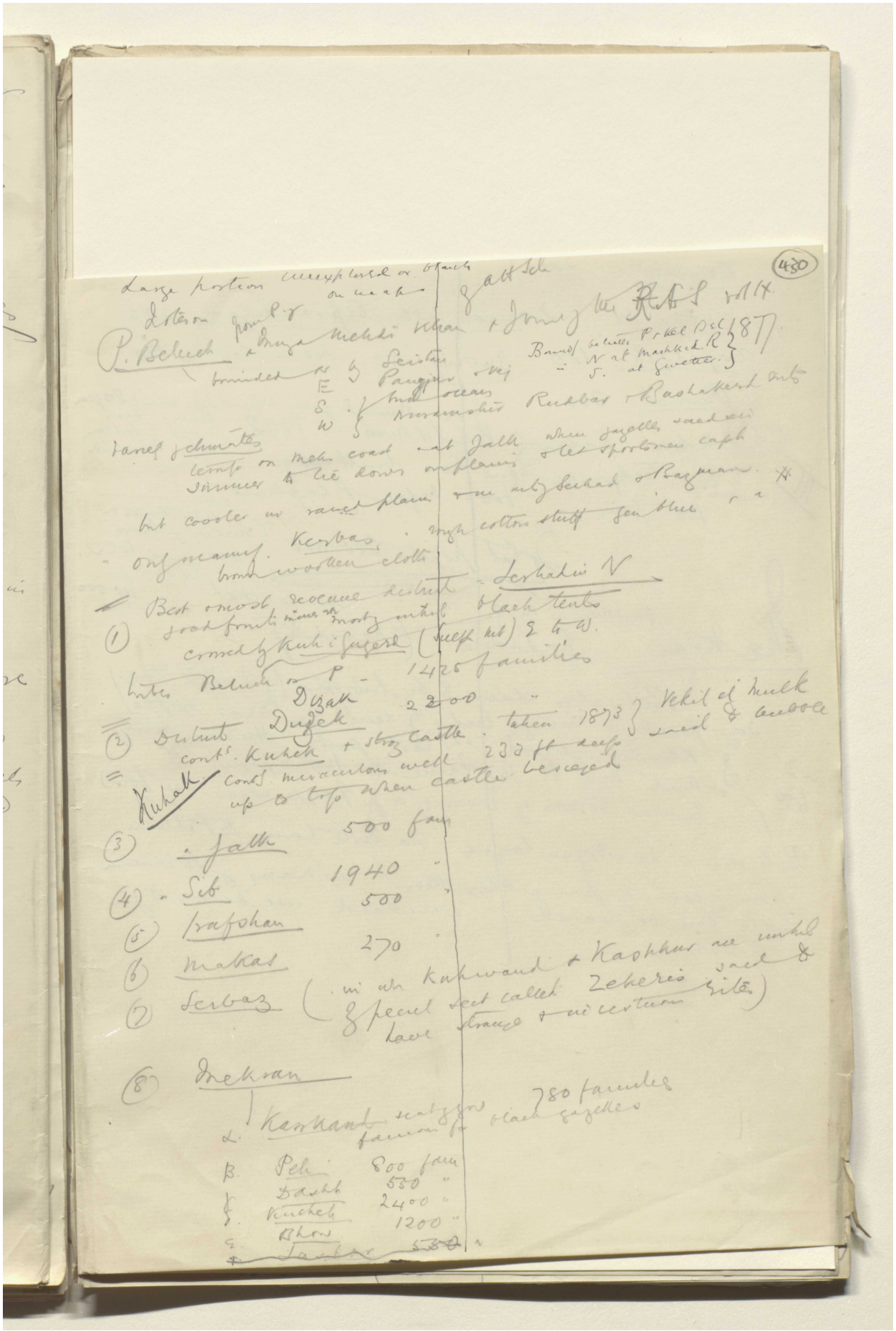

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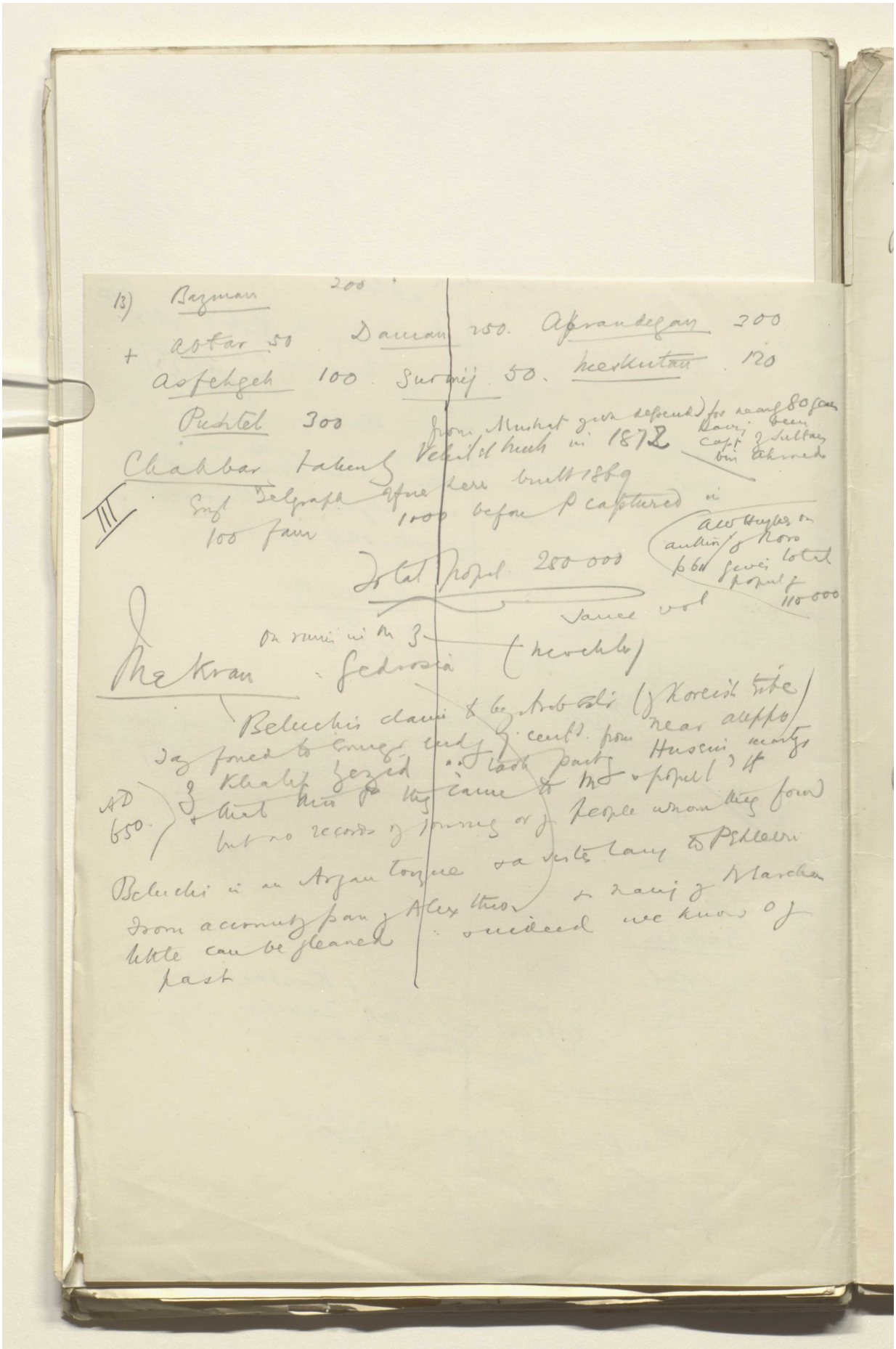

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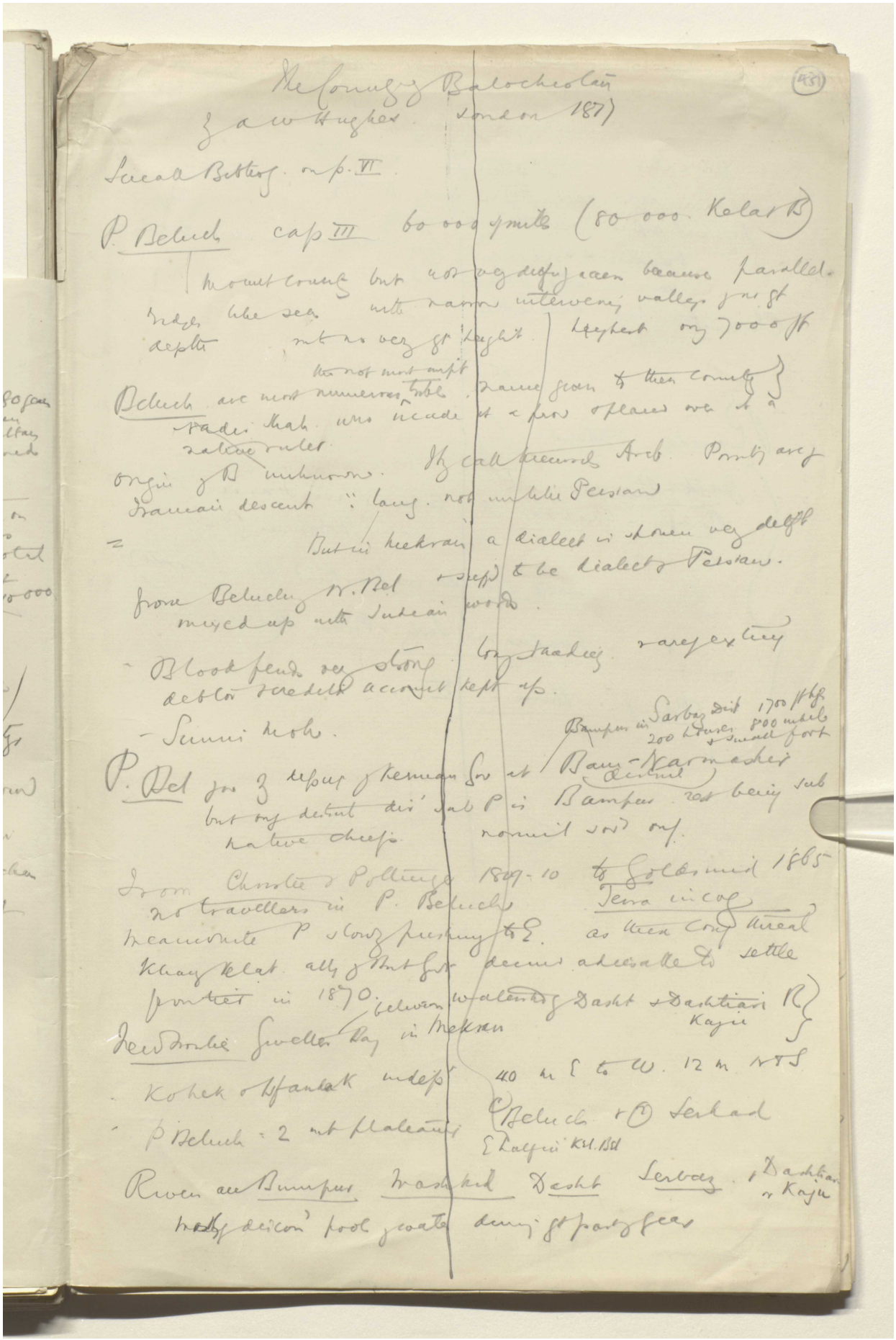

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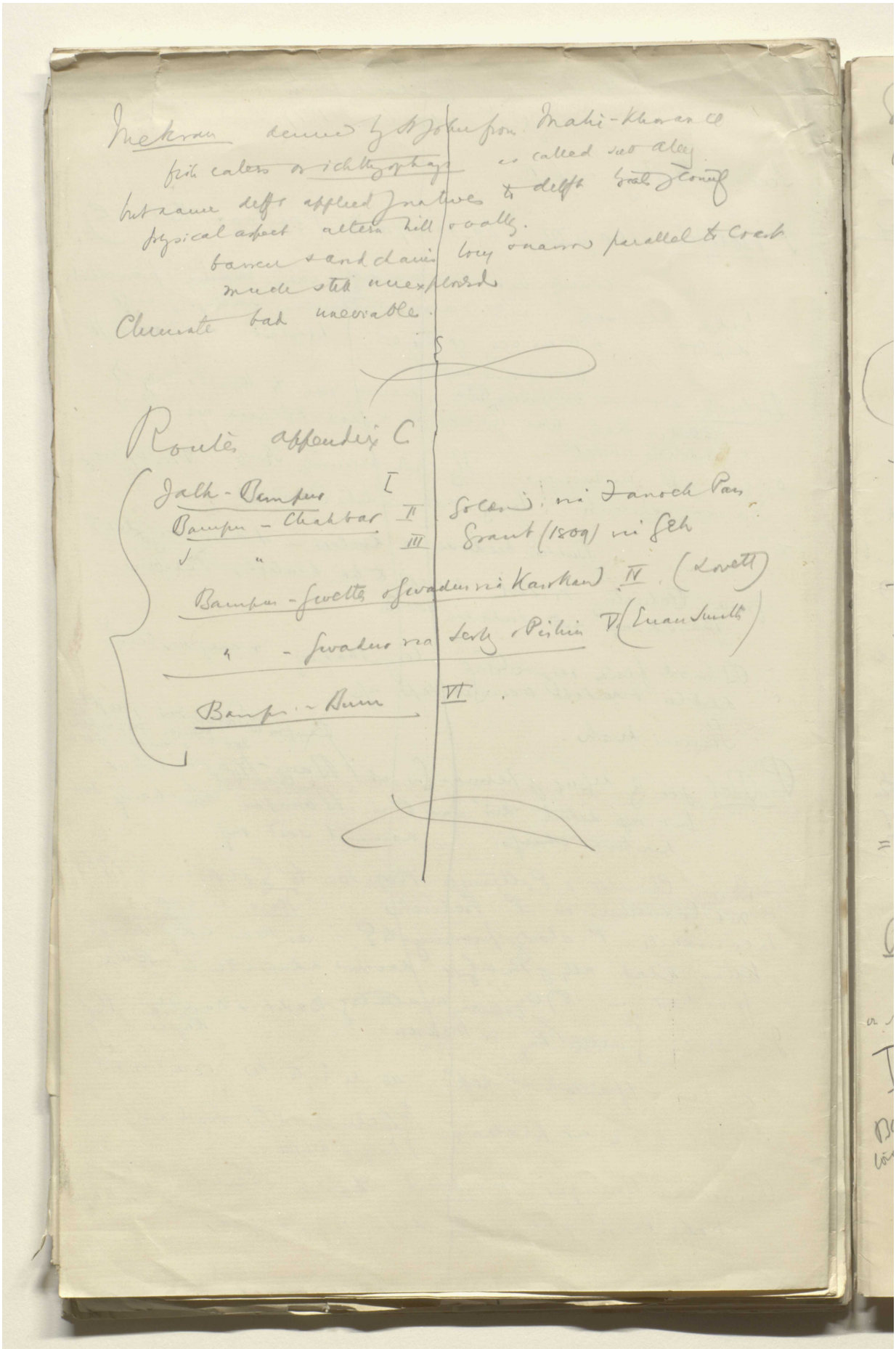

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Mekran denied by St John from Mahi-Khoran &c
fish eaters or ichthyophags as called sub alex
but name deffs applied by natives to deffs [illegible]
physical aspect altern hill & valley.
barren & sand chains long & narrow parallel to coast
much still unexplored
Climate bad unavoidable.

Routes appendix C

Jalk - Bampur I
Bampur - Chahbar II Golden via Fanoch Pass
" III Grant (1809) via Geh
Bampur - Gwettar & Gwadur via Kasrkand IV (Lovett)
" - Gwadur via Serbz & Pishin V (Euan Smith)
Bampur - Bum VI

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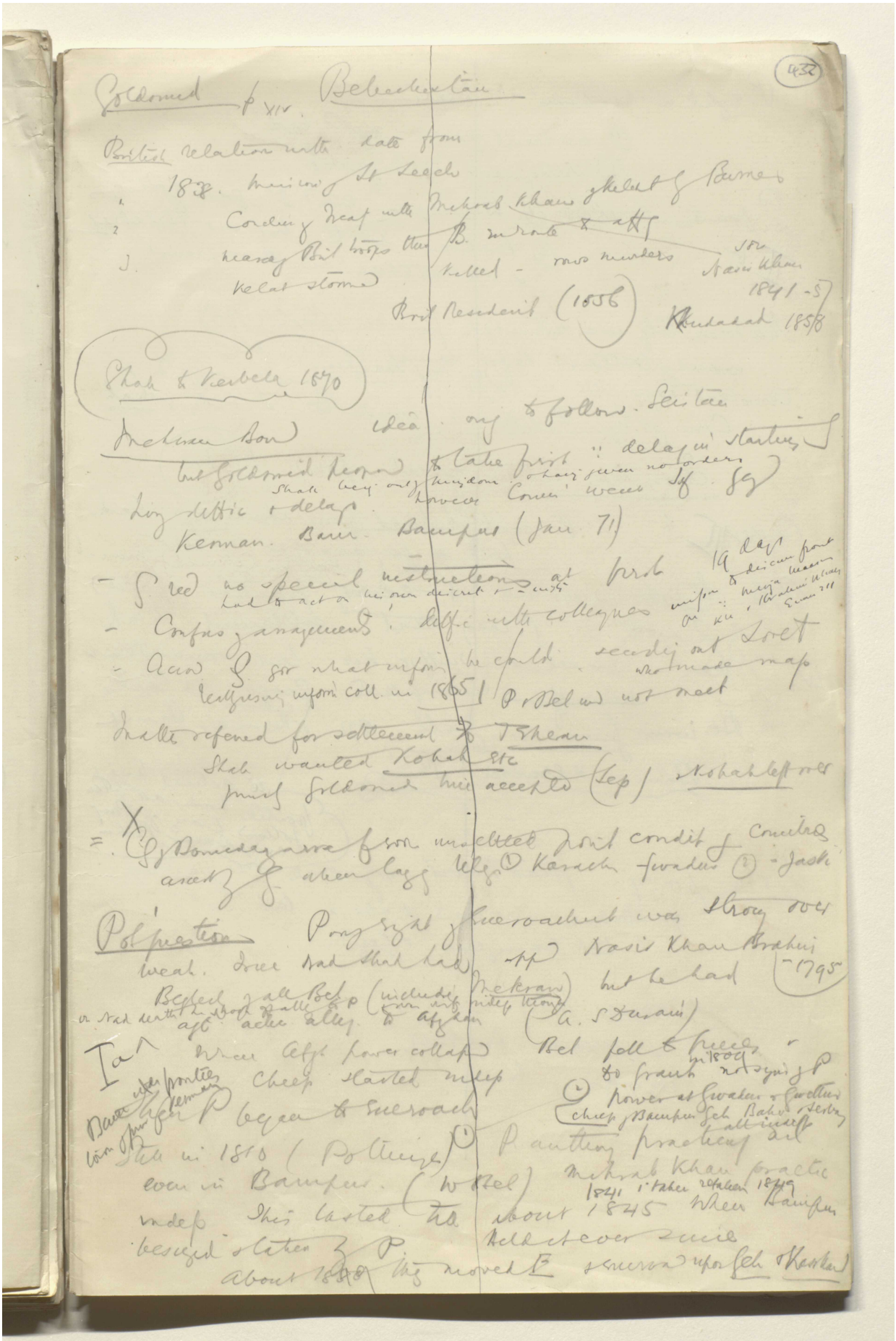

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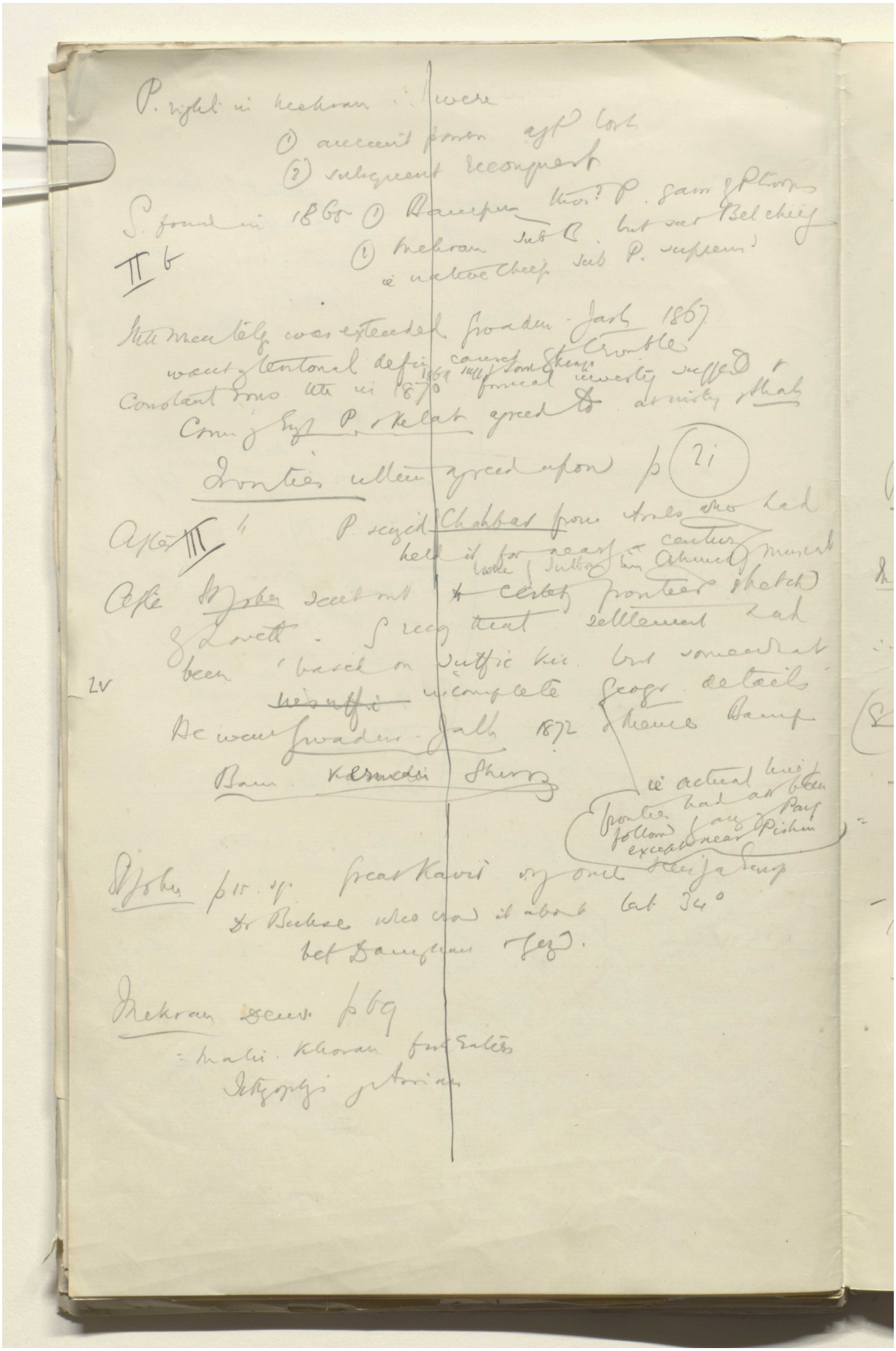

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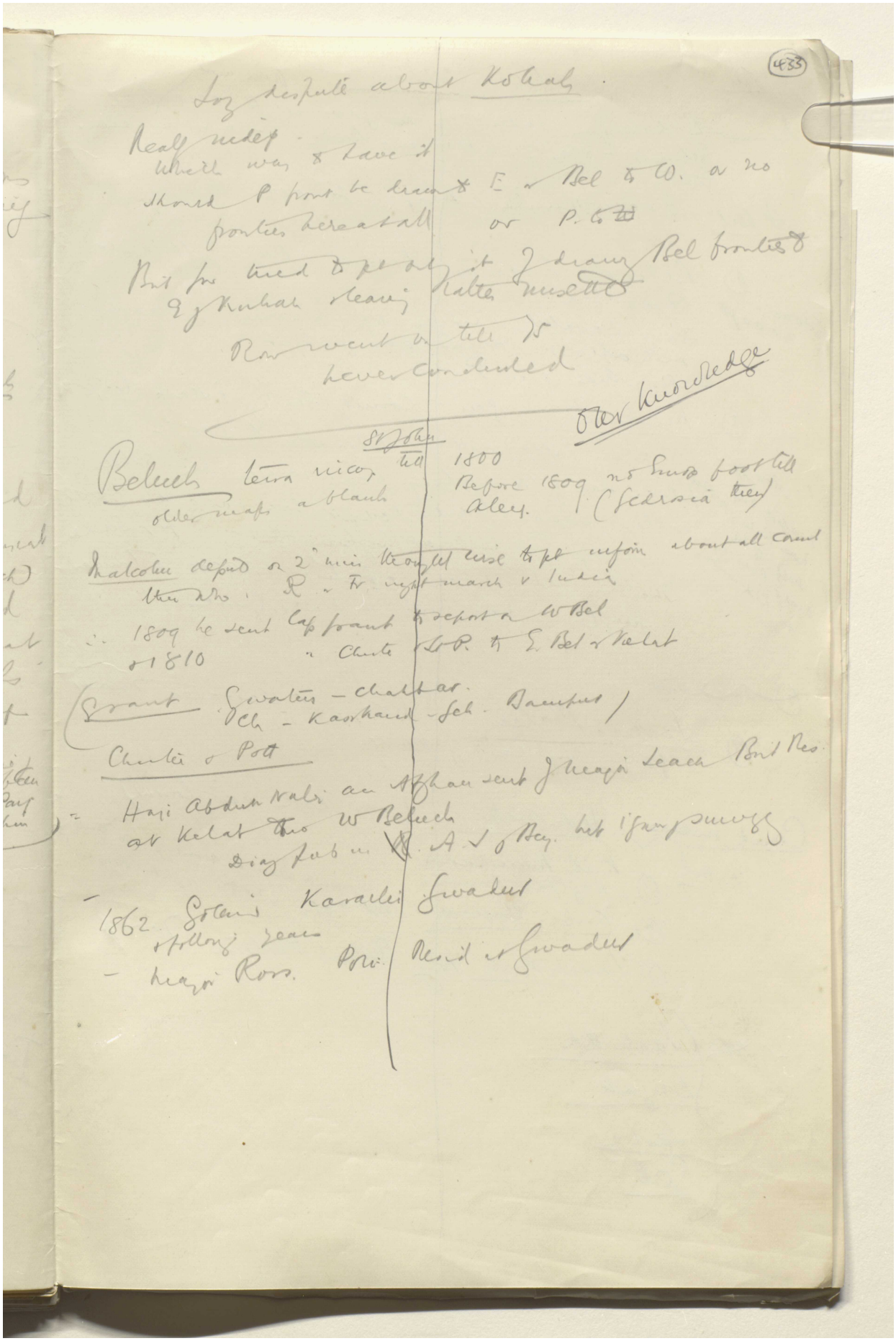

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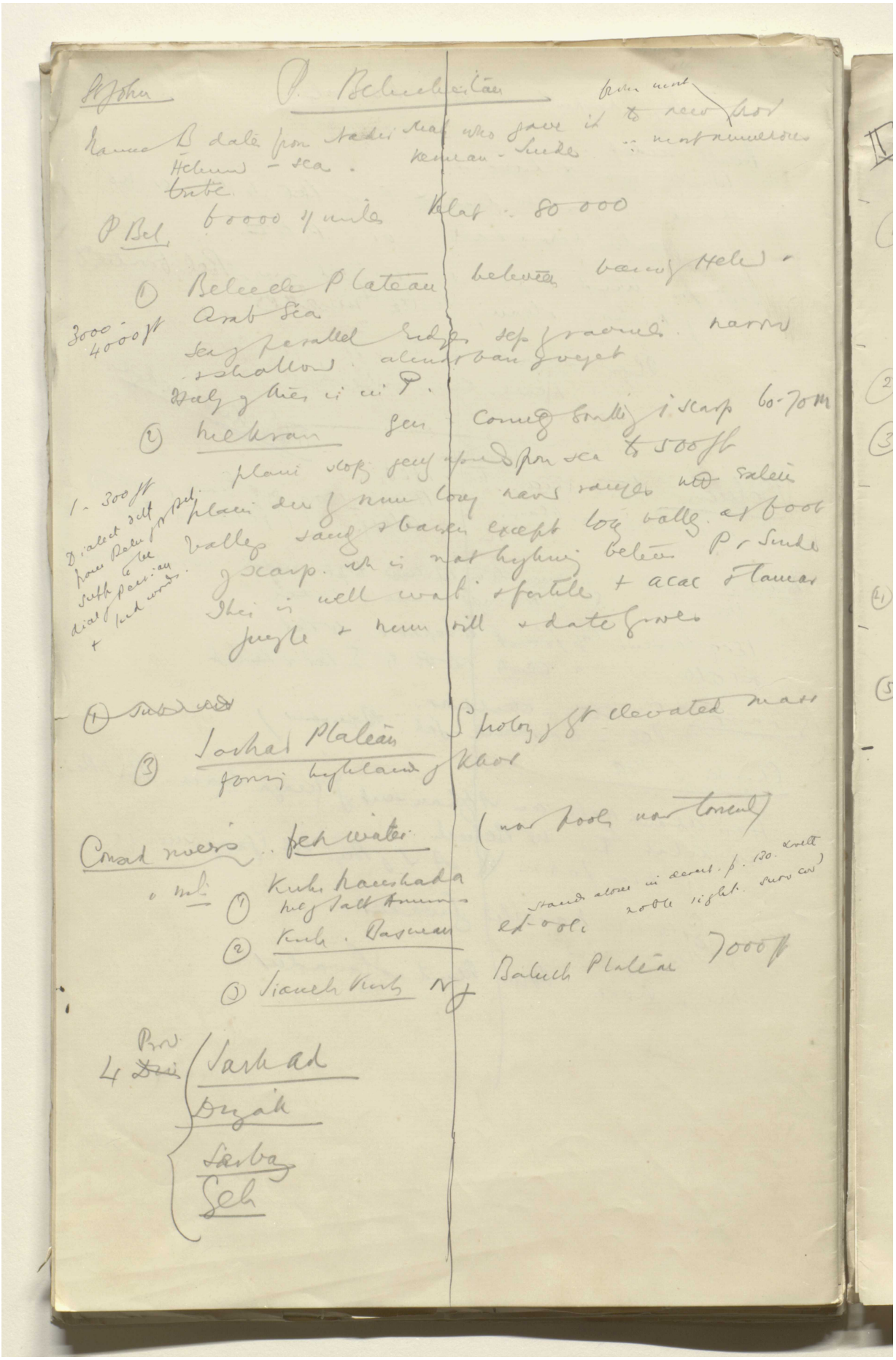

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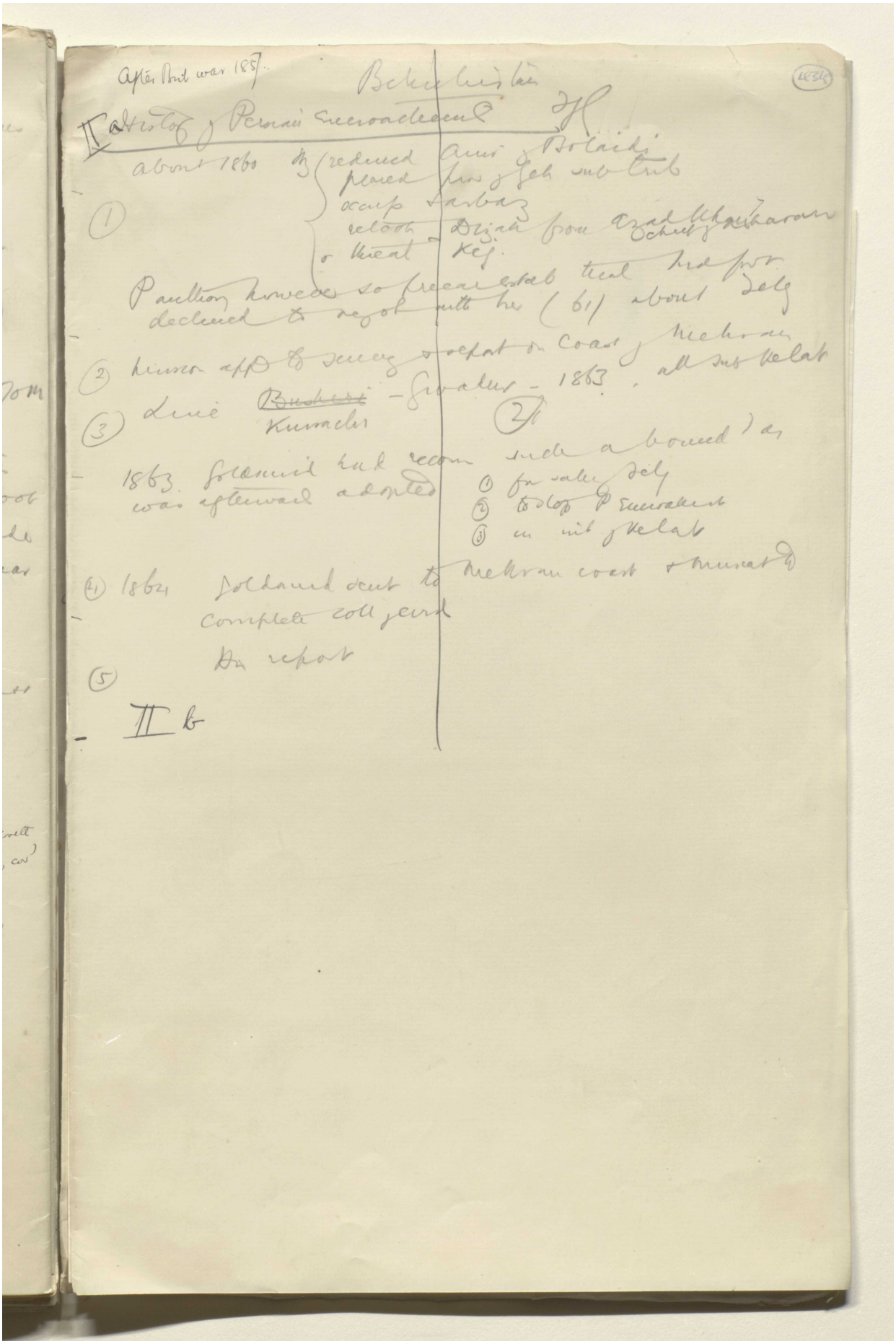

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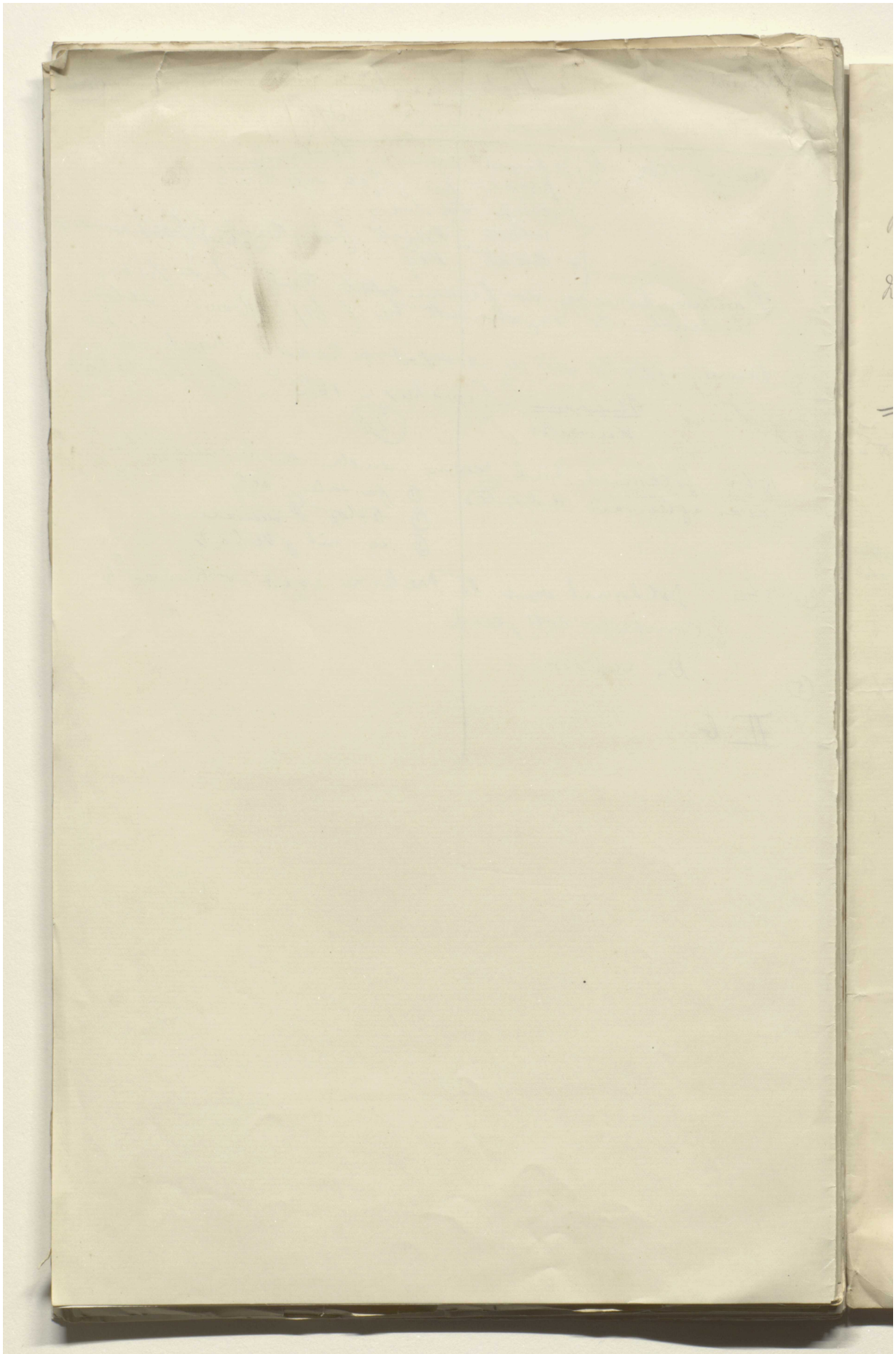

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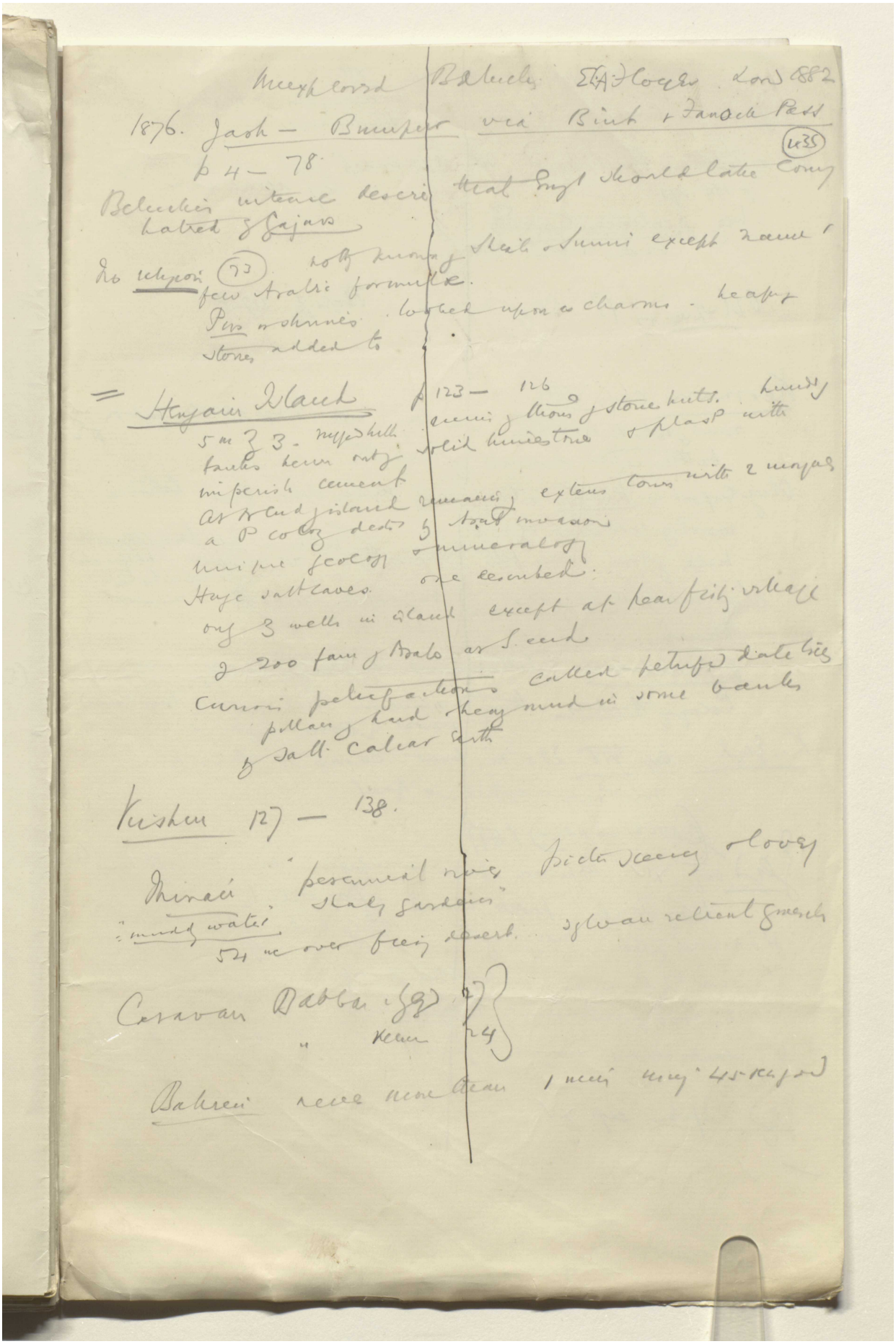

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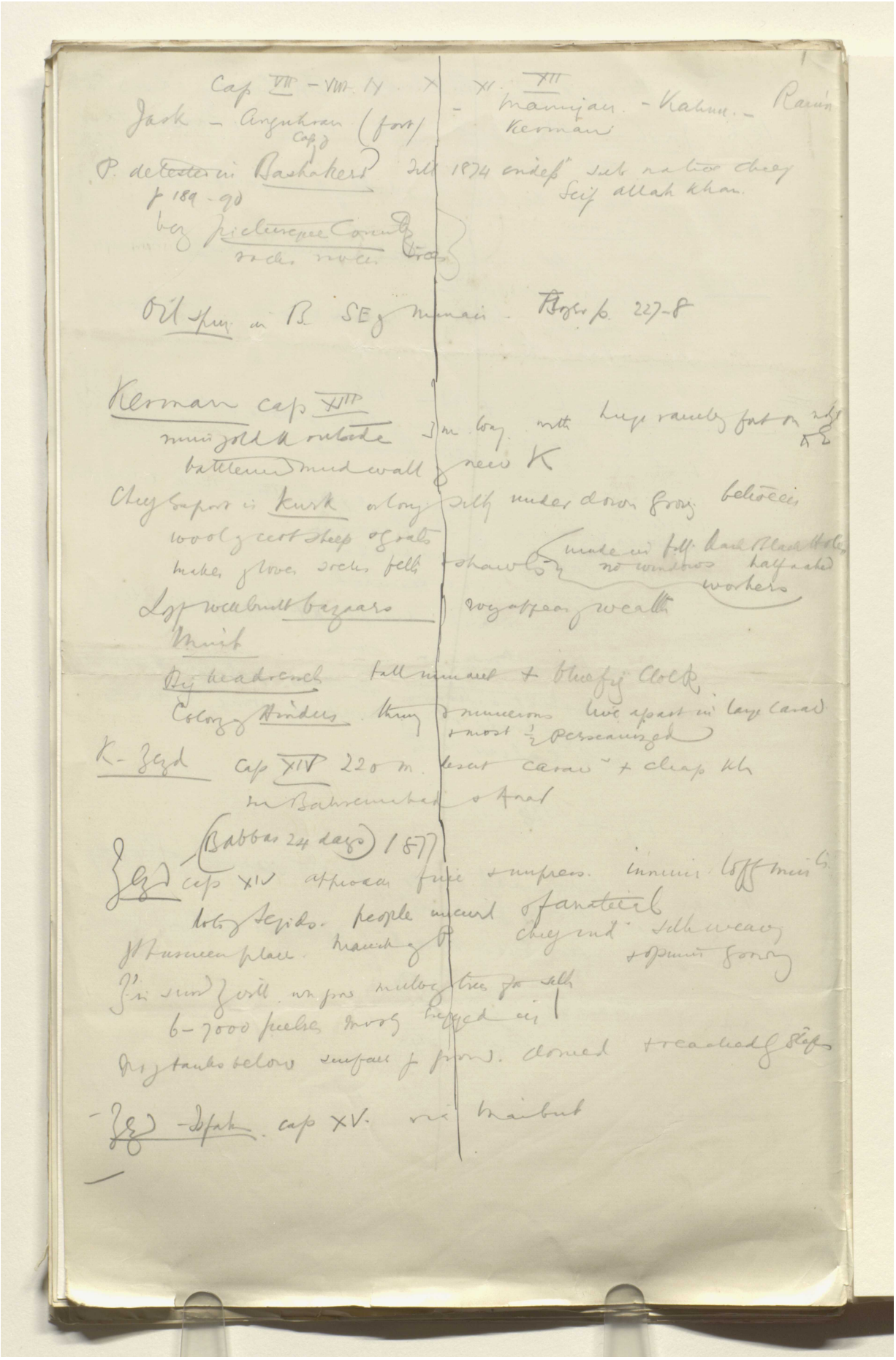

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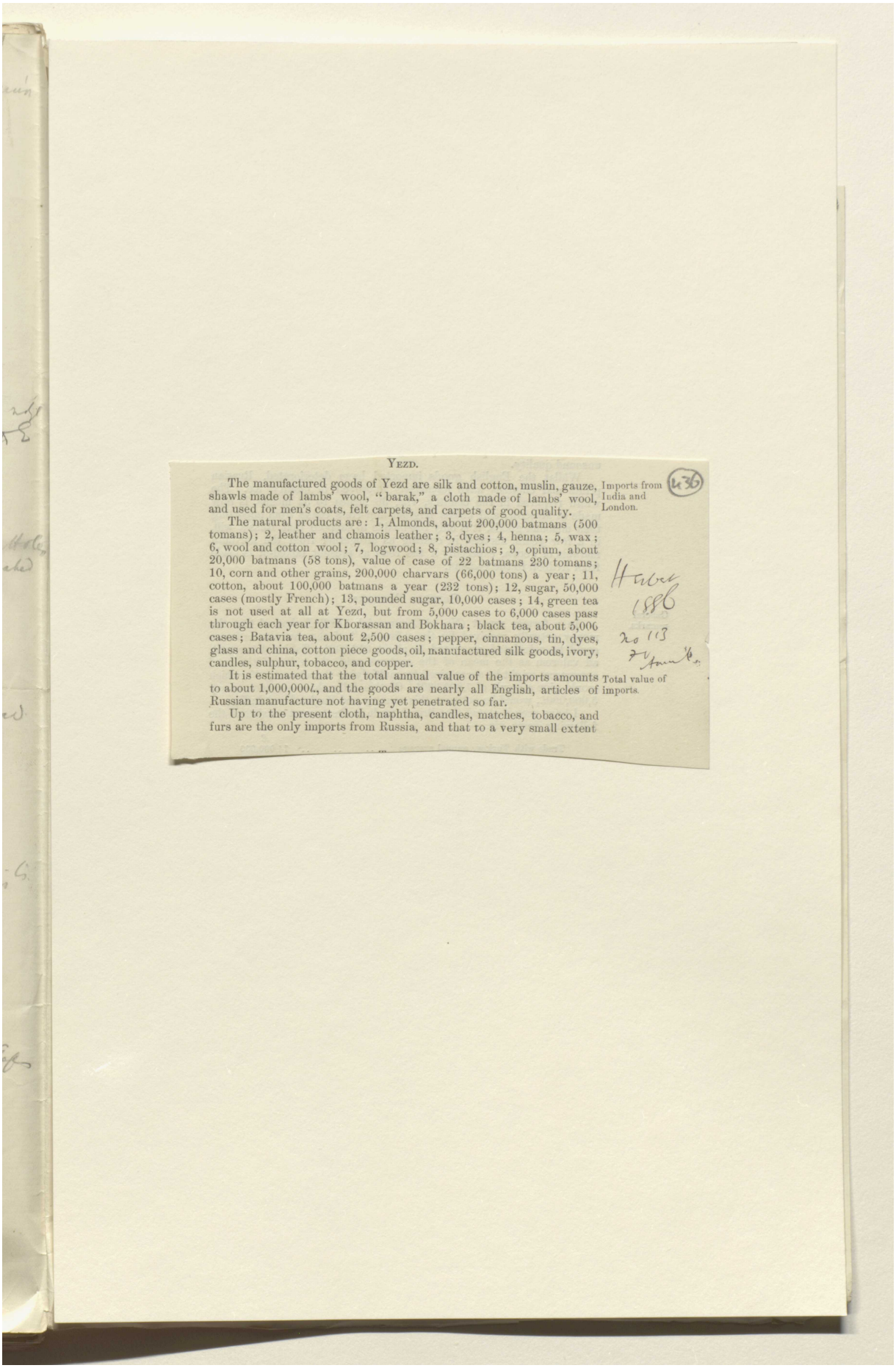

YEZD.

The manufactured goods of Yezd are silk and cotton, muslin, gauze, shawls made of lambs' wool, "barak," a cloth made of lambs' wool, and used for men's coats, felt carpets, and carpets of good quality. Imports from India and London.

The natural products are: 1, Almonds, about 200,000 batmans (500 tomans); 2, leather and chamois leather; 3, dyes; 4, henna; 5, wax; 6, wool and cotton wool; 7, logwood; 8, pistachios; 9, opium, about 20,000 batmans (58 tons), value of case of 22 batmans 230 tomans; 10, corn and other grains, 200,000 charvars (66,000 tons) a year; 11, cotton, about 100,000 batmans a year (232 tons); 12, sugar, 50,000 cases (mostly French); 13, pounded sugar, 10,000 cases; 14, green tea is not used at all at Yezd, but from 5,000 cases to 6,000 cases pass through each year for Khorassan and Bokhara; black tea, about 5,000 cases; Batavia tea, about 2,500 cases; pepper, cinnamons, tin, dyes, glass and china, cotton piece goods, oil, manufactured silk goods, ivory, candles, sulphur, tobacco, and copper.

It is estimated that the total annual value of the imports amounts to about 1,000,000*l.*, and the goods are nearly all English, articles of Russian manufacture not having yet penetrated so far. Total value of imports.

Up to the present cloth, naphtha, candles, matches, tobacco, and furs are the only imports from Russia, and that to a very small extent

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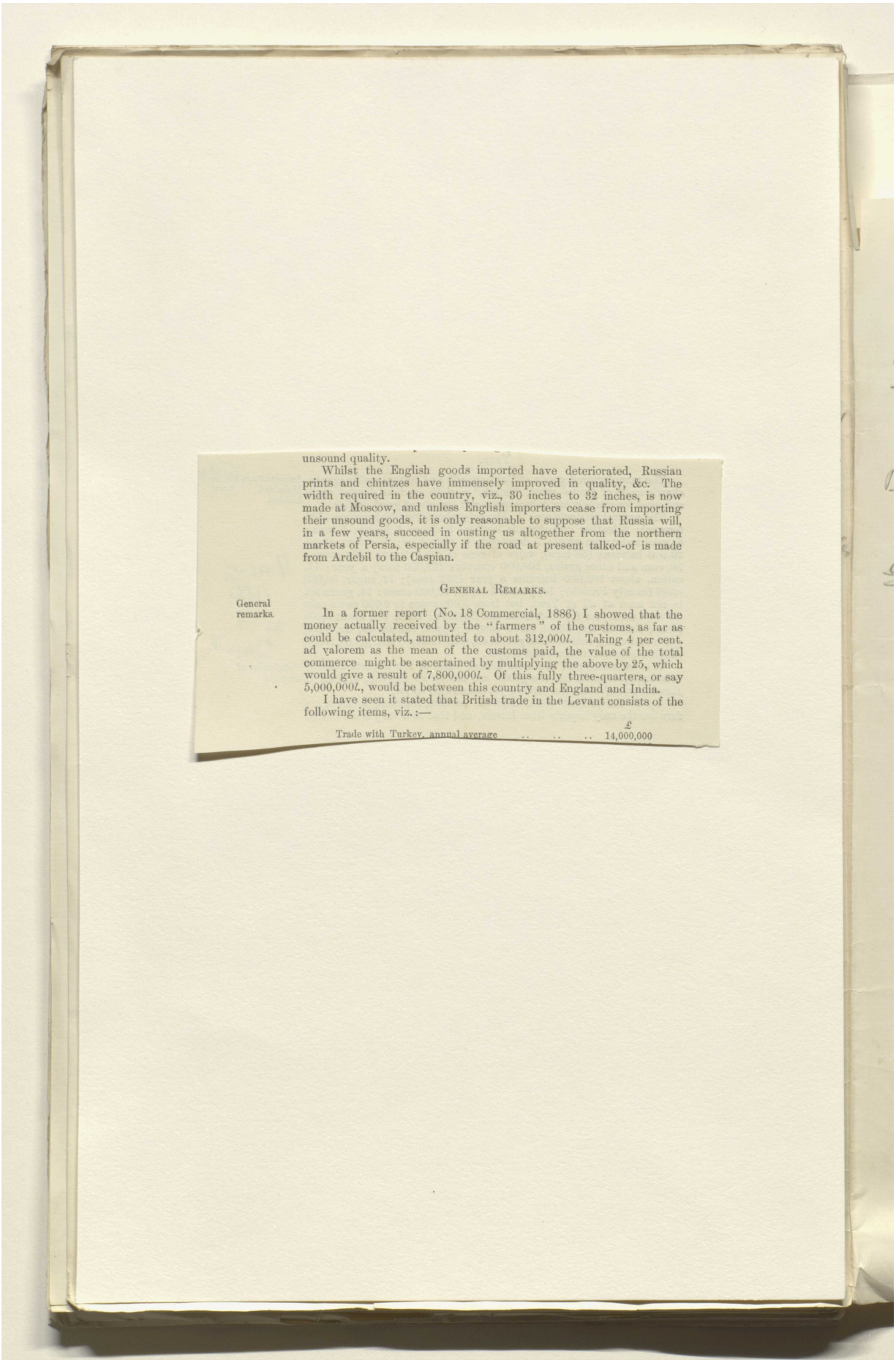

unsound quality.

Whilst the English goods imported have deteriorated, Russian prints and chintzes have immensely improved in quality, &c. The width required in the country, viz., 30 inches to 32 inches, is now made at Moscow, and unless English importers cease from importing their unsound goods, it is only reasonable to suppose that Russia will, in a few years, succeed in ousting us altogether from the northern markets of Persia, especially if the road at present talked-of is made from Ardebil to the Caspian.

General Remarks.

General remarks.

In a former report (No. 18 Commercial, 1886) I showed that the money actually received by the "farmers" of the customs, as far as could be calculated, amounted to about 312,000*l.* Taking 4 per cent. ad valorem as the mean of the customs paid, the value of the total commerce might be ascertained by multiplying the above by 25, which would give a result of 7,800,000*l.* Of this fully three-quarters, or say 5,000,000*l.*, would be between this country and England and India.

I have seen it stated that British trade in the Levant consists of the following items, viz.:—

	£
Trade with Turkey, annual average	14,000,000

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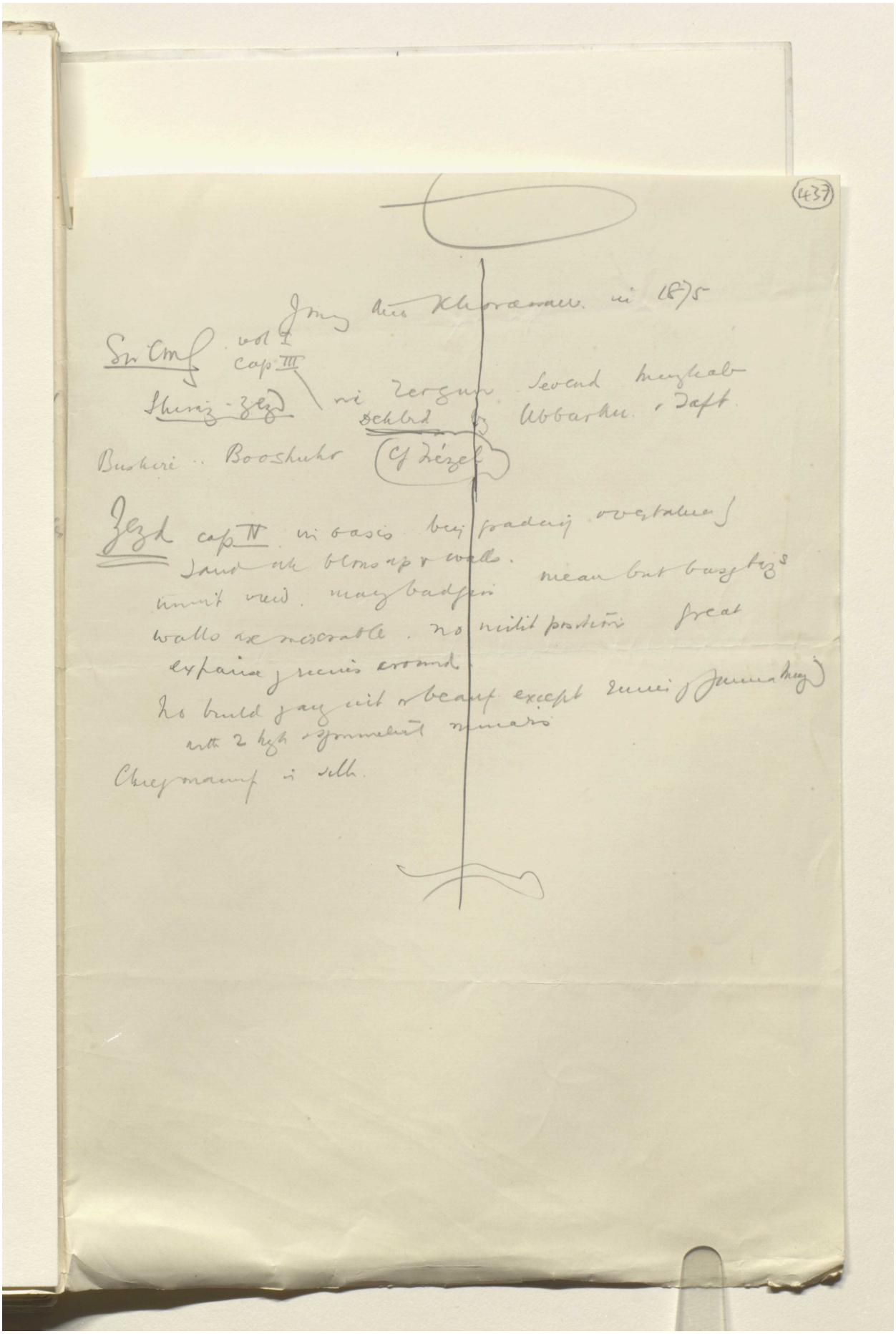

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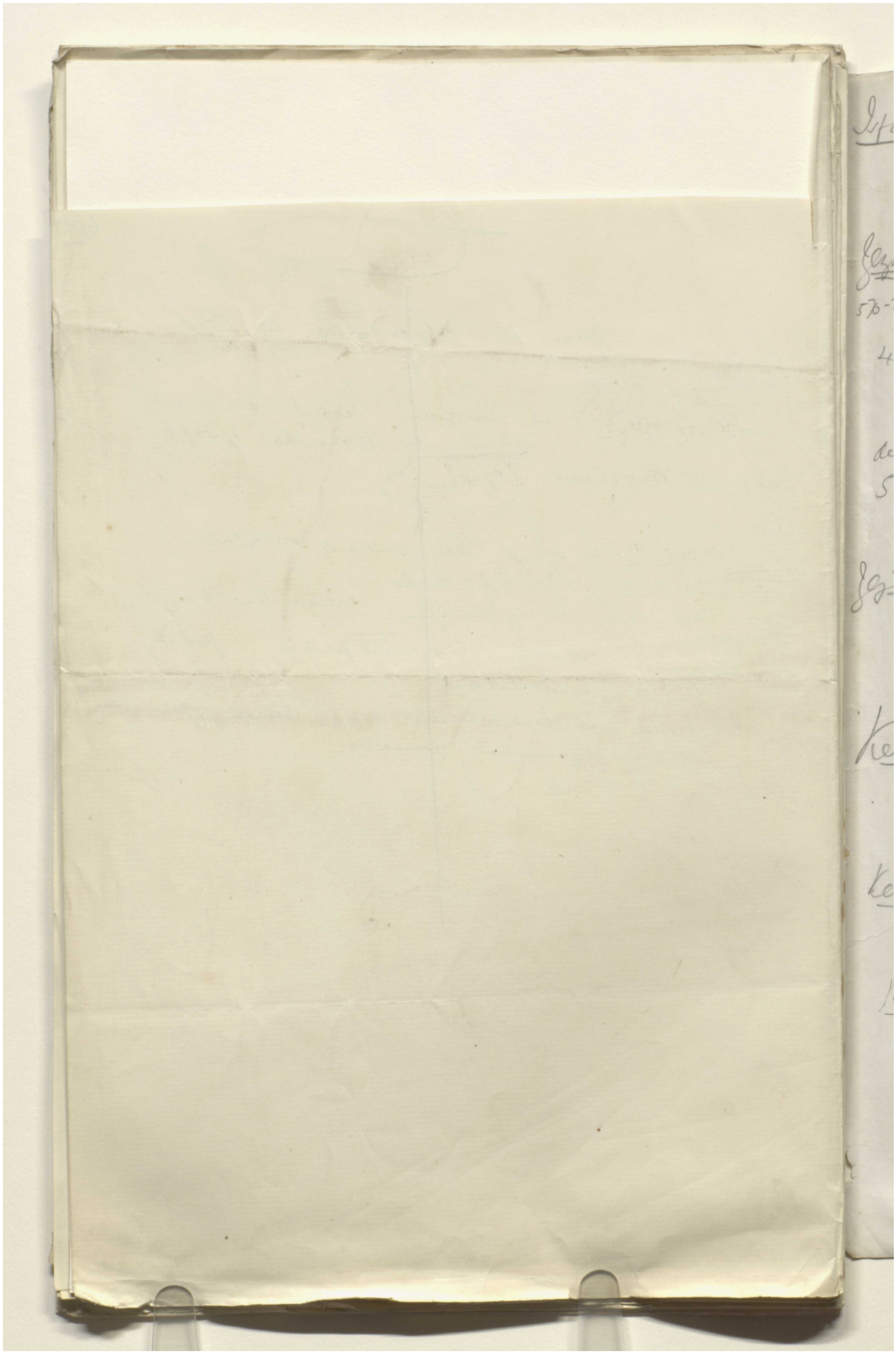

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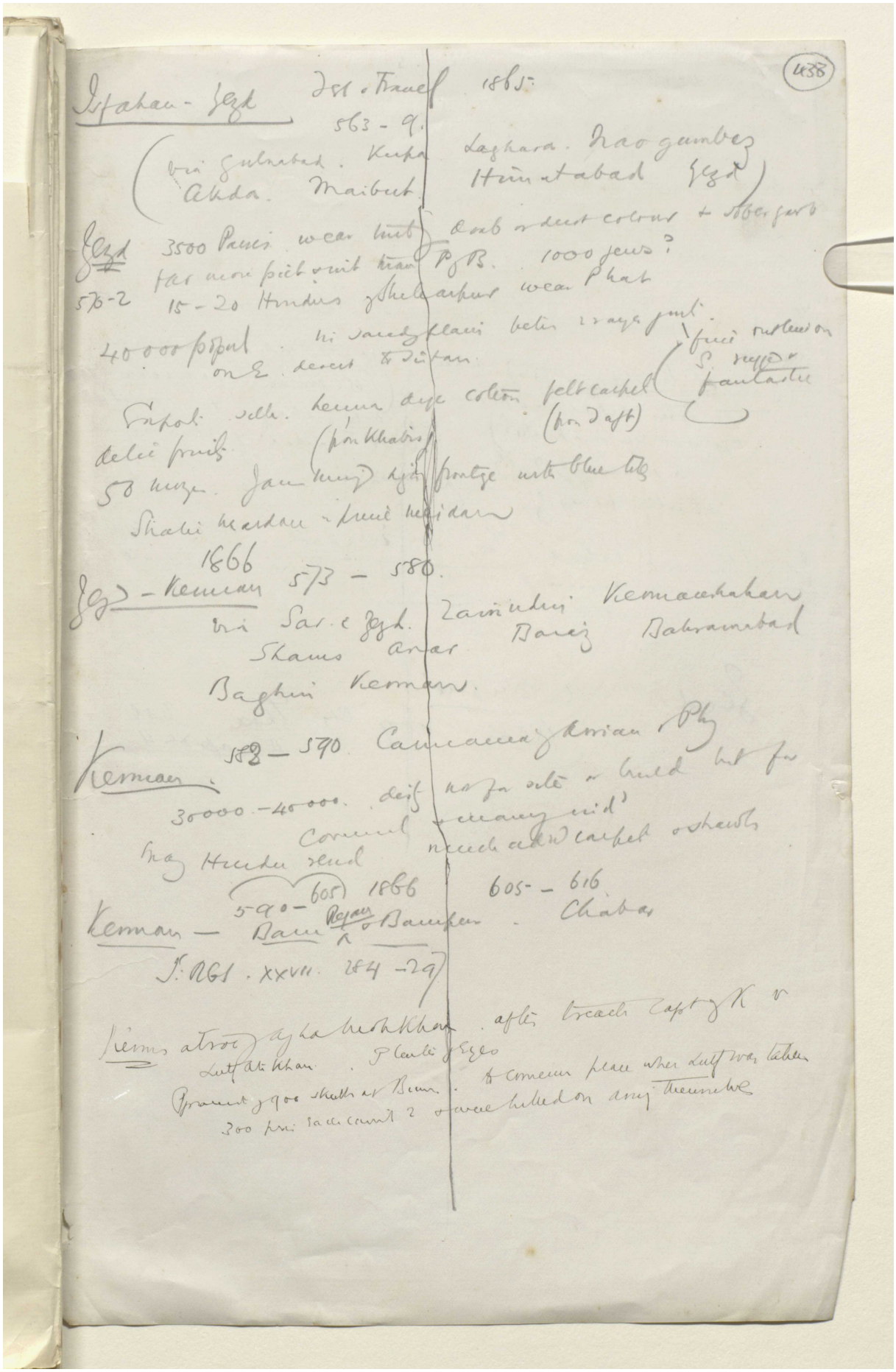

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Isfahan - Yezd Ist. Travel 1865.
563 - 9.
(via Gulnabad. Kupa Laghara. Naogumbez
Akda. Maibut. Himatabad Yezd)

Yezd 3500 Parsis wear turb. drab or dust colour + sober garb
far more pict. & int. than P. & B. 1000 jews?
570-2 15 - 20 Hindus of Shekarpur wear Phat
40000 popul. in sandy plain betw. 2 rays. [illegible]
on E. desert to Sistan. (fine outlines on S. rugged & fantastic)
Tapoli silk. hennah dye cotton felt carpet (pon Jaft)
delic. fruits (pon Khabis)
50 mozes. Jam [illegible] frontage with blue tiles
Shahi Meidan & [illegible] Meidan

1866
Yezd - Kerman 573 - 580.
via Sar. e Yezd. Zainudin Kermanshahan
Shams Anar Baraz Bahramabad
Baghin Kerman.

Kerman. 582 - 590 Carmania of Arrian & Ply
30000 - 40000. dist. not for site or build but for
Commerce & many ind.
Many Hindu rend. much adv. carpet & shawls

590 - 605 1866 605 - 616
Kerman - Bam Rejan & Bampur. Chabar
J. RGS. XXVII. 284 - 297

Kerman atrocity of Agha Mohkhan. after treach. capt. of K. v
Lutf Ali Khan. Plaintiff of Eyes
Pyramid of 900 skulls at Bum. to commem. place where Lutf was taken
300 pris. each count 2 & were killed on any themselves

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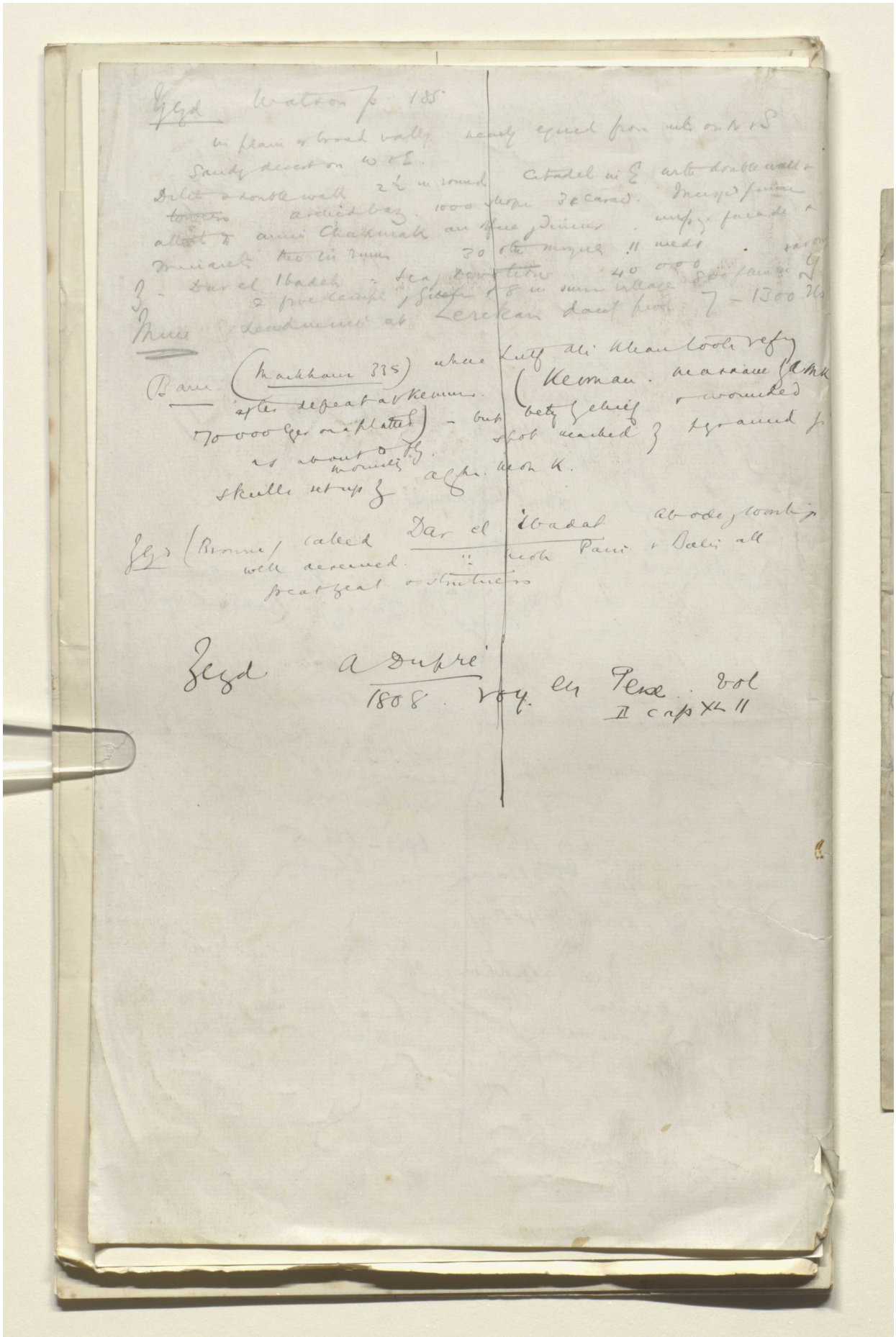

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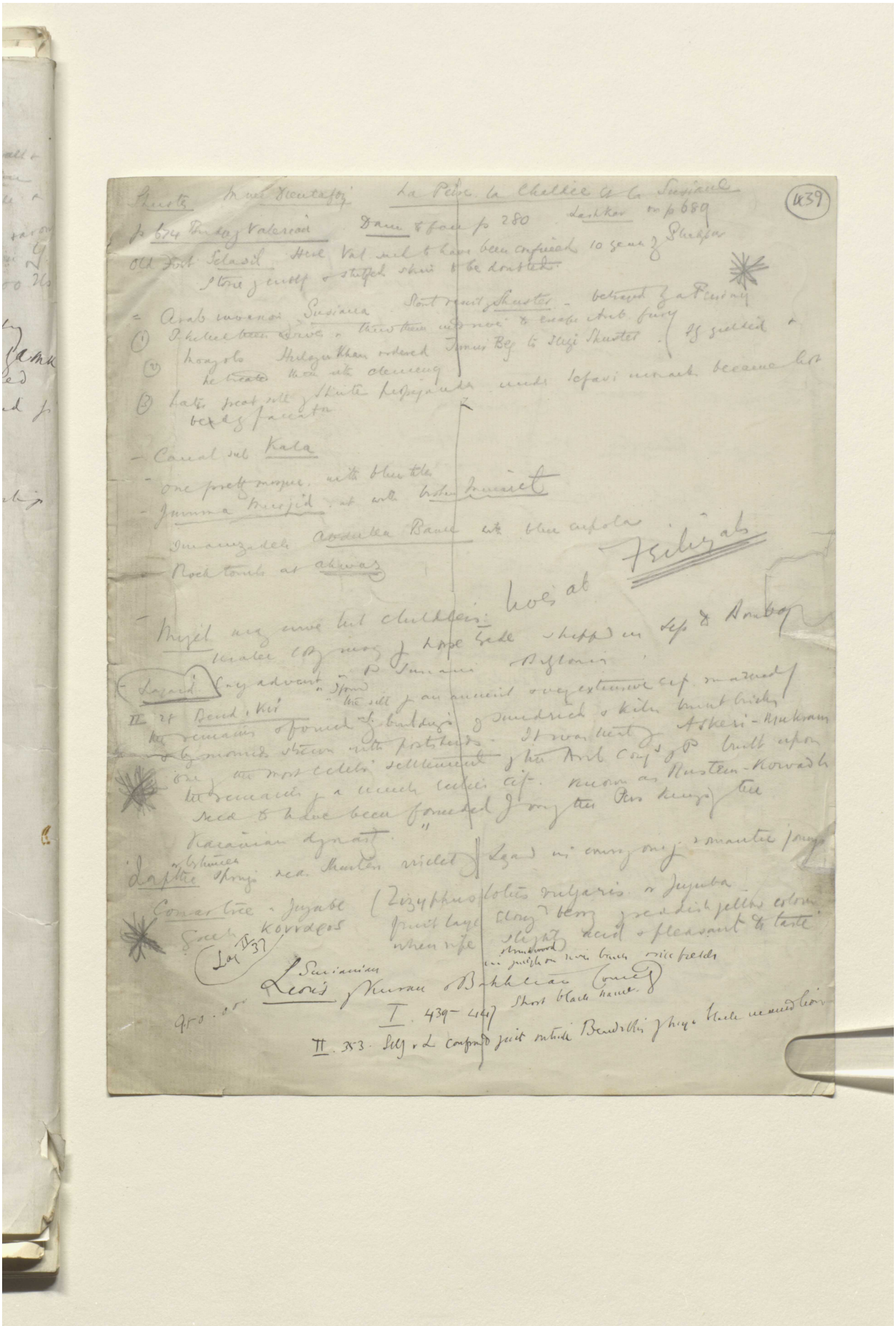

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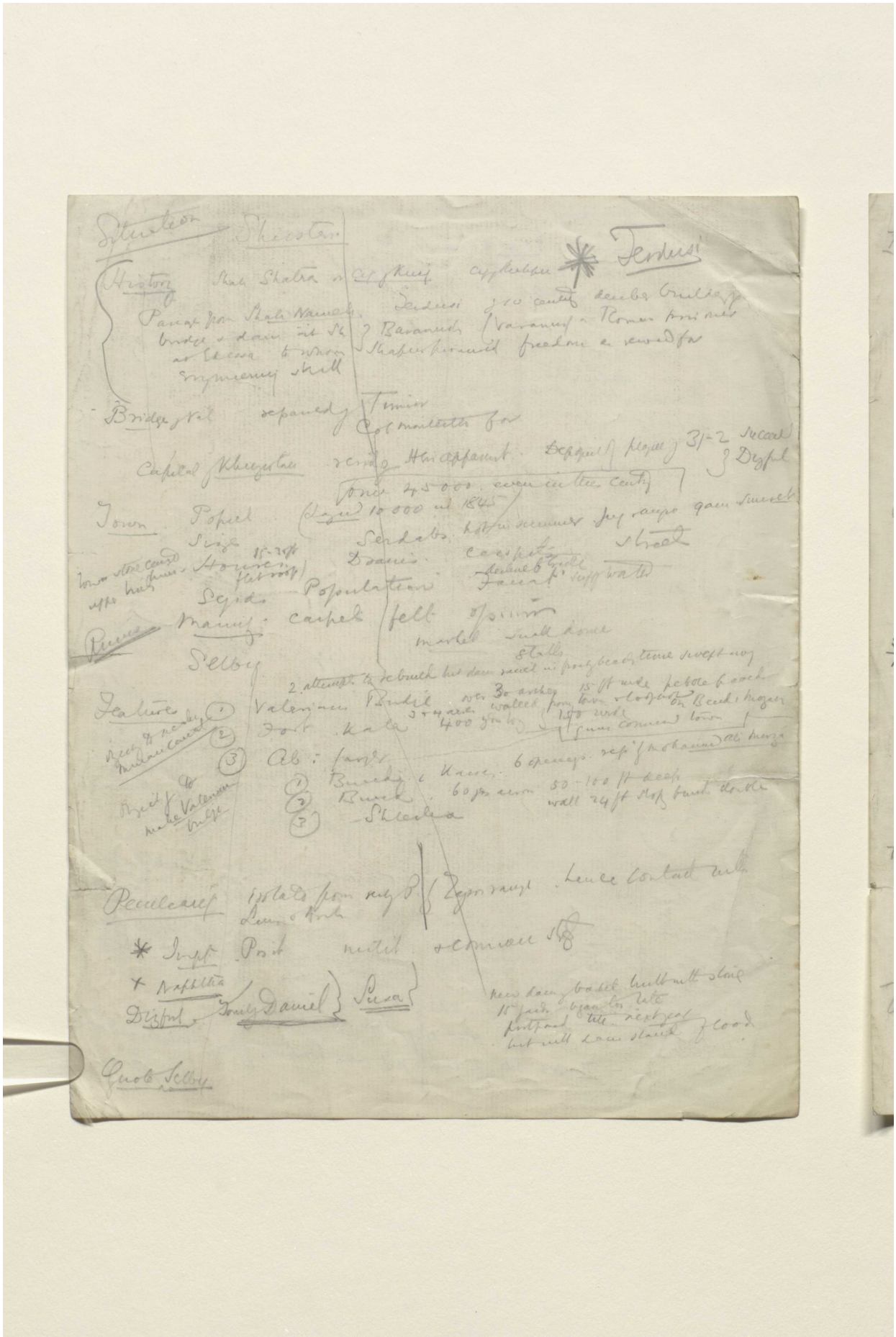

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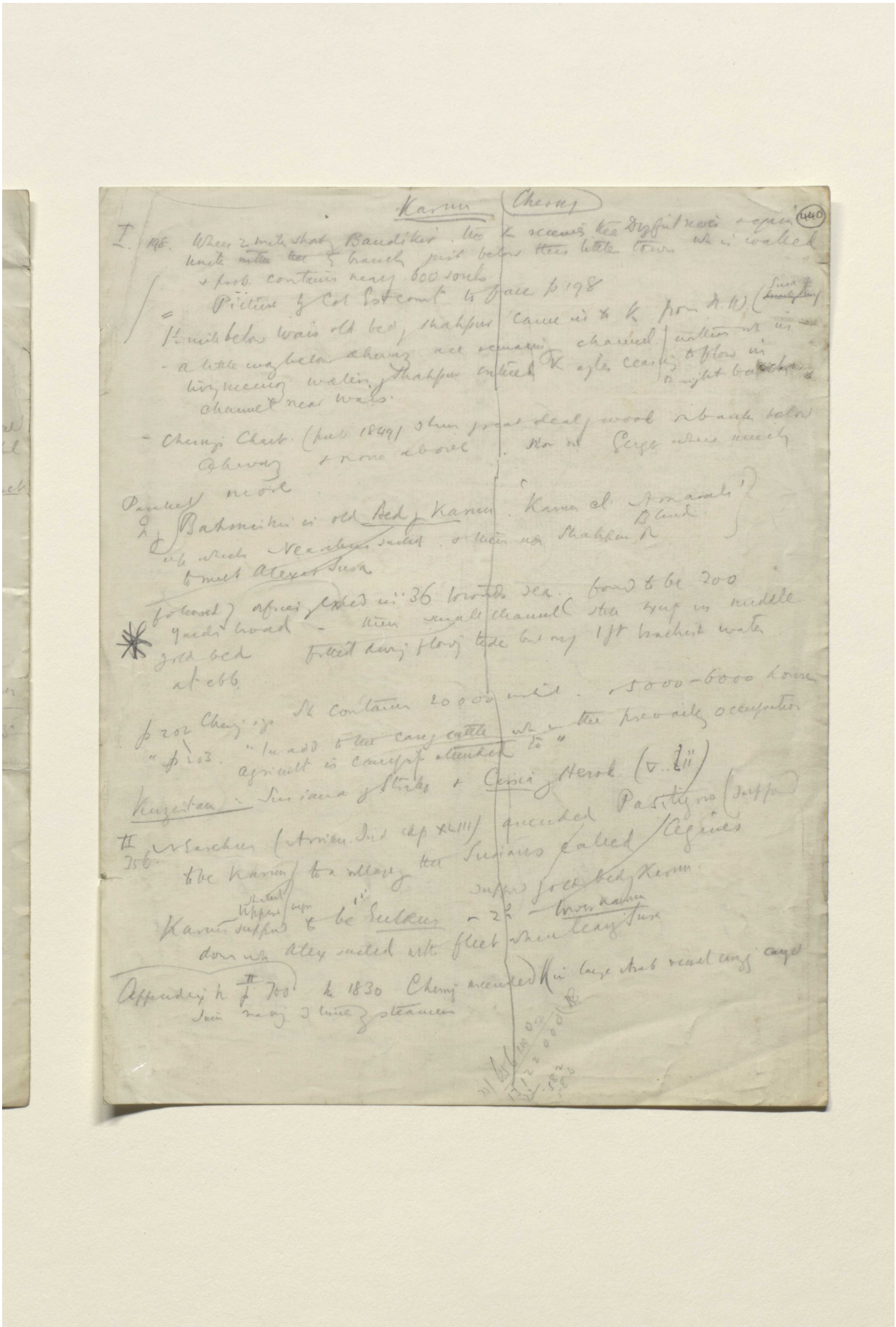

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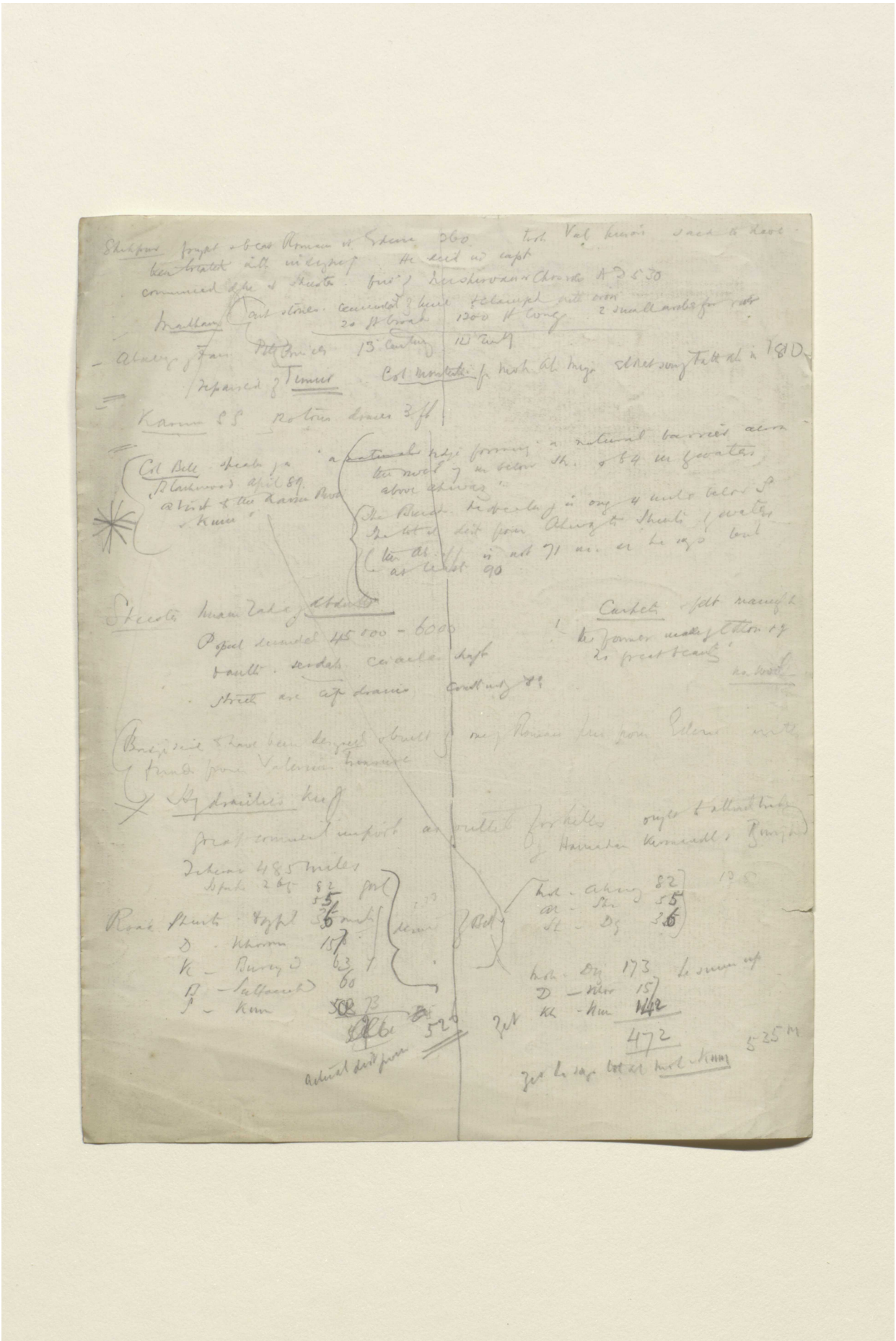

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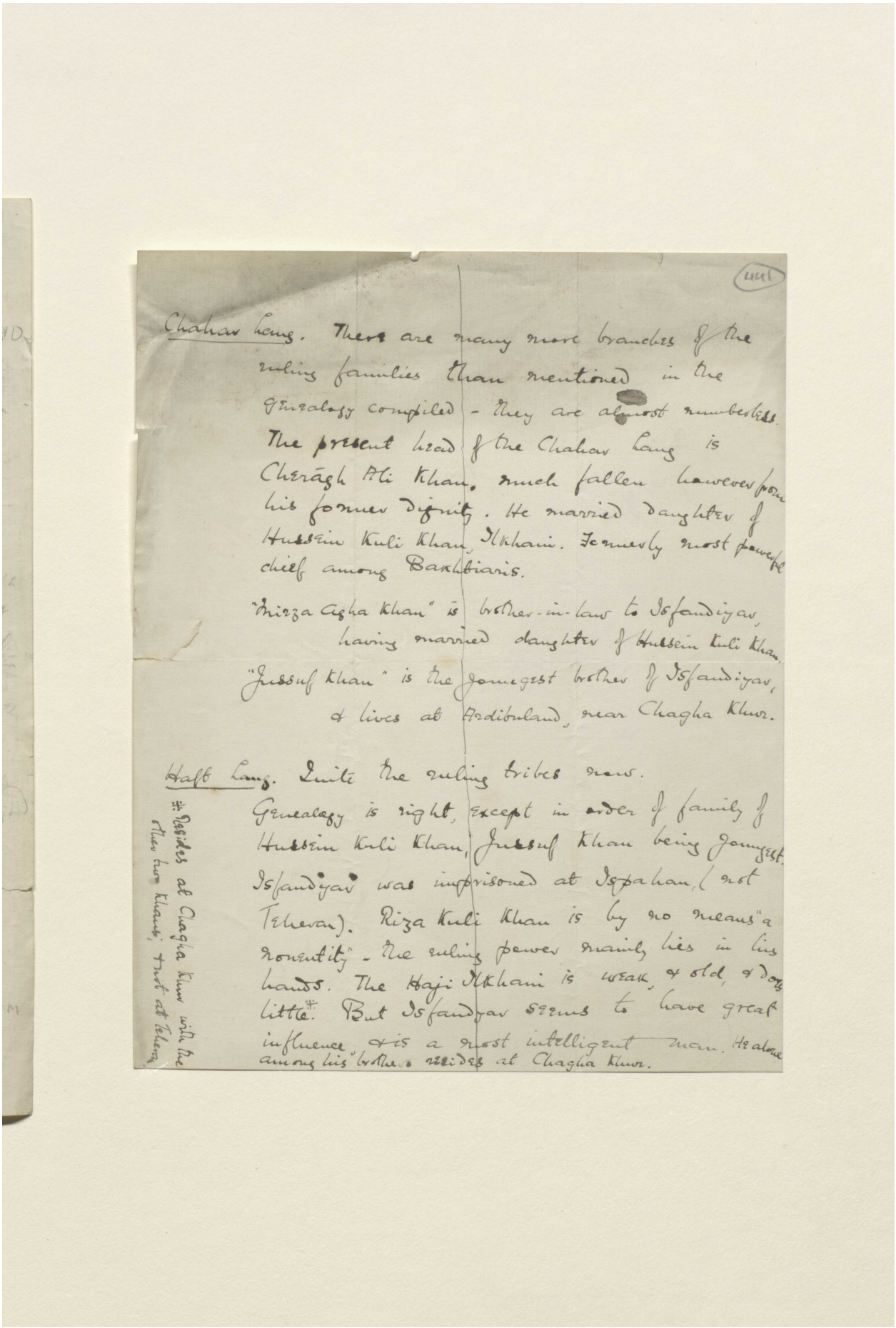


(441)

Chahar Lang. There are many more branches of the ruling families than mentioned in the genealogy compiled - they are almost numberless. The present head of the Chahar Lang is Cherāgh Ali Khan, much fallen however from his former dignity. He married daughter of Hussein Kuli Khan, Ilkhani. Formerly most powerful chief among Bakhtiaris.

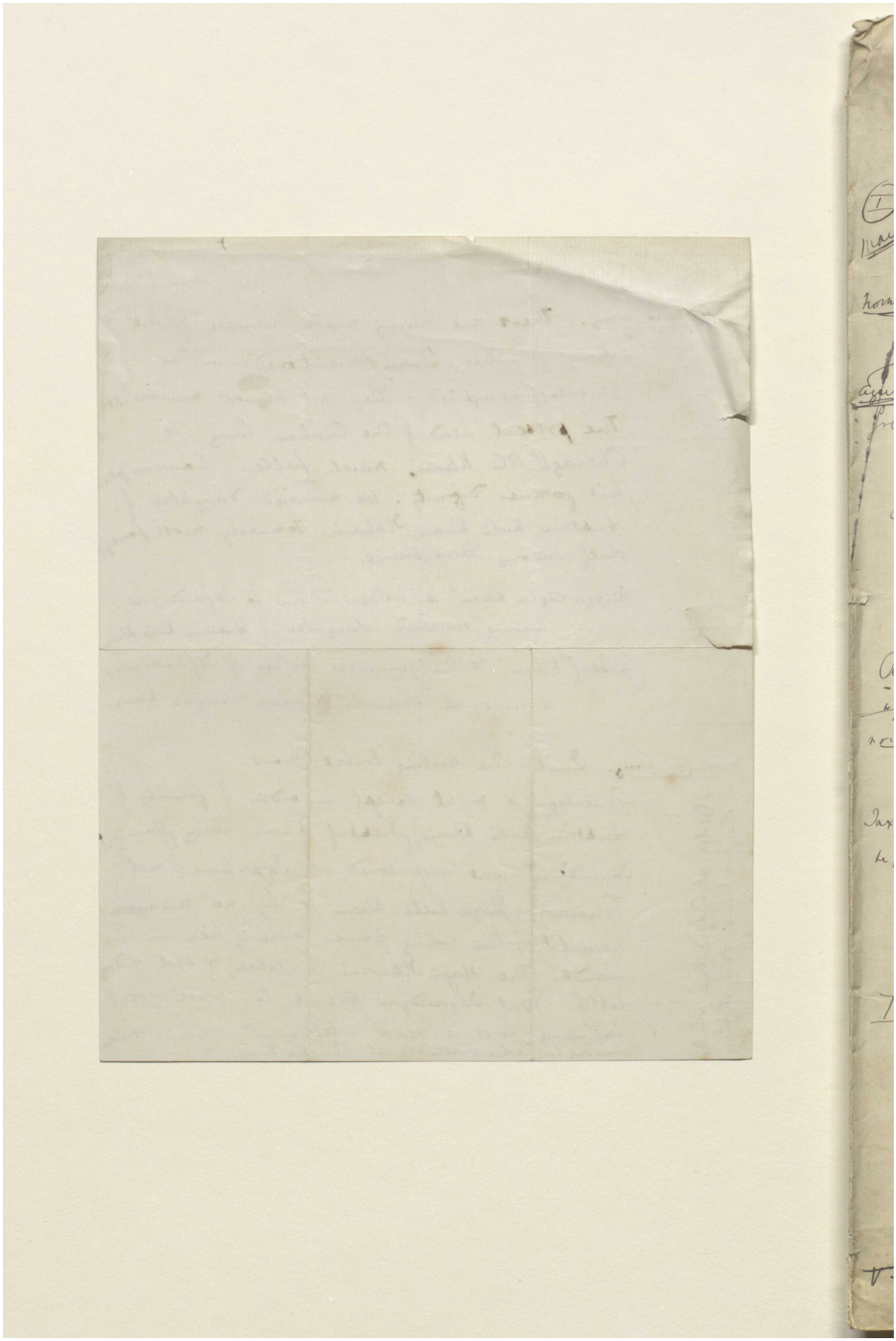
"Mirza Agha Khan" is brother-in-law to Isfandiyar, having married daughter of Hussein Kuli Khan.

"Jussuf Khan" is the youngest brother of Isfandiyar, & lives at Ardibuland, near Chagha Khur.

Haft Lang. Until the ruling tribes now.

Genealogy is right, except in order of family of Hussein Kuli Khan, Jussuf Khan being youngest. Isfandiyar was imprisoned at Ispahan, (not Teheran). Riza Kuli Khan is by no means "a nonentity" - the ruling power mainly lies in his hands. The Haji Ilkhani is weak, & old, & does little.* But Isfandiyar seems to have great influence, & is a most intelligent man. He alone among his brothers resides at Chagha Khur.

* Besides at Chagha Khur with the other two Khans, most at Teheran.



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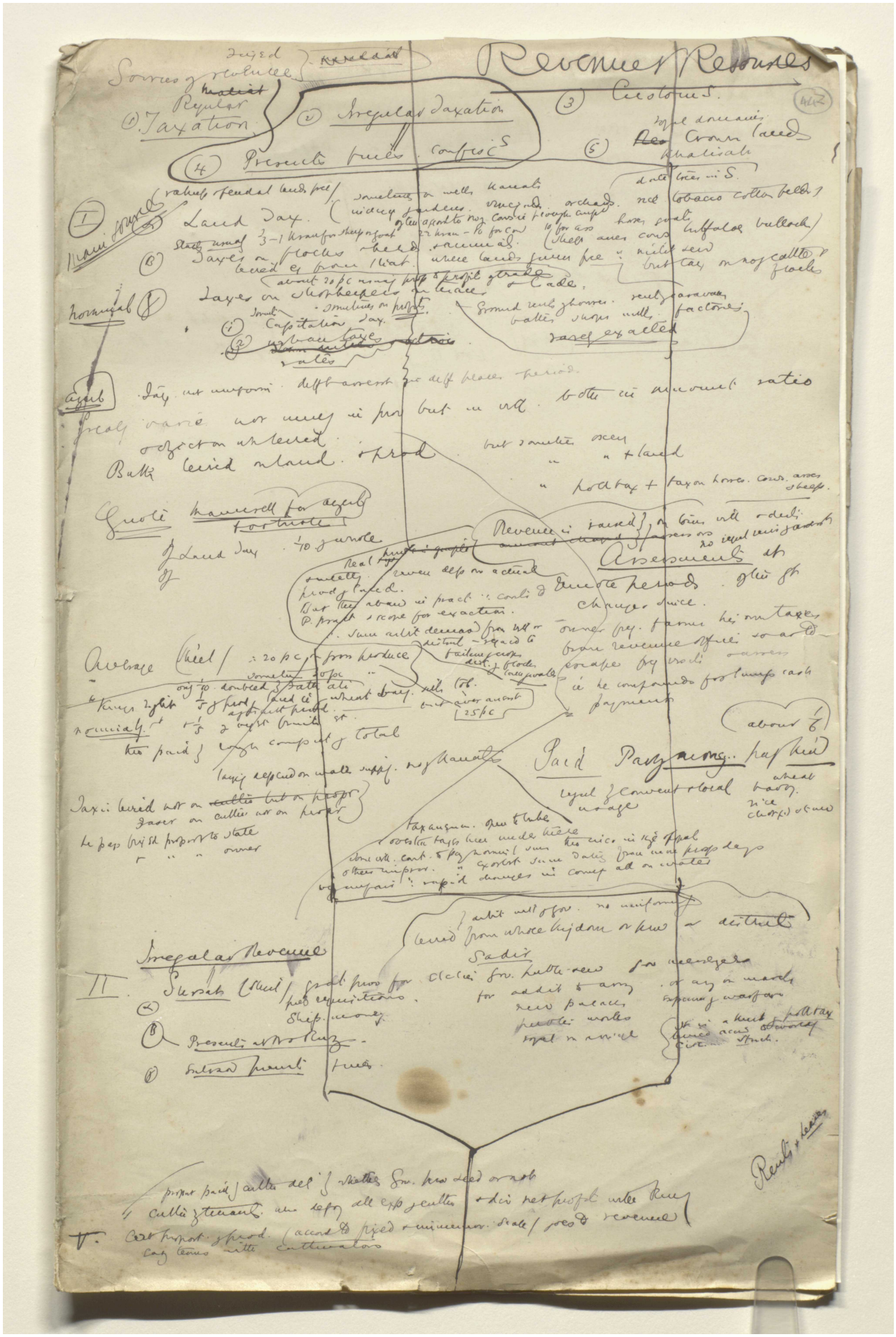

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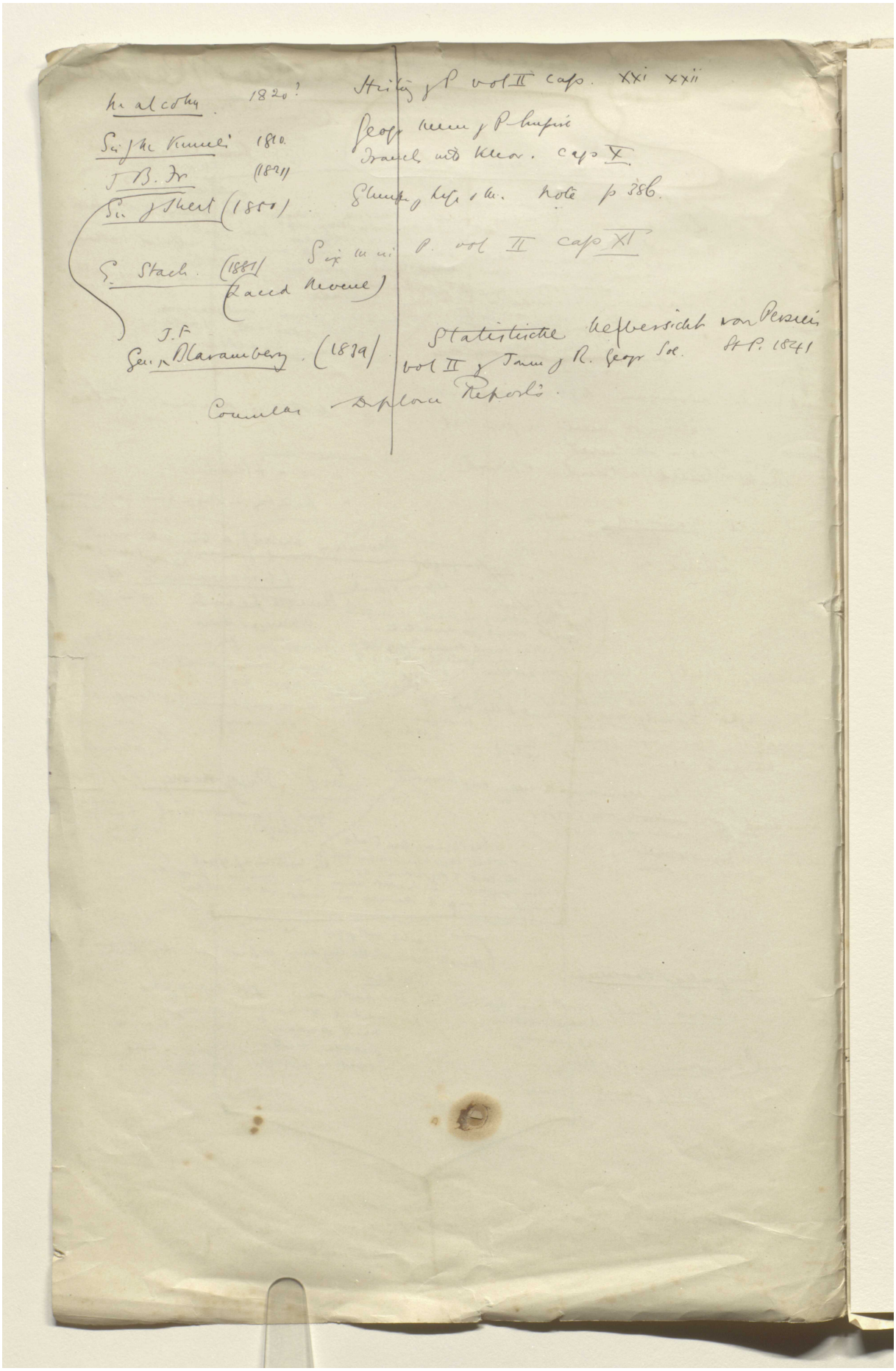

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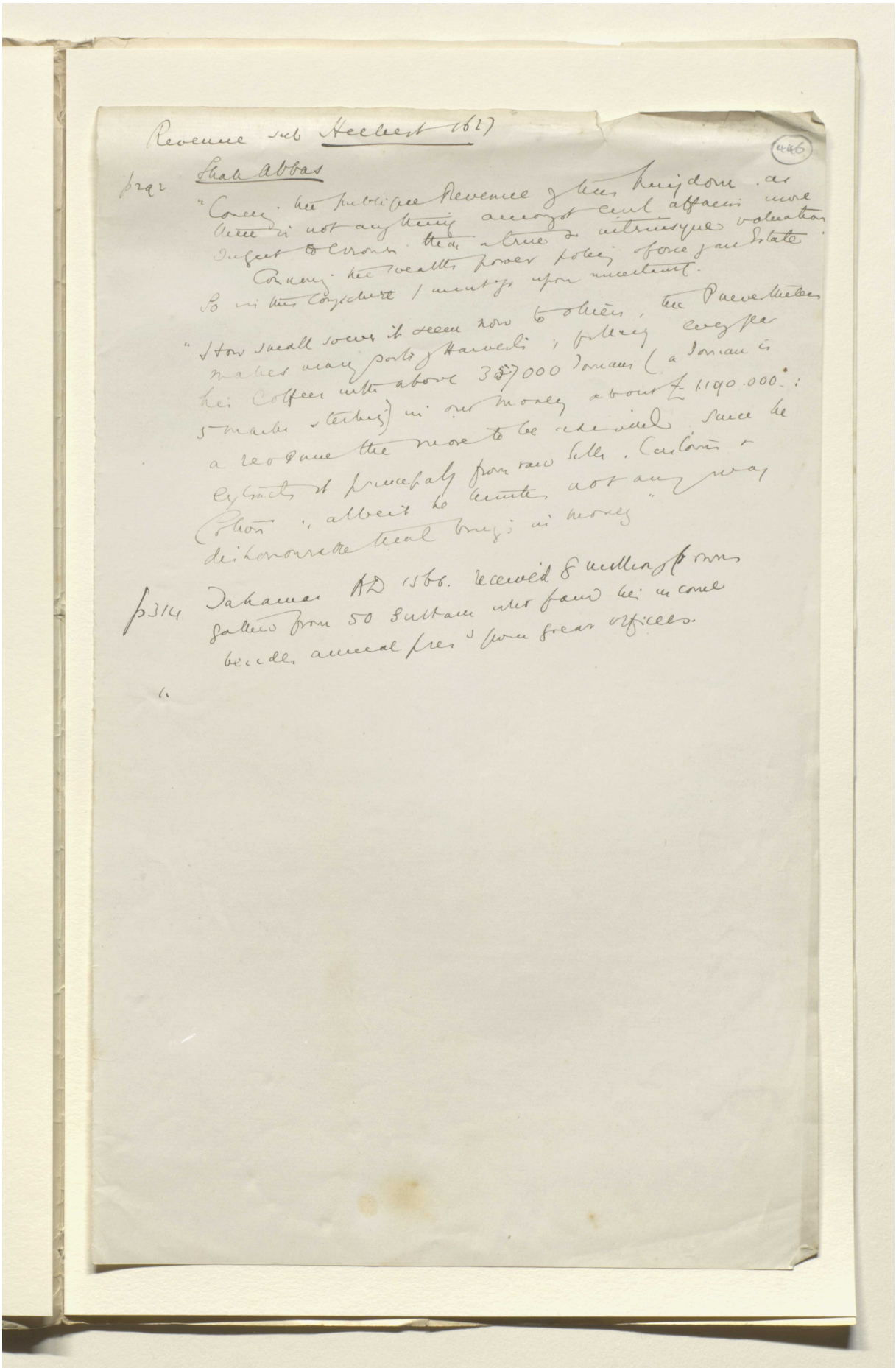

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Revenue sub Heckert 1627

446

p292 Shah Abbas

"Concerning the publique Revenue of this kingdom, as there is not anything amongst civil affairs more subject to errors than a true & intrinsique valuation.
Concerning the wealth power policy of force of an Estate.
So in this conjecture I must go upon uncertainty.

"How small soever it seem now to others, the Pneumatiques makes many parts of Harvests; filling every year his Coffers with above 357000 Domans (a Doman is 5 marks sterling) in our money about £1.190.000: a revenue the more to be admitted since he extracts it principally from raw Silk, Customs & Cotton; albeit he hunts not any way dishonourable that brings in money"

p314 Tahamas AD 1566. received 8 millions of crowns gathered from 50 Sultans who paid his income besides annual pres's from great officers.

"

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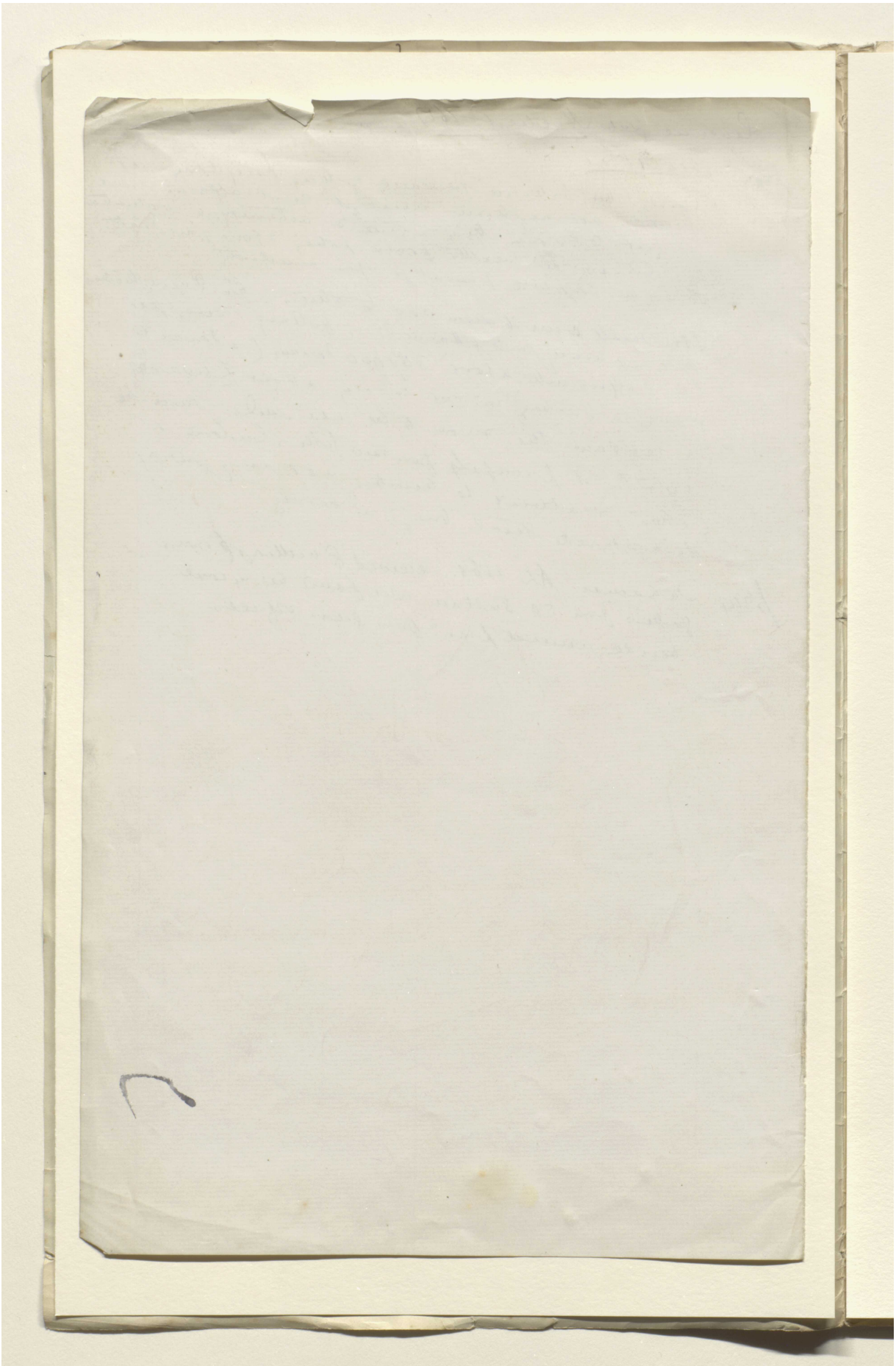

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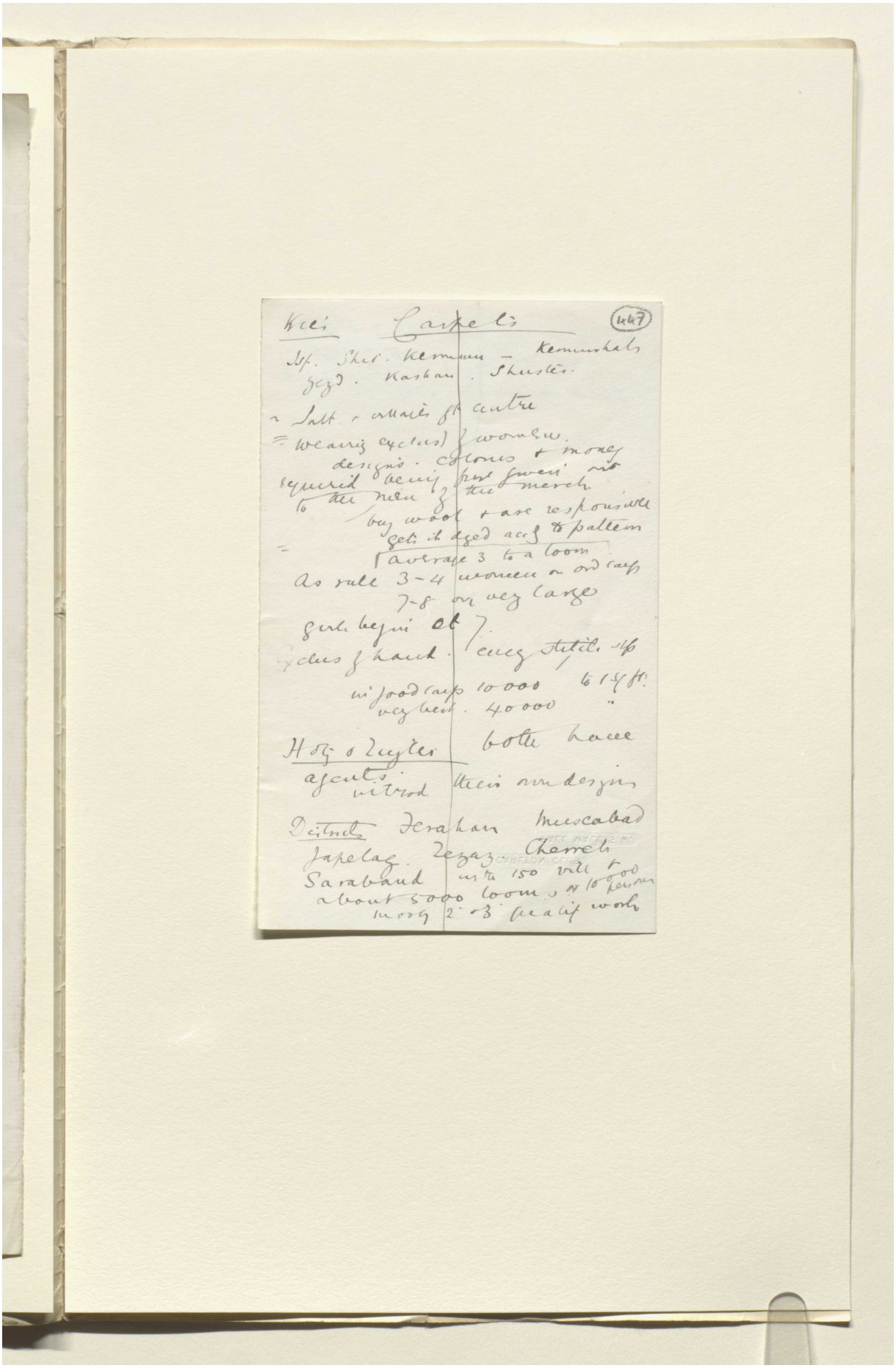
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [447r] (894/1386)

Kiel Carpets (447)

Isf. Shir. Kermun – Kermunshah
Yezd. Kashan. Shuster.



~ Salt & villages of centre
= weaving exclusd of women.
designs. colours & money
required being first given out
to the men of the merch.
buy wool & are responsible
gets it dyed acc to pattern
= average 3 to a loom
As rule 3-4 women on ord carp
7-8 on very large
girls begin at 7.
Exclus of hand. every stitch sp
in good carp 10000 to 1 sq ft.
very best. 40000 "

Holz & Ziegler both have
agents.
introd their own designs

Districts Ferahan Muscabad
Japelag. Zezaz Cherreh
Saraband with 150 vill &
about 5000 looms or 10000 persons
mostly 2 & 3 qualif work

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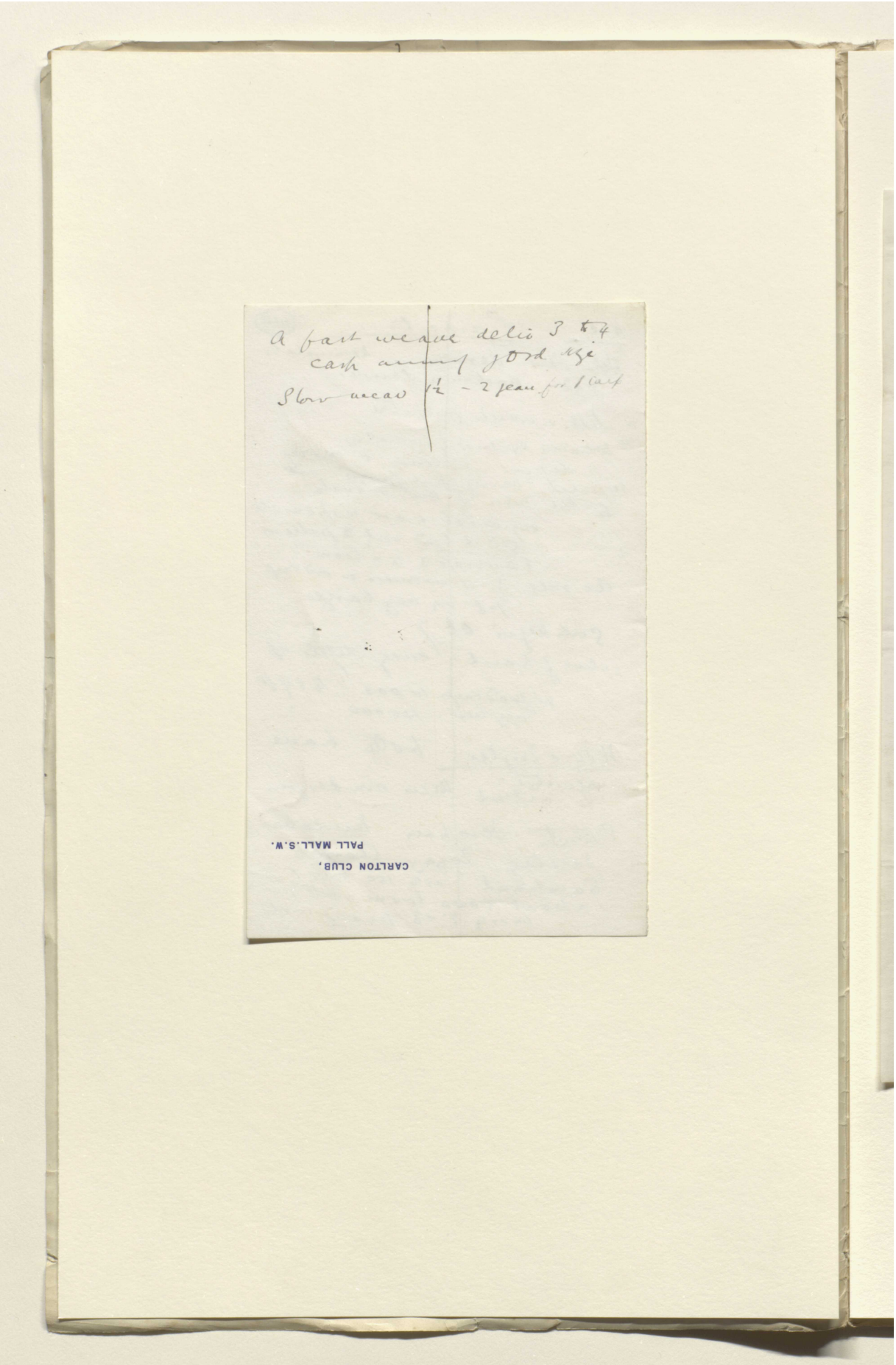

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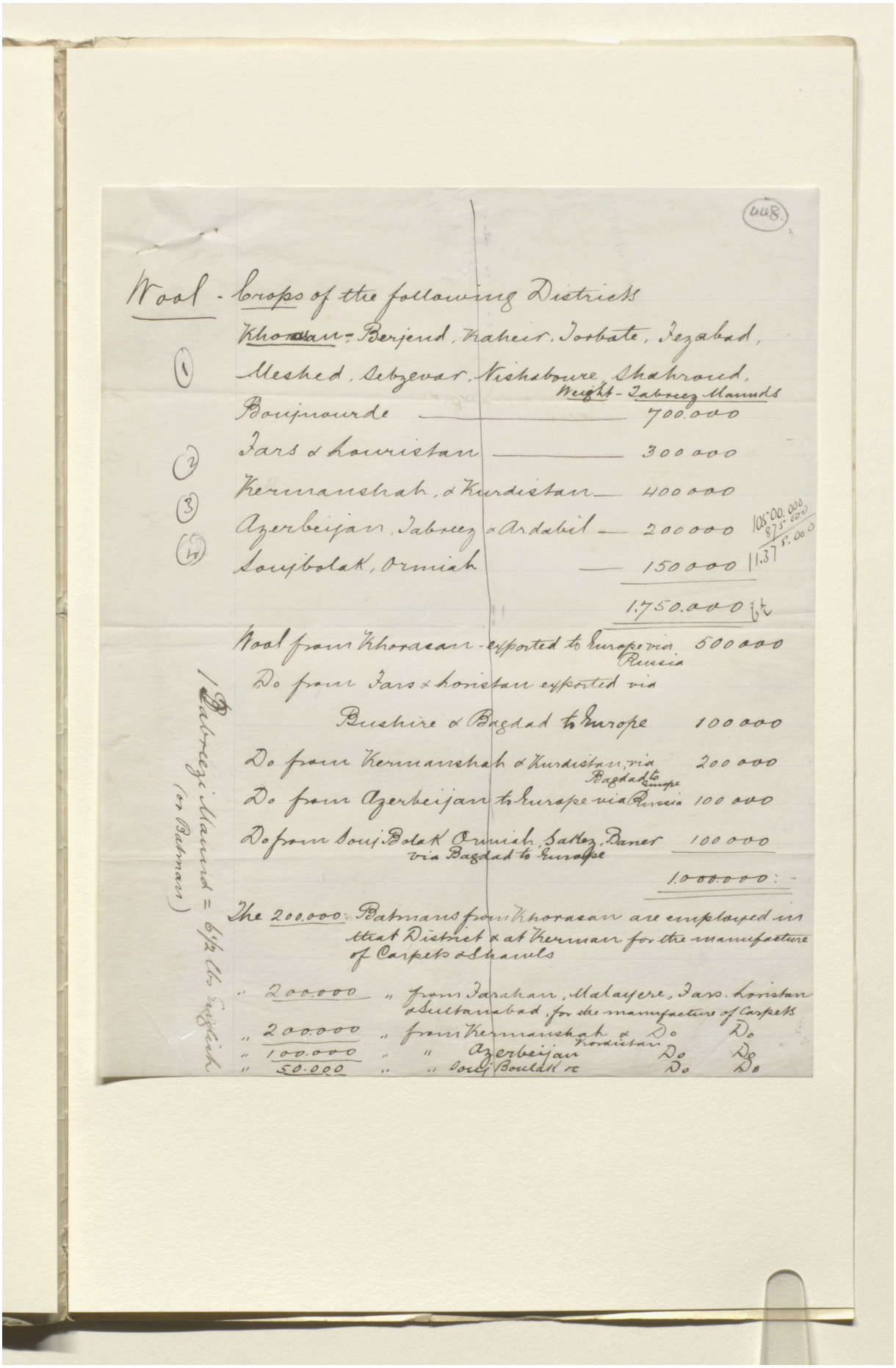
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [448r] (896/1386)



448

Wool - Crops of the following Districts

Khorasan - Berjend, Kaheir, Torbate, Fezabad,

(1) Meshed, Sebzevar, Nishaboure, Shahroud,

	Weight - Tabreez Maunds
Boujnourde	700.000
(2) Fars & Louristan	300 000
(3) Kermanshah, & Kurdistan	400 000
(4) Azerbeijan, Tabreez & Ardabil	200 000
Soujbolak, Ormiah	150 000
	1.750.000

10500.000
875.000
11.375.000

Wool from Khorasan - exported to Europe via Russia	500 000
Do from Fars & Loristan exported via Bushire & Bagdad to Europe	100 000
Do from Kermanshah & Kurdistan, via Bagdad to Europe	200 000
Do from Azerbeijan to Europe via Russia	100 000
Do from Souj Bolak Ormiah, Sakez, Baner via Bagdad to Europe	100 000
	1.000.000

The 200.000 Batmans from Khorasan are employed in that District & at Kerman for the manufacture of Carpets & Shawls

" 200.000 " from Farahan, Malayere, Fars, Loristan & Sultanabad, for the manufacture of Carpets

" 200.000 " from Kermanshah & Kordistan Do Do

" 100.000 " " Azerbeijan Do Do

" 50.000 " " Souj Boulak &c Do Do

1 Tabreezi Maund = 6½ lbs English (or Batman)

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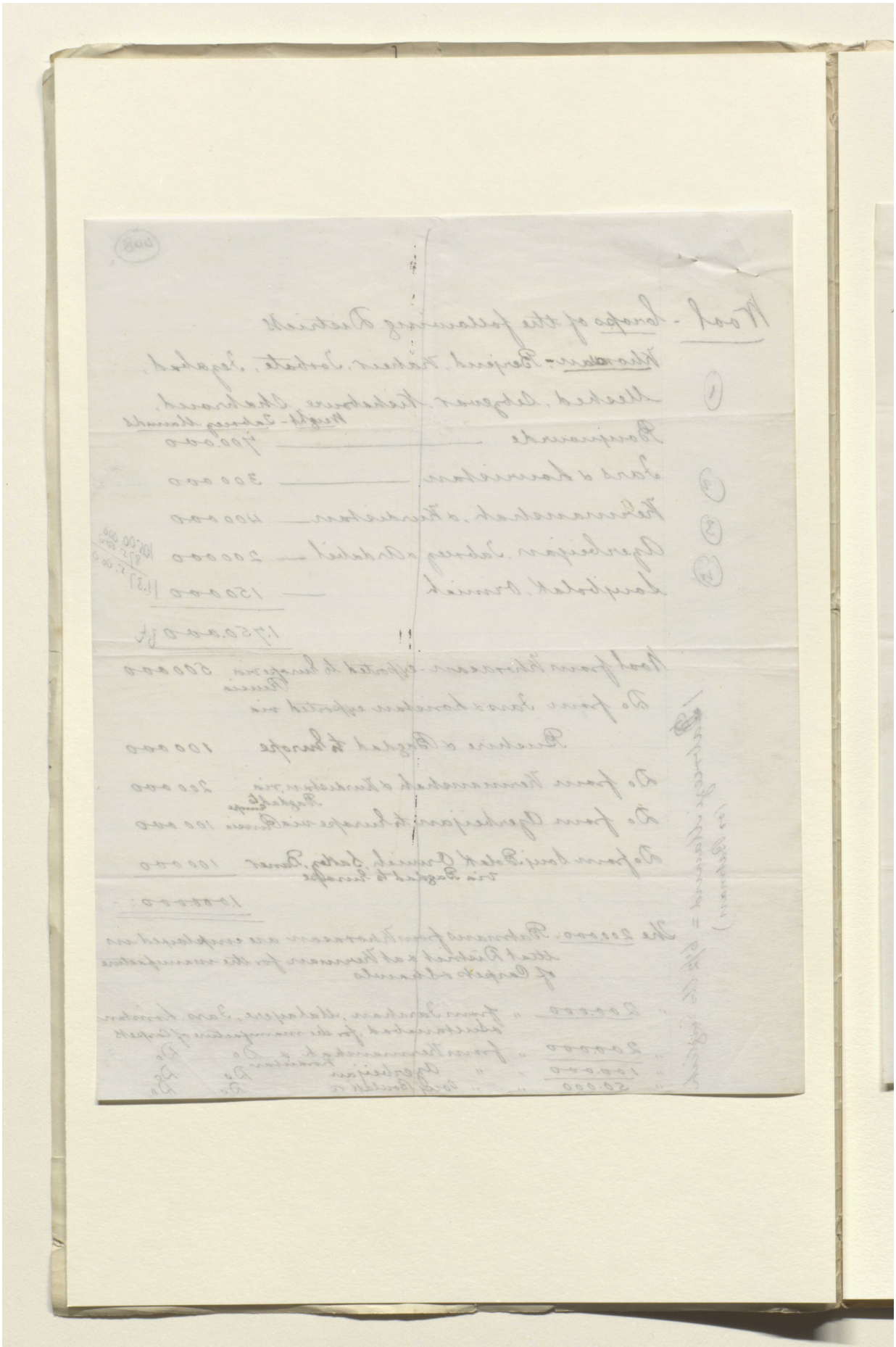

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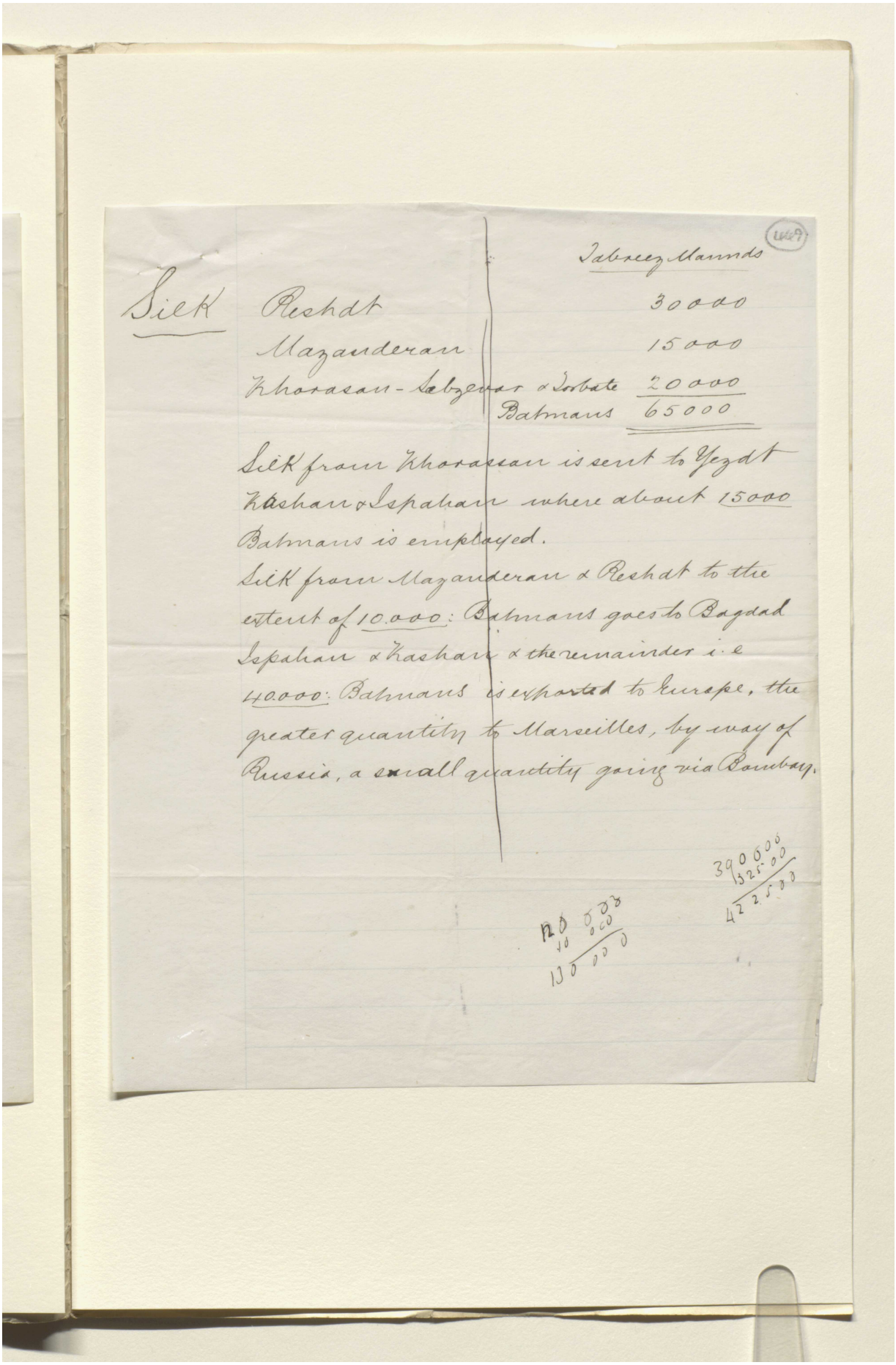
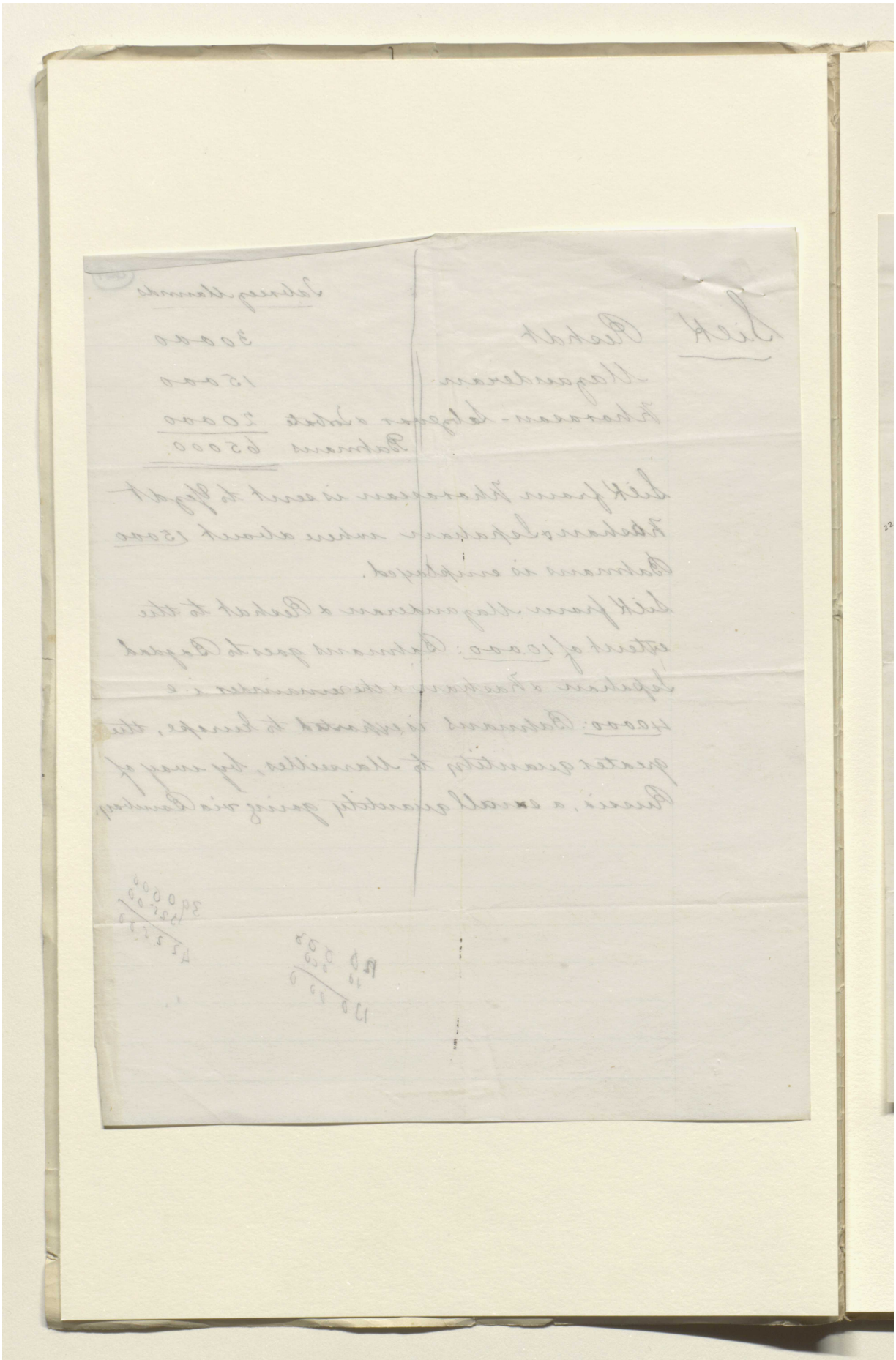


Silk

	Tabreez Mannds
Reshdt	30000
Mazanderan	15000
Khorasan - Sabzevar & Sobzte	20000
Batmans	65000

Silk from Khorassan is sent to Yezdt Kashan & Ispahan where about 15000 Batmans is employed.

Silk from Mazanderan & Reshdt to the extent of 10.000: Batmans goes to Bagdad Ispahan & Kashan & the remainder i.e 40000: Batmans is exported to Europe, the greater quantity to Marseilles, by way of Russia, a small quantity going via Bombay.



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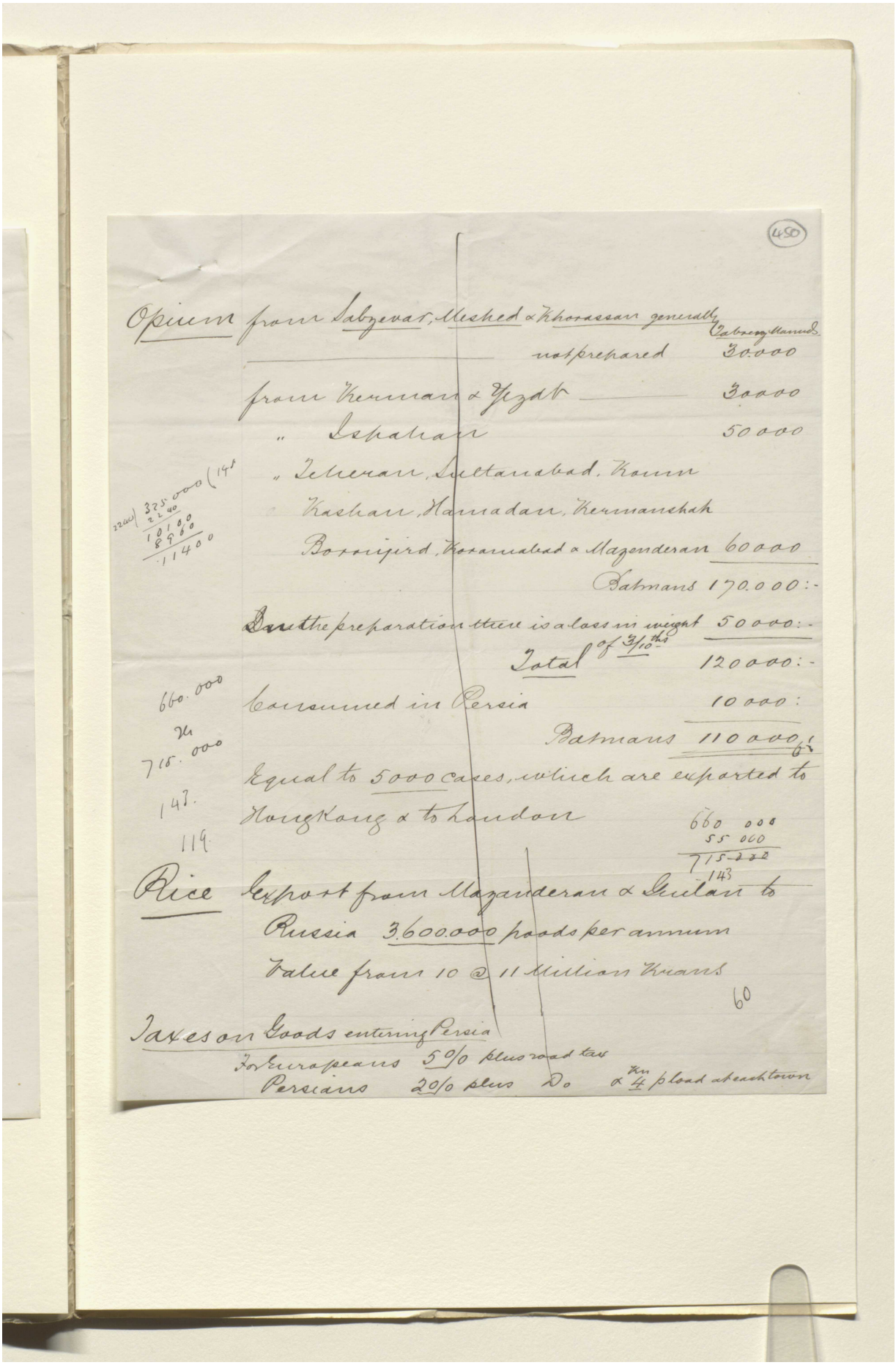

(450)

Opium from Sabzevar, Meshed & Khorassan generally

	Tabreez Manuds
not prepared	30.000
from Kerman & Yezdt	30000
" Ispahan	50000
" Teheran, Sultanabad, Koum Kashan, Hamadan, Kermanshah Borrujird, Koramabad & Mazenderan	60000
Batmans	170.000:-
In the preparation there is a loss in weight of 3/10ths	50000:-
Total	120000:-
Consumed in Persia	10000:
Batmans	110000

Equal to 5000 cases, which are exported to Hongkong & to London

660 000
55 000
715 000
143

660.000
715.000
143.
119.

Rice Export from Mazanderan & Guilan to Russia 3.600.000 poods per annum
Value from 10 @ 11 Million Krans

60

Taxes on Goods entering Persia
For Europeans 5% plus road tax
Persians 2% plus Do & 4 kn p load at each town

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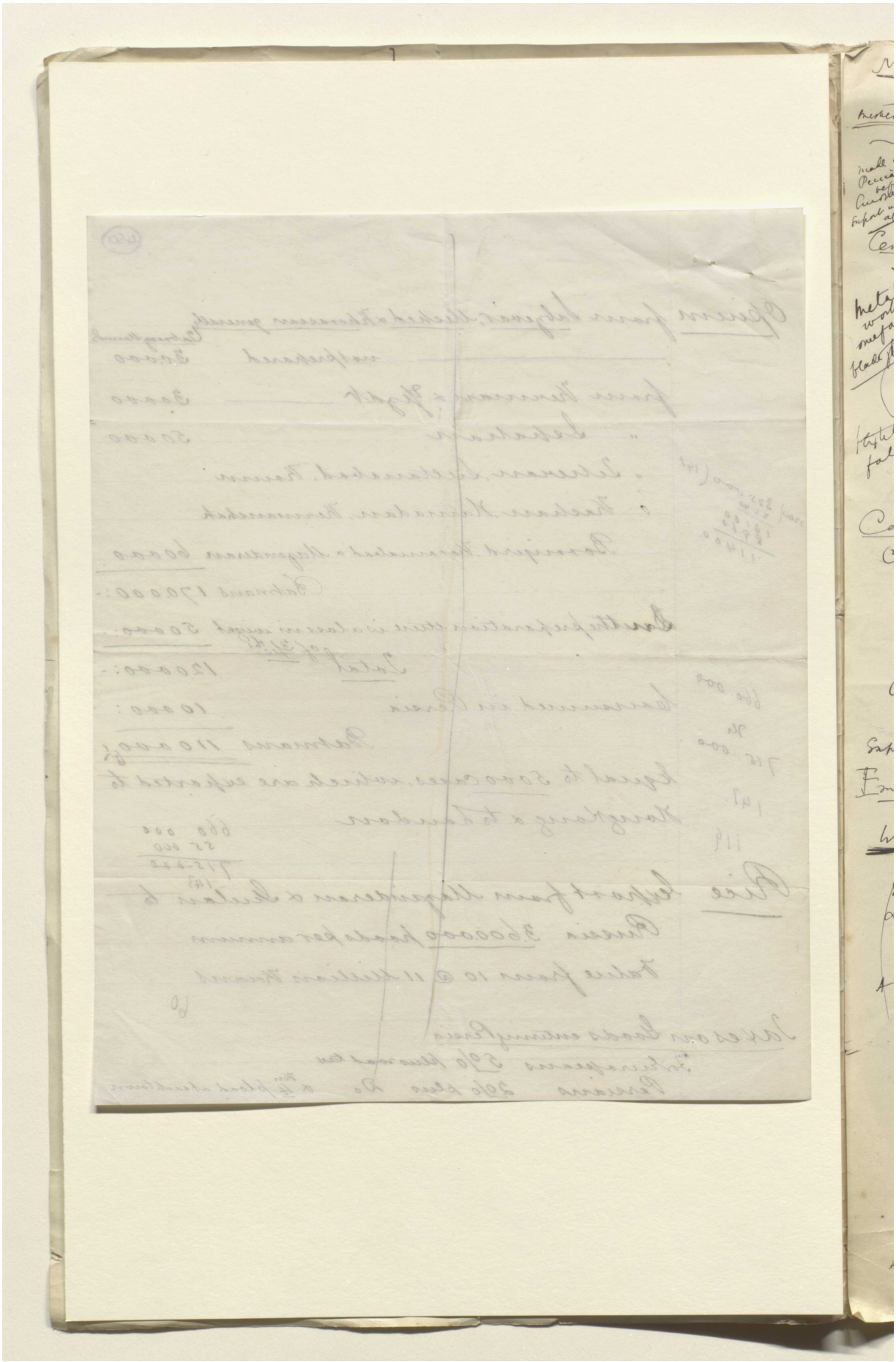

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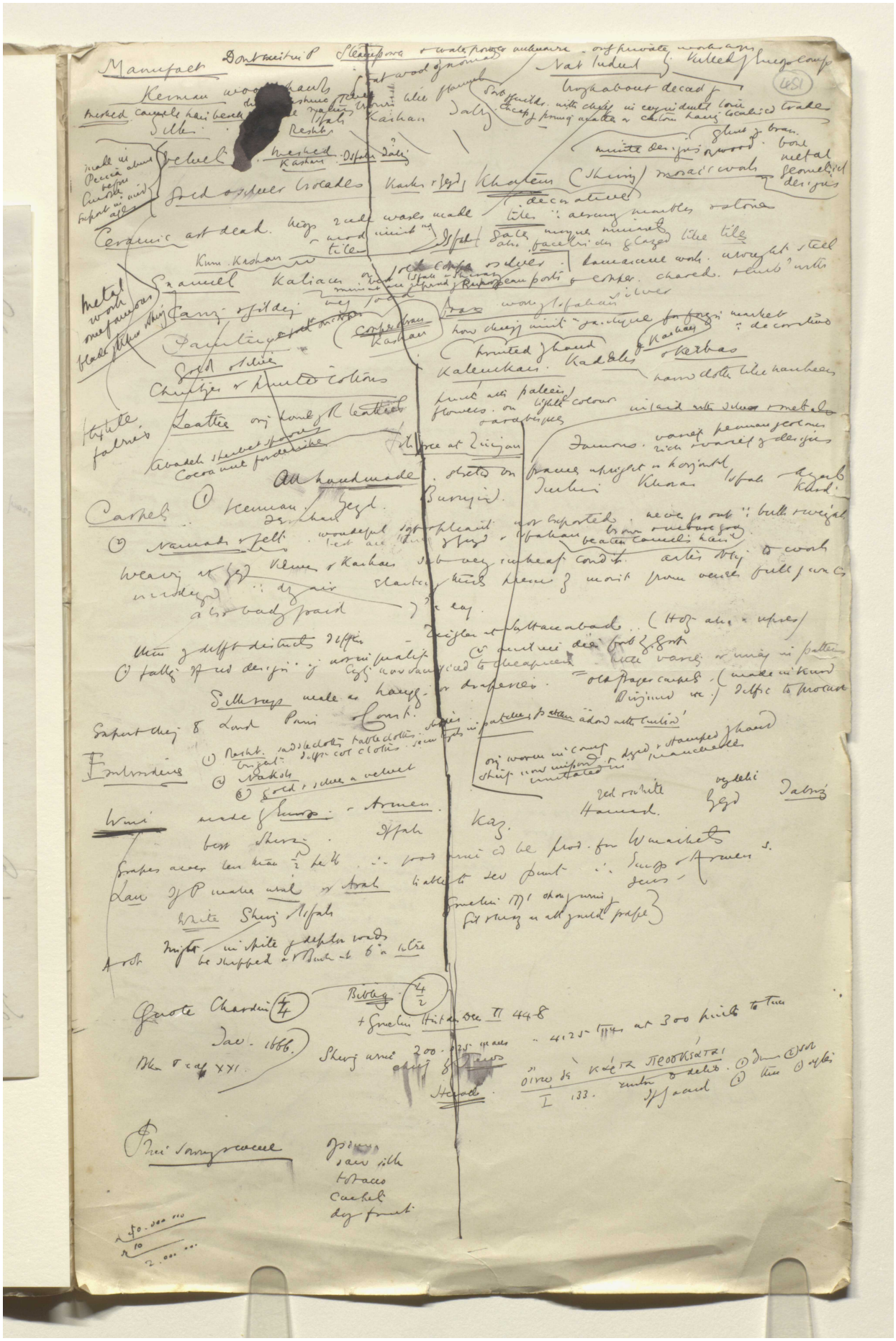

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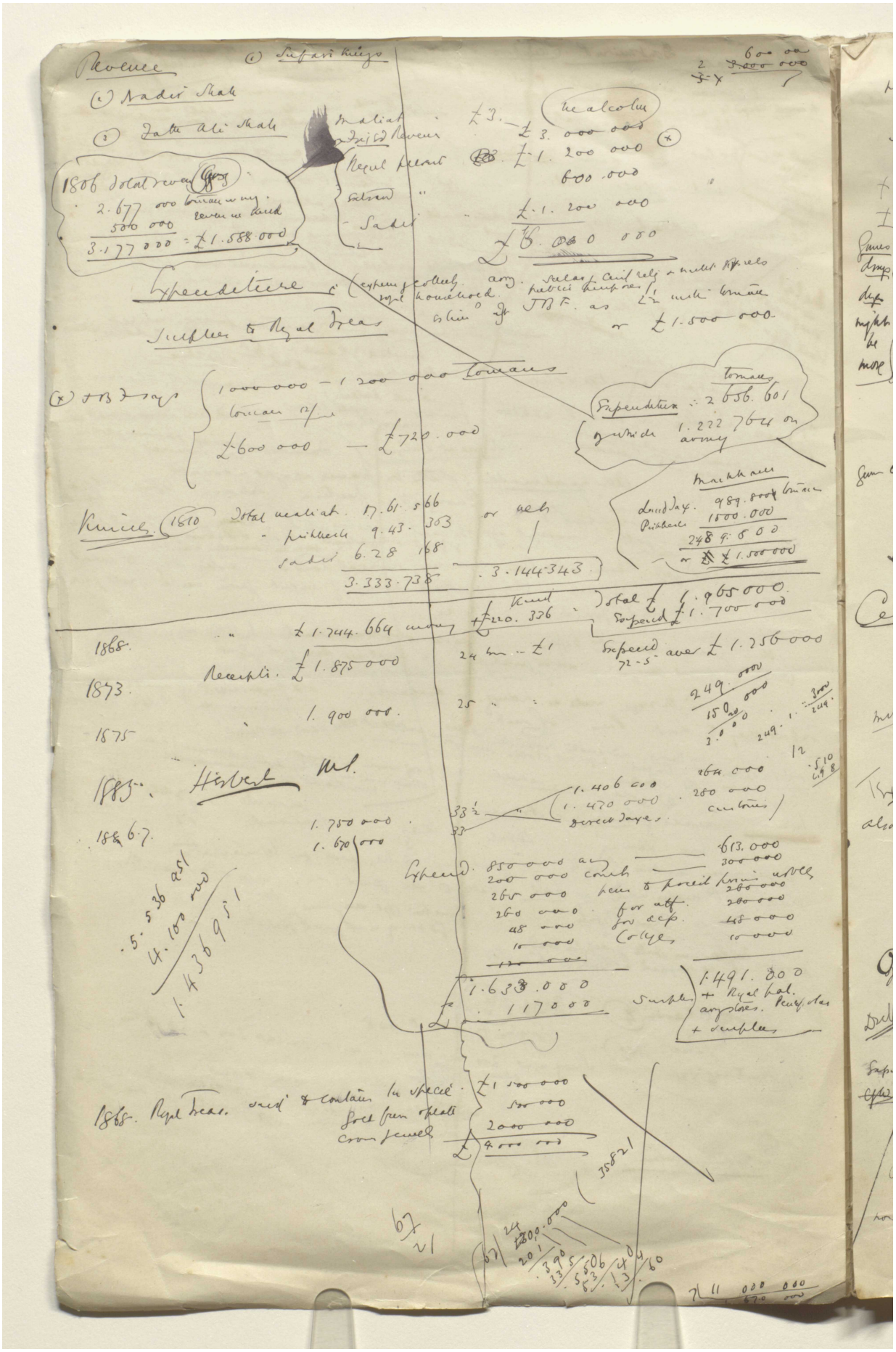

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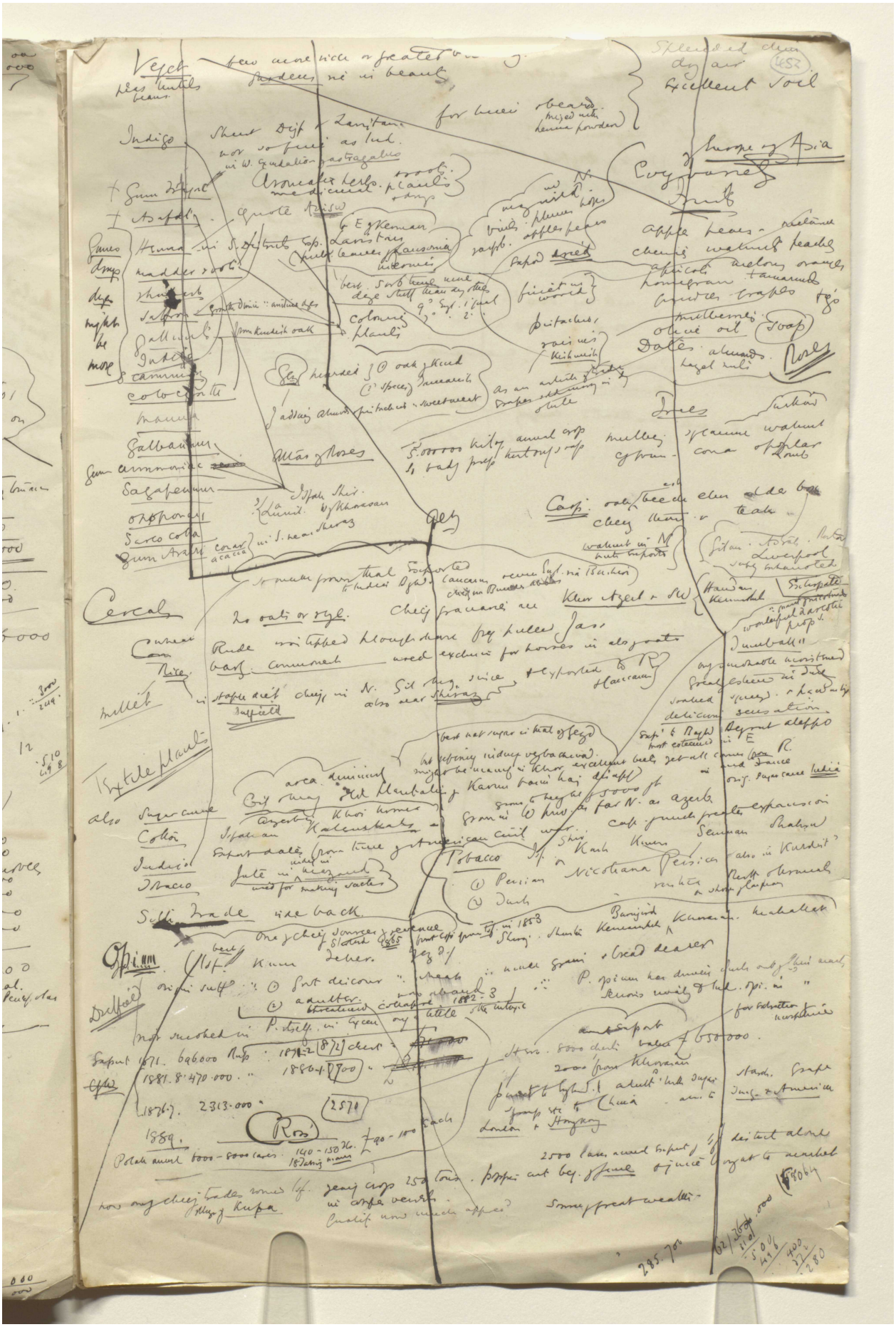

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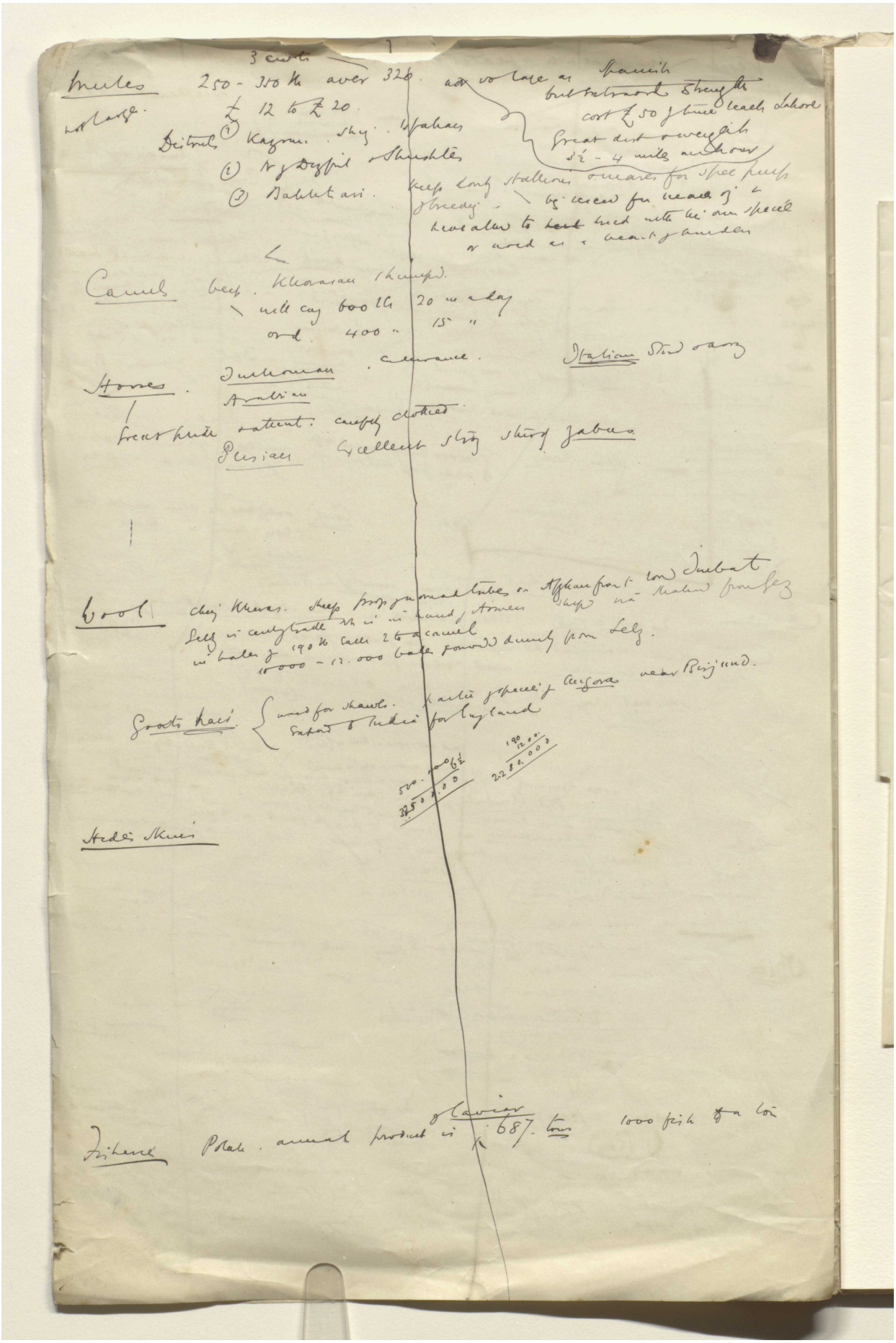

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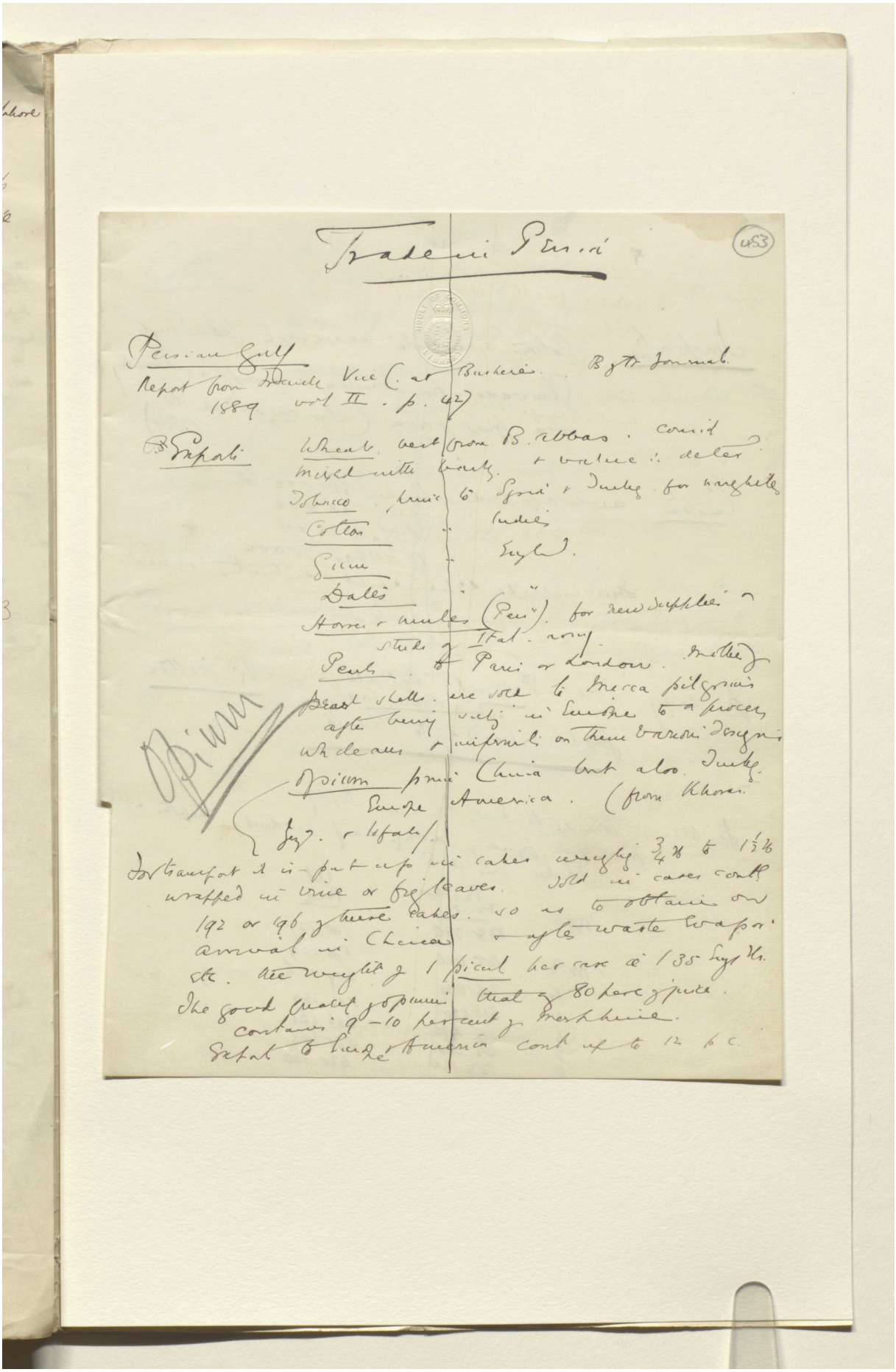
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [453r] (906/1386)



Trade in Persia

(453)

Persian Gulf
Report from Trade Vice C. at Bushire. By Tr. Journal.
1889 vol II. p. 42)

Exports
Wheat, best from B. Abbas. consid. mixed with barley. & value is deter.
Tobacco. princ. to Syria & Turkey. for narghiles
Cotton " Indies
Gum " England.
Dates " "
Horses & mules (Persia). for new supplies & studs of Ital. army
Pearls. to Paris or London. Mother of pearl shells. are sold to Mecca pilgrims after being sold in Europe to a process which cleans & imprints on them various designs.
Opium princ. China but also Turkey. Europe America. (from Khoras. Jezy. & Isfahan).

Opium

For transport it is put up in cakes weighing 3/4 lb to 1 1/2 lb wrapped in vine or fig leaves. Sold in cases contg. 192 or 196 of these cakes. so as to obtain on arrival in China & after waste evapor. etc. the weight of 1 picul per case is 135 Eng. lbs.
The good quality of opium that of 80 per cent of juice. contains 9–10 per cent of morphine.
Export to Europe & America cont. up to 12 p.c.

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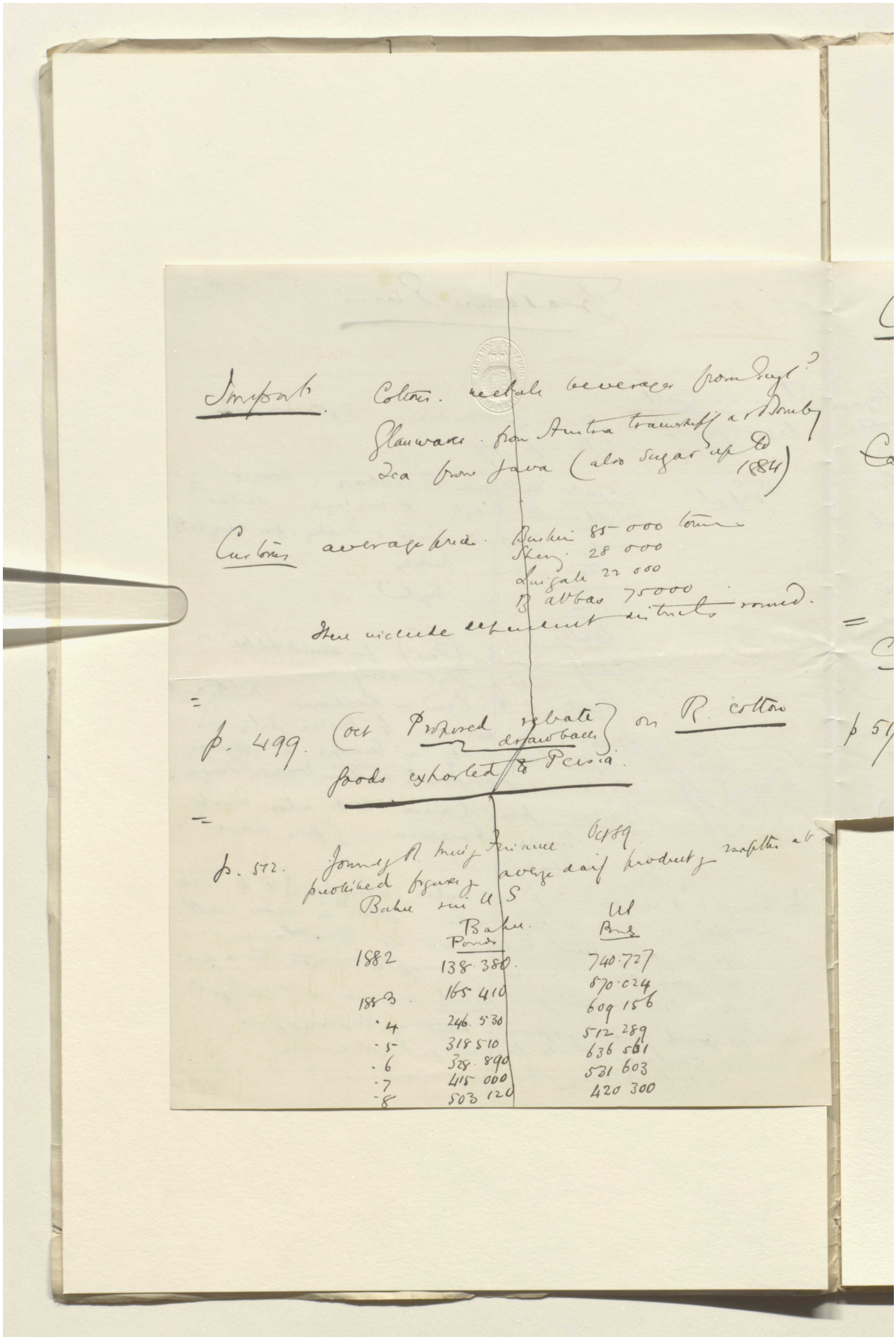
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [453v] (907/1386)



Import. Cottons. metals beverages from Engl?
Glassware. from Austria transhipp at Bombay
Tea from Java (also sugar up to 1884)

Customs average price. Bushire 85 000 tons
Sherif 28 000
Lingah 22 000
B. Abbas 75000
These include dependent districts round.

=

p. 499. (Oct Proposed rebate drawback) on R. cotton goods exported to Persia.

=

p. 572. Journey R. Mining Finance Oct 89
published figures of average daily product of naphtha at Baku in U.S

	Baku Pounds	Ul Pounds
1882	138.380	740.727
1883	165 410	870.024
.4	246.530	609 156
.5	318 510	512 289
.6	328.890	636 561
.7	415 000	531 603
.8	503 120	420 300

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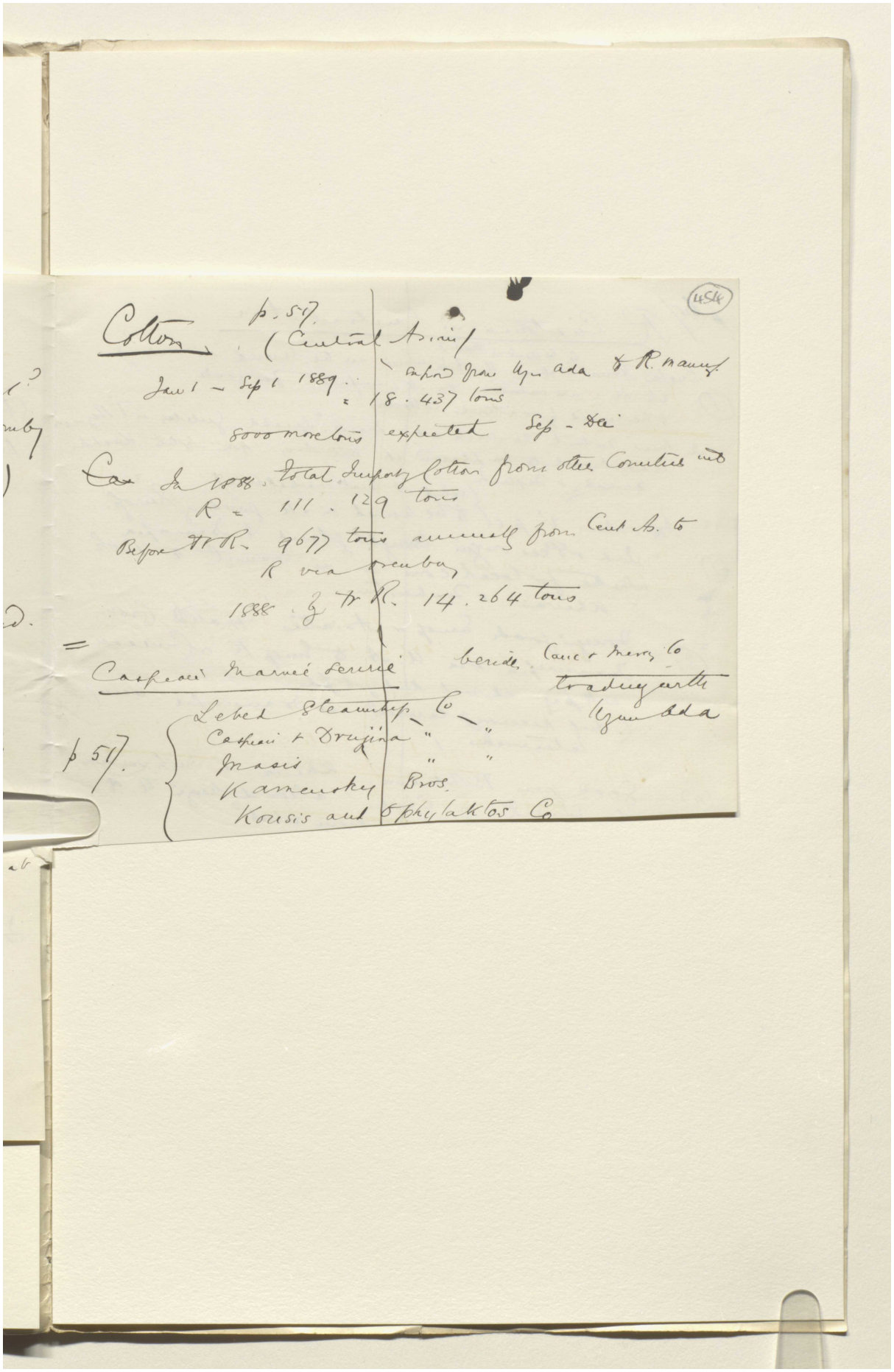

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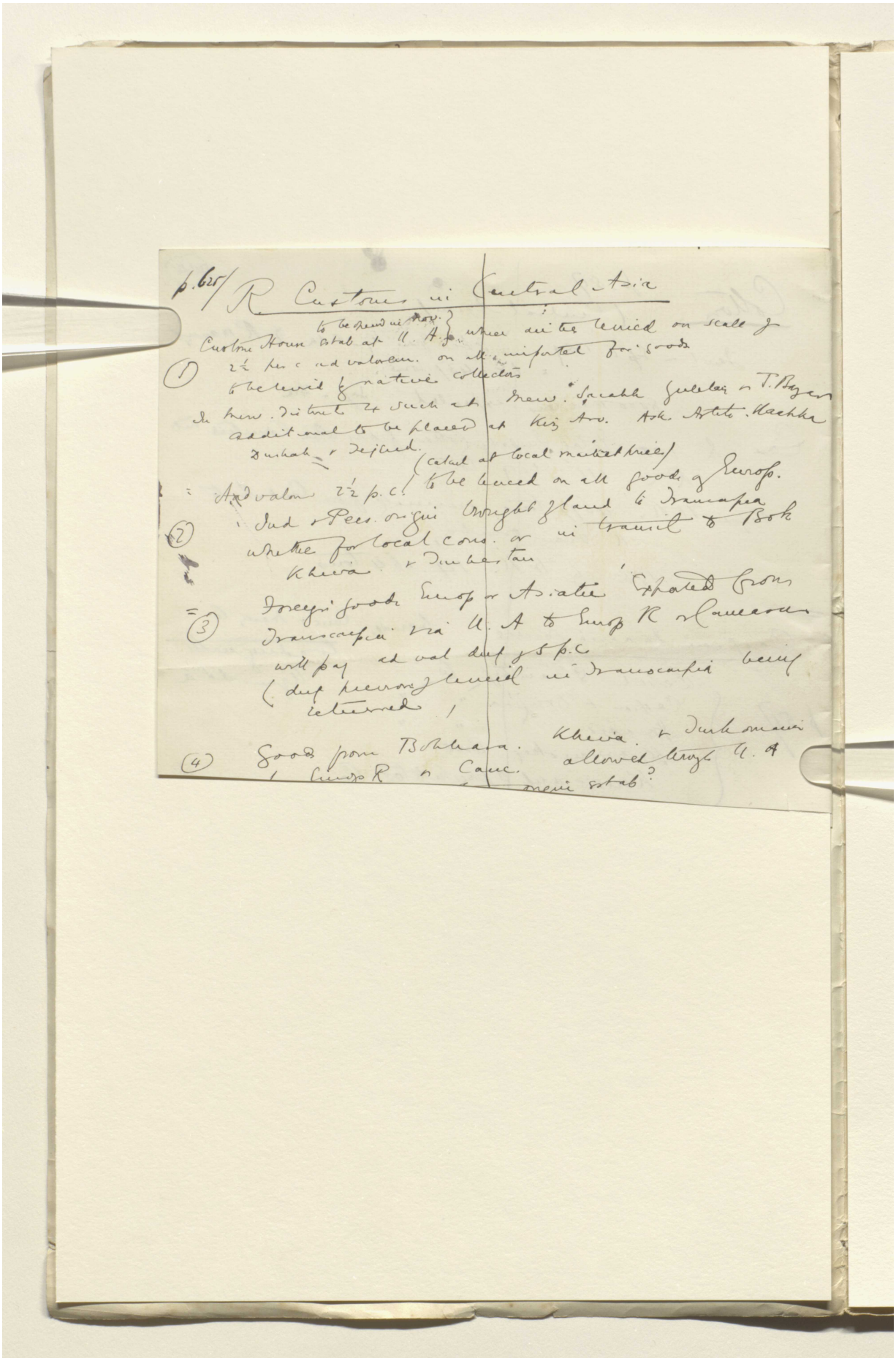
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [454v] (909/1386)



p. 625/ R. Customs in Central Asia

(1) Custom House estab at U. A. (to be opened in Nov.) where duties levied on scale of 2½ per c ad valorem. on all imported for goods to be levied by native collectors

In new. District 4 such as New. Sarakh Gulelan & T. Bayar additional to be placed at Kiz Aro. Ask. Artito. Kaakha Dushak & Tejend.

= Ad valorem 2½ p.c. (calcul at local market price) to be levied on all goods of Europ.

(2) Ind & Pers. origin brought of land to Transcaspia whether for local cons. or in transit to Bok Khiva & Turkestan

= (3) Foreign goods Europ or Asiatic exported from Transcaspia via U. A to Europ R or Caucasus will pay ad val duty of 5 p.c (duty previously levied in Transcaspia being returned)

(4) Goods from Bokhara. Khiva & Turkomania allowed through U. A to Europ R or Cauc. [illegible] origin estab?

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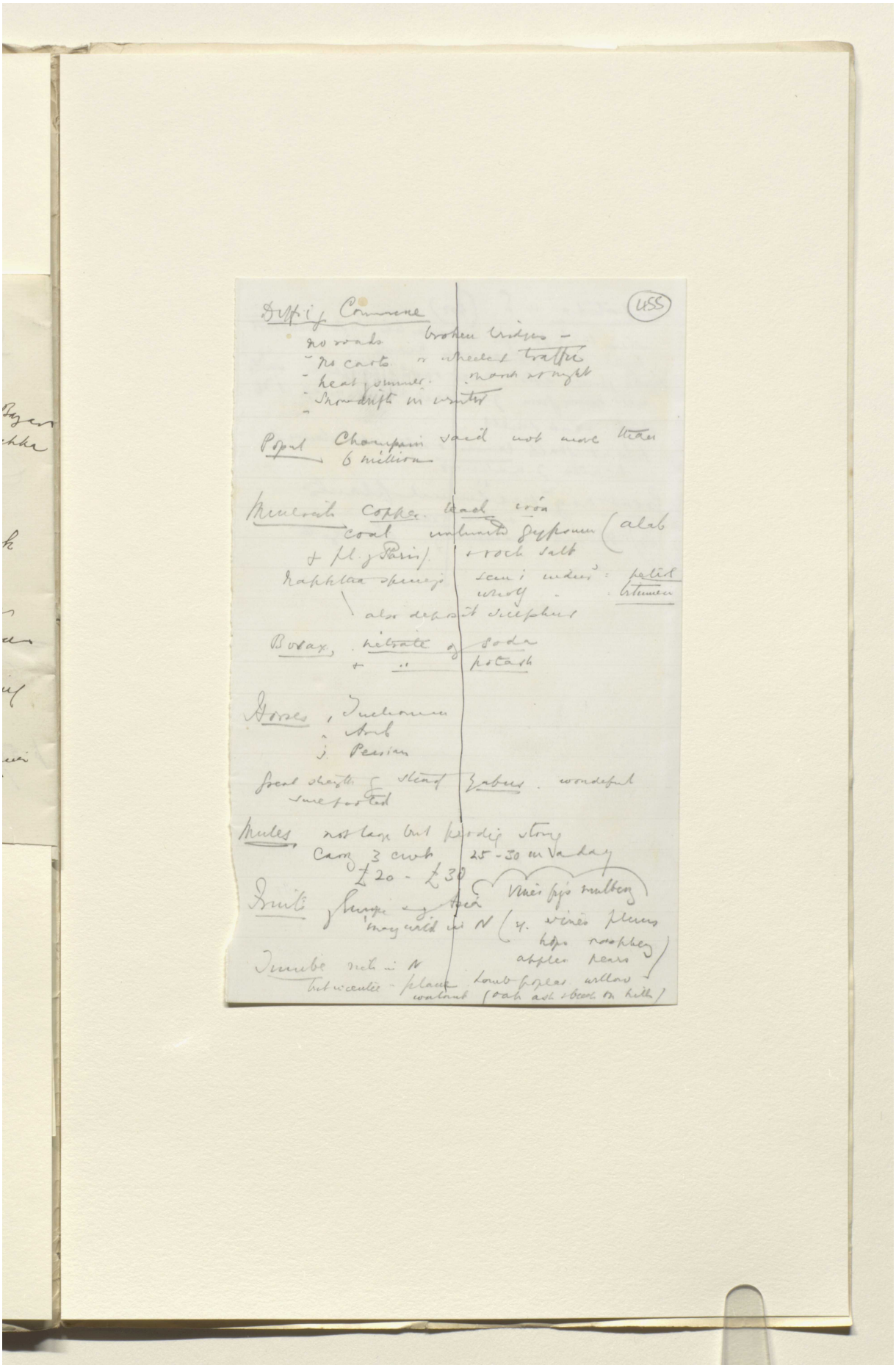

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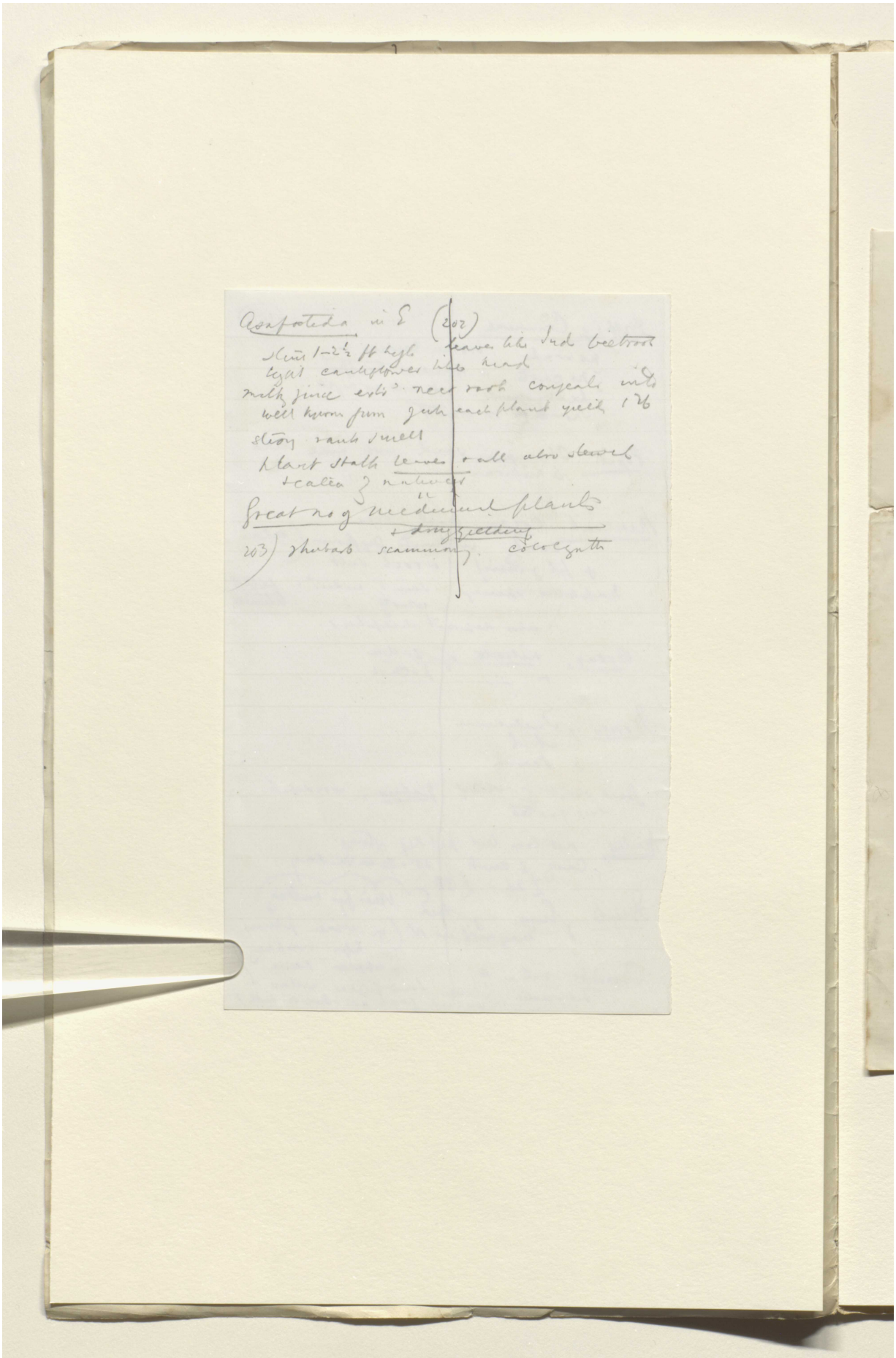

Asafoetida in E (202)

stem 1–2½ ft high leaves like Ind beetroot
light cauliflower like head
milky juice extr. near roots congeals into
well known gum. Jute each plant yields 1 lb
strong rank smell
plant stalk leaves & all also stewed
& eaten of natives

Great no of medicinal plants
& drug yielding

203) rhubarb scammony, colocynth

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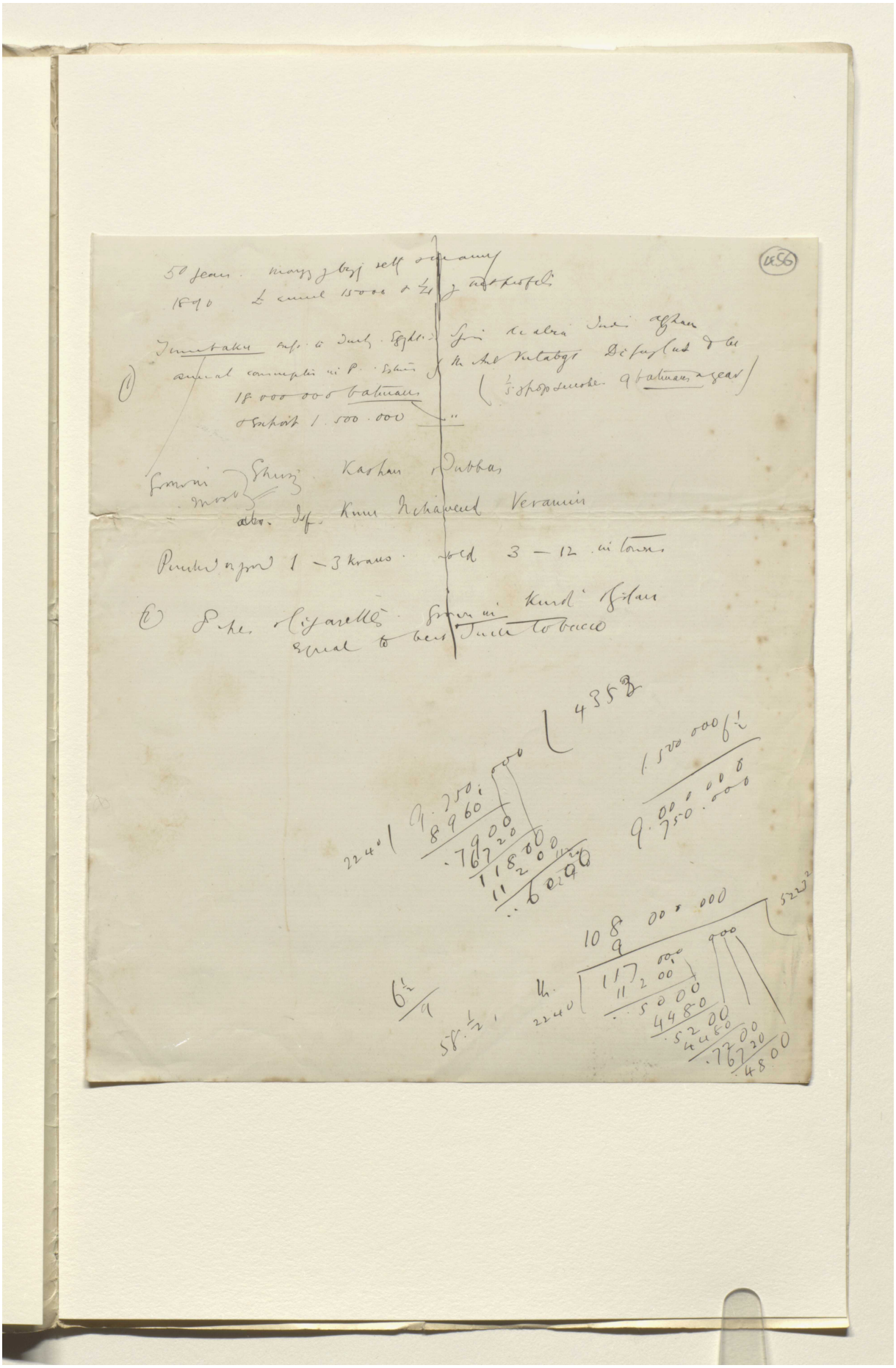

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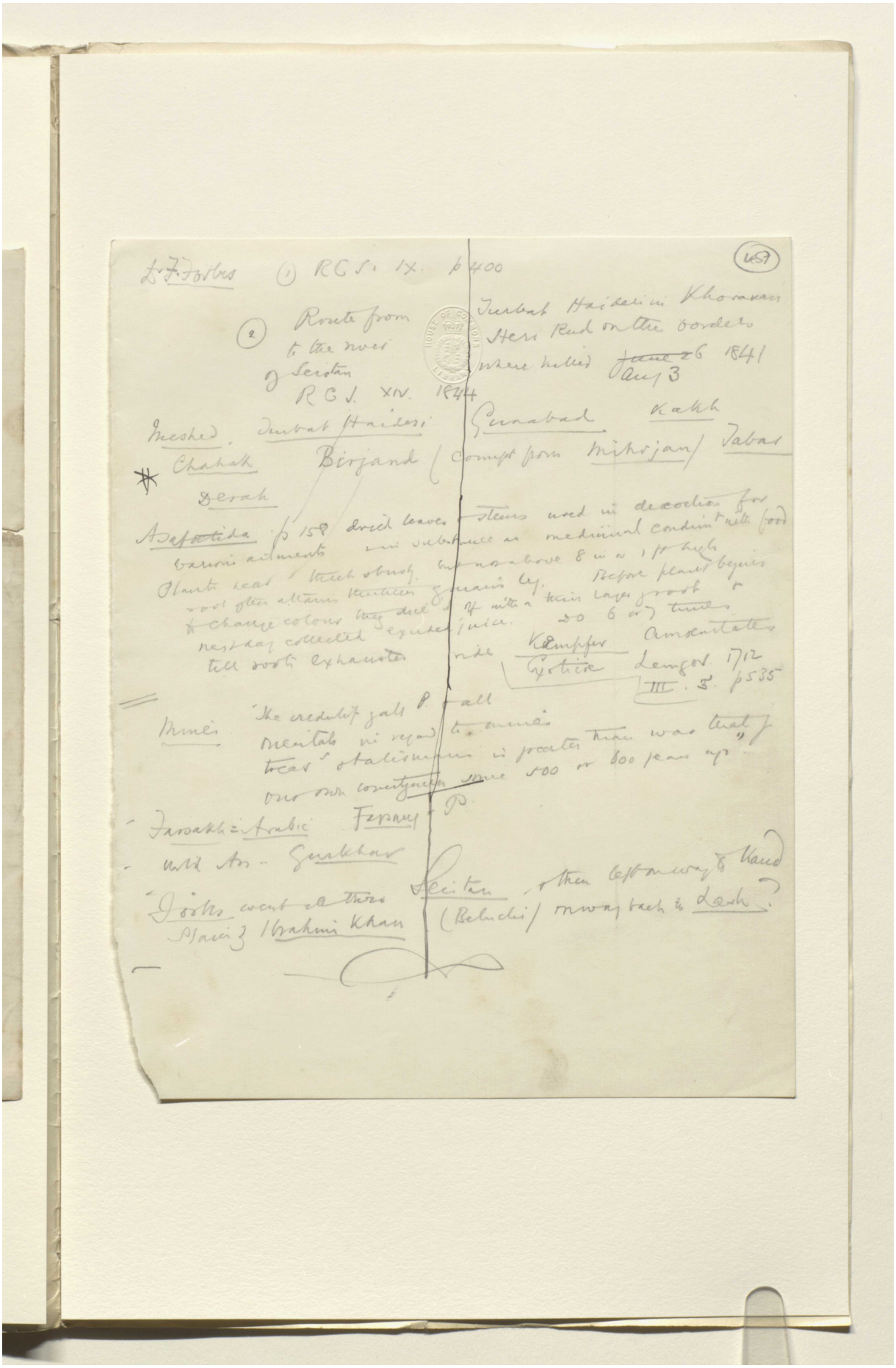

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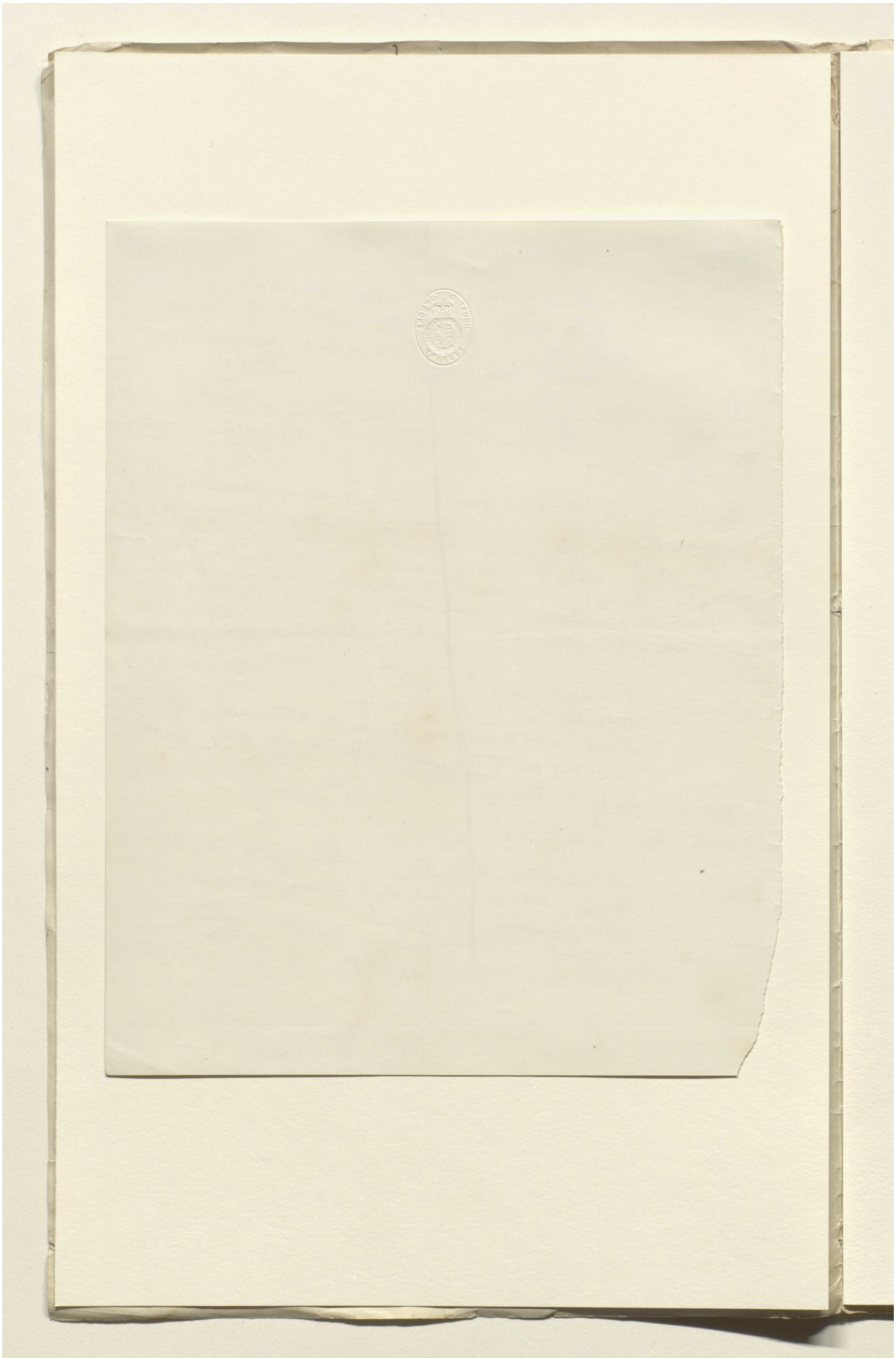

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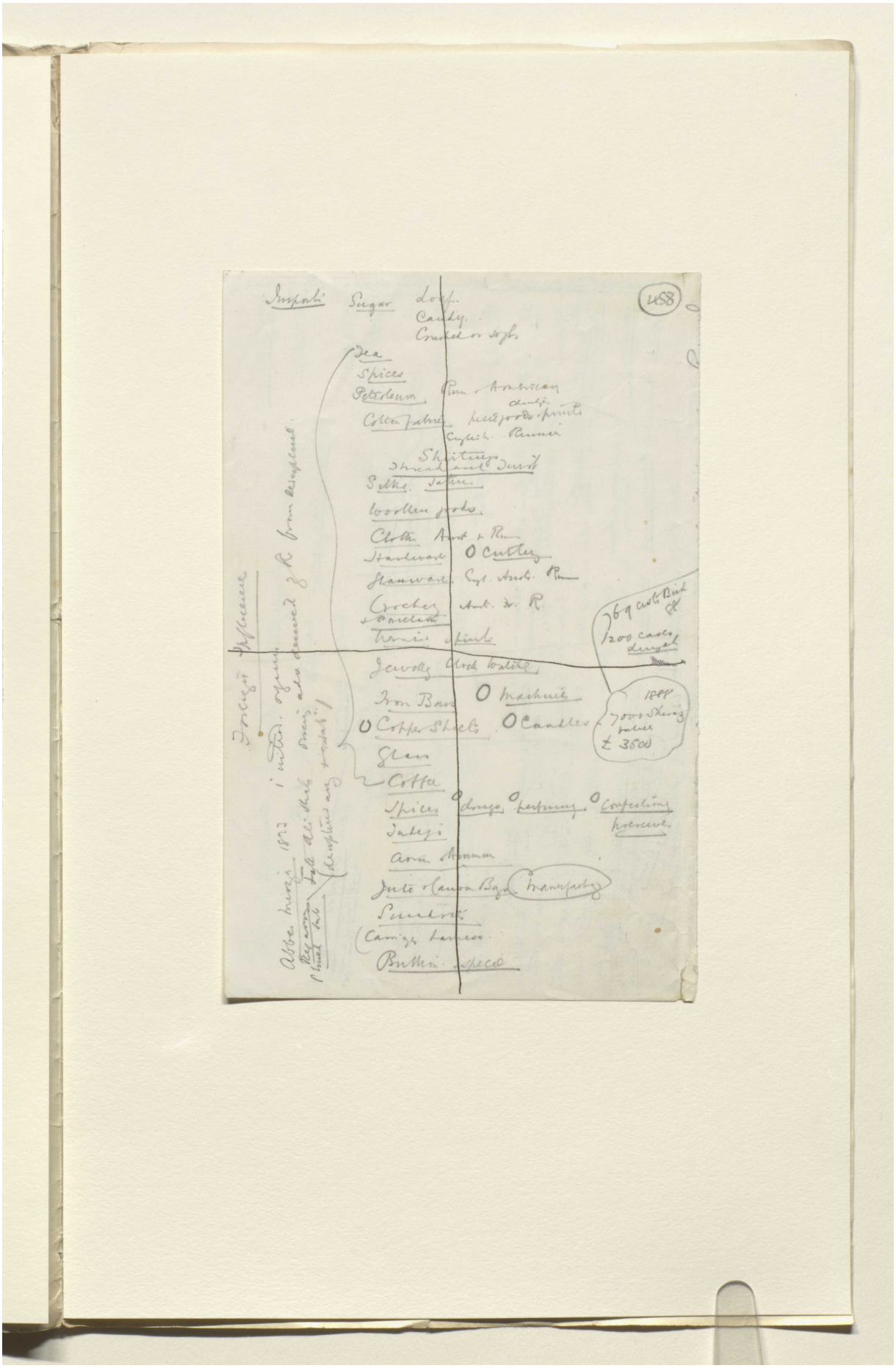

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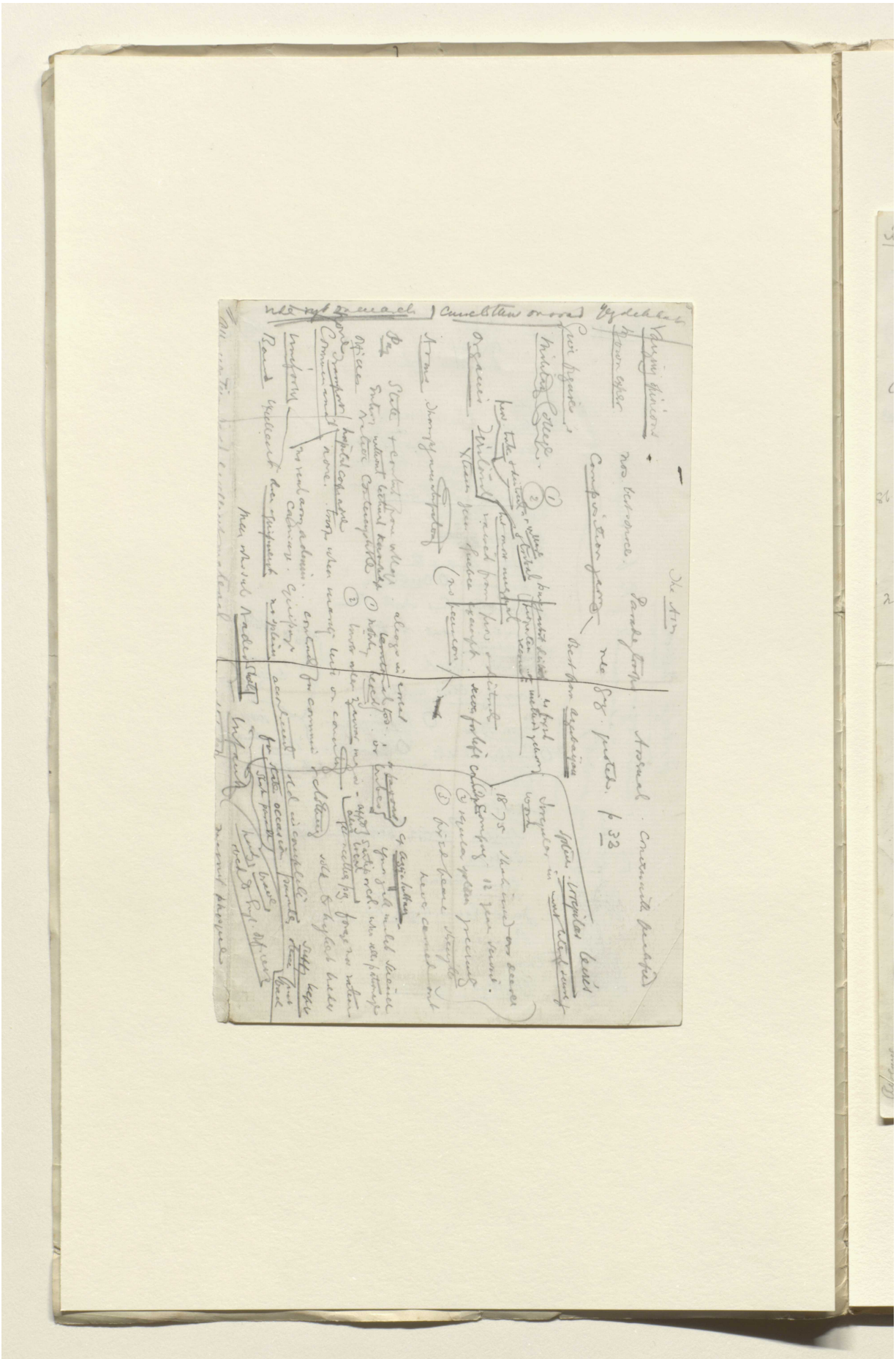

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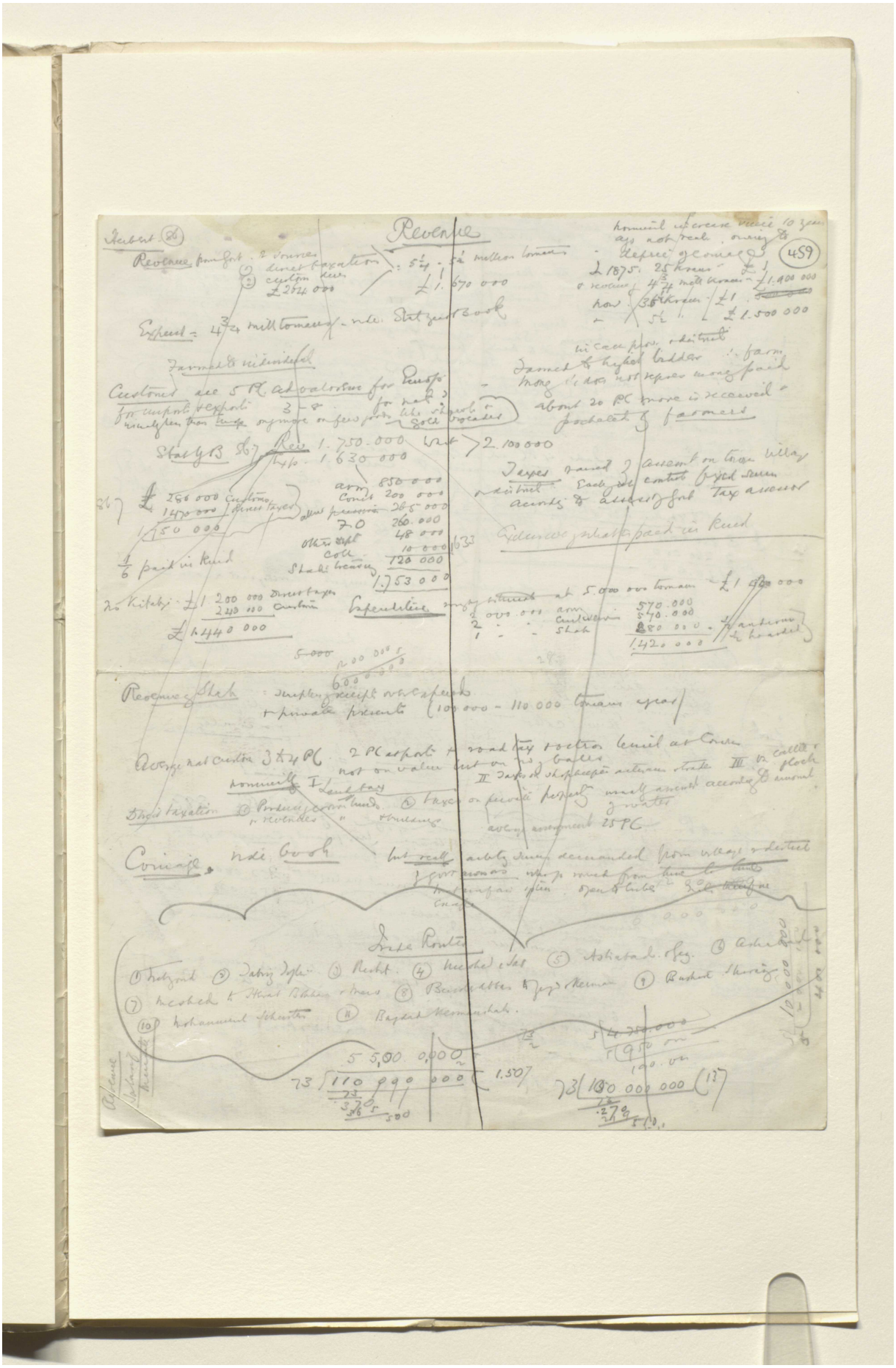

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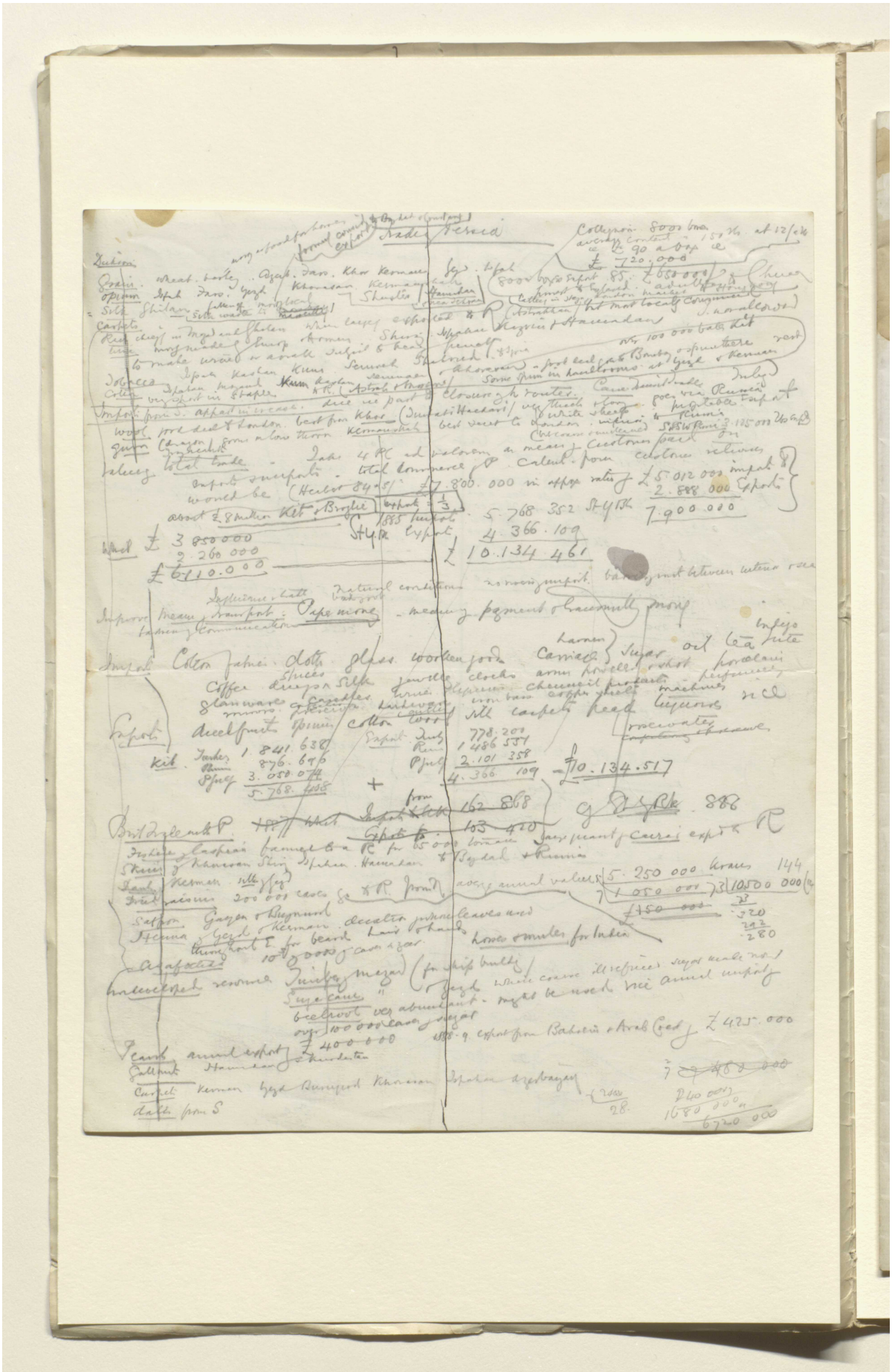

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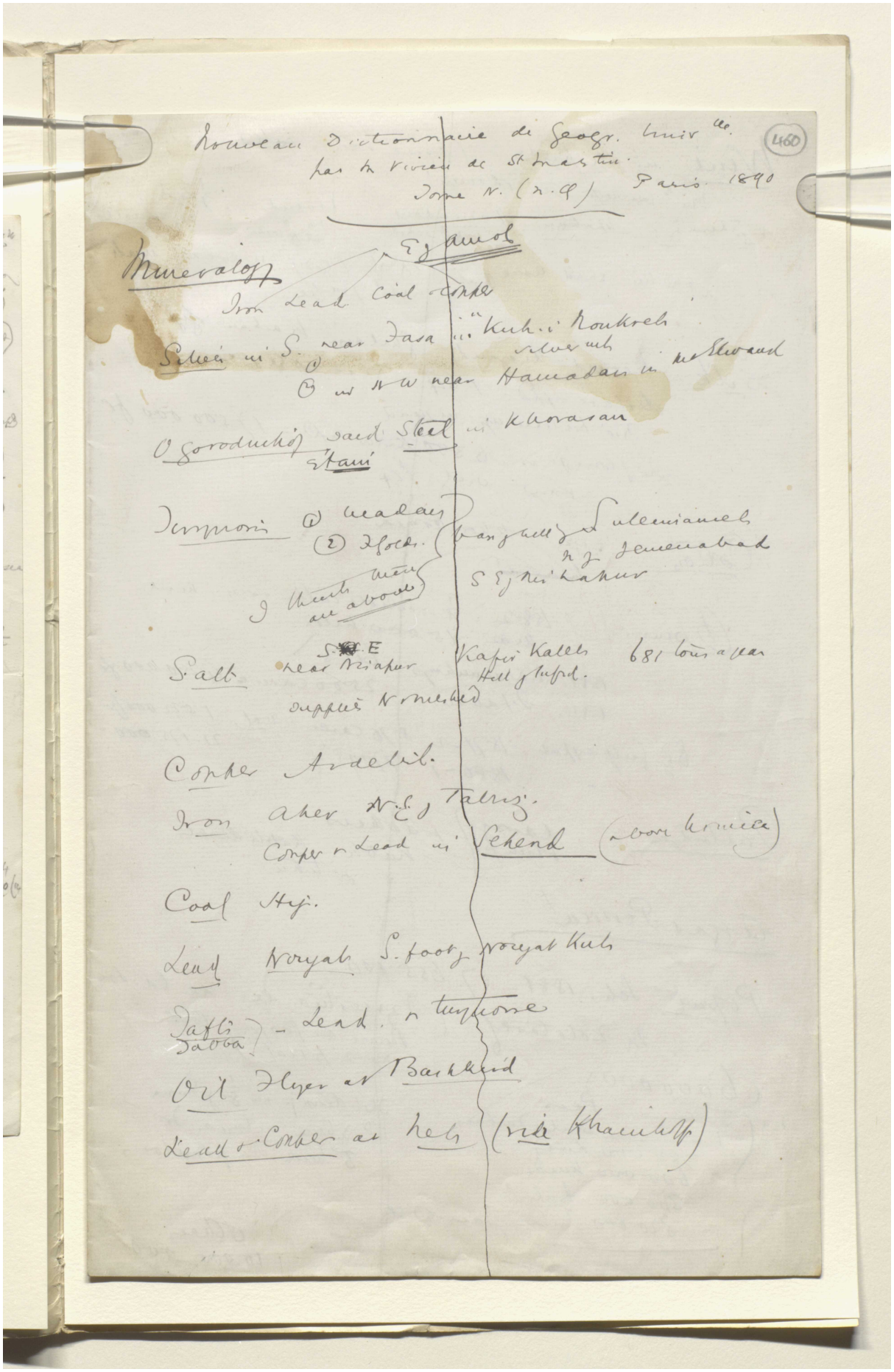

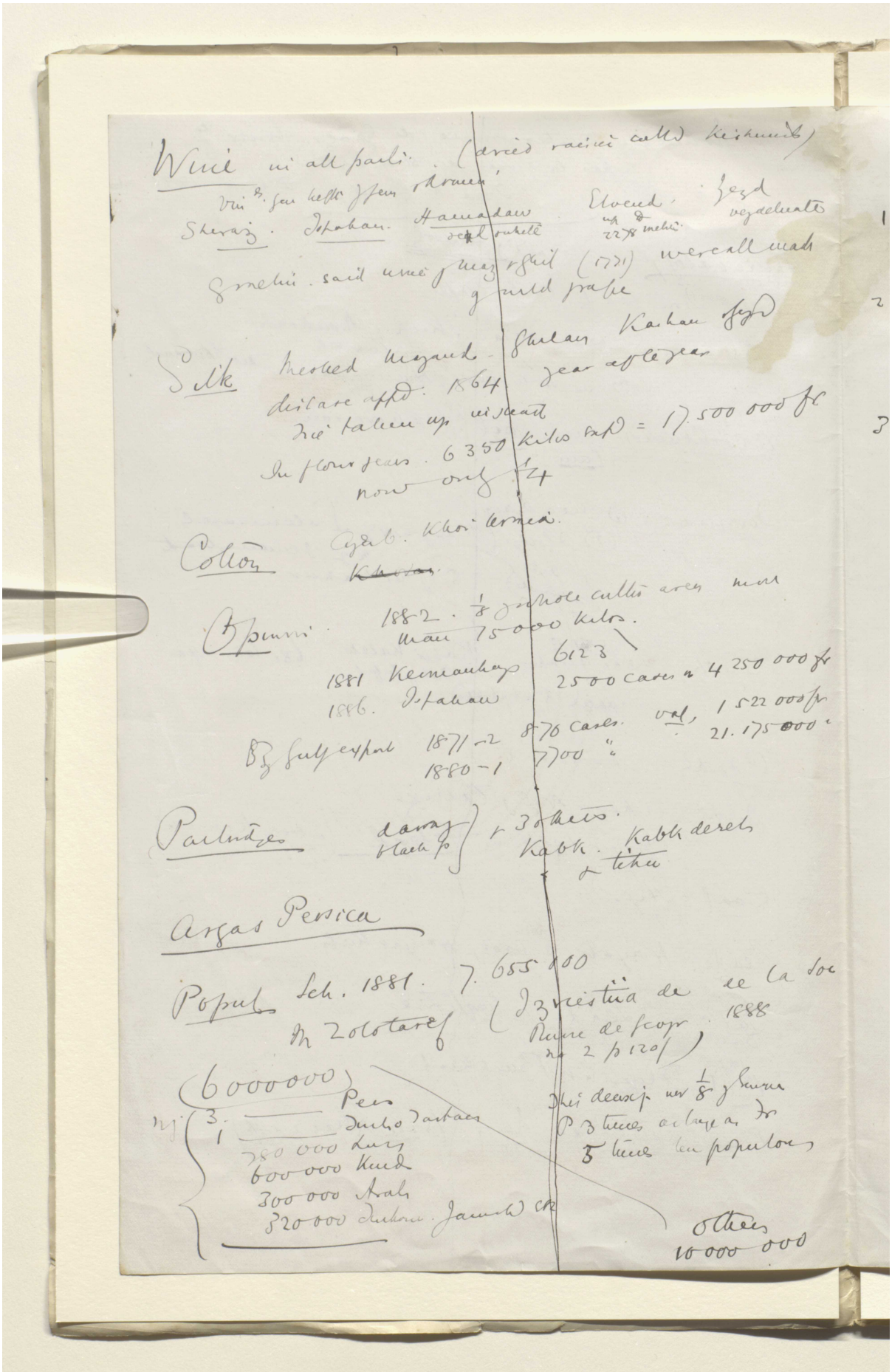

Wine in all parts. (dried raisins called kishmish)

Vin[s] gen. kept of fern. [illegible]

Sheraz. Ispahan. Hamadan [illegible] Elvend. Yezd [illegible]

[illegible] said [illegible] (1771) [illegible]

Silk Meshed Mazand. Ghilan Kashan [illegible]

disease appd. 1864 year after year

[illegible] taken up [illegible]

In flour years. 6350 kilos exp. = 17.500 000 fr

now only 1/4

Cotton Azerb. Khoi Urmia.

~~Khoi~~

Opium 1882. 1/8 [illegible] cultivated area [illegible]

[illegible] 15000 kilos.

1881 Kermanshah 6123

1886. Ispahan 2500 cases [illegible] 4 250 000 fr

By Gulf export 1871-2 870 cases. val. 1 522 000 fr

1880-1 7700 " 21.175 000 "

Partridges dawaz black p. } + 3 others. Kabk. Kabk dereh + tihu

Argas Persica

Popul. Sch. 1881. 7.655 100

M Zolotaref (Izviestia de [illegible] de la Soc. Russe de Geogr. 1888 no 2 p 120)

(6000000)

[illegible] 3. Pers

1 Turkoo Tartars

780 000 Lurs

600 000 Kurds

300 000 Arabs

320 000 [illegible] Jamshed etc

This [illegible] 1/8 [illegible]

[illegible] 3 times [illegible]

5 times [illegible] populous

others 10 000 000

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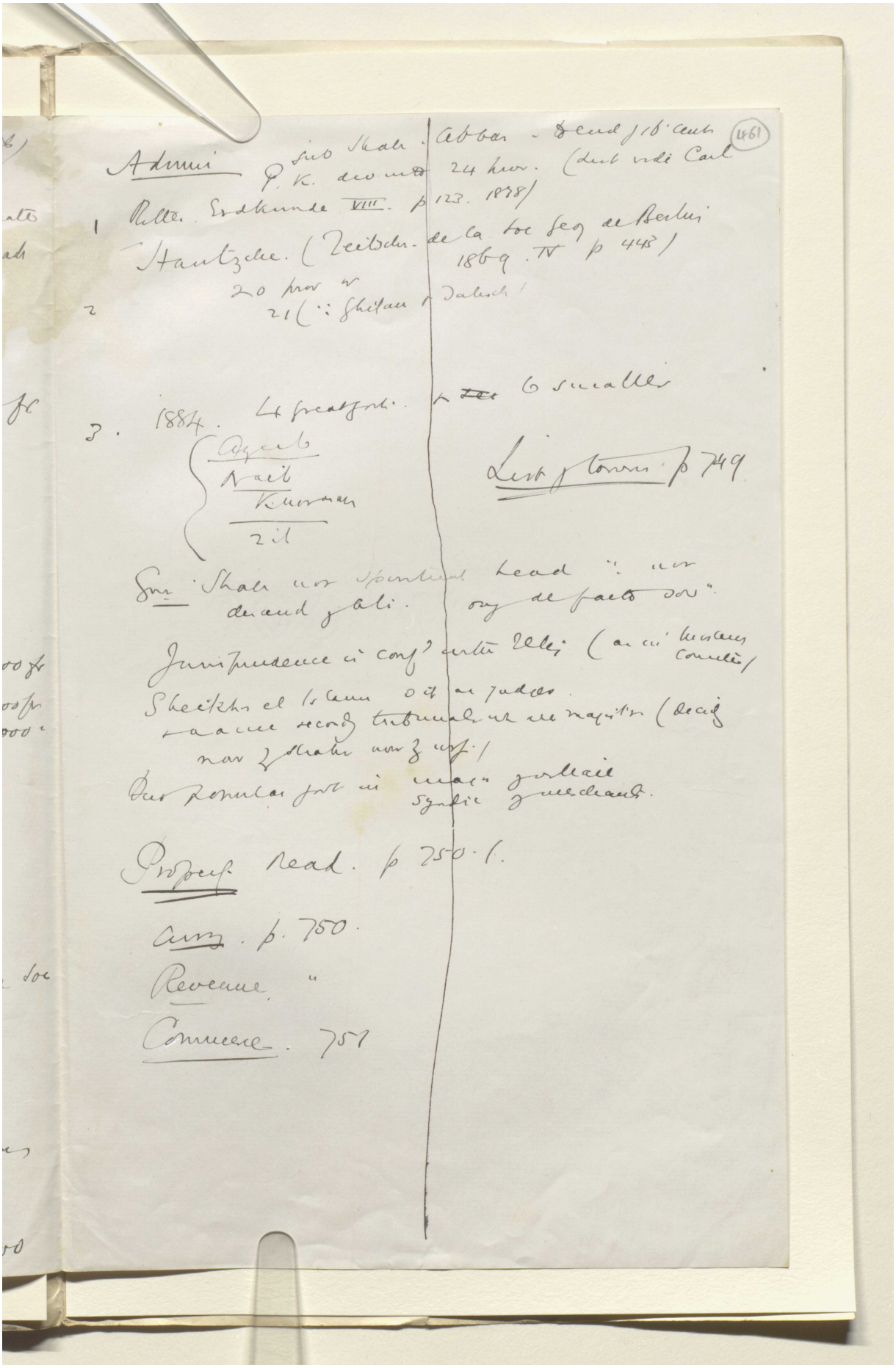

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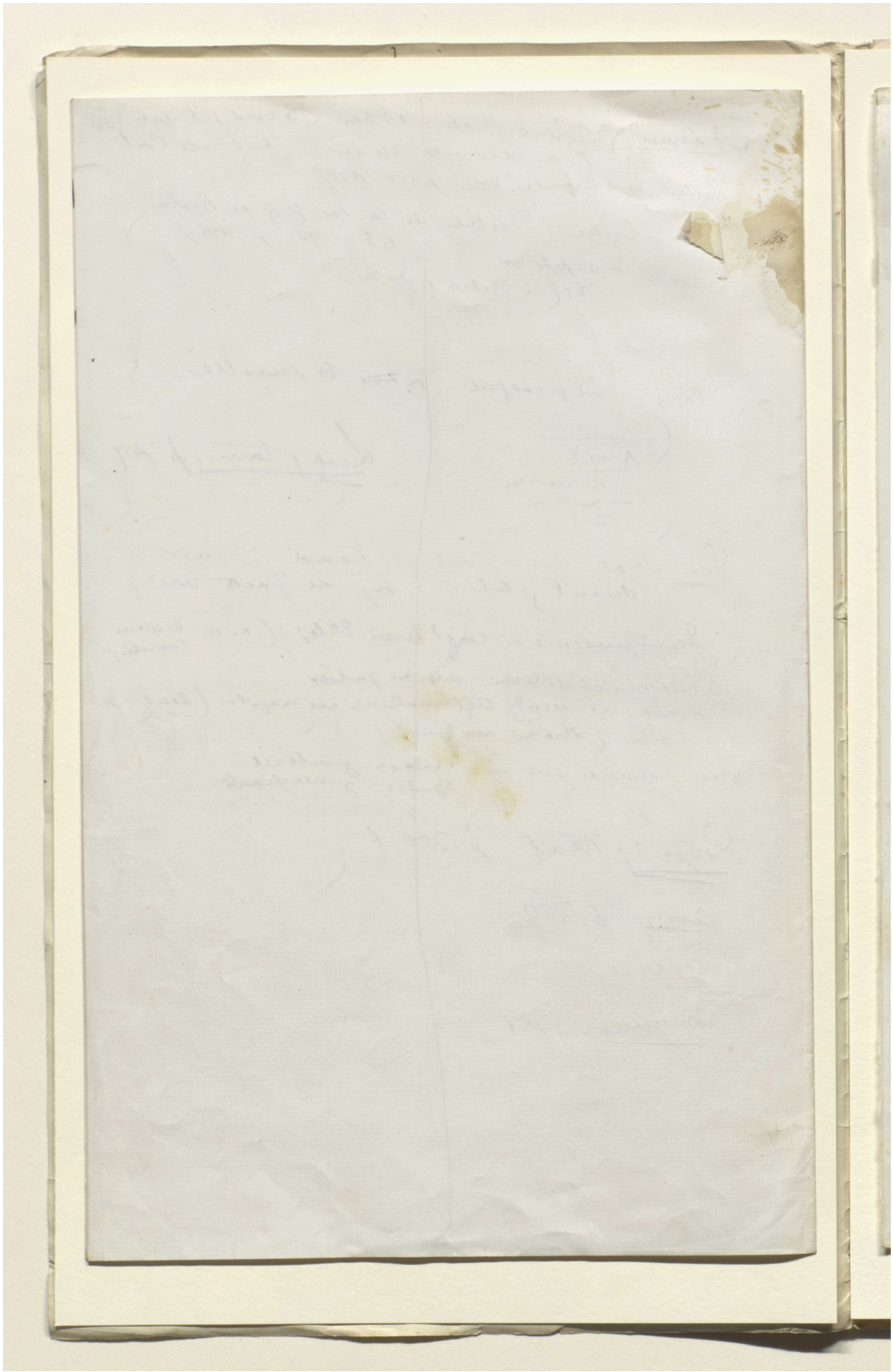

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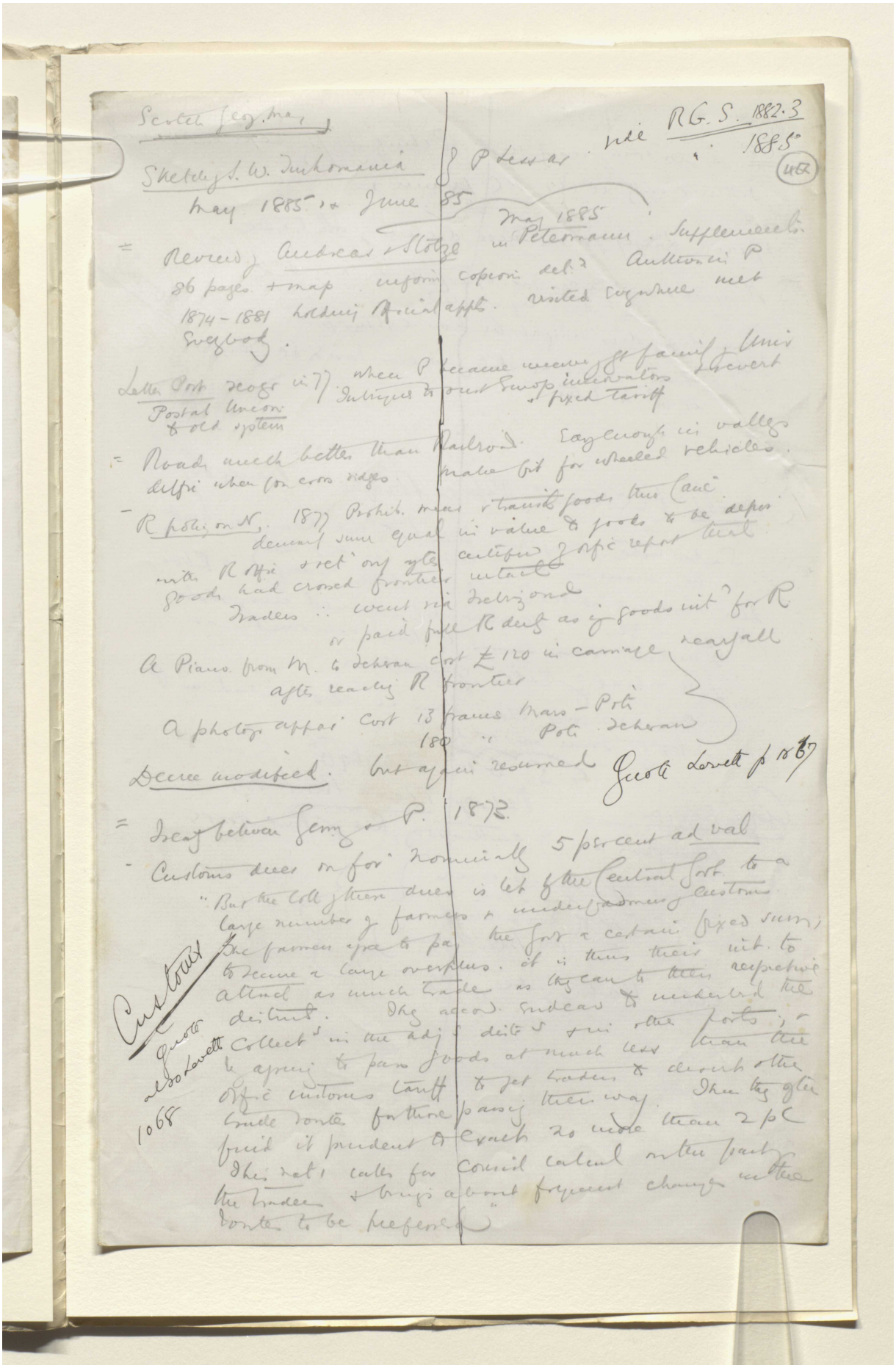

Scotch Geog. Mag.

Sketch of S. W. Turkomania of P. Lessar. vide R.G.S. 1882.3 / 1885

May 1885 & June 85

May 1885

= Review of Andreas & Stolze in Petermann. Supplements. 86 pages & map. inform copious det.s Author in P. 1874–1881 holding official appts. visited everywhere met everybody.

Letter Post. Geogr. in 77. when P became incorp. of family of Univ. Postal Union & old system. Intrigues to oust Europ. innovators & revert & fixed tariff

= Roads much better than Railroad. Easy enough in valleys diffic when you cross ridges. make bit for wheeled vehicles.

– R. policy on N. 1877 Prohib. mear & transit goods thro' Caus. demand sum equal in value to goods to be depos. with R. offic. & ret. only after certificate of offic. report that goods had crossed frontier intact.

Traders ∴ went via Trebizond or paid full R. duty as if goods int.d for R.

A Pianos from M. to Teheran cost £120 in carriage nearly all after reaching R. frontier

A photogr. appar. cost 13 francs Mars – Pot. 180 " Pot. Teheran

Decree modified. but again resumed. Quote Lovett p 1067

= Treaty between Germ. & P. 1873.

– Customs dues on for. nominally 5 per cent ad val.

"But the coll. of these dues is let by the Central Govt. to a large number of farmers & underfarmers of customs. The farmers agree to pay the Govt. a certain fixed sum; to secure a large overplus. it is thus their int. to attract as much trade as they can to their respective distrib. They accord. endeavour to underbid the collect.s in the adj.s dist.s & in other ports; & be agreeing to pass goods at much less than the offic. customs tariff to get traders to divert other trade routes for those passing their way. Then they often find it prudent to exact no more than 2 p.c. This nat. calls for consid. calcul. on the party the traders & brings about frequent changes in the routes to be preferred."

Customs

Quote also Lovett 1068

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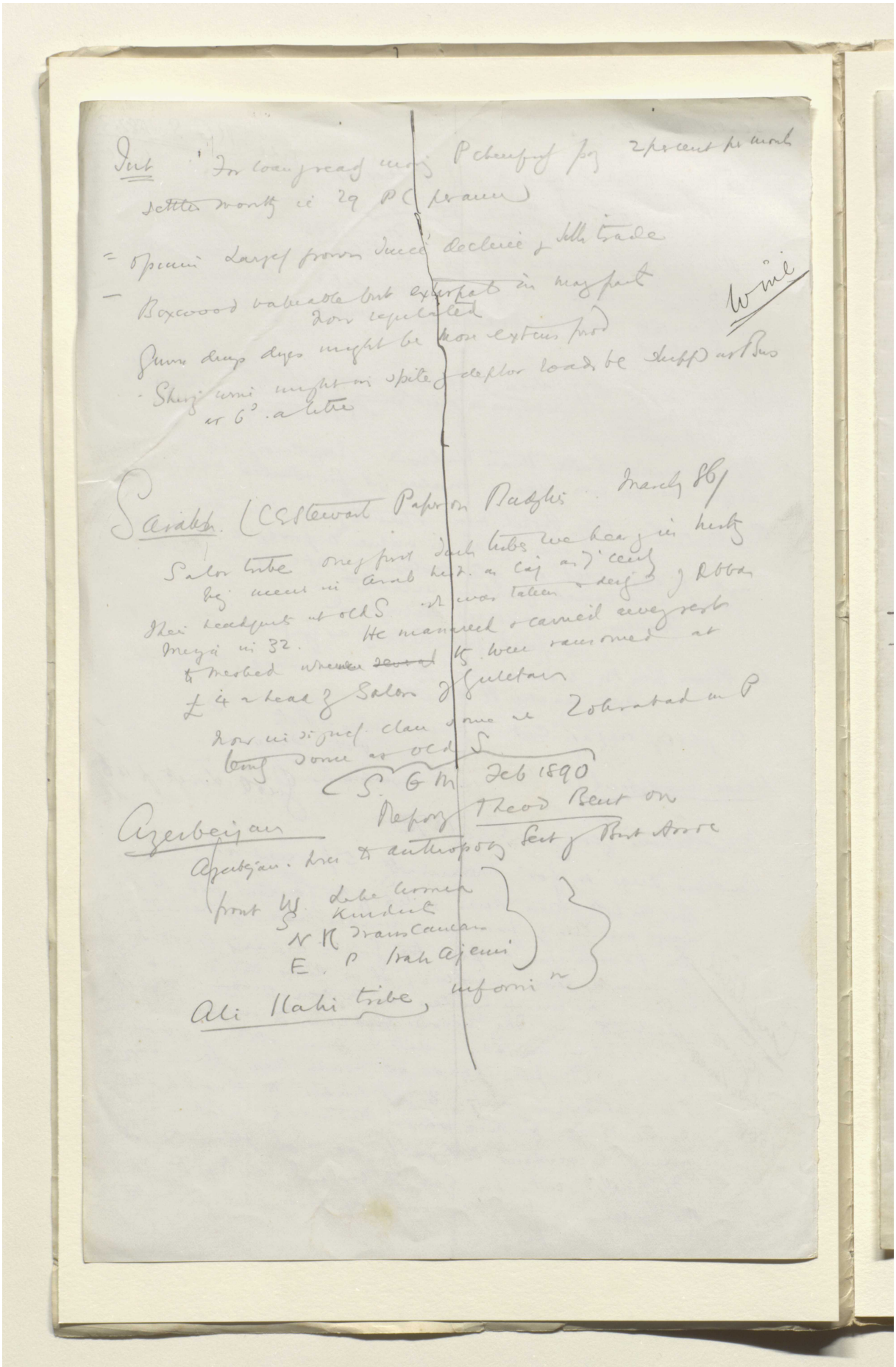

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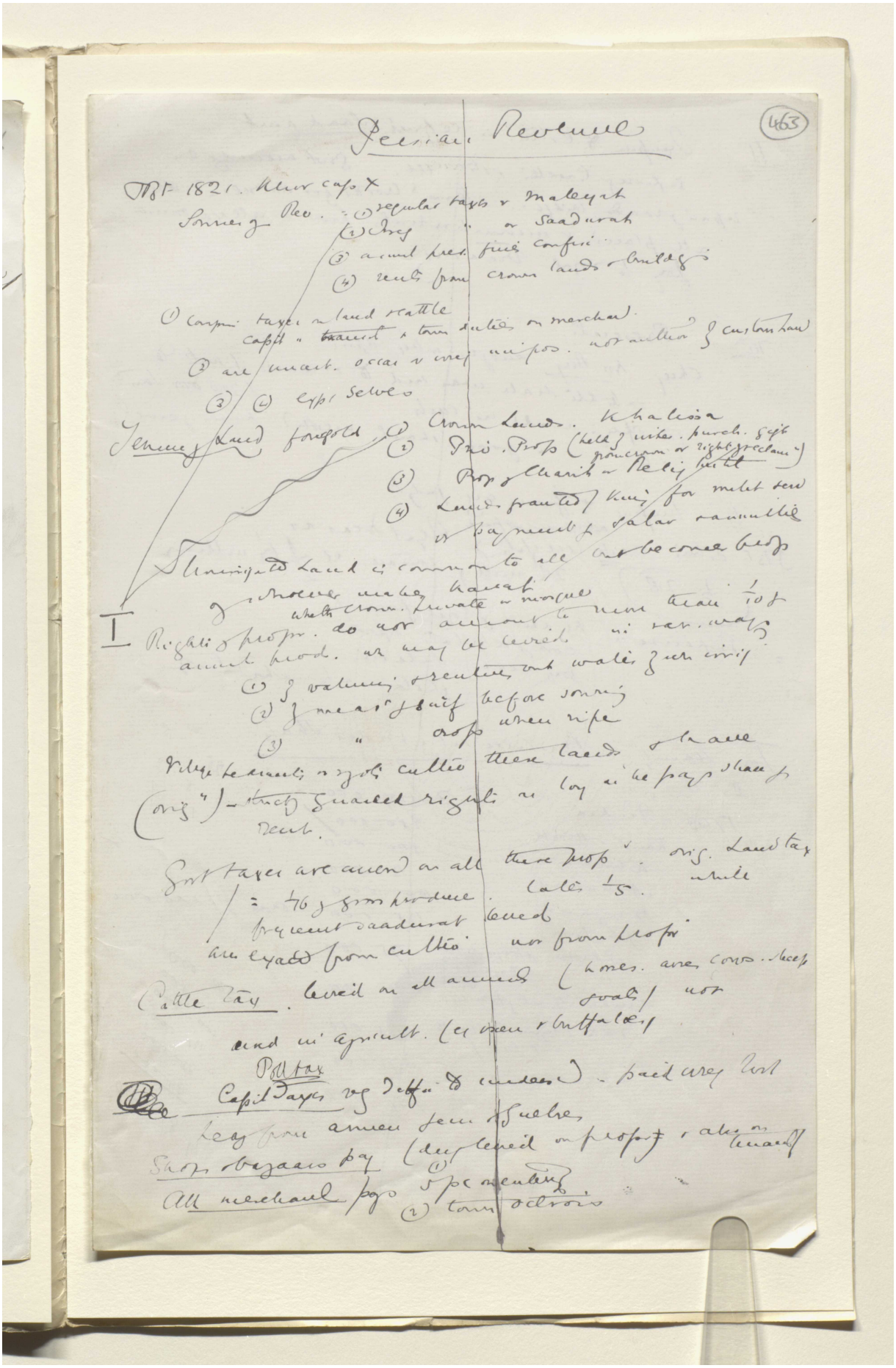
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [463r] (926/1386)



463

Persian Revenue

Tbt 1821. Khor cap X

Sources of Rev. = (1) regular taxes & Maleyat
(2) Irreg " or Saadurat
(3) annual pres. fines confisc.
(4) rents from crown lands & buildings

(1) Comprise taxes on land & cattle
capit " transit & town duties on merchand.
(2) are uncert. occas & irreg impos. not author of custom land
(3) (4) exp. selves

Tenure of Land foreigold (1) Crown Lands. Khalissa
(2) Priv. Prop (held of inter. purch. gift from crown or right of reclam.)
(3) Prop of Charit or Relig. tribt
(4) Lands granted / kings for milit. serv or payment of salar & annuities

Unassigned Land is common to all but becomes prop of whoever makes kanat
whether crown. private or mosque

I Rights of propr. do not amount to more than 1/10 of annual prod. which may be levied in rar. ways
(1) of valuing & renting out water of wh irrig
(2) of meas. of surf before sowing
(3) " crop when ripe

Village headmen or zoli cultiv these lands & have (orig.) - strictly guarded rights on long in the pays share of rent.

Govt taxes are assessed on all these prop. orig. Land tax = 1/16 of gross produce. later 1/5. while frequent saadurat levied are exacted from cultiv. not from propr.

Cattle tax. levied on all animals (horses. asses cows. sheep goats) not used in agricult. (eg oxen & buffaloes)

Poll tax
Capit taxes very difficult to understand - paid irreg but heavy from armen jews & Guebres

Shops & bazaars pay (duty levied on propr & also on tenant)
All merchand pays (1) 5 pc on entering
(2) town octrois

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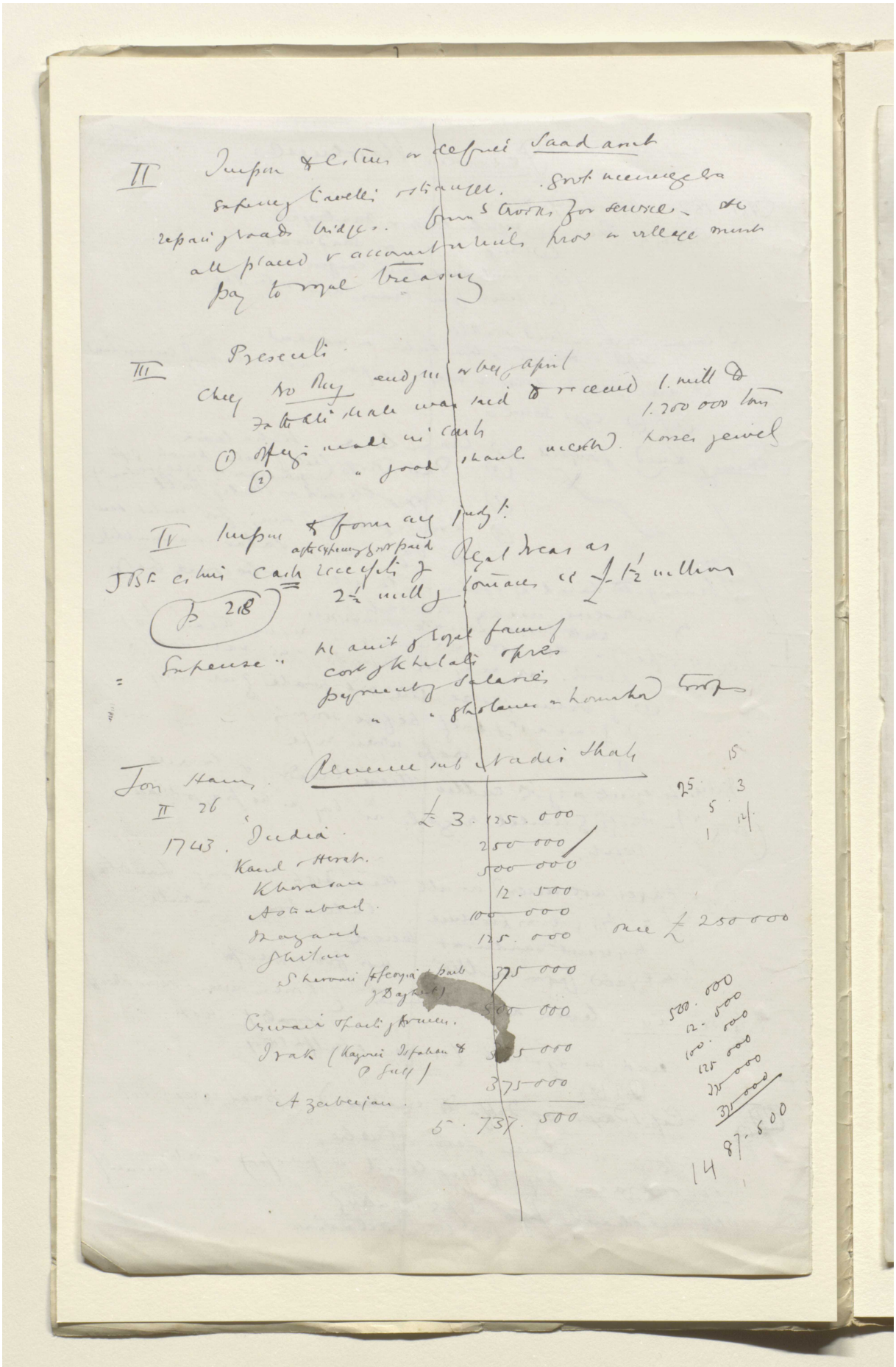

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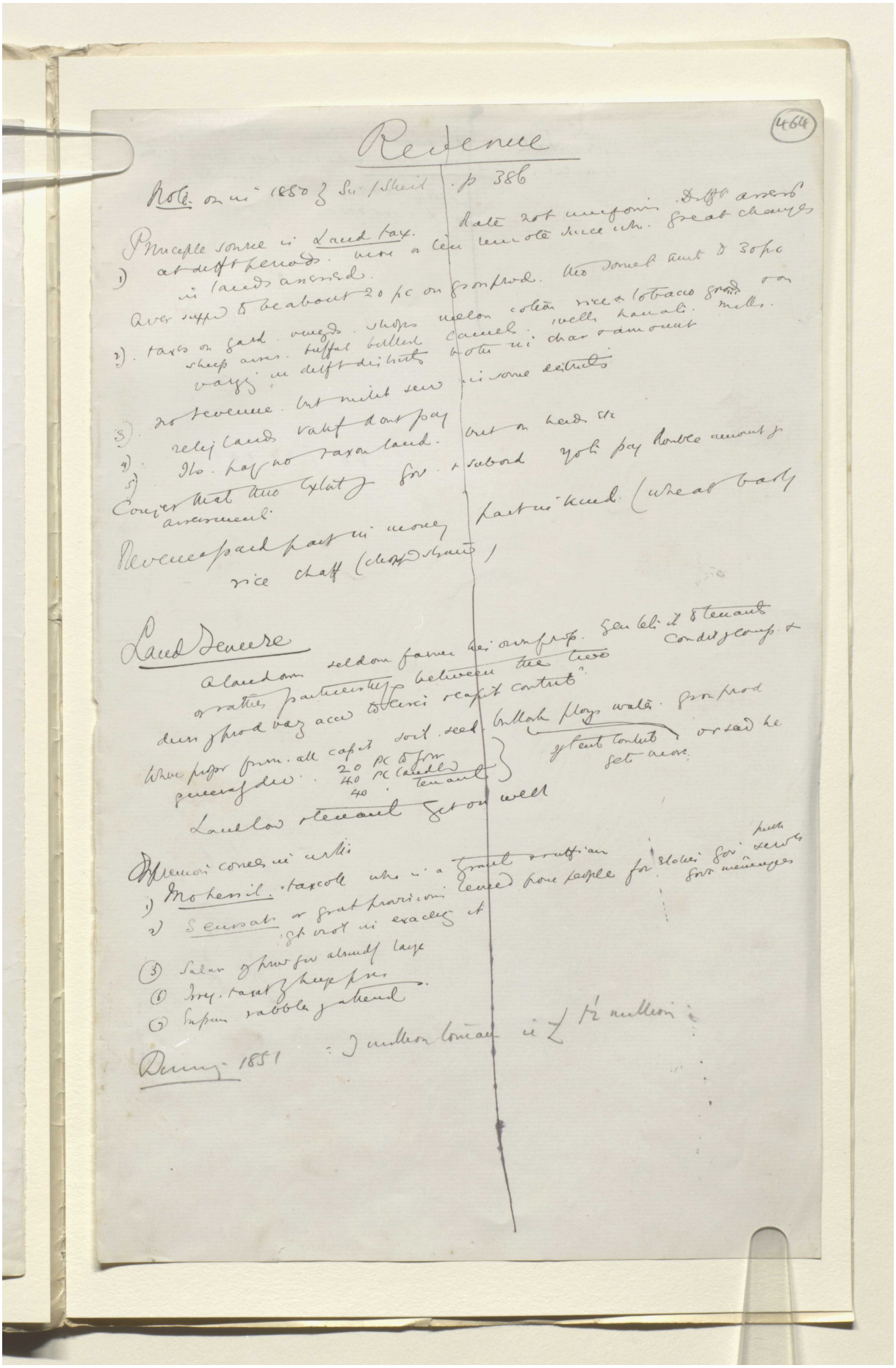
(464)

Revenue

Note on in 1850 of Sir J Sheil p 386



Principle source is Land tax. Rate not uniform. Diff^t assess^t
1) at diff^t periods. more or less remote since wh. great changes in lands assessed.
Aver supp^d to be about 20 pc on gross prod. tho somet amt to 30 pc
2). taxes on gard. vineyds. shops melon cotton rice & tobacco grounds & on sheep aires. buffal bullock camels. wells kanats. mills. varying in diff^t distrits both in char & amount
3). no revenue. but milit serv in some distrits
4). relig lands vakf dont pay
5). Ils. pay no taxon land. but on heads etc
Conjecture that tho exist of gov. & subord yoti pay double amount of assessment.

Revenue paid part in money part in kind. (wheat barly rice chaff (chopped straw)

Land Tenure

A landown seldom farms his own prop. Gen lets it to tenants or rather partnership between the two condit of comp. & divis of prod vary acc to circs & capit contrib.
Where propr furn. all capit soil. seed. bullock plays water. gross prod generally div. 20 pc to gov 40 pc landlord 40 tenant } of tent contrib or seed he gets more.
Landlord & tenant get on well

Oppression comes in with
1) Mohessil. taxcoll who is a grant & ruffian
2) Sensals or grat provisions levied from people for stolen gov. with servts gov. messengers
get viol in exacting it
(3) Salar of prov gov already large
(6) Irreg. taxat of huge pres.
(7) Expens rabble of attend

Dining 1851 : 3 million tomans ie £ 1½ million

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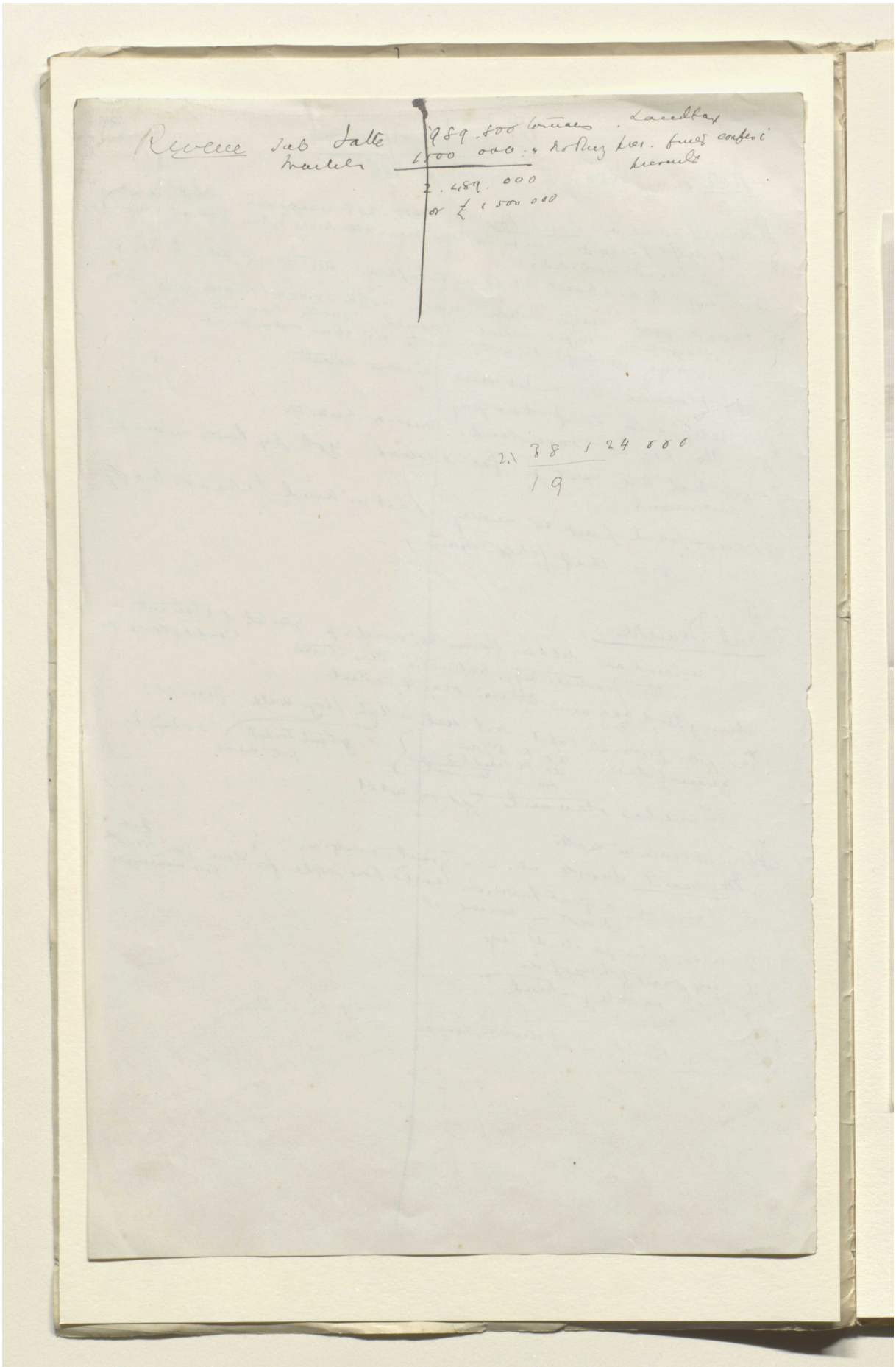

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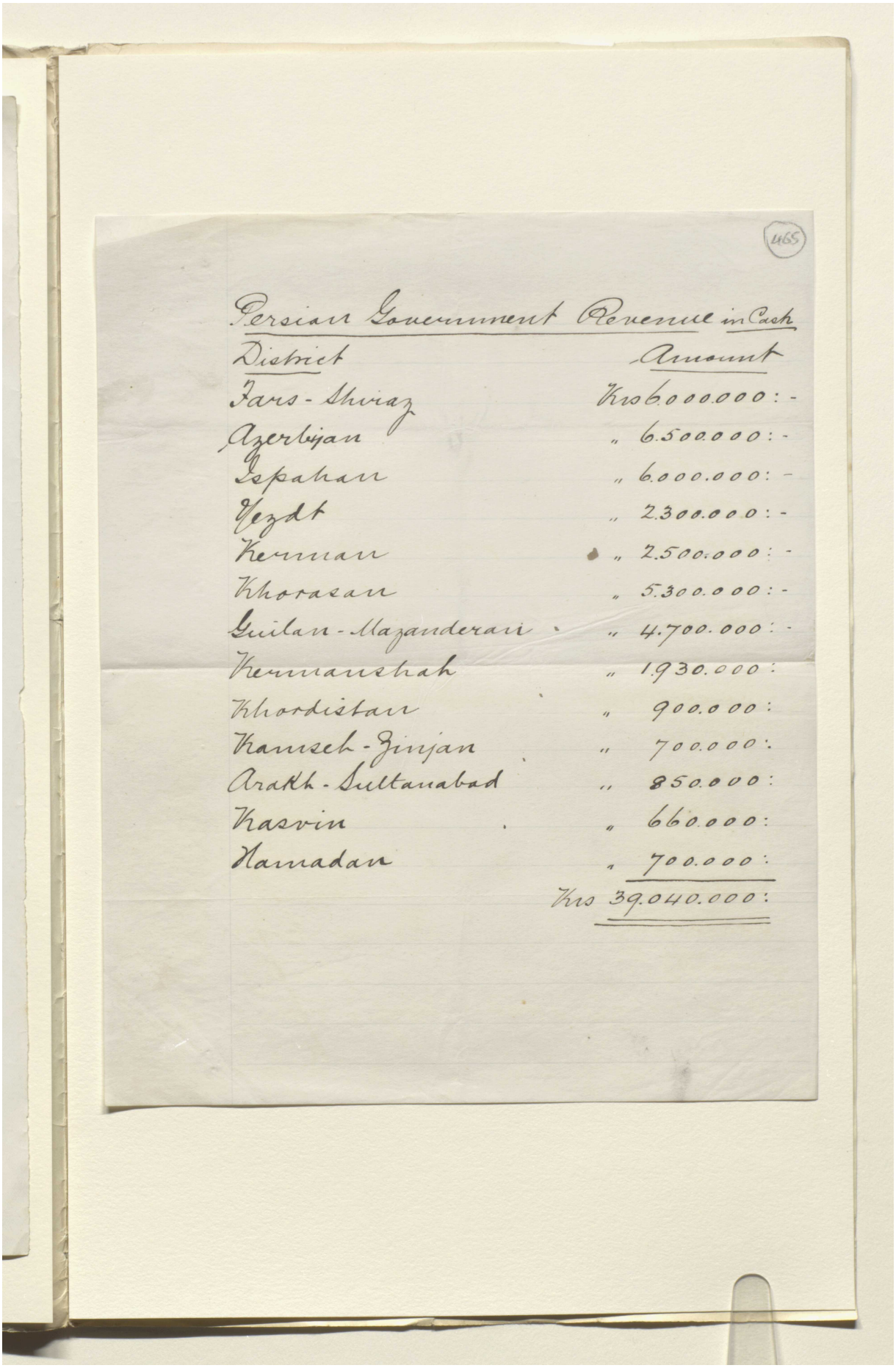

465

Persian Government Revenue in Cash

District	Amount
Fars - Shiraz	Krs 6.000.000 : -
Azerbijan	" 6.500.000 : -
Ispahan	" 6.000.000 : -
Yezdt	" 2.300.000 : -
Kerman	" 2.500.000 : -
Khorasan	" 5.300.000 : -
Guilan - Mazanderan	" 4.700.000 : -
Kermanshah	" 1.930.000 :
Khordistan	" 900.000 :
Kamseh - Zinjan	" 700.000 :
Arakh - Sultanabad	" 850.000 :
Kasvin	" 660.000 :
Hamadan	" 700.000 :
	Krs 39.040.000 :

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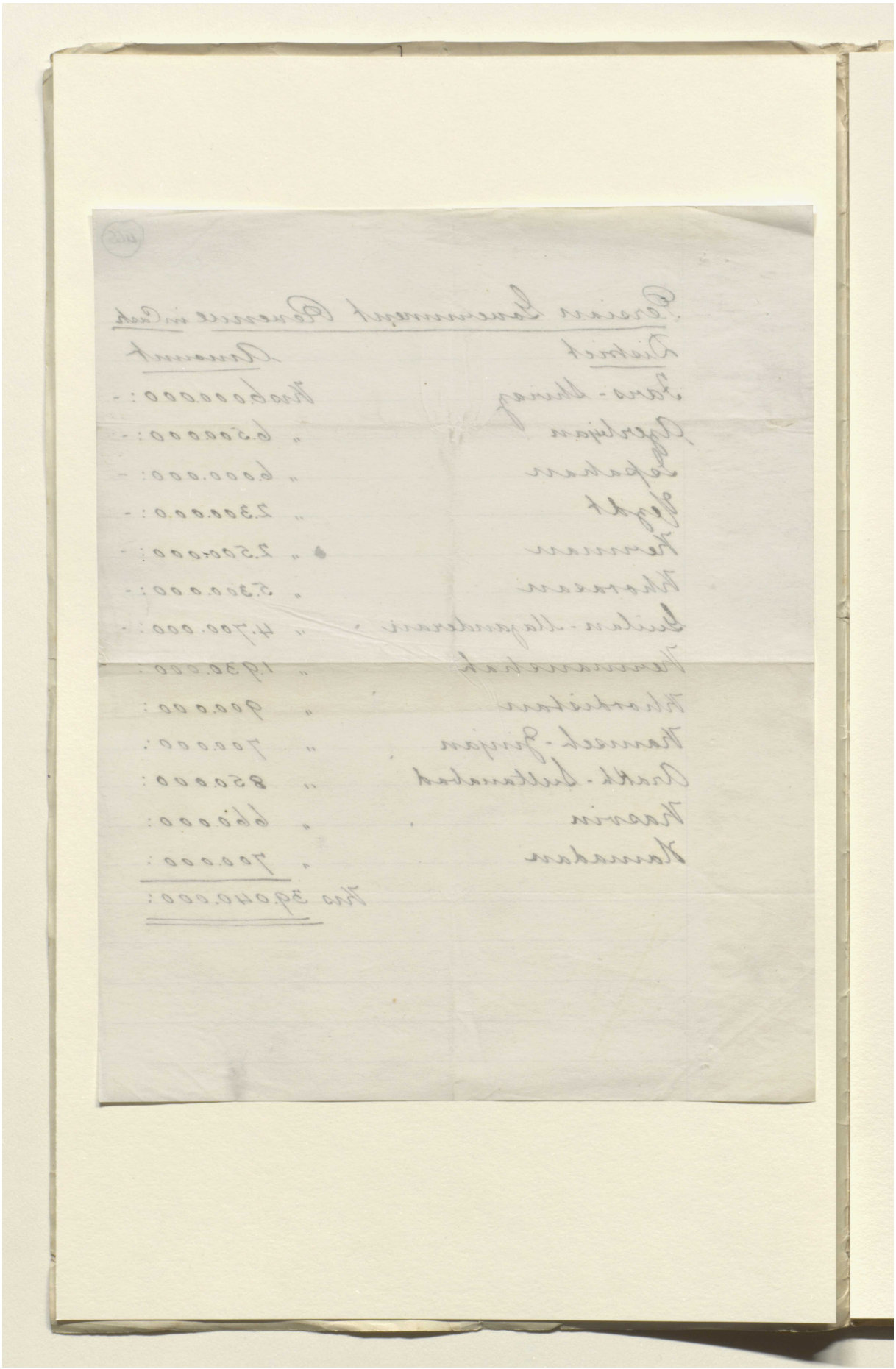

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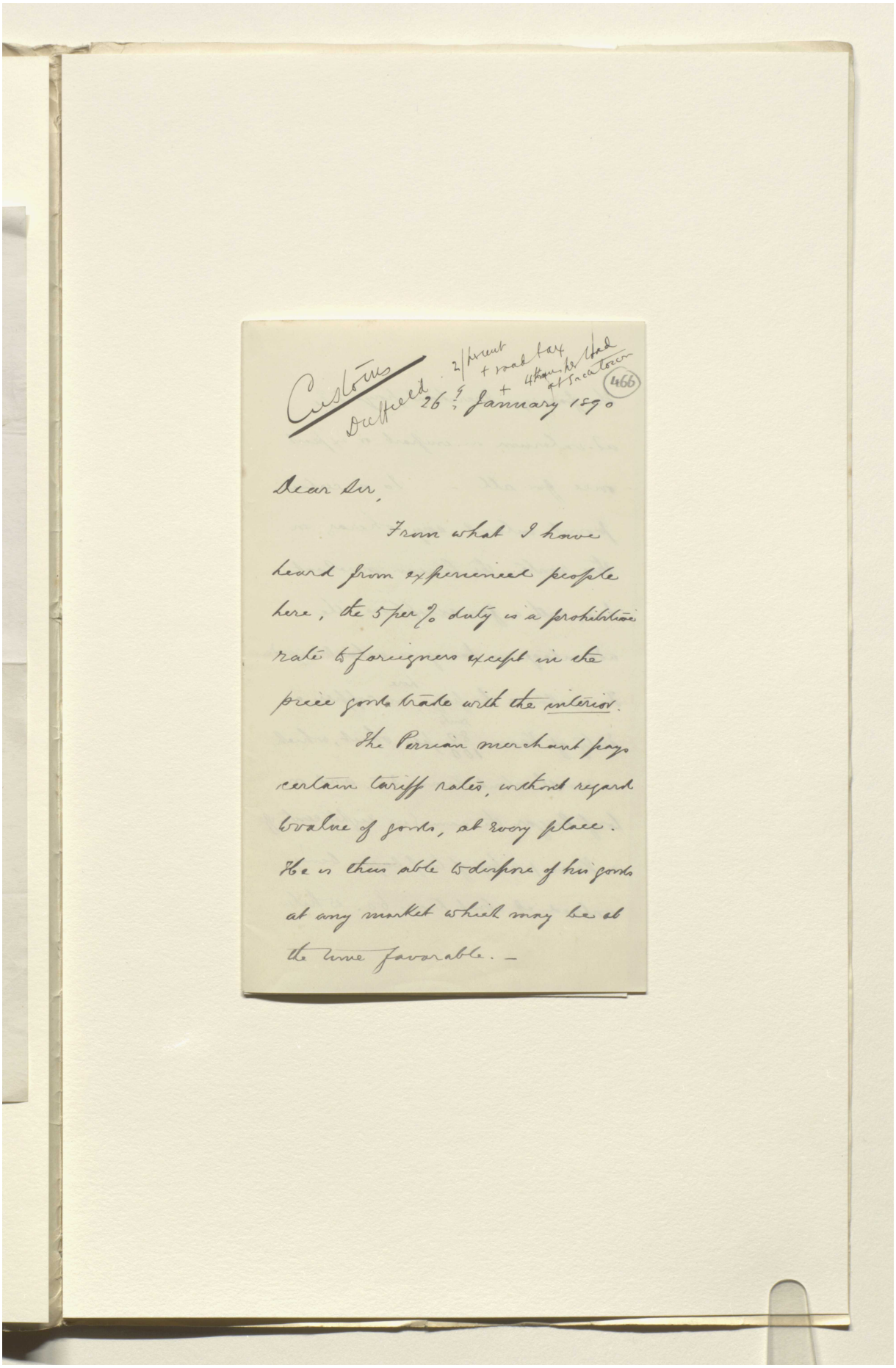

Customs
Duffield. 2/percent + road tax + 4 thousand per head at Sacatoon

466

26th January 1890

Dear Sir,

From what I have heard from experienced people here, the 5 per % duty is a prohibitive rate to foreigners except in the piece goods trade with the interior.

The Persian merchant pays certain tariff rates, without regard to value of goods, at every place. He is thus able to dispose of his goods at any market which may be at the time favorable. –

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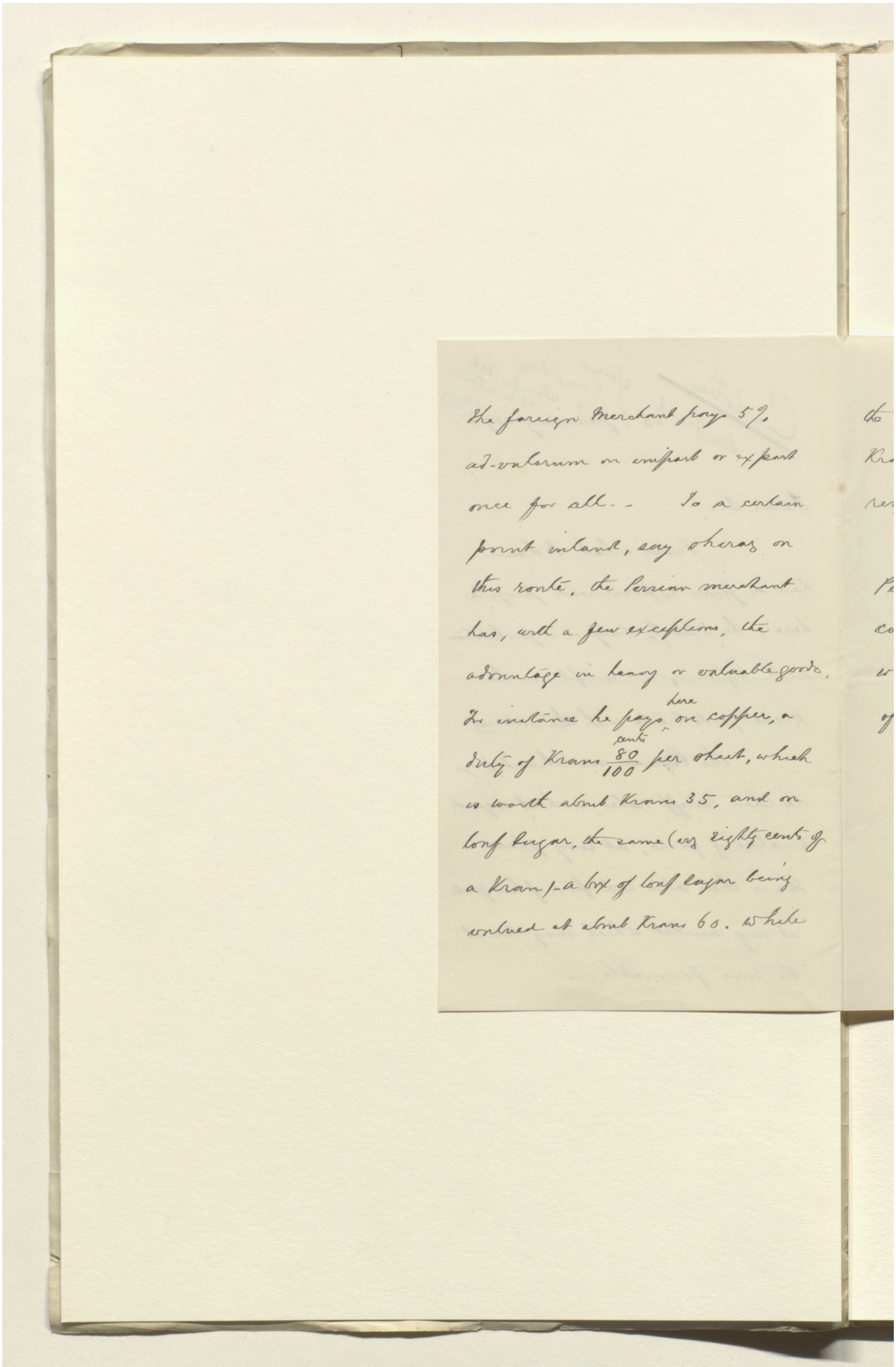
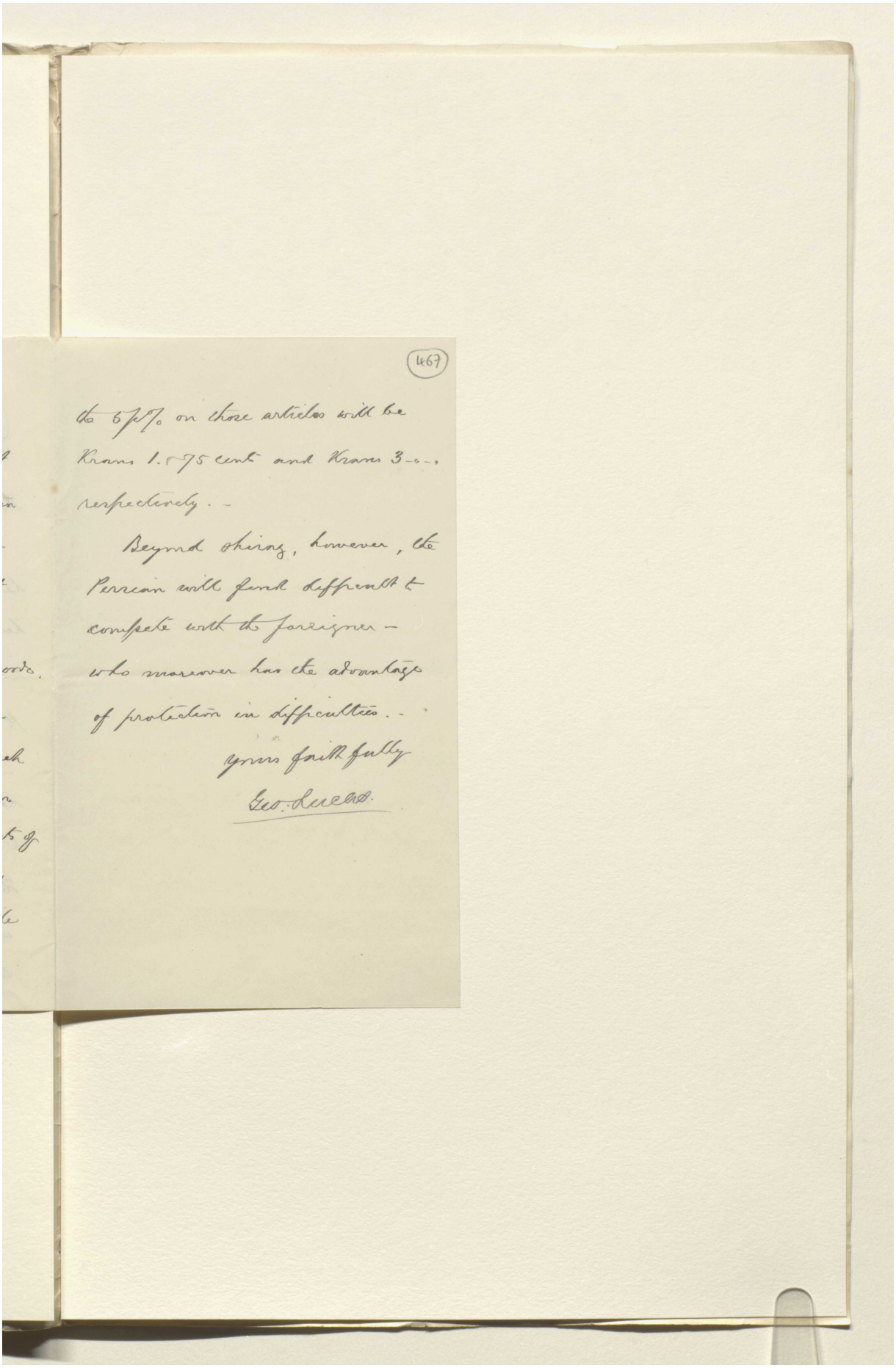


The foreign merchant pays 5% ad-valorem on import or export once for all. - To a certain point inland, say Kheras on this route, the Persian merchant has, with a few exceptions, the advantage in heavy or valuable goods. In instance he pays on copper, a duty of Krans 80/100 per sheet, which is worth about Krans 35, and on loaf sugar, the same (viz. eighty cents of a Kran) - a box of loaf sugar being valued at about Krans 60. While



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the 5 p% on those articles will be Krans 1.575 cents and Krans 3-.-, respectively.-

Beyond Shiraz, however, the Persian will find difficult to compete with the foreigner - who moreover has the advantage of protection in difficulties.-

Yours faithfully

Geo. Lucas.

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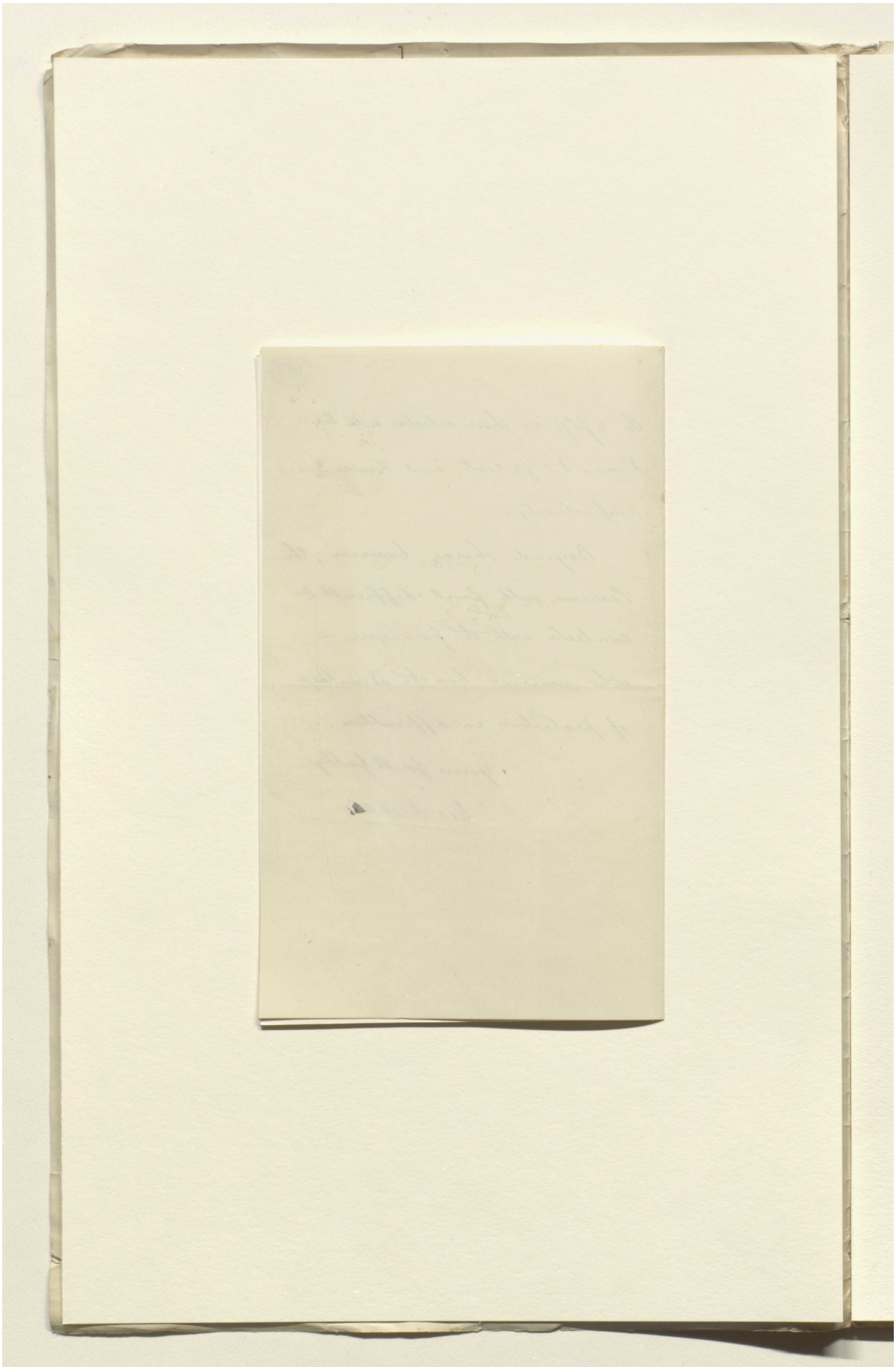

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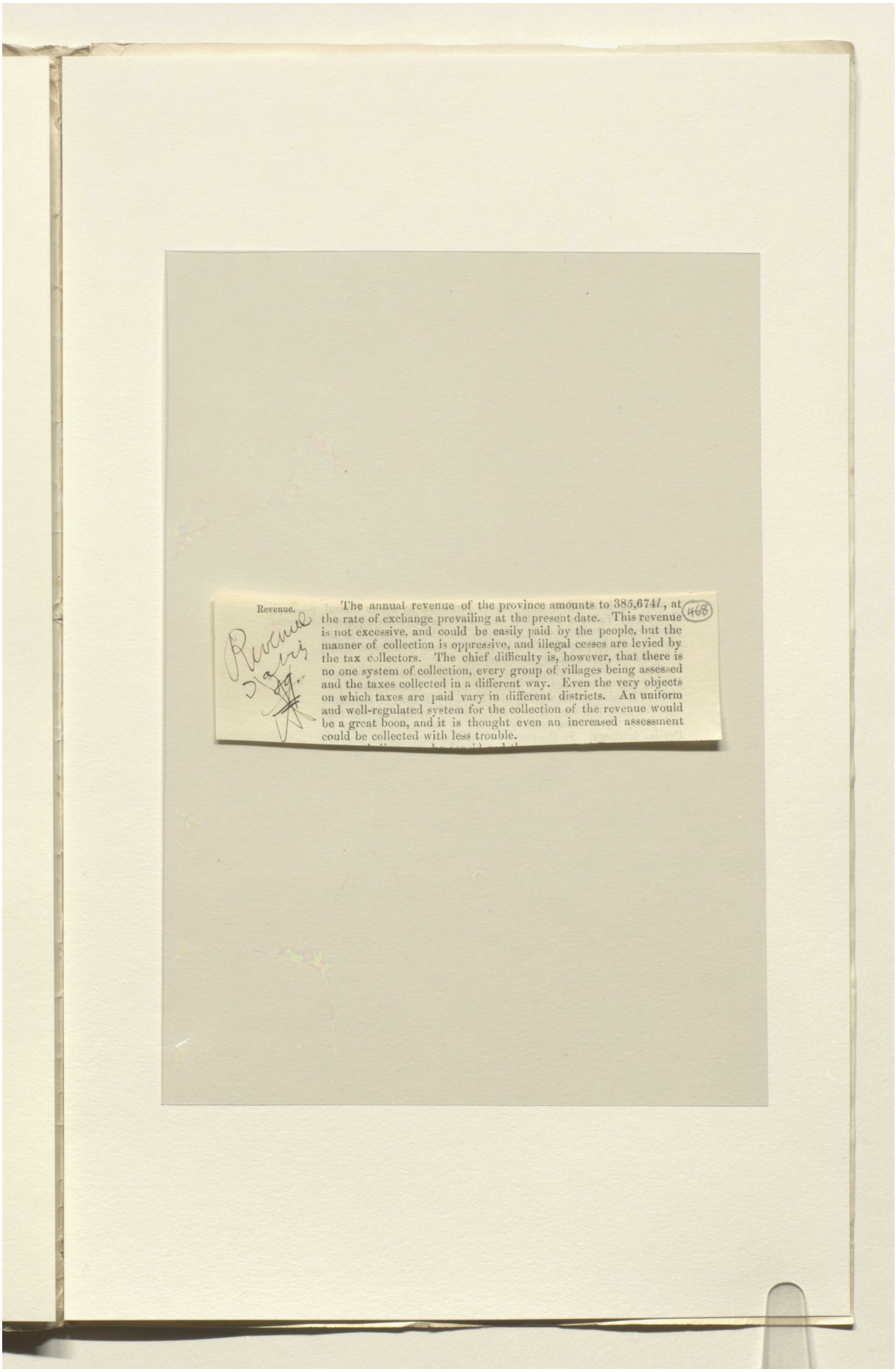

Revenue.

The annual revenue of the province amounts to 385,674*l*, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the present date. This revenue is not excessive, and could be easily paid by the people, but the manner of collection is oppressive, and illegal cesses are levied by the tax collectors. The chief difficulty is, however, that there is no one system of collection, every group of villages being assessed and the taxes collected in a different way. Even the very objects on which taxes are paid vary in different districts. An uniform and well-regulated system for the collection of the revenue would be a great boon, and it is thought even an increased assessment could be collected with less trouble.

(468)

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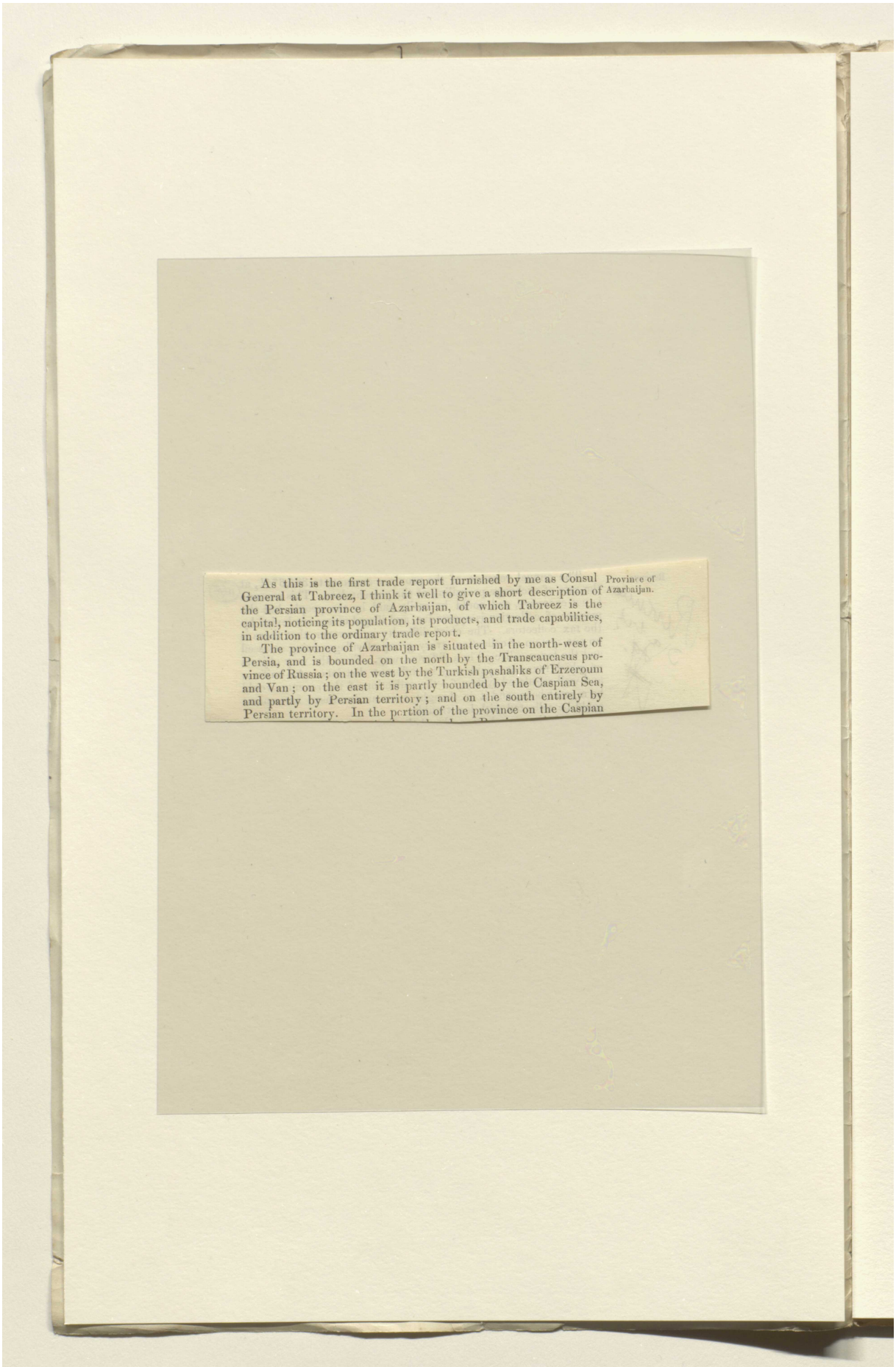

Province of Azarbaijan.

As this is the first trade report furnished by me as Consul General at Tabreez, I think it well to give a short description of the Persian province of Azarbaijan, of which Tabreez is the capital, noticing its population, its products, and trade capabilities, in addition to the ordinary trade report.

The province of Azarbaijan is situated in the north-west of Persia, and is bounded on the north by the Transcaucasus province of Russia; on the west by the Turkish pashaliks of Erzeroum and Van; on the east it is partly bounded by the Caspian Sea, and partly by Persian territory; and on the south entirely by Persian territory. In the portion of the province on the Caspian

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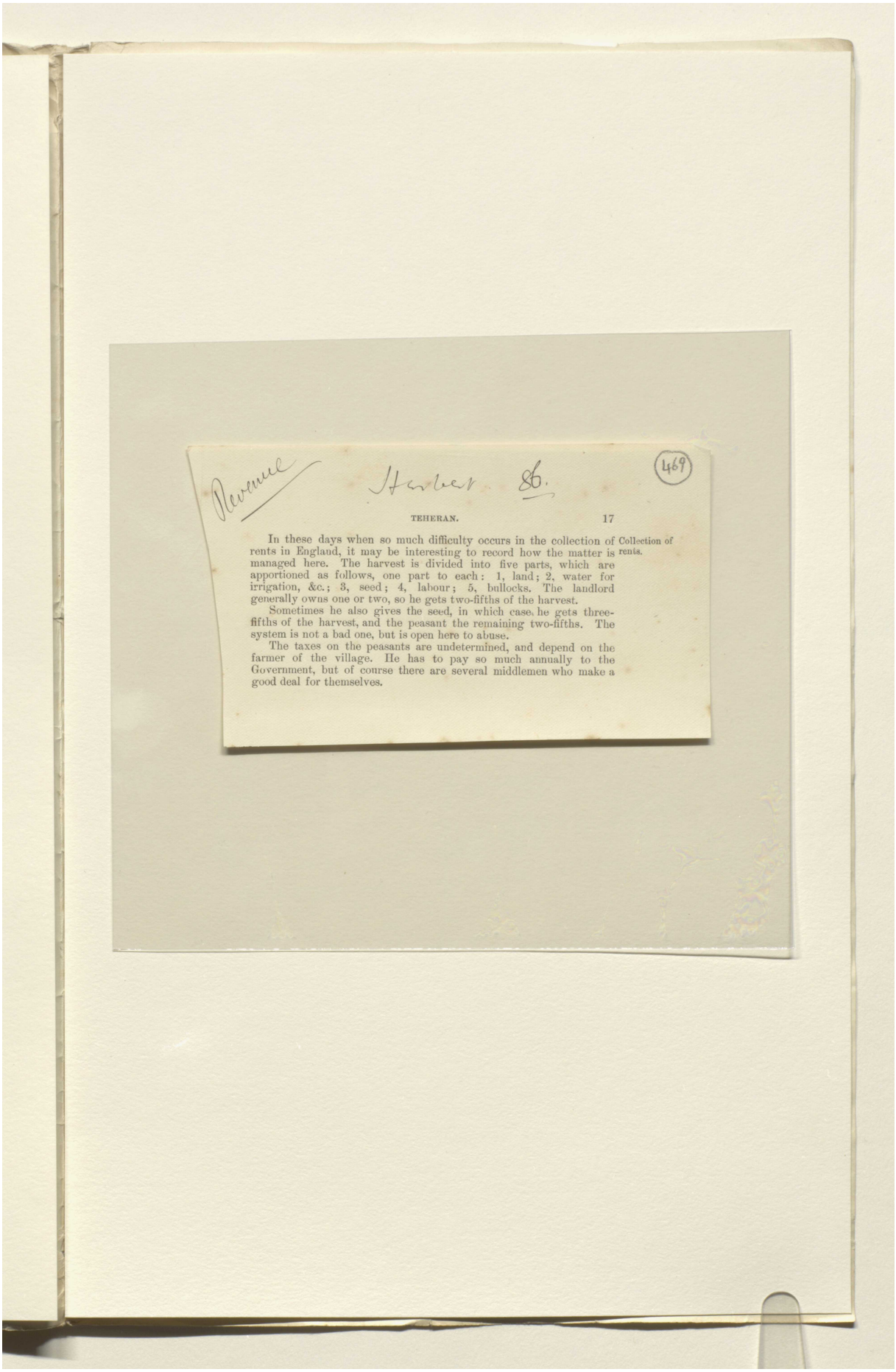

Revenue Harbor 86. 469

Collection of rents.

In these days when so much difficulty occurs in the collection of rents in England, it may be interesting to record how the matter is managed here. The harvest is divided into five parts, which are apportioned as follows, one part to each: 1, land; 2, water for irrigation, &c.; 3, seed; 4, labour; 5, bullocks. The landlord generally owns one or two, so he gets two-fifths of the harvest.

Sometimes he also gives the seed, in which case he gets three-fifths of the harvest, and the peasant the remaining two-fifths. The system is not a bad one, but is open here to abuse.

The taxes on the peasants are undetermined, and depend on the farmer of the village. He has to pay so much annually to the Government, but of course there are several middlemen who make a good deal for themselves.

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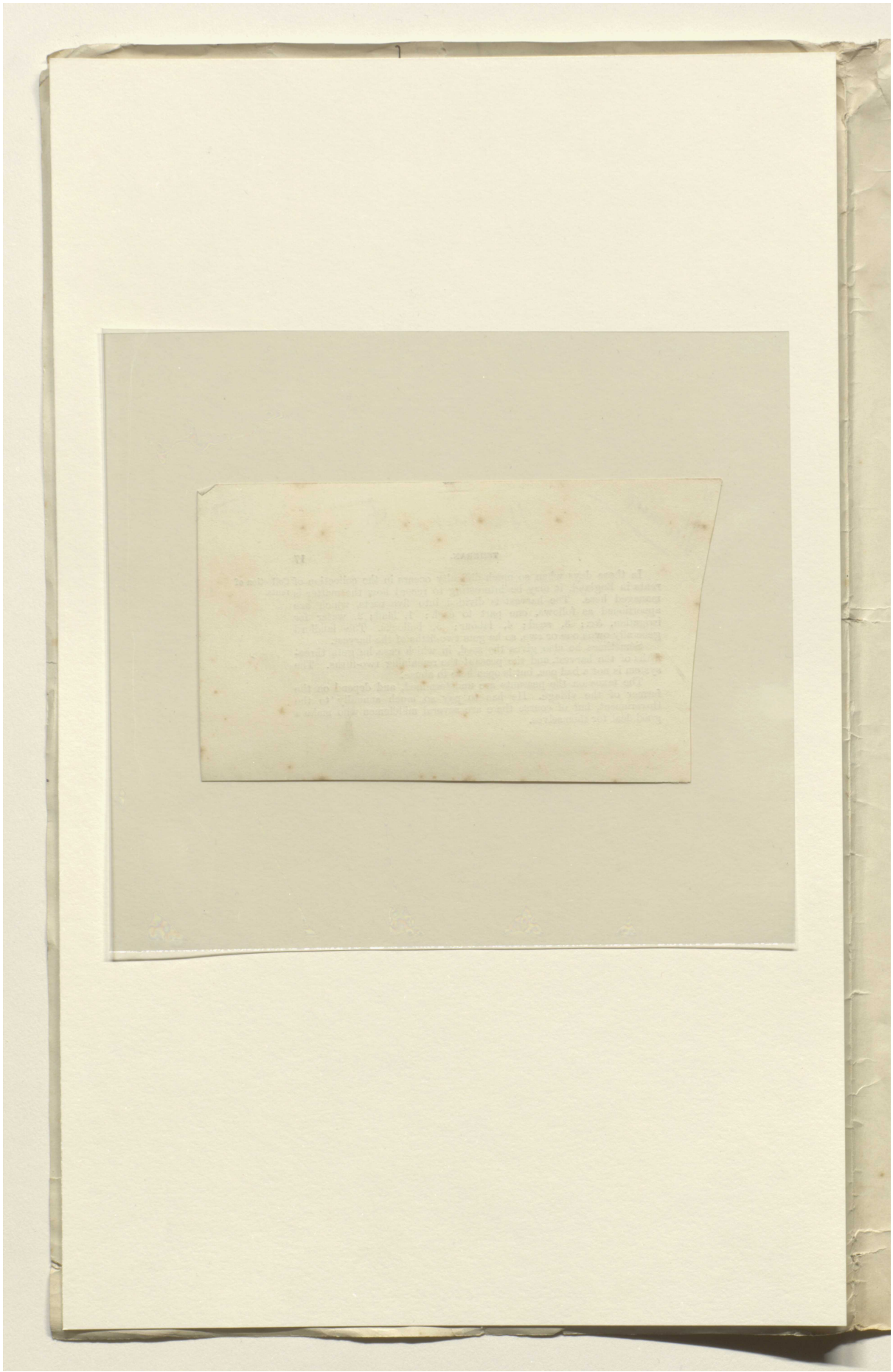

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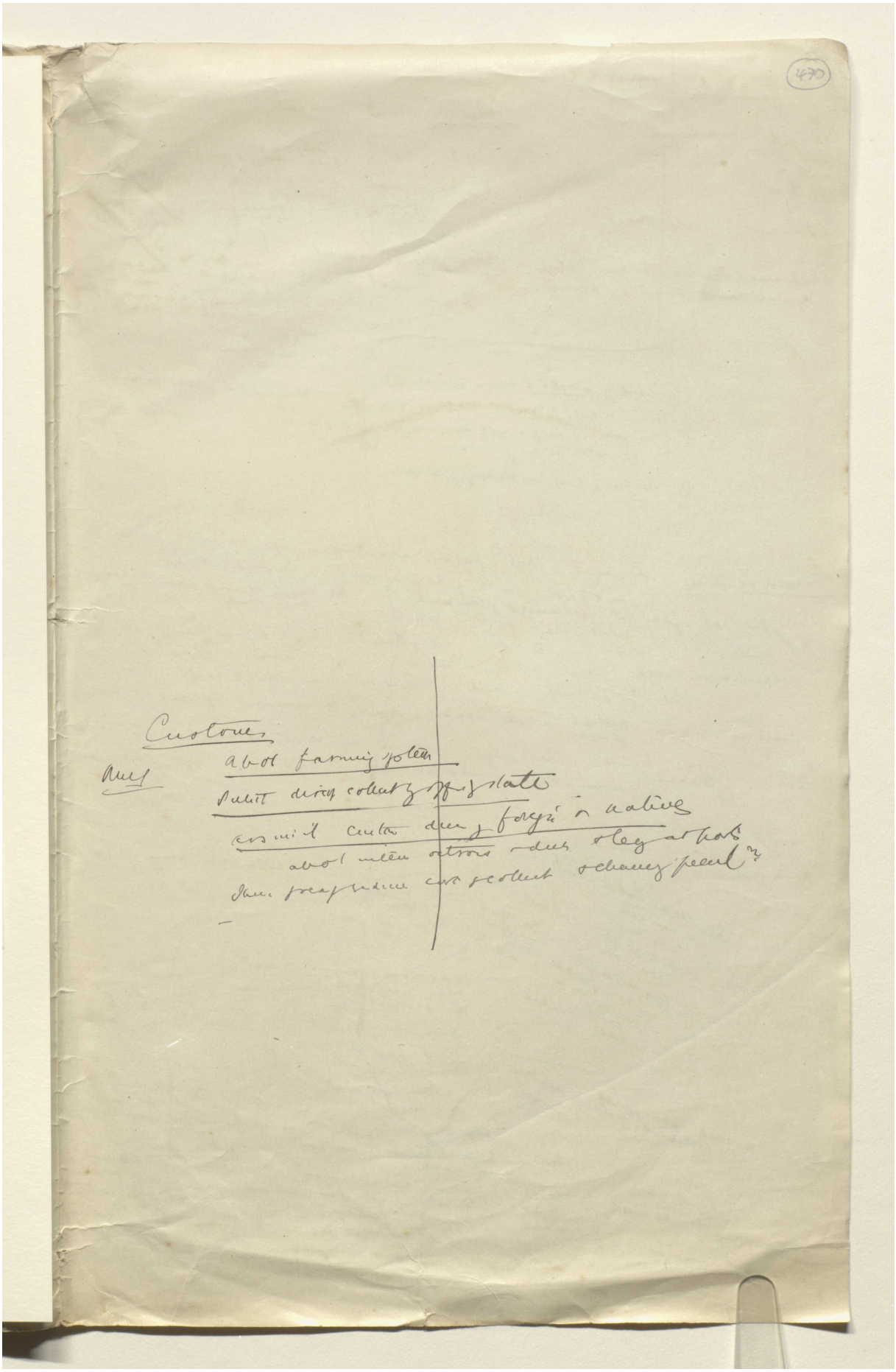

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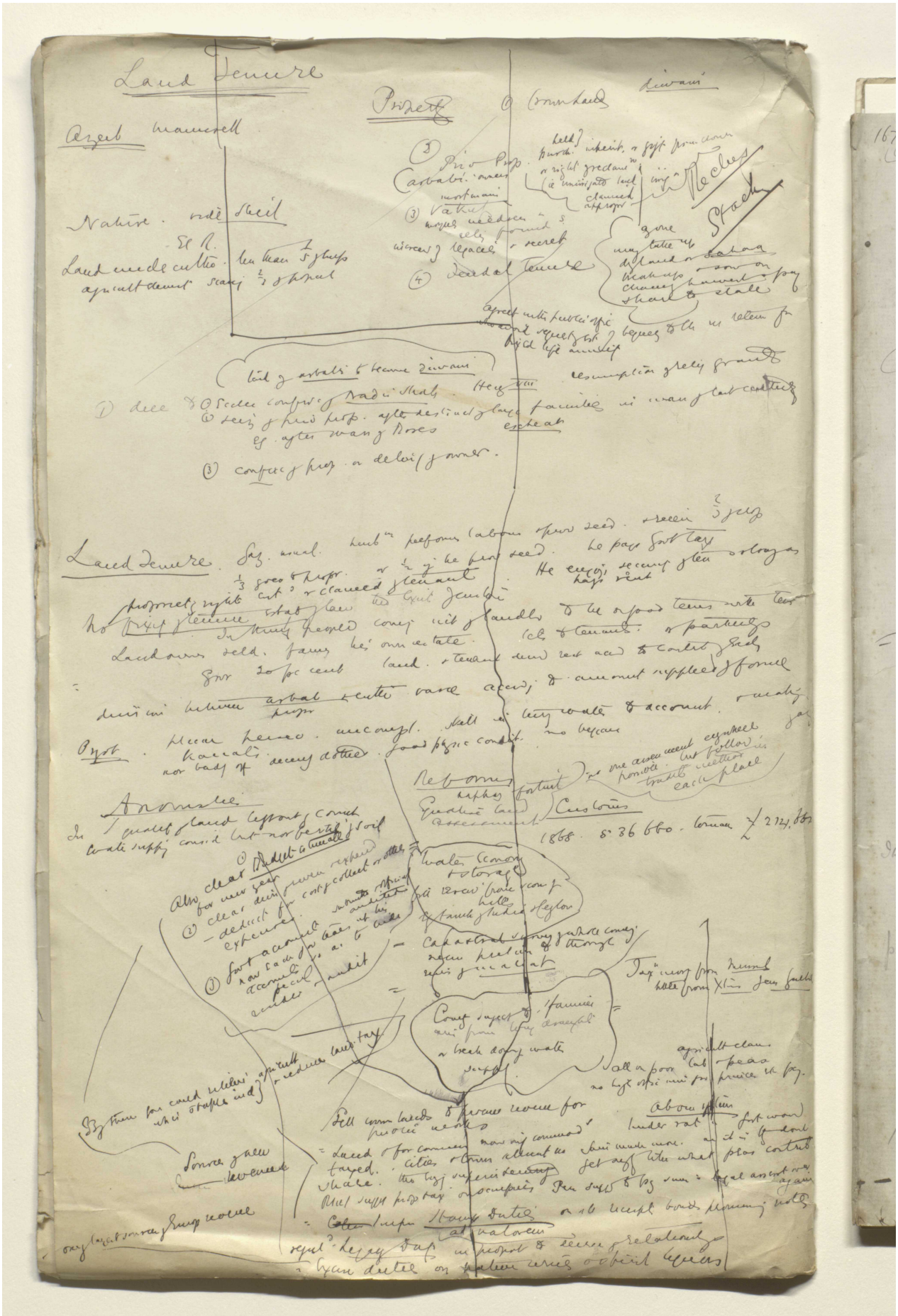

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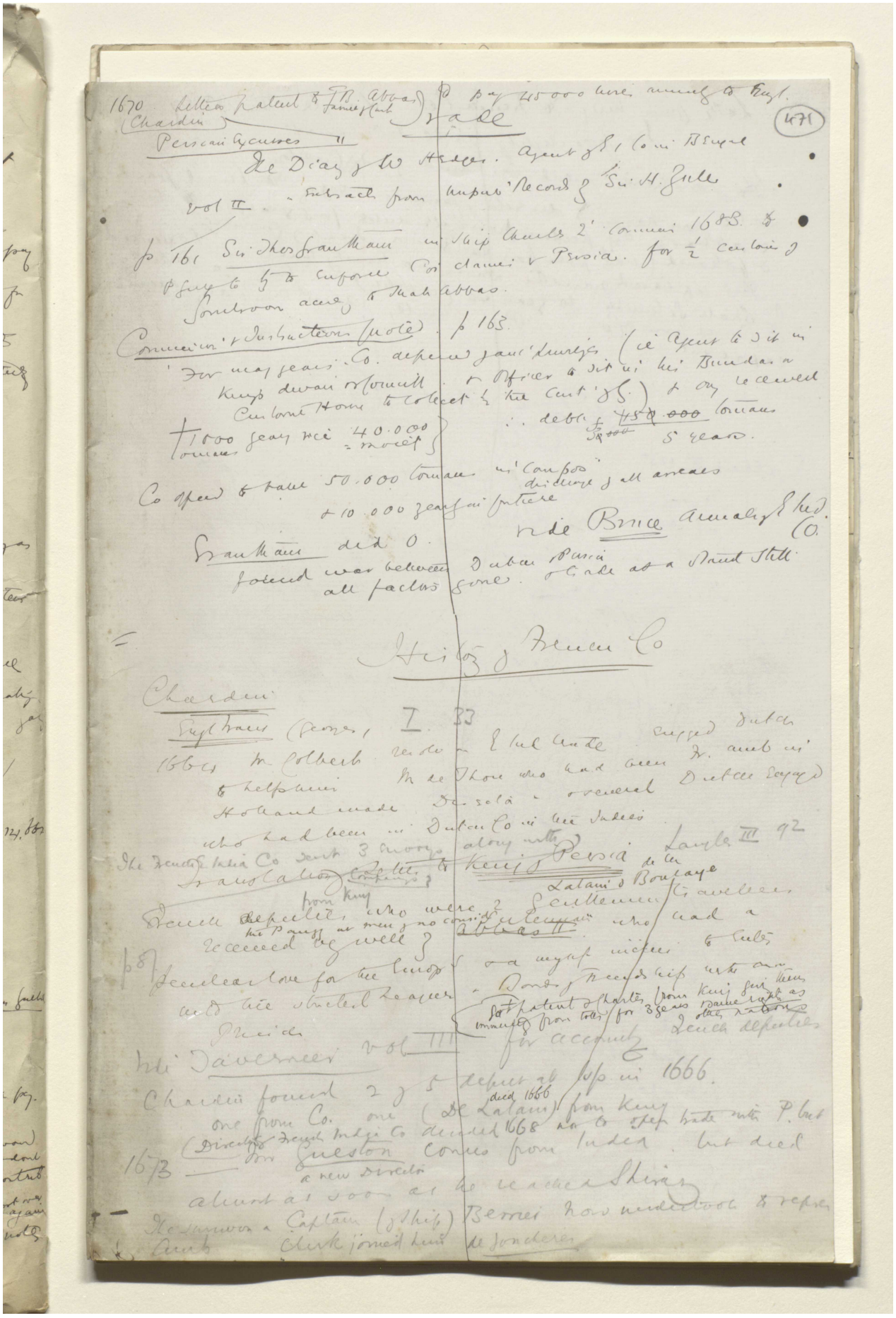

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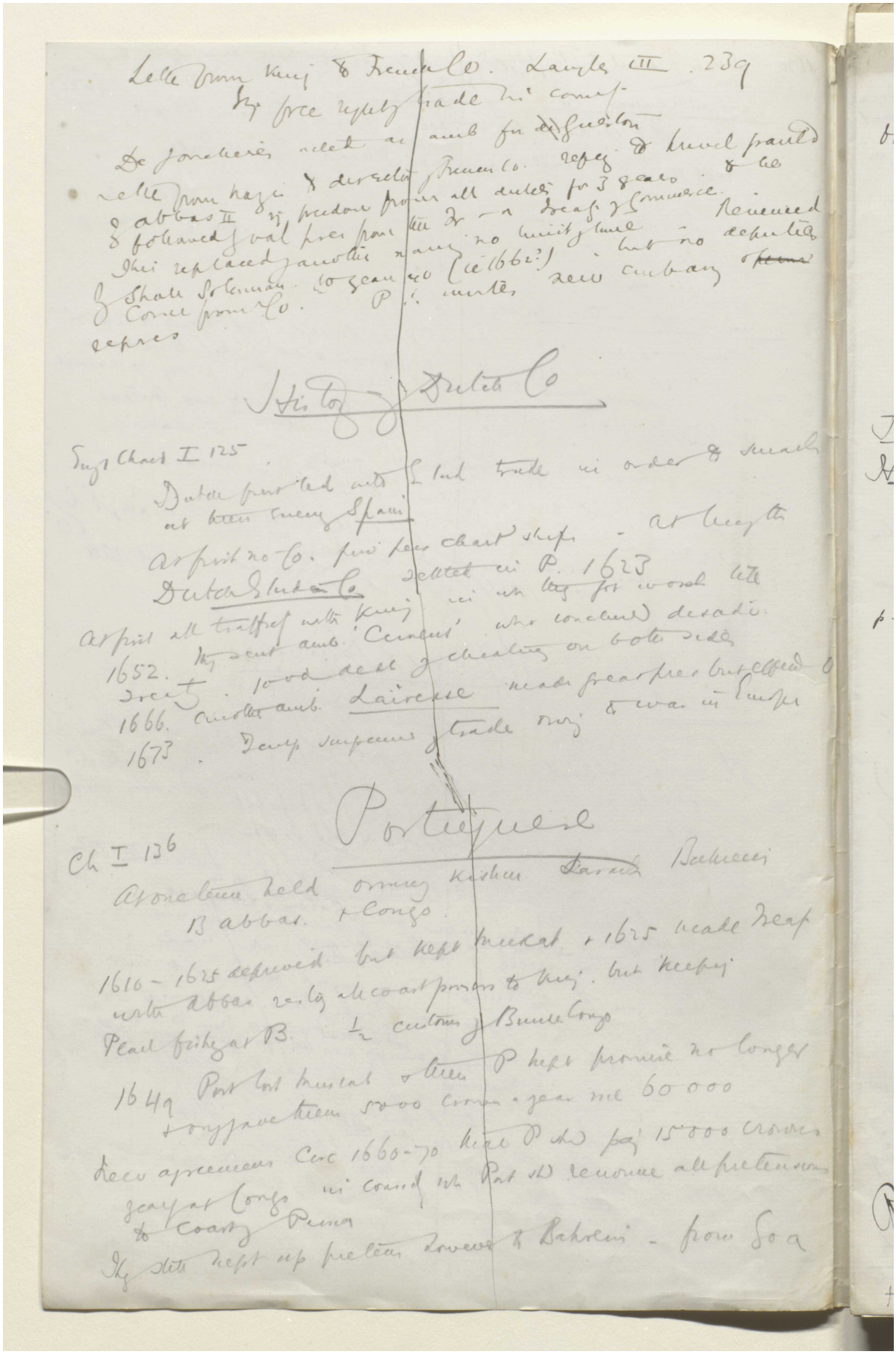

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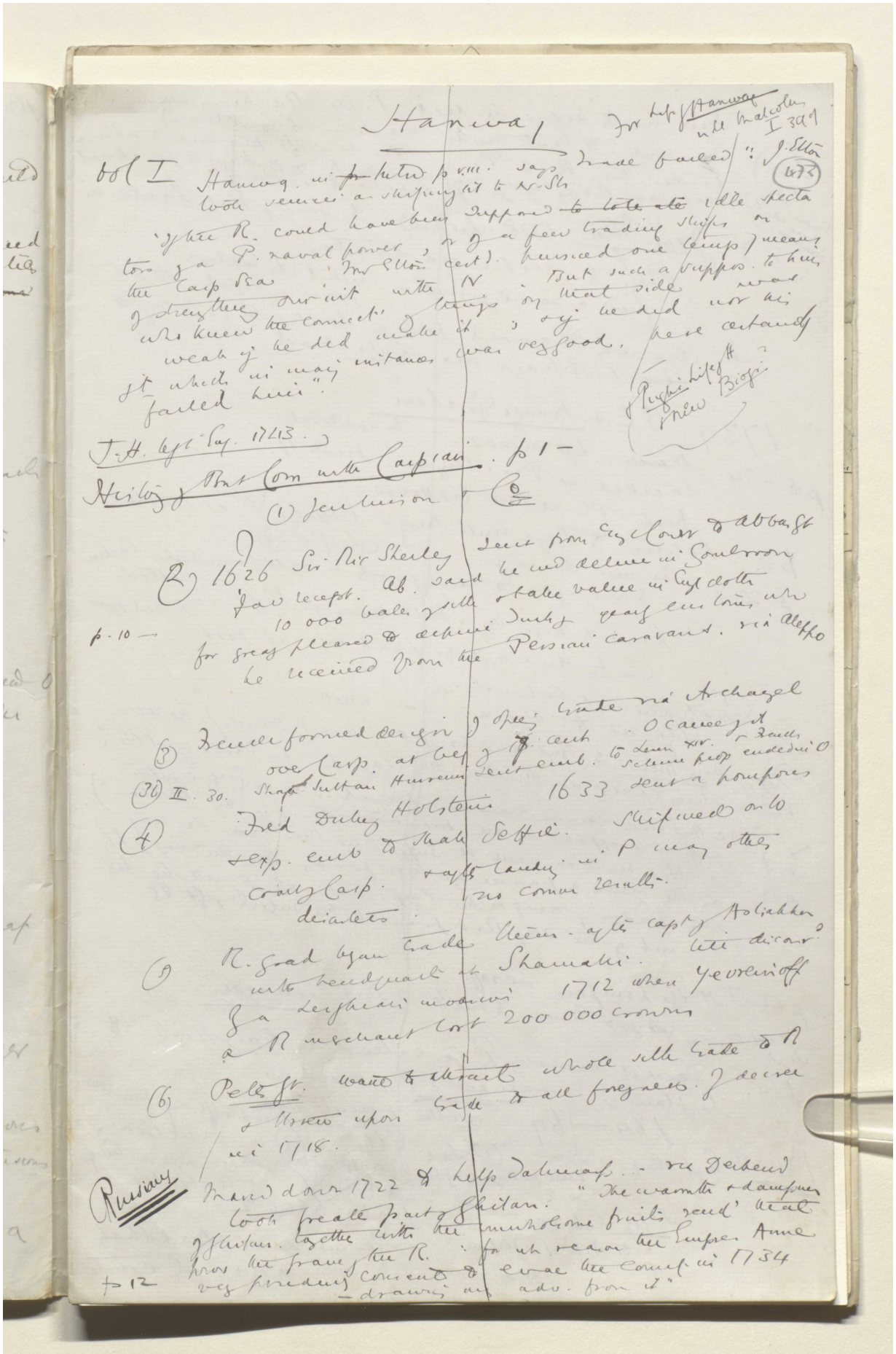

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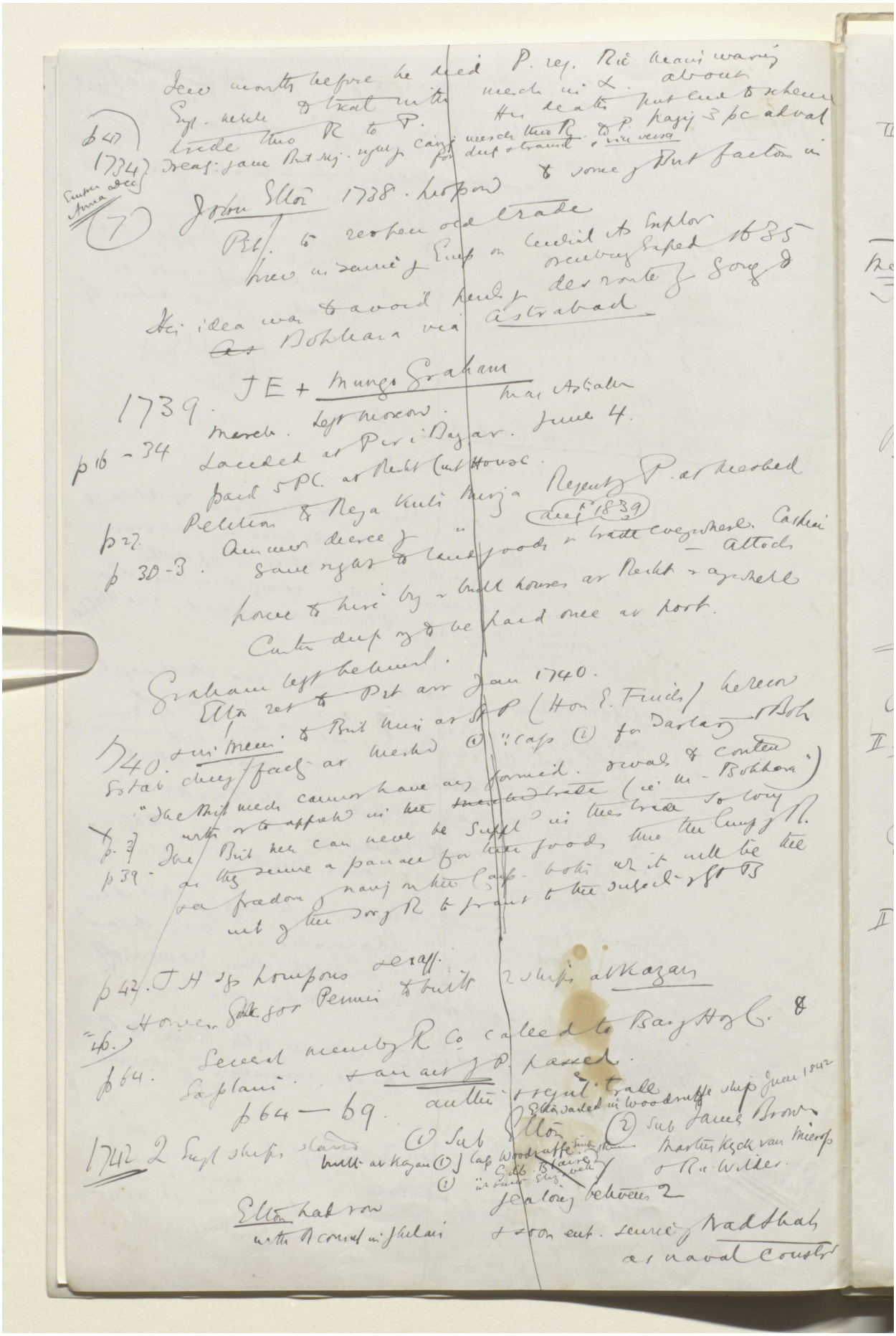

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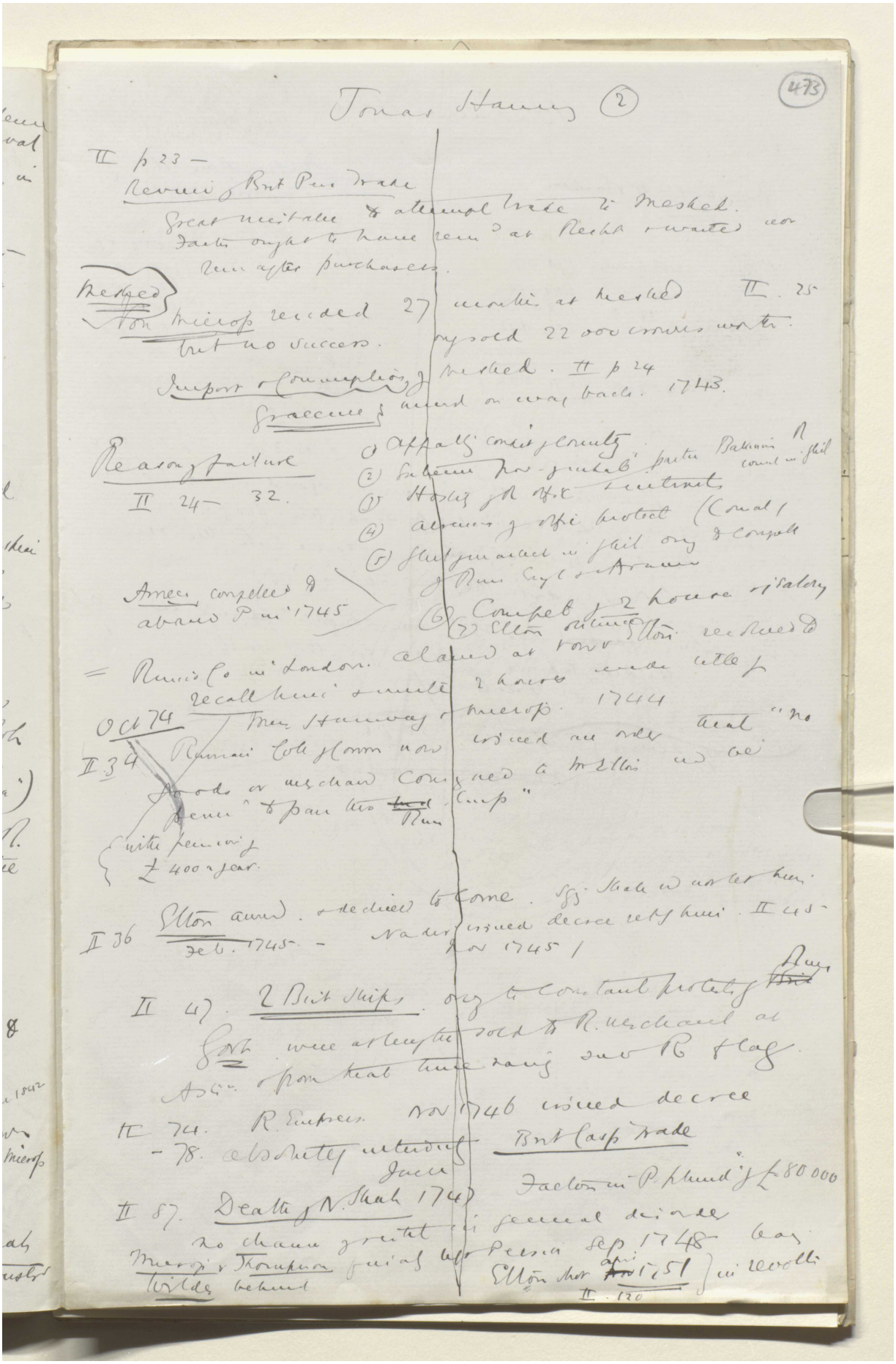
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [473r] (946/1386)



473

Tonas Hanway (2)

II p 23 –
Revival of Brit Pers Trade
Great mistake to attempt trade to Meshed.
Factors ought to have rem^d at Rechts & waited nor
run after purchasers.

Meshed
Non Microp resided 27 months at Meshed II. 25
but no success. only sold 22 000 crowns worth.
Import & Consumption of Meshed. II p 24
Graceme's mind on way back. 1743.

Reason of failure
II 24 – 32.
(1) Apparently consist of country
(2) Extreme poor & unhab^d partic Bakhtiari R. consist in Ghil
(3) Hostility of R. offic & intrants
(4) absence of offic protect (Consul)
(5) Ghil & market in Ghil only to compete
of Russ Engl & Armen
(6) Compet of 2 houses & salary
(7) Elton obtained

Armen compelled to
abandon P in 1745

= Russ Co in London. claimed at Tow & Elton resolved to
recall him & unite 2 houses under title of
Mess Hanway & Microp. 1744
Oct 74
II 34 Russian Coll of Comm now issued an order that "no
goods or merchand consigned to Mr Elton will be
permit to pass thro ~~[illegible]~~ Russ Emp"
{ with pensions of
£ 400 a year.

II 36 Elton arrived & declined to come. Sgg Shah will not let him.
Feb. 1745. – Nader issued decree rel of him. II 45 –
Nov 1745 /

II 47. 2 Brit Ships only to constant protest of ~~Brit~~ Russ
Gort were at length sold to R. merchant at
Astr & from that time rang sur R flag.

II 74. R. Empress. Nov 1746 issued decree
– 78. absolutely interdicting Brit Casp trade
June

II 87. Death of N. Shah 1747 Factors in P. plund of £ 80 000
no chance of restit in general disorder
Microp & Thompson finally left Persia Sep 1748 leaving
Wilde behind Elton shot ~~Nov~~ April 1751 } in revolt
II. 120

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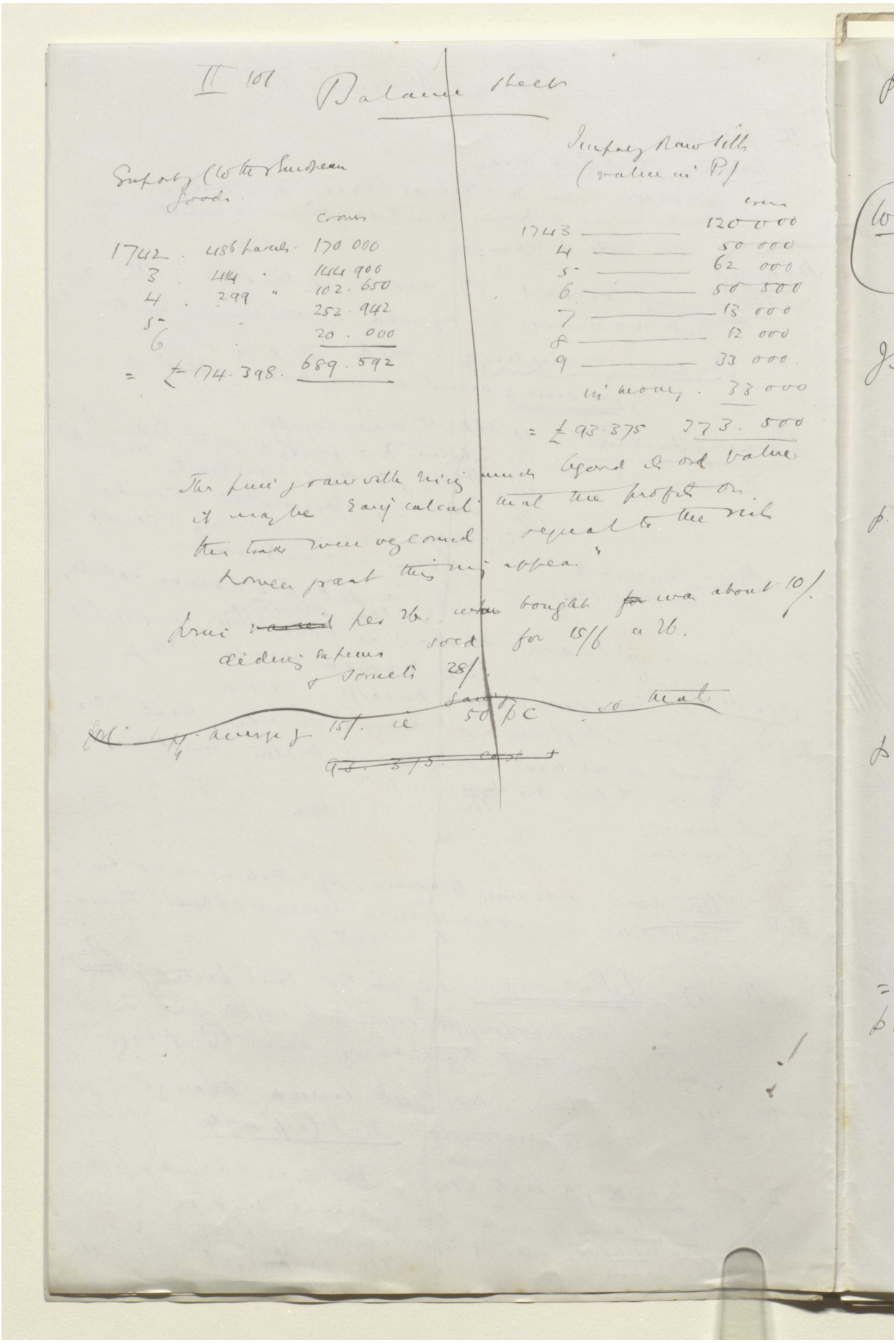

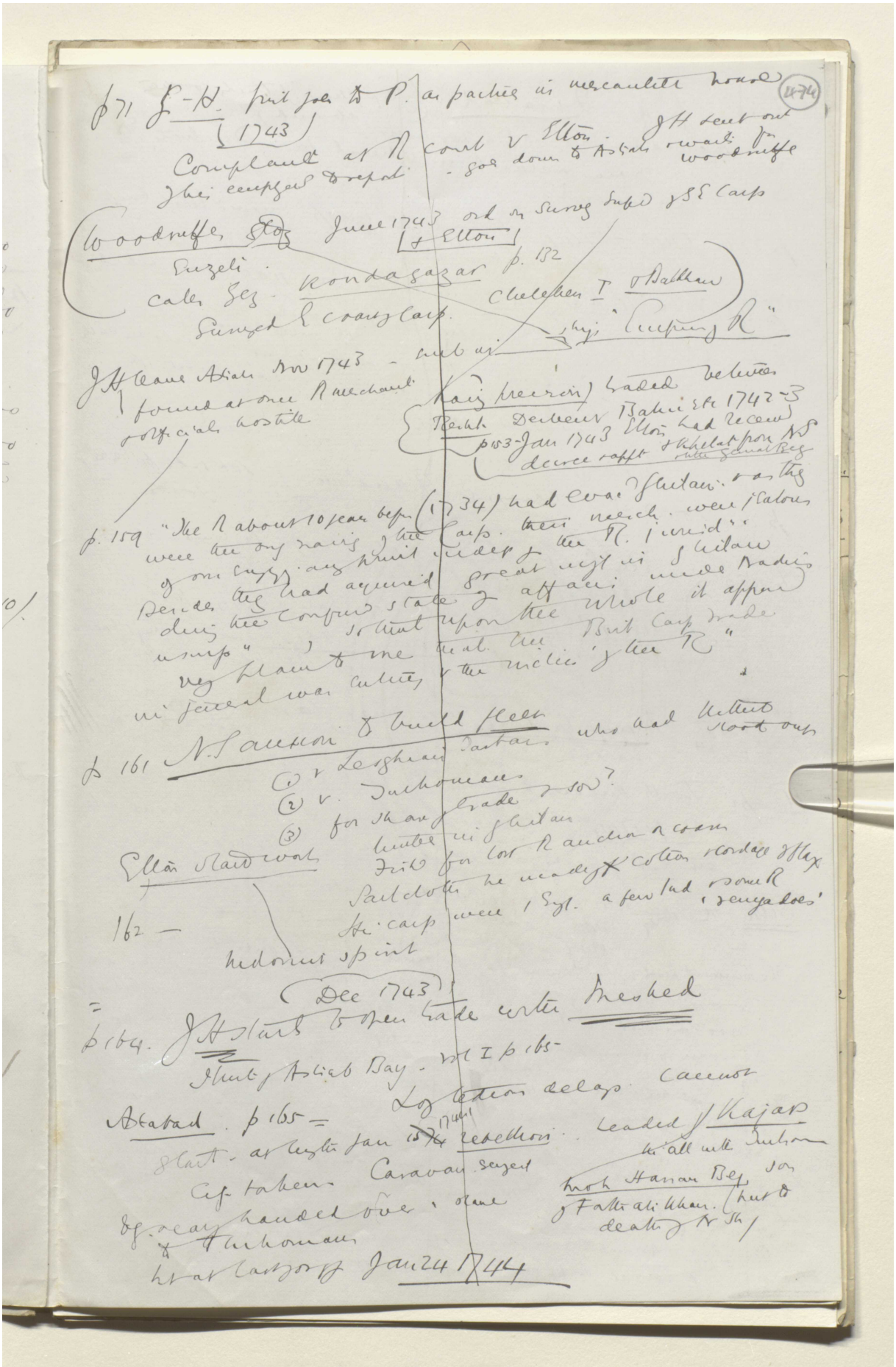

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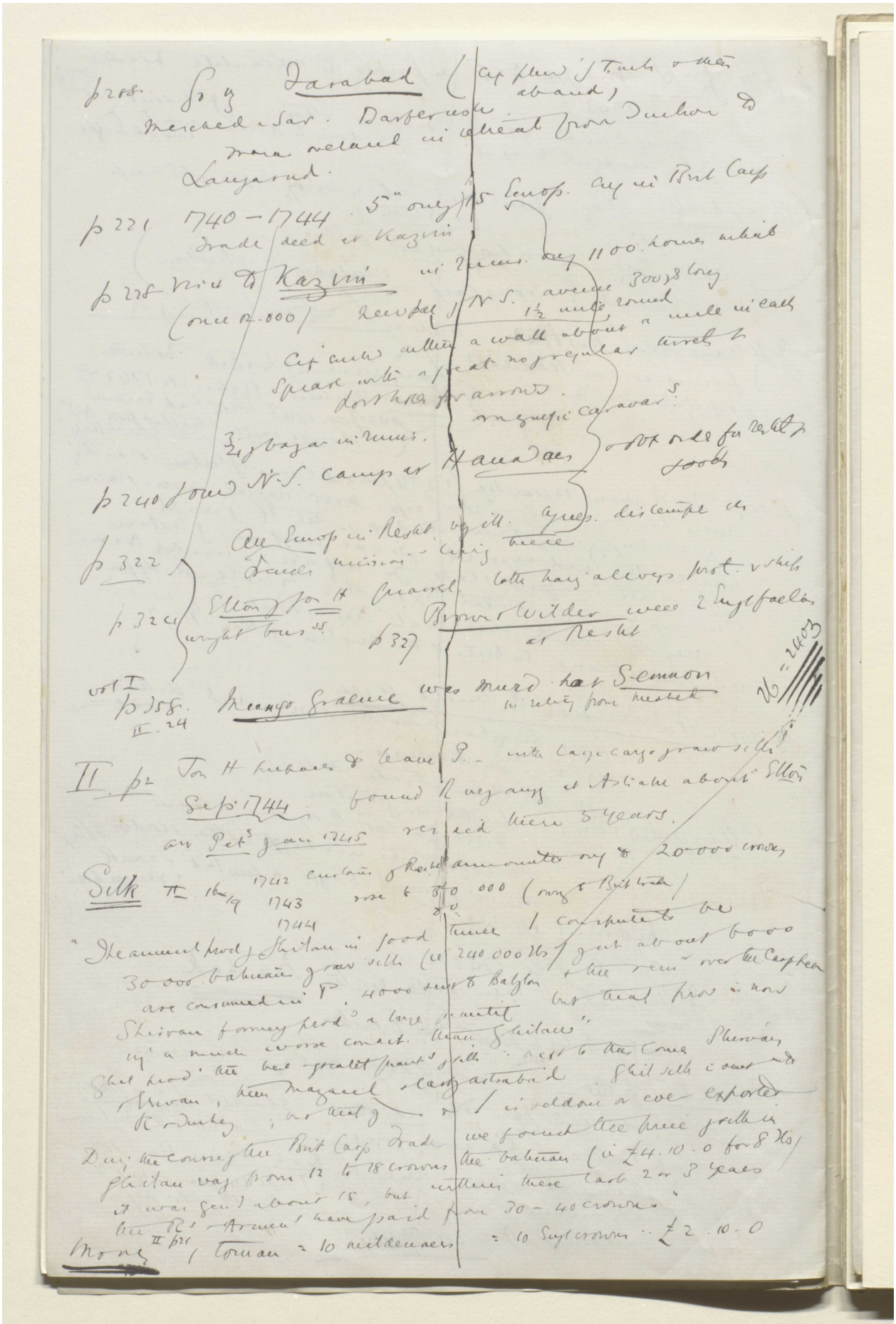

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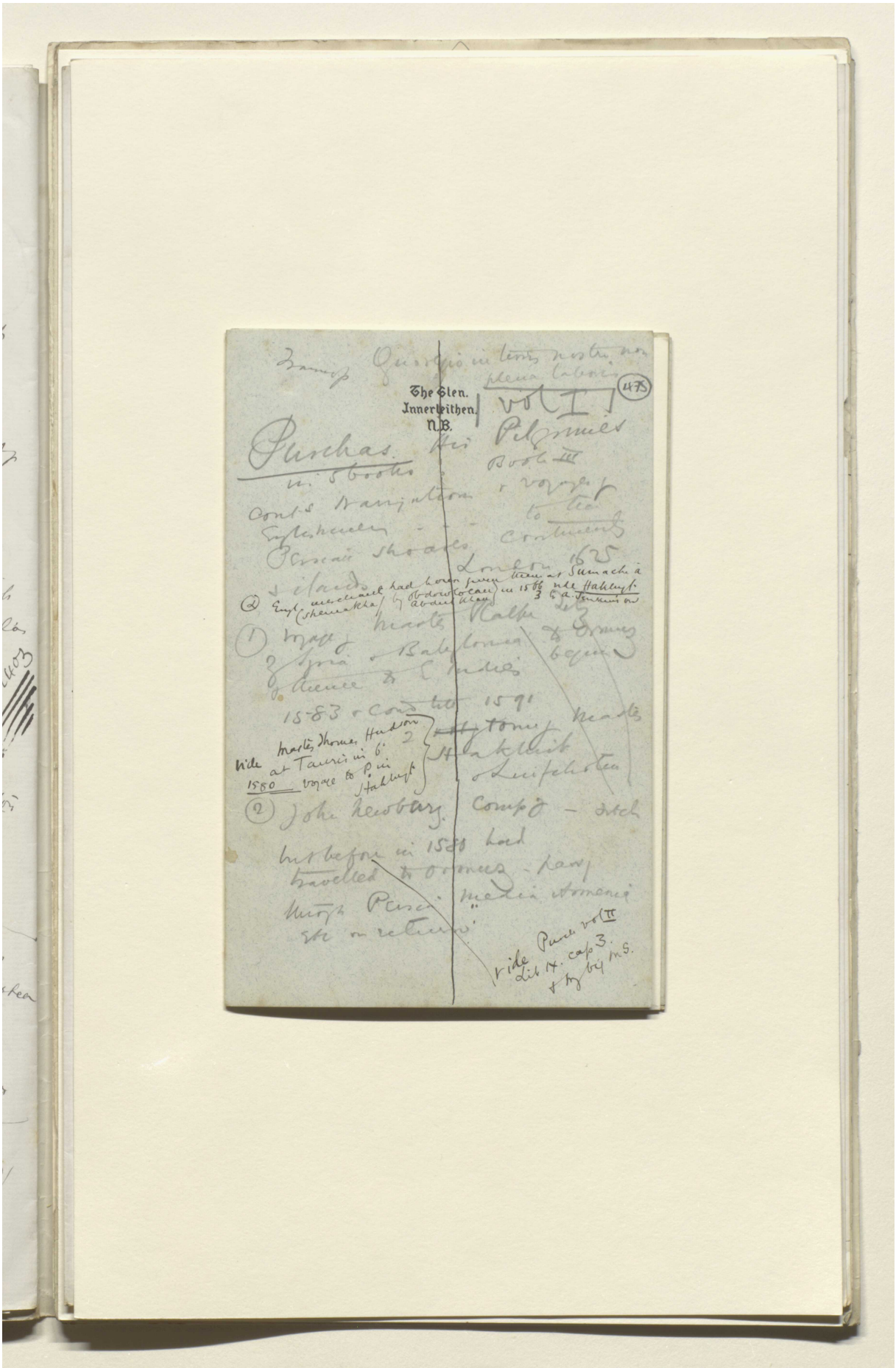

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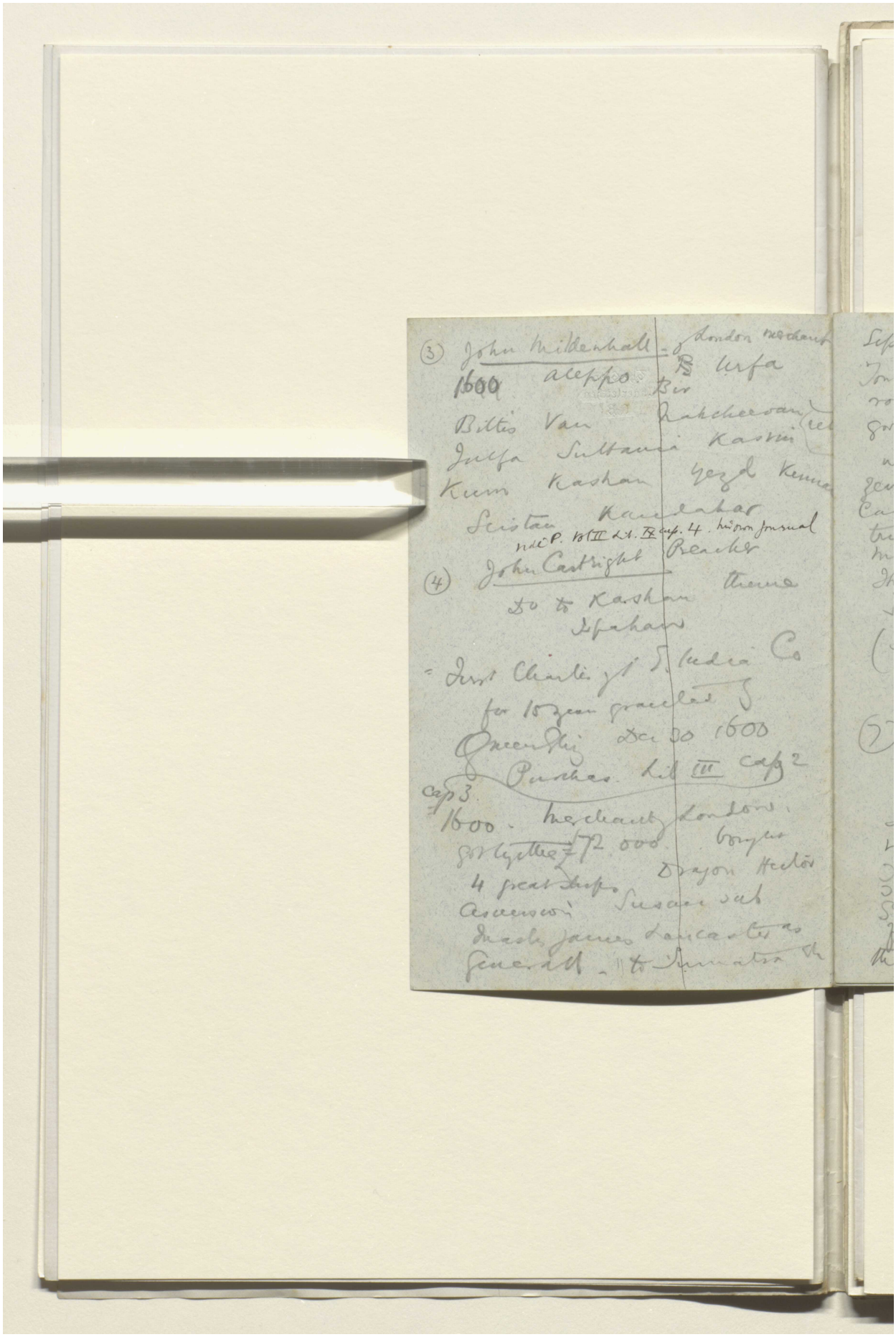

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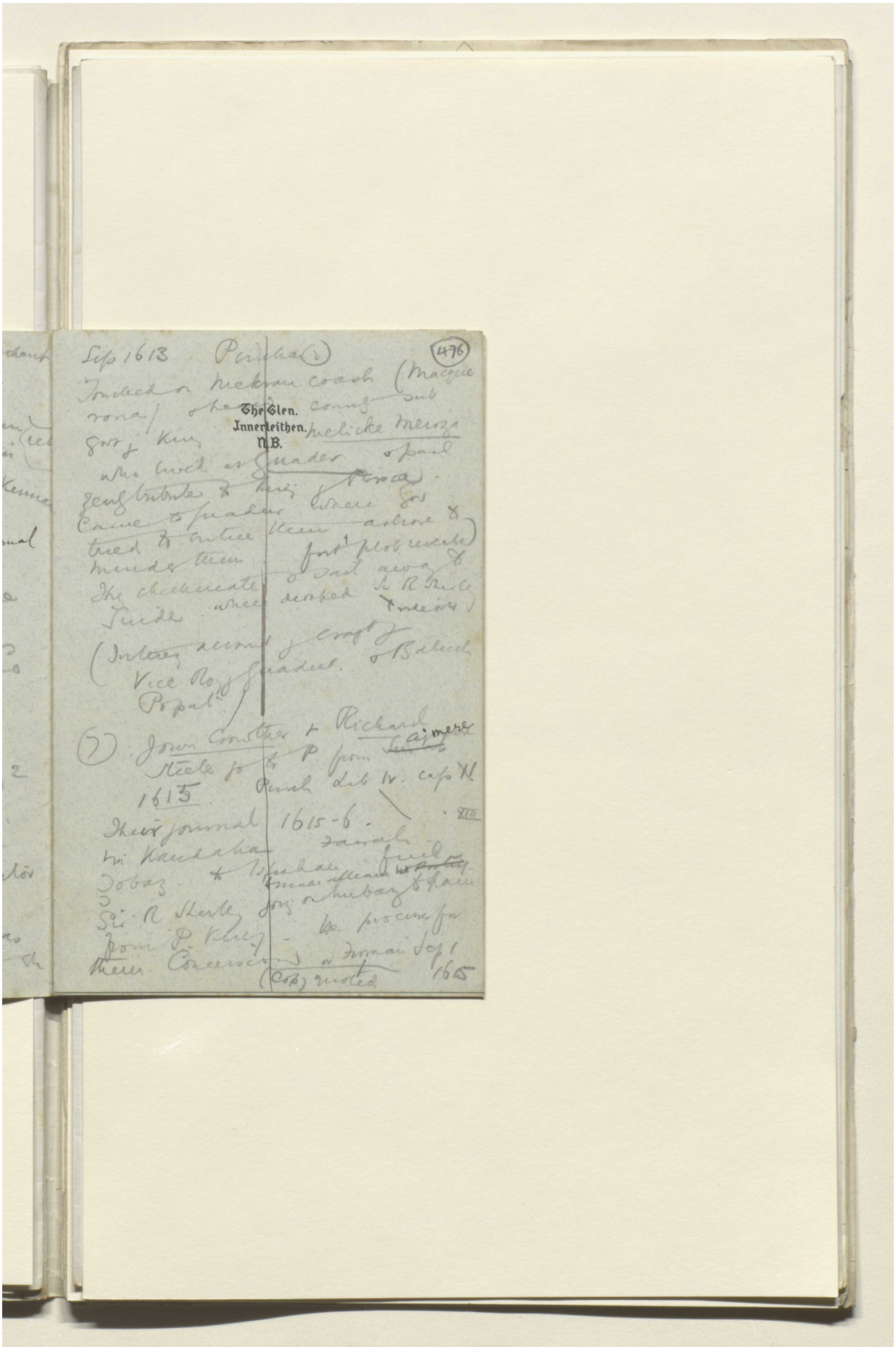

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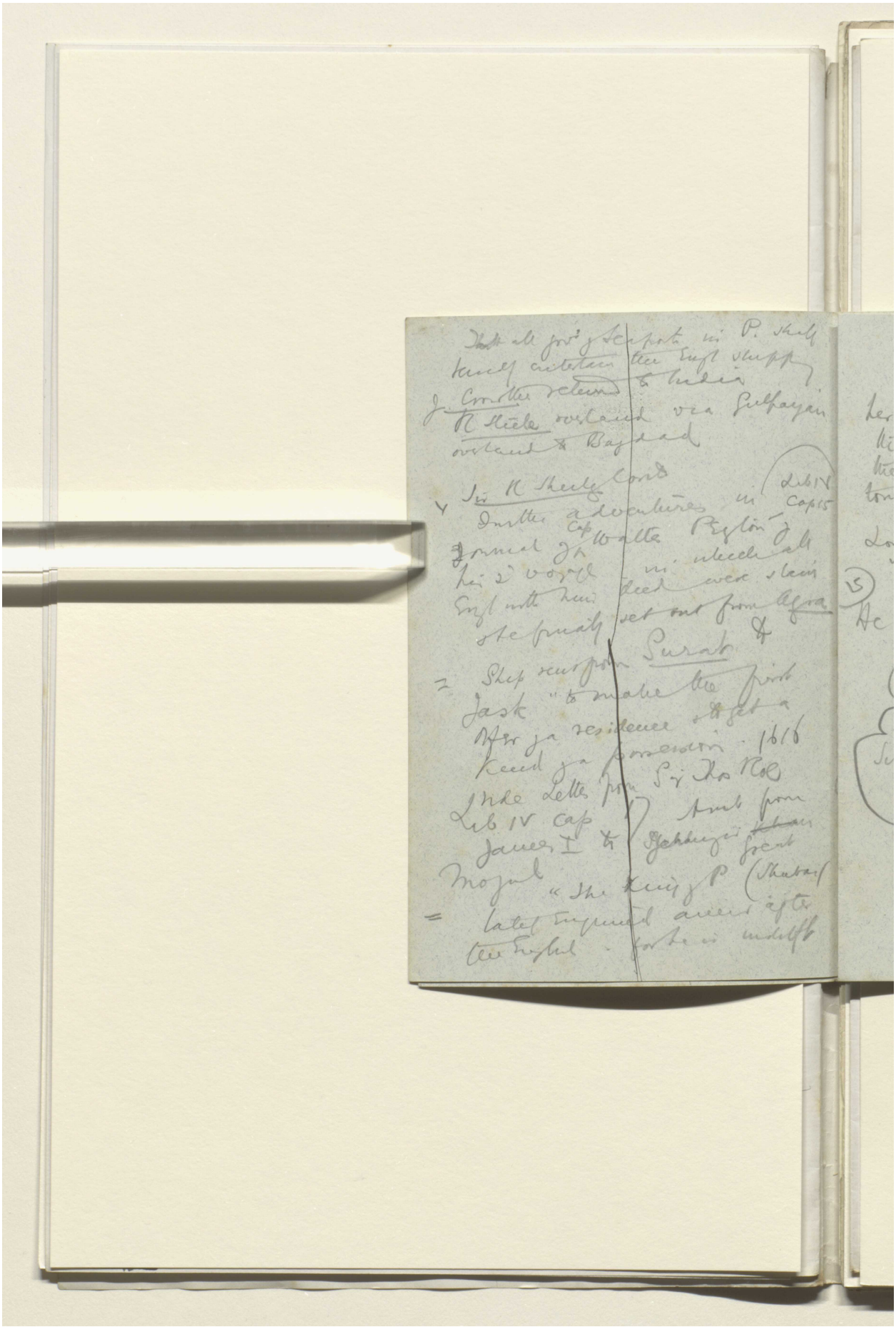

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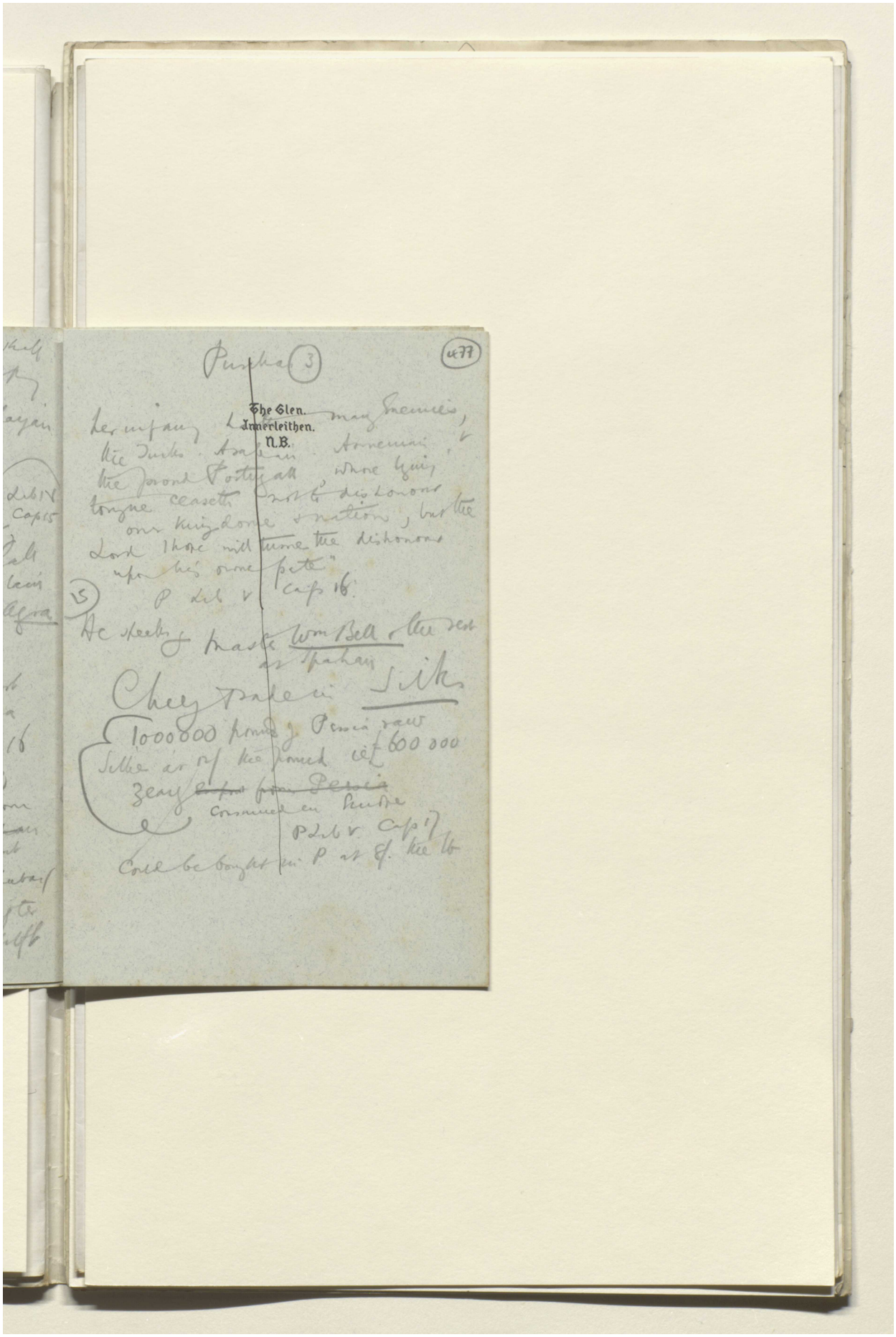

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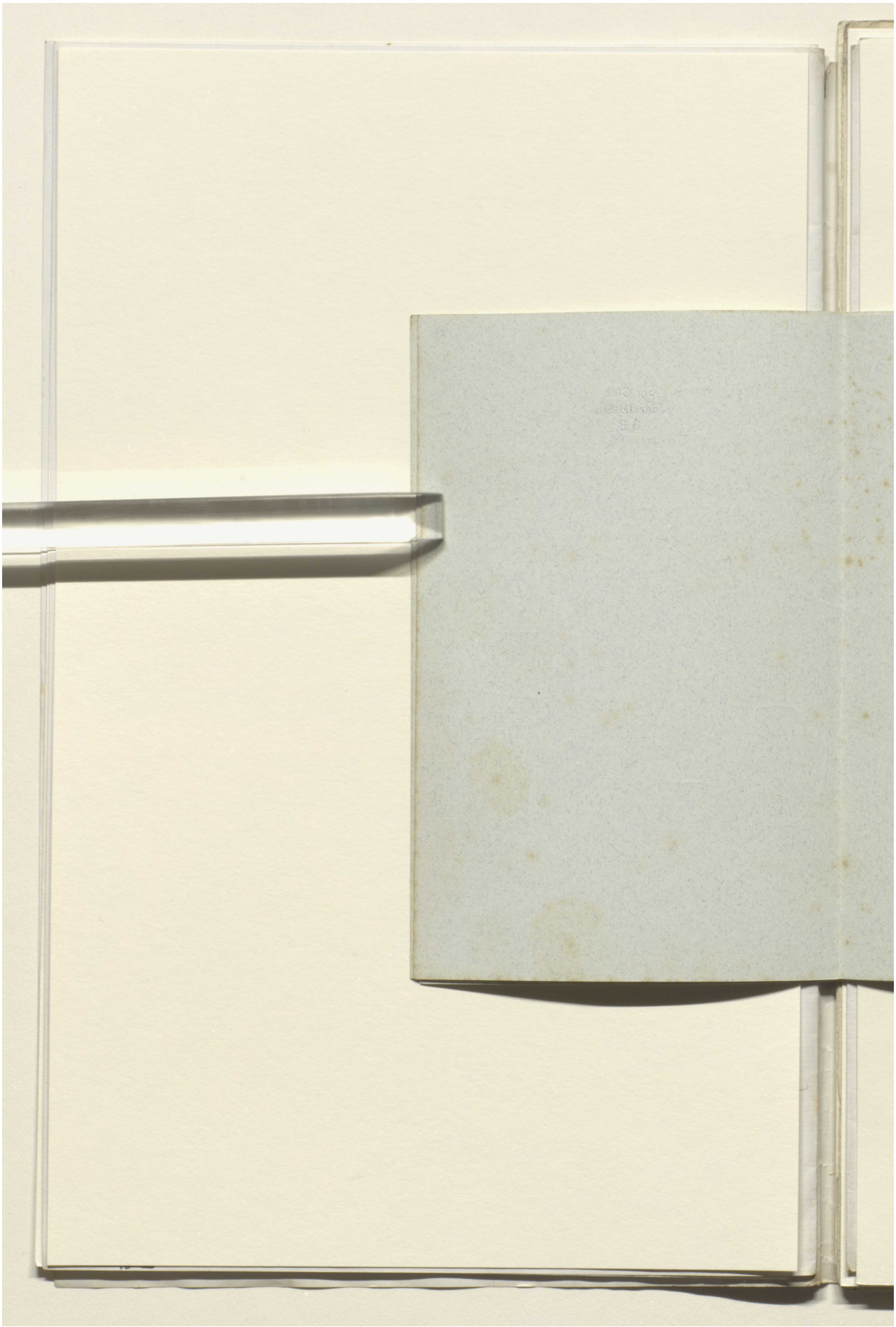

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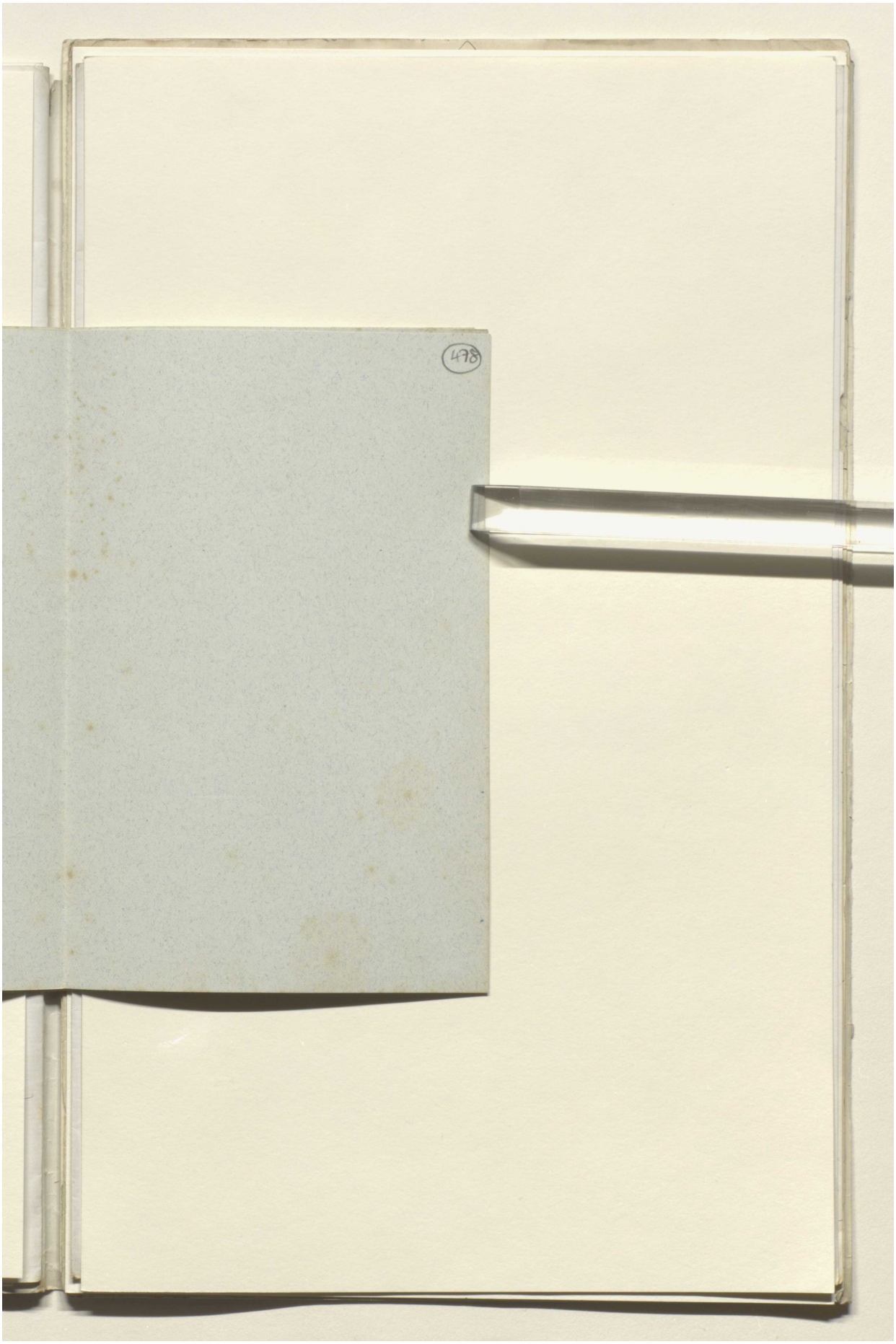

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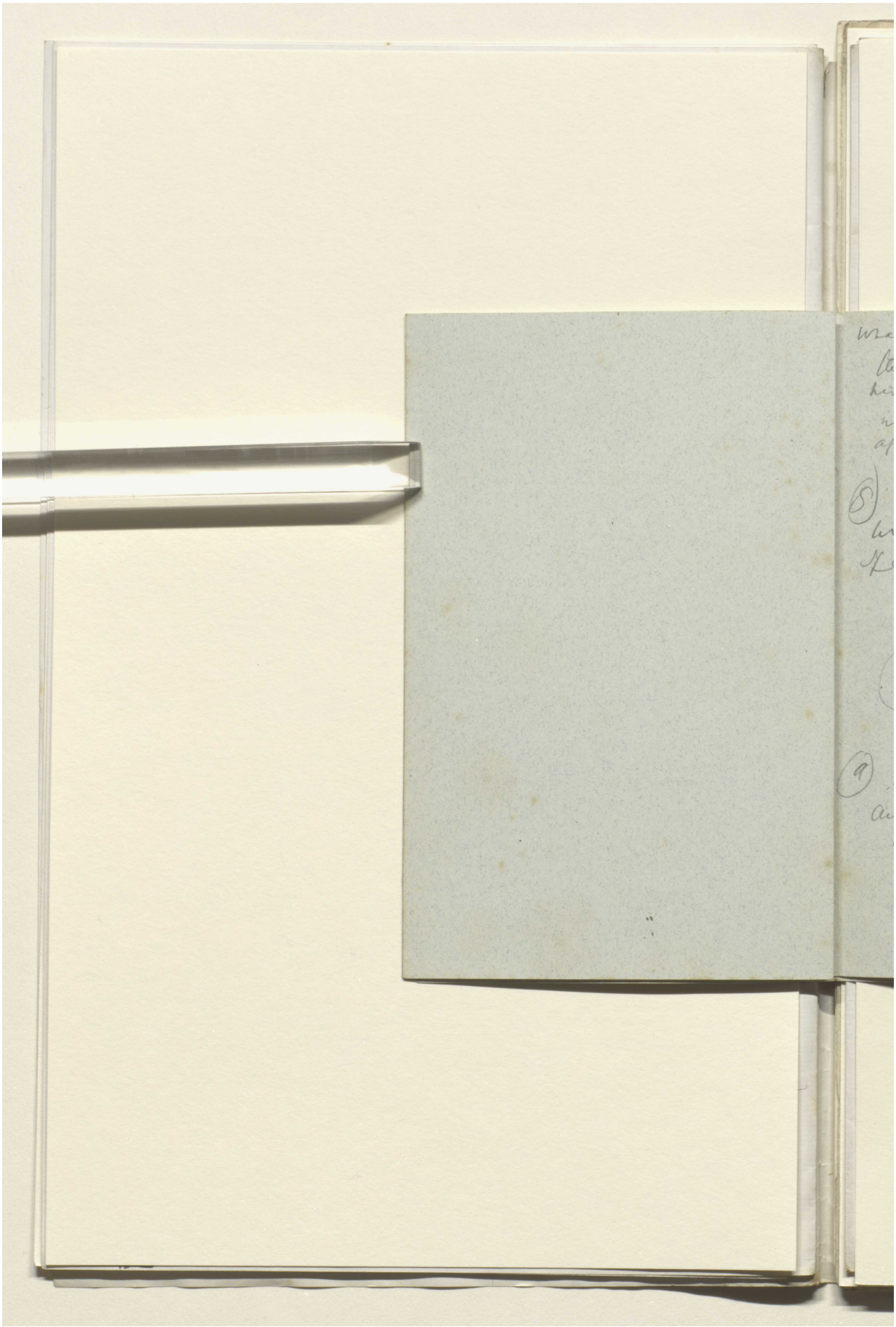

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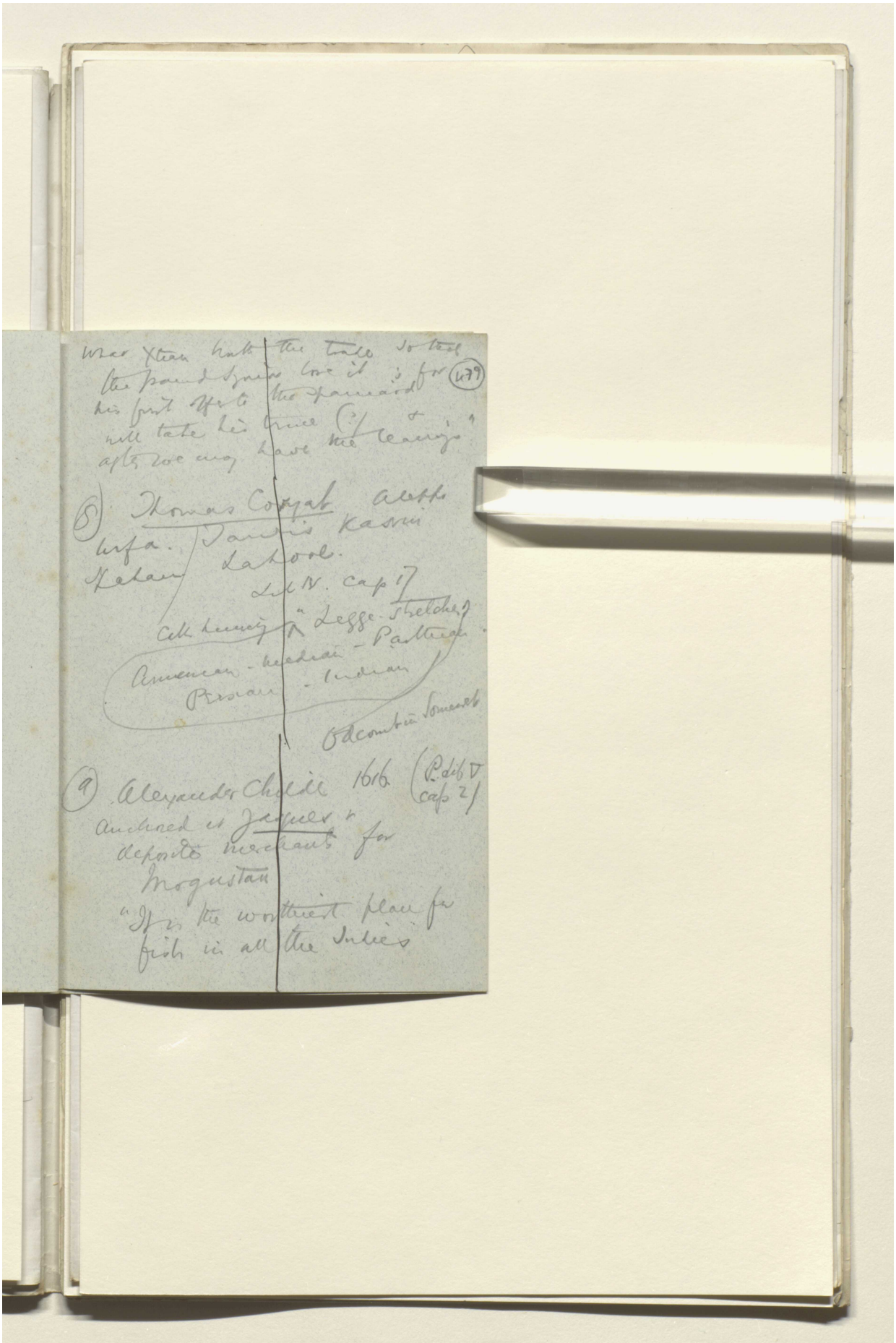

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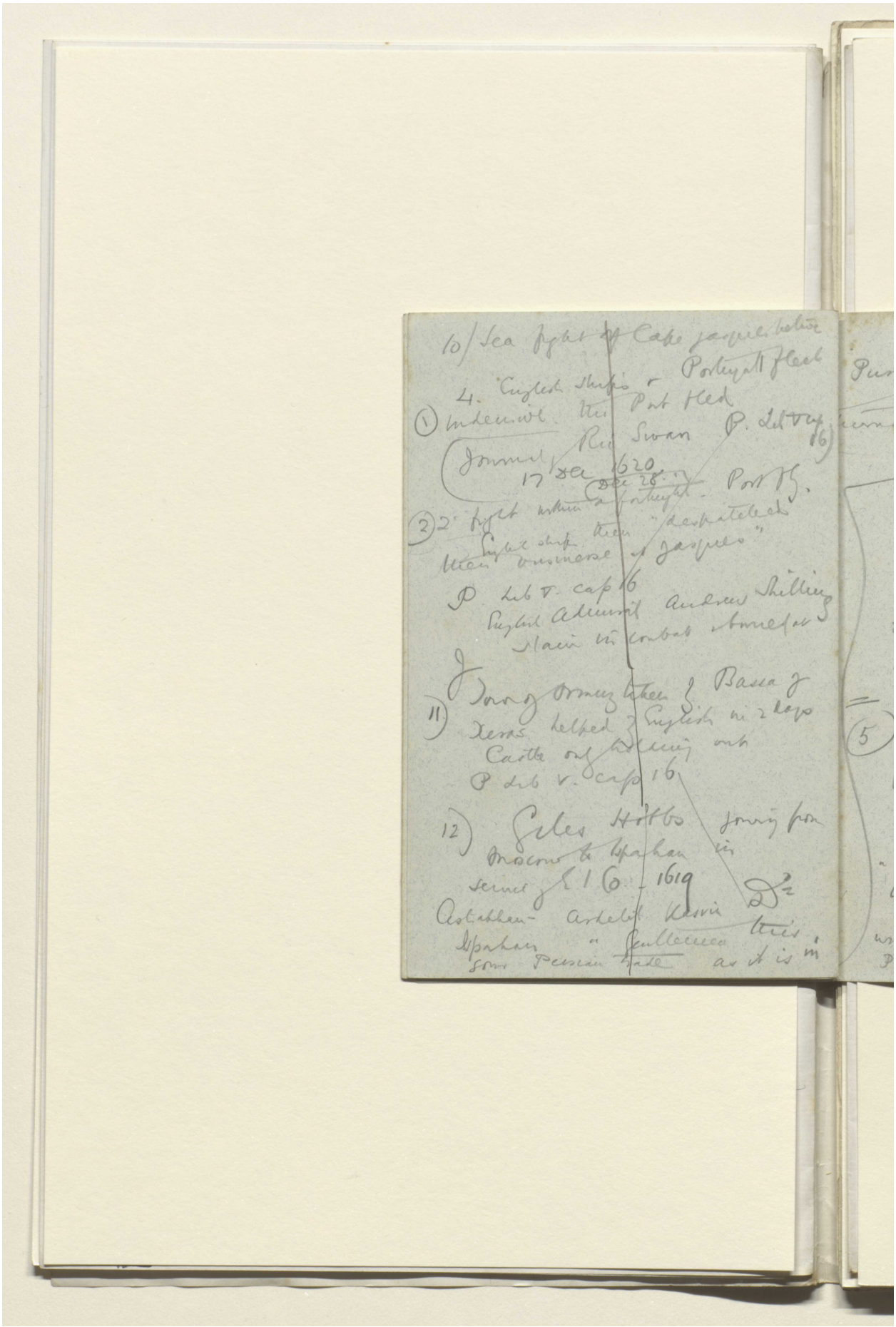

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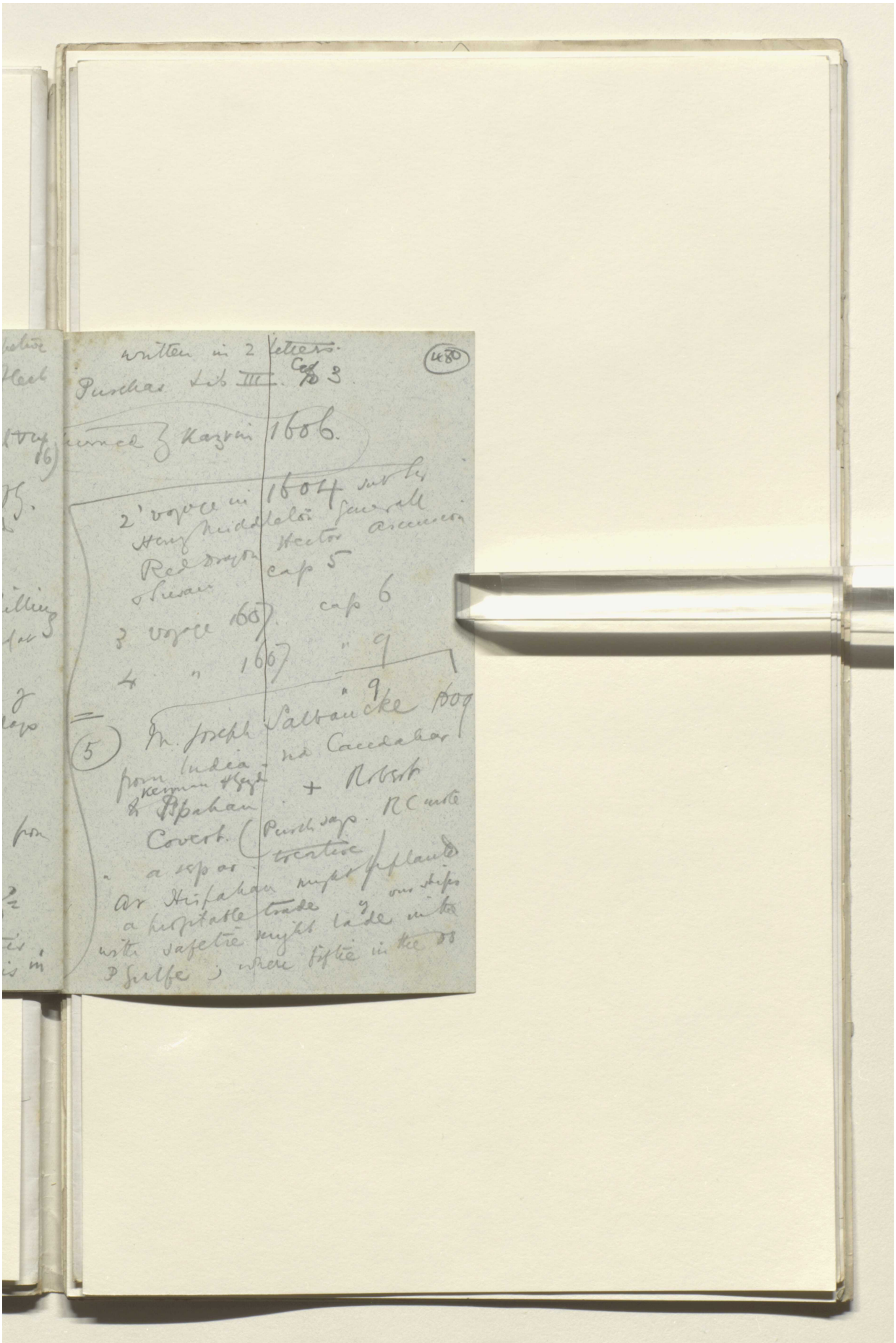
written in 2 letters.
Purchas Lib III. Cap 3
(480)
turned by Kazvin 1606.
2 voyage in 1604 sub by
Henry Middleton Generall
Red Dragon Hector Ascension
& Susan cap 5
3 voyage 1607 cap 6
4 " 1607 " 9
" 9
(5) Mr. Joseph Salbancke 1609
from India - via Candahar
Kerman & Yezd + Robert
& Ispahan
Covert. (Purch says. RC note
a sep or treatise
Ar Hispahan might be planted
a profitable trade by our ships
with safetie might lade in the
P Gulfe; where fifties in the DS



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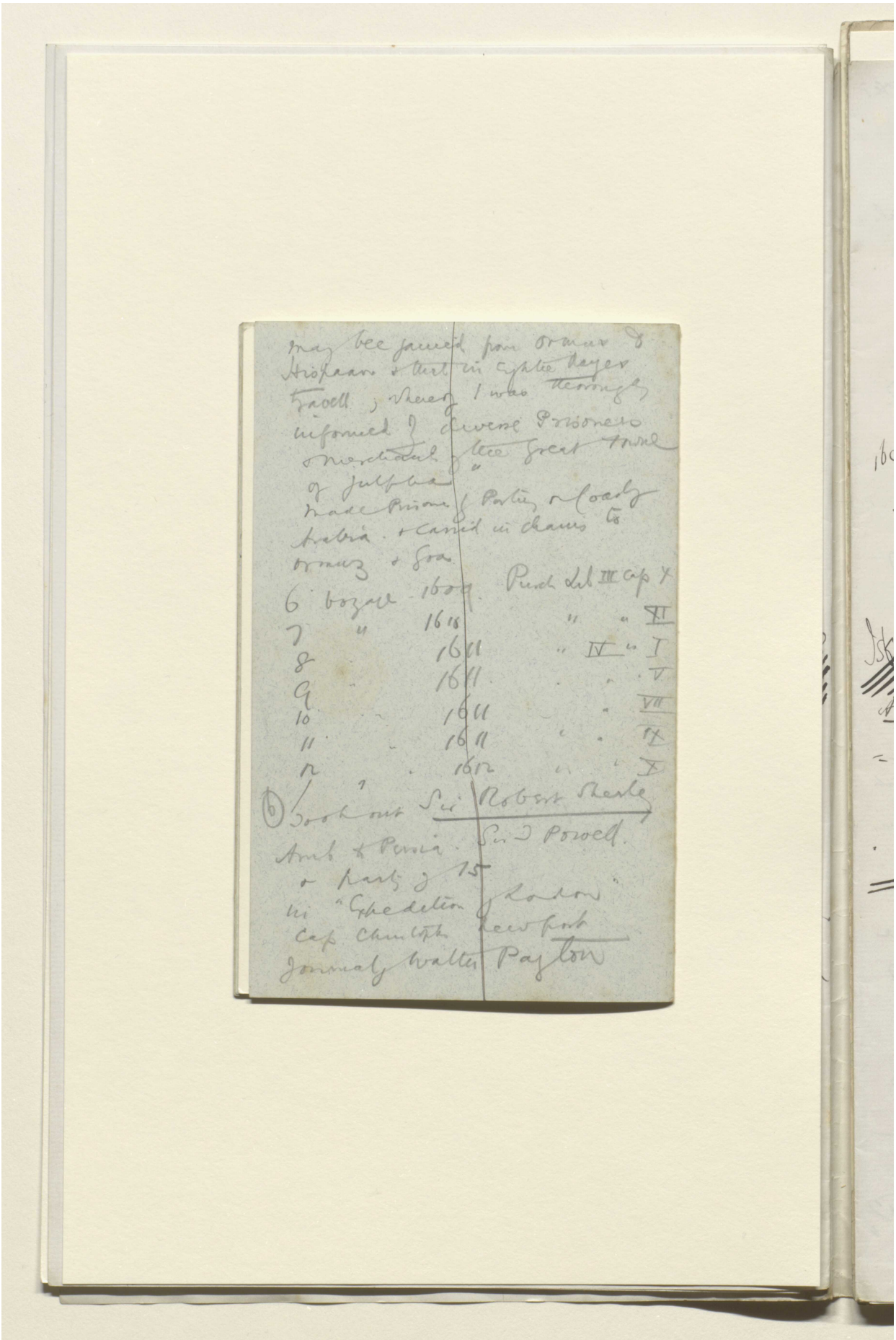

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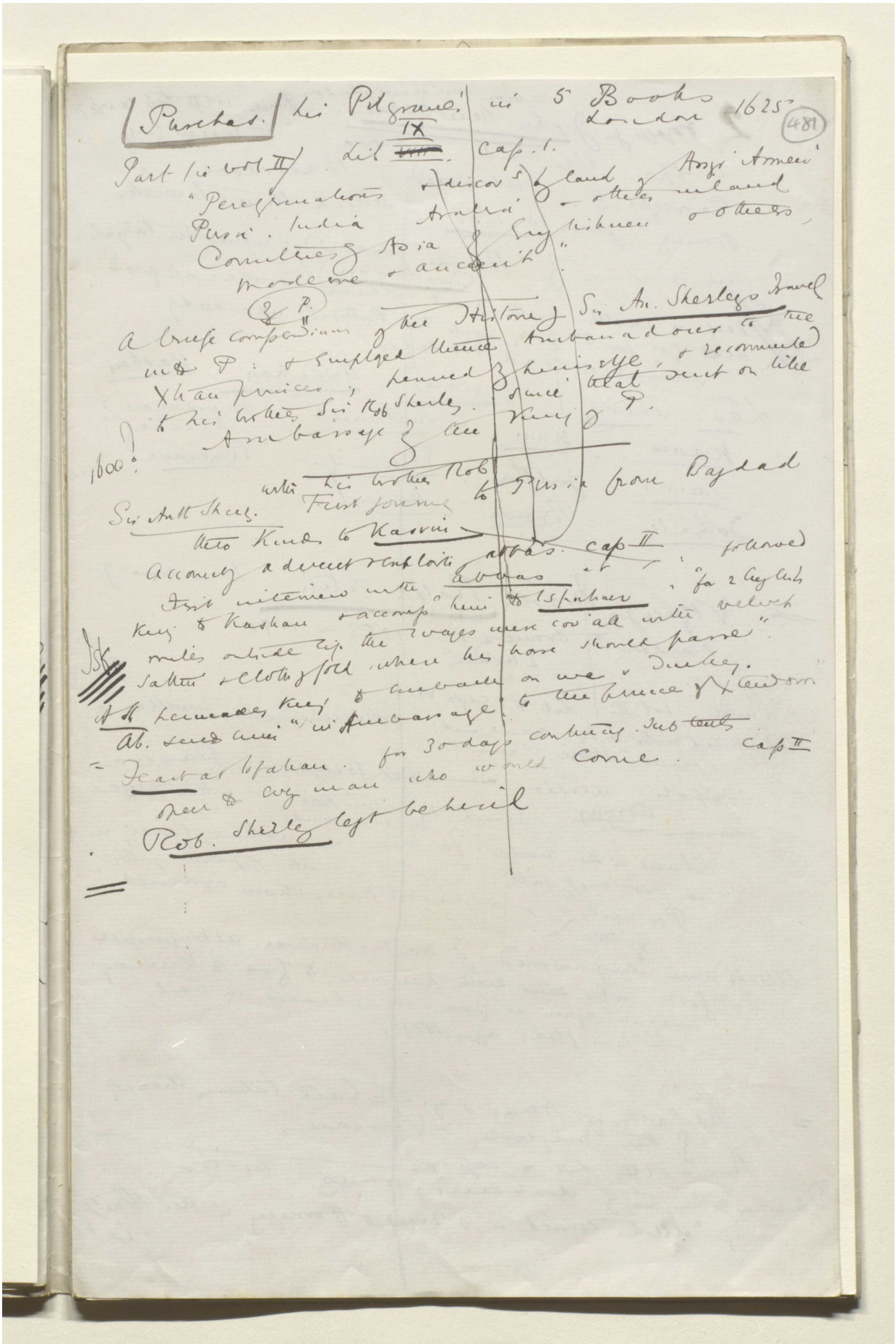
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [481r] (962/1386)



Purchas. his Pilgrimes in 5 Books London 1625 (481)

Part (in vol II) Lib IX cap. 1.

"Peregrinations & discov's by land of Assyr Armen Persia. India Arabia & other inland Countries of Asia of Englishmen & others, Modern & ancient".

(of P.)

A brief compendium of the History of Sir Ant. Sherley's Travel into P: & employed thence Ambassadour to the Xtian princes; penned by himself, & recommended to his brother Sir Rob Sherley. since that sent on like Ambassage of the King of P.

1600?

Sir Anth Sherley with his brother Rob First journey to Persia from Bagdad

Into Kinds to Kasvin

Accounts a direct & exploits of abbas. cap II

First interview with abbas at followed King to Kashan & accomp. him to Ispahan, "for 2 English miles outside cip the wages were cov'all with velvet sattin & cloth of gold where his horse should passe".

Isk

A sh. permades King to embarke on war & Turkey.

Ab. sends him "in Ambassage" to the prince of Xtendom

= Feast at Ispahan. for 30 days continuing. sub tents open to every man who would come. cap II

Rob. Sherley left behind

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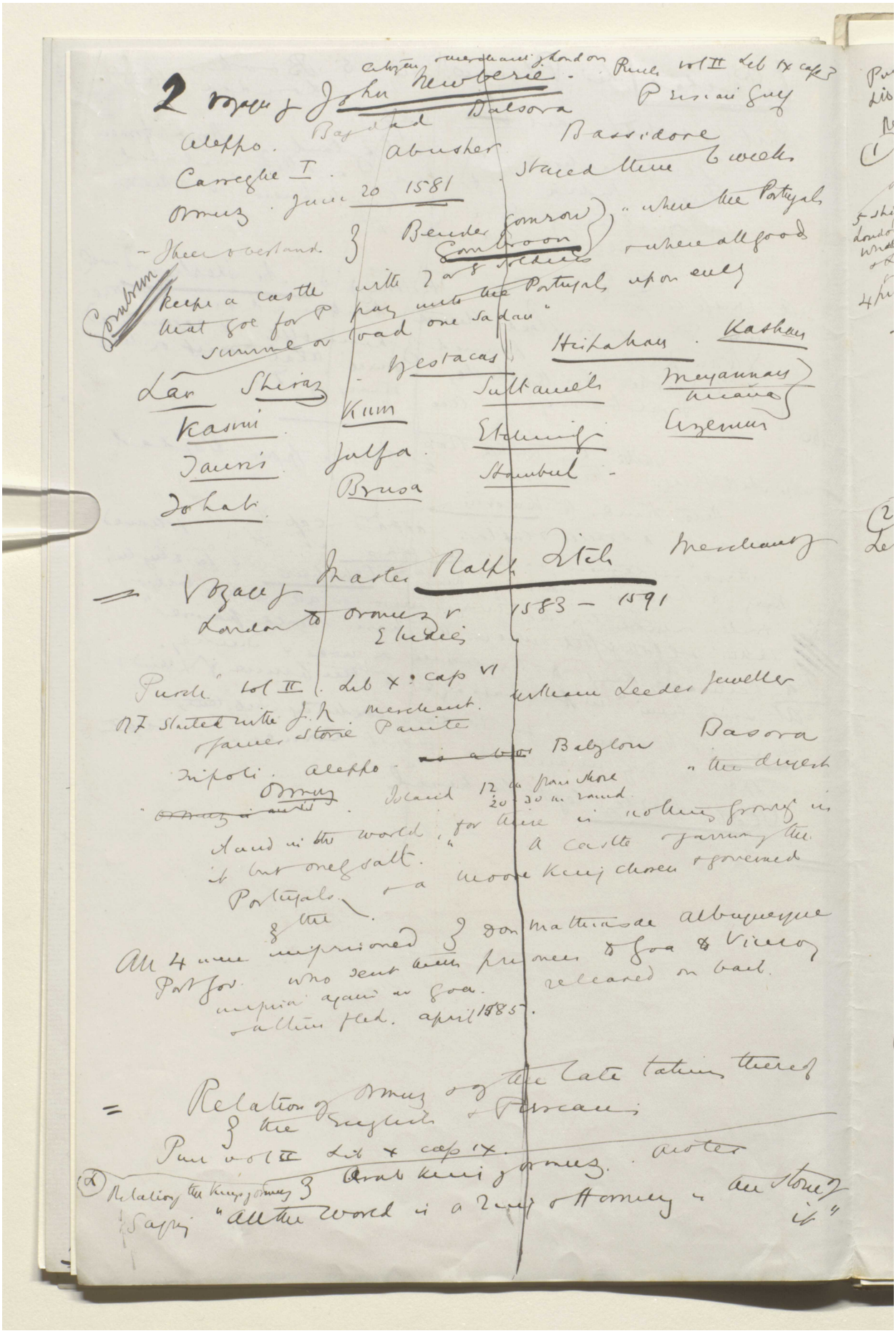

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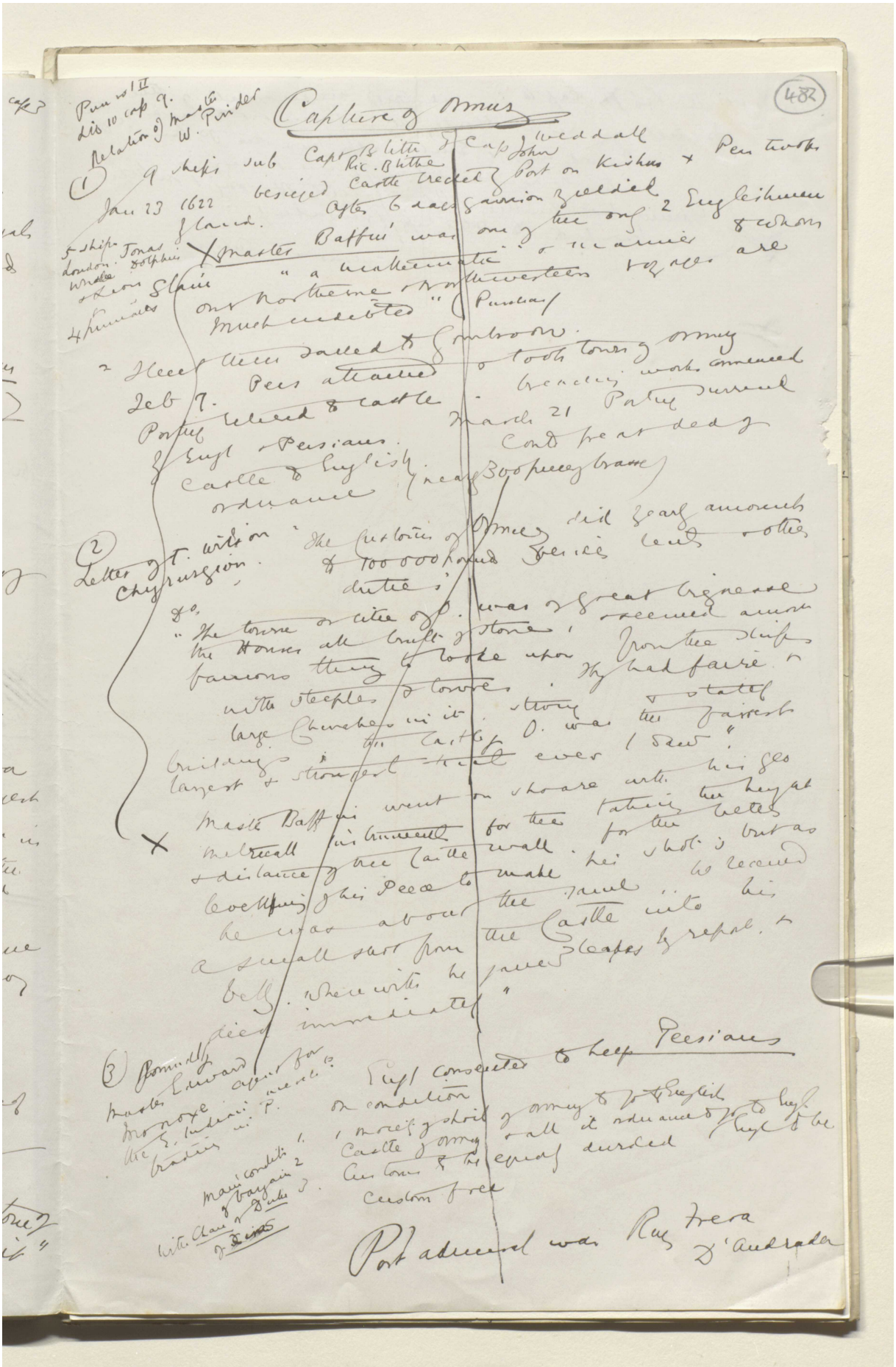

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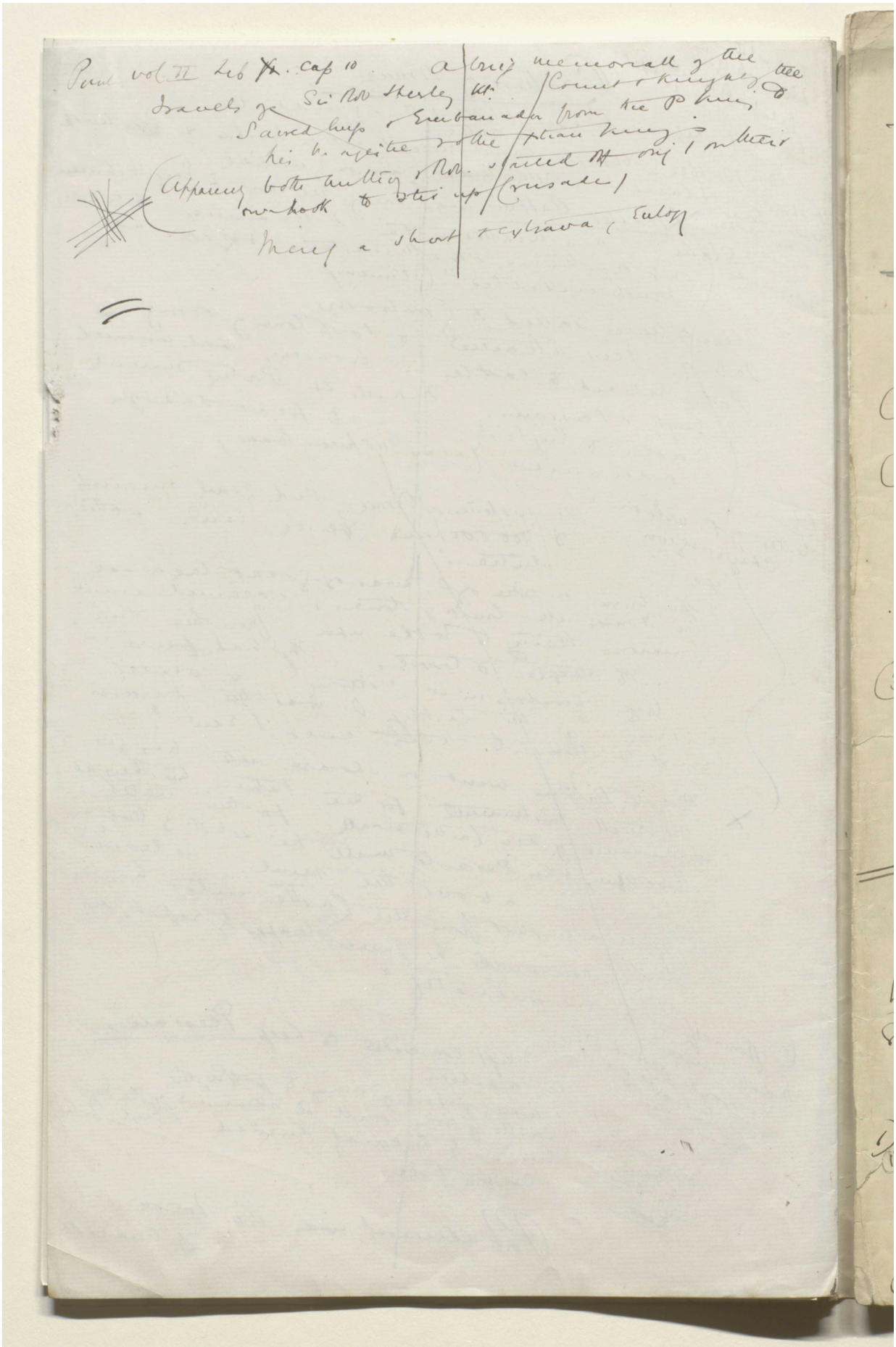

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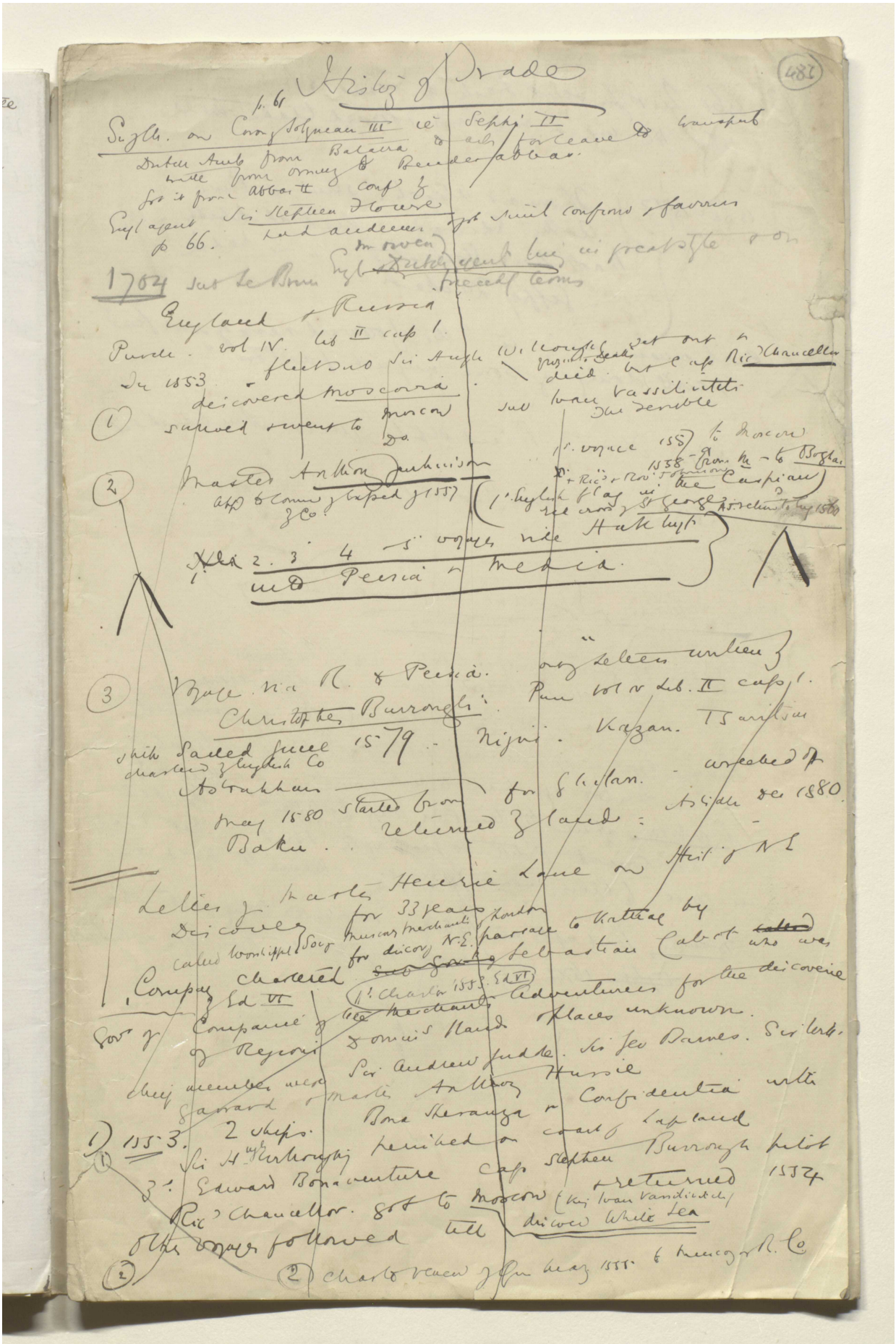

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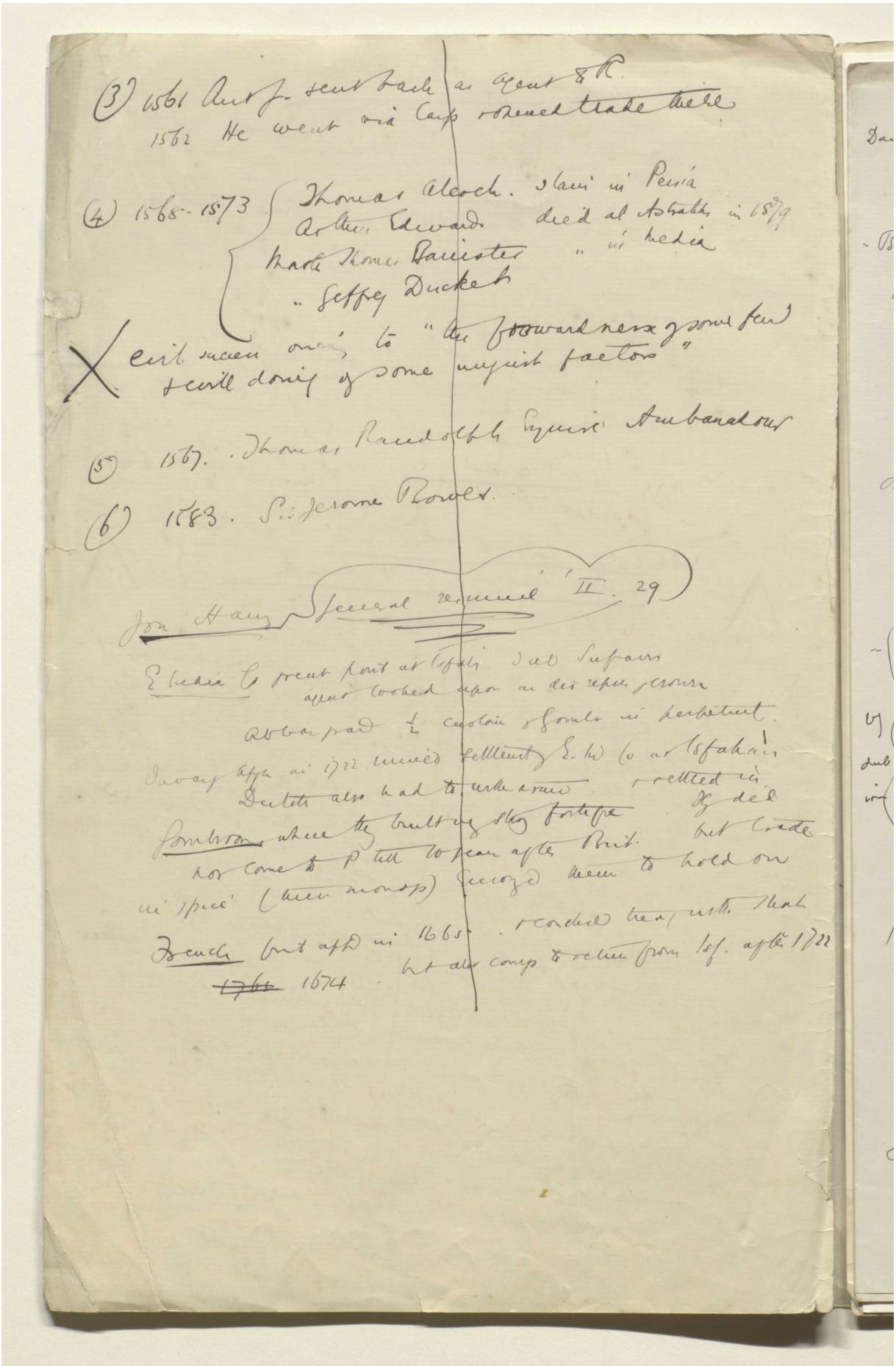

(3) 1561 Ant. J. sent back as agent to R.
1562 He went via Cap & opened trade there

(4) 1568-1573 { Thomas Alcock. slain in Persia
Arthur Edwards died at Astrakhan in 1579
Martin Thomas Banister " in Media
" Geffrey Duckett

X evil success owing to "the forwardness of some few & evil doing of some unjust factors"

(5) 1567. Thomas Randolph Esquire Ambassador

(6) 1583. Sir Jerome Bowes.

Jon Hanny General resumé II. 29

E India Co great point at Isfahan & at Sufavis
agent looked upon as dis repres. [illegible]
Abbas grant ½ custom & Gombr in perpetuity.
Invasion Afgh in 1722 ruined settlement E. Ind Co at Isfahan
Dutch also had to withdraw & settled in
Gombroon where they built very strong fortifice. Ily did
not come to P till 10 years after Brit. but trade
in spice (their monop) encouraged them to hold on
French first aftd in 1665. & concluded treaty with Shah
~~1761~~ 1674. but also comp to return from Isf. after 1722

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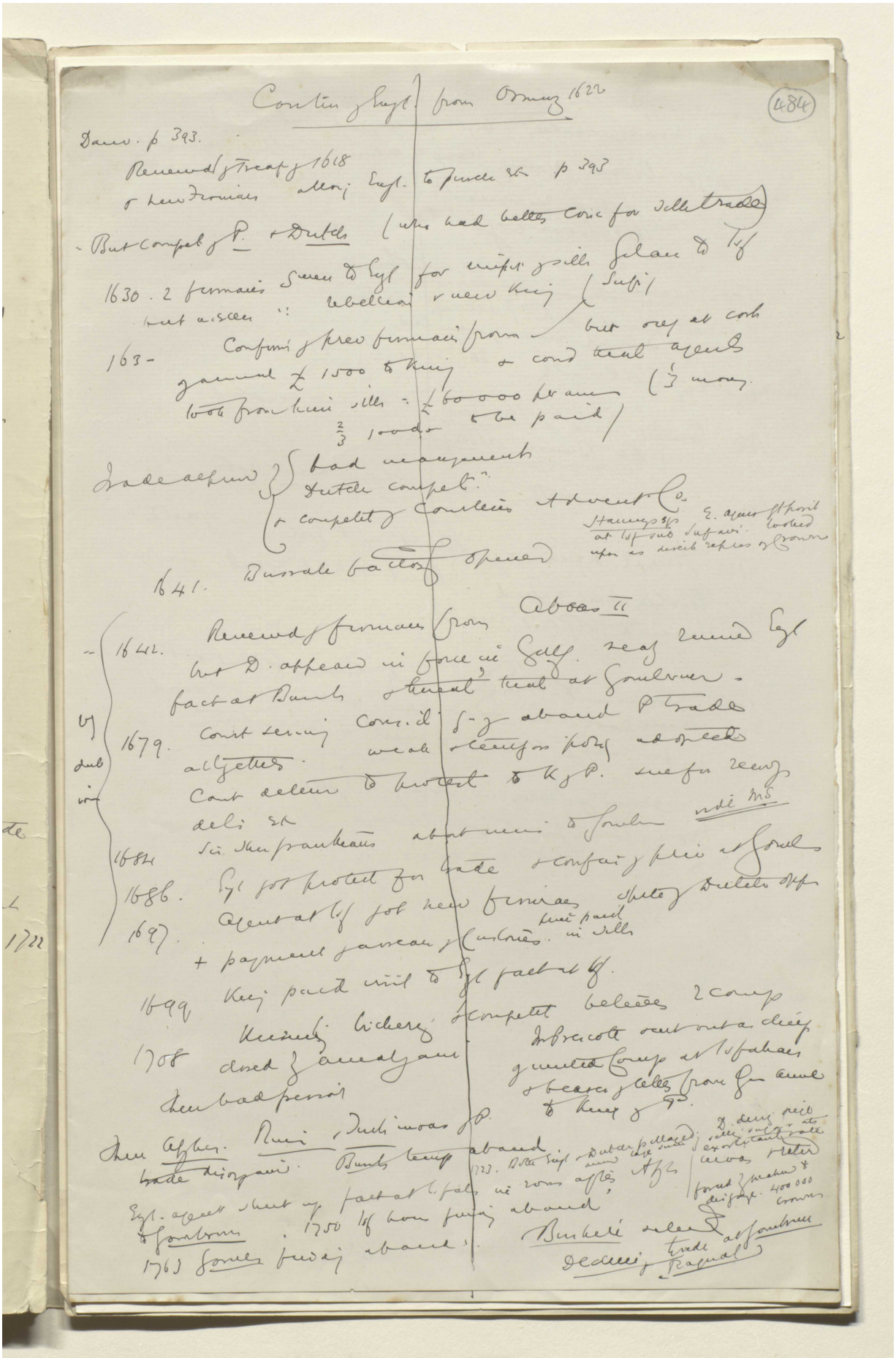

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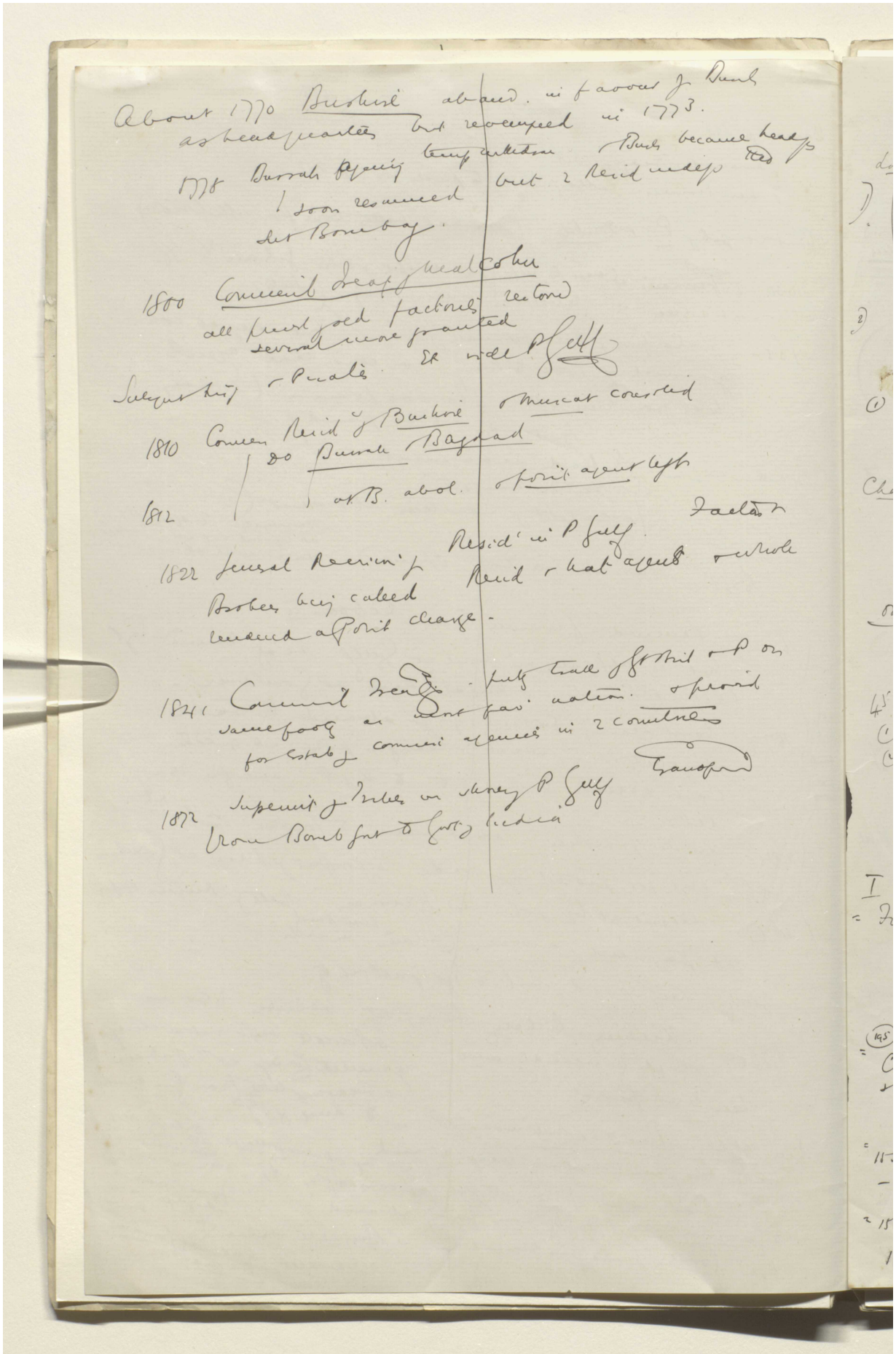

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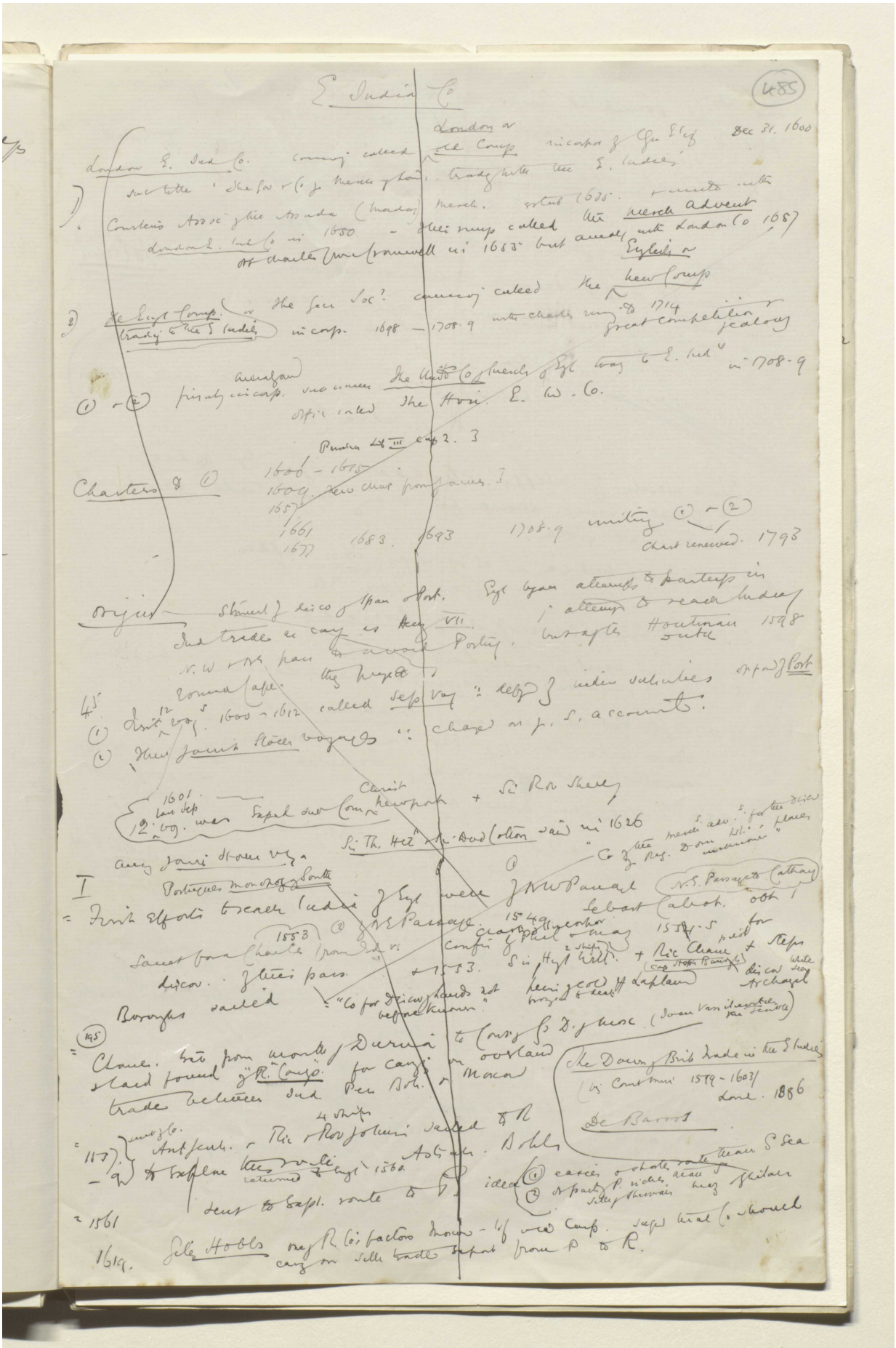

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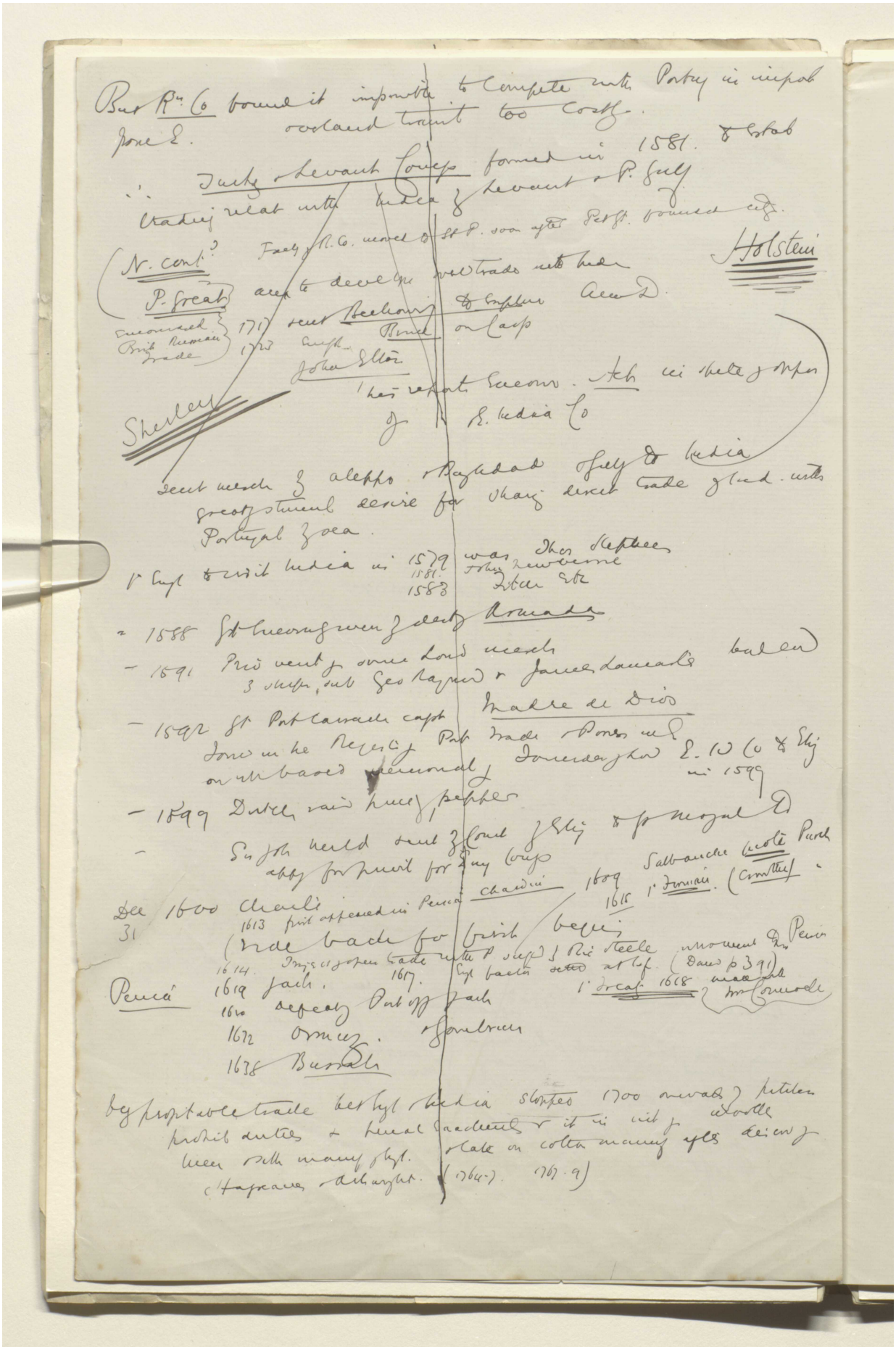

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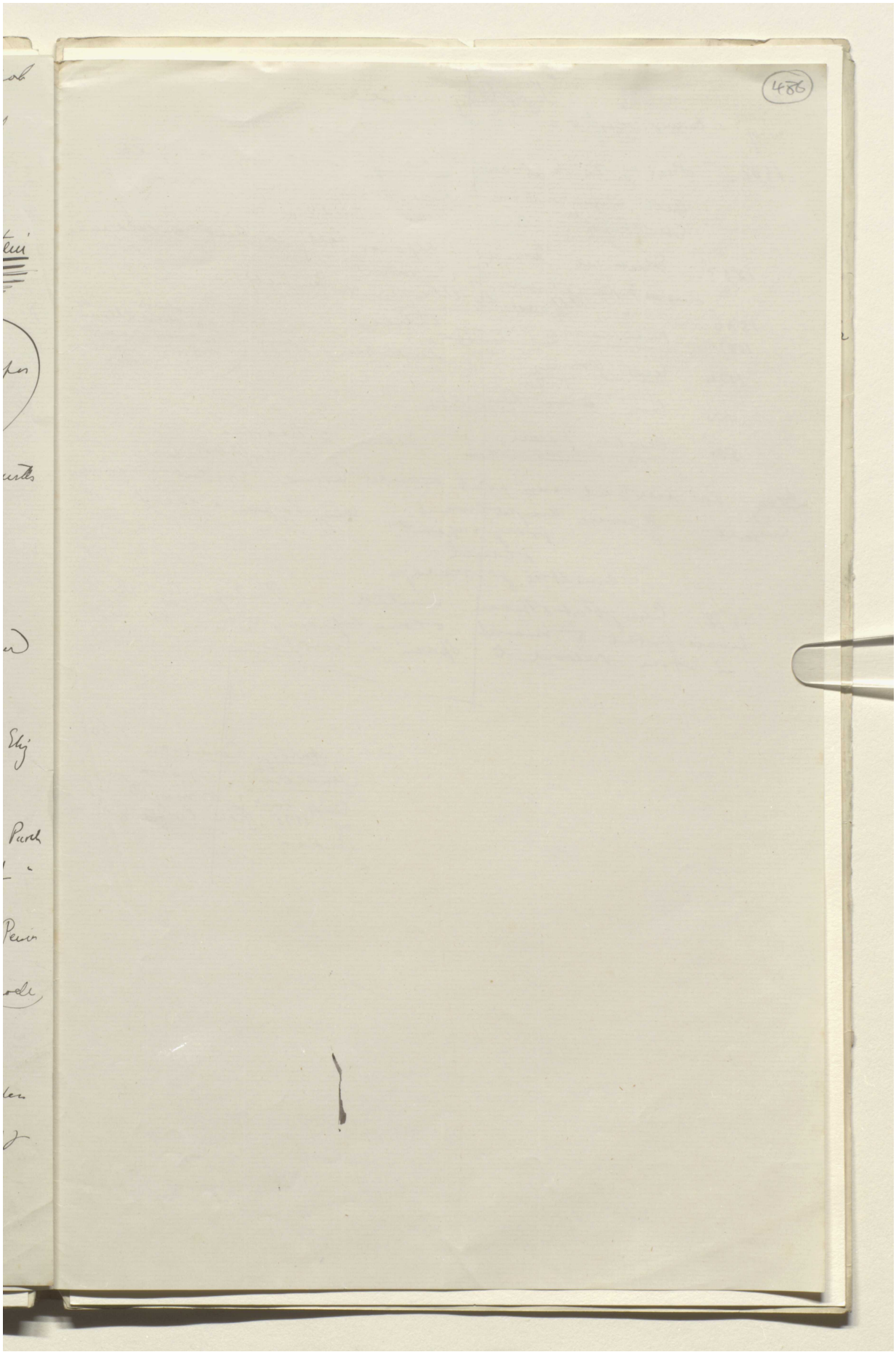

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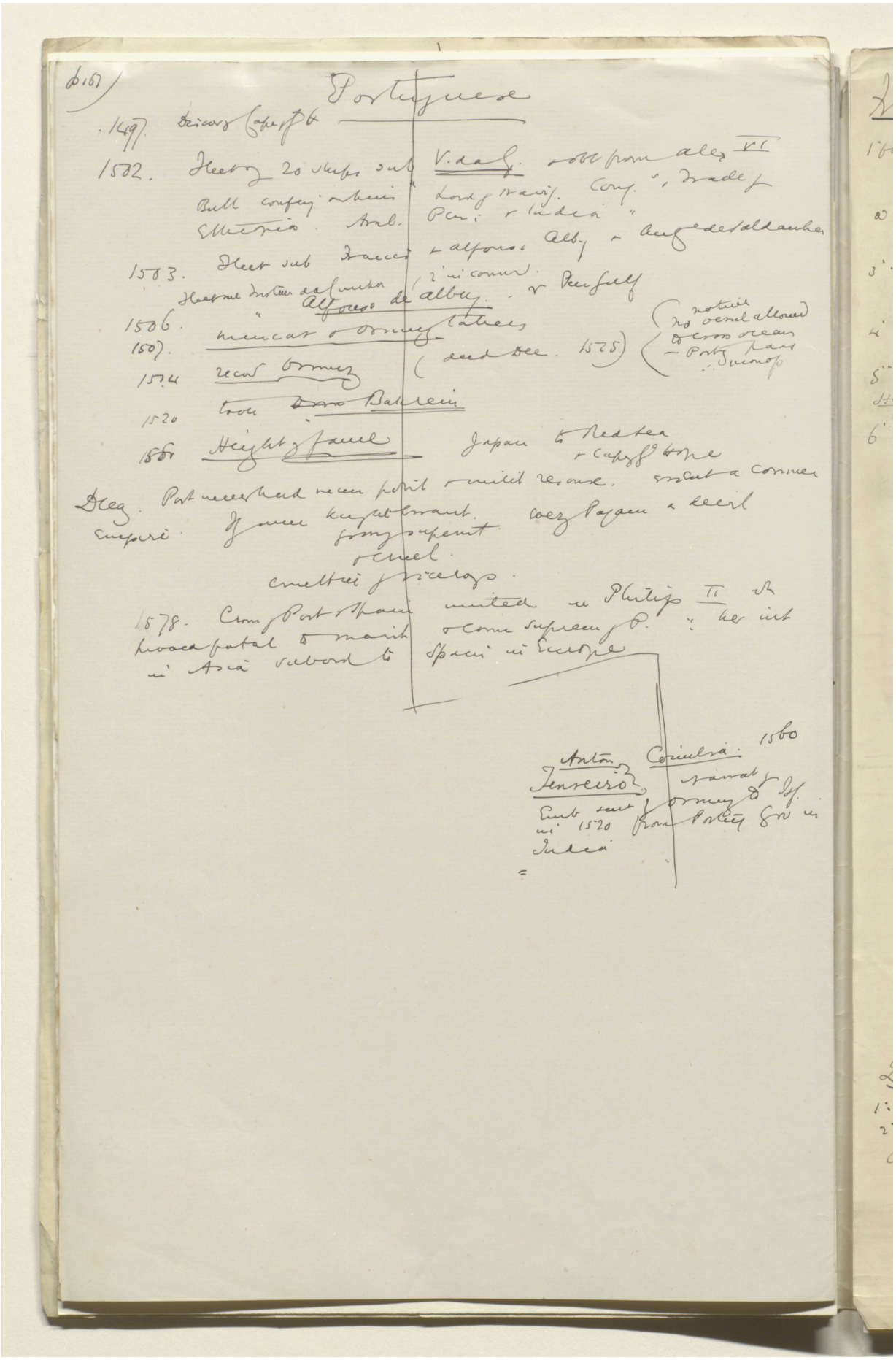

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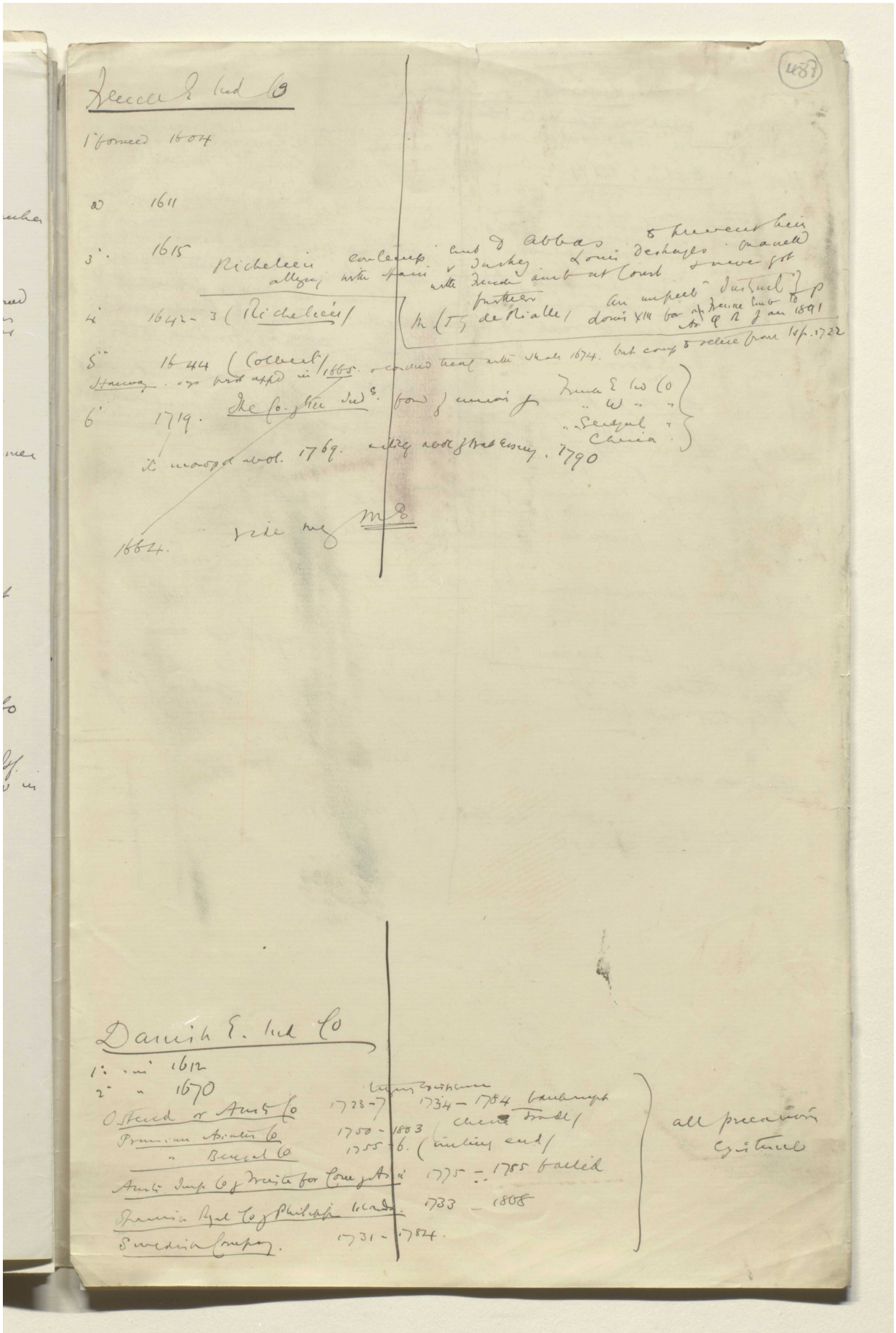

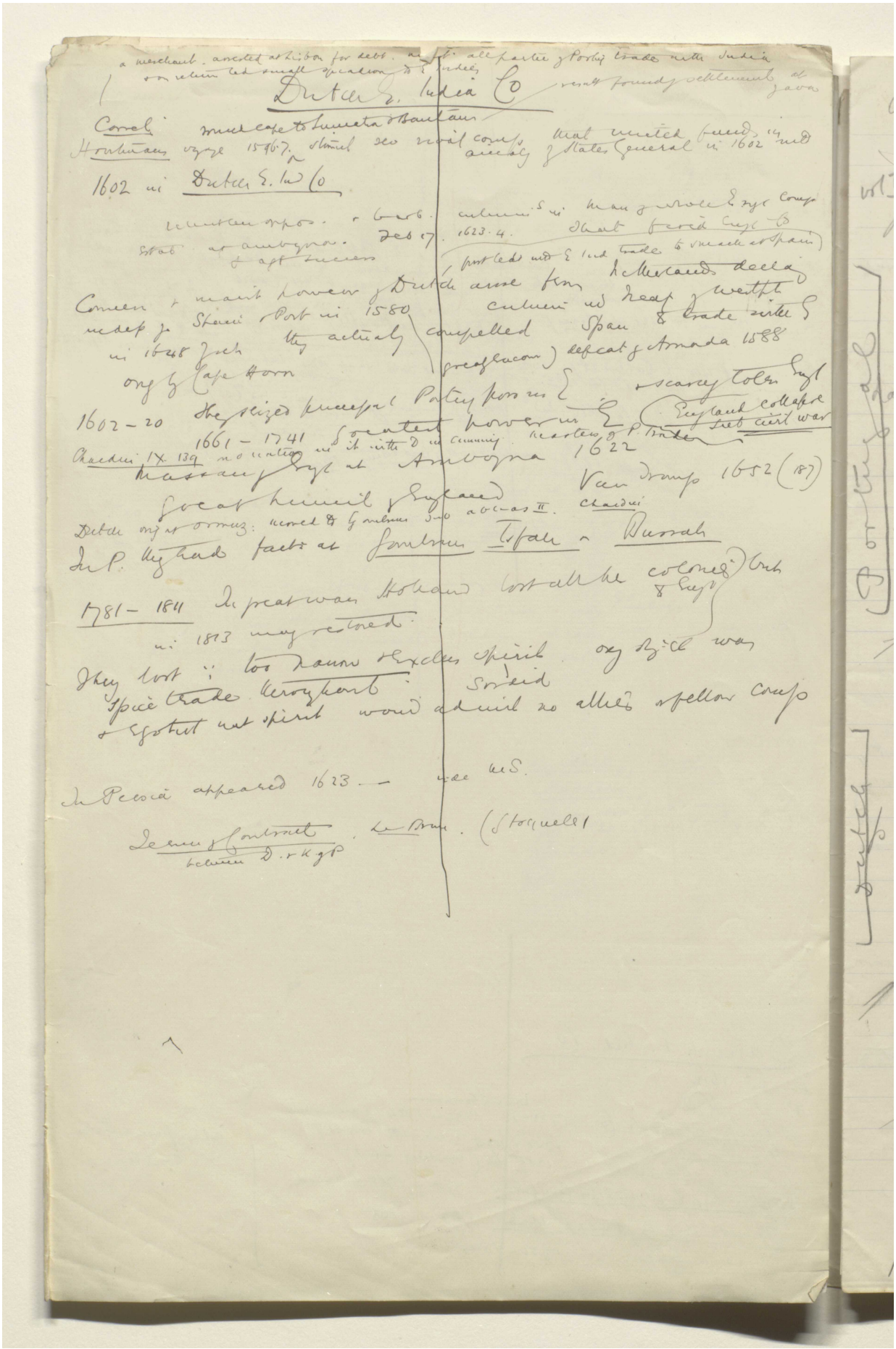

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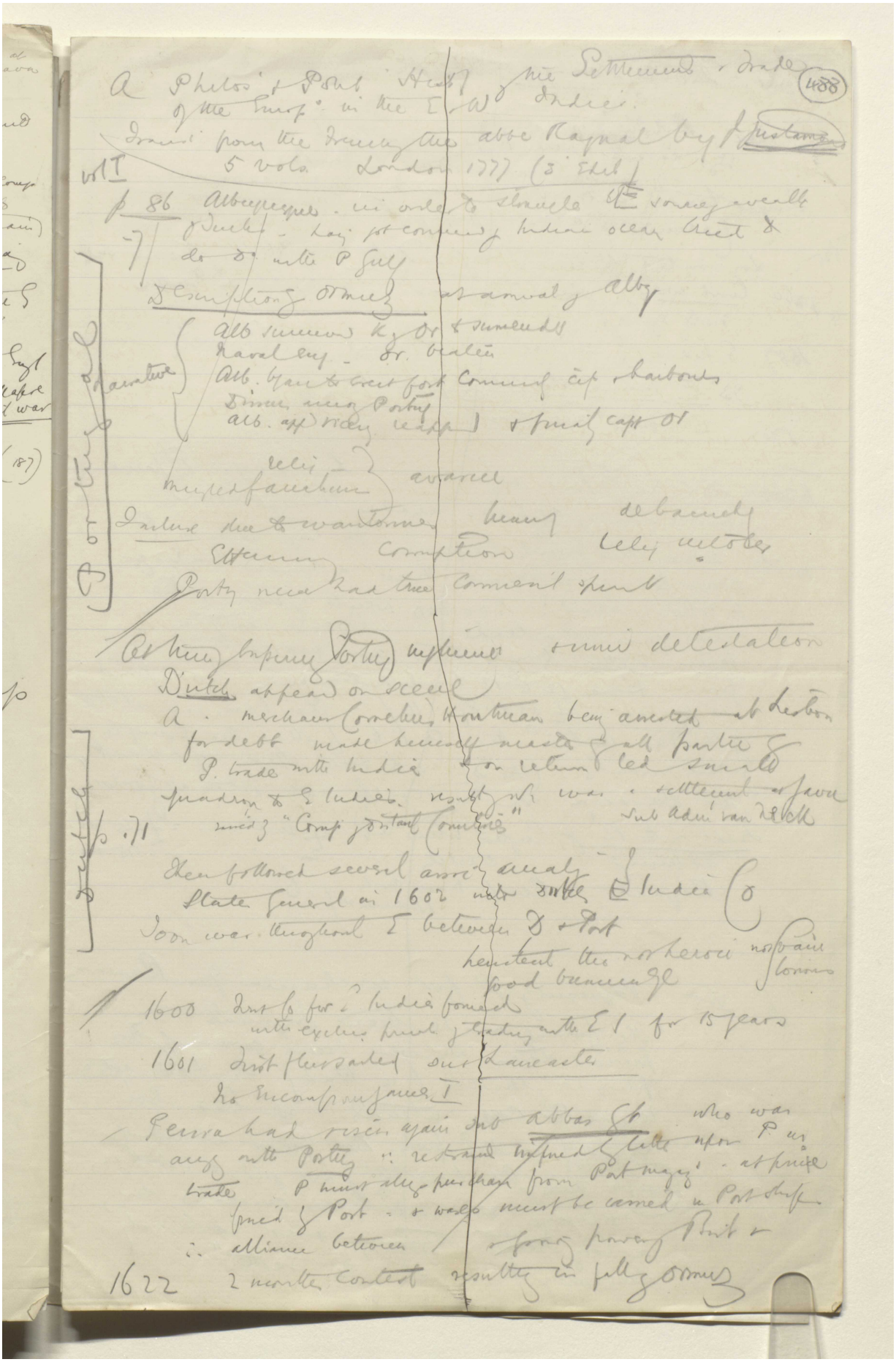

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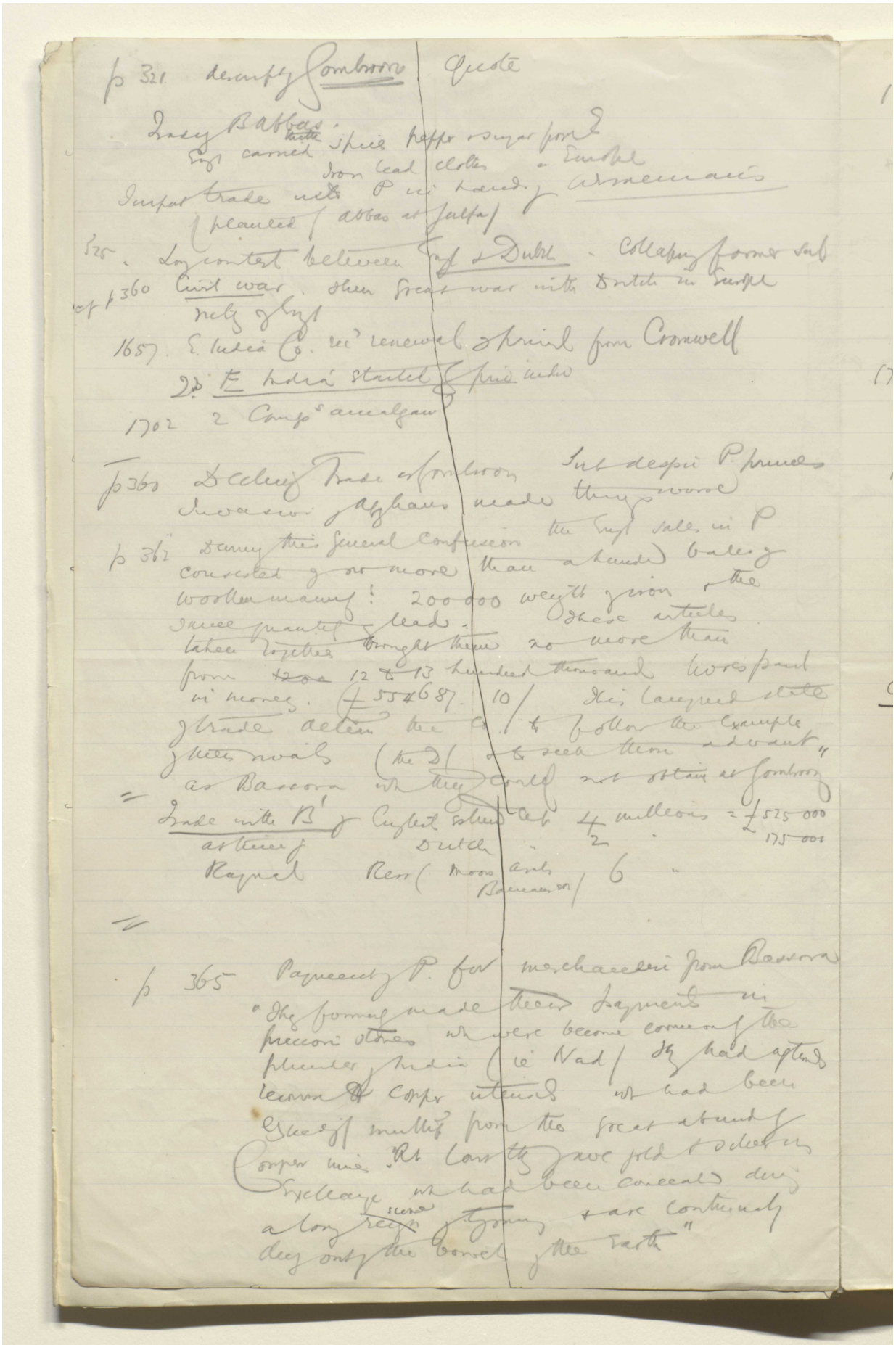

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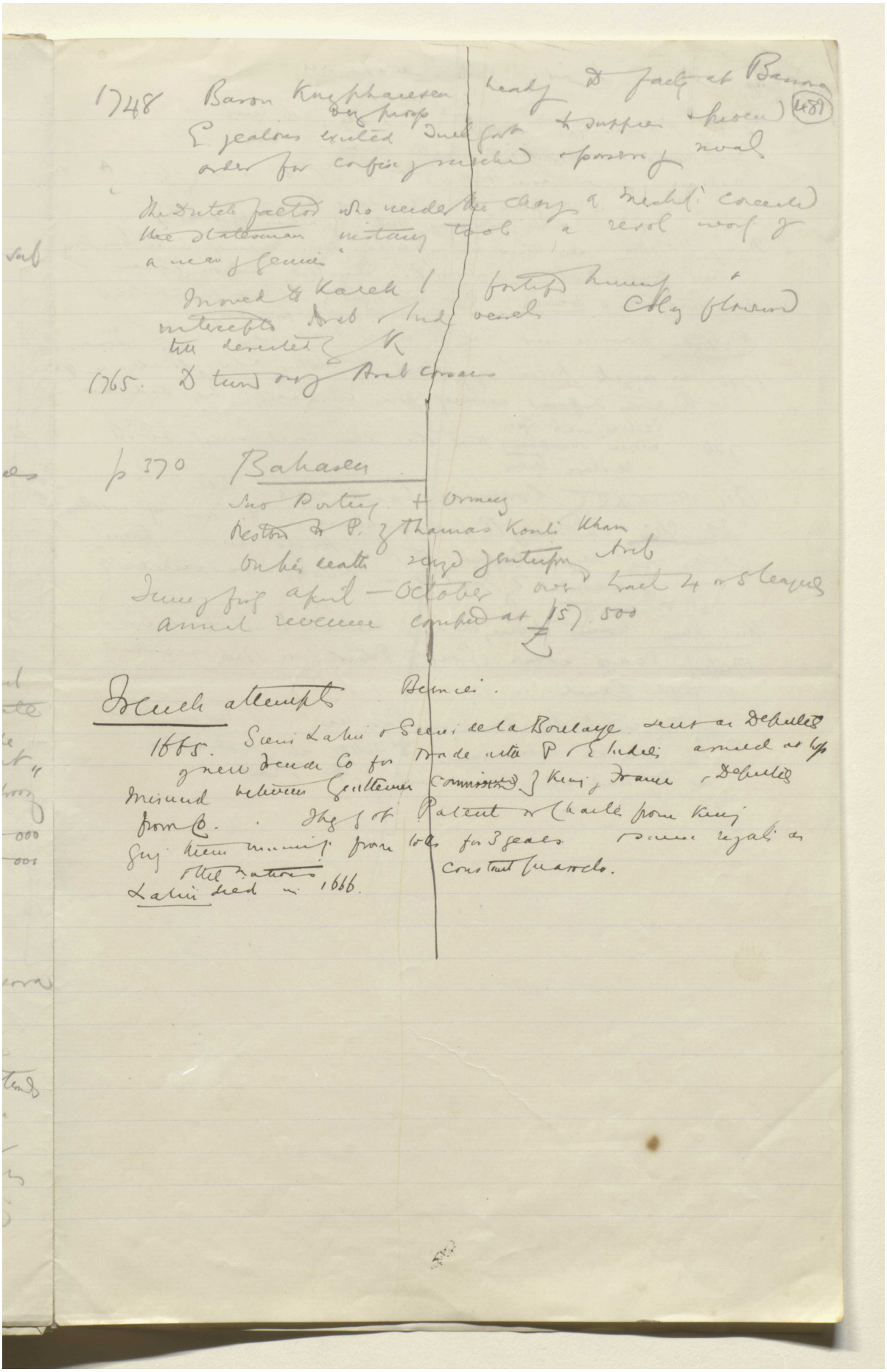

1748 Baron Knyphausen (very proof) leading D factory at Bassora (489)
E jealous excited Dutch govt to suppress & prevent
order for confiscating merchandise & possessing rivals

The Dutch factor who under the charge a merchant conceived
the statesman instantly took a resol work of
a man of genius

Moved to Karek 1 fortified himself &
intercepted Arab & Indian vessels Colony flourished
till deserted by K

1765. D turned over Arab corsairs

p 370 Bahasen
Sub Portug. & Ormuz
Restored to P. by Thamas Kouli Khan
On his death seized by enterprising Arab
Turning first April — October over tract 4 or 5 leagues
annual revenue computed at £157,500

French attempts Bernier.

1665. Sieur Lahir & Sieur de la Boulaye sent as Deputies
of new French Co for trade with P & E Indies armed at Lyon
Misused between Gentlemen commissioned by King of France & Deputies
from Co. Thing of Patent or Charter from King
giving them immunity from tolls for 3 years & same regalia as
other nations Constant pleasure.
Lahir died in 1666.

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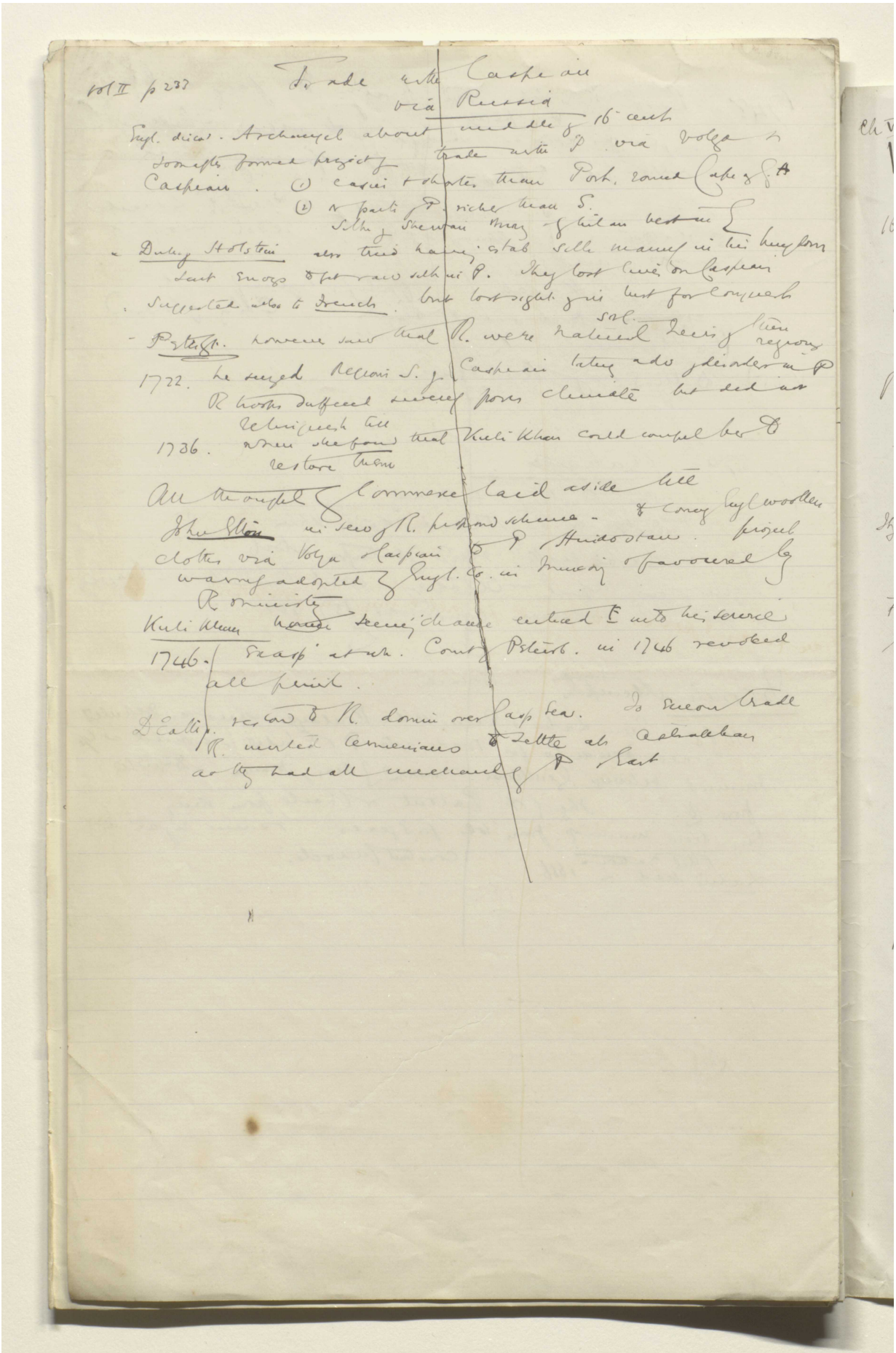

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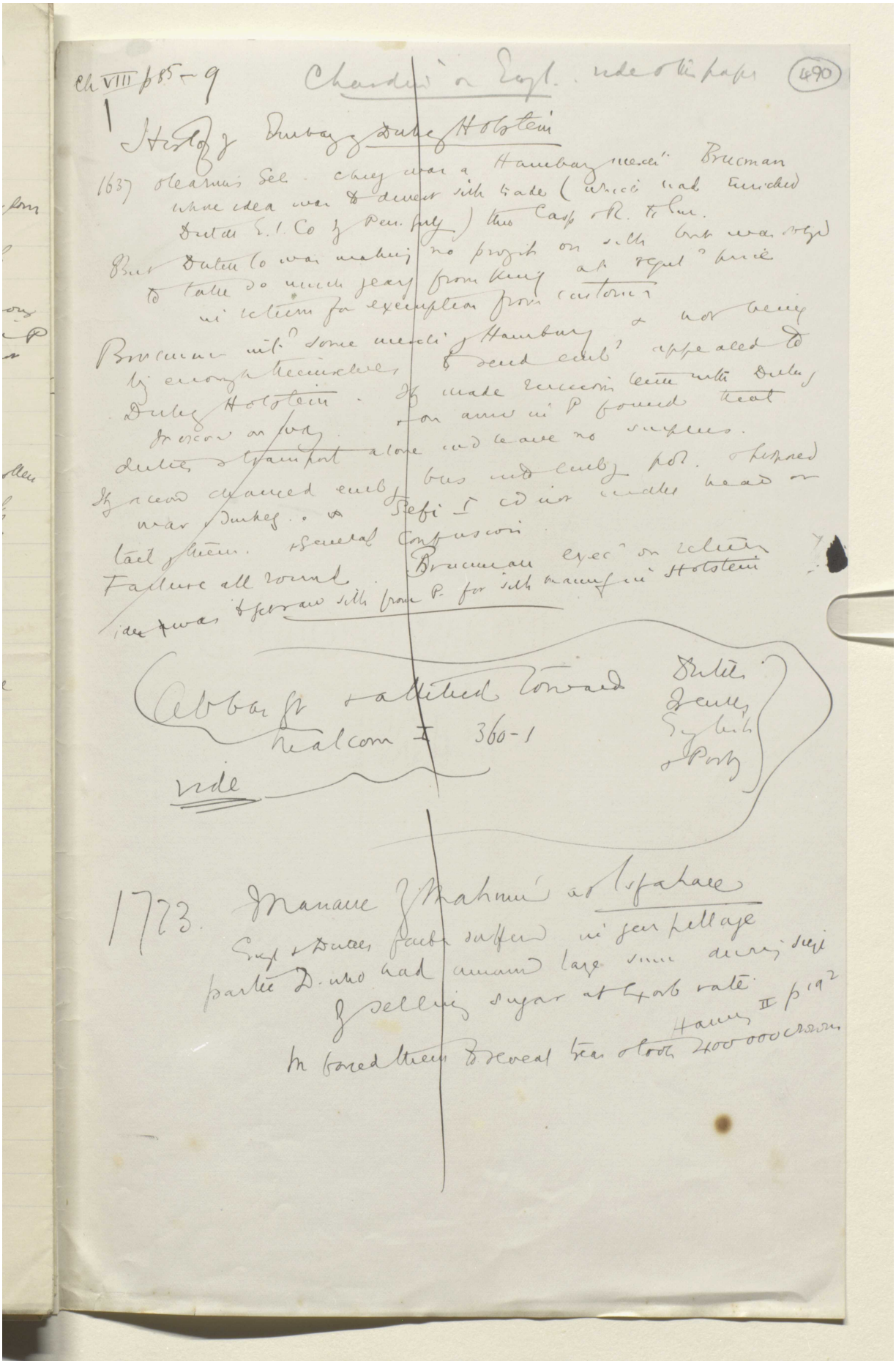

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Ch VIII p 85–9 Chardin on Engl. vide other paper (490)

History of Embassy of Duke of Holstein

1637 Olearius Sec. chief was a Hamburg merch. Brucman whose idea was to divert silk trade (which had enriched Dutch E.I. Co by Pers. Gulf) thro Casp & R. to Eur.

But Dutch Co was making no profit on silk but was obliged to take so much yearly from King at regul. price in return for exemption from customs

Brucman int. some merch. of Hamburg & not being by enough themselves to send emb. appealed to Duke of Holstein. If made successive term with Duke of Moscow on way & on arrival in P found that duties & transport alone would leave no surplus.

If occurred changed emb. bus into emb. pol. & proposed war of Duke. & Sefi I cd not make head or tail of them. & general confusion.

Failure all round. Brucman exec. on return idea was to get raw silk from P. for silk manuf. in Holstein

Abbas gt & attached towards Malcom I 360-1

vide

Duties of Dutch English & Portg

1773. Massacre of Mahmud at Isfahan

Engl & Dutch factors suffered in gen pillage partic D. who had amassed large sum during siege of selling sugar at 4 or 6 rate.

Hanny II p 192

M forced them to reveal treas & took 400 000 crowns

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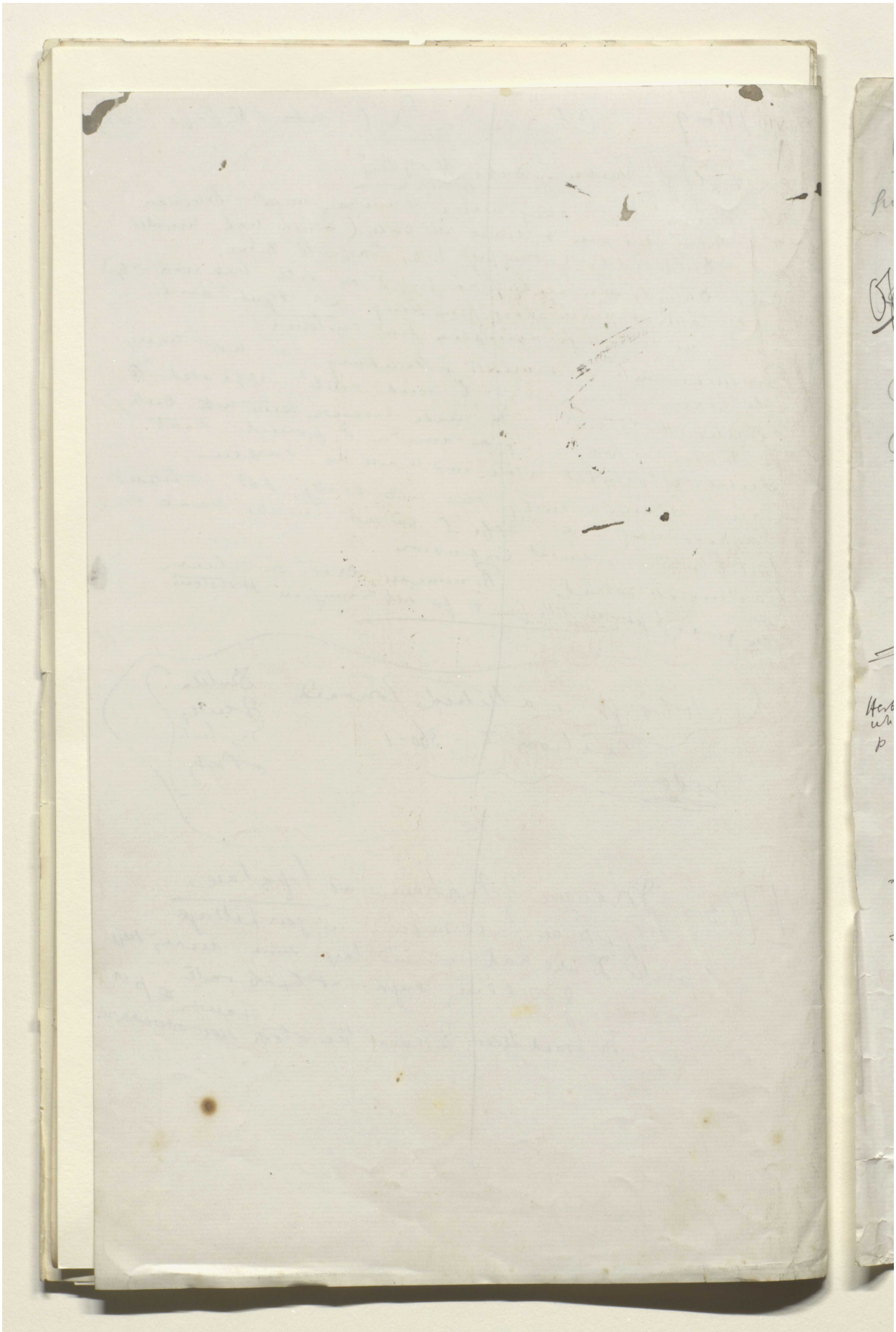

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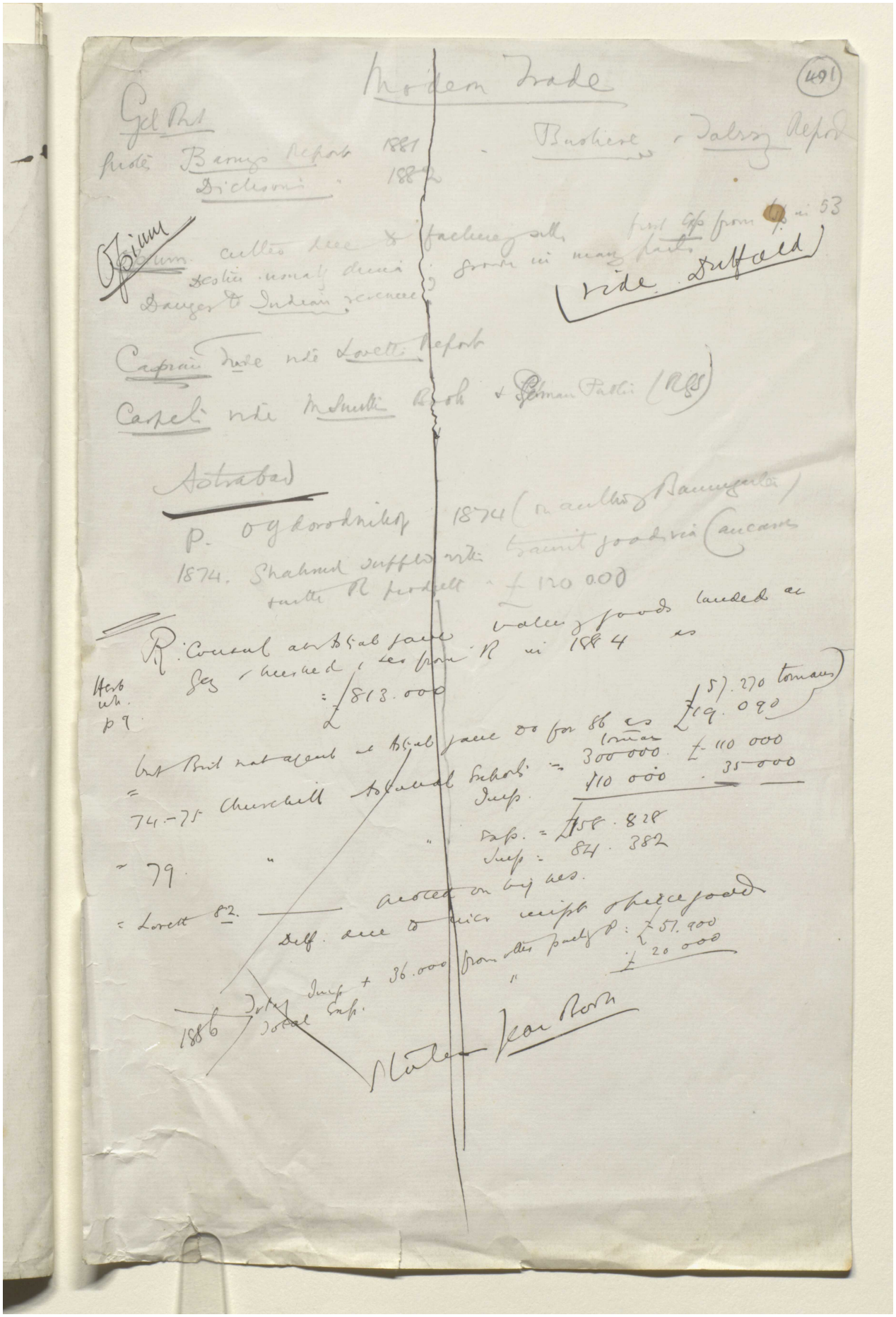

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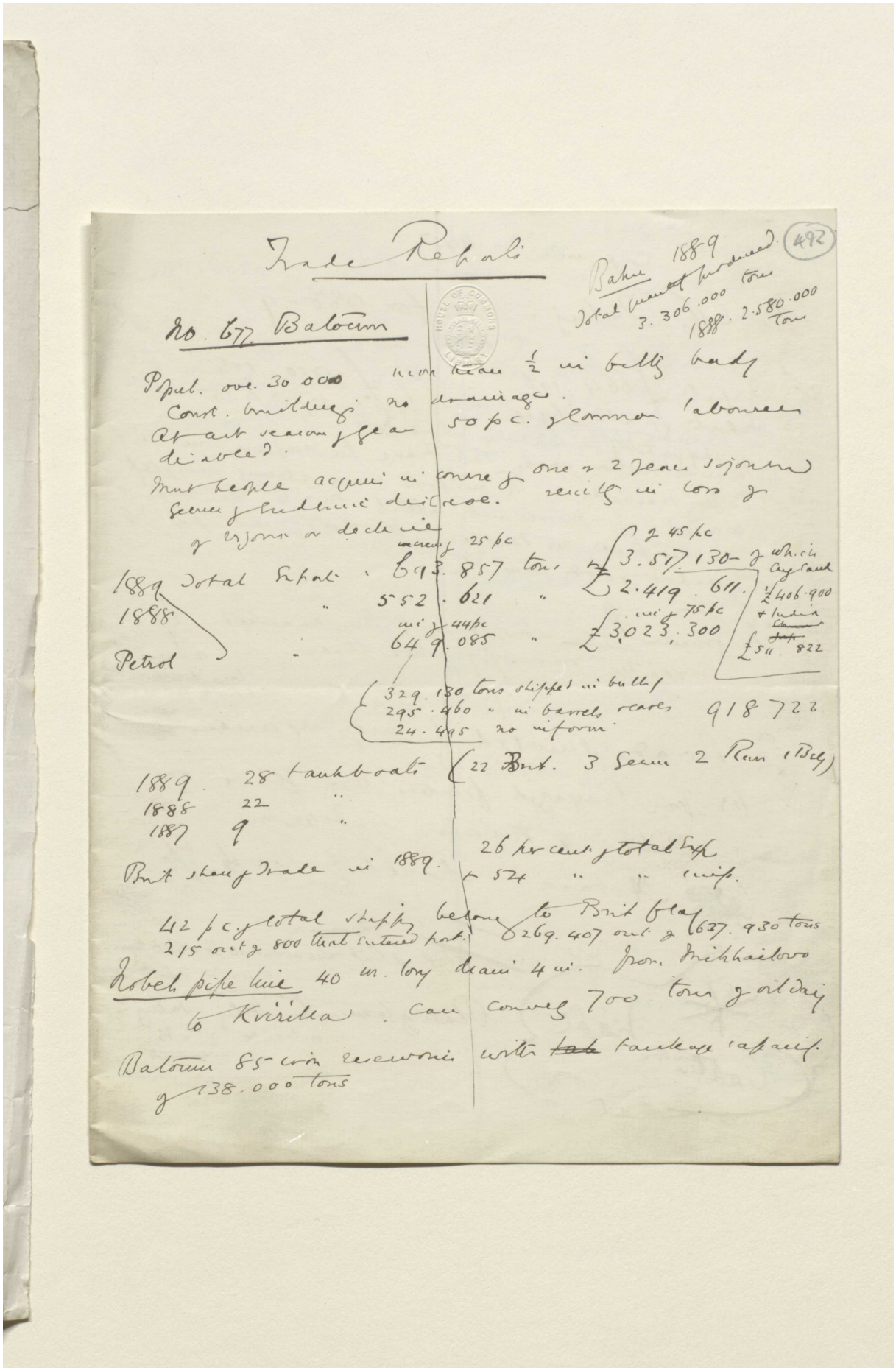

Trade Reports

(492)

Baku 1889
Total quantity produced 3.306.000 tons
1888. 2.580.000 tons

No. 677 Batoum

Popul. over 30.000 more than ½ in bulk body
Const. buildings no drainage.
At art season of year 50 p.c. of common labourers disabled.
Most people acquire in course of one or 2 years sojourn
Germs of endemic disease. resulting in loss of
of vigour or decline

increasing 25 pc
1889 Total Export: 693.857 tons & 3.517.130 of which Cyprus
1888 " 552.621 " 2.419.611. & 406.900 & India
increasing 44 pc
Petrol " 649.085 " 3,023,300 £511.822

329.130 tons shipped in bulk
295.460 " in barrels cases 918722
24.495 no inform.

1889. 28 tankboats (22 Brit. 3 Germ 2 Russ 1 Belg)
1888 22 "
1887 9 "

Brit share of trade in 1889. 26 per cent of total Exp
& 54 " " imp.

42 p.c. of total shipping belong to Brit flag
215 out of 800 that entered port. 269.407 out of 637.930 tons

Nobel's pipe line 40 m. long drain 4 in. from Mikhailovo to Kvirilla. Can convey 700 tons of oil daily

Batoum 85 iron reservoirs with ~~tak~~ tankage capacity of 138.000 tons

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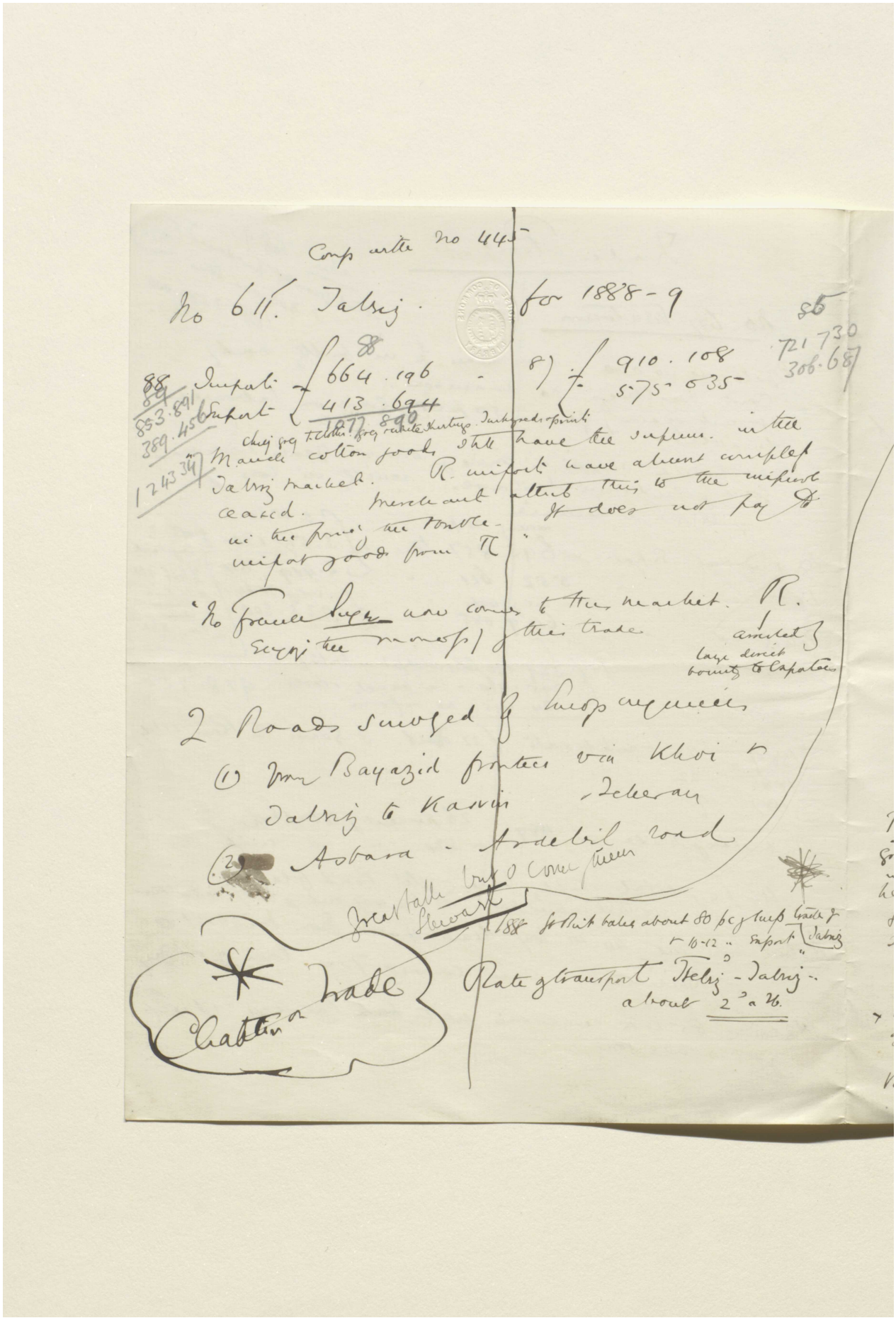

Comp with No 445

No 611. Tabriz. for 1888-9

88 Import { 664.196 - 8) { 910.108
Export { 413.694 - 575.035

853.891
389.456
1243.347

Chief grey & cotton grey white shirtings. Inkyreds & prints

Manch cotton goods still have the supreme in the Tabriz market. R. imports have almost complete ceased. Merchant attrib this to the imports in the pricing the trouble. It does not pay to import goods from R.

"No French sugar now comes to this market. R. enjoys the monopoly of this trade

assisted by large direct bounty to exporters

2 Roads surveyed by Europ engineers

(1) from Bayazid frontier via Khoi & Tabriz to Kasvin - Teheran

(2) Asbara - Ardebil road

Great talk but no come from Shewart

1888 St Brit bales about 80 pc of imp trade of Tabriz & 10-12 " export

Rate of transport Tabriz - Tabriz about 2 a 26.

Chapter on Trade

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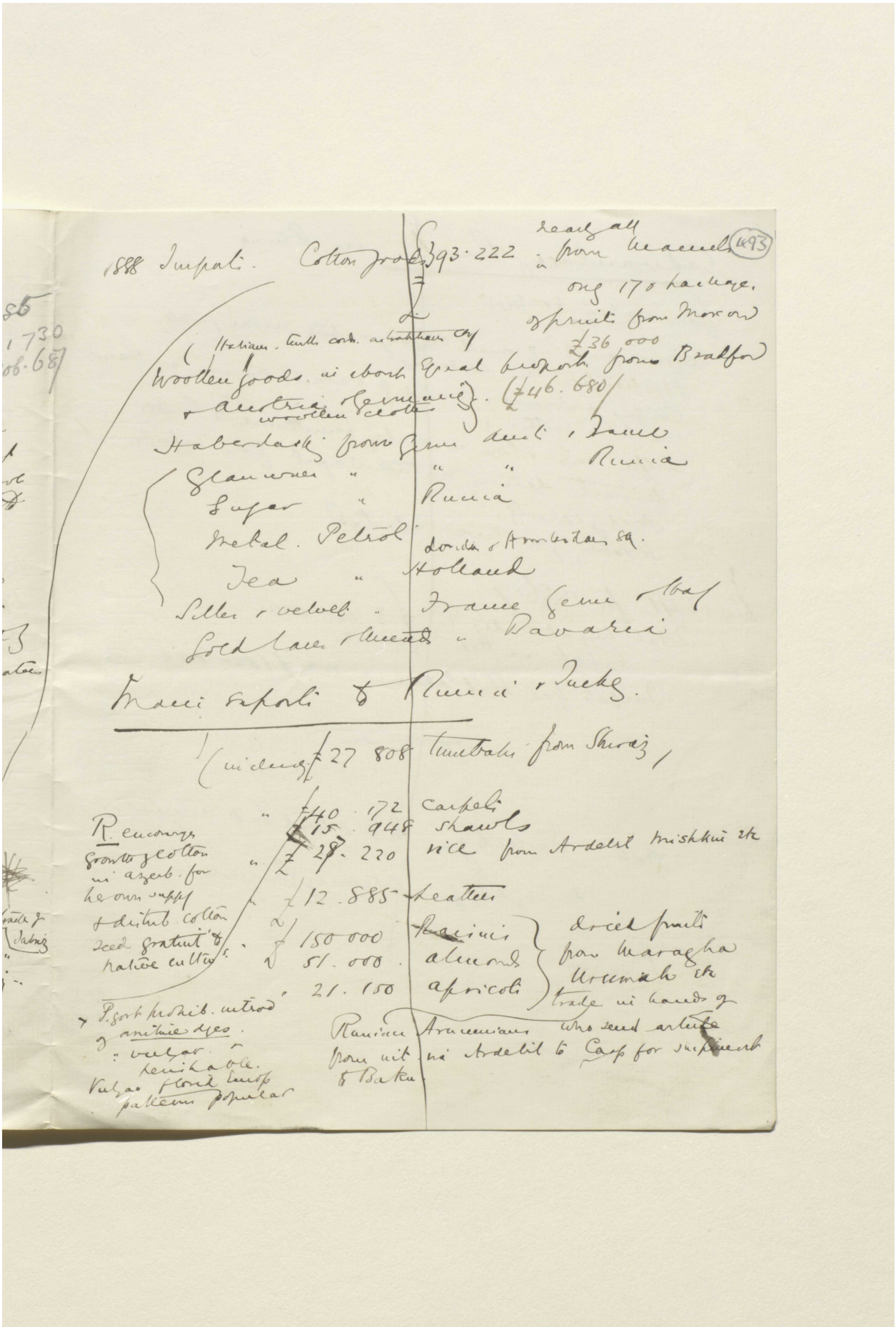

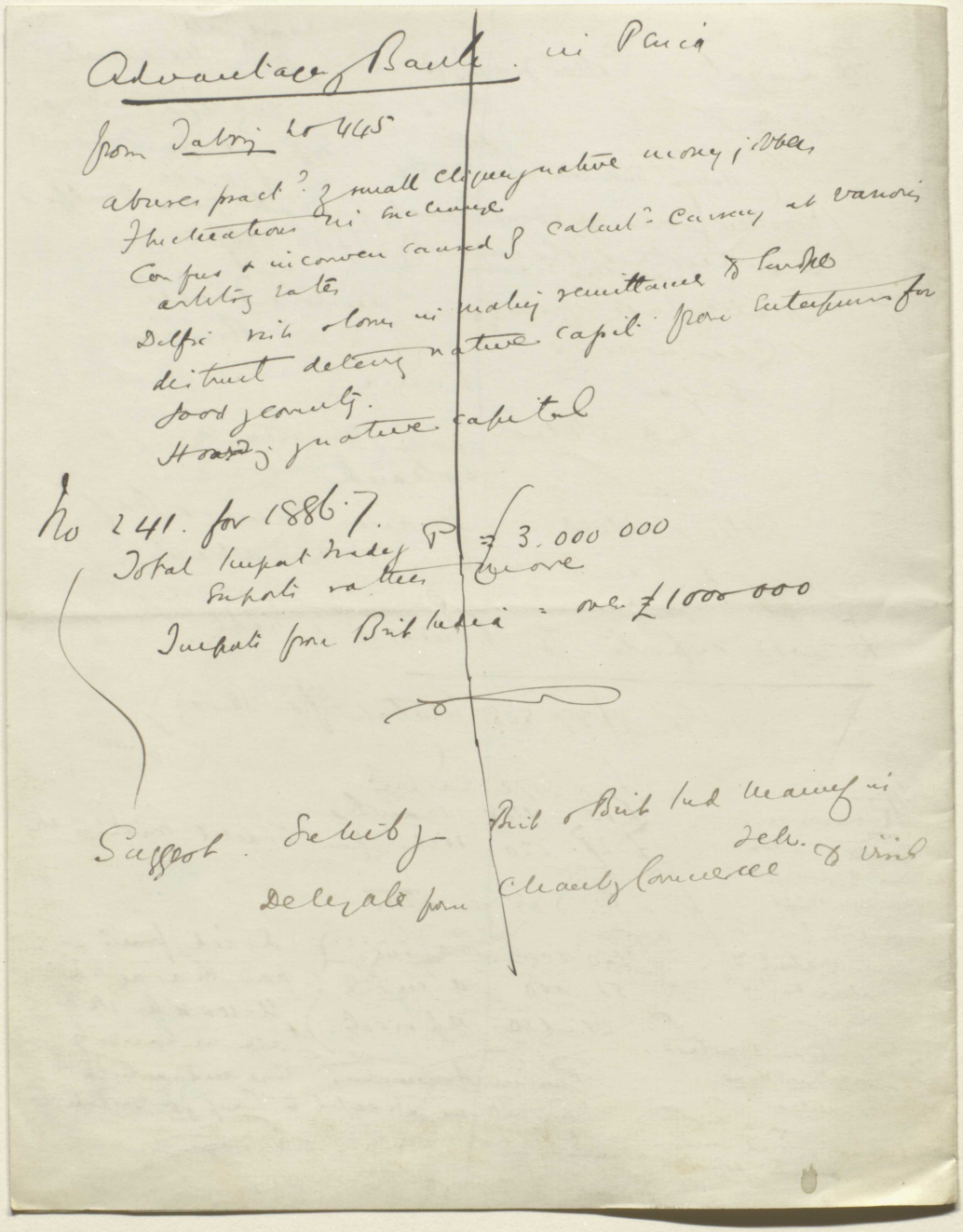

Advantage of Bank in Persia

from Tabriz No 445

abuses pract? of small clique of native money jobbers
Fluctuations in exchange
Confus & inconven caused of calcul? currency at various
arbitrary rates
Difficulties & loss in making remittance to Europe
distrust deterring native capit. from enterprises for
food & country.
Hoarding of native capital

No 241. for 1886-7.
Total Import trade of P = £3.000 000
Exports rather more
Imports from Brit India = over £1000 000

Suggest. Subsidy Brit & Brit Ind Manuf in
Delegate from Chamb of Commerce Tehr. & visit

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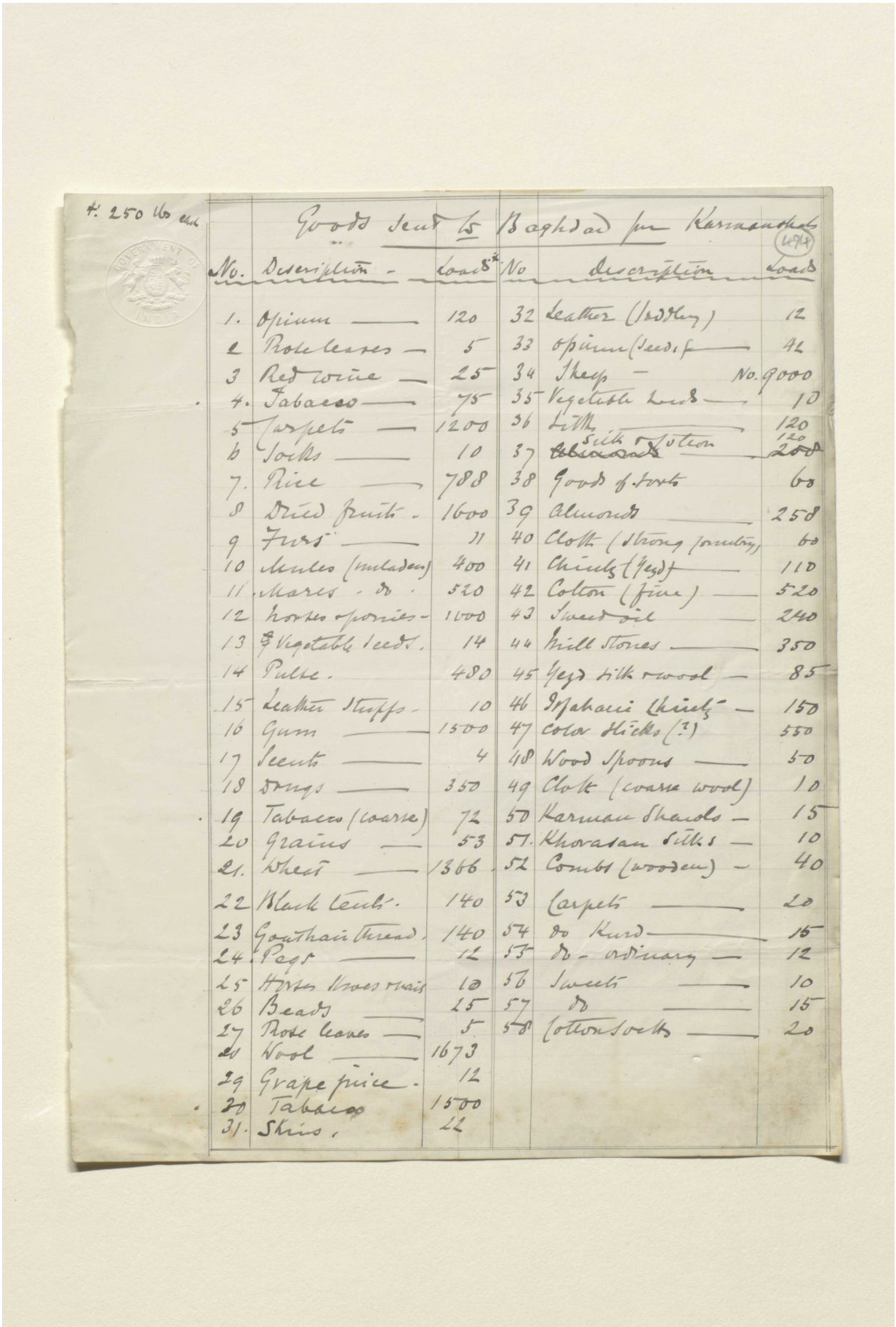

£ 250 lb ea

Goods sent to Baghdad per Karmanshah

(494)

No.	Description	Loads	No	Description	Loads
1.	Opium	120	32	Leather (Saddlery)	12
2	Rose leaves	5	33	Opium (Seed)	42
3	Red wine	25	34	Sheep — No.	9000
4.	Tobacco	75	35	Vegetable Seeds	10
5	Carpets	1200	36	Silk	120
6	Socks	10	37	Silk & Cotton	120 200
7.	Rice	788	38	Goods of sorts	60
8	Dried fruits	1600	39	Almonds	258
9	Furs	11	40	Cloth (Strong woollen)	60
10	Mules (unladen)	400	41	Chintz (Yezd)	110
11	Mares do	520	42	Cotton (fine)	520
12	Horses & ponies	1000	43	Sweet oil	240
13	& Vegetable seeds	14	44	Mill Stones	350
14	Pulse	480	45	Yezd silk wood	85
15	Leather Stuffs	10	46	Jajarmi (chintz)	150
16	Gum	1500	47	Colar Sticks (?)	550
17	Scents	4	48	Wood spoons	50
18	Drugs	350	49	Cloth (coarse wool)	10
19	Tobacco (coarse)	72	50	Karmani Shawls	15
20	Grains	53	51	Khorasan Silks	10
21.	Wheat	1366	52	Combs (wooden)	40
22	Black Cloth	140	53	Carpets	20
23	Goathair thread	140	54	do Kurd	15
24	Pegs	12	55	do - ordinary	12
25	Horse shoes nails	10	56	Sweets	10
26	Beads	25	57	do	15
27	Rose leaves	5	58	Cotton socks	20
28	Wool	1673			
29	Grape juice	12			
30	Tobacco	1500			
31.	Skins	22			

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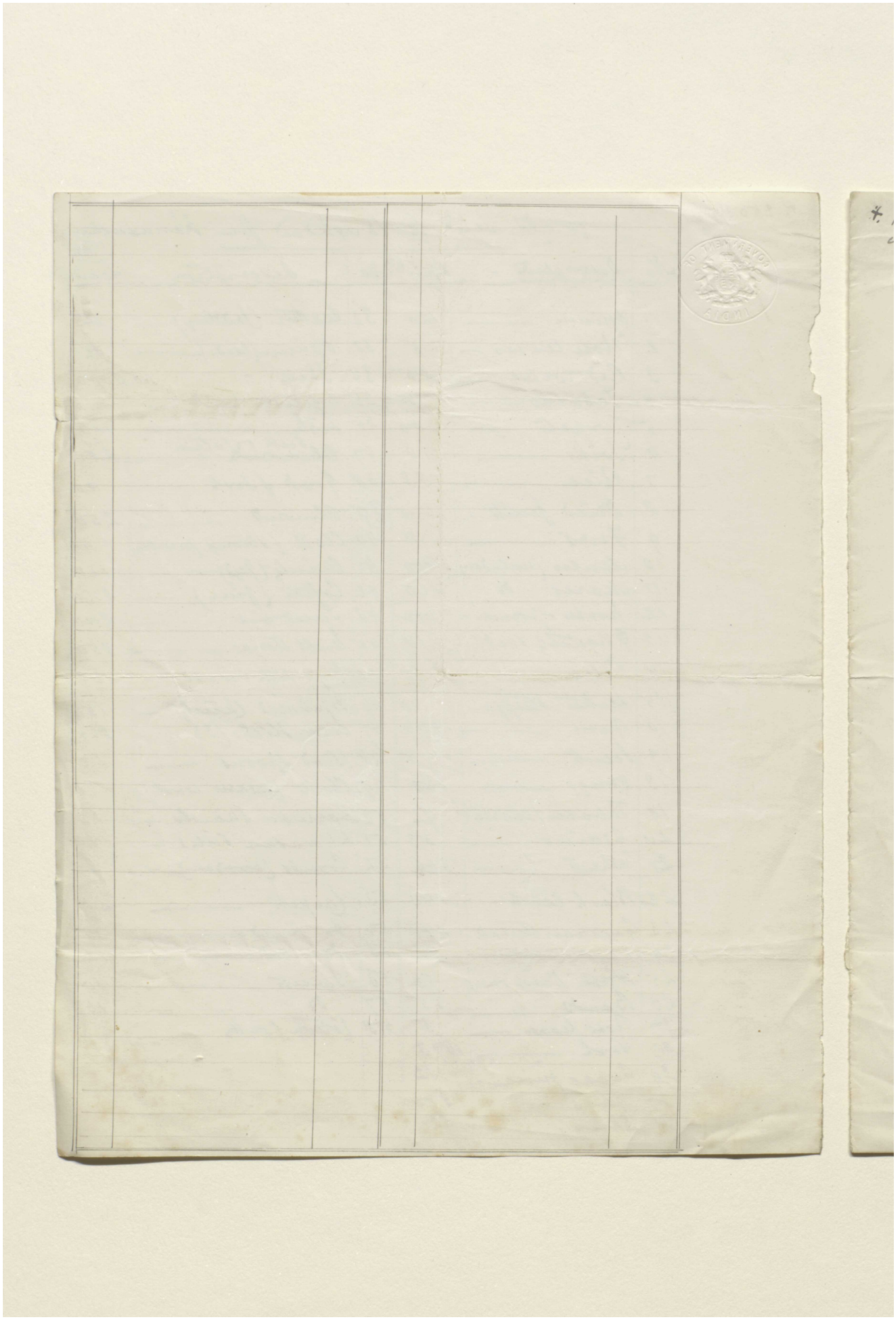

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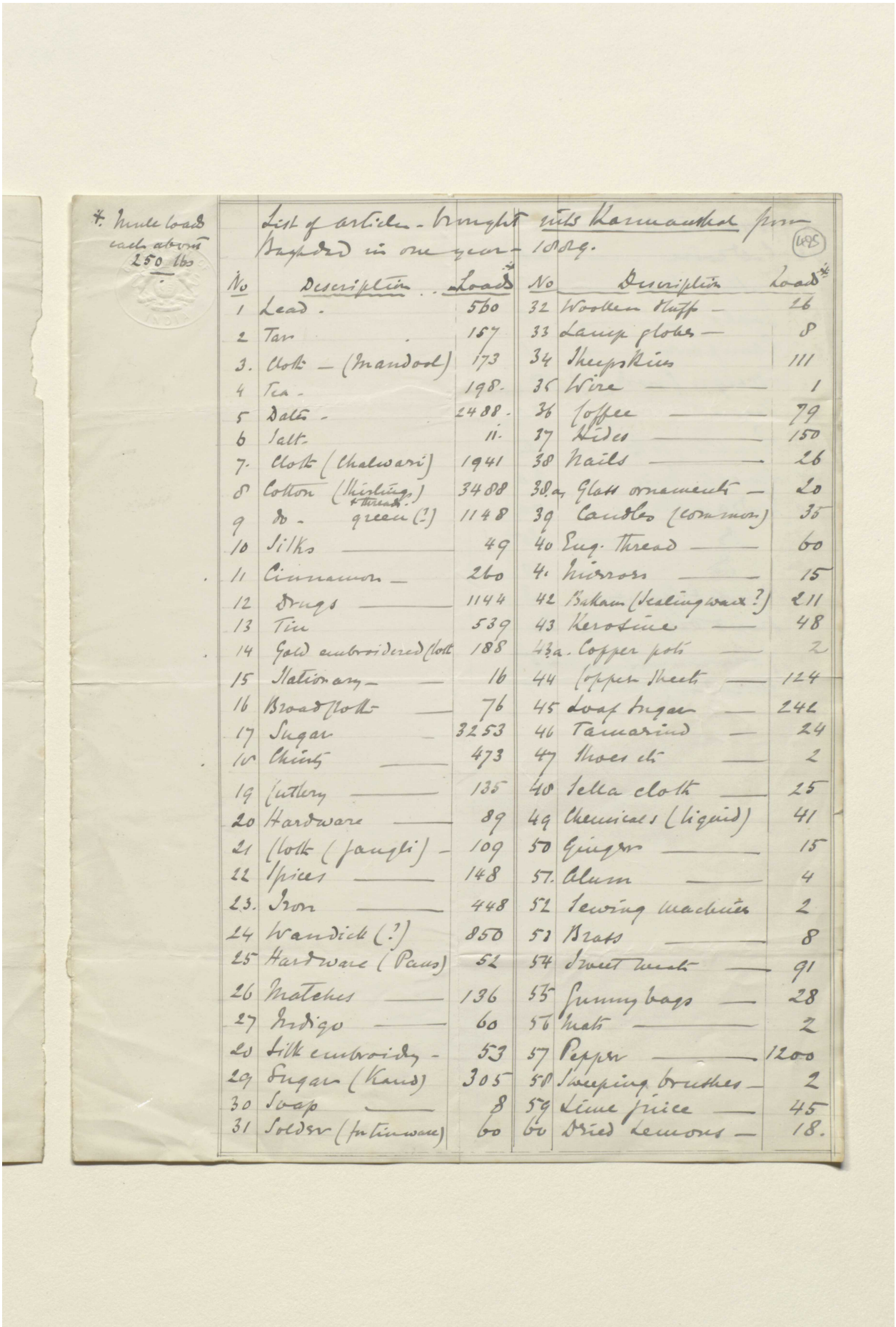

*. Mule loads each about 250 lbs

List of articles brought into Karmanshah from Baghdad in one year – 1889.

(495)

No	Description	Loads*	No	Description	Loads*
1	Lead	560	32	Woollen stuff	26
2	Tar	157	33	Lamp globes	8
3.	Cloth – (Mandool)	173	34	Sheepskins	111
4	Tea	198.	35	Wire	1
5	Dates	2488.	36	Coffee	79
6	Salt	11.	37	Hides	150
7.	Cloth (Chalwari)	1941	38	Nails	26
8	Cotton (Shirtings & threads)	3488	38a	Glass ornaments	20
9	do – green (?)	1148	39	Candles (common)	35
10	Silks	49	40	Eng. thread	60
11	Cinnamon	260	41	Mirrors	15
12	Drugs	1144	42	Bakam (Sealing wax?)	211
13	Tin	539	43	Kerosine	48
14	Gold embroidered cloth	188	43a.	Copper pots	2
15	Stationary	16	44	Copper sheets	124
16	Broad cloth	76	45	Loaf sugar	242
17	Sugar	3253	46	Tamarind	24
18	Chints	473	47	Shoes etc	2
19	Cutlery	135	48	Sella cloth	25
20	Hardware	89	49	Chemicals (liquid)	41
21	Cloth (Jangli)	109	50	Ginger	15
22	Spices	148	51.	Alum	4
23.	Iron	448	52	Sewing machines	2
24	Wandick (?)	850	53	Brass	8
25	Hardware (Pans)	52	54	Sweet meats	91
26	Matches	136	55	Gunny bags	28
27	Indigo	60	56	Mats	2
28	Silk embroidery	53	57	Pepper	1200
29	Sugar (Kand)	305	58	Sweeping brushes	2
30	Soap	8	59	Lime juice	45
31	Solder (for tinware)	60	60	Dried Lemons	18.

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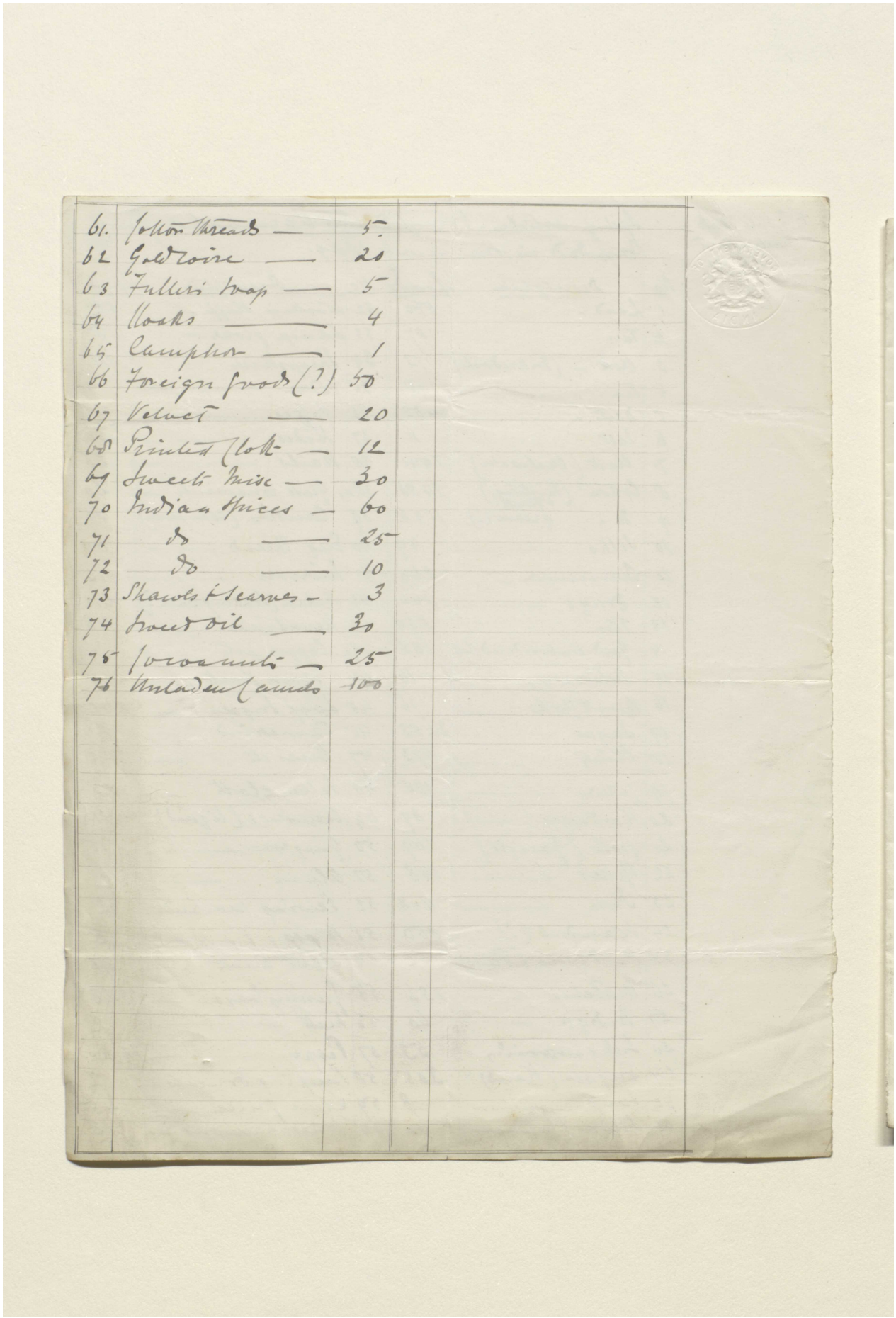

61.	Cotton threads —	5.
62	Gold wire —	20
63	Fullers soap —	5
64	Cloaks —	4
65	Camphor —	1
66	Foreign goods (?)	50
67	Velvet —	20
68	Printed Cloth —	12
69	Sweets Misc —	30
70	Indian spices —	60
71	do —	25
72	do —	10
73	Shawls & Scarves —	3
74	Sweet oil —	30
75	Cocoanuts —	25
76	Unladen Camels	100.

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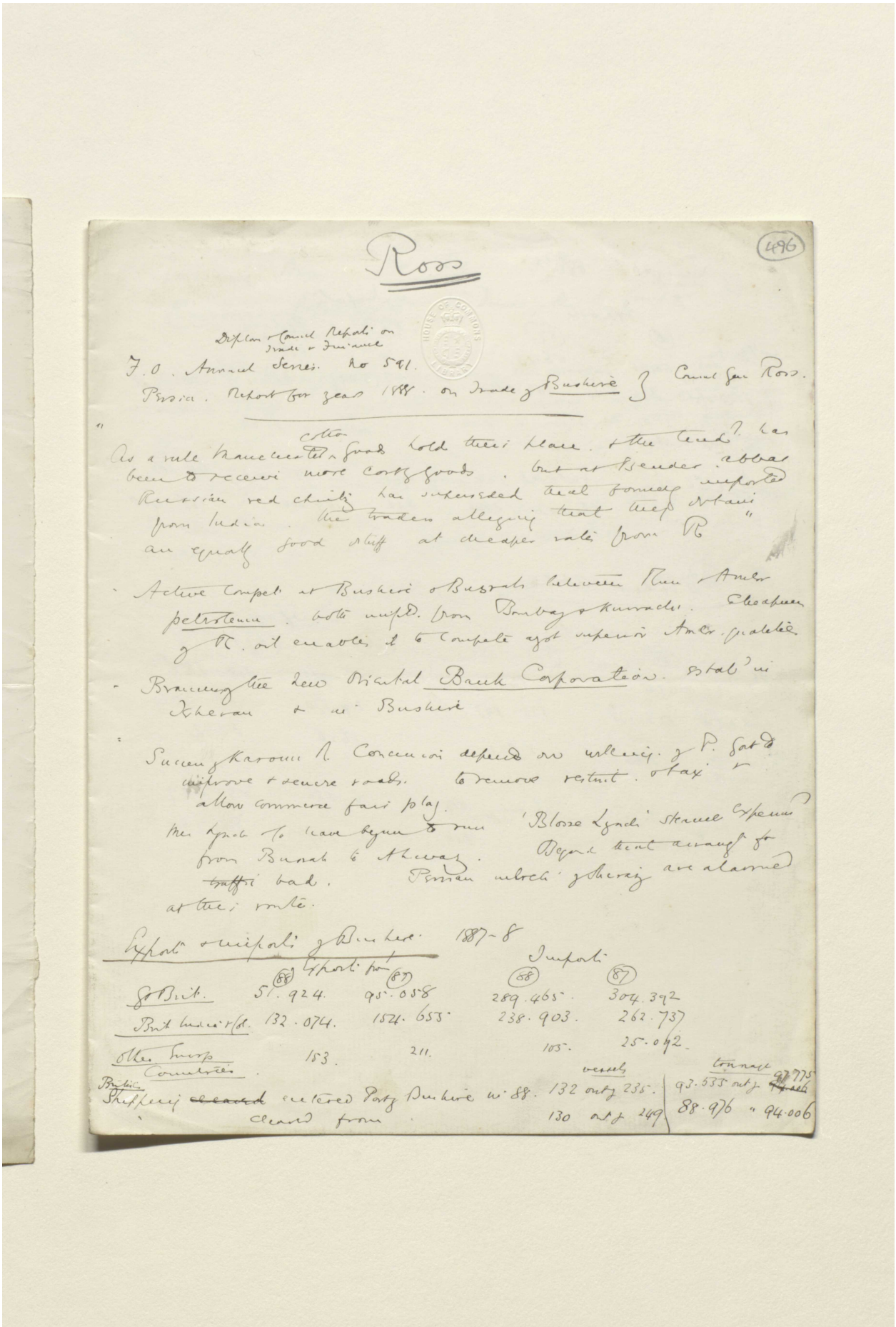
(496)

Ross

Diplom & Consul Reports on Trade & Finance



F.O. Annual Series. No 591.

Persia. Report for years 1888. on Trade of Bushire } Consul Gen Ross.

"As a rule Manchester cotton goods hold their place. & the tend? has been to receive more costly goods. but at Bender abbas Russian red chintz has superseded that formerly imported from India. the traders alleging that they obtain an equally good stuff at cheaper rates from R"

- Active Compet at Bushire & Busrah between Rum & Amer petroleum. both impd. from Bombay & Kurrachi. Cheapness of R. oil enables it to compete agst superior Amer. qualities

- Branching the new Oriental Bank Corporation. estab'd in Teheran & in Bushire

- Success of Karoun R. Concession depends on willing. of P. Govt to improve & secure roads. to remove restrict. & tax & allow commerce fair play.

Mrs Lynch & Co have begun to run 'Blosse Lynch' steamer experim'd from Busrah to Ahwaz. Beyond that arrangt for ~~traffic~~ bad. Persian merch'ts of Shiraz are alarmed at this route.

Exports & imports of Bushire 1887-8

	Exports from (88)	Exports from (87)	Imports (88)	Imports (87)
Gt Brit.	51.924.	95.058	289.465.	304.392
Brit India & Col.	132.074.	154.655	238.903.	262.737
Other Europ Countries	153.	211.	105.	25.092.

	vessels	tonnage
British Shipping ~~cleared~~ entered Port of Bushire in 88.	132 out of 235.	93.535 out of ~~94.006~~ 97.775
" cleared from	130 out of 249	88.976 " 94.006

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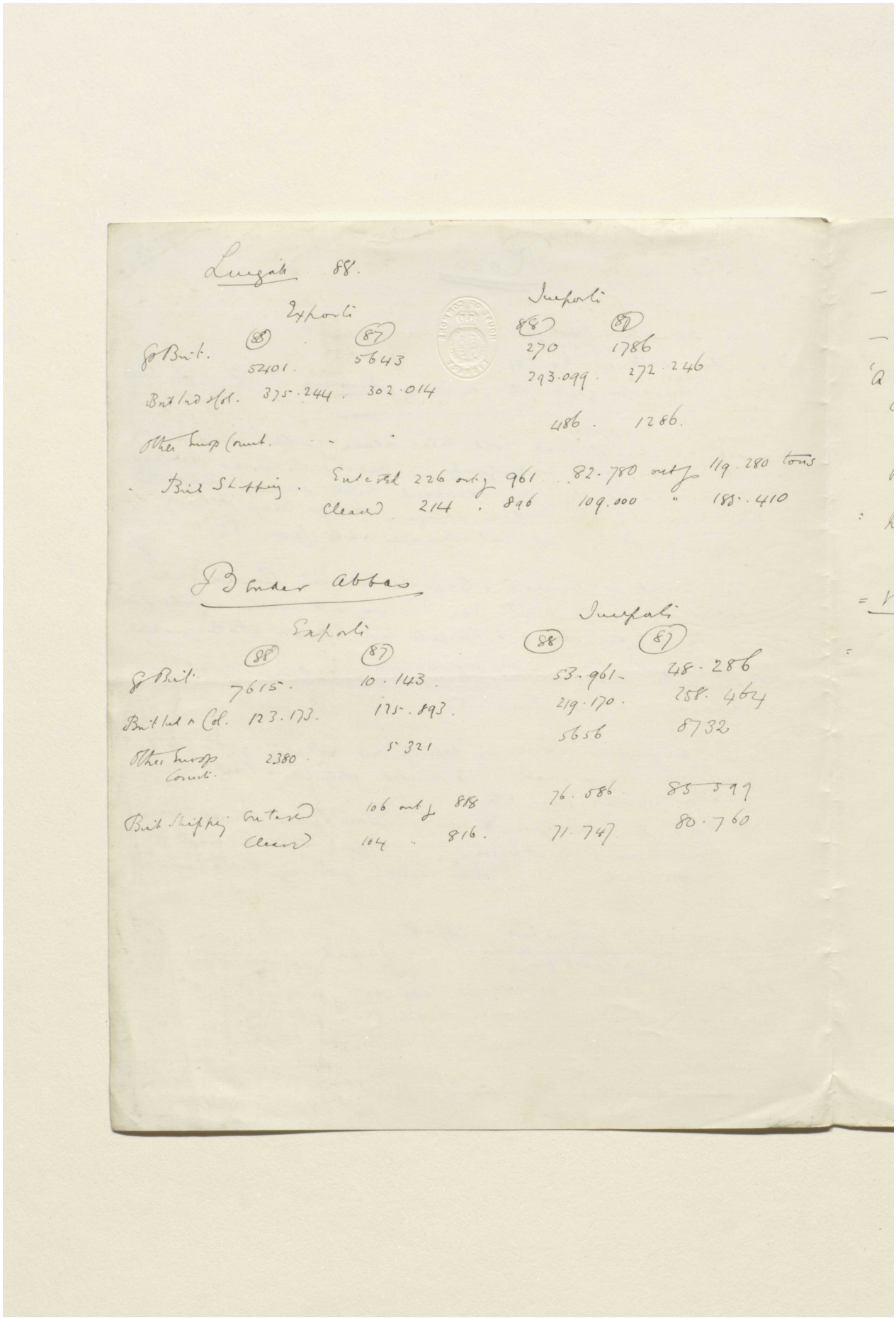
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [496v] (993/1386)



Lingah 88.

	Exports (88)	Exports (87)	Imports (88)	Imports (87)
Gt Brit.	5401.	5643	270	1786
Brit Ind & Col.	375.244.	302.014	293.099.	272.246
Other Europ Count.	-	-	486.	1286.

Brit Shipping. Entered 226 out of 961 82.780 out of 119.280 tons
Cleared 214 " 896 109.000 " 185.410

Bender Abbas

	Exports (88)	Exports (87)	Imports (88)	Imports (87)
Gt Brit.	7615.	10.143.	53.961.	48.286
Brit Ind & Col.	123.173.	125.893.	219.170.	258.464
Other Europ Counts.	2380.	5321	5656	8732
Brit Shipping Entered	106 out of 818		76.586	85.599
Cleared	104 " 816.		71.747	80.760

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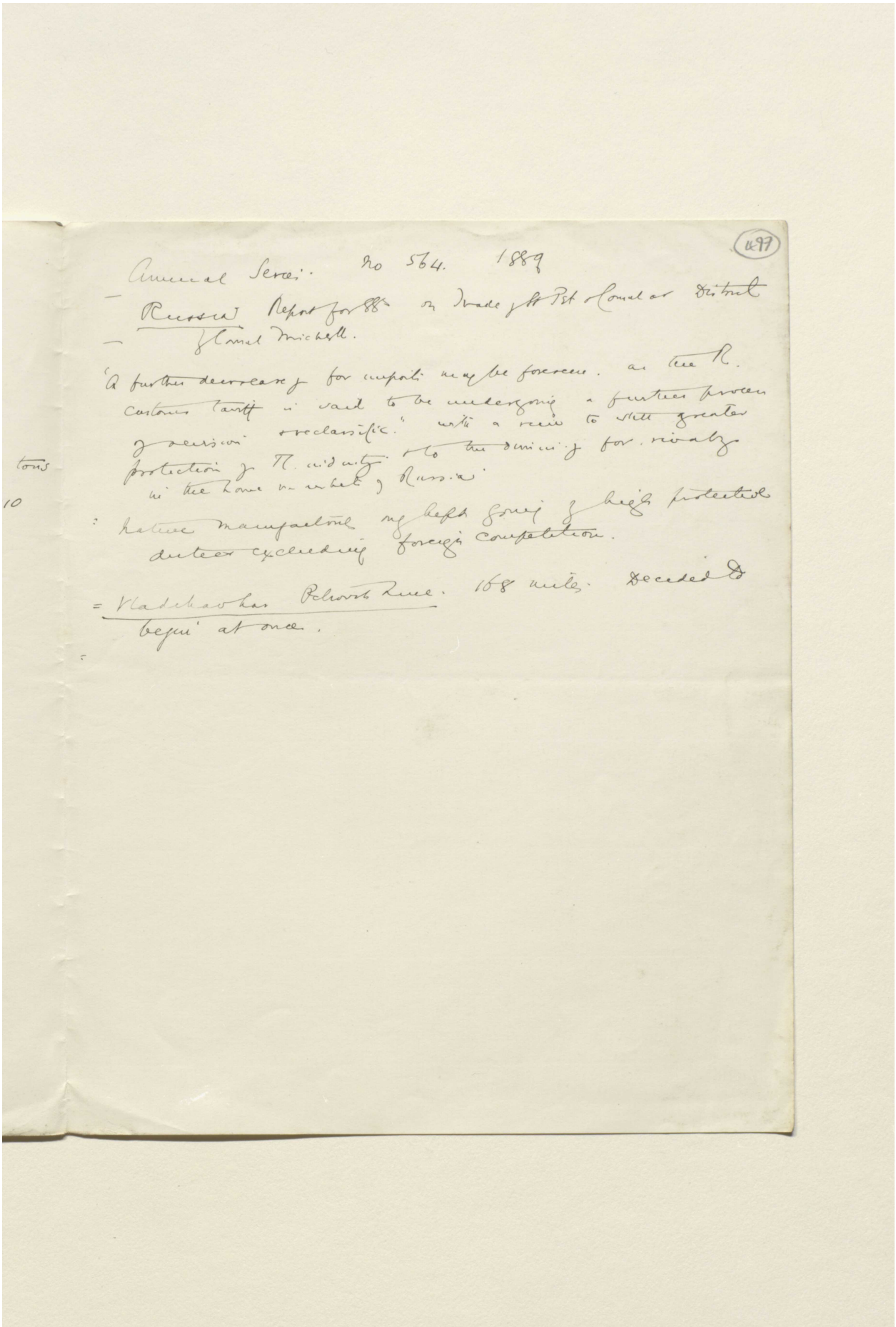

497

Annual Series. No 564. 1889

— Russia Report for 88 on Trade of St Pet & Consular District
— of Consul Mitchell.

"A further decrease of for imports may be foreseen. as the R. customs tariff is said to be undergoing a further process of revision & reclassific." with a view to still greater protection of R. industry & to the diminishing for rivalry in the home market of Russia.

tons

10

: Native manufactures only kept going by high protective duties excluding foreign competition.

= Vladikavkas Petrovsk Line. 168 miles. Decided to begin at once.

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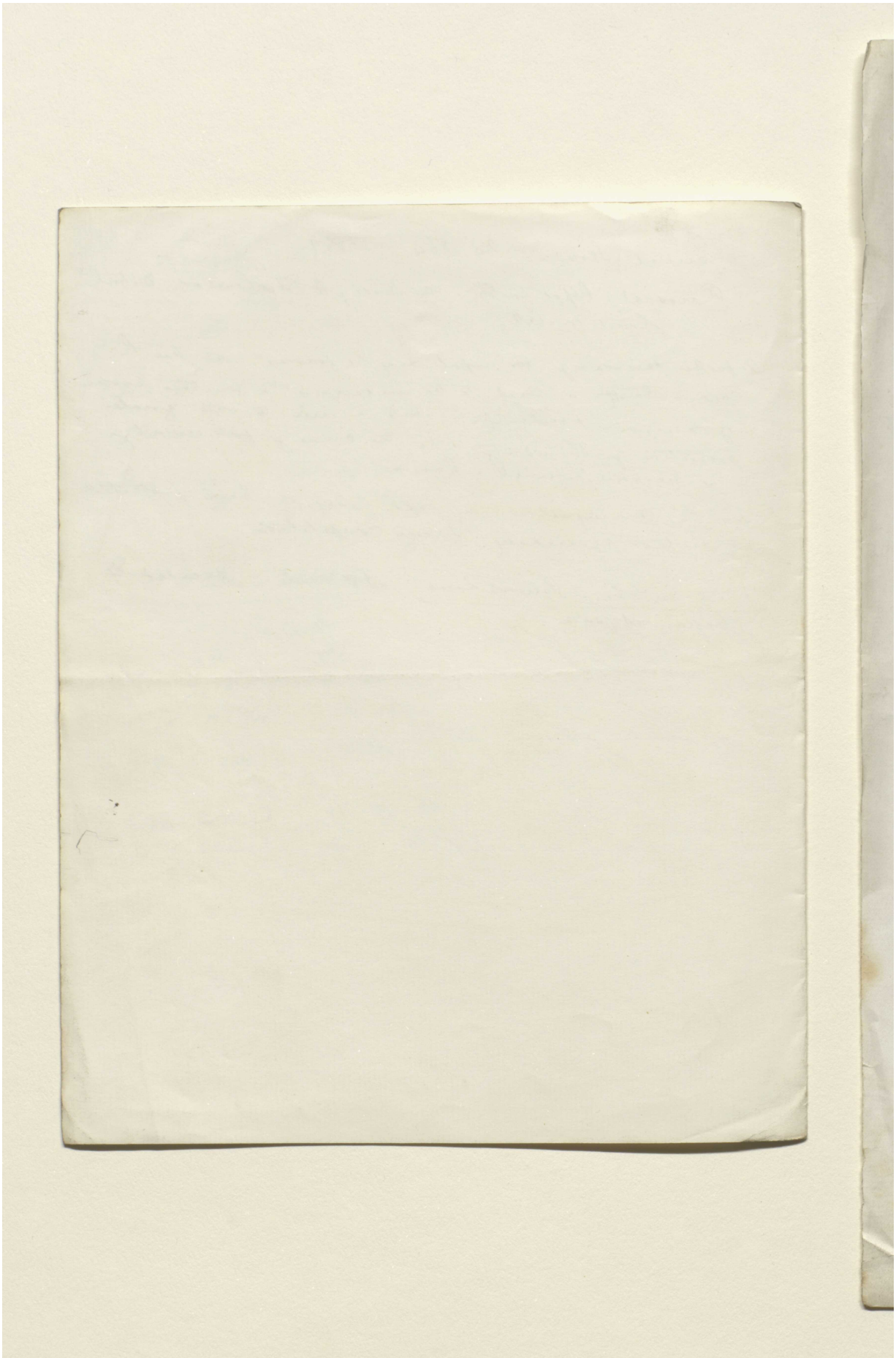

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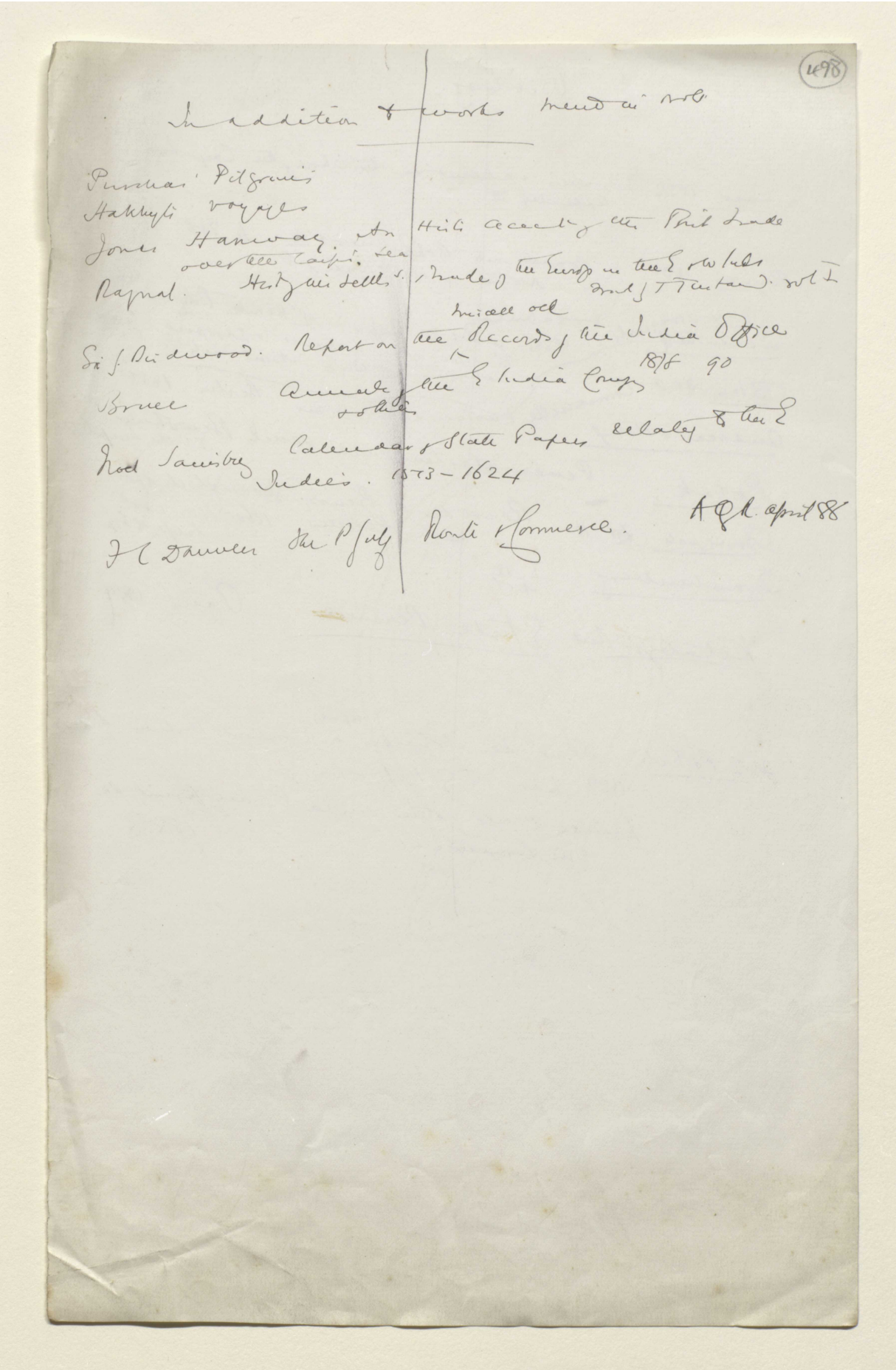

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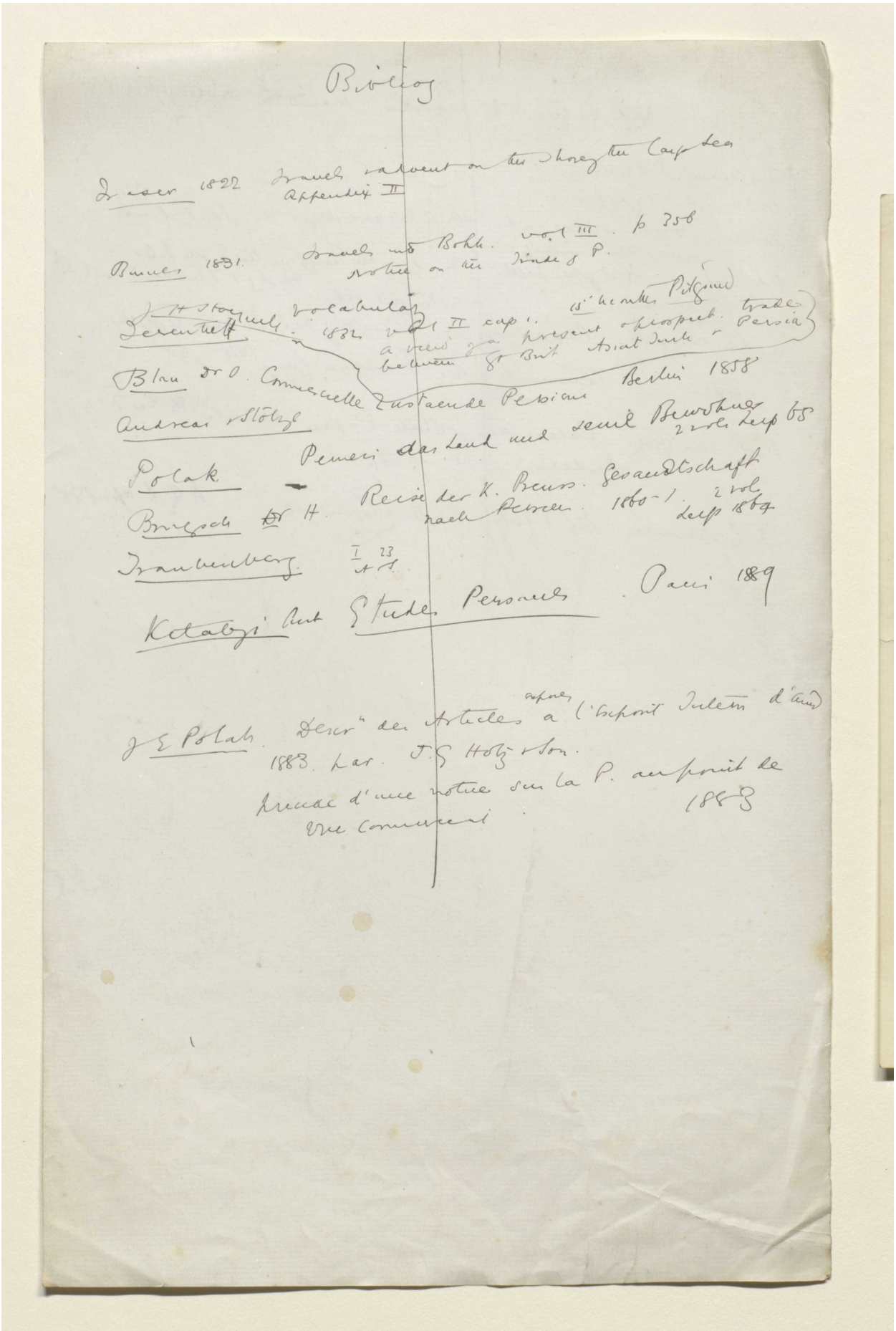

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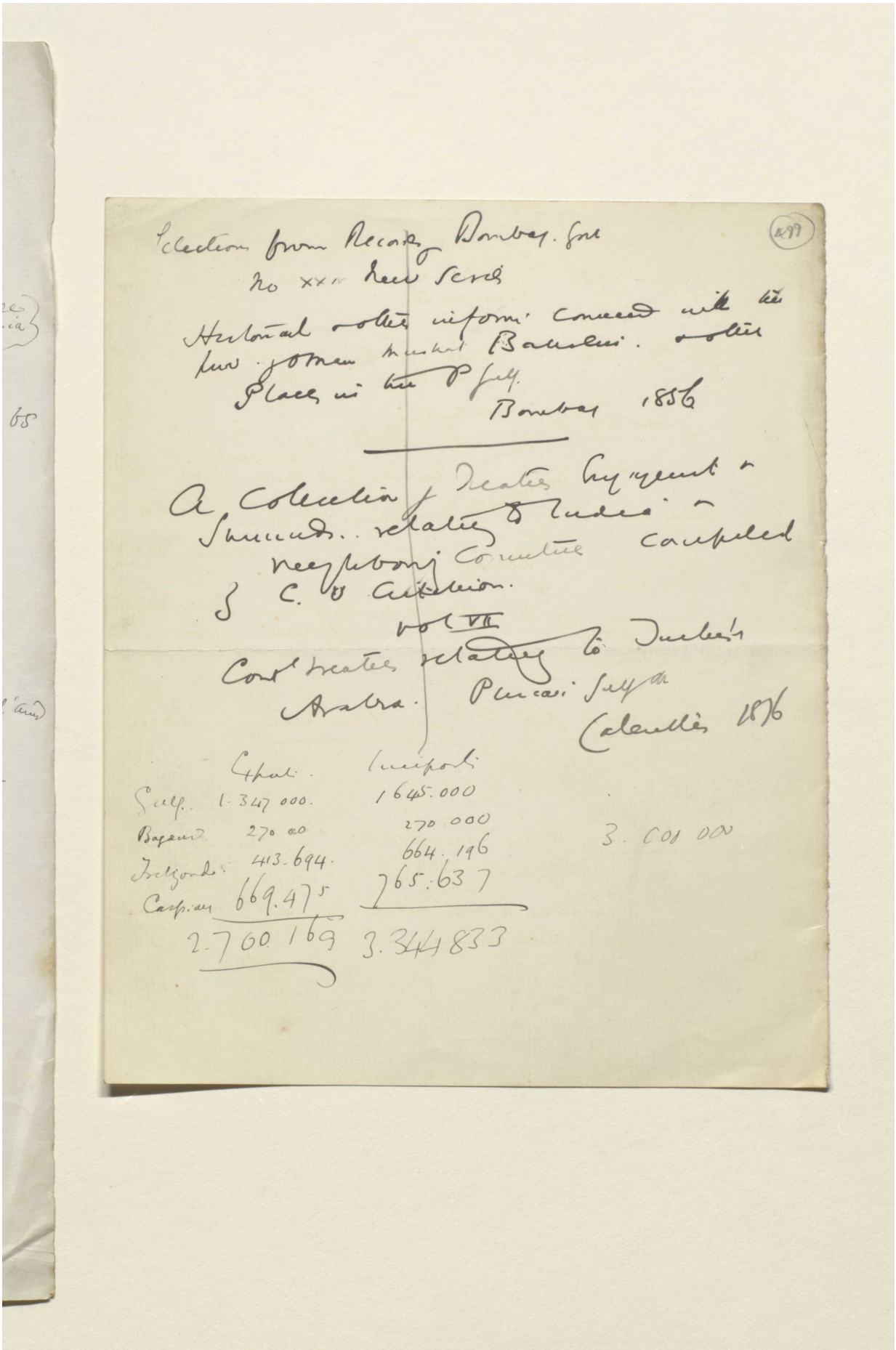

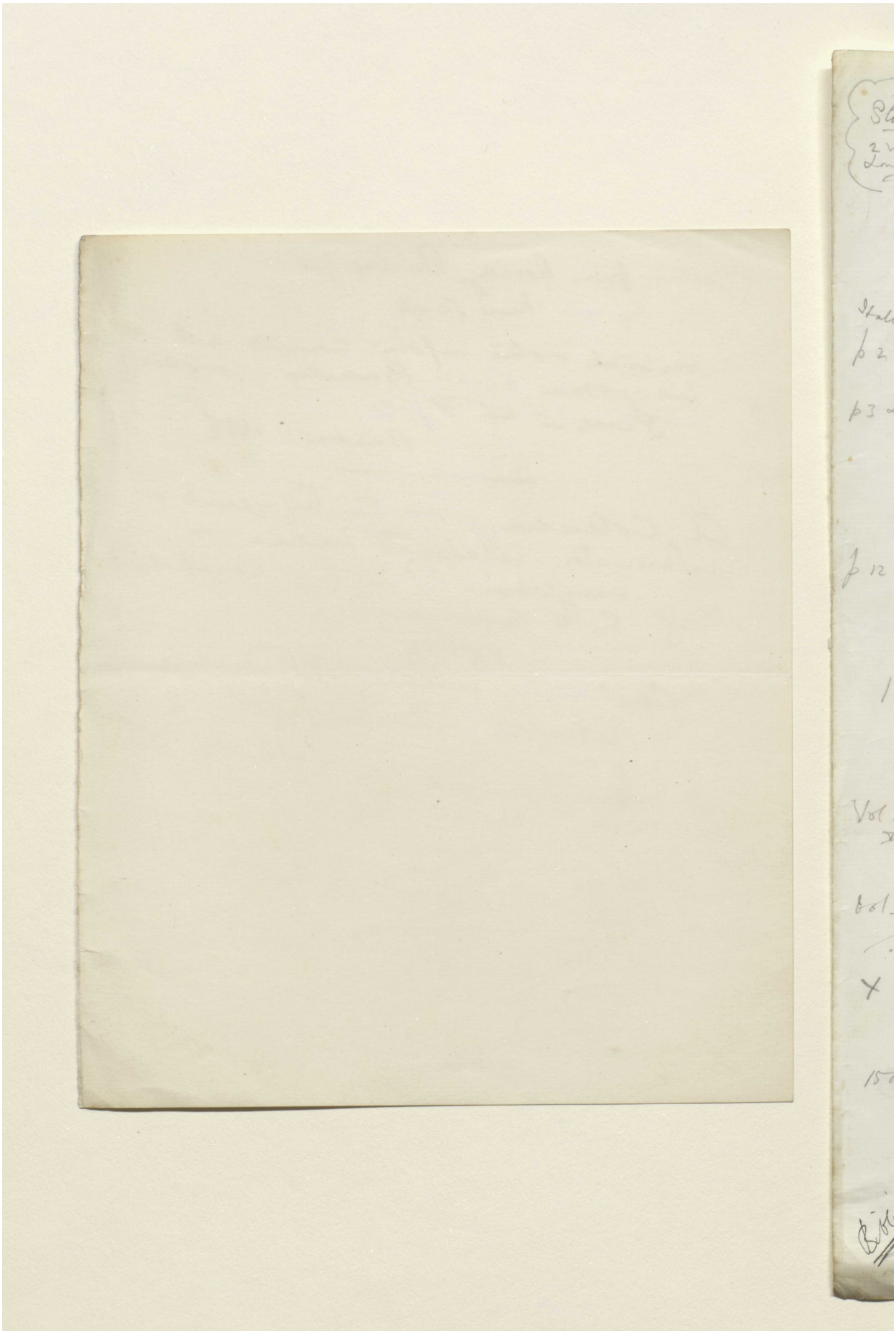

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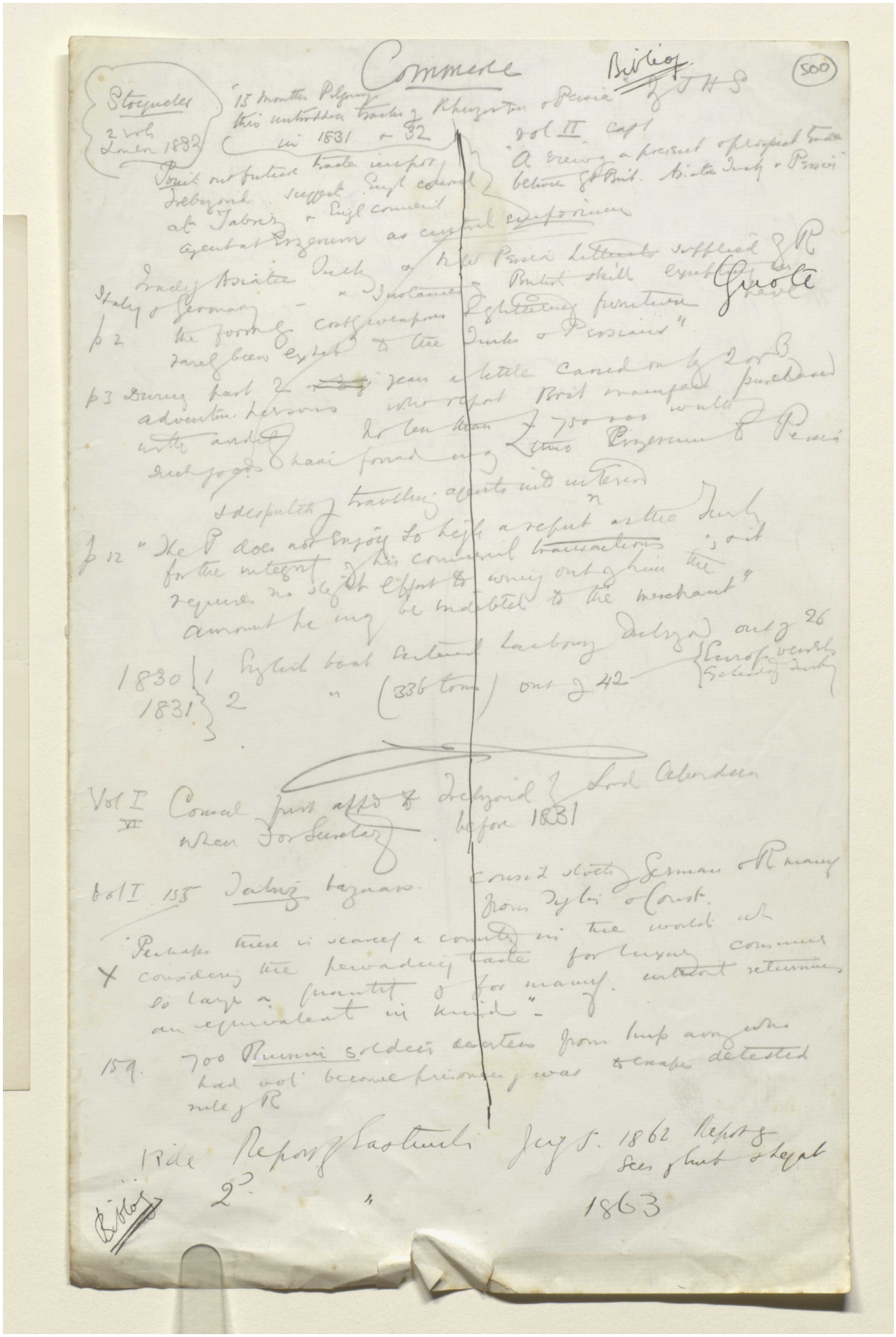

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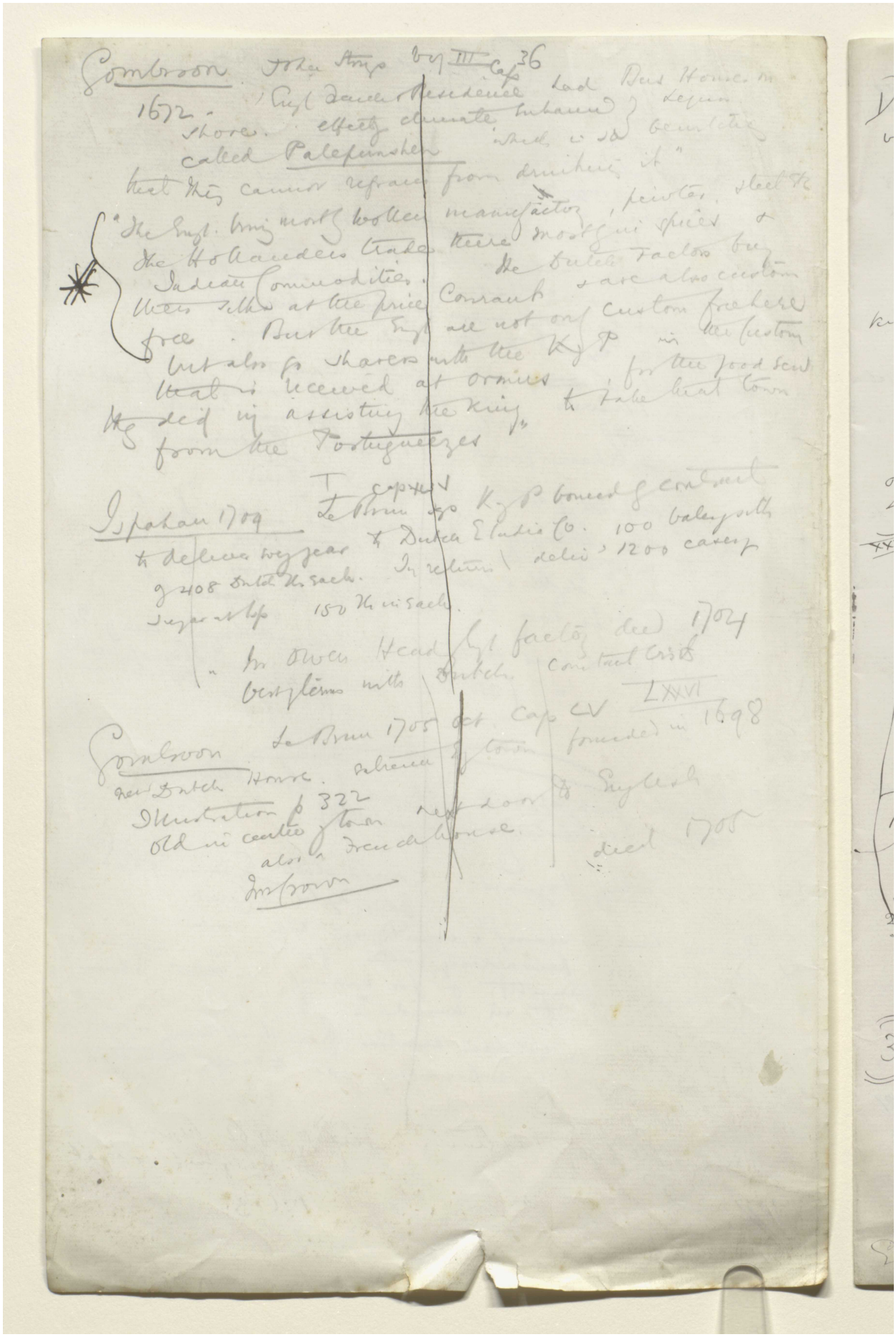

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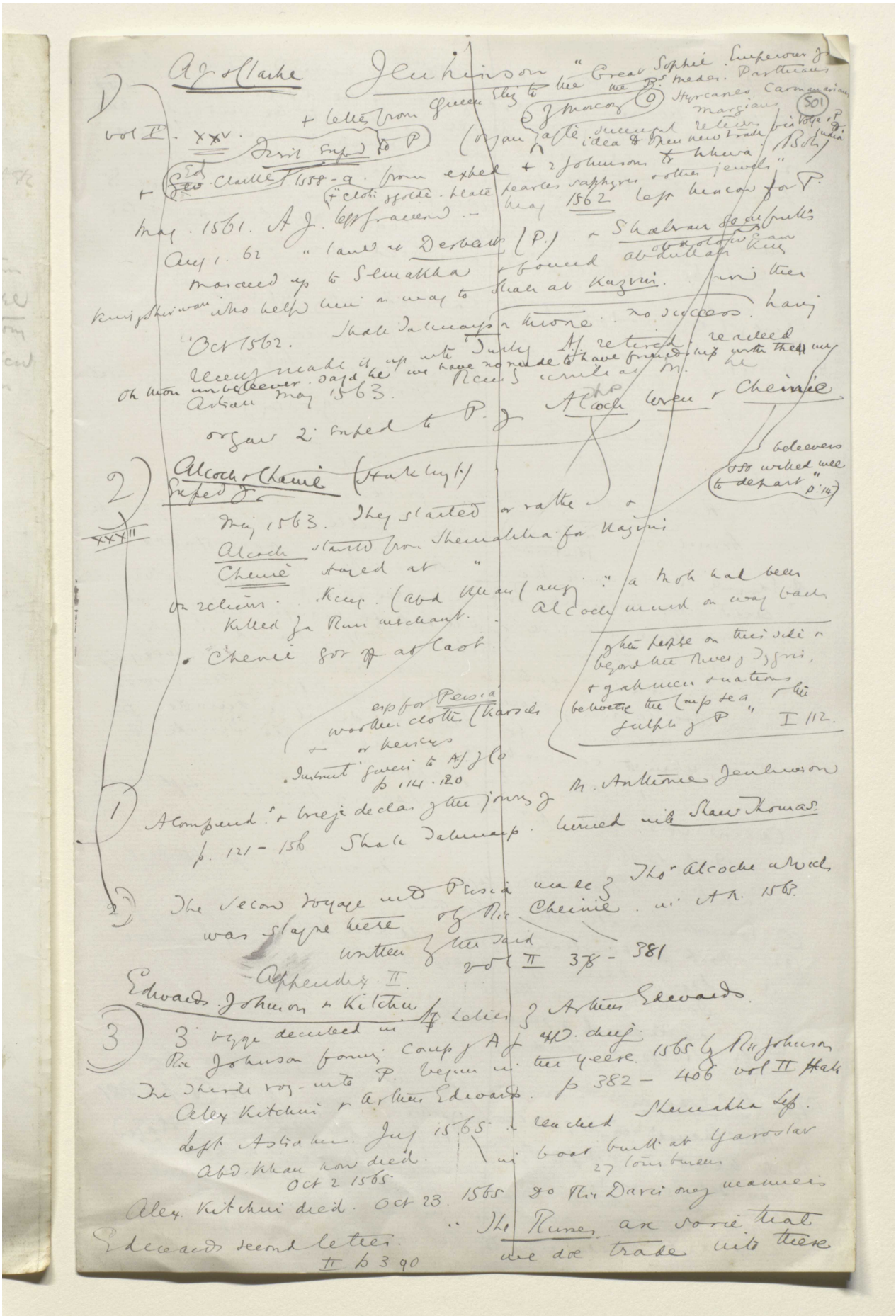

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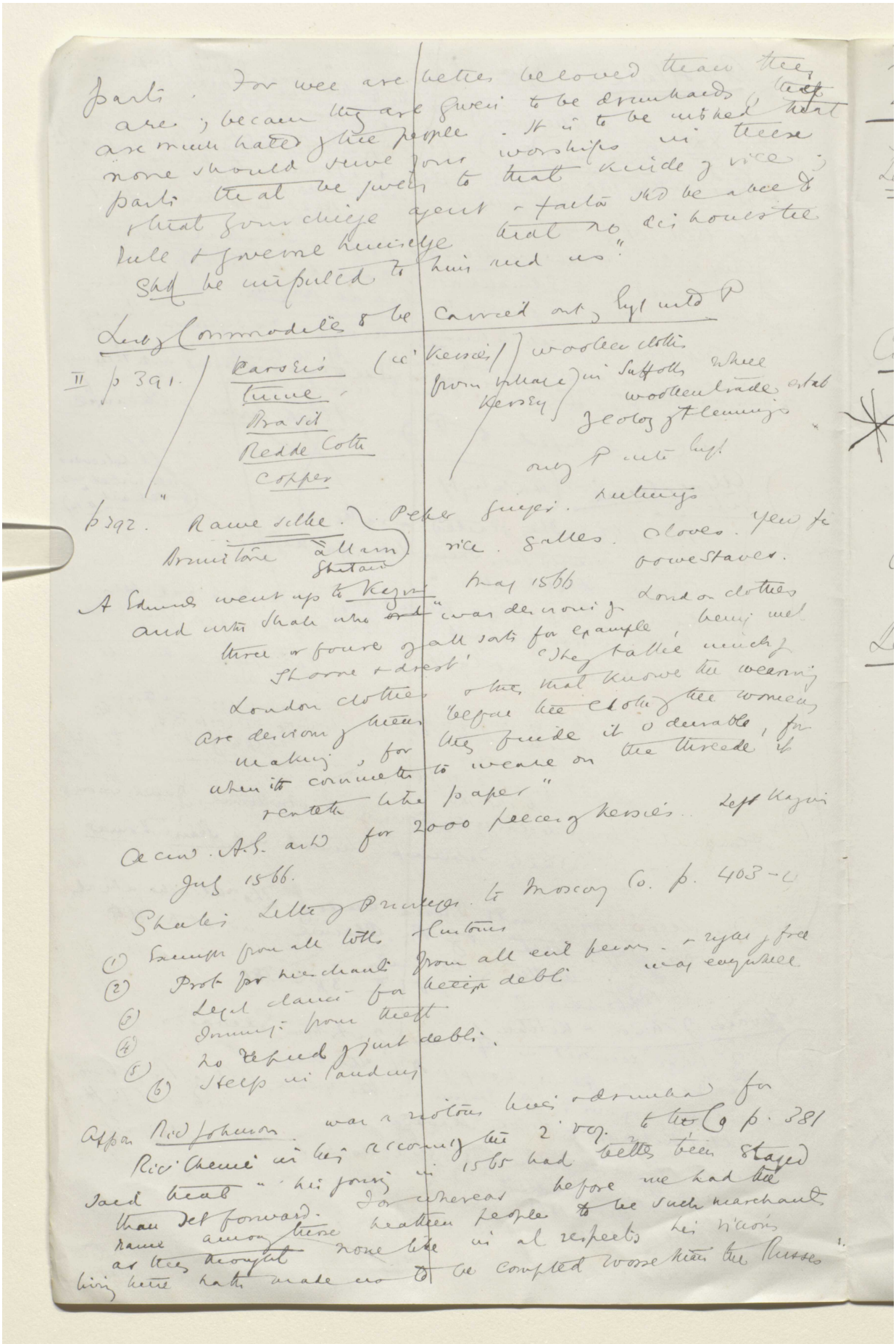

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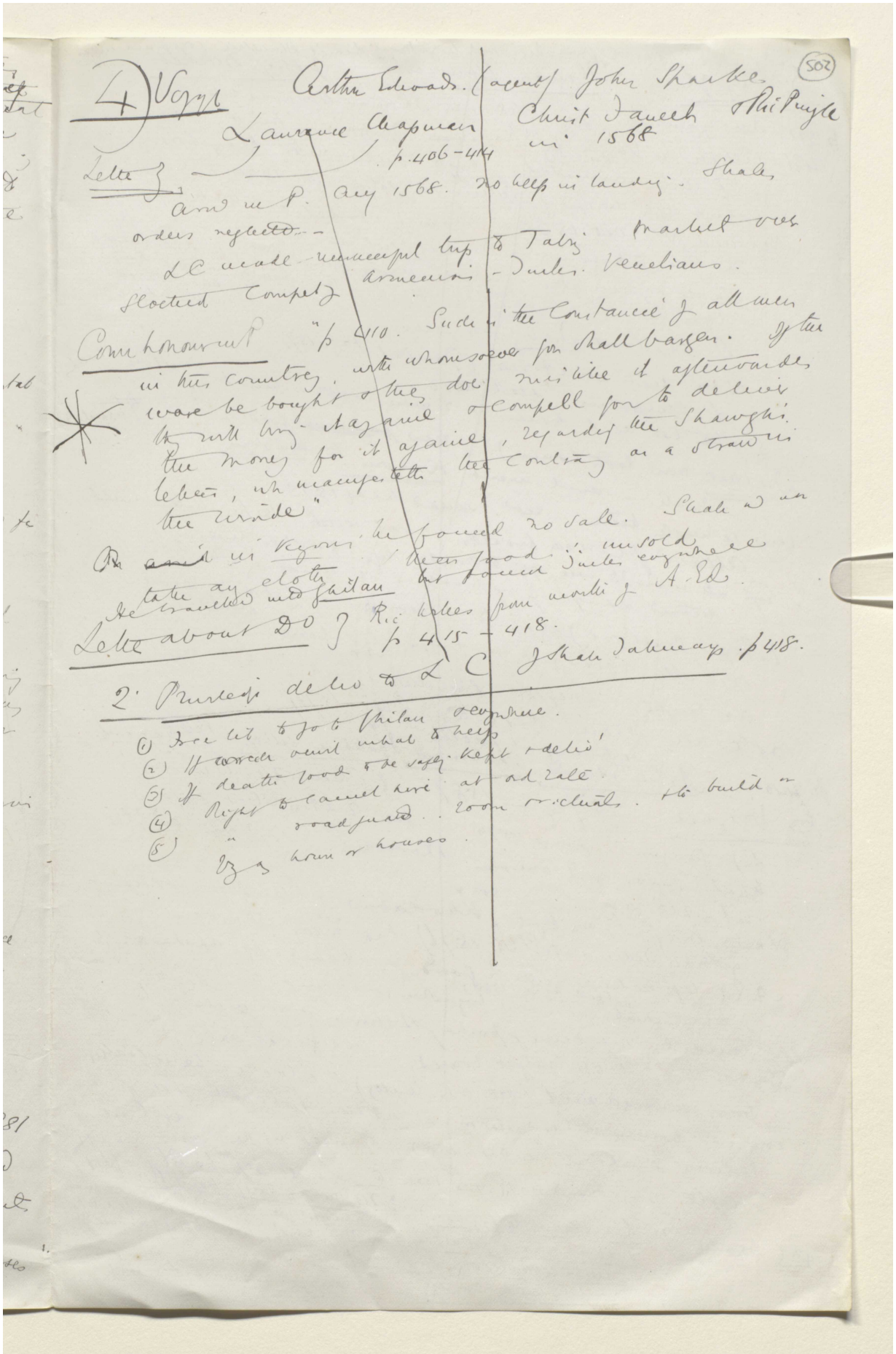

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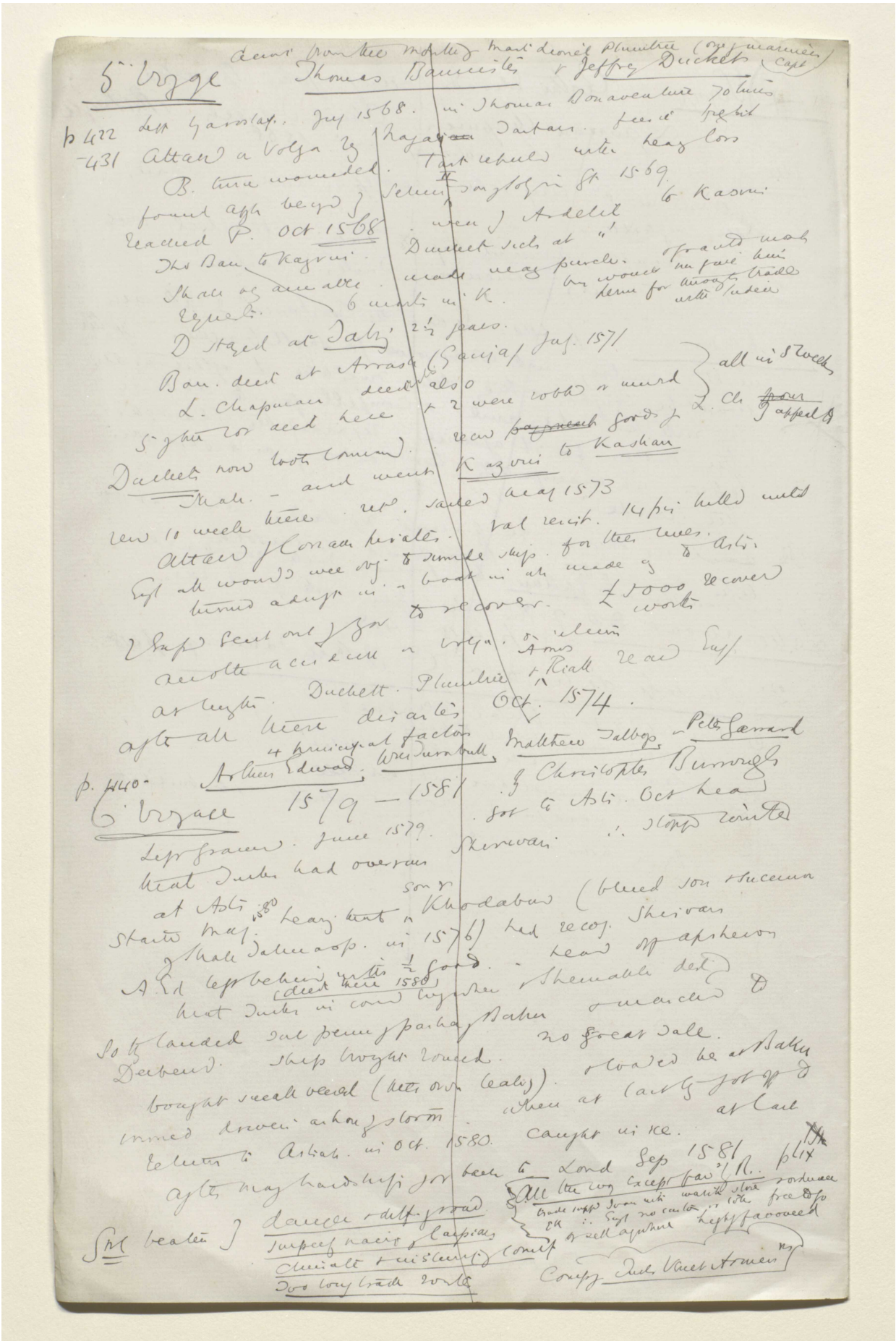

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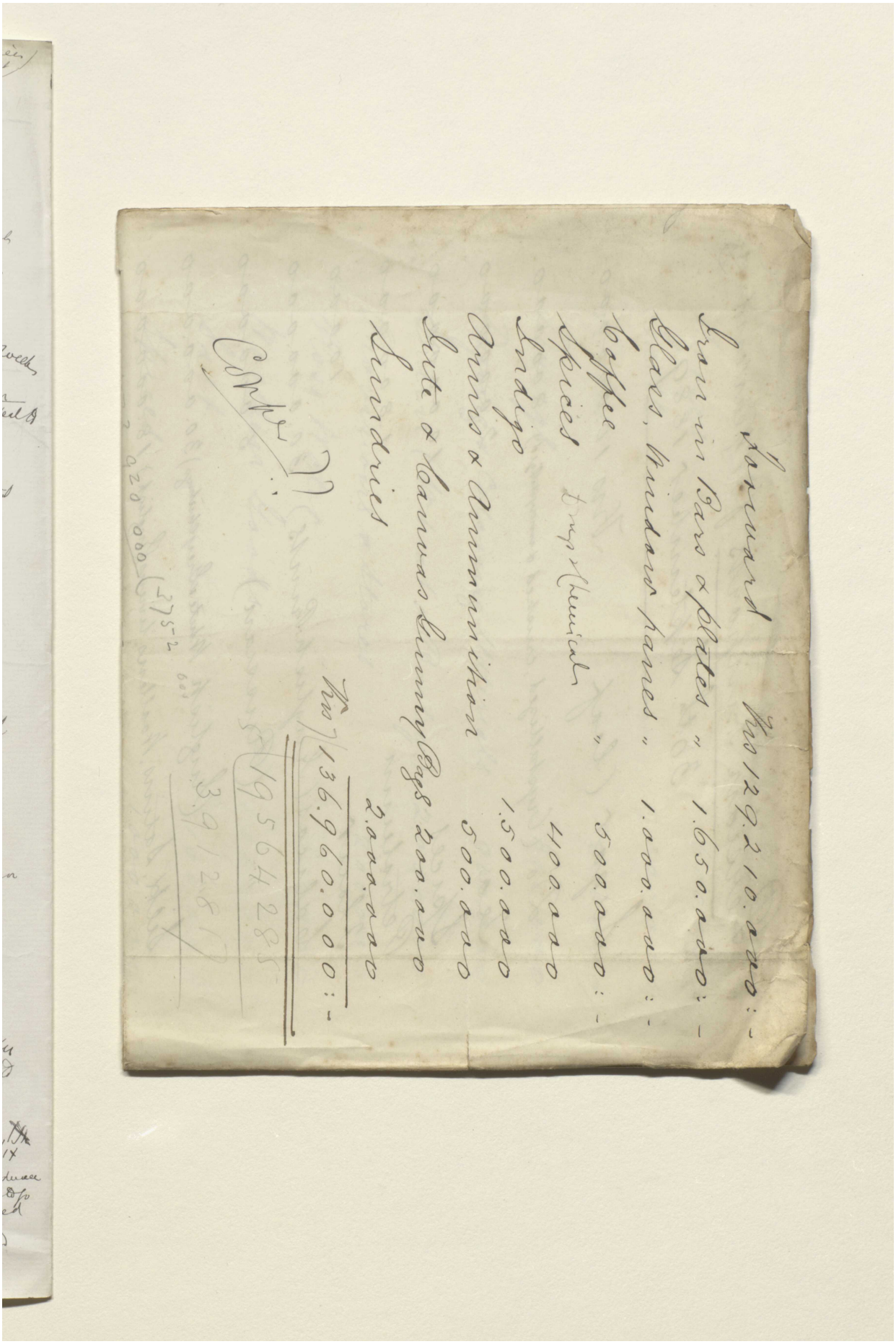

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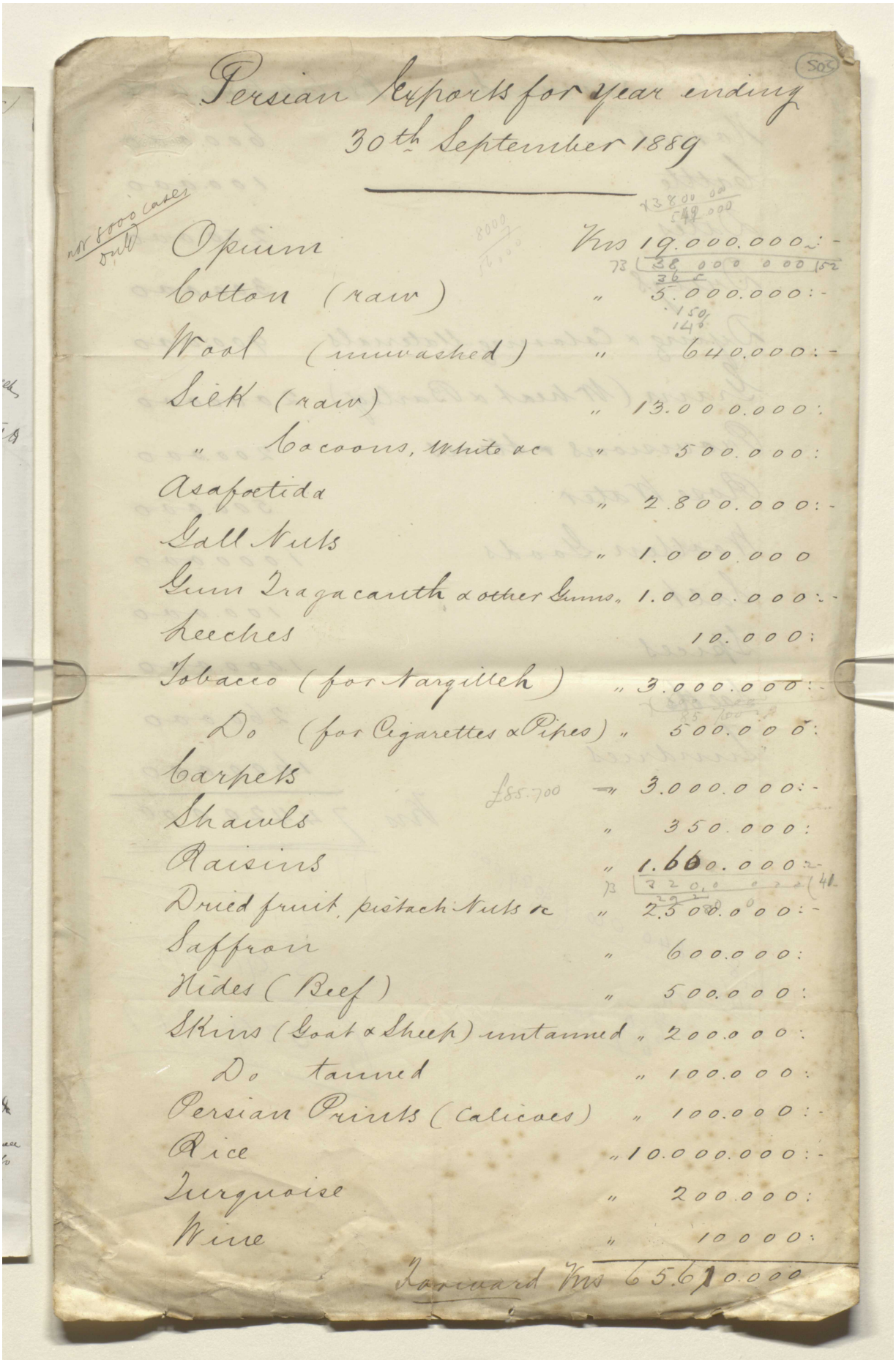

Persian Exports for year ending
30th September 1889

505

Opium	Krs	19.000.000:-
Cotton (raw)	"	5.000.000:-
Wool (unwashed)	"	640.000:-
Silk (raw)	"	13.000.000:
" Cocoons, White &c	"	500.000:
Asafœtida	"	2.800.000:-
Gall Nuts	"	1.000.000
Gum Tragacanth & other Gums	"	1.000.000:-
Leeches		10.000:
Tobacco (for Nargilleh)	"	3.000.000:-
Do (for Cigarettes & Pipes)	"	500.000:
Carpets	"	3.000.000:-
Shawls	"	350.000:
Raisins	"	1.660.000:-
Dried fruit, pistachi Nuts &c	"	2.500.000:-
Saffron	"	600.000:
Hides (Beef)	"	500.000:
Skins (Goat & Sheep) untanned	"	200.000:
Do tanned	"	100.000:
Persian Prints (Calicoes)	"	100.000:-
Rice	"	10.000.000:-
Turquoise	"	200.000:
Wine	"	10000:
Forward	Krs	65.610.000

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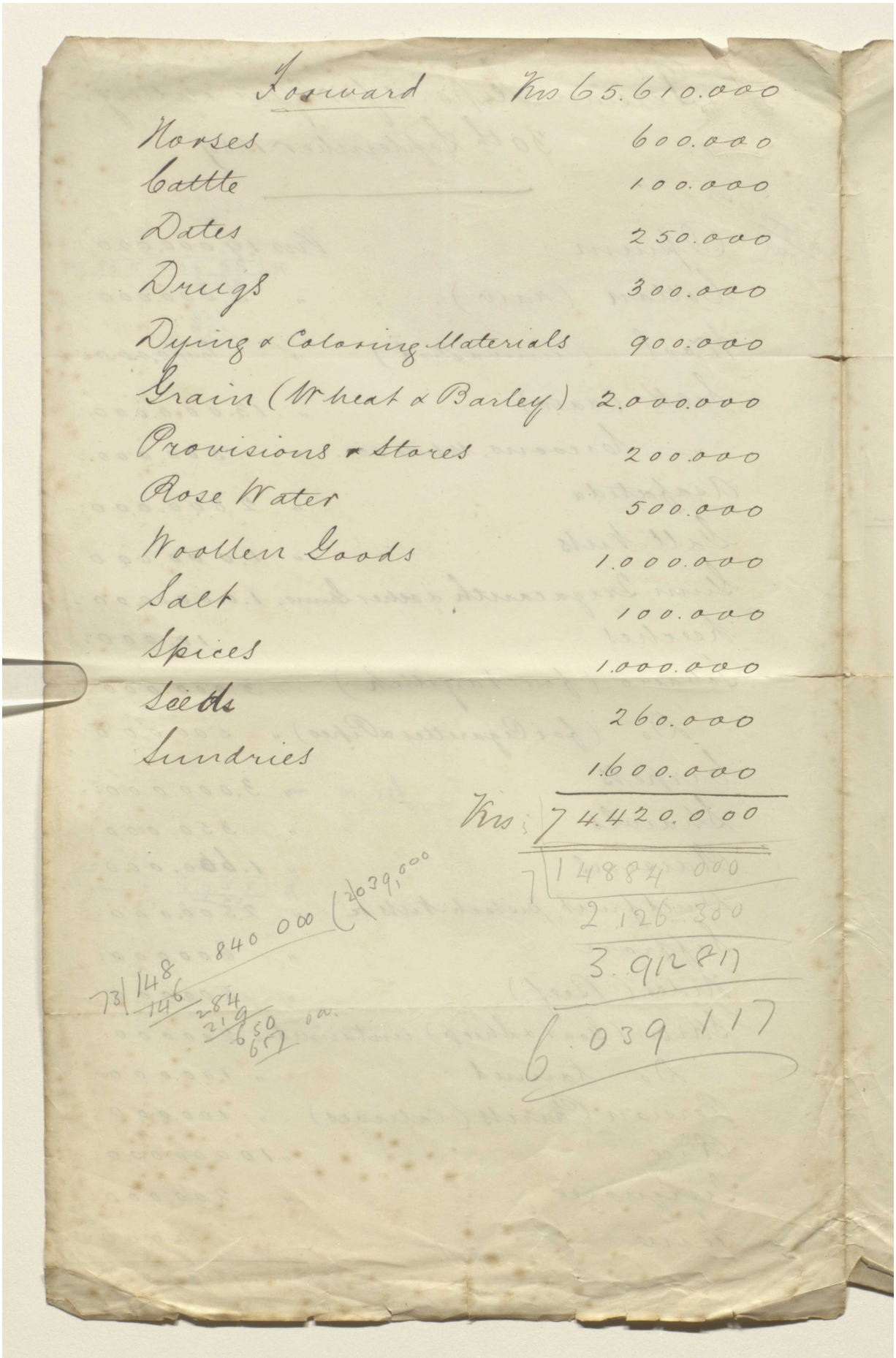

Forward	Krs 65.610.000
Horses	600.000
Cattle	100.000
Dates	250.000
Drugs	300.000
Dying & Coloring Materials	900.000
Grain (Wheat & Barley)	2.000.000
Provisions & Stores	200.000
Rose Water	500.000
Woollen Goods	1.000.000
Salt	100.000
Spices	1.000.000
Seeds	260.000
Sundries	1.600.000
Krs	74420.000

7 | 14884 000
2.126.300
3.912817
6.039.117

73 | 148 840 000 (2039,000
146
284
219
650
657 00.

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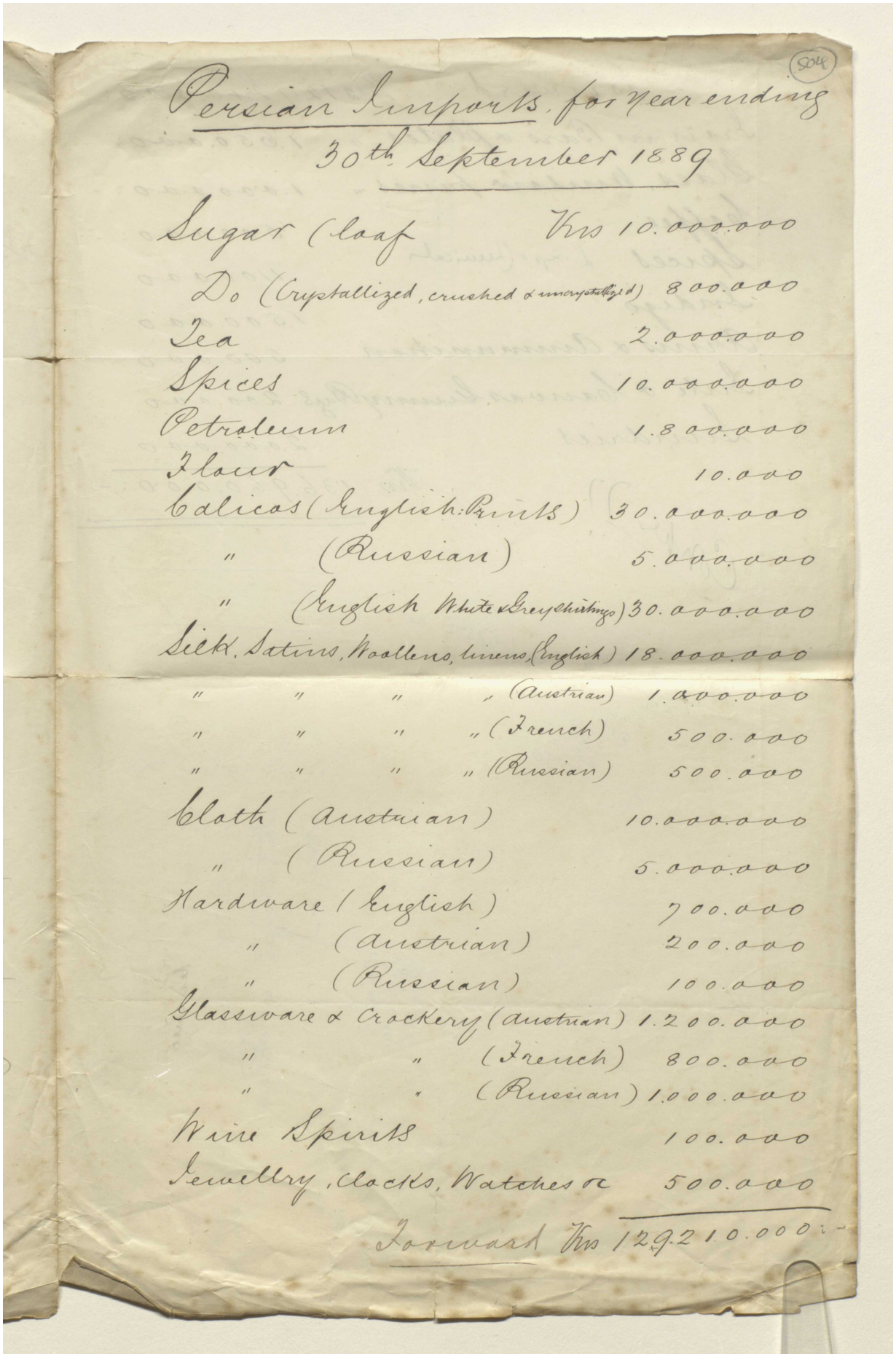

Persian Imports, for year ending
30th September 1889

Sugar (loaf	Krs 10.000.000
Do (Crystallized, crushed & unacrystallized)	800.000
Tea	2.000.000
Spices	10.000.000
Petroleum	1.800.000
Flour	10.000
Calicos (English Prints)	30.000.000
" (Russian)	5.000.000
" (English White & Greyshirtings)	30.000.000
Silk, Satins, Woollens, linens (English)	18.000.000
" " " " (Austrian)	1.000.000
" " " " (French)	500.000
" " " " (Russian)	500.000
Cloth (Austrian)	10.000.000
" (Russian)	5.000.000
Hardware (English)	700.000
" (Austrian)	200.000
" (Russian)	100.000
Glassware & Crockery (Austrian)	1.200.000
" " (French)	800.000
" " (Russian)	1.000.000
Wine Spirits	100.000
Jewellry, Clocks, Watches &c	500.000
Forward	Krs 129.210.000

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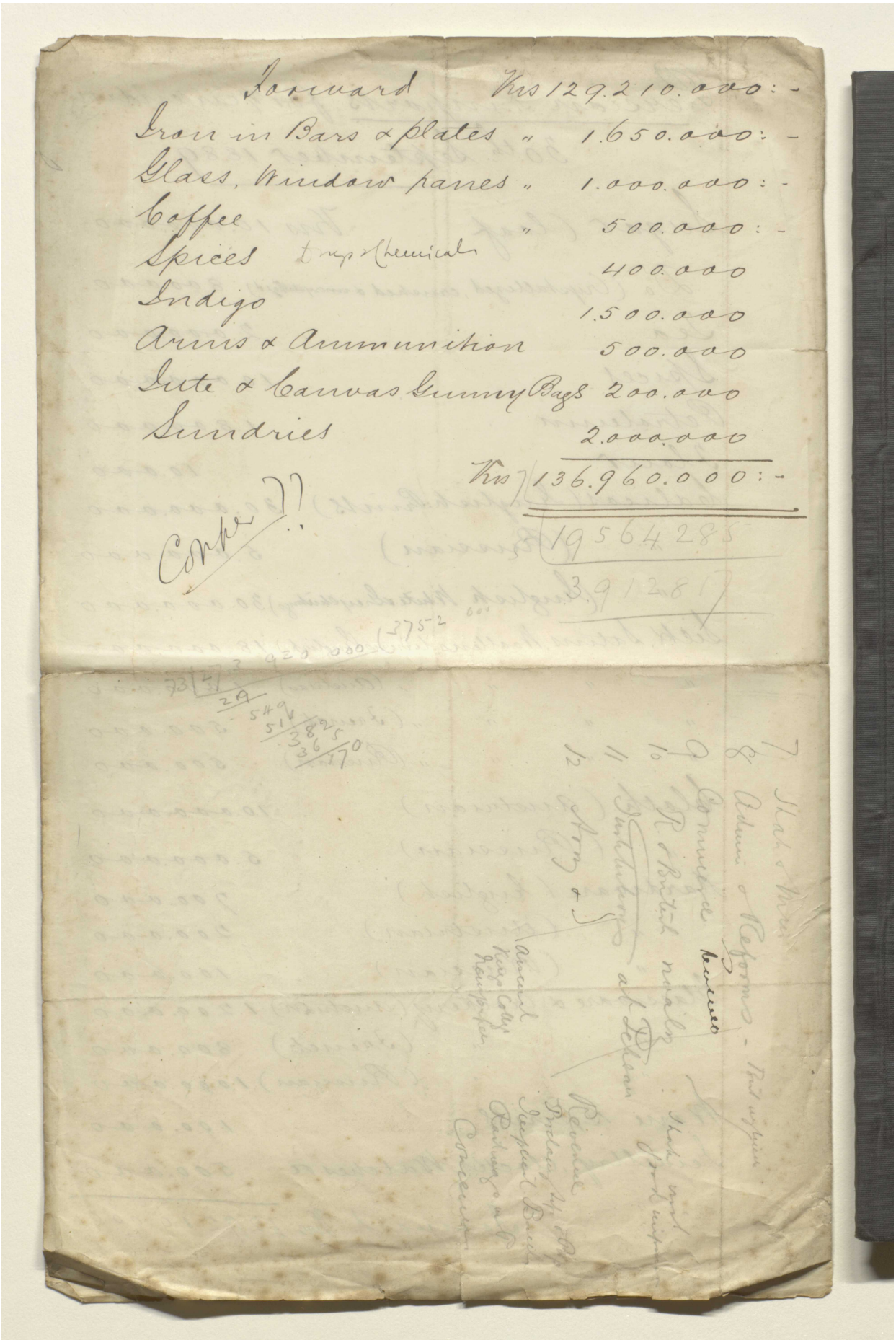

Forward	Krs	129.210.000:-
Iron in Bars & plates	"	1.650.000:-
Glass, Window panes	"	1.000.000:-
Coffee	"	500.000:-
Spices Drugs & Chemicals		400.000
Indigo		1.500.000
Arms & Ammunition		500.000
Jute & Canvas Gunny Bags		200.000
Sundries		2.000.000
	Krs	136.960.000:-

Copper ??

19564285

3912817

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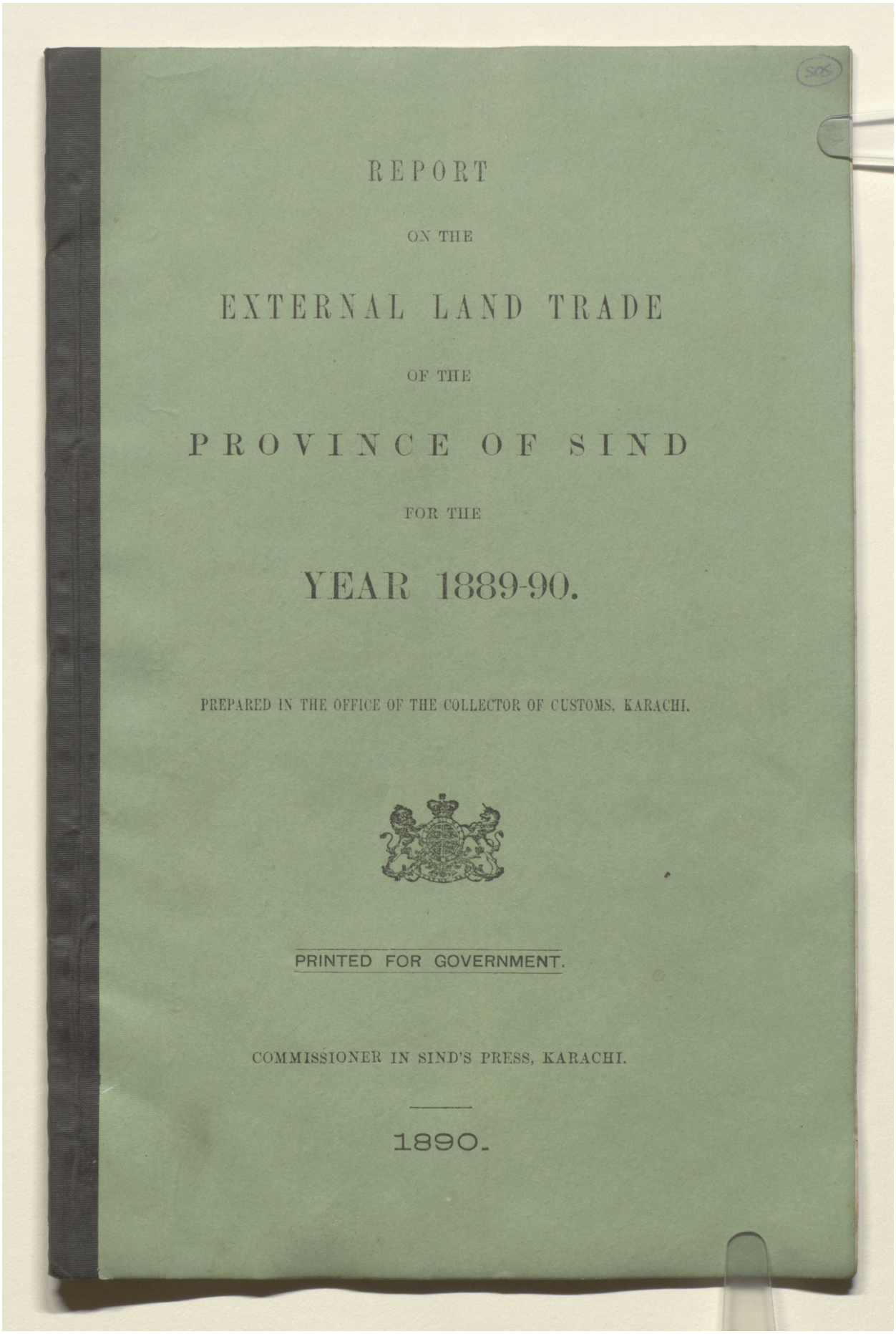

REPORT

ON THE

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE

YEAR 1889-90.

PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI.

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND'S PRESS, KARACHI.

1890.

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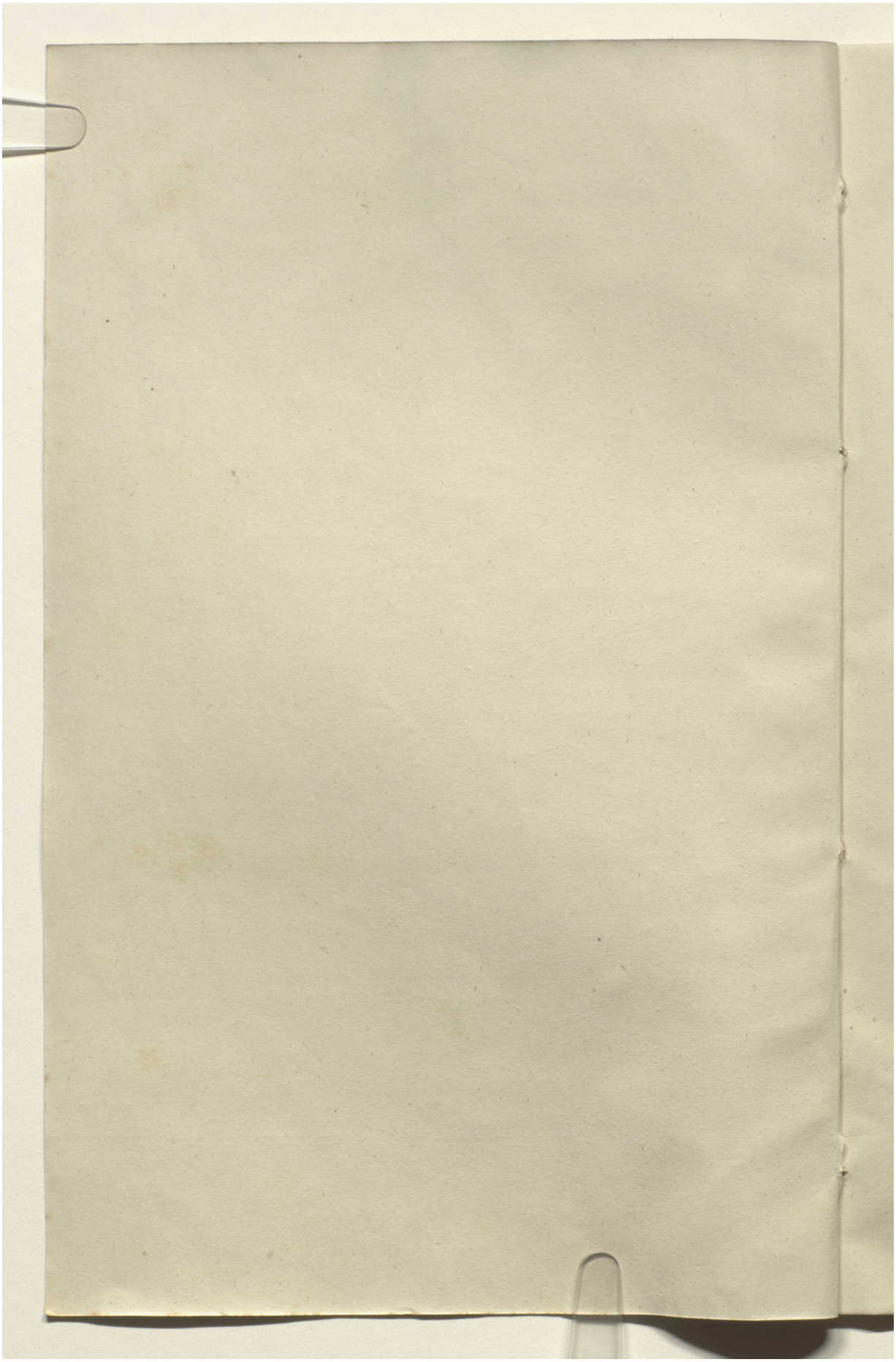

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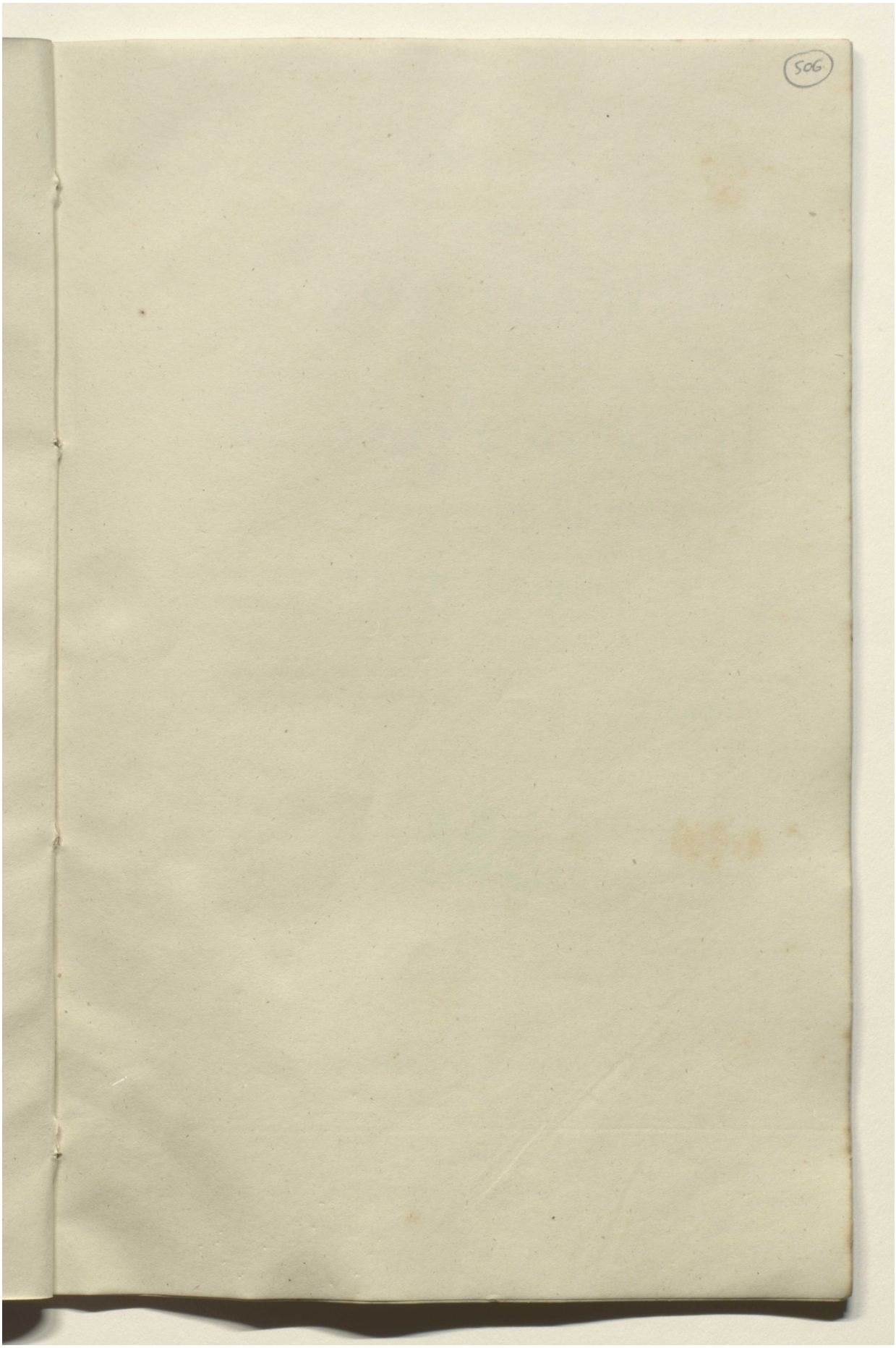

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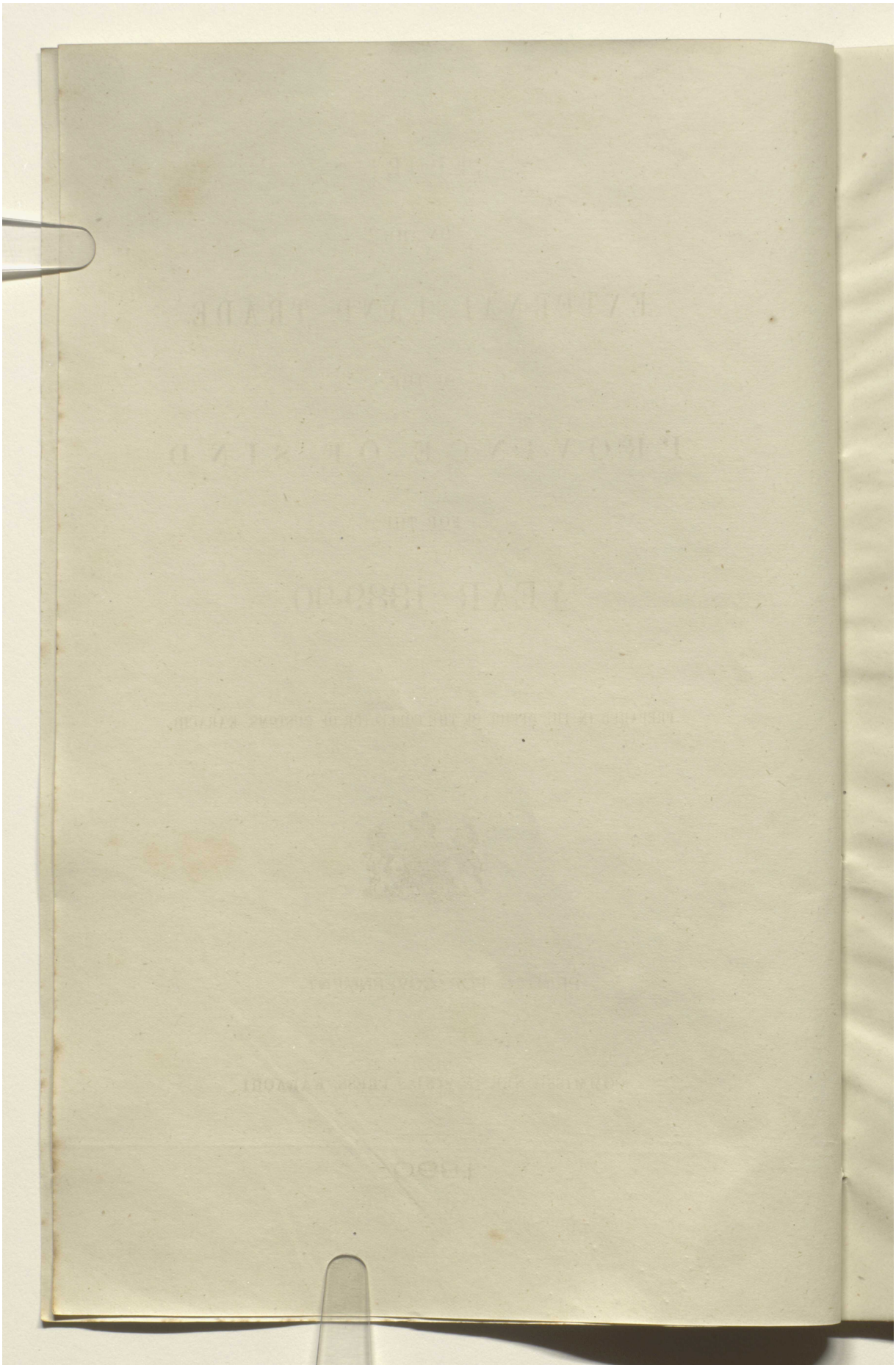

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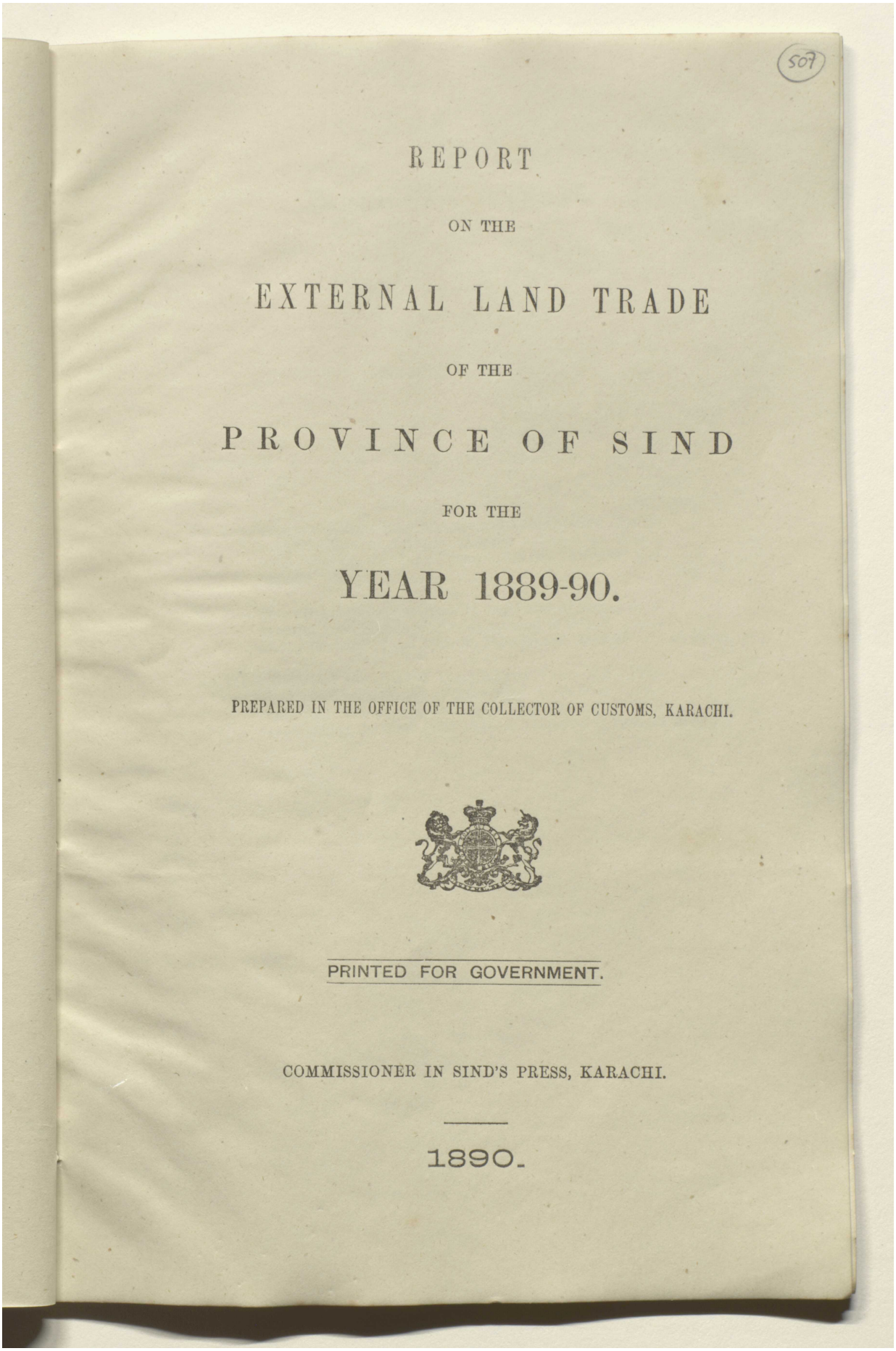

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REPORT

ON THE

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE

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PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE

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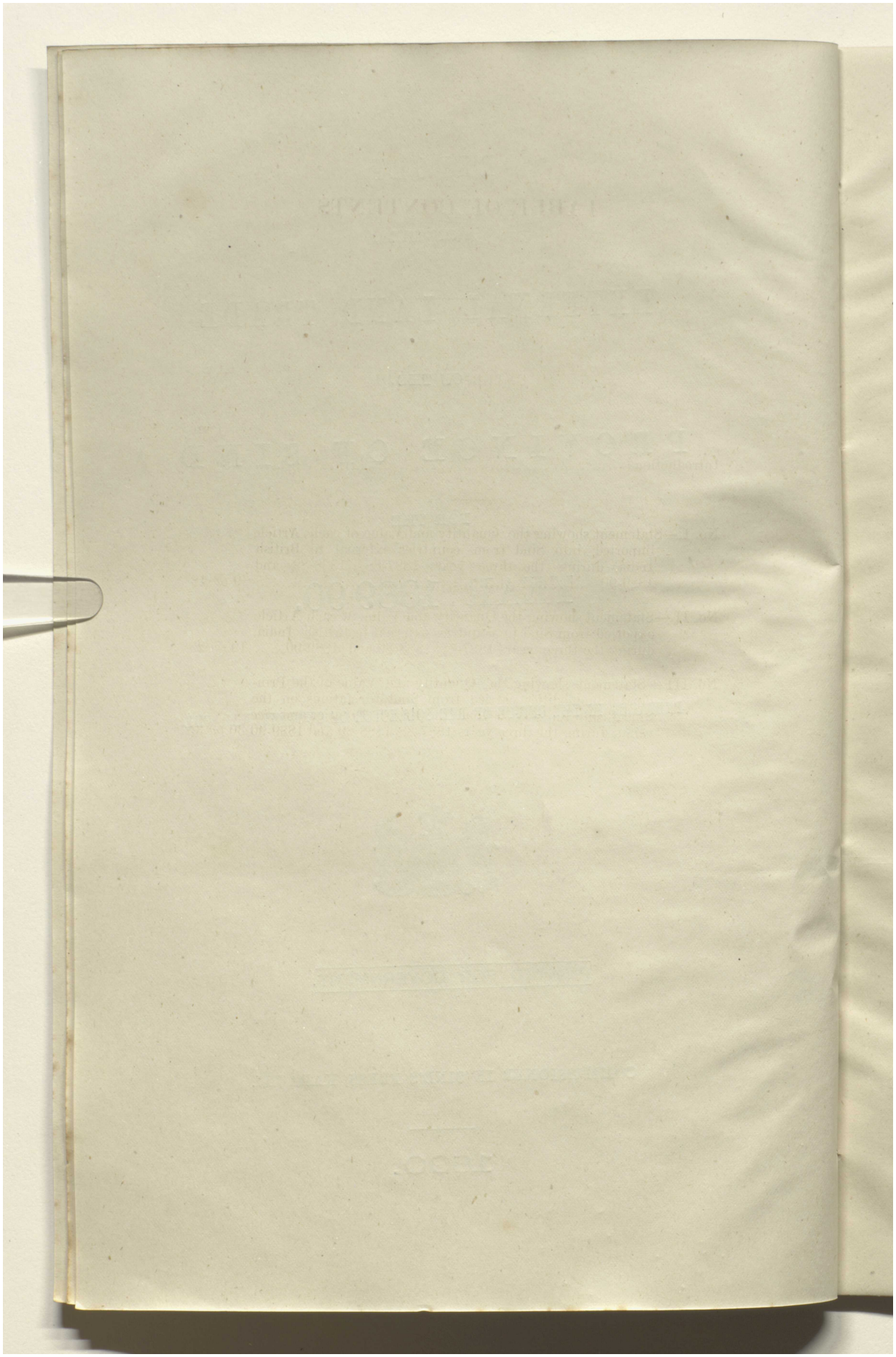

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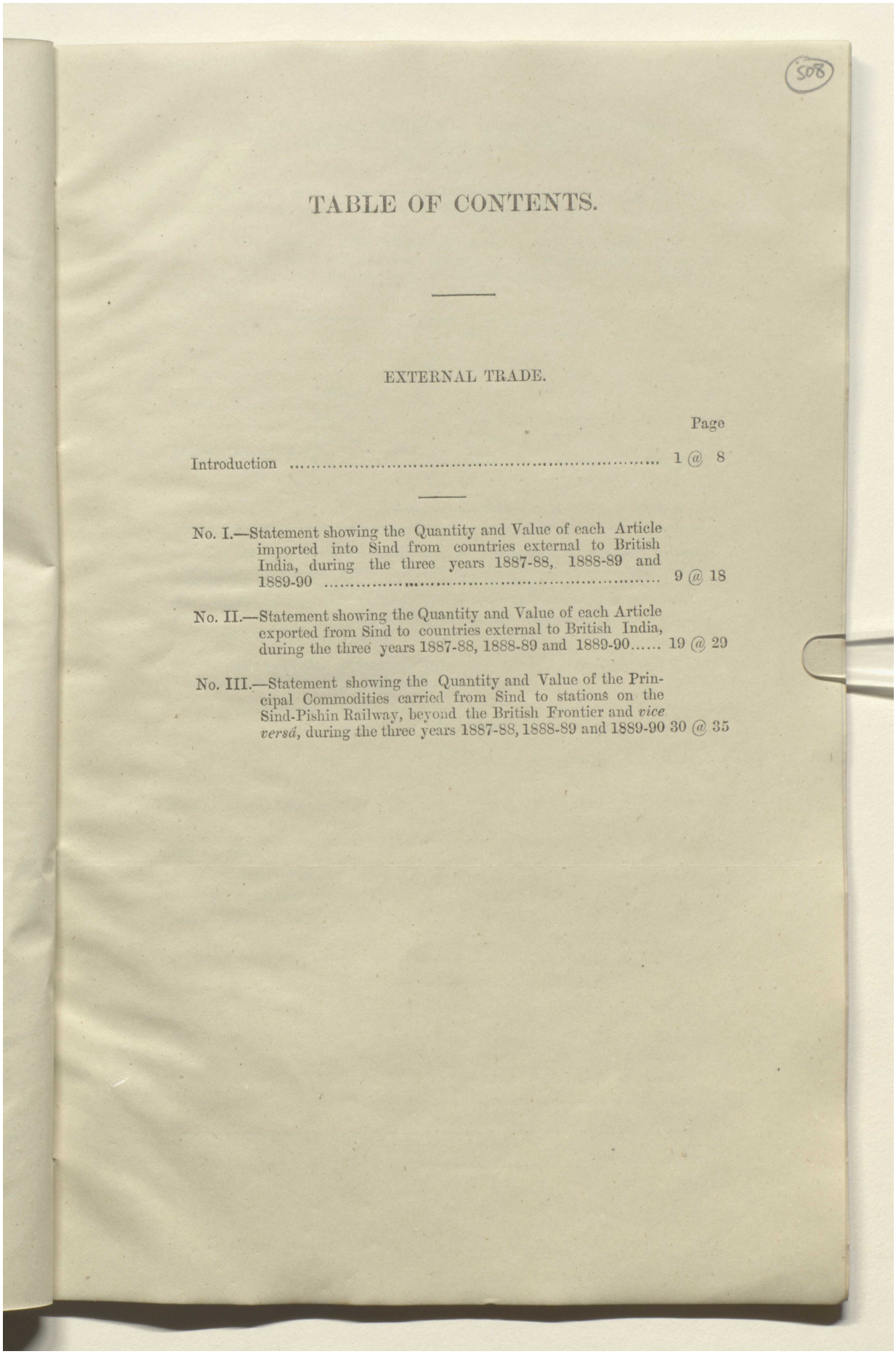

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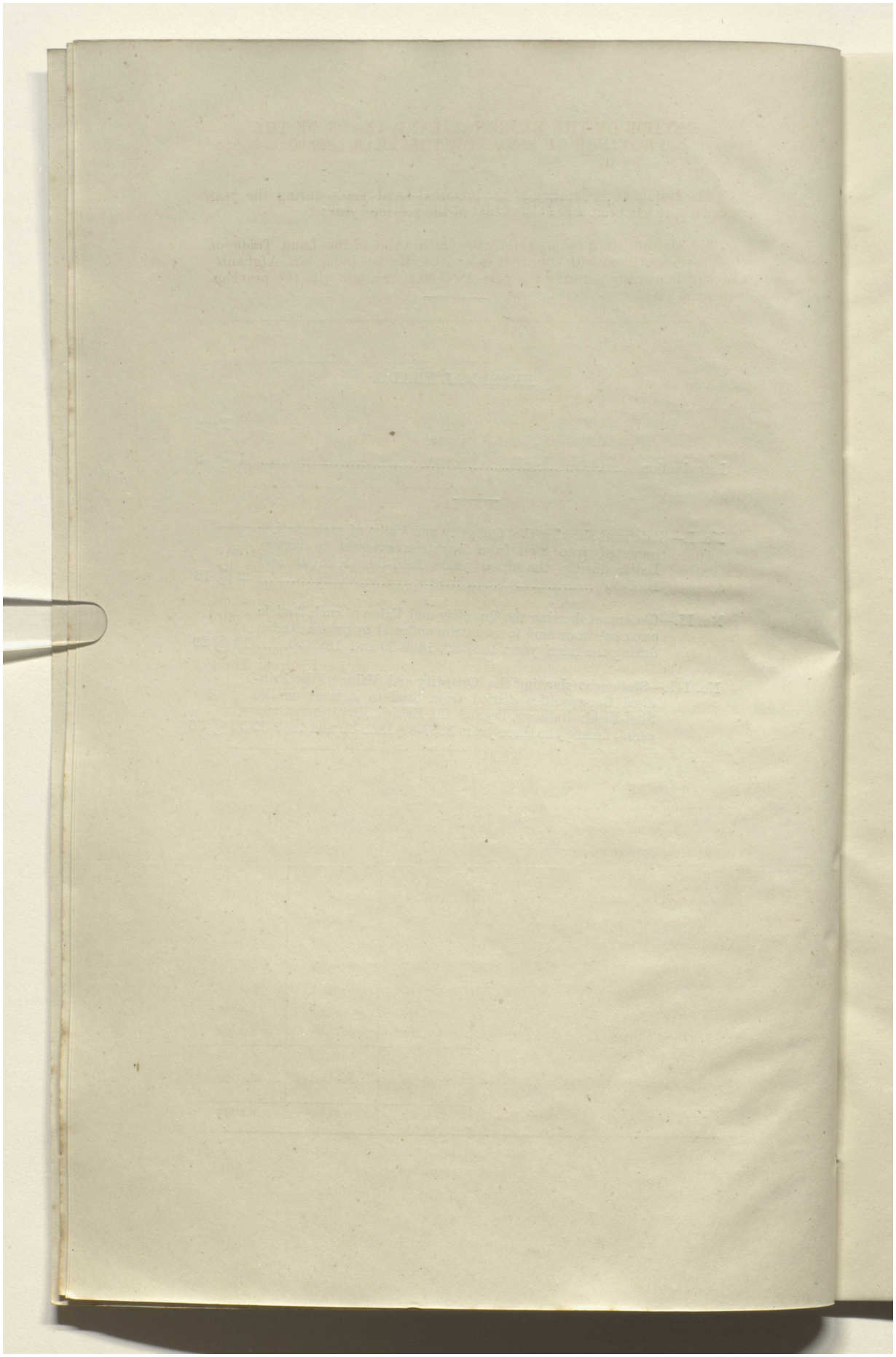

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REVIEW OF THE EXTERNAL LAND TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

The system of registration of the External Land Trade during the year under report has been the same as that of the previous year.

2. The subjoined table exhibits the entire value of the Land Trade of the Province of Sind with countries external to British India, *viz.*, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, during the year 1889-90 contrasted with the previous two years :—

		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	By road	11,50,227	10,76,676	8,40,434
	By rail	26,61,756	34,54,813	29,97,039
Exports	By road	9,13,065	7,45,366	8,15,754
	By rail	2,07,78,687	1,93,44,048	1,76,39,714
	Total...	2,55,03,735	2,46,20,903	2,22,92,941

The entire value of the External Land Trade, both by road and railway, amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 2,22,92,941 against Rs. 2,46,20,903 in the preceding year, being Rs. 23,27,962 or 9·45 per cent. *viz.*, Rs. 1,65,854 by road and Rs. 21,62,108 by railway below that of the previous year. This decrease is in imports by road and in imports and exports by railway as in exports by road there is a small increase of Rs. 70,388.

3. The following statements show the extent of the External Land Trade with each country during the past three years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FROM AFGHANISTAN.			
From Kandahar *viâ* Bolan Pass	73,130	87,501	70,957
From do. *viâ* Raj Road...	34,700	24,500	.....
From Khorasan *viâ* Bolan Pass	200	7,850	27,729
From Kabul *viâ* Bolan Pass	.....	.....	5,192
From do. *viâ* Raj Road	21,000	.....	.....
From Girishk *viâ* Raj Road	8,750	2,250	9,938
From Makran *viâ* Bolan Pass	.....	479	.....
From Herat *viâ* Bolan Pass	.....	11,700	.....
FROM BALUCHISTAN			
From Kalat Territory	5,37,847	4,99,928	3,98,636
From Lus Beyla Territory	4,74,600	4,42,468	3,27,982
Total by road Rs....	11,50,227	10,76,676	8,40,434
Add figures by railway	26,61,756	34,54,813	29,97,039
Grand Total ...	38,11,983	45,31,489	38,97,473

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	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
EXPORTS.			
To Afghanistan.			
To Kandahar *viâ* Bolan Pass...	1,83,443	1,07,079	1,69,330
To Kabul do. do.	5,890	...	...
To Khorasan do. do.	...	...	262
To Baluchistan.			
To Kalat Territory	4,38,566	3,96,339	3,55,042
To Lus Beyla Territory	2,85,166	2,41,948	2,91,120
Total by road Rs...	9,13,065	7,45,366	8,15,754
Add figures by Railway ...	2,07,78,687	1,93,44,048	1,76,39,714
Grand Total...	2,16,91,752	2,00,89,414	1,84,55,468

4. The total value of the External Land Trade by road fell from Rs. 10,76,676 in 1888-89 to Rs. 8,40,434 in the year under report being a decrease of Rs. 2,36,242 or 21·94 per cent.

5. In imports by railway the trade also declined from Rs. 34,54,813 in 1888-89 to Rs. 29,97,039 in the year under review being a decrease of Rs. 4,57,774 or 13·25 per cent.

6. There has been an improvement of Rs. 70,388 or 9·44 per cent. in exports by road in comparison with the year 1888-89. The trade rose from Rs. 7,45,366 in the year 1888-89 to Rs. 8,15,754 in the year under report while the trade by railway fell from Rs. 1,93,44,048 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,76,39,714 in the year under review being a decrease of Rs. 17,04,334 or 8·81 per cent.

7. The decline in imports by road has been in the following commodities :—

1. Horses, Ponies and Mules.
2. Fruits and nuts other kinds.
3. Wheat.
4. Other spring crops.
5. Other rain crops.
6. Hides of cattle.
7. Skins of Sheep, Goats and other small animals.
8. Ghi.
9. Mustard and Rape-seeds.
10. Til or Gingelly seed.
11. Wool raw.

8. The following articles show an increase :—

1. Drugs other sorts not intoxicating.
2. Gums and resins.
3. Provisions other kinds.

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9. The decrease in imports by railway occurs in the following :—

1. Horses, Ponies and Mules.
2. Cattle.
3. Coal and Coke.
4. Drugs other sorts not intoxicating.
5. Indigo.
6. Madder or Munjit.
7. Jute gunny bags and cloth.
8. Fruits and nuts other kinds.
9. Leather manufactured.
10. Railway materials.
11. Other saline substances.
12. Tobacco.

10. In the following an improvement is noticeable :—

1. Wheat.
2. Gram and pulse.
3. Other rain crops.
4. Iron.
5. Ghi.
6. Provisions other kinds.
7. Mustard and Rape-seeds.
8. Seeds, other kinds.
9. Spices other kinds.
10. Wool raw.

11. In exports by road the increase has been in :—

1. Chinese and Japanese ware.
2. Cotton Piece-Goods, European.
3. Wheat .
4. Rice.
5. Other rain crops.
6. Leather.

12. In the following the trade declined :—

1. Sheep and Goats.
2. Cotton Piece-Goods, Indian.
3. Indigo.
4. Brass and copper.
5. Iron.
6. Sugar.

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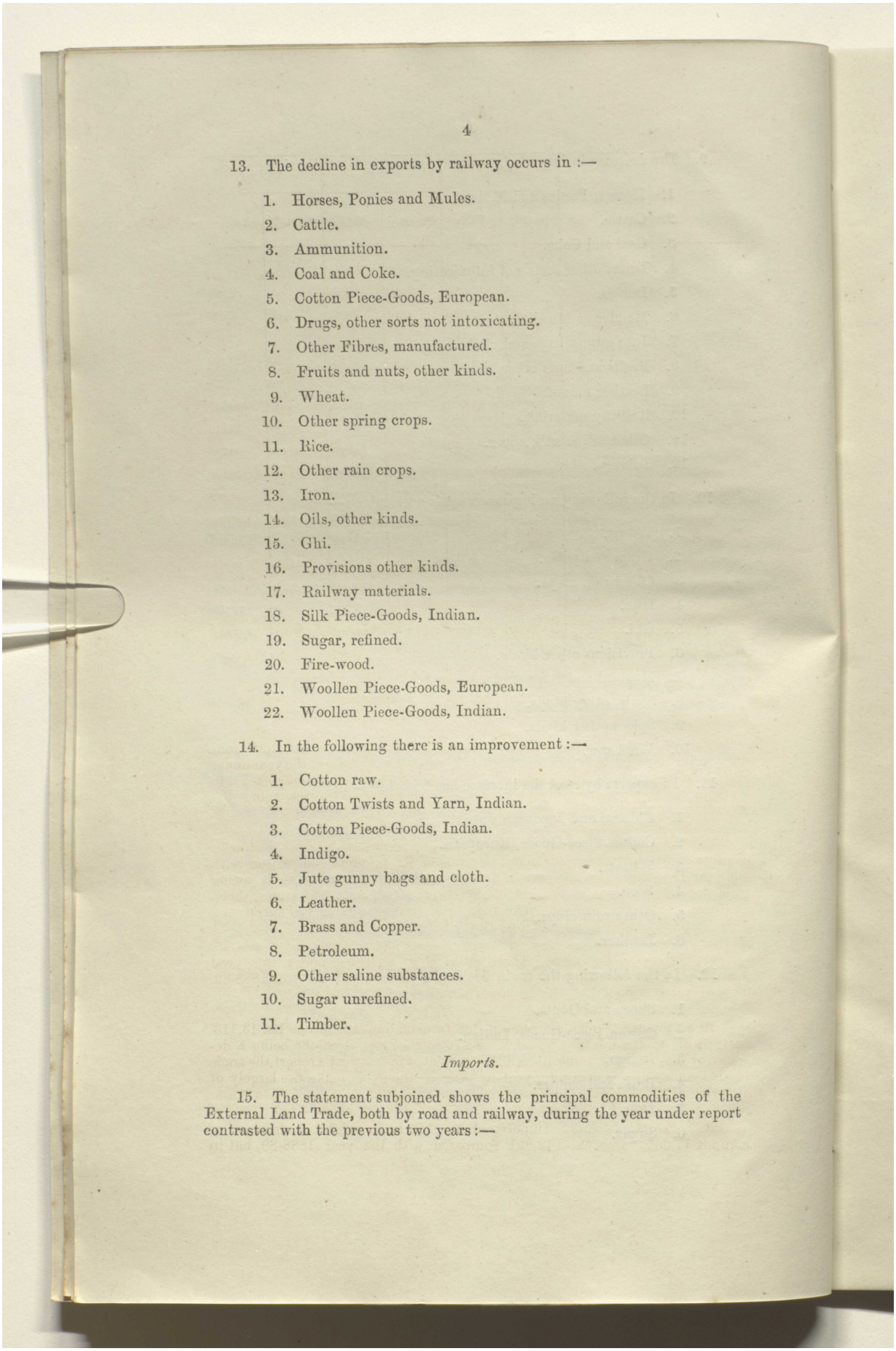

13. The decline in exports by railway occurs in :—

1. Horses, Ponies and Mules.
2. Cattle.
3. Ammunition.
4. Coal and Coke.
5. Cotton Piece-Goods, European.
6. Drugs, other sorts not intoxicating.
7. Other Fibres, manufactured.
8. Fruits and nuts, other kinds.
9. Wheat.
10. Other spring crops.
11. Rice.
12. Other rain crops.
13. Iron.
14. Oils, other kinds.
15. Ghi.
16. Provisions other kinds.
17. Railway materials.
18. Silk Piece-Goods, Indian.
19. Sugar, refined.
20. Fire-wood.
21. Woollen Piece-Goods, European.
22. Woollen Piece-Goods, Indian.

14. In the following there is an improvement :—

1. Cotton raw.
2. Cotton Twists and Yarn, Indian.
3. Cotton Piece-Goods, Indian.
4. Indigo.
5. Jute gunny bags and cloth.
6. Leather.
7. Brass and Copper.
8. Petroleum.
9. Other saline substances.
10. Sugar unrefined.
11. Timber.

Imports.

15. The statement subjoined shows the principal commodities of the External Land Trade, both by road and railway, during the year under report contrasted with the previous two years :—

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Articles.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Horses, Ponies, &c. ...	No.	391	1,11,630	488	1,03,150	427	47,835
Other Animals ...	„	6,443	29,301	6,815	34,821	5,897	41,263
Drugs—Assafœtida ...	Mds.	86	10,320	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	1,440	10,268	3,585	27,614	3,543	24,553
Dyes—Madder ...	„	4,309	68,606	886	13,113	353	4,276
Fruits and Nuts ...	„	39,181	5,13,537	71,843	9,37,088	Nos.—Mds. 800 54,488	6,94,287
Grain—Wheat ...	„	2,230	6,758	16,954	52,551	23,737	74,210
Other sorts	„	44,332	84,938	47,263	1,01,526	48,663	99,258
Gums and Resins ...	„	577	5,795	3,776	22,421	5,944	28,107
Hides and Skins ...	Value.	...	60,872	...	66,553	...	44,869
Provisions—Ghi ...	Mds.	1,973	66,294	2,442	81,274	3,653	1,26,035
Railway Materials ...	Value.	...	6,01,600	...	5,86,910	...	2,56,250
Seeds—Rape and Mustard	Mds.	51,516	1,93,735	22,845	91,242	10,064	42,878
Til or Gingelly ...	„	10,881	53,138	3,411	18,158	2,544	13,069
Spices, other sorts ...	„	803	10,439	2,791	36,283	6,121	79,573
Wool, raw	„	1,25,387	13,83,879	1,70,267	18,21,889	1,71,159	18,15,954
All other Articles ...	Value.	...	6,00,873	...	5,36,896	...	4,45,056
	Total...	...	38,11,983	...	45,31,489	...	38,37,473

16. The total number of horses, ponies and mules imported, fell from 488, value Rs. 1,03,150, in 1888-89 to 427, value Rs. 47,835, in the year under report, being a decrease of 61, value Rs. 55,315. No horses were imported into Karachi *viâ* Raj Road during the year 1889-90, against 69 horses, value Rs. 24,500 in the preceding year.

17. In animals other than horses, ponies and mules there is a decline in number of 918 but an improvement in value of Rs. 6,442 in comparison with the year 1888-89. The decrease in number and increase in value is owing to larger importations of animals, other than horses, ponies and mules, sheep and goats. In the previous year there were larger numbers of sheep and goats imported from Kalat and Lus Beyla Territories.

18. *Drugs, other sorts.* There is a small decrease under this head amounting to maunds 42, value Rs 3,061, in comparison with the year 1888-89. This decrease occurred chiefly in imports by railway.

19. Imports of madder or munjit fell from maunds 886, value Rs. 13,113, in 1888-89, to maunds 353, value Rs. 4,276 in the year 1889-90 being a decrease of maunds 533, value Rs. 8,837. As stated in last year's report the trade in this commodity is declining year by year as the dyers make use largely of alizarine dyes for dyeing purposes.

20. *Fruits and nuts.* Imports under this head exhibit a decrease of maunds 17,355, value Rs. 2,42,801 compared with the year 1888-89, but in

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comparison with the year 1887-88 they are in excess of maunds 15,307, value Rs. 1,80,750.

21. *Grain, wheat.* In imports of this article there is an improvement of maunds 6,783, value Rs. 21,659, in comparison with the year 1888-89. The trade rose from maunds 16,954, value Rs. 52,551, in 1888-89, to maunds 23,737, value Rs. 74,210, in the year under report. This increase occurred in imports by railway as in imports by road there is a decrease.

22. Imports of Grain, other than wheat show an increase in quantity of maunds 1,400, but a decrease in value of Rs. 2,268, compared with the year 1888-89.

23. In imports by railway there is an increase but in imports by road the trade declined. The increase in imports by railway is owing to a good crop in Afghanistan on account of seasonable rain, while the decrease in imports by road is due to the crop in Baluchistan having been damaged by locusts and for want of rain.

24. The quantity and value of gums and resins imported during the year under report amounted to maunds 5,944, value Rs. 28,107, against maunds 3,776, value Rs. 22,421, in the preceding year, the increase, which was wholly by road from Lus Beyla Territory, being maunds 2,168, value Rs 5,686. The reason given for this increase is that there being no rain the people of the country, who were unable to cultivate their fields, took to collecting gums and resins.

25. There has been an improvement in ghi amounting to maunds 1,211, value Rs. 44,761, in comparison with the year 1888-89. The trade rose from maunds 2,442, value Rs. 81,274, in 1888-89, to maunds 3,653, value Rs. 1,26,035, in the year under report. This increase occurred chiefly in imports from Kabul Territory both by road and railway. In imports by road from Kalat and Lus Beyla Territories there is a decrease. The absence of rain in Sind affected produce and led to larger imports from Kabul Territory where the pasturage has been good.

26. Imports of mustard and rape seeds fell from maunds 22,845 value Rs. 91,242 in 1888-89 to maunds 10,064 value Rs. 42;878 in the year under report being a decrease of maunds 12,781 value Rs. 48,364 chiefly in imports by road from Kalat and Lus Beyla Territories owing to a bad crop. An improvement is noticeable in imports from Kabul Territory by railway.

27. The quantity and value of spices other sorts amounted during the year under report to maunds 6,121 value Rs. 79,573 against maunds 2,791 value Rs. 36,283 in the preceding year, showing an increase of maunds 3,330 value Rs. 43,290 wholly in imports by railway.

28. *Wool,raw.* There is an improvement under this head in quantity of lbs. 892 but a decrease in value of Rs. 5,935 compared with the year 1888-89. The figures are lbs. 1,71,159 value Rs. 18,15,954 for the year under report against lbs. 1,70,267 value Rs. 18,21,889 in the preceding year. In imports by railway there is an increase both in quantity and value, but in imports by road the trade declined. The demand for this wool in Sind for exportation to the United Kingdom is year by year increasing and it will be so long as there are facilities for cleaning, pressing and shipping wool direct from Karachi as stated in last year's report.

The trade in this commodity has morethan doubled of 1884-85.

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EXPORTS.

29. The subjoined table exhibits the principal articles of external export Land Trade both by road and railway for the past three years.

Articles.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals ..... No.	4,821	40,635	7,290	48,068	2,246	16,933
Cotton Goods—						
Twist, Indian.....Mds.	306	7,946	243	6,318	441	11,472
Piece-goods, European „	30,712	26,78,960	19,849	17,05,219	18,256	15,84,728
Do. Indian ..... „	37,564	14,95,817	52,362	20,67,389	59,929	23,60,522
Drugs and medicines ... „	2,488	22,084	2,772	22,190	1,912	15,329
Dyeing materials—						
Indigo..... „	2,101	1,37,001	2,416	1,50,547	2,565	1,59,147
Grain and Pulse—						
Rice..... „	1,43,624	4,26,453	90,641	3,18,343	77,304	2,80,463
Other sorts..... „	4,32,404	12,61,122	1,31,666	3,98,349	1,10,956	2,97,744
Leather and manufactures of..... Value.	...	46,501	...	38,461	...	78,409
Liquors .....Mds.	7,569	4,21,240	7,824	4,40,150	7,986	4,44,490
Metals—						
Brass and copper ..... „	1,387	56,681	1,179	48,043	2,355	96,716
Iron ..... „	54,388	4,75,538	74,127	6,47,878	43,192	3,77,177
Oils..... „	12,471	1,18,171	15,285	1,40,451	15,747	1,39,085
Provisions—						
Ghi ..... „	6,797	2,27,152	2,082	71,009	1,030	36,120
Other sorts..... „	55,111	5,28,276	13,772	1,11,521	11,922	99,327
Railway materials..... Value.	...	1,06,38,880	...	1,08,87,190	...	87,17,070
Spices, other sorts.....Mds.	8,224	1,04,182	3,261	40,463	2,903	36,301
Sugar, refined ..... „	33,370	3,96,016	38,818	4,61,116	37,841	4,52,822
Do. unrefined ..... „	27,974	1,35,424	27,101	1,17,529	24,595	1,17,256
Tea, Indian ..... „	178	10,680	211	11,060	74	4,440
Do. Foreign..... „	582	46,560	849	67,968	787	62,960
Tobacco ..... „	8,092	52,106	6,519	44,293	7,174	46,124
Wood, timber ..... „	Mds. 43,913 / Nos. 61	2,19,580	54,134	2,70,670	96,807	4,84,035
All other articles ..... Value.	...	21,44,747	...	19,75,189	...	25,36,798
Total...	...	2,16,91,752	...	2,00,89,414	...	1,84,55,468

30. *Animals comprising cattle, sheep and goats.* Exports under this head fell from No. 7290 value Rs. 48,068 in 1888-89 to No. 2,246 value Rs. 16,933 in the year under report being a decrease of No. 5,044 value Rs. 31,135 caused by want of pasture in Baluchistan on account of failure of rain.

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31. *Cotton Piece-goods.* In Piece-goods, European there is a decrease amounting to maunds 1,593 value Rs. 1,20,491 in comparison with the year 1888-89 but an increase of maunds 7,567 value Rs. 2,93,133 is noticeable in Piece-goods, Indian, chiefly in exports by railway. It is said that the Afghans appreciate the Indian cloth more than that of European manufacture on account of its cheapness and durability.

32. Exports of Indigo rose from maunds 2,416 value Rs. 1,50,547 in 1888-89 to maunds 2,565 value Rs. 1,59,147 in the year under review being an increase of maunds 149 value Rs. 8,600 chiefly in exports by railway.

33. The total quantity of rice exported during the year under report amounted to maunds 77,304 and value Rs. 2,80,463 against maunds 90,641 value Rs. 3,18,343 in the preceding year, the decrease being maunds 13,337 value Rs. 37,880 which occurs in exports by railway as there is an increase in exports by road. The decrease in exports by railway is owing to a good harvest in Kabul Territory and the increase in exports by road is on account of want of seasonable rain in Baluchistan and failure of crops there.

34. *Grains other than rice.* Under this head there is a decline amounting to maunds 20,710 value Rs. 1,00,605 in comparison with the year 1888-89. The trade fell from maunds 1,31,666 value Rs. 3,98,349 in 1888-89 to maunds 1,10,956 value Rs. 2,97,744 in the year under report. The causes of the decrease and increase given for rice also apply to this head.

35. In exports of leather there is an improvement amounting to Rs. 39,948 compared with the year 1888-89. The trade rose from Rs. 38,461 in 1888-89 to Rs. 78,409 in the year under report. This increase occurs in exports both by road and railway.

36. The total quantity of liquor exported during the year under review amounted to maunds 7,986 value Rs. 4,44,490 against maunds 7,824 value Rs. 4,40,150 in the preceding year being an increase of maunds 162 value Rs. 4,340 wholly in exports by railway owing to the gradually increasing population beyond the Frontier.

37. *Brass and Copper.* An improvement is noticeable under this head amounting to maunds 1,176 value Rs. 48,673 compared with the year 1888-89. The trade rose from maunds 1,179 value Rs. 48,043 in 1888-89 to maunds 2,355 value Rs. 96,716 in the year under report. This increase is owing to larger importations of copper into Karachi by sea after the depression of two years.

38. Exports of Iron amounted during the year under report to maunds 43,192 value Rs. 3,77,177 against maunds 74,127 value Rs. 6,47,878 in the previous year being a decrease of maunds 30,935 value Rs. 2,70,701. In 1888-89 the export of Iron was larger than in any of the previous years.

39. Exports of Ghi fell from maunds 2,082 value Rs. 71,009 in 1888-89 to maunds 1,030 value Rs. 36,120 in the year under report being a decrease of maunds 1,052 value Rs. 34,889 owing to want of pasture in Sind the rainfall being deficient. As stated in para 25 Ghi had to be brought in larger quantities from Kabul Territory to meet the requirement of Sind.

40. *Sugar refined and unrefined.* There is a decline under this head amounting to maunds 977 value Rs. 8,294 and maunds 2,506 value Rs. 273 respectively in comparison with the year 1888-89. This decrease occurred in exports both by road and railway.

41. The quantity of Wood (timber) exported during the year under report amounted to maunds 96,807 value Rs. 4,84,035 against maunds 54,134 value Rs. 2,70,670 in the previous year, the increase being maunds 42,673 value Rs. 2,13,365. The bulk of this commodity was carried by railway.

Karachi
Customs House,
18th June 1890.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

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No. I.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article imported into Sind from countries external to British India, during the three years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90.

No.	Articles and Countries from which imported.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	Horses, Ponies and Mules)—						
	From Khorasan ... ... Nos.	...	...	...	...	9	540
	„ Herat ... ... „	...	...	29	11,700	...	...
	„ Kandahar ... ... „	203	73,400	213	57,300	189	26,675
	„ Kabul ... ... „	60	21,000	...	...	48	4,800
	„ Kalat ... ... „	86	16,300	167	22,250	115	9,820
	„ Quetta ... ... „	2	250	...	...	10	1,000
	„ Catchi ... ... „	40	680	39	3,900	40	1,800
	Total ...	391	1,11,630	448	95,150	411	44,635
	Cattle—						
	From Gote Mahomed Usto Nos.	40	800	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi... ... ... „	211	10,130	721	14,480	407	14,299
	„ Bagh ... ... „	24	408	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	60	1,100	40	800
	„ Rojhan ... ... „	...	...	15	300	...	...
	Total ...	275	11,338	796	15,880	447	15,099
	Sheep and Goats—						
	From Quetta... ... ... Nos.	...	...	...	...	500	1,500
	„ Catchi... ... ... „	3,260	9,280	1,578	3,368	309	905
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	1,210	2,680	803	2,089
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	2,793	5,828	3,063	6,608	3,473	8,700
	Total ...	6,053	15,108	5,851	12,656	5,085	13,194
	Other kinds—						
	From Kandahar ... ... Nos.	103	2,575	130	5,525	365	12,970
	„ Kalat ... ... „	8	200	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	111	2,775	130	5,525	365	12,970
II	Borax—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	100	200	...	...
VII	Cotton, raw—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	35	421	4	48	15	138
	„ Jhal ... ... „	15	105	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	...	154	770	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	...	...	...	...	45	225
	Total ...	50	526	158	818	60	363

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No.	Articles and Countries from which imported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89 Quantity.	1888-89 Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Twist and yarn Indian—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	Seers 5	25
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	23	618
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	...	...	...	39	1,067
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	Md. S. 62 5	1,710
	Piece-goods, India—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	Seers 15	37
X	Drugs and Medicines—						
	Other sorts (not intoxicating)—						
	From Kandahar ... ... Mds	...	...	245	2,225	66	1,248
	„ Khorasan ... ... „	...	...	70	275	199	929
	„ Makran... ... ... „	...	...	1	4	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	234	1,032	181	970	80	238
	„ Kalat ... ... „	42	244	70	270	578	1,789
	„ Kotra ... ... „	16	96	...	...	6	15
	„ Shahpur ... ... „	96	480	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory ... ... „	...	...	10	20	6	15
	Total .	388	1,852	577	3,76	935	4,234
X	Dyeing Materials—						
	Madder or Munjit—						
	From Kandahar ... ... Md	360	4,680	335	4,020	170	2,010
	„ Catchi ... ... „	312	3,912	—	...	48	576
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...		...	39	468
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	...	...	66	726
	Total ..	672	8,592	335	4,020	323	3,780
	Other kinds—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds	10	21	10	20	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	4	18
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	...	...	18	79
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	...	...	...	3	12
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory ... „	...	...	...	...	2	8
	Total ...	10	21	10	20	27	117
XII	Fibrous products—						
	Jute, raw—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	105	210	...	...

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No.	Articles and Countries from which imported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Fibrous products.—*Continued.*						
	Fibres, unenumerated (raw—						
	From Gundava ... ... Mds.	273	546	...	...	361	722
	„ Catch ... ... „	2,034	2,668	2,656	5,212	1,566	3,126
	„ Kalat ... ... „	96	192	212	424	1,295	2,576
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory ... ... „	...	...	...	...	C.Lds 15	30
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	9	95
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory—Camel Loads	2,761	6,893	2,307	5,766	2,254	5,512
	Total... { Mds. 2,403 / C.Lds 2,761 }		10,299	C.Lds 2,307 / Mds. 2,868	11,402	Mds. 3,231 / C.Lds 2,269	12,061
	Fibres unenumerated (manufactured)—						
	From Gundava ... ... Mds.	120	240	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	232	640	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	...	...	Nos. 1000	10
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	20	12
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	27	27	18	18	...	...
	„ Utal ... ... „	27	27	38	38	27	33
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory ... „	1,866	1,866	1,928	1,928	1,332	1,348
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Total...	2,272	2,800	1,985	1,985	Nos. 1000 / Mds. 1,379	1,403
XIII	Fruits and nuts—						
	All other kinds—						
	From Kandahar ... ... Nos. / Mds.	1,985	25,015	3,192	36,704	800 / 2,367	26,190
	„ Makran... ... ... „	...	...	79	475	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	...	...	20	200
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	12	108	51	68
	„ Kalat ... ... „	9	54	142	1,123	144	790
	„ Quetta ... ... „	6	36	4	23	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	22	176	7	21	142	832
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	4	3
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	...	...	...	...	301	158
	Total...	2,022	25,281	3,436	38,454	Nos. 800 / Mds. 3,029	28,241
XIV	Grain and pulse—						
	Wheat—						
	From Khandahar ... ... Mds.	...	...	50	137	...	...
	„ Khorasan ... ... „	...	...	60	195	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	702	1,994	9,196	26,323	3,069	8,334
	„ Gundava ... ... „	936	2,808	156	447	228	705
	„ Shadihar ... ... „	...	...	...	...	4	10
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	100	275	255	752
	„ Jhal ... ... „	128	406	...	...	150	412
	„ Khachoon ... ... „	48	138	62	139	60	150
	„ Shahpur ... ... „	36	108	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	...	...	24	57	20	69
	Total...	1,850	5,454	9,648	27,573	3,786	10,423

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			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Grain and pulse.—*Continued.*						
	Gram and pulse—						
	From Gundakha ... ... Mds.	...	...	12	36	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	480	1,418	...	...	...	...
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	225	731
	„ Khachun ... ... „	36	111	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	516	1,529	12	36	225	731
	Other Spring Crops—						
	From Punjgur ... ... Mds.	24	24	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	222	333	...	...	...	...
	„ Shapur ... ... „	144	144	...	...	...	...
	„ Gundava ... ... „	180	540	...	...	...	...
	„ Goranari ... ... „	24	24	...	...	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	194	624	39	128	13	52
	„ Utal ... ... „	725	2,266	2,087	6,656	51	166
	„ Belo ... ... „	3,297	10,152	4,969	15,731	777	2,845
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	1,603	5,099	846	2,670	606	2,125
	Total...	6,413	19,200	7,941	25,185	1,447	5,188
	Rice, unhusked—						
	From Kalat ... ... Mds.	8	19	...	...	...	...
	Other rain crops—						
	From Goranari ... ... Mds.	228	228	...	...	...	...
	„ Shahpur ... ... „	120	120	...	...	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	36	36	24	30	72	90
	„ Catchi ... ... „	20,469	29,496	13,821	20,292	10,032	12,645
	„ Gundava ... ... „	222	222	...	...	420	525
	„ Jhal ... ... „	118	133	...	...	...	...
	„ Jung Dost ... ... „	37	55	37	55	...	...
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	60	75
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	2,010	3,015	...	...	2,074	2,568
	„ Jhok ... ... „	24	24	...	...	...	...
	„ Sibi ... ... „	50	125	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	120	180	2,227	3,351	72	108
	„ Rojhan ... ... „	228	342	120	180	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	168	168	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	...	...	19	46	...	...
	Total...	23,830	34,144	16,248	23,954	12,730	16,011

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			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Gums and resins—						
XV	From Sonmiani ... ... Mds	30	134	117	652	193	951
	„ Utal ... ... „	38	222	370	2,407	138 25 seers.	592
	„ Belo ... ... „	16	126	33	507	31	152
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	280	1,266	3,256	18,855	5,581 15 seers.	26,412
	Total ...	364	1,748	3,776	22,421	5,944	28,107
XVI	Hides and Skins—						
	Hides of cattle—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	16	192	...	...	...	...
	„ Abad ... ... „	6	72	...	...	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... Nos.	566	1,399	1,273	3,089	902	2,007
	„ Utal ... ... „	350	971	5,156	12,631	2,160	4,238
	„ Belo ... ... „	60	175	236	574	269	590
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	197	552	1,621	3,921	910	2,057
	Total ...	Nos. 1,173 Mds. 22	3,361	8,286	20,215	4,241	8,892
	Skins of sheep, goats and small animals—						
	From Sonmiani ... ... Nos	4,436	3,019	2,951	2,083	2,255	1,555
	„ Utal ... ... „	6,829	4,216	14,759	10,295	6,881	4,661
	„ Belo ... ... „	380	228	950	633	926	640
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	3,613	2,083	1,433	897	2,759	1,851
	Total ...	15,258	9,546	20,093	13,908	12,821	8,707
XIX	Leather—						
	Uumanufactured—						
	From Kalat ... ...Value.	...	30	...	...	...	...
	Manufactured—						
	From Catchi ... ...Value.	...	...	...	...	...	73
XXI	Mats—						
	From Catchi ... ...Value.	...	1,872	...	1,370	...	747
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	744	...	600	...	660
	„ Gundava ... ... „	...	...	...	45	...	50
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	55
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory). „	...	...	...	...	...	463
	Total ...	...	2,616	...	2,015	...	1,975

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			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXII	Metals—						
	Other Kinds—						
	From Khachun ... ... Mds.	Seers. 3	3	...	...	...	...
XXIII	Oils—other kinds—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	5	65	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	6	39	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	...	...	...	...	12	61
	Total ...	...	...	11	104	12	61
XXIII *a*	Oil-Cake—						
	From Sonmiani ... ... „	6	12	33	66	15	24
	„ Utal ... ... „	211	322	105	197	89	133
	„ Belo ... ... „	696	1,231	661	1,259	734	1,278
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	...	...	...	...	35	52
	Total ...	913	1,565	799	1,522	873	1,487
XXVI	Provisions—						
	Ghi—						
	From Kandahar ... ... Mds.	...	...	48	1,680	...	...
	„ Khorasan ... ... „	...	...	130	4,680	358	11,690
	„ Catchi ... ... „	108	3,780	78	2,722	70	2,219
	„ Ournack ... ... „	18	610	...	...	40	1,360
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	270	9,720	334	10,940
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	...	...	23	774	31	981
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	246	8,520
	„ Quetta ... ... „	...	...	43	1,461	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	Seers. 9	6	15	537	33	1,088
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	180	6,070	151	4,790	29	988
	„ Utal ... ... „	527	17,454	408	12,902	76	2,587
	„ Belo ... ... „	114	3,754	187	5,845	53	1,805
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	880	29,839	583	18,629	120	4,004
	Total ...	Mds. Seers. 1,827—9	61,513	Mds. 1,936	63,740	1,390	46,182
	Other kinds—						
	From Kalat ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	1	3
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory ... ... „	...	...	...	...	5	11
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	988	16,302	1,081	8,739	895	14,423
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	...	...	151	485
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory ... „	17	77	...	...	401	1,094
	Total...	1,005	16,379	1,081	8,739	1,453	16,016

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			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXVIII	Salpetre, &c.						
	Other saline substances—						
	From Gundava... ... ...Mds.	...	...	...	...	162	283
	„ Catchi ... ... „	881	1,666	1,698	3,949	1,017	1,978
	„ Lahri ... ... „	1,398	2,796	270	540	72	144
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	...	...	34	59
	„ Bakra ... ... „	20	40	...	...	...	...
	„ Kando ... ... „	214	321	...	...	...	...
	„ Shoran ... ... „	32	64	...	...	...	...
	„ Shadihar... ... ... „	...	...	...	...	2	7
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	...	...	...	...	88	154
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	220	440
	Total ...	2,545	4,887	1,968	4,489	1,595	3,065
XXIX	Seeds—						
	Oilseeds—						
	Linseed—						
	From Belo ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	24	108
	Mustard and rape—						
	From Shahpur ... ... Mds.	36	108	...	...	...	...
	„ Goranari... ... ... „	72	216	...	...	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	252	756	218	822	276	852
	„ Catchi ... ... „	731	1,893	1,782	6,860	1,073	3,677
	„ Gundava... ... ... „	1,334	4,002	...	...	48	144
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	...	...	7	34
	„ Jhal ... ... „	348	1,137	24	72	...	...
	„ Rojhan ... ... „	240	720	...	...	...	...
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	60	180
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	120	360	96	288	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	1,450	5,538	1,147	4,727	128	566
	„ Utal ... ... „	26,469	1,00,648	8,179	32,713	743	3,373
	„ Belo ... ... „	14,205	54,334	5,684	22,789	3,297	15,786
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	4,443	16,737	5,553	22,323	899	4,134
	Total ...	49,700	1,86,449	22,683	90,594	6,531	28,746
	Til or gingelly—						
	From Goranari ... ...Mds.	60	240	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	...	...	48	240
	„ Catchi ... ... „	8,064	39,900	3,160	16,842	2,293	11,807
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	...	...	72	288	...	...
	„ Gundava... ... ... „	150	600	...	...	12	60
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	1,204	5,582	...	...	174	870
	„ Rojhan ... ... „	120	480	...	...	...	...
	„ Mirpur ... ... „	12	48	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) .. .. „	336	1,344	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... ... „	159	914	...	...	9	45
	Total ...	10,105	49,108	3,232	17,130	2,536	13,022

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			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Seeds—*Continued.*						
	Oilseeds—*Continued.*						
	Other Oilseeds—						
	From—						
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Other kinds of seeds—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	15	22
	„ Utal ... ... „	12	23	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	59	117	...	...	112	180
	„ Sonmiani... ... ... „	...	...	...	...	5	9
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	...	...	...	...	24	38
	Total ...	71	140	...	...	156	249
XXX	Silk—						
	Manufactured—						
	From Kandahar ... ...Mds.	...	...	...	...	Seers. 32	500
	„ Quetta ... ... „	...	...	Seers. 5	50	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	Seers. 5	50	Seers. 32	500
XXXV	Tobacco—						
	From Khorasan ... ...Mds.	40	200	...	...	30	150
	„ Kandahar ... ... „	...	...	...	...	90	900
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	7	27	1	7
	„ Mustang ... ... „	225	1,188	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	32	223	442	2,177	249	1,230
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	21	84	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	318	1,695	449	2,204	370	2,287
XXXVI	Wood—						
	Timber—						
	From Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	Nos. 350	5
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory ...Mds.	9,391	4,695	8,138	4,069	7,960	3,980
	Total ...	9,391	4,695	8,138	4,069	Mds. 7,960 Nos. 350	3,985

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No.	Articles and Countries from which imported.—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Wood.—*Continued.*						
	Firewood—						
	From Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... Mds.	1,07,704	35,900	1,32,096	44,031	1,15,330	38,401
XXXVII	Wool—						
	Raw—						
	From Khorasam ... ...Mds.	...	...	150	2,700	858	14,420
	„ Kabul ... ... „	...	...	...	...	16	192
	„ Kandahar ... ... „	180	2,160	245	4,410	...	...
	„ Girishk ... ... „	564	8,750	150	2,250	691	9,938
	„ Jhal ... ... „	194	2,628	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	1,310	16,830	744	8,736	693	8,452
	„ Gundava ... ... „	260	3,920	...	...	120	1,512
	„ Kotra ... ... „	214	2,848	282	3,348	129	1,986
	„ Lahri ... ... „	84	1,008	...	...	...	...
	„ Ournack ... ... „	2,340	33,696	1,059	13,907	1,506	20,212
	„ Kalat ... ... „	1,647	27,790	1,149	18,192	1,440	22,952
	„ Nal and Wad... ... „	12,139	1,79,335	11,465	1,63,853	7,124	98,579
	„ Rojhan ... ... „	132	1,584	48	576	...	...
	„ Goto Mahomed Usto ... „	96	1,152	...	...	96	1,152
	„ Goranari ... ... „	84	1,008	...	...	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	204	2,448	168	2,016	240	2,880
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory)... ... „	6,607	96,712	9,331	1,29,965	8,400	1,18,243
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	173	1,715	254	2,924	91	795
	„ Utal ... ... „	1,714	16,993	783	8,013	715	6,140
	„ Belo ... ... „	2,827	35,305	4,933	61,694	4,400	52,776
	„ Minor Towns ... „	5,200	53,817	5,456	58,805	6,099	70,315
	Total ...	35,969	4,89,699	36,217	4,81,389	32,618	4,30,544
	Manufactured Piece goods—						
	From Kandahar ... ...Mds.	...	...	...	...	Mds. Srs. 3—18	464
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ...Nos.	...	...	...	...	5	10
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	10	15	...	...
	„ Utal ... ... „	23[illegible]	352	700	1,050	660	1,015
	„ Belo ... ... „	[illegible]	3	8	12	165	234
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	2,462	3,690	2,606	3 925	2,456	3,656
	Total ...	2,699	4,045	3,324	5,002	Mds. Srs. 3—18 Nos. 3,286	5,379
XXXVIII	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	Unmanufactured—						
	From Catchi ... ...Value.	...	600	...	...	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	12
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	...	14,049	...	22,146	...	25,340
	Total ...	...	14,649	...	22,146	...	25,352

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No.	Articles and Countries from which imported.—*Continued.*		1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
XXXVIII	All other Articles of Merchandise.—*Continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Manufactured—							
	From Lahri ...	Value.	...	120	...	...	...	...
	„ Jhal ...	„	...	112	...	...	...	...
	„ Kotra ...	„	...	2,040	...	2,118	...	1,500
	„ Catchi ...	„	...	1,866	...	96	...	742
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ...	„	...	35	...	...	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	21
	„ Utal ...	„	...	120	...	4	...	118
	„ Belo ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	48
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory)	„	...	7,342	...	3,858	...	4,667
	Total ...		...	11,635	...	6,076	...	7,096
	Details of Merchandise—							
	From Kandahar ...	Value.	...	1,07,830	...	1,12,001	...	70,957
	„ Khorasan ...	„	...	200	...	7,850	...	27,729
	„ Kabul ...	„	...	21,000	...	...	...	5,192
	„ Girishk ...	„	...	8,750	...	2,250	...	9,938
	„ Makran ...	„	...	...	...	479	...	...
	„ Herat... ...	„	...	...	...	11,700	...	...
	„ Kalat Territory	„	...	5,37,847	...	4,99,928	...	3,98,636
	„ Lus Beyla Territory	„	...	4,74,600	...	4,42,468	...	3,27,982
	Total ...		...	11,50,227	...	10,76,676	...	8,40,434

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No. II.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article exported from Sind to countries external to British India, during the three years 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90.

No.	Articles and Countries to which exported.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	Animals, living, (for sale)—						
	Cattle—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Nos.	179	4,475	194	4,850	137	3,575
	„ Catchi ... ... „	103	2,060	16	320	164	3,201
	„ Bagh ... ... „	40	800	120	1,400	185	3,700
	„ Lahri ... ... „	40	800	20	400	...	...
	„ Sibi ... ... „	140	2,800	273	5,640	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... „	...	...	10	200	...	...
	Total ...	502	10,935	633	12,810	486	10,476
	Sheep and Goats—						
	To Kalat ... ... Nos.	300	600	1,300	2,600	120	280
	„ Sibi ... ... „	2,230	6,690	2,172	5,088	512	1,136
	„ Quetta ... ... „	...	...	150	450	300	1,050
	„ Catchi ... ... „	680	1,600	260	780	687	2,021
	„ Lahri ... ... „	550	1,150	700	1,400	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	20	60	...	...	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	1,500	3,000	50	150
	Total ...	3,780	10,100	6,082	13,318	1,669	4,637
V	Chinese and Japanese ware—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	...	...	350	11,900	522	19,020
VII	Cotton, raw—						
	To Punjgur ... ... Mds.	...	...	36	612	24	384
	„ Jhal ... ... „	61	915	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	120	2,048	72	1,116	48	816
	„ Bagh ... ... „	24	384	...	...	...	...
	„ Gundava ... ... „	...	...	...	...	24	384
	„ Jung Dost ... ... „	50	800	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	255	4,147	108	1,728	96	1,584

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—						
	Twist and Yarn (Indian)—						
	To Catchi ... ... Mds.	5	120	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	...	...	...	Seers 10	6
	Total ...	5	120	...	...	Seers. 10	6
	Piece-goods (European)—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	1,443	1,44,300	706	70,530	1,136	1,13,600
	„ Kabul ... ... „	36	2,890	...	...	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	96	9,600	72	5,760	168	12,600
	„ Jhal ... ... „	252	24,480	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	654	64,267	1,065	99,310	742	67,520
	„ Kotra ... ... „	60	6,000	...	...	316	29,920
	„ Bagh ... ... „	84	8,400	61	4,270	48	4,800
	„ Gundava ... ... „	378	37,805	...	...	270	27,000
	„ Kalat ... ... „	399	29,460	823	63,755	245	23,900
	„ Bakra ... ... „	48	4,800	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto „	25	2,490	...	...	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad... ... „	881	62,276	920	64,080	265	18,651
	„ Ournack ... ... „	52	3,662	6	420	...	...
	„ Dadur... ... ... „	...	...	...	...	72	5,760
	„ Lahri ... ... „	84	8,400	...	...	96	7,680
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	132	13,200	12	1,200	194	9,260
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	...	...	8 Seers. 20	570
	„ Belo ... ... „	824	59,835	698	49,255	505	33,541
	„ Utal ... ... „	46	3,333	33	2,350	143	8,745
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	12	840	6	400	35	2,050
	Total ...	5,506	4,86,038	4,402	3,61,330	Seers. Mds. 20—4,243	3,65,597
	Piece-goods (Indian)—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	170	9,320	8	320	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto... „	...	...	...	...	48	1,920
	„ Catchi ... ... „	82	4,548	517	24,588	432	20,634
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	122	5,880
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	...	...	84	3,360
	„ Gundava ... ... „	90	5,300	...	...	...	...
	„ Jhal ... ... „	81	3,960	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	100	5,007	354	15,555	125	5,000
	„ Nal and Wad... ... „	648	32,770	480	24,203	166	8,330
	„ Ournack ... ... „	35	1,839	12	600	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	48	2,880	...	...	72	2,880
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	24	1,440	...	...	402	23,300
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	73	3,697	104	5,365	31	1,538
	„ Utal ... ... „	251	12,842	155	7,906	143	7,416
	„ Belo ... ... „	727	37,324	855	43,345	406	20,719
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... „	53	2,792	26	1,318	112	5,930
	Total ...	2,382	1,23,719	2,511	1,23,200	2,143	1,06,907

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported.—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
IX	Drugs and Medicines—						
	Other sorts (not intoxicating)—						
	To Katchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	10	100
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	3	58	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	23	134	8	64	3	32
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	14	82	8	77
	„ Belo ... ... „	79	700	29	254	20	148
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	6	31
	Total ...	102	834	54	458	47	388
	Intoxicating other than opium—						
	To Sonmiani ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	1	19
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	...	...	2	26
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	45
X	Dyeing Materials—						
	Indigo—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds	150	13,500	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	132	10,560	60	3,960	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	3	201	2	170	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	32	2,132	30	2,241	8	583
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	2	212	8	526
	Total ...	317	26,293	94	6,583	16	1,109
	Madder and Munjit—						
	To Punjgur ... ... Mds.	...	...	2	22	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	12	96	...	...
	„ Gurnack... ... ... „	...	...	3	24	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	24	264	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	16	181	...	...	...	...
	„ Sonmiani... ... ... „	1	11	Seers 30	6	...	...
	„ Belo... ... ... „	71	930	...	...	5	36
	„ Utal ... ... „	13	165	...	...	Seers. 20	
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	9	116	1	9	...	...
	Total ...	110	1,403	Seers 30 / Mds. 42	421	Seers. 20 / Mds. 5	36
	Turmeric—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	12	72	80	480	168	1,176
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	...	...	...	...	12	120
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	24	144	1	11
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	6	36	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	11	49	18	92	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	8	34	2	8	...	...
	„ Gundava ... ... „	...	...	24	168	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	38	167	36	162	17 / Seers. 20	130
	„ Utal ... ... „	7	31	1	5	1	9
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	4	16	3	13	...	...
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	...	...	6	23	...	...
	Total ...	86	405	194	1,095	Mds. 199 / Seers. 20	1,446
	Other kinds—						
	To Kandahar... ... ... Mds.	102	510	108	540	440	2,200
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	27	135	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	12	60	91	425	48	240
	„ Kotra ... ... „	12	60	...	...	...	...
	„ Jhal ... ... „	24	120	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	12	60	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	21	81	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	...	...	5	26	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	5	112	13	159	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	50	168	19	66	6	21
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	3	11	2	15
	Total ...	244	1,225	260	1,308	496	2,476

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported.—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XI	Earthenware and Porcelain—						
	To Kabul ... ... Value.	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	75	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	3,075	...	...	...	...
XII	Fibrous products—						
	Other Fibres—Manufactured—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	...	...	176	704	36	180
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	216	648	60	240	168	504
	„ Catchi ... ... „	198	601	563	2,088	528	2,151
	„ Kotra ... ... „	48	144	48	144	72	264
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	276	852	288	1,056
	„ Gundava ... ... „	66	210	...	...	24	120
	„ Kalat ... ... „	36	108	18	78	17	80
	„ Bakra ... ... „	100	328	...	...	...	...
	„ Jhal ... ... „	2	6	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	75	210	...	...	84	300
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory ... ... „	...	...	...	...	60	240
	Total ...	741	2,255	1,141	4,106	1,277	4,895
XIII	Fruits and Nuts—						
	Cocoanuts—						
	To Gote Mahomed Usto ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	36	288
	„ Kalat ... ... Nos	...	...	1,000	373	...	...
	Mds.			35			
	„ Panjgur ... ... „	...	...	...	...	72	684
	„ Catchi ... ... „	12	120	256	2,361	78	708
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	72	516	36	288
	„ Jhal ... ... „	36	360	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... No.	...	...	1,250	39	250	9
	Total ... Nos.	48	480	2,250	3,289	250	...
	Mds.			365		222	1,977
	All other kinds—						
	To Kalat ... ... Mds.	...	...	33	101	12	39
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	Nos. 1,900	33	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	Mds. 68	485	67	299	22	71
	„ Bagh ... ... „	480	480	...	...	...	...
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	7	6	44	109
	„ Belo ... ... „	14	163	78	285	67	324
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	10	19	42	137
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beyla Territory ... ... „	...	...	...	...	14	58
	Total ...	Nos. Mds. 1,900—562	1,161	195	710	201	738
XIV	Grain and pulse—						
	Wheat—						
	To Bakra ... ... Mds.	63	189	...	...	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	21	63	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	13	39	...	...	26	66
	„ Catchi ... ... „	53	153	72	213	136	365
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	44	135	40	119	202	591
	„ Utal ... ... „	135	417	20	61	526	1,501
	„ Belo ... ... „	168	523	...	...	968	2,847
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	42	128	10	29	261	736
	Total ...	539	1,647	142	422	2,119	6,106

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			Rs		Rs.		Rs.
	Grain & pulse—*continued.*						
	Gram and pulse—						
	To Kando... ... ... Mds.	24	39	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	108	432	60	228	125	370
	„ Gundava ... ... „	108	292	...	...	40	40
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	48	192	96	384	60	240
	„ Bagh ... ... „	36	144	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto „	175	570	...	...	38	146
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	20	68	23	76	26	76
	„ Belo ... ... „	131	504	125	469	121	427
	„ Utal ... ... „	4	14	7	26	20	63
	„ Minor Towns ... „	16	44	...	...	2	4
	Total ...	670	2,299	311	1,183	432	1,366
	Other Spring Crops—						
	To Kachun ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	300	469
	„ Kero ... ... „	...	...	...	...	100	156
	„ Catchi... ... ... „	292	438	...	...	...	...
	„ Lahri ... ... „	40	60	...	...	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	110	165	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	442	663	...	...	400	625
	Rice, husked—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	24	72	20	65	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	246	738	...	...	132	468
	„ Goranari ... ... „	120	360	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi. . ... „	1,117	3,357	866	2,922	1,957	6,754
	„ Kotra... ... ... „	252	756	72	216	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	400	1,200	652	2,156	24	96
	„ Gundava ... ... „	106	318	...	...	50	150
	„ Kalat... ... ... „	...	...	155	570	265	1,000
	„ Bakra... ... ... „	265	832	...	...	...	...
	„ Kundo ... ... „	51	153	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto „	61	183	...	...	12	42
	„ Jhal ... ... „	307	921	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	48	144	...	...	156	624
	„ Jhok ... ... „	...	...	240	720	...	...
	Total ...	2,997	9,034	2,005	6,649	2,596	9,134
	Rice, unhusked—						
	To Sibi ... ... Mds.	...	...	76	76	60	60
	„ Kando ... ... „	324	324	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat... ... ... „	76	76	...	...	100	183
	„ Lahri ... ... „	48	48	32	32	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	760	760	558	626	156	156
	„ Catchi ... ... „	2,290	2,398	510	563	513	513
	„ Gundava ... ... „	...	...	24	24	...	...
	„ Jhal ... ... „	...	...	...	...	142	142
	„ Abad ... ... „	684	684	...	...	...	...
	„ Mirpur ... ... „	150	187	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	...	...	354	354	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	9,745	23,460	9,068	25,050	4,184	12,345
	„ Utal ... ... „	9,895	24,359	5,404	15,190	6,030	18,025
	„ Belo ... ... „	19,844	50,464	8,865	25,224	11,896	36,388
	„ Minor Towns ... „	3,953	9,665	2,013	5,713	6,393	19,110
	Total ...	47,769	1,12,425	26,904	72,852	29,474	86,932

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			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Grain and Pulse—*Continued.*						
	Other Rain Crops—						
	To Khorasan ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	210	262
	„ Kandahar ... ... „	...	...	...	...	462	635
	„ Sibi ... ... „	...	...	116	174	...	...
	„ Lahri ... ... „	90	135	150	225	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	2,156	2,984	...	...	250	3 7
	„ Catchi ... ... „	851	1,276	336	500	1,212	1,528
	„ Baricha ... ... „	200	350	...	...	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto „	12	18	...	...	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	156	234	390	585	70	105
	„ Gundava ... ... „	...	...	100	150	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	100	175	135	202	...	...
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	605	1,084	4,000	8,470	7,055	14,502
	„ Utal ... ... „	557	1,030	1,928	3,916	10,532	21,053
	„ Belo ... ... „	328	660	630	1,330	13,510	27,447
	„ Minor Towns ... „	253	454	427	858	11,311	21,153
	Total ...	5,308	8,340	8,212	16,410	44,612	87,052
XVI	Hides and Skins—						
	Hides of Cattle—						
	To Catchi ... ... Mds.	48	1,680	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	60	2,160
	Total ...	48	1,680	...	...	60	2,160
XIX	Leather—						
	Unmanufactured—						
	To Catchi ... ... Value.	...	...	...	4,236	...	10,620
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	...	...	...	1,260	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	6,300	...	3,312	...	2,112
	„ Jhal ... ... „	...	2,520	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	8,820	...	8,808	...	12,732
	Manufactured—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Value.	...	...	...	5,'60	...	13,500
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	2,116	...	1,781	...	912
	Total ...	...	2,116	...	6,941	...	14,412
XXII	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
	Brass and Copper—						
	To Kandahar ... ... „	12	480	...	...	12	660
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	60	2,148	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	12	480	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	26	904	6	262	4	157
	Total ...	50	1,864	66	2,410	16	817

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.—*Continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Iron—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	126	756	67	402	229	1,374
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	162	1,428	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	...	...	72	720	...	...
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	48	432	...	...
	„ Ournack ... ... „	2	13	4	20	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	...	...	28	167	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	47	256	33	181	8	36
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	24	144	...	...	5	25
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	2	16	8	63	3 Seers. 10	23
	„ Belo ... ... „	196	1,143	125	699	34	230
	„ Utal ... ... „	50	288	17	100	7	49
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	21	120	5	32	Seers. 10	2
	Total ...	468	2,736	569	4,244	Mds. 286 Seers. 20	1,739
	Other Metals—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	12	900	42	2,940	74	5,490
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	6	450	...	...
	Total ...	12	900	48	3,390	74	5,490
XXIII	Oils—						
	Petroleum—						
	To Sonmiani ... ... Mds.	...	...	47	229	55	270
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	...	33	161	44	210
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	...	32	160	10	48
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	...	...	6	24	5	24
	Total ...	...	...	118	574	114	552
	Oils other kinds—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	...	...	10	100	....	...
	„ Gete Mahomed Usto ... „	Srs. 10	2	...	...	...	...
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	14	168
	„ Catchi ... ... „	164	1,659	148	1,436	17 Seers. 10	180
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	...	...	156	1,404
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	50	500	...	...	24	264
	„ Kalat ... ... „	96	960	111	1,296	177	2,074
	„ Jhal ... ... „	36	360	48	480	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	48	480	...	...	12	120
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	44	201	...	...	...	...
	„ Utal ... ... „	27	133	...	...	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	17	78	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Mds. 482 Seers. 10	4,373	317	3,312	Mds. 400 Seers. 10	4,210
XXVI	Provisions—						
	Ghi—						
	To Catchi ... ... Mds.	7	230	...	...	2 Seers. 10	82
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	1	30	...	...	16	504
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	...	...	3	121	...	...
	Total ...	8	260	3	121	Mds. 18 Seers. 10	586

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported.—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXVI	Provisions—*continued.*						
	Other sorts—*continued.*						
	To Gote Muhomed Usto ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	91	131
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	...	28	44	97	99
	„ Kalat ... ... „	10	100	28	194	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	324	1,037	186	627	175	507
	„ Ournack ... ... „	...	...	2	19	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	67	190
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	391	1,626	682	2,172	381	1,456
	„ Utal ... ... „	1,101	3,320	1,038	2,899	1,040	3,033
	„ Belo ... ... „	1,357	5,044	1,679	5,330	683	2,835
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	319	1,059	163	576	443	1,626
	Total ...	3,502	12,186	3,806	11,861	2,977	9,877
XXVII	Salt—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds.	...	...	60	240	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	6	15
	„ Minor Towns (in Lus Beylo Territory) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	6	16
	Total ...	...	...	60	240	12	31
XXIX	Seeds—						
	Til or Gingelly—						
	To Catchi ... ... Mds.	104	520	...	...	...	...
XXX	Silk—						
	Raw—						
	To Catchi ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	Seers. 6	72
	„ Belo ... ... „	Seers. 4	46	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Seers. 4	46	...	...	Seers. 6	72
	Manufactured—						
	To Bagh ... ... Mds.	4 Seers	320	...	...	...	...
XXXI	Spices—						
	Betelnuts—						
	To Sonmiani ... ...Mds.	28	311	43	472	Seers. 20	157
						13	
	„ Utal ... ... „	54	652	52	567	35	396
	„ Belo ... ... „	59	743	56	644	38	449
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	18	201	7	76	26	315
	Total ...	159	1,907	158	1,759	Mds. 112	1,317
						Seers. 20	
	Other kinds—						
	To Kandahar ... ...Mds.	9	360	...	...	...	...
	„ Kotra ... ... „	...	...	...	...	15	108
	„ Ournack ... ... „	6	60	4	42	...	...
	„ Gote Muhomed Usto ... „	6	36	2	16	1	8
	„ Catchi ... ... „	20	125	44	304	3	24
	„ Gundava ... ... „	12	72	24	156	48	432
	„ Kalat ... ... „	14	211	3	114	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	61	643	25	260	5	50
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	3	18	1	8	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory... ... ... „	...	...	...	...	27	242
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	106	1,038	84	752	71	667
	„ Utal ... ... „	143	1,385	101	985	126	1,310
	„ Belo ... ... „	383	3,334	237	2,321	151	1,532
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	28	271	25	262	17	221
	Total ...	791	7,553	550	5,220	464	4,594

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXXIII	Sugar—						
	Refined—						
	To Kandahar ... ...Mds.	616	8,008	361	4,613	570	7,410
	„ Abad ... ... „	72	1,080	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	257	3,085	712	8,447	196	2,440
	„ Kotra ... ... „	24	312	...	...	74	962
	„ Bagh ... ... „	96	876	...	...	48	480
	„ Gundava ... ... „	72	936	...	...	112	1,456
	„ Dadar ... ... „	96	1,440	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	534	4,921	631	6,290	208	2,376
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	107	1,117	169	1,737	31	351
	„ Qurnack ... ... „	8	85	4	38	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	37	433	...	...	...	...
	„ Jhal... ... ... „	211	2,607	...	...	48	480
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	48	624	...	...	...	...
	„ Minor Town (in Kalat Territory) ... ... „	36	468	...	...	481	4,861
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	96	880	175	1,610	56	625
	„ Belo... ... ... „	1,098	10,226	874	8,279	500	5,501
	„ Utal ... ... „	196	1,799	157	1,477	108	1,158
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	27	251	82	789	103	1,050
	Total ...	3,631	39,148	3,165	33,280	2,535	29,150
	Unrefined—						
	To Kandahar ... ...Mds.	138	690	207	1,035	102	510
	„ Qurnack ... ... „	2	12	...	...	...	...
	„ Dadar ... ... „	168	936	156	780	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	36	180	...	...	96	408
	„ Catchi ... ... „	608	3,030	1,303	6,193	622	2,880
	„ Kotra ... ... „	96	552	...	...	74	346
	„ Bagh ... ... „	...	...	...	...	24	144
	„ Gundava ... ... „	108	540	...	...	96	480
	„ Jhal ... ... „	252	1,310	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat ... ... „	62	312	105	525	18	81
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto ... „	61	364	...	...	48	192
	„ Lahri ... ... „	48	288	...	...	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	...	...	7	35	...	...
	„ Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory ... ... „	12	60	...	...	25	101
	„ Sonmiani ... ... „	85	447	46	251	21	126
	„ Utal ... ... „	68	385	58	290	71	342
	„ Belo... ... ... „	150	809	358	1,720	72	378
	„ Minor Towns ... ... „	9	55	22	108	27	192
	Total ...	1,903	9,970	2,262	10,937	1,296	6,180
XXXIV	Tea—						
	Indian—						
	To Kandahar ... ... Mds	...	...	80	3,200	...	...

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Tea—continued.						
	Foreign—						
	To Kalat ... ...Mds.	5	400	6	528	...	...
XXXV	Tobacco—						
	To Kundo ... ...Mds.	22	88	...	...	...	...
	,, Punjgur ... ... ,,	12	60	...	...	...	...
	,, Catchi ... ... ,,	224	1,005	171	715	148	597
	,, Kalat ... ... ,,	...	...	44	176	12	48
	,, Nal and Wad ... ... ,,	1	7	...	...	3	18
	,, Gote Mahomed Usto ... ,,	47	188	...	...	180	648
	,, Sonmiani ... ... ,,	165	761	134	633	146	767
	,, Utal ... ... ,,	207	1,582	236	1,516	207	1,349
	,, Belo ... ... ,,	317	2,464	366	2,381	404	2,433
	,, Minor Towns ... ... ,,	130	898	32	189	148	976
	Total ...	1,125	7,053	983	5,610	1,248	6,836
XXXV *a*	Snuff—						
	To Catchi ... ... Mds.	1	22	1	28	...	...
	,, Sonmiani ... ... ,,	...	...	1	30	Seers. 15	11
	,, Belo ... ... ,,	51	1,330	41	1,136	32	886
	,, Utal ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2	45
	Total ...	52	1,352	43	1,194	Mds. 34, Seers. 15	942
XXXVII	Wood—						
	Timber—						
	To Kundo ... ...Nos.	64	15	...	...	...	...
	,, Catchi ... ...Mds.	48	240	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Nos. Mds. 64—48	255	...	...	...	...
XXXVII	Wool—						
	Manufactured Piece-goods—						
	To Kalat ... ...Mds.	...	...	...	...	8	800
	,, Minor Towns (in Kalat Territory) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	No. 200	250
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	No. 200, Mds. 8	1,050
XXXVIII	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	Unmanufactured—						
	To Gundava... ... ...Value.	...	...	...	25	...	...
	,, Catchi ... ... ,,	...	37	...	25	...	10
	,, Kalat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	10	...	...
	,, Sonmiani ... ... ,,	...	34	...	19	...	20
	,, Belo ... ... ,,	...	186	...	438	...	51
	,, Utal ... ... ,,	...	50	...	39	...	7
	,, Minor Towns ... ... ,,	...	55	...	7	...	1
	Total ...	...	362	...	563	...	89

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No.	Articles and Countries to which exported—*Continued.*	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.
	All other Articles of Merchandise—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Manufactured—						
	To Jhal ... ...Value.	...	46	...	...	...	...
	„ Punjgur ... ... „	...	113	...	22	...	...
	„ Gote Mahomed Usto... „	...	288	...	...	...	...
	„ Catchi ... ... „	...	1,392	...	1,061	...	185
	„ Bakra ... ... „	...	270	...	...	...	...
	„ Nal and Wad ... ... „	...	16	...	90	...	...
	„ Kalat .. .. „	...	28	...	7	...	...
	„ Belo ... ... „	...	383	...	222	...	175
	„ Utal ... ... „	...	10	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	...	2,546	...	1,402	...	366
	Details of Merchandise—						
	To Khorasan ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...	...	262
	„ Kandahar ... ... „	...	1,83,443	...	1,07,079	...	1,69,330
	„ Kabul ... ... „	...	5,890	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalat Territory ... „	...	4,38,566	...	3,96,339	...	3,55,042
	„ Lus Beyla Territory... „	...	2,85,166	...	2,41,948	...	2,91,120
	Grand Total of Merchandise ...	...	9,13,065	...	7,45,366	...	8,15,754

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No.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of the Principal Commodities carried *versâ*, during the three years

No.	Articles.	Denomination.	Imports into			
			1887-88.		1888-89.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.
I	Animals, living (for sale)—					
	1.—Horses, ponies and mules ...	No.	... 4	... 80	40 38	8,000 760
	2.—Cattle ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	3.—Sheep and goats ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...
1 A	Arms and ammunition—					
	1.—Fire Arms ...	Mds.	...	...	...	...
	2.—Arms, other kinds...	,,	...	...	...	...
	3.—Ammunition ...	,,	18	450	...	...
II	Borax	,,	...	...	...	...
III	Canes and ratans ...	,,	720	2,160	...	...
IV	Caoutchouc	,,	...	...	...	...
V	Chinese and Japanese ware..	,,	...	...	...	...
VI	Coal and coke... ...	,,	8,918	7,803	20,721	18,380
VII	Cotton, raw	,,	1,394	28,455	11	231
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—					
	1.—Twist and yarn (European) ...	,,	1	60	3	146
	2.—Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	13	455	...	...
	3.—Piece-goods (European) ...	,,	21	1,827	11	957
	4.—Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	44	1,716	64	2,418
IX	Drugs and medicines—					
	1.—Assafœtida ...	,,	86	10,320	...	...
	2.—Other sorts, not intoxicating ...	,,	1,052	8,416	2,794	22,352
	3.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)	,,	...	...	214	1,498
X	Dyeing materials—					
	1.—Indigo ...	,,	13	806	127	7,874
	2.—Madder or Munjit..	,,	3,637	60,014	551	9,093
	3.—Safflower ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	4.—Turmeric ...	,,	6	42	...	...
	5.—Other kinds ...	,,	59	295	82	410
XI	Earthenware and porcelain...	Value.	...	...	...	...
XII	Fibrous products—					
	1.—Jute raw ...	Mds.	...	...	...	...
	2.—Jute, manufactured (gunny-bags and cloths) ...	,,	6,606	99,090	2,258	33,870
	3.—Other fibres, raw ...	,,	27	119	11	33
	4.—Ditto manufactured	,,	257	1,285	23	115

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III.

from Sind to Stations on the Sind-Pishin Railway, beyond the British Frontier and *vice* 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Sind.		Exports from Sind.					
1889-90.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
16	3,200	49	9,800	58	11,600	...	....
...	...	490	9,800	517	10,340	91	1,820
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	3,220	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	121	3,025	779	19,475	58	1,450
...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,288	3,864	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,564	3,119	65,378	58,698	5,42,633	4,85,473	3,57,732	3,14,463
5	106	159	3,245	481	10,065	656	14,039
...	...	363	21,780	524	31,440	465	27,900
8	208	301	7,826	243	6,318	441	11,466
2	174	25,206	21,92,922	15,447	13,43,889	14,013	12,19,131
50	1,950	35,182	13,72,098	49,851	19,44,189	57,786	22,53,615
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,041	16,328	2,062	16,496	2,718	21,732	1,721	13,768
567	3,991	324	4,754	...	...	141	1,128
12	744	1,784	1,10,608	2,322	1,43,964	2,549	1,58,038
30	496	546	9,011	330	5,449	135	2,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	889	6,223	716	5,012	439	3,073
130	650	8,231	41,155	6,673	33,365	7,680	38,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
758	11,370	3,525	52,875	5,484	82,260	10,716	1,60,740
...	...	35	105	28	84	3	9
4	20	3,701	18,505	3,561	17,805	1,007	5,035

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No.	Articles—(*continued*).	Denomination.	Imports into 1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.
XIII	Fruits and nuts—					
	1.—Cocoanuts ...	Mds.	13	134	5	41
	2.—All other kinds ...	„	37,146	4,88,122	68,406	8,98,593
XIV	Grain and pulse—					
	1.—Wheat	„	380	1,304	7,306	24,978
	2.—Gram and pulse ...	„	3,074	10,013	2,540	8,342
	3.—Other spring crops	„	...	...	293	699
	4.—Rice, husked ...	„	26	86	20	83
	5.—Rice, unhusked ...	„	59	98	1	2
	6.—Other rain crops ...	„	10,406	19,843	20,208	43,225
XV	Gums and resins	„	213	4,047	...	...
XVI	Hides and skins—					
	1.—Hides of cattle ...	„	1,367	20,905	528	7,920
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals...	„	2,706	27,060	2,451	24,518
XVII	Horns	„	...	...	...	...
XVIII	Lac—					
	1.—Dye	„	42	420	5	50
	2.—Shell	„	1	20	12	240
	3.—Stick, and other kinds	„	46	690	5	75
XIX	Leather—					
	1.—Unmanufactured ...	Value.	...	1,300	...	...
	2.—Manufactured ...	„	...	37,720	...	27,600
XX	Liquors	Mds.	45	2,620	10	500
XXI	Mats	„	...	...	...	...
XXII	Metals and manufactures of metals—					
	1.—Brass and copper...	„	166	6,806	198	8,118
	2.—Iron	„	741	6,484	692	6,057
	3.—Other metals ...	„	104	624	82	492
XXIII	Oils—					
	1.—Petroleum ...	„	...	...	2	10
	2.—Other kinds ...	„	33	492	79	1,165
XXIII *a*	Oil-cake	„	239	652	...	...
XXIV	Opium	„	...	...	...	...
XXV	Paints and colours ...	„	...	...	...	...
XXVI	Provisions—					
	1.—Ghi	„	146	4,791	506	17,534
	2.—Other kinds ...	„	4,791	47,910	369	3,690
XXVI *a*	Railway materials ...	„	60,160	6,01,600	58,691	5,86,910

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Sind.		Exports from Sind.					
1889-90.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1,214	12,654	640	5,780	196	1,824
51,459	6,66,046	23,597	3,05,480	25,420	3,27,729	18,823	2,35,216
19,951	63,787	2,00,440	6,88,912	51,760	1,66,013	3,455	10,945
5,872	19,134	79,168	2,56,528	53,498	1,75,237	52,502	1,76,835
289	612	40,770	1,00,606	10,996	25,771	4,611	9,477
110	444	91,724	3,03,183	61,200	2,37,758	44,966	1,83,866
45	100	1,134	1,811	532	1,084	268	531
27,945	57,038	1,05,067	2,02,127	6,747	13,313	2,825	5,338
...	...	1	19	2	38	...	...
432	6,480	118	1,770	288	4,320	319	4,785
2,079	20,790	64	640	61	610	89	890
1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	65	650	23	345	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	76	1,140	...	...
...	680	...	3,525	...	25	...	3,425
...	16,440	...	32,040	...	31,520	...	47,840
28	1,580	7,569	4,21,240	7,824	4,40,150	7,986	4,44,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	4,592	1,337	54,817	1,113	45,633	2,339	95,899
1,955	17,110	53,920	4,72,802	73,558	6,43,634	42,906	3,75,438
104	624	319	1,914	492	2,952	601	3,606
...	...	...	...	8,620	43,100	9,480	47,400
2	31	11,989	1,13,798	6,230	93,465	5,753	86,923
133	332	2,039	5,340	2	7	74	183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,263	79,835	6,789	2,26,892	2,079	70,888	1,012	35,534
763	7,630	51,609	5,16,090	9,966	99,660	8,945	89,450
25,625	2,56,250	10,63,888	1,06,38,880	10,88,719	1,08,87,190	8,71,707	87,17,070

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No.	Articles—(*continued*).	Denomination.	Imports into 1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.
		Mds.		Rs.		Rs.
XXVII	Salt	,,	125	391	...	...
XXVIII	Saltpetre, &c.					
	1. Saltpetre.... ...	,,	650	5,200	...	...
	2. Other saline substances	,,	6,948	55,584	20,333	1,62,664
	(*a*).—Alum	,,	...	...	...	...
	(*b*).—Sojji	,,	...	...	...	...
XXIX	Seeds—					
	1.—Oil-seeds—					
	a.—Linseed ...	,,	49	196	...	...
	b.—Mustard and rape	,,	1,816	7,286	162	648
	c.—Til or gingelly ...	,,	776	4,030	179	1,028
	d.—Other oil-seeds...	,,	92	460	8	40
	2.—Other seeds—					
	a.—Indigo-seed ...	,,	19	114	...	...
	b.—Tea-seed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	c.—Other kinds ...	,,	18	88	96	468
XXX	Silk—					
	1.—Raw	,,	...	...	...	...
	2.—Manufactured (European) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	3.—Do. (Indian) ...	,,	5	4,000	...	...
XXXI	Spices { 1.—Betel-nuts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	{ 2.—Other kinds...	,,	803	10,439	2,791	36,283
XXXI*a*	Stationery	,,	...	...	2	20
XXXII	Stone and marble ...	,,	2,190	411	31	6
XXXIII	Sugar—					
	1.—Refined ...	,,	7	84	31	372
	2.—Unrefined ...	,,	117	579	81	358
XXXIV	Tea—					
	1.—Indian ...	,,	6	360	2	120
	2.—Foreign ...	,,	...	...	...	...
XXXV	Tobacco	,,	1,172	7,056	1,426	10,093
XXXVI	Wood—					
	1.—Timber ...	,,	547	2,735	166	830
	2.—Firewood ...	,,	...	...	...	...
XXXVII	Wool—					
	1.—Raw	,,	89,418	8,94,180	1,34,950	13,40,500
	2.—Manufactured (Piece-goods)—					
	a.—Do. (European)	,,	...	...	36	10,800
	b.—Do. (Indian) ...	,,	127	10,160	42	3,360
XXXVIII	All other articles of merchandise—					
	1.—Unmanufactured ...	Value.	...	2,585	...	237
	2.—Manufactured ...	,,	...	1,48,684	...	1,20,015
	Grand Total Rs. ...	...	...	26,61,756	...	34,54,813

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Sind.		Exports from Sind.					
1889-90.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2,600	8,125	2,928	9,150	3,267	10,210
...	...	3	9	...	...	2	6
...	...	455	3,640	108	864	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	449	3,592
18,432	1,47,456	...	...	...	...	11	88
...	...	56	269	21	100	32	184
3,533	14,132	445	1,780	159	636	28	112
8	47	354	1,864	403	2,374	595	3,493
585	2,925	179	895	84	420	121	605
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,040	13,098	1,183	5,767	474	2,312	479	2,336
...	...	2	1,200	5	3,000	11	6,600
...	...	22	19,800	6	5,400	5	4,500
...	...	26	20,800	12	9,600	...	...
...	...	11	211	20	353	5	74
6,121	79,573	7,433	96,629	2,711	35,243	2,439	31,707
...	...	94	940	254	2,540	70	700
5	1	7,601	1,427	205	39	12,241	2,296
10	120	29,739	3,56,868	35,653	4,27,836	35,306	4,23,672
268	1,121	26,071	1,25,454	24,839	1,06,592	23,299	1,11,076
1	80	178	10,680	131	7,860	74	4,440
...	...	577	46,160	843	67,440	787	62,960
1,198	7,987	6,967	45,053	5,536	38,683	5,926	39,288
265	1,325	43,865	2,19,325	54,134	2,70,670	96,807	4,84,035
...	...	1,37,462	37,539	43,560	11,648	13,311	4,117
1,38,541	13,85,410	67	670	166	1,660	34	340
13	3,900	1,232	3,69,600	463	1,38,900	588	1,76,400
40	3,200	957	76,560	385	30,800	440	35,500
...	...	...	29,465	...	9,078	...	10,803
...	74,735	...	9,90,229	...	6,70,628	...	14,17,411
...	29,97,039	...	2,07,78,687	...	1,93,44,048	...	1,76,39,714

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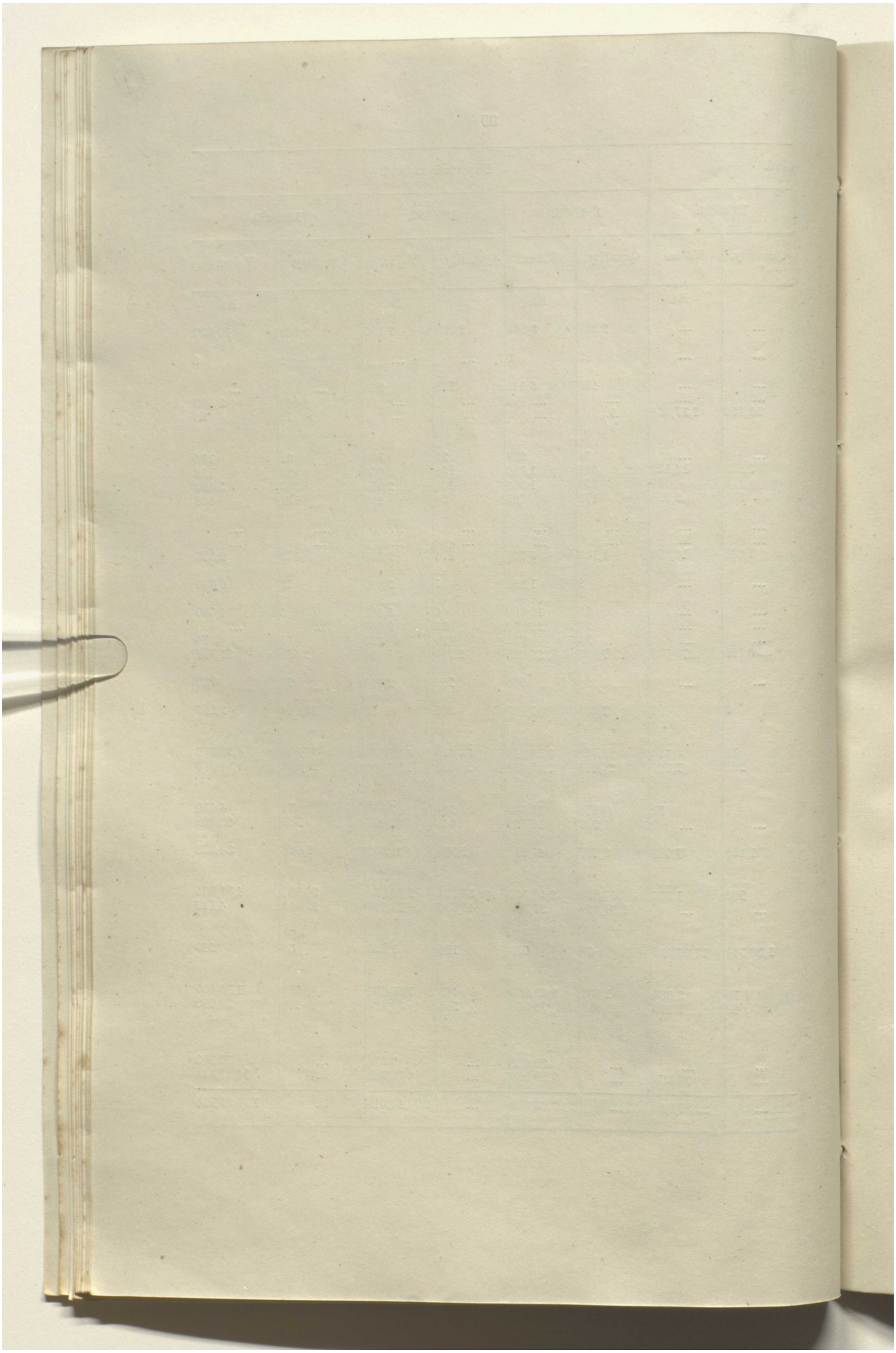

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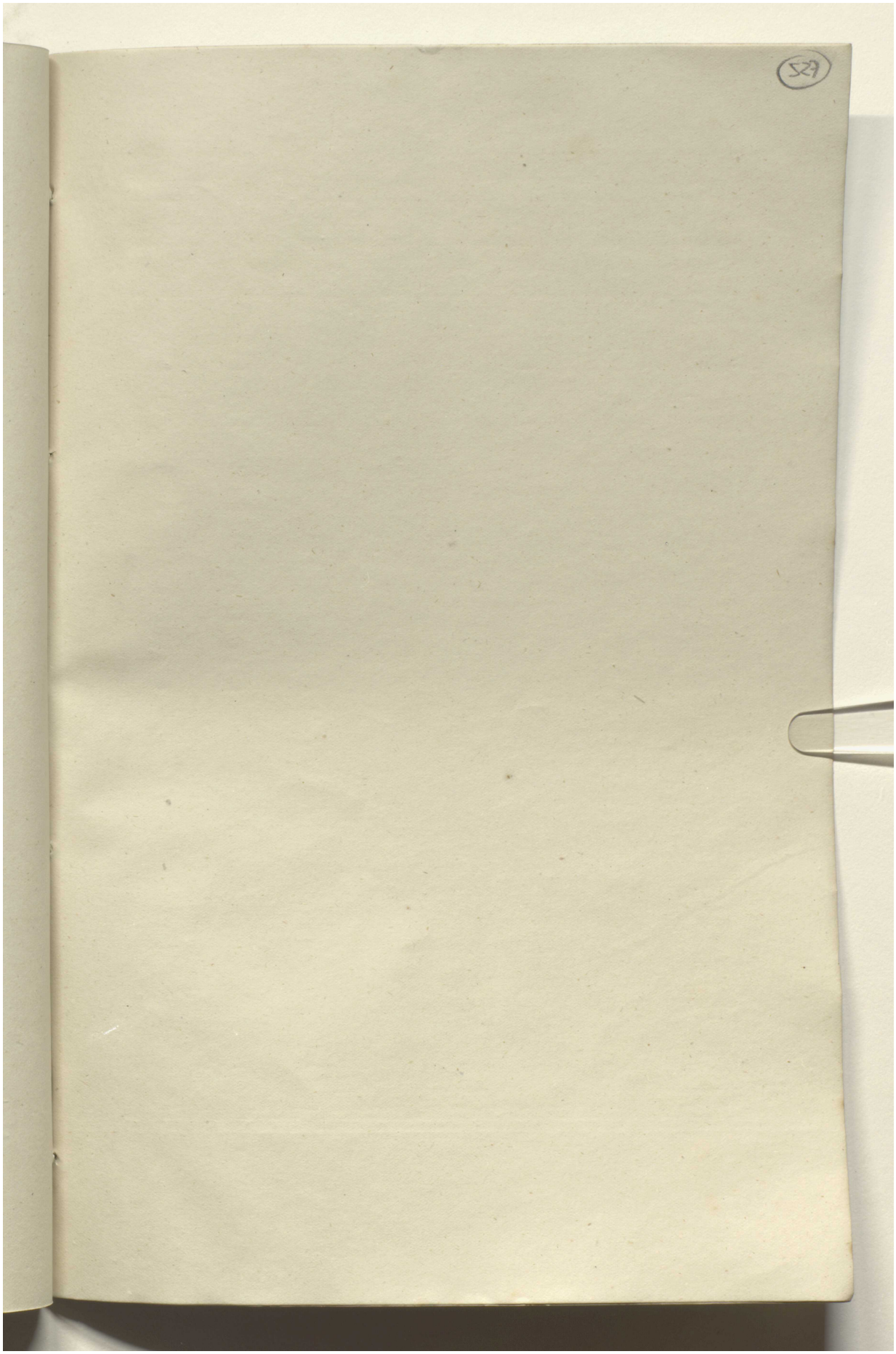

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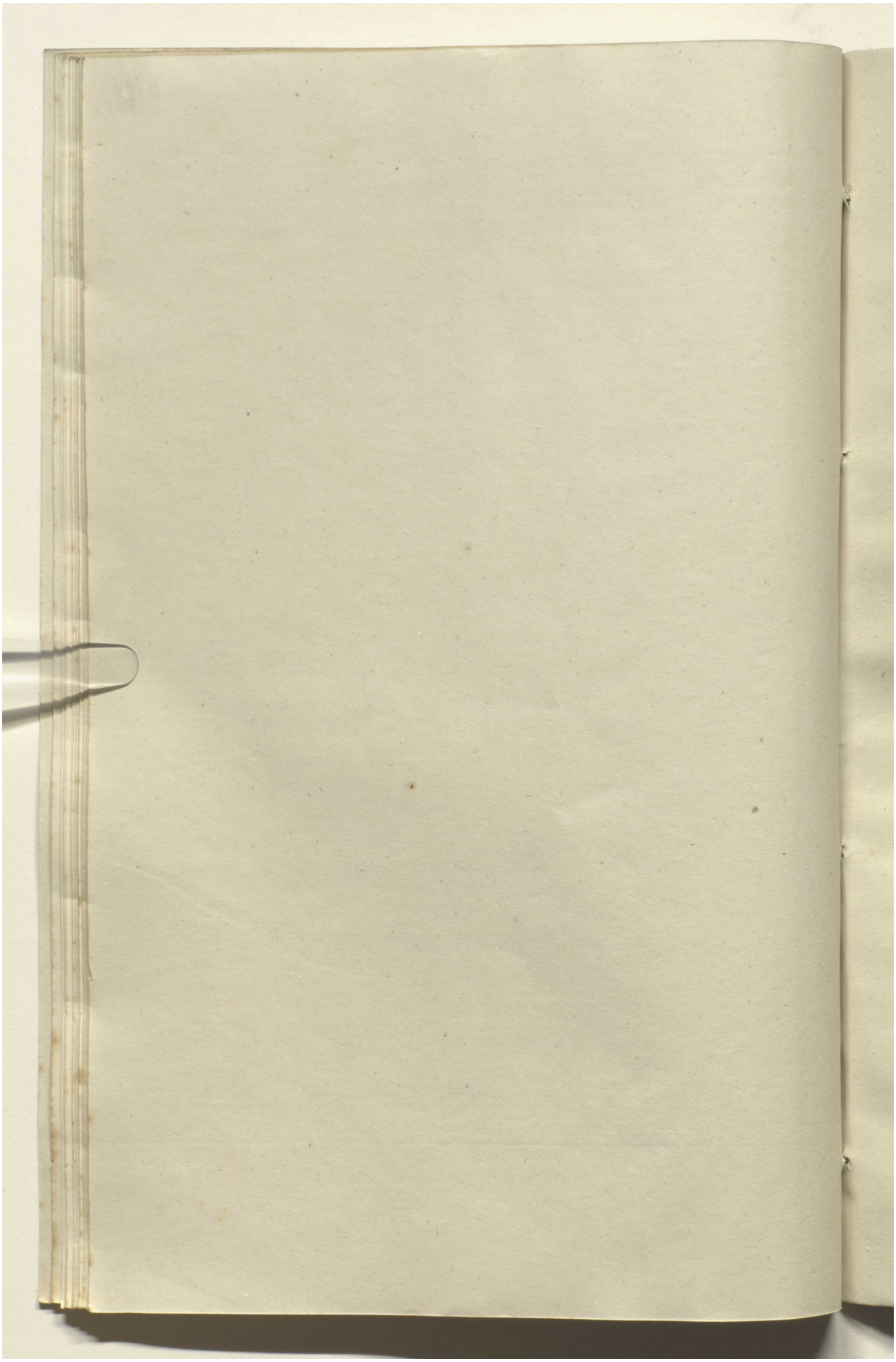

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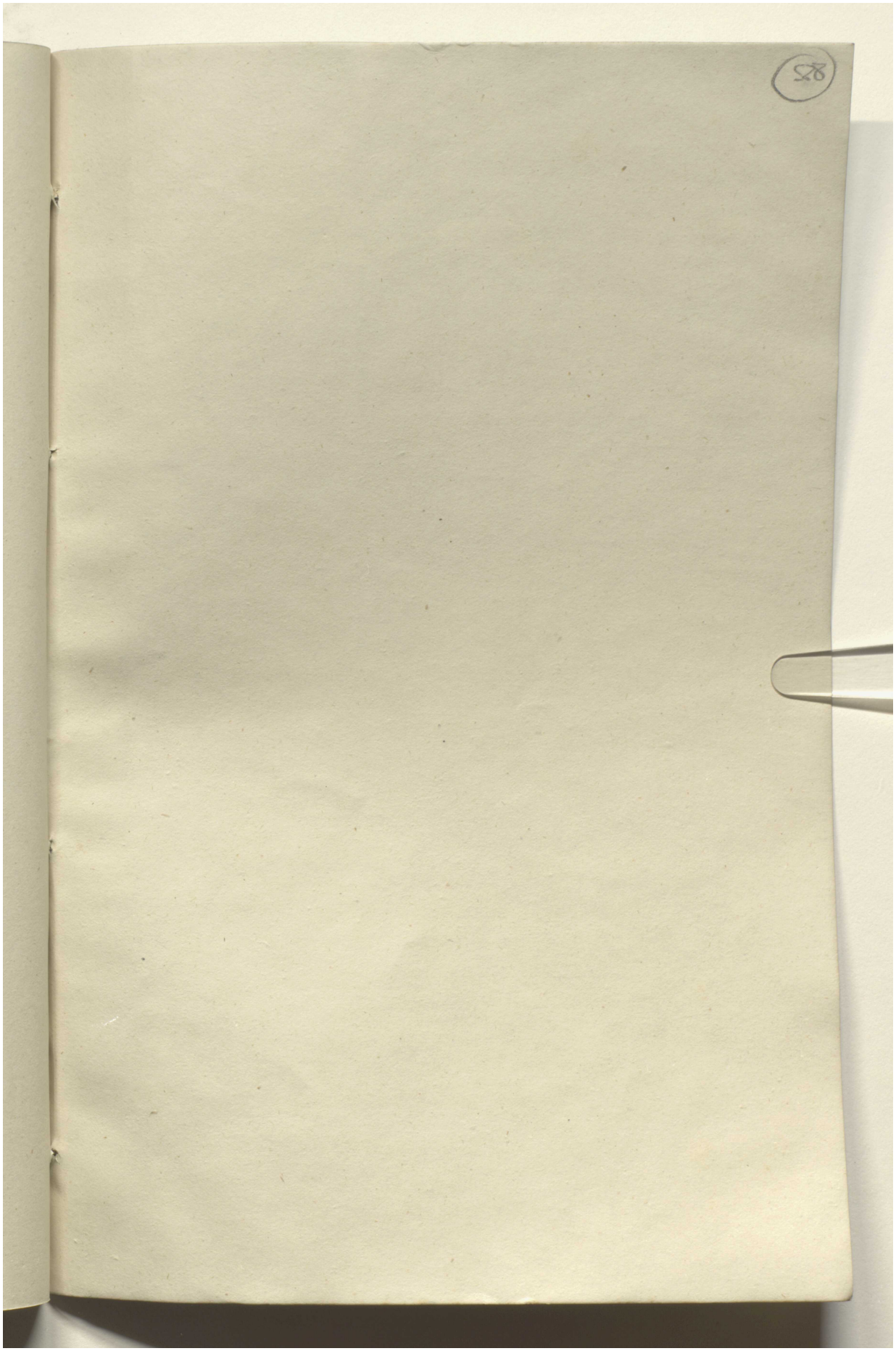

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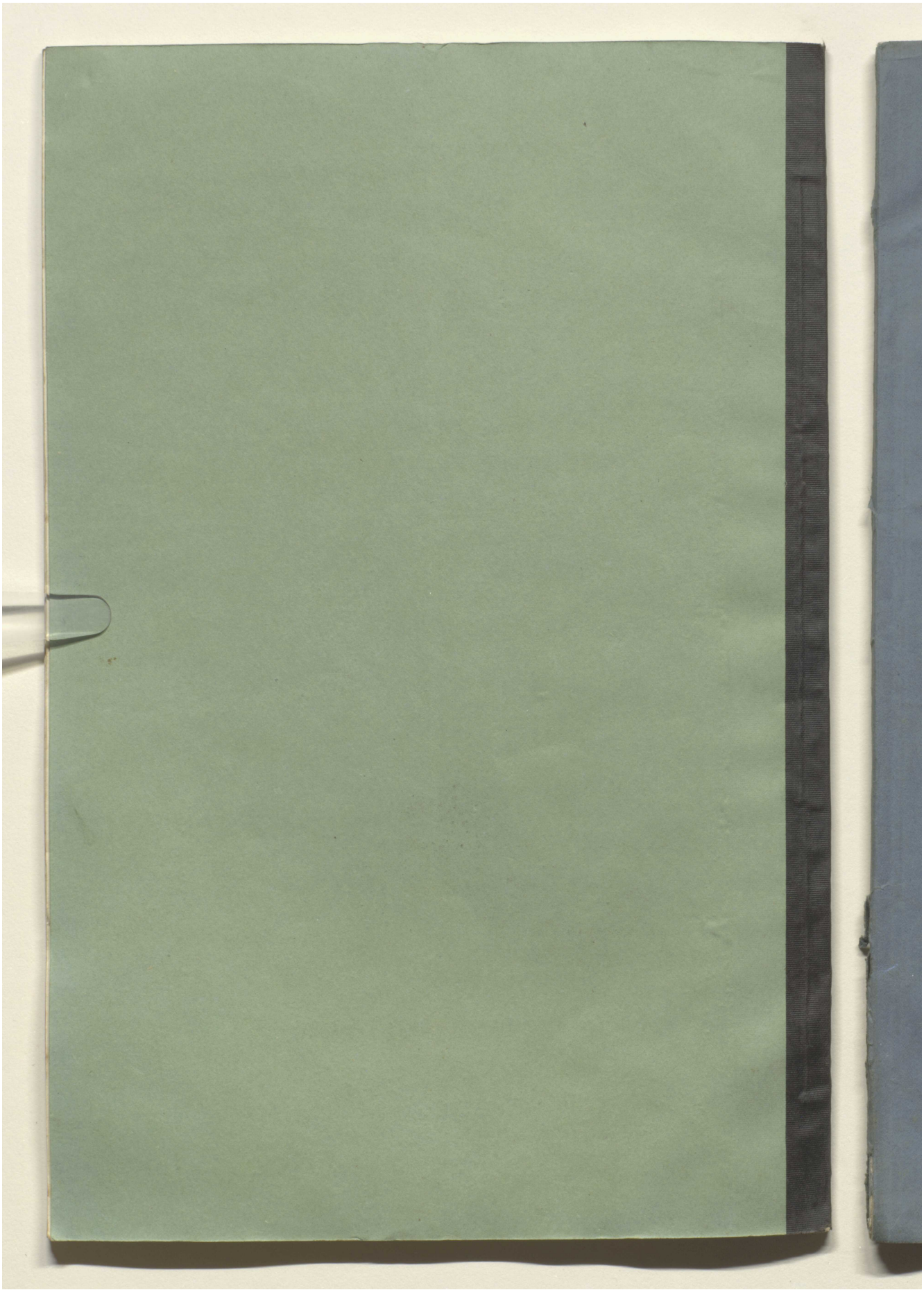

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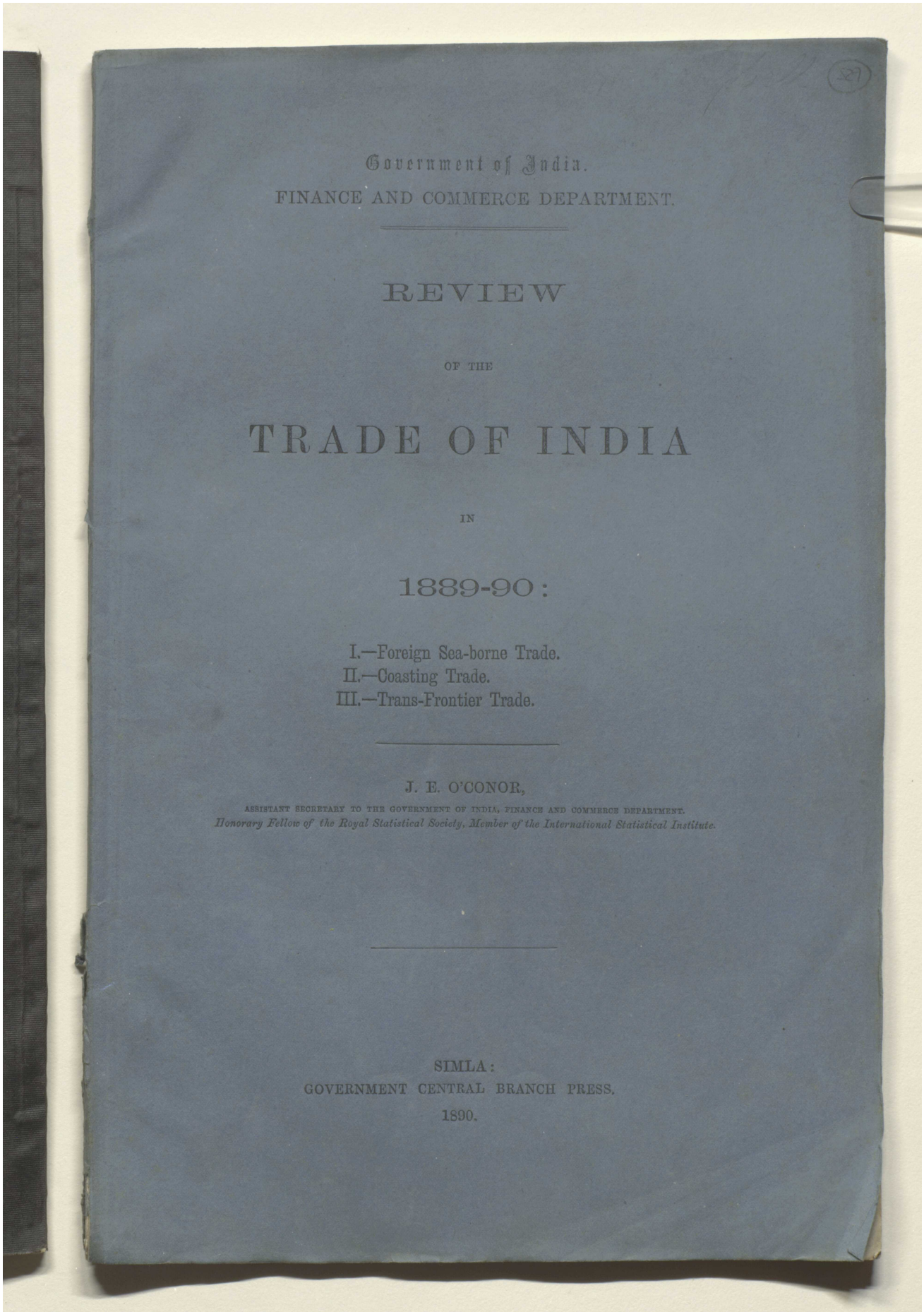

Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1889-90:

I.—Foreign Sea-borne Trade.
II.—Coasting Trade.
III.—Trans-Frontier Trade.

J. E. O'CONOR,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, Member of the International Statistical Institute.

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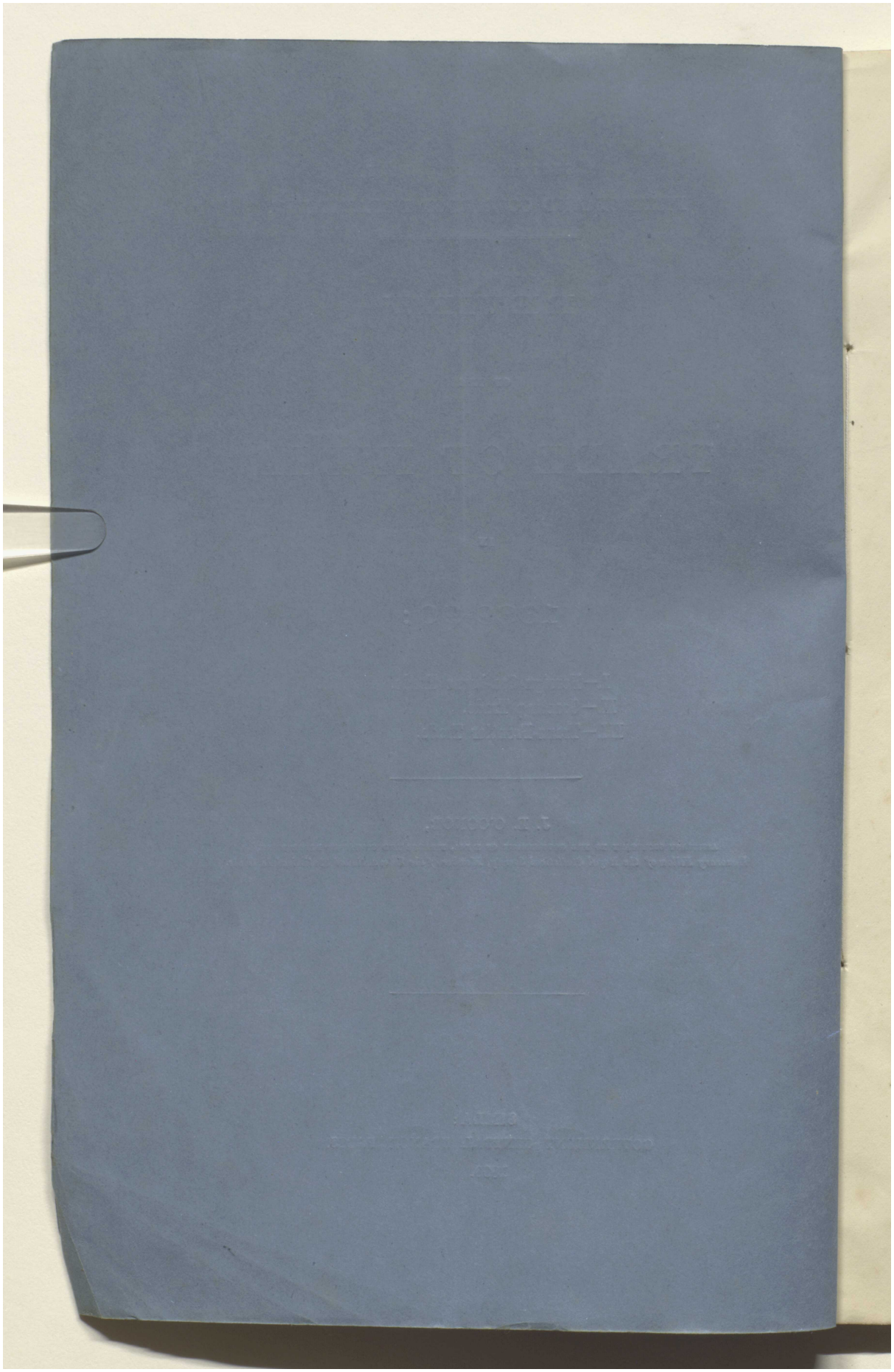

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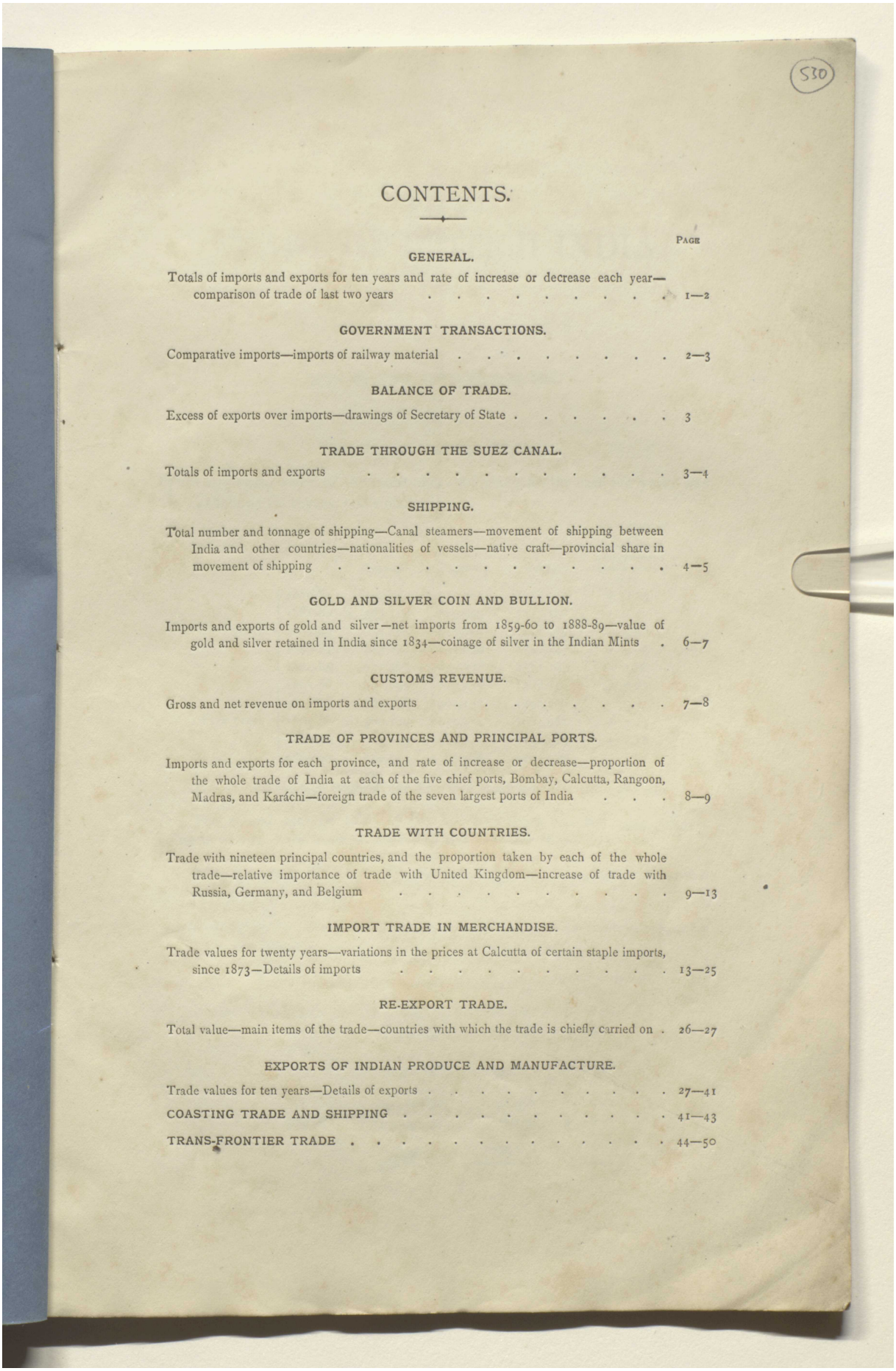

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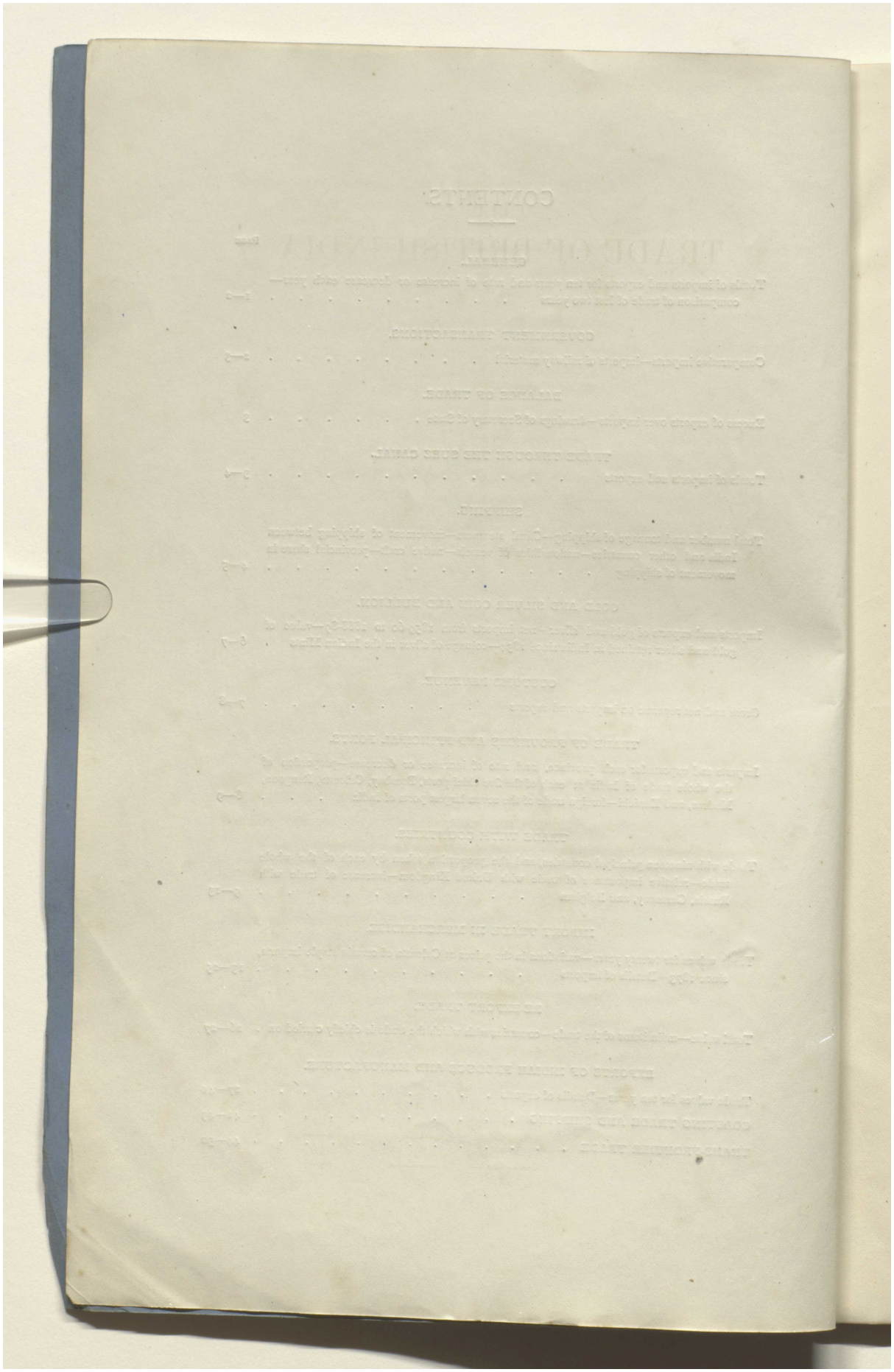

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THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

for the official year ending March 31, 1890.

Sea-borne Foreign Trade.

THE aggregate value of the trade under all heads for the last ten years was as follows (in rupees, 000's omitted):

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	*Percentage of increase or decrease each year compared with preceding year.*
Five years	1880-81	592,970	759,407	1352,377	+12·23
	1881-82	583,149	829,993	1413,142	+ 4·49
	1882-83	634,562	843,817	1478,379	+ 4·62
	1883-84	655,818	891,029	1546,847	+ 4·63
	1884-85	670,282	850,878	1521,160	— 1·66
Five years	1885-86	672,893	849,157	1522,050	+ 0·05
	1886-87	697,148	901,132	1598,280	+ 5
	1887-88	762,107	919,854	1681,961	+ 5·24
	1888-89	804,153	986,816	1790,969	+ 6·48
	1889-90	840,194	1052,388	1892,582	+ 5·67

The annual average trade of the first five years was Rs. 1462,381,211.

The annual average trade of the last five years was Rs. 1697,168,406, being in excess of the average of the first five years by 16 per cent.

After a pause in 1884 and 1885 the trade has been increasing at a normal rate during the last four years.

Comparing the trade values of last year with those of the one immediately preceding, the following are the results (rupees, 000's omitted):

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Imports of merchandise	665,703	665,601	— 0·01
„ treasure	138,450	174,593	+ 26·1
Exports of merchandise (Indian)	926,427	991,011	+ 6·97
„ (foreign, re-exports)	43,354	42,958	— 0·91
„ treasure	17,035	18,419	+ 8·13
TOTAL	1790,969	1892,582	+ 5·67

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Imports of merchandise were not quite up to the level of the previous year. In that year there was a very active trade in cotton goods which was not sustained last year, for the trade declined materially, the only important extension being in coloured goods. There was also a heavy decline in the import of railway material and in coal. Some articles however increased, with the net result that the aggregate value of the import trade hardly diminished. The principal increases and decreases were as follows:

Increase.	Decrease.
Apparel.	Coal.
Machinery and millwork.	Cotton goods and yarn.
Metals (copper and zinc).	Iron and steel.
Oils.	Railway material.
Provisions.	Umbrellas.
Silk and silk goods.	Woollen goods.
Sugar.	

The large increase in exports of Indian goods was mainly due to an active trade in cotton, jute, rice, and oilseeds, and to a considerable increase in prices. The principal articles are shewn below in parallel columns:

Increased.	Decreased.
Cotton, raw.	Coffee.
Cotton, manufactured.	Dyes (indigo).
Grain and pulse (rice).	Hides and skins.
Jute, raw.	Opium.
Jute, manufactured.	
Seeds.	
Tea (small increase).	
Wood.	
Wool, raw.	

Re-exports of imported merchandise were slightly smaller.

Imports of treasure increased very largely, silver having been imported in somewhat greater quantity than in the last few preceding years, and gold in quite unusual quantity. This increase in the import of gold has continued in the present year.

Government Stores.

The total value of these transactions was Rs. 27,655,061, being about 8½ per cent less than that of 1888-89 and slightly under the figure of 1887-88. They were smaller than the transactions of any of the four preceding years.

Railway materials, which constitute the largest importations on account of the State, have been declining continuously since 1885, as the following figures shew:

	Rs. (000's omitted).
1884-85 . .	12,374
1885-86 . .	22,995
1886-87 . .	18,927
1887-88 . .	12,486
1888-89 . .	12,007
1889-90 . .	10,857
TOTAL .	89,646

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The value of the average annual import of railway material has been about 15 million rupees, being just about half of the average value of all imports on account of Government.

The other principal articles imported by the State are metals (mainly iron and steel, copper and zinc), and hardware and cutlery, arms and ammunition, coal, woollen cloth, apparel (including boots and shoes), coal, cement, machinery and millwork, books, paper and stationery, and telegraph material. The only noticeable variation in the list occurs under the head of paper. The importation of printing paper has entirely ceased and that of writing paper has materially declined, owing to the substitution of paper made in the Indian mills whose productions have now attained a very fairly high level of quality.

Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports, including treasure as well as merchandise, for each of the last ten years was (Rs., 000's omitted):

	Including Government transactions.	Excluding Government transactions.
1880-81 .	139,160	166,436
1881-82 .	226,320	246,845
1882-83 .	189,783	209,255
1883-84 .	210,291	235,210
1884-85 .	156,346	180,597
1885-86 .	138,558	176,263
1886-87 .	173,599	203,984
1887-88 .	133,178	157,747
1888-89 .	155,484	182,664
1889-90 .	187,097	212,194

The average annual excess in these ten years comes to about 171 million rupees including Government transactions, and 197 millions excluding them.

In the same period the drawings of the Secretary of State in Council Bills have been—

	£	Exchange. Pence.	Rs. (000's omitted).
1880-81 .	15,239,677	19·956	= 183,279
1881-82 .	18,412,429	19·895	= 221,914
1882-83 .	15,120,521	19·525	= 185,860
1883-84 .	17,599,805	19·536	= 216,214
1884-85 .	13,758,909	19·308	= 171,024
1885-86 .	10,292,692	18·254	= 135,325
1886-87 .	12,136,279	17·441	= 167,003
1887-88 .	15,358,577	16·899	= 218,124
1888-89 .	14,262,859	16·379	= 208,991
1889-90 .	15,474,496	16·565	= 224,187

the average being £14,765,624 or 193 million rupees.

Trade through the Suez Canal.

The value of the trade carried through the Canal last year was ₹1306,113,000, being 68 per cent of the whole trade. Ten years ago (1880-81) it was ₹812 millions, being not quite 59 per cent of the whole.

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The imports brought to India by this route were about 80 per cent of the whole import trade and exports sent the same way were about 58 per cent of the whole.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the shipping, steam and sailing, with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to foreign countries, during each of the last five years, are as follow:

—	Number.	Tons.	Average tonnage.
1885-86 .	10,562	7,294,589	691
1886-87 .	10,584	7,172,193	678
1887-88 .	10,893	7,189,465	660
1888-89 .	10,485	6,983,332	666
1889-90 .	10,673	7,315,586	685

Steamer tonnage represented about 73 per cent of the whole: five years ago it was only 65 per cent of the whole. The total number of steamers which entered and cleared was 3,356, with an aggregate burden of 5,331,695 registered tons, the average tonnage of each steamer being 1,589 tons. Less than 3½ per cent of the steamers which cleared left without taking away some cargo.

Of the 3,356 steamers, about half (1,608) passed through the Suez Canal, their tonnage (3,055,364 tons) being 57 per cent of the whole.

Of the total of 7,315,586 tons, the entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were 2,710,389, or 37 per cent. Five years ago the proportion was 43½ per cent, and the actual tonnage was also larger by about 15 per cent. Entries from and clearances to British possessions have increased in the same period (in tonnage) by about 11½ per cent, and the tonnage of vessels from and to foreign countries by about 7 per cent, Germany and Russia being the two countries in the navigation of which from and to India the greatest increase has occurred. The development of the petroleum trade with Batoum has caused the shipping intercourse with Russia to increase from 2 ships and 2,124 tons in 1885 to 30 vessels and 51,537 tons last year. The increase of direct trade with Germany has in five years raised the shipping trade with that country from 23 vessels and 28,457 tons to 64 vessels and 98,908 tons.

The tonnage of vessels sailing under the British flag represented 83 per cent of the whole, a larger proportion than in previous years.

The tonnage of vessels under foreign flags was only 12 per cent of the whole: in 1883 the proportion was 16 per cent.

The proportion of tonnage of vessels under British Indian registry was only about 4 per cent of the whole. The number of these vessels is large, amounting to 2,168, but their tonnage is small, the average for each vessel being only 141 tons. The average tonnage of British vessels is 1,612 tons, that of foreign

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vessels only 660 tons. The total number of vessels under foreign flags which entered and left last year was 1,341, aggregating 885,304 tons, the principal flags being:

	No.	Tons.
Austrian	100	181,939
German	138	180,996
Italian	114	177,200
French	121	116,404
Arab	620	79,994
Norwegian	68	61,877
American	31	44,043
TOTAL	1,192	842,453

There has been some material increase in Austrian and Italian shipping in recent years, and the German flag on the whole shews a tendency to increase though fluctuating. But all the others are more rarely seen in Indian ports than used to be the case.

The native craft employed in the foreign trade do not increase. They represent ~~less than~~ 2¼ per cent of the whole tonnage. Except for intercourse with the Straits and the Malayan Archipelago, Ceylon, the Maldives, and the Coast from Karáchi to Maskat, these craft will no doubt eventually disappear from the foreign carrying trade, and be superseded by steamers.

The following table shews the share of each of the maritime provinces of India in the movement of shipping with cargoes in the last five years:

		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bengal	No.	1,160	1,145	1,147	1,066	1,042
	Tons	1,568,322	1,646,298	1,683,421	1,656,576	1,675,515
Bombay	No.	1,969	2,025	2,027	1,939	1,862
	Tons	2,049,235	2,139,483	2,142,791	2,175,685	2,004,030
Sind	No.	828	712	795	767	927
	Tons	504,004	419,899	363,892	413,602	492,701
Madras	No.	3,476	3,537	3,692	3,588	3,520
	Tons	1,192,454	1,170,488	1,200,274	1,105,546	1,195,697
Burma	No.	1,014	1,052	1,003	768	894
	Tons	945,842	959,417	1,045,425	816,187	980,567

The proportion last year was—

Bombay and Sind, about 39 per cent.
Bengal „ 26 „
Madras „ 19 „
Burma „ 15 „

The proportion of shipping in Madras is nearly double the proportion which that Presidency has of the foreign trade, but there is an active intercourse of native craft between the coasts of Madras and the Maldives, Ceylon, and the Archipelago. These greatly swell the tonnage.

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Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

The imports and exports of gold during the last ten years were (rupees, 000's omitted)—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance net imports.
1880-81 . .	36,720	168	36,552
1881-82 . .	48,564	124	48,440
1882-83 . .	50,951	1,642	49,309
1883-84 . .	54,694	69	54,625
1884-85 . .	47,781	1,062	46,719
1885-86 . .	30,915	3,286	27,629
1886-87 . .	28,336	6,565	21,771
1887-88 . .	32,361	2,436	29,925
1888-89 . .	31,191	3,052	28,139
1889-90 . .	50,710	4,557	46,153

The imports and exports of silver in the same period have been—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
1880-81 . .	53,162	14,236	38,926
1881-82 . .	64,663	10,873	53,790
1882-83 . .	83,580	8,778	74,802
1883-84 . .	74,085	10,034	64,051
1884-85 . .	91,100	18,644	72,456
1885-86 . .	123,862	7,796	116,066
1886-87 . .	82,197	10,640	71,557
1887-88 . .	105,898	13,611	92,287
1888-89 . .	107,259	14,792	92,467
1889-90 . .	123,885	14,506	109,379

The importation of gold last year was much larger than it has been since 1884-85 when the rapid increase in the silver price of gold caused the purchases of the more valuable metal to shrink to very small proportions. The imports of the year were in fact not very much below the average of the years which preceded the great divergence in the relative value of the two metals. During the present year they still continue on a large scale, and if the decline in the silver price of gold should continue there will probably be a continued purchase of gold. Silver also was imported during the year on a large scale.

Since 1859-60 the net imports of the precious metals have been (rupees, 000's omitted)—

	Gold.	Silver.
From 1859-60 to 1872-73 .	726,062	1172,242
From 1873-74 to 1889-90 .	452,573	1209,943
Total .	1178,635	2382,185

The total value of both amounts to ₹3560,821,094, or, at the conventional rate of 2*s.* to the rupee, about £356,000,000, to which may be added 101½ millions imported from 1834 to 1859, making altogether since 1834 some £457½

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millions, not reckoning what has been imported across the land frontier of which there is no account. It will be noticed that for every rupee's worth of gold two rupees' worth of silver has been imported and that the average import of gold since 1873 has been only about half what it was from 1859 to that year; also that the average import of silver in the later period has been appreciably smaller. The average of the first period was affected by the years of the American Civil War when in exchange for Indian cotton both gold and silver flowed into the country in abnormal quantities. The average of the second period was affected in the opposite way by the years of the Madras famine.

The silver coinage of the British Indian mints from 1859-60 to 1889-90 has amounted to ₹2117,300,000. There are no statistics of the coinage in the mints of the Native States.

Customs Revenue.

The gross sum received on imports (excluding salt) since 1885-86 was as follows:

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	168,740	217,107	223,704	260,892	238,667
Malt liquor	81,283	107,124	131,787	152,050	174,390
Cider and other fermented liquor	2,887	1,184	1,336	1,510	2,188
Spirits	3,630,746	4,297,083	4,629,349	4,828,544	4,923,713
Liqueurs	42,754	52,031	60,768	64,564	69,427
Wines	423,972	424,551	454,683	436,175	422,937
Opium	2,797	4,282	2,548	3,058	2,853
Mineral oil	—	—	137,090	1,174,891	1,623,923
Imports by post, &c.	1,322	1,640	1,349	1,589	1,329
Total gross revenue	4,354,501	5,105,002	5,642,614	6,923,273	7,459,427
Total net revenue	4,265,513	4,992,553	5,497,810	6,762,838	7,241,159

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The net export revenue for the same years (levied exclusively on rice) was—

	Rs.
1885-86	7,276,281
1886-87	6,964,619
1887-88	7,390,653
1888-89	5,979,563
1889-90	7,057,213

The net import duty increased by about 23 per cent in 1888-89, mainly as the result of the new duty of half an anna per gallon imposed since February 1888 on mineral oil, free until then. Last year there was a further increase of 7 per cent.

The net export revenue of 1888-89 was less by 19 per cent than the revenue of the preceding year, the exports of rice from both Burma and Bengal having been greatly restricted. Last year there was a material recovery, though the revenue was not quite so large as in 1887-88. The exports of rice from Bengal continued small in consequence of poor harvests and high prices.

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The total revenue (net) from imports and exports was much larger than in the two previous years, owing chiefly to the import tax on petroleum:

	Rs.
1887-88 . .	12,888,463
1888-89 . .	12,742,401
1889-90 . .	14,298,372

Provincial Trade.

The figures of the trade of each province stand thus (000's omitted):

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Imported Merchandise.					
Bombay .	220,143	234,814	254,869	265,038	264,230
Bengal .	199,856	233,380	232,984	257,021	251,316
Madras .	42,503	53,181	53,270	57,960	61,663
Burma .	34,198	37,100	56,893	50,054	54,544
Sindh .	21,414	28,137	25,831	35,630	33,848
Exported Merchandise.					
Bombay .	312,983	342,205	343,950	389,085	394,069
Bengal .	331,120	355,983	371,085	378,208	396,727
Madras .	82,644	91,313	97,323	103,257	115,149
Burma .	67,803	65,866	66,317	61,088	77,813
Sindh .	43,726	28,917	26,040	38,143	50,209

Taking imports and exports of merchandise together the foreign trade of each province stood as follows during the year in rupees (000's omitted):

	1888-89.	Percentage on whole trade.	1889-90.	Percentage on whole trade.
Bombay .	654,123	39·99	658,300	38·73
Bengal .	635,229	38·84	648,043	38·13
Madras .	161,218	9·86	176,812	10·4
Burma .	111,142	6·80	132,357	7·79
Sindh .	73,773	4·51	84,057	4·95

Trade increased in every province, most largely in Burma whence the export of rice was active, and but slightly in Bengal and Bombay. The rate of increase per cent in each province was as follows last year: Bombay, 0·64; Bengal, 2; Madras, between 9 and 10; Burma, 19; Sindh, about 14. In Bengal the small increase which is shewn is due rather to increased export values—prices of jute and rice, for instance, having largely increased—than to an increase in the quantities exported. Imports were not so large as in the preceding year.

In Bombay also the import trade was slightly smaller, and the increase in export values was mainly due to the large quantity of cotton available for export combined with an increase in the price of it. This abundant supply of cotton saved the trade of Bombay from exhibiting an actual decline in the year. The quantity of wheat exported from Bombay was hardly half of that exported in the preceding year. Indeed, Karáchi alone exported more wheat than Bombay and Calcutta put together, and but for the circumstance that the Punjab had a good crop available for export from Karáchi the export of wheat from India would have been insignificant.

Both the import and export trade of Madras was large, considerable quantities of cotton, sugar, indigo, and seeds having been exported.

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The trade and navigation of India with foreign countries have been distributed during the last seven years in the following proportions between the five chief ports. Treasure is included in the trade here:

——	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Trade.							
Bombay . .	41·55	43·51	43·79	42·78	43·37	44·03	43·95
Calcutta . .	38·45	36·97	35·97	36·9	35·87	35·6	34·04
Rangoon . .	5·06	4·67	4·93	5·01	5·9	5·2	5·76
Madras . .	5·28	5·43	5·0	5·58	5·44	5·3	5·58
Karáchi . .	3·36	3·79	4·34	3·68	3·2	4·26	4·53
TOTAL .	93·70	94·37	94·03	93·95	93·78	94·39	93·86
Shipping.							
Bombay . .	33·82	34·78	32·67	33·7	33·23	35·22	31·48
Calcutta . .	26·41	24·77	23·54	24·52	24·44	25·41	24·74
Rangoon . .	8·8	9·23	9·20	9·36	10·82	10·1	10·9
Madras . .	7·24	7·62	8·1	8·07	8·05	7·22	8·26
Karáchi . .	5·81	6·61	8·05	6·62	5·65	6·71	7·76
TOTAL .	82·08	83·01	81·56	82·27	82·19	84·66	83·14

The following figures shew the actual extent of the foreign trade of the seven largest ports of India in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last seven years (rupees, 000's omitted):

——	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bombay . .	532,578	542,297	532,643	576,528	596,546	652,923	657,480
Calcutta . .	573,355	532,239	520,041	577,721	589,558	622,882	631,124
Rangoon . .	78,103	70,765	74,997	79,631	98,977	93,100	108,937
Madras . .	78,236	78,118	73,674	85,208	88,001	92,967	103,393
Karáchi . .	50,483	55,975	65,140	57,054	51,863	73,772	84,057
Tuticorin . .	13,591	12,168	10,951	14,266	16,139	16,551	22,647
Chittagong . .	10,062	8,310	8,294	9,695	12,570	11,351	15,126

The increase of trade during this period in these ports has been at the rate mentioned below:

Bombay	23·45	per cent.
Calcutta	10·07	,,
Rangoon	39·48	,,
Madras	32·15	,,
Karáchi	66·5	,,
Tuticorin	66·63	,,
Chittagong	50·33	,,

The increase in the trade of the three last named ports is noticeable. If the Chittagong-Assam railway should be constructed Chittagong is destined to become a place of considerable trade.

Trade with Countries.

The following table exhibits the value of the trade between India and the countries with which India has considerable or increasing commercial connections, for each of the last five years. The countries are enumerated according

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to the importance of the trade with them in 1889-90 (in rupees, 000's omitted) and the figures include the value of imports and exports, including treasure:

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. United Kingdom	846,392	877,084	921,824	983,066	1020,852
2. China—Hong-Kong	133,053	141,623	143,736	142,443	142,081
China—Treaty Ports	50,977	35,463	37,724	47,312	44,729
3. France	74,080	85,947	81,675	96,192	91,457
4. Straits Settlements	53,903	58,396	64,314	67,700	74,193
5. Belgium	39,967	39,039	34,760	51,943	65,182
6. United States	44,828	51,355	57,302	55,792	56,866
7. Italy	45,488	58,666	53,742	41,935	47,952
8. Egypt	35,544	30,264	35,300	37,085	41,696
9. Austria	26,681	34,446	35,889	39,569	37,864
10. Ceylon	29,078	30,960	32,760	31,971	37,146
11. Germany	5,283	9,449	12,268	17,535	33,462
12. Mauritius	20,615	26,255	26,936	25,205	29,772
13. Persia	21,038	21,546	21,999	24,288	27,625
14. Australia	15,678	11,549	21,497	19,251	22,137
15. Arabia	16,760	19,774	18,658	18,876	21,195
16. Zanzibar, Mozambique, and other ports on the East Coast of Africa.	10,321	12,850	18,340	15,339	15,755
17. Japan	2,989	4,316	7,482	10,611	12,876
18. Aden	9,382	9,723	11,935	12,192	11,973
19. Turkey in Asia	7,668	8,361	9,488	10,594	11,706

Our trade with the world last year was thus distributed (rupees, 000's omitted):

	With Europe.	With Africa and adjacent islands.	With Asia.	With America.	With Australia.
Bengal	461,359	18,437	106,134	49,431	12,682
Bombay	441,500	34,396	179,321	2,399	683
Sindh	69,369	8,283	5,748	650	8
Madras	143,989	4,405	23,038	4,662	718
Burma	64,926	24,071	35,590	7,222	548
TOTAL	1181,143	89,592	349,831	64,364	14,639

Analysing this table we find that our trade with Europe is 69 per cent; with Asia 20½ per cent; with Africa over 5 per cent; with the American Continent 4 per cent; and with Australasia under 1 per cent; of our whole trade. The trade set against Africa, however, is not all trade with that Continent, a considerable proportion being trade with Egypt which is really European trade, owing to the practice of making Port Saïd a port for orders. This Egyptian trade amounts to about 39¾ millions of rupees, and if we deduct from Africa on this account 35 millions (which would be a moderate deduction) and add this sum to the total value of trade with Europe, the totals (000's omitted) and percentages in each case would work out as follows:

	Total value.	Proportion.
Europe	1216,143	71·5 per cent.
Asia	349,831	20·6 ,,
America	64,364	3·8 ,,
Africa	54,592	3·2 ,,
Australasia	14,639	0·86 ,,

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Bengal has a larger trade than any other province with Europe, America, and Australia, though Bombay stands but little behind as respects European trade; and Bombay has the largest trade with African and Asiatic countries.

The increase during the year in the trade with the United Kingdom amounted to a little under 38 millions of rupees, or, say, nearly four per cent. The increase in the trade with the other countries mentioned amounted to nearly sixty millions of rupees, or nearly eight per cent.

In the twenty years which have elapsed since 1871 the total trade of India has increased by about 77 per cent, but the trade with England has increased by only 56 per cent, and, as will be seen from the table of percentages given below, the proportion which trade with England bears to the whole trade is slowly declining. From a proportion of about 63 per cent of the whole in 1870 it fell to about 56½ per cent in 1880, the opening of the Suez Canal having caused a diversion of trade which formerly went through England. Five years later the proportion was about 55½ per cent, and now it is about 54 per cent. England, however, still has more than half the whole Indian trade and her Colonies have a substantial proportion of the remainder. If England's share of the trade is declining, the decline is very slow, and the actual augmentation of the trade, though not relatively so large as that with other countries, will be regarded as very satisfactory when it is borne in mind that the trade with England today is as large as was the whole trade of India with the world twenty years ago.

The subjoined table shews for each country the proportion per cent which the trade with it bears to the whole trade of India. The countries are placed in order of importance of last year's trade.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. United Kingdom	55·61	54·88	54·81	54·89	53·94
2. China—Hong-Kong	8·74	8·86	8·55	7·95	7·51
2. China—Treaty Ports	3·35	2·22	2·24	2·64	2·36
3. France	4·87	5·38	4·85	5·37	4·83
4. Straits Settlements	3·54	3·65	3·82	3·78	3·92
5. Belgium	2·63	2·44	2·07	2·90	3·44
6. United States	2·95	3·21	3·41	3·11	3·
7. Italy	2·99	3·67	3·19	2·34	2·53
8. Egypt	2·34	1·89	2·10	2·07	2·2
9. Austria	1·75	2·16	2·13	2·21	2·
10. Ceylon	1·91	1·94	1·95	1·78	1·96
11. Germany	0·347	0·59	0·73	0·98	1·77
12. Mauritius	1·35	1·64	1·60	1·41	1·57
13. Persia	1·38	1·35	1·31	1·36	1·46
14. Australia	1·03	0·72	1·28	1·07	1·17
15. Arabia	1·1	1·24	1·11	1·05	1·12
16. Zanzibar, Mozambique, and other ports on the East Coast of Africa.	0·68	0·80	1·09	0·86	0·83
17. Japan	0·196	0·27	0·44	0·59	0·68
18. Aden	0·616	0·61	0·71	0·68	0·63
19. Turkey in Asia	0·504	0·52	0·56	0·59	0·62

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In respect of most of these countries there is nothing particular to remark in the trade of the year, the fluctuations being ordinary increases or decreases in established trade. There are, however, three countries which call for notice in consequence of the sudden growth of commercial intercourse with them in recent years.

From Russia an import trade has been created in the last four years which last year amounted to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million of rupees, the imports consisting almost entirely of petroleum from Batoum. Contemporaneously with this import trade an export trade has been developed, the value of which has averaged in the last four years $4\frac{1}{4}$ million rupees, the average of the trade of the previous ten years having been only one million. The exports consist mainly of raw cotton, seeds, and indigo. The yarn and cloth spun and woven by the Russians from this raw cotton are sent into the markets of Central Asia whence Indian cottons are rigorously excluded by the fiscal régime of the Russian authorities. Indigo from India is also kept out from the same region by heavy duties and the people compelled to obtain the dye, or stuffs dyed therewith, through Russia.

The sudden increase in our trade with Germany merits attention. The following are the figures of imports and exports of merchandise in each of the last five years:

	Imports (in Rs., 000's omitted).	Exports
1885-86 .	1,201	4,082
1886-87 .	1,603	7,846
1887-88 .	1,945	10,323
1888-89 .	2,480	15,055
1889-90 .	5,639	27,823

The increase has amounted to 533 per cent in five years, imports 369 per cent, exports 581 per cent. If this rate of increase, or anything approximating to it, should be maintained in the future, the trade between Germany and India will be one of considerable dimensions in the next ten years. Some attribute the marked increase in imports from Germany in the two last years to the operation of the English Merchandise Marks Act, the rigid administration of which has had the effect of interfering with the transhipment trade and has led to the establishment of direct trade with India. This may be the case as regards some of the imports, but a material portion of the increase in the trade of the year was in the import of salt, the price of which ranged at a very high level in Calcutta and Rangoon throughout the year. The German lines of steamers established recently for direct intercourse with India must necessarily come out laden with salt until the import trade has so far increased that they can fill up with better cargo.

With Belgium the development of trade has not been nearly as great as with Germany, but the actual trade is very much larger.

The figures for merchandise for the last five years are as follow:

	Imports (in Rs., 000's omitted).	Exports
1885-86 .	2,667	37,300
1886-87 .	2,952	36,086
1887-88 .	3,046	31,713
1888-89 .	5,267	46,677
1889-90 .	8,738	56,444

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Imports have increased 228 per cent and exports 51 per cent in this period, the total trade giving an increase of 63 per cent, or more than three times as much as might be regarded as a fair average increase.

Import Trade.

The values of imported merchandise during the last twenty years stand thus :

	Exchange. d.		Rs. (000's omitted).
1869-70	23·25		329,275
1870-71	22·375		333,482
1871-72	23·125		308,108
1872-73	22·75		304,730
1873-74	22·351		316,285
Average	22·770	*Average*	318,376
1874-75	22·221		346,452
1875-76	21·645		371,126
1876-77	20·491		353,671
1877-78	20·79		393,260
1878-79	19·761		365,662
Average	20·981	*Average*	366,034
		increase about	15%
1879-80	19·961		397,421
1880-81	19·956		503,088
1881-82	19·895		469,921
1882-83	19·525		500,030
1883-84	19·536		527,039
Average	19·774	*Average*	479,500
		increase =	31%
1884-85	19·308		531,493
1885-86	18·254		518,115
1886-87	17·441		586,614
1887-88	16·899		623,848
1888-89	16·379		665,703
Average	17·656	*Average*	585,154
		increase about	22%

Last year the value of imported merchandise was R665,601,205, the average exchange of the year being 16·565*d*. The trade has just about doubled in twenty years.

The table of variations in prices of certain staple articles of import at Calcutta which was printed in the review of the trade of 1888-89 is reproduced here,

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brought up to date. It will be seen that prices were on the whole lower last year for cotton goods and yarn than in the year preceding it.

Taking the prices of March 1873 as = 100, the following table shews the variations in the prices of staple imports since then at Calcutta:

—	Grey shirtings, 8¼ lb.	Mule twist, white, No. 40.	Mule twist, Turkey red, No. 40.	Copper, sheathing.	Iron, flat, bolt, &c.	Total.
March 1873	100	100	100	100	100	500
June 1874	97	92	106	95	108	498
March 1875	86	92	102	103	93	476
„ 1876	86	90	92	99	79	446
January 1877	78	90	85	92	67	412
„ 1878	73	78	87	86	60	384
„ 1879	76	75	78	80	56	365
„ 1880	81	84	75	83	73	396
„ 1881	82	82	69	81	56	370
„ 1882	78	84	69	89	71	391
„ 1883	82	74	54	80	60	350
„ 1884	75	74	62	77	62	350
„ 1885	76	72	58	64	54	324
„ 1886	84	67	57	57	50	315
„ 1887	81	62	57	65	53	318
„ 1888	79	75	59	90	61	364
„ 1889	81	75	57	98	65	376
„ 1890	76	74	57	69	79	355
August 1890	67	71	55	72	64	329

In the review of the trade of 1888-89 the following remarks were made:

The great feature of the year was the expansion of the trade in cotton manufactures, the increase in which was over 400 lakhs, or but little less than the total increase in the import trade generally. It was in the main a speculative increase justified by the condition of the English manufacturing industry rather than by the condition of the Indian consuming market. Imports in the present year of yarn and of white piece goods are smaller than in the same period of last year, and it is probable, considering the condition of the Indian market and that manufacturers in England have agreed to work short time, that other kinds of cotton goods will decline too.

The anticipation has proved to be tolerably well founded, the trade in cotton yarn and goods last year having declined by 16,300,000 rupees. Among other fluctuations in the import trade the most noticeable are: a very large increase in the imports of copper; a continued increase in machinery and mill-work, aniline and alizarine dyes, kerosene oil and apparel; and a decrease in railway material and coal.

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The more important articles will now be briefly noticed in the order in which they are grouped and classified in the statistical tables :

I.—Animals, living :

	Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
1885-86 .	2,568
1886-87 .	2,612
1887-88 .	2,561
1888-89 .	2,953
1889-90 .	2,397

The bulk of this sum represents the value of horses imported from Australia and the Persian Gulf. There was a large decrease in the importations from Australia.

II.— Articles of food and drink :

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
58,519
67,896
74,970
74,691
78,677

The increase in this group is mainly due to a large import of Sugar, and in a smaller degree to larger imports of Tea.

Liquors.

Under this head there was a decrease on the whole, spirits as well as wines having been imported in smaller quantities, while the importation of malt liquor continued on an extensive scale. The fluctuations in the import of malt liquor are curious. Fifteen years ago (in 1875) the imports suddenly fell from an average of about 1½ million gallons to an average of a little more than one million, remaining at this point for ten years when they began to increase. The trade since 1884-85 has been steadily augmenting year after year, and its dimensions now are nearly three times as great as they were six years ago :

	Gallons.
1884-85 .	1,066,913
1885-86 .	1,299,408
1886-87 .	1,715,638
1887-88 .	2,138,518
1888-89 .	2,398,580
1889-90 .	2,797,965

Various causes in combination may be assigned for this remarkable augmentation of trade. The character of the beer has changed, and many are able to drink the lighter qualities now imported who were unable to drink the heavier beers that were formerly imported ; there has been a great increase in the classes of the European population accustomed to drink beer habitually—artisans, workers in mills and factories, men employed on railways and inland and coasting steamers, and so forth ; there has also without doubt been created a taste for beer among the Madras coolies who work for high wages in Burma and return annually to Madras with their earnings (the imports into Madras and Burma have increased much more largely than in other provinces) ; the strength of the British

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army has been largely augmented; and the prices of beer have materially fallen. But it is hardly likely that these causes alone can have brought about such a sudden development in consumption, and the most effective cause may perhaps be sought in competition. The English brewers keenly felt the competition of the German and Austrian brewers and actively sought to retain a market which seemed to be undermined from without by continental beer and from within by Indian beer. At the same time the practice recently adopted by the large English brewers of "tieing" public houses restricted the clientèle of the smaller brewers and forced them to seek openings in the foreign markets for a production which was in excess of home requirements and the conversion of private breweries into limited companies has been followed by the necessity of shewing increasing sales. Hence the pushing of beer in the Indian and other external markets.

The trade in spirits does not increase much, if it can be said to increase at all. The imports of the year were smaller than those of the preceding year. They amounted to 1,100,414 gallons, of which whisky 386,337, brandy 341,358, gin 87,636, rum 38,885, and "other sorts" unenumerated amount to 246,198. The consumption of gin and rum is distinctly on the decline, the imports of rum having fallen to less than half what they were five years ago. Possibly the place of imported rum is being taken by rum distilled according to European methods in India. The largest share of both these liquors is consumed in Burma, much of the rum being no doubt drunk by the Madras troops as well as by the British soldier. The unenumerated kinds of spirits consist largely of arrack from Ceylon, shamshu from China and the Straits, perfumed spirits and spirits mixed with drugs or prepared for use in the arts.

The trade in wines is still less flourishing than that in spirits. Champagne stands on the level at which it stood five years ago, and the imports are only half what they were some years ago. Claret has steadily fallen off year by year. Sherry has fallen to a very low point. Port appears to be recovering but the imports do not exceed what they were many years ago. Other sorts of wines—including those of Germany, Italy, Greece, and Australia—have increased substantially, but the total quantity of all wines imported last year exceeded that imported five years previously by less than one per cent. In the same period liqueurs have increased about 27 per cent, but the imports are very small—only 13,581 gallons last year.

Provisions. The import of salted fish still continues on an extensive scale, though not so large as last year. Of 18 million pounds imported, Burma received about 10½ million pounds from the Straits, the increase of the salt duty having given a stimulus to this trade, the imports being free of duty. About 5 million pounds were imported into Bombay from the Mekran and Arabian Coasts.

Salt. Imports have been as follows in the last five years:

1885-86 . .	363,088	tons.
1886-87 . .	416,592	„
1887-88 . .	423,897	„
1888-89 . .	398,810	„
1889-90 . .	410,808	„

The increase of price in Liverpool salt to which reference was made in the review of the trade of 1888-89 has had the effect of reducing imports from

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England and of increasing imports from other countries which immediately made haste to compete. The imports of the last three years have been as follow:

	1887-88. Tons.	1888-89. Tons.	1889-90. Tons.
United Kingdom .	339,651	337,089	285,767
Germany .	23,187	7,711	45,439
Arabia .	42,633	20,129	35,736
Aden .	15,004	17,397	33,782
Other countries .	3,422	16,484	10,084
	423,897	398,810	410,808

The average import annually for these years amounts to 411,172 tons. In the three calendar years of 1887, 1888 and 1889, the quantity of salt produced in India gives an average annual production of about 1,051,000 tons.

Prices of Liverpool salt kept very high in Calcutta until about the close of the year, the average for the year being but little below that of the preceding year. The prices since 1881-82 have been as follow (duty excluded):

	Rupees per 100 maunds.
1881-82 .	51·9 to 60·4
1882-83 .	48·9 „ 55·9
1883-84 .	56·3 „ 62·3
1884-85 .	52·5 „ 57·9
1885-86 .	55·9 „ 60·6
1886-87 .	68·5 „ 74·4
1887-88 .	73·5 „ 80·8
1888-89 .	88·3 „ 102·6
1889-90 .	89·8 „ 98·2

They have fallen materially however since then, the range being:

1890.	
March .	87·8 to 91·8
April .	81·75 „ 91·5
May .	79·75 „ 91
June .	76 „ 87·7
July .	66·12 „ 82

The fall is chiefly the consequence of the rise in exchange, though no doubt the competition of other salts has had something to do with it also.

Sugar.

The imports of sugar continue on a large scale. Last year we imported 1,723,113 cwt., the declared value of which was just 22 million rupees. Of this the quantity re-exported represented a value of 2,676,000 rupees, so that India imported sugar to the value of more than 19 million rupees for consumption in the country. It comes from all parts now, chiefly from Mauritius, but cargoes were received from China, the Straits, Ceylon, England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Austria. Yet India produces sugar in abundance and refines it in abundance and exports large quantities (last year about 1,420,000 cwt., value for 9,200,000 rupees). The exports are mostly from Madras. They consist in the bulk of unrefined sugar whereas the imports into Bombay are mainly refined sugar. Is there any sufficient reason why Madras or Bengal or Northern India should not supply the requirements of Bombay in refined sugar?

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Why should we import any refined sugar from the United Kingdom into Bombay when we export refined sugar to the United Kingdom from Bengal and Madras? Why also should we export sugar to Ceylon from those Presidencies and receive sugar from Ceylon into Bombay? It would be interesting to learn the causes of these features of the sugar trade in India. If they were known and discussed they would perhaps disappear and India cease to be an importer of an article which she produces in abundance herself.

Tea. The conditions under which an extensive import of tea is carried on are not dissimilar to those under which sugar is imported. We produce tea and export it in large quantities, and we import considerable quantities of which a portion is re-exported, the rest being consumed in the country. Last year we imported about 5,383,000 lbs., value for ₹3,637,000, a larger quantity than has ever been imported before. It came from China, the Straits, Ceylon, and Java, and some of it was re-exported (1,849,429 lbs.) by sea, mainly to Persia. Some portion also was re-exported by land to Afghanistan. The rest was consumed in the country.

III.—Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured, including machinery and millwork and railway material:

	Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
	85,532
	83,611
	107,848
	99,663
	110,589

Copper and zinc. The most prominent feature of the year's trade in this group was the prompt return of activity in the importation of copper following on the fall of price which ensued on the collapse of the "corner" established by the *Société des métaux*. As soon as prices were raised abnormally by the operations of that ring, importations fell off and indeed were almost completely suspended: as soon as prices fell importations recommenced on a large scale. The following are the quantities imported in each of the last five years:

	Cwt.
1885-86 . .	652,973
1886-87 . .	615,049
1887-88 . .	532,635
1888-89 . .	98,490
1889-90 . .	568,915

The demand was even smaller than would seem from the imports of 1888-89, for in the previous year India had re-exported, to take advantage of the rise in price, the unusually large quantity of 47,000 cwt. Zinc followed much the same course as copper, in conjunction with which it is used in India.

Iron and steel. In the same way, though not to anything like the same extent, the recent rise in prices has caused a restriction of consumption of iron and steel, apparent mainly in bars, nails and screws, beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework. The total imports of iron have been as follows, shewing a reduction of 16 per cent

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in the last two years in iron. Of steel the imports were 14 per cent less than in the preceding year:

Iron. Cwt.	Steel. Cwt.
3,493,179	278,788
3,280,389	349,317
4,321,587	420,927
4,002,793	542,388
3,608,405	468,396

Machinery and Railway material.

The continued development of manufacturing industry in India is attested by the large and rapid increase in the imports of *Machinery* and *Millwork*. The imports of 1888-89 were at an exceptionally high figure (R23,169,000) but were exceeded by those of last year (R24,354,000). The importation of *Railway material* on the other hand was a good deal smaller than in either of the two previous years.

IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials:

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
8,155
9,428
10,063
11,958
12,803

Aniline dyes.

The increase in this head is largely due to the ever extending use of aniline and alizarine dyes by native dyers. The imports of these dyes during the year amounted to about 57,682,000 ounces, being nearly five million ounces in excess of the imports of the preceding year. The employment of these dyes has caused the imports of madder (or manjit) from Persia and Kabul to fall to such a low level that the trade would seem to be on the point of extinction. In 1886-87, 19,125 cwt. of madder were imported chiefly from Persia: last year only 2,646 cwt. Cochineal remains stationary, but this material is used more in the colouring of confectionery than of textile fabrics. Saffron also increases slowly, but this article is used almost exclusively in food and Hindu religious ceremonies.

The bulk of the aniline and alizarine dyes (over 53 million ounces) is imported into Bombay and Sindh.

V.—Oils:

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
9,611
14,084
14,868
20,728
26,452

Mineral oil.

The very great increase under this head results from the rapidly extending consumption of mineral oil as an illuminant in India. The importations of mineral oil have been during the last five years:

Gallons (000's omitted).	Rs. (000's omitted).
21,312	8,518
31,950	12,600
31,422	12,745
39,952	18,613
53,390	24,788

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The bulk of the oil is kerosene, only about 1½ million gallons being other mineral oil used for batching jute and lubricating machinery.

Russian oil, of which not a gallon was imported before 1886, has taken a firm hold of the market, as will be seen from the subjoined figures shewing the imports in each of the last five years from the United States and Russia in Asia, the two countries whence most of the imported mineral oil is received :

	United States. Gallons (000's omitted).	Russia in Asia. Gallons (000's omitted).
1885-86 .	20,229	None.
1886-87 .	29,145	1,577
1887-88 .	25,040	5,036
1888-89 .	20,654	17,516
1889-90 .	35,882	15,962

The enormous increase in the imports from the United States during the year would seem to have been mainly speculative and to have been designed to rush Russian oil out of the market. Russian oil has, however, come into use far more largely at Bombay than at Calcutta, the imports into Bombay last year having been about 10¾ million gallons while Calcutta imported only about 1,600,000 gallons, this being half the quantity imported in 1888-89. This decline in the imports into Calcutta has been attributed to a prejudice created against the oil in the beginning owing to the quality not being satisfactory. But the oil is freely used in the Western Presidency and in Northern India, and no prejudice against it has ever existed there. It seems more likely that it is not a question of lack of demand in Calcutta, but of convenience of a market. For the steamers which bring the oil to India, Bombay is a more convenient port than Calcutta in which to obtain return cargoes of the merchandise which Russia takes from us in greatest bulk, namely, cotton and seeds.

Reference was made last year to the various uses to which people in India are putting the tinned-iron cans in which kerosene oil is imported. The potter and brazier must have some cause to regret that the people are not as conservative in the matter of receptacles for storage and packages for transport as they are in some other respects.

The imports of other kinds of oils are relatively unimportant. The only noticeable fluctuation during the year was that Burma, which received a considerable quantity of earthnut oil from the Straits in 1888-89, preferred to get it from Pondichery last year, the cost being cheaper.

VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles :

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
32,519
31,491
39,440
41,157
37,252

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Coal.

Coal is the only article of any particular importance in this group, and its importance tends to diminish as the output of Indian coal fields increases.

The importations of the last five years are :

Tons.
790,930
765,668
848,878
833,478
601,670

The imports into Bombay have fallen materially, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having adopted the use of Indian coal to a considerable extent. The Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, and Rajputana-Malwa lines also now consume Indian coal more or less largely. In Burma the rice mills have for some time past been using rice husks for fuel and the timber mills sawdust. Burma also obtained over 55,000 tons of Bengal coal from Calcutta in the year. These facts tend to account for some of the decline in the imports of coal :

	1888-89. Tons.	1889-90. Tons.
Bombay .	642,762	435,755
Sindh .	46,596	32,279
Burma .	77,878	47,800

But the imports of the two preceding years had been heavy and high prices and high freights prevailed. Though there is no indication of it yet, the present year may see a recovery, especially if rates of exchange keep high. The extinction of the import trade in coal is, however, only a question of time and of greater facility and cheapness of transport in India.

Cotton.

Cotton is the article next in importance in this group. Imports last year amounted to the comparatively large figure of 116,000 cwt., mainly from Persia and the Mekran Coast, and practically all brought to Bombay. The Customs authorities at Bombay say : "Persian cotton is white in appearance, but the "fibre is poor, and it does not fetch so high a price as cotton grown on this side "of India. It is freely used for mixing with superior descriptions and the ad-"mixture is then offered for sale as the produce of certain districts in India."

Ivory, wool, silk.

Ivory is next in importance to Cotton, but more than half of it is reshipped to London. Out of 2,687,000 lbs. imported from Zanzibar and the East African Coast in the last five years, 1,590,000 lbs. have been reshipped. It is probable that the exploitation of Eastern Africa will be followed in due course by direct transit for this article to Europe, so far as it is not required in India for manufacture into bangles, combs, and the other forms in which it is used. The average consumption for India in the last five years would appear to be about 219,000 lbs. annually. Wool, which is imported, like cotton, from Persia and the Mekran Coast, is all reshipped to England, with a considerable quantity of other foreign wool brought to Karáchi by land from across the border. Silk, from China and the Straits, is brought to Bombay and Burma for local manufacture : the quantity imported last year was 2,360,467 lbs.

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VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :

	Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
	321,210
	377,492
	374,097
	414,553
	397,430

Cotton goods and yarn.

This important group constitutes about 60 per cent of the aggregate imports of merchandise. The trade of the year fell away by about 4 per cent, but the preceding year's trade was exceptionally large. The fall was due to a restriction in imports of cotton goods and yarn, both of which had been dealt in in a very active way in the previous year. The decrease in the recorded values of cotton goods was 5 per cent, and in twist and yarn 7 per cent. The imports of yarns have been as follow in the last seven years (000's omitted in quantities and values) :

	lbs.	Rs.
1883-84 .	45,379	34,659
1884-85 .	45,800	33,604
1885-86 .	45,915	31,721
1886-87 .	49,014	33,184
1887-88 .	51,542	35,819
1888-89 .	52,587	37,468
1889-90 .	46,382	34,825

The imports of each province (in lbs., 000's omitted) are shewn below for the last three years :

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bengal .	15,453	15,056	11,296
Bombay .	15,374	15,005	13,549
Sindh .	1,676	2,683	2,040
Madras .	13,758	15,813	13,694
Burma .	5,281	4,029	5,803

The decline has been general, except in Burma, being heaviest in Bengal, where, it would seem, the transfer of part of the trade in yarn and woven goods to Bombay and Karáchi is beginning to be visible in respect of white and coloured goods. The supply of goods to marts north of Cawnpore can now be made by the Indian Midland and the Bombay-Baroda lines with greater convenience from Bombay than from Calcutta, and increasing exports from Karáchi naturally bring about increasing imports to a port which is convenient as a distributing centre for a considerable region of North-Western India. The following are the quantities imported into each of the three provinces in the last five years in yards (000's omitted) :

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Grey goods—					
Bengal .	653,189	816,045	756,309	830,824	761,190
Bombay .	339,776	365,916	300,032	327,665	326,475
Sindh .	42,199	68,226	50,006	89,927	71,912
White goods—					
Bengal .	132,531	187,338	152,305	180,868	141,083
Bombay .	116,493	159,413	119,794	177,352	139,023
Sindh .	3,814	15,668	5,648	19,517	24,222
Coloured goods—					
Bengal .	153,331	187,209	124,628	143,689	137,030
Bombay .	148,906	154,064	134,957	150,665	160,055
Sindh .	9,693	19,163	18,989	25,318	42,281

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In *Cotton piece goods* of all sorts—grey, white, and coloured—the trade has been as follows:

	(000's omitted). Yards.	Rupees.
1882-83	1,640,595	209,568
1883-84	1,721,852	211,654
1884-85	1,731,565	206,951
1885-86	1,740,814	205,967
1886-87	2,155,419	253,558
1887-88	1,839,742	233,172
1888-89	2,126,248	271,601
1889-90	1,997,049	257,996

The imports of each description last year were (yards, 000's omitted):

Grey	1257,001
White	339,098
Coloured	400,949

The total value of all Cotton manufactures (excluding Twist and Yarn) during the five years is:

Rs. (000's omitted).
211,105
258,465
239,245
277,645
263,914

The practical monopoly which England possesses of this great trade (amounting to about 45 per cent of the whole import trade) is illustrated in the figures for the year. The total imports of cotton yarn and woven goods from all countries amounted to R298,740,000, the value of imports from the United Kingdom representing about R294,086,000, or say 98½ per cent of the gross total.

Silks and woollens.

In silk piece goods there was a fair increase in the year; in woollen piece goods there was a decrease, though shawls were imported in much larger number (901,000). Shawls are very popular with the male population of Bengal into which province more than four-fifths of the imports are brought. They are not creditable to the artistic sense of the Bengalis, being generally violently coloured and figured, but they are cheap, the average valuation standing at between 2½ and 2¾ rupees for each.

Woollen piece goods are also largely used in Bengal by the well-to-do classes, but that province does not consume silk goods to any extent. The imported silks are mainly used by Europeans, the small use made by natives of silk being limited, speaking generally, to *sáris* of native silks worn by women. The case is different in Bombay and Burma where silks are largely worn by men and women alike. The distribution of imported silks (which we get mainly from

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England, France, and China) is therefore chiefly confined to these two provinces, as the following figures of last year's trade will shew :

	Silk piece goods.	Goods of silk mixed with other materials.
	Yards.	*Yards.*
Bombay . .	5,497,872	3,404,869
Burma . .	5,231,808	3,868
Bengal . .	658,599	555,485
Sindh and Madras	37,889	14,727

The Burman, it will be observed, is very particular about the silk he or she wears and insists on having pure silk.

Apparel. The imports of Apparel (including boots and shoes) and millinery steadily increase. Their value has in five years advanced from ₹10,372,000 to nearly 13 millions, an increase of about 25 per cent. The actual value however is really larger, for a large proportion of the articles imported by post (value ₹2,362,000), of which no specification is given in the trade accounts, consists of Apparel.

Other manufactured goods. Of the other articles enumerated in this group the following are the most important. The value of the trade in each of the last three years is here specified in rupees (000's omitted) :

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Arms and ammunition . .	1,318	1,998	1,916
Books and printed matter . .	1,817	2,141	2,150
Building materials . . .	1,166	1,632	1,792
Cabinet-ware and furniture . .	897	1,006	994
Candles	979	780	1,359
Clocks and watches . . .	1,184	1,007	1,045
Corals, real	1,602	1,418	1,402
Earthenware and porcelain . .	2,236	2,248	2,239
Glass and glassware . . .	5,789	6,580	6,471
Instruments and apparatus :			
Musical	781	915	856
Scientific	805	921	999
Jewellery and plate . . .	969	1,163	837
Leather and leather goods, excluding boots and shoes . .	1,497	1,669	1,848
Matches	2,435	1,945	2,394
Paints and colours, and painters' materials	2,653	3,079	2,674
Paper and pasteboard . . .	4,183	4,105	4,075
Ships, parts of	1,959	1,891	673
Soap	949	1,023	1,114
Stationery	2,191	2,238	2,321
Toys and requisites for games .	1,395	1,580	1,359
Umbrellas	3,713	4,106	3,141

The considerable increase in *Arms and ammunition* is due to the transfer to that head of Dynamite and other explosives, which were until last year classed under chemicals. The value of these articles was ₹839,784. Excluding them the trade in arms has materially declined in value.

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There has been a great decline in the importation of *parts of ships*. This is due to a fall in the imports into Burma from R1,392,535 to R85,442, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company having imported in the two preceding years practically all they needed to establish steamers on the rivers of Upper Burma. This province and Bengal are the only importers on any extensive scale of these materials.

The very large increase in *Candles* arose to some extent out of the efforts of Belgium and Germany to secure this trade, Belgium especially shipping to India about three times as much as in the preceding year.

The fluctuations in the other articles mentioned do not call for remark.

The list appended states in the order of their importance the principal articles of merchandise imported into India :

	Rs. (*000's omitted*).
Cotton goods and yarn	298,739
Metals, including hardware and cutlery	68,022
Silk, raw and manufactured	28,451
Oils	26,452
Machinery and millwork	24,354
Sugar	22,000
Railway material	18,213
Provisions	15,966
Liquors	14,651
Woollen goods	14,552
Coal	13,086
Apparel	12,964
Chemicals, drugs and medicines, dyes, &c.	12,803
Salt	8,945
Spices	8,523
Glass and glassware	6,471
Paper	4,075
All other articles	67,334
TOTAL	665,601

The two first items comprise more than half (55 per cent) of the whole value of imports.

Of this gross total value nearly 93 per cent represented goods not subject to duty, dutiable goods representing only 7·3 per cent of the total import value.

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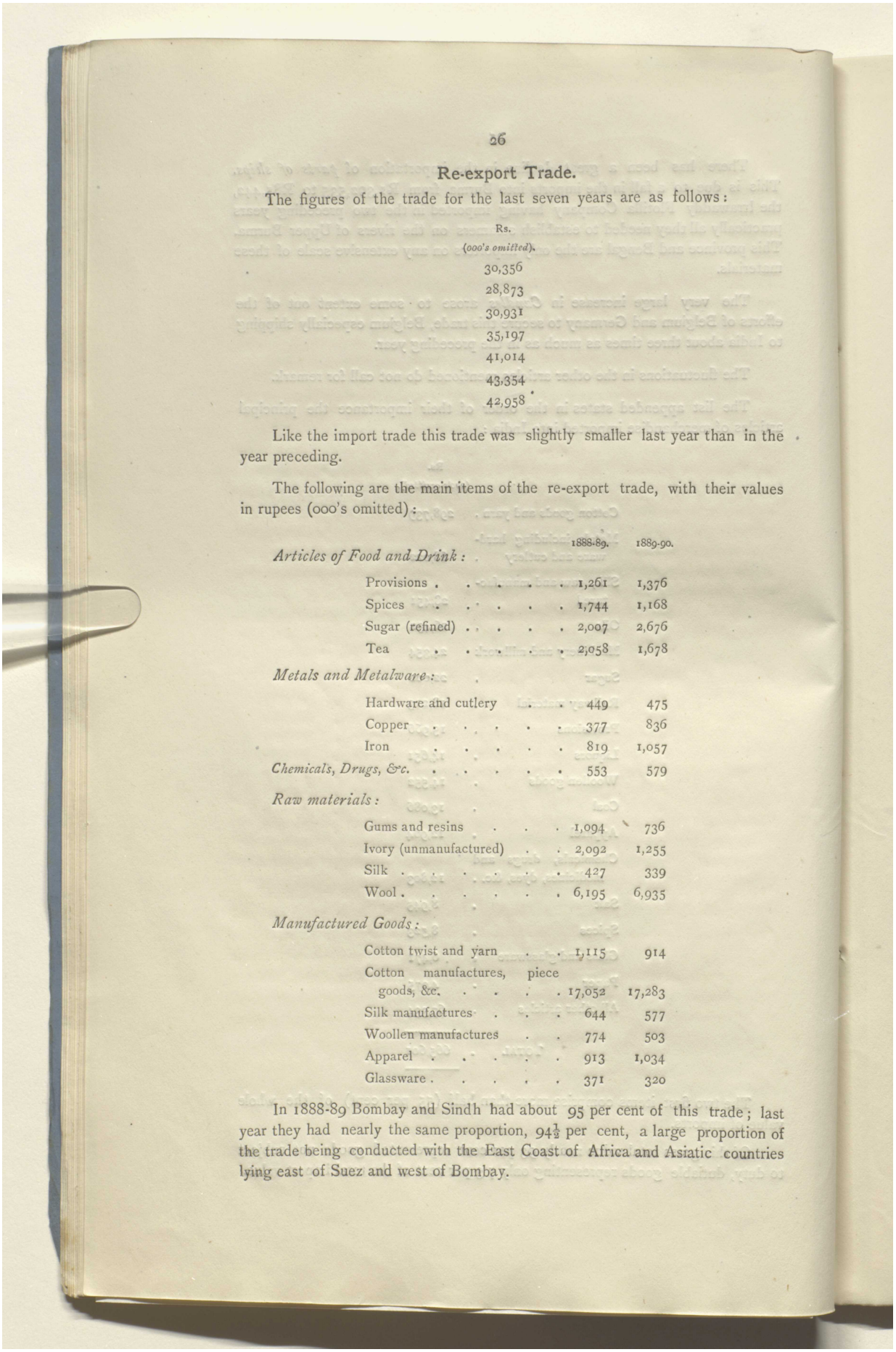

Re-export Trade.

The figures of the trade for the last seven years are as follows:

	Rs. (000's omitted).
	30,356
	28,873
	30,931
	35,197
	41,014
	43,354
	42,958

Like the import trade this trade was slightly smaller last year than in the year preceding.

The following are the main items of the re-export trade, with their values in rupees (000's omitted):

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Articles of Food and Drink:		
Provisions	1,261	1,376
Spices	1,744	1,168
Sugar (refined)	2,007	2,676
Tea	2,058	1,678
Metals and Metalware:		
Hardware and cutlery	449	475
Copper	377	836
Iron	819	1,057
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	553	579
Raw materials:		
Gums and resins	1,094	736
Ivory (unmanufactured)	2,092	1,255
Silk	427	339
Wool	6,195	6,935
Manufactured Goods:		
Cotton twist and yarn	1,115	914
Cotton manufactures, piece goods, &c.	17,052	17,283
Silk manufactures	644	577
Woollen manufactures	774	503
Apparel	913	1,034
Glassware	371	320

In 1888-89 Bombay and Sindh had about 95 per cent of this trade; last year they had nearly the same proportion, 94½ per cent, a large proportion of the trade being conducted with the East Coast of Africa and Asiatic countries lying east of Suez and west of Bombay.

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The countries with which the trade is chiefly carried on are stated below. Values are given in rupees, 000's omitted:

	1888-89.	1889-90.
United Kingdom	12,224	11,787
Persia	11,291	12,256
Straits	3,001	2,718
East Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, and Mozambique	2,781	3,726
Arabia	3,062	2,222
Turkish Arabia	2,775	2,534
Aden	1,874	1,320
China	1,265	1,352
Ceylon	1,234	1,190
Mauritius	1,121	1,109
United States	238	324

There was nothing special in the fluctuations of trade in the year to call for remark.

Exports of Indian produce and manufacture.

The figures for the last ten years are as follow:

	Rs. (000's omitted).	Increase or decrease per cent.
1880-81	719,741	+ 10·8
1881-82	792,552	+ 10·1
1882-83	805,981	+ 1·7
1883-84	850,857	+ 5·5
1884-85	803,132	— 5·6
1885-86	807,347	+ 0·5
1886-87	849,090	+ 5·2
1887-88	863,700	+ 1·7
1888-89	926,427	+ 7·2
1889-90	991,010	+ 6·97

The actual increase in the year was 64½ million rupees, the rate of increase being nearly 7 per cent or just below the rate of increase in the preceding year. The average annual rate of increase in the decade was about 3·8 per cent.

The increase of the year was in the main the result of a greatly augmented value of Seeds, Jute, and Cotton. In the case of Seeds and Jute the increase was due to higher prices, for the quantity of jute shipped was actually smaller than in the preceding year and that of seeds but very slightly larger.

Animals. The first of the groups in which the exports are classified (Animals, living) requires no notice. It is a trifling trade (value R981,000), conducted mainly with Ceylon and the Straits, which has in it no promise of development.

II.—Articles of Food and Drink:

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
247,128
258,734
238,297
248,419
253,541

This group is about one-fourth of the whole exports.

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Coffee.

As was anticipated in reviewing the trade for 1888-89 the large exports of that year were not continued, the quantity shipped having fallen materially. The exports were :

	Cwt.	Rs. (000's omitted).
1888-89 ..	365,299	18,842
1889-90 .	239,795	14,899

The stimulus given by a continued range of high prices in the European markets—in great degree speculative—was counteracted by a poor crop. The prices in London in January and June since 1886 have been in shillings per cwt. :

	January.	June.
1886 .	54/6	57/6
1887 .	78/6	91/0
1888 .	72/6	72/0
1889 .	89/0	88/6
1890 .	99/0	97/0

Rice not in the husk.

The trade was much better than in the preceding year, exports from Burma having greatly increased with large available supplies. From Bengal on the other hand exports were again smaller than in the previous year, prices, under the influence of deficient harvests, having reached a level that made trade difficult when prices in Europe did not respond. A glance at the quantities exported in the last ten years, as given below, shews that this trade does not make much progress. It is in fact, as has often been remarked before, no longer practically an Indian monopoly but, rather, subject to very keen competition.

Exports of Rice (husked) in cwt. (000's omitted).

	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Total for India.	*Value Rs.* (000's omitted).
1880-81 .	16,730	6,717	2,363	927	32	26,769	89,717
1881-82 .	18,690	7,617	1,549	614	49	28,519	82,496
1882-83 .	21,249	7,838	1,319	552	71	31,029	84,401
1883-84 .	16,994	7,394	1,843	521	80	26,832	83,289
1884-85 .	13,507	6,035	1,403	677	80	21,702	71,228
1885-86 .	19,084	6,879	1,181	521	149	27,814	91,672
1886-87 .	18,216	5,902	1,564	639	139	26,460	87,648
1887-88 .	17,879	7,996	1,438	764	72	28,149	92,251
1888-89 .	14,205	6,417	1,538	589	19	22,768	78,453
1889-90 .	18,259	5,992	1,654	799	70	26,774	100,473

From Siam and Cochin-China alone the exports of rice are not much less than half those of all India. Then there is the rice from Japan and Italy, and we must also reckon with the competition of other grains which compete with Indian rice for distillation.

The countries to which Indian rice was exported last year are these :

	Cwt. (000's omitted).
Europe :	
United Kingdom .	5,177
Malta . . .	953
France . . .	207
Egypt . . .	7,398
Germany . . .	176
Other countries .	66
TOTAL .	13,977

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Asia :	
Ceylon	3,269
Straits	3,916
Arabia and Aden . .	1,191
Persia and other countries	346
TOTAL	8,722
Africa :	
Mauritius, Réunion, and Eastern Coast . .	2,014
Other countries . .	256
TOTAL	2,270
America :	
West Indies . .	269
South America . .	1,426
Canada . . .	53
TOTAL	1,748
Australia	56

Thus we have 52 per cent for Europe and 32½ per cent for Asia, leaving about 15 per cent for the coolies of Mauritius and Réunion, the West Indies and South America, and for Australia. The European demand was slightly smaller last year than in either of the two preceding years when it was equal to 55 and 53 per cent of the whole respectively. It is possible that the present year may again shew a slightly smaller relative demand for Europe in consequence of the Italian Government having raised the duty on rough (cargo) rice closer to the level of the duty on cleaned rice and thus interfered with an active re-export trade carried on by Italian millers with great profit from State bounties.

It is practically almost impossible to ascertain the ultimate destination of great part of our rice in Europe. It will be observed that of the total quantity assigned to Europe in the foregoing table, say 14 million cwt., nearly 8½ million cwt. are placed against Egypt and Malta. In the first of these cases the rice is shipped to Port Saïd for orders to be received there by the shipmaster as to port of destination ; in the second case the rice is stored for reshipment to other Mediterranean ports. The system obscures the effects which changes of fiscal legislation in Italy, Turkey, Austria, the States lying between Turkey and Russia, or in other countries, may have upon the direction and extent of our rice trade with Europe.

Wheat.

The exports of the last seven years have been, in cwt. and rupees (000's omitted in both cases) :

	Cwt.	Rs.
1883-84	20,956	88,775
1884-85	15,831	63,091
1885-86	21,060	80,023
1886-87	22,263	86,258
1887-88	13,538	55,624
1888-89	17,610	75,227
1889-90	13,799	57,914

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The value of the wheat trade in the year was thus but little more than half the value of the rice trade.

The principal countries to which India has exported wheat in the same period are (in cwt., 000's omitted) :

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
United Kingdom	10,508	7,445	12,071	9,667	6,040	9,038	7,686
Belgium . .	2,593	1,738	2,661	2,404	596	2,478	2,329
France . .	3,398	3,312	2,145	2,803	2,559	3,131	1,250
Italy . .	445	701	1,218	5,212	3,074	1,125	403
Egypt . .	3,306	2,149	2,296	1,317	660	1,658	1,654
Other countries .	706	486	669	860	609	180	477

The table appended shews the exports from the provinces in each of the last seven years (in cwt., 000's omitted) :

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bombay .	8,971	8,993	10,609	12,606	8,541	10,654	5,147
Sindh . .	4,373	4,272	6,241	2,614	661	4,004	7,100
Bengal . .	7,611	2,563	4,190	7,038	4,335	2,951	1,551

The exports from Karáchi were larger and those from Bombay and Calcutta smaller than they have ever been since the development of the trade. It is doubtful whether Calcutta will in future export as much wheat as in 1883. The great wheat producing tracts have now by the completion of the Indian Midland Railway come within the zone of Bombay, and the exportable wheat of the North-Western Provinces (west of Cawnpore), of Oudh, the Punjab and Central India will doubtless be shipped from Bombay and Karáchi whence homeward freight is much lower than from Calcutta.

The decline in the trade of the year was due entirely to insufficient crops in the tracts whence Calcutta and Bombay draw their supplies. In the Punjab and Sindh the harvests were abundant and consequently from Karáchi was shipped more than from all the rest of India put together.

The total value of the exports of grain and pulse in the year was R165,282,000—say about 165¼ millions of rupees. The bulk of this sum (about 158½ millions) was the value of rice and wheat, other kinds of grain and pulse standing for only about 6¾ millions of rupees, thus :

	Rs. (000's omitted).
Paddy (unhusked rice),	631
Gram . . .	1,165
Oats	427
Pulse	1,202
Jawári and bájra .	3,138
Barley . . .	99
Other sorts . .	232

Jawári and bájra are the only grains amongst these that have at all materially increased during the last five years. These two grains are shipped to Arabia, Aden, Abyssinia (Suakim), Egypt, and the Mekran Coast, from Bombay and Karáchi. Pulse (dál) goes to England in some small quantity, but mainly to Mauritius, South America, Ceylon, and the Straits, for the consumption of Indian coolies with their rice.

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Gram and oats go mainly to Mauritius.

Flour.

This trade is of quite recent creation and it may therefore be of interest to follow its progress since its development a few years ago. The exports have been (lbs. and rupees, 000's omitted in both cases):

	lbs.	Rs.
1880-81	4,147	293
1881-82	5,107	329
1882-83	6,816	412
1883-84	7,891	459
1884-85	11,057	593
1885-86	18,879	972
1886-87	35,744	1,848
1887-88	36,082	1,975
1888-89	36,290	2,079
1889-90	48,572	2,838

The hope was expressed in reviewing the trade of 1888-89 that the export of flour had not reached its utmost limit of expansion. The hope was evidently well founded, for the quantity exported in that year was exceeded by a third last year.

This is almost exclusively a Bombay trade, more than 48 million pounds having been shipped from that port where the flour is made in steam mills according to European methods, Persian wheat being employed to a large extent as being cheaper than Indian wheat. But little goes to Europe as yet, only about 330,000 lbs. having been shipped to Belgium last year, but in course of time Indian flour should take its place with American flour in the English market. The bulk of the exports last year was directed as follows:

	lbs. (000's omitted).
Aden	12,081
Arabia	11,170
Mauritius	8,173
Ceylon	6,252
Natal	2,900
Abyssinia	2,451
Zanzibar	1,941
Straits	1,296
Egypt	1,081

Sugar.

There was a considerable revival in the trade in Sugar last year, due probably to the remarkable fluctuations in price in Europe during the year which led to much speculation. But the exports are still far below the point they reached several years ago before the extension of the beetroot sugar industry in Europe, fostered by bounties, brought prices down to a ruinous level. The exports shew as follow:

	Refined. Cwt.	Raw. Cwt.
1883-84	203,693	1,426,827
1884-85	55,323	1,015,596
1885-86	24,942	1,142,598
1886-87	33,340	953,066
1887-88	37,723	1,008,565
1888-89	34,523	978,955
1889-90	111,323	1,309,321

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Bengal now regularly imports far more sugar than it exports. Most of the exports are from Madras. Bombay, as has been said in a previous page of this review, imports extensively.

Tea. The exports continue on a large scale, but there was a heavy fall of prices in the year:

	lbs. (000's omitted).	Rs. (000's omitted).
1883-84	59,912	40,839
1884-85	64,162	40,447
1885-86	68,784	43,061
1886-87	78,703	47,280
1887-88	87,514	51,744
1888-89	97,011	52,673
1889-90	103,760	52,776

The average price realised at the auction sales in Calcutta during the last two years were as follow, in annas and pie per pound:

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Orange (and broken orange) Pekoe	12-4	11-8
Broken Pekoe	10-3	9-9
Pekoe	8-1	7-5
Pekoe Souchong	6-3	5-7
Broken ditto	5-10	5-0
Pekoe Fannings	6-6	5-7
Other low class	4-11	4-8

The London market, as usual, absorbed the bulk of the exports, which were thus distributed (in lbs., 000's omitted):

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
United Kingdom	84,182	93,222	98,731
Australia	2,472	2,880	3,419
Persian Gulf	324	467	1,200
United States	54	155	103
Canada	...	14	85

It is satisfactory to see the increase in the exports to Persia and the neighbouring countries. This increase to a large extent means a diversion of trade from Afghanistan, the extortionate dues charged in that country on tea from India in transit to countries beyond making the continuance of that route unprofitable. Hitherto the tea sent from India to Persia has been most largely foreign tea, from China and Java. Although the exports of such tea are still larger than those of Indian tea (1,673,000 lbs. were exported in the year), it would seem that it has lost the monopoly it possessed.

While the imports of Indian tea into England continue to increase, those of Chinese tea continue to diminish. The following are the imports from India and China into England in the last six years (quantity stated in lbs., 000's omitted):

	From India.	From China.
1884	63,208	143,771
1885	64,382	139,673
1886	73,467	145,308
1887	84,645	119,799
1888	89,874	105,735
1889	95,384	88,558

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At last therefore England is taking more (and materially more) of Indian than of Chinese tea. An incident of interest to the tea trade was the reduction of the English import duty at the end of the year from sixpence to fourpence a pound.

The third group (Metals) is quite unimportant, and we pass at once to—

IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics; Dyeing and Tanning Materials:

	Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
	155,156
	157,410
	151,079
	155,855
	149,908

The decline in this group is due to lesser exports of Opium and Cutch and, to a smaller extent, of Chinchona Bark.

Opium.

The exports were:

	Chests.	Rs. (000's omitted).
1882-83 .	91,798	114,813
1883-84 .	91,963	112,944
1884-85 .	86,578	108,826
1885-86 .	87,956	107,355
1886-87 .	95,839	110,777
1887-88 .	90,096	100,677
1888-89 .	87,789	105,081
1889-90 .	85,166	101,159

The average price of 1886-87 (₹1,155 a chest) was 7½ per cent lower than five years ago (₹1,250 a chest), and in 1887-88 it was lower still (₹1,117 a chest). In 1888-89 the average value rose to ₹1,197 a chest, but fell again last year to ₹1,188.

The exports were thus distributed:

	1887-88. Chests.	1888-89. Chests.	1889-90. Chests.
China—Hong-Kong	59,508	56,166	54,272
„ —Treaty Ports	17,307	16,725	15,830
Straits . .	12,368	13,995	13,749
Cochin-China .	670	725	1,050
Other countries .	234	178	265

Exports have reached a lower level than has yet been known, and the last was the fourth year of a continuous decline. The competition of Chinese-grown opium is making itself visible.

Indigo.

As was remarked in the review of the trade of 1888-89, "this is one of those long established trades of India, like Opium and Silk, which give no indication of progress." The exports of the last eight years were as follow:

Cwt.	Rs. (000's omitted).
141,041	39,130
168,590	46,410
154,629	40,689
132,495	37,831
138,396	36,917
139,644	38,906
142,447	39,486
157,116	38,631

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The high prices of 1888-89 were not maintained, and indeed they fell to a very low point. From Bengal were exported about 92,000 cwt. and from Madras about 54,000 cwt. Exports from Madras have sensibly increased in the last few years.

Cutch and *Myrabolams* are the only two other articles of importance in this group. The trade in Cutch declined owing, it is stated by the Chief Collector of Customs in Burma, to lack of supply not to a restricted demand. Exports of Myrabolams were very active.

V.—Oils:

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
3,956
4,588
4,710
4,303
5,439

This group is unimportant. *Castor oil* is exported to Australia and to England from Bengal and Madras, mainly as a lubricator. *Cocoanut oil* is exported to England, France, and the United States, from Madras, for employment in the preparation of perfumed oils for the hair, soaps, and candles. The exports of Castor oil increased in the year rather largely, but it is a business which fluctuates without progressing, and the same may be said of Cocoanut oil. Some day perhaps this group may become important, but not until India makes and exports oil from the seeds which are now exported for the purpose of oil making in such large quantities.

VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles:

Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
312,396
333,667
356,001
385,099
442,919

This is the most important of all the groups in which the export trade is classified, the value of the articles comprised in it representing last year nearly 45 per cent of the aggregate trade.

The increase of 15 per cent (nearly 58 millions of rupees) in the value for the year arose out of a very largely augmented export of Cotton, combined with increased values of Seeds and Jute.

Cotton. The exports of the last eight years have been as follow:

	(000's omitted).	
	Cwt.	Rs.
1882-83	6,168	160,490
1883-84	5,979	143,837
1884-85	5,066	132,863
1885-86	4,190	107,772
1886-87	5,433	134,684
1887-88	5,374	144,128
1888-89	5,331	150,456
1889-90	6,320	186,684

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The exports of the year reached a quite unusually high figure, being in fact larger than the exports of any year since 1871 when the exports amounted to about 7¼ million cwt., and up to date they continue on a more extended scale than last year. But for this increase in the exports of cotton the trade of Bombay would have shewn a decline in the values of exports generally in the year. The exports of the last three years were made chiefly to the countries noted below:

	Cwt. (000's omitted).		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
United Kingdom	2,140	1,776	2,166
Italy	774	781	957
Austria	688	755	741
Belgium	676	873	941
France	487	549	635
China	202	139	125
Germany	139	190	486
Russia	134	150	94

The Continent in fact consumes about four-fifths of our exports, much of the cotton shipped to England being re-exported thither. So also about four-fifths of the exports are shipped from Bombay:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bombay	3,929	4,198	4,819
Madras	658	595	862
Bengal	618	375	452
Sindh	131	130	144
Burma	37	32	42

It was about the most profitable as well as the largest cotton export year known.

Hides and Skins.

The trade in Hides continues to decrease, and in Skins also there was a smaller trade. The numbers exported were:

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Hides	8,607,724	8,493,384	6,817,653	6,606,142	6,454,895
Skins	4,947,579	4,077,259	3,817,124	4,356,561	3,906,711

Jute.

Exports in the last eight years:

(000's omitted).	
Cwt.	Rs.
10,349	58,469
7,018	45,926
8,369	46,613
7,782	43,553
8,307	48,698
9,643	60,404
10,553	78,971
10,256	86,399

The slight decrease in quantity was accompanied by a very large increase in value, the declared export values of the last three years averaging:

	Rs.
1887-88	6·26 per cwt.
1888-89	7·5 „
1889-90	8·42 „

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Prices in fact ruled very high in Calcutta for a considerable time, falling towards the end of the year, however, with a rising exchange and a higher range of freights.

The destination of the jute has been as follows (cwt., 000's omitted):

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
United Kingdom	6,313	7,498	7,079
United States	2,331	1,682	1,804
Germany	351	684	652
France	54	161	233
Italy	266	184	223
Austria	183	203	110
Spain	124	104	113

From the United Kingdom a large proportion of the jute sent thither is re-exported mostly to the Continent as is the case with Indian cotton.

Manures. Attention was drawn to the increasing dimensions of this trade in reviewing the trade for 1888-89, in which year 36,371 tons were shipped. Last year the exports were still larger, amounting to 45,673 tons, mainly bones. It appears that there has been quite a hunt for bones by export agents in every village adjacent to a railway line all over Northern India. If the collection has been exhaustive the trade cannot increase much further, but in the first three months of the present year we have already exported over 8,500 tons. It is instructive that, while Indian Agricultural Departments are discussing the uses and merits and the need of fertilisers, the Indian peasant is quietly selling for export to foreign parts every fragment of the best fertiliser he can find lying about the soil. They have been shipped to England, Belgium, Germany, the United States, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and their value represents a little under 2½ million rupees.

Seeds. Exports of eight years:

	(000's omitted).	
	Cwt.	Rs.
1882-83	13,139	72,003
1883-84	17,355	100,837
1884-85	18,251	107,452
1885-86	17,280	99,483
1886-87	15,866	91,985
1887-88	16,060	93,850
1888-89	15,570	95,617
1889-90	15,795	106,275

As with cotton and jute, so with seeds there was a considerable increase in values last year.

The trade in the principal kinds of oilseeds was as follows in the last five years in cwt. (000's omitted):

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Castor	670	611	764	586	895
Earthnuts	656	946	1,262	828	1,394
Linseed	9,510	8,657	8,423	8,461	7,147
Poppy	695	613	456	730	483
Rape	3,722	2,660	2,081	3,061	3,904
Til or jinjili	1,759	2,114	2,747	1,537	1,775

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Cotton seed was specified separately in the returns for the first time in 1888-89 when the exports amounted to 135,582 cwt. Last year the exports fell to about 38,000 cwt.

Of the total quantity of seeds exported, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ million cwt. were shipped from Bombay and Karáchi, and under $6\frac{1}{2}$ million from Calcutta.

Silk.

Exports are as follow in lbs. (000's omitted):

	Reeled.	*Chasam (waste).*	*Cocoons.*	*Total value in Rs. (000's omitted).*
1883-84	673	886	44	6,276
1884-85	531	953	83	4,638
1885-86	358	1,024	57	3,322
1886-87	449	1,020	114	4,843
1887-88	453	998	173	4,808
1888-89	433	1,314	374	5,187
1889-90	594	1,233	263	6,398

It will be observed that the export of reeled silk is non-progressive, while the exports of waste and cocoons have materially increased. There was a large increase in values last year.

Teak timber.

Exports for the last eight years:

Cubic tons.	Rs. (000's omitted).
59,187	6,112
46,471	5,254
47,556	5,321
50,076	5,505
23,946	2,231
40,446	3,673
52,609	5,753
71,342	7,630

The cause of the increased export was stated in the review of the trade of 1887-88 in the following words: "With a revival in the shipbuilding trade in "the autumn of 1887, there was a revived demand for teak, and the exports of the "year were on a much larger scale, though still below the figures of previous years. "The spurt has not yet died out in the shipbuilding yards, and the export of teak "still continues to be rather active." Those remarks applied also to the trade of 1888-89 and may be held to apply to the year under review. Up to the time of writing in the present year, however, the trade has been conducted on a much more restricted scale.

Wool.

The exports have been as follow:

(000's omitted).	
lbs.	Rs.
20,036	7,558
18,928	7,136
23,149	8,723
23,208	8,995
23,877	9,723
21,961	9,687
23,870	10,856

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Saltpetre and Coal. Of the other articles comprised in this group it is only necessary to notice that there was some improvement in the Saltpetre trade and that about 40,000 tons of Bengal Coal and Coke were exported to Ceylon, Java, the Straits, and Zanzibar.

VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :

	Value in Rs. (000's omitted).
1883-84 .	78,545
1884-85 .	85,903
1885-86 .	87,246
1886-87 .	93,317
1887-88 .	111,720
1888-89 .	131,095
1889-90 .	137,589

In seven years the value of the trade in the articles comprised in this group has increased by 59 millions of rupees, being in the proportion of 75 per cent, and the increase has been continuous from year to year. This last year the increase has not been so large as in previous years, being under 6½ millions or 5 per cent. The increase is due mainly to the still expanding trade in cotton yarn and to the active condition of the trade in jute goods.

The following figures indicate the relative proportions of each principal class of manufactures and the progress made in the seven years (rupees, 000's omitted) :

	1883-84.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Cotton yarn and cloth	28,532	67,537	+ 136·7
Jute goods . . .	13,341	27,912	+ 109·2
Silk goods . . .	2,857	2,607	— 8·7
Woollen goods . .	1,207	1,258	+ 4·2
Tanned hides and skins	21,874	25,240	+ 15·4
Lac	5,550	4,885	— 12
Coir goods . . .	1,372	2,352	+ 71·4
Apparel . . .	670	1,133	+ 69·1

Cotton yarn. The quantity of cotton yarn exported has increased 184 per cent in the last seven years, being at the rate of more than 26 per cent annually.

(000's omitted).	
lbs.	Rs.
49,876	19,262
65,897	24,411
78,242	27,552
91,804	33,368
113,451	40,774
128,907	52,071
141,950	57,487

The exports of cotton piece goods in the same period have been (in yards, 000's omitted) :-

55,564
47,908
51,528
53,360
69,434
70,244
59,462

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The distribution of the exports in the last three years was as follows:

	Yarn, lbs. (000's omitted).			Piece goods, yards (000's omitted).		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
China	92,571	101,248	114,151	4,483	14,617	1,436
Japan	17,391	23,143	22,687	37	131	9
Aden	1,354	1,327	1,759	20,756	15,445	14,810
Straits	981	1,844	1,678	5,948	5,205	5,073
Asiatic Turkey	365	503	571	1,546	1,710	1,849
Java	283	327	374	...	...	...
Arabia	279	261	280	2,073	2,716	1,672
Persia	79	139	152	789	1,160	1,183
East Coast of Africa	66	64	59	24,718	19,864	21,526
Ceylon	32	26	75	6,931	5,945	5,725
Mekran and Sonmiani	...	...	...	1,268	1,211	1,464
Other countries	50	24	164	886	2,240	4,715

The progress of the spinning and weaving industry since 1876 is shewn in the table appended:

Year.	Number of mills.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.
1876-77	47	1,100,112	9,139
1877-78	53	1,289,706	10,533
1878-79	58	1,436,464	12,983
1879-80	58	1,470,830	13,307
1880-81	58	1,471,730	13,283
1881-82	62	1,550,944	14,386
1882-83	62	1,654,108	15,116
1883-84	74	1,895,284	16,251
1884-85	81	2,037,055	16,455
1885-86	86	2,110,847	16,455
1886-87	94	2,261,561	17,455
1887-88	97	2,375,739	18,840
1888-89	108	2,670,922	22,156
1889-90	114	2,894,635	22,078

The mills are located as follows:

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.
Bombay Presidency	82	2,140,600	17,217
Bengal (suburbs of Calcutta)	7	239,536	...
Madras	8	169,128	543
North-Western Provinces	5	130,020	2,149
Central India (Indore)	1	26,036	464
Central Provinces	3	72,080	622
Hyderabad	3	52,038	549
Mysore	2	18,456	...
Pondichery	2	26,741	534
Travancore	1	20,000	...

Upwards of 98,000 persons are stated to have been employed in the mills at the end of 1889-90 and the capital invested is returned at 101 million of rupees, but several of the mills, private concerns, make no return of their capital, the figures being confined to mills worked by joint stock companies.

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Jute. The value of the exports of manufactured jute in the last seven years has been (in rupees, 000's omitted):

1883-84	13,341	1886-87	11,518
1884-85	15,438	1887-88	17,463
1885-86	11,308	1888-89	25,715
1889-90	27,912		

The exports of gunny-bags and cloths in the last seven years have been as follows, the quantities being stated in numbers for bags and yards for cloth, 000's being omitted in both cases:

	Bags.	Cloth.
1883-84	63,646	7,049
1884-85	82,779	15,344
1885-86	63,760	20,154
1886-87	64,570	12,799
1887-88	74,367	13,683
1888-89	99,790	15,160
1889-90	97,416	37,144

The increase in the trade last year was entirely in cloths, not in bags, the result of a large demand for England and the United States.

The industry is practically concentrated in Lower Bengal and in the vicinity of Calcutta. The statistics of these Bengal mills are given as follows for the last ten years:

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.
1880-81	19	66,274	4,893
1881-82	19	87,071	5,464
1882-83	18	92,033	5,413
1883-84	21	108,802	5,919
1884-85	22	127,892	6,706
1885-86	23	125,578	6,612
1886-87	22	132,907	6,787
1887-88	23	143,566	7,255
1888-89	24	149,937	7,681
1889-90	25	159,219	8,163

The mills employ 60,449 persons, and the capital invested in them is, as far as is known, some of the mills being private concerns the owners of which decline to state their capital, about 31 millions of rupees.

Tanned Hides and Skins. The exports of tanned hides and skins (mainly from Madras) in the last six years have been as follow, most of the exports being to England:

	Cwt.	Rs. (000's omitted).
1884-85	231,584	20,757
1885-86	274,566	23,422
1886-87	238,955	23,379
1887-88	272,449	25,266
1888-89	272,960	26,141
1889-90	260,716	25,240

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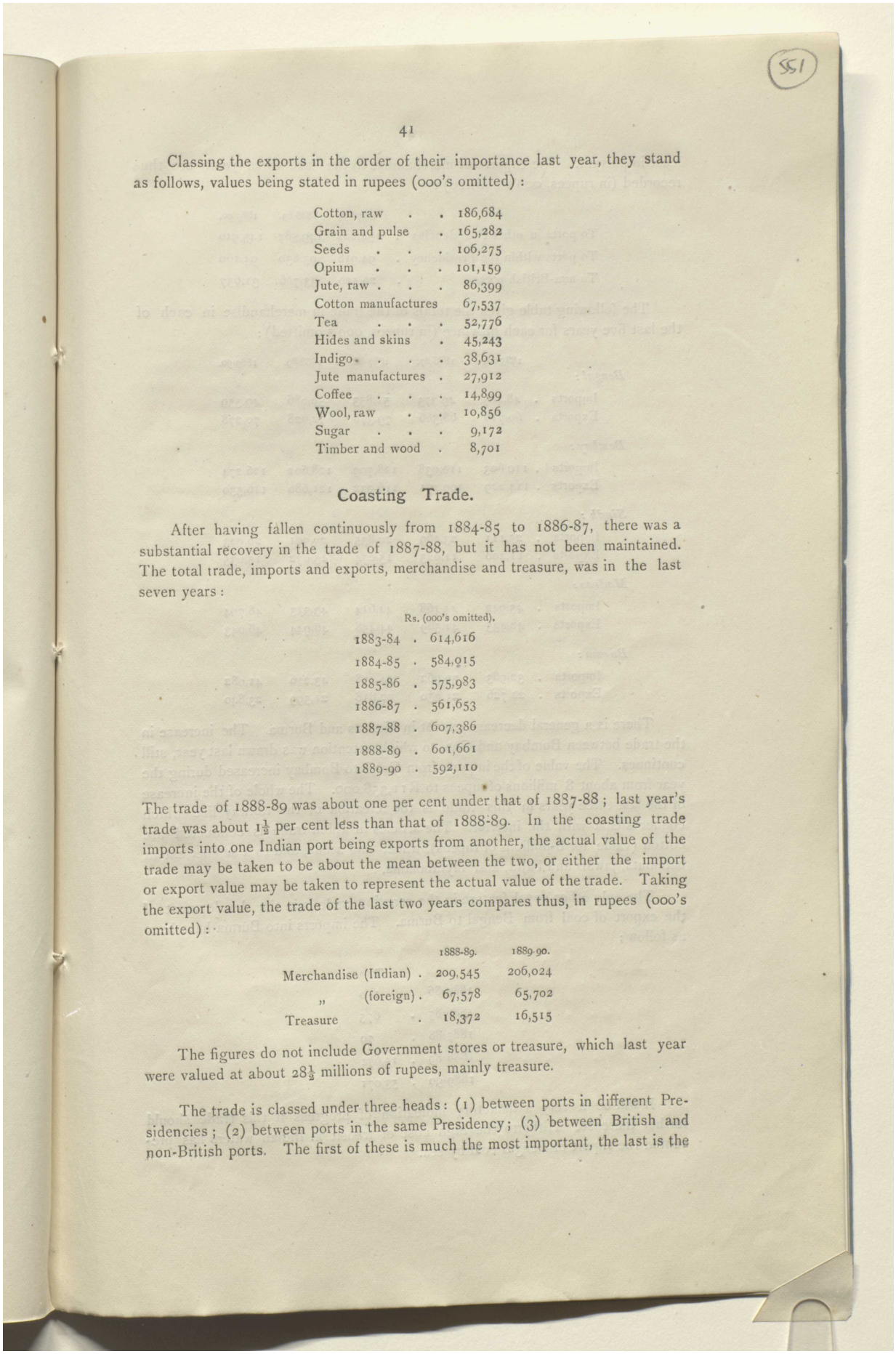

Classing the exports in the order of their importance last year, they stand as follows, values being stated in rupees (000's omitted):

Cotton, raw	186,684
Grain and pulse	165,282
Seeds	106,275
Opium	101,159
Jute, raw	86,399
Cotton manufactures	67,537
Tea	52,776
Hides and skins	45,243
Indigo	38,631
Jute manufactures	27,912
Coffee	14,899
Wool, raw	10,856
Sugar	9,172
Timber and wood	8,701

Coasting Trade.

After having fallen continuously from 1884-85 to 1886-87, there was a substantial recovery in the trade of 1887-88, but it has not been maintained. The total trade, imports and exports, merchandise and treasure, was in the last seven years:

	Rs. (000's omitted).
1883-84	614,616
1884-85	584,915
1885-86	575,983
1886-87	561,653
1887-88	607,386
1888-89	601,661
1889-90	592,110

The trade of 1888-89 was about one per cent under that of 1887-88; last year's trade was about 1½ per cent less than that of 1888-89. In the coasting trade imports into one Indian port being exports from another, the actual value of the trade may be taken to be about the mean between the two, or either the import or export value may be taken to represent the actual value of the trade. Taking the export value, the trade of the last two years compares thus, in rupees (000's omitted):

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Merchandise (Indian)	209,545	206,024
„ (foreign)	67,578	65,702
Treasure	18,372	16,515

The figures do not include Government stores or treasure, which last year were valued at about 28½ millions of rupees, mainly treasure.

The trade is classed under three heads: (1) between ports in different Presidencies; (2) between ports in the same Presidency; (3) between British and non-British ports. The first of these is much the most important, the last is the

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least important. The exports of merchandise in the last three years are thus recorded (in rupees, 000's omitted):

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
To ports in other Presidencies .	154,222	149,587	145,910
To ports within the Presidency .	94,918	93,830	94,160
To non-British ports .	29,520	33,706	31,657

The following table gives the totals of the trade in merchandise in each of the last five years for each province (in rupees, 000's omitted):

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bengal:					
Imports .	48,487	49,373	52,853	50,086	49,559
Exports .	60,716	68,366	79,378	72,028	70,278
Bombay:					
Imports .	110,603	110,938	128,709	128,602	126,274
Exports .	114,229	109,471	116,932	121,680	116,530
Sindh:					
Imports .	25,111	23,269	20,855	20,901	20,923
Exports .	11,400	11,025	15,074	15,072	15,035
Madras:					
Imports .	45,942	44,168	44,614	43,313	48,794
Exports .	42,435	41,569	44,458	46,944	46,043
Burma:					
Imports .	32,963	39,962	44,458	43,216	41,082
Exports .	22,726	21,050	22,818	21,399	23,840

There is a general decrease except in Madras and Burma. The increase in the trade between Bombay and Goa, to which attention was drawn last year, still continues. The value of the imports from Goa into Bombay increased during the year from about 8 millions of rupees to ₹11,358,000. The whole of the increase of the last three years in this trade is the creation of the railway line which connects Goa with the interior. The articles in which trade is conducted are cotton (value for 8 millions of rupees), wheat and seeds, and to a smaller extent betelnuts, jawári and bájra, and myrabolams.

The only other novel feature in the coasting trade is in the development of the export of coal from Bengal to Burma. The imports into Burma have been as follow:

	Tons.
1885-86 .	110
1886-87 .	675
1887-88 .	70
1888-89 .	15,671
1889-90 .	53,071

It will be a very satisfactory indication of progress if this trade should further increase. Hitherto the high cost of transit in Indian waters has prevented the export of Bengal coal by sea.

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Coasting shipping.

The following table gives the number and registered tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last five years (000's omitted in tonnage):

Entered.

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Native craft.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1885-86 .	6,144	5,727	3,087	541	172,025	2,760
1886-87 .	6,807	6,325	2,879	326	175,865	2,899
1887-88 .	7,342	7,310	3,237	332	184,104	3,164
1888-89 .	7,316	7,246	3,241	245	185,659	3,089
1889-90 .	7,847	7,643	2,959	227	182,155	3,006

Cleared.

1885-86 .	6,127	5,679	3,992	506	156,694	2,613
1886-87 .	6,794	6,286	2,893	308	159,041	2,796
1887-88 .	7,308	7,238	3,301	314	166,928	2,955
1888-89 .	7,307	7,213	3,370	252	167,221	2,953
1889-90 .	7,844	7,617	3,066	233	165,673	2,881

There has been a large increase in this period in the number and tonnage of steamers, their average tonnage being also larger. Sailing vessels, other than native craft, are evidently being slowly thrust out of the coasting trade, while native craft appear to hold their own.

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Trans-Frontier Trade.

The trade of the last five years was, in rupees (000's omitted):

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1885-86 .	36,187	55,849	92,036
1886-87 .	37,723	56,505	94,228
1887-88 .	41,709	50,209	91,918
1888-89 .	42,261	46,967	89,228
1889-90 .	37,377	51,137	88,514

The trade has undergone therefore a continuous decline during the last four years, and, though the decrease last year was trifling, it is unsatisfactory that the figures of the year should be six per cent smaller than they were four years previously, with an uninterrupted decline each year. It will be observed that the decrease occurred in the import trade alone, our exports having increased materially. A portion of the decline in the imports of the year can, however, be accounted for without any reference to the condition of trade. In 1888-89 the Kashmir Darbár remitted a large sum of money to India, in connection with the construction of the Jamu railway line, and much less treasure was brought from the State last year. The difference accounts for nearly half of the whole decrease in the import trade. The remainder is accounted for by a heavy decline in the imports of teak brought down the Salween from Karenni and Zimmé. This, it is stated, was largely due to the haste of the traders to get down to the registering post at Kado before the end of March 1889 all the timber they possibly could in order to escape payment of the enhanced duty of 7 per cent which was levied with effect from the beginning of the year under review.

The figures of treasure are so entirely untrustworthy that it will be best to confine the review of this trade to articles of merchandise only.

The value of these for the last three years is as follows, in rupees (000's omitted):

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1887-88 . .	37,126	47,780	84,906
1888-89 . .	37,154	44,801	81,955
1889-90 . .	35,053	49,305	84,358

Taking the imports and exports by countries, the following table gives the value of the trade carried on with each principal country (000's omitted):

(*Merchandise only*).

	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Lus Bela	474	285	442	242	328	291
Khelat	538	438	500	396	399	355
Sind-Peshin Railway (Southern Afghanistan)	2,662	20,779	3,455	19,344	2,997	17,640
Sewestan	434	672	521	689	640	754
Kabul	2,375	5,749	1,873	5,268	3,253	7,965
Bajaur	393	576	342	491	757	897
Kashmir	5,373	5,258	5,023	4,856	5,787	5,638
Ladakh	335	317	286	299	245	223
Thibet	732	503	904	462	1,014	401
Nepal	16,440	11,201	13,881	11,009	14,889	11,583
Karenni	3,471	324	5,226	197	762	349
Shan States	251	485	190	277	853	1,192
Zimmé	2,403	245	3,243	400	1,468	426
Siam	259	263	259	243	499	349

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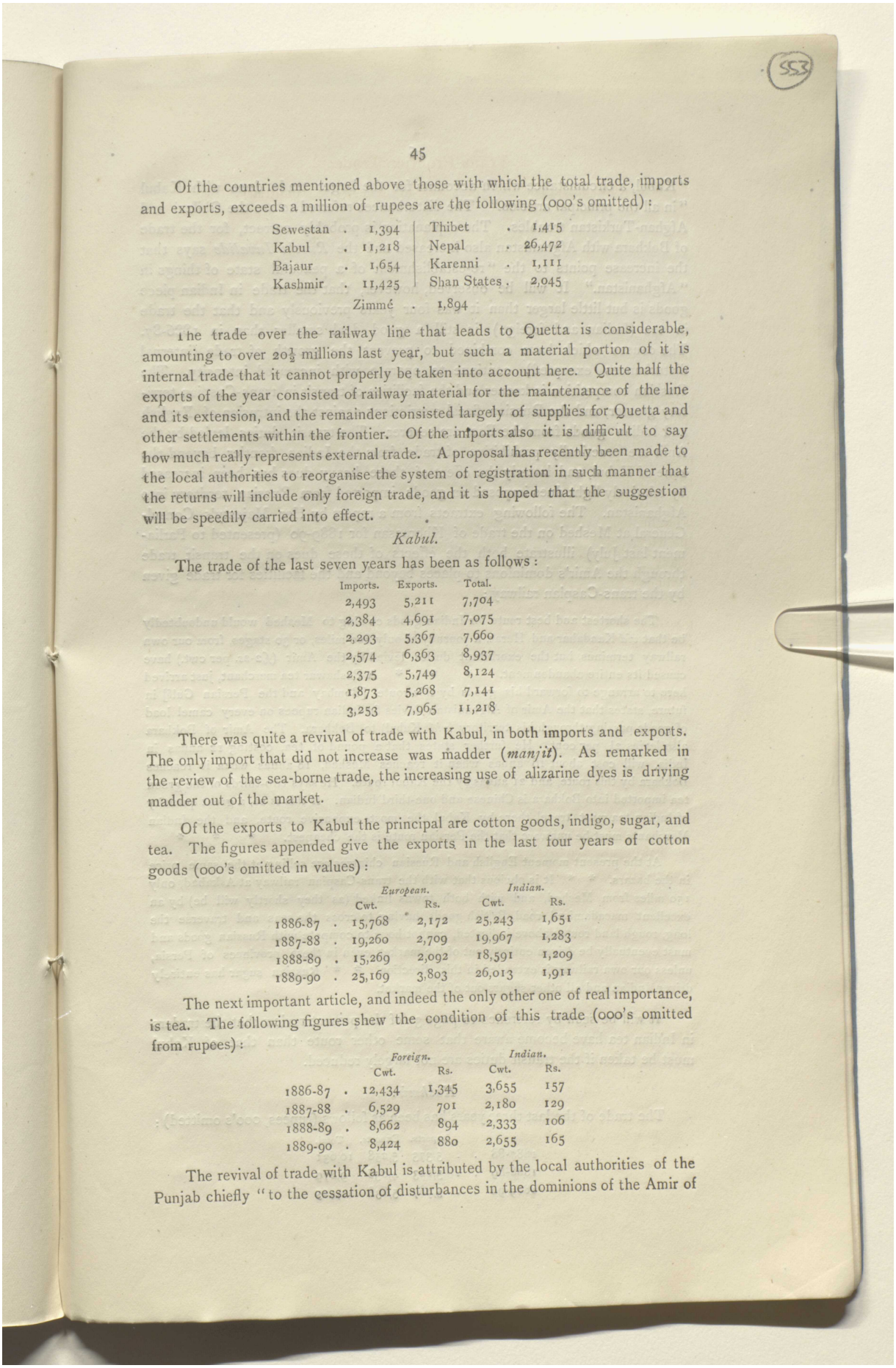

Of the countries mentioned above those with which the total trade, imports and exports, exceeds a million of rupees are the following (000's omitted):

Sewestan	1,394	Thibet	1,415
Kabul	11,218	Nepal	26,472
Bajaur	1,654	Karenni	1,111
Kashmir	11,425	Shan States	2,045
Zimmé	1,894		

The trade over the railway line that leads to Quetta is considerable, amounting to over 20½ millions last year, but such a material portion of it is internal trade that it cannot properly be taken into account here. Quite half the exports of the year consisted of railway material for the maintenance of the line and its extension, and the remainder consisted largely of supplies for Quetta and other settlements within the frontier. Of the imports also it is difficult to say how much really represents external trade. A proposal has recently been made to the local authorities to reorganise the system of registration in such manner that the returns will include only foreign trade, and it is hoped that the suggestion will be speedily carried into effect.

Kabul.

The trade of the last seven years has been as follows:

Imports.	Exports.	Total.
2,493	5,211	7,704
2,384	4,691	7,075
2,293	5,367	7,660
2,574	6,363	8,937
2,375	5,749	8,124
1,873	5,268	7,141
3,253	7,965	11,218

There was quite a revival of trade with Kabul, in both imports and exports. The only import that did not increase was madder (*manjit*). As remarked in the review of the sea-borne trade, the increasing use of alizarine dyes is driving madder out of the market.

Of the exports to Kabul the principal are cotton goods, indigo, sugar, and tea. The figures appended give the exports in the last four years of cotton goods (000's omitted in values):

	European.		*Indian.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1886-87	15,768	2,172	25,243	1,651
1887-88	19,260	2,709	19,967	1,283
1888-89	15,269	2,092	18,591	1,209
1889-90	25,169	3,803	26,013	1,911

The next important article, and indeed the only other one of real importance, is tea. The following figures shew the condition of this trade (000's omitted from rupees):

	Foreign.		*Indian.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1886-87	12,434	1,345	3,655	157
1887-88	6,529	701	2,180	129
1888-89	8,662	894	2,333	106
1889-90	8,424	880	2,655	165

The revival of trade with Kabul is attributed by the local authorities of the Punjab chiefly "to the cessation of disturbances in the dominions of the Amir of

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"Kabul, a circumstance which accounts for the larger trade done with Kabul "in all the principal articles." The disturbances referred to are the Ghilzai and Afghan-Turkistan troubles. The explanation is probably correct, for the trade of Bokhara with Afghanistan also increased and the *Russki Invalide* says that the increase points to the "re-establishment of a peaceful state of things in "Afghanistan." It will be observed, however, that the trade in Indian piece goods is but little larger than it was four years previously and that the trade in tea (Indian and foreign) is still a good deal smaller than in 1886-87. The causes which have combined to prevent the growth of trade (internal disturbances excepted) continue to operate with increased intensity. The Russian competition is keener and the facilities of transit in trans-Caspian territory greater, and the Russian fiscal restrictions against the intrusion of English and Indian goods from the East are severer. The transit duties levied by the Amir are practically prohibitive of trade from the Indian frontier beyond the zone of Kabul, and latterly the effect of these heavy dues has been increased by relatively light dues imposed on goods imported from Russian territory into Afghanistan. The following extracts from a report by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Meshed on the trade of Khorassan for 1889-90 (presented to Parliament last July) illustrate both the effects of these dues on the transit trade through the Amir's dominions to places beyond and the facilities for trade given by the trans-Caspian railway :

The shortest and best route for Indian goods coming to Meshed would undoubtedly be that *viâ* Kandahar and Herat, a journey of only 800 miles, or 30 stages, from our own railway terminus, but the exorbitant duties levied by the Amir (£2-2*s.* per cwt.) have caused its entire abandonment. * * * A Peshawar tea merchant, just arrived here to arrange to forward his goods by this route [Bombay and the Persian Gulf] in future, states that the Amir of Afghanistan levies 80 Indian rupees on every camel load of goods passing through his territory (*viâ* Kabul) to Bokhara. The Amir of Bokhara also levies 2½ per cent. He further states that a pound of tea, costing 12 annas in India, will cost about 16 annas when it reaches Meshed, 18 annas when it reaches Bokhara by this route, and 21 annas by the Kabul route. He says two-thirds of the green tea imported into Bokhara is Chinese and one-third Indian. If this is so, a great quantity of Indian tea must travel there by Kabul, the most expensive route, and the Indian Merchants must be unaware that the Persian route is the cheapest. * * *

At the present moment English and Russian chintzes are selling at the same price in the bazars. * * It is obvious that with the trans-Caspian railway at Askabad, only 150 miles from Meshed, and with both towns linked (as they shortly will be) by an excellent macadamised road, British goods having to cross the seas and traverse the long, rough land routes above indicated, cannot hope to compete with Russian goods and must eventually be driven entirely out of the market, even in these provinces of Persia, unless our own railway is extended in this direction. * * Russian sugar has entirely driven Indian and all other sugars out of the market.

It will be seen by reference to page 32 of the present review that the traders in Indian tea have become aware that some other route than that of Kabul must be taken if the transit duties are not largely reduced.

Kashmir.

The trade of the last three years has been as follows (rupees, 000's omitted) :

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1887-88 . .	5,373	5,258	10,631
1888-89 . .	5,023	4,856	9,879
1889-90 . .	5,787	5,638	11,425

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The timber trade fell off, but in most of the other larger lines of import trade (ghi, hides and skins, fruits, woollen goods, and shawls) there was a substantial increase. Ghi, it may be noted, is becoming a considerable import from across the frontier, coming in from Afghanistan, Kashmir, and Nepal. The total quantity imported into India last year from all countries trans-frontier was 87,116 cwt. The shawl trade remains much smaller than it used to be in the time of the late Maharaja.

The export trade shews a large increase in European and Indian piece goods, and a small increase in tea, most of which, it is satisfactory to observe, is Indian tea.

Nepal.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the last four years are:

	Rs. (000's omitted). Imports.	Exports.
1886-87 . .	16,697	8,606
1887-88 . .	16,440	11,201
1888-89 . .	13,881	11,009
1889-90 . .	14,889	11,583

The bulk of the trade of Nepal crosses the Behar border. The value of the trade of the last two years was as follows (000's omitted):

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Imports into North-Western Provinces .	5,347	4,845
„ „ Bengal	8,534	10,044
	13,881	14,889
Exports from North-Western Provinces .	3,507	3,624
„ „ Bengal	7,502	7,959
	11,009	11,583

Both imports and exports have therefore increased, imports rather largely in consequence of extensive dealings in rice. In 1888-89 an embargo was placed by the Darbár on the export of grain in consequence of a poor harvest. This having been removed the export of rice to India was carried on very largely, stimulated by the high prices which followed a scanty harvest in Behar. On the other hand the trade in timber has fallen off somewhat, owing to regulations made by the Darbár impeding the trade.

The export to Nepal of cotton goods and of copper (following on the fall in price of that metal) was active.

Thibet.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs. (000's omitted).	
1887-88 .	732	503
1888-89 .	904	462
1889-90 .	1,014	401

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The trade crosses the frontiers of three provinces—the North-West, the Punjab, and Bengal—and the trade with Bengal was practically extinguished in 1888-89 as the result of the military operations against the Thibetans in Sikkim, having been diverted over the frontier of the North-Western Provinces.

Last year the trade with Bengal resumed its ordinary course. The whole trade with Thibet is, however, insignificant in proportions and likely to remain so.

Karenni and Zimmé.

The trade practically consists of the import of teak timber floated down the Salween river (000's omitted in values) :

	From Karenni.		From Zimmé.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1886-87 .	79,746	3,155	49,073	1,232
1887-88 .	75,797	3,458	65,102	2,240
1888-89 .	92,558	5,216	63,881	3,032
1889-90 .	11,739	759	25,164	1,266

The exploitation of the forests of Upper Burma is said to have materially interfered with the Salween timber trade and, as before remarked, the imposition of the 7 per cent duty had the effect of bringing all available timber down before the duty took effect.

Western China.

This head is a new feature in the returns of trade, the registration having commenced in June 1889. Imports were trifling, amounting only to ₹138,173—raw silk, grain, ponies, and hides being the principal items. The exports consisted chiefly of raw cotton, value ₹447,000 out of a total of ₹526,288—salt constituting the bulk of the remainder. It may reasonably be expected that the trade will largely increase.

The subjoined list of imports and exports in the trans-frontier trade gives a general idea of the relative commercial importance of each large article of trade and of the principal countries with which trade is conducted :

IMPORTS.

	Rs. (000's omitted).
Animals : Horses, cattle, sheep and goats, and others .	3,675
[Horses chiefly from Kabul and cattle from Nepal.]	
Drugs and medicines	764
[Charas chiefly from Ladak ; asafœtida and other kinds from Kabul, Kashmir, and Nepal.]	
Fibrous products	512
[Mainly from Nepal.]	
Fruits and Nuts	2,586
[Most largely imported from Kabul and Southern Afghanistan ; in smaller proportion from Kashmir and Nepal.]	

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	Rs. (000's omitted).
Grain: Rice husked and unhusked	5,666
Other kinds	1,056
[Rice and other rain crop grains almost entirely from the Nepal terai; other kinds mainly over the North-West frontier.]	
Hides and skins	1,020
[From Kashmir and Nepal.]	
Oilseeds	2,215
[Mainly from Nepal.]	
Provisions: Ghi	3,412
Other kinds	1,065
[Half the ghi from Kashmir; the rest from Nepal and Northern Afghanistan; other sorts of provisions chiefly from Nepal and the Shan States.]	
Spices	607
[Kabul, Southern Afghanistan, and Nepal.]	
Tobacco	478
[Mainly from Nepal.)	
Timber	3,989
[More than half is teak brought down the Salween from Karenni and Zimmé; the rest imported chiefly from Kashmir and Nepal.]	
Wool, raw	2,423
[Mainly from Southern Afghanistan and Khelat, and in a smaller degree from Thibet.]	
Woollen goods, including shawls	1,592
[Almost entirely from Kashmir.]	

The foregoing list, which includes only articles amounting in value to about half a million rupees or more, represents an aggregate value of about 31 millions of rupees, being about 89 per cent of the total imports of merchandise.

The list of exports is not much larger:

	Rs. (000's omitted).
Cotton, raw	731
[Mainly to Western China; in smaller quantity to Northern Afghanistan and Nepal.]	
Cotton twist and yarn, European and Indian	568
[To Nepal, the Shan States, and Northern Afghanistan.]	
Cotton piece goods, European and Indian	20,638
[Most largely to Nepal, Kashmir, Kabul, and Southern Afghanistan, but exported in more or less considerable quantities to all countries, these goods constituting the bulk of the export trade. European goods largely exceed in quantity and value Indian goods.]	

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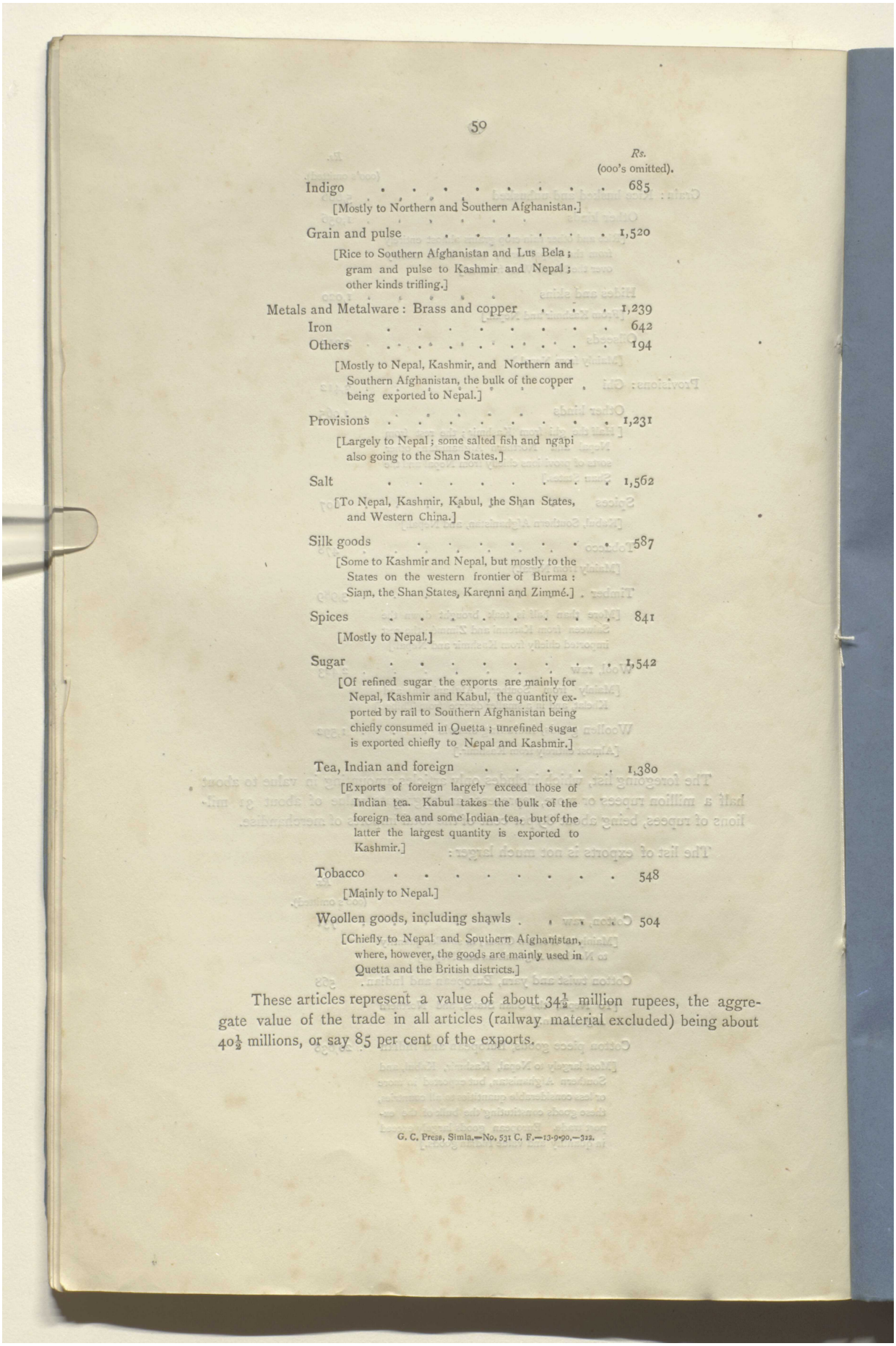

	Rs. (000's omitted).
Indigo	685
[Mostly to Northern and Southern Afghanistan.]	
Grain and pulse	1,520
[Rice to Southern Afghanistan and Lus Bela; gram and pulse to Kashmir and Nepal; other kinds trifling.]	
Metals and Metalware: Brass and copper	1,239
Iron	642
Others	194
[Mostly to Nepal, Kashmir, and Northern and Southern Afghanistan, the bulk of the copper being exported to Nepal.]	
Provisions	1,231
[Largely to Nepal; some salted fish and ngapi also going to the Shan States.]	
Salt	1,562
[To Nepal, Kashmir, Kabul, the Shan States, and Western China.]	
Silk goods	587
[Some to Kashmir and Nepal, but mostly to the States on the western frontier of Burma: Siam, the Shan States, Karenni and Zimmé.]	
Spices	841
[Mostly to Nepal.]	
Sugar	1,542
[Of refined sugar the exports are mainly for Nepal, Kashmir and Kabul, the quantity exported by rail to Southern Afghanistan being chiefly consumed in Quetta; unrefined sugar is exported chiefly to Nepal and Kashmir.]	
Tea, Indian and foreign	1,380
[Exports of foreign largely exceed those of Indian tea. Kabul takes the bulk of the foreign tea and some Indian tea, but of the latter the largest quantity is exported to Kashmir.]	
Tobacco	548
[Mainly to Nepal.]	
Woollen goods, including shawls	504
[Chiefly to Nepal and Southern Afghanistan, where, however, the goods are mainly used in Quetta and the British districts.]	

These articles represent a value of about 34½ million rupees, the aggregate value of the trade in all articles (railway material excluded) being about 40½ millions, or say 85 per cent of the exports.

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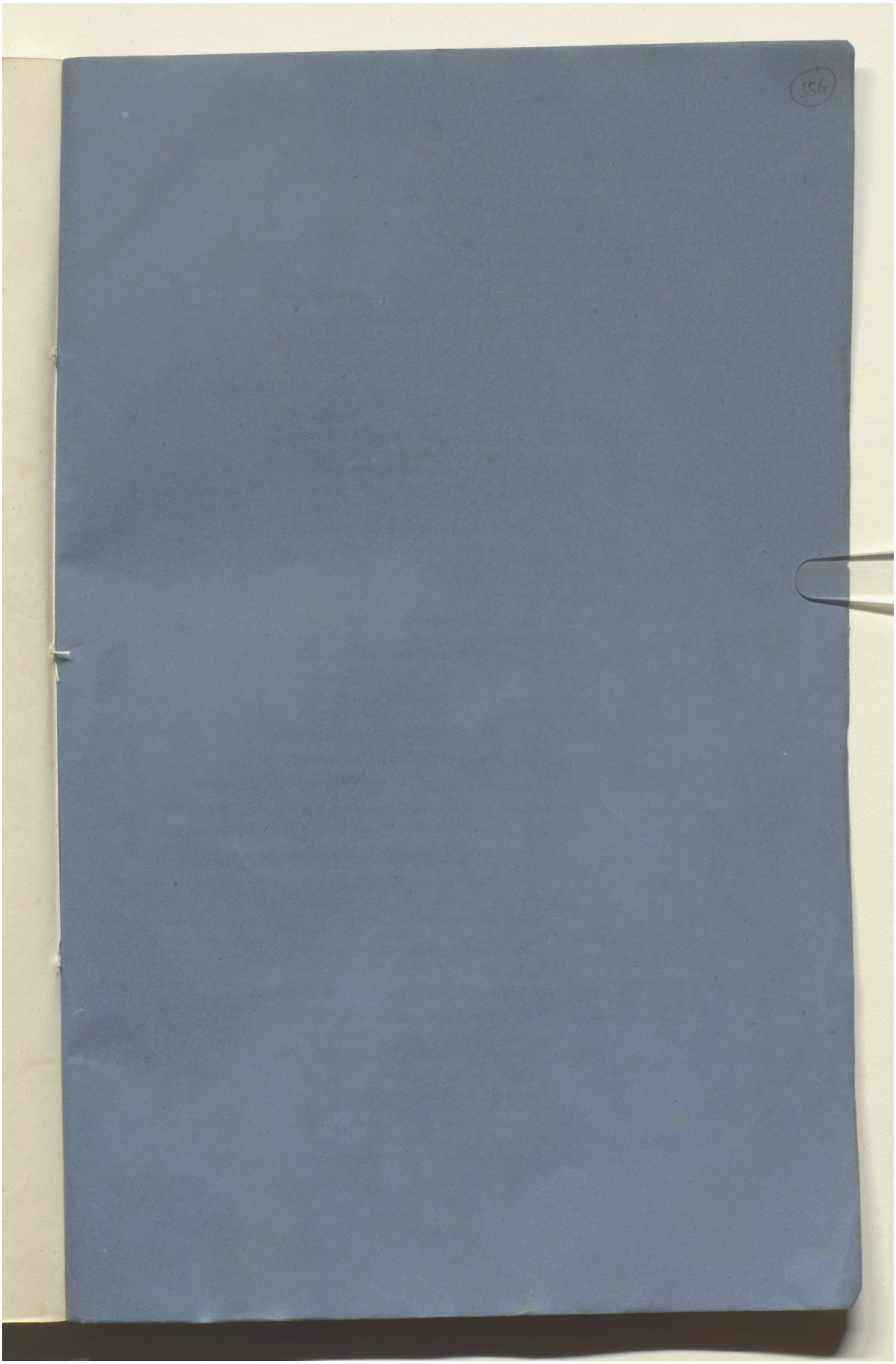

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REMARKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

The garrison at Shaikh Junaid has been increased from 750 to 900 Cossacks, as reported from Panjdeh, but this apparently does not represent the entire number, as small parties of Cossacks are constantly arriving by another route. At Sarakhs all the camels belonging to the Turkomans have been taken up by Government for transport, and it is stated that from 100 to 200 camel-loads of supplies are being despatched daily to Pul-i-Khatun and Ak-robat. From the former place 125,000 lbs. of flour have already been transferred to Shaikh Junaid.

The news-writer at Uzun-Ada has been discovered, consequently the information about arrival of troops is somewhat uncertain. As nothing unusual is reported, it may be concluded that the reliefs are proceeding in due course. The Russians are reported to be keeping a very sharp look-out now for our news-writers, and the necessity for having some means of getting information more rapidly and with greater accuracy is becoming very apparent.

Mention has frequently been made of disputes between the Russians and Persians with regard to water rights at Sarakhs, and it has been shown how the Russians have gradually obtained more and more water until at length two-thirds have been taken for their use with a correspondingly disastrous effect to Persian cultivation.

In the beginning of the year, General Kuropatkin was reported to have claimed up to Naorozabad and Daulatabad, where the springs lie, as Russian territory, but nothing further came of it at the time. Now, however, not only is this claim again openly asserted, but the Russian Governor of Sarakhs has wheedled some Turkoman elders into giving him a document stating that Sarakhs originally belonged to the Salor Turkomans, and it is evident that claims on Sarakhs and the lands up to the sources of the springs will soon be urged on the Persian authorities with more force than heretofore. The full importance of this is not apparent at a first glance, but General Maclean anticipating such a step pointed out some time ago that the acquisition of a comparatively narrow strip of land on the western bank of the Hari-rud would give Russia the following advantages :—

(i) It would open up an easy route to Meshed from Sarakhs, passing over the low pass of Ak-darband.

(ii) The possession of Kandukli, and consequently full powers over the distribution of water, so that Persian agricultural interests on that side of the mountains would be completely ruined.

(iii) Possession of the old line of communication between Dushak and Sarakhs.

(iv) Power of constructing a military road from Sarakhs towards Khaf on their way to Seistan; thus turning the flank of Afghanistan.

It has been decided that in July next boundary pillars shall be erected from Baba Durmaz to the vicinity of Sarakhs, in accordance with the boundary defined on the map which accompanied the secret convention of 1881. It has also been agreed that the Hari-rud shall form the boundary from a point 9 miles north of Sarakhs to Zulfikar.

General Kuropatkin's Emissary, Rahman Kuli Khan, has been indefatigable in his efforts to stir up disaffection in Afghan Turkistan, and has been so far successful that he obtained the seals of four of the principal chiefs to a blank paper. This he filled up to the effect that the inhabitants of Turkistan were weary of Afghan oppression and eager for their deliverance by the Russians.

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Prince Rukn-ud-daulah, ex-Governor of Khorasan, is making strenuous efforts to be re-instated, and is strongly supported by the religious community at Meshed as also by the Russians to whom he has been so useful. It is stated that the Russian Consul-General offered to assist him with money to attain his object, but that the offer was refused. Whether this is true or not, at any rate His Highness' confidential clerk had a long interview with the Russian Consul-General, and shortly afterwards the latter commenced making preparations for his journey to Tehran. Pending the arrival of the new Governor-General, the affairs of Khorasan are being carried on by the Mu'in-ud-doulah.

The Russians have been complaining to the Central Government against the retention of the Persian Foreign Agent in his present post, and even went so far as to state that non-compliance with their wishes might lead to a rupture between the two countries. The Shah's attitude towards Russia has lately however received a much firmer tone, and he is determined not to yield. The Kawam-ud-daulah, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tehran, is another official who has incurred the displeasure of the Russians, and efforts are being made to effect his removal, also with the object of getting the Mushir-ud-daulah, a notorious Russophile, appointed in his stead.

The Governor of Kalat is dead, and Muhammad Mehdi Khan has been appointed in his place. Several Russians are reported to have been travelling in the vicinity of Kalat and Deragez examining the country and making enquiries.

With regard to the question of bringing the Yamuts under more direct control, Colonel Stewart points out that there is at present a more friendly feeling towards Persia than he has ever known.

The attitude of the Yamuts hitherto has generally been one of distrust and hatred. This has been caused by a want of unanimity amongst the leaders of the troops sent against them, a state of things which led to acts of treachery being committed by one leader on tribesmen who had just concluded a treaty of peace with another. This want of unanimity also by nullifying the aggressive action of the Persian troops, confirmed the Yamuts in a belief that they were invincible on their own soil. In the same way in their civil relations the Yamuts are partly under the Governor of Astrabad and partly under the Kurdish Chiefs of Bujnurd and Kuchan with consequent abuses.

To obviate this Colonel Stewart suggests that the Governorships of these places should be united, when the province would be of sufficient importance to attract a man of influence. The seat of Government also should be removed from Astrabad to some place more to the north where a more direct influence might be exercised over the Yamuts.

To disabuse the Yamut mind of a belief in their invincibility, a force consisting of at least three batteries of artillery, 2,500 cavalry, and 3,500 infantry, should be sent into the country between the Gurgan and Atrek rivers, and the real submission of each tribe obtained.

Five posts might then be established in a line on the north bank of the Gurgan. This would have a great moral effect on the Turkomans, and also show Russia that Persia did not intend to lightly resign her rights to the country.

It appears that an account given of the Persian Cossack Brigade in one of the previous diaries was somewhat incorrect as regards the contented state of the men. It is now reported from Tehran that a petition has been placarded up in that city giving a long and detailed account of the grievances of the men serving in that Corps. These grievances are well founded, and are chiefly due to the system of appointing officers straight to the Brigade without reference to the Commandant. The number of officers is consequently largely out of proportion, and as the fund for the support of the Brigade may not be exceeded, the pay of the privates is reduced to a minimum.

A. T. H. NEWNHAM, *Lieutenant*,
10th Bombay Light Infantry,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch.

SIMLA;
7th June 1891.

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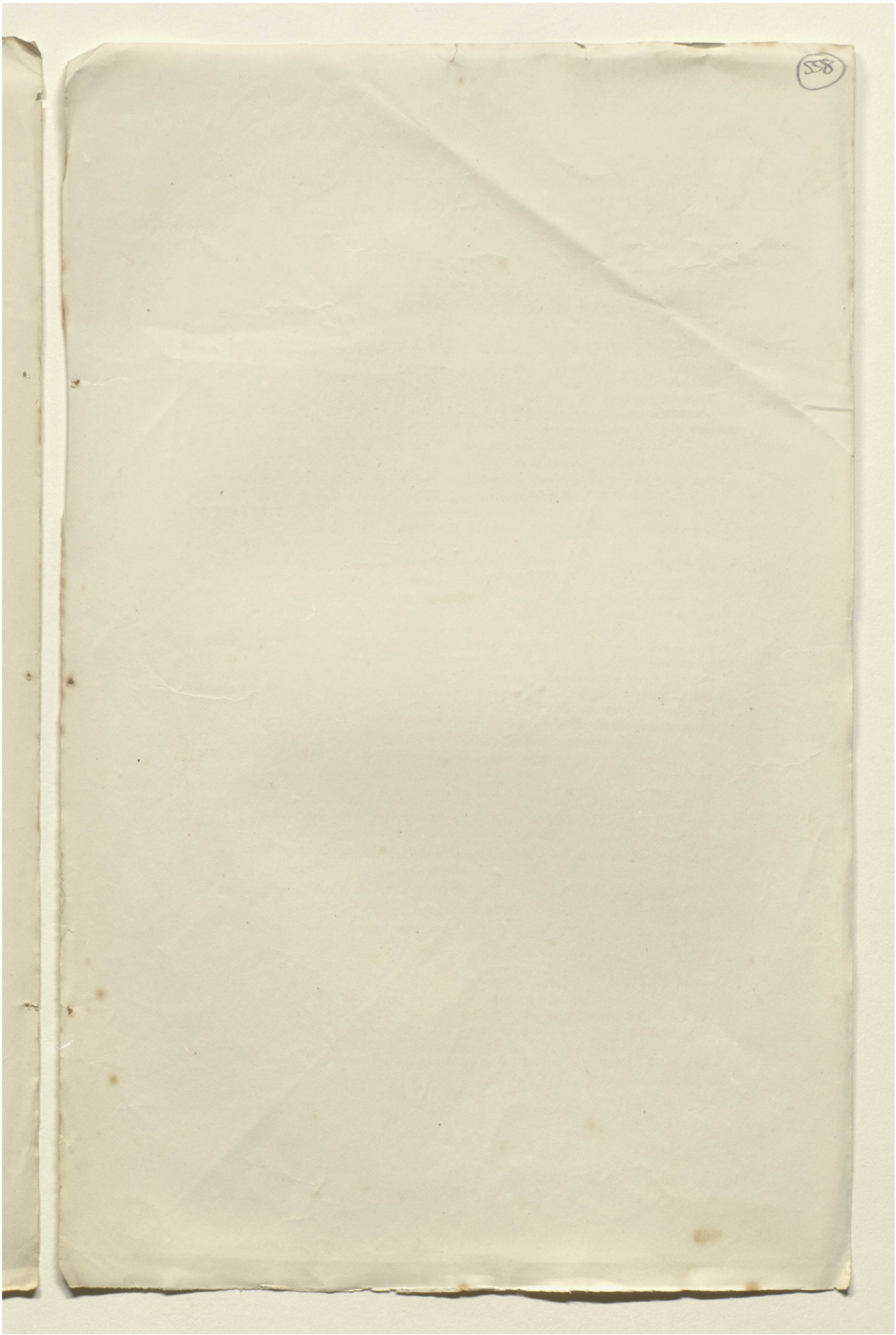

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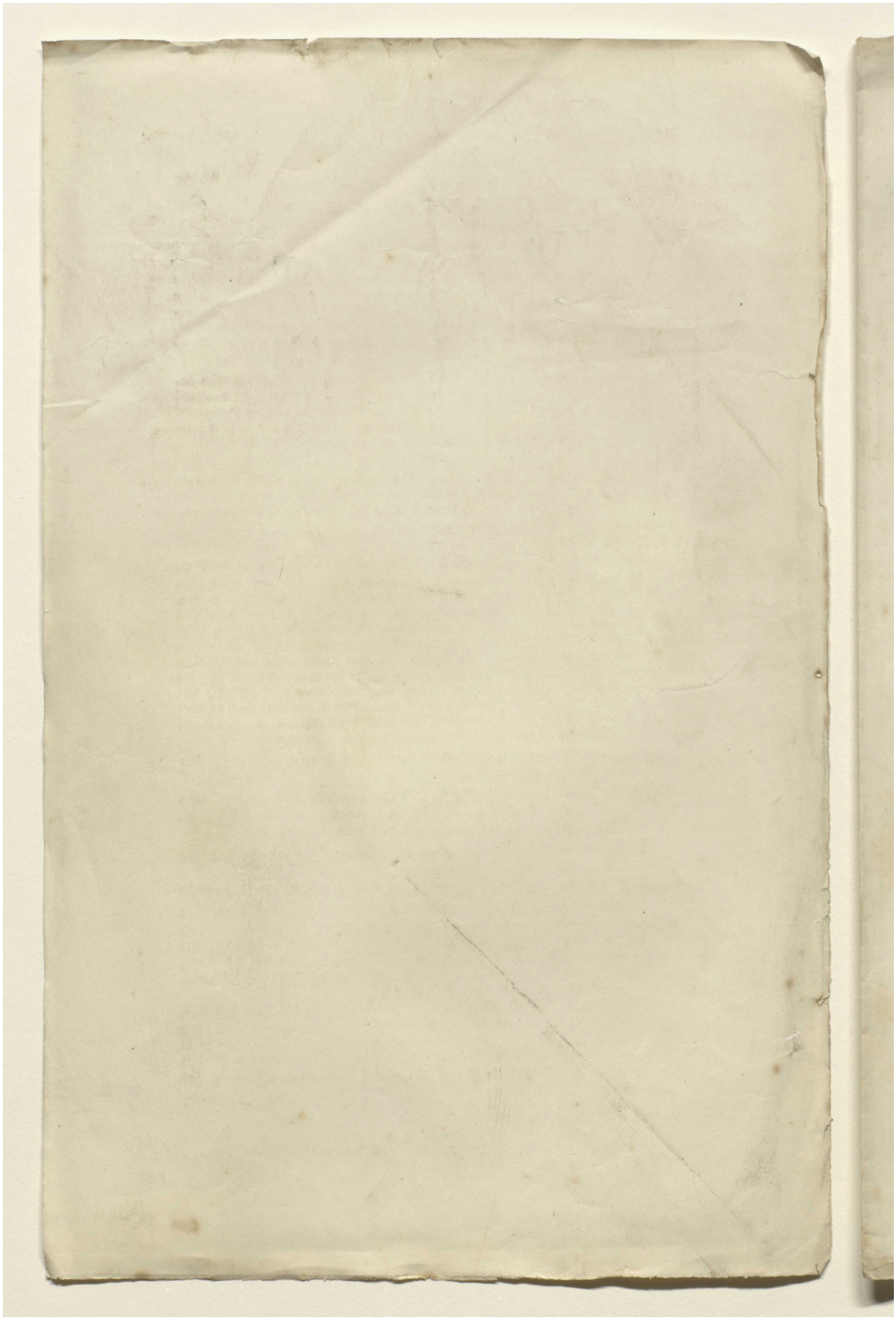

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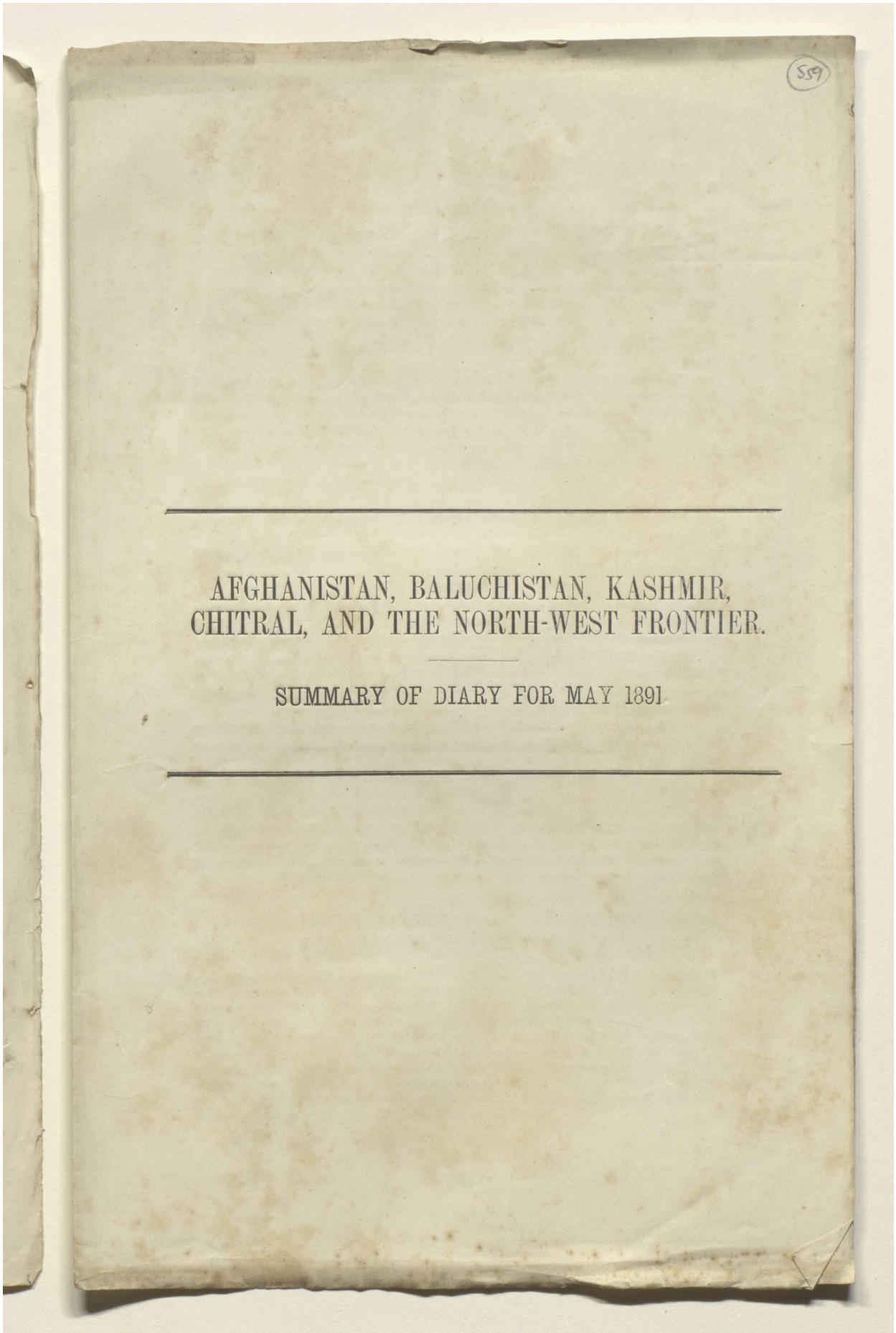

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AFGHANISTAN, BALUCHISTAN, KASHMIR, CHITRAL, AND THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

SUMMARY OF DIARY FOR MAY 1891

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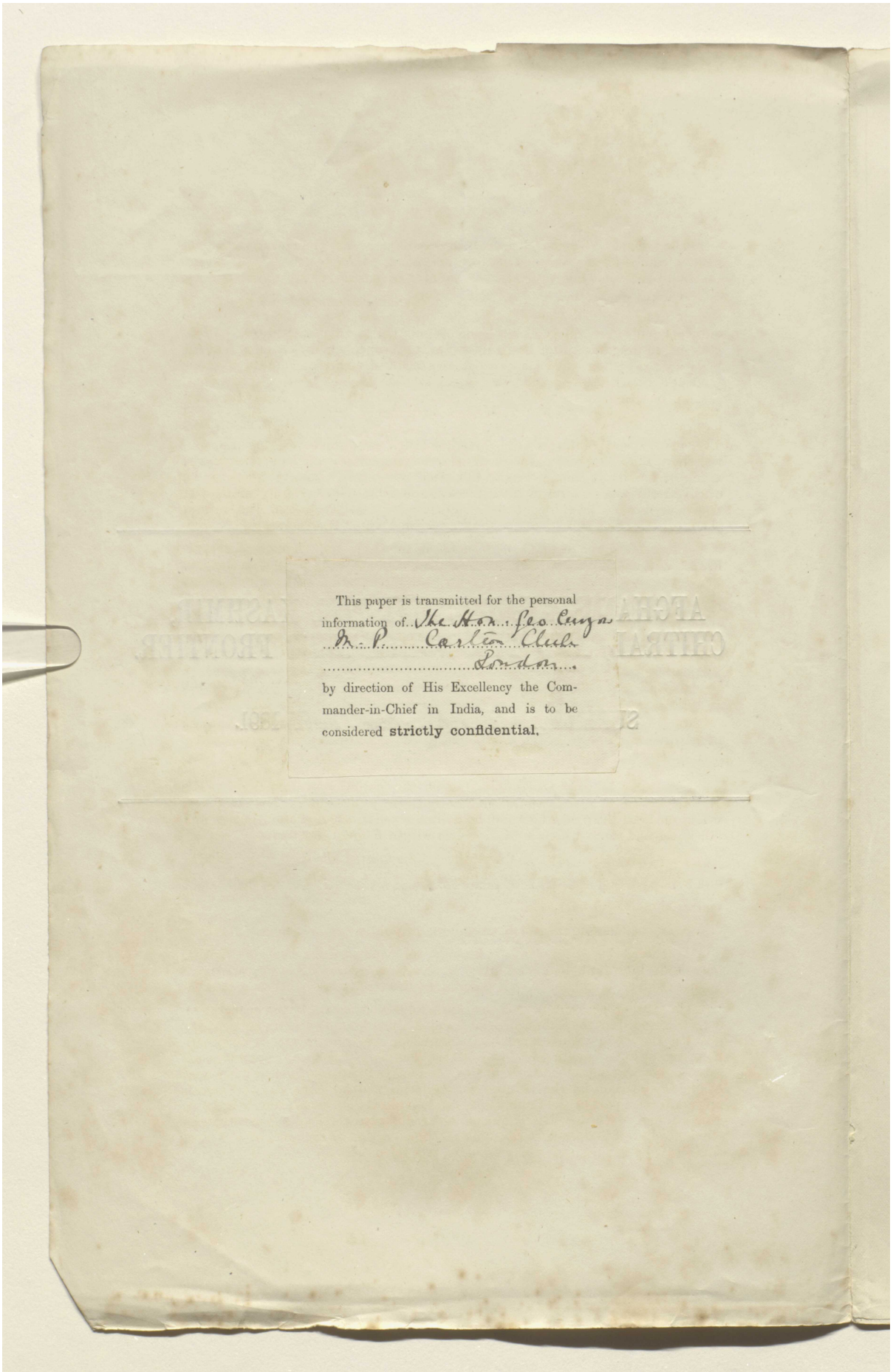

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SUMMARY.

The arrival of General Kuropatkin's messenger at Herat has been the cause of much excitement and conjecture amongst the people, the general impression being that the Amir is about to form friendship with the Russians.

General Kuropatkin's letter was to the effect that some new posts were shortly to be established near the frontier for the better protection of Russian subjects and some additional troops coming, but that this should not be construed into preparation for hostilities. On the contrary, he was sure that the utmost good feeling existed between the two Governments, and would be much pleased if the fact were made more patent by the Afghans selling provisions, &c., to the Russian troops and by opening up trade routes from Herat to Merv and Sarakhs. He added that non-compliance with his wishes would be regarded by Russia as indicative of a hostile spirit on the part of the Afghans. He also informed the Governor of his intention of visiting the frontier shortly, and expressed a wish to make his acquaintance. This letter caused much perplexity to the Governor, but after consulting General Maclean an evasive reply was sent stating that it was impossible to do anything until the Amir's wishes on the subject should be made known. To soften the refusal the messenger was treated with the utmost respect and consideration.

The Amir has addressed the Viceroy on the subject of General Kuropatkin's letter, and has forwarded a copy of the reply which he has instructed the Governor to send. In this he ignores all reference to the request about supplies and opening up of roads, and practically says if the Russians send troops to their frontier the Afghans will take similar steps.

The Governor of Kandahar for the stricter collection of the newly imposed taxes has appointed certain officials of his own in addition to the regular *Tahsildars*. It is stated that the *Sarishtadars* of revenue pay no attention to the Governor's orders, and affairs are in a general state of disorder. The people of Kandahar are reported to be much disappointed at the Amir's recovery.

In February last the Amir again addressed the Viceroy on the subject of a British Mission to Kabul, and on the 5th of March he was informed by His Excellency that until His Highness would state more explicitly what questions were to come under discussion, it was impossible for the Government of India to give its representatives the necessary instructions. His Excellency added that it would materially forward matters if His Highness would mention the places at which he desired a delimitation of the frontier and the tribes and tracts which he regarded as within Afghan territory.

In a letter dated 24th of March the Amir repeated his wish for a mission to be sent, and evading a statement as to the exact spot, merely stated that he wished the delimitation to extend from the Kabul River to Seistan. The matter is under consideration.

Some of His Highness' late utterances in public *durbar* are noteworthy.

It having been reported to him by his news-writers that 30 British officers of high rank had been killed on the Samana, His Highness remarked "Bravo! The Tirahis have well maintained the reputation of Afghanistan."

On another occasion piqued that his wishes with regard to the despatch of a British Mission to Kabul had not been at once complied with, he roundly accused the Indian Government of designs on his frontier and of purposely deferring any demarcation of his southern boundary. He then announced his intention of writing to the Russian Government and inviting them to form part of the Commission for the definition of his frontier in the same way as English officers formed part of the Commission for defining his northern frontier in 1885. Not content with this, His Highness ordered Sardar Habibulla Khan to take steps to have his speech made public. Such action on the part of a Ruler, subsidised by us and professedly friendly, is intolerable.

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The Amir continues to visit the Kizilbash community at Kabul with marks of his displeasure.

His Highness has been making overtures to the independent Jagis and Waziris. The Governor of Khost lately made an attempt to collect tribute from the people in the Gumal. In reply their headmen stated that they considered themselves as the Amir's subjects, but were paying tribute to the British. On plea of seeking advice from the British officials they managed to effect their escape. The news-agent expresses some doubt as to the entire truth of this statement.

The Faolad and Dayah Hazaras are in revolt, and arrangements are being made by the Governor of Bamian for the despatch of troops against them.

The notorious *ex-Naib Kotwal* after undergoing severe tortures has been released on bail in order that he may arrange for paying up the remainder of the fine against him.

An arbitrary and puerile order issued by the Amir was very nearly the cause of a mutiny amongst the troops at Kabul. His Highness proposed severely fining and dismissing from the Army about 6,000 men for the crime of smoking '*charras*' but was compelled to revoke the order and take means for pacifying them.

The new British Agent left Peshawar on the 6th of June to take up his appointment at Kabul. It is to be hoped the Amir will treat him with less enmity and suspicion than he showed towards Colonel Ata-ulla Khan towards the end of his stay.

In the Bajaur country hostilities are reported to have broken out again between Umra Khan and the Khan of Nawagai, assisted by the Shamozai. The Swatis also are reported to be ready to join the latter. Umra Khan has defeated similar combinations before now, and will probably hold his own.

On the 21st May all the British troops were ordered back from the Samana. The tribes are quite submissive and have agreed to our terms, *i.e.*, to recognize the crest of the Samana as the British boundary. No Urakzai villages are to be allowed on it, and all land south of it is to pay revenue.

With regard to the Black Mountain a fully representative *jirga* of the Akazais came in on the 24th, and two days afterwards the *jirgas* of the Hassanzai and Akazai were interviewed.

They professed inability to carry out the first condition, the surrender of Hashim Ali, and this condition was then altered to their pledging themselves to maintain his banishment or surrender if he should return, British troops remaining in their country until they give us proof that they are strong enough to carry out these conditions unaided. The remaining conditions remained as before. The Mada Khel, who held back in the beginning, have also fully accepted these terms.

A. T. H. NEWNHAM, *Lieut.*,
10th Bombay Light Infantry,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch.

SIMLA,
12th June 1891.

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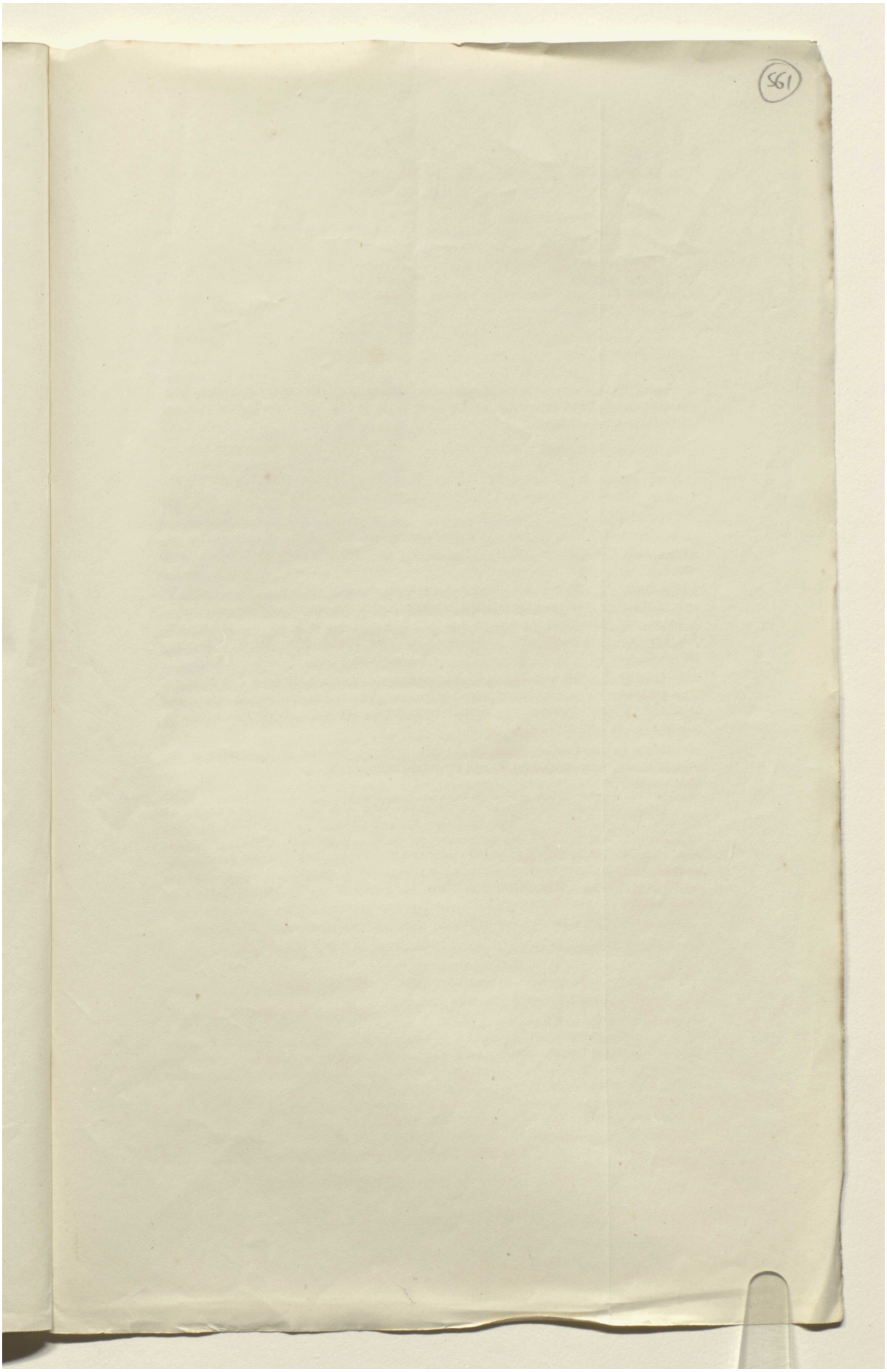

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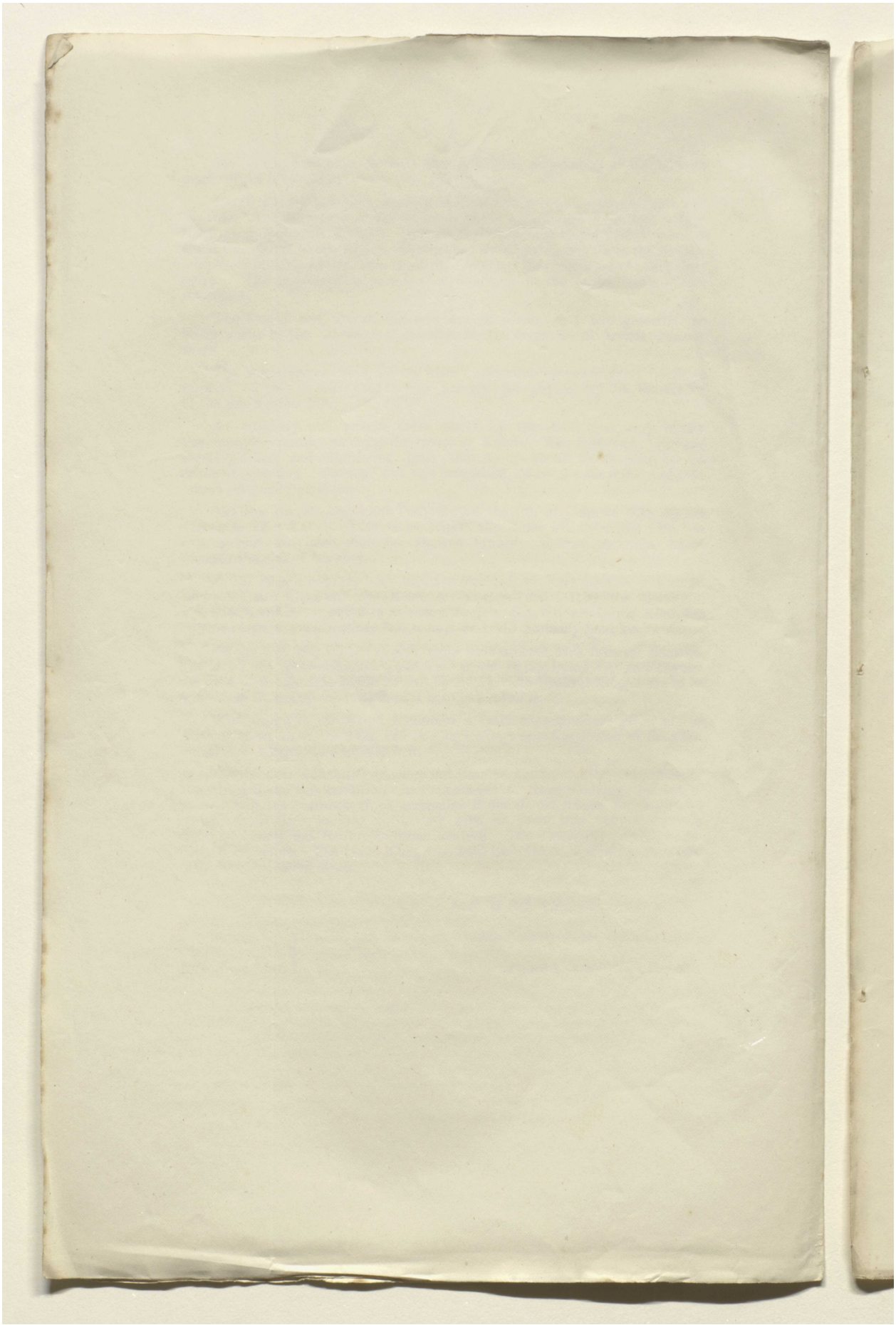

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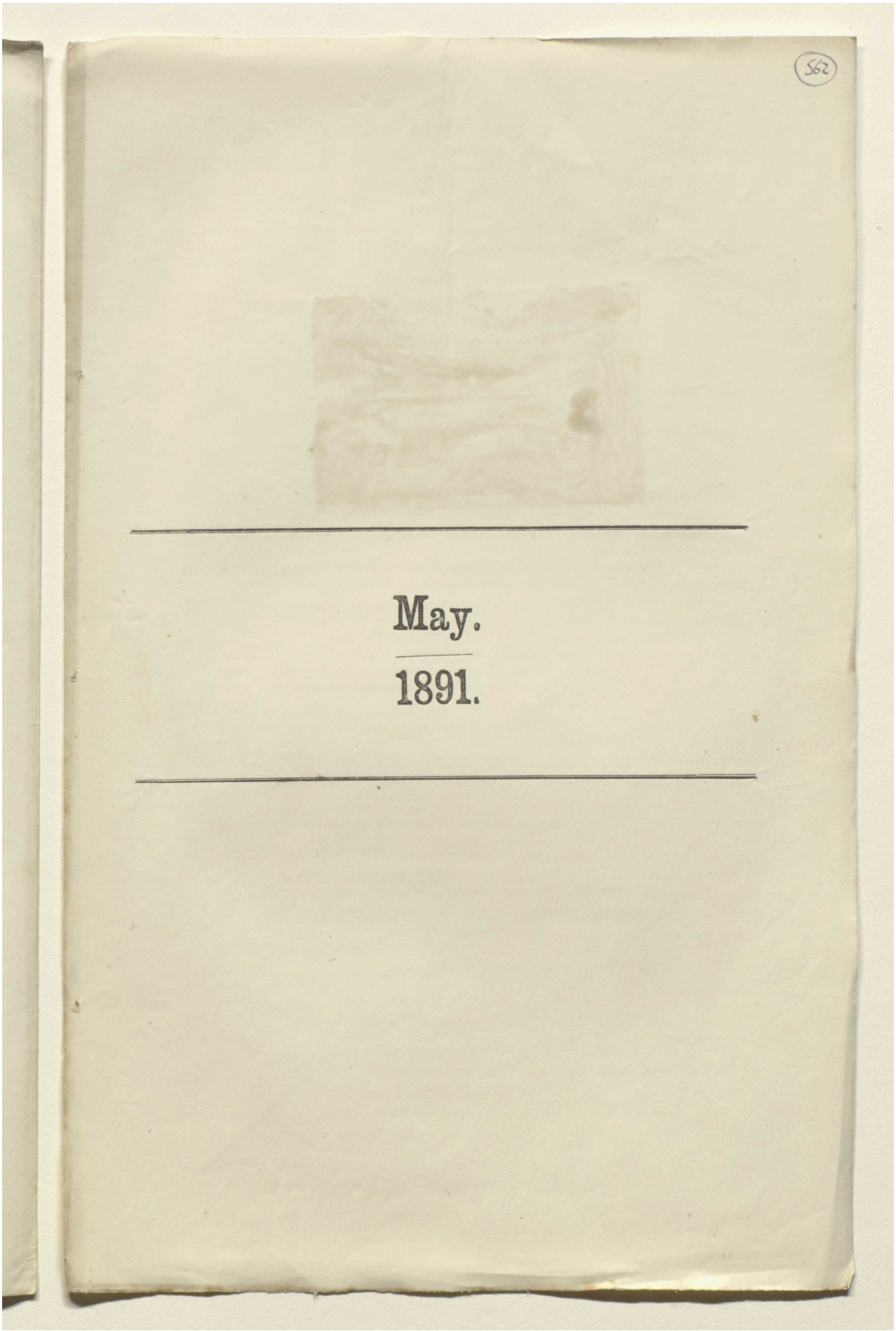

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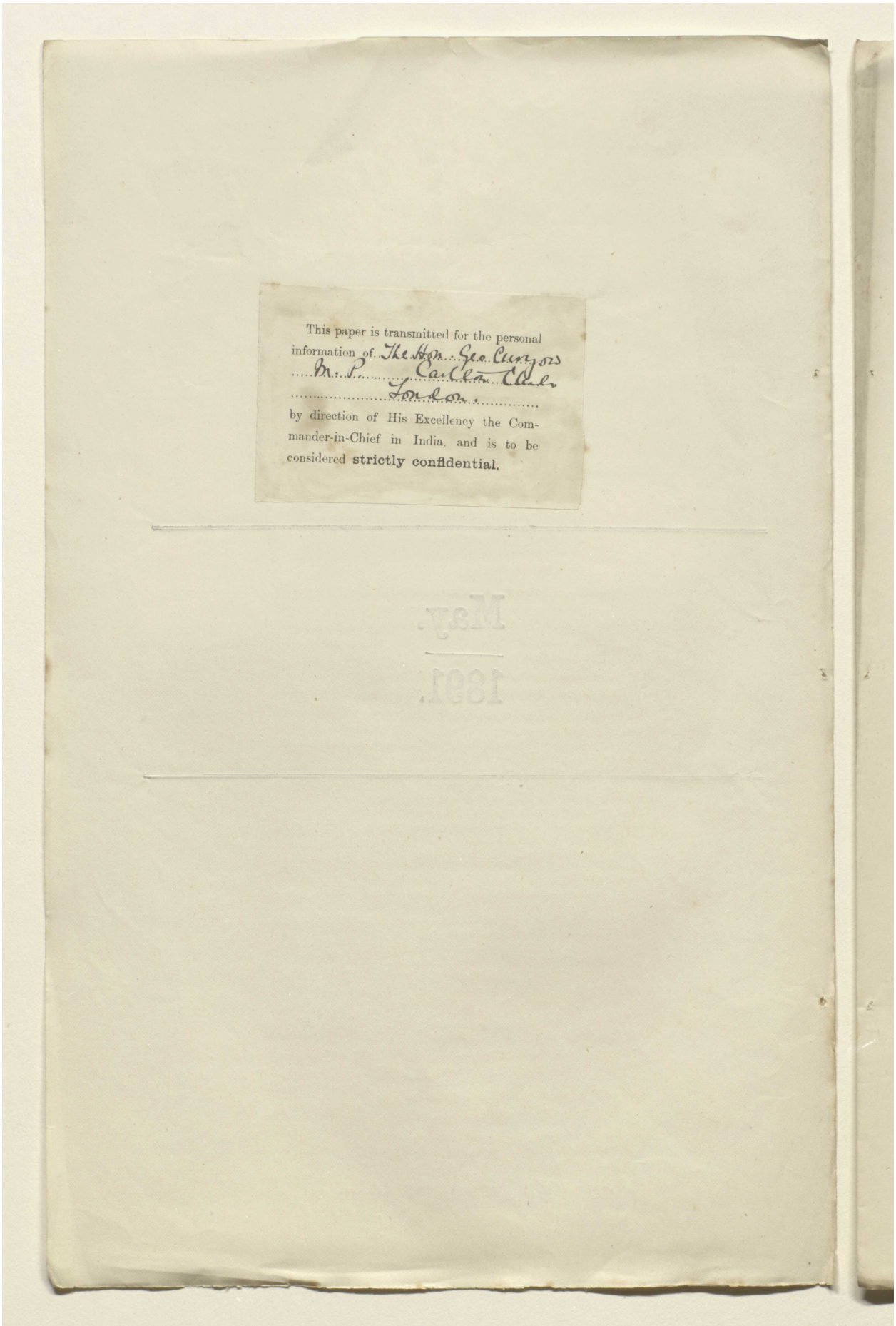

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1891.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS IN ASIA.

Number, source and date of information.	May 1891.	I. B. records from which extracted.	Remarks.
	TRANS-CASPIA.		
	ASHKABAD.		
1 Ashkabad, 23rd February 1891.	260 infantry soldiers and 3 waggon-loads of shells arrived from the direction of Uzun-Ada.	21 M.	
	About 220 infantry soldiers arrived from Uzun-Ada.		
2 Ashkabad, 3rd March 1891.	250 infantry soldiers arrived from Uzun-Ada.	22 M.	
	SARAKHS (Russian).		
3 Sarakhs, 5th February 1891.	It is reported that the Russian Governor accompanied by Tekke Khan and some Turkomans went to Naorozabad and took down a description of the country, more especially with regard to its springs.	22 M.	
4 Sarakhs, 8th February 1891.	The 100 Cossacks at Pul-i-Khatun passed through Sarakhs towards Ashkabad.	22 M.	
	50 infantry soldiers have been sent to Pul-i-Khatun from Sarakhs pending reliefs.		
5 Sarakhs, 14th February 1891.	200 Cossacks arrived to-day from Ashkabad, of whom 100 went to Pul-i-Khatun.	23 M.	
6 Sarakhs, 21st February 1891.	The inhabitants of Daulatabad and Naorozabad are in great straits through the loss of their cattle during the winter. The Russians are now openly claiming the whole of the water from the Naorozabad springs and in the Hari-rud.	23 M.	
7 Sarakhs, 26th February 1891.	The Russian Governor has induced some Turkoman elders to sign a document dictated by himself, stating that Persian Sarakhs was in the possession of the Salor Turkomans for more than 100 years, and that after the retreat of the Persian army from Merv, the Salor Turkomans dispersed, and that at that time Sarakhs was occupied and rebuilt by the Persians.	23 M.	
8 Sarakhs, 1st March 1891.	200 infantry recruits have come to Russian Sarakhs.	23 M.	
9 Sarakhs, 4th March 1891.	The barracks at Pul-i-Khatun have collapsed and new ones are going to be erected in their stead.	23 M.	
10 Sarakhs, 6th March 1891.	Rumour that garrisons of Pul-i-Khatun and Sarakhs are to be increased, repeated.	23 M.	
	The Russian Governor has been pressing the Persian authorities to enter upon questions regarding the frontier and the distribution of water		

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Number, source and date of information.	May 1891.	I. B. records from which extracted.	Remarks.
	SARAKHS (Russian)—*contd.*		
	in the Harirud. The Persians, in accordance with instructions from Tehran, said they were only there to discuss the subject of the illegal capture of sheep.		
11 Sarakhs, 11th March 1891.	Again repeats rumour that a large number of fresh troops are coming to Sarakhs destined for Zulfikar and Ak-robat, also about the collection of large quantities of supplies.	22 M.	
12 Sarakhs, 20th March 1891.	About 300 Turkomans were sent out to-day to clear the roads for the passage of guns. A proclamation was issued in the *bazar* that all camels should be reserved for Government transport.	24 M.	
13 Sarakhs, 22nd March 1891.	It is stated that the construction of two new infantry barracks has been ordered for Sarakhs.	25 M.	
14 Sarakhs, 30th March 1891.	From 100 to 200 camel-loads of flour have been despatched daily during the last few days to Pul-i-Khatun and Ak-robat.	25 M.	
15 Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam, 11th April 1891.	A special messenger who was sent to Pul-i-Khatun reports that by orders of a Russian officer the road had been levelled as far as Burj-i-Karawal Khana* and Daulatabad, and that afterwards 100 Turkoman *sowars* and some Cossacks had been sent to Ak-robat. Supplies are being collected at the latter place.	25 M.	Not yet confirmed. * Near Nasrozabad.
	UZUN-ADA.		
16 Uzun-Ada, 11th February 1891.	300 infantry soldiers arrived by S. S. "Dorojna" from Dut Khund.	21 M.	The steamer fromBaku brings troops to this point only during winter.
17 Uzun-Ada, 13th February 1891.	300 more infantry soldiers arrived by the same vessel.		
18 Uzun-Ada, 14th February 1891.	270 infantry soldiers arrived and left for Samarkand the same evening.		
	PANJDEH.		
19 Panjdeh, 6th February 1891.	Rahman Kuli† received a blank paper from Maimana, sealed by four ‡ of the principal men, and despatched it to Ashkabad to the Governor-General.	24 M.	† General Kuropatkin's Emissary. ‡ Daud Kazi Ishan. Abdur Rasul. Paighambar Kul. Abdur Rahman.
	It is reported that Ghaus-ud-din Khan, commanding the troops at Maimana, sent a letter to the Governor of Panjdeh expressing his friendship for Russia. §		§ General Maclean states that the General seemed to him to have very different feelings towards Russia.
	Rahman Kuli and Haji Ishan have written letters to the Governor of Maimana, urging him to throw in his lot with the Russian Government.		
20 Panjdeh, 16th February 1891.	On the 8th February, Rahman Kuli received a letter from General Kuropatkin urging him, with many promises of future benefits, to collect all the information he can of the feelings and movements of the Afghan troops in Afghan Turkistan.	24 M.	

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Number, source and date of information.	May 1891.	I. B. records from which extracted.	Remarks.
	PANJDEH—*contd.*		
21 Panjdeh, 23rd February 1891.	Substance of letters from Rahman Kuli to Maimana chiefs persuading them to put themselves under Russian rule.	24 M.	
	More letters of similar import.		
22 Panjdeh, 8th March 1891.	Reported that the routes from Afghanistan into Russian territory have been closed by orders of the Afghan authorities.	24 M.	
23 Panjdeh, 17th March 1891.	Rahman Kuli filled up the blank paper received from the Maimana Chiefs as follows :—	25 M.	See Entry No. 20.
	"Afghanistan is disturbed. The Afghans have removed the Jamshedis to Herat. The Hazara will also be removed shortly. We are waiting to see how the Afghans will treat us. Now we want help from the Russian Government, and want it soon."		
	He then forwarded it to the Governor-General.		
	The following news was also sent by Rahman Kuli —that 4,000 troops were on the road from Kabul to Maimana, but were delayed in crossing the Hindu Kush.		No information about this received from Kabul.
	With reference to the closing of the routes into their country by the Afghans, a remonstrance was addressed to General Ghaus-ud-din Khan at Maimana by the Governor of Panjdeh.		
	On the 14th March a Russian officer and 150 Cossacks left for Shaikh Junaid.		This makes a total of 900 Cossacks at Junaid.
24 Panjdeh, 27th March 1891.	The news-writer has reason to believe that Rahman Kuli intends visiting Herat and Kabul by way of Meshed to obtain information for General Kuropatkin.	25 M.	
	It is reported that small parties of Cossacks are constantly arriving at Shaikh Junaid from Merv by the Dash Kurpi route.		
	100 Cossacks arrived from Merv on the 22nd March.		
	A quarter of the supplies stored at Panjdeh have been taken to Shaikh Junaid.		
	400 infantry arrived at Dash Kurpi* from Merv on the 22nd March.		*Not on Map. Apparently at some point between Merv and Panjdeh.
	MERV		
25 Merv, 24th February 1891.	350 infantry soldiers arrived from Charjui today and went on to Yulatan.	24 M.	
26 Merv, 25th February 1891.	45 waggon-loads of iron material passed through to Charjui.	24 M.	
27 Merv, 28th February 1891.	Two guns were sent from Merv to Kariband.	24 M.	

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Number, source and date of information.	May 1891.	I. B. records from which extracted.	Remarks.
	MERV—*contd.*		
28 Merv, 2nd March 1891.	General Kuropatkin arrived from Ashkabad and left for Yulatan, whence he will proceed to Panjdeh.	24 M.	
29 Merv, 14th March 1891.	A careful watch is being kept by the Russians for the British news-writers.	24 M.	
	The strength of the garrison at Merv is reported as follows :—		
	Infantry ... 1,250 Cossacks ... 765 Artillery ... 230 Guns ... 18 Horses ... 215		War Office I. D. distribution Map gives only one Battery of eight guns and three squadrons of Cossacks.
	RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.		
	CHARJUI.		
30 Charjui, 14th February 1891.	About 100 infantry soldiers arrived from the direction of Merv.	21 M.	
31 Charjui, 17th February 1891.	Several new workshops are going to be built at Charjui.	21 M.	
32 Charjui, 18th February 1891.	About 60 recruits arrived	21 M.	
33 Charjui, 19th February 1891.	The bridge between Karmina and Bokhara has been damaged.	21 M.	
34 Charjui, 20th February 1891.	About 200 infantry soldiers arrived from the direction of Ashkabad.		
	PERSIA.		
	MESHED.		
35 Meshed, 18th March 1891.	The Nawab Mu'in-ud-daulah has taken over temporary charge of the duties of the Governor of Khorasan, pending the arrival of the Diwan Sahib.	22 M.	
	Hadi Khan Karai and Muhammad Mehdi Khan have been appointed Governors of Turbat-i-Haidari and Kalat.		
36 Meshed, 26th March 1891.	*The Ulemas* at the shrine are endeavouring to get up a demonstration in favour of the re-instatement of Prince Rukn-ud-daulah. His Highness' *farrashes* are also creating disturbances with the same object.	23 M.	
37 Meshed, 3rd April 1891.	It is reported that the Russian Consul-General offered to help the ex-Governor of Khorasan with money to effect his re-instatement. Prince Rukn-ud-daulah replied that he did not require any.	24 M.	
	The new Governor-General left Tehran to take up his appointment on the 24th March.		
	The Prince Rukn-ud-daulah is said to have offered the Amin-us-Sultan 50,000 *tomans* to be re-instated.		

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Number, source and date of information.	May 1891.	I. B. records from which extracted.	Remarks.
	MESHED—*contd.*		
38 Meshed, 3rd April 1891.	There is a constant rumour to the effect that the Russian Consul-General is about to proceed to Tehran, and hopes to obtain the post of Russian Minister in the place of the present man with whom the Russian Government is not well satisfied.	24 M.	It was a matter of surprise at the time that a man with so little energy and initiative as M. Bützoff should have been appointed to a post like Tehran.
39 Meshed, 3rd April 1891.	The Russian Consul-General and the Amir of Kain are reported to be on very friendly terms with one another.	24 M.	
40 Meshed, 9th April 1891.	A branch of the Imperial Bank has been opened at Meshed. One of the land-owners at Tarshiz has mortgaged some of his landed property to the Russians and is preparing to dispose of some more.	25 M.	
41 Meshed, 16th April 1891.	Prince Rukn-ud-daulah is preparing to start for Tehran. His confidential clerk lately paid a visit to the Russian Consul-General and had a long private interview with him. The *Ulemas* have submitted a protest to Government against the Sahib Diwan's appointment as Governor of Khorasan.	25 M.	
	KALAT.		
42 Kalat, 1st March 1891.	An enquiry was ordered by the Governor-General of Khorasan with regard to the rations of the Damavand Battalion, and misappropriations proved against the *Sartip*.	21 M.	
43 Kalat, 2nd March 1891.	A Russian and two Cossacks have been examining the country in the vicinity of Kalat. The guards at Archangan, to which place they first arrived, warned the Russians from Kalat territory, but were talked over. The Russian officer distributed large presents for slight services rendered to all with whom he came in contact.	21 M.	
44 Kalat, 4th March 1891.	Another severe snowstorm occurred by which several hundred sheep were frozen to death.	22 M.	
45 Meshed, 12th March 1891.	The Governor of Kalat is dead ...	21 M.	
46 Kalat, 27th March 1891.	Muhammad Mehdi Khan, the new Governor, arrived on the 27th instant. The Russians referred to above also tried to enter Kalat, but were unsuccessful. Fresh orders have been issued about admitting no foreigners into the fort.	25 M.	
	DERAGEZ.		
47 Deragez, 2nd March 1891.	A certain Mirza, Abul Kasim, is causing the authorities much trouble. He belongs to the Babi sect, and has gathered several followers around him. Though he has twice been apprehended and sent to Meshed, yet on either occasion	21 M.	

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Number, source and date of information.	May 1891.	I. B. records from which extracted.	Remarks.
	DERAGEZ—*contd.*		
	has been released by the Governor-General and returned to Deragez. The Russians encourage this sect to a great extent, and it is very probable that the latter are intriguing against the Persian authorities at Deragez.		
48 Deragez, 5th March 1891.	The Russian Agent returned from Ashkabad and paid a visit to the *Karguzar*.	22 M.	
49 Deragez, 8th March 1891.	A Russian officer and an engineer arrived and put up with the Russian Agent.	22 M.	
50 Deragez, 20th March 1891.	Two or three Russians came on a visit to the Russian Agent.	23 M.	
51 Deragez, 23rd March 1891.	A Russian merchant trading in sugar arrived and put up with the Russian Agent.	23 M.	
	KHAF.		
52 Khaf, 16th March 1891.	The Deputy Governor has persuaded the people to pay as much as possible of the sheep tax.	22 M.	See Entry No. 35, April Diary.
53 Khaf, 21st March 1891.	The people are reported to be extremely dissatisfied with Persian rule and thinking of emigrating to Russian territory.	22 M.	
54 Khaf, 2nd April 1891.	Four hundred *tomans* of the sheep tax have been remitted to Meshed.	24 M.	
	KUCHAN.		
55 Kuchan, 12th February 1891.	Ramzan Khan has been confirmed in his appointment as Governor of Kuchan.	22 M.	
56 Kuchan, 28th February 1891.	In retaliation for the prohibition issued by the Russian authorities against Persian subjects cutting wood in Russian territory, the Deputy Governor of Kuchan has forbidden the export of beams and planks from Persian territory.	21 M.	
57 Kuchan, 28th March 1891.	Orders have been received from Tehran that the Kuchan authorities should pay up 15,000 *kharwars* of grain, reported by Prince Rukn-ud-daulah to be due from them.	25 M.	
	BUJNURD.		
58 Bujnurd, 9th March 1891.	News having been received of a contemplated Yamut raid, *sowars* have been despatched to frustrate it.	22 M.	
59 Bujnurd, 17th March 1891.	Raids by Goklans and Yamuts reported ...	22 M.	
	TURBAT-I-SHAIKH JAM.		
60 Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam, 22nd March 1891.	An arrival from Merv states that a very general rumour is prevalent amongst the Turkomans that the Russians intend making a move soon.	22 M.	
61 Turbat-i-Shaikh Jam, 23rd March 1891.	The Governor has left for Meshed. It is his intention to meet the new Governor-General at Sabzawar and bribe him to make him Governor of Khaf and Bakharz as well.	22 M.	The notorious Darwesh Ali Khan.

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	GENERAL.		
62 Tehran, 19th January 1891.	Further notes on the Cossack Brigade at Tehran...	18 I.	
63 Ashkabad, 14th March 1891.	Report on the Yamut country by Colonel C. E. Stewart.	36 P.	
64 Herat, 21st March 1891.	Letter from the Governor of Panjdeh to the Governor of Herat.	22 M.	
	An Imperial order was published on the 26th, directing that steps should be taken for the immediate commencement of the railway from Vladivostok to Graffskoi.	6 R.	
65 St. Petersburg, 27th March 1891.			
66 "Pioneer" 3rd June 1891.	His Imperial Highness the Cesarevitch has opened the first portion of the Ussuri section of the Siberian railway.		Reuter's Telegram.

Issued from the Press.

Report on the Bakhtiari country by Major H. A. Sawyer.

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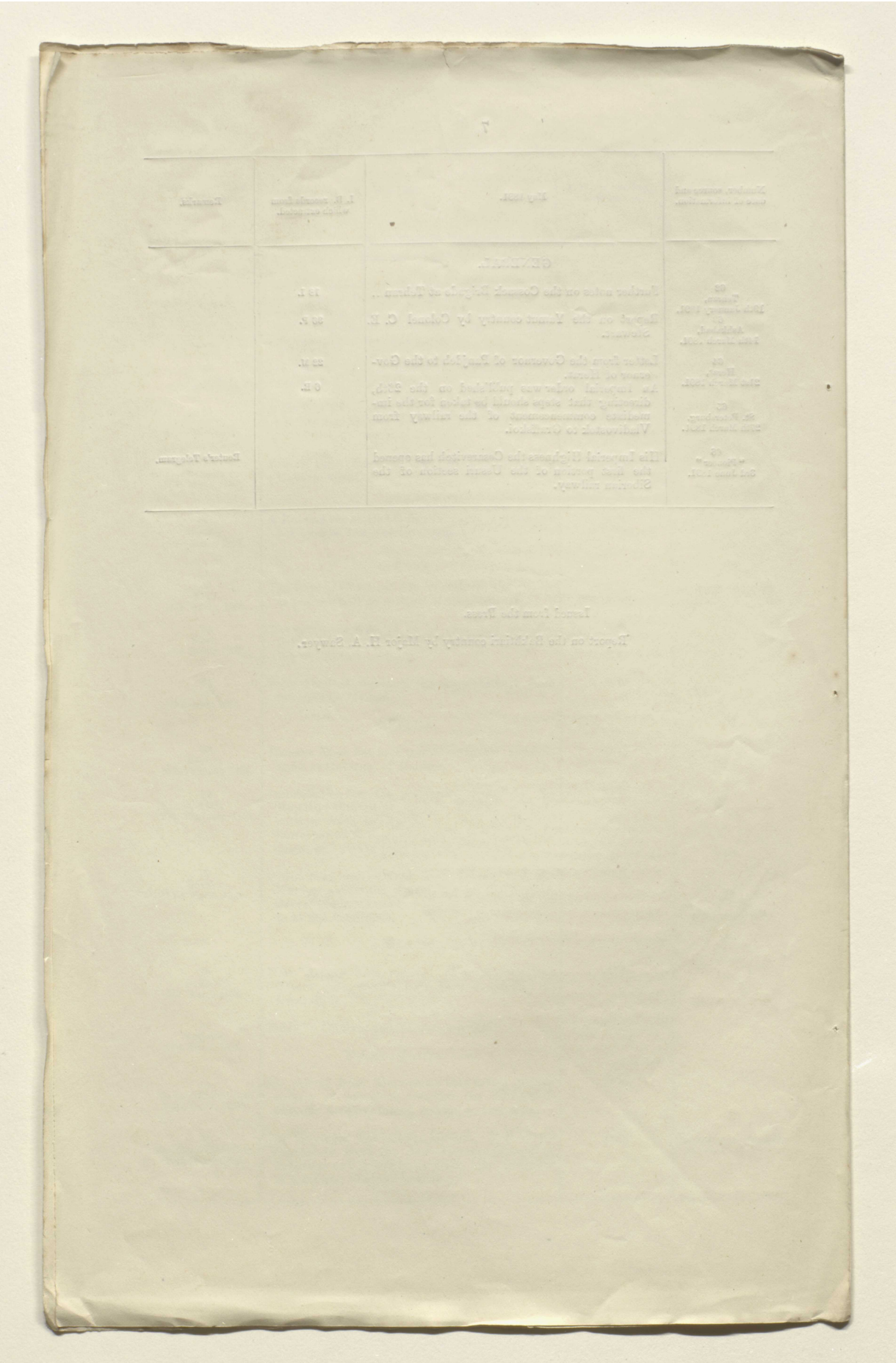

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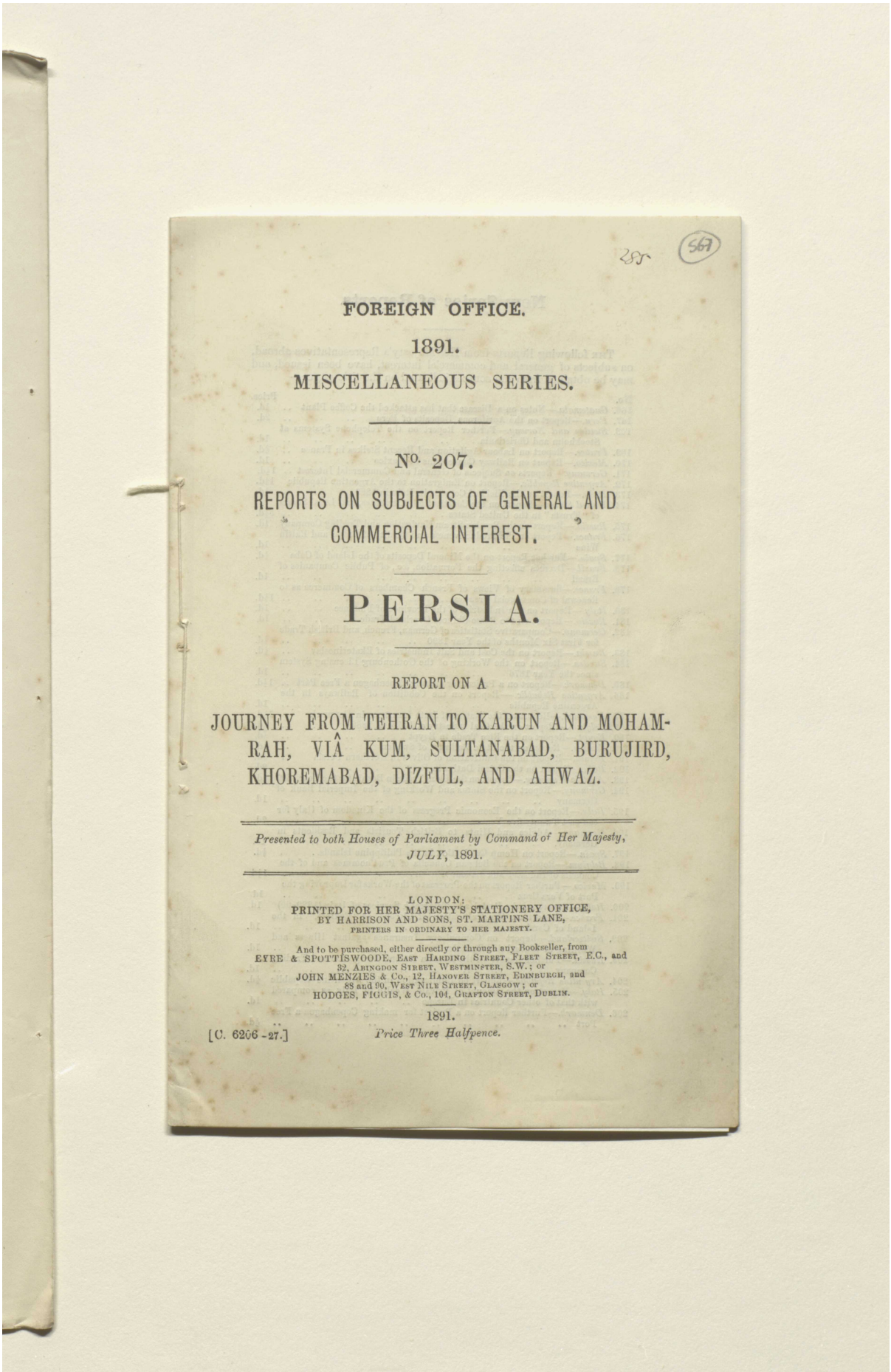

FOREIGN OFFICE.

1891.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

No. 207.

REPORTS ON SUBJECTS OF GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

PERSIA.

REPORT ON A

JOURNEY FROM TEHRAN TO KARUN AND MOHAMRAH, VIÂ KUM, SULTANABAD, BURUJIRD, KHOREMABAD, DIZFUL, AND AHWAZ.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, JULY, 1891.

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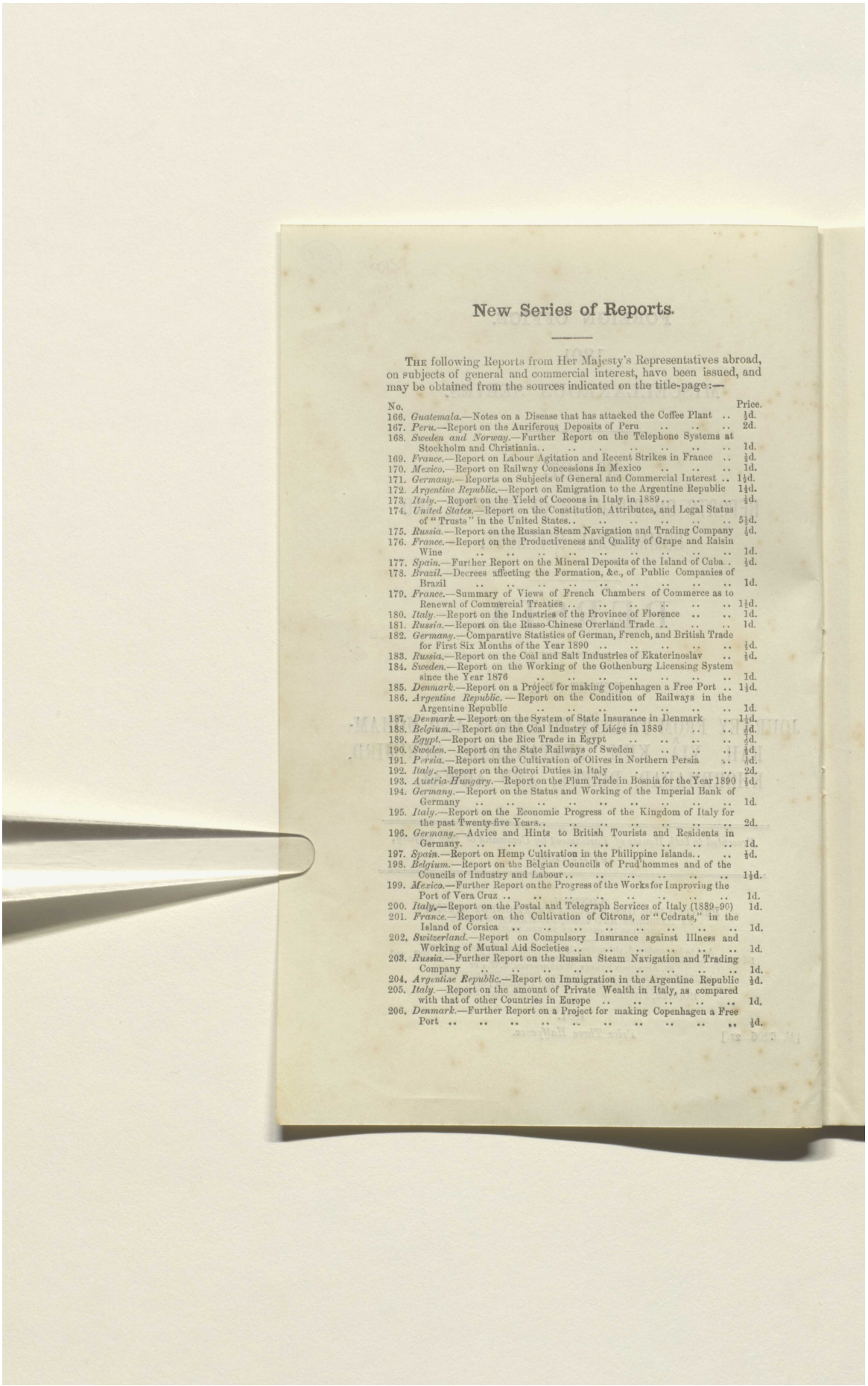

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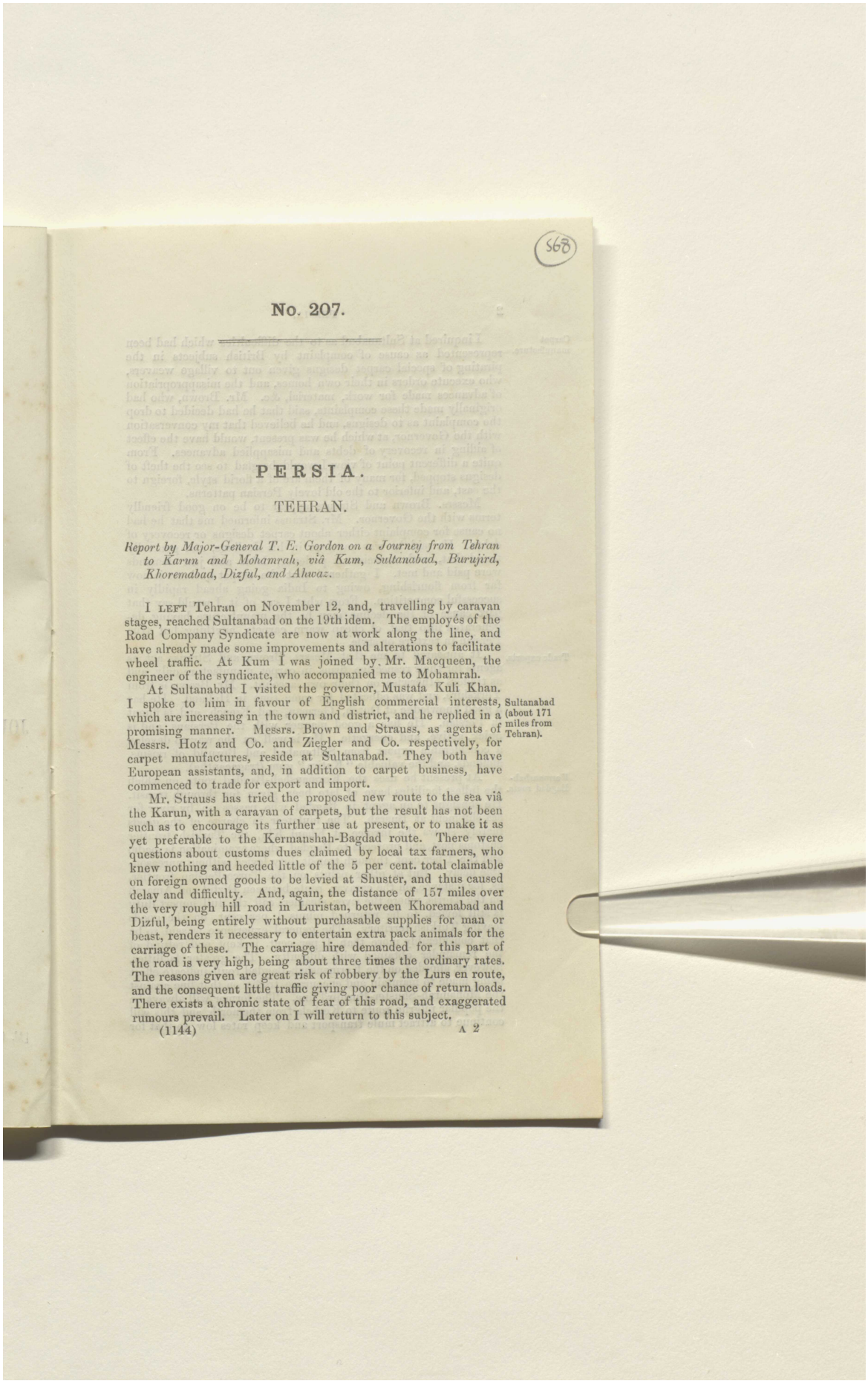

(568)

No. 207.

PERSIA.

TEHRAN.

Report by Major-General T. E. Gordon on a Journey from Tehran to Karun and Mohamrah, viâ Kum, Sultanabad, Burujird, Khoremabad, Dizful, and Ahwaz.

I LEFT Tehran on November 12, and, travelling by caravan stages, reached Sultanabad on the 19th idem. The employés of the Road Company Syndicate are now at work along the line, and have already made some improvements and alterations to facilitate wheel traffic. At Kum I was joined by Mr. Macqueen, the engineer of the syndicate, who accompanied me to Mohamrah.

At Sultanabad I visited the governor, Mustafa Kuli Khan. I spoke to him in favour of English commercial interests, which are increasing in the town and district, and he replied in a promising manner. Messrs. Brown and Strauss, as agents of Messrs. Hotz and Co. and Ziegler and Co. respectively, for carpet manufactures, reside at Sultanabad. They both have European assistants, and, in addition to carpet business, have commenced to trade for export and import. Sultanabad (about 171 miles from Tehran).

Mr. Strauss has tried the proposed new route to the sea viâ the Karun, with a caravan of carpets, but the result has not been such as to encourage its further use at present, or to make it as yet preferable to the Kermanshah-Bagdad route. There were questions about customs dues claimed by local tax farmers, who knew nothing and heeded little of the 5 per cent. total claimable on foreign owned goods to be levied at Shuster, and thus caused delay and difficulty. And, again, the distance of 157 miles over the very rough hill road in Luristan, between Khoremabad and Dizful, being entirely without purchasable supplies for man or beast, renders it necessary to entertain extra pack animals for the carriage of these. The carriage hire demanded for this part of the road is very high, being about three times the ordinary rates. The reasons given are great risk of robbery by the Lurs en route, and the consequent little traffic giving poor chance of return loads. There exists a chronic state of fear of this road, and exaggerated rumours prevail. Later on I will return to this subject.

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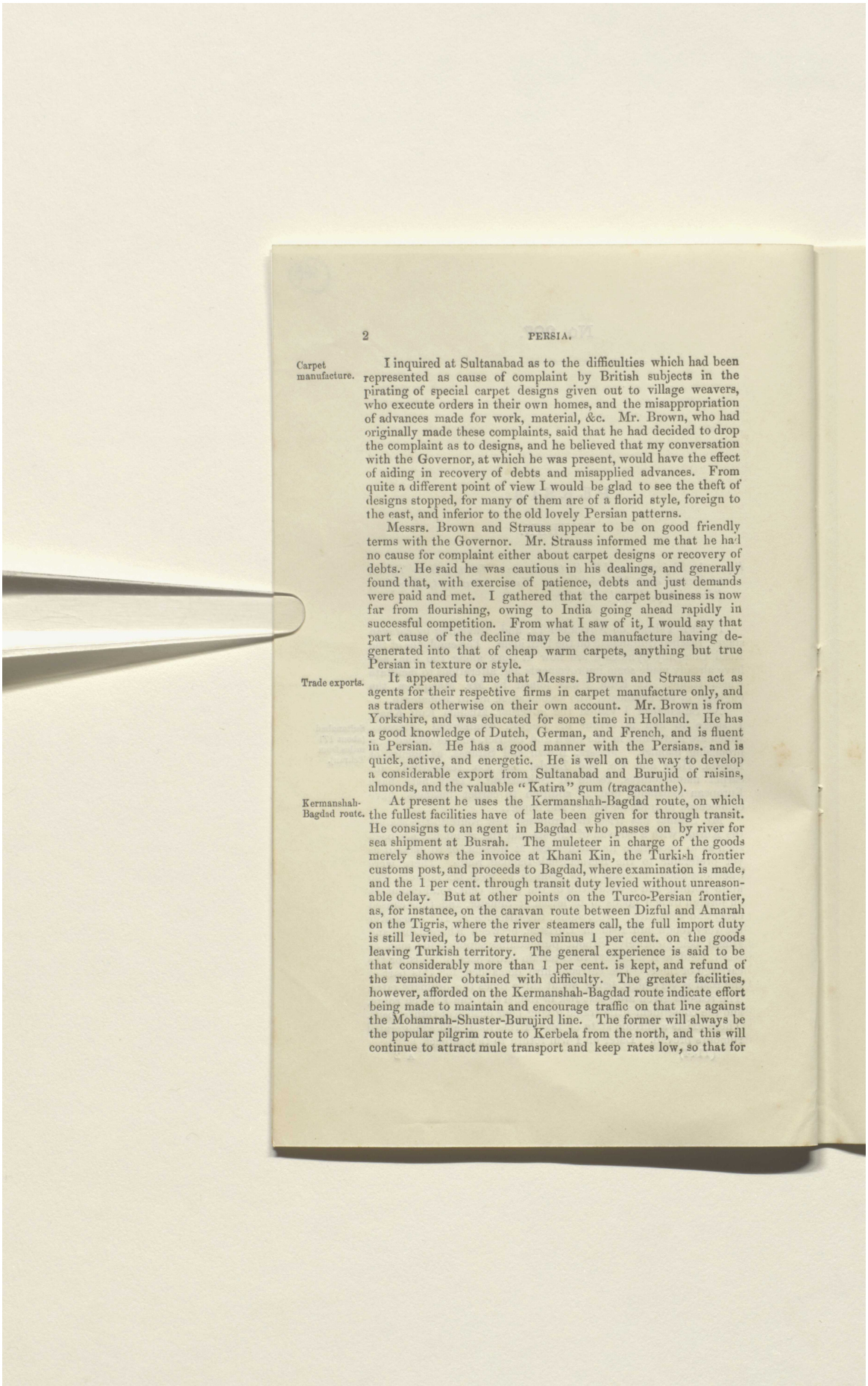

Carpet manufacture.

I inquired at Sultanabad as to the difficulties which had been represented as cause of complaint by British subjects in the pirating of special carpet designs given out to village weavers, who execute orders in their own homes, and the misappropriation of advances made for work, material, &c. Mr. Brown, who had originally made these complaints, said that he had decided to drop the complaint as to designs, and he believed that my conversation with the Governor, at which he was present, would have the effect of aiding in recovery of debts and misapplied advances. From quite a different point of view I would be glad to see the theft of designs stopped, for many of them are of a florid style, foreign to the east, and inferior to the old lovely Persian patterns.

Messrs. Brown and Strauss appear to be on good friendly terms with the Governor. Mr. Strauss informed me that he had no cause for complaint either about carpet designs or recovery of debts. He said he was cautious in his dealings, and generally found that, with exercise of patience, debts and just demands were paid and met. I gathered that the carpet business is now far from flourishing, owing to India going ahead rapidly in successful competition. From what I saw of it, I would say that part cause of the decline may be the manufacture having degenerated into that of cheap warm carpets, anything but true Persian in texture or style.

Trade exports.

It appeared to me that Messrs. Brown and Strauss act as agents for their respective firms in carpet manufacture only, and as traders otherwise on their own account. Mr. Brown is from Yorkshire, and was educated for some time in Holland. He has a good knowledge of Dutch, German, and French, and is fluent in Persian. He has a good manner with the Persians, and is quick, active, and energetic. He is well on the way to develop a considerable export from Sultanabad and Burujid of raisins, almonds, and the valuable "Katira" gum (tragacanthe).

Kermanshah-Bagdad route.

At present he uses the Kermanshah-Bagdad route, on which the fullest facilities have of late been given for through transit. He consigns to an agent in Bagdad who passes on by river for sea shipment at Busrah. The muleteer in charge of the goods merely shows the invoice at Khani Kin, the Turkish frontier customs post, and proceeds to Bagdad, where examination is made, and the 1 per cent. through transit duty levied without unreasonable delay. But at other points on the Turco-Persian frontier, as, for instance, on the caravan route between Dizful and Amarah on the Tigris, where the river steamers call, the full import duty is still levied, to be returned minus 1 per cent. on the goods leaving Turkish territory. The general experience is said to be that considerably more than 1 per cent. is kept, and refund of the remainder obtained with difficulty. The greater facilities, however, afforded on the Kermanshah-Bagdad route indicate effort being made to maintain and encourage traffic on that line against the Mohamrah-Shuster-Burujird line. The former will always be the popular pilgrim route to Kerbela from the north, and this will continue to attract mule transport and keep rates low, so that for

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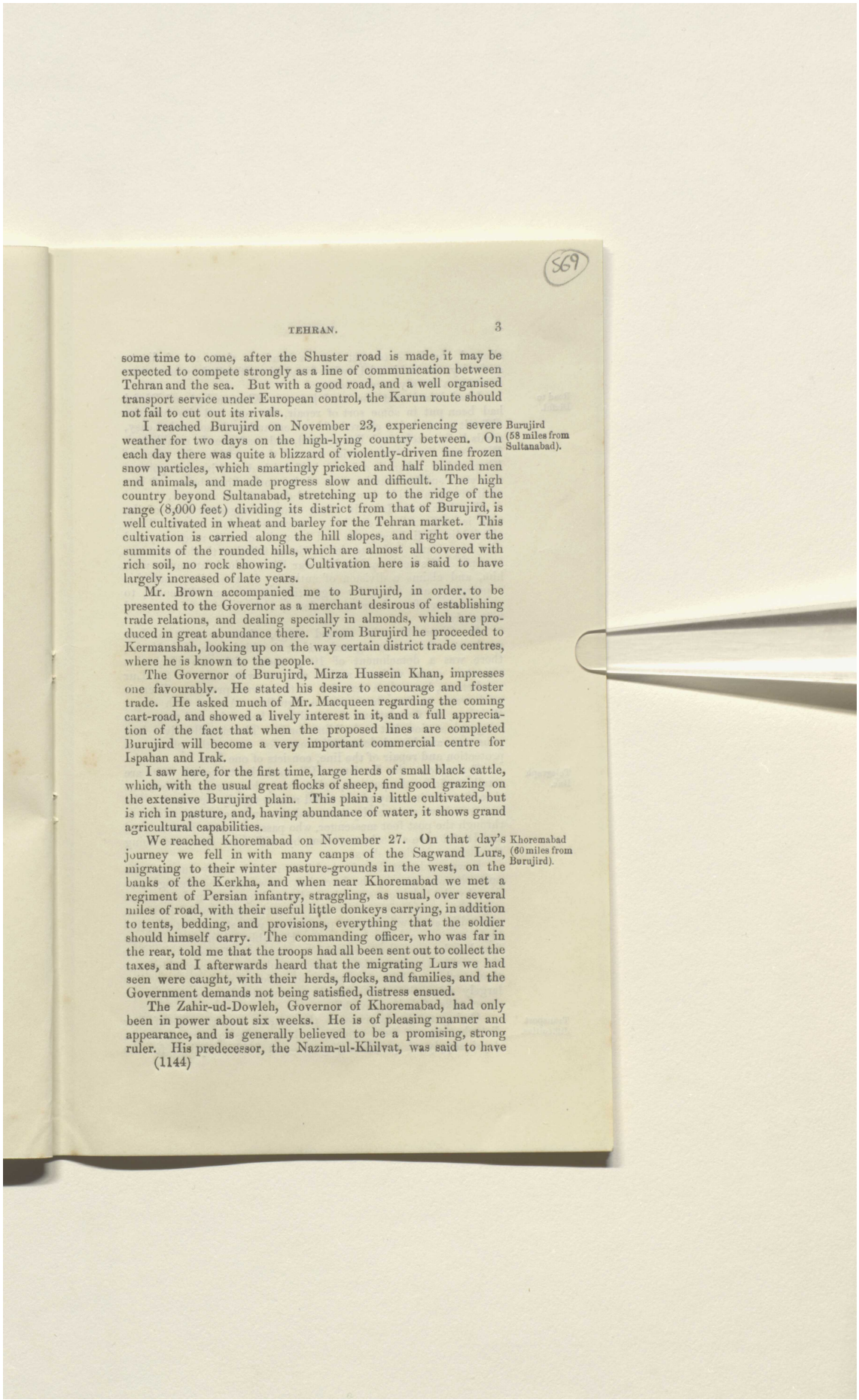

some time to come, after the Shuster road is made, it may be expected to compete strongly as a line of communication between Tehran and the sea. But with a good road, and a well organised transport service under European control, the Karun route should not fail to cut out its rivals.

Burujird (58 miles from Sultanabad).

I reached Burujird on November 23, experiencing severe weather for two days on the high-lying country between. On each day there was quite a blizzard of violently-driven fine frozen snow particles, which smartingly pricked and half blinded men and animals, and made progress slow and difficult. The high country beyond Sultanabad, stretching up to the ridge of the range (8,000 feet) dividing its district from that of Burujird, is well cultivated in wheat and barley for the Tehran market. This cultivation is carried along the hill slopes, and right over the summits of the rounded hills, which are almost all covered with rich soil, no rock showing. Cultivation here is said to have largely increased of late years.

Mr. Brown accompanied me to Burujird, in order to be presented to the Governor as a merchant desirous of establishing trade relations, and dealing specially in almonds, which are produced in great abundance there. From Burujird he proceeded to Kermanshah, looking up on the way certain district trade centres, where he is known to the people.

The Governor of Burujird, Mirza Hussein Khan, impresses one favourably. He stated his desire to encourage and foster trade. He asked much of Mr. Macqueen regarding the coming cart-road, and showed a lively interest in it, and a full appreciation of the fact that when the proposed lines are completed Burujird will become a very important commercial centre for Ispahan and Irak.

I saw here, for the first time, large herds of small black cattle, which, with the usual great flocks of sheep, find good grazing on the extensive Burujird plain. This plain is little cultivated, but is rich in pasture, and, having abundance of water, it shows grand agricultural capabilities.

Khoremabad (60 miles from Burujird).

We reached Khoremabad on November 27. On that day's journey we fell in with many camps of the Sagwand Lurs, migrating to their winter pasture-grounds in the west, on the banks of the Kerkha, and when near Khoremabad we met a regiment of Persian infantry, straggling, as usual, over several miles of road, with their useful little donkeys carrying, in addition to tents, bedding, and provisions, everything that the soldier should himself carry. The commanding officer, who was far in the rear, told me that the troops had all been sent out to collect the taxes, and I afterwards heard that the migrating Lurs we had seen were caught, with their herds, flocks, and families, and the Government demands not being satisfied, distress ensued.

The Zahir-ud-Dowleh, Governor of Khoremabad, had only been in power about six weeks. He is of pleasing manner and appearance, and is generally believed to be a promising, strong ruler. His predecessor, the Nazim-ul-Khilvat, was said to have

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allowed the Lurs to get out of hand, so that, to vindicate authority, the Zahir-ud-Dowleh found himself called upon at once to act in a sternly severe manner.

Road to Dizful.

I had heard that the road between Khoremabad and Dizful had been put in some sort of repair, the very bad bits over the difficult passes being cleared of boulders and made somewhat easy, serais built, a telegraph line erected, and road guards established. We found but three serais, one of them within six miles of Khoremabad; there is a fourth half finished, and its state pointed to a very sudden abandonment of the work, things being left just as if the men had broken off at mid-day for food and rest.

The Dirikvend Lurs, in whose charge the greater part of the road is said to be, were in a restless, suspicious mood. Their chief, Mir Haji Khan, who had been directed to meet me, and who apparently had intended to do so, failed at the last moment to come. His nephew, Mir Namdar Khan, who is at emnity with him, and claims a division of authority in the tribe, made his appearance, and tried, by suggesting danger and difficulty, to make a show of good service rendered, with the view of a reward being given.

At Chemeshk, the second stage, there were two Lur musketeers for the serai guard, and at the third stage, Kala Nasiri, there was a detachment of 10 gunners with two Utchatius mountain guns, without mules, and we were told of 25 Lur musketeers, but only a very few of these were present. There is a telegraph station there, and a signaller. At the fifth stage, Birinjzar, the foundations of a serai have been laid, and there is a telegraph station, but no building for it. The signaller lives in a poor tent, and his whole establishment for care of the place, and protection and repair of the line, consists of one Lur.

Telegraph line.

Throughout the Luristan Hill road the telegraph posts are totally unfit for the purpose, being short, thin, weak, and bent, so that the wire in many places could not be tightly stretched. The line was down at several points, and the only communication was through the post foot messenger, who passes between Khoremabad and Dizful once a week, travelling by stiff short cuts, and doing the distance in three days.

It was said that the wire had been mischievously cut and the posts thrown down by the Lurs, but I saw that the damage was done by the laden cows and bullocks used by them in their annual migration, coming in contact with short thin poles which had been planted in shallow holes, and propped up with stones, but not piled high enough to keep cattle off. Probably when the wire was found under foot, the temptation to cut a bit off was too great for the passing Lurs to resist. These people are so miserably poor that, unable to obtain food grains in sufficient quantity, they live largely upon the acorns which are abundantly produced on the dwarf oaks of their native hills.

Transport difficulties.

Owing to the lateness of the season, and rumours of Lur disturbances, we were unable to hire mules to carry the eight days' supply of provisions, grain and fodder required for the

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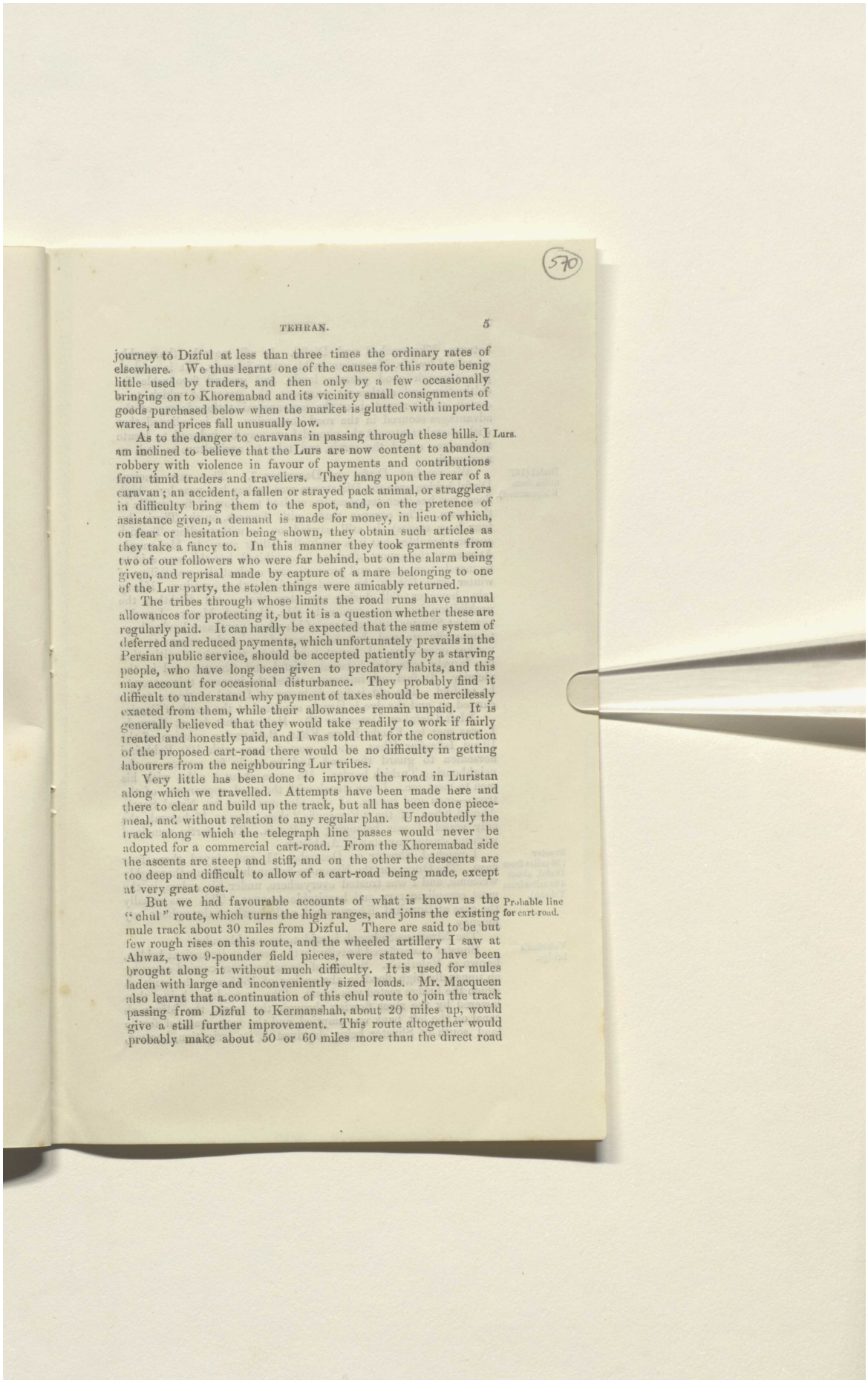

journey to Dizful at less than three times the ordinary rates of elsewhere. We thus learnt one of the causes for this route benig little used by traders, and then only by a few occasionally bringing on to Khoremabad and its vicinity small consignments of goods purchased below when the market is glutted with imported wares, and prices fall unusually low.

Lurs.

As to the danger to caravans in passing through these hills. I am inclined to believe that the Lurs are now content to abandon robbery with violence in favour of payments and contributions from timid traders and travellers. They hang upon the rear of a caravan; an accident, a fallen or strayed pack animal, or stragglers in difficulty bring them to the spot, and, on the pretence of assistance given, a demand is made for money, in lieu of which, on fear or hesitation being shown, they obtain such articles as they take a fancy to. In this manner they took garments from two of our followers who were far behind, but on the alarm being given, and reprisal made by capture of a mare belonging to one of the Lur party, the stolen things were amicably returned.

The tribes through whose limits the road runs have annual allowances for protecting it, but it is a question whether these are regularly paid. It can hardly be expected that the same system of deferred and reduced payments, which unfortunately prevails in the Persian public service, should be accepted patiently by a starving people, who have long been given to predatory habits, and this may account for occasional disturbance. They probably find it difficult to understand why payment of taxes should be mercilessly exacted from them, while their allowances remain unpaid. It is generally believed that they would take readily to work if fairly treated and honestly paid, and I was told that for the construction of the proposed cart-road there would be no difficulty in getting labourers from the neighbouring Lur tribes.

Very little has been done to improve the road in Luristan along which we travelled. Attempts have been made here and there to clear and build up the track, but all has been done piecemeal, and without relation to any regular plan. Undoubtedly the track along which the telegraph line passes would never be adopted for a commercial cart-road. From the Khoremabad side the ascents are steep and stiff, and on the other the descents are too deep and difficult to allow of a cart-road being made, except at very great cost.

Probable line for cart-road.

But we had favourable accounts of what is known as the "chul" route, which turns the high ranges, and joins the existing mule track about 30 miles from Dizful. There are said to be but few rough rises on this route, and the wheeled artillery I saw at Ahwaz, two 9-pounder field pieces, were stated to have been brought along it without much difficulty. It is used for mules laden with large and inconveniently sized loads. Mr. Macqueen also learnt that a continuation of this chul route to join the track passing from Dizful to Kermanshah, about 20 miles up, would give a still further improvement. This route altogether would probably make about 50 or 60 miles more than the direct road

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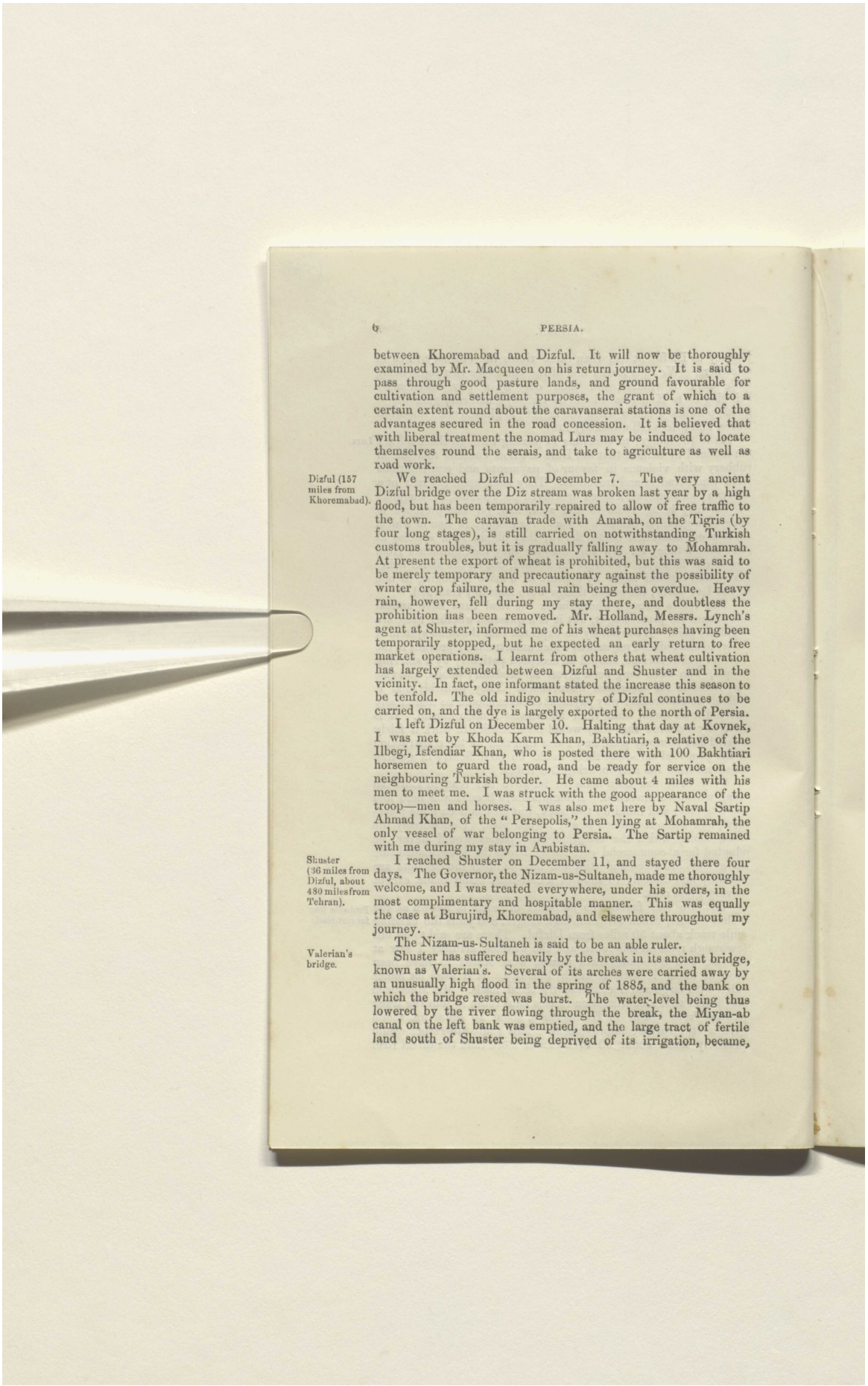

between Khoremabad and Dizful. It will now be thoroughly examined by Mr. Macqueen on his return journey. It is said to pass through good pasture lands, and ground favourable for cultivation and settlement purposes, the grant of which to a certain extent round about the caravanserai stations is one of the advantages secured in the road concession. It is believed that with liberal treatment the nomad Lurs may be induced to locate themselves round the serais, and take to agriculture as well as road work.

Dizful (157 miles from Khoremabad).

We reached Dizful on December 7. The very ancient Dizful bridge over the Diz stream was broken last year by a high flood, but has been temporarily repaired to allow of free traffic to the town. The caravan trade with Amarah, on the Tigris (by four long stages), is still carried on notwithstanding Turkish customs troubles, but it is gradually falling away to Mohamrah. At present the export of wheat is prohibited, but this was said to be merely temporary and precautionary against the possibility of winter crop failure, the usual rain being then overdue. Heavy rain, however, fell during my stay there, and doubtless the prohibition has been removed. Mr. Holland, Messrs. Lynch's agent at Shuster, informed me of his wheat purchases having been temporarily stopped, but he expected an early return to free market operations. I learnt from others that wheat cultivation has largely extended between Dizful and Shuster and in the vicinity. In fact, one informant stated the increase this season to be tenfold. The old indigo industry of Dizful continues to be carried on, and the dye is largely exported to the north of Persia.

I left Dizful on December 10. Halting that day at Kovnek, I was met by Khoda Karm Khan, Bakhtiari, a relative of the Ilbegi, Isfendiar Khan, who is posted there with 100 Bakhtiari horsemen to guard the road, and be ready for service on the neighbouring Turkish border. He came about 4 miles with his men to meet me. I was struck with the good appearance of the troop—men and horses. I was also met here by Naval Sartip Ahmad Khan, of the "Persepolis," then lying at Mohamrah, the only vessel of war belonging to Persia. The Sartip remained with me during my stay in Arabistan.

Shuster (36 miles from Dizful, about 480 miles from Tehran).

I reached Shuster on December 11, and stayed there four days. The Governor, the Nizam-us-Sultaneh, made me thoroughly welcome, and I was treated everywhere, under his orders, in the most complimentary and hospitable manner. This was equally the case at Burujird, Khoremabad, and elsewhere throughout my journey.

The Nizam-us-Sultaneh is said to be an able ruler.

Valerian's bridge.

Shuster has suffered heavily by the break in its ancient bridge, known as Valerian's. Several of its arches were carried away by an unusually high flood in the spring of 1885, and the bank on which the bridge rested was burst. The water-level being thus lowered by the river flowing through the break, the Miyan-ab canal on the left bank was emptied, and the large tract of fertile land south of Shuster being deprived of its irrigation, became,

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and continues to remain, untilled. This has caused an annual loss of 4,000 tomans in taxes. The loss of this canal irrigation has told heavily upon the population of the place, the great majority of whom depended for their living on the irrigated area. A large number of the inhabitants emigrated into neighbouring Turkish territory, where watered lands were available. The Governor told me that he considers Shuster to be now held together as a town mainly by the presence of the troops and the people connected with them, and the Government, whose wants create a demand which employs the inhabitants and enables them to live.

Attempted repair of bridge.

In 1886 the Ihtisham-us-Sultaneh, then Governor of Arabistan, tried to repair the bridge. A weir was thrown across the river to turn it, and the bank and broken arches were partly rebuilt, but there was a fatal delay in completing the work, and the usual spring-time floods demolished all that had been done. The present Governor then made the attempt in 1888. A weir was again thrown across the stream, and the rebuilding commenced, but he does not appear to have got as far in the work as his predecessor; at all events, the arches were not reached. The bricks and cement, still piled in great heaps on the unbroken part of the bridge towards the town, show that they were preparing for the brick arching when the spring floods again overtook them and swept away the new erections. Want of energy in prosecuting the work when once begun appears to have wrecked all on each occasion.

Seat of Government.

The Nizam-us-Sultaneh is strongly of opinion that Ahwaz should be made the seat of Government. He said that there the Governor would be in closer touch with the rich and important districts of Howizah on the west, Janiki and Ram Harmuz on the east, and Mohamrah in the south, whereas at Shuster he is too far off for quick and satisfactory work.

Steamer communication with Ahwaz.

The Ab-i-Boleiti, or Ab-i-Gargar, and the Karun, or Ab-i-Shateit, are navigated by steamers to within 6 and 12 miles respectively of Shuster. The "Susa," a steel launch of 20 tons, belonging to the Persian war-vessel "Persepolis," runs on the former, and the "Shushan," of 30 tons, a stern-wheeler (Nile-boat pattern), presented by Messrs. Lynch to the Shah, plies on the latter. Both of these run regularly with cargo and passengers between Ahwaz and Shuster, and do the distance (about 60 miles) in 9 or 10 hours down, a little longer up. The "Susa's" smaller size enables her to navigate the short, sharp turns of the tortuous Boleiti (Gargar), while the "Shushan" has to keep to the Shateit. It has now been found practicable to take the "Susa" to within 3 miles of Shuster.

I dropped down the Gargar on a skin raft and went on board the "Susa," which on the run down stopped at Band-i-Kir, the point of junction of three streams, the two already mentioned, and the Diz.

Band-i-Kir.

A well-built small serai, with telegraph office and guard accommodation, is now being completed there, standing between

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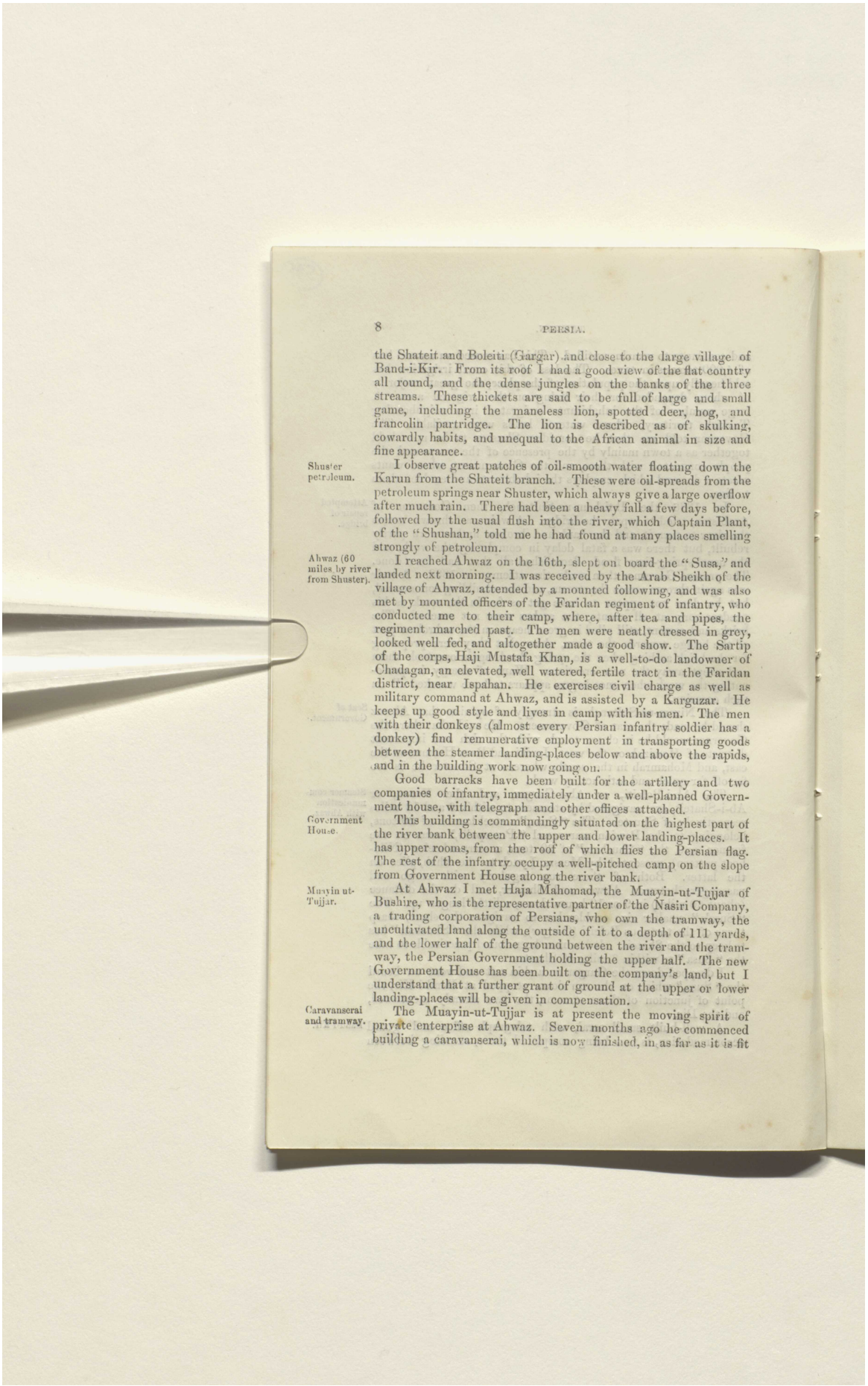

the Shateit and Boleiti (Gargar) and close to the large village of Band-i-Kir. From its roof I had a good view of the flat country all round, and the dense jungles on the banks of the three streams. These thickets are said to be full of large and small game, including the maneless lion, spotted deer, hog, and francolin partridge. The lion is described as of skulking, cowardly habits, and unequal to the African animal in size and fine appearance.

Shuster petroleum.

I observe great patches of oil-smooth water floating down the Karun from the Shateit branch. These were oil-spreads from the petroleum springs near Shuster, which always give a large overflow after much rain. There had been a heavy fall a few days before, followed by the usual flush into the river, which Captain Plant, of the "Shushan," told me he had found at many places smelling strongly of petroleum.

Ahwaz (60 miles by river from Shuster).

I reached Ahwaz on the 16th, slept on board the "Susa," and landed next morning. I was received by the Arab Sheikh of the village of Ahwaz, attended by a mounted following, and was also met by mounted officers of the Faridan regiment of infantry, who conducted me to their camp, where, after tea and pipes, the regiment marched past. The men were neatly dressed in grey, looked well fed, and altogether made a good show. The Sartip of the corps, Haji Mustafa Khan, is a well-to-do landowner of Chadagan, an elevated, well watered, fertile tract in the Faridan district, near Ispahan. He exercises civil charge as well as military command at Ahwaz, and is assisted by a Karguzar. He keeps up good style and lives in camp with his men. The men with their donkeys (almost every Persian infantry soldier has a donkey) find remunerative employment in transporting goods between the steamer landing-places below and above the rapids, and in the building work now going on.

Good barracks have been built for the artillery and two companies of infantry, immediately under a well-planned Government house, with telegraph and other offices attached.

Government House.

This building is commandingly situated on the highest part of the river bank between the upper and lower landing-places. It has upper rooms, from the roof of which flies the Persian flag. The rest of the infantry occupy a well-pitched camp on the slope from Government House along the river bank.

Muayin ut-Tujjar.

At Ahwaz I met Haja Mahomad, the Muayin-ut-Tujjar of Bushire, who is the representative partner of the Nasiri Company, a trading corporation of Persians, who own the tramway, the uncultivated land along the outside of it to a depth of 111 yards, and the lower half of the ground between the river and the tramway, the Persian Government holding the upper half. The new Government House has been built on the company's land, but I understand that a further grant of ground at the upper or lower landing-places will be given in compensation.

Caravanserai and tramway.

The Muayin-ut-Tujjar is at present the moving spirit of private enterprise at Ahwaz. Seven months ago he commenced building a caravanserai, which is now finished, in as far as it is fit

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for comfortable occupation. It is commodious and most conveniently situated on the river bank at the lower landing-place. It has good rooms, large and small. On the outside faces, front and rear, are other quarters, one row of which, along with those in the deep gateway, are occupied by shop-keepers, butcher, baker, coffee-house, carpenter, &c., and grocery and general goods stores, all brought here and established in business by the Muayin. He is now engaged in constructing a tramway 3 feet wide, of light steel rails, laid on sleepers cut in the Karun jungles. The line runs from the river bank at the caravanserai to the landing-place above the rapids, with a short connection into the serai. The length is 2,400 yards. A storage-room and shelter-shed are being built at the lower end, and there will be the same at the farther end. The track has been laid out, and a portion of the way made. About 150 yards of rail had been laid when I was there, and the work is being carried on steadily. A river face wall is being built behind the serai where native craft lie, and the intention is to use the tramway at once for removal of material from its cuttings and vicinity with which to fill in and level up the hollow ground between the serai and the embankment.

The permanent way of the tram line is simply rammed earth, the sleepers being laid on this at intervals of 2½ feet, the spaces between to be filled up with broken brick and stone. The mistake of not ramming the earth over a packing of stone beneath was pointed out to the Muayin. There is an abundance of stone all about, much of it in the form of cut and hewn blocks, remains of ancient Ahwaz. The river face wall is being largely constructed of these blocks and of great sections of circular pillars. These pillar pieces have all a hole in the centre, evidently originally made to allow of a stout pole being passed through, and drag-ropes used in rolling them along. They are now dug out of the ruins by Arabs and soldiers, who use their donkeys in wheeling them where required, in probably the same manner as was practised some 1,500 years ago.

Ruins: Old canal.

From the numbers of fallen pillars now lying just as they fell on the banks of the old irrigation canal which ran out of the Karun close above the rapids, and the remains of a bridge there, it would appear as if buildings with colonades had stood on each side the bridge connecting. I saw no carving on any of the stones or pillars. The line of the great canal is clearly visible leading away south, and I was told that it passed to Felahiah, about 40 miles distant, where it joined a stream flowing to the sea, or a canal passing into the Karun. Colonel Bell observed this canal indication, and was led to suppose that it might have been a navigating one used in the old Ahwaz days to turn the rapids and the dam. But, as explained in his report, he was unable to examine the ground as closely as he desired. I had full opportunity of doing this, and judged from its appearance that a channel could easily be cut from the old canal-bed to the river below rapid No. 4, and so make a navigating canal, about 1,600 yards in length, with a comparatively

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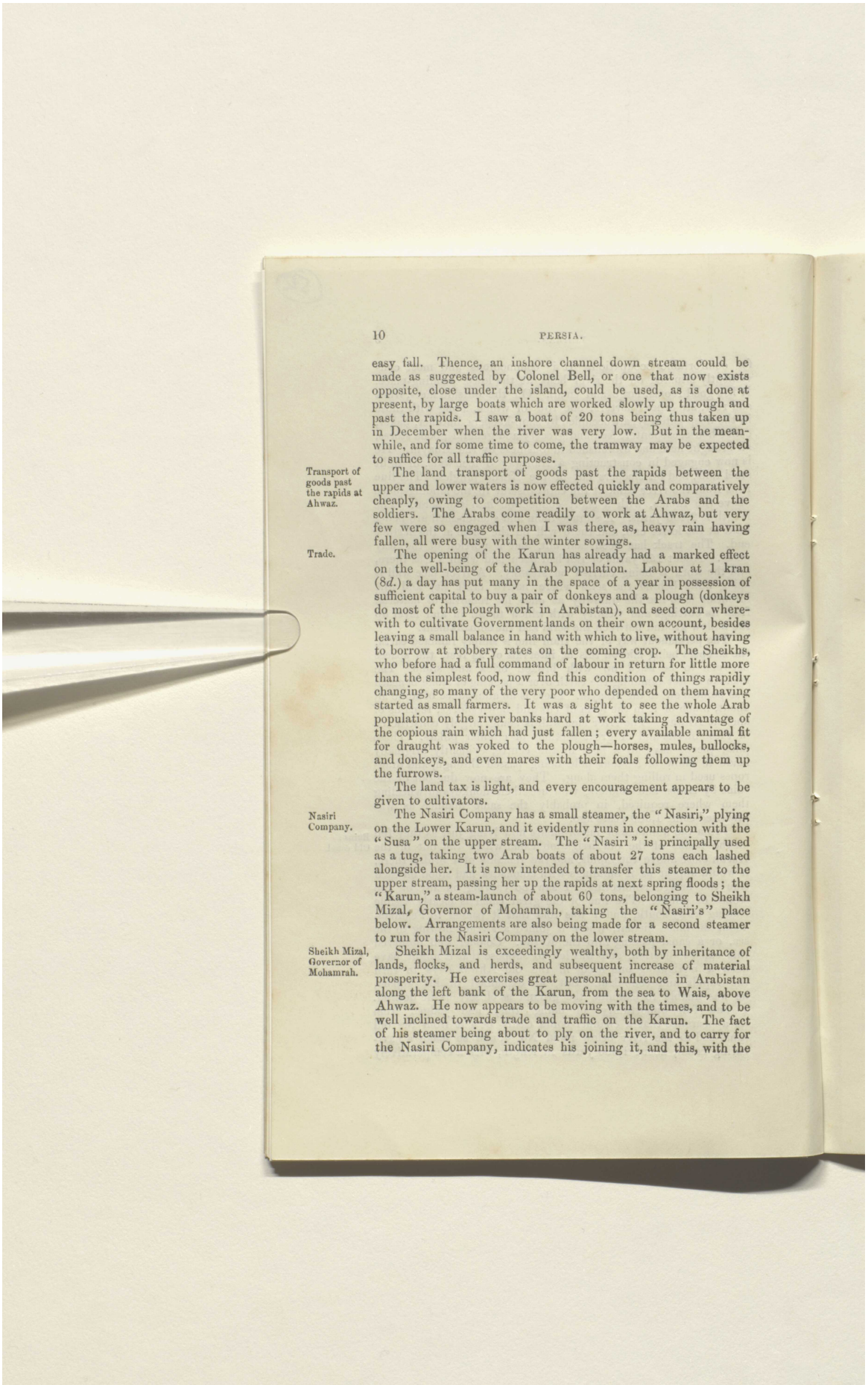

easy fall. Thence, an inshore channel down stream could be made as suggested by Colonel Bell, or one that now exists opposite, close under the island, could be used, as is done at present, by large boats which are worked slowly up through and past the rapids. I saw a boat of 20 tons being thus taken up in December when the river was very low. But in the meanwhile, and for some time to come, the tramway may be expected to suffice for all traffic purposes.

Transport of goods past the rapids at Ahwaz.

The land transport of goods past the rapids between the upper and lower waters is now effected quickly and comparatively cheaply, owing to competition between the Arabs and the soldiers. The Arabs come readily to work at Ahwaz, but very few were so engaged when I was there, as, heavy rain having fallen, all were busy with the winter sowings.

Trade.

The opening of the Karun has already had a marked effect on the well-being of the Arab population. Labour at 1 kran (8*d.*) a day has put many in the space of a year in possession of sufficient capital to buy a pair of donkeys and a plough (donkeys do most of the plough work in Arabistan), and seed corn wherewith to cultivate Government lands on their own account, besides leaving a small balance in hand with which to live, without having to borrow at robbery rates on the coming crop. The Sheikhs, who before had a full command of labour in return for little more than the simplest food, now find this condition of things rapidly changing, so many of the very poor who depended on them having started as small farmers. It was a sight to see the whole Arab population on the river banks hard at work taking advantage of the copious rain which had just fallen; every available animal fit for draught was yoked to the plough—horses, mules, bullocks, and donkeys, and even mares with their foals following them up the furrows.

The land tax is light, and every encouragement appears to be given to cultivators.

Nasiri Company.

The Nasiri Company has a small steamer, the "Nasiri," plying on the Lower Karun, and it evidently runs in connection with the "Susa" on the upper stream. The "Nasiri" is principally used as a tug, taking two Arab boats of about 27 tons each lashed alongside her. It is now intended to transfer this steamer to the upper stream, passing her up the rapids at next spring floods; the "Karun," a steam-launch of about 60 tons, belonging to Sheikh Mizal, Governor of Mohamrah, taking the "Nasiri's" place below. Arrangements are also being made for a second steamer to run for the Nasiri Company on the lower stream.

Sheikh Mizal, Governor of Mohamrah.

Sheikh Mizal is exceedingly wealthy, both by inheritance of lands, flocks, and herds, and subsequent increase of material prosperity. He exercises great personal influence in Arabistan along the left bank of the Karun, from the sea to Wais, above Ahwaz. He now appears to be moving with the times, and to be well inclined towards trade and traffic on the Karun. The fact of his steamer being about to ply on the river, and to carry for the Nasiri Company, indicates his joining it, and this, with the

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strong support which the company appears to have from Government quarters, cannot fail to make the combination a strong one.

The company is now proposing to build a caravanserai on the right bank of the river, opposite that on the left bank at Ahwaz, where already a large village, inhabited by Arabs attracted by trade, has sprung up. This serai is intended for the export and import trade of Howizah (45 miles to the west), a prosperous town and fertile district, producing both wheat and rice. By storing, loading, and unloading there the present labour of carrying by boat across the stream will be avoided.

Trade, export and import.

A large trade in wheat is coming on, Messrs. Lynch last year exporting 2,000 tons. Rice, oil-seed, and cotton may soon be largely added; wool also, but it is said to be rather coarse. The Arab traders also carry down large quantities of wheat, oil-seed, &c., which all go to Busrah, thus entailing Turkish customs duty in addition to Persian. This means a total of over 13 per cent. export duty on native-owned grain. In answer to this growing trade in the Karun Valley, and the improving circumstances of the people, there is an increasing import of English and Indian cotton goods, and of sugar. The sugar is French loaf, which, owing to its low price, is pushing its way as far north as Sultanabad. At Linga, in the Persian Gulf, this sugar in the present month was selling at 2½*d.* per lb.

The British India steamers call regularly at Mohamrah to give and take mails, but irregularly as yet for cargo, so Busrah still continues to be the export market for grain from the Karun. But the Persian Government is now paying closer attention to Mohamrah, and a grain bazaar may soon be established there. The Muayin-ut-Tujjar has had this pointed out to him as not only what is wanted to make that excellent port a regular one of shipment, and so give a strong impetus to Karun trade, but as in itself certain to be a good paying business in market fees.

Messrs. Lynch's river steamer.

I voyaged down from Ahwaz in Messrs. Lynch's steamer, the "Blosse Lynch," a fine river boat of 300 tons, 100 horse-power in two separate engines of 50 horse-power each. She has two decks, 225 feet long by 45 feet beam. Leaving Ahwaz at 6.30 A.M., Mohamrah was reached at 5 P.M. At Kajuriya, about 45 miles down, on the right bank, a telegraph office is in course of completion, with quarters for a military guard.

Arabistan telegraph line.

All the material for a telegraph line from Mohamrah to Ahwaz has been collected and distributed, and construction is about to commence. The poles are all from Zanzibar. The line from Ahwaz to Shuster and Dizful is in good working order.

Mohamrah (about 110 miles from Ahwaz).

At Mohamrah I was accommodated in the new Government House at the "Point" where the Karun joins the Shat-el-Arab, a little below the town. This building is just being completed. It is two storied, with excellent offices, and is well and prominently situated, looking down the main stream. Opposite are neat artillery and infantry barracks. All appear well built, and they certainly make a good show. All these buildings have been constructed by Mirza Bazurg Khan, the eldest of three brothers,

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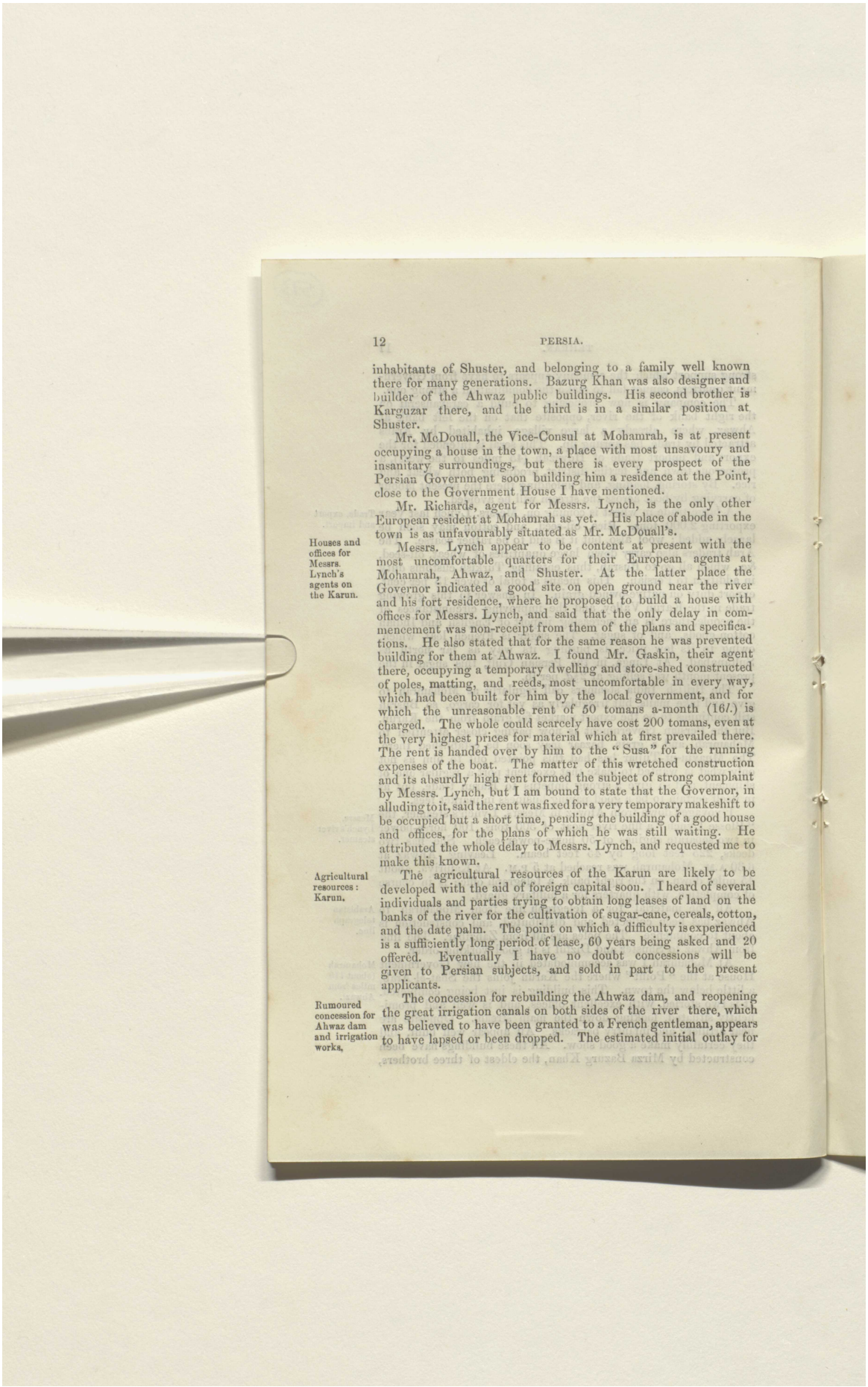

inhabitants of Shuster, and belonging to a family well known there for many generations. Bazurg Khan was also designer and builder of the Ahwaz public buildings. His second brother is Karguzar there, and the third is in a similar position at Shuster.

Mr. McDouall, the Vice-Consul at Mohamrah, is at present occupying a house in the town, a place with most unsavoury and insanitary surroundings, but there is every prospect of the Persian Government soon building him a residence at the Point, close to the Government House I have mentioned.

Mr. Richards, agent for Messrs. Lynch, is the only other European resident at Mohamrah as yet. His place of abode in the town is as unfavourably situated as Mr. McDouall's.

Houses and offices for Messrs. Lynch's agents on the Karun.

Messrs. Lynch appear to be content at present with the most uncomfortable quarters for their European agents at Mohamrah, Ahwaz, and Shuster. At the latter place the Governor indicated a good site on open ground near the river and his fort residence, where he proposed to build a house with offices for Messrs. Lynch, and said that the only delay in commencement was non-receipt from them of the plans and specifications. He also stated that for the same reason he was prevented building for them at Ahwaz. I found Mr. Gaskin, their agent there, occupying a temporary dwelling and store-shed constructed of poles, matting, and reeds, most uncomfortable in every way, which had been built for him by the local government, and for which the unreasonable rent of 50 tomans a-month (16*l.*) is charged. The whole could scarcely have cost 200 tomans, even at the very highest prices for material which at first prevailed there. The rent is handed over by him to the "Susa" for the running expenses of the boat. The matter of this wretched construction and its absurdly high rent formed the subject of strong complaint by Messrs. Lynch, but I am bound to state that the Governor, in alluding to it, said the rent was fixed for a very temporary makeshift to be occupied but a short time, pending the building of a good house and offices, for the plans of which he was still waiting. He attributed the whole delay to Messrs. Lynch, and requested me to make this known.

Agricultural resources: Karun.

The agricultural resources of the Karun are likely to be developed with the aid of foreign capital soon. I heard of several individuals and parties trying to obtain long leases of land on the banks of the river for the cultivation of sugar-cane, cereals, cotton, and the date palm. The point on which a difficulty is experienced is a sufficiently long period of lease, 60 years being asked and 20 offered. Eventually I have no doubt concessions will be given to Persian subjects, and sold in part to the present applicants.

Rumoured concession for Ahwaz dam and irrigation works.

The concession for rebuilding the Ahwaz dam, and reopening the great irrigation canals on both sides of the river there, which was believed to have been granted to a French gentleman, appears to have lapsed or been dropped. The estimated initial outlay for

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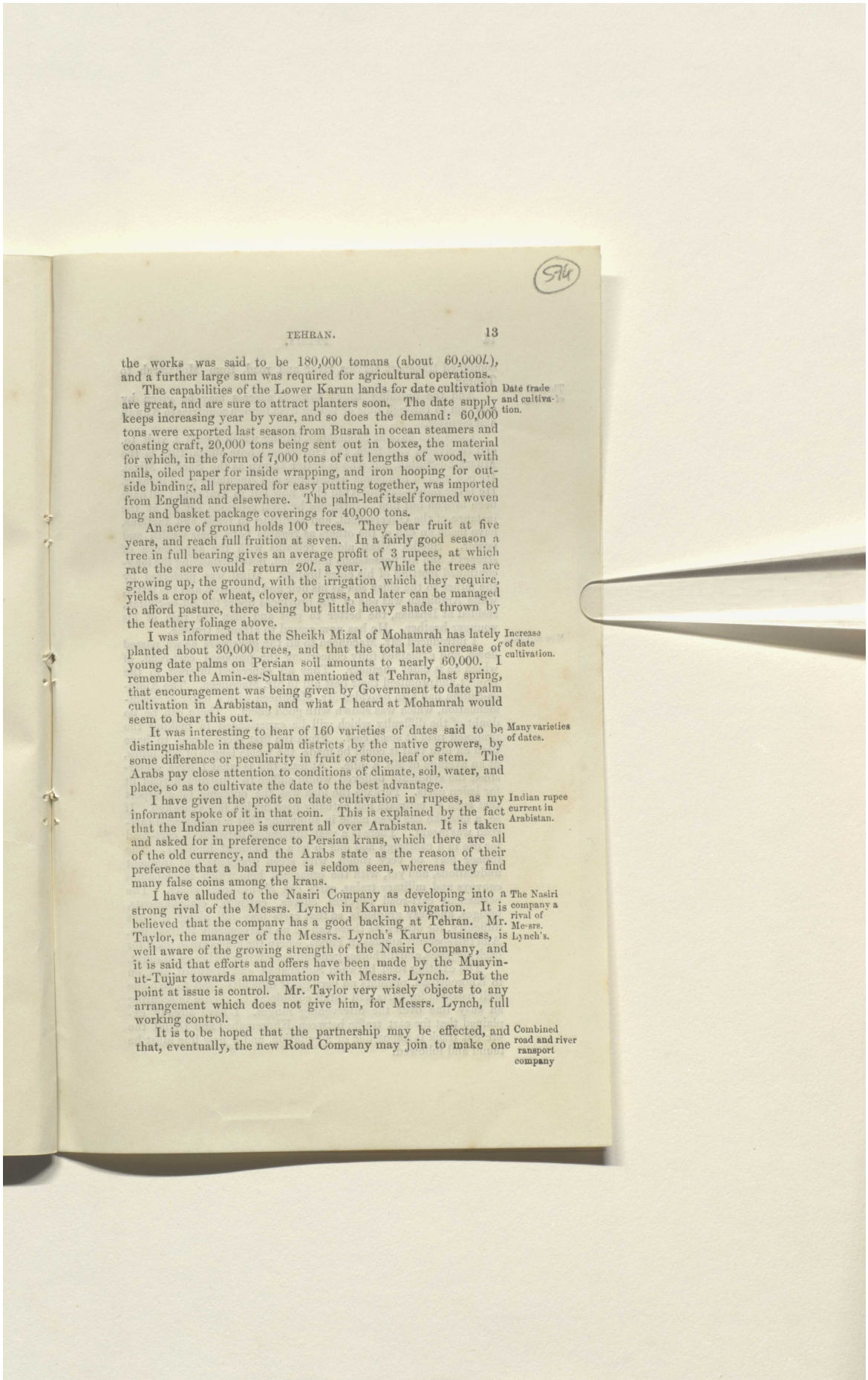

the works was said to be 180,000 tomans (about 60,000*l.*), and a further large sum was required for agricultural operations.

Date trade and cultivation.

The capabilities of the Lower Karun lands for date cultivation are great, and are sure to attract planters soon. The date supply keeps increasing year by year, and so does the demand: 60,000 tons were exported last season from Busrah in ocean steamers and coasting craft, 20,000 tons being sent out in boxes, the material for which, in the form of 7,000 tons of cut lengths of wood, with nails, oiled paper for inside wrapping, and iron hooping for outside binding, all prepared for easy putting together, was imported from England and elsewhere. The palm-leaf itself formed woven bag and basket package coverings for 40,000 tons.

An acre of ground holds 100 trees. They bear fruit at five years, and reach full fruition at seven. In a fairly good season a tree in full bearing gives an average profit of 3 rupees, at which rate the acre would return 20*l.* a year. While the trees are growing up, the ground, with the irrigation which they require, yields a crop of wheat, clover, or grass, and later can be managed to afford pasture, there being but little heavy shade thrown by the feathery foliage above.

Increase of date cultivation.

I was informed that the Sheikh Mizal of Mohamrah has lately planted about 30,000 trees, and that the total late increase of young date palms on Persian soil amounts to nearly 60,000. I remember the Amin-es-Sultan mentioned at Tehran, last spring, that encouragement was being given by Government to date palm cultivation in Arabistan, and what I heard at Mohamrah would seem to bear this out.

Many varieties of dates.

It was interesting to hear of 160 varieties of dates said to be distinguishable in these palm districts by the native growers, by some difference or peculiarity in fruit or stone, leaf or stem. The Arabs pay close attention to conditions of climate, soil, water, and place, so as to cultivate the date to the best advantage.

Indian rupee current in Arabistan.

I have given the profit on date cultivation in rupees, as my informant spoke of it in that coin. This is explained by the fact that the Indian rupee is current all over Arabistan. It is taken and asked for in preference to Persian krans, which there are all of the old currency, and the Arabs state as the reason of their preference that a bad rupee is seldom seen, whereas they find many false coins among the krans.

The Nasiri company a rival of Messrs. Lynch's.

I have alluded to the Nasiri Company as developing into a strong rival of the Messrs. Lynch in Karun navigation. It is believed that the company has a good backing at Tehran. Mr. Taylor, the manager of the Messrs. Lynch's Karun business, is well aware of the growing strength of the Nasiri Company, and it is said that efforts and offers have been made by the Muayin-ut-Tujjar towards amalgamation with Messrs. Lynch. But the point at issue is control. Mr. Taylor very wisely objects to any arrangement which does not give him, for Messrs. Lynch, full working control.

Combined road and river ransport company

It is to be hoped that the partnership may be effected, and that, eventually, the new Road Company may join to make one

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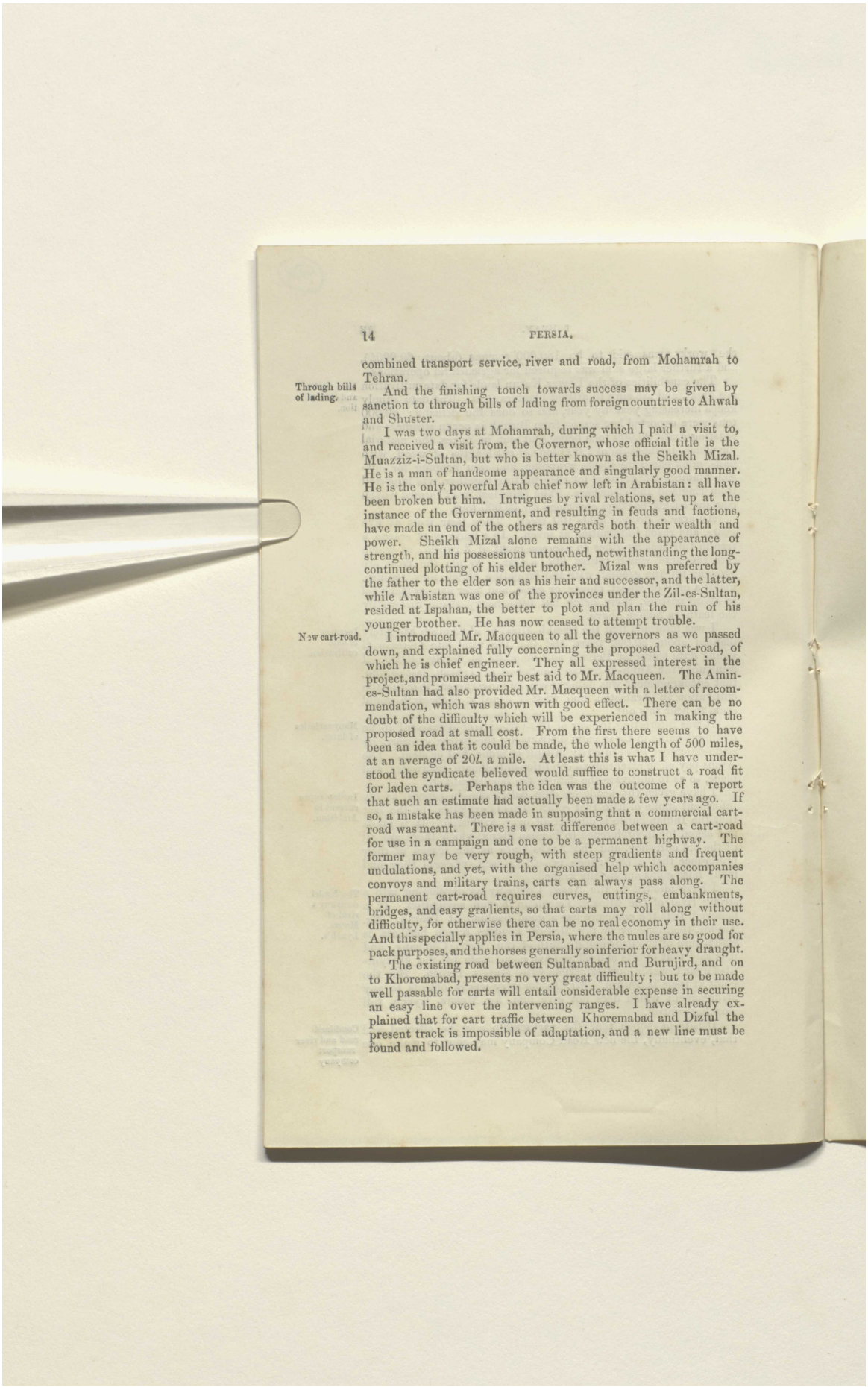

combined transport service, river and road, from Mohamrah to Tehran.

Through bills of lading.

And the finishing touch towards success may be given by sanction to through bills of lading from foreign countries to Ahwah and Shuster.

I was two days at Mohamrah, during which I paid a visit to, and received a visit from, the Governor, whose official title is the Munzziz-i-Sultan, but who is better known as the Sheikh Mizal. He is a man of handsome appearance and singularly good manner. He is the only powerful Arab chief now left in Arabistan: all have been broken but him. Intrigues by rival relations, set up at the instance of the Government, and resulting in feuds and factions, have made an end of the others as regards both their wealth and power. Sheikh Mizal alone remains with the appearance of strength, and his possessions untouched, notwithstanding the long-continued plotting of his elder brother. Mizal was preferred by the father to the elder son as his heir and successor, and the latter, while Arabistan was one of the provinces under the Zil-es-Sultan, resided at Ispahan, the better to plot and plan the ruin of his younger brother. He has now ceased to attempt trouble.

New cart-road.

I introduced Mr. Macqueen to all the governors as we passed down, and explained fully concerning the proposed cart-road, of which he is chief engineer. They all expressed interest in the project, and promised their best aid to Mr. Macqueen. The Amin-es-Sultan had also provided Mr. Macqueen with a letter of recommendation, which was shown with good effect. There can be no doubt of the difficulty which will be experienced in making the proposed road at small cost. From the first there seems to have been an idea that it could be made, the whole length of 500 miles, at an average of 20*l.* a mile. At least this is what I have understood the syndicate believed would suffice to construct a road fit for laden carts. Perhaps the idea was the outcome of a report that such an estimate had actually been made a few years ago. If so, a mistake has been made in supposing that a commercial cart-road was meant. There is a vast difference between a cart-road for use in a campaign and one to be a permanent highway. The former may be very rough, with steep gradients and frequent undulations, and yet, with the organised help which accompanies convoys and military trains, carts can always pass along. The permanent cart-road requires curves, cuttings, embankments, bridges, and easy gradients, so that carts may roll along without difficulty, for otherwise there can be no real economy in their use. And this specially applies in Persia, where the mules are so good for pack purposes, and the horses generally so inferior for heavy draught.

The existing road between Sultanabad and Burujird, and on to Khoremabad, presents no very great difficulty; but to be made well passable for carts will entail considerable expense in securing an easy line over the intervening ranges. I have already explained that for cart traffic between Khoremabad and Dizful the present track is impossible of adaptation, and a new line must be found and followed.

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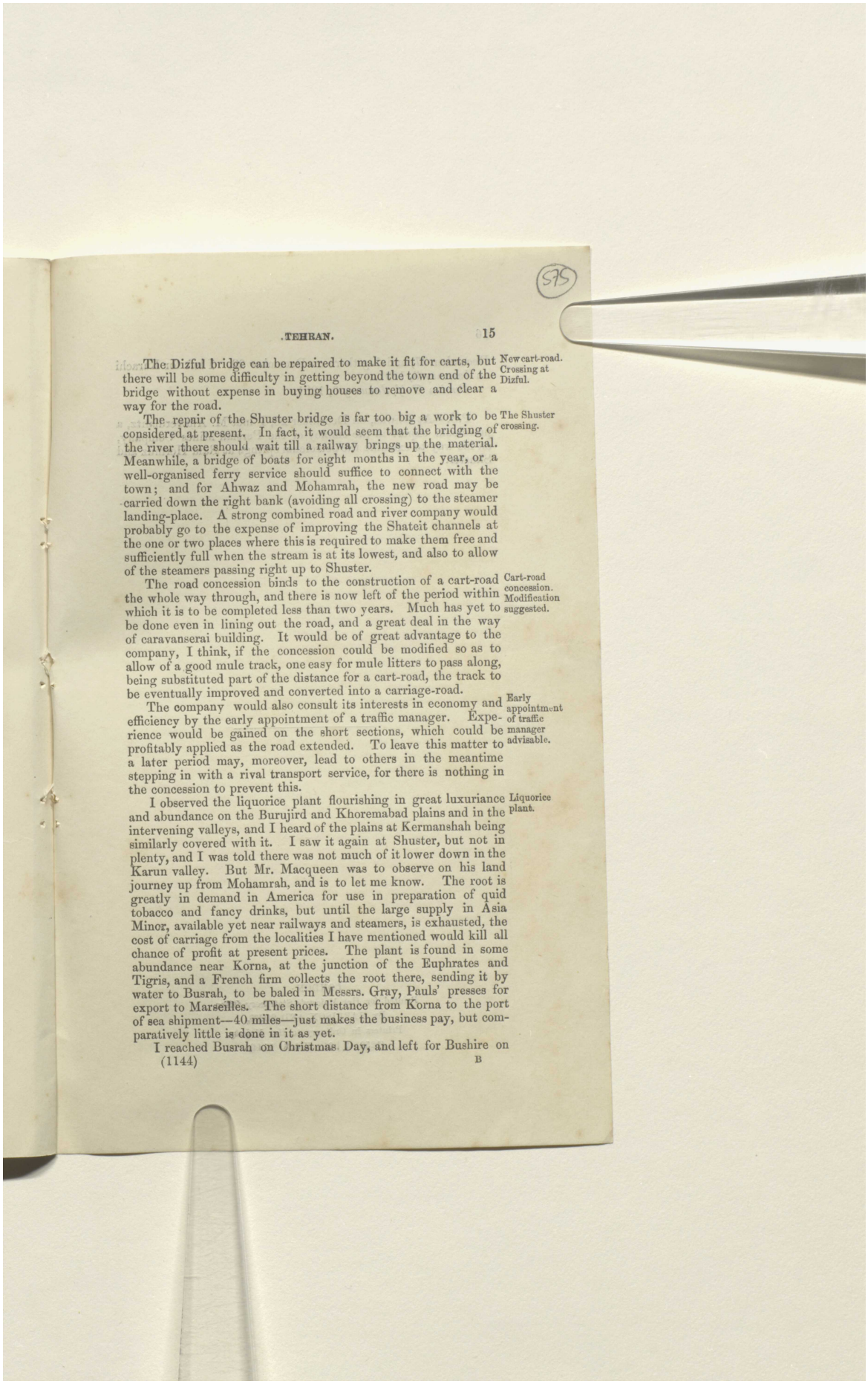

The Dizful bridge can be repaired to make it fit for carts, but there will be some difficulty in getting beyond the town end of the bridge without expense in buying houses to remove and clear a way for the road. New cart-road. Crossing at Dizful.

The repair of the Shuster bridge is far too big a work to be considered at present. In fact, it would seem that the bridging of the river there should wait till a railway brings up the material. Meanwhile, a bridge of boats for eight months in the year, or a well-organised ferry service should suffice to connect with the town; and for Ahwaz and Mohamrah, the new road may be carried down the right bank (avoiding all crossing) to the steamer landing-place. A strong combined road and river company would probably go to the expense of improving the Shateit channels at the one or two places where this is required to make them free and sufficiently full when the stream is at its lowest, and also to allow of the steamers passing right up to Shuster. The Shuster crossing.

The road concession binds to the construction of a cart-road the whole way through, and there is now left of the period within which it is to be completed less than two years. Much has yet to be done even in lining out the road, and a great deal in the way of caravanserai building. It would be of great advantage to the company, I think, if the concession could be modified so as to allow of a good mule track, one easy for mule litters to pass along, being substituted part of the distance for a cart-road, the track to be eventually improved and converted into a carriage-road. Cart-road concession. Modification suggested.

The company would also consult its interests in economy and efficiency by the early appointment of a traffic manager. Experience would be gained on the short sections, which could be profitably applied as the road extended. To leave this matter to a later period may, moreover, lead to others in the meantime stepping in with a rival transport service, for there is nothing in the concession to prevent this. Early appointment of traffic manager advisable.

I observed the liquorice plant flourishing in great luxuriance and abundance on the Burujird and Khoremabad plains and in the intervening valleys, and I heard of the plains at Kermanshah being similarly covered with it. I saw it again at Shuster, but not in plenty, and I was told there was not much of it lower down in the Karun valley. But Mr. Macqueen was to observe on his land journey up from Mohamrah, and is to let me know. The root is greatly in demand in America for use in preparation of quid tobacco and fancy drinks, but until the large supply in Asia Minor, available yet near railways and steamers, is exhausted, the cost of carriage from the localities I have mentioned would kill all chance of profit at present prices. The plant is found in some abundance near Korna, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, and a French firm collects the root there, sending it by water to Busrah, to be baled in Messrs. Gray, Pauls' presses for export to Marseilles. The short distance from Korna to the port of sea shipment—40 miles—just makes the business pay, but comparatively little is done in it as yet. Liquorice plant.

I reached Busrah on Christmas Day, and left for Bushire on

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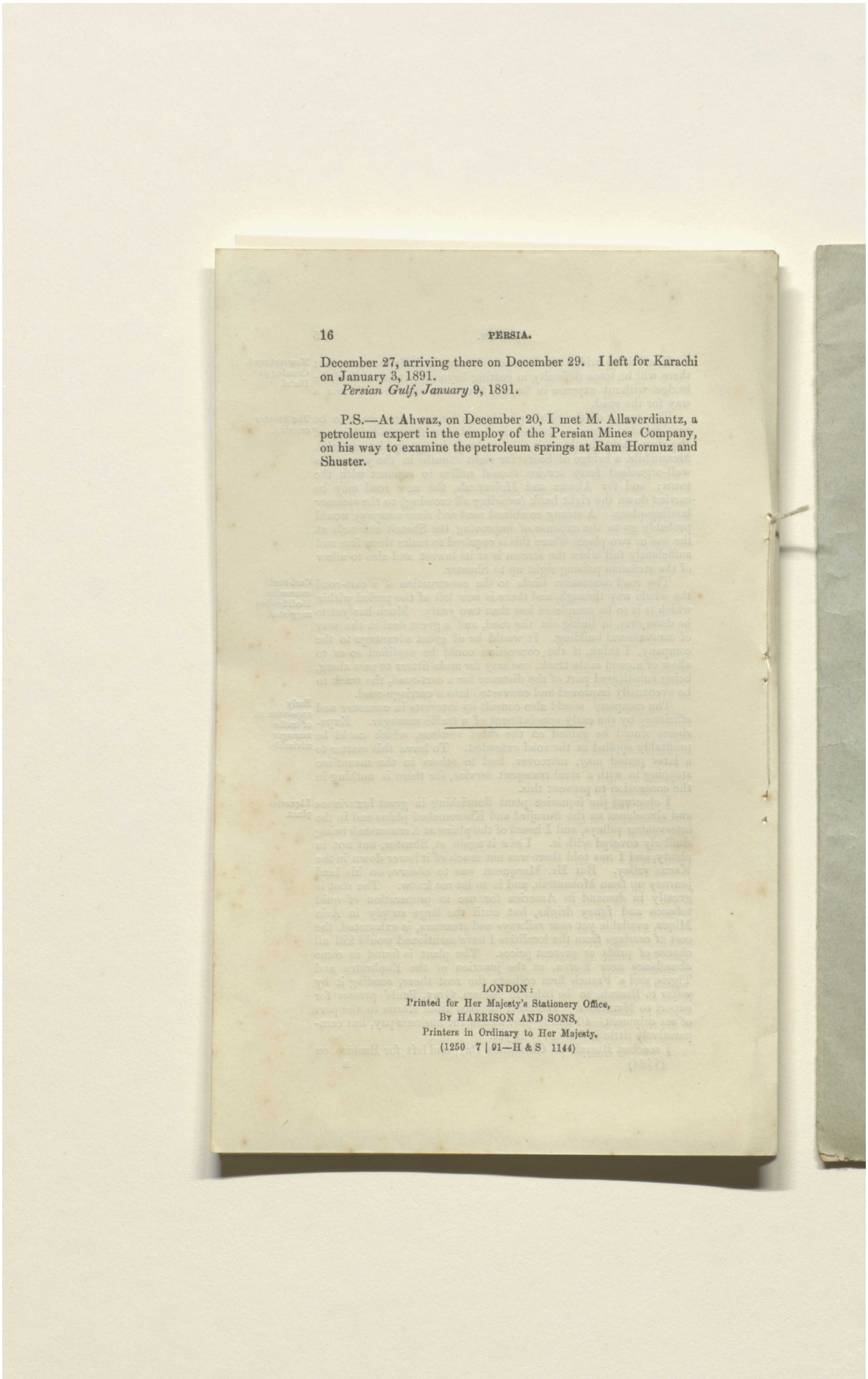

December 27, arriving there on December 29. I left for Karachi on January 3, 1891.

Persian Gulf, January 9, 1891.

P.S.—At Ahwaz, on December 20, I met M. Allaverdiantz, a petroleum expert in the employ of the Persian Mines Company, on his way to examine the petroleum springs at Ram Hormuz and Shuster.

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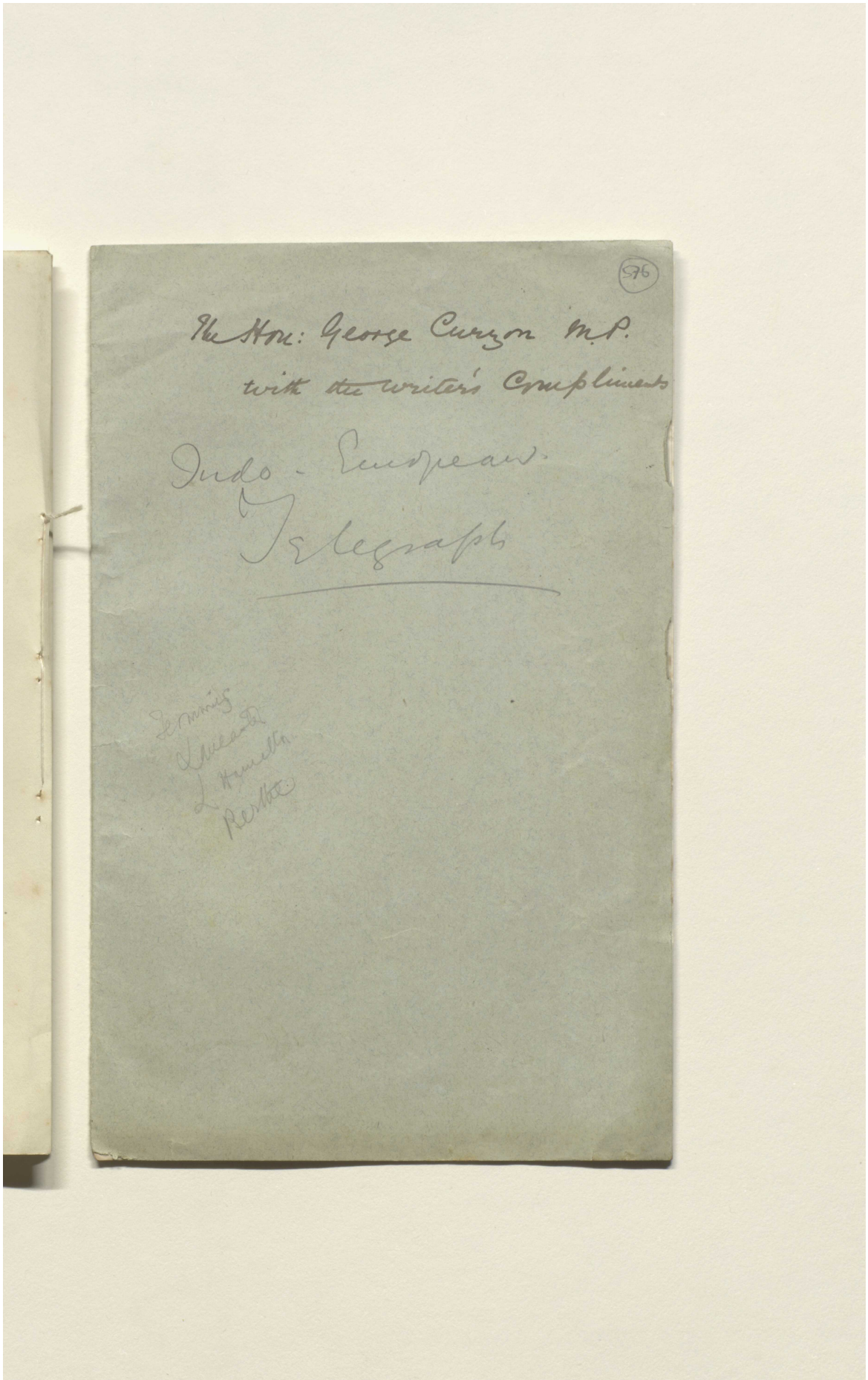

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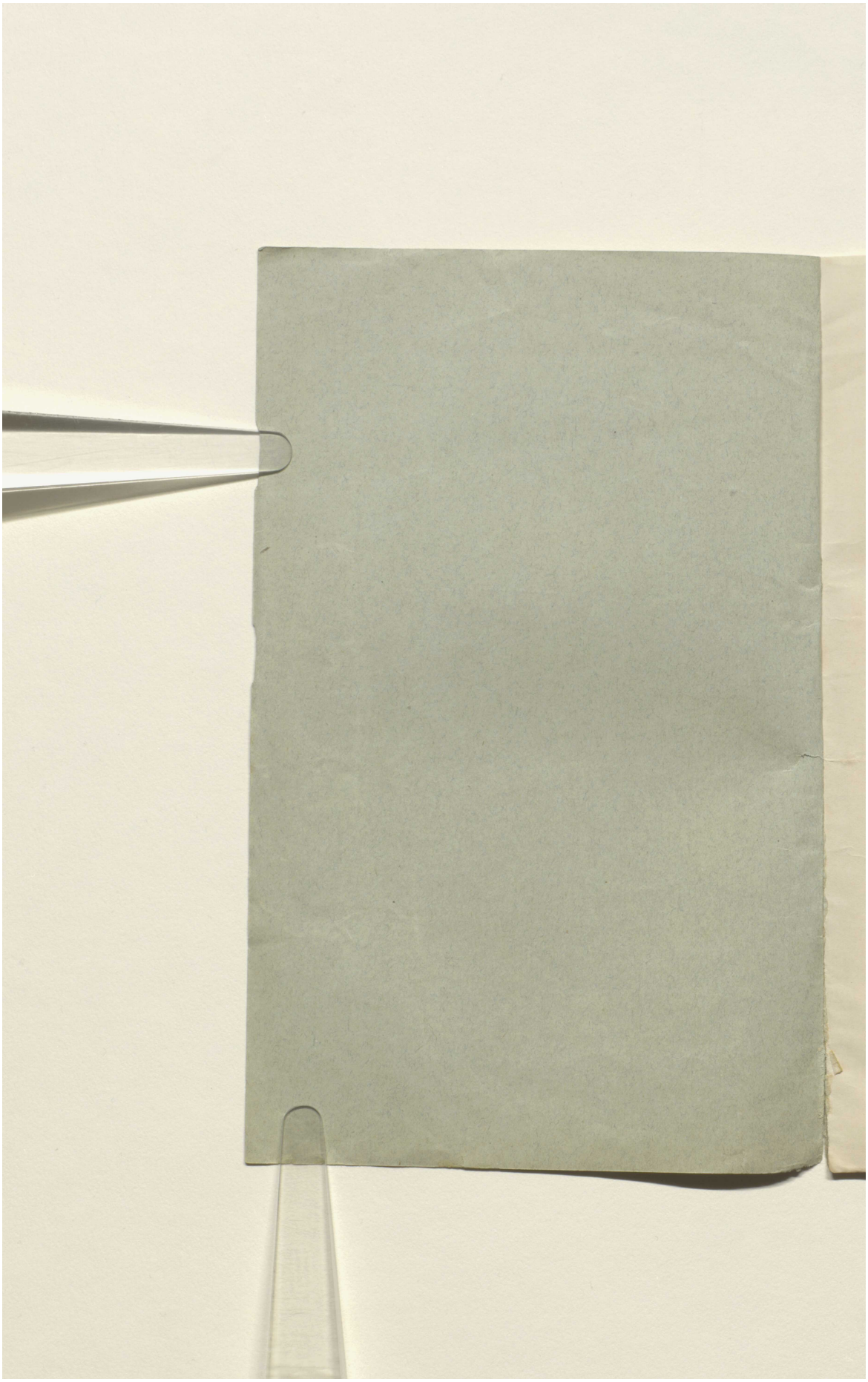

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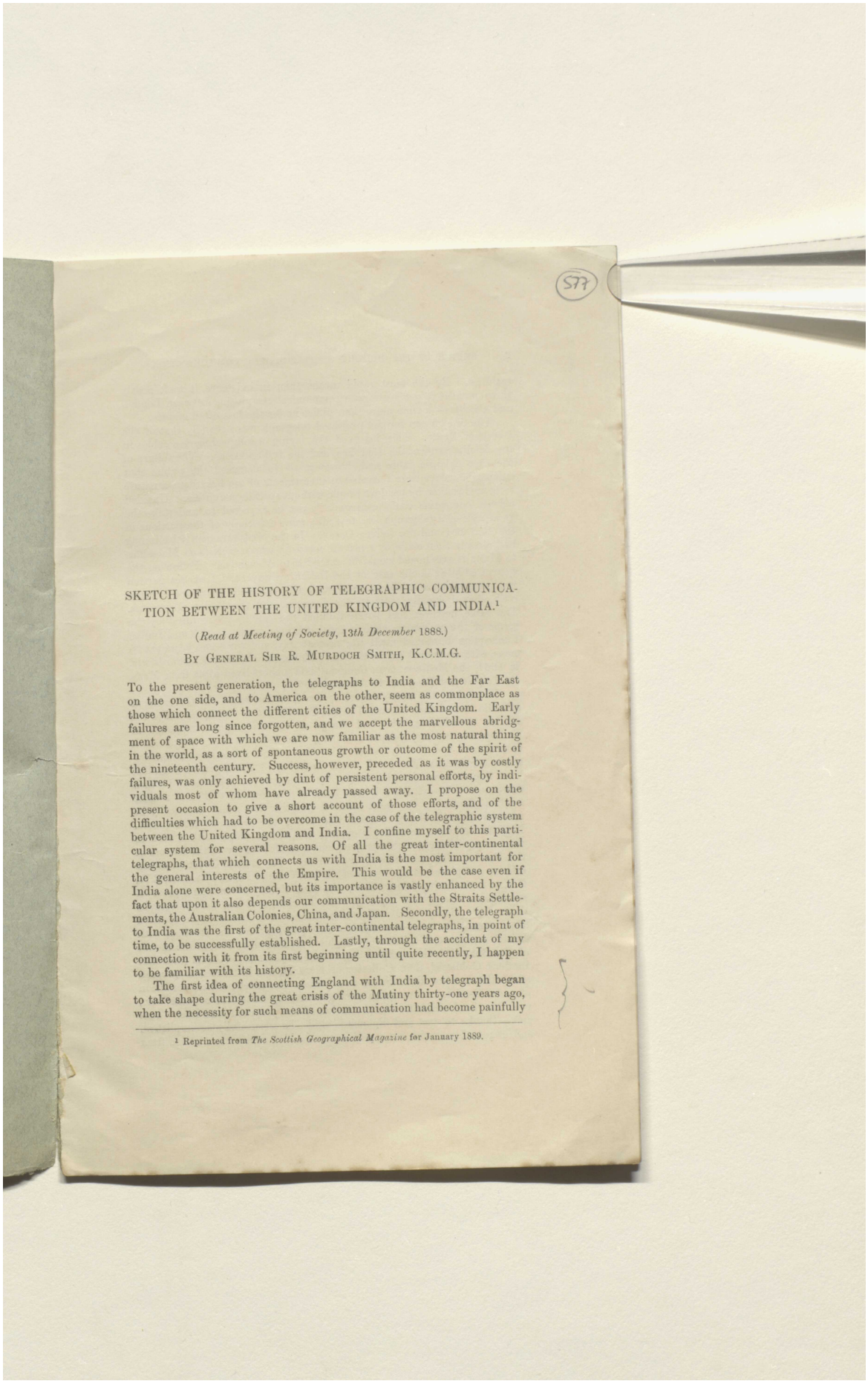

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SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA.[1]

(*Read at Meeting of Society, 13th December* 1888.)

By General Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G.

To the present generation, the telegraphs to India and the Far East on the one side, and to America on the other, seem as commonplace as those which connect the different cities of the United Kingdom. Early failures are long since forgotten, and we accept the marvellous abridgment of space with which we are now familiar as the most natural thing in the world, as a sort of spontaneous growth or outcome of the spirit of the nineteenth century. Success, however, preceded as it was by costly failures, was only achieved by dint of persistent personal efforts, by individuals most of whom have already passed away. I propose on the present occasion to give a short account of those efforts, and of the difficulties which had to be overcome in the case of the telegraphic system between the United Kingdom and India. I confine myself to this particular system for several reasons. Of all the great inter-continental telegraphs, that which connects us with India is the most important for the general interests of the Empire. This would be the case even if India alone were concerned, but its importance is vastly enhanced by the fact that upon it also depends our communication with the Straits Settlements, the Australian Colonies, China, and Japan. Secondly, the telegraph to India was the first of the great inter-continental telegraphs, in point of time, to be successfully established. Lastly, through the accident of my connection with it from its first beginning until quite recently, I happen to be familiar with its history.

The first idea of connecting England with India by telegraph began to take shape during the great crisis of the Mutiny thirty-one years ago, when the necessity for such means of communication had become painfully

[1] Reprinted from *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* for January 1889.

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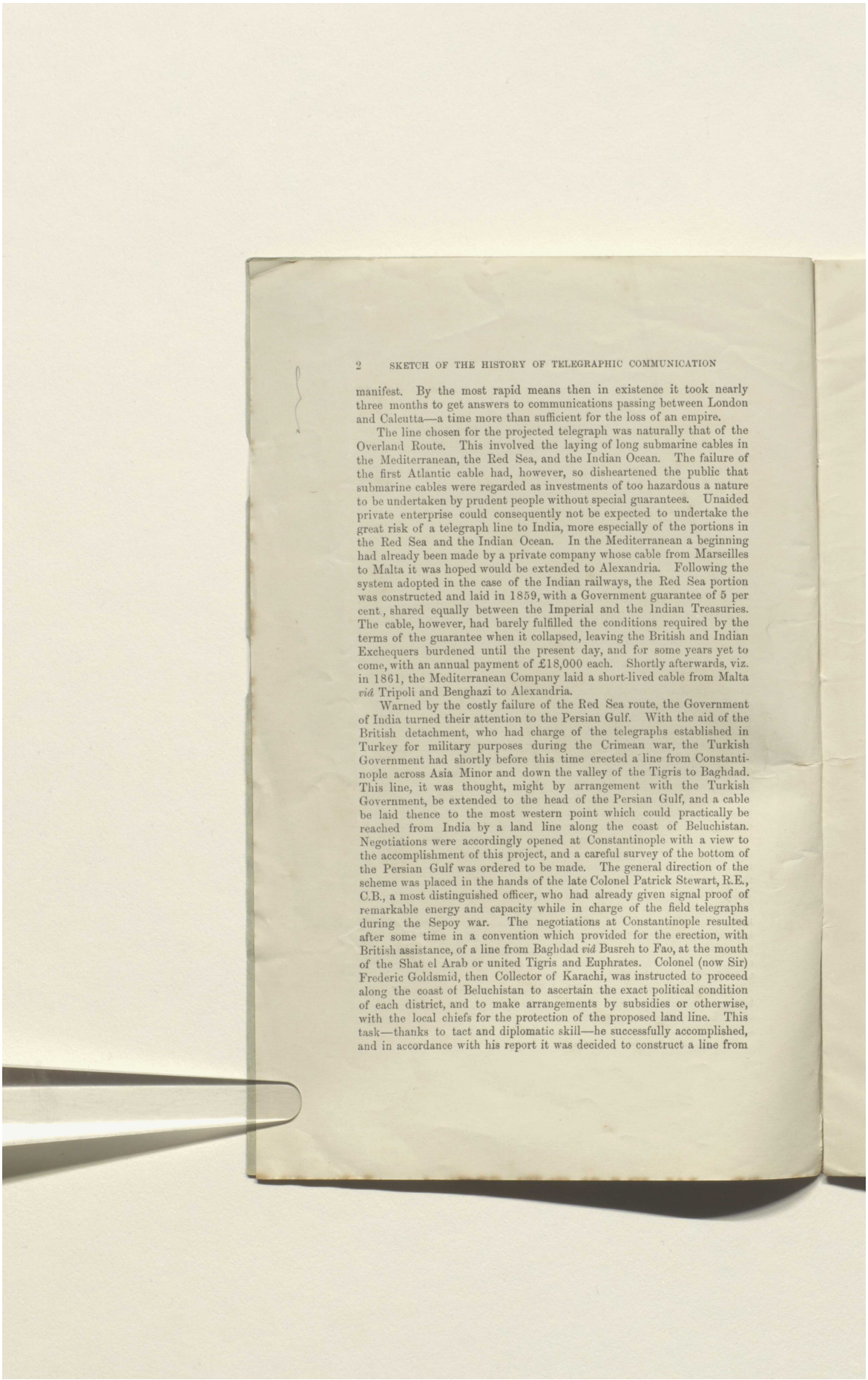

manifest. By the most rapid means then in existence it took nearly three months to get answers to communications passing between London and Calcutta—a time more than sufficient for the loss of an empire.

The line chosen for the projected telegraph was naturally that of the Overland Route. This involved the laying of long submarine cables in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The failure of the first Atlantic cable had, however, so disheartened the public that submarine cables were regarded as investments of too hazardous a nature to be undertaken by prudent people without special guarantees. Unaided private enterprise could consequently not be expected to undertake the great risk of a telegraph line to India, more especially of the portions in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. In the Mediterranean a beginning had already been made by a private company whose cable from Marseilles to Malta it was hoped would be extended to Alexandria. Following the system adopted in the case of the Indian railways, the Red Sea portion was constructed and laid in 1859, with a Government guarantee of 5 per cent., shared equally between the Imperial and the Indian Treasuries. The cable, however, had barely fulfilled the conditions required by the terms of the guarantee when it collapsed, leaving the British and Indian Exchequers burdened until the present day, and for some years yet to come, with an annual payment of £18,000 each. Shortly afterwards, viz. in 1861, the Mediterranean Company laid a short-lived cable from Malta *vid* Tripoli and Benghazi to Alexandria.

Warned by the costly failure of the Red Sea route, the Government of India turned their attention to the Persian Gulf. With the aid of the British detachment, who had charge of the telegraphs established in Turkey for military purposes during the Crimean war, the Turkish Government had shortly before this time erected a line from Constantinople across Asia Minor and down the valley of the Tigris to Baghdad. This line, it was thought, might by arrangement with the Turkish Government, be extended to the head of the Persian Gulf, and a cable be laid thence to the most western point which could practically be reached from India by a land line along the coast of Beluchistan. Negotiations were accordingly opened at Constantinople with a view to the accomplishment of this project, and a careful survey of the bottom of the Persian Gulf was ordered to be made. The general direction of the scheme was placed in the hands of the late Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., C.B., a most distinguished officer, who had already given signal proof of remarkable energy and capacity while in charge of the field telegraphs during the Sepoy war. The negotiations at Constantinople resulted after some time in a convention which provided for the erection, with British assistance, of a line from Baghdad *vid* Busreh to Fao, at the mouth of the Shat el Arab or united Tigris and Euphrates. Colonel (now Sir) Frederic Goldsmid, then Collector of Karachi, was instructed to proceed along the coast of Beluchistan to ascertain the exact political condition of each district, and to make arrangements by subsidies or otherwise, with the local chiefs for the protection of the proposed land line. This task—thanks to tact and diplomatic skill—he successfully accomplished, and in accordance with his report it was decided to construct a line from

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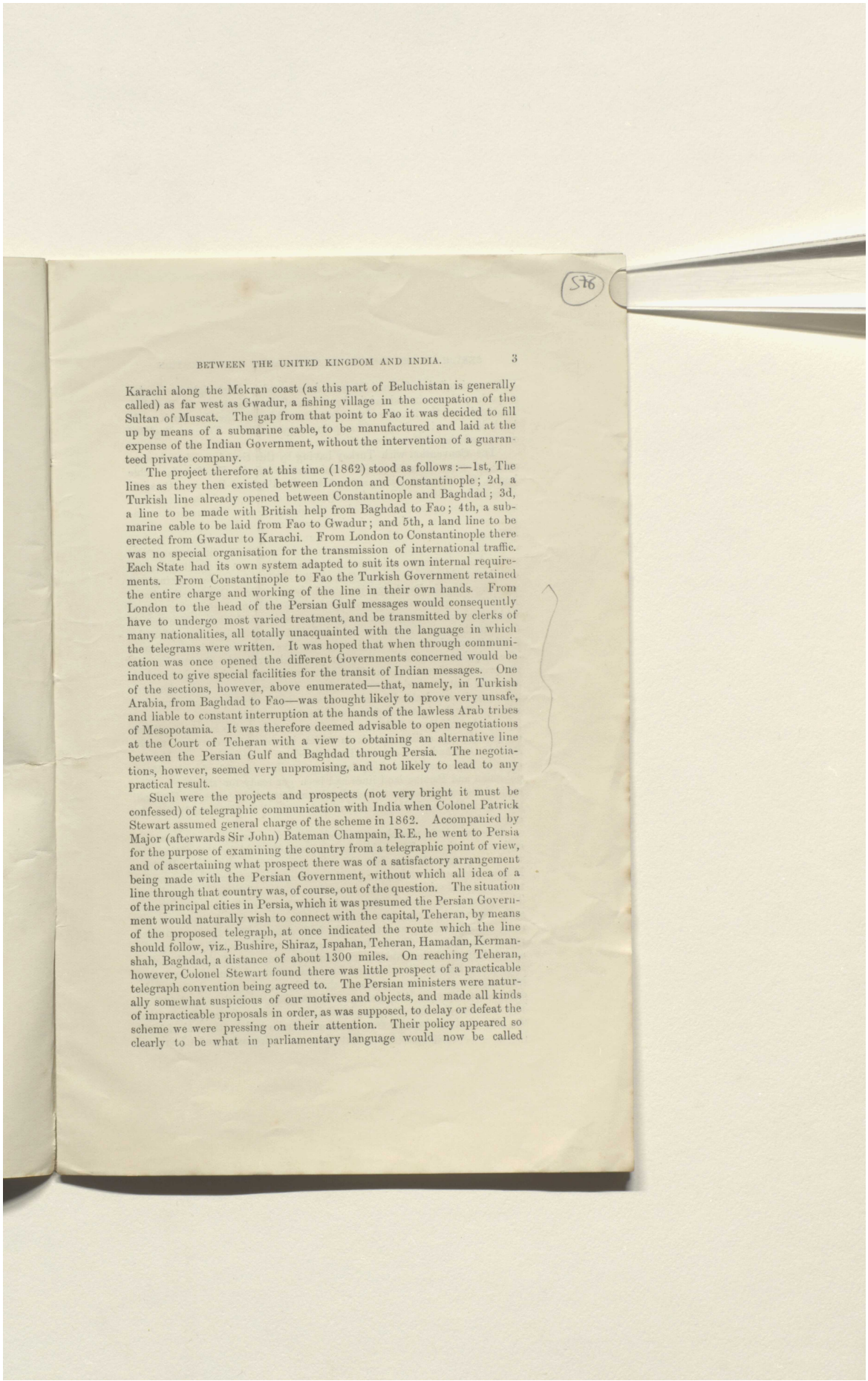

Karachi along the Mekran coast (as this part of Beluchistan is generally called) as far west as Gwadur, a fishing village in the occupation of the Sultan of Muscat. The gap from that point to Fao it was decided to fill up by means of a submarine cable, to be manufactured and laid at the expense of the Indian Government, without the intervention of a guaranteed private company.

The project therefore at this time (1862) stood as follows:—1st, The lines as they then existed between London and Constantinople; 2d, a Turkish line already opened between Constantinople and Baghdad; 3d, a line to be made with British help from Baghdad to Fao; 4th, a submarine cable to be laid from Fao to Gwadur; and 5th, a land line to be erected from Gwadur to Karachi. From London to Constantinople there was no special organisation for the transmission of international traffic. Each State had its own system adapted to suit its own internal requirements. From Constantinople to Fao the Turkish Government retained the entire charge and working of the line in their own hands. From London to the head of the Persian Gulf messages would consequently have to undergo most varied treatment, and be transmitted by clerks of many nationalities, all totally unacquainted with the language in which the telegrams were written. It was hoped that when through communication was once opened the different Governments concerned would be induced to give special facilities for the transit of Indian messages. One of the sections, however, above enumerated—that, namely, in Turkish Arabia, from Baghdad to Fao—was thought likely to prove very unsafe, and liable to constant interruption at the hands of the lawless Arab tribes of Mesopotamia. It was therefore deemed advisable to open negotiations at the Court of Teheran with a view to obtaining an alternative line between the Persian Gulf and Baghdad through Persia. The negotiations, however, seemed very unpromising, and not likely to lead to any practical result.

Such were the projects and prospects (not very bright it must be confessed) of telegraphic communication with India when Colonel Patrick Stewart assumed general charge of the scheme in 1862. Accompanied by Major (afterwards Sir John) Bateman Champain, R.E., he went to Persia for the purpose of examining the country from a telegraphic point of view, and of ascertaining what prospect there was of a satisfactory arrangement being made with the Persian Government, without which all idea of a line through that country was, of course, out of the question. The situation of the principal cities in Persia, which it was presumed the Persian Government would naturally wish to connect with the capital, Teheran, by means of the proposed telegraph, at once indicated the route which the line should follow, viz., Bushire, Shiraz, Ispahan, Teheran, Hamadan, Kermanshah, Baghdad, a distance of about 1300 miles. On reaching Teheran, however, Colonel Stewart found there was little prospect of a practicable telegraph convention being agreed to. The Persian ministers were naturally somewhat suspicious of our motives and objects, and made all kinds of impracticable proposals in order, as was supposed, to delay or defeat the scheme we were pressing on their attention. Their policy appeared so clearly to be what in parliamentary language would now be called

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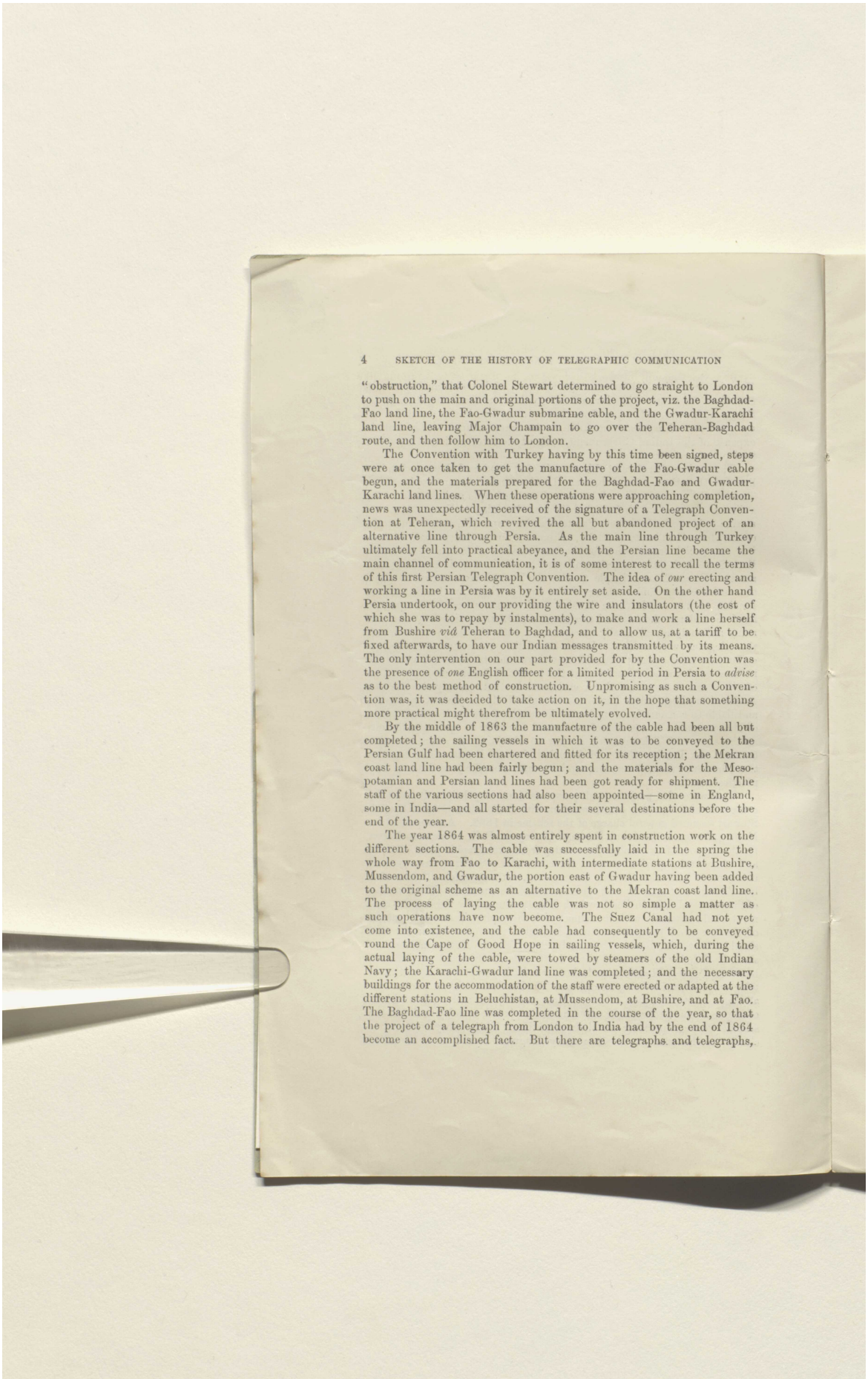

"obstruction," that Colonel Stewart determined to go straight to London to push on the main and original portions of the project, viz. the Baghdad-Fao land line, the Fao-Gwadur submarine cable, and the Gwadur-Karachi land line, leaving Major Champain to go over the Teheran-Baghdad route, and then follow him to London.

The Convention with Turkey having by this time been signed, steps were at once taken to get the manufacture of the Fao-Gwadur cable begun, and the materials prepared for the Baghdad-Fao and Gwadur-Karachi land lines. When these operations were approaching completion, news was unexpectedly received of the signature of a Telegraph Convention at Teheran, which revived the all but abandoned project of an alternative line through Persia. As the main line through Turkey ultimately fell into practical abeyance, and the Persian line became the main channel of communication, it is of some interest to recall the terms of this first Persian Telegraph Convention. The idea of *our* erecting and working a line in Persia was by it entirely set aside. On the other hand Persia undertook, on our providing the wire and insulators (the cost of which she was to repay by instalments), to make and work a line herself from Bushire *viâ* Teheran to Baghdad, and to allow us, at a tariff to be fixed afterwards, to have our Indian messages transmitted by its means. The only intervention on our part provided for by the Convention was the presence of *one* English officer for a limited period in Persia to *advise* as to the best method of construction. Unpromising as such a Convention was, it was decided to take action on it, in the hope that something more practical might therefrom be ultimately evolved.

By the middle of 1863 the manufacture of the cable had been all but completed; the sailing vessels in which it was to be conveyed to the Persian Gulf had been chartered and fitted for its reception; the Mekran coast land line had been fairly begun; and the materials for the Mesopotamian and Persian land lines had been got ready for shipment. The staff of the various sections had also been appointed—some in England, some in India—and all started for their several destinations before the end of the year.

The year 1864 was almost entirely spent in construction work on the different sections. The cable was successfully laid in the spring the whole way from Fao to Karachi, with intermediate stations at Bushire, Mussendom, and Gwadur, the portion east of Gwadur having been added to the original scheme as an alternative to the Mekran coast land line. The process of laying the cable was not so simple a matter as such operations have now become. The Suez Canal had not yet come into existence, and the cable had consequently to be conveyed round the Cape of Good Hope in sailing vessels, which, during the actual laying of the cable, were towed by steamers of the old Indian Navy; the Karachi-Gwadur land line was completed; and the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the staff were erected or adapted at the different stations in Beluchistan, at Mussendom, at Bushire, and at Fao. The Baghdad-Fao line was completed in the course of the year, so that the project of a telegraph from London to India had by the end of 1864 become an accomplished fact. But there are telegraphs and telegraphs,

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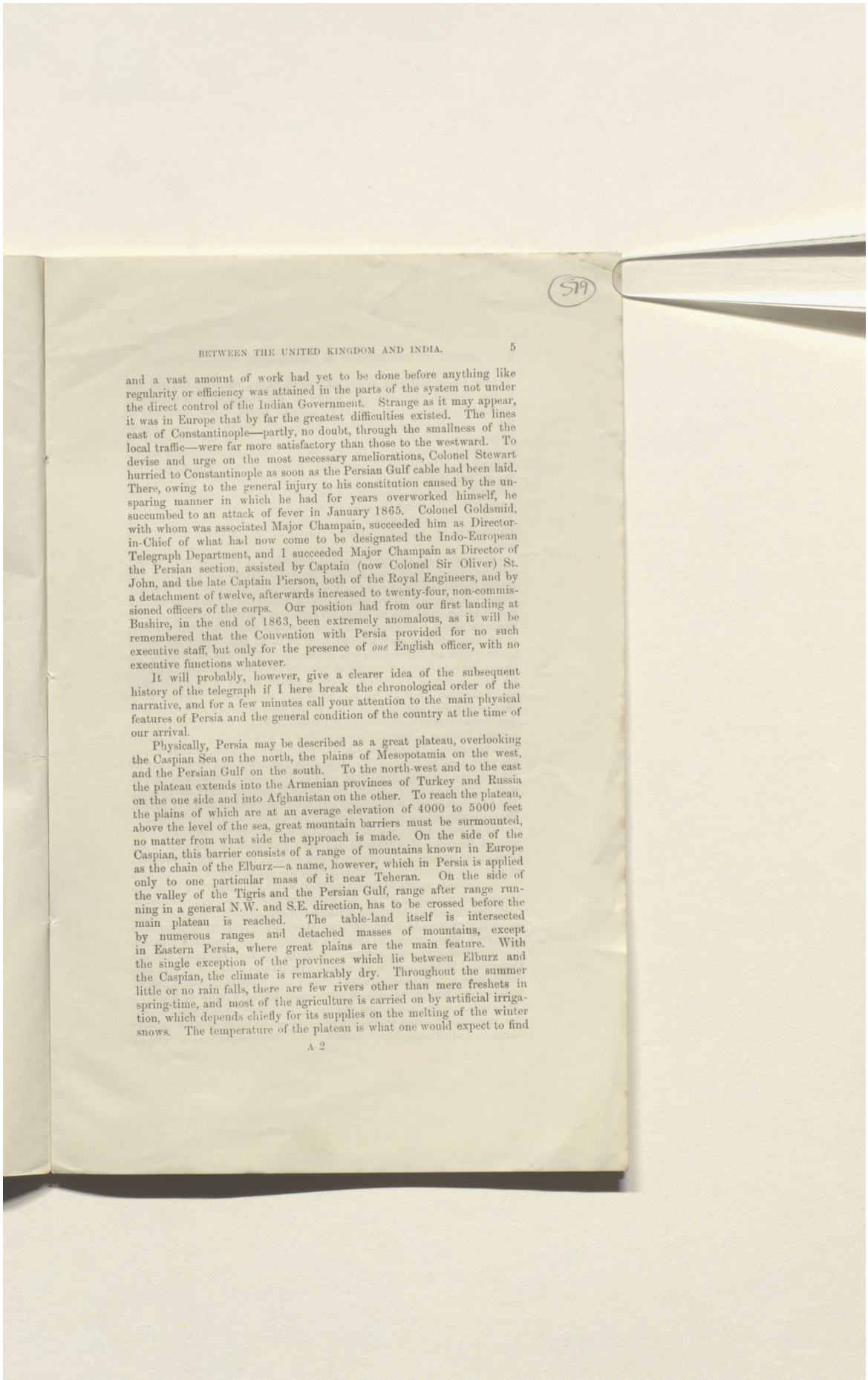

and a vast amount of work had yet to be done before anything like regularity or efficiency was attained in the parts of the system not under the direct control of the Indian Government. Strange as it may appear, it was in Europe that by far the greatest difficulties existed. The lines east of Constantinople—partly, no doubt, through the smallness of the local traffic—were far more satisfactory than those to the westward. To devise and urge on the most necessary ameliorations, Colonel Stewart hurried to Constantinople as soon as the Persian Gulf cable had been laid. There, owing to the general injury to his constitution caused by the unsparing manner in which he had for years overworked himself, he succumbed to an attack of fever in January 1865. Colonel Goldsmid, with whom was associated Major Champain, succeeded him as Director-in-Chief of what had now come to be designated the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and I succeeded Major Champain as Director of the Persian section, assisted by Captain (now Colonel Sir Oliver) St. John, and the late Captain Pierson, both of the Royal Engineers, and by a detachment of twelve, afterwards increased to twenty-four, non-commissioned officers of the corps. Our position had from our first landing at Bushire, in the end of 1863, been extremely anomalous, as it will be remembered that the Convention with Persia provided for no such executive staff, but only for the presence of *one* English officer, with no executive functions whatever.

It will probably, however, give a clearer idea of the subsequent history of the telegraph if I here break the chronological order of the narrative, and for a few minutes call your attention to the main physical features of Persia and the general condition of the country at the time of our arrival.

Physically, Persia may be described as a great plateau, overlooking the Caspian Sea on the north, the plains of Mesopotamia on the west, and the Persian Gulf on the south. To the north-west and to the east the plateau extends into the Armenian provinces of Turkey and Russia on the one side and into Afghanistan on the other. To reach the plateau, the plains of which are at an average elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea, great mountain barriers must be surmounted, no matter from what side the approach is made. On the side of the Caspian, this barrier consists of a range of mountains known in Europe as the chain of the Elburz—a name, however, which in Persia is applied only to one particular mass of it near Teheran. On the side of the valley of the Tigris and the Persian Gulf, range after range running in a general N.W. and S.E. direction, has to be crossed before the main plateau is reached. The table-land itself is intersected by numerous ranges and detached masses of mountains, except in Eastern Persia, where great plains are the main feature. With the single exception of the provinces which lie between Elburz and the Caspian, the climate is remarkably dry. Throughout the summer little or no rain falls, there are few rivers other than mere freshets in spring-time, and most of the agriculture is carried on by artificial irrigation, which depends chiefly for its supplies on the melting of the winter snows. The temperature of the plateau is what one would expect to find

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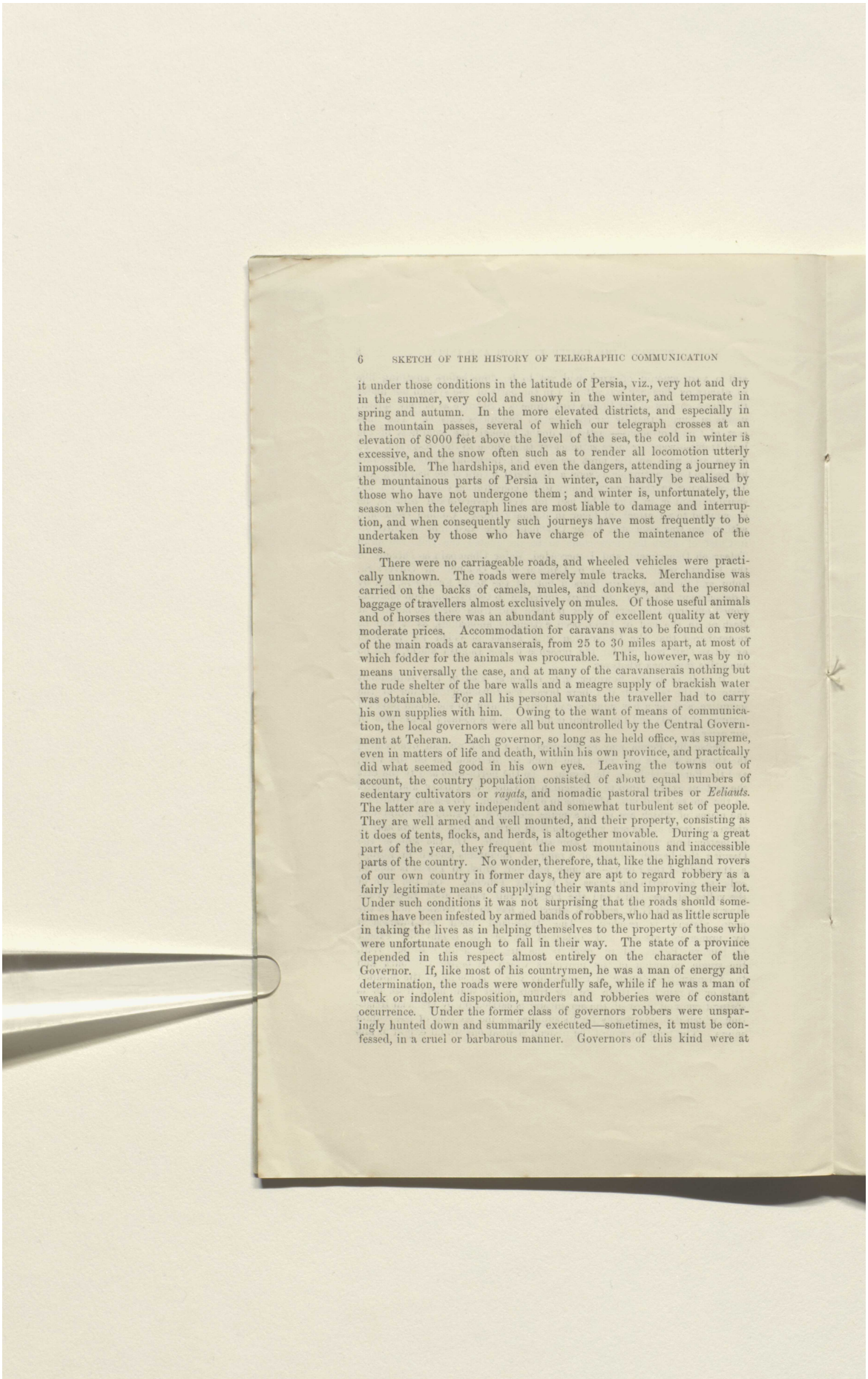

it under those conditions in the latitude of Persia, viz., very hot and dry in the summer, very cold and snowy in the winter, and temperate in spring and autumn. In the more elevated districts, and especially in the mountain passes, several of which our telegraph crosses at an elevation of 8000 feet above the level of the sea, the cold in winter is excessive, and the snow often such as to render all locomotion utterly impossible. The hardships, and even the dangers, attending a journey in the mountainous parts of Persia in winter, can hardly be realised by those who have not undergone them; and winter is, unfortunately, the season when the telegraph lines are most liable to damage and interruption, and when consequently such journeys have most frequently to be undertaken by those who have charge of the maintenance of the lines.

There were no carriageable roads, and wheeled vehicles were practically unknown. The roads were merely mule tracks. Merchandise was carried on the backs of camels, mules, and donkeys, and the personal baggage of travellers almost exclusively on mules. Of those useful animals and of horses there was an abundant supply of excellent quality at very moderate prices. Accommodation for caravans was to be found on most of the main roads at caravanserais, from 25 to 30 miles apart, at most of which fodder for the animals was procurable. This, however, was by no means universally the case, and at many of the caravanserais nothing but the rude shelter of the bare walls and a meagre supply of brackish water was obtainable. For all his personal wants the traveller had to carry his own supplies with him. Owing to the want of means of communication, the local governors were all but uncontrolled by the Central Government at Teheran. Each governor, so long as he held office, was supreme, even in matters of life and death, within his own province, and practically did what seemed good in his own eyes. Leaving the towns out of account, the country population consisted of about equal numbers of sedentary cultivators or *rayats*, and nomadic pastoral tribes or *Eeliauts*. The latter are a very independent and somewhat turbulent set of people. They are well armed and well mounted, and their property, consisting as it does of tents, flocks, and herds, is altogether movable. During a great part of the year, they frequent the most mountainous and inaccessible parts of the country. No wonder, therefore, that, like the highland rovers of our own country in former days, they are apt to regard robbery as a fairly legitimate means of supplying their wants and improving their lot. Under such conditions it was not surprising that the roads should sometimes have been infested by armed bands of robbers, who had as little scruple in taking the lives as in helping themselves to the property of those who were unfortunate enough to fall in their way. The state of a province depended in this respect almost entirely on the character of the Governor. If, like most of his countrymen, he was a man of energy and determination, the roads were wonderfully safe, while if he was a man of weak or indolent disposition, murders and robberies were of constant occurrence. Under the former class of governors robbers were unsparingly hunted down and summarily executed—sometimes, it must be confessed, in a cruel or barbarous manner. Governors of this kind were at

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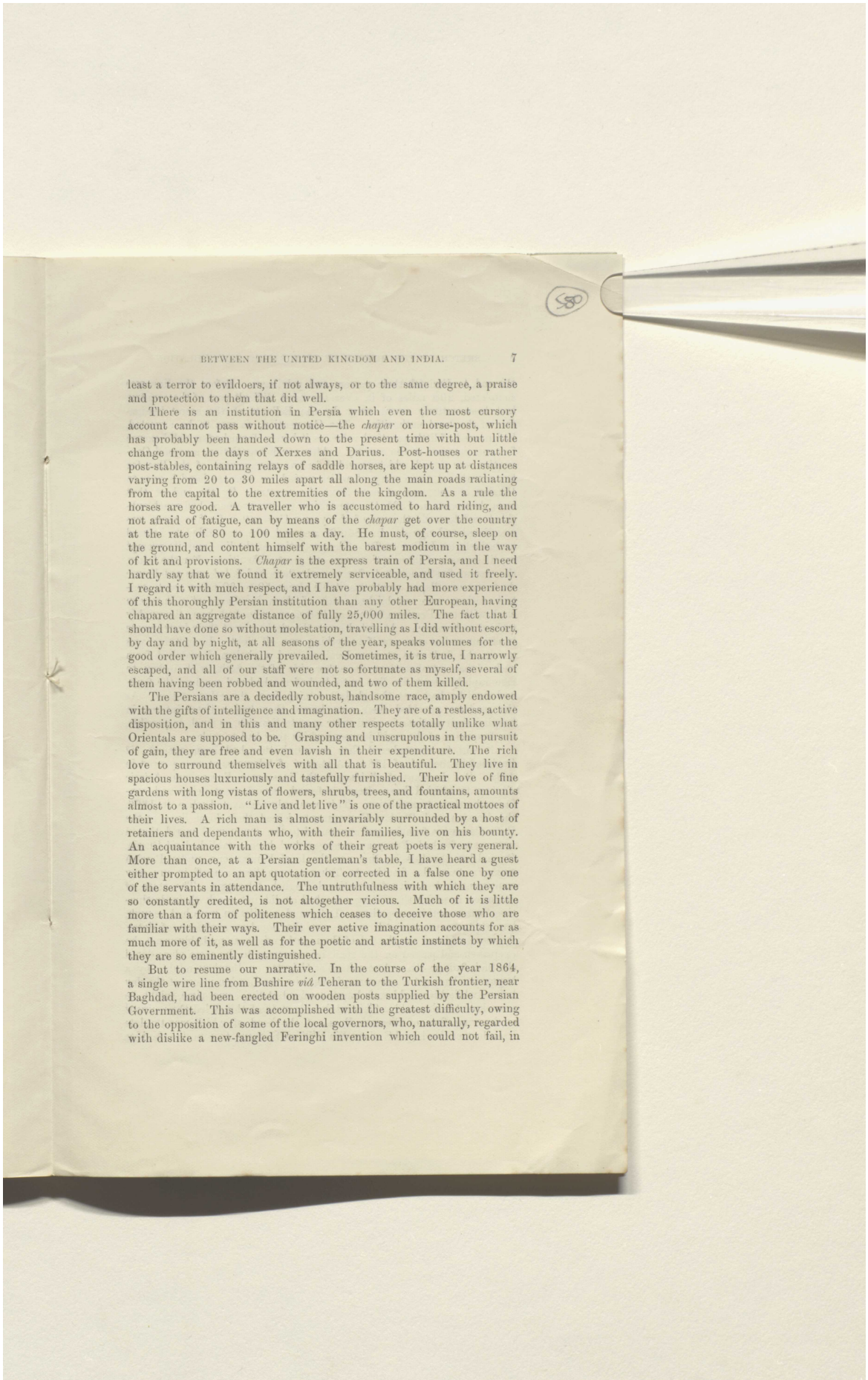

least a terror to evildoers, if not always, or to the same degree, a praise and protection to them that did well.

There is an institution in Persia which even the most cursory account cannot pass without notice—the *chapar* or horse-post, which has probably been handed down to the present time with but little change from the days of Xerxes and Darius. Post-houses or rather post-stables, containing relays of saddle horses, are kept up at distances varying from 20 to 30 miles apart all along the main roads radiating from the capital to the extremities of the kingdom. As a rule the horses are good. A traveller who is accustomed to hard riding, and not afraid of fatigue, can by means of the *chapar* get over the country at the rate of 80 to 100 miles a day. He must, of course, sleep on the ground, and content himself with the barest modicum in the way of kit and provisions. *Chapar* is the express train of Persia, and I need hardly say that we found it extremely serviceable, and used it freely. I regard it with much respect, and I have probably had more experience of this thoroughly Persian institution than any other European, having chapared an aggregate distance of fully 25,000 miles. The fact that I should have done so without molestation, travelling as I did without escort, by day and by night, at all seasons of the year, speaks volumes for the good order which generally prevailed. Sometimes, it is true, I narrowly escaped, and all of our staff were not so fortunate as myself, several of them having been robbed and wounded, and two of them killed.

The Persians are a decidedly robust, handsome race, amply endowed with the gifts of intelligence and imagination. They are of a restless, active disposition, and in this and many other respects totally unlike what Orientals are supposed to be. Grasping and unscrupulous in the pursuit of gain, they are free and even lavish in their expenditure. The rich love to surround themselves with all that is beautiful. They live in spacious houses luxuriously and tastefully furnished. Their love of fine gardens with long vistas of flowers, shrubs, trees, and fountains, amounts almost to a passion. "Live and let live" is one of the practical mottoes of their lives. A rich man is almost invariably surrounded by a host of retainers and dependants who, with their families, live on his bounty. An acquaintance with the works of their great poets is very general. More than once, at a Persian gentleman's table, I have heard a guest either prompted to an apt quotation or corrected in a false one by one of the servants in attendance. The untruthfulness with which they are so constantly credited, is not altogether vicious. Much of it is little more than a form of politeness which ceases to deceive those who are familiar with their ways. Their ever active imagination accounts for as much more of it, as well as for the poetic and artistic instincts by which they are so eminently distinguished.

But to resume our narrative. In the course of the year 1864, a single wire line from Bushire *viâ* Teheran to the Turkish frontier, near Baghdad, had been erected on wooden posts supplied by the Persian Government. This was accomplished with the greatest difficulty, owing to the opposition of some of the local governors, who, naturally, regarded with dislike a new-fangled Feringhi invention which could not fail, in

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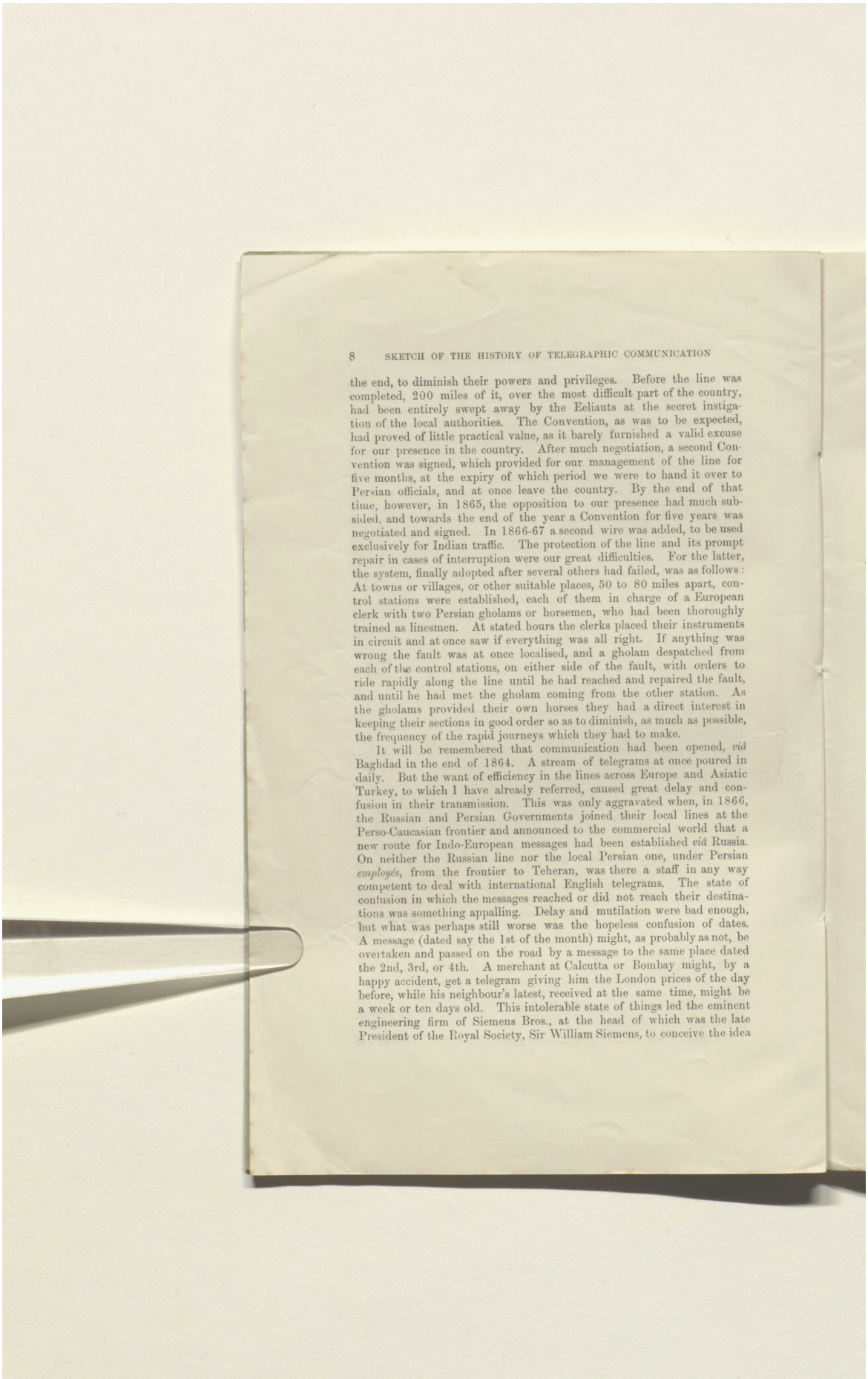

the end, to diminish their powers and privileges. Before the line was completed, 200 miles of it, over the most difficult part of the country, had been entirely swept away by the Eeliauts at the secret instigation of the local authorities. The Convention, as was to be expected, had proved of little practical value, as it barely furnished a valid excuse for our presence in the country. After much negotiation, a second Convention was signed, which provided for our management of the line for five months, at the expiry of which period we were to hand it over to Persian officials, and at once leave the country. By the end of that time, however, in 1865, the opposition to our presence had much subsided, and towards the end of the year a Convention for five years was negotiated and signed. In 1866-67 a second wire was added, to be used exclusively for Indian traffic. The protection of the line and its prompt repair in cases of interruption were our great difficulties. For the latter, the system, finally adopted after several others had failed, was as follows: At towns or villages, or other suitable places, 50 to 80 miles apart, control stations were established, each of them in charge of a European clerk with two Persian gholams or horsemen, who had been thoroughly trained as linesmen. At stated hours the clerks placed their instruments in circuit and at once saw if everything was all right. If anything was wrong the fault was at once localised, and a gholam despatched from each of the control stations, on either side of the fault, with orders to ride rapidly along the line until he had reached and repaired the fault, and until he had met the gholam coming from the other station. As the gholams provided their own horses they had a direct interest in keeping their sections in good order so as to diminish, as much as possible, the frequency of the rapid journeys which they had to make.

It will be remembered that communication had been opened, *vid* Baghdad in the end of 1864. A stream of telegrams at once poured in daily. But the want of efficiency in the lines across Europe and Asiatic Turkey, to which I have already referred, caused great delay and confusion in their transmission. This was only aggravated when, in 1866, the Russian and Persian Governments joined their local lines at the Perso-Caucasian frontier and announced to the commercial world that a new route for Indo-European messages had been established *vid* Russia. On neither the Russian line nor the local Persian one, under Persian *employés*, from the frontier to Teheran, was there a staff in any way competent to deal with international English telegrams. The state of confusion in which the messages reached or did not reach their destinations was something appalling. Delay and mutilation were bad enough, but what was perhaps still worse was the hopeless confusion of dates. A message (dated say the 1st of the month) might, as probably as not, be overtaken and passed on the road by a message to the same place dated the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th. A merchant at Calcutta or Bombay might, by a happy accident, get a telegram giving him the London prices of the day before, while his neighbour's latest, received at the same time, might be a week or ten days old. This intolerable state of things led the eminent engineering firm of Siemens Bros., at the head of which was the late President of the Royal Society, Sir William Siemens, to conceive the idea

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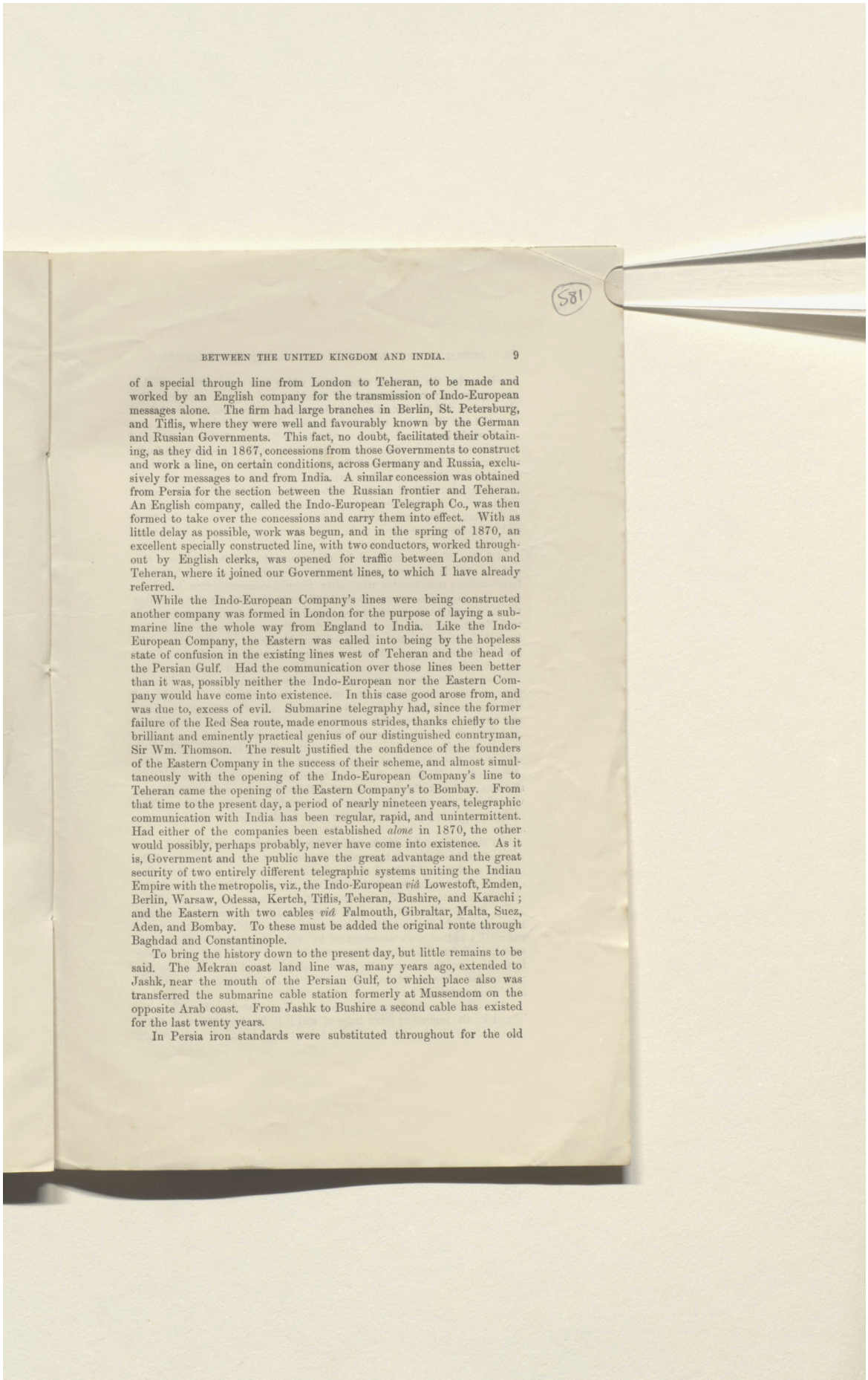

of a special through line from London to Teheran, to be made and worked by an English company for the transmission of Indo-European messages alone. The firm had large branches in Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Tiflis, where they were well and favourably known by the German and Russian Governments. This fact, no doubt, facilitated their obtaining, as they did in 1867, concessions from those Governments to construct and work a line, on certain conditions, across Germany and Russia, exclusively for messages to and from India. A similar concession was obtained from Persia for the section between the Russian frontier and Teheran. An English company, called the Indo-European Telegraph Co., was then formed to take over the concessions and carry them into effect. With as little delay as possible, work was begun, and in the spring of 1870, an excellent specially constructed line, with two conductors, worked throughout by English clerks, was opened for traffic between London and Teheran, where it joined our Government lines, to which I have already referred.

While the Indo-European Company's lines were being constructed another company was formed in London for the purpose of laying a submarine line the whole way from England to India. Like the Indo-European Company, the Eastern was called into being by the hopeless state of confusion in the existing lines west of Teheran and the head of the Persian Gulf. Had the communication over those lines been better than it was, possibly neither the Indo-European nor the Eastern Company would have come into existence. In this case good arose from, and was due to, excess of evil. Submarine telegraphy had, since the former failure of the Red Sea route, made enormous strides, thanks chiefly to the brilliant and eminently practical genius of our distinguished conntryman, Sir Wm. Thomson. The result justified the confidence of the founders of the Eastern Company in the success of their scheme, and almost simultaneously with the opening of the Indo-European Company's line to Teheran came the opening of the Eastern Company's to Bombay. From that time to the present day, a period of nearly nineteen years, telegraphic communication with India has been regular, rapid, and unintermittent. Had either of the companies been established *alone* in 1870, the other would possibly, perhaps probably, never have come into existence. As it is, Government and the public have the great advantage and the great security of two entirely different telegraphic systems uniting the Indian Empire with the metropolis, viz., the Indo-European *vid* Lowestoft, Emden, Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Kertch, Tiflis, Teheran, Bushire, and Karachi; and the Eastern with two cables *vid* Falmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Aden, and Bombay. To these must be added the original route through Baghdad and Constantinople.

To bring the history down to the present day, but little remains to be said. The Mekran coast land line was, many years ago, extended to Jashk, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf, to which place also was transferred the submarine cable station formerly at Mussendom on the opposite Arab coast. From Jashk to Bushire a second cable has existed for the last twenty years.

In Persia iron standards were substituted throughout for the old

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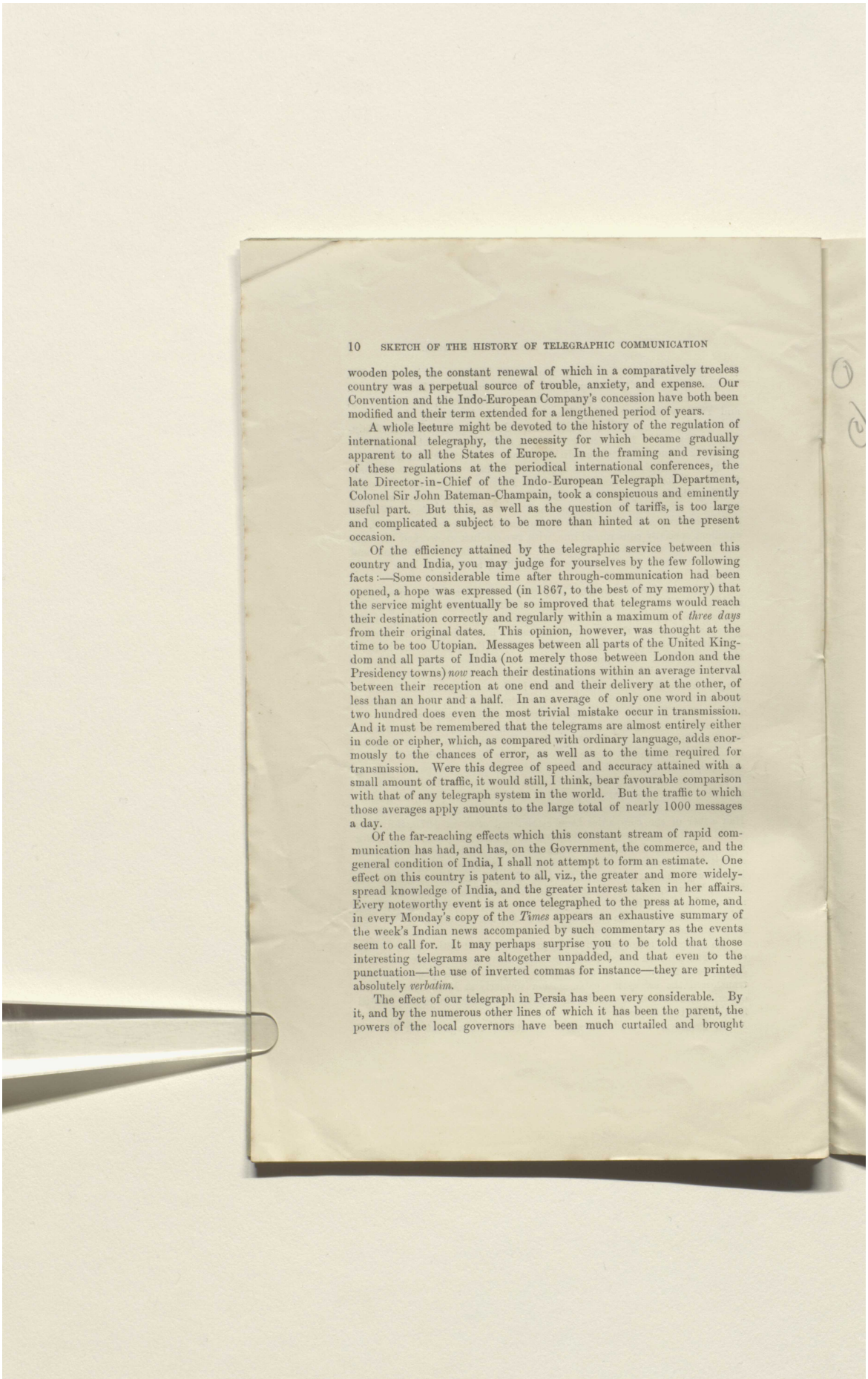

wooden poles, the constant renewal of which in a comparatively treeless country was a perpetual source of trouble, anxiety, and expense. Our Convention and the Indo-European Company's concession have both been modified and their term extended for a lengthened period of years.

A whole lecture might be devoted to the history of the regulation of international telegraphy, the necessity for which became gradually apparent to all the States of Europe. In the framing and revising of these regulations at the periodical international conferences, the late Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Colonel Sir John Bateman-Champain, took a conspicuous and eminently useful part. But this, as well as the question of tariffs, is too large and complicated a subject to be more than hinted at on the present occasion.

Of the efficiency attained by the telegraphic service between this country and India, you may judge for yourselves by the few following facts:—Some considerable time after through-communication had been opened, a hope was expressed (in 1867, to the best of my memory) that the service might eventually be so improved that telegrams would reach their destination correctly and regularly within a maximum of *three days* from their original dates. This opinion, however, was thought at the time to be too Utopian. Messages between all parts of the United Kingdom and all parts of India (not merely those between London and the Presidency towns) *now* reach their destinations within an average interval between their reception at one end and their delivery at the other, of less than an hour and a half. In an average of only one word in about two hundred does even the most trivial mistake occur in transmission. And it must be remembered that the telegrams are almost entirely either in code or cipher, which, as compared with ordinary language, adds enormously to the chances of error, as well as to the time required for transmission. Were this degree of speed and accuracy attained with a small amount of traffic, it would still, I think, bear favourable comparison with that of any telegraph system in the world. But the traffic to which those averages apply amounts to the large total of nearly 1000 messages a day.

Of the far-reaching effects which this constant stream of rapid communication has had, and has, on the Government, the commerce, and the general condition of India, I shall not attempt to form an estimate. One effect on this country is patent to all, viz., the greater and more widely-spread knowledge of India, and the greater interest taken in her affairs. Every noteworthy event is at once telegraphed to the press at home, and in every Monday's copy of the *Times* appears an exhaustive summary of the week's Indian news accompanied by such commentary as the events seem to call for. It may perhaps surprise you to be told that those interesting telegrams are altogether unpadded, and that even to the punctuation—the use of inverted commas for instance—they are printed absolutely *verbatim*.

The effect of our telegraph in Persia has been very considerable. By it, and by the numerous other lines of which it has been the parent, the powers of the local governors have been much curtailed and brought

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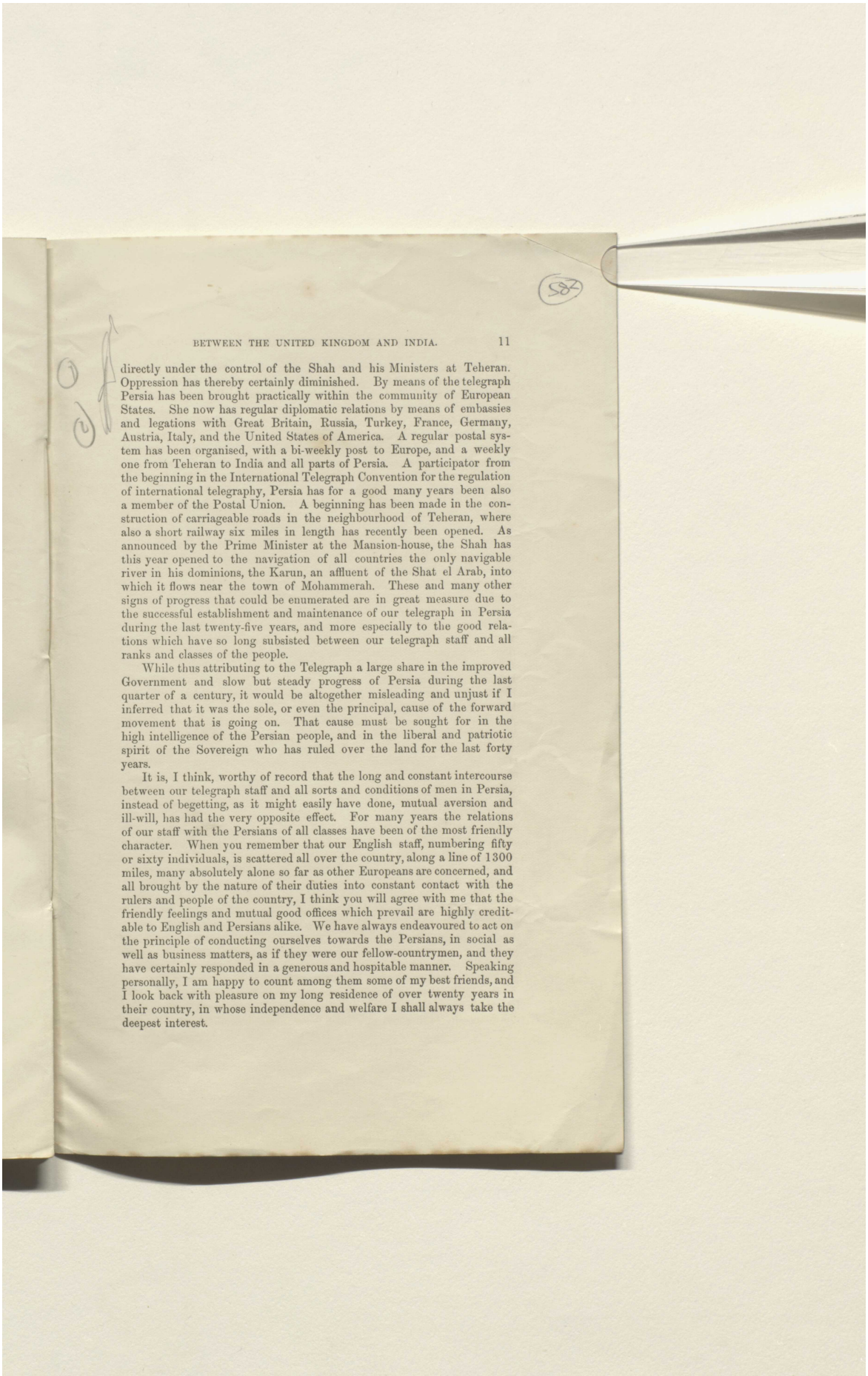

directly under the control of the Shah and his Ministers at Teheran. Oppression has thereby certainly diminished. By means of the telegraph Persia has been brought practically within the community of European States. She now has regular diplomatic relations by means of embassies and legations with Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States of America. A regular postal system has been organised, with a bi-weekly post to Europe, and a weekly one from Teheran to India and all parts of Persia. A participator from the beginning in the International Telegraph Convention for the regulation of international telegraphy, Persia has for a good many years been also a member of the Postal Union. A beginning has been made in the construction of carriageable roads in the neighbourhood of Teheran, where also a short railway six miles in length has recently been opened. As announced by the Prime Minister at the Mansion-house, the Shah has this year opened to the navigation of all countries the only navigable river in his dominions, the Karun, an affluent of the Shat el Arab, into which it flows near the town of Mohammerah. These and many other signs of progress that could be enumerated are in great measure due to the successful establishment and maintenance of our telegraph in Persia during the last twenty-five years, and more especially to the good relations which have so long subsisted between our telegraph staff and all ranks and classes of the people.

While thus attributing to the Telegraph a large share in the improved Government and slow but steady progress of Persia during the last quarter of a century, it would be altogether misleading and unjust if I inferred that it was the sole, or even the principal, cause of the forward movement that is going on. That cause must be sought for in the high intelligence of the Persian people, and in the liberal and patriotic spirit of the Sovereign who has ruled over the land for the last forty years.

It is, I think, worthy of record that the long and constant intercourse between our telegraph staff and all sorts and conditions of men in Persia, instead of begetting, as it might easily have done, mutual aversion and ill-will, has had the very opposite effect. For many years the relations of our staff with the Persians of all classes have been of the most friendly character. When you remember that our English staff, numbering fifty or sixty individuals, is scattered all over the country, along a line of 1300 miles, many absolutely alone so far as other Europeans are concerned, and all brought by the nature of their duties into constant contact with the rulers and people of the country, I think you will agree with me that the friendly feelings and mutual good offices which prevail are highly creditable to English and Persians alike. We have always endeavoured to act on the principle of conducting ourselves towards the Persians, in social as well as business matters, as if they were our fellow-countrymen, and they have certainly responded in a generous and hospitable manner. Speaking personally, I am happy to count among them some of my best friends, and I look back with pleasure on my long residence of over twenty years in their country, in whose independence and welfare I shall always take the deepest interest.

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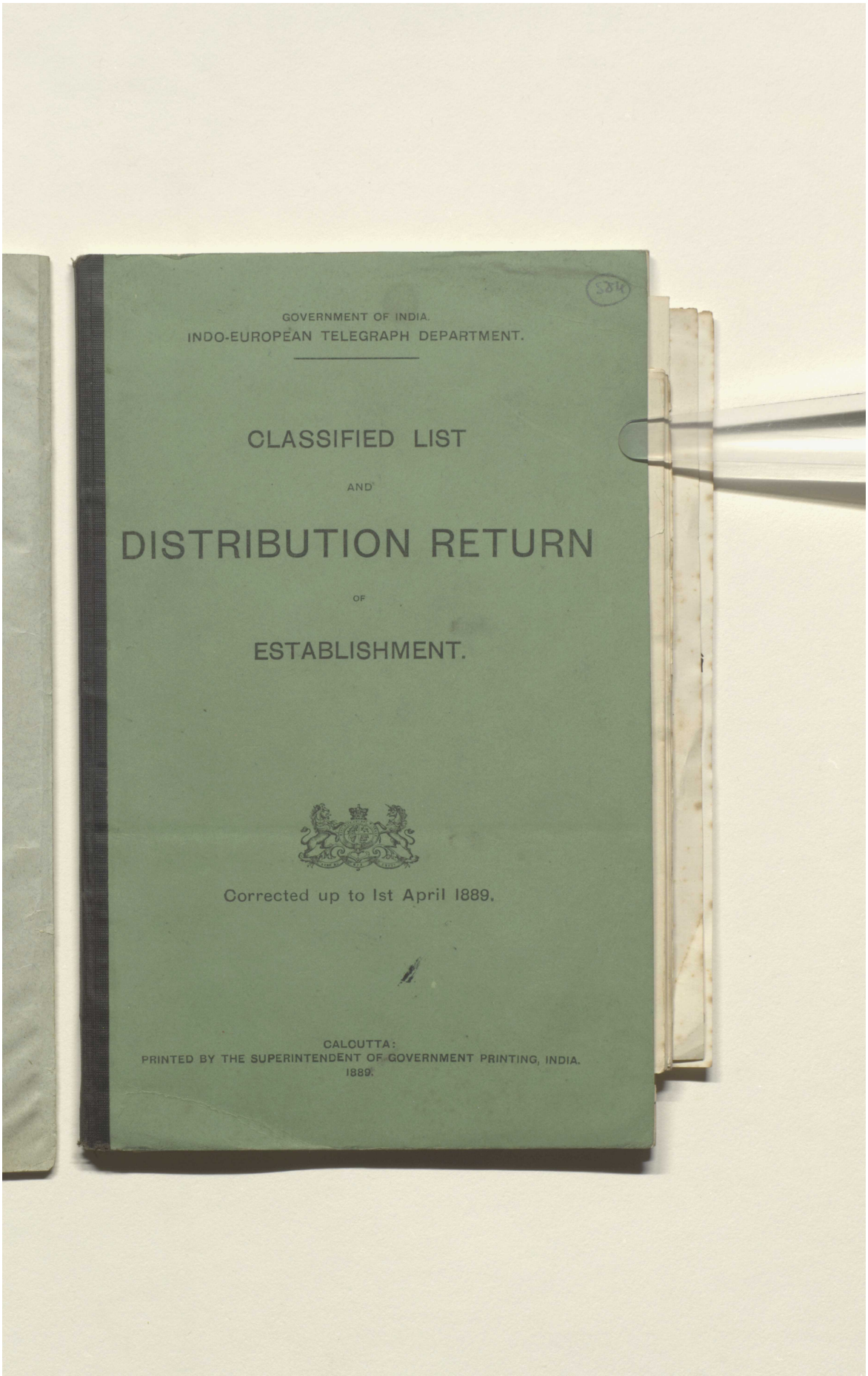

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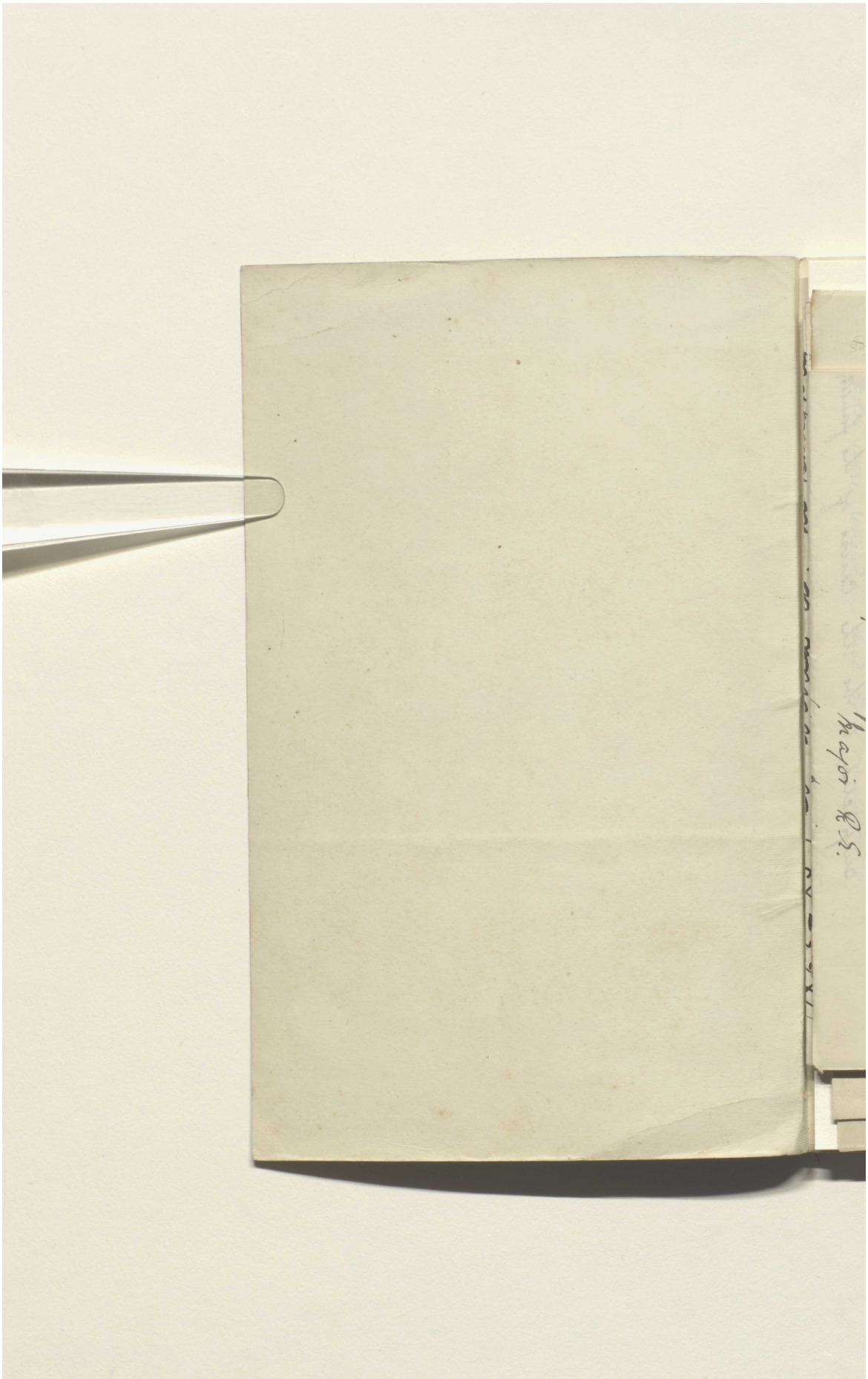

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From

The officiating Director
Persian Section I. E. T. D.

To.

The Director General of Telegraphs.
D/d. Tehran, the 20th of June 1889.
No. 300 of 1889.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of the Persian Section, Indo. European Telegraph Department for the year 1888-89. –

2. Line Maintenance & Repairs.

No. 3 wire was re-insulated from Bushire to Konar Takhteh a distance of 40 miles, in December 1888, with J. and P. No. 28 fluid insulators, and thus a second line is now rendered thoroughly efficient across the Mascheelah or Salt Marsh of Bushire. –

3. Slight changes in the direction of the line were made on the 2nd Sub Section north of Ispahan where it was found necessary to avoid ground which had become

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become impassable owing to the construction of water courses, and in the 4th Sub Section to avoid a dangerous ford over a branch of the Pulvar river. The distance changed in the first instance was 5 miles, and in the second 1360 yards.

4. The work of improving the 4th and 5th Sub Sections was continued as far as funds would admit. In the former 247 poles were interpolated, and 846 were shifted in order to reduce existing spans. Whilst in the latter 18 poles were interpolated and 40 were shifted for the same purpose.

5. The work executed in the 1st & 3rd Sub. Sections was of the ordinary nature of repairs.-

6. On the 8th of December as a temporary measure pending the decision of Government as to the future organization of the Indo European Telegraph Department; the following arrangements were put in force; the two Sub. Divisions of the Persian Section, and the Tehran Office were each placed in charge of a Superior Officer, and the

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the Meshed Line was constituted as a charge for a Superior Officer, with Head Quarters at Shahrud. The Assistant Superintendent in charge of Tehran Office remained in charge of the Accounts of the Section.-

7. Wilful Damage.

There were 38 acts of Wilful Damage committed in 1888-89, the period calculated being from the 26th of February 1888 to the 31st of January 1889. A sum of Krans 2901 was received in compensation from the Persian Government, of which sum Krans 970 were paid to the Telegraph Officials by the Local Governors of districts; the balance of Krans 1931 having to be referred to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and recovered through its agency.-

8. The Wilful Damage Account for 12 months was this year, and will in future be closed on the 31st of January, in order that the necessary returns may be in Tehran, and the bill for outstanding unpaid items be

be prepared and ready for presentation by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation on the 13th of March, that being the date on which the "Jask Royalty" becomes due to the Persian Government and from which the amount of the bill aforesaid is deducted.

9. Wilful Damage caused an

		H.	M.
aggregate interruption of	1 wire for	117.	36
"	" 2 " "	1.	46
"	" 3 " "		48.

The table below shows a comparison of the interruptions caused by Wilful Damage during the last 3 years.

	1 wire	2 wires	3 wires
In [illegible]			
In 1886. 87	166. 15	1. 45	Nil
" 1887. 88	120. 31	Nil	Nil
" 1888. 89	117. 36	1. 46.	48

10. Interruptions.

Heavy snow storms caused total interruption on the 1st, and 8th of January 1889. Wilful Damage for 48 minutes on the 14th of April 1888. Camels for 6 hours 50 minutes on

(1) Wilful
(2) Snow
(3) Camels
(4) Interruptions Caused

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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

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on the 19th - 20th November 1888, and atmo-
-spheric causes i.e. bad insulation for
3 hours and 15 mins: on the 15th of April
1888. The details of all interruptions will
be found on the return A attached to
this report. -

I. The following table shows a
comparison of the interruptions from all
causes during the past 3 years.

In	1 wire	2 wires	3 wires
1886-87	636.56	129.1	59.23
1887-88	342.32	50.32	8.58
1888-89	603.39	27 44	50.46.

This shows an increase above
the average of the previous 2 years for
1 wire of 113.55; for 3 wires of 15.37, and
a decrease below the same average for
2 wires of 63 hours 2½ mins: The past
winter was an extremely severe one, so
the result cannot be considered al-
-together unsatisfactory. -

II. Working Parties caused inter-
-ruptions as follows:-

In	1 wire	2 wires	3 wires
1886-87	21.4	-59	Nil
1887-88	2.58	-Nil	Nil
1888-89	7.55	-52	48

III

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III. Birds caused interruptions thus:

In	1 wire	2 wires	3 wires
1886-87	92. 45	Nil	Nil
1887-88	5. 15	Nil	Nil
1888-89	6. 8	Nil	Nil

Showing how much the line was improved by the alteration of direction made in 1887-88 near Chadri Sulimian to avoid the marsh in that neighbourhood.-

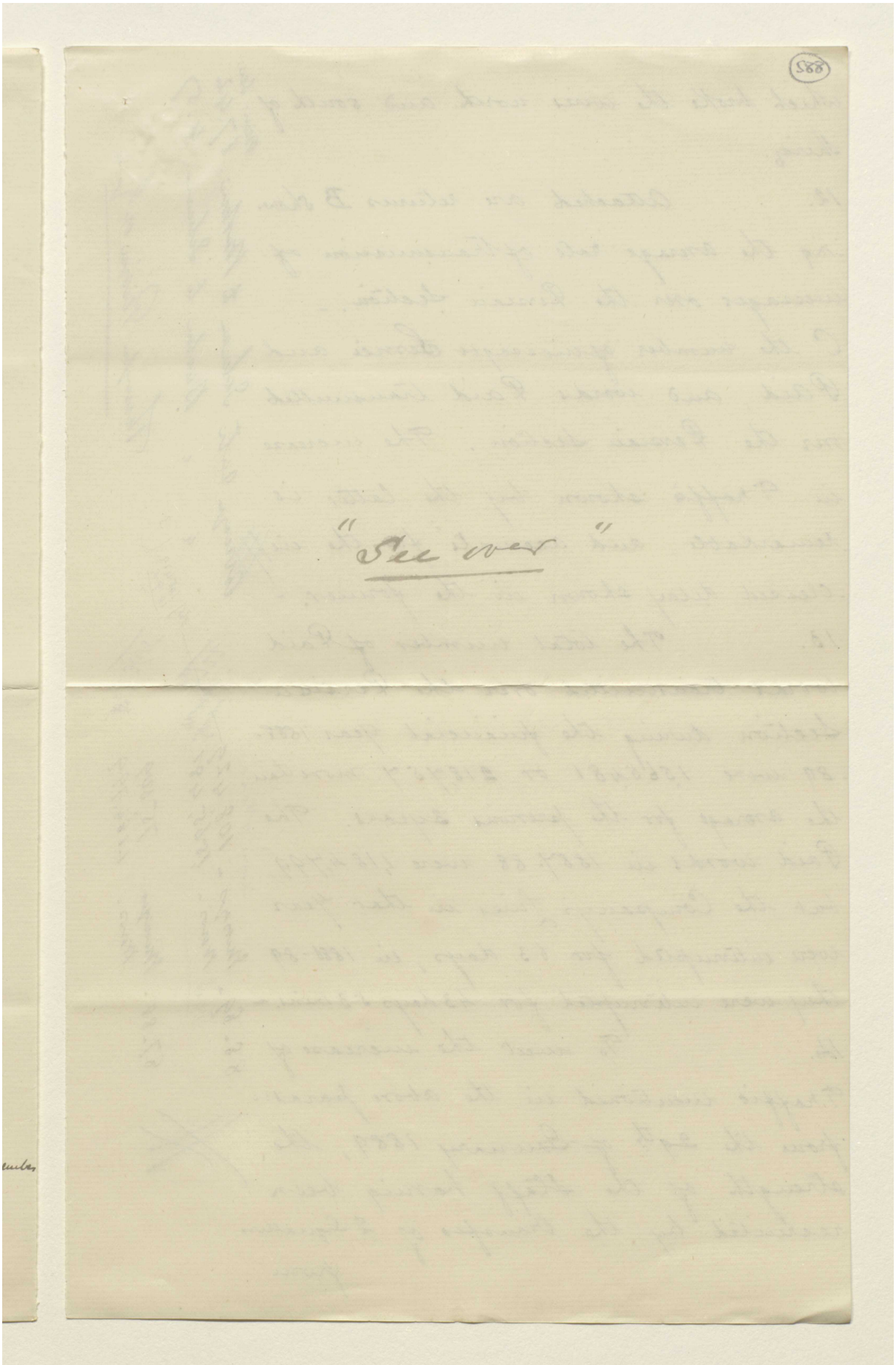
IV. Camels, caused interruptions thus:-

In	1 wire	2 wires	3 wires
1886-87	3. 20	10. 38	Nil
1887-88	24. 30	Nil	Nil
1888-89	70. 42	Nil	6. 30.

V. The interruptions due to wilful damage have already been specified.

II. Traffic

The Monthly Traffic Reports sent to London with Traffic Accounts every month show that the Traffic was interrupted for 4 hours in October, 7 hours 53 mins: in November, 40 mins in December and 46 hours 5 mins: in January 1889 on the occasion of the heavy snow storm which



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which broke the wires north and south of Shiraz.

12. Attached are returns B showing the average rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Section.- C the number of messages Service and Paid, and words Paid transmitted over the Persian Section. The increase in Traffic shown by the latter is remarkable, and accounts for the increased delay shown in the former.-

13. The total number of Paid words transmitted over the Persian Section during the financial year 1888-89 were 1,565,481 or 218,757 more than the average for the previous 3 years. The Paid words in 1887-88 were 1,184,799, but the Company's Lines in that year were interrupted for 63 days, in 1888-89 they were interrupted for 43 days 3 mins.-

14. To meet the increase of Traffic mentioned in the above paras:- from the 29th of January 1889, the strength of the Staff having been recruited by the transfer of 2 Signallers from

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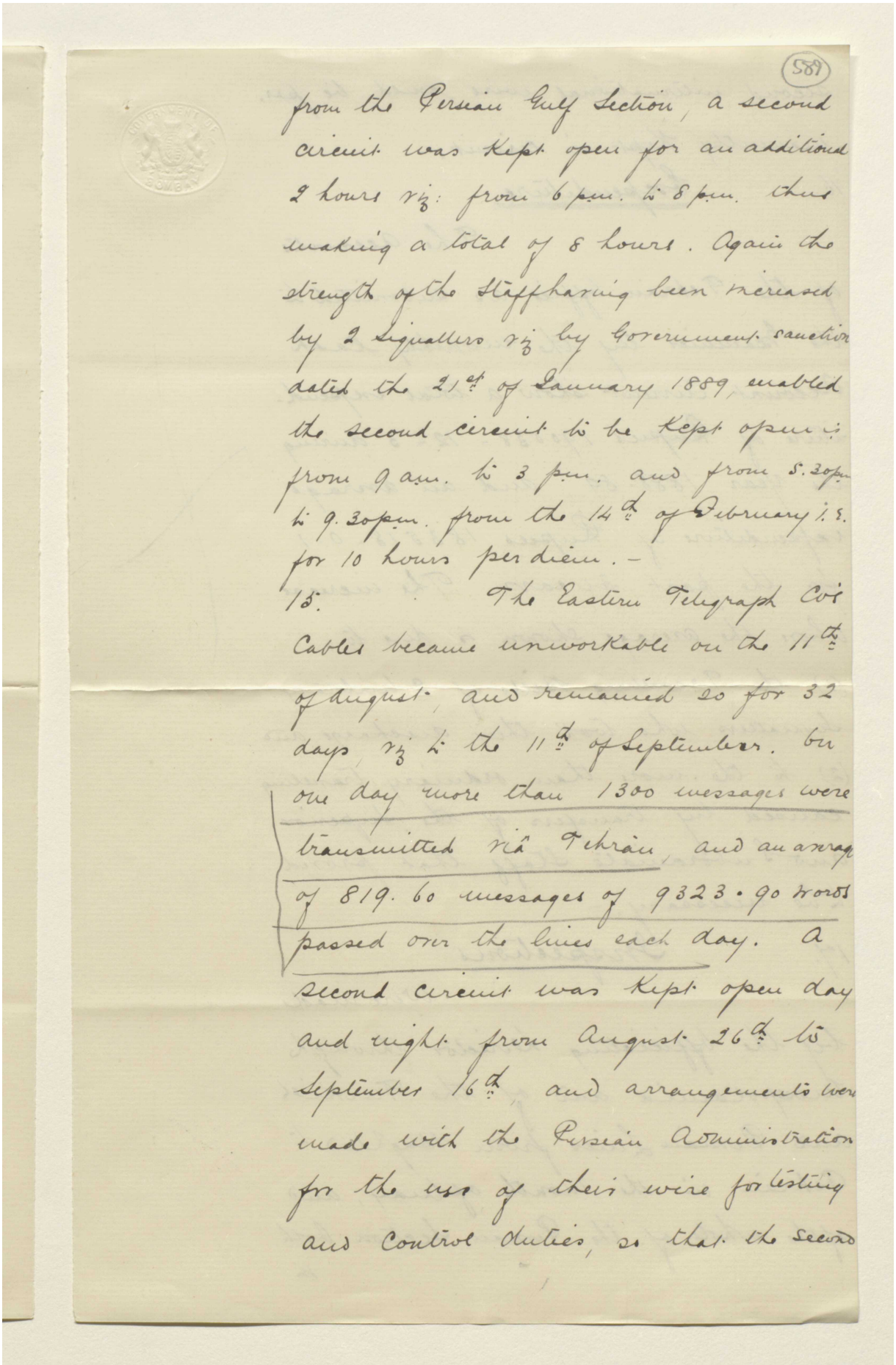

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from the Persian Gulf Section, a second circuit was kept open for an additional 2 hours viz: from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. thus making a total of 8 hours. Again the strength of the Staff having been increased by 2 Signallers viz by Government sanction dated the 21st of January 1889, enabled the second circuit to be kept open i: from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 5.30p.m to 9.30p.m. from the 14th of February i.e. for 10 hours per diem.-

15. The Eastern Telegraph Co's Cables became unworkable on the 11th of August, and remained so for 32 days viz: to the 11th of September. On one day more than 1300 messages were transmitted via Tehran, and an average of 819.60 messages of 9323.90 words passed over the lines each day. A second circuit was kept open day and night from August 26th to September 16th and arrangements were made with the Persian Administration for the use of their wire for testing and Control duties, so that the second

second international wire could be per-
-manently kept in circuit.-

16. Expenditure

The accounts
of the Tehran office as submitted to
the Examiner by the monthly Cash
Account Current show a total expend-
-iture of Rupees 190038-12-3 during
the year 1888-89, and an average
expenditure of Rupees 183515-0-1
for the past 34 years. The increase
above the average shown is due to
(1) the Travelling Bills of 2 Military
Signallers who took their discharge, and
(2) to the more than ordinary travelling
caused by transfers of the Superior
and Subordinate Staff that proved
to be necessary.-

17. Inspections

Were made
by the Officiating Director through
Mesopotamia and of the Turkish
and Persian Lines from Baghdad to
Tehran in the month of May, and
of the whole of the Persian Section both
in

(590)

in the Spring and Winter of 1888. The Offices from Tehrain to Shiraz were inspected once, and from Tehrain to Shiraz twice by the Assistant Superintendents.

18. Persian Authorities.

Our relations with the Government, the Local Authorities and Inhabitants are of a very friendly nature. On the occasion of her making an expedition to Kôm in April last, His Imperial Majesty the Shah requested that a temporary Office might be opened at Aliabad 61 miles on the road to that place. The Inspector 1st Sub Section was dispatched to perform this duty, and remained in attendance from the 4th to the 14th. The Shah arrived in Kôm on the 7th of April, where a temporary office was also prepared in the house occupied by his Majesty during his short stay there. His Excellency the Amin-es-Sultan, Prime Minister expressed His Majesty's thanks for the

the arrangements that had been made.

19. Since the appointment in March last of His Royal Highness the Ehtesham-ed. Dowleh (cousin to the Shah, and who has lately been promoted to the title of Muhtamed-ed. Dowleh) to the Governorship of Fars, that province which had for 5 years become more and more disturbed owing to bad Government, has again be-come tranquil. His Royal Highness has shown in many ways that he is actuated by the most friendly motives towards the Staff of the Indo European Telegraph De-partment.—

20. His Royal Highness the Zil-es Sultan K.C.S.I. Governor of Ispahan obtained permission to avail himself of the Services of 2nd grade Inspector R. Mr. Gowan for the construction of a wood-en pole line from his palace in Ispahan to Kalleh-e Nazir, which is situated in the district of Feridan, about 60 miles to the East-ward of the first-named place. This duty employed the Inspector from the 27th of August to

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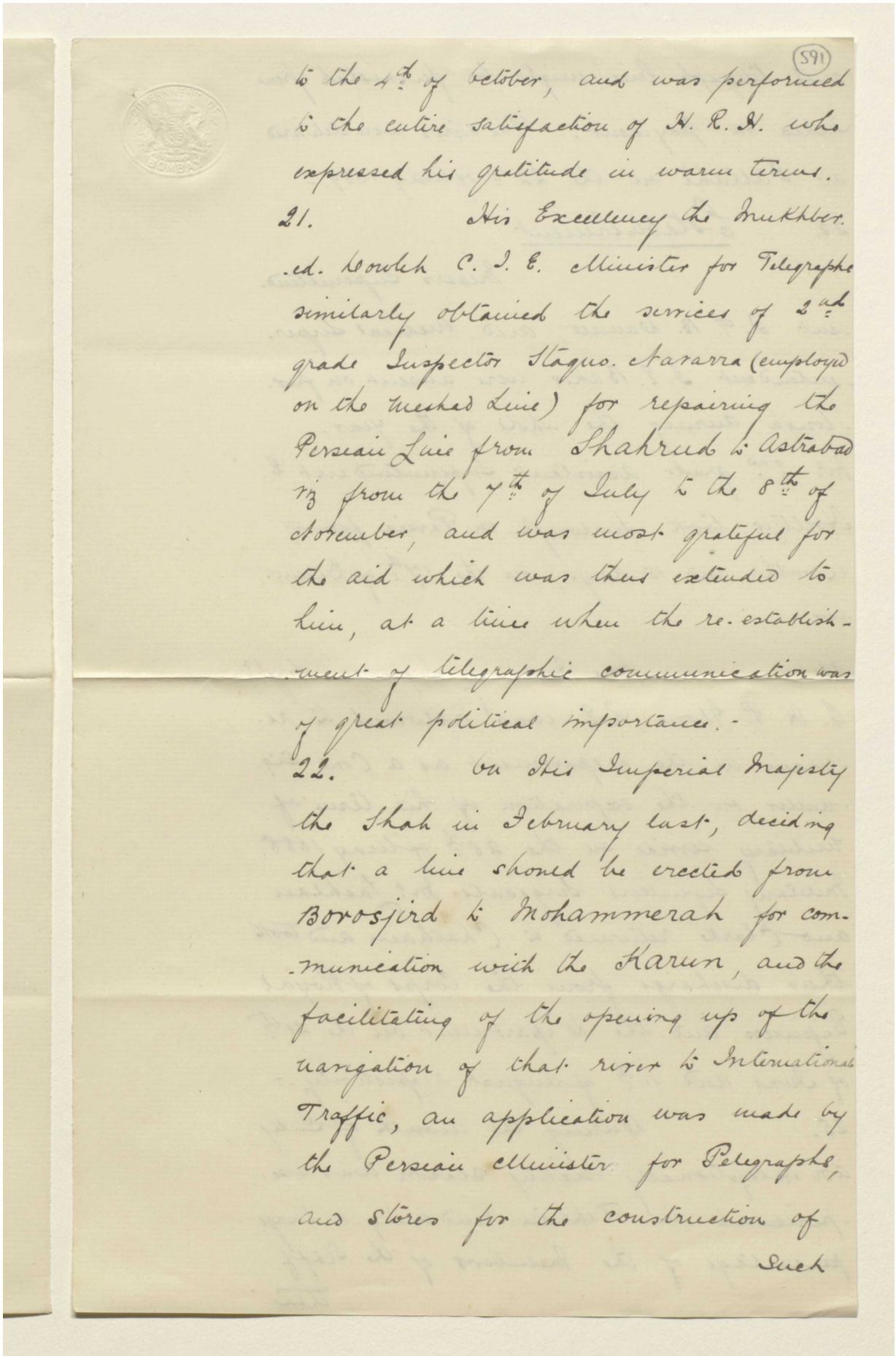

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& the 4th of October, and was performed & the entire satisfaction of H. R. H. who expressed his gratitude in warm terms.

21. His Excellency the Mukhber-ed-Dowleh C. I. E. Minister for Telegraphs similarly obtained the services of 2nd grade Inspector Stagno. Ararra (employed on the Meshed Line) for repairing the Persian Line from Shahrud & Astrabad viz from the 7th of July & the 8th of November, and was most grateful for the aid which was thus extended to him, at a time when the re-establishment of telegraphic communication was of great political importance.-

22. On His Imperial Majesty the Shah in February last, deciding that a line should be erected from Borosjird & Mohammerah for communication with the Karun, and the facilitating of the opening up of the navigation of that river & International Traffic, an application was made by the Persian Minister for Telegraphs, and Stores for the construction of

Such

such telegraph line might be furnished from India on payment. The wires were delivered at Dallaki on the 22nd of May 1889.-

23. Establishment.

Messrs Superintendent D. T. B. Daniell, and Medical Superintendent J. E. Baker were absent on furlough during the whole of the year.

Mr. 2nd grade assistant Superintendent E. Hoelzer took furlough in Persia for 9 months and 15 days, on the 17th of December.

24. One Military Signaller Sergt. E. A. P. Glover R.E. was allowed to remain in the Department as a Civil Signaller on the expiration of his term of military service on the 28th of May 1888. Military Signallers Sergeants Mr. Lachlan and Clarke returned to Chatham and took their discharge from the Corps of Royal Engineers and the Department on the 20th of June and 11th of August respectively.-

25. During the month of July an exceptionally sickly season was experienced in Tehran rendering a large percentage of the Members of the Staff there

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there unfit for duty during that month. Fortunately however the invalids had already commenced to recover, when the break of the Eastern Cables, an account of which is given in para 14 of this report, took place.

26. The vacancies caused by the discharge of Sergeants McLachlan, and Clarke were filled by the transfer from the Gulf to the Persian Section of two Signallers viz Mr. Cooper on the 15th of October, and Mr. Isaacson on the 1st of November.

27. The promulgation of Government order No. 2050 G, dated the 18th of August 1888, sanctioning House Rent and Local Allowance to any number of Clerks required in Tehran, tended greatly to promote the efficiency of the Persian Section by allowing men to be brought from out Stations where they are not wanted in the Summer, to Tehran where they are most required at that season.

28. The Department lost one Signaller by the death of Mr. H. Gray

on

on the 18th of February 1889. Mr. H. Gray was awarded a medal and gratuity in 1887 for services he rendered to the Afghan Boundary Commission when stationed at Meshad as Telegraph Clerk; and was a most zealous and able Government Servant.

Mashad Line.

29. Line Maintenance & Repairs.

1200

poles were renewed, and 840 insulators re-placed; 400 poles remain in hand for next Autumn's Repairs, a total of 880 having been purchased during the year. The 35 miles from Kishlak to Abdullabad for which new poles were reported not to be available last year, has since had 250 new poles erected on it. Juniper wood which gives better insulation, and is less liable to be attacked by white ants is being used where ever cost of carriage does not prevent. This wood is only obtainable in the mountainous districts north of Semnan, Damghan, and Shahrud.

30

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30. Wilful Damage.

There has only 34½ hours interruption been caused by Wilful Damage.

31. Interruptions

The Meshed Line was interrupted for hours 1102 mins 20 (vide detailed list attached). Of less than 324 hours of this total was due to the mental aberation of the Persian Clerk stationed at Chishapur, the condition of whose mind was not for some time suspected to be the cause of the faults. A total of 502 hours interruption is attributable to inattention of Clerks and damage caused by Camels; 34½ hours to Wilful Damage.

32. Expenditure.

His Excellency the Mukhber. ud Dowlah handed over the sum of Krans 1772.25 on behalf of the Persian Government for expenditure on Repairs in addition to a supply of native made insulators. The sum of Krans 12086 was received also for Payment

gholams or line men. The accounts show a probable saving of Krans 620.45 = Rupees 243.45 on the Budget grant of Krans 51009 = Rps 20,000 for this Line

33. Establishment:

There has been no change in the European Establishment of the Mashad Line during the past year.-

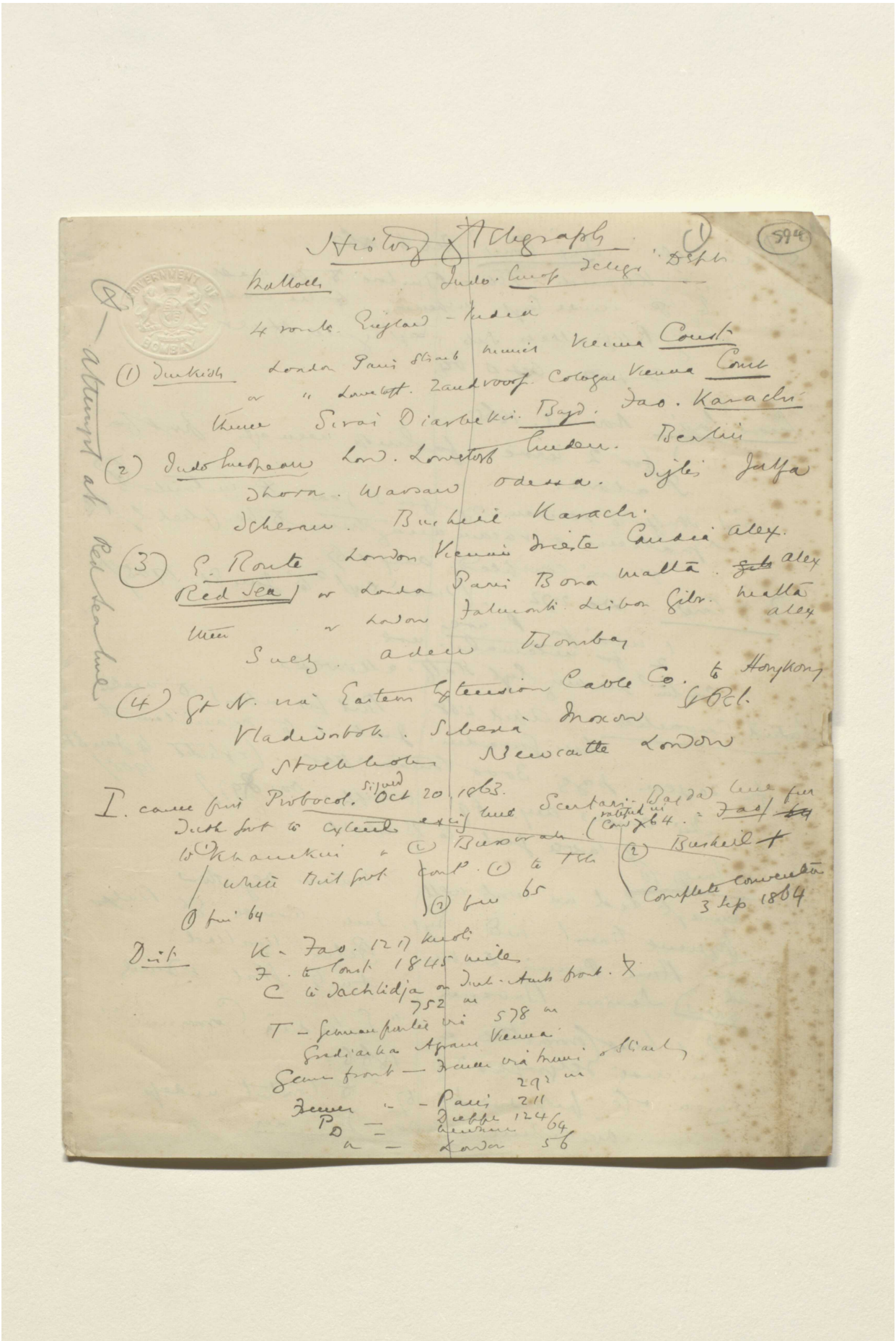
I have &c:

S/d Henry L. Wells.
Major R.E.
Offg: Director
Persian Section SRGTD

W.K.W.

True Copy.
W. King Wood

Francis E. Dawnell



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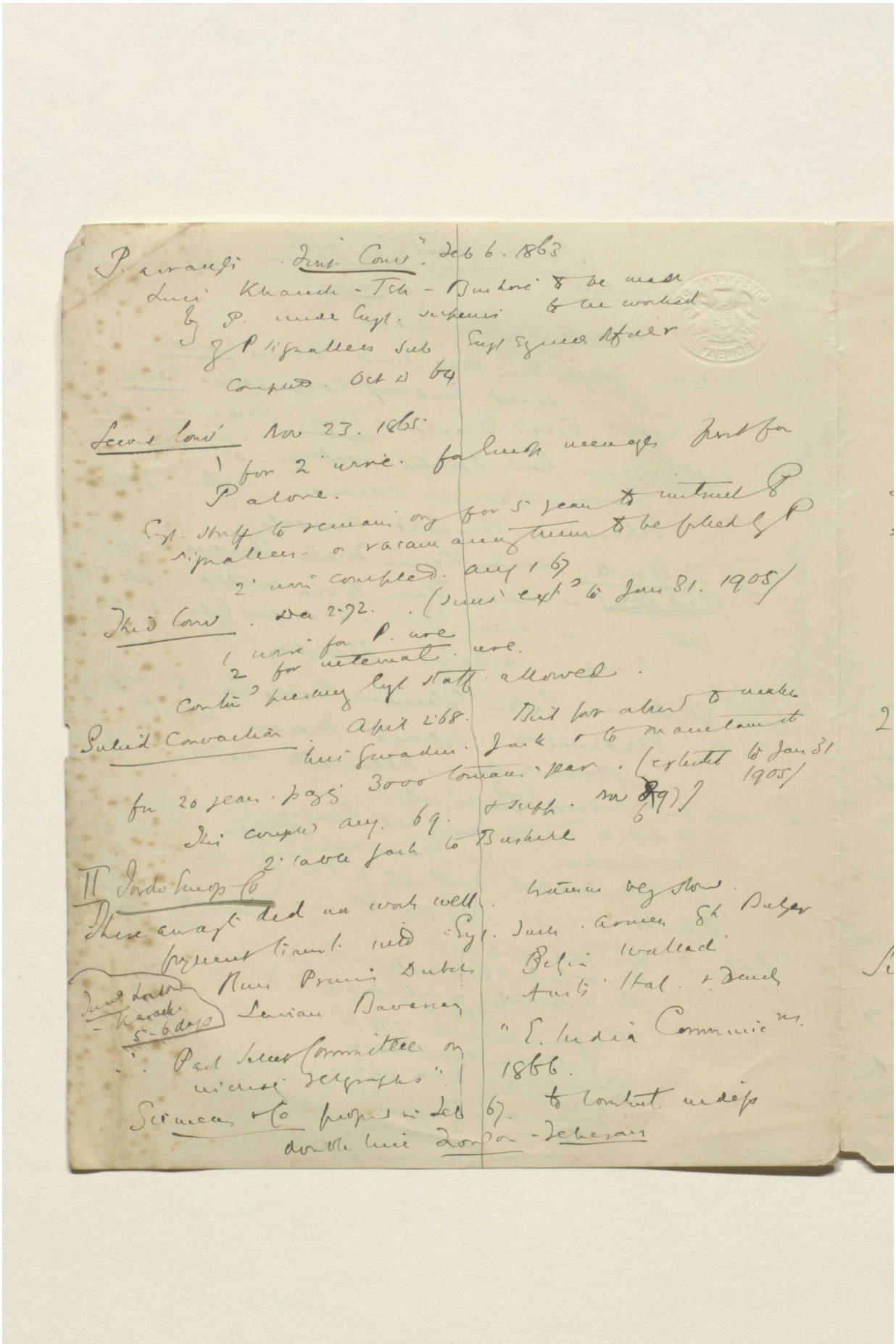

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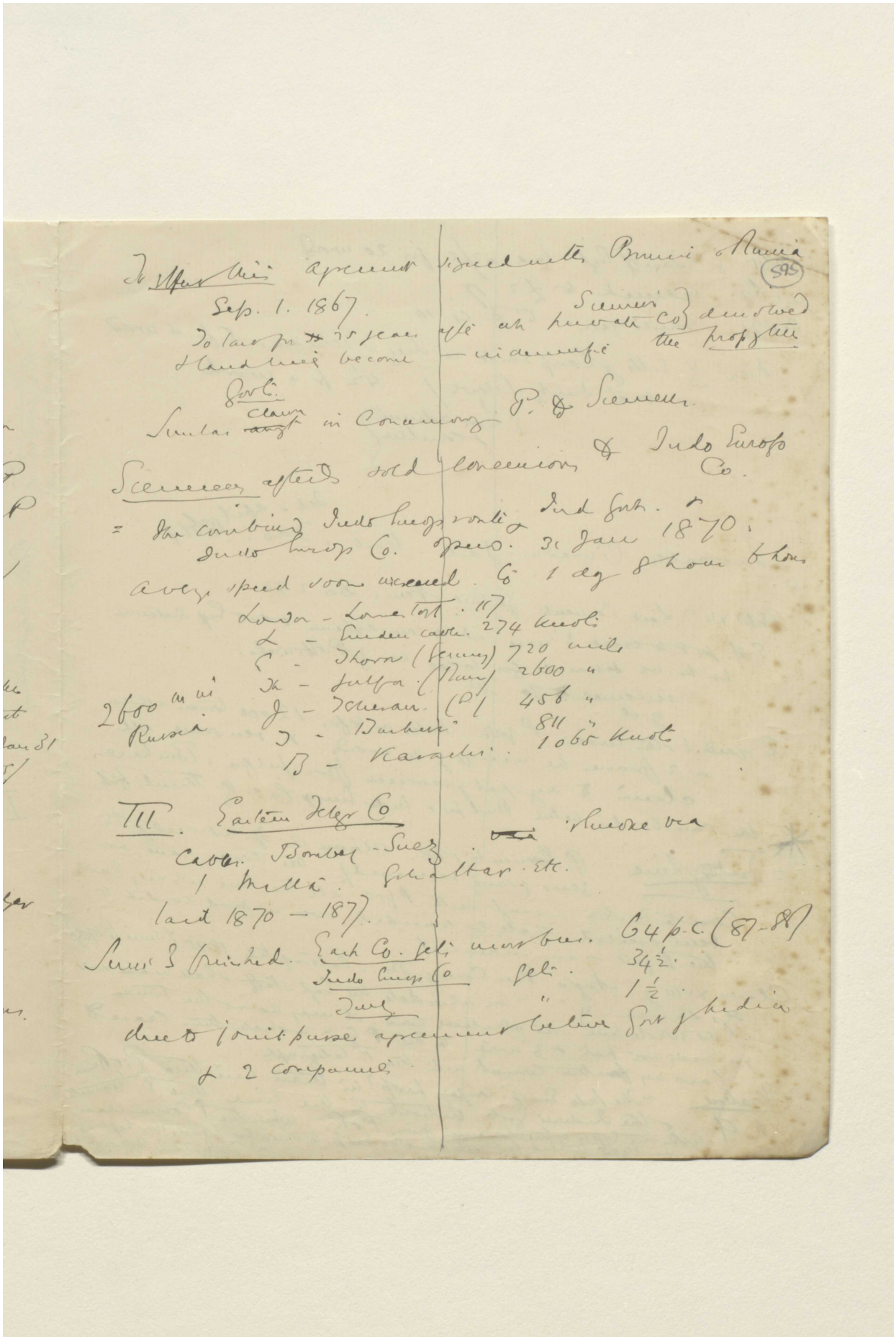

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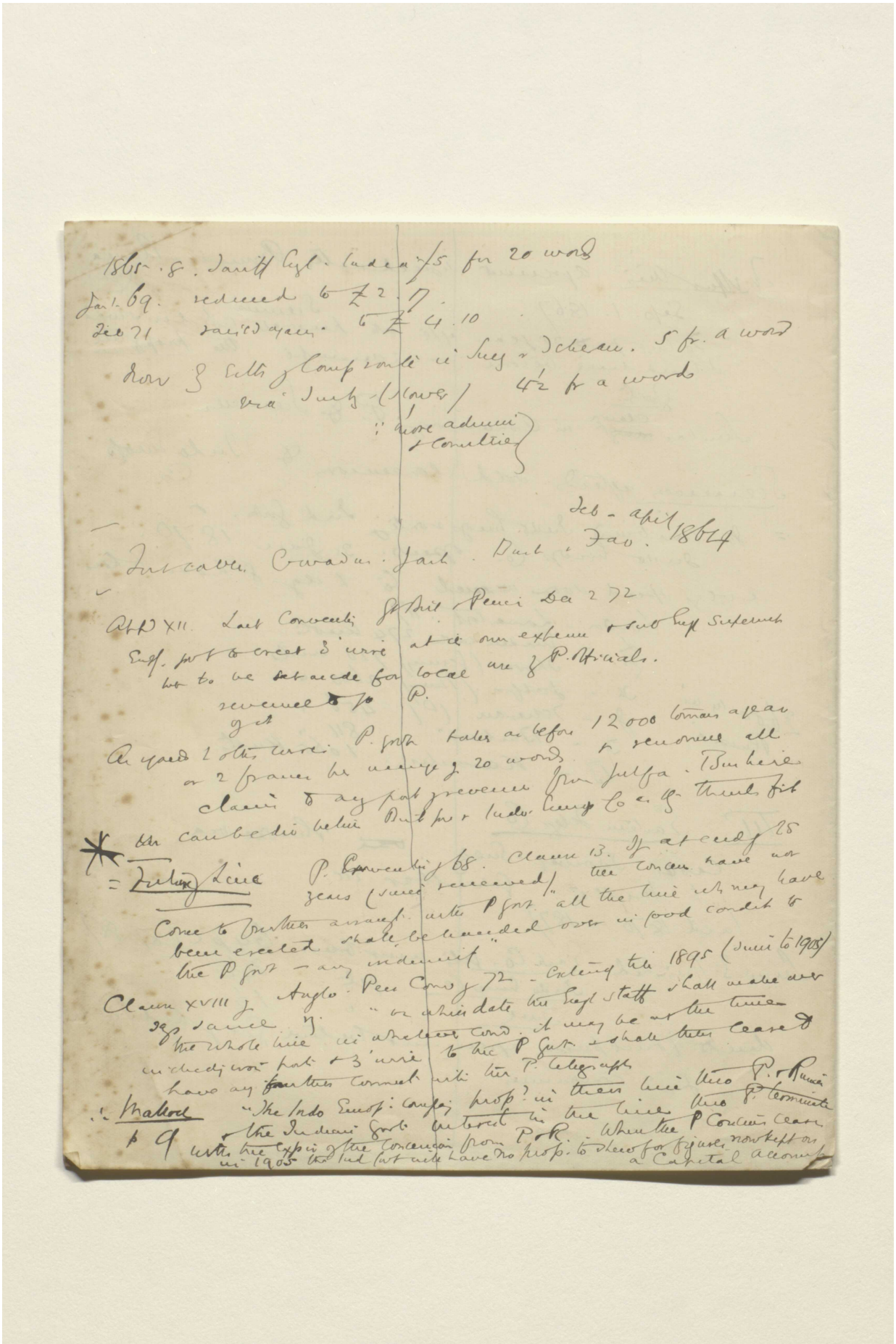

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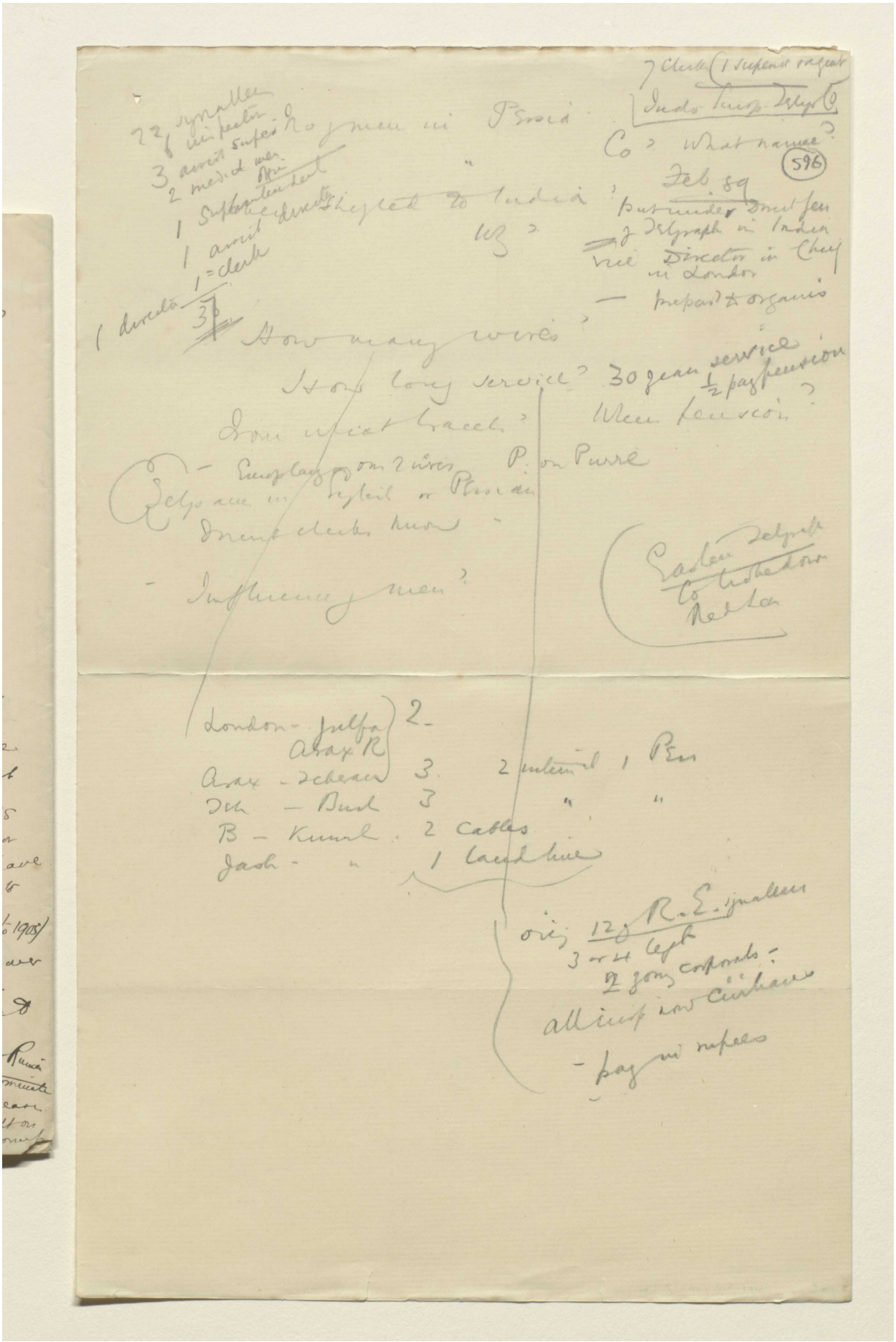

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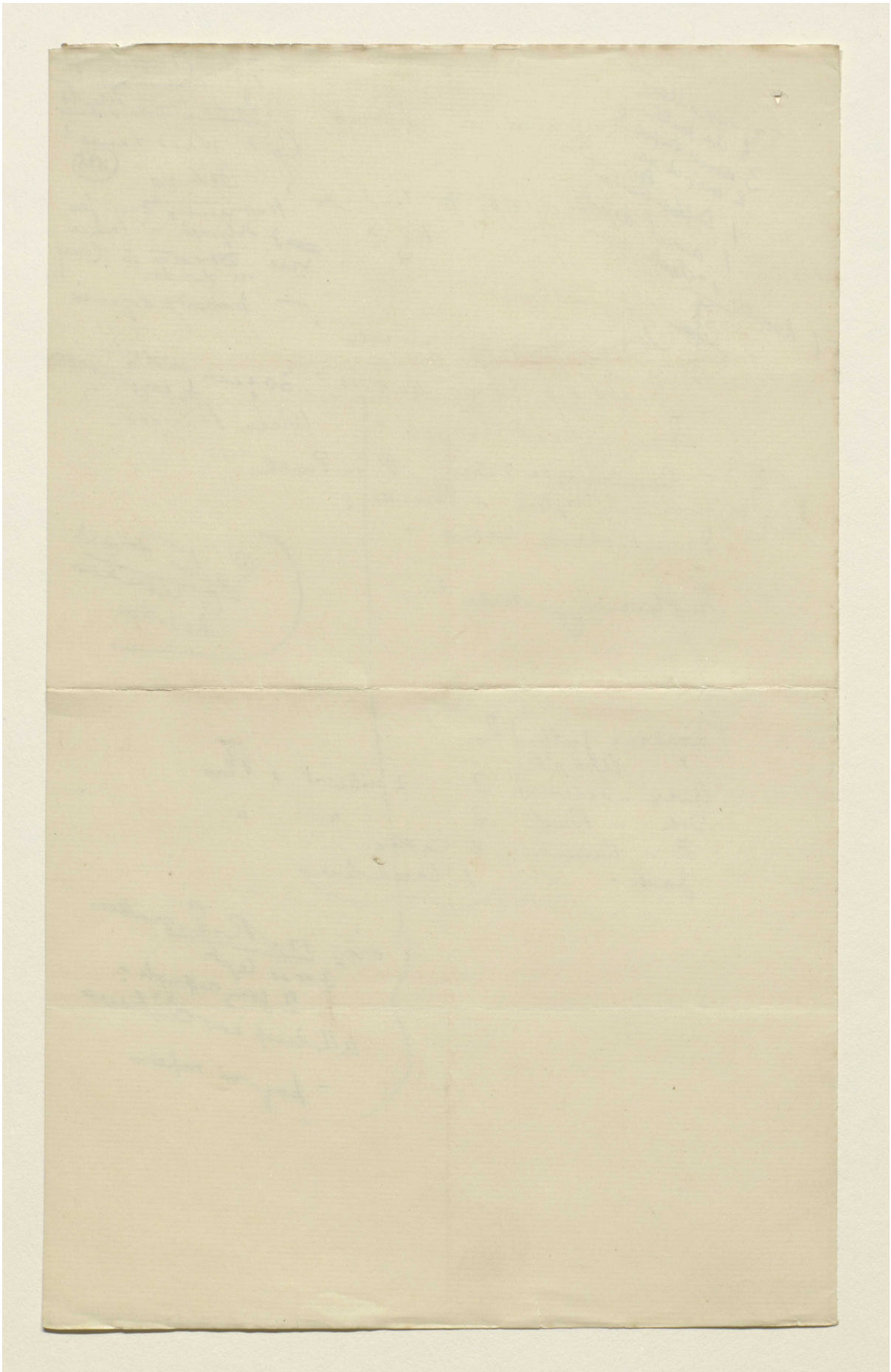

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [597r] (1195/1386)

597

Teheran
22/11/89.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our Conversation last night — Pages 21/24 of Distribution List will give you our Staff — Of full complement —

Should be —

1 — Director
1 — Asst Dr
1 — Supt
3 Asst Supt
2 — Medl Officers
6 Inspectors —
6 Sergts 1st grade
6 " 2nd "
6 " 3rd "
7 " 4th "
2 Probationers
1 Directors Clerk
2 Interpreters —

44 Total —

This includes our Line from Teheran to Bushire, as well as the Meshed Line — worked by us —

A few ago we stood as follows —

1 Director
2 Supts
3 Asst "
3 Medl Officers
6 Inspectors
4 Signallers 1st grade
4 " 2nd "
4 " 3rd "
4 " 4th "
1 Probationer
3 Interpreters
1 Directors Clerk

36 as sanctioned but had

40 actually on 1st April 1880 —

When we came to the country in 1863/64 — The rupee was 2/- or 10 — to the £ Sterling — Bills on England were cashed at Krans 215 — the £10 — — now rupee is 1/4d — and the £10 — is cashed at 35 — 35½ Krans — so we poor employees of Indian govt lose both ways — I send you above as it might interest you —

Yours faithfully
[illegible]

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DOCKET.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN PERSIA.

No.

Persian Telegraph.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 16 E. A. T.—6-5-84—1,000.

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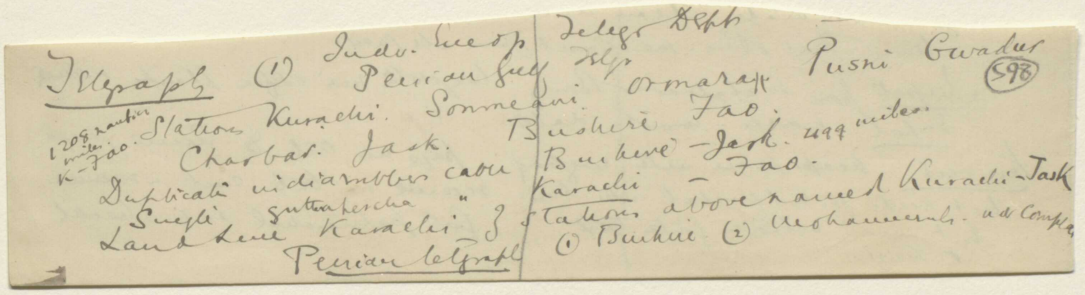

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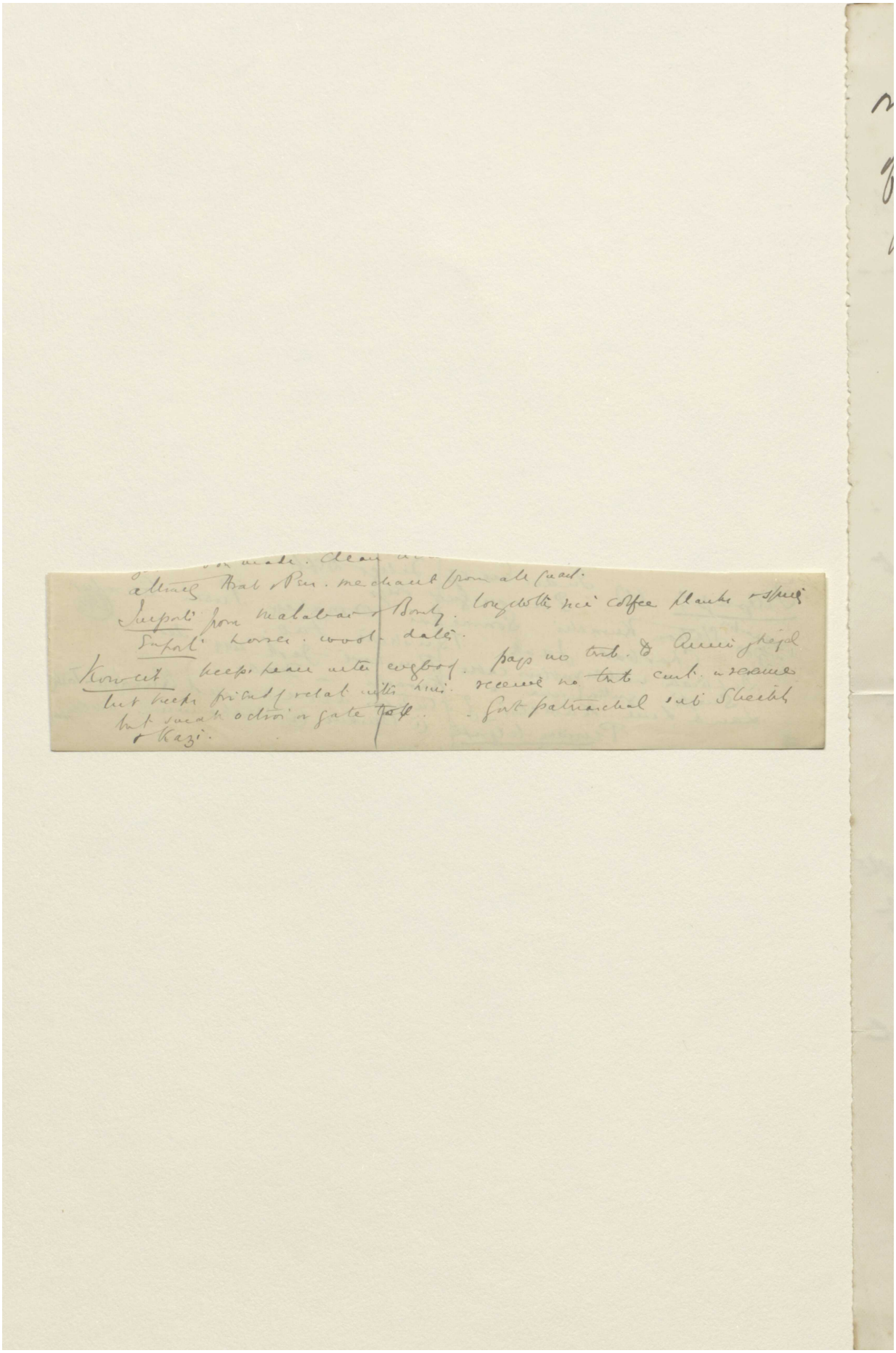

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on the part of the Persians (witness the war of 1856 &c) have been overcome, and past & present schemes such as the Karun navigation & the Imperial Bank made possible. From the Shah downwards the Persians (in 1863 when we began the telegraph) could hardly tolerate our presence, and a formal intimation was given that at the expiry of five months at latest we should all quit the Country. Needless to say the Russian & French Legations did their utmost to foster these feelings. The Telegraph Officers however so conducted themselves & so managed their affairs with the Shah the Govt the local authorities and the people of Persia that they & their Department have now for many years back been regarded as a permanent & an eminently friendly institution. Jealousy has gradually given way to confidence & amity

'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [599v] (1200/1386)

6

to friendliness. This service to English interests in Persia I unhesitatingly claim for the Telegraph Dept. & its officers. Although these results were slow & difficult of attainment and from their nature not likely to attract the attention of those who now visit Persia for the first time they are none the less of great importance. Much of a more definite nature might have been achieved had the Legation (1863–85) so willed it. The "haughty independence" was entirely one sided. But even handicapped as we were a great & lasting political result was brought about which it now lies with others to utilize, and an effect much more than "the efficient discharge of mechanical duties was produced" by our presence in the country.

Employment of Telegraphists

Wolff. Tely. y. empl. yet jealous of the [illegible] of [illegible] while inform. mere gossip. Dany to attach Ofs. to mission. if not, will not obey orders would involve Emb. in responsib. of [illegible] at dist. [illegible]

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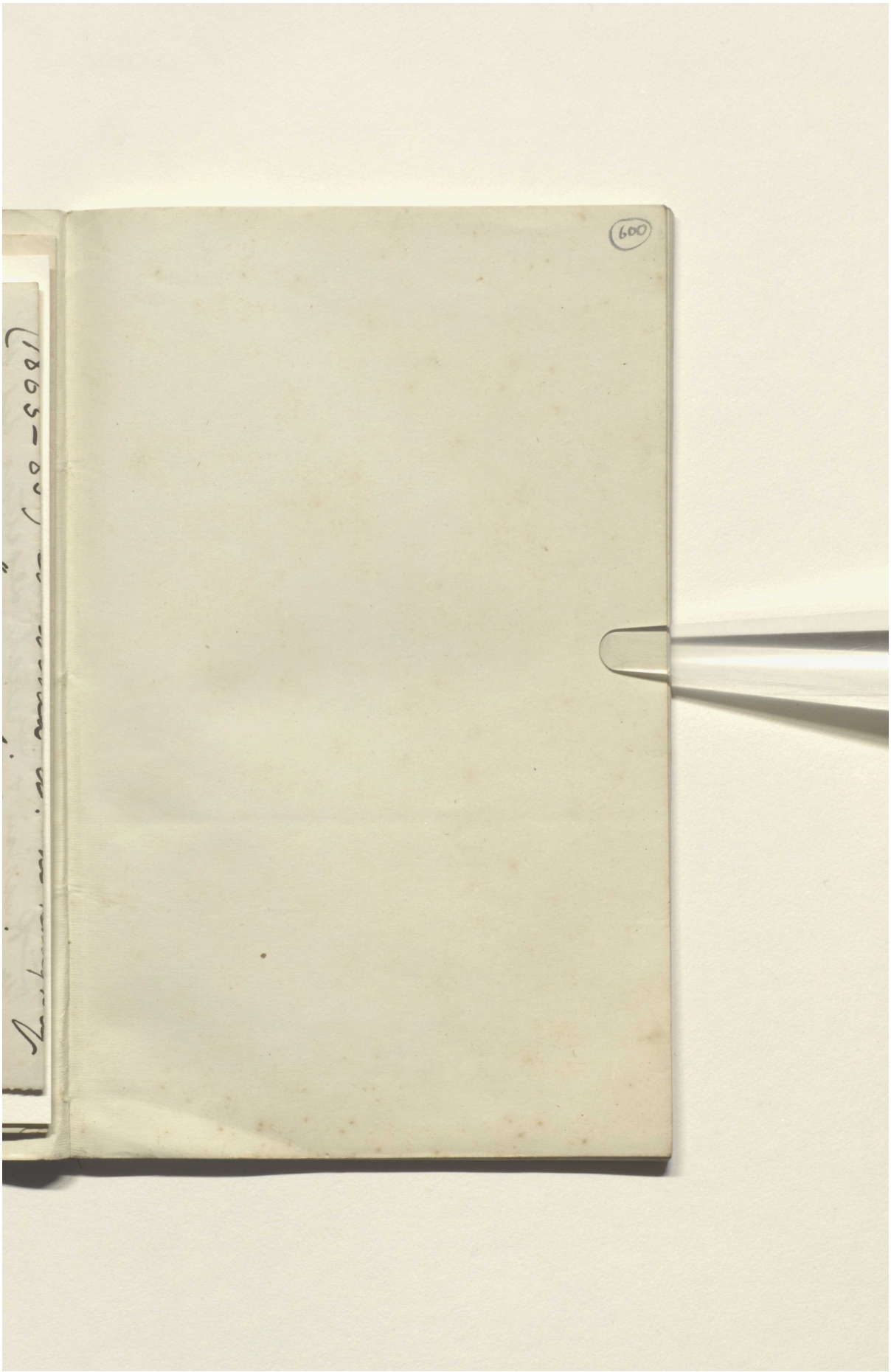

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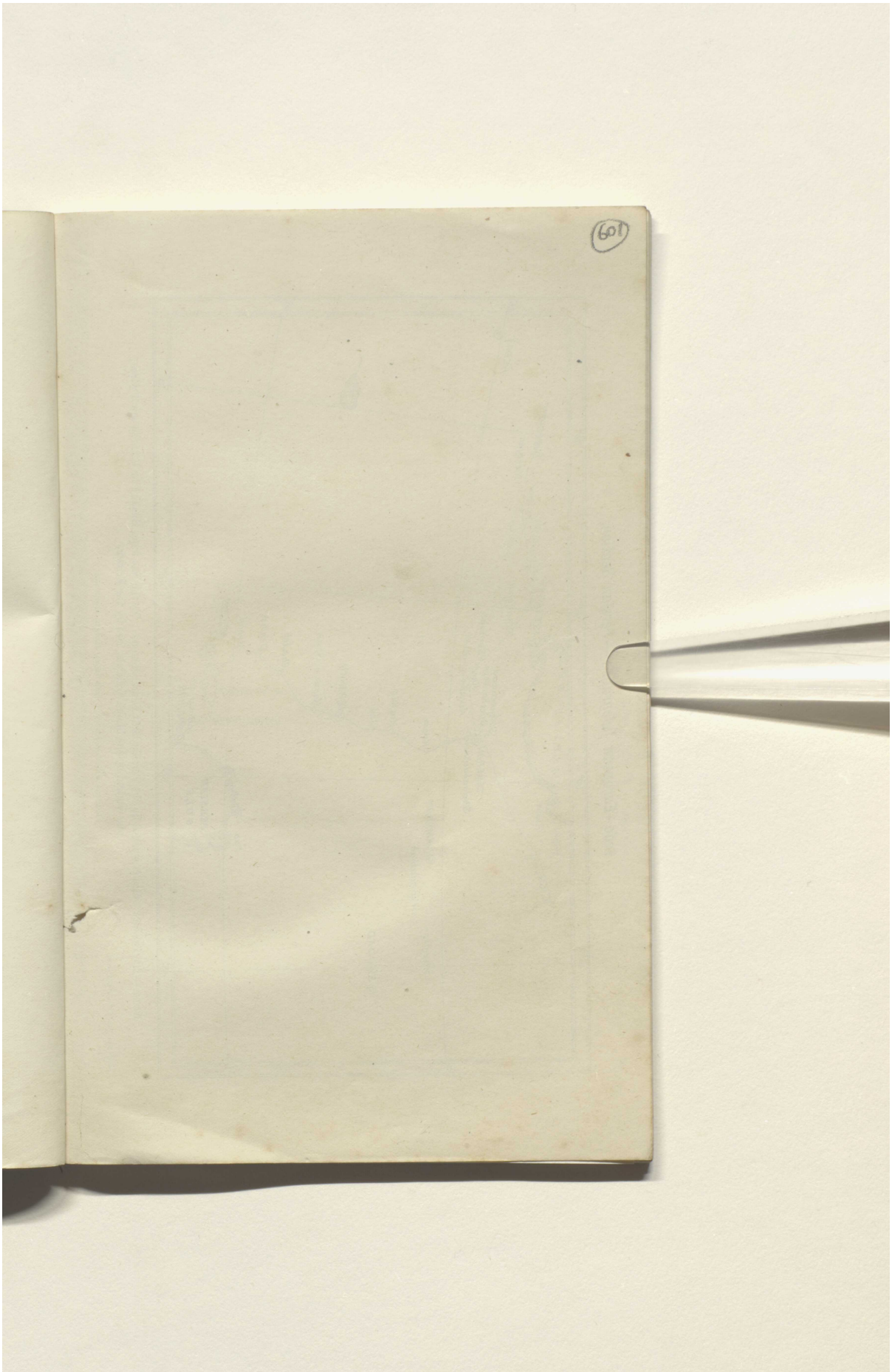

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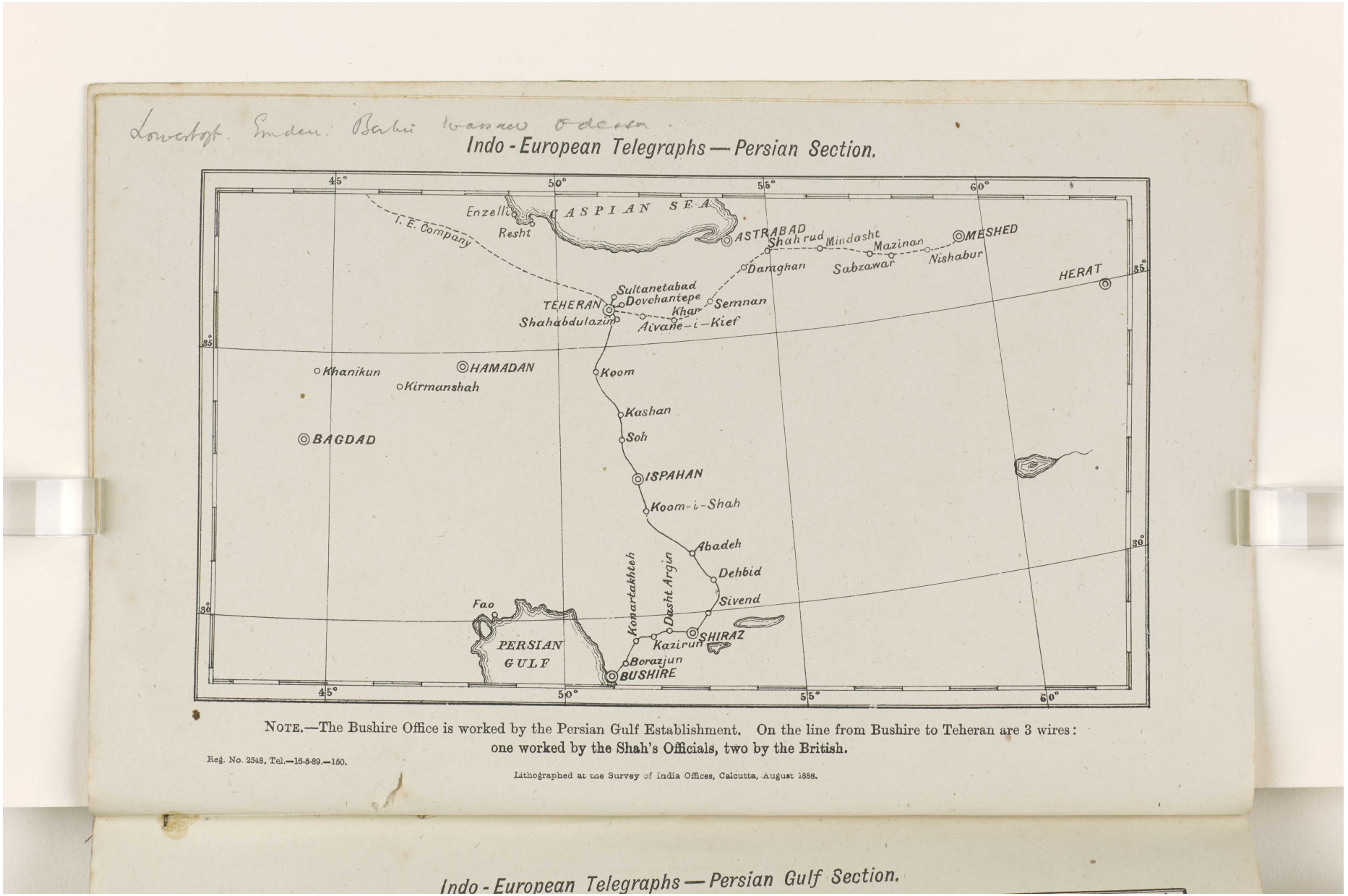
'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [601v] (1204/1386)



NOTE.—The Bushire Office is worked by the Persian Gulf Establishment. On the line from Bushire to Teheran are 3 wires: one worked by the Shah's Officials, two by the British.

Reg. No. 2548, Tel.—16-5-89.—150.

Lithographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, August 1888.

Indo-European Telegraphs — Persian Gulf Section.

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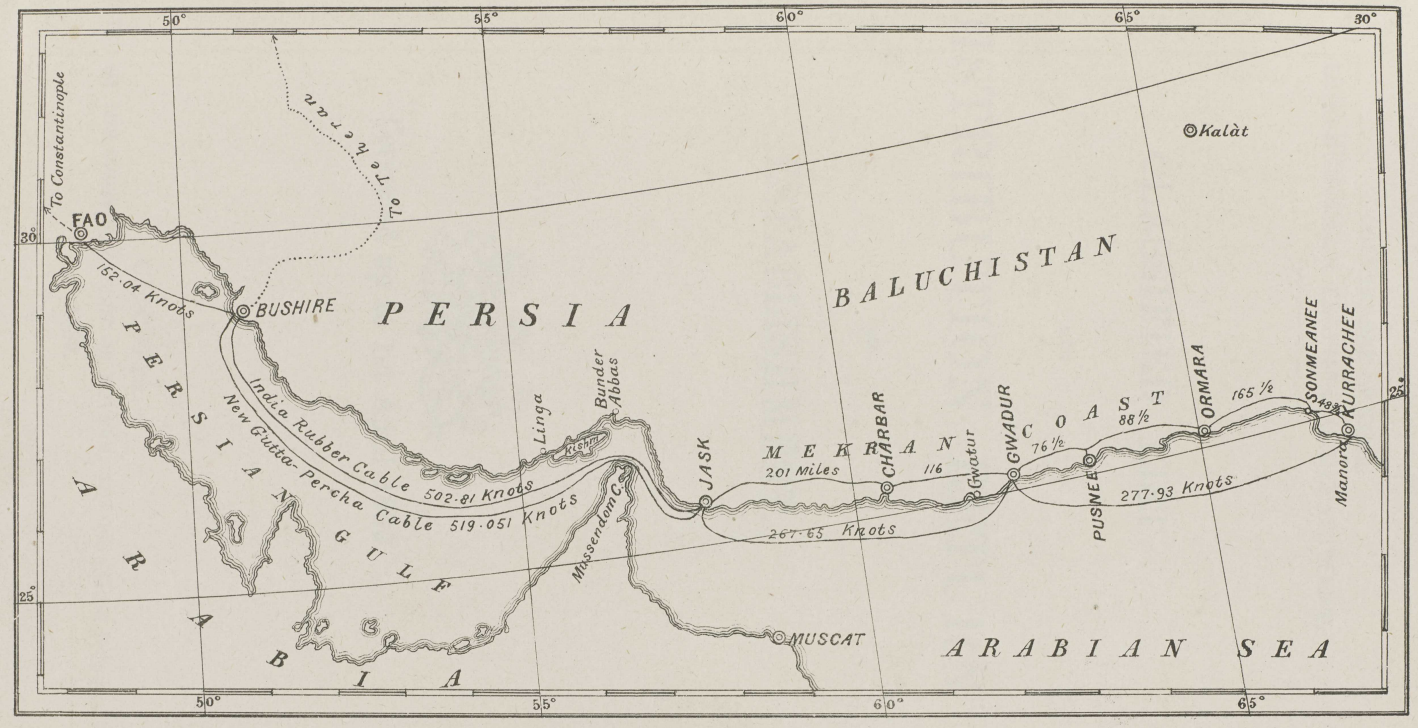
NOTE.—The Bushire Office is worked by the Persian Gulf Establishment. On the line from Bushire to Teheran are 3 wires: one worked by the Shah's Officials, two by the British.

Reg. No. 2548, Tel.—16-5-89.—150.

Lithographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, August 1888.

Indo-European Telegraphs — Persian Gulf Section.



NOTE.—Gwatur is the boundary between the Khanate of Kalát and Persian Baluchistan as settled by the Seistan Boundary Commission.

Reg. No. 2548, Tel.—16-5-89.—150.

Lithographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, August 1888.

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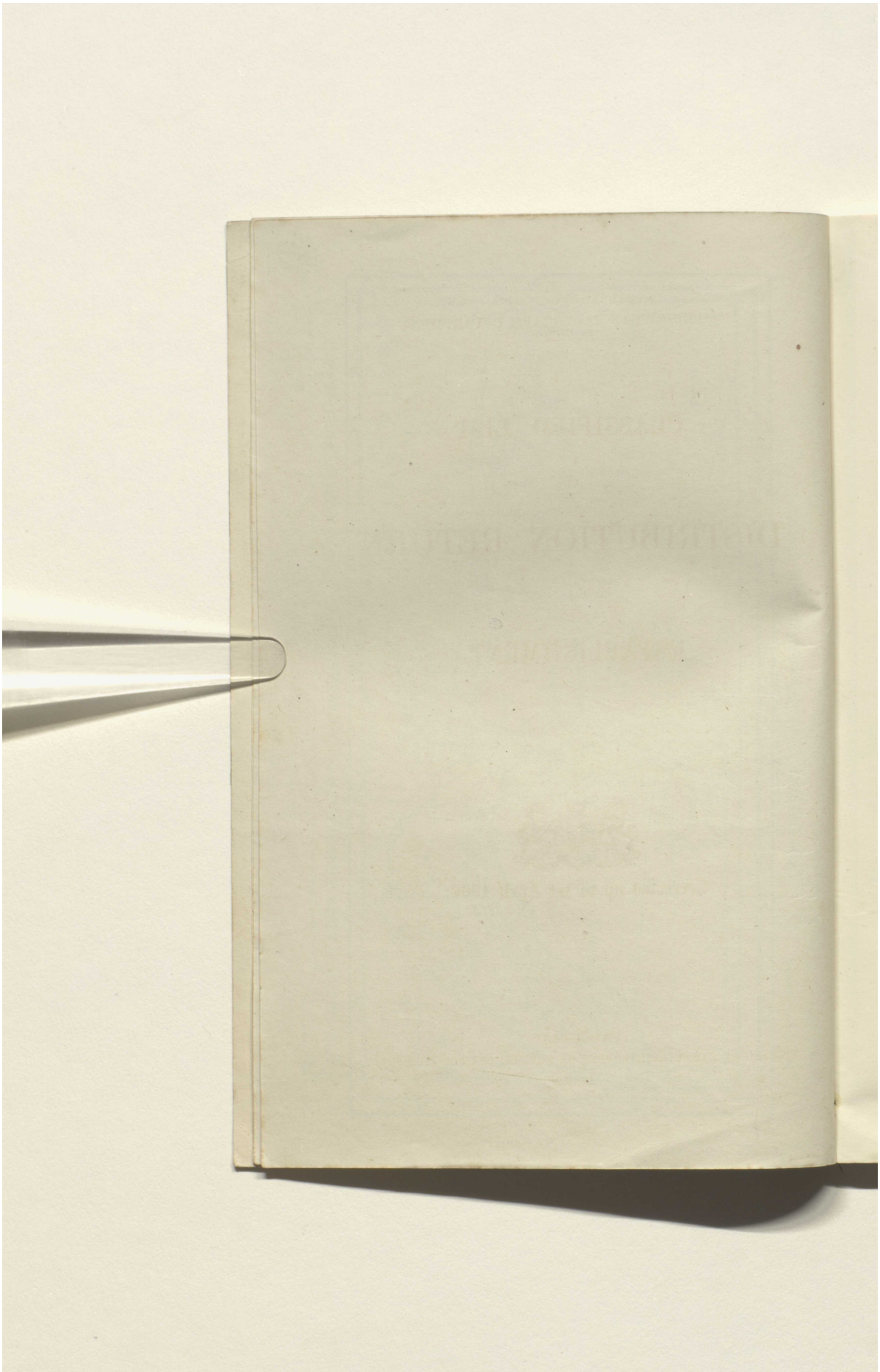

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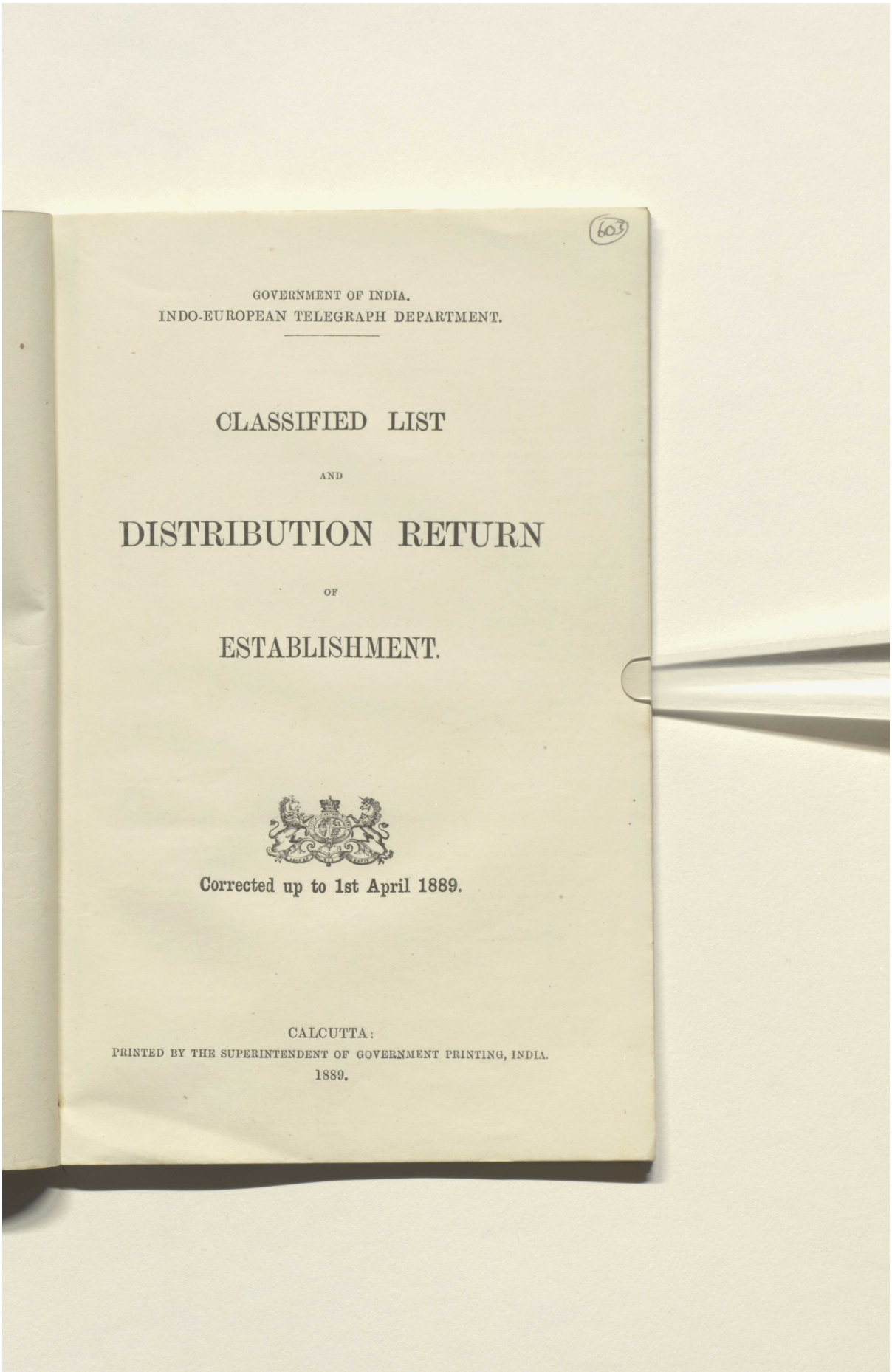

(603)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFIED LIST

AND

DISTRIBUTION RETURN

OF

ESTABLISHMENT.

Corrected up to 1st April 1889.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1889.

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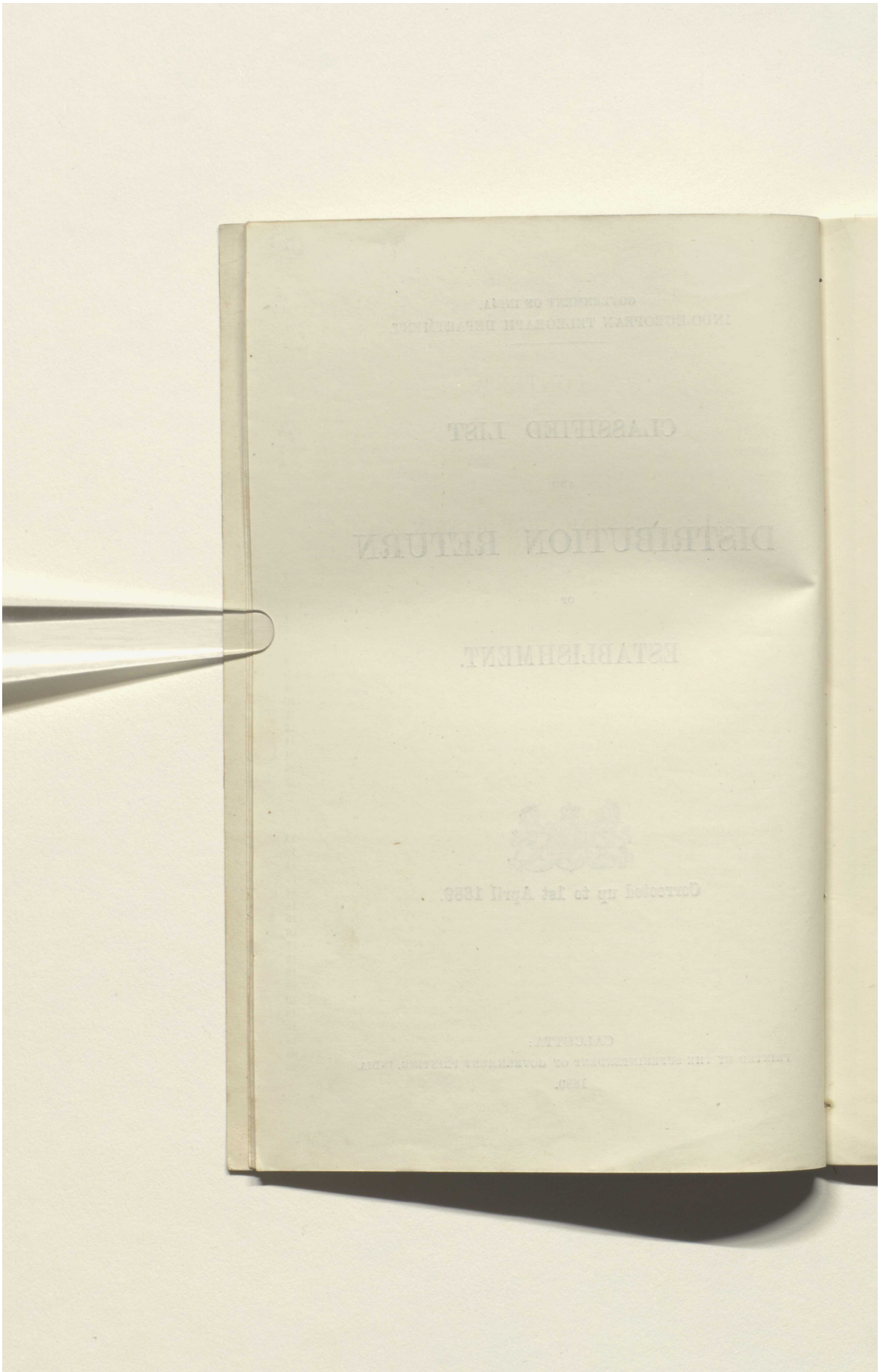

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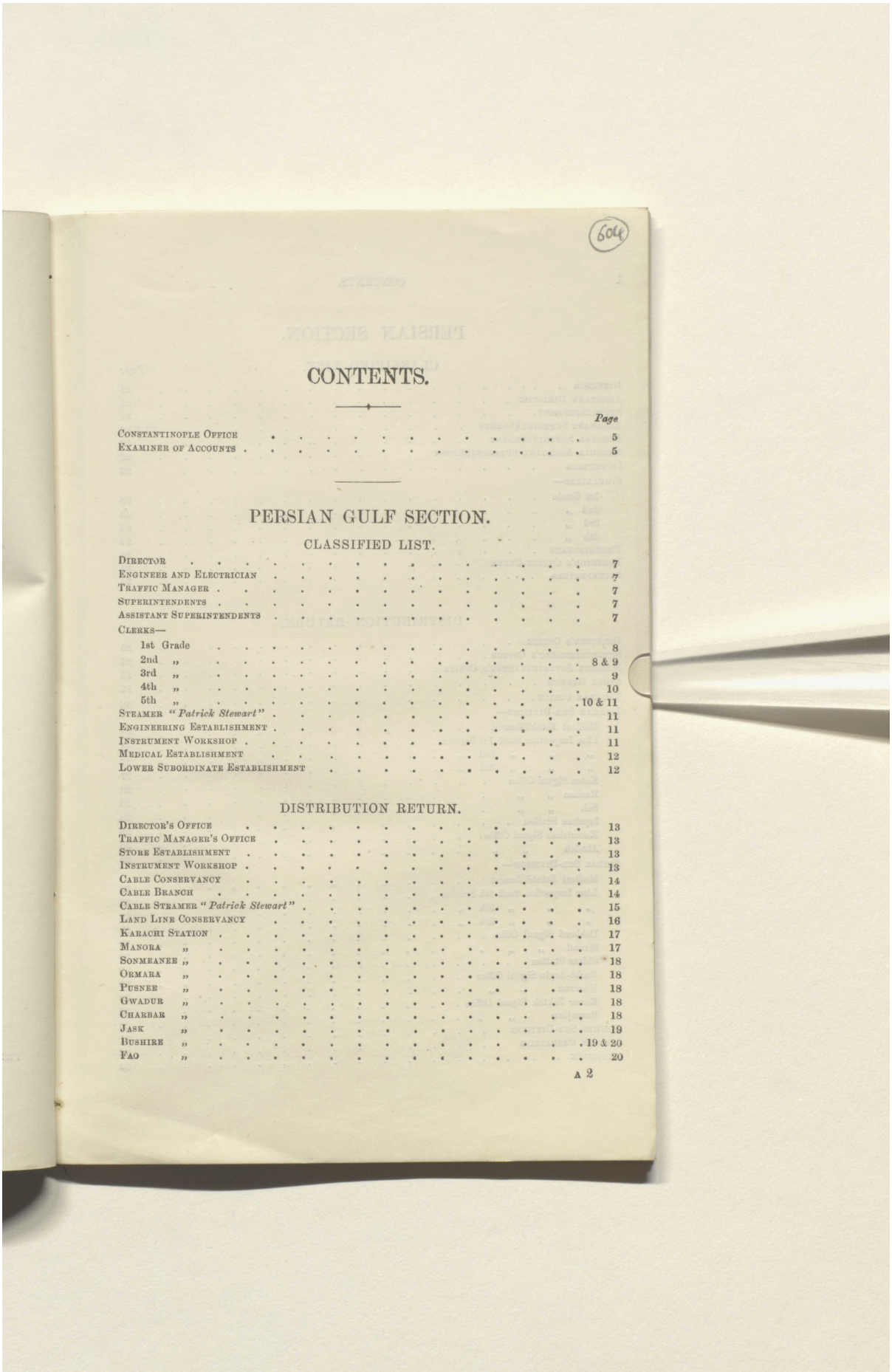

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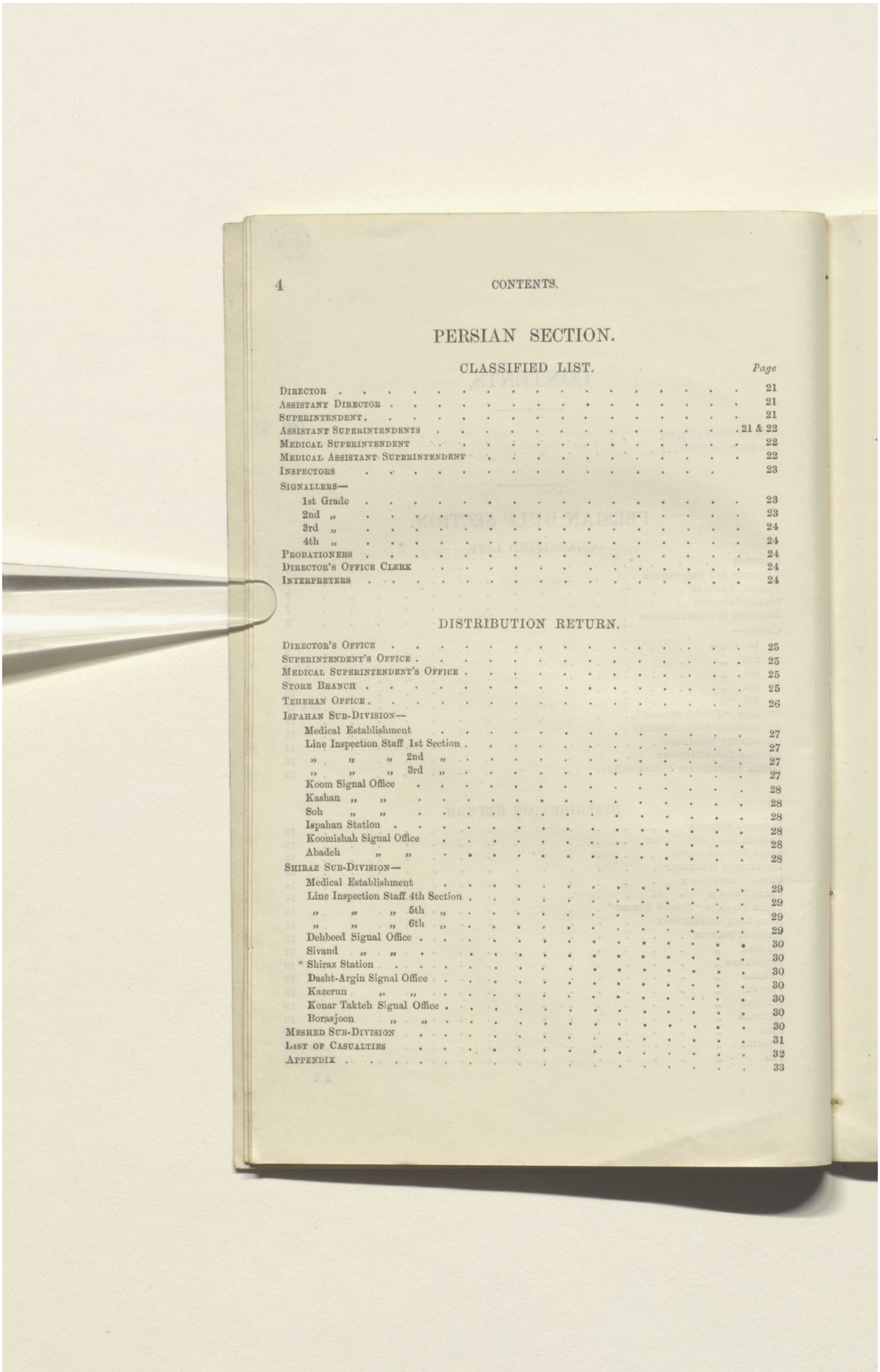

PERSIAN SECTION.

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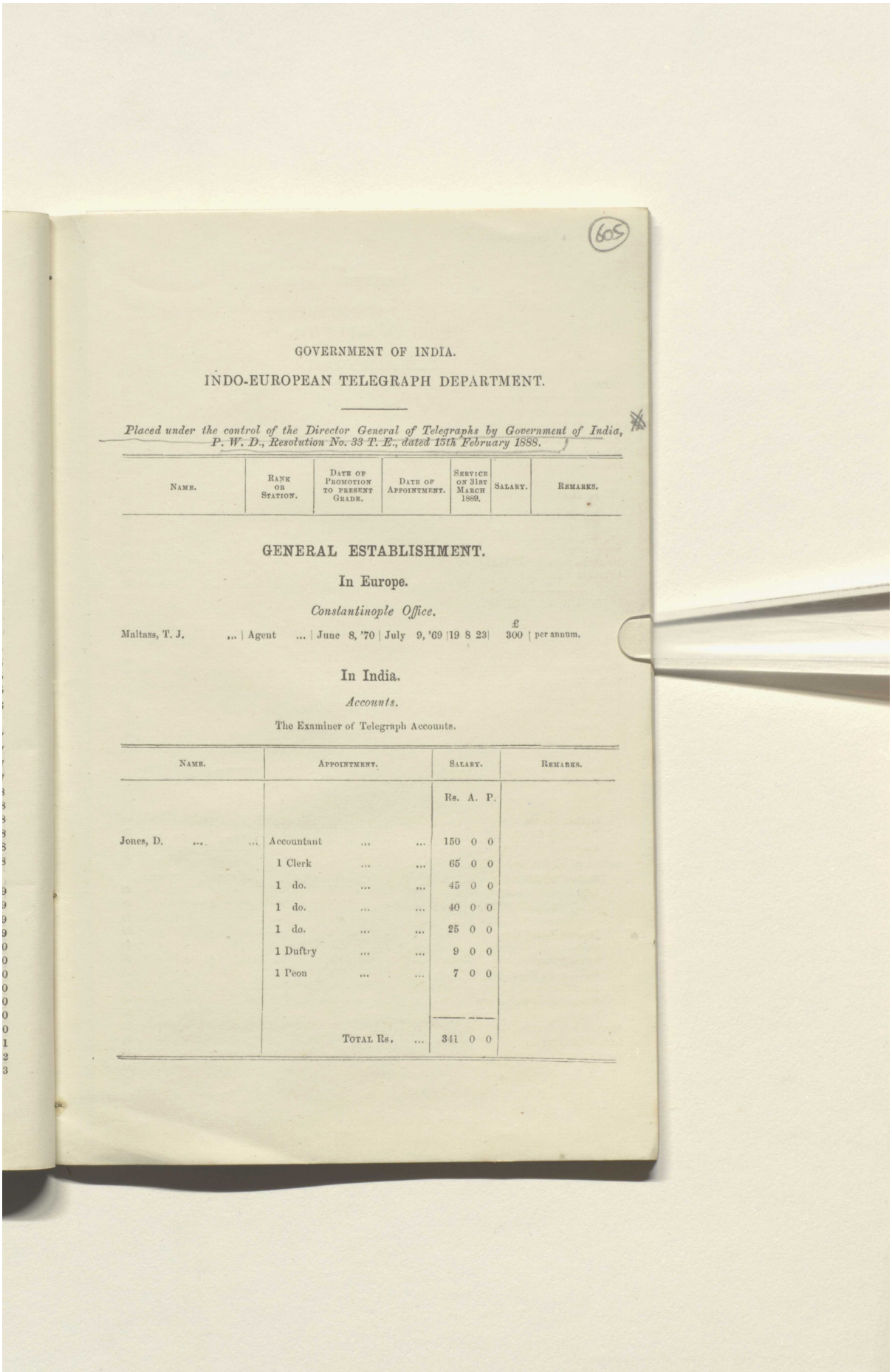

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Placed under the control of the Director General of Telegraphs by Government of India, P. W. D., Resolution No. 33 T. E., dated 15th February 1888.

Name.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889.	Salary.	Remarks.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.

In Europe.

Constantinople Office.

Maltass, T. J.	...	Agent ...	June 8, '70	July 9, '69	£ 300	per annum.

In India.

Accounts.

The Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Name.	Appointment.	Salary. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
Jones, D.	Accountant	150 0 0	
	1 Clerk	65 0 0	
	1 do.	45 0 0	
	1 do.	40 0 0	
	1 do.	25 0 0	
	1 Duftry	9 0 0	
	1 Peon	7 0 0	
	Total Rs. ...	341 0 0	

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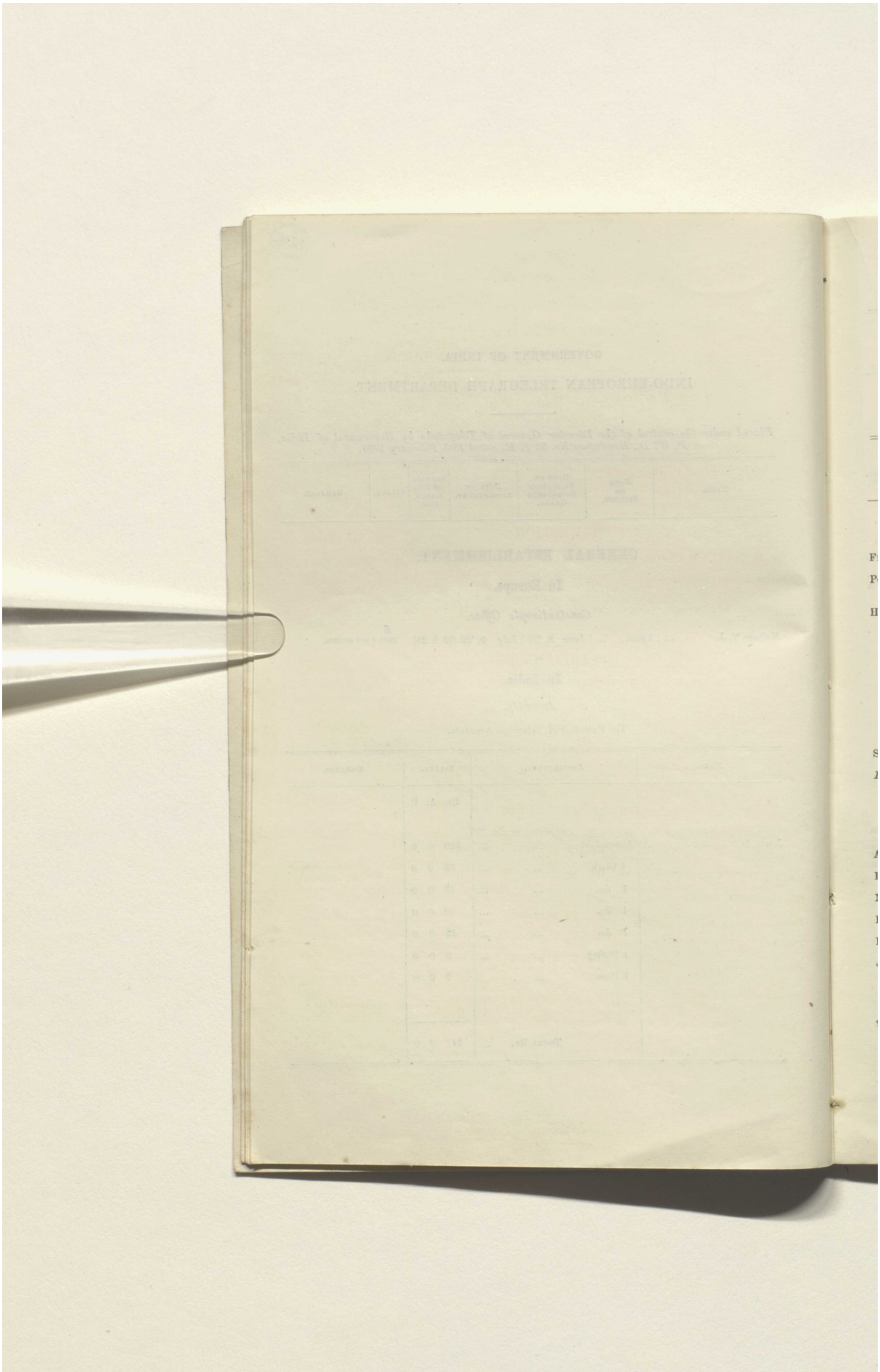

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CLASSIFIED LIST.

Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.*	Service on 31st March 1889. Y.	M.	Salary. Rs.	Remarks.
DIRECTION.								
Finch, B. T. [c.]	49	Director ...	April 8, '75	Nov. 5, '57	31	5	1,500	
Possmann, J. [c.]	46	Engr. and Electrician.	Dec. 23, 86	Sept. 5, 63	25	7	880	Rising to Rs. 1,000. Draws also house allowance Rs. 50.
Herbage, A. [c.]	51	Traffic Manager.	Oct. 1, 68	Sept. 5, 63	25	7	750	
ESTABLISHMENT. (Arranged alphabetically.)								
SUPERINTENDENTS (2 SANCTIONED). *Salary Rs. 600.*								
Sealy, G. W. ...	44	Karachi ...	July 18, '79	Feb. 11, '67	22	2	600	Transferred from P. W. D.
Patten, T. A. [c.]	46	Karachi ...	April 9, 86	Jan. 29, 66	23	2	600	
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS (5 SANCTIONED). *Salary Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500.*								
Allen, C. E. [*P.E.*]	40	Bushire ...	Feb. 25, '87	Mar. 1, '67	22	1	446	
Harrison, H. B. [*E.*]	43	Charbar ...	Dec. 23, 86	Aug. 13, 63	25	8	414	In charge, Jask Division.
Newnham, W. A. [*P.E.*]	43	...	July 27, 76	Aug. 22, 67	21	7	500	Special duty, Director-General's Office.
Patten, T. A. [c.]	46	Karachi ...	May 10, 83	Jan. 29, 66	23	2	500	On special duty, Director's Office. Offg. as Supdt.
Pierce, E. ... [c. *P.E.H.B.*]	40	Jask ...	Oct. 20, 74	April 7, 69	20	0	500	
Johnstone, T. Y. ... [c. *E.*]	47	Karachi ...	Nov. 27, 85	Jan. 7, 66	23	3	334	In charge, Gwadur Division.

N. B.—Names in italics denote that the incumbents are *officiating* in the grade.

* In the case of Officers appointed under the old form of covenant, the appointment is, under Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 217 E. T., dated 28th October 1879, to count from date of covenant.

B.—Passed in Beluchi.
E.— Do. in Electrical examination.
H.— Do. in Hindustani.
P.— Do. in preliminary examination in Instruments, &c.
c.—Covenanted.

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(Arranged alphabetically.)

1ST GRADE CLERKS (8 SANCTIONED).

Salary Rs. 250.

NAME.	AGE ON LAST BIRTH-DAY.	RANK OR STATION.	DATE OF PROMOTION TO PRESENT GRADE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	SERVICE ON 31ST MARCH 1880. Y.	M.	SALARY. Rs.	REMARKS.
Andrews, H. ... [c.P.E.]	41	...	Dec. 1,'78	April 7,'69	20	0	250	On furlough for 2 years, from 24th Apl. 1887.
Barber, G. [c.P.]	42	Bushire ...	Dec. 1, 78	April 7, 69	20	0	250	
Hawkins, J. P. ... [c.P.E.]	46	Fao ...	Sept. 14, 72	April 7, 69	20	0	250	
Johnstone, T. Y. ... [c.E.]	47	Karachi ...	Jan. 1, 69	Jan. 7, 66	23	3	250	Offg. as Asst. Supdt.
McMullen, B. [P.]	40	Karachi ...	Aug. 1, 79	May 7, 69	19	11	250	
Nash, G. F. [P.E.]	36	Karachi ...	Mar. 1, 87	April 20, 69	19	11	250	On special duty in Director's Office.
New, R. H. [P.]	38	Bushire ...	June 1, 76	June 1, 67	21	10	250	
Smith, L. E. R. ... [P.E.]	38	Karachi ...	Sept. 1, 81	May 1, 67	21	11	250	In charge of stores.
Barker, W. [c.]	35	Jask ...	Jan. 6, 88	Sept. 4, 74	14	7	250	
Huntley, J. ...	37	Charbar ...	Feb. 15, 86	Jan. 12, 77	12	3	250	

2ND GRADE CLERKS (12 SANCTIONED).

Salary Rs. 200.

Barker, W. [c.]	35	Jask ...	Dec. 1,'78	Sept. 4,'74	14	7	200	Offg. in 1st grade.
Butcher, S. [c.E.H.]	38	Bushire ...	April 1, 80	April 15, 76	13	0	200	
Campbell, R. C. [E.]	32	Ormara ...	Mar. 1, 87	May 1, 77	11	11	200	
Huntley, J. ...	37	Charbar ...	Aug. 1, 79	Jan. 12, 77	12	3	200	One year's service in Medical Department counted by order of Government of India. Offg. in 1st Grade.
Johnson, F. W. [c.]	33	Bushire ...	April 1, 84	Sept. 18, 76	12	6	200	
Kelly, J. H. C. ... [c.P.E.]	31	Bushire ...	Jan. 1, 87	Sept. 18, 76	12	6	200	
Monement, W. ...	37	Bushire ...	Dec. 1, 78	Dec. 8, 73	15	4	200	
Palmer, A. J. V. ...	34	Jask ...	Mar. 1, 87	June 20, 77	11	9	200	
Wilson, D. J. ...	30	Bushire ...	Jan. 1, 87	Dec. 16, 76	12	3	200	
Woodsell, E. [P.E.]	33	Karachi ...	Feb. 1, 85	Dec. 16, 76	12	3	200	

E.—Passed in Electrical examination.
H.— Do. in Hindustani.
P.— Do. in preliminary examination in Instruments, &c.
c.—Covenanted.

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PERSIAN GULF SECTION. 9

Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889. Y.	M.	Salary.	Remarks.
2nd GRADE CLERKS—*continued.*								
Salary Rs. 200.								
Hopkins, J. T. (E.)	36	Karachi ...	Jan. 20, '89	Dec. 1, '66	22	4	200	
McDouall, W. [c. P.]	33	Jask ...	April 3, 87	June 5, 75	13	10	200	
Mungavin, G. W. (P)	31	Karachi ...	Dec. 1, 85	Jan. 18, 78	11	2	200	
Pechell, E. D. [c.]	34	Bushire ...	Feb. 15, 86	Apl. 15, 76	13	0	200	
3rd GRADE CLERKS (12 Sanctioned).								
Salary Rs. 175.								
Gray, C. P. ...	44	Gwadur ...	May 1, '85	Feb. 7, '81	8	2	175	
Hopkins, J. T. [E.]	36	Karachi ...	Aug. 1, 81	Dec. 1, 66	22	4	175	On special duty in Electrician's Office. Transferred from Indian Telegraph Department. Offg. in 2nd grade.
Janes, W. H. ...	32	Ormara ...	June 5, 88	July 28, 81	7	8	175	
McDouall, W. [c. P.]	33	Jask ...	Dec. 1, 78	June 5, 75	13	10	175	Offg. in 2nd grade.
McMeekin, R. ...	27	Karachi ...	Jan. 1, 87	Sept. 9, 79	9	7	175	
Mungavin, G. W. (P)	31	Karachi ...	April 1, 80	Jan. 18, 78	11	2	175	Offg. in 2nd grade.
Pechell, E. D. [c.]	34	Bushire ...	Dec. 1, 78	April 15, 76	13	0	175	Ditto.
Roxburgh, J. S. ...	33	.....	Mar. 1, 87	Oct. 20, 77	11	0	175	The period between his resignation on 25th October 1881 and re-appointment on 1st April 1882 does not count towards pension. On sick leave for 15 months, from 20th January 1888.
Shakespear, J. Y. ... [P.E.]	29	.....	April 1, 80	Nov. 8, 77	11	5	175	Furlough for 8 months, from 20th January 1889.
Twells, J. O. ...	26	Karachi ...	Mar. 1, 87	Sept. 5, 79	9	7	175	
Wartenby, J. ...	28	Bushire ...	Sept. 1, 85	May 2, 79	9	11	175	
Williams, C. B. ...	28	.....	Feb. 1, 85	April 1, 78	11	0	175	Furlough for 1 year, from 27th April 1888.
Wilson, B. ...	46	Gwadur ..	Jan. 1, 80	April 9, 67	22	0	175	
Bamford, W. T. (c)	21	Karachi ...	Jan. 20, 89	Oct. 1, 85	3	6	175	
Byrne, A. J. ...	30	Fao ...	Feb. 15, 86	Feb. 9, 78	11	2	175	
Harvey, J. C. ...	26	Ormara ...	Jan. 20, 88	May 7, 84	4	11	175	
Lobo, R. W. [P.] ...	29	Bushire ...	May 15, 86	July 7, 81	7	9	175	
Moore, G. C. ...	24	Fao ..	July 1, 87	June 1, 81	7	10	175	
Wilson, S. N. ...	24	Bushire ...	July 26, 87	Feb. 1, 83	6	2	175	

E.—Passed in Electrical examination.
P.— Do. in preliminary examination in Instruments, &c.
c—Covenanted.

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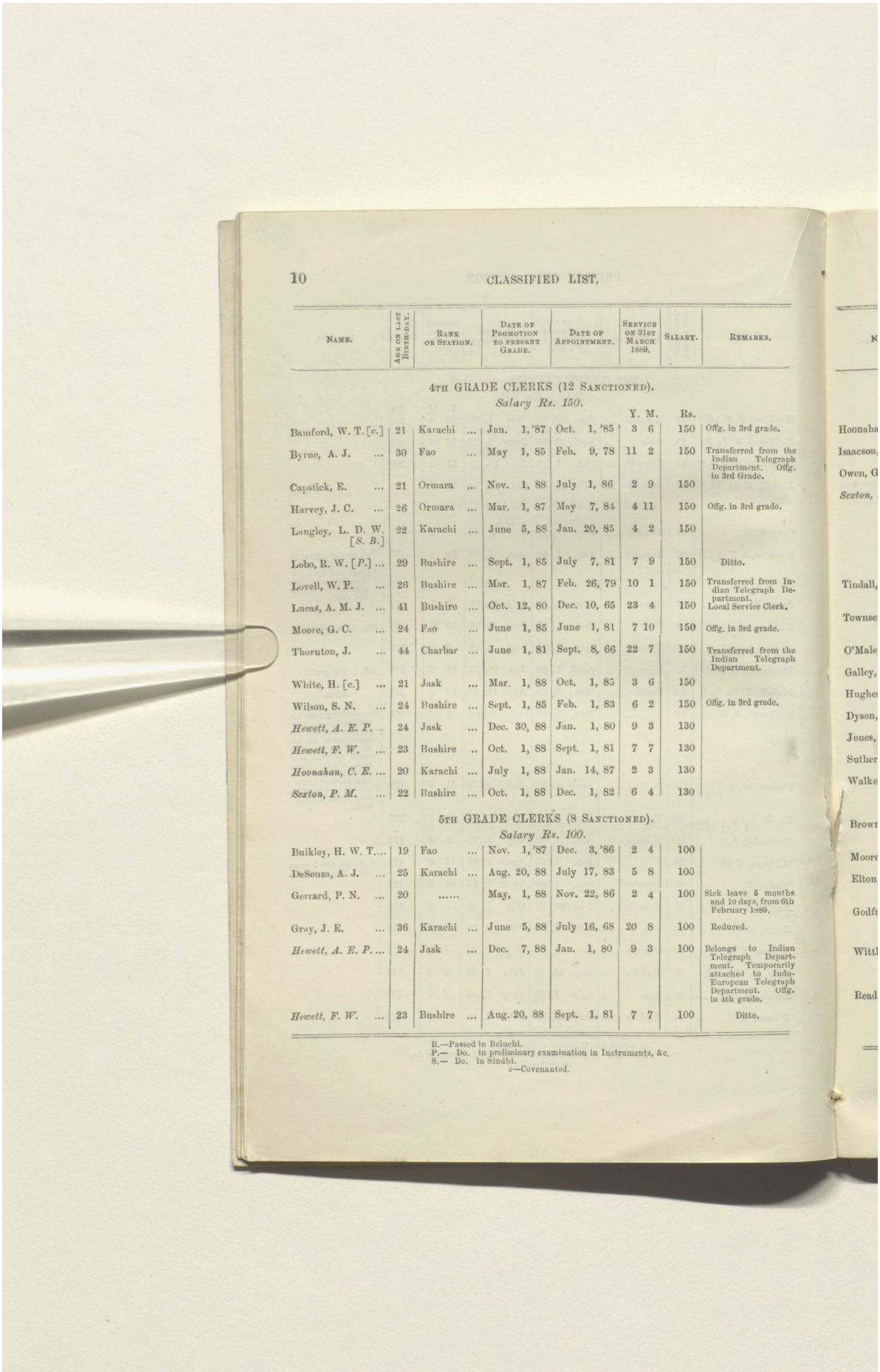

Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889. Y. M.	Salary. Rs.	Remarks.
4th GRADE CLERKS (12 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 150.*							
Bamford, W. T. [c.]	21	Karachi ...	Jan. 1, '87	Oct. 1, '85	3 6	150	Offg. in 3rd grade.
Byrne, A. J. ...	30	Fao ...	May 1, 85	Feb. 9, 78	11 2	150	Transferred from the Indian Telegraph Department. Offg. in 3rd Grade.
Capstick, E. ...	21	Ormara ...	Nov. 1, 88	July 1, 86	2 9	150	
Harvey, J. C. ...	26	Ormara ...	Mar. 1, 87	May 7, 84	4 11	150	Offg. in 3rd grade.
Langley, L. D. W. [*S. B.*]	22	Karachi ...	June 5, 88	Jan. 20, 85	4 2	150	
Lobo, R. W. [*P.*] ...	29	Bushire ...	Sept. 1, 85	July 7, 81	7 9	150	Ditto.
Lovell, W. F. ...	26	Bushire ...	Mar. 1, 87	Feb. 26, 79	10 1	150	Transferred from Indian Telegraph Department.
Lucas, A. M. J. ...	41	Bushire ...	Oct. 12, 80	Dec. 10, 65	23 4	150	Local Service Clerk.
Moore, G. C. ...	24	Fao ...	June 1, 85	June 1, 81	7 10	150	Offg. in 3rd grade.
Thornton, J. ...	44	Charbar ...	June 1, 81	Sept. 8, 66	22 7	150	Transferred from the Indian Telegraph Department.
White, H. [c.] ...	21	Jask ...	Mar. 1, 88	Oct. 1, 85	3 6	150	
Wilson, S. N. ...	24	Bushire ...	Sept. 1, 85	Feb. 1, 83	6 2	150	Offg. in 3rd grade.
Hewett, A. E. P. ...	24	Jask ...	Dec. 30, 88	Jan. 1, 80	9 3	130	
Hewett, F. W. ...	23	Bushire ..	Oct. 1, 88	Sept. 1, 81	7 7	130	
Hoonahan, C. E. ...	20	Karachi ...	July 1, 88	Jan. 14, 87	2 3	130	
Sexton, P. M. ...	22	Bushire ...	Oct. 1, 88	Dec. 1, 82	6 4	130	
5th GRADE CLERKS (8 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 100.*							
Bulkley, H. W. T....	19	Fao ...	Nov. 1, '87	Dec. 3, '86	2 4	100	
DeSouza, A. J. ...	25	Karachi ...	Aug. 20, 88	July 17, 83	5 8	100	
Gerrard, P. N. ...	20	.....	May, 1, 88	Nov. 22, 86	2 4	100	Sick leave 5 months and 10 days, from 6th February 1889.
Gray, J. E. ...	36	Karachi ...	June 5, 88	July 16, 68	20 8	100	Reduced.
Hewett, A. E. P. ...	24	Jask ...	Dec. 7, 88	Jan. 1, 80	9 3	100	Belongs to Indian Telegraph Department. Temporarily attached to Indo-European Telegraph Department. Offg. in 4th grade.
Hewett, F. W. ...	23	Bushire ...	Aug. 20, 88	Sept. 1, 81	7 7	100	Ditto.

B.—Passed in Beluchi.
P.— Do. in preliminary examination in Instruments, &c.
S.— Do. in Sindhi.
c—Covenanted.

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Name.	Age on last Birthday.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889.	Salary.	Remarks.
5th GRADE CLERKS (8 Sanctioned)—*continued.*							
Salary Rs. 100.							
					Y. M.	Rs.	
Hoonahan, C. E. ...	20	Karachi ...	July 1, '87	Jan. 14, '87	2 3	100	Offg. in 4th grade.
Isaacson, C. ...	18	Bushire ...	Mar. 1, 89	Dec. 1, 88	0 4	60	
Owen, G. ...	25	Bushire ...	Dec. 25, 88	Oct. 15, 87	1 5	100	
Sexton, P. M. ...	22	Bushire ...	Aug. 16, 88	Dec. 1, 82	6 4	100	Belongs to Indian Telegraph Department. Temporarily attached to Indo-European Telegraph Department. Offg. in 4th grade.
STEAMER "*Patrick Stewart.*"							
Tindall, W. A. [c.]	32	Comdr. ...	Sept. 21, '87	Sept. 21, '87	1 6	380	Rising to Rs. 500. Draws also command allowance, Rs. 5 per diem.
Townsend, F.W. [c.]	31	1st Officer...	Oct. 26, 87	Oct. 26, 87	1 5	260	Rising to Rs. 300. Draws also store account allowance, Rs. 30 a month.
O'Maley, J. A. ...	26	2nd ditto ...	Nov. 24, 87	Nov. 24, 87	1 4	150	
Galley, T. A. ...	27	3rd ditto ...	July 23, 88	July 23, 88	0 8	125	
Hughes, J. ...	42	1st Engineer	April 5, 88	Mar. 18, 69	20 0	250	Draws also a charge allowance of Rs. 1-3 a day.
Dyson, J. S. W. ...	...	2nd ditto	Dec. 1, 87	Dec. 1, 87	1 4	200	
Jones, F. H. ...	26	3rd ditto	Feb. 7, 89	May 1, 88	0 11	175	
Sutherland, G. ...	21	Asst. Engr.	April 7, 88	April 7, 88	1 0	125	
Walke, C. ...	22	Ditto	April 7, 88	April 7, 88	1 0	125	
Engineering Establishment.							
Brown, R. C. (*c*) ...	54	1st Foreman	May 1, '74	April 6, '66	23 0	280	
Moore, T. M. (*c*) ...	44	2nd ditto	July 1, 79	Aug. 18, 73	15 7	200	
Elton, G. (*c*) ...	50	Jointer Foreman.	April 30, 79	April 30, 79	9 11	250	
Godfrey, J. ...	43	Splicer ...	July 9, 68	July 9, 68	20 9	70	
Instrument Workshop.							
Wittkugel, T. (*c*) ...	48	Chief Mechanician.	Sept. 1, '69	Sept. 5, '63	25 7	400	On sick leave for 12 months, from 28th April 1888.
						50	Personal Allowance.
Reade, M. J. (*c*) ...	45	Offg. Chief Mechanician	Sept. 5, 63	Sept. 5, 63	25 7	200	
						100	Ditto.
						60	Offg. allowance.

c—Covenanted.

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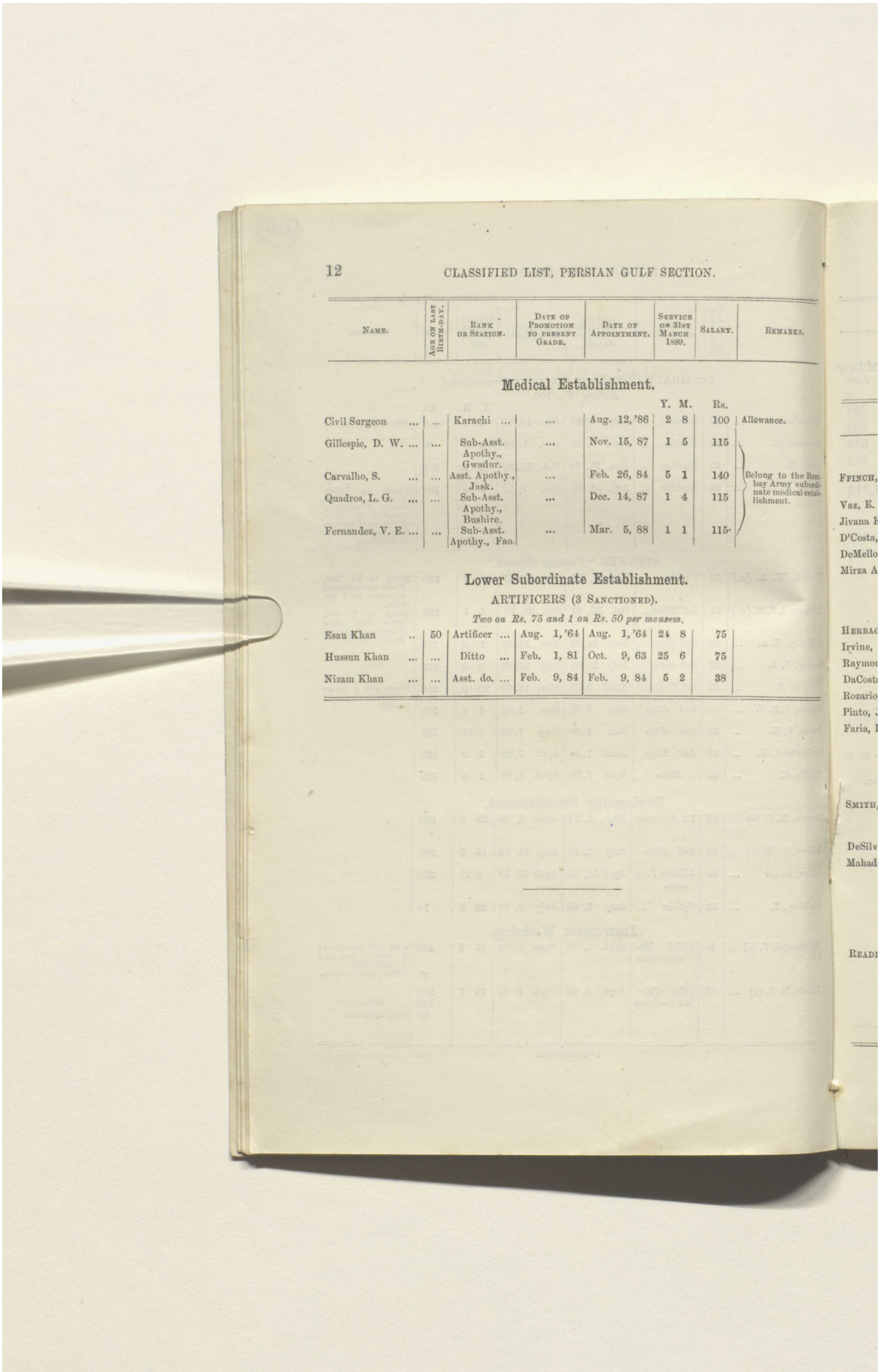

Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889. Y. M.	Salary. Rs.	Remarks.
Medical Establishment.							
Civil Surgeon ...	...	Karachi ...	...	Aug. 12, '86	2 8	100	Allowance.
Gillespie, D. W. ...	...	Sub-Asst. Apothy., Gwadur.	...	Nov. 15, 87	1 5	115	Belong to the Bombay Army subordinate medical establishment.
Carvalho, S. ...	...	Asst. Apothy., Jask.	...	Feb. 26, 84	5 1	140	
Quadros, L. G. ...	...	Sub-Asst. Apothy., Bushire.	...	Dec. 14, 87	1 4	115	
Fernandez, V. E. ...	...	Sub-Asst. Apothy., Fao.	...	Mar. 5, 88	1 1	115	
Lower Subordinate Establishment.							
ARTIFICERS (3 Sanctioned).							
Two on Rs. 75 and 1 on Rs. 50 per mensem.							
Esau Khan ..	50	Artificer ...	Aug. 1, '64	Aug. 1, '64	24 8	75	
Hussun Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	Feb. 1, 81	Oct. 9, 63	25 6	75	
Nizam Khan ...	...	Asst. do. ...	Feb. 9, 84	Feb. 9, 84	5 2	38	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN.

Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Director's Office.	Rs. A. P.	
Ffinch, B. T. ...	Director	1,500 0 0	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 150 from Political Department.
Vaz, E. St. A. ...	Head Clerk	150 0 0	
Jivana Krishna Chandra ...	Accountant, 4th grade (temporary)	80 0 0	Pay of appointment Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 150.
D'Costa, I. A. ...	Record Clerk	80 0 0	
DeMello, M. J. ...	Clerk	60 0 0	
Mirza Abdool Hussain ...	Munshi	50 0 0	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 20 from the Political Department.
	2 Peons, at Rs. 10 each ...	20 0 0	
	Traffic Manager's Office.		
Herbage, A. ...	Traffic Manager	750 0 0	
Irvine, J. ...	Assistant	200 0 0	
Raymond, A. C. ...	Clerk	125 0 0	
DaCosta, F. ...	Do.	100 0 0	
Rozario, J. ...	Do.	60 0 0	
Pinto, J. B. ...	Do.	50 0 0	
Faria, D. F. ...	Do.	45 0 0	For checking Persian Section Messages. Pay debitable to that Section.
	1 Peon	10 0 0	
	1 Do.	5 0 0	
	Store Establishment.	Rs.	
Smith, L. E. R. ...	1st grade Clerk, pay	250	
	Charge allowance	40	
		290 0 0	
DeSilva, A. R. ...	Clerk	75 0 0	
Mahadeo Enkoojee ...	Godown-keeper	50 0 0	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 15 from Indian Telegraph Department.
	2 Carpenters, 1 on Rs. 40 and 1 on Rs. 30	70 0 0	
	1 Coolie	10 0 0	
	Instrument Workshop.	Rs.	
Reade, M. J. ...	Offg. Chief Mechanician	200	
	Personal allowance	100	
	Offg. ditto	60	
		360 0 0	
	1 Mechanic	30 0 0	
	Coolies, at Rs. 10 each ...	20 0 0	

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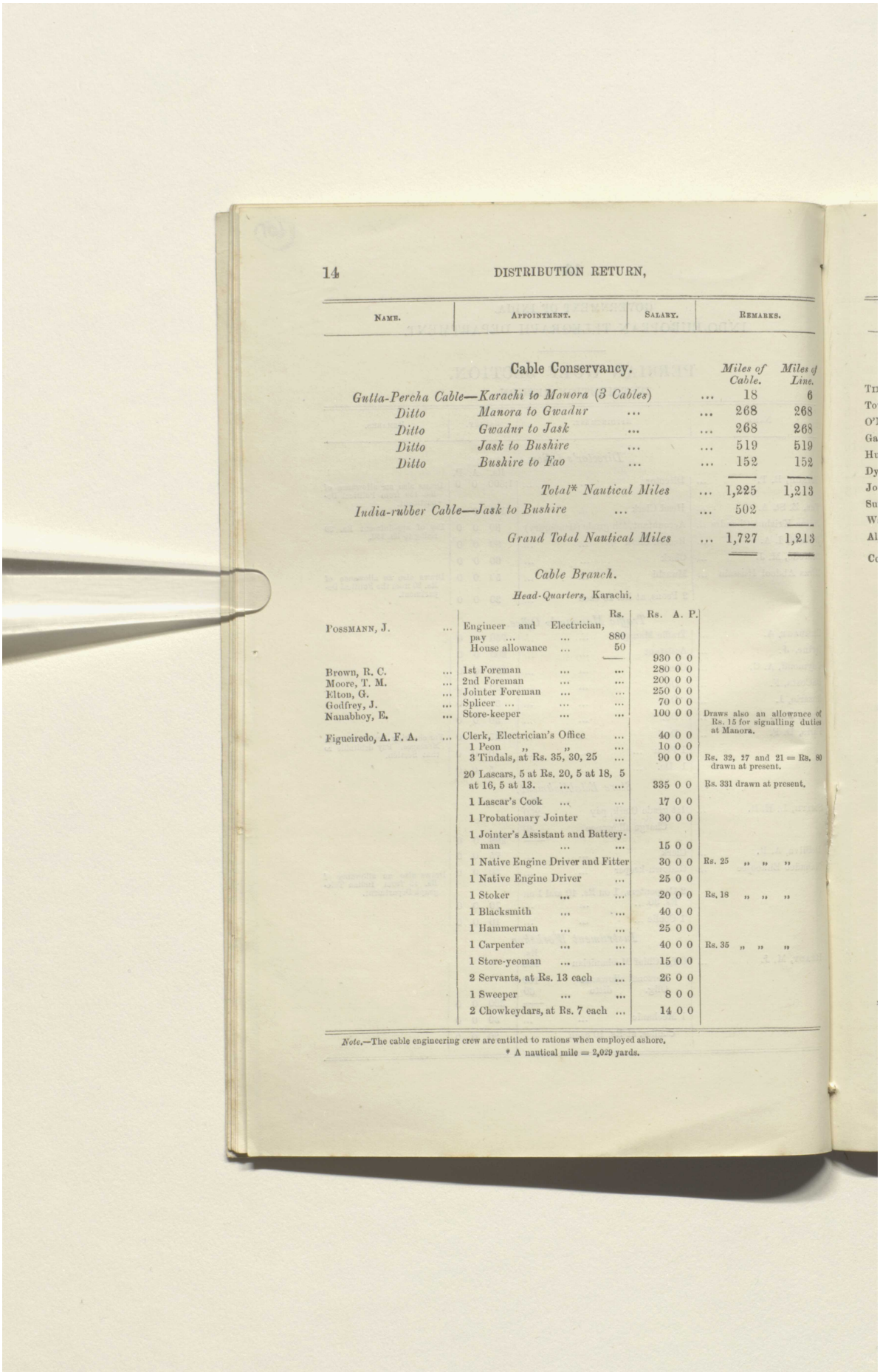

Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.

Cable Conservancy.

		Miles of Cable.	Miles of Line.
Gutta-Percha Cable—Karachi to Manora (3 Cables)	...	18	6
Ditto Manora to Gwadur ...	...	268	268
Ditto Gwadur to Jask ...	...	268	268
Ditto Jask to Bushire ...	...	519	519
Ditto Bushire to Fao ...	...	152	152
Total Nautical Miles*	...	1,225	1,213
India-rubber Cable—Jask to Bushire ...	...	502	
Grand Total Nautical Miles	...	1,727	1,213

Cable Branch.

Head-Quarters, Karachi.

		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Possmann, J. ...	Engineer and Electrician, pay	880		
	House allowance ...	50		
			930 0 0	
Brown, R. C. ...	1st Foreman		280 0 0	
Moore, T. M. ...	2nd Foreman		200 0 0	
Elton, G. ...	Jointer Foreman		250 0 0	
Godfrey, J. ...	Splicer		70 0 0	
Nanabhoy, E. ...	Store-keeper		100 0 0	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 15 for signalling duties at Manora.
Figueiredo, A. F. A. ...	Clerk, Electrician's Office ...		40 0 0	
	1 Peon ,, ,, ...		10 0 0	
	3 Tindals, at Rs. 35, 30, 25 ...		90 0 0	Rs. 32, 27 and 21 = Rs. 80 drawn at present.
	20 Lascars, 5 at Rs. 20, 5 at 18, 5 at 16, 5 at 13.		335 0 0	Rs. 331 drawn at present.
	1 Lascar's Cook		17 0 0	
	1 Probationary Jointer ...		30 0 0	
	1 Jointer's Assistant and Battery-man		15 0 0	
	1 Native Engine Driver and Fitter		30 0 0	Rs. 25 ,, ,, ,,
	1 Native Engine Driver ...		25 0 0	
	1 Stoker		20 0 0	Rs. 18 ,, ,, ,,
	1 Blacksmith		40 0 0	
	1 Hammerman		25 0 0	
	1 Carpenter		40 0 0	Rs. 35 ,, ,, ,,
	1 Store-yeoman		15 0 0	
	2 Servants, at Rs. 13 each ...		26 0 0	
	1 Sweeper		8 0 0	
	2 Chowkeydars, at Rs. 7 each ...		14 0 0	

Note.—The cable engineering crew are entitled to rations when employed ashore.

* A nautical mile = 2,029 yards.

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
	Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."		
Tindall, W. A. ...	Commander	380 0 0	Draws also command allowance Rs. 5 per diem.
Townsend, F. W. ...	1st Officer	260 0 0	Draws also Store Account allowance Rs. 30 a month.
O'Maley, J. A. ...	2nd ditto	150 0 0	
Galley, T. A. ...	3rd ditto	125 0 0	
Hughes, J. ...	1st Engineer	250 0 0	Draws also a charge allowance of Rs. 1-8 a day.
Dyson, J. S. W. ...	2nd ditto	200 0 0	
Jones, F. H. ...	3rd ditto	175 0 0	In charge of Cable Factory at Manora.
Sutherland, G. ...	Assistant Engineer	125 0 0	
Walke, C. ...	Ditto	125 0 0	
Alphonso, A. G. ...	Sub-Asst. Apothy.	115 0 0	Belongs to Bombay Army subordinate medical establishment.
Cordeiro, S. A. ...	Rs. Clerk and Store-keeper, pay 100 Extra allowance... 20	120 0 0	
	1 Carpenter's Mate	60 0 0	
	1 Syrang of Lascars, 1st class ...	35 0 0	
	2 Tindals of Lascars, 1st class, at Rs. 25 each	50 0 0	
	4 Seacunnies, at Rs. 30 each ...	120 0 0	
	6 1st class Lascars, at Rs. 20 each	120 0 0	
	6 2nd ditto, at „ 16 „	96 0 0	
	6 3rd ditto, at „ 14 „	84 0 0	
	6 4th ditto, at „ 12 „	72 0 0	
	1 Syrang of Stokers, 2nd class ...	30 0 0	
	1 Tindal of Stokers, 1st class ...	25 0 0	
	4 1st Class Stokers, at Rs. 20 each	80 0 0	
	4 2nd ditto, at „ 17 „	68 0 0	
	4 3rd ditto, at „ 15 „	60 0 0	
	4 4th ditto, at „ 12 „	48 0 0	
	1 Kassaub	20 0 0	
	1 Lamp Trimmer	14 0 0	
	2 Lascar's Cooks, 2nd class, at Rs. 14 each	28 0 0	
	1 General Mess Butler ...	35 0 0	
	1 Engineer's Butler	16 0 0	
	1 Cook, 2nd class	25 0 0	
	1 Cook's Mate, 1st class ...	15 0 0	
	2 Cook's Mates 2nd ditto, at Rs. 13 each	26 0 0	
	1 Masalchee	12 0 0	
	1 General Mess servant, 1st class	20 0 0	
	1 ditto ditto, 2nd ditto	13 0 0	
	1 Warrant Officer's servant, 1st class	13 0 0	
	1 Commander's servant ...	10 0 0	
	2 Topazes, 1st class, at Rs. 12 each	24 0 0	

Note.—By P. W. D. letter No. 198T.E., dated the 10th December 1888, the sanctioned scale of the subordinate establishment of the steamer is to remain at a total cost of Rs. 1,474 per mensem until the year 1892, but it is left to the discretion of the Director General to make any redistributions which may appear necessary from time to time, provided that no increase in pay or allowances is to be given to any pensionable employé belonging to the vessel, except under the orders of the Government of India.

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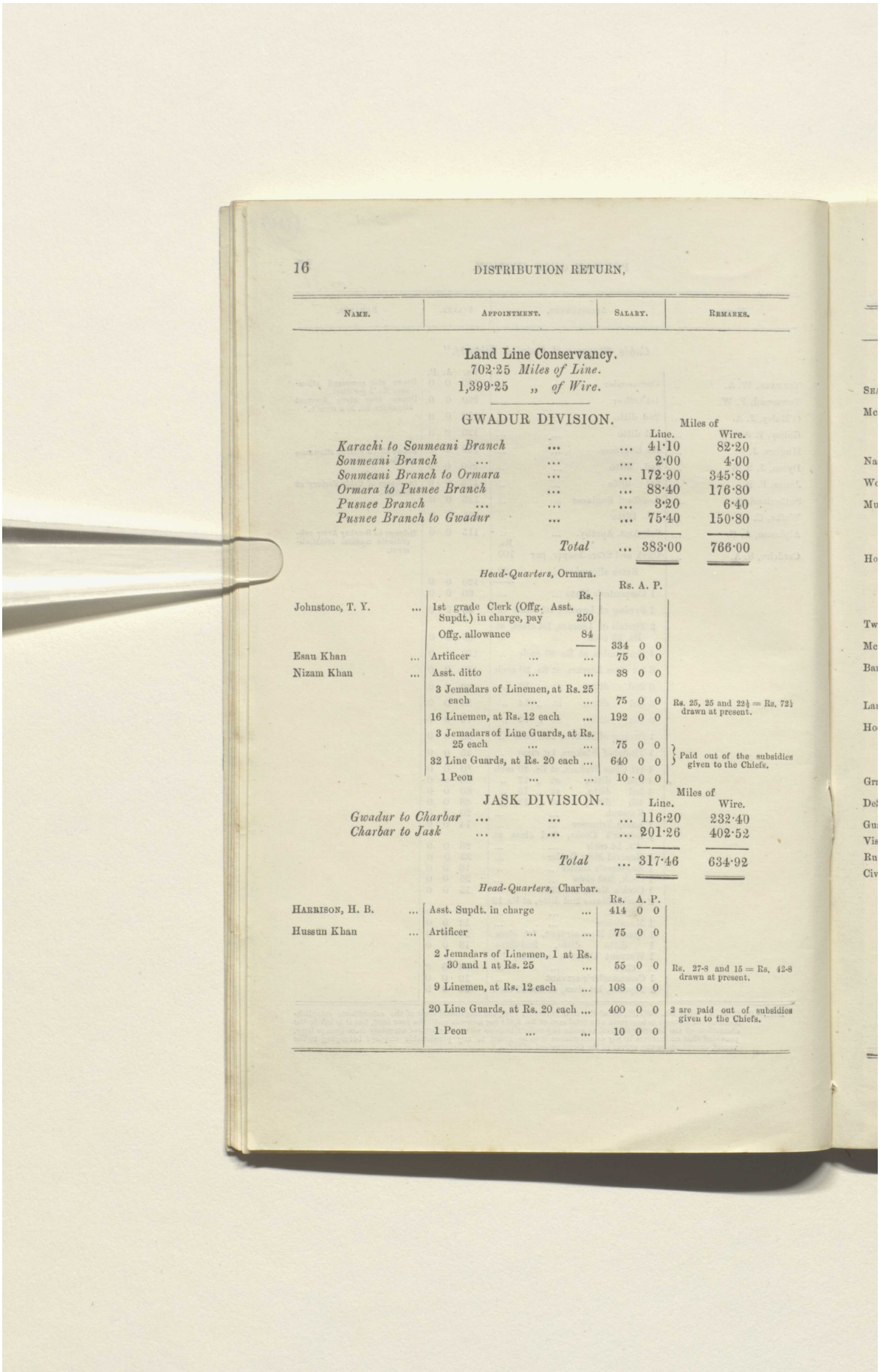

Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.

Land Line Conservancy.
702·25 *Miles of Line.*
1,399·25 „ *of Wire.*

GWADUR DIVISION.

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmeani Branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmeani Branch	2·00	4·00
Sonmeani Branch to Ormara	172·90	345·80
Ormara to Pusnee Branch	88·40	176·80
Pusnee Branch	3·20	6·40
Pusnee Branch to Gwadur	75·40	150·80
Total ...	383·00	766·00

Head-Quarters, Ormara.

		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Johnstone, T. Y. ...	1st grade Clerk (Offg. Asst. Supdt.) in charge, pay	250		
	Offg. allowance	84	334 0 0	
Esau Khan ...	Artificer		75 0 0	
Nizam Khan ...	Asst. ditto		38 0 0	
	3 Jemadars of Linemen, at Rs. 25 each		75 0 0	Rs. 25, 25 and 22½ = Rs. 72½ drawn at present.
	16 Linemen, at Rs. 12 each ...		192 0 0	
	3 Jemadars of Line Guards, at Rs. 25 each		75 0 0	Paid out of the subsidies given to the Chiefs.
	32 Line Guards, at Rs. 20 each ...		640 0 0	
	1 Peon		10 0 0	

JASK DIVISION.

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Gwadur to Charbar	116·20	232·40
Charbar to Jask	201·26	402·52
Total ...	317·46	634·92

Head-Quarters, Charbar.

		Rs. A. P.	
Harrison, H. B. ...	Asst. Supdt. in charge ...	414 0 0	
Hussun Khan ...	Artificer	75 0 0	
	2 Jemadars of Linemen, 1 at Rs. 30 and 1 at Rs. 25 ...	55 0 0	Rs. 27-8 and 15 = Rs. 42-8 drawn at present.
	9 Linemen, at Rs. 12 each ...	108 0 0	
	20 Line Guards, at Rs. 20 each ...	400 0 0	2 are paid out of subsidies given to the Chiefs.
	1 Peon	10 0 0	

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Karachi Station.	Rs. A. P.	
Sealy, G. W. ...	Superintendent in charge ...	600 0 0	
McMullen, B. ...	1st Grade Clerk ... Rs. 250		
	Charge allowance 40	290 0 0	
Nash, G. F. ...	1st Grade Clerk	250 0 0	On special duty in Director's Office.
Woodsell, E. ...	2nd ditio	200 0 0	
Mungavin, G. W. ...	3rd (Offg. 2nd) Grade Clerk Rs. 175		
	Offg. allowance 25	200 0 0	
Hopkins, J. T. ...	3rd (Offg. 2nd) Grade Clerk Rs. 175		
	Charge allowance 40		
	Offg. „ 25	240 0 0	On special duty in Electrician's Office.
Twells, J. O. ...	3rd Grade Clerk ...	175 0 0	
McMeekin, R. ...	3rd ditto	175 0 0	
Bamford, W. T. ...	4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade Clerk Rs. 150		
	Offg. allowance 25	175 0 0	
Langley, L. W. D. ...	4th Grade Clerk	150 0 0	
Hoonahan, C. E. ...	5th (Offg. 4th) Grade Clerk Rs. 100		
	Offg. allowance 30	130 0 0	
Gray, J. E. ...	5th Grade Clerk	100 0 0	
DeSouza, A. J. ...	5th ditto	100 0 0	
Gustadjee, N. Bahdur ...	Desk Clerk	45 0 0	Temporary.
Vishnoo Krishnajee ...	Ditto	45 0 0	Ditto.
Rustomjee Byramjee ...	Ditto	40 0 0	Ditto.
Civil Surgeon ...	... ...	100 0 0	Allowance.
	1 Battery and Signalman ...	13 0 0	
	1 Mussaul	10 0 0	
	1 Ramoosee	9 0 0	
	2 Hamals, at Rs. 10 each ...	20 0 0	
	5 Messengers, 3 at Rs. 8 each and 2 at Rs. 7.	38 0 0	
	2 Sweepers, at Rs. 10 each ...	20 0 0	
	Manora Station.		
	1 Peon	10 0 0	This station is worked by the Store-keeper at Manora on an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Note.—The charge allowances correspond with Telegraph Masters' allowances in the Indian Telegraph Department.

B

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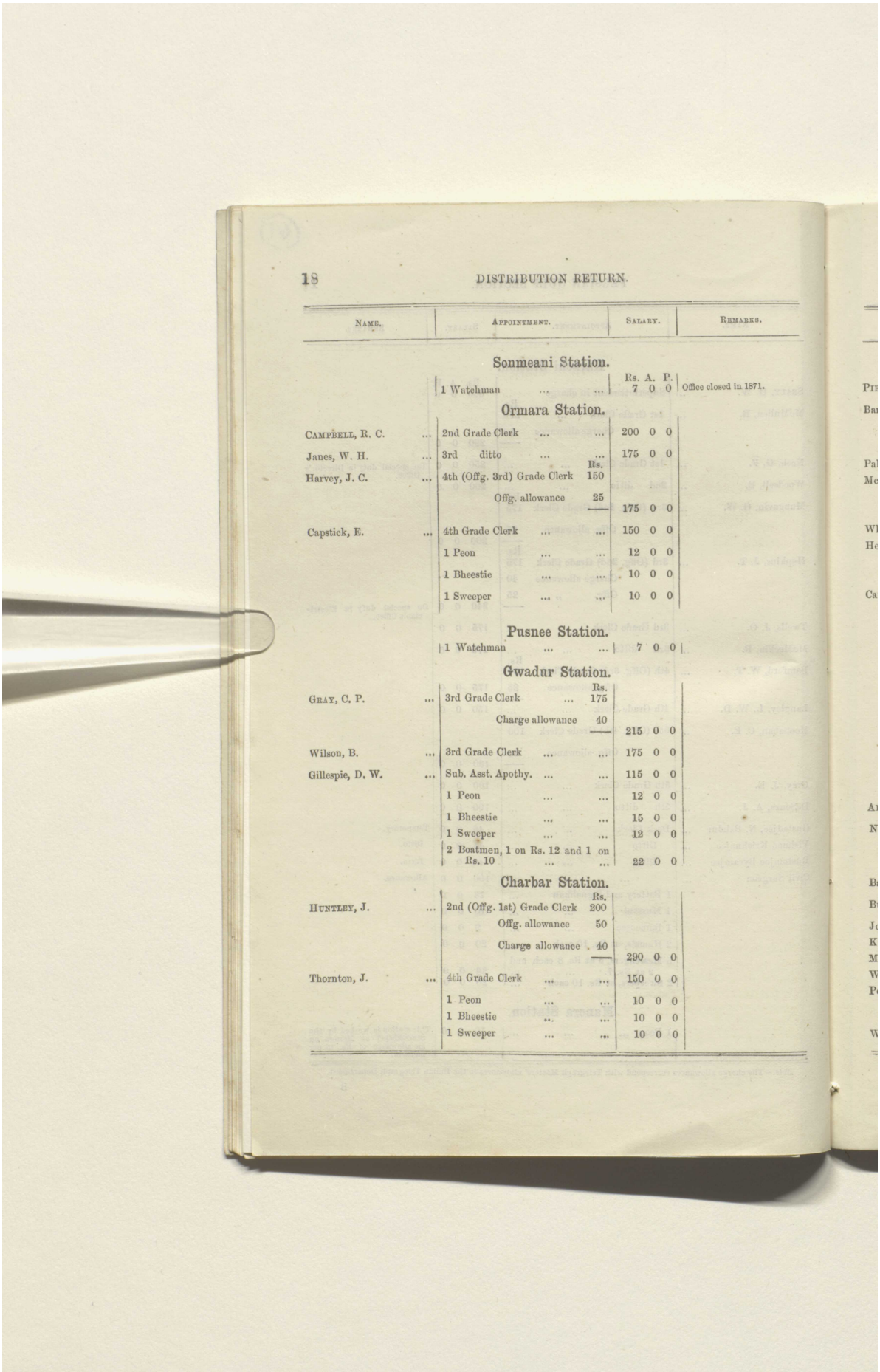

Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Sonmeani Station.		
	1 Watchman	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Office closed in 1871.
	Ormara Station.		
Campbell, R. C. ...	2nd Grade Clerk	200 0 0	
Janes, W. H. ...	3rd ditto	175 0 0	
Harvey, J. C. ...	4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade Clerk Rs. 150		
	Offg. allowance 25	175 0 0	
Capstick, E. ...	4th Grade Clerk	150 0 0	
	1 Peon	12 0 0	
	1 Bheestie	10 0 0	
	1 Sweeper	10 0 0	
	Pusnee Station.		
	1 Watchman	7 0 0	
	Gwadur Station.		
Gray, C. P. ...	3rd Grade Clerk ... Rs. 175		
	Charge allowance 40	215 0 0	
Wilson, B. ...	3rd Grade Clerk	175 0 0	
Gillespie, D. W. ...	Sub. Asst. Apothy.	115 0 0	
	1 Peon	12 0 0	
	1 Bheestie	15 0 0	
	1 Sweeper	12 0 0	
	2 Boatmen, 1 on Rs. 12 and 1 on Rs. 10	22 0 0	
	Charbar Station.		
Huntley, J. ...	2nd (Offg. 1st) Grade Clerk Rs. 200		
	Offg. allowance 50		
	Charge allowance 40	290 0 0	
Thornton, J. ...	4th Grade Clerk	150 0 0	
	1 Peon	10 0 0	
	1 Bheestie	10 0 0	
	1 Sweeper	10 0 0	

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
Jask Station.		Rs. A. P.	
Pierce, E. ...	Asst. Supdt. in charge ...	500 0 0	
Barker, W. ...	2nd (Offg. 1st) Grade Clerk Rs. 200		
	Offg. allowance 50	250 0 0	
Palmer, A. J. V. ...	2nd Grade Clerk	200 0 0	
McDouall, W. ...	3rd (Offg. 2nd) Grade Clerk 175		
	Offg. allowance 25	200 0 0	
White, H. ...	4th Grade Clerk	150 0 0	
Hewett, A. E. P. ...	5th (Offg. 4th) Grade Clerk 100		
	Offg. allowance 30	130 0 0	
Carvalho, S. ...	Assistant Apothecary ...	140 0 0	
	1 Batteryman	15 0 0	
	2 Peons, at Rs. 12 each ...	24 0 0	
	2 Bheesties, at Rs. 15 each ...	30 0 0	
	2 Sweepers, at Rs. 15 each ...	30 0 0	
	2 Mallees, at Rs. 15 each ...	30 0 0	Rs. 15 and 12 = Rs. 27 drawn at present.
	1 Coxswain of cutter ...	20 0 0	
	4 Boatmen, at Rs. 12 each ..	48 0 0	
Bushire Station.			
Allen, C. E. ...	Asst. Supdt. in charge ...	446 0 0	
New, R. H. ...	1st Grade Clerk ... Rs. 250		
	Charge allowance ... 40	290 0 0	
Barber, G. ...	1st Grade Clerk	250 0 0	
Butcher, S. ...	2nd ditto	200 0 0	
Johnson, F. W. ...	Ditto	200 0 0	
Kelly, J. H. C. ...	Ditto	200 0 0	
Monement, W. ...	Ditto	200 0 0	
Wilson, D. J. ...	Ditto	200 0 0	
Pechell, E. D. ...	3rd (Offg. 2nd) Grade Clerk 175		
	Offg. allowance ... 25	200 0 0	
Wartenby, J. ...	3rd Grade Clerk	175 0 0	

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Bushire Station—continued.		
		Rs. A. P.	
Lobo, R. W. ...	4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade Clerk Rs. 150 Offg. allowance 25	175 0 0	
Wilson, S. N. ...	4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade Clerk 150 Offg. allowance 25	175 0 0	
Lovell, W. F. ...	4th Grade Clerk	150 0 0	
Lucas, A. M. J. ...	Ditto	150 0 0	Local Service Clerk.
Hewett, F. W. ...	5th (Offg. 4th) Grade Clerk 100 Offg. allowance 30	130 0 0	
Sexton, P. M. ...	5th (Offg. 4th) Grade Clerk 100 Offg. allowance 30	130 0 0	
Owen, G. ...	5th Grade Clerk	100 0 0	
Isaacson, C. ...	Probationer	60 0 0	
Glover, E. ...	Desk Clerk	50 0 0	
Quadros, L. G. ...	Sub Asst. Apothy.	115 0 0	
	5 Peons, 1 at Rs. 16, 3 at Rs. 12 each, and 1 at Rs. 10 ...	62 0 0	
	1 Bheestie	20 0 0	
	2 Sweepers, 1 at Rs. 15 and 1 at Rs. 12	27 0 0	
	1 Mallee	15 0 0	
	2 Watchmen, at Rs. 10 each ...	20 0 0	
	1 Messenger	6 4 0	
	Fao Station.		
Hawkins, J. P. ...	1st Grade Clerk in charge Rs. 250 Charge allowance 40	290 0 0	
Byrne, A. J. ...	4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade Clerk 150 Offg. allowance 25	175 0 0	
Moore, G. C. ...	4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade Clerk 150 Offg. allowance 25	175 0 0	
Bulkley, H. W. T. ...	5th Grade Clerk	100 0 0	
Fernandez, V. E. ...	Sub Asst. Apothy.	115 0 0	
	1 Peon	10 0 0	
	1 Bheestie	12 0 0	
	1 Sweeper	12 0 0	
	1 Coxswain	15 0 0	
	3 Boatmen, 2 at Rs. 12 each and 1 at Rs. 10	34 0 0	

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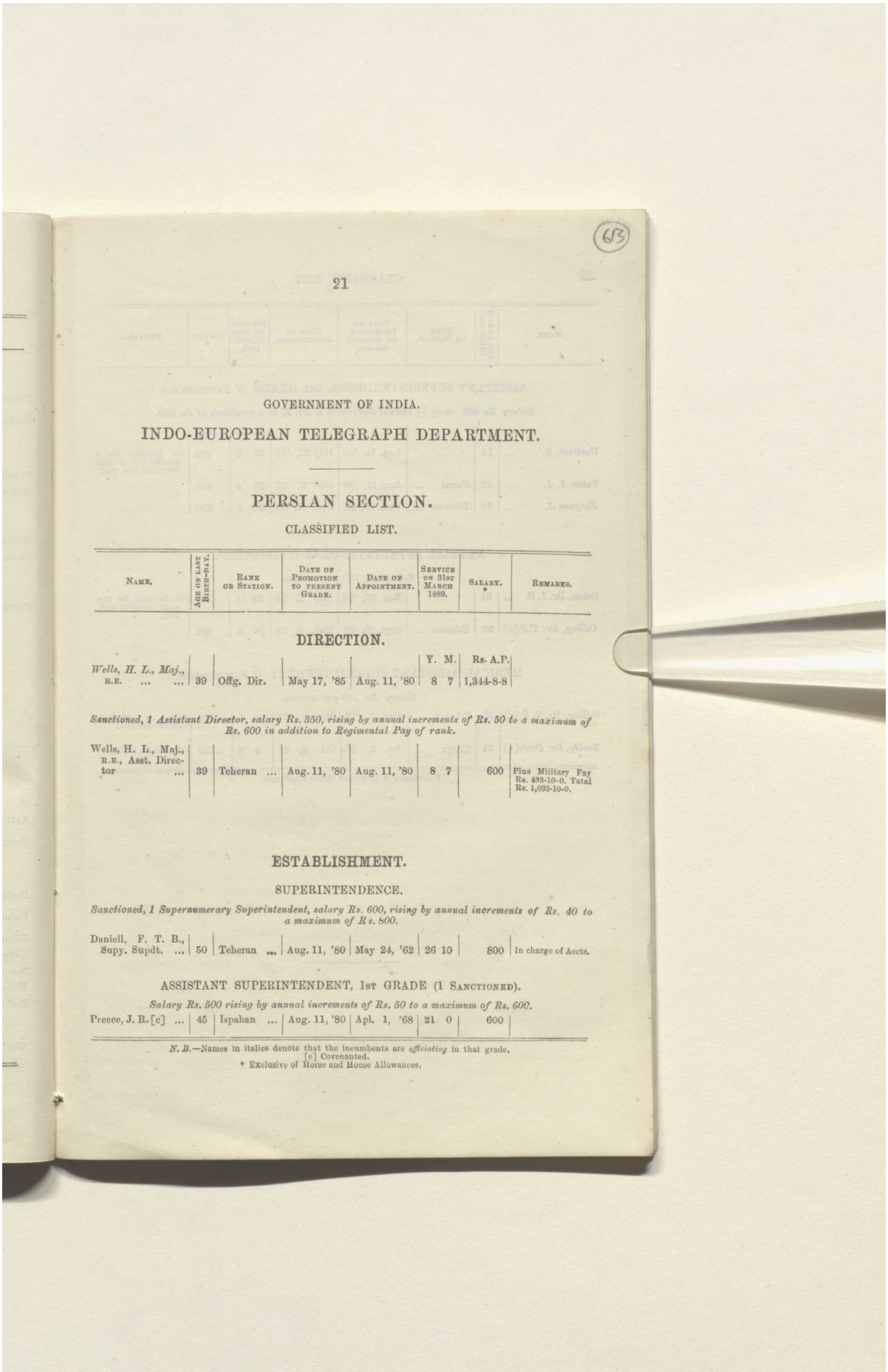

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN SECTION.

CLASSIFIED LIST.

Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889.	Salary.	Remarks.
					Y. M.	Rs. A.P.	
DIRECTION.							
Wells, H. L., Maj., R.E.	39	Offg. Dir.	May 17, '85	Aug. 11, '80	8 7	1,344-8-8	
Sanctioned, 1 Assistant Director, salary Rs. 350, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 600 in addition to Regimental Pay of rank.							
Wells, H. L., Maj., R.E., Asst. Director ...	39	Teheran ...	Aug. 11, '80	Aug. 11, '80	8 7	600	Plus Military Pay Rs. 433-10-0. Total Rs. 1,033-10-0.
ESTABLISHMENT.							
SUPERINTENDENCE.							
Sanctioned, 1 Supernumerary Superintendent, salary Rs. 600, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to a maximum of Rs. 800.							
Daniell, F. T. B., Supy. Supdt. ...	50	Teheran ...	Aug. 11, '80	May 24, '62	26 10	800	In charge of Accts.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, 1st GRADE (1 Sanctioned).							
Salary Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 600.							
Preece, J. R. [c] ...	45	Ispahan ...	Aug. 11, '80	Apl. 1, '68	21 0	600	

N. B.—Names in italics denote that the incumbents are *officiating* in that grade.
[c] Covenanted.
* Exclusive of Horse and House Allowances.

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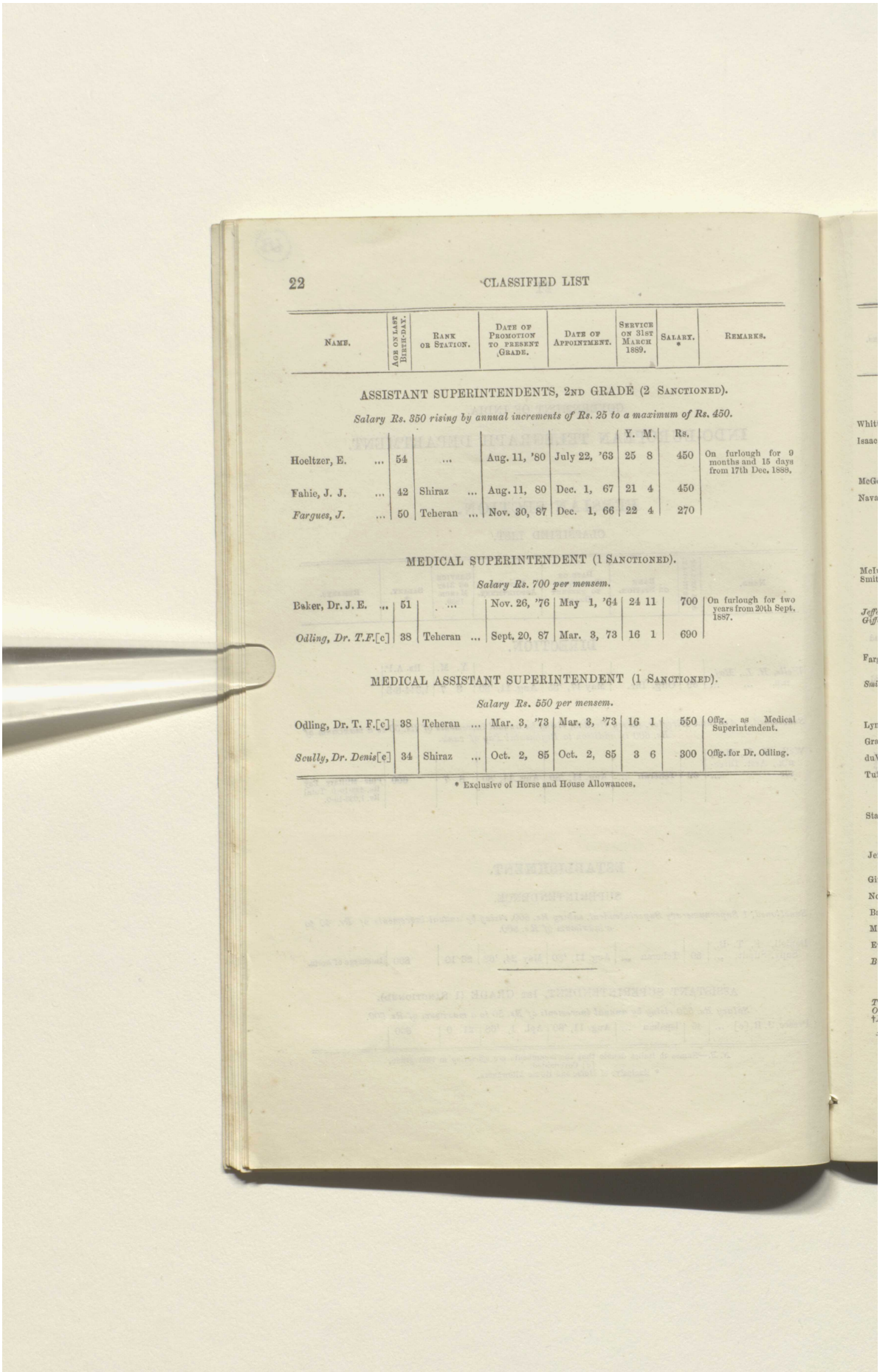

22 CLASSIFIED LIST

Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889.	Salary. *	Remarks.
					Y. M.	Rs.	
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS, 2ND GRADE (2 SANCTIONED).							
Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to a maximum of Rs. 450.							
Hoeltzer, E. ...	54	...	Aug. 11, '80	July 22, '63	25 8	450	On furlough for 9 months and 15 days from 17th Dec. 1888.
Fahie, J. J. ...	42	Shiraz ...	Aug. 11, 80	Dec. 1, 67	21 4	450	
Fargues, J. ...	50	Teheran ...	Nov. 30, 87	Dec. 1, 66	22 4	270	
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT (1 SANCTIONED).							
Salary Rs. 700 per mensem.							
Baker, Dr. J. E. ...	51	...	Nov. 26, '76	May 1, '64	24 11	700	On furlough for two years from 20th Sept. 1887.
Odling, Dr. T.F.[c]	38	Teheran ...	Sept. 20, 87	Mar. 3, 73	16 1	690	
MEDICAL ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT (1 SANCTIONED).							
Salary Rs. 550 per mensem.							
Odling, Dr. T. F.[c]	38	Teheran ...	Mar. 3, '73	Mar. 3, '73	16 1	550	Offg. as Medical Superintendent.
Scully, Dr. Denis[c]	34	Shiraz ...	Oct. 2, 85	Oct. 2, 85	3 6	300	Offg. for Dr. Odling.

* Exclusive of Horse and House Allowances.

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Name.	Age on last Birth-day.	Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1889.	Departmental Salary. *	Military Pay.	Total.	Remarks.
INSPECTORS, 1st GRADE (2 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 250 a month (Rs. 200 when Military men are appointed).*					Y. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Whittingback, H. C.	51	Sivand ...	Mar. 1, '72	Aug. 12, '63	25 7	250	...	250	
Isaacson, J. ...	49	Bushire ...	Apl. 1, 79	Apl. 1, 76	13 0	250	...	250	
INSPECTORS, 2nd GRADE (2 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 225 a month (Rs. 180 when Military men are appointed).*									
McGowan, R. ...	46	Soh ...	Sept. 1, '74	Aug. 27, '66	22 7	225	...	225	
Navarra, W. S. ...	40	Sharud ...	Apl. 1, 79	Aug. 23, 72	16 7	225	...	225	On special duty on Teheran-Meshed line.
INSPECTORS, 3rd GRADE (2 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 200 a month (Rs. 150 when Military men are appointed).*									
McIntyre, J. ...	40	Teheran ...	Aug. 1, '74	Mar. 19, '73	16 0	200	...	200	
Smith, A. ...	34	Shiraz ...	Jan. 1, 81	July 31, 76	12 8	200	...	200	Offg. as clerk in charge Shiraz Office.
Jefferies, L. T. [c.] ...	37	Dasht Argin	May 20, 86	Apl. 9, 75	14 0	200	...	200	
Gifford, F. W. [c.] ...	30	Koomishah	Dec. 14, 85	Apl. 5, 78	11 0	200	...	200	
SIGNALLERS, 1st GRADE (6 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 200 per month.*									
Fargues, J. ...	50	Teheran ...	Sept. 1, '72	Dec. 1, '66	22 4	200	...	200	Offg. as Assistant Supdt.
Smith, A. [c.] ...	34	Shiraz ...	Sept. 4, 87	July 31, 76	12 8	200	...	200	Plus Rs. 50 allowance as clerk in charge Shiraz Office.
Lyne, C. [c.] ...	40	Koom ...	June 1, 76	Apl. 1, 68	21 0	200	...	200	
Graves, E. [c.] ...	44	Ispahan ...	May 5, 82	Nov. 16, 78	10 4	200	...	200	
duVignan, E. ...	42	Kashan ...	July 9, 86	Apl. 1, 75	14 0	200	...	200	
Tuff, S. [c.] ...	42	Meshed ...	May 28, 88	July 31, 76	12 8	200	...	200	On special duty on Teheran-Meshed line.
Stainton, B. W. [c.] ..	32	Shiraz ...	June 21, 88	Oct. 24, 78	10 5	200	...	200	
SIGNALLERS, 2nd GRADE (6 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 180 per month.*									
Jefferies, L. T. [c.] ...	37	Dasht Argin	Jan. 1, '85	Apl. 9, '75	14 0	180	...	180	Offg. as Inspr., 3rd Grade.
Gifford, F. W. [c.] ...	30	Koomishah	Jan. 1, 85	Apl. 5, 78	11 0	180	...	180	Ditto.
North, W. M. [c.] ...	30	Teheran ...	July 9, 86	Nov. 11, 80	8 5	180	...	180	
Bagalley, H. [c.] ...	28	Ispahan ...	Aug. 12, 88	Aug. 2, 82	6 8	180	...	180	
Malcolm, Arshak ...	37	Borasjoon	May 28, 88	May 1, 68	20 11	180	...	180	
Evans, F. G. [c.] ...	26	Teheran ...	Feb. 19, 89	Jan. 6, 86	3 3	180	...	180	
Bull, H. ...	39	Teheran ...	July 9, 86	May 15, 82	6 10	180	...	180	On special duty on Teheran-Meshed line.
Tanner, J. W. [c.] ...	25	Teheran ...	Oct. 1, 88	Feb. 15, 86	3 1	180	...	180	
O'Flaherty, P. J. [c.]	23	Teheran ...	Oct. 1, 88	Sept. 9, 86	2 7	180	...	180	
†*Kneebone, M.* [c.] ...	23	Teheran ...	Oct. 1, 88	Sept. 17, 87	1 6	180	...	180	

* Exclusive of Horse and House Allowances.
† 7th Signaller sanctioned by the Director General temporarily *vice* S. Tuff on Meshed Line.

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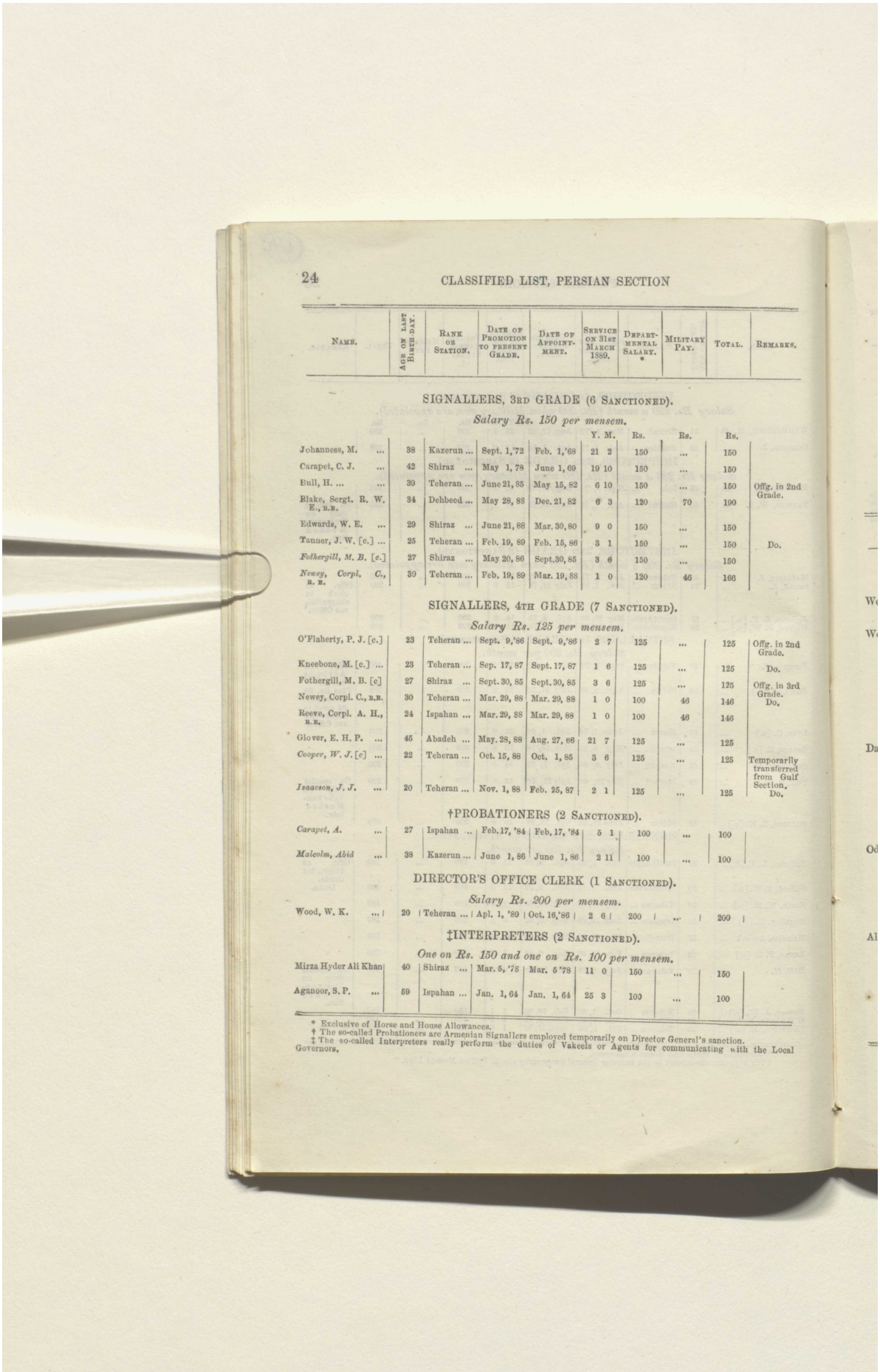

Name.	Age on last Birthday.	Rank or Station.	Date of Promotion to present Grade.	Date of Appointment.	Service on 31st March 1880.	Departmental Salary. *	Military Pay.	Total.	Remarks.
SIGNALLERS, 3rd GRADE (6 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.*					Y. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Johanness, M. ...	38	Kazerun ...	Sept. 1,'72	Feb. 1,'68	21 2	150	...	150	
Carapet, C. J. ...	42	Shiraz ...	May 1, 78	June 1, 69	19 10	150	...	150	
Bull, H. ...	39	Teheran ...	June 21, 85	May 15, 82	6 10	150	...	150	Offg. in 2nd Grade.
Blake, Sergt. R. W. E., R.E.	34	Dehbeed ...	May 28, 88	Dec. 21, 82	6 3	120	70	190	
Edwards, W. E. ...	29	Shiraz ...	June 21, 88	Mar. 30, 80	9 0	150	...	150	
Tanner, J. W. [c.] ...	25	Teheran ...	Feb. 19, 89	Feb. 15, 86	3 1	150	...	150	Do.
Fothergill, M. B. [c.]	27	Shiraz ...	May 20, 86	Sept. 30, 85	3 6	150	...	150	
Newey, Corpl. C., R. E.	30	Teheran ...	Feb. 19, 89	Mar. 19, 88	1 0	120	46	166	
SIGNALLERS, 4th GRADE (7 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 125 per mensem.*									
O'Flaherty, P. J. [c.]	23	Teheran ...	Sept. 9,'86	Sept. 9,'86	2 7	125	...	125	Offg. in 2nd Grade.
Kneebone, M. [c.] ...	23	Teheran ...	Sep. 17, 87	Sept. 17, 87	1 6	125	...	125	Do.
Fothergill, M. B. [c]	27	Shiraz ...	Sept. 30, 85	Sept. 30, 85	3 6	125	...	125	Offg. in 3rd Grade.
Newey, Corpl. C., R.E.	30	Teheran ...	Mar. 29, 88	Mar. 29, 88	1 0	100	46	146	Do.
Reeve, Corpl. A. H., R.E.	24	Ispahan ...	Mar. 29, 88	Mar. 29, 88	1 0	100	46	146	
Glover, E. H. P. ...	45	Abadeh ...	May. 28, 88	Aug. 27, 86	21 7	125	...	125	
Cooper, W. J. [c] ...	22	Teheran ...	Oct. 15, 88	Oct. 1, 85	3 6	125	...	125	Temporarily transferred from Gulf Section.
Isaacson, J. J. ...	20	Teheran ...	Nov. 1, 88	Feb. 25, 87	2 1	125	...	125	Do.
†**PROBATIONERS (2 Sanctioned).**									
Carapet, A. ...	27	Ispahan ...	Feb. 17, '84	Feb. 17, '84	5 1	100	...	100	
Malcolm, Abid ...	38	Kazerun ...	June 1, 86	June 1, 86	2 11	100	...	100	
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE CLERK (1 Sanctioned). *Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.*									
Wood, W. K. ...	20	Teheran ...	Apl. 1, '89	Oct. 16,'86	2 6	200	...	200	
‡**INTERPRETERS (2 Sanctioned).** *One on Rs. 150 and one on Rs. 100 per mensem.*									
Mirza Hyder Ali Khan	40	Shiraz ...	Mar. 5, '78	Mar. 5 '78	11 0	150	...	150	
Aganoor, S. P. ...	59	Ispahan ...	Jan. 1, 64	Jan. 1, 64	25 3	100	...	100	

* Exclusive of Horse and House Allowances.
† The so-called Probationers are Armenian Signallers employed temporarily on Director General's sanction.
‡ The so-called Interpreters really perform the duties of Vakeels or Agents for communicating with the Local Governors.

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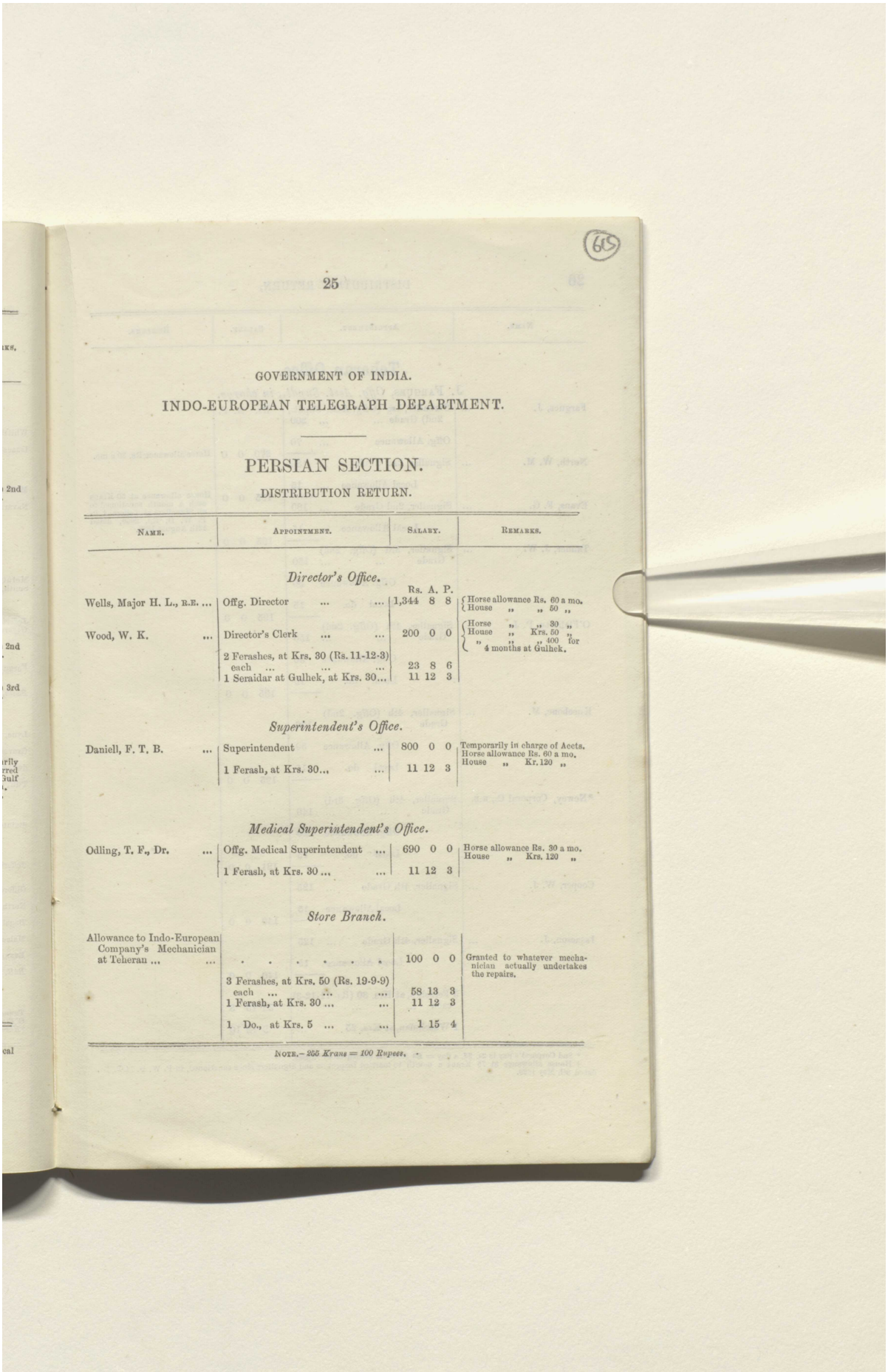

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INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN SECTION.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN.

Name.	Appointment.	Salary. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
	Director's Office.		
Wells, Major H. L., R.E. ...	Offg. Director	1,344 8 8	Horse allowance Rs. 60 a mo. House „ „ 50 „
Wood, W. K. ...	Director's Clerk	200 0 0	Horse „ „ 30 „ House „ Krs. 50 „ „ „ „ 400 for 4 months at Gulhek.
	2 Ferashes, at Krs. 30 (Rs. 11-12-3) each	23 8 6	
	1 Seraidar at Gulhek, at Krs. 30...	11 12 3	
	Superintendent's Office.		
Daniell, F. T. B. ...	Superintendent ...	800 0 0	Temporarily in charge of Accts. Horse allowance Rs. 60 a mo. House „ Kr. 120 „
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 30... ...	11 12 3	
	Medical Superintendent's Office.		
Odling, T. F., Dr. ...	Offg. Medical Superintendent ...	690 0 0	Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo. House „ Krs. 120 „
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 30	11 12 3	
	Store Branch.		
Allowance to Indo-European Company's Mechanician at Teheran	. . . . .	100 0 0	Granted to whatever mechanician actually undertakes the repairs.
	3 Ferashes, at Krs. 50 (Rs. 19-9-9) each	58 13 3	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 30	11 12 3	
	1 Do., at Krs. 5	1 15 4	

NOTE.—265 *Krans* = 100 *Rupees*.

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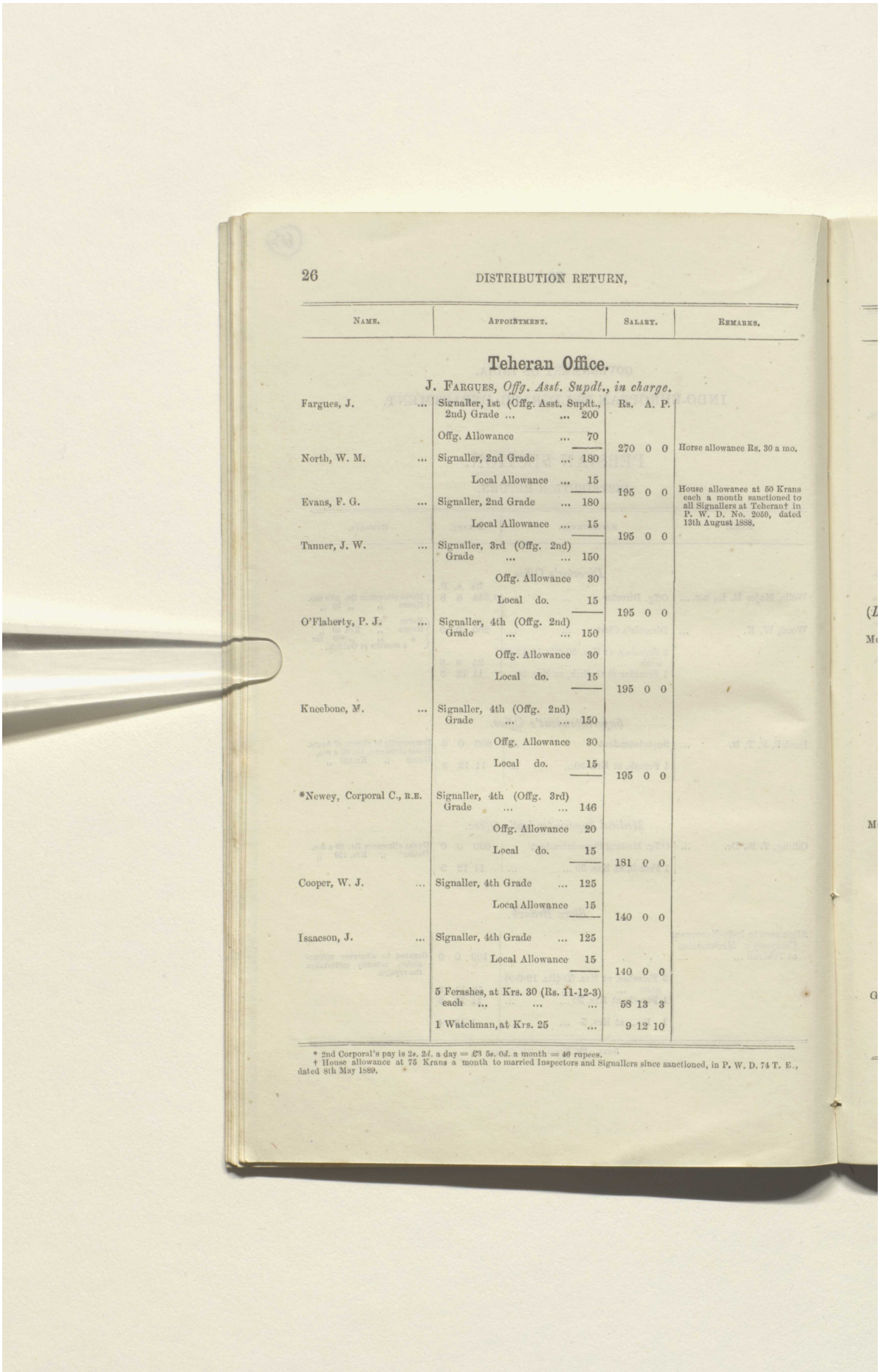

26 DISTRIBUTION RETURN,

Name.	Appointment.	Salary. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
Teheran Office.			
J. Fargues, Offg. Asst. Supdt., in charge.			
Fargues, J. ...	Signaller, 1st (Offg. Asst. Supdt., 2nd) Grade 200		
	Offg. Allowance ... 70	270 0 0	Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo.
North, W. M. ...	Signaller, 2nd Grade ... 180		
	Local Allowance ... 15	195 0 0	House allowance at 50 Krans each a month sanctioned to all Signallers at Teheran† in P. W. D. No. 2050, dated 13th August 1888.
Evans, F. G. ...	Signaller, 2nd Grade ... 180		
	Local Allowance ... 15	195 0 0	
Tanner, J. W. ...	Signaller, 3rd (Offg. 2nd) Grade 150		
	Offg. Allowance 30		
	Local do. 15	195 0 0	
O'Flaherty, P. J. ...	Signaller, 4th (Offg. 2nd) Grade 150		
	Offg. Allowance 30		
	Local do. 15	195 0 0	
Knebone, M. ...	Signaller, 4th (Offg. 2nd) Grade 150		
	Offg. Allowance 30		
	Local do. 15	195 0 0	
*Newey, Corporal C., R.E.	Signaller, 4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade 146		
	Offg. Allowance 20		
	Local do. 15	181 0 0	
Cooper, W. J. ...	Signaller, 4th Grade ... 125		
	Local Allowance 15	140 0 0	
Isaacson, J. ...	Signaller, 4th Grade ... 125		
	Local Allowance 15	140 0 0	
	5 Ferashes, at Krs. 30 (Rs. 11-12-3) each	58 13 3	
	1 Watchman, at Krs. 25 ...	9 12 10	

* 2nd Corporal's pay is 2*s.* 2*d.* a day = £3 5*s.* 0*d.* a month = 46 rupees.
† House allowance at 75 Krans a month to married Inspectors and Signallers since sanctioned, in P. W. D. 74 T. E., dated 8th May 1889.

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(616)

Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.

Ispahan Sub-division.

J. R. Preece, *Asst. Supdt., in charge.*

Medical Establishment.

		Rs. A. P.	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 30	11 12 3	Dr. Scully is in medical charge of this Division in addition to that of Shiraz.

Line Inspection Staff.

FIRST SECTION.

Teheran to Kashan.

176 *Miles of Line.*
512 ,, *Wire.*

(*Local lines to Gulhek and to Persian Office in Teheran in excess of international wire.*)

		Rs. A. P.	
McIntyre, J. ...	Inspector, 3rd Grade ...	200 0 0	Head-Quarters at Teheran. Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo. House ,, Krs. 50 ,,
	4 Mounted Gholams, at Krs. 75 (Rs. 29-6-7) each	117 10 4	
	1 Smith, at Krs. 75	29 6 7	

SECOND SECTION.

Kashan to Ispahan.

116 *Miles of Line.*
354 ,, *Wire.*

Local line to Persian Office at Ispahan in excess of international wire.

McGowan, R. ...	Inspector, 2nd Grade... ...	225 0 0	Head-Quarters at Soh. Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo. House ,, Krs. 50 ,, House ,, Krs. 20 ,, for Soh Office.
	4 Mounted Gholams, at Krs. 75 (Rs. 29-6-7) each	117 10 4	
	1 Smith, at Krs. 75	29 6 7	

THIRD SECTION.

Ispahan to Khaneh Khoreh.

178 *Miles of Line.*
354 ,, *Wire.*

Gifford, F. W. ...	Signaller, 2nd (Offg. Inspector 3rd) Grade, in charge ...	200 0 0	Head-Quarters at Koom-i-shah. Horse allowance Rs. 30 a month.
	5 Mounted Gholams, at Krs. 75 (Rs. 29-6-7) each	147 0 11	
	1 Smith, at Krs. 75	29 6 7	

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Stations and Offices.	Rs. A. P.	
	Koom.		
Lyne, C. ...	Signaller, 1st Grade	200 0 0	Under charge of the Inspector, 1st Section.
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	Kashan.		
du Vignan, E. ...	Signaller, 1st Grade ...	200 0 0	Ditto.
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20... ...	7 13 6	
	Soh.		
Inspector, 2nd Section ...	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	Ispahan.		
Preece, J. R. ...	Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade ...	600 0 0	Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo. House „ Krs. 120 „
Graves, E. ...	Signaller, 1st Grade	200 0 0	House allowance at 50 Krans a month sanctioned to all Signallers at Ispahan in P. W. D. No. 15 T. E., dated 31st January 1889.
Bagalley, H. ...	Ditto 2nd Grade ...	180 0 0	
Reeve, Corporal, A. H., R.E.	Military Signaller, 4th Grade ...	146 0 0	
Carapet, A.	Probationer	100 0 0	
Aganoor, S. P. ...	Interpreter	100 0 0	Draws also Krans 50, treasurer's allowance.
	4 Ferashes, at Krs. 30 (Rs.11-12-3) each	47 1 0	
	Koom-i-shah.		
Inspector, 3rd Section ...	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	Abadeh.		
Glover, E. H. P. ...	Signaller, 4th Grade... ...	125 0 0	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	

Note—There is no station at Khaneh Khoreh.

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Shiraz Sub-division.		
	J. J. Fahie, *Asst. Supdt., in charge.*		
	Medical Establishment.	Rs. A. P.	
Scully, Dr. Denis ...	Offg. Medical Asst. Supt. . .	300 0 0	Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo.
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 30	11 12 3	
	Line Inspection Staff.		
	FOURTH SECTION.		
	Khaneh Khoreh to Shiraz.		
	145 *Miles of Line.*		
	435 ,, *Wire.*		
Whittingback, H. C. ...	Inspector, 1st Grade ...	250 0 0	Head-Quarters at Sivan. Horse allowance Rs. 30 a month.
	4 Mounted Gholams, at Krs. 75 (Rs. 29-6-7) each	117 10 4	
	1 Smith, at Krs. 75	29 6 7	
	3 Tofangchees, at Krs. 15 (Rs. 5-14-2) each	17 10 6	
	FIFTH SECTION.		
	Shiraz to Kazerun.		
	80 *Miles of Line.*		
	243 ,, *Wire.*		
	(1 mile of extra wire in alternative line over passes, &c.)		
Jefferies, L. T. ...	Signaller, 2nd (Offg. Inspector, 3rd) Grade	200 0 0	Head-Quarters at Dasht-Argin. Horse allowance Rs. 30 a month.
	3 Mounted Gholams, at Krs. 75 (Rs. 29-6-7) each	88 3 9	
	1 Smith, at Krs. 75	29 6 7	
	4 Tofangchees, at Krs. 15 (Rs. 5-14-2) each	23 8 8	
	SIXTH SECTION.		
	Kazerun to Bushire.		
	116 *Miles of Line.*		
	363 ,, *Wire.*		
	(5 Miles of line and 10 miles of wire, Local Line, to offices at Bushire, in excess of international wire.)		
Isaacson, J. ...	Inspector, 1st Grade ...	250 0 0	Head-Quarters at Bushire.* Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo. House ,, Krs. 50 ,,
	4 Mounted Gholams, at Krs. 75 (Rs. 29-6-7) each ...	117 10 4	
	1 Smith, at Krs. 75	29 6 7	
	2 Unmounted Gholams, at Krs. 25 (Rs. 9-12-10) each ...	19 9 8	
	4 Tofangchees, at Krs. 15 (Rs. 5-14-2) each	23 8 8	

* A rent of Krans 30 is paid for Gholams' quarters at Bushire.

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Stations and Offices.		
	DEHBEED.	Rs. A. P.	
Blake, Sergt. R. W. E., R.E.	Military Signaller, 3rd Grade ...	190 0 0	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	SIVAND.		
Inspector, 4th Section ...	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	SHIRAZ.*		
Fahie, J. J. ...	Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade ...	450 0 0	Horse allowance Rs. 30 a mo. House ,, Krs. 80 ,,
	1 Guard to do., at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
Smith, A. ...	Inspector, 3rd Grade ... 200 Allowance as Clerk in charge 50	250 0 0	
Stainton, B. W. ...	Signaller, 1st Grade ...	200 0 0	
Edwards, W. E. ...	,, 3rd ,, ...	150 0 0	
Carapet, C. J. ...	,, 3rd ,, ...	150 0 0	
Fothergill, M. B. ...	,, 4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade 125 Offg. allowance ... 25	150 0 0	
Malcolm, A. ...	Probationer	100 0 0	
Mirza Hyder Ali Khan ...	Interpreter	150 0 0	
	4 Ferashes, at Krs. 30 (Rs. 11-12-3)	47 1 0	
	1 Vakeel, at Krs. 15	5 14 2	
	1 Seraidar, at Krs. 30 ...	11 12 3	
	DASHT-ARGIN.		
Inspector, 5th Section ...	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20 ...	7 13 6	
	KAZERUN.		
Johanness, M. ...	Signaller, 3rd Grade ...	150 0 0	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	KONAR TAK-TEH.		
	(*Closed during Summer.*)		
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	
	BORASJOON.		
Malcolm, Arshak ...	Signaller, 2nd Grade ...	180 0 0	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 20	7 13 6	

* *A rent of 600 Krans a month is paid for the quarters of the Medical Officer and Signalling Staff; out of this Government pays 400 and the Library 60.*

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Name.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.

Meshed Sub-division.

Major H. L. Wells, R E., *in charge.*

570 Miles.

(Temporarily maintained for the Persian Government.)

Inspector.

			Rs. A. P.	
Navarra, W. S. ...	Inspector, 2nd Grade ...		225 0 0	Head-Quarters at Sharud.

Stations and Offices.

Teheran.

Bull, H. ...	Signaller, 3rd (Offg. 2nd) Grade ... ... 150 Offg. Allowance 30 Local do. 15			Employed in Teheran Office, but pay charged to Meshed Line.
			195 0 0	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 25		9 12 10	

Sharud.

	1 Translation Clerk, at Krs. 30 ...		11 12 3	Under charge of Inspector.

Meshed.

Tuff, S.	Signaller, 1st Grade ..		200 0 0	
	1 Ferash, at Krs. 25		9 12 10	

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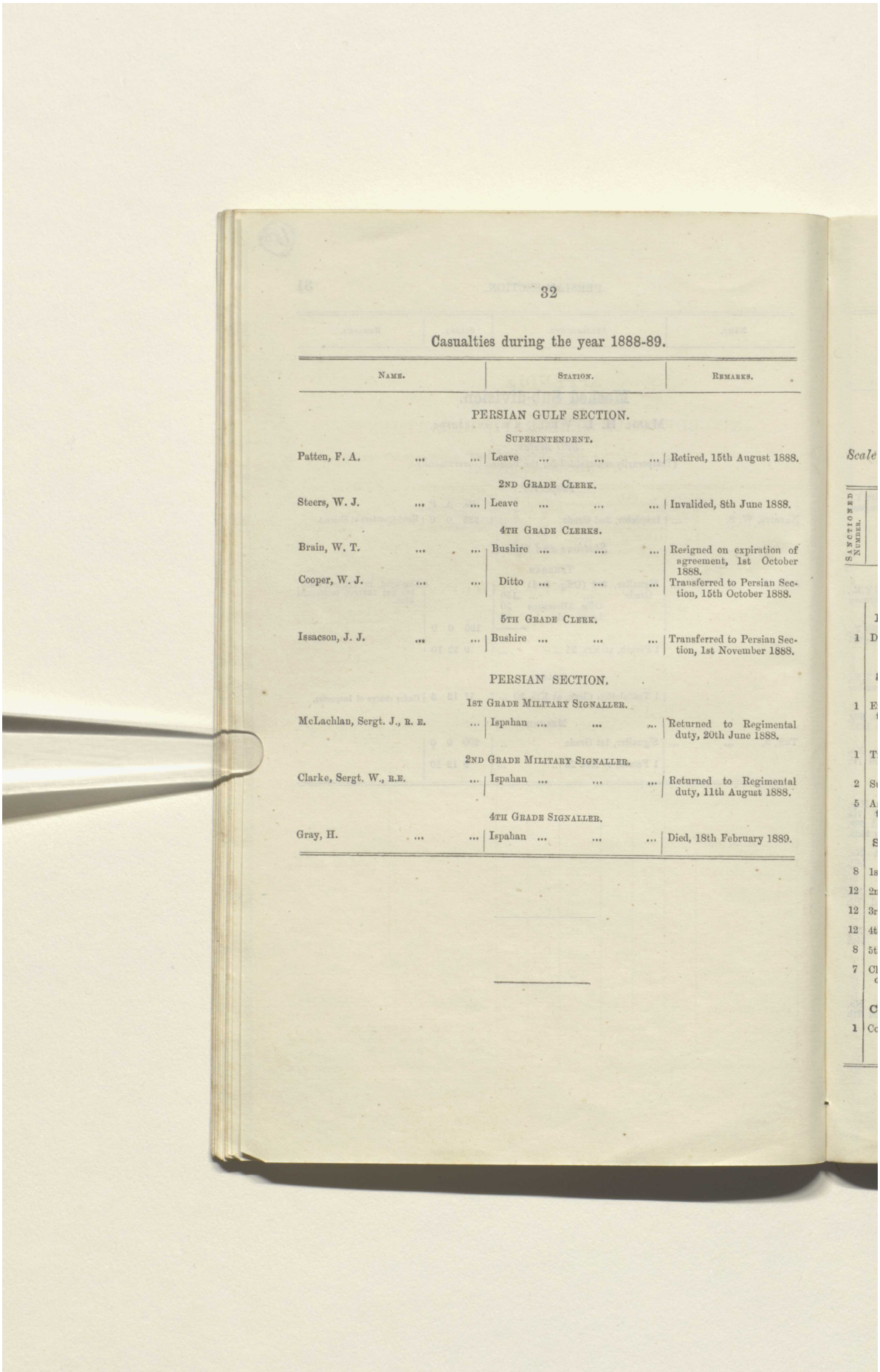

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Casualties during the year 1888-89.

Name.	Station.	Remarks.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.		
Superintendent.		
Patten, F. A.	Leave	Retired, 15th August 1888.
2nd Grade Clerk.		
Steers, W. J.	Leave	Invalided, 8th June 1888.
4th Grade Clerks.		
Brain, W. T.	Bushire	Resigned on expiration of agreement, 1st October 1888.
Cooper, W. J.	Ditto	Transferred to Persian Section, 15th October 1888.
5th Grade Clerk.		
Issacson, J. J.	Bushire	Transferred to Persian Section, 1st November 1888.
PERSIAN SECTION.		
1st Grade Military Signaller.		
McLachlan, Sergt. J., R. E. ...	Ispahan	Returned to Regimental duty, 20th June 1888.
2nd Grade Military Signaller.		
Clarke, Sergt. W., R.E. ...	Ispahan	Returned to Regimental duty, 11th August 1888.
4th Grade Signaller.		
Gray, H.	Ispahan	Died, 18th February 1889.

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APPENDIX.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Scale of Establishment, their salaries, house rent, and horse allowance as sanctioned up to the 31st March 1889.

Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
	PERSIAN GULF SECTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	DIRECTION.								
1	Director ...	1,125	75	1,500	1,375	Not fixed.	...	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 150 from the Political Department. House rent consolidated with pay.	P. W. D. No. 98 T.E., dated 21st June 1882, and Foreign Dept. No. 1494 G., dated 1st August 1884.
	Superintendence.								
1	Engineer and Electrician.	800	40	1,000	933-5-4	50	...	.....	P. W. D. Nos. 62 T.E., dated 12th June 1880, and 2 T. E. dated 9th January 1883.
1	Traffic Manager ...	600	30	750	700	Not fixed.	...	.....	
2	Superintendents ...	...	...	...	600	Do.	...	.....	
5	Assistant Superintendents.	300	40	500	433-5-4	Do.	...	.....	
	Signalling Establishment.								
8	1st Grade Clerks ...	...	...	...	250	Do.	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 2 T.E., dated 9th January 1883.
12	2nd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	200	Do.	...	.....	
12	3rd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	175	Do.	...	.....	
12	4th ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	150	Do.	...	.....	
8	5th ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	100	Do.	...	.....	
7	Charge allowances of Signallers.	...	...	...	40	Do.	...	.....	
	Cable Steamer.								
1	Commander ...	350	30	500	450	...	...	Draws also command allowance, Rs. 5 per diem.	P. W. D. No. 199 T., dated 5th August 1887.

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Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
	Cable Steamer —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	1st Officer ...	250	10	300	283 5-4	...	...	Draws also store account allowance, Rs. 30 per mensem.	P. W. D. No. 199 T., dated 5th August 1887.
1	2nd ,, ...	...	...	...	150	...	...	.....	
1	3rd ,, ...	...	...	...	125	...	...	.....	
1	1st Engineer ...	...	...	...	250	...	...	Draws also charge allowance, Rs. 1-8 a day.	
1	2nd ,, ...	...	...	...	200	...	...	.....	
1	3rd ,, ...	...	...	...	175	...	...	For Cable Factory.	P. W. D. No. 19 T.E., dated 7th February 1889.
2	Assistant Engineers	125	5	150	141-10-8	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 199 T., dated 5th August 1887.
1	Sub-Assistant Apothecary.	...	...	...	115	...	...	.....	
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	...	...	...	120	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 198 T.E., dated 10th December 1888.
1	Carpenter's Mate...	...	...	...	60	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 689, dated 14th May 1885.
1	Syrang of Lascars, 1st Class.	...	...	...	35	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 1342 S., dated 7th June 1880.
2	Tindals of Lascars, 1st Class.	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	
4	Seacunnies ...	...	...	...	30	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. Nos. 1342 S., dated 7th June 1880, and 689, dated 14th May 1885.
6	1st Class Lascars...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 689, dated 14th May 1885.
6	2nd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	.....	
6	3rd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 1342 S., dated 7th June 1880.
6	4th ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 689, dated 14th May 1885.
1	Syrang of Stokers, 2nd Class.	...	...	...	30	...	...	.....	
1	Tindal of Stokers, 1st Class.	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 1342 S., dated 7th June 1880.
4	1st Class Stokers ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
4	2nd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	.....	
4	3rd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	

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Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
	Cable Steamer —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
4	4th Class Stokers...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 689, dated 14th May 1885.
1	Kassaub ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
1	Lamp Trimmer ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	.....	
2	Lascars' Cooks, 2nd Class.	...	...	...	14	...	...	.....	
1	General Mess Butler.	...	...	...	35	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 690 S., dated 3rd July 1883.
1	Engineer's Butler	...	...	...	16	...	...	.....	
1	Cook, 2nd Class ...	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 689, dated 14th May 1885.
1	Cook's Mate, 1st Class.	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	
2	Cook's Mates, 2nd Class.	...	...	...	13	...	...	.....	
1	Masalchee ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 690 S., dated 3rd July 1883.
1	General Mess Servant, 1st Class.	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
1	General Mess Servant, 2nd Class.	...	...	...	13	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 689, dated 14th May 1885.
1	Warrant Officer's Servant, 1st Class.	...	...	...	13	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 1342 S., dated 7th June 1880.
1	Commander's Servant.	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 690 S., dated 3rd July 1883.
2	Topazes, 1st Class	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Marine Dept. No. 1342 S., dated 7th June 1880.

Note.—By Public Works Department letter, No. 198 T.E., dated the 10th December 1883, the sanctioned scale of the Subordinate Establishment of the Steamer is to remain at a total cost of Rs. 1,474 per mensem, until the year 1892, but it is left to the discretion of the Director General to make any redistributions which may appear necessary from time to time, provided that no increase in pay or allowances is to be given to any pensionable employé except under the orders of the Government of India.

	Cable Branch.								
1	1st Foreman ...	230	10	280	263-5-4	Not fixed.	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 77 T.E., dated 16th May 1882.
1	2nd ,, ...	150	10	200	183-5-4	Do.	...	.....	
1	Jointer ,, ...	200	10	250	233-5-4	Do.	...	.....	
1	Splicer ...	45	5	70	61-10-8	Do.	...	.....	
1	Storekeeper ...	75	5	100	91-10-8	Do.	...	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 15 for Signalling duties at Manora.	P. W. D. Nos. 77 T.E., dated 16th May 1882, and 32 T.E., dated 30th January 1883.

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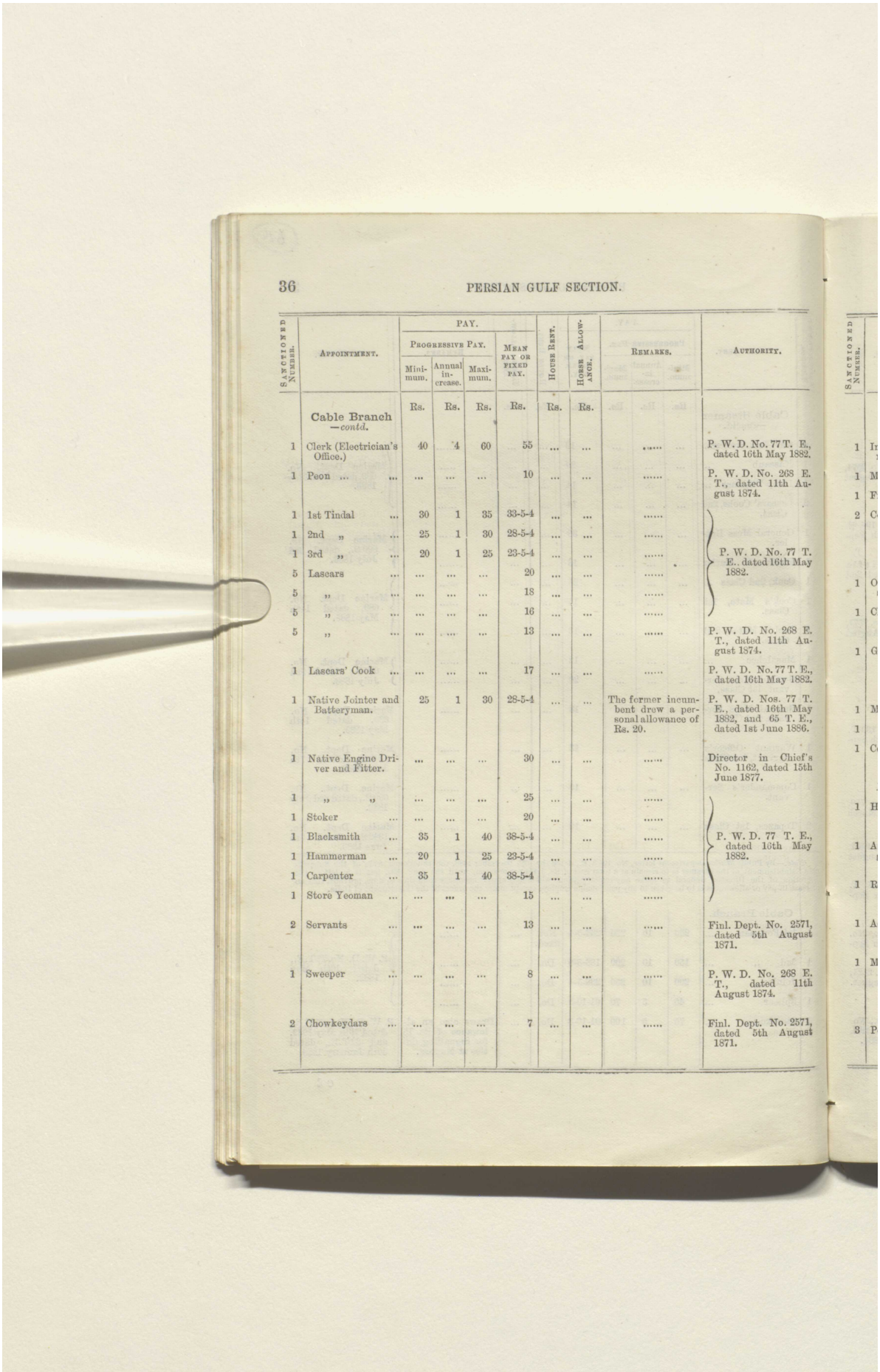

36 PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
	Cable Branch —contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Clerk (Electrician's Office.)	40	4	60	55	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 77 T. E., dated 16th May 1882.
1	Peon	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 268 E. T., dated 11th August 1874.
1	1st Tindal ...	30	1	35	33-5-4	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 77 T. E. dated 16th May 1882.
1	2nd ,, ...	25	1	30	28-5-4	...	...	.....	
1	3rd ,, ...	20	1	25	23-5-4	...	...	.....	
5	Lascars ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
5	,, ...	...	...	...	18	...	...	.....	
5	,, ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	.....	
5	,, ...	...	...	...	13	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 268 E. T., dated 11th August 1874.
1	Lascars' Cook ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 77 T. E., dated 16th May 1882.
1	Native Jointer and Batteryman.	25	1	30	28-5-4	...	...	The former incumbent drew a personal allowance of Rs. 20.	P. W. D. Nos. 77 T. E., dated 16th May 1882, and 65 T. E., dated 1st June 1886.
1	Native Engine Driver and Fitter.	...	...	...	30	...	...	.....	Director in Chief's No. 1162, dated 15th June 1877.
1	,, ,,	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	P. W. D. 77 T. E., dated 16th May 1882.
1	Stoker ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
1	Blacksmith ...	35	1	40	38-5-4	...	...	.....	
1	Hammerman ...	20	1	25	23-5-4	...	...	.....	
1	Carpenter ...	35	1	40	38-5-4	...	...	.....	
1	Store Yeoman ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	
2	Servants ...	...	...	...	13	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Sweeper ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 268 E. T., dated 11th August 1874.
2	Chowkeydars ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.

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Sanctioned Numbers.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Instrument Workshop.								
1	Instrument Mechanician.	...	...	...	350	Not fixed.	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 63 T. E., dated 17th April 1889.
1	Mechanician ...	...	...	...	200	...	...	.....	
1	Fitter ...	...	...	...	30	...	...	.....	
2	Coolies ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
	Store Establishment.								
1	Officer in charge of stores.	...	...	...	...	...	30	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2064, dated 9th July 1884.
1	Clerk	...	...	...	75	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 134 E. T., dated 30th April 1874.
1	Godownkeeper ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 15 from the Indian Telegraph Department.	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871, and P. W. D. No. 252, dated 7th August 1873.
1	Mechanic ...	...	...	...	40	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	„ ...	...	...	...	30	...	...	.....	
1	Coolie	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	
	Director's Office.								
1	Head Clerk ...	...	...	...	150	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Accountant, 4th grade.	80	7	150	132-8	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 103 E. T., dated 15th May 1877.
1	Record Clerk ...	...	...	...	80	...	...	.....	Director's G. O., No. 148, dated 1st August 1885.
1	Account Clerk ...	...	...	...	60	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 103 E. T., dated 15th May 1877.
1	Munshi ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Draws also an allowance of Rs. 20 from the Political Department.	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871 and Foreign Dept. No. 3699 E. T., dated 20th December 1880.
3	Peons ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.

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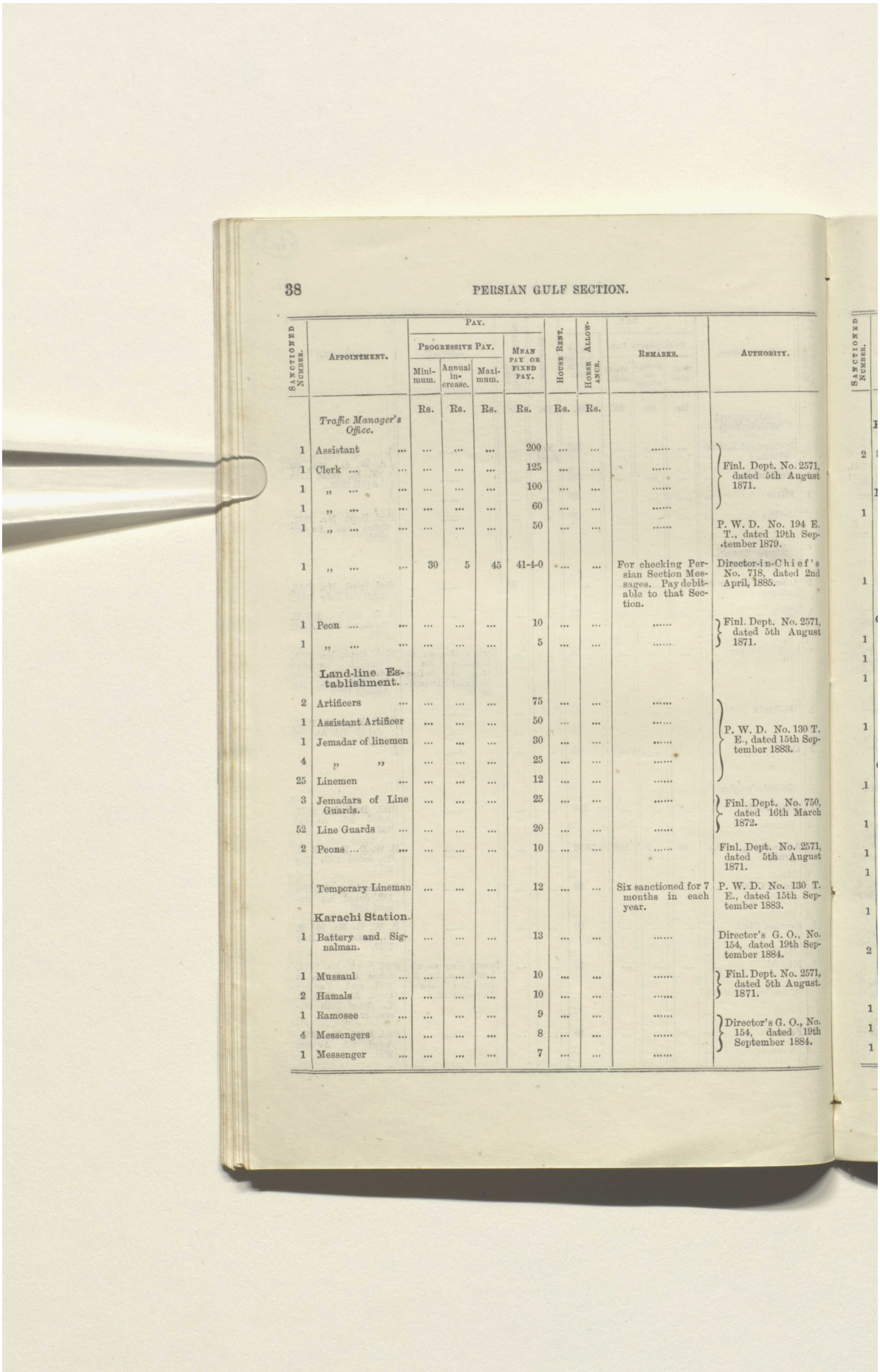

38 PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Traffic Manager's Office.								
1	Assistant ...	...	...	...	200	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Clerk	...	...	...	125	...	...	.....	
1	,, ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	.....	
1	,, ...	...	...	...	60	...	...	.....	
1	,, ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 194 E. T., dated 19th September 1879.
1	,, ...	30	5	45	41-4-0	...	...	For checking Persian Section Messages. Pay debitable to that Section.	Director-in-Chief's No. 718, dated 2nd April, 1885.
1	Peon	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	,, ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	
	Land-line Establishment.								
2	Artificers ...	...	...	...	75	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 130 T. E., dated 15th September 1883.
1	Assistant Artificer	...	...	...	50	...	...	.....	
1	Jemadar of linemen	...	...	...	30	...	...	.....	
4	,, ,,	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	
25	Linemen ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	
3	Jemadars of Line Guards.	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 750, dated 16th March 1872.
52	Line Guards ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
2	Peons	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
	Temporary Lineman	...	...	...	12	...	...	Six sanctioned for 7 months in each year.	P. W. D. No. 130 T. E., dated 15th September 1883.
	Karachi Station.								
1	Battery and Signalman.	...	...	...	13	...	...	.....	Director's G. O., No. 154, dated 19th September 1884.
1	Mussaul ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August. 1871.
2	Hamals ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	
1	Ramosee ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	.....	Director's G. O., No. 154, dated 19th September 1884.
4	Messengers ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	.....	
1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	.....	

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		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Karachi Station. —*continued.*								
2	Sweepers ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Govt. of Bombay No. 182, dated 24th August 1871.
	Manora Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 28, dated 6th February 1883.
	Sonmeani Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
	Ormara Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Bheestie ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
1	Sweeper ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	
	Pusnee Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
	Gwadur Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Director in-Chief's No. 845, dated 4th August 1885.
1	Bheestie ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Sweeper ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	
1	Malee	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 1086, dated 29th March 1877.
1	Coxswain ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
2	Boatmen ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 845, dated 4th August 1885.
	Charbar Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Bhistie ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
1	Sweeper ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	

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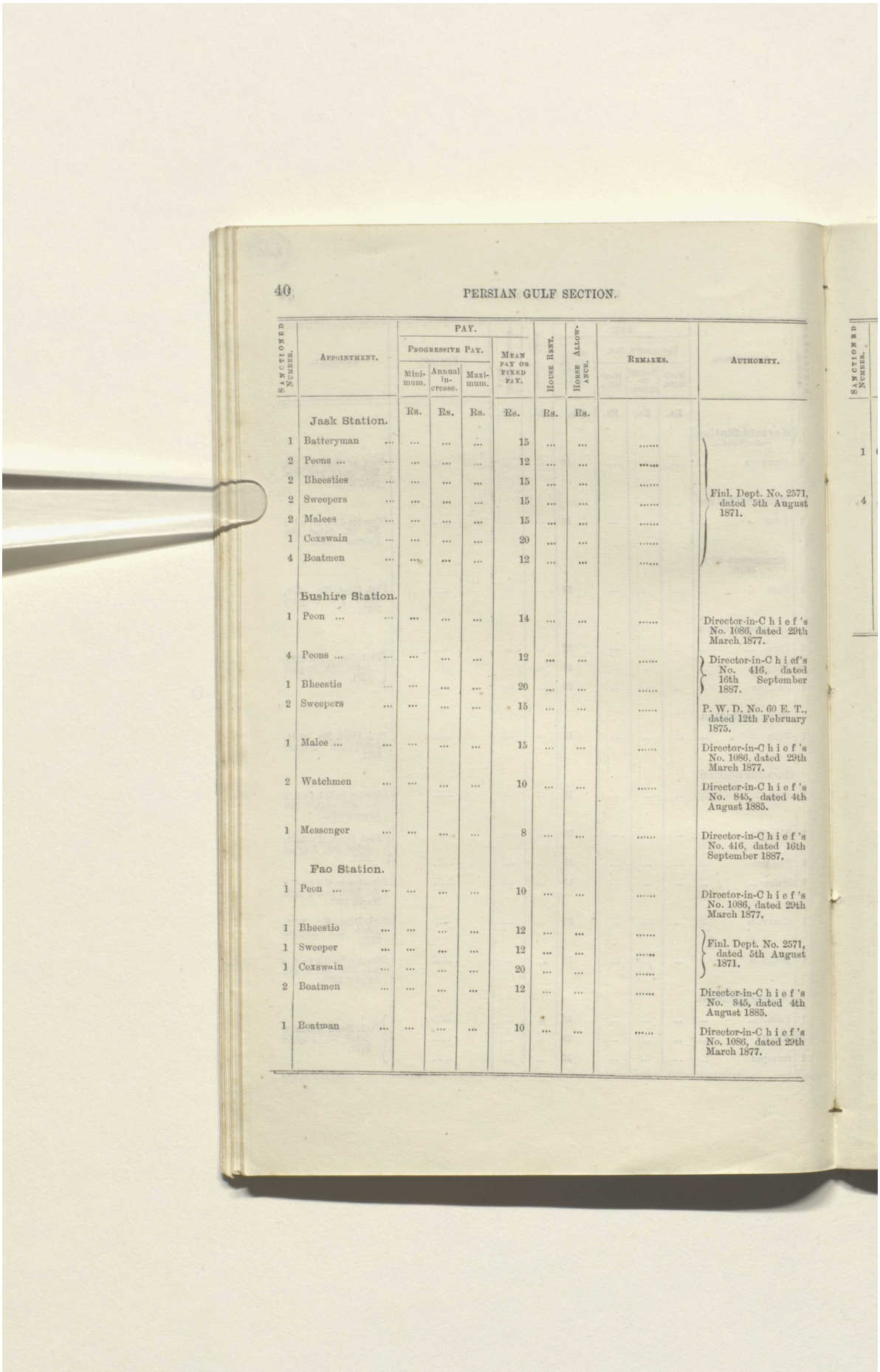

40 PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	House Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Jask Station.								
1	Batteryman ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
2	Peons ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	
2	Bheesties ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	
2	Sweepers ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	
2	Malees ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	
1	Coxswain ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
4	Boatmen ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	
	Bushire Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	14	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 1086, dated 29th March 1877.
4	Peons	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 416, dated 16th September 1887.
1	Bheestie ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
2	Sweepers ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 60 E. T., dated 12th February 1875.
1	Malee	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 1086, dated 29th March 1877.
2	Watchmen ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 845, dated 4th August 1885.
1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 416, dated 16th September 1887.
	Fao Station.								
1	Peon	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 1086, dated 29th March 1877.
1	Bheestie ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
1	Sweeper ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	
1	Coxswain ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	.....	
2	Boatmen ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 845, dated 4th August 1885.
1	Boatman ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	Director-in-Chief's No. 1086, dated 29th March 1877.

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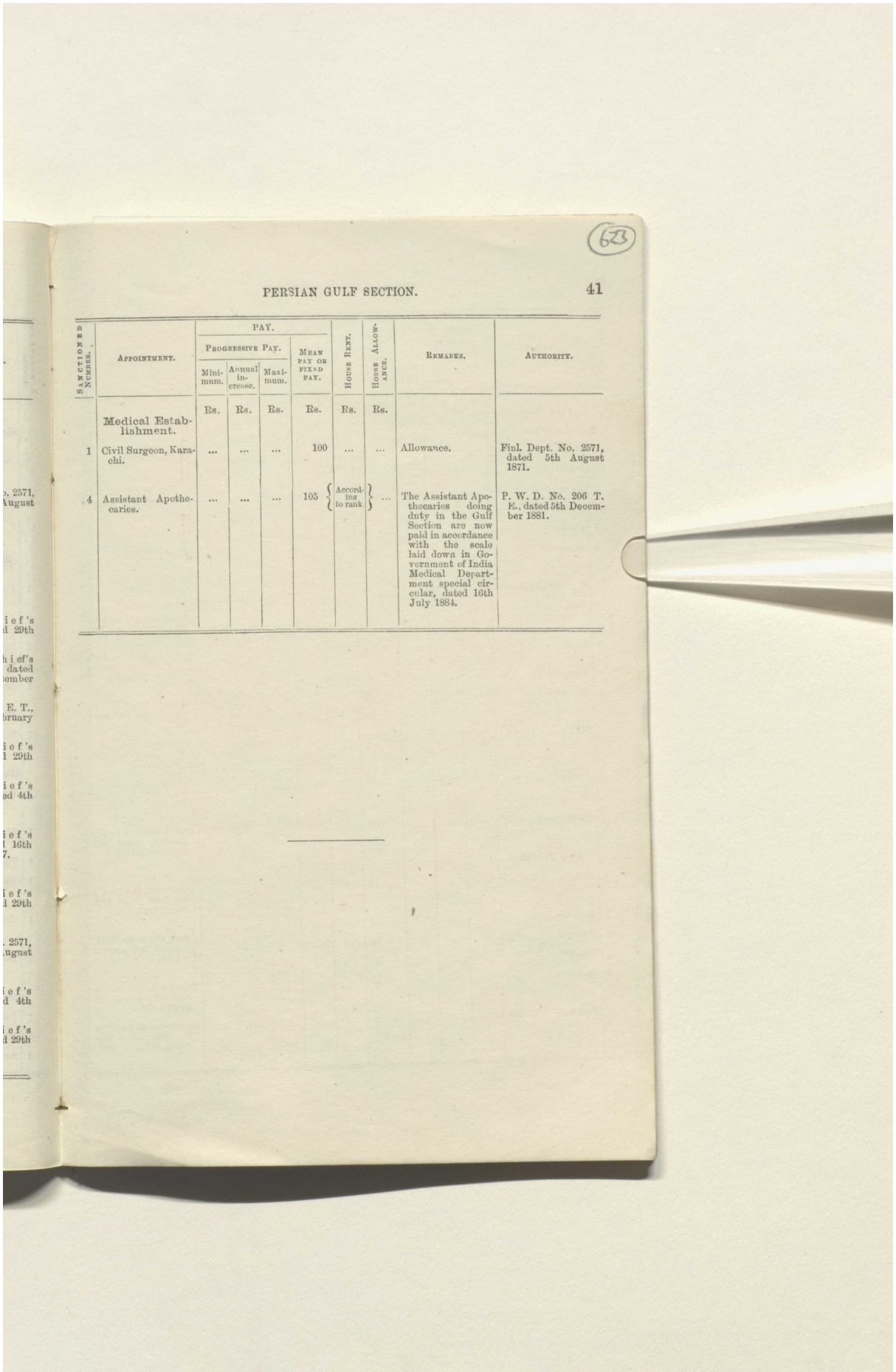

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PERSIAN GULF SECTION. 41

Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Medical Establishment.								
1	Civil Surgeon, Karachi.	...	...	...	100	...	...	Allowance.	Finl. Dept. No. 2571, dated 5th August 1871.
4	Assistant Apothecaries.	...	...	...	105	According to rank	...	The Assistant Apothecaries doing duty in the Gulf Section are now paid in accordance with the scale laid down in Government of India Medical Department special circular, dated 16th July 1884.	P. W. D. No. 206 T. E., dated 5th December 1881.

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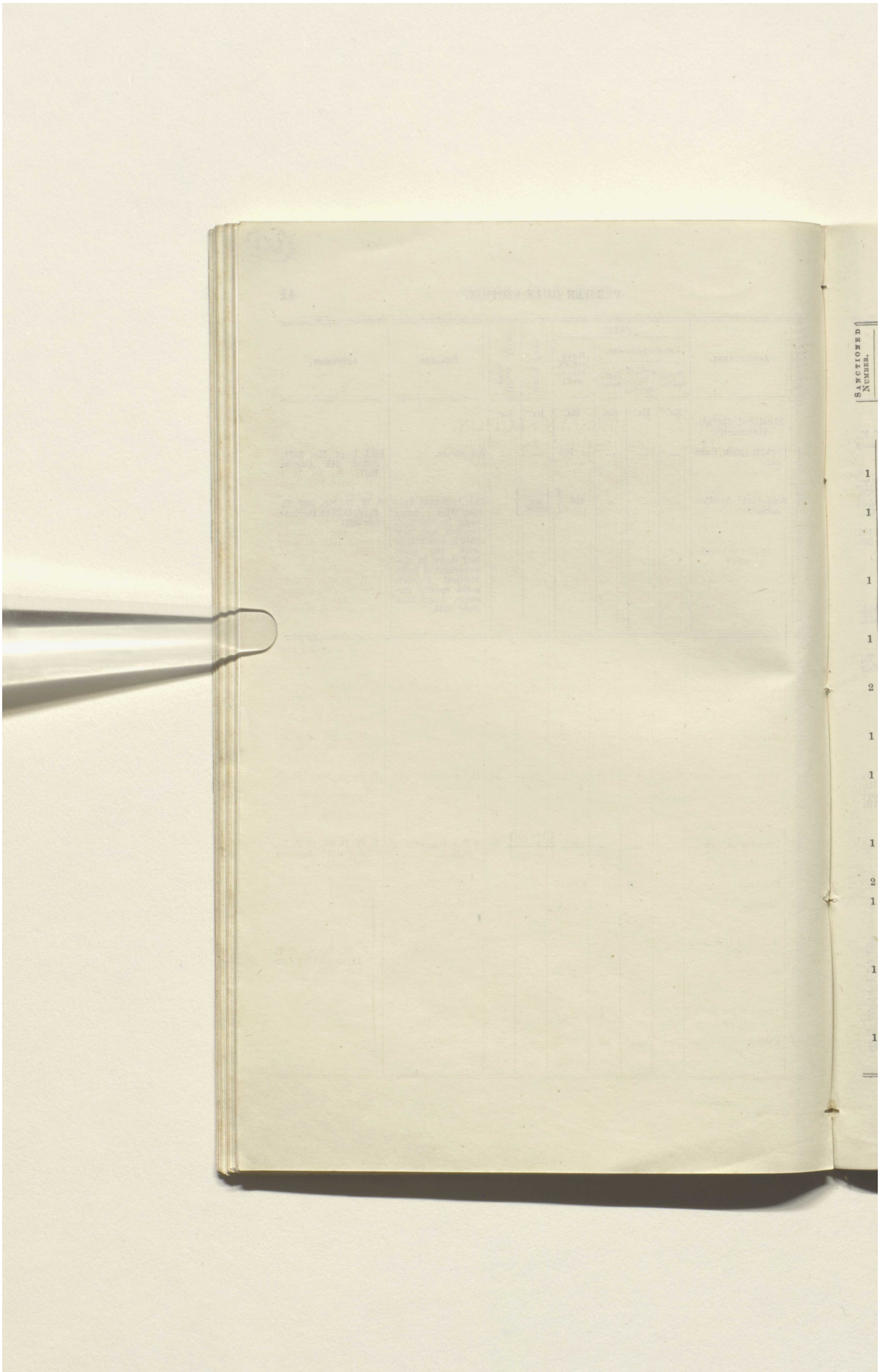

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Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	House Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
	PERSIAN SECTION.								
	DIRECTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Director ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	60	.....	P. W. D. No. 16 T. E., dated 15th January 1881.
1	Assistant Director	350	50	600	516-10-8	50	60	*Plus* Military pay of rank.	P. W. D. Nos. 66 E. T., dated 18th March 1879 and 16 E. T., dated 15th January 1881.
	Superintendence.								
1	Superintendent (Supernumerary.)	600	40	800	733-5-4	120krs	60	.....	P. W. D. Nos. 66 E. T., dated 18th March 1879 and 8 E. T., dated 10th January 1876.
1	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	500	50	600	566-10-8	120 „	30	.....	P. W. D. No. 16 T. E., dated 15th January 1881.
2	Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade.	350	25	450	416-10-8	* 120 „	30	* For Assistant Superintendent at Shiraz.	P. W. D. Nos. 16 T. E. dated 5th January 1881 and 73 E. T., dated 13th Mar. 1877.
1	Medical Superintendent.	...	...	...	700	...	30	.....	P.W. D. No. 84 E. T., dated 24th March 1876.
1	Medical Assistant Superintendent.	...	...	...	550	Not fixed.	30	Is provided with quarters at Shiraz.	P. W. D. Nos. 183 T. E., dated 13th November 1882 and 82, dated 16th February 1888.
	Director's Office.								
1	Director's Clerk ...	...	...	...	200	krs 50 * krs 400	30	* For 4 months at Gulhek.	P. W. D. No. 16 T. E., dated 15th January 1881.
2	Ferashes ...	...	...	...	Krs. 30	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 83 T. E., dated 12th January 1886.
1	Seraidar ...	...	...	...	„ 30	...	...	At Gulhek.	
	Assistant Director's Office.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	„ 30	...	...	.....	
	Superintendent's Office.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	„ 30	...	...	.....	

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Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	House Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
	Medical Offices.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3	Ferashes ...	...	...	...	Krs. 30	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 83 T. E., dated 12th January 1886.
	Store Branch.								
3	Ferashes ...	...	...	...	„ 50	...	...	.....	P. W. D. Nos. 101E.T., dated 9th April 1873, and 125 T.E., dated 6th September 1883.
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	„ 30	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101 E.T., dated 9th April 1873.
1	„ ...	...	...	...	„ 5	...	...	.....	
	Workshop & Press.								
	Allowance to Indo-European Company's Mechanician.	...	...	...	100	...	...	.....	Fin. Dept. No. 815, dated 6th June 1873.
	Allowance to Printer	...	...	...	25	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 396E T., dated 30th November 1875.
	Line Establishment.								
2	Inspectors, 1st grade	...	...	...	*250	Krs. †30	30	*Rs. 200 when military men are appointed. †For Inspector, 6th Section.	P. W. D. Nos. 84 E. T., dated 24th March 1876 and 142 T.E., dated 11th August 1881.
2	„ 2nd „	...	...	...	‡225	§70	30	‡Rs. 180 when military men are appointed. §For Inspector, 2nd Section, and for Soh Office.	
	„ 3rd „	...	...	...	‖200	¶50	30	‖Rs. 150 when military men are appointed. ¶For Inspector, 1st Section. Krs. 75 for married Inspectors since sanctioned in P.W. D. No. 74 T. E., dated 8th May 1889.	
30	Mounted Gholams	...	...	...	Krs. 75	**30	...	**For Gholams of the 6th Section.	Fin. Dept. No. 88, dated 30th April 1873; P. W. D. No. 354 E.T., dated 9th October 1874; Director-in-Chief's No. 555, dated 26th August 1884; P. W. D. No. 114 E.T., dated 14th October 1886; P. W. D. No. 90 T., dated 27th February 1878.

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Sanctioned Number.	Appointment.	Pay. Progressive Pay. Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	Mean pay or fixed pay.	House Rent.	House Allowance.	Remarks.	Authority.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Line Establishment,—*contd.*								Fin. Dept. No. 88, dated 30th April 1873; P. W. D. No. 354E.T., dated 9th October 1874; Director-in-Chief's No. 555, dated 26th August 1884; P. W. D. No. 114E.T., dated 14th October 1886; P. W. D. No. 90T., dated 27th February 1878.
2	Unmounted Gholams	...	...	...	Krs. 25	...	...	.....	
11	Tofangchees ...	...	...	...	,, 15	...	...	.....	
	Signalling Establishment.								
6	Signallers, 1st grade	...	...	...	200		...	*House rent—*Teheran*—Krs. 50 a month. *Ispahan*—Krs. 50 a month. *Shiraz*—Krs. 500 a month is paid for quarters for Med. Asst. Supdt. and signalling staff to which Library fund contributes Krs. 50. The expenses of the *Gulhek* Office are defrayed by an allowance from H. B. M.'s Legation. Krs. 75 for married signallers since sanctioned in P. W. D. No. 74 T.E., dated 8th May 1889.	P. W. D. Nos. 89 T., dated 16th January 1885; 780 G., dated 21st April 1887; 181 G. dated 21st January 1889; 2050G., dated 13th August 1888; 82B., dated 16th February 1888; 15 T.E., dated 31st January 1889.
6	,, 2nd ,,	...	...	...	180	*	...		
6	,, 3rd ,,	...	...	...	150		...		
7	,, 4th ,,	...	...	...	125		...		
	Local Allowances...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	
1	Interpreter ...	...	...	...	150	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 84 E.T., dated 24th March 1876.
1	,, ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	Draws also Krs. 50 Treasurer's Allowance.	P. W. D. No. 125 E.T., dated 6th September 1883.
	Teheran Station.								
5	Ferashes ...	...	...	...	Krs. 30	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 83T.E., dated 12th July 1886.
1	Guard ...	...	...	...	,, 16	...	...	.....	
3	,, ...	...	...	...	,, 11	...	...	.....	
	Koom Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101 E.T., dated 9th April 1873.
	Kashan Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 84 E.T., dated 24th March 1876.

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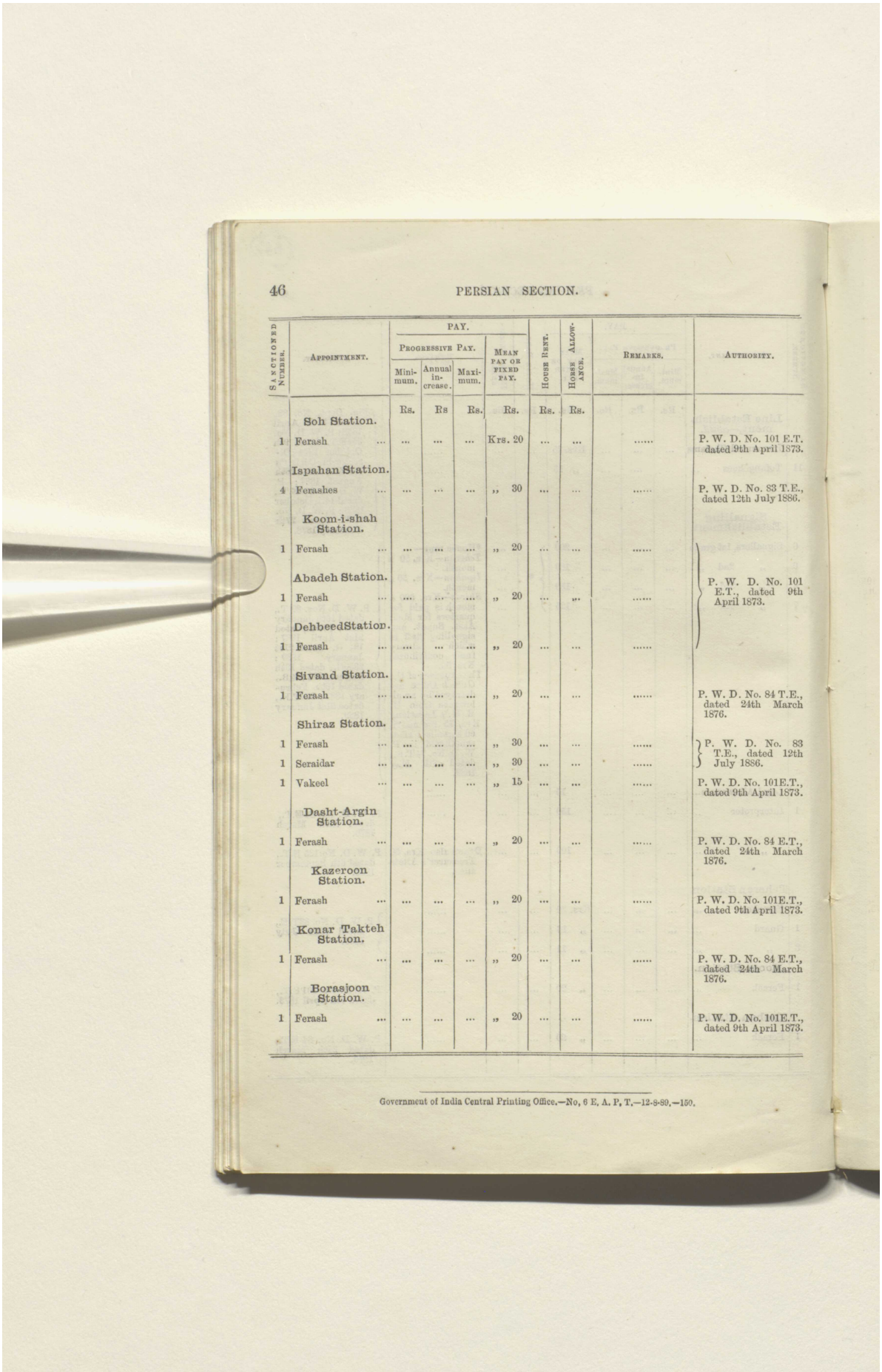

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		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Soh Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	Krs. 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101 E.T. dated 9th April 1873.
	Ispahan Station.								
4	Ferashes ...	...	...	...	,, 30	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 83 T.E., dated 12th July 1886.
	Koom-i-shah Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101 E.T., dated 9th April 1873.
	Abadeh Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	
	DehbeedStation.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	
	Sivand Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 84 T.E., dated 24th March 1876.
	Shiraz Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 30	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 83 T.E., dated 12th July 1886.
1	Seraidar ...	...	...	...	,, 30	...	...	.....	
1	Vakeel ...	...	...	...	,, 15	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101E.T., dated 9th April 1873.
	Dasht-Argin Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 84 E.T., dated 24th March 1876.
	Kazeroon Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101E.T., dated 9th April 1873.
	Konar Takteh Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 84 E.T., dated 24th March 1876.
	Borasjoon Station.								
1	Ferash ...	...	...	...	,, 20	...	...	.....	P. W. D. No. 101E.T., dated 9th April 1873.

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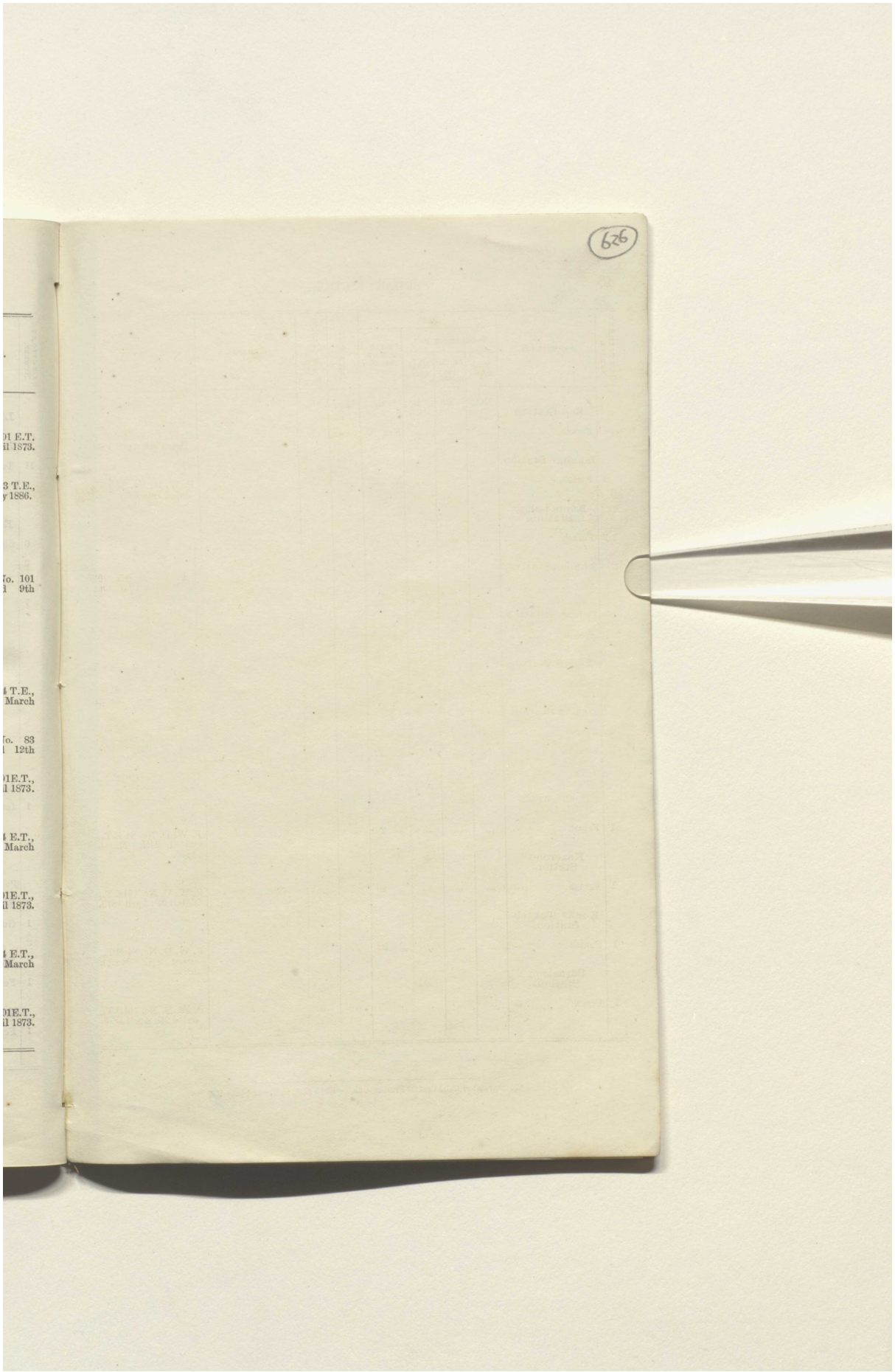

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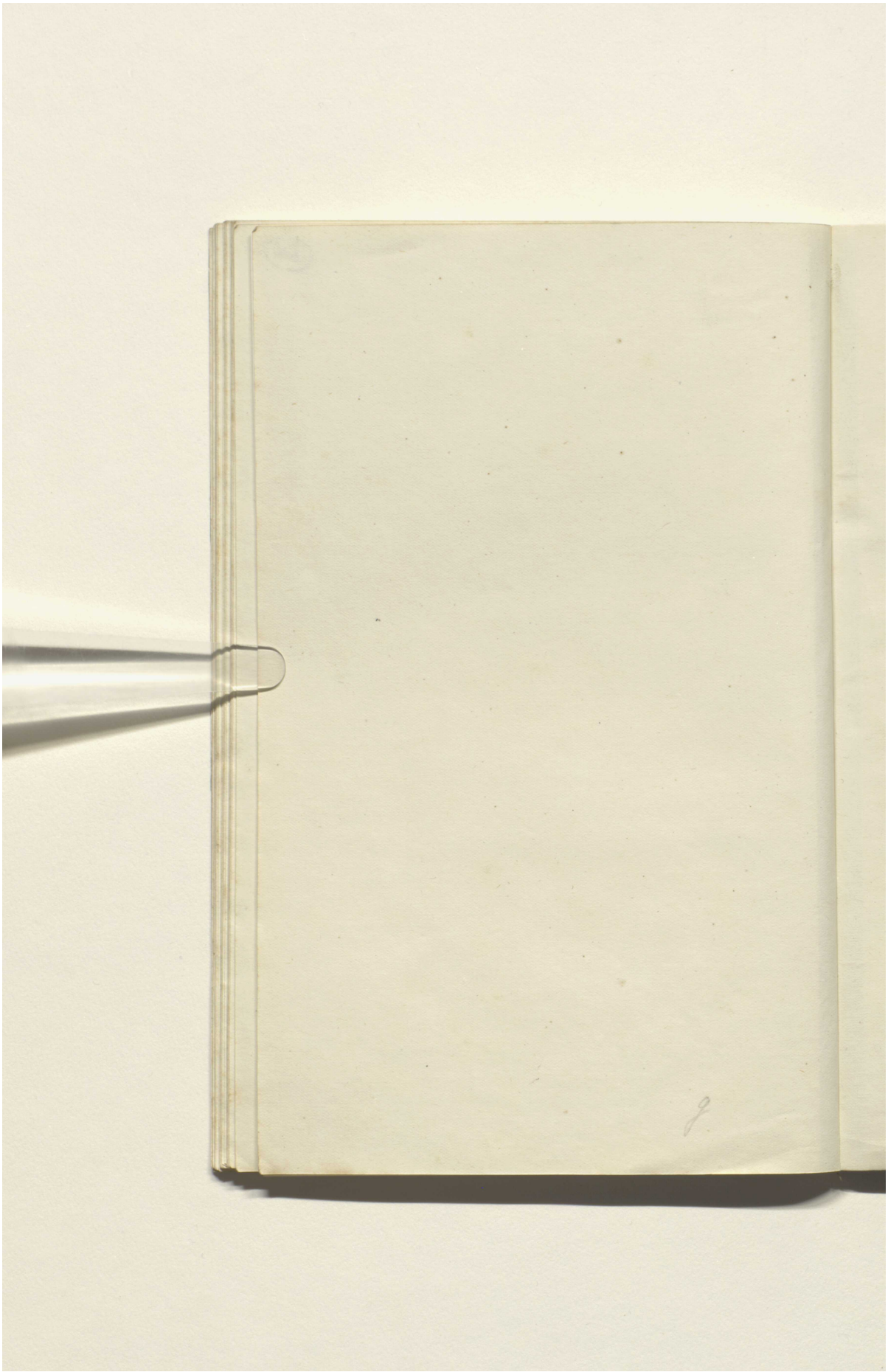

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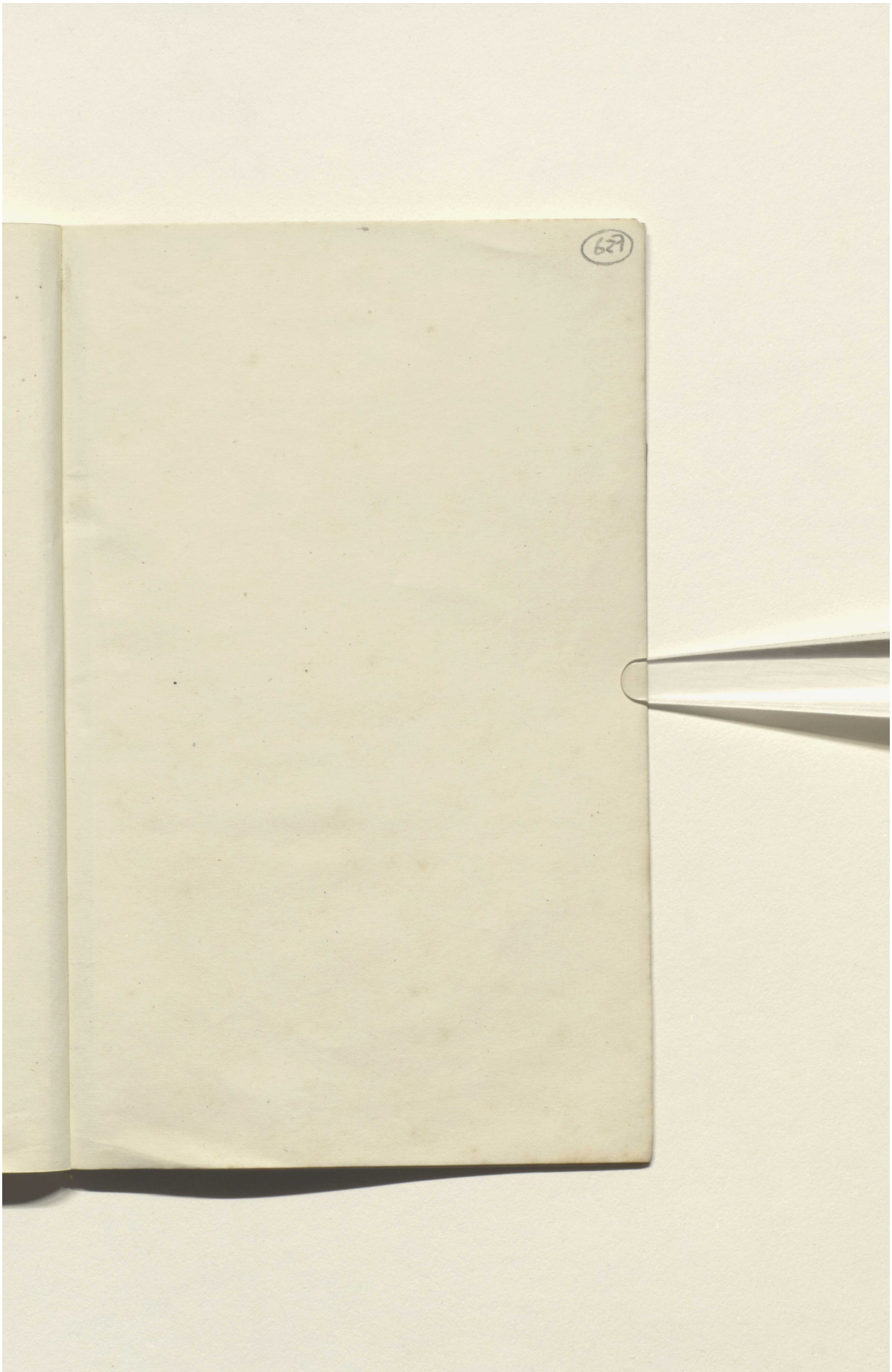

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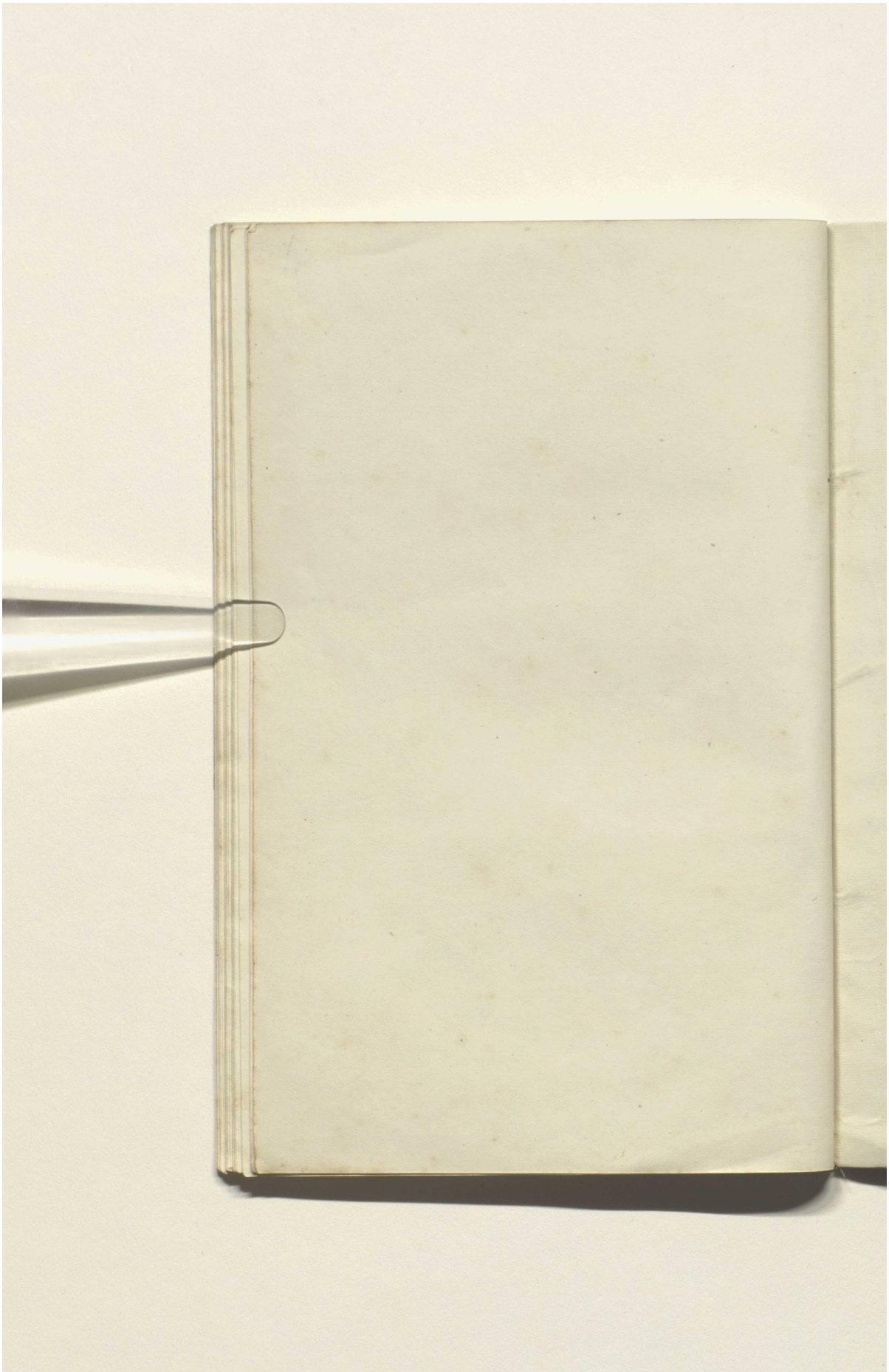

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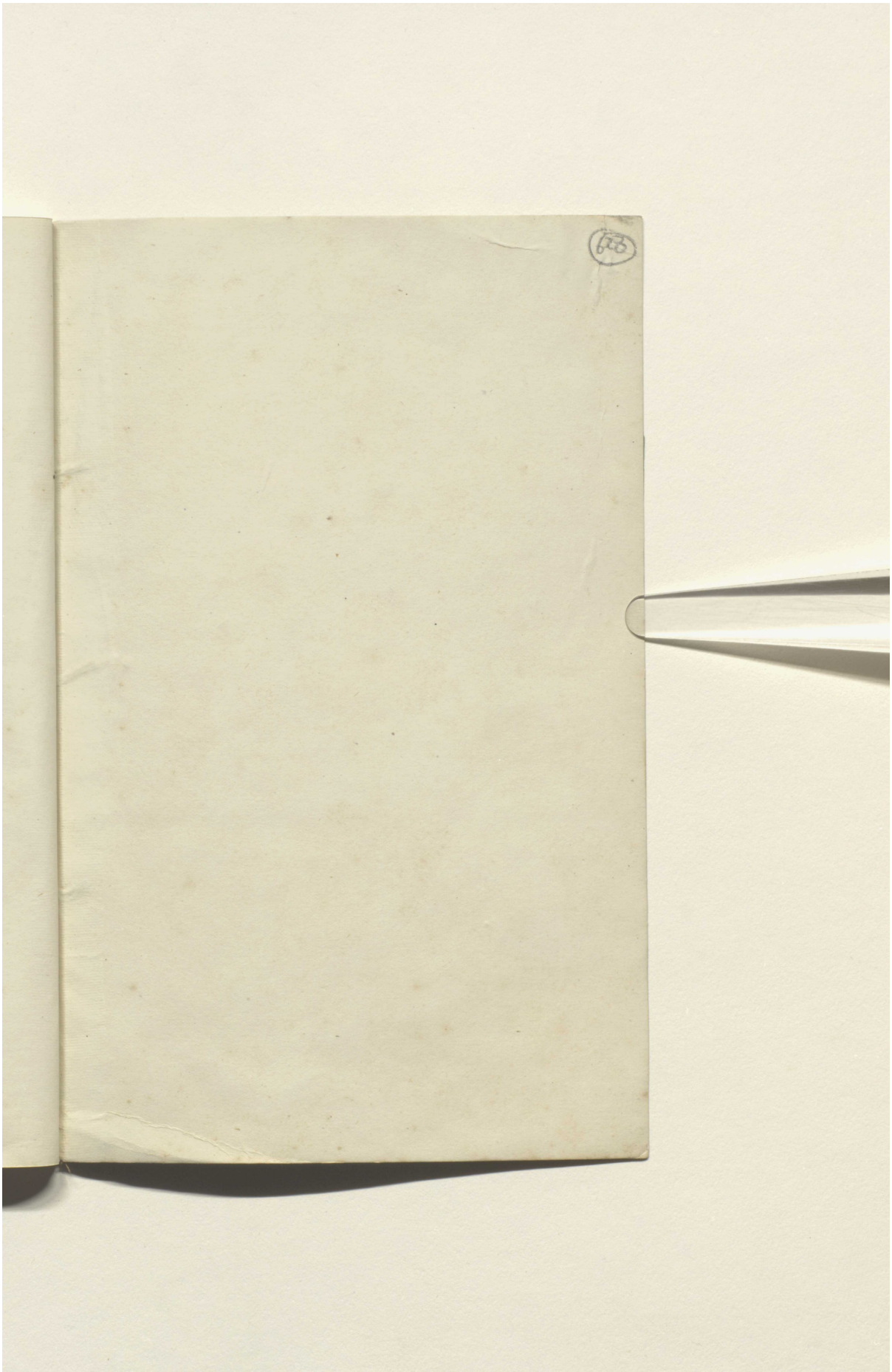

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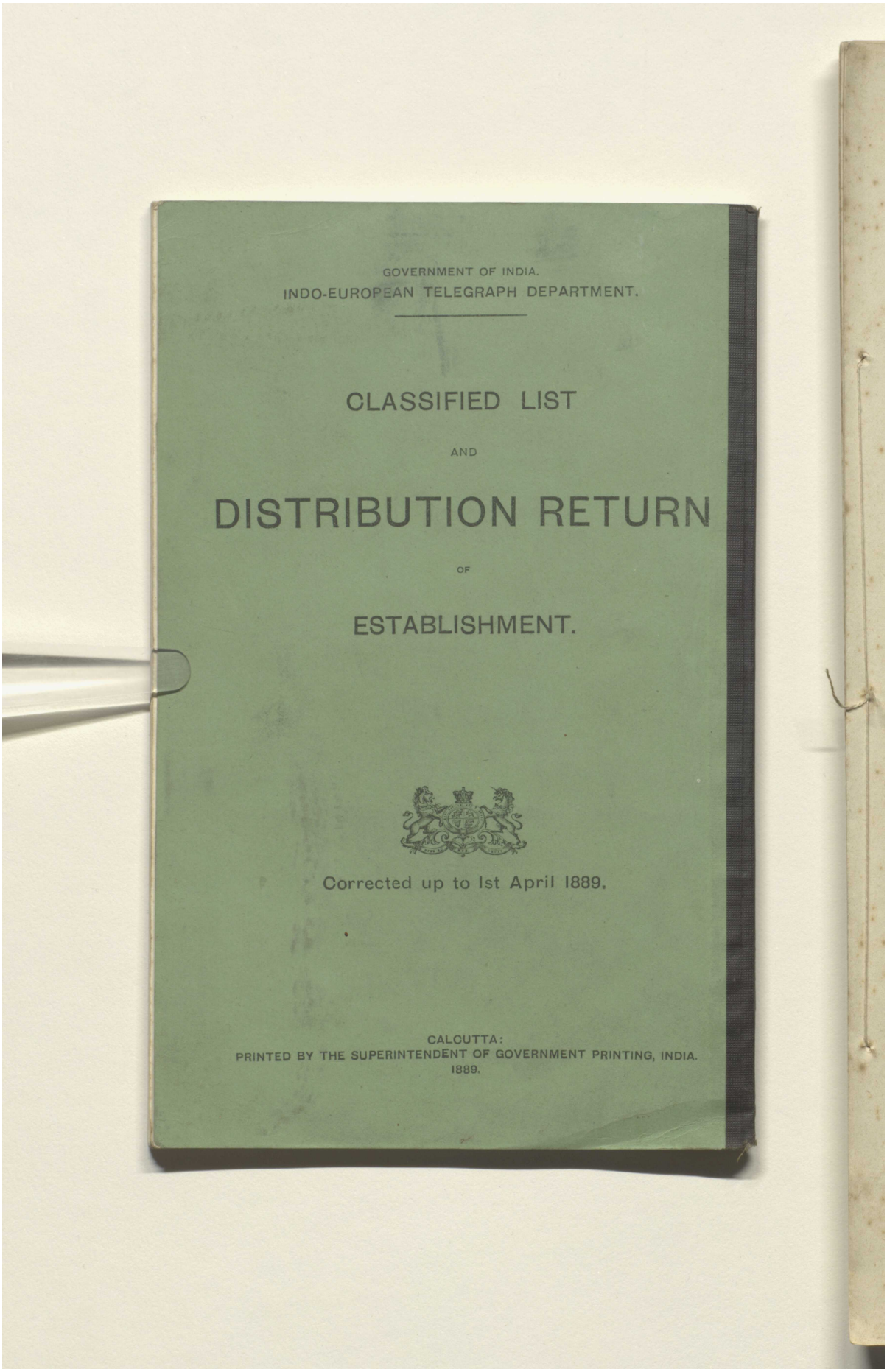

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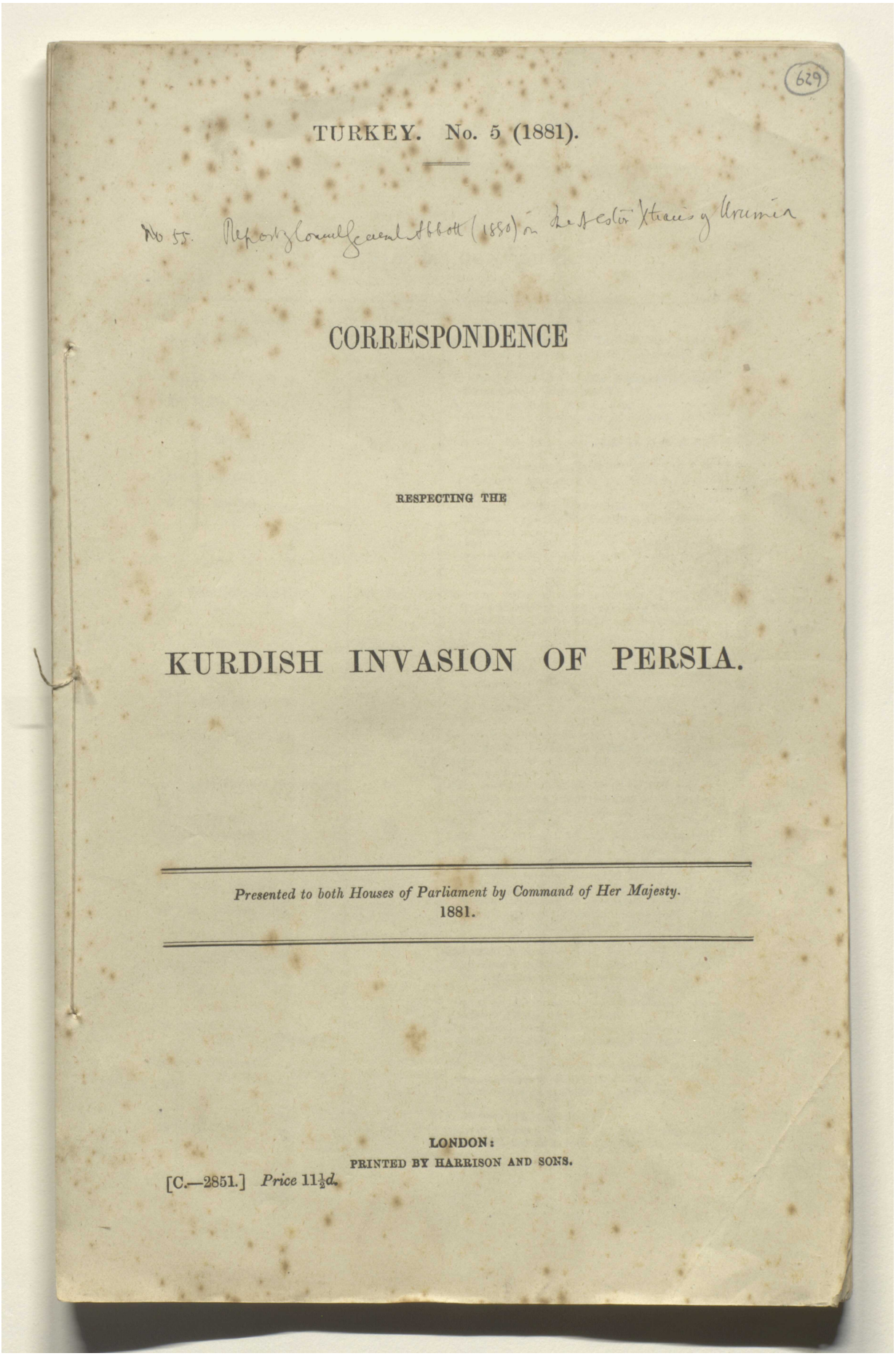

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TURKEY. No. 5 (1881).

No 55. Report by Consul General Abbott (1880) on the Kurdish Invasion of Persia

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

KURDISH INVASION OF PERSIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1881.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
[C.—2851.] *Price* 1½*d.*

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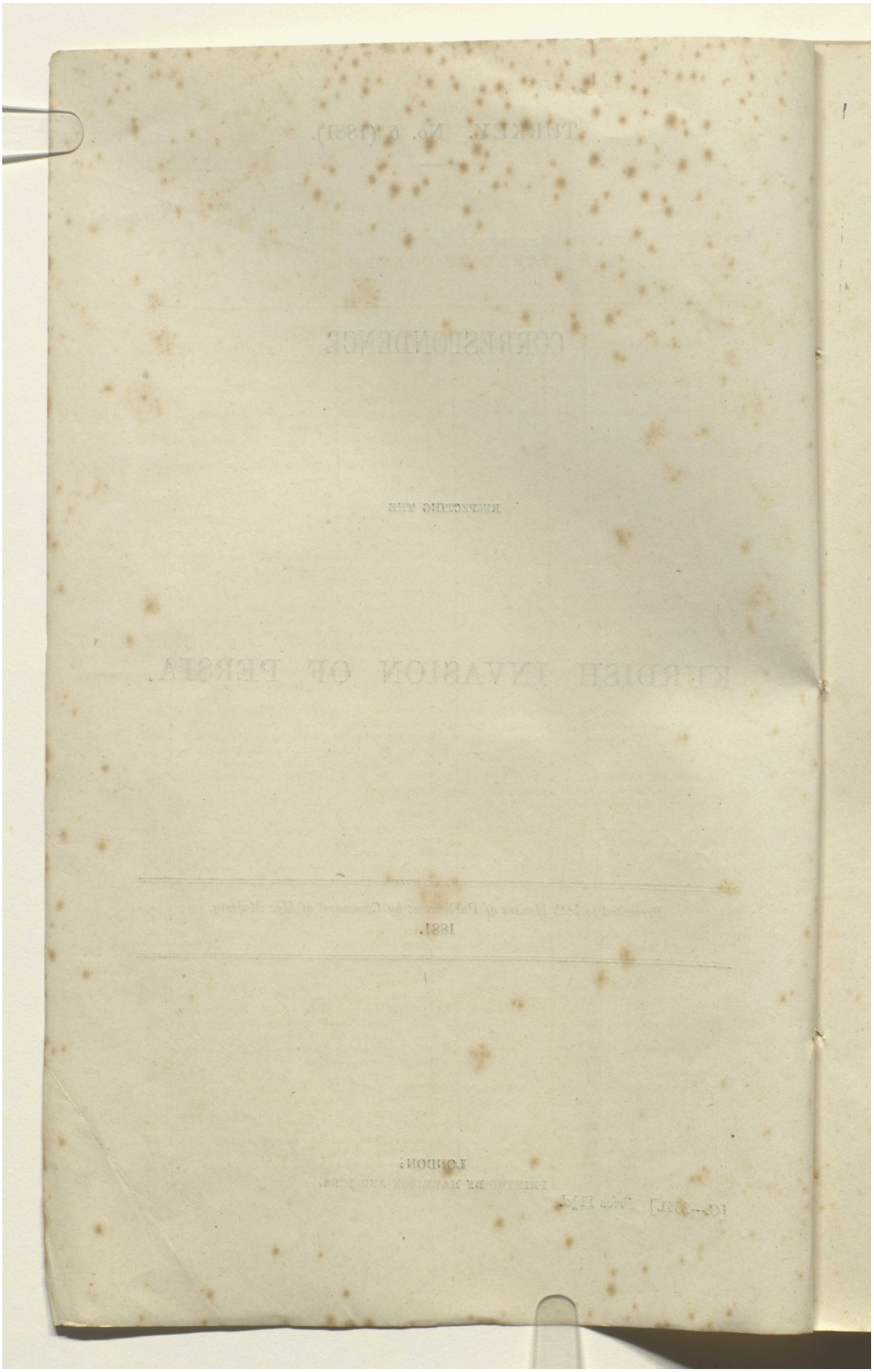

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1	Mr. Thomson	May 14, 1880	Kurdish depredation on Turco-Persian frontier. Desire of Persia to conclude a Convention with Porte respecting	1
2	To Mr. Goschen	Jury 1,	To urge Porte to lose no time in transmitting draft Convention to Tehran (see No. 1) ..	1
3	To Mr. Thomson	1,	Approving language held by him as reported in No. 1, and informing him of despatch to Mr. Goschen (see No. 2)	1
4	Mr. Goschen	Aug. 3,	Inclosing copy of a *note verbale* he has addressed to the Porte on the subject of the depredations committed by the Kurds	2
5	To Mr. Goschen	19,	Approving terms of note to the Porte inclosed in No. 4	4
6	Mr. Goschen	17,	Inclosing a communication from the Armenian Patriarch respecting the formation of a Kurdish League	5
7	„ „	23,	Inclosing copy of despatch from Vice-Consul Clayton respecting the proceedings of the Kurdish Sheikh Obeidullah, and the position of the Nestorian Christians	7
8	Consul-General Abbott ..	July 31,	Inclosing copies of three despatches to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran regarding disturbances on the Turco-Persian frontier and the proceedings of Sheikh Obeidullah	8
9	Mr. Thomson	Aug. 24,	Continues to urge Persian Government to co-operate in maintaining order on the frontier. State of negotiations as regards proposed draft Convention	10
10	„ „	Oct. 8,	Large body of Kurds have seized town and district of Souj-Boulak. Persian authorities have fled. Steps taken by Persian Government respecting ..	11
11	„ „	11,	Reporting an interview with the Shah respecting the Kurdish outbreak at Azerbaijan. He begs intervention of Her Majesty's Government at Constantinople	11
12	Assim Pasha to Musurus Bey (Telegraphic)	14,	Porte hears that son of Sheikh Obeidullah is about to cross over into Turkish territory at the head of a band for purposes of pillage	12
13	To Mr. Thomson	16,	Substance of No. 12..	12
14	Mr. Goschen	12,	Information given by Mr. Thomson (see No. 10) confirmed by telegrams from Van and Bagdad. Conversation with Persian Ambassador respecting Convention between Persia and Turkey ..	13
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16	Mr. Goschen	19,	Inclosing copy of telegram communicated by Persian Ambassador in regard to Kurdish invasion	14
17	Mr. Thomson	27,	Substance of a letter from Mr. Abbott of the 7th instant. Oroomiah threatened by the Kurds. Mr. Abbott reported to have left	14
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19	Mr. Goschen .. .. (Telegraphic)	29,	Report that Governor of Surnia has fled, and that Sheikh Obeidullah has crossed frontier into Persia	15
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21	„ „	Nov. 1,	Kurds have withdrawn from Oroomiah	16
22	Mr. Goschen	Oct. 24,	Copy of despatch from Major Trotter respecting rumoured attempt to form a Kurdish League ..	16

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25	Mr. Plunkett .. .. (Telegraphic)	4,	Russian Government have offered troops to assist Persian in subduing Kurdish marauders ..	18
26	To Mr. Plunkett	6,	Ask Russian Government whether he is correctly informed (see No. 25)	18
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31	„ „	8,	Persian Government now hope to be able to break up the Kurdish combination by negotiation ..	20
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36	Mr. Thomson	12,	Thanks of Shah for good offices of England in inducing the Porte to co-operate for the suppression of the Kurdish insurrection	22
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Correspondence respecting the Kurdish Invasion of Persia.

No. 1.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(*Received June* 22.)

Tehran, May 14, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that I have had several conversations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the depredations committed by the Kurdish tribes inhabiting the Turco-Persian frontier, and have urged upon his Highness the expediency of his entering into a formal agreement with Turkey for keeping these tribes under control and for preventing them from taking refuge across the border when pursued by the authorities and troops of either country.

His Highness has assured me that he is not only willing but desirous to conclude such an arrangement with the Porte, and that as soon as the Turkish Ambassador here has received the necessary authority to negotiate a Convention for that purpose the matter will receive his earnest attention.

Fahri Bey has been informed by telegram from Constantinople that a draft Convention on this subject will shortly reach him, which he is authorized to submit to the Persian Government; but the despatch referred to in that communication has not yet been received by his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 2.

Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 1, 1880.

Sir,

YOUR Excellency will perceive from Mr. Thomson's despatch of the 14th May, of which a copy is in your possession, that the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs expresses his readiness to enter into a formal agreement with Turkey for the repression of the incursions committed by the Kurds inhabiting the Turco-Persian frontier. If the draft Convention on the subject which it is stated the Turkish Ambassador at Tehran is expecting to receive has not already been forwarded to him from the Porte, your Excellency should urge that no time should be lost in transmitting it to his Excellency.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

Earl Granville to Mr. Thomson.

Foreign Office, July 1, 1880.

Sir,

HER Majesty's Government are glad to learn, from your despatch of the 14th ultimo, that the Persian Government is ready to enter into a formal agreement

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with the Porte for repressing the incursions of the Kurds inhabiting the Turco-Persian frontier, and they approve your having urged this matter upon the consideration of the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have requested Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to beg that no time may be lost in forwarding the draft Convention to the Turkish Ambassador, if it should not have already been sent to him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 4.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 10.)

My Lord, *Therapia, August* 3, 1880.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches of the 30th June* and 1st July, on the subject of the proceedings of the Kurds in the Vilayet of Van, I have the honour to state that there is scarcely any question on which I have so often spoken to Abédine Pasha as on the necessity of dealing vigorously with these robber bands, and putting an end to the licence which appears to exist. Before receiving the above despatches, giving me instructions to press the subject on the notice of the Porte, I had addressed to it the *note verbale* of which I inclose a copy. Since then I have repeatedly recurred to the continued accounts I receive as to the depredations committed. The system pursued by the Porte, in reply, is to state that there is much exaggeration in the reports received by me and by others, but that such outrages as may have occurred must be attributed to bands who have crossed over from Persia.

I have discussed the proposed Convention between Persia and the Sublime Porte for the repression of the incursions committed by the Kurds inhabiting the Turco-Persian frontier, but it appears that the negotiations are not likely to result in any definite action being taken unless they are transferred to Constantinople.

In the meantime, I have urged that the most energetic man on whom the Government could lay hands should be specially appointed to deal with the Kurdish difficulties, and supported with the necessary amount of troops. I repeated this suggestion to the Sultan when I had the honour of an interview with His Majesty last week.

His Majesty informed me that a plan was under consideration, and would be communicated to me in a few days, for the action of gendarmerie in the provinces in question, but that it was not yet determined whether that gendarmerie would be organized on the Dutch or the Roumanian model. A combination of the military and police duties had been introduced into the Roumanian system, which had struck him as effective.

But what appears most necessary to me, as I informed His Majesty, is the appointment of an officer who will be told that his credit is involved in being successful in suppressing the disorder.

His Majesty seemed impressed with the urgency of the case, and promised to give it his attention at once; but it is possible that he may have been told since that the Vilayet of Van is comparatively quiet.

The spirit in which the Turkish authorities seems disposed to meet such representations as I am making on this and similar topics is disclosed by the inclosed copy of a telegram given to the First Dragoman yesterday.

A Turkish paper of some influence not long ago stated in one of its articles that the Kurds were much more deserving of interest than the Armenians.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Note Verbale.

HER Majesty's Embassy has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the extract from a Report from the Governor-General of Van respecting the state of

* See "Turkey No. 23 (1880)," No. 137.

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affairs at Bach Kalé, which the Sublime Porte has been good enough to communicate to it.

Her Majesty's Embassy regrets to state, however, that the favourable view taken by his Excellency of the present condition of that district is not borne out by the Reports of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van.

That officer states that at the commencement of last month the entire population of three villages in the neighbourhood of Bach Kalé arrived at Van, being unable to remain at home on account of the depredations of the Kurds, especially of the men of Ali Khan, and that on the 18th May a large body of refugees came in from the same district in a state of utter destitution, reporting that Ali Khan had made another raid and entirely stripped their villages. He adds that a deputation had come in from Argish and El Jivas, complaining of the conduct of the Kurds in that region. They state that although the villagers in those parts have plenty of corn they are almost reduced to famine, as they dare not send their corn to the mills to be ground lest it should be carried off by the Kurds, and that the latter break into the houses and plunder and are pasturing their flocks on the young corn. They add that if this destruction of the young corn is not prevented there will be no harvest this year, and as those districts are the granary of the region, serious consequences will ensue.

Another deputation subsequently came in from El Jivas, bringing a petition signed both by Turks and Christians, and countersigned by the Kaïmakam, begging for aid, as the Kurds called Zozounli, a branch of the Haidaranli tribe, had come down, encamped themselves in the fields of young corn, on which they were pasturing their flocks, and were robbing houses, villages, and mills in all directions.

Captain Clayton states further that reports reach him daily from all sides of fresh robberies and outrages on the part of the Kurds, and expresses his conviction that there is great risk of large districts being absolutely laid waste by them.

At Akhtamar especially the danger appears great, the Kurds in that neighbourhood having been greatly encouraged by the release of the Chiefs who had been arrested by Abédine Pasha, and believing that they may now commit any outrage with impunity.

He reports that the pressure of famine is increasing, and the price of corn has nearly doubled itself within a few days; that the Commissioners had received information that the Mutessarif of Musch had been giving corn from the Government stores to the Mufti, Cadi, and other rich and influential persons, whilst not distributing grain to the poor, and making difficulties about sending what has been asked for by Van.

In view of this condition of affairs, Her Majesty's Embassy cannot doubt that the Sublime Porte will see the necessity of sending stringent orders to its authorities at Van to take the necessary steps for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants against the oppression of their Kurdish neighbours, and for the relief of the suffering population.

Since writing the above, a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, who has recently visited Van. He states that the Kurds have plundered about twenty Kurdish and Christian villages in the Hakkiari district during the last three months, their last incursion having taken place as recently as the 20th June last. He represents the necessity of urging the Persian authorities to prevent their Kurds crossing the frontier, the Turkish troops being quite insufficient to prevent raids.

Major Trotter adds that the appointment of Tribunals and the formation of a gendarmerie in the new Vilayet of Bitlis has been deferred till next year owing to want of money; that sixty prisoners accused of capital crimes are in gaol, and that no Courts exist to try them, and that famine is still committing frightful ravages in the districts of Bash Keli, Bargazid, and Hakkiari.

Her Majesty's Government earnestly trust that the Sublime Porte may be able to show that they possess sufficient strength and authority to deal at once with this deplorable state of things, in which the most recent telegraphic information shows that no improvement takes place.

(Signed) G. J. GOSCHEN.

Therapia, June 21, 1880.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Hassan Pasha to Kadri Pasha.

(Télégraphique.) *Le* $\frac{12}{24}$ *Juillet*, 1880.

REÇU télégramme du 2 Juillet (v.s.). Conformément aux ordres de votre Altesse j'ai adressé les recommendations nécessaires au Mutessarif de Hakiari, aux Caïmacams, et aux Chefs de tribus. J'ai en même temps invité particulièrement le Mutessarif à se rendre en personne dans les localités où sa présence serait nécessaire et à vouer toute son attention au maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique. D'autre part, en me servant d'intermédiaires sûrs, j'ai prévenu sur un ton énergique les Chefs de tribes et autres d'avoir, vu les exigences de la situation et des lieux, à éviter des actes pouvant donner lieu à des plaintes.

Dans le vilayet il n'est passé jusqu'à présent, Dieu merci, rien qui mérite d'être noté. Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, des personnes malintentionnées cherchent à exagérer outre mesure le moindre incident. Mais l'enquête ne tarde pas souvent à rétablir la vérité; nous avons soin de divulguer au fur et à mesure la nature et l'importance de chaque cas.

Ainsi, dans la nuit du Jeudi dernier, on a fait grand bruit d'une affaire où l'on disait que les brigands auraient enlevé 800 moutons de Gédi Kilissa, à deux heures de distance de Van. Ce bruit a trouvé même de l'echo au Consulat de Russie. Aussitôt deux colonnes ont été expédiées sur les lieux afin de se livrer à des investigations.

En ce moment, le nombre des moutons enlevés se réduit, toujours au dire des prêtres de l'église, à trente. Cette manière d'exagérer l'importance d'un petit incident corrobore ce que j'ai eu l'honneur d'exposer plus haut à votre Altesse.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) *July* $\frac{12}{24}$, 1880.

TELEGRAM of the 2nd July (o.s.) received. In accordance with the orders of your Highness, I have addressed the necessary recommendations to the Mutessarif of Hakiari, to the Kaïmakams, and to the Heads of tribes. I have at the same time particularly invited the Mutessarif to go in person to the localities where his presence may be necessary, and to devote his attention to the maintenance of order and of public safety. I have, moreover, by trustworthy agents, warned in energetic language the Chiefs of tribes and others, according to the requirements of the situation and the places to avoid acts which might give rise to complaints.

In the vilayet nothing, thank God, has as yet happened which deserves notice. Now, more than ever, evil-intentioned persons seek to exaggerate beyond measure the least incident. But an inquiry generally establishes the truth; we take care to publish without delay the nature and importance of each case.

Thus, in the night of Thursday last, a great noise was made about an affair in which it was said that the brigands had carried off 800 sheep from Gédi Kilissa, at two hours distance from Van. This report was even heard at the Russian Consulate. Two columns were at once dispatched to the spot to make investigations.

At this moment the number of the sheep stolen is reduced still, according to the testimony of the priests of the church, to thirty. This system of exaggerating the importance of a small incident corroborates what I have had the honour to state above to your Highness.

No. 5.

Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 19, 1880.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 3rd instant, informing me of the repeated representations which you have made to the Porte with a view to putting a stop to the depredations of the Kurds on the Turco-Persian frontier, and I entirely approve the note which your Excellency addressed to Abédine Pasha on the

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subject on the 21st of June, as well as your language to the Sultan on the occasion of your last interview with His Majesty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 6.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 24.)

(Extract.) *Therapia, August* 17, 1880.

A COMMUNICATION which I have received on the subject of the alleged formation of a Kurdish League from the Armenian Patriarch is inclosed herewith, for your Lordship's information, in original.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Letter from Monseigneur Krimian.

Van, le 20 *Juin*, 1880 (v.s.).

IL n'y a plus de doute. Une ligue Kurde est en train de se former à l'instigation du Gouvernement Central, qui veut paralyser la question Arménienne, en lui en opposant une nouvelle, celle des Kurdes.

L'âme de cette ligue est la politique Ottomane. Le Cheikh Ebédullah en est le centre factice; Bahri Bey, fils de Béderhan Bey, en est l'émissaire assidu.

On remue. Bahri Bey se rendant auprès des Chefs Kurdes, emploie tantôt les promesses, tantôt les instances et tantôt les menaces, pour les réunir tous autour d'un même Chef, le Cheikh Ebédullah.

La ligue Kurde, pour se faire un foyer en Turquie, déploie l'activité la plus brutale, pour faire évacuer par les Arméniens l'arrondissement d'Aghpag (Hekkiari). A cet effet, elle se permet tout excès qu'il serait inutile de qualifier.

Voilà comment certaines personnes dignes de foi écrivent à ce sujet d'Aghpag:—

"Quand Bahri Bey vint à Aghpag chargé de porter au Cheikh Ebédullah les insignes de la décoration que le Gouvernement Ottoman lui avait décernée, il tenait ce langage: 'J'inviterai le Cheikh à se rendre à Constantinople; s'il me résiste, à mon retour je marcherai sur lui avec les troupes Impériales.'

"Malgré ces paroles, Bahri Bey, aussitôt arrivé auprès du Cheikh, ne fit qu'attirer vers celui-ci les Chefs Kurdes, non-seulement de l'Arménie, mais encore ceux de la Perse.

"Mémé, fils d'Aali Khan, accompagné de ses hommes, se lia par serment au Cheikh, et en revint avec des cadeaux. Certains autres Chefs, récalcitrants tout d'abord, finirent par s'allier au Cheikh.

"Cependant les Chefs Abdul Rahman Djihanghir, Kirouate Aly Mehmet, malgré toutes les instances de Bahri Bey, méconnaissent pour le moment la ligue, quoiqu'il soit de toute probabilité qu'ils finiront par y entrer.

"Bahri Bey a invité aussi les Chefs des tribus Milan, Alcan, Duderri, de la Perse, à venir faire leur soumission au Cheikh.

"Cette ligue possède aujourd'hui 4,000 fusils Martini dont les 200 sont de provenance Persane et le restant de provenance Turque.

"Le Gouvernement Ottoman, pour rehausser le prestige du nom Kurde en Europe, fait des efforts inouïs afin de provoquer des mouvements insurrectionnels simultanés en Turquie comme en Perse, où les ligueurs veulent se créer un second centre d'opération et de domination, entre Asma et Salmast.

"Le Mutessarif d'Aghpag (Hekkiari), effrayé par ce mouvement dont le mobile ne lui est peut-être pas encore communiqué par le Gouvernement, veut donner sa démission.

"Bahri Bey veut, sous divers prétextes, se rendre à Van pour faire participer les Kurdes de cette province au mouvement général. Soyez sur vos gardes; car cette ligue a des ramifications partout.

Et en vérité, certains Chefs Turcs de Van sont de l'idée de livrer la ville même à la domination du Cheikh. Cependant nous ne croyons pas que les Kurdes puissent pousser l'audace jusqu'à ce point.

Quelque insignifiante que soit l'importance politique de cette ligue, elle pourrait

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avoir cependant de sinistres résultats en surprenant la population Arménienne dont aujourd'hui plus que les biens—la vie est menacée.

Le Commandant du corps de l'armée dirige toutes ces opérations de connivence avec le Gouverneur de Van. La destitution de ces deux hauts fonctionnaires serait, suivant nous, le meilleur moyen des machinations qui ne sont malheureusement que trop avancées.

Du reste, la décision suprême du Traité de Berlin une fois exécutée, les Kurdes qui sont plus fins que les Turcs, par la versatilité qui est propre à leur caractère, ne pourraient faire mieux que de s'allier aux Arméniens.

(Translation.)

Van, June 20 (o.s.), 1880.

THERE is no longer any doubt. A Kurdish league is about to be formed at the instigation of the Central Government, which desires to stifle the Armenian question by raising a new one, that of the Kurds.

The soul of this league is the Ottoman policy. The Sheikh Ebédullah is its nominal centre; Bahri Bey its assiduous emissary.

Stir is being made. Bahri Bey goes to the Kurdish Chiefs and employs sometimes promises, sometimes entreaties, and sometimes threats to unite them all round one and the same Chief, Sheikh Ebédullah.

The Kurdish league, in order to make a home in Turkey, shows the most brutal activity to make the Armenians leave the district of Aghpag (Hekkiari). With this view, it commits all kinds of excesses, which it would be useless to specify.

See how certain trustworthy persons write on this subject from Aghpag:—

"When Bahri Bey came to Aghpag as the bearer of the insignia of the decoration which the Ottoman Government had conferred on him, he held this language: 'I will invite the Sheikh to go to Constantinople; if he resists, I will, on my return, march against him with the Imperial troops.'

"In spite of these words, Bahri Bey, as soon as he reached the Sheikh, summoned to the latter not only the Kurdish Chiefs from Armenia, but also those from Persia.

"Mémé, son of Aali Khan, accompanied by his men, bound himself by oath to the Sheikh, and came back with presents. Certain other Chiefs, at first recalcitrant, finished by allying themselves with the Sheikh.

"Nevertheless, the Chiefs Abdul Rahman Djihanghir, Kirouate Aly Mehmet, in spite of all the efforts of Bahri Bey, for the moment do not recognize the league, although in all probability they will end by entering it.

"Bahri Bey has also invited the tribes Milan, Alcan, Duderri, from Persia, to come and make their submission to the Chief.

"This league possesses now 4,000 Martini rifles, of which 200 are of Persian and the remainder of Turkish origin.

"The Ottoman Government, to raise the prestige of the Kurdish race in Europe, are making extraordinary efforts to provoke simultaneous insurrectionary movements in Turkey and Persia, where the leaguers wish to create for themselves a second centre of operation and of control, between Asma and Salmast.

"The Mutessarif of Aghpag (Hekkiari), terrified by this movement, the reason of which is perhaps not yet communicated to him by the Government, wishes to resign.

"Bahri Bey wishes, under various pretexts, to go to Van to get the Kurds in that province to join in the general movement. Be on your guard; for this league has ramifications everywhere."

And in truth, certain Turkish Chiefs of Van have the idea of giving up the town itself to the control of the Sheikh. However, we do not think that the Kurds can push their audacity to this point.

However insignificant may be the political importance of this league, it may nevertheless have evil results in misleading the Armenian population, whose lives, as well as their property, are now threatened.

The Commandant of the army corps directs all these operations with the connivance of the Governor of Van. The dismissal of these two high functionaries would be, in our opinion, the best means of putting a stop to designs which are unfortunately but too advanced.

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Moreover, the supreme decision of the Treaty of Berlin once executed, the Kurds, who are cleverer than the Turks, by the versatility which is peculiar to their character, could not do better than ally themselves with the Armenians.

No. 7.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 31.)

Therapia, August 23, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a very interesting despatch addressed to Major Trotter by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van respecting the views, policy, an intrigues of the Kurdish Sheikh Obeydullah, and the position of the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Vice-Consul Clayton to Major Trotter.

Bashkala, July 11, 1880.

Sir,

SINCE my arrival here Toussoun Pasha, the Mutessarif, has told me that some little time ago he sent an officer to Sheikh Obeydullah with the Firman of his decoration, and that, in conversation with the officer, the Sheikh said, "What is this I hear, that the Armenians are going to have an independent State in Van, and that the Nestorians are going to hoist the British flag and declare themselves British subjects. I will never permit it, even if I have to arm the women." At the same time, the Sheikh has sent to Mar Shimoun to urge him to join him against the Turkish Government, and has made the same request to the chief Armenian ecclesiastic here, saying he would protect the Christians. He has also made villages, even up to within four hours of Bashkala, promise to pay him taxes.

The Pasha also said that the Sheikh was going to send his son to Constantinople with the following proposal. He will point out the large sum paid to the Sultan by Beder Khan Bey, when semi-independent, and will offer to pay a still larger sum if his authority over Kurdistan is recognized, and his rule is not interfered with.

It seems perfectly clear that the Sheikh, and probably other Kurds, will be bitterly hostile to any exceptional privileges being granted to Armenians or Nestorians. At the same time, the Sheikh desires to make himself virtual Prince of Kurdistan, and would like to get the Nestorians and Armenians to help him against the Turkish Government, and also to confirm his authority among the Kurds, which is by no means secure, two strong tribes being against him, and his own eldest son being at feud with him and now in Persian territory. Moreover, though other Kurds might be with him for a time, yet if he experienced a reverse, or, if successful, tried to establish strict authority over them, they would fall away.

On the whole, it seems unquestionable that autonomy or representative government would be at present totally out of place in these parts, and what is required is a strong executive in the hands of a capable man possessing the confidence of Europe. But I feel sure also that he will require to be assisted by European subordinates to some extent.

I do not think that any immediate outbreak is to be expected; the famine will be a great obstacle to it; but I hope in my further journeys through Gevver and the Nestorian country to be able to obtain still clearer information as to the true state of affairs, and probably to see the Sheikh himself.

I may perhaps call attention to the fact, that from the intimate connection that exists in these countries between the religious and political elements, the recent negotiations that have been going on between the Nestorian and English Churches have led to a wide-spread belief, both among the Nestorians themselves and the other races, that the Nestorians are in some special manner entitled to the protection of England; in fact, that they are virtually British subjects, a belief which leads both to presumption on the part of

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the Nestorians and to an aggravation of the jealousy between the different religions and races, and of the mistrust with which England is regarded by the Turks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

No. 8.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 7.)

Tabreez, July 31, 1880.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of three despatches and one inclosure, addressed by me to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran, regarding disturbances on the Turco-Persian frontier, and the proceedings of the Kurdish Chief Sheikh Obeidoollah.

The Kurdish question, involving the welfare of thousands of Armenian Christians, will sooner or later engage the attention of Europe. It is a question which has several phases. I am watching with interest its effects on this side of the frontier; but it is in Turkey that we must look for the causes which are now operating in the dominions of the Shah.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, July 14, 1880.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 11th instant my Turkish colleague had an audience of the Vali, to represent to His Royal Highness the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing on the Turco-Persian frontier in the vicinity of Bashkaleh, after which he telegraphed to the Representative of the Porte at Tehran and to the Pasha of Van.

It appears that the Shekak and Hydranloo Kurds have made predatory incursions into Turkey; but, on the other hand, the Persian authorities complain that tribes from the Turkish side have secretly fomented these troubles. In other words, nomads who owe allegiance to the Shah are considerably influenced by their Sunni co-religionists in Ottoman territory, whilst Sheikh Obeidoolah, their Spiritual Chief, is held in veneration and fear within both borders.

I believe there is some intention of sending General Kooby Khan from Tabreez to the frontier, where he would be probably met by a Commissioner from the Porte, to effect an arrangement of the present difficulty; but the Khan himself told me that he was not anxious to undertake such a mission, which could produce no good result unless he were properly supported by the Persian Government.

The present frontier feud between Turkey and Persia will be doubtless patched up—as I have seen it done for the last three years—to break out afresh a few months hence; and it is evident that no permanent results will be obtained towards the pacification of the border until those two Powers formally enter into a special Convention for the purpose. I, however, fear that their sectarian differences would for the present render them unable to discuss such a question in an impartial spirit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, July 15, 1880.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the attitude assumed last year by the Porte towards the insurrectionary Kurdish Chief Sheikh Obeidoollah, appears likely to produce serious complications.

The Turkish Government, instead of inflicting upon the Sheikh the punishment due to a rebel, heaped favours upon him, and he is now carrying out his ambitious projects with apparent impunity.

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I learn that he is purchasing villages both in Turkey and Persia, which will greatly increase his influence, that he has succeeded in bringing the Shekak tribe, who owe allegiance to the Shah, considerably under his control, and that he is well supplied with Martini rifles.

The Sheikh's son recently visited Bazargar with a detachment of Turkish troops. This place, in a valley between Gawar and Beradoost, formerly inhabited by a few Jewish families, but now in ruins, is close to the boundary point. The object of this movement was either to make an armed demonstration against Ali Khan, the Shekak Chief, or to rebuild the ruined walls of Bazargar.

At Merghever the Persian Government are unable to place a Representative owing to the opposition of the Sheikh. The Chiefs of Ooshnoo and Lahijan—vassals and tributaries of the Shah—are negotiating for a status of independance which will make them virtually the Sheikh's allies.

These proceedings are calculated to undermine the authority of the Shah amongst his tribal subjects. My impression is that Sheikh Obeidoollah is carrying out the wishes of the retrograde party in Turkey, and that his movements ought to be narrowly watched, as being likely to cause embarrassments for both the Persian and Turkish Governments.

I believe he is keeping alive the flame of fanaticism amongst the followers of Islam, and that if his actions be not restrained, he will again prove as great a scourge to the Christian populations in his vicinity as he did during the late war.

It is most undesirable that he should be allowed to extend his influence within the Persian border, and I have expressed that opinion to the local authorities.

It is doubtless in consequence of the course he is pursuing in that direction that the Persian Government—as stated in my despatch No. 38 of yesterday's date—trace the origin of existing frontier troubles to Turkish territory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, July* 25, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to inclose the extract of a letter addressed to me from Oroomiah, giving a very interesting account of a recent visit to Sheikh Obeidoollah at No-chea.

The two last paragraphs of this letter deserve special attention. The Sheikh appears to have usurped authority over the Shah's Kurdish vassals and tributaries, and does not hesitate to threaten vengeance if the Persian Government decline his proposals.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

——————— *to Consul-General Abbott.*

(Extract.) *Oroomiah, July* 8, 1880.

SHEIKH OBEIDOOLAH considers himself the third man in ecclesiastical rank in Islam. He is also the acknowledged Civil Monarch of all the Kurds, excepting a few tribes who are nominally Persian subjects. He lives in a Royal way, entertaining daily at his gates from 500 to 1,000 visitors of all classes. His character stands out in clear contrast with that seen in Persian officials as well as Turks. He, or his son, see personally all who come to them on business, no matter how trivial it may be. His home life is more simple. No alcohol ever enters his town. From early morning to late at night he and his Heir Apparent are employed in the interests of his Government and people.

The Sheikh's people show great reverence and affection for him, but at the same time dare not disobey him. They say he is a just Ruler and Judge. He never takes bribes nor allows his officials to do so. Death is the punishment given to any who break this law.

He is intelligent and anxious to learn what he can of civilized ideas and life.'

The Sheikh is trying to make citizens of his people and to discountenance all

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robbery and plundering. To this end he is purchasing agricultural lands at Gavar, Bashkalah, Merghever, and Terghever.

The Sheikh's son, named Sheikh Abdul Kadir, who is to succeed him, is now here. His object in coming is probably to lay before the Government a proposition on his father's part. The latter says that the Shekak Kurds, under Ali Khan, the Herkee Kurds, under Hassan Bey, together with a number of other Beys, all of whom are nominally Persian subjects, constantly rob Persian caravans and those belonging to himself. They also murder indiscriminately his subjects and those of Persia. He has often asked the Persian Government to punish them or allow him to do so, but has never been listened to nor his request regarded. He now wishes the three plains of Merghever, Terghever, and Beradoost, lying between Oroomiah and the Turkish boundary, to be rented to him for a certain amount annually, and he promises to be security for any robbery committed in those regions. He said that if this were refused, and his subjects constantly plundered, he should take the law into his own hands, and utterly demolish these tribes. His son came a few weeks ago with cannon and an army to Beradoost, to fight the Shekaks, but Ali Khan promised allegiance to the Sheikh, and in token thereof sent his son and men of rank, to the number of 100, to pay their respects to the Sheikh, who bought a village and erected a fort at Beradoost, between the Shekak and Herkee lands.

No. 9.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, *Tehran, August* 24, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have continued to urge the Persian Government to co-operate with the Turkish authorities in maintaining order amongst the Kurdish tribes residing in proximity to the Persian border.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me that he is sincerely desirous to assist the Turkish Government as far as possible in carrying out any measures they may wish to adopt in order to put a stop to the lawless proceedings of these tribes. He remarked, however, that when any serious disturbances arose within the Turkish territory near the frontier, the Turkish authorities invariably endeavoured to make it appear that Persia was in some measure responsible for their occurrence, and in nine cases out of ten they were simply the result of their own remissness. He did not pretend that the Persian tribes were not as frequently in fault as those belonging to Turkey in the ordinary frontier disputes which were constantly occurring, and which gave rise to discussion and demands for redress on both sides. But he maintained that Persia had always been more ready than Turkey on such occasions to institute inquiry and afford redress. He cited several instances when, during recent years, Persia had so acted while Turkey had obstinately refused all reparation.

In support of this view of the matter, he referred to the Commission now being held on the Azerbaijan frontier to inquire into the complaints brought by the Turkish and Persian tribes against each other; and he stated that as soon as the Persian Commissioner, Koolee Khan, now waiting on the border for the Turkish official who is to take part in the investigation, had sent in his report showing the amount of injury done by these tribes, the Persian Government would cause reparation to be afforded for all losses sustained at the hands of their subjects.

In respect to the draft Convention referred to in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st July, by which it is proposed that the Turkish and Persian Governments should enter into a formal agreement not to afford asylum to any of the Kurdish tribes seeking refuge across the border when pursued by their own authorities for criminal offences, his Highness informed me that the Persian Government is still ready to conclude such an arrangement with the Porte, but that he believes that some difficulty must have arisen as to that Convention, as the Turkish Ambassador here has not alluded to the subject for some time. His Highness thought, therefore, that the Turkish Government was not disposed to carry on the negotiation, and that there was no immediate prospect of its being brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

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No. 10.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, October 8.)

My Lord, *Tehran, October* 8, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that a large body of Kurds, reported to be 15,000 strong, belonging to the various tribes settled on both sides of the Turco-Persian frontier, headed by Abdul Kader, a son of the well-known Turkish Chief Sheikh Obeidullah, and a Persian Chief named Hamza Agha, have seized the town and surrounding district of Souj Boulak.

The Persian local authorities fled on the approach of the Kurds, and the latter are reported now to have pushed on to a short distance of the town of Maragha, situated about half-way between Souj Boulak and Tabreez, and have pillaged several villages in the neighbourhood.

Orders have been issued by the Persian Government for troops from the Tabreez garrison and from the adjacent provinces to be concentrated at the seat of the disturbance, and the command of these forces has been intrusted to the Hishmet-ed-Dowleh, Prince Hamza Mirza, who leaves the capital to-day to assume command.

The contingent under his orders, it is said, will number 12,000 men, consisting of both regular and irregular troops, and two or three batteries of artillery.

Fahri Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, has already communicated with the Turkish authorities at Van, requesting that their troops may co-operate with the Shah's forces, so that the Kurds, when driven out of Persian territory, may be prevented from taking refuge within the Turkish border.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 11.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, October 11.)

My Lord, *Tehran, October* 11, 1880.

THE Shah sent me a message this morning saying that he wished to see me. I accordingly went to the Palace, and His Majesty proceeded to speak about the Kurdish outbreak in Azerbaijan. It had, he said, completely taken him by surprise; he had thought that on the western frontier of his kingdom he had a civilized neighbour who was able to keep order in his house, and who had both the power and the will to prevent hordes of armed ruffians from crossing the border to burn, pillage, and massacre; he had not expected that the subjects of the Sultan in the west would behave like the Turkomans in the east.

He was now unprepared to meet so formidable and unexpected a movement, and he consequently requested me to lose no time in addressing an earnest appeal to Her Majesty's Government to the effect that they, as one of the Mediating Powers, would instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople strongly to impress upon the Turkish Government the urgent necessity of their co-operating with Persia to check this Kurdish movement.

His Majesty suggested that the Porte should threaten Sheikh Obeidullah, who is a Turkish subject, either by a display of military force or otherwise, and thus oblige him to recall his son Abdul Kader, who is one of the leaders of the movement, from Persian territory, and himself desist from the hostile intentions against Persia which he now entertained.

His Majesty also thought that the Porte should take military measures on the frontier so as to prevent the Kurds from retiring unmolested across the border when the Persian troops attacked them. Though everything was being done to hurry up the reinforcements to Azerbaijan, they could not possibly be on the spot for another month, and His Majesty greatly feared that Russia would be likely to take advantage of this delay to interfere actively, bringing forward as an excuse the safety and interests of her numerous subjects in Azerbaijan whom the Persian Government were unable to protect. Such interference on the part of Russia would, His Majesty added, be equally fatal to Turkey and Persia.

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I replied that I would at once telegraph to your Lordship in the sense His Majesty desired, but I said that, in view of the fact that Sheikh Obeidullah had previously successfully defied the authority of the Porte, I was by no means sure that the pressure they could bring to bear upon him now would have much effect.

His Majesty informed me that the Kurds had not actually entered Maragha, as they were reported to have done, but that they had ravaged the villages in the neighbourhood and had then retired in a southerly direction.

With regard to the forces at the disposal of the Azerbaijan authorities, His Majesty informed me that there were three regiments in the province, and that five more had been called out. Altogether, 10,000 men are being sent from Tehran and other places to reinforce the troops now in Azerbaijan; these reinforcements include one of the new regiments and a battery of artillery with rifled guns, which have lately been trained by Austrian officers, of whom four accompany the force. There are also two batteries of the old Persian artillery.

According to the first reports received here, the rebellious Kurds were said to number 15,000, but the Persian Government estimate them at 7,000.

Hajee Mirza Hussein Khan, the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to Tabreez, where he is to assume the responsible administration of the province under the Heir-Apparent. This appointment has naturally caused great umbrage to the ex-Minister's numerous enemies, as they cannot fail to see that if he is successful in his administration his return to power at no distant date is far from improbable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 12.

Assim Pasha to Musurus Bey.—(*Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Bey, October* 15.)

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le* 14 *Octobre*, 1880.

IL est parvenu à la connaissance de la Sublime Porte que le fils du Scheik Ubeidoullah, réfugié en Perse il y a quelques années, se prépare à pénétrer sur le territoire Ottoman à la tête d'une bande pour se livrer au pillage. Le Gouvernement Impérial, qui ne cesse de veiller au maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique, a pris d'urgence des mesures énergiques en vue de préserver les localités menacées des incursions de cette bande et de les mettre à l'abri de tout acte de déprédation. Des troupes en nombre suffisant ont été immédiatement dirigées sur la frontière.

J'ai tenu à vous faire part de ce qui précède afin que vous pussiez le cas échéant faire connaître la vérité autour de vous.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1880.

IT has come to the knowledge of the Sublime Porte that the son of the Sheikh Ubeidoullah, who took refuge in Persia some years ago, is preparing to enter Ottoman territory at the head of a band for purposes of pillage. The Imperial Government, which does not cease to watch over the maintenance of order and the public safety, has taken immediate and energetic measures to preserve the localities threatened from the incursions of this band, and to protect them against all acts of depredation. Troops in sufficient numbers have been at once dispatched to the frontier.

I have thought it expedient to communicate the foregoing to you, so that you may be able in case of need to make known the truth to those around you.

No. 13.

Earl Granville to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 16, 1880.

THE Porte have represented through their Chargé d'Affaires here that the Sheikh Obeidullah's son is preparing a raid on Turkish territory from Persian territory,

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where he has been a refugee for some years, and that they have taken energetic military measures to maintain order.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 14.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Extract.) *Therapia, October* 12, 1880.

MR. THOMSON communicated to me his telegram to your Lordship of the 8th instant on the subject of the recent Kurdish incursion into Persian territory, under the leadership of Abdel Kader, the son of Sheikh Obeydullah, and of Hamatagh Agha.

Telegrams which I have received from Van and from Bagdad, copies of which I have the honour to inclose, confirm the news contained in Mr. Thompson's telegram. The insurrection would seem to be assuming serious proportions. The Persian Ambassador, with whom I communicated on the subject, was not so well informed as I am.

I spoke the other day to the Persian Ambassador on the subject of the proposed Convention between the Sublime Porte and the Persian Government for the settlement of the Kurdish Frontier question. His Excellency told me that it was not yet settled whether Tehran or Constantinople were the place where negotiations would be carried on. His Excellency also spoke of the possible necessity of a Commission visiting the frontier in question, in order to settle matters on the spot, and to inquire into the truth of the charges made against tribes on both sides of the frontier.

I would suggest that, should such a Commission be sent, one of the Consular officers of Her Majesty's Government should be instructed to watch its proceedings, and to assist the Commission by impartial advice.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

Captain Clayton to Mr. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Van, October* 5, 1880.

IT is reported that son of Sheikh Obeydullah, with 500 men, is marching against Persia. Zaptiehs here have struck because unpaid. Government paralyzed. Kurdish pillaging on all sides.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Consul-General Plowden to Mr. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Bagdad, October* 8, 1880.

REPORTED that Sheikh Obeydullah, with many thousand Kurds, has crossed the Persian frontier, and reached Urumyah. It is stated that several thousand Nestorians are with him.

No. 15.

Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 19, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st July, I transmit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran,* recording a further conversation which he has had with the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the question of maintaining order amongst the Kurdish tribes who inhabit the neighbourhood of the Turco-Persian frontier.

* No. 9.

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Your Excellency will perceive from Mr. Thomson's despatch that the Turkish Minister at Tehran has made no progress with the Convention which it was proposed to negotiate with the Persian Government for the settlement of this question; and I have to request you to take a favourable opportunity of urging upon the Porte the necessity of expediting the conclusion of this agreement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 16.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received October 26.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October 19, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a telegram which has been communicated to me by the Persian Ambassador here, in regard to the incursion of Kurds into Persia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 16.

The Persian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to Persian Ambassador at Constantinople.

(Télégraphique.)

DEUX fils Cheikh Obeidoullah, habitant Hackari, et Hamza Agha, de Mankour, connus pour leur perversité, Chefs d'une troupe de Malfaiteurs nomades comme eux, se sont livrés à des actes de pillage et de dévastation considerables à Lavoncheblock et Maragah. Des troupes ont été envoyées pour empêcher la sédition et punir les coupables. A l'étranger on ne connaît guère les habitudes et la nature sauvages des Kurdes de cette localité. Cette sédition n'a aucun caractère important. Il est facile de reconnaître que ces Kurdes n'ont d'autre but que le pillage auquel ils sont enclins, A la nouvelle de l'approche des troupes ces malfaiteurs ont pris la fuite des environs de Maragah.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

TWO sons of Sheikh Obeidoullah, inhabitants of Hackari, and Hamza Agha, of Mankour, well known for their bad character, Chiefs of a band of nomad marauders like themselves, have committed various acts of pillage and devastation at Lavoncheblock and Maragah. Troops have been sent to prevent a rising and to punish the offenders. The habits and savage natures of the Kurds of this locality are not known abroad. This rising is of no importance. It is easy to see that these Kurds have no other object but pillage, to which they are given. At the news of the approach of the troops these marauders fled from the neighbourhood of Maragah.

No. 17.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, October 27.)

My Lord, *Tehran, October 27, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. Abbott is reported to have left Oroomiah last week with the intention of returning to Tabreez, and to have been prevented from doing so as the roads were in the hands of the Kurdish insurgents.

I have a letter from Mr. Abbott, under date of the 7th instant, in which he states that the town was then threatened by the Kurds, in two bodies, each led by a son of Sheikh Obeidullah, one party 1,000 strong under Sheikh Sadik having occupied a

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position 24 miles distant from Oroomiah on the main road from the frontier; while the other, headed by Sheikh Abdul Kader, was in great force in the districts of Maragha and Souj Boulak.

According to later information from Tabreez, it now appears that Sheikh Abdul Kader, after having sacked the town of Mianboab and put its inhabitants to the sword, had proceeded to ravage the country round Maragha, destroying a large number of villages in the neighbourhood, but that on the approach of the reinforcements, dispatched by the Persian Government, he had withdrawn from that part of the country and marched to Oroomiah, and that on his arrival there he had summoned the inhabitants to capitulate. In compliance, however, with Mr. Abbott's representations a delay of three days had been granted.

The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, Governor of the town, was not in a sufficiently strong position a fortnight ago to make any active resistance, and it is doubtful whether the reinforcements dispatched to his support under Teimour Pasha Khan, the Governor of Khoï, have since reached him.

In Mr. Abbott's letter of the 7th instant he mentions that the American missionaries at Oroomiah had told him that they felt no apprehension of the Christians of Oroomiah experiencing ill-treatment at the hands of the Sheikh, if the town were compelled to surrender.

These views are supported by the opinion of Mgr. Chezel, Archbishop of Heraclea, who is now at the head of a large establishment of French missionaries at Oroomiah, expressed in some letters recently addressed by him to the Lazarist missionaries here.

According to the latest telegraphic news from Tabreez, it is stated that Hajji Mirza Hussein Khan, the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon whom the title of Sepeh Salar-i-Aazem, Commander-in-Chief, has just been re-conferred by the Shah, has for the last two days been busily engaged in the erection of barricades in the streets of that city, and the construction of entrenchments outside the walls.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 18.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, October 28.)

Tehran, October 28, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, that it is now reported that one of the sons of Sheikh Obeidullah, and also a brother of Hamza Agha, the Persian Kurdish Chief, were killed by artillery fire in the engagement which took place some days ago near Maragha, when the Itimad-es-Saltaneh succeeded in forcing the Kurds to retire in the direction of Souj Boulak.

Teimour Pasha Khan, the Persian Governor of Khoï, with the reinforcements dispatched in support of the forces at Oroomiah, reached Salmas on Sunday, and ought by this time to have come into contact with the Kurds who are investing that place. According to late reports, the insurgents have succeeded in cutting off the water supply of the town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 19.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 29, 10·15 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October* 29, 1880, 12·10 P.M.

I HEAR from Van that Governor of Suraia has fled, and that Sheikh Obeidullah has himself crossed frontier into Persia.

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No. 20.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, October 30.)

My Lord, *Tehran, October* 30, 1880.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the statement therein contained, which was made by the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires in London, is not reconcilable with the views and statements of Sheikh Obeidullah, as gathered from letters which he has recently addressed to the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, Governor of Oroomiah, and to the American missionaries of that place, with a view to their being communicated to Her Majesty's Government through Mr. Abbott.

In these letters Sheikh Obeidullah distinctly states that the object of his son's being sent to Persia was in order to obtain redress for Kurdish grievances; the Kurds, he says, having been subjected to much ill-usage at the hands of both Turkey and Persia; he and the other Chiefs of Kurdish tribes are now desirous of establishing Kurdistan upon a united and independent basis.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 21.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 1.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 1, 1880.

WITH reference to previous despatches respecting the progress of the Kurdish insurrection, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the Persian Government have just received telegrams from Tabreez which report that the Kurds have withdrawn from Oroomiah. It is further stated that disagreements and dissensions have occurred amongst the Kurdish Chiefs, who now manifest a disposition to come to terms with the Persian authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 22.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 24, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Major Trotter containing observations upon the rumoured attempt to form a Kurdish League.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Major Trotter to Mr. Goschen.

Sir, *Therapia, October* 20, 1880.

I HAVE requested Captain Clayton to communicate officially any information he may possess on the subject of the so-called Kurdish League.

With reference to the rumoured existence of a Kurdish League, organized to a certain extent by the Turkish Government, my own opinion is that it exists only in the imagination of certain organs of the press at Constantinople, and I cannot believe the Turkish Government to be guilty of such folly as to organize a league which, if once formed, must inevitably be directed against the Government itself.

The policy of the Government has always hitherto been to set tribe against tribe,

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and the Kurdish rebellions that have occurred during the last two years have in every case been suppressed with the aid of other friendly Kurdish Chiefs.

That there exists a certain amount of agitation amongst the Kurds, with reference to the once much talked-of question of Armenian autonomy, I am personally aware. When at Van last summer, several high officials spoke to me on the subject, and Kurdish Chiefs have themselves alluded to the subject in conversation with me. It is very possible that if exceptional privileges were granted to the Armenians, from which Turks and Kurds were excluded, the Kurds might combine against the Christians and against the Government, which introduced such an innovation. Such a combination would probably end in the massacre of the Christians in out-of-the-way places, where the Christians would be unable to offer any resistance, and the Government would not have the power, even if it had the will, to prevent it.

It is certain that the most influential man in Eastern Kurdistan is the Sheikh Ubeydullah, and amongst the frontier Kurds his person and authority are held more sacred than those of the Sultan. There can be little doubt that this man's one object is to rid the country of the Sultan's officials, and set himself up as Ruler of Kurdistan, *i.e.* of the southern portion of the Van and the northern portion of the Mosul Vilayet, and as much further in every direction as he can extend his influence. In order to do this, his present policy is to conciliate the Christians about him—not out of love and regard for them, but as instruments to carry out his desires.

He is the only possible head of a Kurdish League, yet I know that some influential Kurdish Chiefs are dead against him; and although his authority extends across the frontier into Persia, he has lost influence in the western portion of Kurdistan.

It is possible that the Sheikh's recent move into Persia may have been made under the impression that the Persian Government was more rotten than that of Turkey, and that it would be easier to obtain independent authority there than in Turkey. This once obtained, he would use his greatly increased power against the Ottoman officials.

I use advisedly the term "Ottoman officials" rather than that of the Sultan's authority, as I believe the Sheikh to be more or less personally loyal to the Sultan; and he would be ready to submit to his authority and pay him tribute as long as he could get rid of the Ottoman officials, and be looked *de lege* as well as *de facto* the ruling Chief of Kurdistan.

The Sheikh is, I believe, the son of Sheikh Zahar, another very famous Sheikh, who was, in 1843, the principal instigator of the Nestorian massacres by Beder Khan Bey, of Boktan. Sheikh Ubeydullah was also reported by Mr. Consul Taylor, in 1869, to be one of the principal instigators of terrible outrages on Christians on the part of the Kurds in his neighbourhood. On the other hand, I have been given to understand that, during the last war, the Sheikh who brought some thousands of volunteers to the Turkish army, used his influence in favour of the Christians at the time of the Bayazid massacre, and saved many of them from destruction.

If the Porte were wise in their own interests, it would seize the present opportunity of crushing the Sheikh, who, as long as he remains in his native country, will continue to be a thorn in their side.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY TROTTER.

No. 23.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 2.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 2, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that His Majesty the Shah is very desirous that a further representation should be made to the Porte, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, pressing the Ottoman Government to have the Turco-Persian frontier closely watched, so as to prevent the Kurds from crossing and recrossing the border. His Majesty also urges the necessity of a summons being addressed by the Porte to Sheikh Obeidullah, calling upon him to return to Turkish territory and resume his allegiance to the Sultan, and intimating that if he does not comply stringent measures will be adopted to coerce him.

Inflammatory proclamations are still being circulated by the Sheikh among the Persian Kurds, and he has lately dispatched a secret agent to Tehran, charged with a

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letter to Abbass Mirza, the Shah's brother, inviting him to take part in the present Kurdish movement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 24.

Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.

Foreign Office, November 2, 1880.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th instant, containing interesting information on the subject of the Kurdish insurrection and the position of the Sheikh Obeydullah.

In the event of a Commission being appointed by Turkey or Persia to visit the Kurdish frontier preliminary to the Convention which has been for some time pending between the two Powers, I approve your Excellency's proposal, that it should be accompanied by one of Her Majesty's Consuls, who has made himself acquainted with the question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 25.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received November 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, November 4, 1880.*

I LEARN that the Russian Government have offered to send Russian troops to give assistance to the Persians in subduing the Kurdish marauders on the Russo-Turkish frontier, and that the Shah has accepted this offer. It is stated that the Russian troops to be employed on this errand would be a few in number, probably some of the frontier guards.

No. 26.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 6, 1880, 4 P.M.*

WITH reference to your telegram of the 4th instant, I have to instruct you to ask the Russian Government whether you are correctly informed as to the offer said to have been made by them to assist Persia in suppressing the rising of the Kurds.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 27.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 7, 11 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, November 7, 1880, 5·45 P.M.*

I AM informed that the Turkish Government has taken measures to prevent Kurdish hordes from re-entering Turkish territory. Nine battalions had been sent to form a cordon.

No. 28.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 7.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, November 8, 1880.*

I HAD the honour to receive this morning your Lordship's telegram of the 6th instant, desiring me to inquire of the Imperial Government whether I had been

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correctly informed as to the Emperor of Russia having offered to assist Persia to check the rising among the Kurds.

To-day being Sunday, I cannot see Baron Jomini until to-morrow.

The "Bereg" publishes an article, translation of which, from the German, is herewith inclosed, and which states that it was the Shah of Persia who requested the assistance of Russia in putting an end to the Kurdish insurrection.

The "Bereg" adds that Russia will give material assistance only in the event of Persia being unable to quell the disturbances herself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 28.

Extract from the "Bereg."

(Translation.) *St. Petersburgh, November* 7, 1880.

TROUBLES IN PERSIA.—The "Bereg" reports some warning news from this country which is bounded by Russia, Afghanistan, and Turkey, the countries most interested in the Eastern question. Adjoining them is that part of Persia where the Kurds are now trying to obtain a footing, especially on our lately-acquired Armenian territory, and on the other side towards Turkish Armenia, where the Armenian element has ever been in increasing conflict with the Kurds.

Since the last war in the East there is a wide rent visible in the boundary marks of the Ottoman Empire, which, *inter alia*, found expression in the revolt of the tribes of Arabian origin.

The Kurds have risen against Persia. Has not Turkey perhaps a hand also in the game? Does not the Porte perhaps hope to bring about a new state of affairs, which she could use as a pretext for not complying with the decision of the Berlin Conference as far as concerns Armenia? Perhaps the diplomats at Stamboul intend to make use of the Kurds in the same way as they did the Albanians in the Montenegrin affair. All these questions will perhaps shortly be answered.

In Persia are united difficult political questions, as well as commercial ones, interesting alike to Russia and to England.

From 1844 to 1853 a perfect understanding existed between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London as regards the position of Persia. This understanding, which had been productive of the best results, was destroyed by the Crimean war. The opening up of this question is much to be desired, especially as the matter continues to attract considerable attention in Russia, and in reality no reasons exist which should necessitate any antagonism between Russia and England in Central Asia.

The good understanding existing between Russia and Persia is lately confirmed by the fact that Persia, as is reported from well-informed quarters, has begged for Russian military assistance against the Kurds, supposing that the rising should assume larger proportions and extend to the Russian frontier. Russian troops are allowed to manœuvre on Persian territory in order to quell the revolt of these marauders, and in all probability the Kurds will try to find a refuge over the Turkish frontier, in which case the Russian troops have been ordered on no account to follow.

Perhaps the Russian assistance will not be necessary, since the last reports from Russia are quieter.

No. 29.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 8.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, November* 3, 1880.

BARON JOMINI lately spoke to me about the serious complications which might arise from the disturbances which the Kurds are at present creating on the Turco-Persian frontier, and said he feared the next thing we should see would be a Kurdish League, which the Sultan might use to as good a purpose as he had turned the Albanian League.

His Excellency added that these troubles might extend to districts nearer to the

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Russian frontier; and, in that case, the Imperial Government might find itself more directly interested in the matter than it happily was at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 30.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 8, 3 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Tehran, November* 8, 1880.

PERSIANS still hold Ooroomiah, near which town there has been fighting, but Kurds have not retreated as officially stated they had done. Persians have gained a victory at Bénab, Kurds losing about 300 men.

No. 31.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 8.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 8, 1880.

WITH reference to my previous telegram of to-day's date on the subject of the Kurdish insurrection in Azerbijan, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that hopes are now entertained by the Persian Government of being able by negotiation to disintegrate and break up the Kurdish combination. They are encouraged in this expectation by the signs of discord already manifested amongst the Kurds, some of whom are reported to have deserted Sheikh Obeidullah, and to be anxious to return to their allegiance to the Shah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 32.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 8.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, November* 8, 1880.

I CALLED to-day at the Foreign Department to inquire of Baron Jomini, in pursuance of your Lordship's telegram of the 6th instant, whether it was true that His Majesty the Emperor had undertaken to send Russian troops to assist the Shah of Persia in quelling the Kurdish marauders.

Baron Jomini, who was then engaged with a Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was good enough to come out to speak to me.

He told me that it was the Shah who had expressed to the Russian Minister at Tehran the desire that Russia would assist His Majesty in restoring order among the Kurdish tribes.

The Emperor, on hearing of this request, had at once acceded to it, with the express reservation, however, that on no account would the Russian troops be authorized to follow the Kurds on to Ottoman territory.

Baron Jomini said that the last accounts received from Kurdistan were so much better, that it was probable Russian assistance would no longer be wanted. Nevertheless, measures were being taken for getting the necessary troops together on the frontier, in case they should be afterwards required.

His Excellency could not tell me what number of troops were being told off for this service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 33.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord, *Therapia, November 1, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo, in which your Lordship refers once more to the expediency of the proposed Convention between Turkey and Persia, relating to the raids of the Kurds on their frontiers, being negotiated with as little delay as possible. I have lost no opportunity of speaking to the Ministers on the subject of the disorders among the Kurds. I have assured them again and again that I was convinced they were underrating their importance. I endeavoured to impress Kadri Pasha and Abédine Pasha with the necessity for completing the negotiations with Persia as quickly as possible, and I have insisted on discussing the Kurdish question with Assim Pasha, though apparently he felt little interest in it. I now address a formal note to the Porte, which must elicit a written reply. I have no reason to believe that there is any objection on the part of the Porte to the proposed arrangement, but the Ministers have been too much engrossed to give it serious attention. I have usually been answered by complaints as to the Kurdish tribes resident in Persia being the chief offenders, but this is no reason against the Convention, which is necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

No. 34.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 9.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November 9, 1880.*

WITH reference to previous despatches respecting the Kurdish insurrection, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, Governor of Oroomiah, has reported to the Persian Government here that he has succeeded in driving the Kurds under Sheikh Obeidullah out of their intrenched position at Seir, and that they have now withdrawn to Ismaïl Kalasi, a village situated about 10 miles distant from Oroomiah, towards Merghever, in the direction of the Turkish frontier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 35.

Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 9, 1880*

THE Russian Ambassador called upon me to-day, and referred to the Kurdish inroad into Persian territory.

Prince Lobanow stated that the Shah had requested the Emperor for assistance against these tribes, and had pressed His Majesty to send troops which might be placed at the disposal of the Persian Government. This the Emperor had, however, declined to do, though he had agreed to allow some troops to concentrate on the frontier.

The substance of the above has been already communicated to you by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 36.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 12.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I yesterday received a message from the Shah, through Mirza Saïd Khan, requesting me to convey to your Lordship the assurance of His Majesty's full appreciation of all your Lordship's good offices in inducing the Sultan to co-operate with him in the suppression of the present Kurdish insurrection. His Majesty said that every effort was being made by Persia to quell this disturbance, but that he still feared that the ringleaders might effect their escape into Turkish territory.

His Majesty earnestly begged that your Lordship would strenuously urge upon the Ottoman Government the necessity of fulfilling the assurances of co-operation which they had already given, and for laying hands on the person of Sheikh Obeidullah, his sons, or any of the promoters of the outbreak who should cross the Turkish border; and that, in case of their capture, such exemplary punishment should be inflicted upon them as would effectually deter the Kurdish tribes hereafter from causing similar disturbance to the tranquillity of the Persian frontier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 37.

*Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.**—(*Received January* 6, 1881.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that reports have reached Tehran of the death of Prince Hamza Mirza, the Hishmet-ed-Dowleh, who was recently dispatched to the frontier in command of reinforcements from here for the suppression of the Kurdish outbreak.

A telegram was yesterday received by the Persian Government from Mirza Hussein Khan, the Sepeh Salar, informing His Majesty of the relief of Souj Boulak, which had been effected by the forces commanded by the Itimad-es-Saltaneh. His Highness further reported that Sheikh Obeidullah's son, together with Hamza Agha, the Persian Kurdish Chief, had fled from that district, and that a detachment had been dispatched in pursuit of them.

An attempt had also been made by one of the insurgent tribes to withdraw across the frontier into Turkish territory; they were, however, overtaken and brought back by the Persian forces, with a reported loss to the Kurds of 200 of their number.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 38.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, November* 13, 1880.

AM I to urge Porte to seize Sheikh Obeidullah and his sons, and punish them in an exemplary manner?

I feel confident they will not be disposed to deal severely with Sheikh Obeidullah, as such steps might lead to a rising of Turkish Kurds.

No. 39.

Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 13, 1880.

WITH reference to your telegram of to-day, I leave it to your discretion what representations you should make to the Porte in regard to Sheikh Obeidullah.

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The Reports from the Consuls show that the Sheikh would not be really formidable to the Turks if regular troops were sent against him.

You should warn the Porte not to afford any asylum or countenance to the Sheïkh which might lead to hostilities between Persia and Turkey.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 40.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, November 9, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose two despatches from Vice-Consul Clayton to Major Trotter, relating to the Kurdish question.

I am following this Kurdish movement with the greatest interest, but I cannot obtain much reliable information.

I trust, however, that I may be able within a few days to forward to your Lordship some interesting matter connected with it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

Sir, *Van, October 5, 1880.*

I HAVE been informed by Samih Pasha that a rather serious difficulty has arisen between the people of Sheikh Obeydullah and the Persian authorities. According to Samih Pasha's account, some fifteen or sixteen years ago a certain Hamzo Agha, from the neighbourhood of Kerkuk, was arrested and sent to Constantinople. After remaining in prison there nearly fifteen years, he was released on promise of good behaviour; but instead of remaining quiet near Kerkuk, he went over the Persian frontier, and was made Chief of the Menturi tribe of Kurds. About two months ago the Persian authorities of Souk Bulak arrested a relative of his for non-payment of dues, or some other reason. Hamzo Agha went to Souk Bulak, and offered to pay the money required if a little delay was accorded. But the Persian Governor ordered Hamzo to be arrested, who thereupon drew his knife and commenced an onslaught on those present. He killed and wounded several, and, leaping on his horse, escaped. A report of the occurrence was sent to Tabreez, and troops were at once ordered to go and punish the Menturi and arrest Hamzo. The latter then appealed to Sheikh Obeydullah, and Samih Pasha informed me to-day that he had received fresh intelligence that the Sheikh's son, Abdulkader, has joined the Menturi with between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and is now marching on Souk Bulak; but the Persian troops are near, and an engagement is expected.

Samih Pasha also informed me that Sheikh Obeydullah has sworn on the Koran to remain faithful to the Sultan. There are, however, other rumours that the Sheikh is beginning to stir again against the Turkish authority.

My own opinion is that, whatever may be the importance of the present move against the Persian authorities, the Sheikh has some scheme in meditation. Besides what I learned during my visit to Hakkiari, as reported in my despatch of the 11th July, 1880, I have heard since that the Sheikh has held renewed consultations with the Kurdish Chiefs, but their object I am unable to say, whether against the Turkish authority, or in view of the rumours of the establishment of an Armenian State, which have so much agitated the Moslem population of these regions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

Sir, *Van, October* 5, 1880.

AS the autumn advances the depredations and plunderings of the Kurds are becoming very numerous. Hardly a day passes without some fresh occurrence being reported.

On the 29th September the priest of the Armenian village of ————, in Nurduz, with another man, came to me and reported that a day or two previously their village had been attacked by 120 Mamkhoran Kurds, who tried to carry off their flocks. The villagers resisted, however; five Kurds were killed, and several wounded on both sides, and the Kurds had to retire. The villagers were, however, afraid that the Kurds would return in larger numbers and take their revenge, and begged me to try and get the authorities to send some troops for their protection.

I accordingly saw the authorities next morning, and Samih Pasha promised to send some cavalry. Up to the present time, however, none have gone, but I have this evening received a note from the Mouavin, saying that a party is to start to-night. The Turks, however, do not look with any favour on this unusual hardihood of the Armenians in showing fight.

The day before yesterday, again, a caravan was attacked on the Khotour road within five hours of Van. Some thirty loads were carried off and several persons wounded. Reports also reach me of robberies in Arjesh and El Jivas, where the Vali is at present. It is said that he refuses to listen to any complaints, saying that he has not come to punish the Kurds but to organize the communes. It is also said that he has distributed arms to the Kurds near Arjesh to enable them to resist the raids of tribes from the Persian frontier, and, when it was urged to him that the Kurds would probably use these arms against the Christians to plunder them, said there was no danger. An impartial observer cannot but think there is danger, seeing what is going on elsewhere.

Reports from Hakkiari indicate that there is almost complete anarchy there. Kurds, especially the Shikaks, are overrunning the whole country, and the Government seems to be powerless. One of the principal Turks here, the President of the Civil Court, said to me the day before yesterday, "I do not know if you are intending to make an excursion in any direction at present, but I advise you not to go to Hakkiari; the condition of things there is not good. Before, many untrue stories were told about robbery, but now it is true." The reason the Kurds are so active at present is that the harvest is just over, and they are collecting their provisions for the winter.

To add to the general insecurity, the zaptiehs here struck yesterday. Being ordered to proceed to certain places to make arrests or keep order, they refused to go, saying they had received neither pay nor rations for forty or fifty months. In fact, the whole Government is paralyzed for want of money. I saw Samih Pasha to-day, and urged him to take some measures to restrain the Kurdish depredations. He replied, "I do what I can, but what can I do? We have no money; you know the zaptiehs have refused to act, and I have no money to move regular troops." The revenue is diminished on account of the results of the famine, and what does come in is swallowed up by hungry and corrupt officials and the peremptory demands for money from Constantinople, so that none is left for the payment of the subordinate employés, troops, or zaptiehs, and the whole Government and administration is at a standstill. The condition of things is most lamentable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

No. 41.

Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 16, 1880.

IN a despatch from M. de Giers to the Russian Ambassador, reference was made to the request of the Shah for Russian assistance to quell the Kurdish rising, in conformity with the information on this subject which you have already communicated to me.

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Prince Lobanow was instructed to give me assurances to the effect that the Emperor, while ordering his troops to approach the frontier, was determined to prevent them, as far as possible, from crossing it, as His Majesty would not intervene directly on behalf of the Persians, for fear of exciting international susceptibilities.

Prince Lobanow said that it was the intention of Russia, as he understood, to remain within her own borders, and not to advance either into Turkish or Persian territory.

I replied that this was undoubtedly a most important end to observe.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 42.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 19.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 19, 1880.

I HAVE this day received a telegram from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, dated to-day, in which he reports that the whole of the Kurdish forces with Sheikh Obeidullah have taken to flight, withdrawing from Oroomiah in the direction of Merghever, and that Taimur Pasha Khan, with the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, Governor of Oroomiah, and all the Persian troops under his command, have gone in pursuit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 43.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 20.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 20, 1880.

I HAVE just received telegraphic information from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, dated yesterday, reporting the arrival at Nakhjivan, near the Russian frontier, of a large number of Cossacks, reported to be a complete regiment.

These were to proceed immediately to Julfa, the frontier post on the main road to Tabreez, and considerable movements of Russian troops were also taking place between Tiflis and Nakhjivan.

Mr. Abbott further informs me that he has heard that the arrival of a large Russian force is expected at Julfa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 44.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 22.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, November* 17, 1880.

I INQUIRED this afternoon of Baron Jomini whether he had any later news from Kurdistan.

He replied that the latest accounts appeared to continue more satisfactory. In the first instance, the Persian Government had been afraid the Kurds might be receiving secret support from Turkey. Now, however, the Persians felt more easy on this point, and gradually they were restoring order. I tried to elicit something further respecting the nature of the armed assistance which Russia had promised to Persia; but I obtained nothing further than an expression of his opinion that the services of Russia would no longer be required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 45.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 23.)

Constantinople, November 16, 1880.

(Extract.)

SINCE I addressed your Lordship in my despatch on the 29th October on the subject of the Kurdish question, I have had the opportunity of speaking with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on the subject, but I am still unable to obtain a thoroughly intelligible or connected account of the causes of the movement of the Kurdish tribes, and the invasion of the Persian territory. At my audience of the 8th instant the question was also touched on by His Majesty.

The account of the Foreign Minister mainly refers to the reception in Persian territory of a suspected Kurdish Chief, who had been imprisoned in Constantinople, and after the term of his punishment had expired had returned to his own country, but then passed into Persia, where "he was received with open arms."

The chief point of interest is to ascertain with what eyes the Turkish authorities view the movement. Persons are not wanting who declare that the event causes the Turks much secret satisfaction, and rumours are of course current that the Turks have supplied the Kurds with arms. I say "of course current," because the belief in the secret intrigues of the Palace party is so universal and deep-seated that no events of the kind take place without their cause being sought, rightly or wrongly, in the activity of the group of men whose policy is said to be the extension of Turkish influence in every new direction as contributing compensation for the loss of territory suffered after the late war.

The language of the Turks generally as regards this incursion into Persian territory is curious. They did not believe that the Persian troops could stand against the Kurds. Unless the Turkish troops intervened, the Persians would be very hard pressed. Yet the Minister for Foreign Affairs himself told me last night, very emphatically, that the Turkish troops could not follow the Kurds into Persian territory.

I pressed him as to what Turkey was doing. He assured me that they had now 10,000 troops on the frontier, and were joining a cordon. I asked him this, in pursuance of your Lordship's telegram of the 13th instant, whether we might rely on their punishing Sheikh Obeidullah if they could arrest him, to which his Excellency did not give a very categorical answer. I was obliged to explain to him that it was a serious crime for the subjects of one Power to invade the territory of another, but I did not receive the impression that the action of the Kurds was considered particularly criminal.

I have been endeavouring to ascertain the views of others as to the chances of Obeidullah being punished, and I gather that it is not supposed that there is any chance of it. A gentleman in high position here, as competent to judge as any one, observed to me that there was no doubt the greatest leniency would be shown. It was not likely they would punish Obeidullah, when the authorities had feared even to recapture a petty Kurdish Chief who had committed thirty murders, and who, having escaped from Sivas gaol, had returned to his people and was received with great rejoicings, enjoying impunity afterwards, though his presence in his native village was perfectly known. I shall not fail to continue my warning as to any course which might bring Turkey into collision with Persia.

I also inclose an article from a local paper, proposing to give an explanation of the origin of the Kurdish incursion into Persia.

Inclosure in No. 45.

Extract from the "Constantinople Messenger."

THE KURDISH RISING: ITS ORIGIN.—The "Djeridei Havadis" publishes the following account of the causes which led to the insurrection of the Kurds in Persia, which is not altogether devoid of interest. Our Stamboul contemporary says:—

"During the course of last Ramazan the Governor, Savoudjblag, Agha Chahzadé, sent for Hamza Agha, the chief of a Kurdish tribe known under the name of Moukior. Hamza Agha obeyed the summons, taking with him several horses and mules, which, according to his custom every year, he presented to the Governor. His Excellency, however, took exception to the insignificance of the gift, and showed such violent displeasure that Hamza Agha judged it prudent to leave the city without having asked the Governor's permission to do so. Agha Chahzadé was very wroth when

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Hamza's flight was made known to him, and dispatched in hot haste after him Colonel ("Ser-teb") Mehemet Sadik Khan and Captain Mehemet Hussein Khan Bakhtizar, at the head of 500 cavalry, with orders to arrest and bring back the fugitive. Hamza, informed of the measures taken against him, called together a few horsemen of his tribe, with whom he met and defeated the Governor's troop. When this news reached Savoudjblag, Chahzadé at once set about collecting a stronger force with which to put down the revolt. Meanwhile, Hamza had good information of what was preparing against him, and seeing the urgency of making sufficient preparations to meet the danger, and fearing that he was not strong enough to meet the Shah's troops alone, he sent to ask Sheikh Obeidullah to come to his assistance. The Sheikh sent his son Abdulkader, at the head of 200 horsemen. Hamza Agha being also joined by another Kurdish Chief, Kerim Khan, the three went forth at the head of 8,000 horsemen to meet the Governor of Savoudjblag, who, dismayed at the formidable force Hamza was bringing to oppose him, fled to Tauris with a small escort of cavalry. Hamza and his allies, finding the road clear, pushed on to Savoudjblag without meeting any resistance, and reached that place towards the end of September. He found the inhabitants, who are all Kurds, ready to welcome him as their deliverer from the Persian yoke, which had become especially oppressive in the matter of taxes. For instance, there was the "mahyané," a monthly tribute; the "saliayané," a yearly tribute; "idané," a tax levied for the Bairam; the "nevroujieh," a tax for the festival of the 21st March; the "mouharemyeh," a tax for the first day of the year; the "mevloudié," for the anniversary of the Prophet's birthday, &c. So that, considering how they were ground down by the Persian authorities, the inhabitants of Savoudjblag were glad of any change. Three days later Hamza laid siege to Miyan Divani, of which he took possession on the 1st October, after routing a body of 2,000 cavalry, under the command of Ali Khan, Governor of Maraga. Mulla Mehmed Djaafer was killed in this action, and Merkamet Abad taken prisoner by the Kurds. From thence Hamza and his allies proceeded to the attack of the town of Bonab. Hadji Ali, the Judge, at the head of 3,000 men, made a stout resistance, but was beaten by the Kurds, and the town fell into their hands. Agha Khan, at the head of seven or eight battalions of regular troops, with eight guns, came up with the intention of attacking the Kurds. A battle took place, which lasted for twenty-four hours, at the end of which the Persians were beaten and put to flight. The news of this defeat caused great excitement at Tauris. Mouza-Afferendin-Mirza, the Heir-Apparent of the Shah of Persia, and Governor of Tauris, who was at the time at Tehran, ordered Itimadussaltanet to march against the rebels with an imposing force. Kachmelut-devlet, of Kermanshah, also received orders to march against the insurgents. The towns which have submitted to the Kurds without resistance are Savoudjblag, Saky, Bané, Lahidjan, Serdjan, Chenu, and Boukian. All these towns or villages are inhabited by Kurds. The towns captured by the rebels, after more or less resistance, are Miyandewab, Merhamet-abad, Maragha, Ourmenyeh, Vinab, Seradja, Hechtrod, Satilmich, Bouzlik, Benadja, and Giul-oudil, inhabited by Persians. The nephew of Kurd Aziz, formerly Minister of War for Persia, has joined the Kurds, and many other Chiefs and officers have thrown in their lot with them."

No. 46.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 23.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 23, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Shah sent for me to a private audience this morning, and again spoke to me about the Kurdish outbreak. He said the Persian Government had received information that the Kurds had at length been driven out of Souj Boulak and the adjacent districts, which were now occupied by the troops recently sent from Tehran, and that Sheikh Obeidullah, who had been twice defeated in the Plain of Oroomiah by the Persian force under Timour Pasha Khan, had fled to a district near Merghever, on the frontier, where he and his son, Abdul Kader, had taken refuge with the Persian branch of the Shekak Kurdish tribe. The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh and Timour Pasha Khan had already advanced by the Merghever and Beradost Valleys in pursuit of the Sheikh, and the Sepeh Salar, who would reach Souj Boulak to-morrow, would in a few days himself proceed to Oroomiah, and thence, if necessary, to the Shekak districts. They would endeavour to capture

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Sheikh Obeidullah within the Persian territory, but it was more probable, His Majesty thought, that the Sheikh, when he found himself hard pressed by the Persian troops, would recross the frontier into Turkey.

The Shah observed that he considered the Porte responsible for all that had occurred. The insurrection had been planned and organized in Turkey by the Sheikh, a Turkish subject, and nothing had been done by the Ottoman authorities to prevent him from carrying out his designs. On the contrary, he had been permitted to issue his proclamations and send inflammatory addresses from the Turkish territory to all the Kurdish tribes on this side of the border, and, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances made on the subject by Persia, he had eventually been allowed to cross the frontier, and place himself at the head of the insurgents. His Majesty thought that the Porte was now therefore bound to make every effort to repair the injury inflicted on this country by its subjects. He feared, however, that this would not be done unless under pressure from the Mediating Powers, and he hoped that Her Majesty's Government would strongly urge the Porte to seize Sheikh Obeidullah, should he succeed in escaping from Persia, and hand him over to the Persian Government, in which case he would be put to death, or to have him banished to some remote part of the Empire where he could do no harm; or else that Persia should be allowed to send her troops across the frontier to co-operate with the Turkish forces in capturing the ringleaders of the outbreak.

Should the Porte be unwilling or unable to give effect to these proposals, the Shah said grave complications would arise which could not fail to be injurious to general interests. He even hinted that he should be obliged to insist upon Persian troops crossing the frontier to seize the Sheikh on Turkish territory, and the tone of his remarks, while stating repeatedly his conviction that Russia would interfere actively in this matter, seemed to indicate some possible understanding for joint action on the part of the two Powers.

The demand of the Persian Government in respect to the seizure and banishment of Sheikh Obeidullah appears moderate and reasonable, and unless it is complied with the Kurdish insurrection will probably recommence next spring. The Sheikh's continued residence near the frontier would necessitate the maintenance of a large Persian force in the frontier districts of Azerbijan, and the presence of such a body of troops now in that part of the country would not only entail a heavy expenditure upon the Persian Government, but would completely drain the province of the scanty supply of food which the famine of last year and the ravages of the Kurds during the last two months have already made insufficient for the wants of the inhabitants.

The two Mahommedan Powers are equally interested in maintaining order amongst the Kurdish tribes on the frontier, and they both profess to be willing to come to some understanding on the subject.

The Persian Government will now judge the sincerity of the Porte in this matter by the measures which may be adopted by the Turkish authorities in respect to Sheikh Obeidullah and the ringleaders of the present outbreak. Compliance with the Shah's demands would doubtless facilitate future arrangements as to the maintenance of peace amongst the Kurdish population on both sides of the frontier; but should they be rejected, I should consider it extremely improbable, in view of the strong feeling which exists in this country in respect to the Sheikh, and the encouragement he is believed to have received from the Porte, that Persia would, in the event of a recurrence of hostilities between Turkey and Russia, again observe the neutrality which she maintained during their last two wars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 47.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 24.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 24, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th instant, repeating the telegraphic information received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez as to the movements of Russian troops on the Persian frontier, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that at an interview which I had yesterday with my Russian

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colleague, he informed me that a regiment of Cossacks, about 500 strong, had arrived at Julfa.

M. Zinoview said that possibly another regiment might also be sent there, although on account of there being no accommodation for them this seemed improbable. He further added that no other Russian troops were being moved towards the Persian frontier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 48.

Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 24, 1880.

I HAVE received a telegram from Mr. Thomson,* which has been repeated to your Excellency, giving an account of a conversation which he had had with the Shah with reference to the Kurdish insurrection.

His Majesty states that Sheikh Obeidullah has now been defeated, and he urges that the Porte ought either to seize and punish the Sheikh or hand him over to the Persian authorities, or else allow the Persian troops to cross the frontier and co-operate with the Ottoman forces in capturing the ringleaders of the outbreak.

Your Excellency may give such advice to the Porte in this matter as you may consider is required by the situation, and you will keep Her Majesty's Government informed of the representations you may make to the Turkish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 49.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 24.)

(Extract.) *St. Petersburgh, November* 24, 1880.

IN the course of conversation this afternoon Baron Jomini told me that the last accounts which had reached him from Kurdistan were not entirely satisfactory.

I inquired whether this would make any difference in the military preparations which Russia was making on the Persian frontier.

Baron Jomini said he thought not, for the present. As long as the Persians were able to make head against the Kurds, there would be no necessity for the Russian troops to cross the frontier. If, however, the Persians were to be defeated, the question would become serious.

No. 50.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 25.)

My Lord, *Tehran, November* 25, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have just received a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, stating that 200 men of the Russian force, referred to in his telegram of the 19th instant, which it is expected will arrive at Julfa in six days' time, have already reached Nakhjivan.

It is reported that the whole force will consist of one regiment of Cossacks and some pieces of artillery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

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* See No. 46.

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No. 51.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 26, 8 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, November* 25, 1880, 11·40 P.M.

I HAVE made further representations to the Porte respecting Sheikh Obeidullah, and I have been informed by the Foreign Minister that a Commission will be named to try the Sheikh, his son, and other rebels, and to examine affairs. I shall not fail to continue to press for the punishment of rebels who have levied war on a friendly Power.

Sultan informed Persian Ambassador that he had sent an Agent to persuade the Sheikh to return to Turkish territory, a statement which the Ambassador naturally thought very unsatisfactory.

No. 52.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 28.)

(Extract.) *Tehran, November* 28, 1880.

I HAVE just received a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, of yesterday's date, reporting the arrival at Tabreez of a Persian messenger from Souj Boulak, bringing news from the Persian camp.

He states that effectual measures have been adopted by the Sepeh Salar to prevent excesses on the part of the Persian forces.

The Mikri and many other Kurdish Chiefs have, he reports, taken asylum in the Sepeh Salar's stable, and given in their submission to the Persian Government.

No. 53.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, November 29.)

(Extract.) *St. Petersburgh, November* 29, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from a private note received from Baron Jomini, the substance of which I have transmitted to your Lordship by telegraph.

Baron Jomini informs me that a telegram from Tehran states that the Sheikh Obeidullah, having been defeated by the Persians, has declared that he renounces his plans.

It states, further, that the Shah begs the British and Russian Governments to urge upon the Porte the necessity of her taking energetic measures to arrest, disarm, and punish those of the Kurds who have been guilty. It is only after this that it would be possible to come to an arrangement for examining into the legitimate complaints of the Kurds.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Baron Jomini to Mr. Plunkett.

(Extrait.) *St. Pétersbourg, le* $\frac{17}{29}$ *Novembre*, 1880.

UN télégramme de Téhéran nous mande que le Scheik Obeidullah, repoussé par les troupes du Schah, a déclaré qu'il renonçait à son plan. Le Schah demande que l'Angleterre et la Russie pressent la Porte de prendre des mesures énergiques pour arrêter, désarmer, et punir les coupables. Ce n'est qu'après cela qu'une entente pourrait se faire afin d'examiner les griefs légitimes des Kurdes.

(Translation.)

(Extract.) *St. Petersburgh, November* $\frac{17}{29}$, 1880.

WE are informed by a telegram from Tehran that the Sheikh Obeydullah, having been defeated by the Shah's troops, has declared that he renounces his plans. The Shah asks that England and Russia should urge the Porte to take energetic measures to arrest, disarm, and punish the guilty. It is only after this that it would be possible to come to an understanding for examining into the legitimate complaints of the Kurds.

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No. 54.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 1.)

(Extract.) *Constantinople, November* 26, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of three despatches from Vice-Consul Clayton relating to the Kurdish invasion of Persia and to the military movements which had taken place.

The ostensible causes of the invasion have now become sufficiently clear, but considerable obscurity seems still to surround two questions, namely, whether Sheikh Obeidullah is really carrying out some comprehensive and ambitious design, and what are the feelings of the Ottoman Government with reference to the movement, so far as they are acquainted with it.

I informed the Ambassador of the steps I had taken with the Ministers to support the Persian demand for energetic action on the part of the Turks, and of my intention to press for strong measures as to the punishment of the Sheikh and his sons.

I have since then been again in communication with Assim Pasha on the subject. He informs me that the Porte is proposing to send a Commission to investigate the conduct of the Sheikh and the other Chiefs: that they were rebels rather than brigands, and that they should be judged. The Council of Ministers had, however, not yet actually determined on the dispatch of the Commission. I shall see his Excellency again to-morrow, and press for a further statement as to what the Porte will do, repeating my arguments as to the responsibility they will incur if they fail to punish, in an exemplary manner, such subjects of their own as have levied war on a friendly State.

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

Sir, *Van, October* 19, 1880.

FROM all accounts, it appears that the Kurdish tribes under Sheikh Obeidullah's sons are continuing to advance on Persian territory. The Vali showed me yesterday a telegram he had received from Tehran, saying that the Persian tribes were moving to join the Sheikh's forces, that the Persian Government was sending troops, but it was feared they would not be strong enough to cope with the Kurds. The Turkish authorities are sending Agents to the Sheikh to try and induce him to desist from his present course, but the Vali said he did not expect the Sheikh would listen to them. Orders have also been sent to the Mutessarif and Kaïmakams of Hakkiari to prevent the Kurdish Chiefs of that sandjak from joining the Sheikh, but it is, I think, doubtful whether they will have power to stop their doing so.

Troops are meanwhile being directed hither to the amount of from five to eight battalions, there being in Van at the present time three battalions. It is intended that they should remain here at present in waiting to see how matters turn out, but provisions are to be sent to Bashkala and Gevver to form magazines in case it may be necessary to forward troops thither. Moussa Pasha, the Ferik in command at Mush, has arrived here, and is to proceed to Hakkiari.

There is no doubt that the Kurdish movement is serious, and there is great danger lest, if the wild tribes meet with reverses in Persia, they should flee across the frontier and devastate Hakkiari. I have also heard doubts expressed whether the troops would act if called upon to do so against a personage held in such high reverence as the Sheikh.

These affairs occupy the whole attention of the authorities, and prevent proper care being taken for the general security of the country. Continually fresh reports arrive of Kurdish plunderings, but no steps are taken with regard to them. Want of money and men is always assigned as the reason why so little is done. The zaptiehs are clamouring for pay, and refusing to carry out the orders given to them unless paid, and money is being asked for from Constantinople, at present, in vain. To provide for current expenses, the produce of the tithes is to be sold, and no aid can therefore be given by the Government this year to the districts where the distress caused by famine is still great.

On the whole, the country is in a very unsettled condition, but the snow may be

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expected after little more than a month, when the Kurdish operations must necessarily cease.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

Sir, *Van, October* 25, 1880.

I HAVE received some further details as regards the rising of the Kurds against the Persian authority.

In the first place, it must be understood that round Souk Bulak are found the following tribes:—On the north-east and east, the Mikry, consisting of 2,000 houses; on the south, the Meukury, 5,000 houses; on the south-west, the Mamash, 3,000 houses; on the north-west, about Schino, the Zeza, 1,000 houses; and on the north, between Souk Bulak and the Lake of Urumiah, the Karapapak, 3,000 houses. Of these the first four are Kurdish and Sunnite, but the Karapapak are Persian Shütes.

When the Kurdish Chief, Hamzé, fled from Souk Bulak after his escapade there, he went first to the Meukury, of which he is Chief, and then, taking with him a few of the principal men, went to the Mamash and consulted with the Chief. Apparently, there is a pretty widespread dissatisfaction with the Persian rule, and the Chief of the Mamash agreed to join Hamzé in a revolt. They then went to Schino, where Abdullah Khan, the Chief of the Zezas, is Hakim, or Governor. Abdullah Khan's sister is, I believe, the wife of Sheikh Obeidullah; at all events, there is some near connection between them. This Abdullah Khan had been badly treated by the Persian Governor of Urumiah, who had sent for him on some plea, and had then seized him, inflicted on him 1,000 stripes, and had only let him go on payment of a heavy fine. He therefore readily agreed to join the other two Chiefs, and they determined to appeal to Abdulkader, the son of Sheikh Obeidullah, who resides at Mergawar, and has been made by the Persians Chief Ruler of the districts and tribes near the frontier. Abdulkader espoused their cause, and after having collected their men, they marched on Souk Bulak. Passing on their way the Karapapak, the latter were compelled to join with them, lest they should be destroyed. The Mikry also joined them, but, apparently, unwillingly. Souk Bulak was then completely surrounded; the Governor, a Prince of the blood, with his retinue, being shut in. However, the Chief of the Mikry acted as mediator, and the Prince with his retinue were permitted to depart, leaving behind their arms and property. After this Souk Bulak surrendered to the Kurds without a shot being fired. Abdulkader then sent to the tribes to the south and south-east, as far as Bannu and Sakkyz, summoning them to submit to him, which summons they obeyed, and he then organized a Provisional Government, appointing Hakims for the districts which had submitted. He then advanced from Souk Bulak to the Tatau River, which divides the country inhabited principally by Kurds from that inhabited by the Persians proper. Here he was said to have 20,000 men with him, but reliance cannot be placed on these numbers. He then sent to Merhemetarad, and summoned it to surrender. On refusal, it was surrounded, attacked, and taken, 600 out of the 1,000 houses it possessed being pillaged. The last information leaves Abdulkader between Merhemetarad and Maragha, several guns, besides other munitions of war, having fallen into his hands. It is said that the Persians are making great exertions to meet this rebellion, three columns being formed, two converging from Tehran and Tabriz on Abdulkader's force, and the other moving by the western side of the Lake of Urumiah to menace his retreat. News of a serious action is daily expected.

There are said to be two other corps of Kurds in the field; one, under the Sheikh's eldest son, is about Mergawar, apparently to protect Abdulkader's retreat, and the other, under the Sheikh's Khalifé, Said, is somewhere between Gevver and Urumiah. Said came to the Kurds of Hakkiari with other emissaries, and told them that the Turks were with them, and would provide arms, &c., and now was the time to recover from Ali Khan all that he had robbed them of.

A considerable number joined Said's force, but the Turkish authorities have sent warnings to them not to join this movement, and a good many have returned to their homes.

The Persian Governor of Urumiah, having been blamed by his Government for

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what had occurred, he having been responsible for Abdulkader's appointment, has resigned, and placed himself under Abdulkader's protection, and the people of Urumiah have tendered their submission to the Sheikh, and it is supposed that either the force under Said or that under the Sheikh's eldest son will move on Urumiah and take possession.

I have heard to-day from the Turkish authorities that Sheikh Obeidullah himself has crossed the frontier into Persia, but they say that he has declared that he has nothing to do with this uprising, but that his sons have acted contrary to his wishes. This declaration must, of course, be taken for what it is worth.

Considerable reinforcements are being directed hither. The present distribution of troops in the Vilayet of Van is as follows:—

Gevver, 2 battalions, 4 mountain guns; Bashkala, 1 battalion, 2 mountain guns; Julamerik, 1 battalion, 2 mountain guns; Van, 4 battalions, 4 mountain guns.

There is also a small number of cavalry at various points.

Besides these forces, I am informed that 2 battalions are on their way here from Diarbekir and 2 from Erzinjan, while 4 more are under orders to move from the latter place.

Matters seem to be approaching a crisis, and a good deal will depend on the result of an action between the Persians and Abdulkader's force. If the latter is successful, the results may be very serious, but if he is defeated, the movement will very likely rapidly collapse, as the Mikry and Karapapak certainly, and, very possibly, other tribes, will at once fall away from him, and then the danger will be of lawless pillage and devastation by the disbanded and dispersed tribes.

Information that reaches me from other sources tends to confirm the above accounts, but there are so many contradictory rumours afloat, that there may possibly be considerable exaggeration, both in the numbers of the Kurdish forces and in the amount of success that has attended them; but it is, I think, evident that the matter is considered very serious.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 54.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

Sir, *Van, October* 27, 1880.

YESTERDAY the Vali informed me that he had received a telegram from Persia saying that an action had taken place between the Persians and the Kurds, in which the latter had been worsted with the loss of thirty men. It hardly appears, however, as if the action could have been a general one.

I have also received information that when the Kurdish forces were being collected, Sheikh Moustapha, one of Obeidullah's Khalifés with 300 men, appeared before the village of Jehangir Agha, and said he would burn the village if Jehangir Agha did not join them, which he was therefore forced to do.

I have also heard that the Nestorians of Shemdina have been obliged to join the Sheikh's forces.

Kurds who have come to Van say that Sheikh Obeidullah has sent to the Turkomans calling upon them to rise also against the Persians, and rumour says that he will after finishing with the Persians turn against the Turks. I am inclined to believe that he has a comprehensive plan of uniting all the Kurds in an independent State under himself, that circumstances have turned his attention first to the Persian side, that he will try to force the Persian Government to acknowledge him as Ruler over the Persian Kurds, and that he will then turn to this side and try to obtain the same from the Turks.

Two more battalions are to leave this at once for Hakkiari.

There are rumours that the Russians will send troops to the aid of the Persians. Whether there is any foundation for them I do not know, but a Nestorian priest who lately returned from Russia reported a large concentration of troops at Erivan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

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No. 55.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 4.)

Tabreez, November 11, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship my Report upon the condition of the Nestorian Christians of Oroomiah, resulting from investigations held by me during my recent visit to that district, and trust that it will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c,
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Report by Consul-General Abbott upon the Condition of the Nestorian Christians of Oroomiah.

IN order to form a true and impartial opinion of the position in which the Nestorians are placed, it seemed indispensable to inquire carefully into the relations existing between Christian tenants and their Mussulman landlords, as well as into the mode employed for the collection of the taxes, and to draw a comparison between the state of things under which the two races respectively live.

The plain of Oroomiah, in which the town of that name is situated, stretches about 50 miles north and south. It is bordered on the east by a salt lake, 200 miles in circumference, and is thickly dotted over with about 550 villages, of which it is computed that upwards of 100 are peopled by Nestorian Christians and the remainder by Mussulmans. The majority of the latter are Shiahs, but there is also a considerable sprinkling of villages on the plain inhabited by Kurds of the Sunni persuasion.

The three principal rivers which rise in the mountains water the plain and discharge themselves into the lake are—the Chehr Tchai, the Barandooz Tchai, and the Nazloo Tchai. Fertile and well-wooded, the plain of Oroomiah must in spring well deserve the appellation it has acquired, "the Paradise of Persia."

The landlords, or masters of villages, are principally members of the Affshar tribe, and belong to the Shiah persuasion.

The system of taxation in some villages is styled "Gural," the literal signification of which is, "see and take." The imposts under this head are:—house-tax for Mussulmans, 5 krans = 4*s*. 2*d*.; the same for Christians, 8 krans = 6*s*. 8*d*.; tax on live stock, paid in equal shares by Mussulmans and Christians, as follows: buffalo, 3 krans = 2*s*. 6*d*.; cow, 1.10 krans = 1*s*. 3*d*.; mare, 3 krans = 2*s*. 6*d*.; sheep, 10 shahis = 5*d*.; donkey, 1.10 krans = 1*s*. 3*d*. In addition to this, all Christian males, above the age of 15, pay a poll tax in lieu of military service, amounting to 5 krans = 4*s*. 2*d*. per annum.

With reference to the above, I am unable to see upon what principle of justice Christians pay 3 krans more than Mussulmans for house tax.

With regard to the relations in which tenants and landlords stand respectively to one another, it appears that the former, whether Mussulmans or Christians, are subjected to the same system. The landlord is responsible to the Government for the collection of the taxes, paid either in money or kind, for which every village is assessed, the fixed amount claimed annually being entered in the Government Register. The tenant, on the other hand, is responsible for the due discharge of the imposts to the landlord, upon whose individual character it wholly depends whether a system which in principle seems equitable enough, be converted into an instrument of oppression.

In the immediate vicinity of the American College in which I resided there were two villages—one Mussulman, the other Christian—each containing about fifteen houses, and both under the same landlord. I thought that the system employed in this instance would be a fair criterion of that which prevailed throughout the Oroomiah Plain. In both these villages the landlord provided the seed for sowing the crops, of which he took (?) shares and the tenants one. The annual produce was about 50 kherwars of wheat. The Government imposts amounted to 5 krans per kherwar. The total taxes would therefore be 25 tomans per annum. Putting the

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population at seventy-five souls, five to each house, the annual tax would amount individually to 3 tomans, equal to 1*l.* 5*s.* Seeing that in this case Mussulmans and Christians were subjected to an analogous system, I took great pains to ascertain whether the former were specially favoured in any way to the detriment of the latter. The result of my investigations was that instances occurred in which the Mussulman landlord favoured his co-religionists in this wise. Instead of keeping literally to the terms of the arrangement regarding the distribution of seed, explained above, he sometimes allowed the Mussulman tenants to sow a few acres of land with their own seed and to appropriate two shares of the crop, whereas a similar indulgence was never shown to the Nestorians, who were held strictly to the letter of the law.

I visited successively several villages on the Oroomiah Plain, inhabited, some exclusively by Christians, others by Mussulmans. The Christian peasantry generally appeared to me to be the more prosperous, but being considerably in the minority, they were less able to make a successful stand against an oppressive landlord than their Mussulman neighbours.

Hearing that at the village of Ardeshai, which belongs to the Crown Domains and is under the "Gural" system, the taxes were being levied in a most arbitrary manner, I made a friendly remonstrance to the Governor of Oroomiah, who promptly called the master of the village to account, and issued stringent orders to prevent a recurrence of the abuses in question.

At Geok-Tépé, one of the most thriving villages on the Plain, I received the Holy Communion on Sunday morning in the Nestorian Church. A large congregation of Nestorians, men, women, and children, communicated at the same service. In the afternoon I attended divine service at the chapel built by the American missionaries of the Presbyterian persuasion. After both services I addressed the people in Turkish, assuring them of the deep interest which Her Majesty the Queen personally took in their welfare as fellow Christians, and whilst exhorting them to fulfil their duties as loyal subjects of the Shah, I explained to them that, owing to the friendship existing between Persia and England, the Sovereign of the latter country had recently contributed a munificent donation for the relief of distress caused by the famine.

In some of the villages on the Nazloo Tchai I regret to say that the landlords resort largely to forced labour for the cultivation of their vineyards and rice fields. The labourers, recruited from both Mussulmans and Christians, receive, I understand, no pecuniary remuneration and rarely a morsel of food for their services, besides which complaints reached me that they were frequently beaten with much cruelty by their task-masters. It appears that more Christians than Mussulmans are pressed into this service, and it would be advisable for the system to be entirely abolished.

Notwithstanding the terrible famine which has desolated the country, it does not appear that the Government have remitted any of the taxes. In this respect the same evil weighed upon Mussulmans and Christians alike; but the former have been undoubtedly the greater sufferers by the famine, because no internal organizations existed in their community for the relief of distress, whereas the Nestorians, acting upon the suggestions of the American missionaries, formed relief committees, even before funds were sent from England and the United States. By this means the Christians were, in large numbers, rescued from starvation. They helped one another till their resources were completely exhausted; but the inhabitants of many Persian and Kurdish villages became, in some instances, wholly extinct, whilst in others the entire male population died off, leaving numbers of widows and children utterly destitute.

The oppressive system sometimes resorted to for the collection of the taxes, in cases where the master of a village happens to be a man of unscrupulous character, and the corruption of the sources of justice, are evils which form the common heritage of Mahommedans and Christians alike; as the result of class prejudices Christians are unable to bring their produce for sale to market, Mussulmans refusing to buy it; in consequence of their being the inhabitants of the unsettled border-land, between two weak, ill-governed States, the citizens of Oroomiah, and the whole population of its plain, are liable to incessant Kurdish raids, which render life and property more insecure than in any other part of the Empire. It would be difficult to apply any permanent remedies for this unhappy condition of things. Time, the laws of nature, political changes, can alone work a radical cure.

But there is another class of grievances which appears to admit of redress, and foremost amongst these I may cite the law of "Djeddeed-ul-Islam." By the provisions of this law, if one member of a Christian family embrace Islamism, he or she becomes entitled to the property of the family, and by the word family not only father

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and mother, but collateral branches, are included. It is seldom that a Christian apostatizes under this temptation, but it is not uncommon for an enterprising young Mussulman to seduce or forcibly abduct a Christian girl of well-to-do family, to declare that she has become a Mussulman, and to claim the property of her family. If the girl has not deserted her religion, it is perfectly easy to get another girl to personate her; she can only be produced in Court veiled. Cases have occurred in which families have been deprived of their property in this way.

The abolition of this intolerable law, which is an insult to our common faith, offers a premium to crime, and violates every principle of justice, Divine and human, might be urged upon the Persian Government, under the consideration that its further continuance would produce a most unfavourable impression in Europe, and that it would be advisable for Persia to extirpate so shameful an abuse before external pressure be put upon her to effect its removal.

In fairness to the Persian Government, I think it right to add that when cases of forcible abduction are brought under their notice, they are ready to afford redress. The parties who obstruct the course of justice are not Persian officials, but Persian priests.

I have had two cases of this kind to deal with within the last two years. In both instances the girl was restored to her parents and the culprits punished. The last case occurred a few months ago, and was still pending when I left Tabreez for Oroomiah. On arriving there, I learned that the culprit, in consequence of the representations made by Her Majesty's Minister and myself, had expiated his offence with three weeks' imprisonment and a heavy fine. In order to make the punishment more complete, the Governor of Oroomiah, at my request, exacted a written guarantee from the offender, binding him under severe penalties to behave with propriety in future.

The testimony of a Christian in this country is not received in a Court of Justice against a Mussulman any more than it is in Turkey; but Turkey has at any rate admitted in principle, by the promulgation of various Imperial Hatts, that there is to be no difference in this respect between the two races; and the European Powers have thus a solid basis to work upon, by which they are fully entitled to demand as a right the complete religious and civil emancipation of all the Christian populations in the dominions of the Sultan. It might be advisable to consider whether, in this respect, the initiative could not also be taken in Persia by representing to the Government of the Shah the desirability of their issuing Firmans granting to Christians and Jews the same status and privileges as those which the dominant race enjoys. I do not suppose that such orders would be at all times scrupulously carried out, but the voice of England would carry greater weight when we distinctly demanded as a right the cessation of abuses against which we are only able at present to speak in the feeble accents of friendly warning or mild remonstrance.

The Nestorians, as already stated, pay a special poll tax, which exempts them from service in the army; but the authorities have begun lately to compel them to serve as musicians in the military bands. They regard with antipathy this system, which places them in close contact with the Mussulman soldiery, by whom they are liable to be treated with brutality and contempt, and would be grateful for a complete exemption in this respect.

It is customary for the Nestorians to resort every year in large numbers to Russia. Some of them obtain work at Tiflis or in other parts of the Caucasus as day labourers and artizans; others confine themselves purely to begging, visiting Moscow and Petersburgh for that purpose. There is probably no race in the world who are such persistent mendicants, and they appear to do a thriving business in this respect. It is computed that 5,000 Nestorians annually visit Russia, that from 300 to 500 go there for begging purposes, and the remainder to seek for work; that the annual income derived from the former source represents on an average 4,000*l.*, and from the latter 100,000*l.*

The Nestorians are, however, relieved of a large portion of their gains in Persian territory on their return journeys. The authorities on the Persian frontier, the Kurds, the Government guards—placed ostensibly to check brigandage, but who resort to acts of lawlessness to gain their bread—have lately fleeced these unfortunate people in a most unmerciful manner.

In justice to the Azerbijan authorities, I must, however, state that they are invariably ready to redress these abuses committed by their subordinates, when complaints are made on the subject, and that His Royal Highness the Veli Ahd has taken most energetic measures to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings. Only last year, on my representing a flagrant case of this kind, he dismissed the passport

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official who was principally implicated, and restored to the Nestorians the bulk of the property they had lost.

Although it will be seen from the above that the condition of the Nestorians leaves much to be desired, there can be no doubt that it has considerably improved of late years. In making this statement, I am fully borne out both by the American missionaries and by the Nestorians themselves. Persian officials are as a rule remarkably tolerant, and never molest the Christians in the exercise of their religion.

The influence deservedly acquired in the country by the American missionaries, who have now laboured amongst the Nestorians for forty years, affords them sufficient protection in trivial cases of oppression. When serious ones occur, the missionaries report them to me, and I have always found the Persian authorities ready to afford redress. In matters of special difficulty, I have recourse to the assistance of Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran, and by these means have never failed to obtain the desired result.

The moral and material improvement every year more apparent amongst the Nestorians of Oroomiah is mainly due to the efforts of the American missionaries. In every Nestorian village the missionaries have a place of worship and a school with its pastor and teacher. The mission buildings outside the town, including a college, a hospital, and dwelling-houses, inclosed in 15 acres of ground, are fine massive structures, and standing testimonies of the tolerance of the Persian Government. The Nestorians of the rising generation are receiving a sound education, both religious and secular, and learning to read and speak in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Christianity, diffusing its many blessings throughout these regions, affords the best guarantee for future progress, and is gradually ushering in a period of enlightment and peace.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Tabreez, November 11, 1880.

No. 56.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 4.)

My Lord, *Tabreez, November* 15, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship extracts from my diary, kept at Oroomiah during the Kurdish invasion, and copy of my despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran on the same subject; giving also an account of my journey through Merghever, Ushner, Suldowz, and Soug Boulak to the Persian camp at Binab.

Hearing very alarming accounts of the progress of the Kurdish armies towards Tabreez, I considered it my duty to quit Oroomiah, and return to my post with as little de ay as possible.

I should have incurred great danger by attempting to traverse the ordinary route by Selmas, Sheikh Sedik being on the point of attacking the Persian force under Taimur Pasha Khan in that neighbourhood.

The only course open to me was to trust myself to a Kurdish escort given by the Sheikh, and to proceed through the line of country which had surrendered to his arms. Even the route which I selected presented many perils, and it was with a feeling of much relief that I at length entered the Persian lines.

The Sheikh having informed me that the escort would be waiting for me at the Kurdish camp, I was obliged to proceed there, where I found it in readiness to accompany me.

During my stay at Oroomiah it appeared to me right to bring the whole weight of my influence to bear upon Sheikh Obeidoollah, both to obviate unnecessary blood-shed and to secure the safety of non-combatants.

The plunder of some of the Christian and Mussulman villages on the Oroomiah Plain by the Kurdish soldiery was, of course, inevitable; and I fear that the additional presence of a large Persian army in that province will tend to aggravate the position of affairs in this respect.

I was frequently placed, whilst at Oroomiah and on my return journey, in trying and dangerous positions, but trust that the efforts I made to save life and property in the interests of the Christian and Mussulman populations will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 56.

Extracts from Consul-General Abbott's Diary, kept at Oroomiah during the Kurdish Invasion.

ON returning from the Acting Governor's on the afternoon of the 20th October I found that Dr. Cochran had received a letter from Sheikh Obeidoollah, stating that he would be at the Seir Mountain that night, assuring the missionaries that he would respect the European and Christian communities, and advising them to collect together, as far as possible, all their people and protégés in places of safety. The College buildings were soon crowded with a multitude of Nestorians, men, women, and children, who had sought a refuge there.

October 21.—The Sheikh sent two messengers to Oroomiah, calling upon the people to surrender, and giving them till noon to consider. Dr. Cochran and Mr. Labaren went to Mar Sorghees to interview the Sheikh.

October 22.—This morning I rode into town with Dr. Cochran, and had an interview with the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh. The Governor said that he, with his staff and troops, were determined to resist, but that the citizens could do as they liked. I advised the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh to fight the Sheikh outside the walls of Oroomiah, in order to avoid pillage and slaughter in the town. The principal Mollahs had sent to the Sheikh to give in their submission in their own names and that of the city. The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh requested me as a favour to seek an interview with the Sheikh to try and induce him to suspend hostilities, and meantime he would communicate with the capital and with Tabreez. If the Sheikh would abandon his intention of attacking Oroomiah, the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh agreed to suspend hostilities, but if the Sheikh were determined to fight, the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh proposed to go outside the town for that purpose.

On returning to the College I heard that the Sheikh with his army was on his way to the town. I therefore wrote a note to the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh to inform him of this. I then went on with Dr. Cochran and Mr. Shedd towards the Sheikh's camp. We soon met the Sheikh with his army advancing towards Oroomiah. The Sheikh was very affable. I recommended the Christian populations and all non-combatants to the Sheikh, who promised me that he would do his utmost to protect their lives and property. I then delivered the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh's message. The Sheikh said that it was too late now to enter into negotiations, and complained much of the Persian Government. I informed him that I must decline to enter into any discussion regarding the quarrel which had arisen between himself and Persia; that Her Majesty's Government desired peace and security within the Turkish and Persian borders, and had at heart the welfare of the inhabitants of those regions, irrespective of race or creed. I then took my leave.

The Sheikh on the 23rd October sent a confidential message to me at 8 A.M. to announce his intention of making an assault upon the city in the afternoon. He said he wished all non-combatants, whether natives or foreigners, to have an opportunity of quitting the city beforehand, his object being to obviate an unnecessary effusion of blood. He therefore requested me to make an effort to enter the city with his Armenian employé, Simon Agha, and to make arrangements with the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh for the departure of non-combatants. I acceded to this proposal, and at 9 A.M., accompanied by Dr. Cochran, Simon Agha, and my two Persian guards, proceeded on what I considered to be an errand of mercy, towards the principal gate of the city. On arriving within a hundred yards of the gate I sent on a guard to announce the object of my mission, but presently we saw that the Persians had opened fire upon him. In fact, within a few seconds we were all under fire and in the midst of a shower of rifle bullets, which fell thick on all sides. I and my companions then beat a hasty retreat to the College, and I owed my life to the fleetness of my horse.

On the same afternoon Simon Agha brought me a letter from the Sheikh, in which, after recapitulating the above incidents, the latter requested me to address him a letter, which he could produce hereafter in proof of his anxiety to conduct the present campaign upon principles of humanity. I declined to furnish the Sheikh with such a document, but addressed to him a brief and cautiously worded letter, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the one he had written to me, I confined myself to stating that he might be sure I should report faithfully to Her Majesty's Government the full particulars of the present war.

October 27.—I received a letter from the Sheikh informing me that a deputation

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of the citizens and Mollahs of Oroomiah were coming to a garden at Siaoush, near his camp, together with members from the foreign communities, to hold a meeting regarding the surrender of the city. The Sheikh requested me and the American missionaries to attend this meeting.

In a few minutes Khalifeh Syed Mohammed (the Sheikh's brother-in-law), several Kurdish officers, and the Metropolitan of Nochea came to the College to state that the citizens and Mollahs had proposed the above arrangement, that the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh would withdraw with his army outside the walls, and that the meeting was fixed for 2 P.M. We waited till 3 P.M., but as the deputation did not leave the city, the Sheikh's messenger left for the Kurdish camp.

At this interview, Khalef Seyed Mohammed represented to me that the Sheikh, unable to bear any longer the exactions of the Persian Government, who did nothing to repress the incessant depredations of the Herki and Shekkak tribes and had grievously maltreated the Kurds, through the oppressive conduct of the ex-Prince Governor of Oroomiah, had resolved to strike a blow for the independence of Kurdistan, and to form it into a separate Principality. The Sheikh would undertake to repress brigandage on the part of the various tribes, who had been a continual thorn in the side of Turkey and Persia, both of those Powers being unable to check them; to restore order within the two borders, to place Christians and Mussulmans on a footing of equality, to favour education, and allow churches and schools to be built. All the Sheikh wanted was the moral support of the European Powers, especially of England, for whom he had the greatest friendship and regard. The Sheikh asked to be put on his trial. If he failed to organize Kurdistan, and to establish there a stable Government, then he was prepared to be judged by the Tribunal of Europe, and to abide by the consequences.

I replied to the Khalifeh that I was not in a position to state in what light England or the other Powers would view the Sheikh's project. I could, however, assure him that, although Her Majesty's Government were in no way concerned in the dispute which had arisen between the Sheikh and Persia, which was a question I must decline to discuss, yet England was most anxious that peace and security should be maintained within the two borders, that Christians and Mussulmans alike should enjoy complete religious and civil liberty, and in the present struggle, the lives and property of all non-combatants should be respected. But, on the other hand, it did not appear to me that the lamentable events which had occurred at Miandow were a fitting prelude to the establishment of that order which the Sheikh had professed his anxiety to inaugurate. The intelligence of the massacre of Miandow would send a thrill of pain throughout Europe, and be received with unmitigated sorrow and disapprobation by Her Majesty's Government. I, however, trusted that a way might be opened for negotiation between the Persian Government and the Sheikh, upon a basis of justice for both sides.

The Khalifeh, before taking leave, said that Sheikh Obeidoollah was ready to furnish me with an escort which would accompany me through Merghever, Ushnei, and Suldouz to Souj Boulak, the present head-quarters of his son, Abd-el-Kader, and that the latter would give me a safe conduct to within an easy distance of the Persian lines.

On the 28th October, I proceeded to the Kurdish camp, where I had an interview with Sheikh Obeidoollah, who handed me a letter for his son, Abd-el-Kader. I then started on my journey with the Kurdish escort.

Inclosure 2 in No. 56.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, November 7, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch which I addressed your Excellency on the 7th ultimo from Oroomiah, I have further the honour to report, that on the 16th October the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh removed his camp to Badilboo, to watch the movements of a large Kurdish force, stationed at Somai Beradost. The Kurds afterwards occupied Fort Ismail Agha, between Beradost and the Oroomiah Plain. The Persians, in their unsuccessful attempt to dislodge them from that position, lost two guns.

On the 20th October, Sheikh Obeidoollah, coming from Nochea and Merghever, encamped with a considerable army on the Seir mountain. His force, and that

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of his son Sedik, who took up his position at Hyderloo, were said to number 8,000 men.

On the following day the Sheikh sent two messengers to Oroomiah to demand the surrender of the town. The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, who had returned from Badilboo, resolved to defend it, and fortified himself within the walls with three regiments.

The attack began on the 22nd October, the enemy investing the town on all sides, but up to the 28th they made no impression on the walls. The Kurds once effected an entrance by the Charbash gate, but were repulsed with loss.

In the meantime the inhabitants offered to surrender, but the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh determined to defend the town in the attempt.

I took an opportunity to recommend the Christian populations and non-combatants to the Sheikh who promised to respect their lives and property, but several villages on the Oroomiah Plain were given up to plunder, which the Sheikh seemed powerless to repress.

I left Oroomiah on the 28th October under a Kurdish escort, with which the Sheikh furnished me, and proceeded to Tabreez through Merghever, Ushnei, Suldouz, and Souj Boulak. The Sheikh assured me that it would be unsafe to attempt the Selmas route, as his son Sedik was about to attack Taimour Pasha Khan's army in that direction.

When I left Oroomiah the Sheikh was encamped at the foot of the Seir mountain with about 6,000 men. He gave me a letter to his son Abd-el-Kader, who received me with much courtesy.

The Kurdish army at Souj Boulak did not number more than 1,500 men, the majority of the tribes having left for their homes laden with booty from the Miandow Plain.

The region between the Rivers Tataoo and Yaghetoo, through which I passed, has been utterly destroyed by the Kurds. Upwards of 2,000 villages have been burnt, and 10,000 persons are said to be homeless.

I ascertained that as many as 2,000 Persians had been massacred at Miandow, and that women and children had been amongst the victims. The corpses of 30 Armenians and 50 Jews had been also found there. On the other hand, 90 Armenians, who had succeeded in effecting their escape, were being cared for in the villages of the Russian Tajir Bashee, near Souj Boulak. Out of a population of 330 Jews, only 13 have as yet been seen alive, and large numbers of Jewish women and children have been taken into captivity by the Kurds.

Being completely at the mercy of Sheikh Abd-el-Kader, I was obliged to accede to whatever arrangement he might make for getting me into the Persian lines. He informed me that an escort of 300 Kurdish cavalry would accompany me within an easy distance of the Persian camp, and I accordingly left Souj Boulak with that large force.

Hamza Agha, Chief of the Mangour tribe, Abdullah Khan Zerzé, his brother Ibrahim Khan, and many other noted Chiefs, joined the force. On arriving at Chillik, the Chiefs took a somewhat abrupt leave of me, and I soon lost sight of the Kurdish cavalry; but, from the dense smoke which afterwards appeared on all sides of the plain, it became evident that they were engaged in burning the adjacent villages. I rode into many villages which had been partially destroyed, and collected together the remaining inhabitants, warning them of the approaching danger. By this means I succeeded in saving the lives of about thirty helpless Persians, who I brought on with me in safety to Binab.

I arrived on the 3rd instant in the Persian camp at Binab.

The army from Tehran, under the Hishmet-ed-Dowleh, arrived at Saïnkaleh on the 4th instant. The combined Persian forces amount to 20,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery, 12 of which are Krupp guns.

I learned, in the Persian camp, that Taimour Pasha Khan had defeated Sheikh Sedik in an engagement between Selmas and Oroomiah. The Sepeh Salar has also given me the same intelligence.

The Nestorian Metropolitan, Mar Yusuf, had accompanied the Sheikh from Nochea to the war, and was in the Kurdish camp at Oroomiah. The Sheikh had also pressed into his service about 300 mountain Nestorians. His band of musicians was entirely composed of these people.

I propose sending your Excellency, by next post, extracts of my diary kept at Oroomiah, there being no time to do so by the present opportunity.

I saw the Sepeh Salar to-day, and from what he said, was led to suppose that

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Taimour Pasha Khan had succeeded in raising the siege of Oroomiah. His Highness informed me that he intended going himself to Souj Boulak as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

No. 57.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.
(Substance received by telegraph, December 7.)

My Lord, *Tehran, December* 7, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that information has reached the Persian Government that Sheikh Obeidullah, accompanied by his sons and the Persian Chief Hamza Agha, have now withdrawn across the Persian border and found refuge in Turkish territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 58.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.
(Substance received by telegraph, December 9.)

My Lord, *Tehran, December* 9, 1880.

I HAVE just received a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, dated this day, in which he states that Mirza Hussein Khan, the Sepeh Salar, has reported to His Royal Highness the Veli Ahd, the complete submission of Merghever, and adding that there is now a good prospect of order and tranquillity being completely restored without loss of time upon the Kurdish border.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 59.

Mr. Thomson to Earl ranville.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord, *Tehran, October* 17, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 11th instant,* I have the honour to state that I hear from the Turkish Ambassador that he has received a telegram from Samit Pasha, who is in command of the troops at Van, stating that he had occupied all the passes by which the Kurds could cross over on to Turkish territory, and adding that, though individual Kurds may have gone over into Persia to join the present movement, no Chief or entire tribe had taken part in it. Fahri Bey has communicated this information to the Shah, who has informed him that he has instructed the Itimad-es-Saltaneh and Pasha Khan, who are respectively advancing, the former along the eastern and the latter along the western shores of Lake Oroomiah, to place themselves in communication with Samit Pasha for the better furtherance of the objects they all have in view.

The Turkish Ambassador lays the blame for all these frontier disturbances on the Persian Government, and declares that he has constantly, but unavailingly, pressed for the extradition of Kurdish Chiefs who, having committed crimes in Turkey, have passed over into Persia, and that these are the leaders and fomenters of movements like the present one. On the other hand, the Persian Government strenuously disclaim all responsibility, and accuses Turkey of "purging her confines" at the expense of Persia.

No good, of course, results from these mutual recriminations, and the only plan for preventing the recurrence of frontier disturbances is for the two Governments to come to that agreement to which they both express their willingness to accede when

* See No. 11.

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speaking of the matter to third parties, but respecting the execution of which they appear unable to decide.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 60.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 9.)

Tehran, October 29, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of a Circular addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the foreign Legations respecting the Kurdish outbreak in Azerbaijan, and also précis of a memorandum, and a telegram, communicated to me by Mirza Saïd Khan respecting the measures taken to suppress the movement. I further have the honour to inclose translations of two letters from the Moonshee of the British Consulate-General at Tabreez, giving an account of the ravages committed by the Kurds after leaving Souj Boulak, and stating that a large force of Kurds had appeared near Oroomiah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Letter from Mirza Saïd Khan.

October 11, 1880.

(Translation.)

AS their Excellencies the Representatives of the foreign Powers at the Court of Persia have become aware, (some) savage and uncivilized Kurds, such as Abd-el-Kader and Sadeek, the sons of Sheikh Obeidullah, and Hamza Agha, of Mankoor, who is notorious for his previous evil deeds, accompanied by bad characters as wicked as themselves, have become guilty of acts of aggression such as are natural to them, on the (Turco-) Persian frontier and at Souj Boulak and Maragha.

The Persian Government, in accordance with its duties for the protection of the inland provinces, as well as its frontiers, and for securing the safety of man in general, has bound itself to put an end to these mischievous performances by taking military and other precautions (to that end). Besides sending such infantry, cavalry, and artillery as were to be found at Tabreez and its neighbourhood, in order to stamp out any symptoms of marauding intentions on the part of these people, who are simply bent on pillage and plunder; and the probabilities are that this force is quite sufficient, yet lest—which God forbid—this object be not fulfilled in the manner which this Government sincerely desires, a complete military camp of infantry, cavalry, and artillery has been organized under the orders and command of His Royal Highness the Hishmet-ed-dowleh (who is furnished), with complete orders and instructions. Without hesitation or delay he is to betake himself with all speed to the (troubled) districts (where he will), take the necessary steps for the tranquillity of the frontier; and, as is incumbent on every Government, also for the peace of the inhabitants of the (invaded) districts; and in carrying out the august commands of his Royal Master he is to obliterate any signs of these Kurds.

According to the manner and usage among officials of friendly Powers who always communicate to each other all items of news and (important) occurrences, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs announces to your Excellency, as the Representative of a friendly Power, and deems it necessary to communicate to you, that, according to secret information received by the Persian Ministers—some people having no knowledge of the habits of savage clans and tribes, and being ignorant of their natural disposition to rapine and plunder—have thought that this concentration of the Kurds is a source of injury to the state of this nation—it would seem that there are no grounds for suspicions such as are entertained by the above-referred-to people, as the (cause of the) movement is confined to the habitual love of plunder of these Kurds, such as they have often given vent to, and for which they have been thoroughly punished.

But now, by taking speedy measures, by the dispatch of troops, and by energetic

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steps for obliterating any signs of them, these people will be very soon completely destroyed and the roots of this mischief entirely eradicated.

The Government of which your Excellency is the Representative will undoubtedly, out of its friendship (for Persia) in no way object to taking any necessary measures (for aid) and to giving us their moral support in order to procure the return of peace and tranquillity on the frontier.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Précis of Memorandum from the Persian Foreign Office to the British Legation, dated 6th Zulgadeh, 1297 (October 12, 1880).

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Government of Azerbaijan to the effect that all the supplies and material required for the troops engaged in the suppression of the Kurdish insurrection on that frontier are daily being dispatched by His Royal Highness the Veli Ahd to expedite the movements of the troops known as the "General's regiments," had returned with a letter from Maragha reporting that, as soon as the two regiments had arrived, tranquillity had been restored amongst the inhabitants of that district.

Another letter had been received from Binab bringing the intelligence that Hamzah Agha, and the insurgents who were with him at Myanduab, had evacuated that district and retired.

Such strenuous efforts have been made and such effectual measures have been taken by the Persian Government for the suppression of the insurrection, that it is anticipated that very shortly all grounds and causes of discontent will be removed and the province restored to a state of tranquillity.

The following details, received from Tabreez, will no doubt interest the Legation:—

In compliance with the Shah's orders, special instructions had been sent to the Itimad-es-Sultaneh to provide ammunition as soon as possible for the Giross regiment, and even to send a detachment of cavalry to escort them to the camp.

300 loads of ammunition dispatched from Tabreez had already reached the camp, and 150 more, together with tents, horses for artillery, and other requisites were dispatched from Khoi eight or nine days ago. Ammunition will thus be supplied to the regiments from the adjoining provinces as soon as they reach the camp.

The tents required are in course of preparation; sufficient for four or five regiments have already been dispatched, and the remainder will follow.

Guns have been sent from two different quarters for the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, and a subsequent telegram informs us that the reinforcements and ammunition sent to his Excellency have already reached him.

The Itimad-es-Sultaneh has just united his camp with that of Serteep Agha Khan, and both hope to move from Binab towards Souj Bulak in a day or two.

Post stations have been established all along the road from Tabreez to the camp, and arrangements made for keeping us supplied constantly with information of all that is passing.

Inclosure 3 in No. 60.

Letter from the Moonshee of the British Consulate-General at Tabreez.

(Translation.) *October* 8, 1880.

SHEIKH ABDUL KADER, the son of Sheikh Obeidullah, and Hamzah Agha, Chief of the Manhoor tribe, accompanied by a large number of their followers, came to Ooshuoo, and from there went to Sooldooz, and entered the district of Souj Boulak without encountering any resistance.

The Governor had quitted Souj Boulak and went to Mushemet Abud, which is 6 farsakhs distant from Maragha, and known as Doab.

Ali Khan, the Governor of Maragha, took his followers, with a gun, to protect Doab. By what Hajee Mirza Abdul Casem, the Governor of Doab, who has fled to Tabreez from there, states, on the arrival of Ali Khan at Doab he was attacked on the afternoon of the 2nd October by Sheikh Abdul Kader and Hamzah Agha with 10,000 men. The attack was made at three hours before sunset and lasted till four hours past. Selim Khan, Chehar. Dowleh, Ali Khan, the Governor of Maragha, and

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Mahommed Hoosim Khan, Bakhtyaree, stood their ground in the fort of Doab until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were obliged to take to flight.

The Kurds that very same night began massacring the inhabitants of Doab, young and old, male and female. Some they threw into the flames, ripping open the bellies of some of the women, and cutting off the breasts of others. They beheaded the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Moolla Jaaffer, and fixed the head on a lance. The rest of the women and children were driven away into captivity. God knows what other deeds have been committed there.

After the taking, plundering, and massacring of Doab, the Kurdish horsemen advanced upon Maragha, and have laid siege to the tower of Maragha and the village of Bouab. Hajee Agha Ali Nazee has put Bouab into a state of defence, and Colonel Cassem Khan, son of Hussein Pasha Khan, has kept the town of Maragha up till now.

From a report received yesterday Colonel Agha Khan, Afshar, who left Tabreez several days ago with two regiments of infantry and four guns, arrived just in time to save Bouab, for if he had arrived there two or three hours later, the Kurds would have taken the place. Agha Khan himself has written to say that on arriving at Bouab he fought the Kurds and defeated them, forcing them to withdraw half a farsakh off.

Yesterday the Itimad-es-Sultaneh also left Tabreez with another regiment of infantry and 100 loads of ammunition to join Agha Khan.

The Kurds, after taking Doab, have laid waste the villages surrounding Maragha, and plundered all the harvests. The inhabitants have all dispersed and fled away.

M. Manoohjee's village, Hajee Behzad, and that of Kara Chapook, belonging to M. Cassabois, and also the fief of the late Dr. Cormachi's family, have been plundered and laid waste.

Inclosure 4 in No. 60.

Letter from the Moonshee of the British Consulate-General at Tabreez.

(Translation.) *October* 12, 1880.

FROM intelligence just received Sheikh Obeidullah has appeared before the city of Oroomiah with a considerable number of followers, and is stationed 3 farsakhs distant from the town.

The Itimad-es-Saltaneh is still at Bouab and Maragha with Colonel Agha Khan and General Hassan Ali Khan. No further engagement has taken place there. The Kurds, who were in the neighbourhood of Bouab and Maragha, have fallen back upon Doab, which is 6 farsakhs distant, but they are yet engaged in plundering and laying waste the surrounding country.

No. 61.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 9.)

My Lord, *Tehran, October* 31, 1880.

THERE is great difficulty in obtaining here accurate information of what is occurring in Oroomiah and in the Province of Azerbijan generally in respect to the Kurdish insurrection. The same difficulty is encountered at Tabreez, and M. Zinoview informs me that the Russian Consul, being unable to obtain trustworthy intelligence there, has been obliged to send one of the native employés of his Consulate to Maragha to make inquiry on the spot.

Mr. Abbott reached Oroomiah on the 2nd October, and I have heard from him twice since that date. In a despatch dated the 7th instant, he describes the state of affairs at that date in Oroomiah, and reports such information as had reached him respecting the advance of the Kurds from Souj Boulak and the ravages committed by them in the district of Maragha. On the 14th instant he mentions in a private letter that he had collected all the information required to enable him to report on the condition of the Nestorians, and that he proposed leaving for Tabreez on the 18th, but that the American missionaries were anxious that he should remain another week. The only information that has reached me in respect to his movements is the report current here amongst the Persians that he left Oroomiah before the town was invested, but had been obliged to return as the Tabreez roads were occupied by the Kurds.

Mr. Abbott has forwarded to me copies of two communications lately addressed by

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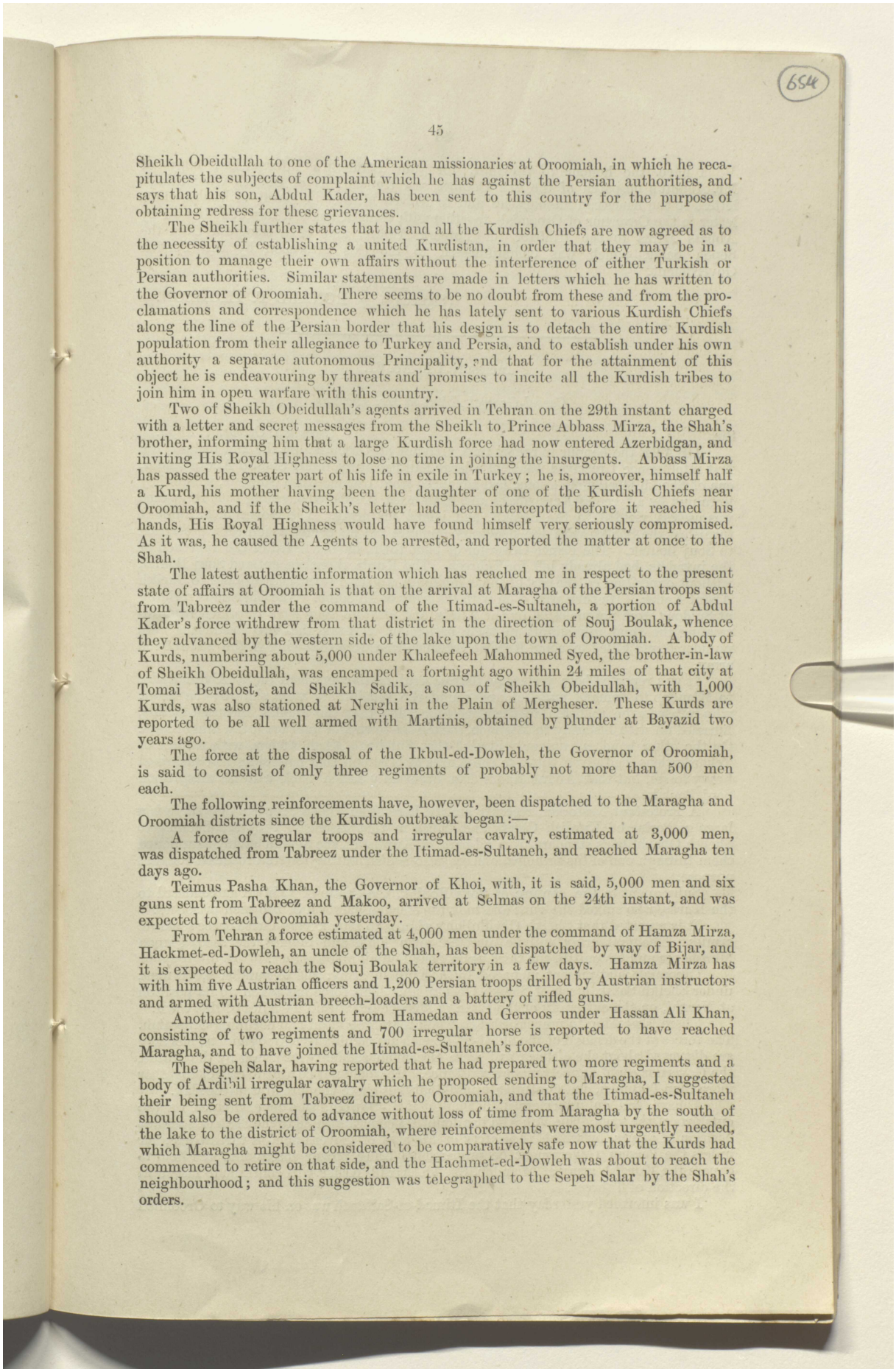

Sheikh Obeidullah to one of the American missionaries at Oroomiah, in which he recapitulates the subjects of complaint which he has against the Persian authorities, and says that his son, Abdul Kader, has been sent to this country for the purpose of obtaining redress for these grievances.

The Sheikh further states that he and all the Kurdish Chiefs are now agreed as to the necessity of establishing a united Kurdistan, in order that they may be in a position to manage their own affairs without the interference of either Turkish or Persian authorities. Similar statements are made in letters which he has written to the Governor of Oroomiah. There seems to be no doubt from these and from the proclamations and correspondence which he has lately sent to various Kurdish Chiefs along the line of the Persian border that his design is to detach the entire Kurdish population from their allegiance to Turkey and Persia, and to establish under his own authority a separate autonomous Principality, and that for the attainment of this object he is endeavouring by threats and promises to incite all the Kurdish tribes to join him in open warfare with this country.

Two of Sheikh Obeidullah's agents arrived in Tehran on the 29th instant charged with a letter and secret messages from the Sheikh to Prince Abbass Mirza, the Shah's brother, informing him that a large Kurdish force had now entered Azerbidgan, and inviting His Royal Highness to lose no time in joining the insurgents. Abbass Mirza has passed the greater part of his life in exile in Turkey; he is, moreover, himself half a Kurd, his mother having been the daughter of one of the Kurdish Chiefs near Oroomiah, and if the Sheikh's letter had been intercepted before it reached his hands, His Royal Highness would have found himself very seriously compromised. As it was, he caused the Agents to be arrested, and reported the matter at once to the Shah.

The latest authentic information which has reached me in respect to the present state of affairs at Oroomiah is that on the arrival at Maragha of the Persian troops sent from Tabreez under the command of the Itimad-es-Sultaneh, a portion of Abdul Kader's force withdrew from that district in the direction of Souj Boulak, whence they advanced by the western side of the lake upon the town of Oroomiah. A body of Kurds, numbering about 5,000 under Khaleefeeh Mahommed Syed, the brother-in-law of Sheikh Obeidullah, was encamped a fortnight ago within 24 miles of that city at Tomai Beradost, and Sheikh Sadik, a son of Sheikh Obeidullah, with 1,000 Kurds, was also stationed at Nerghi in the Plain of Mergheser. These Kurds are reported to be all well armed with Martinis, obtained by plunder at Bayazid two years ago.

The force at the disposal of the Ikbul-ed-Dowleh, the Governor of Oroomiah, is said to consist of only three regiments of probably not more than 500 men each.

The following reinforcements have, however, been dispatched to the Maragha and Oroomiah districts since the Kurdish outbreak began:—

A force of regular troops and irregular cavalry, estimated at 3,000 men, was dispatched from Tabreez under the Itimad-es-Sultaneh, and reached Maragha ten days ago.

Teimus Pasha Khan, the Governor of Khoi, with, it is said, 5,000 men and six guns sent from Tabreez and Makoo, arrived at Selmas on the 24th instant, and was expected to reach Oroomiah yesterday.

From Tehran a force estimated at 4,000 men under the command of Hamza Mirza, Hackmet-ed-Dowleh, an uncle of the Shah, has been dispatched by way of Bijar, and it is expected to reach the Souj Boulak territory in a few days. Hamza Mirza has with him five Austrian officers and 1,200 Persian troops drilled by Austrian instructors and armed with Austrian breech-loaders and a battery of rifled guns.

Another detachment sent from Hamedan and Gerroos under Hassan Ali Khan, consisting of two regiments and 700 irregular horse is reported to have reached Maragha, and to have joined the Itimad-es-Sultaneh's force.

The Sepeh Salar, having reported that he had prepared two more regiments and a body of Ardibil irregular cavalry which he proposed sending to Maragha, I suggested their being sent from Tabreez direct to Oroomiah, and that the Itimad-es-Sultaneh should also be ordered to advance without loss of time from Maragha by the south of the lake to the district of Oroomiah, where reinforcements were most urgently needed, which Maragha might be considered to be comparatively safe now that the Kurds had commenced to retire on that side, and the Hachmet-ed-Dowleh was about to reach the neighbourhood; and this suggestion was telegraphed to the Sepeh Salar by the Shah's orders.

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I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of Mr. Abbott's despatch of the 7th October, and translations of Sheikh Obeidullah's letters to the American missionaries and to Abbass Mirza. A précis of the Sheikh's letter to the Governor of Oroomiah, together with translations of a Report addressed by Abbass Mirza to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of a telegram from the Sepeh Salar, which was communicated to me this afternoon by the Persian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Oroomiah, October* 7, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that, arriving at Oroomiah on the 2nd instant, the first intelligence I received was that a large Kurdish army, under Sheikh Abdul Kader, one of Sheikh Obeidullah's sons, had advanced from Ushnoo upon Suldouz, where they were met by a force of Karapapaks and Mammash Kurds, who, seeing that resistance was useless, yielded to the Sheikh, and joined his army. The Governor of Suldouz furnished the Sheikh with the necessary supplies for his army, which then proceeded to Souj Boulak. The Prince-Governor of that town, having heard of the approach of the invaders, had already left for Tabreez. The Kurds, therefore, entered Souj Boulak without opposition on the part of the inhabitants, who also furnished supplies to Sheikh Abdul Kader. He then passed on with his army to Miandob. The Christians residing at Suldouz were not molested by the Kurds, and hitherto they have refrained from ill-treating the Shiah inhabitants in their path; but it is said that two Nestorians were plundered and killed by some Kurdish brigands who were following in the wake of the army.

It was reported here yesterday that several messengers sent on by Abdul Kader to Miandob to demand supplies and sound the inhabitants were slain by the latter, who refused even to listen to their message; and that the Sheikh, incensed at this, hurried on with his army to Miandob, sacked the town and massacred the inhabitants. On the other hand, a rumour prevailed that Suleiman Khan Afshar, with a force of Tchardowlehs, had given battle to the Kurds at Miandob, that both sides had sustained heavy losses, but that Abdul Kader had eventually fallen back with his army upon Souj Boulak.

A Protestant Nestorian, recently arrived here from Gawar, reports that there is a large gathering of Kurdish Chiefs and tribes in that district. They are flocking to Sheikh Obeidullah's standard from all parts of Kurdistan, the Sheikh having summoned them through one of his principal officers, who is distributing letters broadcast for that purpose.

Subsequent to the capture of Souj Boulak, the Castle of Lahijan surrendered to the Kurds, who spiked the guns and took the Persian garrison of 200 men prisoners.

It is reported that Sheikh Obeidullah's plan is to attack Persia with three separate armies. The first army will be directed upon Khoi and Selmas, the second upon Merghever and Oroomiah, the third upon Souj Boulak and Tabreez.

Oroomiah is at present menaced by a Kurdish army, said to number 1,000 men, under Sheikh Sadik, a son of Sheikh Obeidullah. This force has taken up its position at Nerghi, on the extremity of the Plain of Merghever, within 24 miles of this town.

There is nothing to prevent Sheikh Sadik marching upon and occuping Oroomiah. The forces at the disposal of the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh are nominally two regiments, but they are dispersed about the district, and were Oroomiah suddenly surprised by the Kurds, the Governor could scarcely make a resistance. He would not be able to collect together more than 700 men, and Oroomiah would doubtless share the fate of Souj Boulak.

I have had an interview with the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, who is encamped on the outskirts of the town. The Veli Ahd has doubtless communicated to the Shah this serious position of affairs, by which the safety of his seat of Government is threatened; for unless the Persian Government be prepared to bring proper forces into the field to oppose the Kurdish army at Miandob, Sheikh Abdul Kader will continue to march in the direction of Tabreez.

I was informed yesterday that the Itimad-es-Saltaneh was on his way to Oroomiah

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with four regiments; that other forces are being hurried on towards Maindob to repel Sheikh Abdul Kader, and that an army is being concentrated at Khoi.

In my previous correspondence with your Excellency and Her Majesty's Foreign Office I have continually pointed out the danger which would accrue to the Persian Government and to the Christian populations in these regions if Sheikh Obeidullah were allowed to acquire unlimited influence amongst the Kurdish tribes within the Persian border; but the Persian Government did not appear to consider the danger to be imminent. The latter now makes no secret of his intentions. His project is to place himself at the head of a Kurdish Principality, and to annex the whole of Kurdistan both in Turkey and Persia.

The American missionaries inform me that they are on very friendly terms with Sheikh Obeidullah, and that they do not apprehend that he would molest the Christians of Oroomiah were obliged to surrender to his armies. The missionaries have written to him requesting that he will respect the lives and property of the Christian populations during his present campaign, and suggested that I should adopt the same course; but I have declined doing so, considering that it would not be suitable for me to hold any communication whatsoever with a Kurdish Chief who is invading the dominions of the Shah. I prefer to await the course of events, and trust that the speedy arrival here of reinforcements will relieve the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh from his present embarrassing condition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

Sheikh Obeidullah to Dr. Cochran.

(Translation.) *September* 25, 1880.

YOU have no doubt heard how that in former years the Shuja-ed-Dowleh caused fifty of my dependents to be beheaded, without fault or crime, and caused me damage to the extent of 100,000 tomans.

Neither the Ottoman nor the Persian Government have purity of intention. They have not gone into any of our rights. Besides this, he beat Farajullah Khan, the son of Hajji Ghafoor Khan, who was one of the Ushnoo Chiefs, in such a manner that he died. Last year also the Mo'een-ed-Dowleh took Abdullah Khan and Ibrahim Khan, of Ushnoo, fining them 20,000 tomans; thus utterly ruining their families. He also took three women captive. This year the Governor of the Mikri district took Feizullah Beg, punishing him also, although without fault, and fined him 1,500 tomans. He also took some Tunkoos women by force from their husbands. During the last short time the Governor of Souj Boulak invited Hamzah Mankoori, who is a Chief of several tribes in those parts, under the pretence of showing confidence in him, but in reality with the object of imprisoning and confining them. He made his escape out of the room, killing two men on his way, and with much difficulty freed himself. The result of this kind of occurrences of violence and oppression cannot be described. It is because of these kind of things that Kurdistan is obliged to be, and is, under the necessity of being united, and can (no longer) put up with any such base and ruinous acts. We therefore earnestly beg of you that you will fully inform, and explain the matter to, the British Consul at Tabreez, so that, please God, the case of Kurdistan being understood, it may be inquired into. Hajji Ismaïl is therefore sent to explain the matter referred to.

Inclosure 3 in No. 61.

Sheikh Obeidullah to Dr. Cochran.

(Translation.) *October* 5, 1880.

I SEND Mollah Ismaïl to explain, confidentially, as I have verbally explained to him the state of affairs here, and I specially request that you will inform the English Government of the facts of the case in Kurdistan, and respecting the going of my son to Souj Boulak.

The Kurdish nation, consisting of more than 500,000 families, is a people apart. Their religion is different (to that of others), and their laws and customs are distinct. It is known among all nations as mischievous and corrupt. This is how Kurdistan

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has been depicted. If one person (from among them) does an evil deed, a thousand peaceable and orderly persons gain an ill repute. Be it known to you for certain that this has all been caused by the laches of the Turkish and Persian authorities, for Kurdistan is in the midst between these two countries, and both Governments, for their own reasons, do not distinguish between good and evil characters. It is thus that bad characters remain unreformed, and respectable people get an ill repute, and become ruined. Among other evil things, you have probably heard of the tribe of Ali Agha Shekak, who are famous for their evil and ruin-causing deeds—ruinous alike to native and foreign sects, Mahommedans and others. Every Government has heard of their wicked doings. Owing to neglect or want of power on the part of Persia, these people will never be civilized, and will remain in their savage state. The evil deeds of the Harkee tribe, who are Turkish subjects, are also apparent. The Ottoman Government also, like the Persian, either has not the means of civilizing these people or else neglects them. Kurdistan has got a bad reputation, and has been disgraced. Distinction is not made been peaceable and evil-disposed persons. The Chiefs and Rulers of Kurdistan, whether Turkish or Persian subjects, and the inhabitants of Kurdistan, one and all are united and agreed that matters cannot be carried on in this way with the two Governments, and that necessarily something must be done, so that European Governments having understood the matter, shall inquire into our state. We also are a nation apart. We want our affairs to be in our own hands, so that in the punishment of our own offenders we may be strong and independent, and have privileges like other nations; and respecting our offenders, we are ready to take upon ourselves that no harm or damage shall accrue to any nation. This is our object, and the reasons of my son's going to Souj Boulak, so as to obtain inquiry into the state of Kurdistan, and no mischief occur, otherwise the whole of Kurdistan will take the matter into their own hands, as they are unable to put up with these continual evil deeds, and the oppression which they suffer at the hands of the two Governments.

Inclosure 4 in No. 61.

Sheikh Obeidullah to Abbass Mirza (the Moolk Ara).

(Translation.) *October* 5, 1880.

THE kindness and good-feeling which His Majesty the late King benevolently and charitably evinced towards my father, and the devotion of my late father to His Majesty, for whose Government my father continually offered up his sincere prayers night and day, must certainly be known everywhere and to everybody. Your Royal Highness is also well aware of the friendship which existed between the late King and my father. Now, a proverb says that "the son is the type of the father," and again another proverb says that "mutual love is hereditary." Now I, for my part, have never swerved from the duty which has devolved upon me as a moral obligation, and it therefore behoves your Royal Highness to act in conformity with the sentiments of his late Majesty, and that you should do so in a Kingly spirit, as your father did, because in the same way as in former years I was gratified by the favour of the late Shah, so now my heart is gladdened by the condescension of your Royal Highness. How very beautiful is the saying, "When the rose fades, and the rose-garden withers, whence is one to seek the sweetness of the rose except from rose-water?"

Finally, Abdul Rahem Beg, who is a person possessing our confidence, will communicate our messages verbally.

I have no further representations to make.

Inclosure 5 in No. 61.

Précis of Letter from Sheikh Obeidullah to the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, Governor of Oroomiah, dated September 15, 1880.

AFTER compliments, says he dispatches Haja Mollah Ismaïl to make a verbal communication to the Governor. He is not unmindful of former obligations, and has always thought it right to state plainly whatever he considered to be advantageous to the Persian Government, the latter was free to accept his views or not, as it pleased.

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The Governor is, no doubt, aware that there are 500,000 families in Kurdistan, including Turkish and Persian subjects.

No serious inquiry having now been made into the condition and affairs of Kurdistan, its people have always been painted in the very worst colours.

There may be bad characters among them, but why should the innocent be classed with the guilty?

The reason why complaints are made against the Kurds is, that neither the Turkish nor the Persian Governments have either the power or the will to govern them properly.

Through all this the Kurds get a bad reputation, and they in their turn have no respect for their Rulers.

In view of this state of affairs, both the Persian and Turkish Kurds have resolved to unite and form a single nation, and keep order among themselves, and they undertake to bind themselves in writing that no disorder shall take place in their country.

It will be impossible to quell the present movement by force. If the Government resort to it, they will be the losers, and great loss will result on every side.

It is therefore advisable that the Government should adopt pacific measures, otherwise there is no answering for the consequences.

The Sheik concludes by saying that he makes the above statement as a well-wisher, and the Governor may act as he thinks fit.

Inclosure 6 in No. 61.

Abbass Mirza to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.) *October* 30, 1880.

THE details of the case are as follows:—

Yesterday, Friday, the 29th October, two Kurds, who are brothers, and were formerly in my service, one named Abdu Raheem and the other Hoossein Nooli, presented themselves at my house. They stated that they had formerly a Government salary, which was paid through Ayeez Khain, Sirdar, but it had now been cut off, and they requested my intercession on their behalf. Afterwards, on the plea that they wanted to show me a Firman, one of them produced a letter, which he gave me, saying at the same time in a whisper that it was from Sheikh Obeidullah.

I read the letter, and as it is said that other verbal communications would also be made to me by Abdu Raheem, I called him to a private room. He stated that he had been sent by the Sheikh, whose message was that a great force was ready, and that I was to hasten as much as possible and join his camp (the Sheikh's), and that he had been sent to guide me to the camp.

As I have been cherished and brought up by His Majesty the Shah, may my soul be his sacrifice! and I could never act in a treasonable manner, I had those two Kurds seized and delivered up.

Inclosure 7 in No. 61.

The Sepeh Salar to the Minister for Telegraphs.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tabreez, October* 30, 1880.

I HAVE read the note which his Excellency the British Minister had addressed to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which you telegraphed to me, word for word, by Royal Command.

To-day, Teimour Pasha must certainly have arrived at Oroomiah, with a force of 5,000 men and six guns. To-morrow, a reinforcement, consisting of one infantry regiment, 300 cavalry, and one 9-pounder gun, with 500 rounds of ammunition, also leaves for Oroomiah.

Infantry, cavalry, and ammunition are continually sent to the Itimad-es-Sultaneh's camp. Just now I held a review of 300 Shahsevan cavalry, who are really a fine body of men, and they will leave early to-morrow morning with a caravan of ammunition for the Itimad-es-Sultaneh's camp. Should the Gerrous Regiment and the Daveeran cavalry also join his camp, he will, no doubt, march towards Souj

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Boulak; when the Heshmut-ud-Dowleh reaches Souj-Boulak, or near it, then the Itimad-es-Sultaneh's camp will leave for Oroomiah.

Please lay this before His Majesty the Shah. If he deems other steps advisable and expedient than those which I have stated, inform me thereof, and I will have them carried out.

No. 62.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 9.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, November* 29, 1880.

I HAVE had another long conversation with the Foreign Minister about the events in Kurdistan. I have also called on the Persian Ambassador, in order to compare the impressions which the communications of the Ministers here have made upon him with those which I have myself derived from my interview with them.

His Excellency Assim Pasha seemed to be in possession of no precise information of any kind; like another member of the Ministry, who had called on me the previous day, he said they received the most contradictory intelligence according as it came from Van, from Tehran, or from other quarters, and he could tell me nothing as to whether Sheikh Obeidullah was still in Persia or had returned to Turkish soil. On the other hand, the Persian Ambassador tells me that the Sultan had informed him of a message which he had received from the Sheikh addressed to himself, stating that, in obedience to the orders of His Majesty, he had returned within the Turkish frontier.

I was surprised to see to what a degree the Foreign Minister minimized the action of Turkish Kurds in the events which have taken place. He would not admit that it was known that any but very small bands had crossed the frontier. The part played by Sheikh Obeidullah himself was still surrounded with obscurity; as for his sons, they had been resident in Persian territory, and one of them, Abdul Kader, had been invested with authority by the Persians themselves.

When I urged the necessity of punishing the Sheikh, and explained to him that the Persians would certainly either demand his surrender or his punishment, or the permission to seize him themselves, his Excellency replied that the Porte had many claims against the Persians for ravages committed by Persian Kurds on Turkish villages, and that they had on many occasions vainly demanded the punishment of offenders. I was the more struck by his remark as the Minister of Justice, with whom I had conversed on the expediency, from the point of view of avoiding complications with Persia, of dealing severely with the leaders of the invasion, had replied in exactly the same sense by a pointed phrase to the effect that the Porte would establish "an account current" with Persia as to such offenders, and claim the punishment of Kurdish Chiefs, subjects of Persia, who had committed crimes on the Turkish boundaries.

It would appear, therefore, that the Ministers have decided on following this line of argument when a formal demand is made by Persia. I endeavoured to explain to Assim Pasha how dangerous it would be, from many points of view, to object to dealing with the case in such a manner as international law required, or to raise collateral objections. On which his Excellency repeated, what he had told me before, that a Commission should be appointed which would inquire into all the circumstances and try the Sheikh.

His Excellency on this occasion took some pains to explain to me that it was impossible to believe that the Porte could view the events which had happened in any other light than that of regret. What possible object could the Turks have in encouraging the Kurds, or in arming them? He dismissed the notion that the aid of the Kurds was necessary to them in dealing with the Armenians. The Mussulman inhabitants, exclusive of the Kurds, were strong enough to remain masters of the situation in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and if they were not, the Porte would rely on the loyalty of the Sultan's troops. Your Lordship will observe in what striking contrast this language is to the feeling which I have reported to your Lordship as, according to other accounts, being prevalent in Turkish circles.

I again failed to ascertain to what extent the Porte believes in the intention of Sheikh Obeidullah to found an independent Kurdistan. My general impression was

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that Assim Pasha himself did not believe in the serious existence of any such ambitious designs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

No. 63.

Earl Granville to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 9, 1880.

THE United States' Minister has called my attention to the position of the American missionaries and their families at Oroomiah, who are represented as liable to suffer at the hands of the Persian population in consequence of having been falsely accused of complicity with the Kurdish Sheikh Obeidullah.

I have accordingly requested you by telegraph to-day to use your good offices on behalf of these people, who deserve the utmost consideration from the Persian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 64.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, December 10.)

My Lord, *Tehran, December* 10, 1880.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the ill-feeling towards the American missionaries at Oroomiah, aroused by a supposed complicity on their part with Sheikh Obeidullah, and which continued for some days after the Shiekh's attack upon the city, has now, I believe, entirely subsided. Instructions are being dispatched by the Persian Government to his Highness the Sepeh Salar, by telegraph, ordering him to adopt all measures he may deem necessary to ensure the protection of the missionaries.

His Highness has already quitted Souj Boulak, and he is expected to arrive at Oroomiah to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 65.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, December 11.)

My Lord, *Tehran, December* 11, 1880.

I HAVE just received a telegram of yesterday's date from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, informing me that in the last letters which he had received from the American missionaries at Oroomiah they state that the relations existing between themselves and the local Persian authorities are cordial, and that the false reports recently circulated concerning their alleged complicity with Sheikh Obeidullah had now in a great measure subsided.

Mr. Abbott adds that on the receipt of the telegram which I addressed to him on the 10th instant, in consequence of your Lordship's telegram above referred to, inquiring whether there was any truth in the alleged danger to which the American missionaries were exposed, that he had had an interview with the Persian Foreign Office Agent at Tabreez, at which that official had promised to communicate the facts of the case to his Royal Highness the Vali Ahd, and undertook to have instructions on the subject dispatched forthwith by special messenger to his Highness the Sepeh Salar, who, he stated, had by this time very probably arrived at Oroomiah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

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No. 66.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord, *Tabreez, November 23, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of three despatches addressed by me to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran regarding Kurdish affairs, the projected concentration of a Russian force on the Aras frontier, and a recent audience granted to me by his Royal Highness the Veli Ahd.

With reference to Inclosure No. 2, I have since learned that the Nestorian women and girls, reported by the American missionaries to have been carried off by Persian soldiers from the village of Anhar, have been discovered by their relatives. They had so effectually secreted themselves as to lead their friends to suppose that they had been captured.

The missionaries have written to me to correct their previous statement on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, November 19, 1880.*

I HAD this day the honour to send your Excellency the following telegram:—

"Urumia post arrived; Sheikh fled with forces 12th instant. Reference to telegram of 18th instant, excesses at Anhar and Bâlou were committed by Persian regulars and citizens, not by Kurds, upon Sunni and Nestorian population. Will send details by post."

With reference to the above, I have further the honour to report that a letter to me, dated from Oroomiah on the 14th instant, states that on the morning of the 12th instant it was found that the Sheikh with all his forces had disappeared, and that there were many evidences that he had gone in haste. Sheikh Sedik was reported to be at Mergever, and it was given out that the troops from Oroomiah were going in pursuit of the Kurds.

The Persian troops have committed great depredations on the property of the villagers, especially of the Christians. Degala and other villages have suffered much. The people of Geok-Tépé went to Taimur Pasha Khan to complain of this. One of the Protestant pastors said to Taimur that the Sheikh's troops behaved better than this, for they did not insult the women.

Since the Sheikh's departure the Persians have resumed their plundering of Sunni villages. On the 13th and 14th instant several thousand of the regular forces and citizens went to Bâlou and sacked it, burning the houses. It is said that fifty of the male inhabitants were decapitated, some of them being found in the castle of Ismail Agha, whither a Persian force had gone in quest of the Sheikh. One man, a Hadji, was compelled to take the heads of his murdered sons in the skirts of his coat and parade them through the camp.

The Persian soldiery then committed fresh excesses in other villages. The Nestorian village of Anhar, which had been the Sheikh's rendezvous at one time, was plundered, several of the male inhabitants were wounded, and eight women and girls carried off prisoners.

The American missionaries having made representations to Taimur on behalf of the Christians of Bâlou, he placed guards to prevent their being injured during the pillage of the place, and promised to restrain his troops from committing further outrages.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, November* 19, 1880.

I HAD the honour this day to send your Excellency the following telegram:—

"A large number of Cossacks arrived at Nakchevan; it is said, a full regiment. They proceed immediately to Julfa. Considerable movement of troops between Tiflis and Nakchevan. I hear that a Russian force is expected to arrive at Julfa."

With reference to the above, it appears, as far as I can ascertain, that Russia is sending large reinforcements and supplies of war to Kars. If the Kurdish insurrection had succeeded and a Principality, including Turkish and Persian Kurdistan, had been established, Russia would have had a new and formidable enemy to confront in the vicinity of Kars and Bayazid, ready to spread havoc round Alexandropol and Tiflis. The Russian Government is therefore probably taking precautionary measures to guard against future contingencies.

And with regard to the concentration of a Russian force on the Aras frontier, I received information to-day that a large number of Cossacks had reached Nakchevan and would proceed at once to Julfa, to be followed speedily by other Russian troops.

The Persian authorities here, to whom I have mentioned the circumstance, seem to regard the measure as one of precaution on the part of Russia, who deems it important, during the present period of Kurdish effervescence, that her frontier bordering on Azerbijan should not be denuded of means of defence.

Three regiments of Turkish infantry have, I hear, arrived at Bayazid, and one at Kizil-Dizzeh.

I shall continue to report upon these subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 66.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, November* 20, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I had this day an audience of the Veli Ahd, when I recounted to His Royal Highness my recent experiences at Oroomiah, and on my return journey to Tabreez.

I explained to His Royal Highness that I considered it my duty, whilst at Oroomiah, to bring the whole weight of my influence to bear upon Sheikh Obeidullah in order to obviate unnecessary bloodshed, and to afford security for the lives and property of non-combatants, both Mussulman and Christian, and that, in many instances, I had attained those objects, though at considerable risk to my own life.

I also took the opportunity of referring to the gallant defence made at Oroomiah by the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, who had held that town against enormous odds, and of congratulating His Royal Highness upon the suppression of the Kurdish rebellion, dwelling, at the same time, upon the valuable services rendered by the Sepeh Salar during his recent mission to Tabreez, at a most critical juncture.

His Royal Highness received me with great cordiality, and appeared much interested in what I had to say.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

No. 67.

Earl Granville to Mr. St. John.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 13, 1880.

I HAVE received Mr. Goschen's despatch of the 16th ultimo, giving an account of his Excellency's conversation with Assim Pasha in regard to the present invasion of Persia.

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I have to express my approval of the language held by Mr. Goschen as to the policy which Turkey seems inclined to pursue in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 68.

Vice-Consul Clayton to Major Trotter.—(*Received at the Foreign Office, December* 17.)

Van, November 2, 1880.

(Extract.)

THERE is not much certain information as regards the Kurdish movement in Persia. It is said that Abdul Kader has taken Maragha, and that his bands have been nearly up to the walls of Tabreez itself. The greater part of his force, however, is probably made up of tribes who have joined him for the sake of pillage, badly armed and ill-provided, and who would at once disperse if encountered by a very small number of regular troops. It has been rumoured for some days that Sheikh Obeidullah himself has been surrounded in some villages between Oroomiah and the frontier, and I hear to-day that letters have been received by Armenians from Bashkala confirming these reports.

The Sheikh has tried very hard to get the Christians to join him. He has obliged the Nestorians of Shemdina to go with him, and also sent to Mar Shimoun saying he was going to punish the Sheikhs for their robberies and asking for his assistance. Some 400 or 500 Nestorians accordingly joined his force, but finding out what was really going on, said they had no quarrel with Persia and returned home. Also Ohannes Vartabed, the chief Armenian ecclesiastic at Bashkala, who has recently arrived here, informed me that the Sheikh has sent several pressing invitations to him to come and see him and consult with him about the condition of the country and the steps to be taken, but that he excused himself.

No. 69.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, December 20.)

Tehran, December 20, 1880.

(Extract.)

THE Persian Government has received information by telegraph of the arrival at Oroomiah of the Sepeh Salar, with the army under his command.

His Highness left Tabreez early in November to assume the chief command of the troops dispatched to suppress the Kurdish insurrection, and during the last month he has visited all the districts in Maragha, Souj Bulak, and Sulduz lately occupied and ravaged by the insurgents led by Sheikh Obeidullah and his sons.

Sheikh Obeidullah's army has now been completely dispersed, and order is being gradually restored throughout the province.

The Sepeh Salar has shown great tact and ability in his dealings with the Kurdish Chiefs who took part in the revolt. Most of these have returned to their allegiance, and the course adopted by the Sepeh Salar in punishing some and bestowing favours on others, according to circumstances, has resulted in assurances being obtained for the future good conduct of the tribes, and in their agreeing to pay a fine of 40,000 tomans to the Persian Government in atonement for their past transgressions.

The Persian Government is, however, placed in a difficult and embarrassing position, as the Sheikh and his sons and several of the principal Persian rebel Chiefs have fled into Turkey and are now residing near the Persian border; and so long as they are allowed to remain there the Persian troops cannot be withdrawn from the frontier districts in view of the possibility of a fresh outbreak occurring as soon as winter is over.

The Shah and his Ministers had been led to expect, from the language held by the Turkish Ambassador here, that the Ottoman troops on the frontier would either prevent these Chiefs from entering the Turkish territory, or would arrest them in the event of their doing so; and the conduct of the Turkish Government in neglecting to carry out the promise given by their Representative has made a very unfavourable impression here, both in official circles and amongst the people generally.

I had a private audience of the Shah yesterday, at which His Majesty spoke very

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earnestly on this subject. He said that the Turkish Government had not acted with reference to the Kurdish outbreak in the open and friendly manner he had expected. They had promised co-operation with Persia, but were believed in some quarters to have encouraged the Sheikh's intrigues. They had certainly failed to take any effectual steps to prevent him from entering Persia to put himself at the head of the insurgents; and when he and his sons were eventually defeated by the Persian troops, no attempt had been made to cut off his retreat or prevent the rebels from returning to the Turkish territory, where they obtained immunity from further pursuit. Several Persian Kurdish Chiefs had also been allowed to escape into Turkey, notwithstanding the solemn assurance given by the Turkish Ambassador that the Sheikh and his sons, if driven out from Persia, would at once be arrested, and that Hamzah Agha would also, if he crossed the frontier, be seized, and either put to death by the Turkish authorities for crimes formerly committed by him in Turkey, or be handed over to be dealt with by the Persian Government as they might think fit.

It was true, His Majesty said, that the assurances given by the Porte to the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople had been somewhat vague and unsatisfactory, but Fakri Bey's statements had been most explicit.

The Shah stated that he was endeavouring to induce the Porte to comply with his demand for the removal of the Sheikh from the frontier and the surrender of the Persian rebel Chiefs, but that he had as yet obtained only evasive replies. The Porte had offered to have the fugitives disarmed, but this was a most inadequate measure to propose, as the Sheikh and his sons, if left near the Persian border, would be sure to resume their intrigues with the tribes on this side of the frontier, and the rebellion would recommence in spring. With the prospect of such a renewal of hostilities, Persia could not venture to withdraw the large military force now assembled at Oroomiah, and the cost and difficulty of maintaining such an army in a province which was already drained of all resources in consequence of the famine which prevailed in that part of Persia last year, and the subsequent ravages committed by the Kurds, would cause great embarrassment to the Persian Government, and be a source of much additional suffering to the inhabitants, who were now threatened with another season of privation worse than the last.

The Shah added that instructions had been sent to his Ambassador in Constantinople to make further strong representations to the Porte, and to demand the removal of the Sheikh and his sons from the Persian frontier, as well as the surrender of Hamzah Agha, Amin Agha, and Fathullah Agha, three of the Persian Kurdish Chiefs who had taken a prominent part in the recent insurrection. He earnestly hoped that Her Majesty's Government would support his demand, which could not, he thought, be considered an unreasonable one, and that the Porte would be urged to decide at once on the course she meant to pursue, so that Persia might know as soon as possible whether her demand was agreed to or finally rejected.

The rejection of the Shah's demands, should that be the final determination of the Porte, will, in my opinion, produce a state of feeling which will add greatly to the difficulty of effecting a settlement of the frontier disputes now pending between the two States, which might otherwise be adjusted by the nomination of a Commission to examine and afford redress for the grievances alleged on both sides.

The immediate effect of their rejection will, moreover, doubtless be to render the relations of Persia with Russia more intimate than ever; the ultimate result, in all probability, that of inducing the Shah to ally himself with Russia whenever the recurrence of hostilities between that Power and Turkey affords him an opportunity for retaliation.

I have had the honour to communicate the purport of a portion of this despatch to your Lordship by telegraph.

No. 70.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 20.)

Tabreez, November 30, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of despatches addressed by me to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran regarding the projected movement of Russian troops to the Aras frontier, and the campaign which the Sepeh Salar is conducting against the Kurdish insurgents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, November 25, 1880.

(Extract.)

IT is reported that Russian force, expected at Julfa in six days, of which 200 have reached Nakchevan, consists of one Cossack regiment and some pieces artillery.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, November 25, 1880.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to report that a letter addressed to me on the 17th instant from Oroomiah states that the Taimur Pasha Khan had at last moved in pursuit of the Sheikh as far as Bâlou; that the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh was starting for Mergever, viâ Bend and Aga Khan Sertib, following up Sheikh Abd-el-Kader, who was intrenching himself at Mergever.

The American missionaries have written to me correcting their previous statement regarding the seizure of Persian soldiers at Anhar of Nestorian women, who had, it seems, so effectually secreted themselves as to lead their friends to suppose they had been captured.

The alleged excesses of the Persian soldiery at Oroomiah and Souj Boulak have called forth a remonstrance from the Turkish Ambassador at Tehran to the Persian Government, and my Turkish colleague has addressed me on that subject an official communication of which I beg to inclose a copy. It appears that the Persian Government have assured the Ambassador that they will instruct the Commanders of the armies to conduct the campaign upon principles of humanity. His Excellency refers to Christian as well as Mussulman villages, but it is evident that the indiscriminate destruction of the latter people by Sunnis, their co-religionists, would be calculated to produce an unfavourable impression at the Porte.

It is reported that about twenty Kurdish villages in the Chehriveren district were destroyed by the Persian troops, who did not seem at the time to be held in very effective discipline, and although in some instances, I believe, the inhabitants effected their escape, it is to be feared that many unoffending persons met with their death.

I now learn that Medjid Khan's villages have undergone the same fate, but as many of them were held in mortgage by the Russian Prévôt des Marchands at Tabreez, the circumstance will probably by noticed by Russian officials in Persia.

Khan Baba Khan, Medjid Khan's son, has been put to death. At his request, Persian troops were sent to protect the village he occupied, but finding it fortified, returned to camp. Subsequently shots fired from this same village killed some Persian soldiers, upon which the Itimad-es-Sultaneh bombarded it and decapitated the Khan.

The Persians also intend bombarding Kindergatch, Kadir Aga's village, his son Meena Aga having fortified and filled it with armed men, all their efforts to bring him to terms being useless.

Large numbers of the insurgents, as well as non-combatants who were not disaffected towards Persia, have fled to Serdesht and other inaccessible regions of Kurdistan at the approach of the Persian army.

Osman Aga Gevrik, of Serdesht, is a powerful Chief, who has held aloof from the rebellion. The Persian Government should therefore resort to judicious management in dealing with him. The same observation applies to Chiefs and tribes in the vicinity of Senneh and Sakiz, who have hitherto remained neutral. Conciliation might make them useful allies; exaction and violence would convert them into implacable foes. It will require all the tact and ability of the Sepeh Salar to surmount the difficulties with which the present position of affairs is surrounded; but he will doubtless be alive to the necessity of tempering mercy with justice, and not confounding the innocent with the guilty. Misplaced rigour on the part of Persia would be calculated to provoke a fresh insurrection in the spring or a religious war between Sunnis and Shiahs.

The perpetration of further outrages by the Persian soldiery upon unoffending

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Sunni populations would probably render lukewarm the action of the Porte, who has sent forces to the Turkish frontier, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels.

It is reported that Taimur Pasha Khan has captured 160 camel-loads of rifles and cartridges destined for the Sheikh; that the capture was effected in the Beradost district, and that the conductor of the caravan said he was conveying them to Nochea and had traversed Van.

The march of the Persian army from Binab to Souj Boulak was not effected with great rapidity. Sheikh Abd-el-Kader, Hamzah Aga, the Zerza Chiefs, had all ample time to make good their flight from the latter city. Thence, with the fragment of their former army, they went to the Mangour tents, gathered reinforcements, traversed Lahijan to Ushnei, and attempted a raid on the Suldouz frontier, which was eventually suppressed by the Karapapacks. Finally, Sheikh Abd-el-Kader retreated on Mergever.

It is not difficult to understand that Russia should be assuming an attitude of extreme watchfulness at this present crisis in the fortunes of Persia, and that she cannot be indifferent to the results of a movement which was extending to her frontiers bordering on Azerbaijan.

Inclosure 3 in No. 70.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, November* 29, 1880.

I LEARN by later intelligence that the Sepeh Salar has dispatched 5 regiments, 4 guns, and 1,500 cavalry to Mergever; 4 regiments to subdue the Mangours, and, with the rest of the army, has transferred his camp to Suldouz.

The Kurdish population of Souj Boulak, who fled to Serdesht and other mountainous regions, have returned to their homes, through the instrumentality of Ahmet Bey, Chief of the Beyzadé tribe. He has been all along loyal to Persia, and accompanied the Sepeh Salar to Souj Boulak, where the Sadr-ed-Dowleh has assumed government.

Buyuk Khan Karapapack has been charged to bring to camp the Mammash Chief, who, at an early stage of the rebellion, sided with the insurgents, but soon after gave in his adhesion to Persia.

The Sepeh Salar is displaying great tact and ability in his dealings with the Kurdish Chiefs. His selection of Osman Aga Geourk, of Serdesht, to command the expedition sent against Hamzah Aga and the Mangours is a judicious step, those Chiefs being at feud with one another. His Highness has not held out any promise to Hamzah Aga of Royal clemency, but has simply intimated to him that if he be sincere he had better come to the camp and tender his submission.

I believe that the Sepeh Salar, on arriving at Souj Boulak, took immediate measures to prevent any further outrages on the part of the Persian troops, and that those measures proved effectual; and that before quitting Tabreez he sent strict orders to the officers commanding the armies to place guards over all villages mortgaged by foreigners and to secure them from molestation. If, as now asserted, such villages were destroyed, this must have happened before the Sepeh Salar took the chief command. The officers who allowed such proceedings to go on are responsible for them, and for disregarding the instructions issued by his Highness.

Sheikh Obeidullah owns villages both at Mergever and in the highlands skirting the mountain range which forms the boundary between Persia and Turkey. It is not improbable that he may have retreated in that direction, and a report is current here that a Turkish force has already frustrated an attempt he made to cross the frontier to Nochea.

Icherik is the stronghold of Ali Khan, the Shekak Chief, alluded to at the close of my telegram, and stands to the right of the mountain pass which separates Selmas from Oroomiah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

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No. 71.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 20.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, December* 14, 1880.

I INQUIRED of M. de Giers, in the course of conversation yesterday, what was his latest news from Kurdistan.

His Excellency replied that he had had none lately, but that he believed the rebellion was being put down.

I said that, in this case, I presumed the further concentration of Russian forces on the Persian frontier would not be considered necessary. To this M. de Giers merely replied that too much importance had been attached to the couple of regiments which Russia had thought right to move to Nakchevan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 72.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.—(*Received at the Foreign Office, December* 22.)

Sir, *Van, November* 9, 1880.

I TELEGRAPHED to the Ambassador on the 6th instant that Sheikh Obeydullah had taken Urumiah, and again on the 7th instant that the Persian troops had driven him out again. To-day Samih Pasha told me that the Sheikh had never actually been in Urumiah, though he was within half-an-hour of the city, and that his retreat was due not to the advance of the Persian troops but to the request urged and advice given by the Turkish Government. Opinions may differ as to what motive principally influenced the Sheikh; probably the approach of the Persians and the uncertain character of his own levies made the Sheikh willing to listen to the friendly counsel of the Turkish authorities. Abdul Kader is also reported to be in retreat, and it was rumoured here yesterday that he had been killed, but this rumour is as yet unconfirmed. On the whole, however, it looks as if the Kurdish movement was beginning to collapse.

As regards the general state of things in this vilayet, fresh reports are continually coming in of Kurdish plunderings, and the exodus from Hakkiari still goes on. Great complaints also continue to be made of the conduct of troops on the march, but Samih Pasha assured me again to-day that he was doing all he possibly could to put a stop to it. He also said that the villagers bring a part of the ill-treatment upon themselves by the peevishness and ill-humour they show to the troops and their unwillingness to do anything for them. This, what I may call somewhat ill-conditioned conduct is, I have no doubt, sometimes shown, but it is to a considerable extent the result of former ill-treatment, and is also partly due to the impoverished condition of many of the villages.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

No. 73.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 27.)

My Lord, *Vienna, December* 23, 1880.

AT the request of the Persian Minister, Baron Haymerle has promised to support a request to the Porte that some of the Kurdish Chiefs who had been engaged in the recent disturbances should be *internés* and prevented from creating fresh troubles.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

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No. 74.

Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 31.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, December* 22, 1880.

AT the request of his Excellency Mohsin Khan, the Ambassador of Persia here, I beg to forward a memorandum, with inclosures, most ably translated by our student interpreters, on the subject of the recent marauding incursions made by Ottoman Kurds into Persia under the auspices of the Chief Obeidullah who, on sustaining a defeat at the hands of a Persian army, has recrossed into Ottoman territory after committing, it is said, every kind of atrocity.

The Ambassador informs me that the continued proximity of this Chief to the scene of his discreditable exploits, albeit for the present residing on Ottoman territory, will compel the Shah to maintain a force of 30,000 men to watch the frontier, and that in view of the fearful hardships to which these troops will be exposed during the winter in such a climate, his Excellency expects that many thousands will succumb.

His Excellency hopes, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will use its influence to induce the Ottoman Government to remove Sheikh Obeidullah to such a distance from the frontier as will enable the Shah to withdraw his troops.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Memorandum.

(Traduction.)

LES graves événements qui ont tout récemment désolé une des contrées de la Perse et la ligne de conduite que le Gouvernement Ottoman a cru devoir suivre tant avant, pendant, qu'après ces événements, imposent à l'Ambassadeur de Perse le devoir de porter à la connaissance des Représentants des Puissances Médiatrices entre la Perse et la Turquie l'ensemble de ces faits, et de solliciter la haute intervention de leurs Gouvernements en faveur des justes réclamations du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah.

Sans entrer dans les nombreux détails de cette question, l'Ambassadeur de Perse a l'honneur d'exposer, dans un rapide aperçu, à M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre, les points les plus saillants de ces événements, et joint à sa communication copies des notes échangées à cette occasion entre l'Ambassade Impériale et la Sublime Porte.

Il y a près de deux ans que l'Ambassadeur de Perse a dû, une première fois, attirer l'attention du Gouvernement Ottoman sur des menées très-menaçantes du Chéikh Obéidullah, Chef Kurde Ottoman, fort connu par ces actes de brigandage sur les populations Arméniennes de l'Asie. Cet homme, possesseur d'une importante fabrique de cartouches, entretenait, déjà à cette époque, sur la frontière de la Perse et de la Turquie, presque une armée entière.

Cette démarche de l'Ambassadeur de Perse ne fut prise en considération; car, non-seulement, à dessein ou par négligence, aucune mesure fut prise pour conjurer le danger, mais ce danger fut même augmenté par la mise en liberté de Hamza Agha, un autre Chef Kurde Persan, qui s'était réfugié en Turquie, et qui avait été arrêté pour des méfaits qu'il avait commis sur le territoire Ottoman et envoyé à Constantinople, où il se trouvait sous la surveillance de la police depuis près de cinq ans. A peine mis en liberté Hamza Agha retourna en Perse et se mit en communication avec le Cheikh Obéidullah. Encouragé par ce dernier il prépare le tribu Menghour, dont il était le Chef, et les autres tribus voisines, à une révolte. Ces relations des Kurdes, Persans, et Ottomans progressant de jour en jour et devenant de plus en plus menaçantes, l'Ambassadeur de Perse, il y a près de cinq mois, en fit l'objet d'une nouvelle communication à la Sublime Porte et signala un rassemblement de près de 5,000 Kurdes, prêts à faire des incursions sur le territoire Persan.

L'Ambassadeur de Perse reçut de la Sublime Porte les assurances les plus formelles que les Kurdes réunis sur les frontières des deux Etats seraient dispersés, mais, comme la précédente fois, ces assurances ne furent suivies d'aucune exécution.

C'est dans ces circonstances que Hamza Agha, sous un prétexte des plus futiles,

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donna le signal de la révolte, passa la frontière et se rendit chez le Chéikh Obéidullah, qui l'attendait à la tête de plusieurs milliers d'hommes armés de fusils Henri-Martini. Hamza Agha et les deux fils du Chéikh Obéidullah prirent le commandement de ces hordes barbares et pénétrèrent dans la province de Azirbaïdjan, qu'ils ravagèrent d'une façon indescriptible. Près de 6,000 personnes furent massacrées après avoir passé par les supplices et les outrages les plus odieux : des femmes furent violées, leurs seins coupés, les autres parties de leur corps mutilées ; des vieillards et des enfants furent brûlés, les récoltes enlevées ou détruites. En un mot, la population entière, Musulmane et Chrétienne, passa, sans grâce ni merci, par les plus horribles supplices. L'esprit reste épouvanté devant tant d'horreurs.

Sur des instructions qu'il avait reçues de son Gouvernement, l'Ambassadeur de Perse demanda à la Sublime Porte que toutes communications entre les Kurdes Ottomans et Persans fussent empêchées. Cette nouvelle démarche de l'Ambassadeur de Perse eût le même sort que les précédentes. En effet, peu de temps après, le Chéikh Obéidullah lui-même passait la frontière à la tête de plusiers milliers d'hommes, et ravageait à son tour le district d'Urumiah.

Des troupes furent alors envoyées contre ces barbares ; leur défaite fut aussi prompte que complète ; ils traversèrent la frontière dans le plus grand désordre, après avoir perdu un nombre considérable de combattants. L'Ambassadeur de Perse demanda alors qu'on empêcha le passage des fuyards sur le territoire Ottoman. Cette fois encore la Sublime Porte promit, et laissa sa promesse inexécutée. Le Chéikh Obéidullah et ses deux fils ont pu, à la tête de leurs hordes, traverser la frontière. Revenus sur le territoire Ottoman, les Kurdes sont rentrés dans leurs foyers après s'être partagé le butin sans être en aucune façon inquiétés.

Les faits qui précèdent se passent de commentaires.

Aujourd'hui de graves responsabilités pèsent tant sur ceux qui, pouvant éviter le malheur, l'ont laissé s'accomplir, que sur ceux qui, volontairement ou par négligence, ont ménagé l'impunité à des criminels contre qui les peines les plus fortes seraient insuffisantes.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Schah demande que justice soit faite ; que le Chéikh Obéidullah et ses deux fils soient expulsés de ces contrées et mis en Jugement ; que les Kurdes de ces contrées soient désarmés ; que les communications entre les Kurdes Ottomans et les Kurdes Persans soient empêchées ; que les Kurdes Persans réfugiés sur le territoire Ottoman soient, conformément à l'Article V du dernier Traité d'Erzéroum, livrés au Gouvernement Persan.

L'Ambassadeur de Perse ne trouve pas inutile d'ajouter que, suivant des informations privées qui lui sont parvenues, les autorités Ottomanes, loin de prendre des mesures préventives pour empêcher ces événements, auraient même encouragé leurs auteurs, et qu'actuellement ils ne feraient rien de ce que serait nécessaire pour en éviter le retour. Du reste, malgré les plaintes réitérées de l'Ambassade de Perse, le ton de la presse Turque sur cette question, qui représente non l'opinion publique, mais celle des sphères Gouvernementales, confirme suffisamment ces renseignements.

Stamboul, le 16 *Décembre,* 1880.

(Translation.)

THE grave events which have quite recently desolated one of the districts of Persia, and the line of conduct which the Ottoman Government has thought fit to adopt both before, during, and after these events, impose on the Persian Ambassador the duty of informing the Representatives of the Mediating Powers between Persia and Turkey of the whole of these facts, and of asking the high intervention of their Governments in favour of the just complaints of the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shah.

Without entering into the numerous details of this question, the Persian Ambassador has the honour to lay, in a rapid sketch, before the British Chargé d'Affaires the most salient points of these events, and annexes to his communication copies of the notes exchanged on this occasion between the Imperial Embassy and the Sublime Porte.

Nearly two years ago the Persian Ambassador was compelled, for the first time, to call the attention of the Ottoman Government to the very threatening behaviour of the Sheikh Obeidullah, an Ottoman Kurdish Chief, well known for his acts of brigandage on the Armenian populations of Asia. This man, possessor of an important manufactory of cartridges, kept up even then almost an entire army on the frontier of Persia and Turkey.

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No notice was taken of this step of the Persian Ambassador; for not only, intentionally or by negligence, was no step taken to ward off the danger, but the danger was even increased by Hamza Agha, another Persian Kurdish Chief, being set at liberty: he had taken refuge in Turkey, and had been arrested for crimes committed on Ottoman territory and sent to Constantinople, where he had been under police supervision for nearly five years. Hardly was Hamza Agha set at liberty when he returned to Persia and placed himself in communication with the Sheikh Obeidullah. Encouraged by the latter, he incites the Menghour tribe, of which he was the Chief, and the other neighbouring tribes, to revolt. As these relations of the Kurds, Persians, and Ottomans made daily progress, and became more and more threatening, the Persian Ambassador, nearly five months ago, made a further representation to the Sublime Porte, and drew attention to a gathering of nearly 5,000 Kurds, ready to make inroads on Persian territory.

The Persian Ambassador received the most formal assurances from the Sublime Porte that the Kurds assembled on the frontiers of the two States would be dispersed, but, as before, these assurances were not carried into effect.

Under these circumstances, Hamza Agha, on a very futile pretext, gave the signal of revolt, crossed the frontier, and proceeded to Sheikh Obeidullah, who was awaiting him at the head of several thousands of men armed with Martini-Henry rifles. Hamza Agha and the two sons of the Sheikh Obeidullah took the command of these barbarian hordes, and penetrated into the Province of Azerbaijan, which they ravaged in an indescribable manner. Nearly 6,000 persons were massacred, after having suffered the most frightful tortures and outrages: women were violated, their breasts cut off, the other portions of their bodies mutilated; old men and children were burned; the crops carried off or destroyed. In a word, the whole Mussulman and Christian population underwent, without grace or mercy, the most horrible sufferings. One's mind is terrified before so many horrors.

On instructions which he had received from his Government, the Persian Ambassador asked the Sublime Porte to stop all communications between the Ottoman and Persian Kurds. This fresh step of the Persian Ambassador had the same fate as the preceding ones. In effect, a short time afterwards, Sheikh Obeidullah himself crossed the frontier at the head of several thousands of men, and ravaged the district of Oroomiah.

Troops were then sent against these barbarians; their defeat was both prompt and complete. They crossed the frontier in the greatest disorder, after having lost a considerable number of combatants. The Persian Ambassador then asked that the passage of the fugitives on Ottoman territory should be prevented. This time again the Sublime Porte promised, and left its promise unfulfilled. Sheikh Obeidullah and his two sons were able to cross the frontier at the head of their hordes. When back on Ottoman territory, the Kurds returned home, after having divided the booty, without being in any way disturbed.

No commentary is required on the preceding facts.

To-day heavy responsibilities rest both on those who, while able to prevent the misfortune, have allowed it to take place, and on those who, voluntarily or by negligence, have suffered criminals for whom the hardest punishment would be insufficient to go unpunished.

The Government of His Majesty the Shah asks that justice shall be done; that the Sheikh Obeidullah and his two sons shall be expelled from those countries, and put on their trial; that the Kurds of these districts shall be disarmed; that communications between the Ottoman and Persian Kurds shall be prevented; that the Persian Kurds who have taken refuge on Ottoman territory shall be delivered up to the Persian Government, in conformity with Article V of the last Treaty of Erzeroum.

The Persian Ambassador considers it useful to add that, from private information which has reached him, the Ottoman authorities, far from taking preventive measures to put a stop to these occurrences, have even encouraged their authors, and that now they will do nothing to prevent their recurrence. Moreover, in spite of the repeated complaints of the Persian Ambassador, the tone of the Turkish press on this question, which represents not public opinion, but that of Government circles, confirms sufficiently this information.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Note from the Sublime Porte to the Persian Embassy, dated October 25, 1880.

(Translation.)

IN my last note to your Excellency I stated that certain Persian tribes had united together with evil intent in the Caza of Kuvar, and that they had been encouraged by Persian officials, who are reported to have supplied them with arms.

I am now in receipt of your Excellency's note dated the 16th October, in which you reply that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion that arms have been supplied by Persian officials to the above-mentioned tribes, and that the greatest precautions have, on the contrary, been taken to prevent such illegal conduct. Your Excellency, moreover, affirms that Hamza Agha, who has taken refuge in Turkish territory, is a partisan of Sheikh Obeidullah, and that he, after collecting together a body of several thousand men for the purpose of committing ravages in Persia, is at present engaged in pillaging the district of Sauch Bulagh; that the fact of the son and grandsons of the Sheikh Obeidullah being engaged in these disturbances is a proof that Obeidullah is himself a party to them, and that if we do not take measures to quell this rebellion, the responsibility thereof will devolve upon those by whose instrumentality it has been brought about. As your Excellency represents the rebellion of Hamza Agha in a different light to that in which we regard it, and desires to cast the responsibility thereof upon others, it is my duty to offer a few explanations upon the matter. Not long ago the above-mentioned Hamza Agha, after having been imprisoned for some space of time by the Ottoman authorities for lawless acts which he had committed in the district of Kerkuk, was afterwards liberated on the condition of residing at Mosul, whereupon he flew to Sauch Bulagh (Sutch Bulac), and received good treatment from the Persian authorities, who presented him with a robe of honour, and appointed him Chief of the above-mentioned tribes, and up to the present time he has continued to reside in Persia, and has now raised the standard of revolt. With regard to Abdul Kadar, the son of the Sheikh Obeidullah, a few years ago he left Turkish territory to reside in Persia, and has since joined the rebels. Your Excellency makes the assertion that some of the Kurds inhabiting Ottoman territory have united themselves to those who are under the leadership of Hamza Agha. Now the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, ever anxious to protect the interests of Islam, and at the same time to watch over those of a friendly and conterminous State, has never for one moment permitted any encouragement to be given to a revolutionary movement. Accordingly, upon the outbreak of the present insurrection orders were immediately given for increasing the military forces stationed upon the boundaries of the two States, especially in the direction of Revandiz, Kekiary, Kuvar, and Van, and not only were the Turkish Kurds prevented from joining those of Persia, but through the agency of the Chiefs, to the most influential of whom he sent words of advice, many of the tribes inhabiting the pasture lands in Persian territory, although of Ottoman origin, were persuaded to cross the boundaries and return to the Turkish dominions. In taking these steps we gave proof of our friendship towards the Persian State, and strengthened the bonds which unite the two countries together. Seeing, therefore, that the Ottoman Kurds have taken no part in this rebellion, that the Ottoman Government has in every way endeavoured to quell the disturbance, that Obeidullah cannot be held responsible for the revolution stirred up by his son in Persia—there being no proof that the movements of these two Chiefs are connected with one another,—seeing, moreover, that the Ottoman Government was not in a position to prevent the Ottoman tribes inhabiting the pasture lands within Persian territory from taking part in the revolt, if indeed they have done so. I beg to inform your Excellency that we regret sincerely that the responsibility should have been cast upon a State which has always shown the greatest zeal in fulfilling its duties towards Persia as a friendly and conterminous country, a responsibility which we must altogether refuse to accept.

Inclosure 3 in No. 74.

Note sent by the Persian Embassy to the Sublime Porte, November 15, 1880 (12th Zilhijjé, 1297).

(Translation.)

THE Persian Embassy acknowledges the receipt of a note dated the 25th October, 1880 (21st Zilkadé, 1297) in answer to its communication to the effect that Menkur

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Hamza Agha, after a series of audacious depredations in Persia, had fled across the Turkish border, whence, after enlisting some of the followers of Sheikh Obeidullah and several thousand Kurds of the district, he had returned, and joined the rebel Kurds in Persia and committed acts of violence and oppression on the loyal subjects of Savujbulagh Sandjak; that, moreover, the son and grandson of the Sheikh had been in Hamza Agha's company, and that there was reliable information as to the Sheikh's complicity in the insurrection.

The Sublime Porte, in its reply, states, that out of regard for international and Treaty rights, and considering the identity of race and proximity of territory, it had given the necessary instructions to its officials to prevent the co-operation of the Turkish Kurds and the spreading of the insurrection; that it had further shown its friendship for the Persian Government by sending reinforcements to all the important points on the frontier, and especially into the districts of Revandiz, Hakkari, Kuvar, and Van; that it had thus, as far as possible, cut off all means of communication by which the Turkish Kurds might join the insurgents, but that it could not hold Sheikh Obeidullah responsible for his son's actions, or as an accomplice in his son's insurrection across the frontier.

The Persian Embassy tenders its thanks to the Sublime Porte for the friendly measures taken on its behalf. It has, nevertheless, heard from reliable sources that the Turkish Kurds have recently been crossing the frontier, tribe after tribe, carrying military stores to the insurgents in Persia, and in every way openly affording them assistance; that Sheikh Obeidullah himself has passed over with a large force, and has been perpetrating acts of barbarity in Urmia and the adjacent districts; that in spite of the precautions of the Sublime Porte, the Turkish Kurds have in no way been prevented from rendering every kind of service to the rebels, nor have the means of communication been cut off, owing to the indifference of the Turkish officials on the frontier; a course of conduct most injurious to the interests of Islam and of both the Empires, and which cannot be acquiesced in by the Persian Government.

The Persian Embassy is sorry to see that the Sublime Porte persists in ignoring the complicity of the Sheikh, although the Persian Embassy possesses numerous documents in the Sheikh's own handwriting proving him to be the true cause of the revolt; that for the last two years repeatedly has verbal and written information been given to the Sublime Porte to the effect that the Sheikh has been sowing the seeds of insurrection during the past three years.

In conclusion, the Persian Embassy begs to state that if by reason of his having participated in the invasion of the Persian territory and in the revolt pressure be brought to bear on the Sheikh, it is evident that he will re-enter Turkish territory; should he be allowed to cross without hindrance and not be surrendered to the Persian officials, but, on the contrary, meet with a good reception and even be taken under Imperial protection, such conduct would be contrary to the perfect friendship and good-will existing between the two countries; that there would be great loss of life and property; and that the responsibility for such serious consequences would have to be laid on those who had obviously been the cause of them.

Inclosure 4 in No. 74.

Note sent by the Sublime Porte to the Persian Embassy, November 28, 1880 (*25th Zilhijjé*, 1297).

(Translation.)

THE Sublime Porte has read with regret the note received from the Persian Embassy, dated the 15th November, 1880 (12th Zilhijjé, 1297), in answer to its own note, wherein was set forth the friendly measures taken by the Turkish Government on the frontier, and the separation of the Turkish tribes from the Persian Kurds.

The Persian Embassy must be well aware that the Turkish Government, as a pure act of friendship, has done its best to put down the revolt, both by guarding the frontier and by recalling before the usual time those Turkish tribes which dwell on the Persian uplands in the summer.

Owing to these effective measures, the insurgents have been unable to increase in numbers; dissension has appeared amongst them, and the movements of the Persian troops have been facilitated.

Considering these notorious facts to have been well proved, it is with astonishment and regret that the Sublime Porte learns that the Persian Embassy in its note holds the Turkish Government responsible for the invasion of Persia by the Turkish Kurds,

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for assistance rendered by the latter to the insurgents, and for the alleged indifference of its civil and military officials on the frontier.

In the measures taken the Turkish Government were simply actuated by its sincere friendship and good-will towards the Persian Government. These measures were of material assistance in suppressing the revolt, and moreover elicited the satisfaction and gratitude of the Persian Government; it is astonishing, therefore, that the Persian Embassy, in its note, should take upon itself to assert the contrary.

Sheikh Obeidullah cannot be held responsible for the insurrection, for if the matter be impartially examined, it will be evident that the primary causes are the severity shown to Hamza Agha and the oppression of certain populations by the authorities of Azerbijan, as well as the constant inroads made by the Persian frontier tribes.

As soon as Hamza Agha was thus driven into rebellion, the Sheikh, at the instance of the Turkish Government, withdrew from the scene of action, while the continual raids made by the Persian tribes roused the people of the district to take vengeance.

The good effects of the measures adopted by the Turkish Government were then evident, and with the exception of those who remained on the Persian uplands, not a single Turkish tribe at any time or at any place joined the insurgents.

It is necessary, however, that the Persian Government should reciprocate the friendly efforts made on the Turkish side of the frontier. It is a deplorable fact that Persian tribes continue their inroads upon the provinces of Baghdad, Mosul, and Van. The repeated communications sent by the Sublime Port seems ineffectual, and the marauders enjoy full liberty on Persian territory.

It will thus have been seen, from the details furnished, that while the Turkish Government has endeavoured to protect Persian interests, it has good grounds for complaining of the injury and damages suffered by the Turkish people at the hands of Persian tribes.

The Sublime Porte, therefore, repudiates the responsibility which the Persian Embassy seems desirous of casting upon it.

Inclosure 5 in No. 74.

Note of the Persian Embassy to the Porte, dated December 5, 1880.

(Translation.)

IT is with profound regret that we had your last note, dated the 28th November, 1880, in reply to our preceding note, in which we informed you that the Sheikh Obeidullah, who, for three years past, has excited the Kurds of Persia to revolt, and who is proved, on the best evidence, and by documents written with his own hand, to be a mover of sedition, has lately crossed over to our side of the frontier with a large force, and has himself participated in the disgraceful acts committed. We also informed you that the Ottoman tribes of Kurds, in contravention of all engagements, have, one after another, crossed the frontier, and openly afford assistance to the insurgents by transporting ammunition and other necessaries. We said that, as the Ottoman military and civil officials on the frontier do not interfere in any way to prevent these acts, the responsibility of the melancholy consequences that will result will rest upon those who give rise to them.

In your reply we notice that you say that, although the Persian Government expresses its satisfaction at the steps taken by the Ottoman Government to guard the frontier, and to prevent the various tribes of Ottoman Kurds from joining the revolt, yet we (the Persian Embassy at Constantinople) have always taken a contrary view of the matter. You say that, on the recommendation of the Turkish Government, Obeidullah has withdrawn from the scene of revolt, and that it was the continual violations of the frontier by the Persian tribes that gave rise to a spirit of retaliation amongst the Turkish population; also that, besides the tribes now in the field, no other Ottoman tribes have ever joined in the insurrection; thus showing your desire to avoid the responsibility. We greatly wonder in what part of the affair our opinion has been at variance with that of our Government.

In the first place, we thanked you, both by deputy and in person, for the assurances you gave that you would guard the important points of the frontier. We are sorry to say that the measures you took had no effect whatever, as they did not

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prevent any one from crossing the frontier, and all those who have not yet crossed are on the point of doing so. In the second place, as to Obeidullah being implicated in this affair, although we often informed you that he was the cause of all the disturbances and the inciter of revolt, you always tried to clear him, and persisted in saying that he had nothing to do with the insurrection. But now, at any rate, you are just enough to allow and acknowledge that he crossed the frontier and has returned again.

However, the matter is shown in quite a different light. The fact is, that it was not on the recommendation of the Ottoman Government that the insurgents withdrew from the field. The Persian Government, seeing the numbers of the insurgents increasing day by day, began by advising them to disperse; but the latter not being the sort of men to accept advice, and these heart-rending and tragic events supervening, it became necessary to use coercive measures for their punishment. Accordingly, the insurgents were unable to resist the attacks of our soldiers, under the auspices of our Sovereign the Shah, and Obeidullah himself was hard pressed and on the point of capture, but, by some means or other, he escaped. Is this, we wonder, the matter in which, as you say, our opinion is at variance with that of the Government?

In the third place, besides those who remained in Persia, in the upland pastures, you said that no Ottoman tribes ever joined the insurrection *en masse*. There is nothing to be astonished at if they joined the insurrection individually. But the tribes that crossed over with Obeidullah, in their thousands, what were they if they were not Ottoman? So, as the Persian Government cannot consent to protection being accorded to this Obeidullah, who has murdered some 15,000 unfortunates and destroyed their villages, we conclude by repeating that, unless he be punished with exile or imprisonment for life, the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon those who have given rise to them.

Inclosure 6 in No. 74.

Note from the Sublime Porte to the Persian Embassy, November 29, 1880 (*26th Zilhijjé*, 1297), *and November* 18, 1879 (1296).

(Translation.)

THE Sublime Porte acknowledges the note from the Persian Embassy, in which it is requested to punish the Chiefs who are driven by the Persian troops across the Turkish frontier, and begs to state in reply that it must regard such refugees as persons seeking an asylum under the protection of the Turkish Government, and whom, when their arms have been taken from them, it is only natural to receive. The Sublime Porte, moreover, has been informed from Van that the Persian Government has used its victory with such severity that, by reason of the massacre of some part of the population in Urmia, about 60,000 or 70,000 persons have emigrated into Turkey, and that some 2,000 of these have come to Hakkari.

It would call the Persian Government's attention to the fact that the best means of restoring peace and security is to be content with the fruits of its victory, a course which would at the same time be most compatible with its own interests. The effect of persisting in harsh measures would be only to drive the Persian populations *en masse* into Ottoman territory, where they would be obliged to go to great expense for food and lodging, and, in addition, have to abandon their native land. The majority of them, as it is well known, belong to various tribes which, according to their custom, as soon as they had opportunities for revenge, would recross the frontier and resort to violence and plunder in Persia.

Hence would result numerous difficulties and popular outbreaks, and the Turkish Government would see itself obliged to keep up a large and permanent military force in those districts for the prevention of interior disturbances and of invasions of Persian territory.

The Sublime Porte is therefore under the necessity of asking the Persian Government to put an end to this emigration by quickly announcing a conciliatory policy, which would also be more befitting its dignity, as well as better for the populations in question.

With regard to invasions of Persian territory by Turkish subjects, or to damage done within the Persian frontier by Turkish tribes, it will be absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the recurrence of such audacity, for the Persian Embassy to accede to the request of the Sublime Porte, and by sending a Special Commission into those

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districts, to do its best to prevent the loss and damage continually suffered by the Turks at the hands of the Persian tribes, and to give assurances to that effect.

Inclosure 7 in No. 74.

Note from the Persian Embassy to the Porte, dated 11th Moharrem, 1298 (*December* 13, 1880).

(Translation.)

WE are in receipt of your note under date the 26th Zilhijjé, 1297 (30th November, 1880), referring to "a recommendation addressed to the Porte for the delivery and punishment of certain Persian Notables and Chiefs who, when close pressed by the Imperial troops, took refuge in Ottoman territory." In this note you state that information had been received from the Vilayet of Van to the effect that, the people who crossed the frontier being refugees seeking asylum, it was thought natural to receive them, after taking away their arms; that 60,000 or 70,000 of the inhabitants of Uroumiyeh had emigrated, and 200 families of them had arrived near Hekkari. You further state that, in consequence of this information, orders were given to afford speedy relief to these people, while at the same time hindering further immigration; that it has been decided to dispatch a Special Commission to the spot to find out if any of the Turkish tribes have been engaged in stirring up disorder in Persian territory, and, if so, to take the necessary steps for preventing the continuance of such a state of affairs. You conclude by demanding the prevention of those injuries which you complain are being inflicted on Turkish subjects by Persian tribes.

As you have not favoured us with the names of those persons whom you designate as Persian Notables and Chiefs, and who have been forced to take refuge in Ottoman territory, it is impossible to know who they are, nor has the punishment of any person been recommended under that designation. If the ruffians alluded to under that name are Persian Kurds with whom we are at war, and whom we regard as foes, and if, after the assurances given upon that point, and after they have perpetrated such atrocities, you still receive and shelter them, we can only reply that we are sorry for it.

The people who have entered on the path of insurrection in Persia are of two classes: one class of them is composed of Persian subjects who have been led astray by the notorious Sheikh Obeidullah, and, after murdering in their insurrection thousands of the unfortunate population, and devastating prosperous and well-to-do towns and villages, have fled over the border, to escape the punishment which is their lawful due. These are the ruffians whom we strongly request you not to harbour, but to hand over to the authorities along the frontier, in accordance with existing Treaties. The other class is composed of the Sheikh's sons and a band of some 10,000 or 15,000 Turkish subjects. Repeated assurances had been given that they would not be permitted to cross the frontier, and soldiers had been collected to stop them, yet they failed to prevent their passage. They entered Persian territory and perpetrated all sorts of atrocities, but no effort was made to arrest their return, and the Sheikh is even now engaged in stirring up trouble and disorder in our country, as you were informed in our previous note, for he is continually striving to arm men and send them to increase the forces of the marauders. I beg to remind you again forcibly that, unless the Sheikh, that fruitful source of trouble and sedition, is removed to a distant place, and permanently incarcerated, the responsibility will fall upon the head of the real causer of this state of affairs.

Coming now to the people who emigrated from Uroumiyeh, you know well enough that those who have no complicity with evil-doers never feel uneasy, and have no cause to leave their homes. These emigrants must be some of the first class, *i. e.*, some of those who were seduced by the intrigues of the Sheikh; that horde of miscreants who slaughtered the whole male population of more than a hundred villages, who cut off the breasts of aged women, plucked babes from their mothers' arms and cast them living into the fire, deflowered more than seventy virgins, and perpetrated all sorts of atrocities.

To afford protection to these men, would be to encourage the continuance, without limit, of such atrocities, and would be contrary to the affectionate peace at present existing between the two States (so necessary to the welfare of united Islam), and also opposed to the laws concerning conterminous Powers. I am therefore perfectly justified in demanding that immediate and peremptory orders should be sent to the local authorities not to harbour these people, nor allow them to cross the frontier. As for the declaration of a general pardon, that is a question for my Government to

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decide. Of course it is evident that my Government will not refuse clemency. Small skirmishes and encounters between the tribes on both sides of the frontier have been of repeated occurrence, and it is not without precedent for my Government to condone such offences; and I have to inform you that it has been decided on our side also to send a Special Commission to the spot in order to investigate the matter.

Inclosure 8 in No. 74.

Note from the Persian Embassy to the Porte, dated 12th Moharrem, 1298 (December 15, 1880).

(Translation.)

IT is manifest that, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the press, newspapers printed and published in Constantinople lay themselves open to punishment in employing improper language even against private individuals. We have for some time past noticed with regret that the "Vakit," the "Terdjimani-Hakikat," and the "Djerede-i-Havadis," in speaking of the Kurdish insurgents who have made their appearance on the Persian frontier, have been publishing some very injurious articles, inciting and encouraging the Kurdish tribes, and sowing discord between the subjects of the two great Mahommedan States; but although we have requested that some check should be placed upon them, the Bureau de la Presse has taken no action whatever in the matter, and this inaction on the part of the authorities has redoubled the audacity of the newspapers in question, and has given them courage to employ extraordinarily violent language, insulting the religion of the Persian people, disparaging their Government, and slandering their civil and military officials. These papers penetrate through the post into every corner of the Imperial dominions, and it is evident that the injurious articles which they contain will serve to encourage the insurgent Kurds, being interpreted by them as a sign that their movements find favour in the capital. In Persia, too, wherever these newspapers are read, the same significance will be attributed to them.

Both the great Mahommedan States have long been anxious to remove these sources of apprehension, for it is unnecessary to point out that the language employed by these papers will be the cause of much bloodshed amongst the Kurdish tribes. The people will regard each one of these journals as interpreting the thoughts and opinions of some section of society, and therefore their conduct in insulting the action and policy of a State which has long been friendly to Turkey, and in slandering its officials, is an infringement of the law of nations, and obliges us to demand their punishment. I therefore officially request the Foreign Office to take those measures which are prescribed alike by their own laws, by the perfect harmony and concord existing between the two Powers, and by the laws regarding conterminous States.

No. 75.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received January 6, 1881.)

Tehran, November 29, 1880.

My Lord,

MR. ABBOTT informs me that he has forwarded a copy of his Report on the condition of the Nestorians of Oroomiah direct by post to your Lordship.

His visit to that district took place at an inopportune moment. The Kurdish insurrection broke out immediately after his arrival, and before he could make arrangements for leaving the place, the Kurds advanced and occupied the whole of the surrounding country, and the town was then closely invested by Sheikh Obeidullah. Mr. Abbott's position at Oroomiah under these circumstances was a very difficult one. But he appears to have conducted the inquiry upon which he was engaged in a very satisfactory manner, and in his dealings with the Persian local authorities, as well as with the insurgent Chiefs, with whom he had to place himself in commu nication, he has, I think, displayed great tact and judgment.

The result of Mr. Abbott's investigations shows that, even before the recent devastation of the country by the Kurds, the inhabitants of Oroomiah, both Mussulmans and Christians, but especially the former, suffered greatly from Kurdish raids and brigandage, and on that account he found that the condition of affairs in that part of Persia was deplorable.

The Nestorians, however, appeared to be, on the whole, well treated by the

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Persian authorities, and they had no special grievances of recent origin, although some of the long-standing subjects of complaint still remained.

The Nestorians in Persia are all engaged in agricultural pursuits in the villages adjacent to Oroomiah, which either belong to or are under the control of Mahommedan Chiefs, mostly of the Afshar tribe, who as a rule, levy as much as they can in excess of the authorized taxes, indiscriminately from the Mussulman and Christian peasants.

The acts of oppression complained of by the latter are the following:—

1. The amount of house tax exacted from the Christians, which is in excess of that levied from Mahommedans.

2. The exaction of forced labour by the landlords for the cultivation of their lands; an abuse to which both Mussulmans and Christians are liable.

3. The systematic plunder by subordinate Persian officials of Nestorians returning from Russia with the proceeds of their labour in that country during the summer months.

4. The forcible abduction of Christian girls by Mahommedans; stated to be now of less frequent occurrence than formerly, redress being readily afforded by the provincial authorities when cases are brought to their notice.

5. The injustice of allowing any member of a Christian family who has embraced Islamism to claim the property of the whole family.

6. The refusal to admit the testimony of a Christian in Courts of Justice against a Mahommedan.

These grievances are the same for which we have for years endeavoured to obtain redress from the Persian authorities. It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Abbott's statements, which are borne out by the American missionaries and by the Nestorians themselves, that if they have not been entirely removed, they have at all events been mitigated, as it is admitted that the condition of the Nestorians has considerably improved of late years.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has, in pursuance of the Shah's orders, prepared a project for the further amelioration of the condition of the Christians at Oroomiah, as soon as order has been restored throughout that province and the authorities are in a position to give effect to the measures proposed. He has not yet communicated this paper to me, as his time has been so much occupied of late by other urgent matters connected with the repression of the Kurdish outbreak. He has promised, however, to discuss the matter with me during the present week; and I shall endeavour to have embodied in his scheme measures for the redress of the grievances above enumerated.

I do not anticipate that difficulty will be made in respect to any of these, with the exception of the two last, and these I would propose to deal with as individual cases may arise. I would suggest that the American missionaries should be requested by Mr. Abbott to report any flagrant cases that may occur where Christians are being treated with injustice owing to their property being claimed by converts to Islamism, or by the testimony of a Christian against a Mahommedan being rejected; and in the event of redress not being procured from the authorities in Tabreez, the circumstances could then be represented through Her Majesty's Legation to the Shah, who is, I believe, sincerely desirous to afford protection to his Christian subjects against all acts of oppression.

Mr. Abbott states that the influence of the American missionaries affords the Nestorians sufficient protection in trivial cases of oppression; and that when flagrant cases arise they are reported by the missionaries to Tabreez, and redress is obtained, either through the authorities in Azerbijan or from those at Tehran. It will be observed that he also expresses his opinion that the Persian officials are, as a rule, remarkably tolerant, and that they never molest the Christians in matters of religion.

I fully concur in the opinion further expressed by Mr. Abbott, that it would not be expedient to appoint a British Consular officer to reside at Oroomiah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

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No. 76.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received January 6, 1881.*)

My Lord, *Tabreez, December 4, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatches of the 23rd and 30th ultimo, I have further the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of four despatches addressed by me to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran, regarding the campaign against the Kurdish insurgents, the concentration of a Russian force at Nakchevan on the Aras frontier, and the flight of Sheikh Obeidullah to Turkish territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 76.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, December 1, 1880.*

A REPORT recently prevailed here that Sheikh Obeidullah had returned with a force to Ismail Aga Kalessi, in the Beradost district, but the last letters received here from Oroomiah, dated the 25th ultimo, are silent on this subject, merely stating that the Sheikh had fled and that his army was scattered, that his two sons were at Merghever with a large force, and that two regiments left Oroomiah on the 23rd ultimo for that place.

The departure of Taimur Pasha Khan to Beradost with 6,000 men is also reported. The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh is still at Oroomiah with 2,000 men.

The army sent by the Porte to the frontier appears to have effectually cut off the retreat of the insurgents to Turkish territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 76.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, December 3, 1880.*

I LEARN that no Russian forces have yet reached Julfa, and that the final destination of those now at Nakchevan, and daily arriving there, is unknown.

Inclosure 3 in No. 76.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, December 4, 1880.*

DESPATCHES from the Sepeh Salar's camp at Suldouz informed His Royal Highness yesterday that the Sheikh, with nine followers, had fled to Nochea, his residence in Turkish territory. I only heard the news this morning, and shortly afterwards the letter from Oroomiah, confirmed the intelligence, further stating that "the Sheikh and his two sons are said to be in Naree." The Sheikh's residence and stronghold is here alluded to. This place, pronounced Nairee, is the capital of Nochea. In the maps it is spelt Nergey, but must not be confounded with a village of that name on the borders of Merghever.

The letter goes on to state that "the Sheikh fled at last across the mountains to his home with fifteen followers."

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 76.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, December 4, 1880.

Sir,

THE Russian force at Nakchevan consists at present of 1,000 men and a battery of artillery.

I further learn that these troops are a part of six battalions, the rest of which have gone home, time-expired; that it is uncertain whether they will be replaced in Nakchevan, but that if a complement be made the total number will amount to about 6,000 men. The officers in command of this force suppose it has been sent to the frontier as an extra guard on account of the Kurdish insurrection, and to prevent Turkish Kurds passing through Russia into Persian territory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

No. 77.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(Received January 6, 1881.)

Tabreez, December 7, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy and extracts of despatches—forming five inclosures—addressed by me to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran at an early stage of the Kurdish insurrection.

The despatch dated the 27th September was written as I was on the point of starting for Oroomiah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 77.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, September 11, 1880.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that Hamza Aga Bilbas, of the Mangour tribe, who some years ago fled to Turkey, has since refused to return to Persia or pay taxes to the Shah; but he recently came to Souj Boulak and made a feint of giving in his submission to the Persian Government.

The Prince Governor of Souj Boulak endeavoured to arrest him; but he overpowered his assailants, several of whom he killed, after which he and his Kurdish horsemen, about a hundred in number, made good their escape.

Hamza Aga is now supposed to be with his tribe in their stronghold between Souj Boulak and Lahijan, and the Persian Government are dispatching a military expedition of about 2,000 men to coerce him into obedience.

The Persian Government do not intend using violent measures against Hamza Aga provided he will come to terms with them, but are anxious to obviate his returning to Turkey when it is not improbable he would eventually give in his adherence to Sheikh Obeidullah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 77.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, September 16, 1880.

(Extract.)

THE Foreign Office Agent called upon me this afternoon. He said that reports had reached the Veli Ahd from various sources that the Kurdish Chief Hamza Aga, alluded to in my despatch of the 11th instant, had allied himself with Sheikh Obeidullah, and that the latter was assuming a menacing attitude towards Persia. The Agent added that he did not give much credence to these rumours, but that His

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Royal Highness having heard that the Oroomiah frontiers were in a very disturbed state, had dispatched an express courier to the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh to ascertain the real position of affairs.

Inclosure 3 in No. 77.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, September* 22, 1880.

A POPULAR rumour prevails here that Hamza Aga and Sheikh Obeidullah are advancing upon Ushnei with a large army; that Ahmet Aga Mammash, also a vassal of the Shah, has, with his whole tribe, joined the Sheikh, and that the latter demands from Persia a cession of territory as far as the River Jaghetoo, south of Maragha. It is also affirmed that the Sheikh's army numbers 30,000 men, who are for the most part provided with Martini rifles, but that the villages on their line of march have not been molested, the Sheikh paying for all the supplies he requires.

The Foreign Office Agent does not attach credence to these alarming reports, and states that the Veli Ahd had received recent intelligence that Hamza Aga had taken up his quarters at a village belonging to himself in the Merghever district, and that the Sheikh had not moved from his residence at Nochea. The Agent hopes that His Royal Highness will soon receive reliable information from Oroomiah and Souj Boulak as to the movements and plans of Hamza Aga and the Sheikh, on the return to Tabreez of the express courier sent to the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh.

The Azerbijan Government are preparing a military expedition in case of emergency, and the Affshar General, Aga Khan, has been selected to command it; but hitherto only a small number of irregular cavalry has been dispatched from Karada to Souj Boulak. I also learn that four pieces of artillery are already on their way to that province, and that troops from this town, from Maragha, and elsewhere are under orders for the same locality.

The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh has, I understand, represented to the Veli Ahd that troops cannot be spared from Oroomiah, and that it would not be advisable to denude so important a frontier position of adequate means of defence against Kurdish invasion.

The above reports regarding the hostile attitude of the Sheikh towards Persia must of course be received with every possible reserve. I am inclined to believe that they are much exaggerated, if not altogether unfounded; but the opinion expressed by me in my previous correspondence regarding the necessity of counteracting the dangerous influence acquired by the Sheikh over the Shah's Kurdish vassals, who are his co-religionists, remains unchanged; and the Persian and Turkish Governments cannot, I imagine, close their eyes to the present position of affairs, which appears to demand the adoption of proper measures to obviate serious complications in the future.

Since writing the above I have seen my Turkish colleague, who informs me that the reports in circulation here regarding Sheikh Obeidullah's hostile movement towards Persia are devoid of foundation, but that it is true that Hamza Aga, on escaping from Souj Boulak, proceeded to Nochea, and that he is probably still with the Sheikh. The Turkish Consul-General also said that Ahmet Aga Mammash had recently visited the Sheikh, but had since returned to the Persian frontier, and that he believed Sheikh Obeidullah, whose son, Abd-el-Kader, had lately been at Oroomiah, was still on very friendly terms with the Persian Government.

Inclosure 4 in No. 77.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, September* 27, 1880.

THE Russian Prévôt des Marchands, who arrived here on the 24th instant from Souj Boulak, states that Sheikh Obeidullah's son was at Ushnei, where there was a large gathering of Kurdish Chiefs, including Hamza Aga and 150 others from different parts of Kurdistan, all of whom had sworn allegiance to the Sheikh.

Armenian and Russian families are reported to be leaving Souj Boulak, so as to be out of danger in case of a Kurdish invasion.

It is difficult to believe that Sheikh Obeidullah really meditates an advance upon the

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Persian frontier. The Porte might deem it expedient to recognize the Sheikh as the head of the Kurdish nation, provided he guaranteed to keep the tribes in order and pay a fixed annual tribute to the Sultan. On the other hand, it may not be altogether an improbable conjecture that the Sheikh hopes eventually to exempt himself from Turkis rule, or that the pressure imposed upon the Porte in Europe has developed in Asia a condition of things by which the retrograde party hope to create a diversion.

Inclosure 5 in No. 77.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Oroomiah, October* 7, 1880.

ON arriving at Oroomiah on the 2nd instant, the first intelligence I received was that a large Kurdish army, under Sheikh Abd-el-Kader—one of Sheikh Obeidullah's sons—had advanced from Ushnei upon Suldouz, where they were met by a force of Karapapacks and Mammash Kurds, who, seeing that resistance was useless, yielded to the Sheikh and joined his army. The Governor of Suldouz furnished the necessary supplies for the Sheikh's army, which then proceeded to Souj Boulak. The Prince Governor of that town, having heard of the approach of the invaders, had already left for Tabreez. The Kurds therefore entered Souj Boulak without any opposition on the part of the inhabitants, who also furnished supplies to Sheikh Abd-el-Kader. He then passed on with his army to Miandoab.

The Christians residing at Suldouz were not molested by the Kurds, and hitherto they have refrained from ill-treating the Shiah inhabitants in their path.

It was reported here yesterday that several messengers, sent on by Sheikh Abd-el-Kader to Miandoab to demand supplies and sound the intentions of the inhabitants, were slain by the latter, who refused even to listen to their message, and that the Sheikh, incensed at this, hurried on with his army to Miandoab, sacked the town, and massacred the inhabitants.

A Protestant Nestorian from Gawar reports that there is a large gathering of Kurdish Chiefs and tribes in that district. They are flocking to the Sheikh's standard from all parts of Kurdistan, the Sheikh having summoned them through one of his principal officers, who is distributing letters broadcast for that purpose.

Subsequent to the capture of Souj Boulak, the fortress of Lahijan, with its guns and garrison, surrendered to the Kurds, the Persians having previously spiked the guns.

It is reported that Sheikh Obeidullah's plan is to attack Persia with three separate armies. The first army will be directed upon Khoi and Selmas; the second, upon Merghever and Oroomiah; the third, upon Souj Boulak and Tabreez.

Oroomiah is at present menaced by a Kurdish army under Sheikh Sadik. This force has taken up its position at Nergee, on the extremity of the Merghever Plain, within 24 miles of this town. There is nothing to prevent Sheikh Sadik marching upon and occupying Oroomiah. The Ikbal-ed-Dowleh's forces are nominally two regiments, but are dispersed about the district, and were Oroomiah suddenly surprised, the Governor could scarcely make a resistance. He would not be able to collect together more than 700 men, and Oroomiah would probably share the fate of Souj Boulak.

I have had an interview with the Ikbal-ed-Dowleh, who is encamped upon the outskirts of the town, and urged upon him the necessity of telegraphing to Tabreez for reinforcements.

The Veli Ahd has doubtless communicated to the Shah this serious position of affairs, by which the safety of his seat of government is threatened; for unless the Persian Government be prepared to bring proper forces into the field to oppose the Kurdish army at Miandoab, Sheikh Abd-el-Kader will continue to march in the direction of Tabreez.

In my previous correspondence with your Excellency and Her Majesty's Foreign Office, I have constantly pointed out the danger which would accrue to the Persian Government and to the Christian populations in these regions if Sheikh Obeidullah were allowed to acquire unlimited influence over the Kurdish tribes within the Persian border, but the Government of the Shah did not appear to consider the danger to be imminent. Now, the Sheikh makes no secret of his intentions. His project is to place himself at the head of a Kurdish Principality and to annex the whole of Kurdistan, both in Turkey and Persia.

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No. 78.

*Earl Granville to Mr. St. John.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 7, 1881.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, forwarding a translation of a memorandum, and its inclosures, addressed by Mohsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople, to the Mediatory Powers, asking that their influence might be brought to bear on the Porte with a view to its taking steps to prevent the Chief Obeidullah, who is now in Turkish territory, from recrossing the Persian frontier.

Before returning any answer to this request, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to learn whether the Russian Ambassador has taken any action in support of the representations made to him by the Persian Ambassador on this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 79.

Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 8, 11·30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, January* 8, 1881, 8·10 P.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, I have been informed by the Russian Ambassador that he has on several occasions supported the Persian Ambassador in his representations concerning Kurdish incursion. He added that he should continue to give him his support.

No. 80.

Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 14.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, January* 4, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van on the subjects of the Kurdish invasion of Persia, and of a rumoured formation of a Kurdish League.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

Sir, *Van, November* 23, 1880.

TRUSTWORTHY information has been received here which shows that the Kurdish invasion of Persia has now completely collapsed. The Kurds have been severely defeated by the Persian troops, and have dispersed in all directions, leaving only a few hundreds with Sheikh Obeydullah and his son, Abdulkader. Both of these seem to be in rather a precarious position. It was reported here a few days ago that Sheikh Obeydullah had returned to his residence in Shemdina, but later information seems to throw some doubt on this. It is said that the Turks will not permit him to return to their territory for fear of being compromised. He is, however, somewhere near the frontier, and Abdulkader is somewhere among the Ashirets south of the Lake of Urumiah. I have to-day been shown a letter received by the American missionaries here from one of their colleagues in Urumiah, which says that Urumiah was besieged by the Sheikh for a week, during which time continual fighting was going on, before it was relieved by the approach of Persian reinforcements. The insurrection seems to have developed into a religious war between the Sunnites and Shiites, and great atrocities and massacres to have been committed on both sides. I fear, too, that the Christians were not spared.

* Substance telegraphed.

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Reports come from Bashkala that Turkish troops are being rapidly moved up to Gevver to guard the frontier both from Kurds and the pursuing Persians. It is said, however, that many fugitive Kurds have come over the frontier, who have plundered many Christian villages in Gevver, so that the inhabitants have fled to Bashkala; and complaints also come that the Turkish troops are as bad as the Kurds.

On the whole, I do not think that Sheikh Obeydullah is likely to be formidable again for some time to come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EMILIUS CLAYTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

Captain Clayton to Major Trotter.

(Extract.) *Van, November* 27, 1880.

WITH reference to your request for further information that can be procured as to the rumoured attempt to form a Kurdish League, I do not think that such a thing as a Kurdish League can be said to exist, if by that is meant a deliberate union of Chiefs and tribes for an object understood and aimed at by all. What has really been going on has been, I think, this. Sheikh Obeydullah, by his reputation for sanctity, by his personal ability, and by the skill and zeal of his agents, succeeded in obtaining a great and wide spread influence over the Kurds. The various Chiefs and tribes were therefore ready to obey his commands whatever they might be, partly on account of this influence he had gained over them, and partly in the hope of plunder.

Thus, while the Sheikh himself had, I believe, very definite aims and plans, the Kurds generally hardly knew in what enterprise they might be engaged; although, no doubt, a considerable excitement has been caused generally among them by the rumours that have been current with regard to special privileges being granted to the Armenians; and it is highly probable that the Sheikh took advantage of this, and pointed out the necessity of a union among the Kurds to protect their own interests.

The Sheikh's idea was, I feel sure, to unite all the Kurds, both in Turkish and Persian territory, into an independent or semi-independent Principality under himself. Circumstances caused him to turn his attention first to the Persian side, probably being considerably influenced by the not very great success of his partial attempt against the Turkish rule last year, and by the prevailing idea of the Persian weakness. He may also have thought that, in commencing with Persia, he was less likely to offend the European Powers. He, no doubt, hoped to extort from the Persian Government the advance to semi-independency of the authority his son, Abdulkader, already possessed over the Kurdish tribes south of the Lake of Urumiah. If he had succeeded in this I believe he would, after consolidating his power on the Persian side, have turned his attention to obtaining the same concession as regards the Turkish Kurds from the Ottoman Government. There is no doubt that his emissaries have been very busy in all directions, trying to bring over to him, not merely all the Kurdish tribes, but also the Nestorians and Armenians. I have spoken in previous despatches of his advances to the Nestorians and Armenians; and Samih Pasha told me yesterday that he had obtained possession of letters written by the Sheikh to various Kurdish tribes, calling upon them to join him, and saying that the Turkish Government had promised him arms and ammunition. But the nature of his levies made a check fatal to him. In the first place, many, no doubt, joined him for little more than the prospect of plunder, and when they had enough of that fell away, and prestige and influence did not suffice to keep together the rest when once his triumphant advance was stopped—for the Kurds are not, in general character, a very courageous and stubborn race, but, though easily roused they are as easily cowed, and, moreover, are unprovided with any of the things necessary to carry on a lengthened and contested campaign.

Therefore I think there is little danger of any important combined movement among the Kurds taking place again for some time, as the only person who could unite them has thus conspicuously failed. But, of course, the various tribes could do an immense amount of harm to the settled and peaceable inhabitants of the country, in the absence of proper measures on the part of Government to ensure tranquillity.

I have been informed by the Turkish authorities that the Sheikh has returned to Shemdina, his force being entirely dispersed, and that many fugitives have come across

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the frontier to escape from the Persian troops, who are said to be committing great excesses. The Turkish authorities are giving harbour to these fugitive Kurds, intending, as Samih Pasha has told me, to look upon the Sheikh's expedition as analogous to the continual raids made across to this side of the frontier by Persian tribes, who always obtain protection on their return to Persian territory, though, as the Pasha himself observed, this present enterprise has been on a considerably larger scale. There seems to be no intention to use the opportunity to take steps to ensure their own tranquillity for the future, as might perhaps have been expected.

No. 81.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 28, 1881.

IN a letter from M. de Giers which the Russian Ambassador read to me on the 25th instant, his Excellency made some remarks upon the Kurdish invasion of Persia. He said that Her Majesty's Government must, by this time, be reassured as to the risk of Russian intervention in the conflict. That Russia had not sought for the opportunity, but that, if England wished to avert it for the future, she should join with Russia to prevent the recurrence of these disorders on the Persian frontier, which might have serious consequences. The suspicious attitude of the Porte with regard to the Kurdish movement had produced a bad effect at Tehran. In former times the combined mediation of Russia and England had been successful in preventing conflicts between Turkey and Persia. It might have the same effect at present, and restore order and peace in the disturbed countries. The Russian Government, for its part, had no other object.

I told Prince Lobanow that I could not give him any answer upon this subject without consulting my colleagues, but that I believed they would receive with favour the idea, that England and Russia should act in concert rather than in opposition in their endeavours for the pacification of these countries.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 82.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, January 31.)

My Lord, *Tehran, January* 31, 1881.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday read to me two telegrams which the Persian Government had just received from the frontier authorities at Khoi, reporting that Sheikh Obeidullah was again actively engaged in making preparations to resume hostilities with this country, and that no steps were being taken by the Turkish Government to prevent him from raising troops and purchasing arms with that object.

Mirza Said Khan said he was desired by the Shah to request that I would convey this information to your Lordship, and state that, unless the Porte could be induced to adopt effective measures to restrain Sheikh Obeidullah and his sons, there was now every probability that a fresh invasion of Persian territory from Turkey would take place in spring.

Persia had hitherto failed to obtain the acceptance of the very moderate demands she had put forward for the removal of Sheikh Obeidullah from the border, and for the surrender of the Persian Chiefs implicated in the recent outbreak, and the Shah considered, therefore, that it would be a waste of time to continue to press these demands at present. It would only lead to a repetition of the vague promises hitherto given by Turkey, which had led to no practical result, and in the meantime Sheikh Obeidullah would have completed his preparations and recommenced hostilities.

The Shah was of opinion that it would be more prudent to endeavour, while there was yet time, to obtain a guarantee that some efficient measures would be taken by the Porte to prevent Sheikh Obeidullah from again entering the Persian territory at the head of an armed force, and with this view instructions had been sent by telegraph

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to the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople to desist from his previous demands, and now urge the Turkish Government to give a formal assurance in writing, undertaking that no armed force would be permitted to enter Persia from any part of the Turkish territory.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs added that the Shah asked very earnestly that Her Majesty's Government would support by their friendly counsel at Constantinople the demand which Hajee Mohsin Khan had been instructed to address to the Porte with a view to obtain this assurance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 83.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.

(Substance received by telegraph, February 2.)

(Extract.) *Tehran, February 2*, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that at a private audience at which I was received yesterday I had a long conversation with the Shah respecting the Nestorians of Oroomiah and the hostile attitude which Sheikh Obeidullah has again recently assumed on the Persian frontier.

Speaking on the latter subject, the Shah said that it appeared from telegrams which had reached the Persian Government from Mirza Riza Khan, an officer sent by the Sepeh Salar to Van, that Sheikh Obeidullah was collecting troops and having them drilled by petty officers who had been until lately in the service of the Turkish Government; that he was purchasing arms and ammunition from subordinate Turkish officials who were supposed to obtain them surreptitiously from the Government depôts; that these preparations were being carried on openly and with the avowed intention of making a fresh attack upon the Persian territory; and that Sheikh Obeidullah's proceedings were fully known to the Turkish authorities, who, nevertheless, took no step to prohibit or put a stop to them. Persia had in vain endeavoured to obtain some guarantee from the Porte by which she might feel assurred that a renewed invasion of her territory from Turkey would not take place. Her demand to have Sheikh Obeidullah and his sons removed from the frontier and the Persian insurgent Chiefs surrendered had not been complied with, and the Persian Government had now decided to ask for a written assurance that in future no armed force would be allowed to enter the Persian territory from Turkey. If this were refused, His Majesty said, it would be obvious that Sheikh Obeidullah's proceedings were approved and encouraged by the Porte, and that Persia was not really dealing with insurgent Kurds, but with the Turkish Government, whose officials were engaged in organizing and abetting hostile operations against this country.

He hoped that Her Majesty's Government would urge the Porte to accede to his proposal, and he believed that the Sultan could not refuse his demand if it were pressed upon him by England and Russia, the Mediating Powers who had hitherto invariably used their good offices for the settlement of all frontier disputes between the two Mussulman States.

I informed His Majesty that I had already telegraphed his request in this matter to Her Majesty's Government, but that I thought while the Persian Government was endeavouring to come to an understanding with the Porte as to Sheikh Obeidullah's proceedings, they should take care to make such preparations as would enable them to repel any attack which might be made by him.

No. 84.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(*Received February 4*, 1881.)

My Lord, *Tehran, December 23*, 1880

AT my audience of the Shah on the 19th instant His Majesty particularly requested me to forward to your Lordship certain documents which had fallen into the hands of the Persian troops engaged in suppressing the Kurdish outbreak, and which, having been remitted to Tehran by the Sepeh Salar, were sent round to the foreign Legations by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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These documents, translations of which I have the honour to inclose, are letters addressed to Sheikh Obeidullah by Hamza Agha, Abdul Kader, the Sheikh's son, and a Frenchman, named Alexander Reynart. The information they contain is of course no longer of interest or importance, but His Majesty particularly wished your Lordship's attention to be drawn to their style, and to the titles by which the Sheikh is addressed, which are those commonly used in Persian when writing to the Shah himself. His Majesty adduces this as a proof of how ambitious are the views of the Sheikh, who is arrogating to himself on Persian soil titles which properly belong to the Ruler of the land.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

Inclosure in No. 84.

Letters addressed to Sheikh Obeidullah.

(Translation.)

Hamza Agha Thekour to Sheikh Obeidullah.

FOR two days we have been fighting at the town of Binah, and have completely beseiged the place, so that no one can leave the fortress. I hope that Providence will vouchsafe us success and that the army of the enemy may be scattered like poppy seed.

On receipt of this I beg your Highness to send immediately 1,000 men, and as many Martini rifles and as much ammunition as possible. I trust you will not forget me in your prayers.

(NOTE.—The titles employed in the above letter are such as are used in addressing a Royal Prince.)

Sheikh Abdul Kader to Sheikh Obeidullah.

I have had the honour to receive your Majesty's letter handed to me by Mollah Hassan, and have been greatly delighted at hearing that Oroomiah has been besieged, two guns captured, and that the Mussulman troops have been victorious, and that the people of Oroomiah have been reduced to great straits. May it please God to grant us speedy and complete victory. I send your Majesty 2,000 horsemen, who will attend you day and night; their leaders have given me assurances of fidelity. My force here is small as I have only the men of Khan Baha Khan, Hamza Agha, the Herza Chiefs, and a few of the Dehiguer tribe. The enemy is before us. Gul Ali Agha has gone over to them; his face has been blackened! After taking Oroomiah, pray send me 1,000 men with the necessary munitions. Come yourself quickly.

Letter (unsigned) addressed to Sheikh Obeidullah.

The orders which your Majesty was graciously pleased to give me have been carried out properly and with due moderation. By the salt of his blessed Majesty the Sheikh not a soul is left in the villages from fear of the raiders—the people have all fled in dismay. It is not probable that your Majesty's high sense of justice would permit such doings in those parts. The rice fields are without owners; the stores of grain have been pillaged. I fear that your Majesty's victorious army may thus be hindered in its action by want of provisions. May God grant your Majesty victory! May it please your Majesty to send me 20 or 30 men to protect my property. I have many horsemen here at your Majesty's service, but they do not obey me.

(NOTE.—The titles employed throughout these two letters are those used in addressing the Shah.)

Abdul Kader to Sheikh Obeidullah.

With regard to my defeat at Binah, the reason I was unsuccessful was that some of my people came to an understanding with the enemy. The fighting went on for

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two days and nights, and it was decided we should retreat to Miandoab in order to chastise the Tchahar Dooli tribe. Please God, we shall reach the Tchahar Dowlee to-day. My men are inclined to disperse, and I have been trying for some days to arrange matters. Were they not afraid, they would certainly all disperse. It is necessary to imprison Jehal Khan Karapapak and Ismail Agha Haji Khosh as an example to others. You should write to some of those about me.

The tribes who are with me are difficult to control.

Alexander Reynart, a French subject, to Sheikh Obeidullah.

October 24, 1880.

Some years ago your Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint me to be one of your dependents, and the document you issued is now in existence. Now I am proprietor of a village, the inhabitants of which are partly Mussulmans and partly Christians; there is not a Shiah among them.

May it please your Majesty to let these people have from you an autograph letter, in order that your victorious army should do them no injury, and that they may all be your faithful subjects.

No. 85.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received February* 4, 1881.)

My Lord, *Tabreez, December* 30, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two despatches and an inclosure which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran respecting the false reports circulated to the prejudice of the American missionaries at Oroomiah, of their complicity with Sheikh Obeidullah, and the measures adopted by me to remove the erroneous impression thus produced, as well as for the protection of those gentlemen and their families.

Trusting that your Lordship will approve of the action I have taken in this matter,

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, December* 10, 1880.

DURING the investment of Oroomiah by the Kurdish insurgents the American missionaries were placed in a very difficult position. Sheikh Obeidullah encamped with his army outside the town in the immediate vicinity of the college buildings, and it would have been the height of imprudence if the missionaries had assumed a demeanour of open hostility towards him, or failed to take advantage of the friendly feelings he professed for them. But they were careful at the same time to give convincing proofs that their sentiments towards the Persian authorities were as cordial as ever, and remained unimpaired. They behaved throughout with unexampled loyalty, and when an assault upon the town seemed imminent they afforded shelter to as many of their Persian neighbours as their premises in the city would accommodate. This was done to remove the erroneous impression that they were only anxious to save Christians.

Monsignor Cluzel, the French Archbishop, having invoked my protection for himself and the members of the Lazarist Mission, I sent a message to the Sheikh on their behalf, and the Sisters of Charity were invited by the American ladies to reside with them at the college till the danger was over, but did not accept the invitation. The Union Jack floated side by side with the Stars and Stripes over the college buildings, and an inscription in Persian was affixed to the gates, "The residence of the English Consul and the American missionaries."

Upwards of 300 Nestorians took refuge within the precincts of the American college and a large number of Persians. The Mission-house in town was held by the Rev. Mr. Whipple, at considerable risk to his life.

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I take this opportunity of stating officially that such reports as those which have been circulated to the prejudice of the American missionaries are mischievous slanders, completely devoid of truth. The United States have every reason to be proud of men who, at all times conspicuous for their practical piety, displayed at Oroomiah, amidst famine, pestilence, and war, a coolness and pluck which will never be forgotten by those who were present during that season of trial.

In making representations to the Azerbaijan authorities on behalf of the missionaries, I have brought the preceding facts to their notice, and intimated that any molestation offered to those gentlemen or their families would be viewed with grave displeasure by Her Majesty's Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Sir, *Tabreez, December* 29, 1880.

I HAD this day the honour to send your Excellency the following telegram:—

"Oroomiah letter, dated 23rd instant, from American missionaries, informs me that they have met with very gracious reception from Sepeh Salar, who assured them of his willingness to afford them protection, and that Persian Government gave no credence to slanders circulated against them."

I inclose an extract of the letter referred to above.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 85.

The Rev. B. Labaree to Consul-General Abbott.

(Extract.) *Oroomiah, December* 23, 1880.

WE called on the Sepeh Salar the day after his arrival here, and were very graciously received.

We called on the Sepeh Salar to-day. He assured us that the Government gave no credence to these slanders against us, and expressed his appreciation of our large, disinterested, and impartially-bestowed charity. He stated that he had received to-day a communication from Tehran that Earl Granville, at the request of the American Government, had telegraphed to Mr. Thomson to ask the Shah to protect the American missionaries from the animosity of the Persians in Oroomiah. He expressed his good-will to do so.

No. 86.

Consul-General Abbott to Earl Granville.—(*Received February* 4, 1881.)

Tabreez, December 31, 1880.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship extracts from my recent despatches (forming six inclosures) to Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran on subjects of political interest.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

Tabreez, December 9, 1880.

(Extract.)

IT appears that the work of pacification on the Kurdish frontier is progressing favourably under the Sepeh Salar's directions; that a considerable number of captives, taken by the Kurds at Miandoab and elsewhere, have been given up to his Highness;

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and that the payment of a war indemnity has been claimed by Persia from the Kurdish Chiefs, many of whom have now returned to the allegiance of the Shah.

There is no certain intelligence of Hamza Aga, the Mangour Chief, nor of the expedition (composed, it is said, of four regiments and some irregular cavalry, under General Hassan Ali Khan Affshar) which has been sent, I understand, against him.

It is reported that the Sepeh Salar will proceed shortly to Oroomiah. From the inclosed Report, sent to me by one of the missionaries, it would appear that Sunnis, Shiahs, and Christians have suffered considerably in that district. The Sepeh Salar will doubtless inquire into these matters, and take such measures as may be needful.

Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

Extract from a Letter addresseed to Consul-General Abbott.

Oroomiah, November 30, 1880.

TAIMUR PASHA'S men were as bad as Kurds in their wholesale pillaging and outrages.

The Sunnis—5,000 families, it is said, in Oroomiah—are utterly broken up, except a few villages that have changed their faith to Shiah. They are in the valleys and hamlets of the mountains, in great want, and must die of hunger and cold. Many of the men have been killed. A great many Shiah villages were destroyed by the Kurds, and many of the men killed.

Of the Christians, the statistics we have thus far show that twenty-seven villages were sacked, mostly by Kurds, Shekoiks, and Sunni subjects of Persia; some by Taimur Pasha's men and by the Shiahs.

The worst case is Gavilan: seventy-five families robbed of everything, and six men killed. The next, Charbash: over 100 families robbed, and four persons killed. In all, about 400 families are in great destitution from being pillaged.

Inclosure 3 in No. 86.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, December* 15, 1880.

THE Vali Abd has received intelligence from the Sepeh Salar, who hoped to reach Oroomiah on the 12th instant.

According to a statement made by a regimental scribe, the expedition sent against the Mangour tribe had returned to camp after totally destroying Hamza Aga's villages. The same person reports that large numbers of the Mangours have been killed, others taken captive; that 1,000 camels and much booty—a great part of which had been plundered by the tribe from Maragha and Heshterood—have been recaptured by the Persian troops, who sacked and burnt Hamza's house, massacring sixteen of the inmates, women and children included. It is said that Hamza and his wife succeeded in effecting their escape.

The preceding intelligence doubtless needs confirmation.

Inclosure 4 in No. 86.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, December* 16, 1880.

REPORTS prevail here, but need confirmation, that Turkish troops having prevented Hamza Aga from crossing the frontier, his position is now closely besieged by the Persians, and that Sheikh Obeidullah is under arrest in Turkish territory, but requests permission to plead his cause before a Medjliss. This would probably mean, if true, before the Turkish and Persian Commissioners.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 86.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, December* 29, 1880.

HAMZA AGA and his followers, endeavouring to cross the frontier into Turkey, encountered a large band of hostile Turkish Kurds. A sanguinary fight ensued. The Mangours and their Chief, driven back into Persian territory, fled to Serdasht.

A letter has been received here from two Cazis of Souj Boulak, bringing intelligence that Hamza Aga, with a large force, had besieged Serdasht.

The Vezir Fevaiet, on learning this, lost no time in dispatching from Souj Boulak to Serdasht a regiment of regular troops, some militia, and two guns. He also informed the Veli Ahd of the steps he had taken to oppose the movements of Hamza Aga, in consequence of which it has been thought advisable, for the present, to retain at Tabreez the Shahsavend cavalry, who lately returned from the seat of war on their way to the capital.

Inclosure 6 in No. 86.

Consul-General Abbott to Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.) *Tabreez, December* 30, 1880.

ACCORDING to intelligence received here, which requires confirmation, the Russian troops stationed at Naktchevan commenced returning to their depôts on the 24th instant.

No. 87.

Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(*Received February* 4, 3·45 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, February* 4, 1881, 1·45 P.M.

I HAVE received a telegram from Captain Clayton, in which he reports that Sheikh Obeidullah is making preparations for fresh incursions into Persia, and that an Aide-de-camp has been sent to him from the Sultan.

The Persian Ambassador here has inquired if I have been authorized to support his remonstrances at Porte.

No. 88.

Earl Granville to Mr. St. John.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 5, 1881.

I HAVE received your telegram of the 4th instant, stating that you have received intelligence that Sheikh Obeydullah is making preparations for fresh incursions into Persia, and that the Persian Ambassador has inquired if you are not authorized to support his remonstrances at the Porte.

I understand that the Russian Ambassador has received directions to join in such remonstrances, and I have to instruct you, in concert with M. de Novikow, to support the representations which are being made by the Persian Government against the violation of their frontier by Kurdish bands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 89.

Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(*Received February* 17.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, February* 7, 1881.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to report that I to-day spoke to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on

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the subject of the continued presence near the Persian frontier of the Sheikh Obeidullah. I said Her Majesty's Government had now instructed me to repeat to his Excellency the representations which Her Majesty's Ambassador had made some months ago, and I added that, according to information which had reached me, this troublesome Sheikh was once more preparing for a raid into Persia.

Assim Pasha replied that I was misinformed, that measures were being taken to arrange the matter in a satisfactory manner, and that the evils and dangers complained of had been much exaggerated by the Persian Ambassador in his reports to his Government.

Assim Pasha added that the rumours of arming the Kurds were unfounded, that such a measure had never been even contemplated by the Turkish Government, for the best of reasons, that they were a turbulent race, whom it would be very difficult to control if supplied with arms and taught to use them. In short, his Excellency gave me to understand that, although certain individuals among the Kurds may have purchased arms from abroad for their own use, the Government is interested rather in restricting than in encouraging such a practice. It was for this reason that the Kurds were not supplied with them during the late war with Russia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

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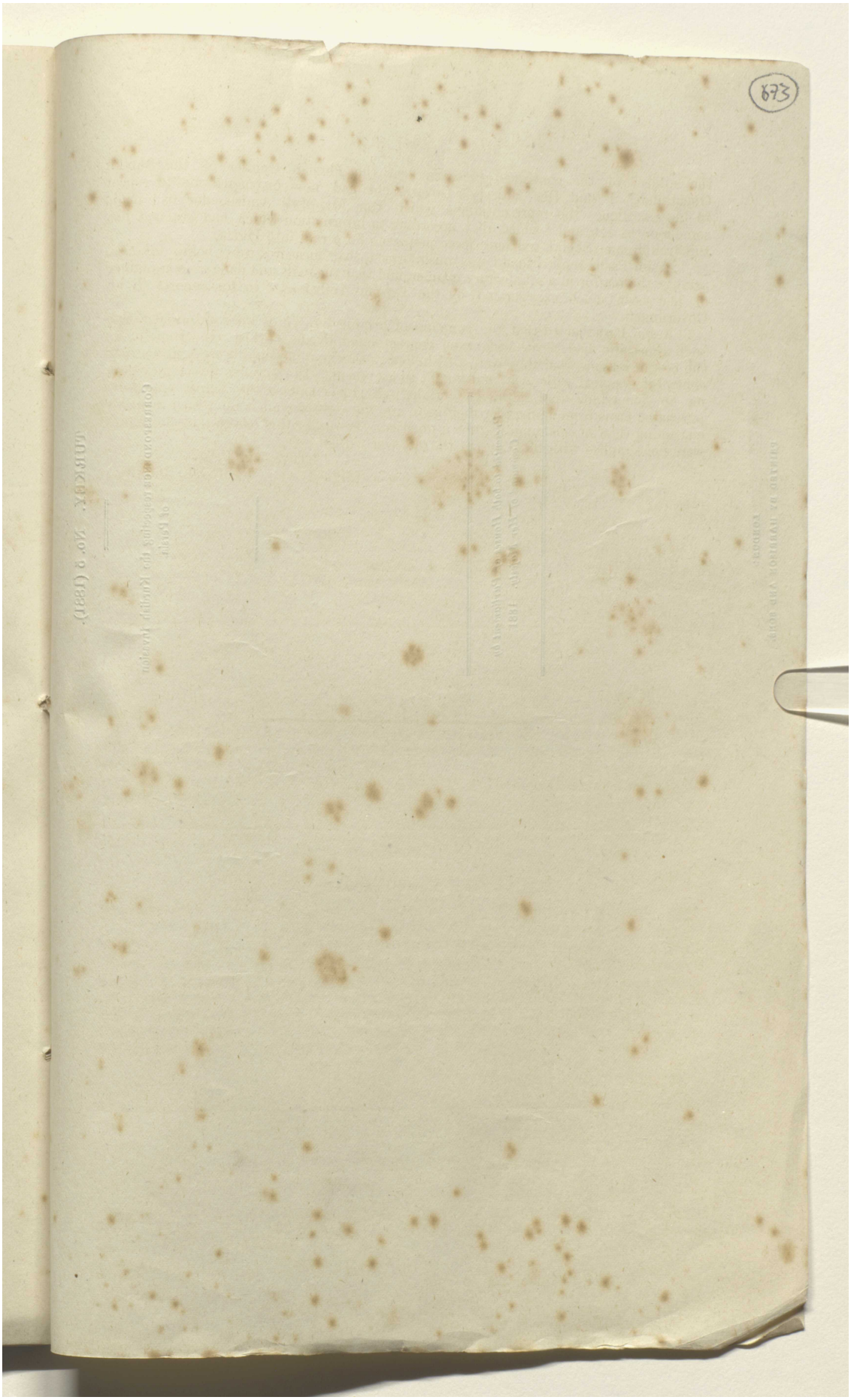

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TURKEY. No. 5 (1881).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Kurdish Invasion of Persia.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1881.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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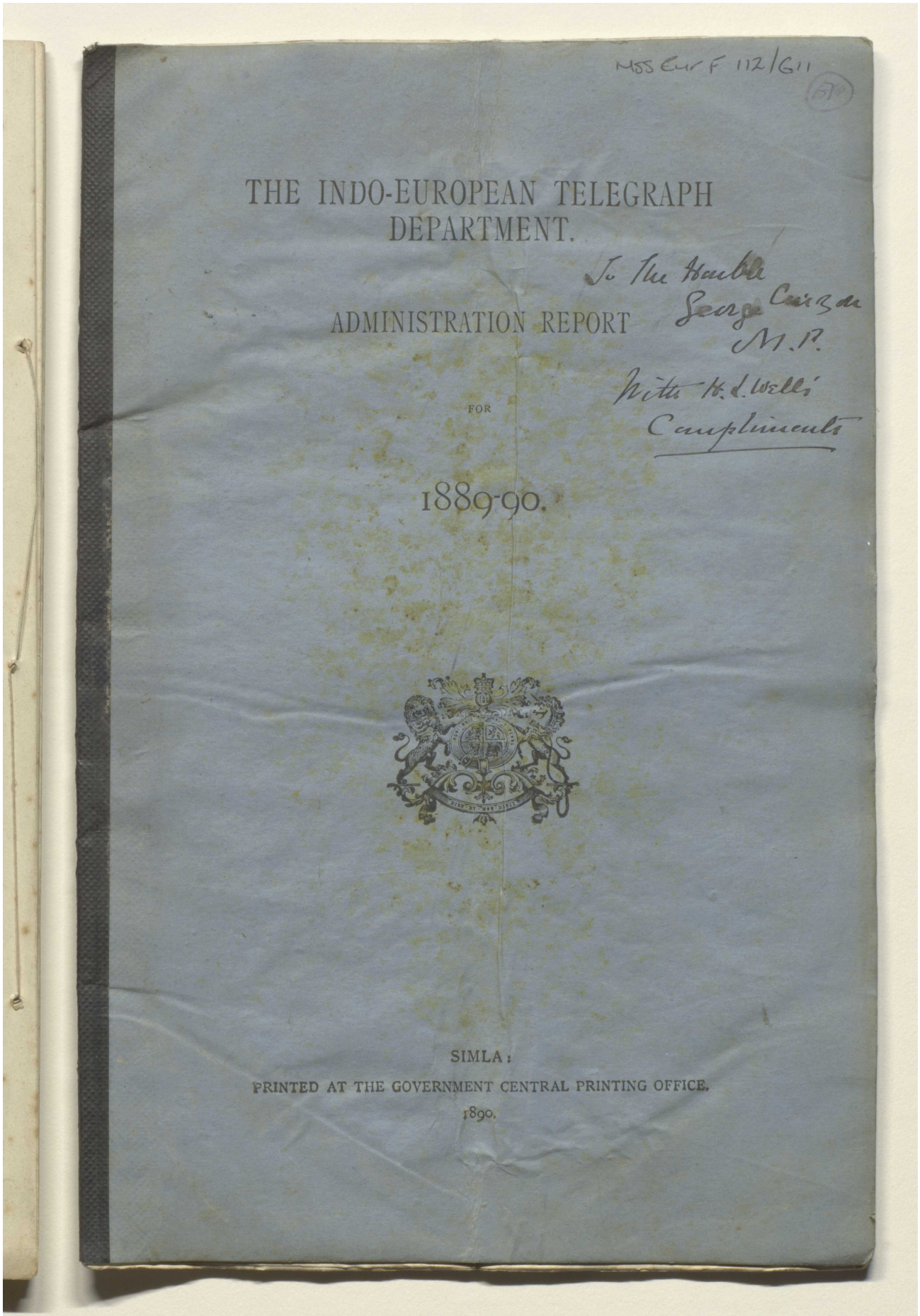

Mss Eur F 112/611

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To the Hon'ble George Curzon M.P. With H. d. Wells' Compliments

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1889-90.

SIMLA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.
1890.

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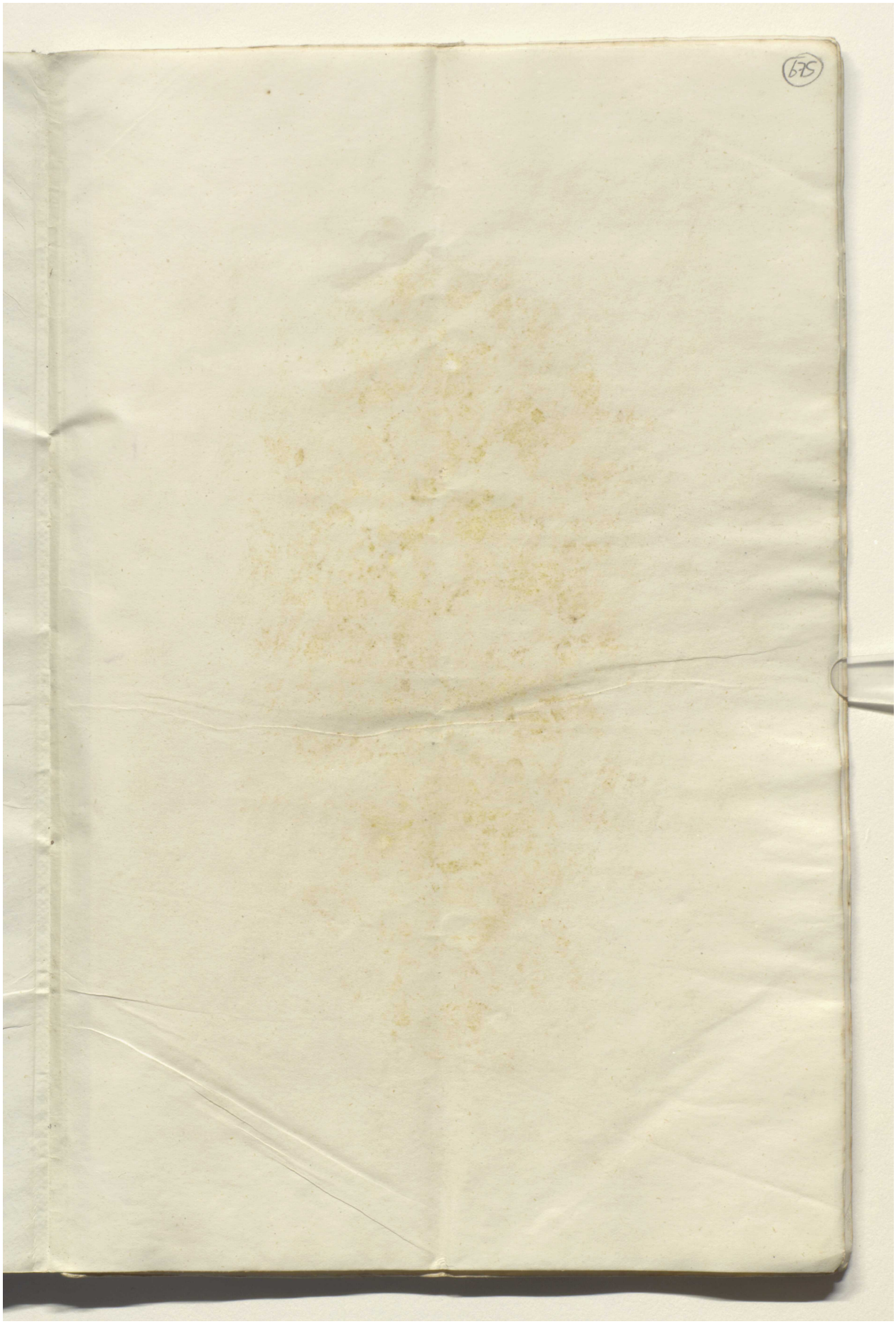

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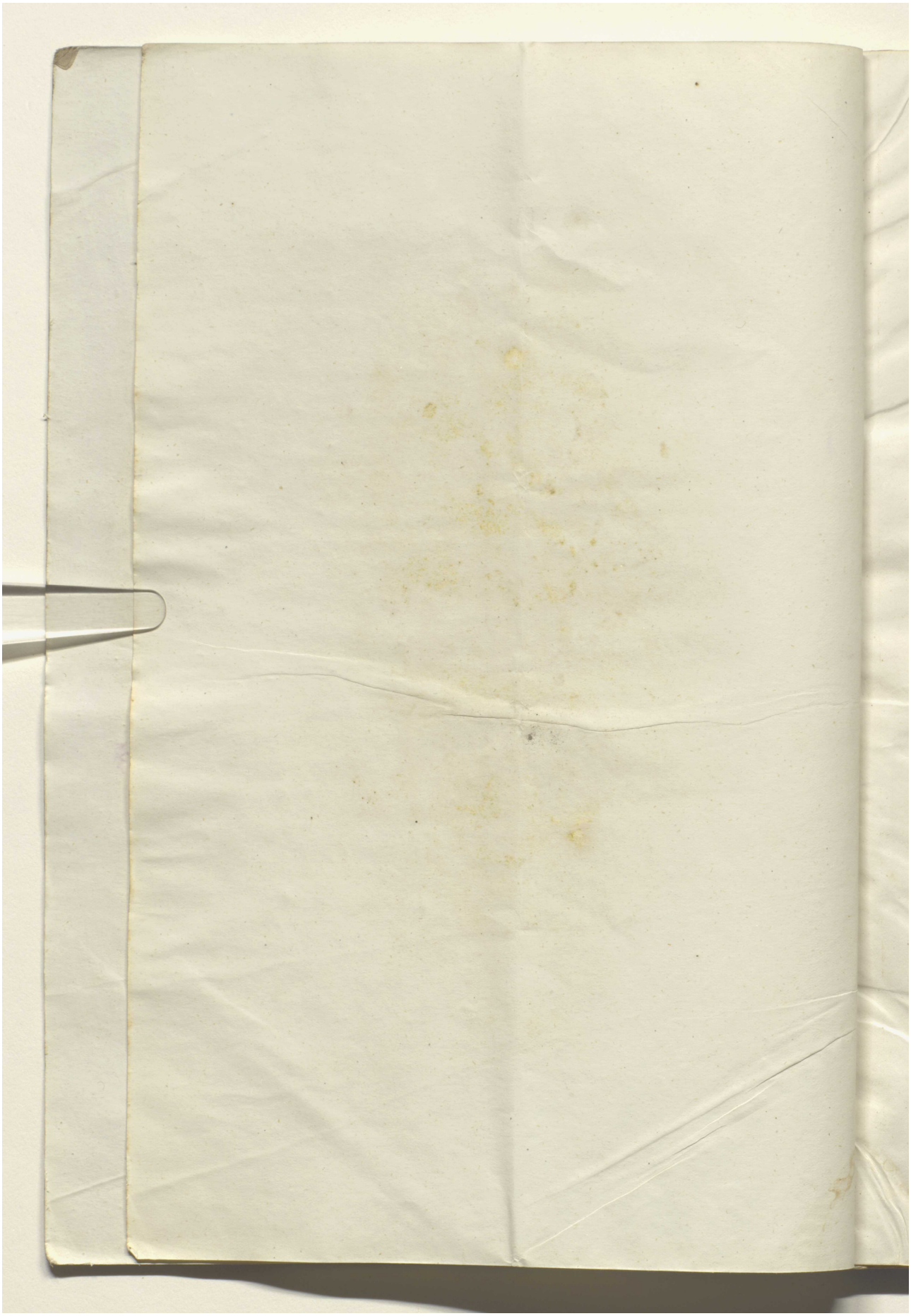

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THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1889-90.

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1890.

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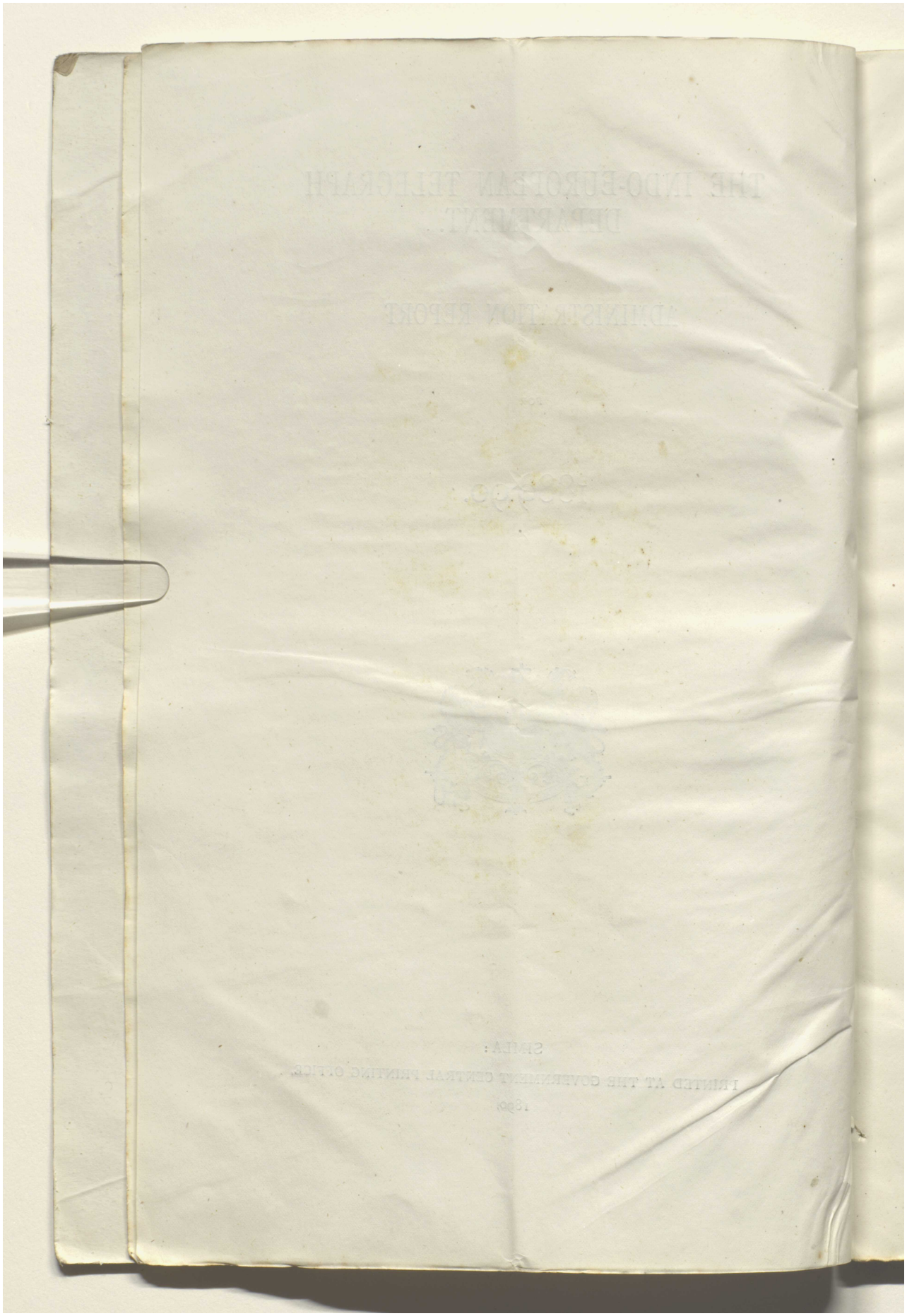

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1889-90.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Capital.—The Capital account of the department was increased by Rs. 32,735, and stood on the 31st March 1890 at Rs. 1,14,58,957. These figures include for the first time in these accounts a sum of Rs. 1,84,856 on account of loss by exchange on English Stores for and up to the period ending 31st March 1890.

The increase is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Buildings	8,769
Stores	6,606
Suspense heads	17,360
TOTAL ...	32,735

The sum of Rs. 6,606 under the head of Stores is due to the purchase of a larger quantity of stores, chiefly on account of the large renewals of cables now in progress; and the amount under suspense heads includes sums due from the Persian Government for the value and freight of stores supplied. These sums are in course of recovery.

Appendix A is a summary of the expenditure on Capital account during the year under review, and Appendix D is a summary of the Capital and Revenue accounts for the last five years.

2. *Revenue. Working expenses.*—A summary of the receipts and expenditure of the year 1889-90 is shown in Appendix B. The expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,47,568 against Rs. 9,53,223, the expenditure of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 94,345. This increase is principally due to the extensive renewals of cables, which by the special sanction of the Government of India are now being made.

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The following summary is explanatory of the chief differences between the expenditure of 1889-90 under the main heads compared with that of the previous year:

Head of Account.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs and renewals of cables	1,49,829	2,55,857	1,06,028	...
Repairs of Mekran Coast lines	40,787	20,065	...	20,722
Repairs of lines in Persia	24,235	32,946	8,711	...
Advertising charges in England	11,854	2,501	...	9,353
London Office	16,042	...	...	16,042
Special Accounts Establishment	3,704	8,866	5,162	...
Subsidies to Biluch Chiefs	19,904	14,134	...	5,770
Signalling Establishment, Persian Gulf ...	97,162	98,068	906	...
Signalling Establishment, Persia	90,036	1,00,582	10,546	...
Repairs to *Patrick Stewart*	12,521	23,229	10,708	...
Coals	23,882	23,113	...	769
Superintendence	27,115	21,014	...	6,101
Bonus to Signallers	...	2,932	2,932	...
Director General's Tour in Persia and Turkish-Arabia.	2,280	...	...	2,280
Clerks in Director General's Office	643	1,234	591	...
Signal Office expenses	1,215	11,899	10,684	...
Filling in low ground at Manora	4,499	1,878	...	2,621
TOTAL ...	5,25,708	6,18,318	156,268	63,658

3. *Receipts.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 10,97,332, of which Rs. 10,60,400 were derived from message revenue. Compared with the receipts of the previous year, the message revenue shows a falling off of Rs. 69,910. This decrease is due to the traffic passing over the Indo-European system having assumed normal proportions. During 1889-90 there were no interruptions of the Eastern Company's Cables causing traffic to be diverted from the Suez to the Teheran route, as was the case in 1888-89. Hence the apparent decrease of traffic in 1889-90.

4. *Net Revenue.*—The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 49,764, being a dividend on the Capital of 0·44 per cent. While the traffic remains normal, a more satisfactory result cannot be expected, until the extensive renewals of the cable now in progress are completed and the reinsulation of the lines in Persia has also been accomplished. Unlike the Indian Telegraph Department, the operations of the Indo-European Telegraph Department are necessarily mainly confined to carrying the traffic tendered at the termini, and this work the Indo-European Telegraph Department, although not at present a financial success, has done admirably.

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5. *Joint Purse.*—The following table shows the sums* paid into and drawn out by the Indo-European Telegraph Department yearly since 1878-79, when the joint purse agreement was concluded :

Year.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	Excess paid in.	Excess drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79	42,309	62,264	...	19,955
1879-80	52,488	68,877	...	16,389
1880-81	57,235	76,122	...	18,887
1881-82	67,108	74,528	...	7,420
1882-83	110,728	84,861	25,867	...
1883-84	81,408	76,547	4,861	...
1884-85	85,376	76,610	8,766	...
1885-86	107,317	85,824	21,493	...
1886-87	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88	71,808	73,976	...	2,168
1888 89	91,355	77,136	14,219	...
1889-90	85,685	73,184	12,501	...
Total ...	9,33,797	9,05,135	93,481	64,819

6. *Division of Traffic.*—The standard proportions, on which the division of the joint purse receipts is made, are based on the following percentages :—

On Indian Traffic ... { *Vid* Suez ... ... 60·39%
Vid Indo-European Route... 39·61%

On Trans-Indian Traffic ... { *Vid* Suez ... ... 80·53%
Vid Indo-European Route... 19·47%

The percentages of traffic actually carried have been—

YEAR.	On Indian Traffic.		On Trans-Indian Traffic.	
	Vid Suez.	*Vid* Indo-European route.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Indo-European route.
In 1878-79	71·31%	28·69%	95·26%	4·74%
„ 1879-80	67·91%	32·09%	94·10%	5·90%
„ 1880-81	69·01%	30·99%	92·50%	7·50%
„ 1881-82	64·63%	35·37%	81·26%	18·74%
„ 1882-83	48·34%	51·66%	59·26%	40·74%
„ 1883-84	55·96%	44·04%	83·52%	16·48%
„ 1884-85	53·02%	46·98%	84·44%	15·56%
„ 1885-86	52·14%	47·86%	75·91%	25·09%
„ 1886-87	55·46%	44·54%	85·32%	14·68%
„ 1887-88	60·93%	39·07%	86·48%	13·52%
„ 1888-89	51·69%	48·31%	77·04%	22·96%
„ 1889-90	49·92%	50·08%	82·89%	17·11%

The division of receipts, since 1878-79, is shown in Appendix C.

INTERRUPTIONS.

7. In the Persian Gulf Section there were no interruptions affecting traffic during the year, while in the Persian Section there were two total interruptions

* Inclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of the Joint Purse Agreement.

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lasting 15 hours, 53 minutes and 7 hours 5 minutes respectively, but as neither of these exceeded the limit of 24 hours, they are not taken into account for purposes of the joint purse agreement.

8. The total interruptions on the Indo-European Company's line between Lowestoft and Tehran aggregated 8 days, 19 hours 37 minutes. The Turkish route was totally interrupted between Fao and Constantinople for 30 days, 22 hours, and 35 minutes, and between Constantinople and Western Europe for 23 hours and 40 minutes.

9. The duration of interruptions between Western Europe and India on the Turkish route for the last five years has been—

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
1885 86	129	9	1
1886-87	109	9	9
1887-88	59	20	59
1888-89	51	17	22
1889-90	31	22	15

The improvement noticeable in the last three years shows that the efforts made by the Turkish Administration to improve the line between Fao and Constantinople has met with a fair amount of success.

TRAFFIC.

10. The service regulations of the Berlin International Telegraph Convention of 1885 were in force throughout the year.

11. The tariff on messages from stations in the Gulf to the westward was increased by three annas a word from the 21st February 1890. The increase of tariff on telegrams from Gulf stations to India, which came into force on the 1st July 1888, remained in force till the 31st March 1890.* In Appendix E is shown the net value of the traffic during 1889-90, amounting to Rs. 11,24,014-6-9, which is divided as follows :—

* From the 1st April 1890 this tariff was reduced by one anna a word.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Messages from India and Eastward ...	5,63,036	3	5
,, ,, Westward of Bushire ...	5,09,563	7	5
,, ,, ,, ,, Fao ...	38,759	4	3
,, ,, Persian Gulf stations ...	12,655	7	8
Total Rupees ...	11,24,014	6	9

12. Appendix F is a comparative statement showing the number of messages and words and the percentages of messages received from and forwarded to the Persian and Turkish lines during 1888-89, and 1889-90. The following is a table comparing the traffic for the past six years :

YEAR.	Number of		Net Receipts.	Remarks.
	Messages.	Words.		
			Rs. A. P.	
1884-85	93,335	1,325,404	9,51,348 5 0	Normal year.
1885-86	113,576	1,672,002	11,83,190 11 0	Suez route interrupted 2 months.
1886-87	99,733	1,364,192	9,30,361 7 0	Persian Gulf Transit rates reduced and Press rates lowered from July.
1887-88	82,540	1,266,849	8,87,956 10 0	Indo-European Company's lines interrupted February and March 1888.
1888-89	114,991	1,642,079	11,87,669 0 0	Suez route interrupted during August and September 1888.
1889-90	106,702	1,558,695	11,24,014 6 9	Normal year.

13. From this table it will be seen that the traffic, during the years 1885-86 to 1888-89 inclusive, was abnormal, owing to change of tariffs or interruptions on either the Suez or the Indo-European routes, necessitating the diversion of

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traffic from the interrupted to the uninterrupted route. Hence the traffic of the year 1889-90 is not comparable with that of the previous year.

14. The telegrams and words carried during the past four years may be classified as below—

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.		PRESS AT REDUCED RATES.	
	Telegrams.	Words.	Telegrams.	Words.	Telegrams.	Words.
1886-87	2,916	118,552	84,462	11,24,074	1,355	1,21,566
1887-88	2,514	90,238	78,850	10,50,757	1,079 *97	52,572 73,282
1888-89	2,957	93,093	109,524	13,64,945½	2,384 *126	1,05,587 78,454
1889-90	2,403	45,394	101,075	13,09,778	3,104 *120	1,23,893 79,630

* Special Press messages to London, for *The Times*.

15. The average length of commercial and private messages increased from 12·5 in 1888-89 to 12·6 in 1889-90. There were, in addition to the paid traffic noticed above, 781 Government and Press Messages transmitted free of charge to the British Resident at Bushire who supplies His Imperial Majesty the Shah with copies. These free messages aggregated 70,648 words and were valued at Rs. 19,711.

16. The following table gives the percentage of traffic which has passed over the Tehran and Turkish routes respectively for the last four years:

	Viâ Tehran.	*Viâ* Turkey.
1886-87 ...	95·47	4·53
1887-88 ...	93·74	6·26
1888-89 ...	94·28	5·72
1889-90 ...	93·00*	7·00

* The Tehran route was interrupted from the 16th to the 22nd December 1889.

17. *Speed of transmission.*—The average monthly speed of transmission from the United Kingdom to Calcutta for the last four years by the two most direct routes was—

	Viâ Tehran. H. M.	*Viâ* Suez. H. M.
1886-87	... 1 31	2 31
1887-88	... 1 11	2 42
1888-89	... 2 24	3 2
1889-90	... 1 5	2 21

From England to Karachi the mean rate of transmission was—

	Viâ Tehran. H. M.	*Viâ* Turkey. H. M.
1886-87	... 1 5	10 45
1887-88	... 0 55	15 54
1888-89	... 1 4	19 28
1889-90	... 0 59	12 14

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18. Fuller particulars are given in Appendix H. It is satisfactory to note that the Turkish administration has increased its working speed. Appendix G shows the average daily mean rate of transmission between Karachi and Tehran.

19. *Check of Errors.*—The total number of words examined for errors was approximately 1,407,192. The percentage of errors on the Persian Section was 0·279 and on the Persian Gulf Section 0·319. The accuracy of transmission therefore between Karachi and Tehran amounts to 99·402 per cent.

20. *Rectifying Messages and Public Complaints.*—The total number of complaints regarding errors, delay and non-delivery of messages received for investigation during the year, amounted to 60, as against 84 in the previous year. Of these 37 were referred by European Administrations, and 23 from India and the Far East. In addition, 40 other references were received on various subjects, bringing up the total number of references of all kinds to 100. Out of this number the Gulf and Persian Sections were responsible for 13 only, namely 8 errors, 3 non-deliveries and 2 delays.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

21. The lengths of the Cables at the end of the last two years were :—

	1889-90 Knots.	1888-89 Knots.
Gutta Percha Cable	1,224·0	1,224·79
India Rubber Cable	501·31	501·90
Viz., Gutta Percha.		
Fao to Bushire	152·13	152·13
Bushire Jask of 1885	519·05	519·05
Jask Manora	534·85	535·64
Manora Karachi (3 Cables)	17·97	17·97
Totals	1,224·00	1,224·79
India Rubber.		
Bushire to Jask	501·31	501·90
Grand Totalls	1,725·31	1,726·69

showing a decrease in the total length of 1·38 knots in the various repairs and renewals, which is mainly due to the diversion at Gwadur, see paragraph 26.

22. Besides the above, the following cables are also in good working order between Karachi and Manora :—

	Knots.
Cable connecting Karachi and Manora	10·506
Cable connecting Port Trust Office and Port Officer's office by Telephone	4·157
Total	14·663

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

23. *Fáo-Bushire Gutta Percha Cable.*—The electrical condition of this Section continues low, owing to the presence of a small partial fault discovered in January 1889, while cutting out a fault developed in November 1886. Owing to its very high and variable resistance, this fault cannot be localized with any degree of accuracy, and it is not intended to disturb much of this cable unnecessarily, as experience has conclusively shewn that the life of a cable once disturbed

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is much shortened. The fault in no way interferes with good working, and, therefore, its repair will not be attempted till its resistance goes down and its position can be exactly localized.

24. *Bushire-Jask Gutta Percha Cable of 1885.*—The small fault which appeared in this Section in December 1885, and which was never accurately localized owing to its very high resistance, has quite sealed up and the insulation resistance is now satisfactory.

25. *Bushire-Jask India Rubber Cable of 1869.*—This Section has continued faulty throughout the year. There were at least two and possibly three faults remaining on the 1st April 1890. Their localization will be proceeded with on the next trip of the "*Patrick Stewart*", when some lengths of original cable, in one of which one fault is known to exist, will be renewed. The presence of these faults interfered in no way with the working.*

26. *Jask-Manora Gutta Percha Cable.*—The Gwadur Station having been cut out of the cable system in September 1889, the two sections Jask-Gwadur and Gwadur-Manora have been made one. The insulation of this Section is now quite satisfactory.

27. *Harbour Cables.* The extension of the Railway lines, noticed in last year's report, has been steadily progressing and a great length of the harbour cables, between the Central Office and the Custom House, is now covered by embankments. During the construction of the lines and some roads the cables were uncovered in places and damaged by the workmen. One total break, caused by the point of a pickaxe penetrating the cable and severing the core, and one partial earth fault from the same cause, were discovered on the 11th September 1889 and repaired on the 21st. Two more partial faults were discovered on the 30th December 1889, and could not be repaired as a road was constructed over the position of the fault. To avoid this dangerous ground a land-line 2,818 yards long was constructed from the Central Office to near the Custom House. Here a roomy cable house was built and six cables entrenched up to cable box No. 6, beyond the Custom House.

28. *Working and Testing.*—Duplex working has been established as an experiment on the Bushire-Jask Gutta Percha Cable, and has been found to be very useful during the periods of interruption on the India Rubber Cable, when the Jask-Karachi Cable and one land-line wire were used in connection with duplex on the above Cable. The speed of working attained, however, is not as great as was anticipated, but with additional apparatus now being manufactured it is hoped that it will be raised considerably. The undertaking is nevertheless an undoubted success and unique in its way as it is believed to be the first instance of a long sea cable being worked by the duplex method with ordinary Morse instruments. Great credit is due to Mr. Possmann, the Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, by whom the system was devised and to whose calculations the instruments used were manufactured in the workshops of the Indian Telegraph Department.

29. Mr. Pierce, one of the Superintendents of the Persian Gulf Section, carried out some experiments in automatic signalling with such satisfactory results that two sets of Wheatstone's fast working automatic transmitters and receivers complete have been indented for from England, with the view to giving practical effect to the system. Great credit is due to Mr. Pierce for suggesting and conducting these experiments from which much is hoped for in the future.

30. An official history of the cables was completed during the year by Mr. Possmann, the Engineer and Electrician. This work will be of the greatest use and interest so long as the cables exist.

Faults and Interruptions on the Cables.

31. On the 31st March 1889, there were three faults awaiting repair. One in the Fao-Bushire Section discovered in January 1889 and not localized. One in the Bushire-Jask Cable of 1885, which appeared in December of that year and not localized. One in the Bushire-Jask India Rubber Cable discovered in January 1889, and not localized. During the past year 7 new faults occurred

* Since writing the above, three faults have been removed and the insulation of this section has risen.

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namely, 3 total breaks and 4 partial earth faults. Of these 10 faults, one sealed up and 5 have been cut out, leaving for repair on 31st March 1890, four faults; namely, one in the Fao-Bushire Cable and three in the Bushire-Jask India Rubber Cable. The three total breaks were due to the corrosion of the iron guards. Of the 2 partial faults repaired, one was due to the same cause, and one to manufacture, the iron sheathing having been pressed into the core, leaving only a thin film of Gutta Percha between the conductor and earth. It is a matter for surprise that this film was not pierced by the current during the 25 years the Cable has been down, and it is probable that there was some local cause for its rupture in October 1889, when the fault first developed.

32. One circuit between Karachi and Bushire was in working order throughout the year, while a second circuit was available for 346 days, the India Rubber Cable between Jask and Bushire being interrupted for 19 days on account of breaks, repairs and renewals.

33. The Cable between Karachi and Jask was interrupted for 129½ days owing to a fault off the Malan which could not be repaired on account of the monsoon swell having set in. Both the land line wires, however, worked well during this time, the rupture of the cable thus causing no delay to traffic.

Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals of the Cables.

34. During the past official year the Telegraph steamer "*Patrick Stewart*" made 4 trips, during which she steamed upwards of 7,000 knots, the Engineering Establishment being absent from Head Quarters 117 days.

35. The work of renewal of the Karachi-Bushire cable* was proceeded with satisfactorily during the year. Up to the end of the working season of 1890, and since the 1st September 1888, 428 knots of Cable have been renewed, leaving 337 knots to be renewed.

36. In addition to this, 50½ knots of new Cable were laid down on account of faults and diversions.

37. Whilst carrying out the repairs and renewals (including the diversion off Gwadur whereby that station was cut out of the cable system) 280·88 knots of Cable were disturbed, of which—

23·2 per cent. had to be left on the ground, being too weak to bear lifting.
25·5 per cent. was found only fit to be stripped for the core.
43·7 per cent. was fit for relaying after repair.
7·6 per cent. in short pieces was kept for sale for fencing purposes.

Expenditure of Cable and Cable in Stock.

38. The total amount of Cable expended during the past year, including repairs and diversions of the Karachi-Manora Harbour cables, amounted to 277·81 knots, leaving on the 1st April 1890 a balance in stock of 54·04 knots, made up as follows :—

	Gutta Percha.
Shore end	2·93
New cable	33·82
Repaired cable	10 0
Thin cable thin core	4·88
Thin cable thin core	2·41

39. The Estimate sanctioned by the Government of India† has again been worked up to, 272·94 knots of cable having been manufactured or retaped in the factory against 267 knots, the length estimated.

† Sanction No. 282-T., dated 1st December 1888.

40. The Gutta Percha cable core recovered from stripped cable was re-manufactured into cable, if the length exceeded a quarter knot, shorter pieces being sent to the India Store Department, London, for sale in returned cable core tanks. All stripped India Rubber core was also forwarded for sale as it was found too full of faults to re-sheathe any lengths of it.

* Sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department, in letter No. 282-T., dated 1st December 1888.

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Mekran Coast Lines.

41. The lengths of the various Sections of these lines, at the close of the year under review, were as follows :—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmeanee Branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmeanee Branch	2·00	4·00
Sonmeanee Branch to Ormara	172·90	345 80
Ormara to Pusnee Branch	88·40	176 80
Pusnee Branch	3·20	6·40
Pusnee Branch to Gwadur	76·40	152·80
Gwadur to Charbar	116·20	232·40
Charbar to Jask	201·26	402·52
Totals ...	701·46	1,402·92

42. *Maintenance and Repairs of Land-lines.*—In the Gwadur Division 823 Johnson and Phillips fluid insulators were substituted for an equal number of Schomberg and other patterns of insulators. This completes the insulation of the line with fluid insulators along its whole length.

43. The line from Karachi Office to Lyari angle post, a distance of 1⅛ miles, was diverted on account of some buildings being erected on the old route. The wire now employed is hard drawn copper wire 100 lbs. to the mile. At Jaffri, where some posts were washed down in August 1889, the direction of the line has been altered, avoiding the water channel cut by the flood, and is now quite safe. The spans of the 2½ miles of double line at Ormara, where copper wire alone is used, have been altered from 150 to 100 yards each, causing an addition of 30 wooden posts. The wires of both lines have been renewed for a distance of 24½ miles, the old wire being in a very weak state through rust. All the old ingot joints in this section have been bridged over by iron binding wire soldered on either side of the joint, which has led to a considerable reduction in the resistance of the wires. The brackets of the lower wire in both divisions were connected to earth through the iron part of the standards, or to the ground where wooden posts are used to do away with cross leakage which interfered greatly with the separate working of the two wires at night during the monsoon.

44. In the Jask Division the following work was carried out besides the earth-wiring, *viz.*:—

(*a*) the fitting of 140 middle and 40 lower galvanized iron clamps on such standards as had their bands destroyed by rust ;

(*b*) the shifting of the masts at the Bir river where the banks had been cut away : the span was increased from 427 to 683 yards ;

(*c*) constructing 44 miles of a diversion of 56 miles from Pakhjah (21 miles east of Charbar) to the Dasht river. This diversion will be completed next season. It is being made to remove the line from a swampy plain where the posts and wire require renewal through rust and from a long length of precipitous hills where the inspection of the line is almost impossible during the greater part of the working season.

45. Some wilful damage was done to the line during the year under review, no less than 50 insulators having been broken in the Jask Division.

46. The only wilful damages in the Gwadur Division were the breaking of both wires near Karachi on the 19th November 1889, and the cutting and theft of about 100 yards of copper wire from the line in the same place, on the 4th and 5th January 1890. A reward of Rs. 50 was offered for the apprehension of the offender, but with no result.

47. *Interruptions.*—Only one total interruption has taken place on the whole of the Mekran Coast land line during the year, which was caused by both wires being wilfully cut near Karachi, and lasted 1 hour 15 minutes. The Karachi-Jask cable was however working at the time. Partial interruptions not affecting communication were 10 in number, aggregating 5 days 23 hours 6 minutes. Of these, four were due to wilful damage, one to a storm, one to a flood, three to the

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breakage of copper wires on the Ormara double line, due to spans being too long (these have since been reduced), and the cause of one is unknown.

48. The following are the durations of the partial interruptions on the various sections :—

	D.	H.	M.
Karachi-Ormara (6)	2	10	36
Ormara-Gwadur (3)	1	22	40
Gwadur-Charbar (*nil*)	...	...	
Charbar-Jask (1)	1	13	50
Total ...	5	23	6

Cable Factory.

49. Several improvements have been made in the machinery during the year, which have resulted in increased speed and less noise as well as a saving in the consumption of coal. A new boat-house has been built with a slip for hauling up boats with a cradle running on rails. Also a new house has been erected, partially with materials recovered from the disused office at Gwadur, as quarters for the assistant to the electrician.

50. The following is a summary of the work done in the factory during the past year :—

Cable manufactured	195·59	knots.
„ repaired and retaped	77·35	„
„ stripped for the core	98·63	„
Total passed through the factory ...	371·57	„

51. This is the best record of a year's work since the establishment of the factory, and reflects credit on the engineering establishment.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

52. This vessel remained in good working order throughout the year. She made four trips, during which she steamed about 7,000 knots; besides which she proceeded twice to Bombay for docking and repairs, steaming 1,800 miles. A statement of the work done by this vessel is given in Appendix L.

53. The new boilers for the ship arrived in Bombay in August last year and are stored until required for the ship in the Bombay Dockyard. The present boilers being still in working order, the new ones will not be fitted before the monsoon of 1891 ; and as the mechanical condition of our cables is constantly improving, owing to the large renewals being made, the detention of the ship in Bombay for some months for the purpose of fitting the boilers will, it is hoped, cause no inconvenience.

Personnel.

54. Mr. Ffinch brings to notice specially the services of Messrs. Possmann, Sealy, Pierce and Captain Tindall, and writes in high terms generally of the establishment under his orders, who continue to carry on their duties in a satisfactory manner in a very trying climate.

PERSIAN SECTION.

55. *Line maintenance and repairs.*—The work of generally improving the line and removing faults in its original construction, such as reducing severe angles and unnecessarily long spans and adapting it for the use of porcelain insulators, which was begun in 1880, has been continued during the year under review.

56. *Offices.*—On the 8th December 1889, the Tehran office was removed into the new building erected by the Persian Government, where the Indo-European Department, the Indo-European Company and the Persian Government administration are now under one roof. The buildings are the property of the Persian Government, and through the courtesy of His Excellency the Mukhber-ed-Dowleh the details were carried out under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Wells,

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the Officiating Director. The new quarters are reported to be commodious and well adapted for the purpose for which they are required.

57. *Wilful damage.*—There were 86 acts of wilful damage committed in 1889-90, showing an increase of 126·3 per cent. This increase is attributed to the larger use of white porcelain insulators, which are electrically far superior to the iron hooded insulators but offer greater attractions to the Persians as targets for testing the efficiency of their guns or their skill in throwing stones. The advisability of continuing the use of white porcelain insulators is under consideration. A sum of 4,740 krans was received from the Persian Government in compensation for the damage, of which 2,490 krans were paid by the local Governors of Districts, the balance, 2,250 krans, being recovered through the agency of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Tehran.

58. *Interruptions.*—The principal interruptions during the year were (1) a flood in the Kinarigird Hills, causing a stoppage for nearly 16 hours on the nights of the 27th and 28th May 1889, and (2) wilful damage interrupting communication for seven hours on the 19th March 1890.

59 The following is a table showing the duration of interruptions from all causes for the past four years :—

	On 1 wire.	On 2 wires.	On 3 wires.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1886-87	636 56	129 1	59 23
1887-88	342 32	50 32	8 55
1888-89	603 39	27 44	50 46
1889-90	429 36	96 4	22 58

Birds and camels continue to be sources of annoyance and causes of interference with communication.

60. *Traffic.*—Traffic was interrupted for 15 hours 53 minutes in May 1889 and for 7 hours 5 minutes in March 1890, making a total of 22 hours 58 minutes during the whole year during which traffic was totally stopped. For purposes of the joint purse agreement an interruption is only taken into account if the traffic is totally interrupted for 24 hours; but neither of the above reached this limit. Appendix M is a statement showing the average rate of transmission of messages between Tehran and Bushire, and *vice versâ*. Appendix N shows the number of messages transmitted over the Persian Section. This shows a decrease of 88,222 words since the previous year, which, however, is entirely due to the Eastern Company's cables working throughout the year 1889-90, without interruption, thus rendering it unnecessary to divert any messages to the Indo-European route.

The ordinary traffic arrangements remained unchanged during the year.

61. *Persian authorities.*—Friendly relations have been maintained with the local authorities and the inhabitants. Two cases of theft are reported and one case of an attack on a Gholam. None of these are deemed of any importance, and full compensation has been paid in each case to the aggrieved parties.

MESHED LINE.

62. *Line maintenance and repairs.*—1,400 new poles have been erected on this line.

63. *Interruptions.*—The interruptions, due to all causes, amounted to 1,994½ hours in the year, of which those due to wilful damage, aggregated 100 hours 30 minutes. Damage by camels accounts for 136 hours.

64. *Finance.*—A sum of 11,736 krans was received from the Persian Government for the payment of the Gholams employed on the Meshed Line, and monetary aid for the purchase of line stores and instruments, required for the improvement of the working of the line, has been promised.

65. *Inspection.*—A detailed inspection of the line was made by the Officiating Director in December 1889 and January 1890, which resulted in proposals for the improvement of the line, to which proposals His Excellency the Mukhber-ed-Dowleh, C.I.E., has acceded.

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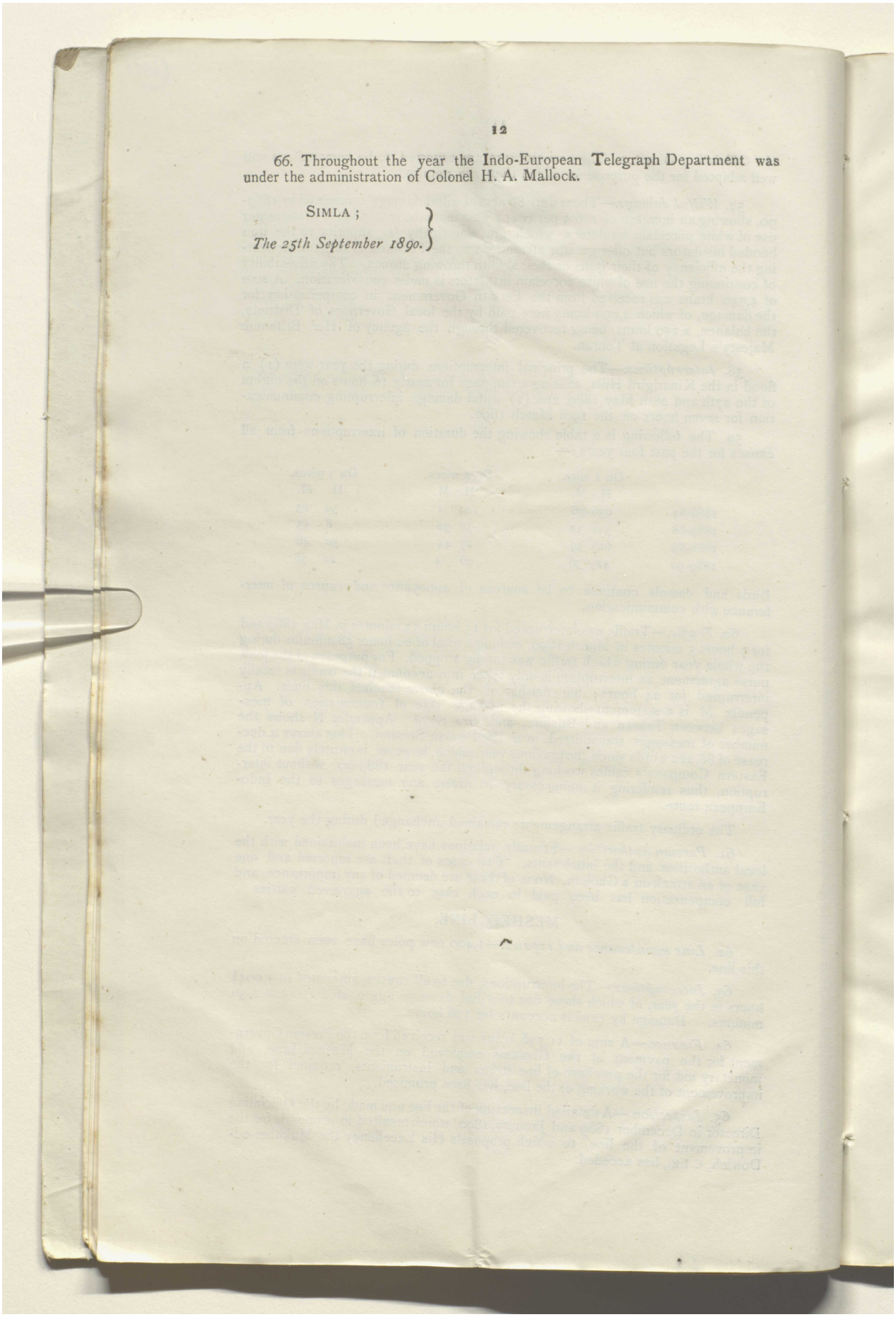

66. Throughout the year the Indo-European Telegraph Department was under the administration of Colonel H. A. Mallock.

SIMLA ;
The 25th September 1890.

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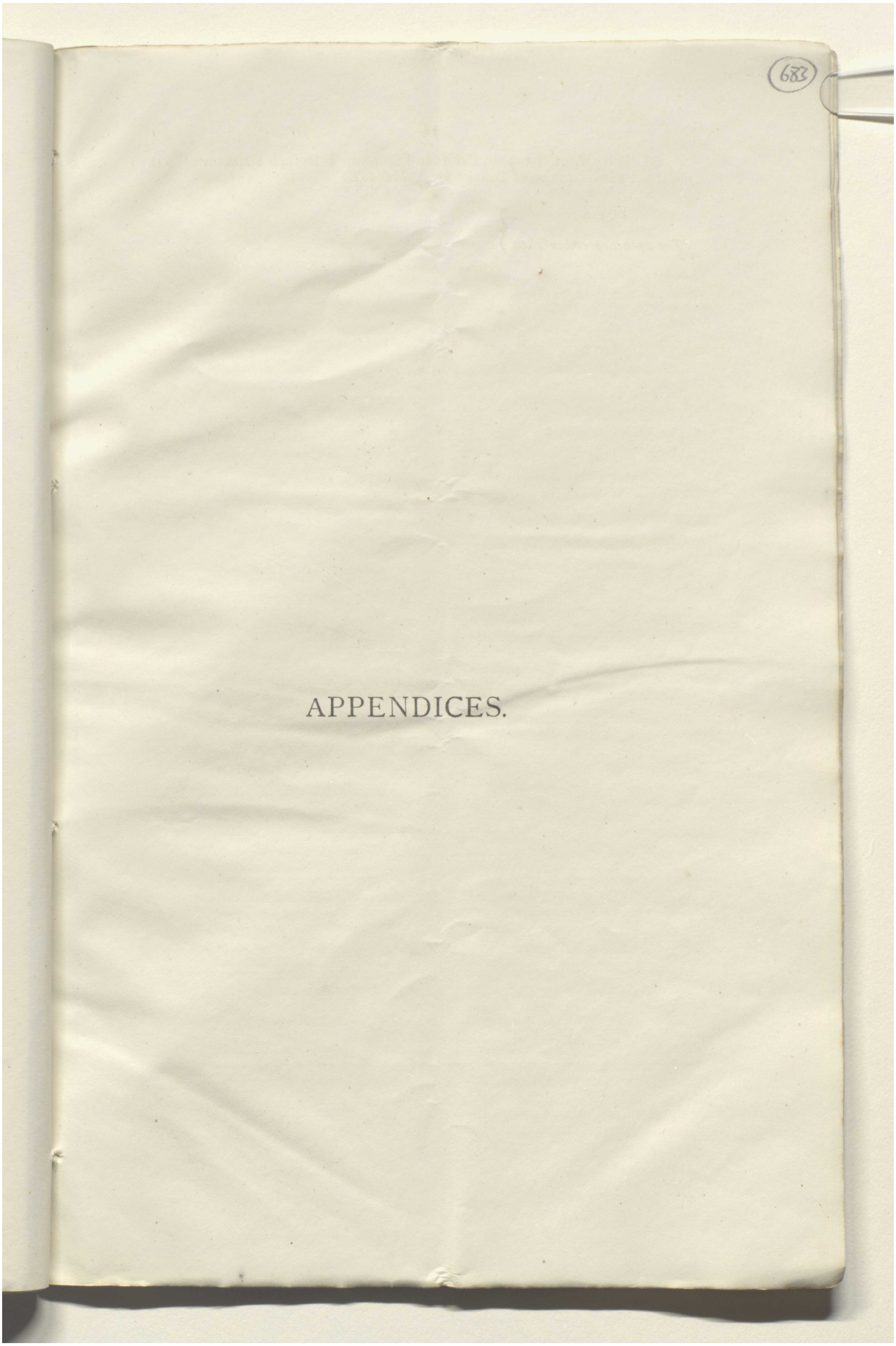

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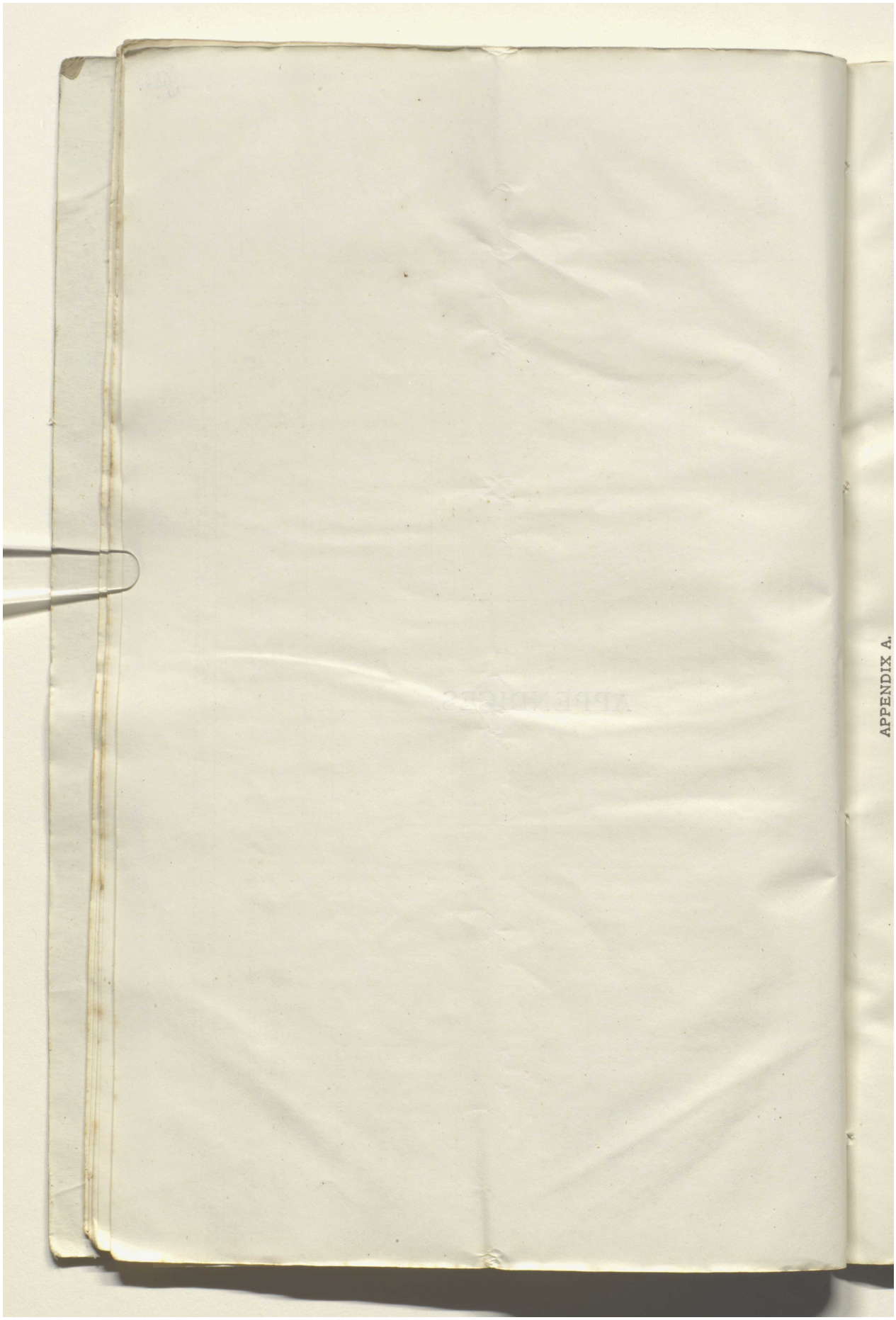

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APPENDIX A.

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1890.

	Charges.			Credits.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.		
Capital Expenditure on 31st March 1889					.....	1,124,136 12 6
Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890—						
Persian Gulf Section.						
Works	Rs. A. P. 925 10 1	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 925 10 1	Rs. A. P.		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Loss by exchange on English transactions	94,396 13 8	.....	94,396 13 8	.....		
Suspense Heads—						
Stores	70,323 10 10	2,10,351 2 0	2,80,674 12 10	3,68,465 14 8		
Advances	15,795 11 6	.....	15,795 11 6	15,965 14 2		
Sales	1,652 2 3	.....	1,652 2 3	752 5 1		
Purchases	2,865 7 11	.....	2,865 7 11	2,869 9 11		
Balance debited to Capital...	.....	.....	.....	8,256 14 5	825 13 9	
TOTAL ...	1,85,959 8 3	2,10,351 2 0	3,96,310 10 3	3,96,310 10 3		
Persian Section.						
Suspense Heads—						
Works	7,843 2 2	.....	7,843 2 2	.....		
Advances	26,727 4 5	.....	26,727 4 5	10,092 4 1		
Balance debited to Capital	.....	.....	.....	24,478 2 6	2,447 16 3	
TOTAL ...	34,570 6 7	.....	34,570 6 7	34,570 6 7		3,273 10 0
						1,127,410 2 6
Deduct—Receipts in England— Sale of old cable core returned to England						
* *Add*—Loss by Exchange on English transactions during previous years						18,485 12 0
						11,45,895 14 6

* NOTE.—The loss by exchange on English transactions for and up to the period ended 31st March 1889 was erroneously deducted from "Stores," to which service head it was charged in the first instance. The item however is a *bond fide* debit to "Capital," and hence has now been entered above, thus increasing the total expenditure to end of March 1890 to £11,45,895-14-6, or its equivalent Rs. 1,14,58,957, fractions omitted, as shewn in Finance accounts for 1889-90.

F. RAWSON,
Examiner, Indo-European Telegraph Accounts.

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [684v] (1370/1386)

APPENDIX B.

Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March 1890.

To Traffic Earnings, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890—

	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
Net earnings on Indian Trans-Indian and Local Traffic including the profit on mean rates *vid* Turkey . . .	10,91,430 0 0	1,50,030 0 0	12,41,460 0 0	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Common Purse.	109,143 0 0	15,003 0 0	124,146 0 0	
Balance due to Common Purse .	—15,944 0 0	—2,165 0 0	—18,109 0 0	
Profit and Loss	.....	.....	.....	
Gain by exchange . . .	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	
NET TOTAL .	93,202 0 0	12,838 0 0	106,040 0 0	106,040 0 0

To Miscellaneous Receipts—

	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
India	4,948 0 0	3,043 0 0	7,991 0 0	
England.	16,352 0 0	3,625 0 0	19,977 0 0	
Exchange	7,337 0 0	1,627 0 0	8,964 0 0	
TOTAL .	28,637 0 0	8,295 0 0	36,932 0 0	3,693 4 0
Total .				109,733 4 0

By Expenditure from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
Persian Gulf Section.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
General Charges	1,20,386 0 0	16,842 0 0	1,37,228 0 0	
Line Maintenance	31,501 0 0	.....	31,501 0 0	
Cable Maintenance	4,14,903 0 0	.....	4,14,903 0 0	
Signalling	1,62,460 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,64,460 0 0	
Exchange	8,455 0 0	.....	8,455 0 0	
Total Persian Gulf Section .	7,37,705 0 0	18,842 0 0	7,56,547 0 0	
Persian Section.				
General Charges	88,088 0 0	7,122 0 0	95,210 0 0	
Line Maintenance	78,382 0 0	2,562 0 0	80,944 0 0	
Signalling	89,983 0 0	2,562 0 0	92,545 0 0	
Exchange	5,495 0 0	.....	5,495 0 0	
Total Persian Section .	2,61,948 0 0	12,246 0 0	2,74,194 0 0	
Total Indo-European Telegraph Department.	9,99,653 0 0	31,088 0 0	10,30,741 0 0	
Cost of repairs by Public Works Department			4,310 0 0	
Stationery			890 0 0	
Amount paid to the Persian Government on account of the Jask Royalty from 13th March 1889 to 12th March 1890.			11,765 0 0	
Deduct—Excess credit to Public Works Department in 1889-90.			—138 0 0	
			10,47,568 0 0	104,756 16 0
By Balance				4,976 8 0
				109,733 4 0

F. RAWSON,
Examiner, Indo-European Telegraph Accounts.

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APPENDIX C.

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F. RAWSON,
Examiner, Indo-European Telegraph Accounts.

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.*

TABLE A.—Division of Receipts.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TOTALS. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79 .	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80 .	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,660½	142,541 14 11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81 .	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,695½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82 .	2,012,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83 .	2,086,976½	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822½	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	21,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	3,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84 .	2,056,841½	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,291½	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	364,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	76,583 10 11
1884-85 .	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,930 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,974 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,943 8 0	14,973 12 2	3,455,049	556,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1
1885-86 .	2,328,875	404,063 1 4	244,016 9 2	90,360 11 7	69,686 0 7	1,442,842	194,749 16 11	152,939 16 4	25,483 15 1	16,326 5 6	3,771,717	598,812 18 3	396,956 5 6	115,844 6 8	86,012 6 1
1886-87 .	2,214,948½	352,159 11 4	212,669 3 3	78,672 9 0	60,837 19 1	1,441,312	193,393 8 5	155,739 14 6	23,265 4 8	14,388 9 3	3,656,260½	545,552 19 9	368,408 17 9	101,937 13 8	75,206 8 4
1887-88 .	2,207,439	338,324 5 6	209,265 10 8	72,856 18 10	56,201 16 0	1,616,877	213,106 12 4	167,833 18 2	27,453 16 10	17,818 17 4	3,824,316	551,430 17 10	377,099 8 10	100,310 15 8	74,020 13 4
1888-89 .	2,183,567½	335,257 11 4	201,209 16 8	75,703 11 6	58,344 3 2	1,691,966½	220,776 19 5	172,737 12 8	29,258 5 8	18,781 1 1	3,875,534½	556,034 10 9	373,947 9 4	104,961 17 2	77,125 4 3
1889-90 .	1,945,184	325,185 3 9	196,789 13 4	72,420 11 10	55,974 18 7	1,633,614½	228,917 15 8	184,013 0 10	27,699 11 0	17,205 3 10	3,578,798½	554,102 19 5	380,802 14 2	100,120 2 10	73,180 2 5

TABLE B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES. Total net value.	Proportions credited by: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. Total net value.	Proportions credited by: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TOTALS. Total net value.	Proportions credited by: Eastern Company	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79 . .	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80 . .	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81 . .	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 13 1	132,999 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82 . .	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,409 14 11	55,899 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83 . .	384,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,035 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	281,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84 . .	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85 . .	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	165,473 1 3	147,835 3 0	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3
1885-86 . .	404,063 1 4	210,664 5 2	104,907 9 3	88,491 6 11	194,749 16 11	154,991 6 11	28,089 1 10	18,825 12 1	598,812 18 3	358,499 8 2	132,996 11 1	107,316 19 0
1886-87 . .	352,159 11 4	195,305 5 6	87,058 6 11	69,795 18 11	193,393 8 5	164,991 6 11	17,217 18 3	11,184 3 3	545,552 19 9	360,296 12 5	104,276 5 2	80,980 2 2
1887-88 . .	328,324 5 6	206,150 16 10	71,802 8 2	60,371 0 6	213,106 12 4	184,209 10 1	17,370 0 6	11,437 1 9	551,430 17 10	390,450 6 11	89,172 8 8	71,808 2 3
1888-89 . .	335,257 11 4	173,284 11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363 8 0	220,776 19 5	170,090 6 7	30,755 1 5	19,931 11 5	556,034 10 9	343,374 17 7	121,364 13 9	91,294 19 5
1889-90 . .	325,185 3 9	162,332 11 5	92,548 6 6	70,34 5 10	228,917 15 8	189,742 10 4	23,818 18 8	15,356 6 8	554,102 19 5	352,075 1 9	116,367 5 2	85,660 12 6

* Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of the Joint Purse Agreement.

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APPENDIX D.

Summary of Capital and Revenue Account for five years.

Year.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account.								Net profit or loss.	Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
			Receipts.					Expenditure.					
			Persian Gulf Section.		*Persian Section.*		Total Receipts.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total working expenses.			
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total capital to end of year.	Message Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Message Revenue.	Miscellaneous,							
1885-86 . . .	10,229	1,12,99,757	8,63,182	3,172	1,47,972	4,958	10,19,284	13,92,360	2,27,714	16,20,074	—6,00,790	...	New Cable Bushire to Jask laid.
1886-87 . . .	—55,993	1,12,43,764	8,81,875	6,117	1,09,911	5,892	10,03,795	6,39,470	2,26,057	8,65,527	1,38,268	1·23	
1887-88 . . .	37,831	1,12,81,595	8,70,926	47,126	1,08,835	8,350	10,35,237	5,66,475	2,70,381	8,36,856	1,98,381	1·75	
1888-89 . . .	—40,257	1,12,41,365	9,89,020	7,831	1,41,290	6,459	11,44,600	7,07,929	2,45,294	9,53,223	1,91,377	1·72	
1889-90 . . .	32,735	1,14,58,957*	9,32,020	28,637	1,28,380	8,295	10,97,332	7,73,374	2,74,194	10,47,568	49,764	0·44	

* This includes a sum of Rs. 184,836 on account of loss by exchange on English transactions during previous years erroneously [illegible]

APPENDIX E.

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [686r] (1373/1386)

* This includes a sum of Rs. 184,856 on account of loss by exchange on English transactions during previous years erroneously omitted

APPENDIX E.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the Net Value of the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish lines and from Stations of the Section during the year 1889-90.

1889-90.	Indian Lines.			Persian Lines.			Turkish Lines.			Stations of the Persian Gulf Section.			Gross Total.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	3,977	52,766	43,567 14 4	3,256	50,747½	34,138 4 10	372	2,894	2,712 10 3	341	4,054	859 3 4	7,946	110,461½	81,278 0 9
May	4,074	52,296	43,049 8 9	3,633	60,358½	37,872 8 11	397	3,155	3,003 15 8	314	3,752	813 3 10	8,418	119,561½	84,739 5 2
June	3,746	48,887	39,706 13 3	3,296	54,938	34,665 10 0	383	3,061	2,690 7 10	249	3,238	687 3 6	7,674	110,124	77,750 2 7
July	4,478	56,772	46,617 2 1	3,686	58,007	38,072 5 4	409	3,238	2,931 11 10	316	3,387	981 9 9	8,889	121,404	88,602 13 0
August	4,244	57,753	47,280 6 11	3,812	59,845	39,839 7 0	466	3,973	3,416 1 2	367	4,276	1,109 10 9	8,889	125,847	91,645 9 10
September	4,236	56,556	46,757 13 8	3,686	62,376½	40,201 2 11	459	3,837	3,382 6 9	321	3,317	1,050 12 10	8,702	126,086½	91,392 4 2
October	4,651	63,606	52,754 3 10	4,349	75,529	52,823 10 6	529	4,797	4,333 15 9	368	4,033	1,139 12 4	9,897	147,965	1,11,051 10 5
November	4,708	66,497	53,847 2 0	4,498	80,669¾	54,796 0 0	480	3,915	3,667 8 6	376	4,123	1,010 12 0	10,062	155,204¾	1,13,321 6 6
December	3,385	47,510¼	38,891 1 9	2,973	54,313	35,189 14 11	353	3,680	3,377 6 0	372	4,383	1,082 6 0	7,083	109,886¼	78,540 12 8
January	4,919	66,074	54,536 11 5	4,453	74,489¾	50,228 8 5	518	4,551	4,195 8 4	408	4,608	1,260 11 3	10,298	149,722¾	110,221 7 5
February	4,314	59,593	46,127 9 8	4,060	72,054	45,337 14 3	384	3,100	2,842 13 7	370	4,619	1,251 4 0	9,128	139,366	95,559 9 6
March	4,763	63,129	49,899 11 9	4,300	72,481	46,398 0 4	286	2,568	2,204 10 7	367	4,888	1,408 14 1	9,716	143,066	99,911 4 9
Total for the Year ...	51,495	691,439¼	5,63,036 3 5	46,002	7,75,809	5,09,563 7 5	5,036	42,769	38,759 4 3	4,169	48,678	12,655 7 8	106,702	1,558,695¼	11,24,014 6 9
Monthly average ...	4,291	57,620	46,919 10 11	3,834	64,651	42,463 9 11	420	3,564	3,229 15 0	347	4,056	1,054 10 0	8,892	129,891	93,667 13 10

H. HARRISON,
Officiating Traffic Manager.

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APPENDIX F.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the Number of Messages and Words and the Percentage of Messages received from and forwarded to the Persian and Turkish Lines during the year 1889-90 compared with the previous year.

Month.	1889-90.												1888-89.											
	Vid TEHRAN.						*Vid* TURKEY.						*Vid* TEHRAN.						*Vid* TURKEY.					
	From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
April	3,256	50,747½	3,753	50,777	7,009	101,524½	372	2,894	177	1,501	549	4,395	2,659	43,615	3,065	39,543	5,724	83,158	301	4,068	166	2,612	467	6,680
May	3,633	60,358½	3,896	50,637	7,529	110,995½	397	3,155	147	1,275	544	4,430	3,390	60,574	3,661	51,409	7,051	111,983	233	2,094	122	1,195	355	3,289
June	3,296	54,938	3,600	47,629	6,896	102,567	383	3,061	139	1,226	522	4,287	3,483	62,541	3,963	55,753	7,446	118,294	259	2,201	111	1,155	370	3,356
July	3,686	58,007	4,314	55,292	8,000	113,299	409	3,238	159	1,381	568	4,619	3,653	68,405	3,738	52,123	7,396	120,528	227	1,863	101	897	328	2,760
August	3,812	59,845	4,073	55,005	7,885	115,750	466	3,073	215	2,067	681	6,040	8,160	112,051	10,084	114,301	18,244	226,352	516	4,156	237	2,406	753	6,562
September	3,686	62,376½	4,028	54,675	7,714	117,051½	459	3,837	202	1,941	661	5,778	7,235	102,923	7,585	89,242	14,820	192,165	633	4,845	252	3,404	885	7,249
October	4,349	75,529	4,441	61,703	8,790	137,232	529	4,797	224	2,032	753	6,829	3,927	64,056	3,873	54,230	7,800	118,286	391	3,583	234	2,425	625	6,008
November	4,498	80,669½	4,503	64,941	9,001	145,610½	480	3,915	212	1,687	692	5,602	3,937	63,840	4,196	61,550	8,133	125,390	324	2,949	172	1,569	496	4,518
December	2,973	54,313	3,167	45,394½	6,140	99,707½	353	3,680	179	1,471	532	5,151	3,767	66,949	3,934	56,751	7,701	123,700	353	3,012	188	1,876	541	4,888
January	4,453	74,489½	4,685	63,821	9,138	138,310½	518	4,551	177	1,626	695	6,177	4,161	72,739	4,344	62,415	8,505	135,145	327	3,029	143	1,310	470	4,239
February	4,060	72,054	4,113	57,635	8,173	129,689	384	3,100	154	1,259	538	4,359	2,818	50,918	3,033	41,495	5,851	92,413	332	2,727	189	1,523	521	4,250
March	4,300	72,481	4,592	61,394	8,892	133,875	286	2,568	142	1,615	428	4,183	2,906	45,674	2,973	40,824	5,879	86,498	349	2,715	183	1,432	532	4,147
Total for the year	46,002	775,809	49,165	669,803½	95,167	1,445,612½	5,036	42,769	2,127	19,081	7,163	61,850	50,101	814,276	54,449	719,636	104,550	1,533,912	4,245	37,142	2,098	20,804	6,343	57,946
Percentage	93·00						7·00						94·28						5·72					

H. HARRISON,
Officiating Traffic Manager.

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APPENDIX G.

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APPENDIX G.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average daily mean rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf and Persian Sections to and from Karachi and Tehran during the year 1889-90, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1889-90. Karachi to Tehran.	1889-90. Tehran to Karachi.	1889-90. Remarks.	1888-89. Karachi to Tehran.	1888-89. Tehran to Karachi.	1888-89. Remarks.
	Mins. Secs.	Mins. Secs.		Mins. Secs.	Mins. Secs.	
April	7 0	5 33		11 44	10 37	
May	8 43	8 4		9 4	8 31	
June	8 17	12 41	Working one circuit (owing to minor failing on several occasions); enhanced mean.	16 15	9 11	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 4 days 19 hours.
July	8 29	14 40		14 57	20 1	Karachi-Gwadur Section interrupted; working through land line 4 days 23 hours and one circuit Persian Section.
August	10 39	10 4		.....	.....	Not recorded owing to pressure of work caused by the total interruption of the Eastern Company's lines.
September	8 11½	7 15		.....	.....	
October	8 46	8 23		14 33	17 2	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 23 days 21 hours and one circuit Persian Section.
November	13 14	11 28	Persian minor and Gulf minor occasional bad working.	17 1	17 33	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 3 days 7 hours and Persian land lines working badly.
December	11 28	12 15	Repairing G. P. cable; 5th and 6th working one circuit to Tehran owing to sickness.	14 6	14 21	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 2 days 19 hours; Persian land lines working badly.
January	17 41	21 14	Persian Section bad weather, lines leaky.	18 41	25 55	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 5 days 23 hours; Persian land lines working badly.
February	20 38	25 1	Ditto Gulf Section Cable interrupted.	9 57	9 1	
March	13 36	13 5	Minor to Bushire interrupted 9th; bad weather on Persian lines.	8 6	5 34	
Average monthly mean rate of transmission per message during the Year ...	11 23½	12 28		13 26	13 47	

H. HARRISON,
Officiating Traffic Manager.

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'Lord Curzon's Notes on Persia' [687r] (1375/1386)

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APPENDIX H.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement shewing the maximum, minimum and mean rate of transmission from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1889-90, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1889-90. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI.						Remarks.		1888-89. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI.						Remarks.	
	Vid Tehran.			*Vid* Turkey.			Tehran route.	Turkish route.	*Vid* Tehran.			*Vid* Turkey.			Tehran route.	Turkish route.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
April	4 51	0 10	0 50	56 20	2 23	15 43	Company's lines interrupted 15 hours, 21 minutes.	Interrupted to Pera 47 hours, 25 minutes.	2 14	0 8	0 43	76 40	5 14	17 54	Company's lines interrupted 5 days, 4 hours between Odessa and Emden.	Interrupted 5 hours beyond Fao.
May	3 24	0 6	0 48	67 16	3 48	15 16	Cable cut for repairs 13th, 16th and 19th. Company's lines interrupted 30 hours, 34 minutes.	Interrupted to Pera 29 hours, 40 minutes.	3 3	0 8	0 36	99 40	4 21	33 11	1 Circuit Gulf Section 10 hours.	7 days, 9 hours beyond Busrah and Baghdad.
June	3 46	0 6	0 52	24 12	0 50	13 38	Cable interrupted on 10th	...	5 1	0 6	0 49	33 35	4 22	15 20	1 Circuit Gulf Section 4 days, 19 hours.	
July	4 36	0 9	1 2	21 4	4 11	10 56	...	...	4 55	0 6	0 56	30 28	2 19	10 50	Company's lines interrupted 8½ hours, west of Odessa, causing total interruption both routes.	2 days, 13 hours beyond Busrah.
August	3 47	0 4	0 48	43 39	4 13	13 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not recorded, owing to pressure of work.	
September	2 51	0 7	0 47	24 58	4 5	14 49	Cable cut for repairs and diversion from Gwadur Station.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
October	3 15	0 5	1 0	25 50	4 5	15 0	Cable under repair 4th to 8th.	...	6 41	0 5	0 55	47 8	3 23	19 26	1 Circuit Gulf 23 days, 21 hours.	
November	5 26	0 9	1 23	39 10	3 20	13 46	...	...	12 42	0 4	1 47	27 12	2 49	13 52	1 Circuit Gulf 3 days, 8 hours.	2 days, 4 hours beyond Busrah and Baghdad.
December	3 51	0 11	1 5	23 38	1 34	9 24	Company's lines interrupted 143 hours, 9 minutes.	Interrupted to Pera 29 hours, 35 minutes.	5 51	0 13	1 37	126 22	2 17	42 15	1 Circuit Gulf 2 days, 19 hours.	6 days, 13 hours beyond Busrah and Baghdad.
January	9 19	0 7	1 7	40 23	1 5	7 27	...	Interrupted to Pera 49 hours.	7 7	0 10	1 21	44 4	4 26	15 56	1 Circuit Gulf 6 days ...	Bushire Fao Cable interrupted 21 hours for repairs.
February	6 17	0 9	1 17	48 39	0 41	5 37	10th—23rd I. R. cable interrupted.	...	6 30	0 9	1 7	49 50	3 49	12 40	Company's lines interrupted 7 days, 6 hours west of Tehran.	
March	5 59	0 7	0 54	52 28	1 31	11 31	...	Interrupted 134 hours, 13 minutes.	2 26	0 6	0 54	43 51	4 32	13 20	Company's lines interrupted 6 days beyond Sukkumkale.	
Monthly average during the Year	4 46	0 7	0 59	39 43	2 38	12 14	...		5 39	0 7	1 4	57 53	3 45	19 28		

H. HARRISON,
Officiating Traffic Manager.

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APPENDIX I.

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APPENDIX I.

Statement shewing the Faults and Repairs in the Persian Gulf Cables during the official year 1889-90.

Fault.		Repair.		Total duration of total interruption.		Section.	Locality of fault.		Cause of fault.	Cable expended in repair.	Remarks.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		Knots.	From.			
										Knots.	
1	28th December 1885	...	1st July 1889, sealed up	...	...	Bushire-Jask new Gutta Percha	...	...	...	...	Partial earth not localized, now sealed up.
2	17th January 1889	...	...	...	...	Fao-Bushire, Gutta Percha	...	...	...	...	Partial earth not localized.
3	31st „ „	1	13th May 1889	...	10	Bushire-Jask, India rubber	225·97	Bushire	Broken wire pierced rubber	4·18	Partial earth.
4	20th February 1890	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	Partial earth not localized.
5	20th „ „	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
6	16th May 1889	2	17th May 1889	1	7	Ditto	404·66	Bushire	Corrosion of guards and chafe	0·92	Total break.
7	17th „ „	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	Partial earth not localized.
8	11th June 1889	3	8th October 1889	119	5	Jask-Manora, Gutta Percha	455·82	Jask	Corrosion of guards	64·98	Total break.
9	7th October 1889	4	12th December 1889	...	9	Ditto	75·7	Ditto	Manufacture	5·71	Partial earth.
10	10th February 1890	5	23rd February 1890	13	6	Bushire-Jask, India Rubber	199·7	Bushire	Corrosion of guards	33·92	Total break.
									Total cable expended	109·71	

B. T. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Section.

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APPENDIX J.

Statement shewing the Renewals in the Persian Gulf Cables during the official year 1889-90.

No.	Commencement of Renewal.	Termination of Renewal.	Total Duration of Interruption caused by Renewal.		Section.	Locality of Renewal Knots.			Total length of Renewal.	Remarks.
			Days.	Hours.		From	To	From	Knots.	
1	28th April 1889	1st May 1889	2	6	Bushire-Jask, India Rubber	247·37	287·62	Bushire	40·31	
2	19th May 1889	20th May 1889	1	9	Jask-Gwadur, Gutta Percha	59·96	70·16	Jask	10·21	
3	22nd September 1889	24th September 1889	2	10	Jask-Gwadur and Gwadur-Manora.	250·218	277·38	Jask	27·18	Diversion.
4	4th December 1889	6th December 1889	1	23	Bushire-Jask, India Rubber	498·67	501·79	Bushire	3·15	
5	5th December 1889	9th December 1889	4	3	Jask-Manora, Gutta Percha	Jask cable house.	39·13	Jask	39·15	
6	28th February 1890	28th February 1890	...	13	Ditto	413·88	422·7	Ditto	8·84	
7	2nd March 1890	3rd March 1890	1	12	Ditto	178·40	212·29	Ditto	35·30	
					Total Cable Expended	...	...	...	164·14	

B. T. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Section.

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APPENDIX K

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Director, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX K.

Statement shewing expenditure of cable during 1889-90, and quantity on hand on 31st March 1890.

Description.	Balance in hand 31st March 1889.	Received since.			Total.		Balance in hand, 31st March 1890.	Remarks.
		Manufactured at Manora.	Received from England.	Picked up at sea and retaped.	Receipts, 1889-90.	Expenditure, 1889-90.		
Gutta Percha—								
Main Cable, 1st class	20·02	104·00	.....	.....	124·02	110·30	13·72	
Do. 2nd class	10·00	.....	.....	75·23	75·23	75·23	10·00	
Thin Cable, Thin core	8·60	.....	.....	.....	3·72	3·72	4·88	
Do. Thick old core	6·80	44·50	.....	.....	48·89	48·89	2·41	
New Main Cable, Old core	.....	41·09	.....	.....	20·99	20·99	20·10	
Shore end	.....	6·00	.....	.....	3·07	3·07	2·93	
India Rubber—								
Main Cable	10·34	.....	.....	2·12	12·46	12·46	.....	
Shore end	3·15	.....	.....	.....	3·15	3·15	.....	
TOTAL . .	58·91	195·59	.....	77·35	331·85	277·81	54·04	

B. T. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Section.

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APPENDIX L.

Statement of work done by the Telegraph Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart" during the year 1889-90.

Date. From	Date. To	Particulars.
1889.	1889.	
April 1st ...	April 5th ...	In Bombay harbour completing defects.
„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	Left for Karachi, arriving on 9th.
„ 10th ...	„ 21st ...	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
„ 22nd ...	May 24th ...	Left Karachi for all stations with stores.
		Renewed faulty portions of India Rubber Cable in Jask-Bushire Section and in Jask-Gwadur Section. Picked up old Gutta Percha Cable. Repaired 2 faults in Jask-Bushire Section India Rubber Cable and returned to Karachi.
May 25th ...	Sept. 18th ...	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
Sept. 19th ...	Oct. 8th ...	Left Karachi, diverted Cable from Gwadur station, making one section between Manora and Jask and repaired fault, and renewed a long length of the same Cable off the Malan and returned to Karachi.
Oct. 9th ...	„ 18th ...	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	Left for Bombay, arriving there on the night of the 22nd.
„ 23rd ...	Nov. 4th ...	In Bombay harbour and dock, discharging old cable, wire and undergoing repairs, &c.
Nov. 5th ...	„ 7th ...	Left for Karachi, arriving on 7th.
„ 8th ...	„ 24th ...	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
	1890.	
„ 25th ...	Jan. 10th ...	Left Karachi for Persian Gulf with Director on annual inspection duty and with stores and reliefs for stations. Renewed India Rubber Cable shore end at Jask, also 39 knots of cable in Jask-Manora Section. Repaired a fault in Jask-Manora Section. Picked up old cable and returned to Karachi.
1890.	1890.	
Jan. 11th ...	Feb. 12th ...	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
Feb. 13th ...	March 4th ...	Left Karachi, called at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar and Jask to land stores. Repaired Bushire-Jask India Rubber Cable and renewed 34 knots old cable. Renewed 9 knots of cable near Malan and diverted from neighbourhood of deep-water. Renewed 35 knots of old cable in Jask-Manora Section off Astolah island and picked up old cable and returned to Karachi, arriving on 4th.
March 5th ...	„ 29th ...	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
„ 30th ...	„ 31st ...	Left for Bombay for docking.

Abstract.

	Days.
At moorings in Karachi	214
In Bombay harbour and dock	18
At Sea	133

B. T. FFINCH,

Director, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX M.

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APPENDIX M.

PERSIAN SECTION.

Average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Tehran and Bushire for the year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year.

1889-90.	Transit. Tehran to Bushire. H.	M.	S.	Transit. Bushire to Tehran. H.	M.	S.	Remarks.	1888-89.	Transit. Tehran to Bushire. H.	M.	S.	Transit. Bushire to Tehran. H.	M.	S.	Remarks.
April 1889	...	2	2	...	1	39		April 1888	...	4	4	...	4	56	
May "	...	4	3	...	1	47		May "	...	4	50	...	3	46	
June "	...	2	49	...	2	39		June "	...	5	18	...	3	50	
July "	...	3	44	...	1	44		July "	...	13	40	...	6	15	
August "	...	4	46	...	3	15		August "	2	25	18	...	7	28	Eastern Co.'s cable interrupted.
September "	...	3	8	...	2	37		September "	...	34	59	...	4	23	Ditto.
October "	...	5	17	...	3	55		October "	...	9	18	...	3	57	
November "	...	6	26	...	7	7		November "	...	16	22	...	8	54	Earthy lines.
December "	...	6	14	...	4	21		December "	...	8	7	...	4	13	
January 1890	...	17	12	...	11	57	Earthy lines.	January 1889	...	19	19	...	7	12	Ditto.
February "	...	9	10	...	6	56	Ditto.	February "	...	5	4	...	2	32	
March "	...	8	56	...	6	47	Ditto.	March "	...	1	55	...	1	57	
Average for Year	...	6	9	...	4	34		Average for Year	...	22	24	...	4	57	

HENRY L. WELLS, *Lieutenant-Colonel*, R.E.,
Officiating Director, Persian Section.

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APPENDIX N.

PERSIAN SECTION.

Statement shewing number of messages, service and paid, and words paid transmitted over Tehran Bushire Lines during the year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year.

1889-90.	Messages. Service.	Messages. Paid.	Words paid only.	Remarks.	1888-89.	Messages. Service.	Messages. Paid.	Words paid only.	Remarks.
April 1889	539	7,370	104,893		April 1888	340	5,901	85,135	
May ,, ...	619	7,923	113,532		May ,, ...	354	7,326	114,500	
June ,, ...	460	7,188	103,952		June ,, ...	394	7,678	120,204	
July ,, ...	498	8,422	117,130		July ,, ...	413	7,829	124,056	
August ,, ...	517	8,203	117,640		August ,, ...	858	18,897	230,011	Eastern Co.'s cable interrupted.
September ,, ...	527	8,185	120,639		September ,, ...	650	15,631	196,624	
October ,, ...	458	9,349	141,363		October ,, ...	345	7,873	122,549	
November ,, ...	539	9,582	146,517		November ,, ...	331	8,538	128,442	
December ,, ...	382	6,513	102,344		December ,, ...	507	8,020	125,234	
January 1890	562	9,556	140,894		January 1889	538	8,837	138,835	
February ,, ...	581	8,580	131,937		February ,, ...	408	6,008	93,649	
March ,, ...	637	9,306	136,418		March ,, ...	584	5,891	86,242	
Total for Year ...	6,319	100,177	1,477,259		Total for Year ...	5,722	108,429	1,565,481	

HENRY L. WELLS, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,*
Officiating Director, Persian Section.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 14 D. G. D.—13-10-90.—200.

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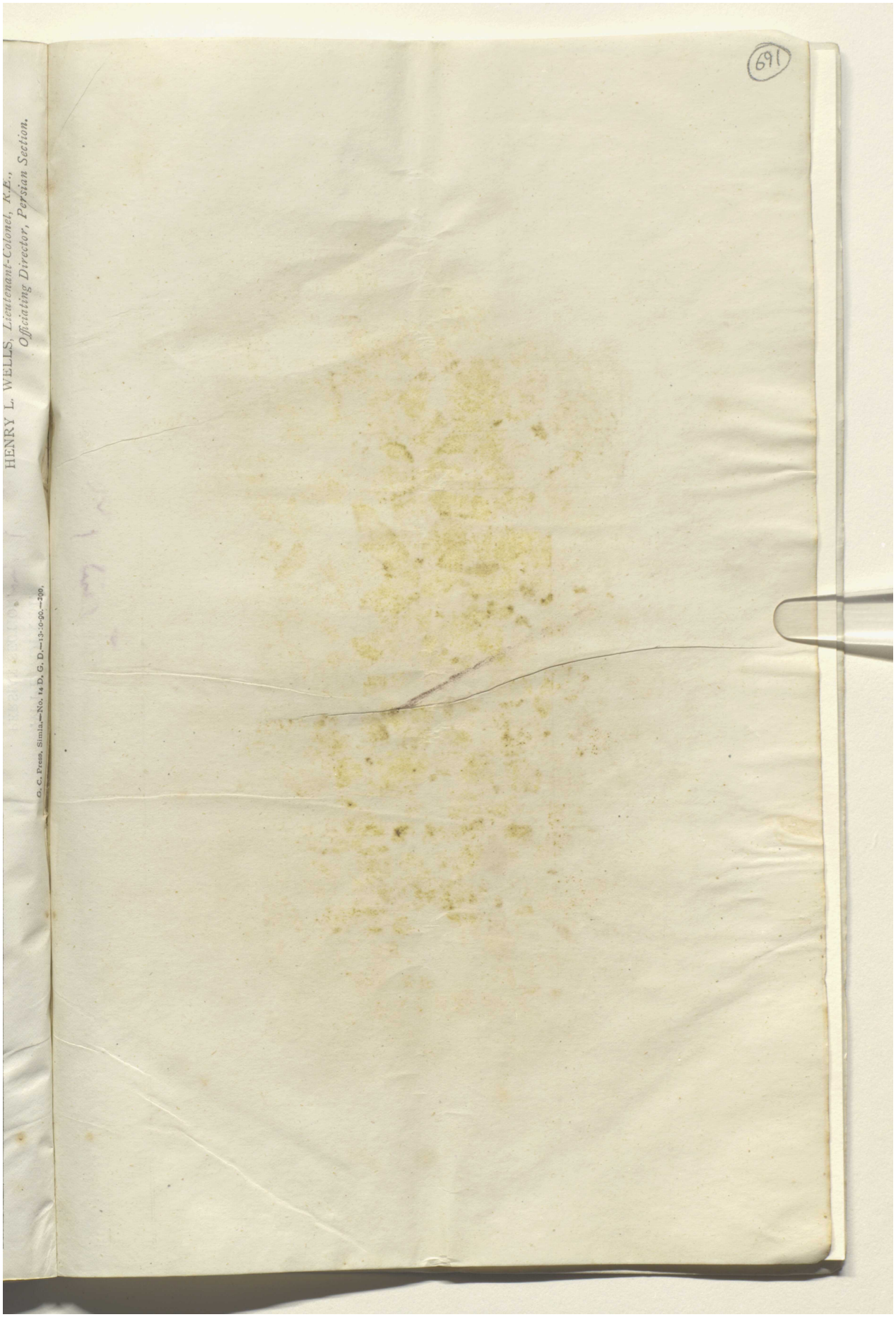

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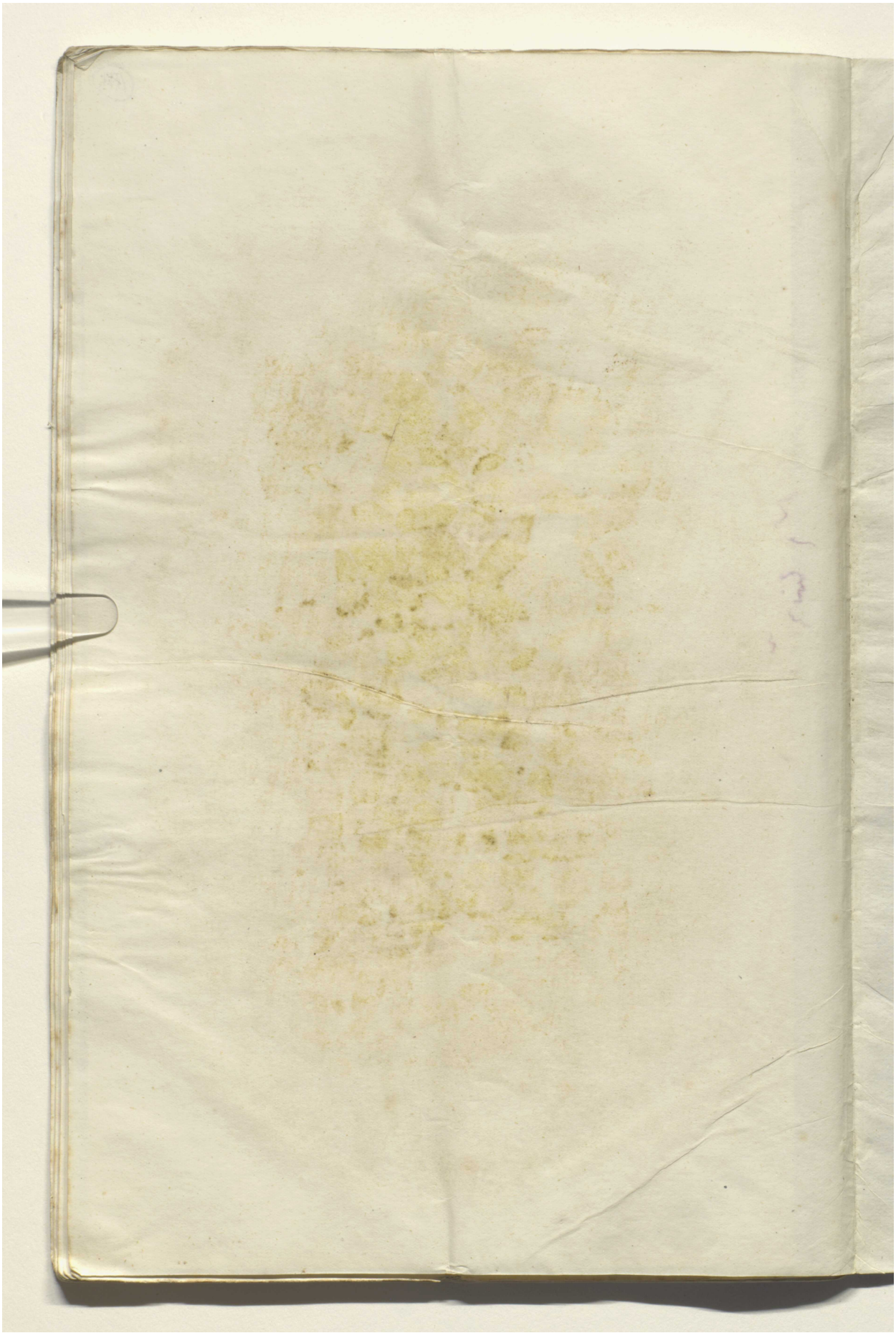

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