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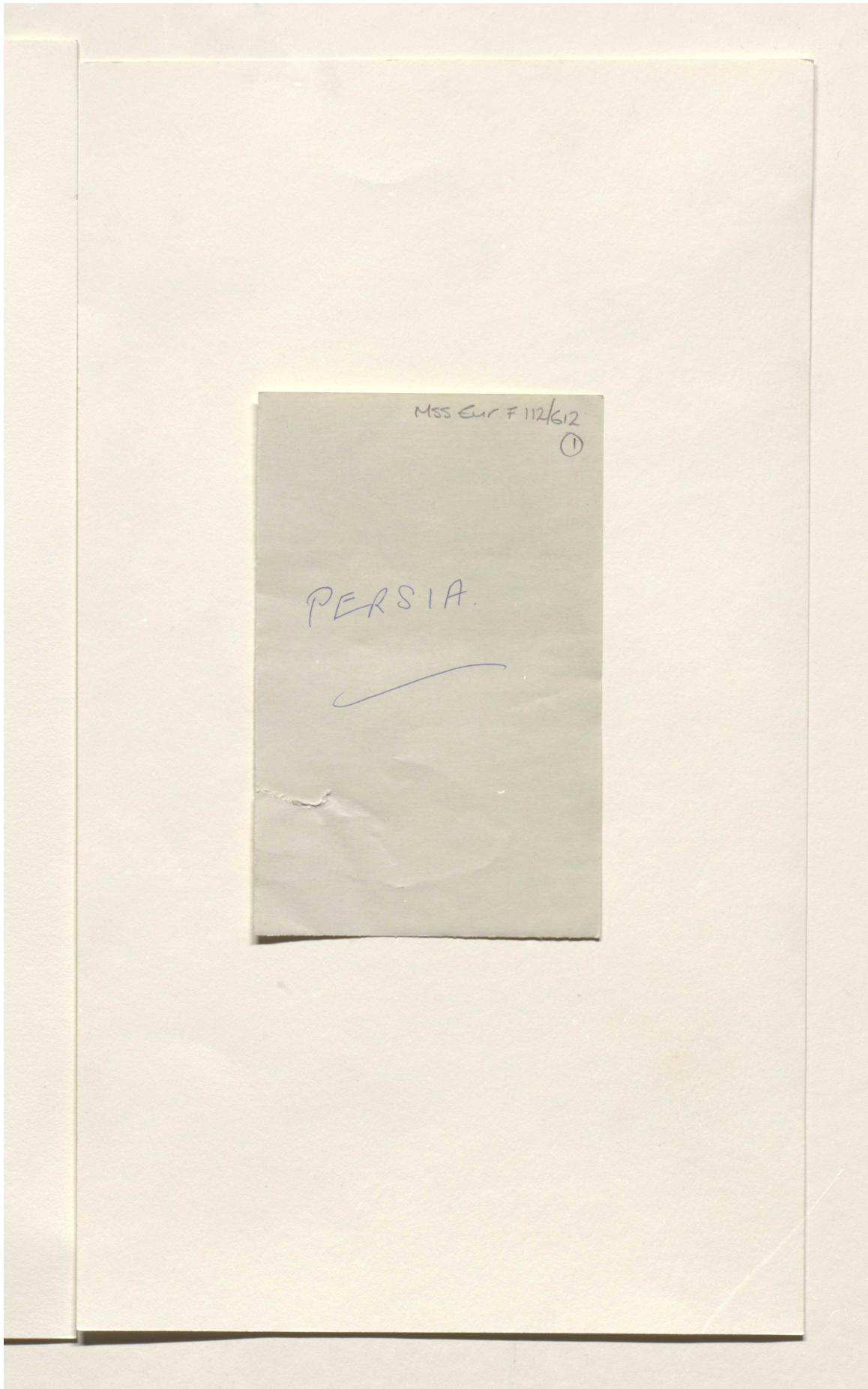
'Persia'

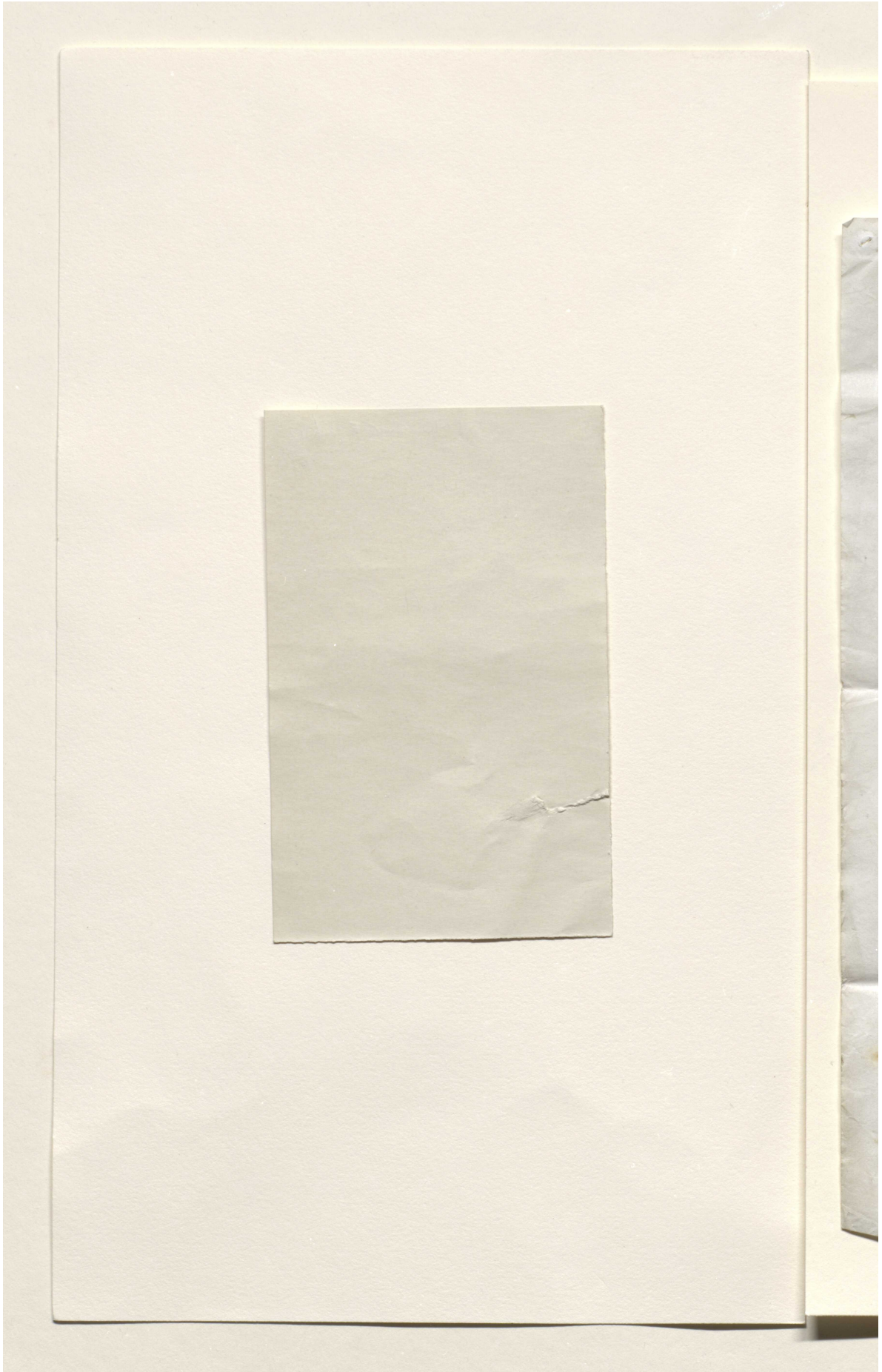
Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
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About this record

This file contains notes and cuttings on Persia by George Curzon, including cuttings of Curzon's letters on Persia in *The Times* newspaper, and corrections to the manuscript of his book titled *Persia and the Persian Question*.





(2)

page 2. Mention Shah's small steam yacht - "Nasr ed din", paddle steamer
given to Shah by Russia. So generally inside Engel: on Hardal, has
been several times to Baku for repairs.

2. Pir i Bazar is not "old man's village". I fancy the original name
was "Pileh Bazar", i.e. the Cocoon Mart; pileh is the cocoon of
the silk worm. But if the name is Pir i Bazar, then it can only
mean the "Saint of the Bazar". Pir stands for a saint, ascetic, dervish
chief. The various orders of dervishes have each a pir.

3. Kudum, better Kuhdum.

4. Resht road see my description & map, Vol. XIV, Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft
für Erdkunde Berlin.

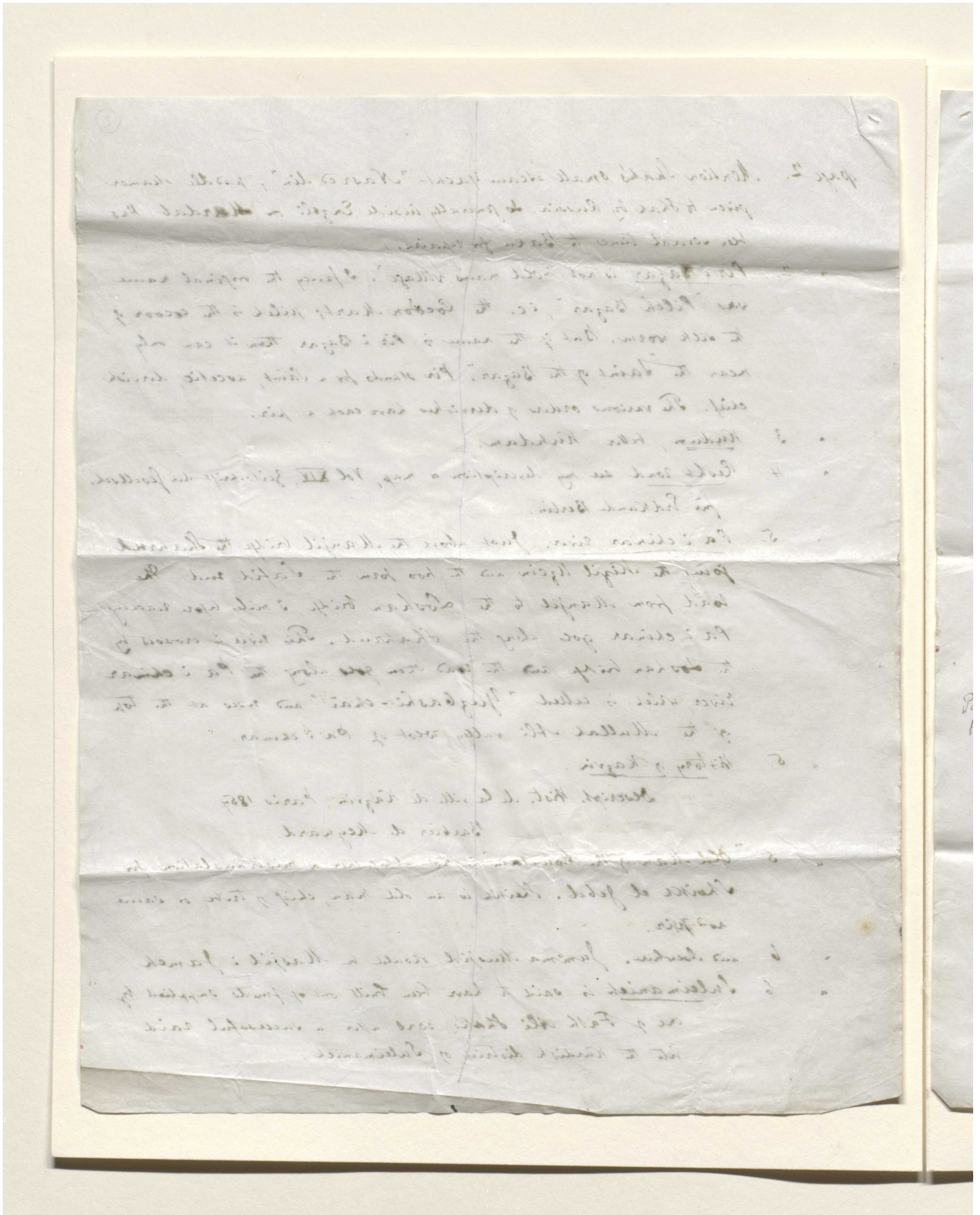
5. Pa i chinan river. Just above the Manjil bridge the Shahrud
joins the Kizil Uyein and the two form the Safid end. The
road from Manjil to the Loshan bridge, 3 miles before reaching
Pa i chinan goes along the Shahrud. This river is crossed by
the Loshan bridge and the road then goes along the Pa i chinan
river, which is called "Yazbashi-chai" and rises at the top
of the Mullah Ali valley, west of Pa i chinan.

5. History of Kazvin.
Descript. Hist. de la ville de Kazvin, Paris 1857
Barbier de Meynard.

5. "Old Man of the Mountain" is not altogether a mistranslation for
Sheik el Jebel. Sheik is an old man, chief of tribe, or same
as pir.

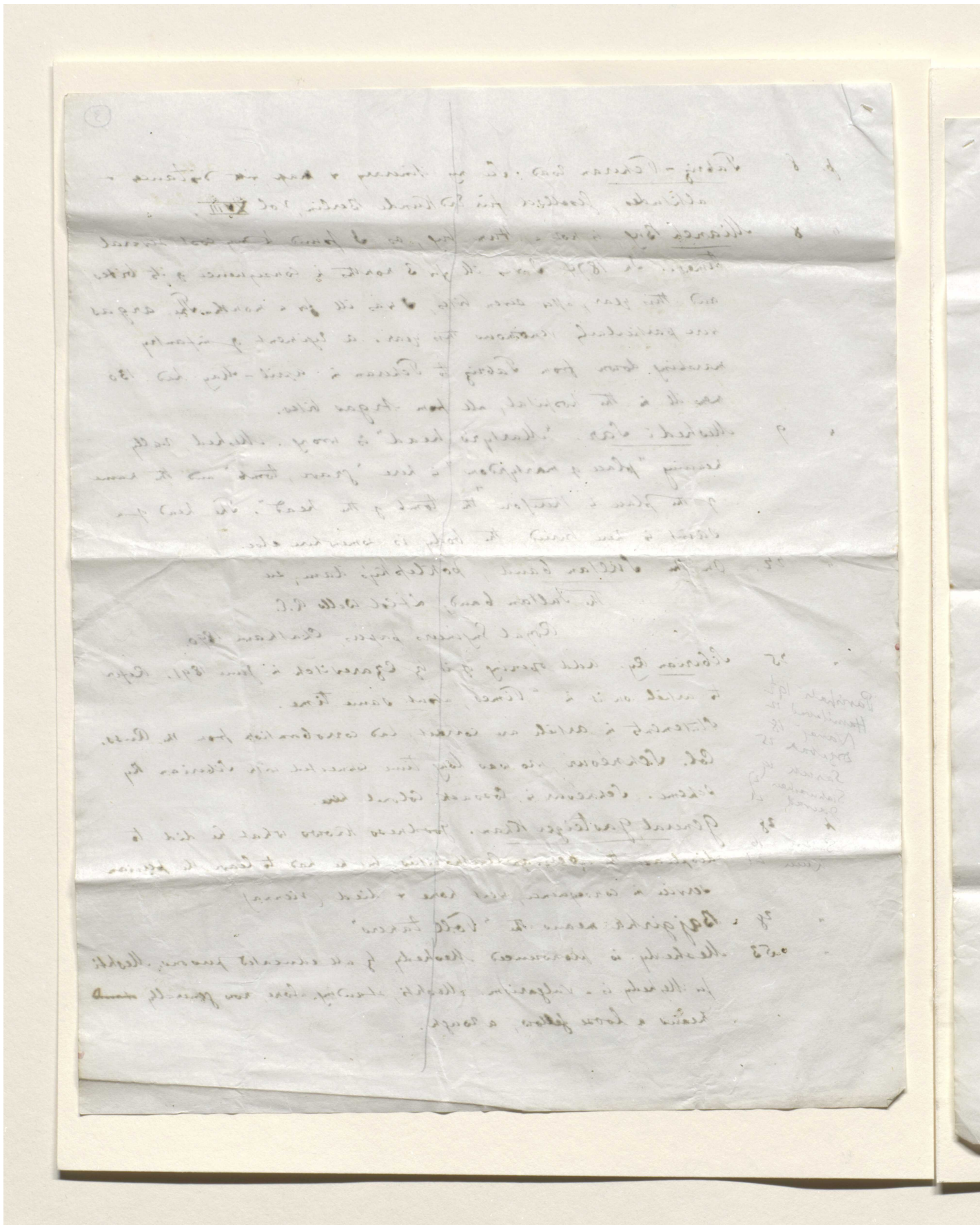
6. and Shurhan. Jumma Masjid should be Masjid i Jameh.

6. Suleimanieh is said to have been built out of funds supplied by
one of Fath Ali Shah's sons after a successful raid
into the Kurdish district of Suleimanieh.



- (3)
- p. 8 Tabriq - Tcheran road. See my itinerary & map, its distance & altitudes, Geol. Soc. for Ed. Kunde Berlin, Vol. XVIII.
- " 8 Mianeh bug, is not a Hun bug, as I found to my cost several times. In 1874 I was ill for 3 months in consequence of its bites, and this year, after seven bites, I was ill for a month. The argas are particularly venomous this year. A regiment of infantry marching down from Tabriz to Tcheran in April-May had 130 men ill in the hospital, all from Argas bites.
- " 9 Mashedi Sar. "Martyr's head" is wrong. Mashed, really meaning "place of martyrdom" is here "grave, tomb" and the name of the place is therefore "the tomb of the head". The head of a saint is here buried, the body is somewhere else.
- " 22. On the Sultan band, portlepsi's dam, see
The Sultan band, Lt Col Wells R.E.
Royal Engineers' papers, Chatham 1890.
- " 25 Siberian Ry. add opening of it by Czarevitch in June 1891. Refer to article on it in "Times", about same time.
Statements in article are correct, had corroboration from the Russ. Col. Schreour, who was long time connected with Siberian Ry scheme. Schreour is Cossack Colonel here.
- " 28 General Gasteiger Khan. Goodness knows what he did to displease the Persian authorities, but he had to leave the Persian service in consequence, went home & died (Vienna)
- " 28 Bajgirha means the "Voll takers"
- " 53 Meshedy is pronounced Meshedy by all educated persons. Meshki for Meshedy is a vulgarism. Meshki, standing alone, now generally stands means a loose fellow, a rough.

Parishah 19 1/2
Hamitvand 12
Namat 18
Dzjabah 25
Sarek 19
Sidiuashan 21
Javad 21
Sultan 16
Kuen 21



p. 54 Gas-lamps, Meshed.

Without a remark that petroleum lamps or candles put into them readers may fancy that gas is burnt at Meshed.

p. 57 Keshef Rud = the tortoise river. Old pers Kaskh = tortoise.

For various other names & legends of Tigrassan see my two papers on Nomenclature of Rivers in Academy 1885?

p. 59 Kakkarah is right, not Kh.

p. 60 Temporary marriages, Meshed. Temporary wife is a Sigkeh; they are married for any period from a day to 99 years. Ladies prefer being a sigkeh for 99 years to being an akdi or real wife. The akdi can be divorced at any time, the sigkeh not before the stipulated time unless she misconducts herself. Short period sigkehs so found in all capitals, but principally at Meshed, are quasi prostitutes.

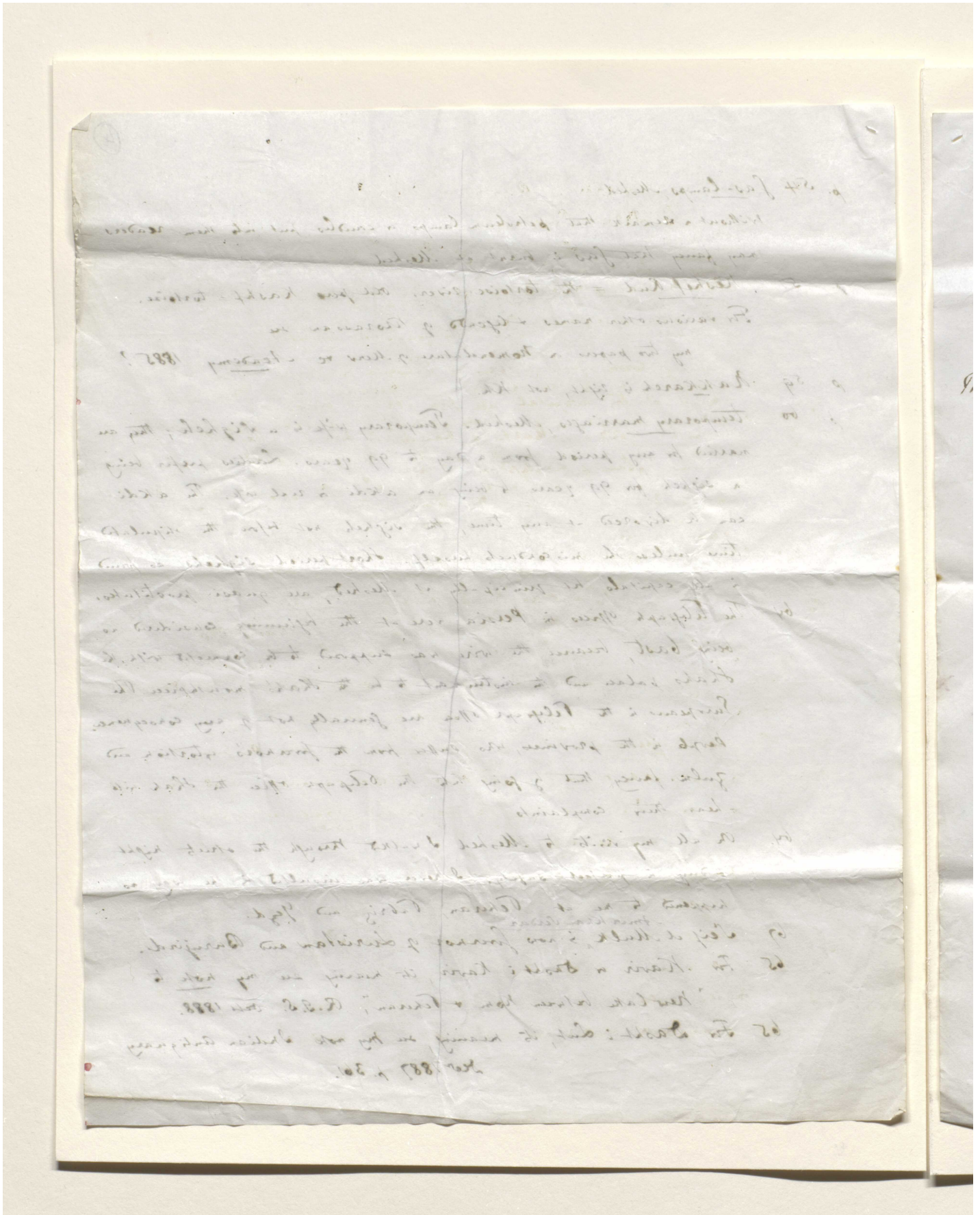
64 The Telegraph Office in Persia were at the beginning considered so being bast, because the wire was supposed to be connected with the Shah's palace and the instrument to be the Shah's moukpicie. The Europeans in the Telegraph Office are generally not of any consequence. People in the provinces, who suffer from the former's extortion and zulm fancy that by going into the Telegraph office the Shah will hear their complaints.

64. On all my visits to Meshed I walked through the streets night & day in perfect safety. I never was insulted in the way so happened to me at Teheran, Tabriz and Yazd.

67 Seif ul Mulk, ^{Amir Khan Serdar} is now Governor of Luristan and Baruzind.

65 For Kavir or Dasht i Kavir, its meaning see my note to "New Lake between Kom & Teheran", R.S.S. Oct 1888.

65 For Dasht i Lut, its meaning see my note Indian Antiquary Dec 1887 p. 361.



5

p. 68. For various incursions of Russians into Persia see
B. Born, Caspia
St. Petersburg 1875.

(Very interesting book, containing many hist. & arch. notes on the
northern provinces of Persia).

There is some inconsistency in the transliteration of Persian names. You write
Tubkus and Kudumgah, but Tium, Kudum, Kucher, Nishapur. In the
former two words, u stands for a, in the latter four words for u, long &
short. I have therefore altered many words, putting a for the long & short
Italian a sound, u for the long & short Italian u sound, therefore
Tabkas, Kadangah, Rustan, Jamch or Jans, etc.

p. 87. History of Seistan. Author Raja Kuli Khan died many years ago.
See Churchill's note on Raja Kuli Kh. in R. A. S. Journal.

" See this year's Fort papers on Genl. McClean's settlement of the Washka-
dur question. Washkadam a district in Seistan

94 Chapan to Meshed. Sir G. Rawlinson did it in 6 days

100. Nishapur. Was originally Nish or Nish-Kapur. Nish, the modern
Persian NIK, = good. The mediæval Armenian writers call the
place Nise Shapur.

popular etymology should be avoided.

104. Khorrojird Minaret. Khorrojird was the chief place of the district
or province of Belhakh, which is now Sabzvar, its chief place
of same name.

105. "Horses would carry the more affluent, smoking their Kaliaans..."
innocent reader asks, "did the horses smoke?"

p 106 Chashmeki gez = tamarisk spring, not pool.

p. 108. birds on road.

The redleg; pers. Kabk, caecalis chukor

The scesce or sand partridge; pers. Fihw; amn. perdix bonhans

The bush partridge; pers. jiruffi; ortygornis pondicerianus.

The common francolin; pers. durradj; francolinus vulgaris.

The grey partridge; pers. Kabk i chil; perdix cinerea

The sand grouse; pers. bakker-ghirreh and bakhri-Kara; pterocles arenarius.

109. Bostam, does not mean garden. A garden is Bâstân: بستان, the town is called Bastam & Bostâm: بوسطن.

Bastam is a mazanderani proper name. Various members of the family of King Kabus are called Bastam.

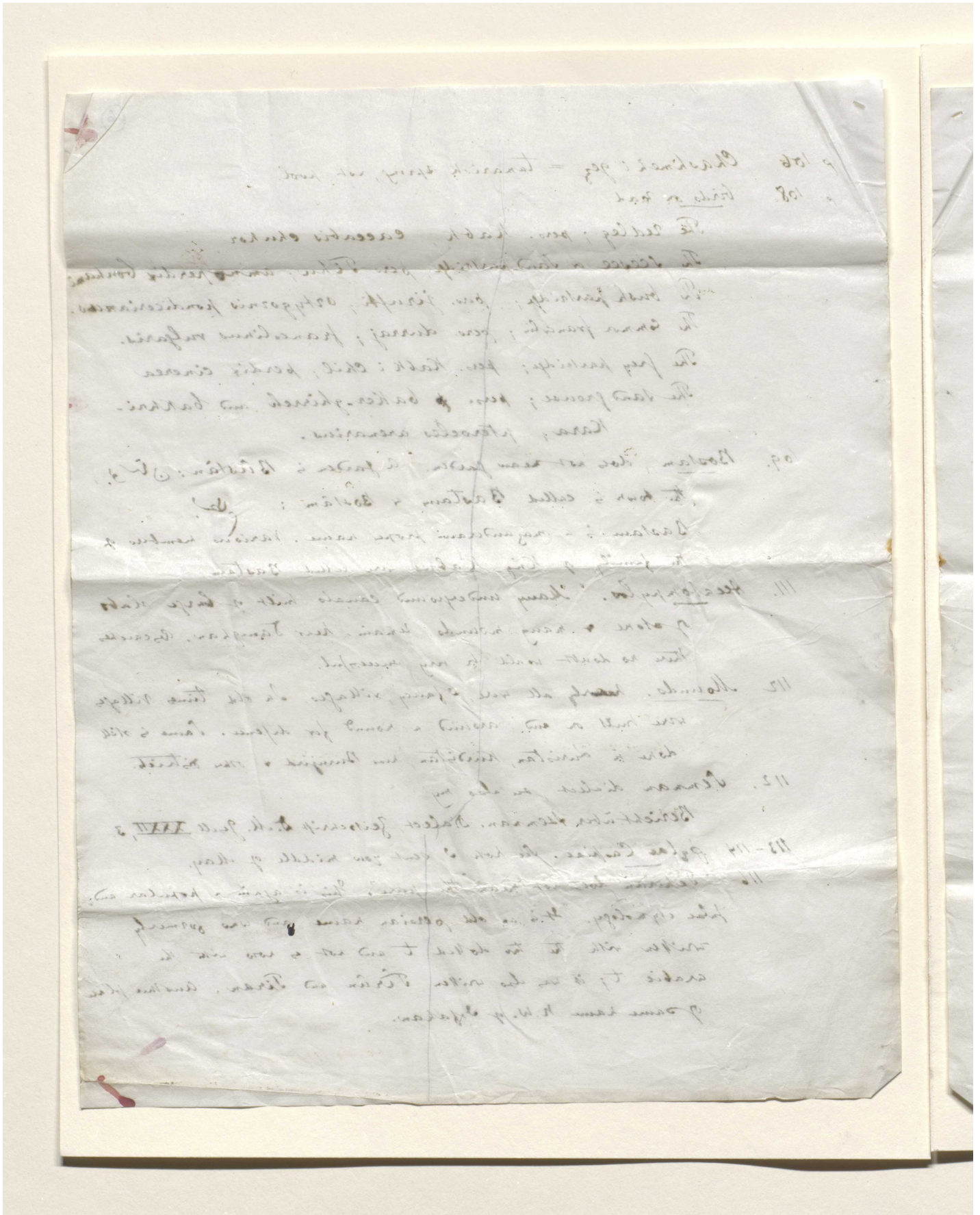
111. Acetopylos. Many underground canals built of large slabs of stone & many mounds remain, near Tanghan. Excavates there no doubt would be very successful.

112. Mounds. nearly all well, & fancy, villages. In old time villages were built on and around a mound for defence. Same is still done in Kuristan, Kerdistan, near Buzjird & other districts.

112. Sennan dialect, see also my Bericht über Sennan. Dialect, Zeitschrift d. M. Jull. XXXII, 3.

113-114 pylos Caspiae. See how I sent you middle of May.

116 Tehran does not mean "the pure". This is again a popular and false etymology. It is an old persian name and was formerly written with the two dotted t and not as now with the arabic t; it was also written Têrân and Têran. Another place of same name N.W. of Isfahan.



p. 116 continued. The Tabora of the Theodosian table should be Tazora. It was situated in the neighbourhood of a Rhago, not of the Median Rhages or Rey. The former Rhage was near Yazd, and Tazora being the old persian Tachara = temple, was probably the present Meibud.

When the Theodosian table compiled Rey was, probably, Europos, which had started its life under the Arsacians.

p. 122. The globe in the Museum

was made by the Chief gold smith of Behran.

75 lbs of pure gold, and 51,366 precious stones weighing 3656.4 grammes. Total value £ 947,000. The emeralds are particularly fine. (Value is I think exaggerated).

123. Diamonds in regalia.

See description of 2 large ones in Moritz v. Kotzebue's travels.

Engl. ed. London 1819 p. 299

French ed. Paris 1819 p. 262, into diamants.

129. English set of musical instruments presented by Engl. foot and put into Museum. Persian bands taught to play french instruments - since are in different Rey or pitch.

130. Representatives Behran 1891

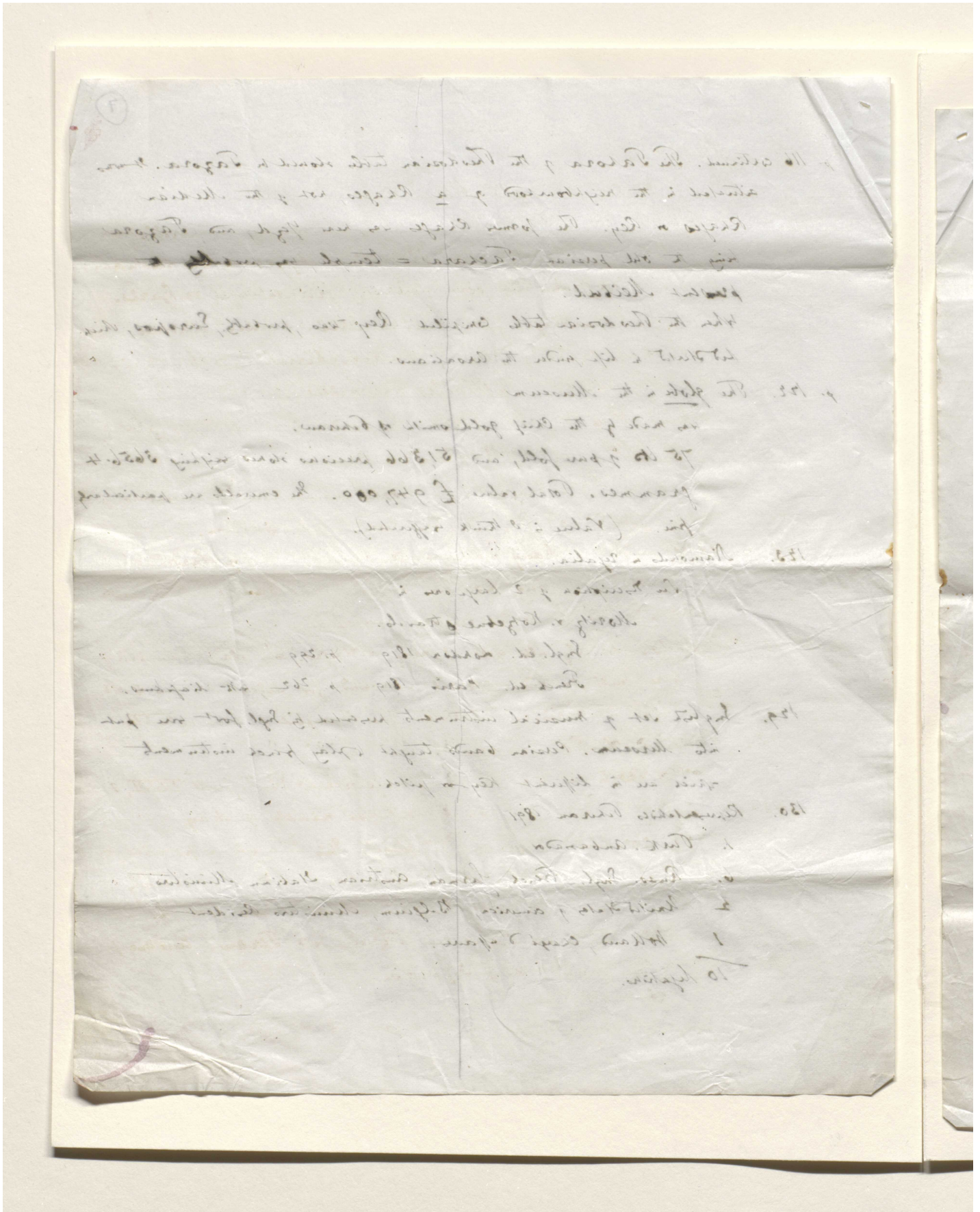
1. Turk. Ambassador

6. Russ. Engl. French, German, Austrian, Italian Ministers

2. United States of America, Belgium, Ministers Resident

1. Holland, Chargé d'affaires.

10 Negations.



8

p. 134. Shah Abdul Azim.

The Kitab-i-Majlisi says that Sheikh Najashi quotes Barki to the effect that Abu'l Kassem Abd ul azim ibn Abdullah ibn Ali ibn Hassan ibn Zeid ibn Hassan ibn Ali Amir el Momenin, fled from the Khalif Mutawakkel and came to Rey, where he hid himself in a Sardab of a house belonging to a Shiach and situated in the Takket al mavali quarter. He seldom left his hiding place and then only in his guise and to go & pray at Imamzadeh Hamzeh's tomb. (Hamzeh was a son of Imam Musa). He finally fell ill and died in the latter part of Mutawakkel's reign. A document proving his descent was found on him when he was washed before burial.

The precise date of his death is not stated, but was probably about A.D. 861.

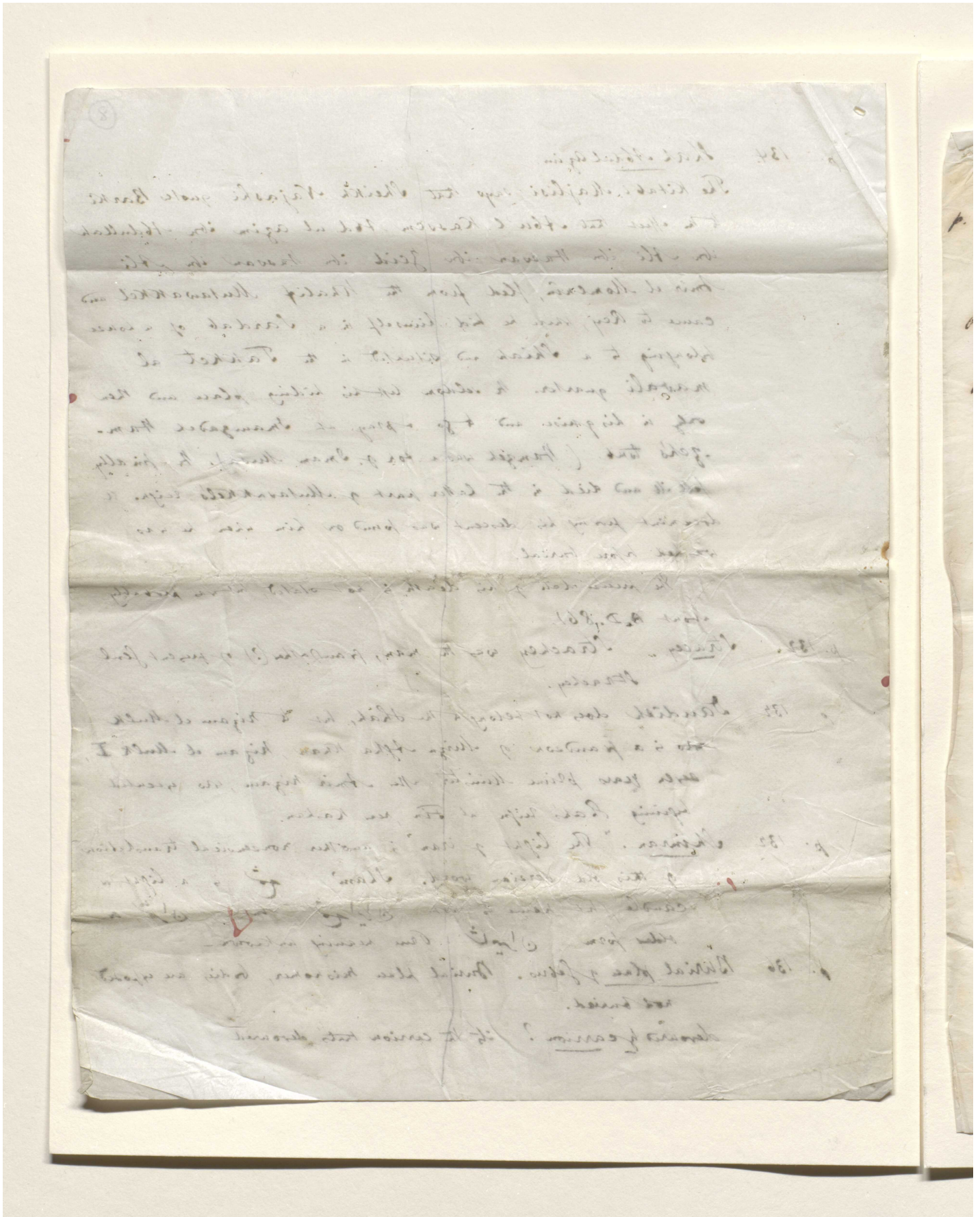
p. 132. Strachey. Strachey was the man, framDasha (?) of present Genl Strachey.

p. 132 Sandish does not belong to the Shah, but to Nizam el Mulk who is a grandson of Mirza Afha Khan, Nizam el Mulk I, seven years prime Minister after Amir Nizam, who succeeded beginning Shah's reign at Firuz Kahan.

p. 132 Shimran. "The light of Iran" is another nonclassical translation of this old Persian word. Sham' شام is a light or candle, but here is not شام ايران but شيران, a word from شاميران. True meaning unknown -

p. 136 Burial place of Jesus. Burial place his name, bodies, are exposed not buried.

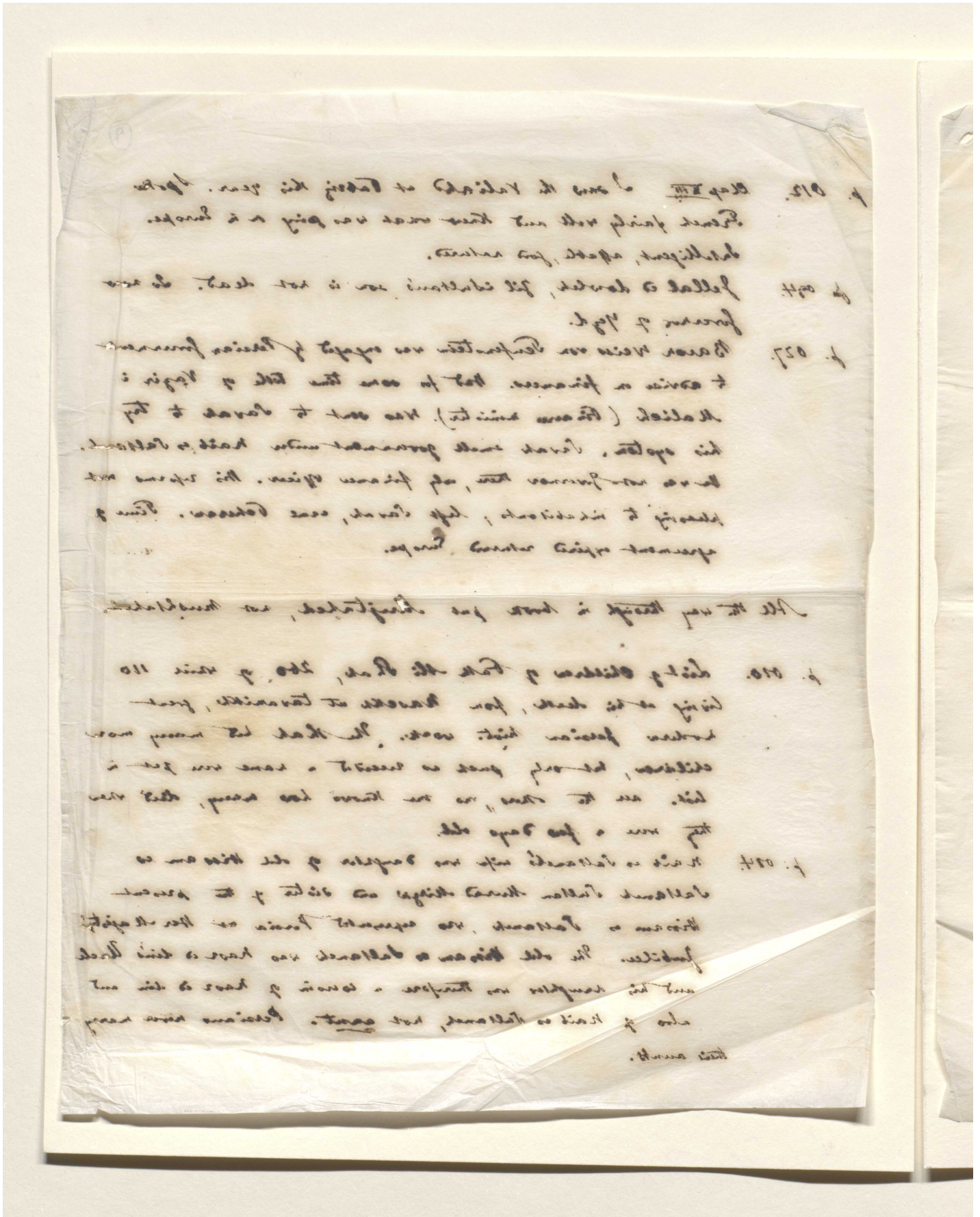
devoured by carion? if the carion tents devoured



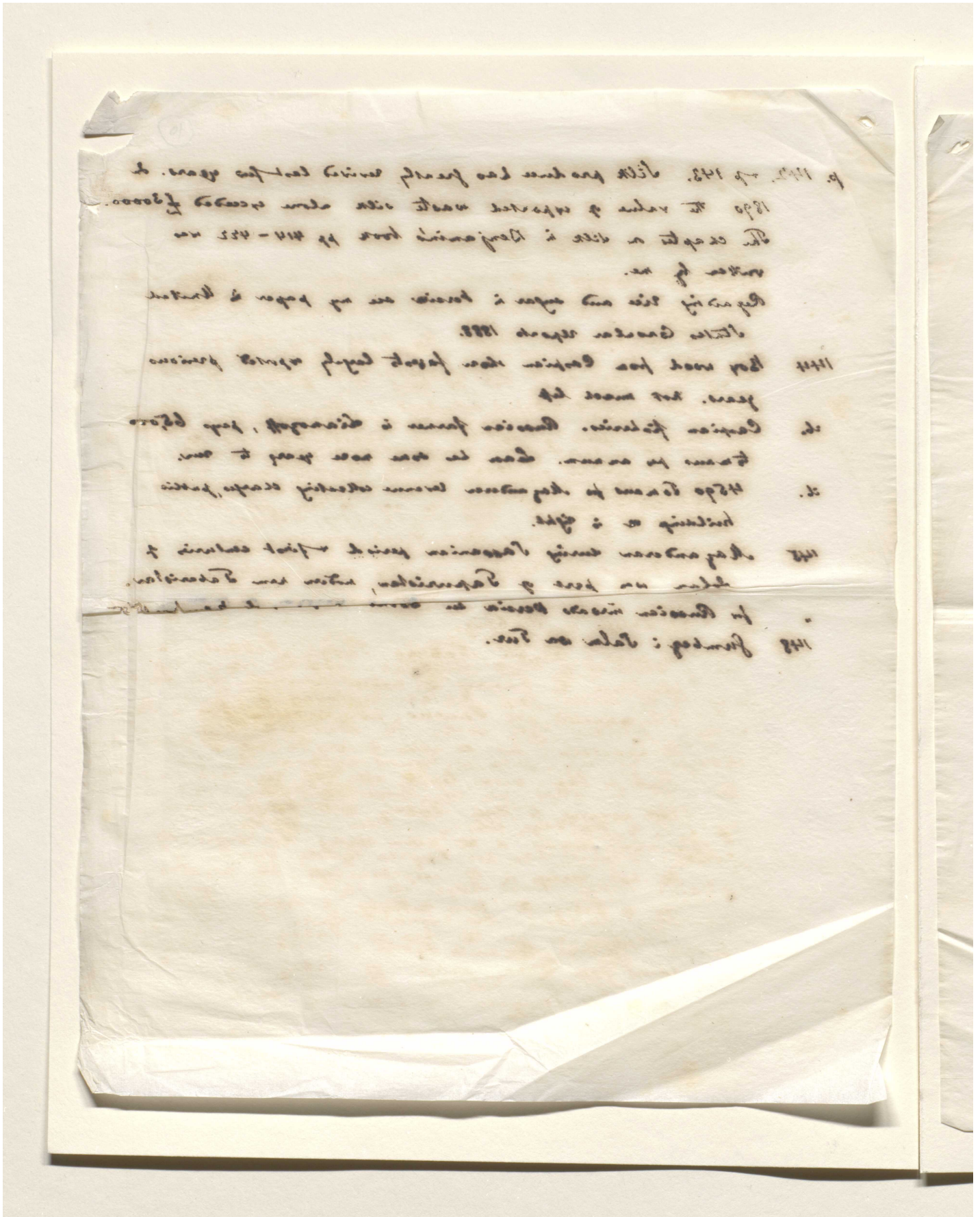
- 9
- p. 012. Chap. ~~11~~ I saw the Valiabad at Tabriz this year. Spoke French fairly well and knew what was going on in Europe. Intelligent, affable, good natured.
- p. 024. Jellal ad Dowleh, Fil Sultan's son is not dead. Is now Governor of Yazd.
- p. 027. Baron Weiss von Temperstein was engaged by Persian Government to advise on finances. Had for some time title of Vazir i Malieh (Finance minister). Was sent to Sarak to try his system. Sarak small government under Naib, or Sallanch. He was now Governor there, only finance officer. His system not pleasing to inhabitants; left Sarak, and Tehran. Time of agreement expired returned Europe.

All the way through is book just brought, no mushtak.

- p. 010. List of children of Fakh Ali Shah, 260, of which 110 living at his death, from Raschid at Taranikh, great modern Persian hist. work. The Shah had many more children, but only such as needed a name were put in list. all the ones, so we know how many, died when they were a few days old.
- p. 024. Naib is Sallanch's wife was daughter of old Wissam is Sallanch Sultan Murad Mirza and sister of the present Wissam is Sallanch, who represented Persia at Her Majesty's Jubilee. The old Wissam is Sallanch was have a son's Uncle and his daughter was therefore a cousin of Naib's son and also of Naib is Sallanch, not uncle. Persians never marry their aunts.



- 10
- p. 142 & p. 143. Silk produce has greatly revised last few years. In 1890 the value of exported waste silk alone exceeded £30000. 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 Consular Reports 1888.
- 1444 Bay wood from Caspian shore forests largely exported previous years. Not much left.
- 1445 Caspian fisheries. Russian farmer in Lianozoff, says 65,000 tons per annum. Can be done more years to run.
- 1446 4590 tons for Mazanderan revenue collecting charges, public building etc is right.
- 1447 Mazanderan during Sassanian period & first centuries of Islam was part of Turanistan, not of Tabaristan.
- for Russian reads Persia in some copies, a correction.
- 1448 Jumbeg i Sala on Tur.



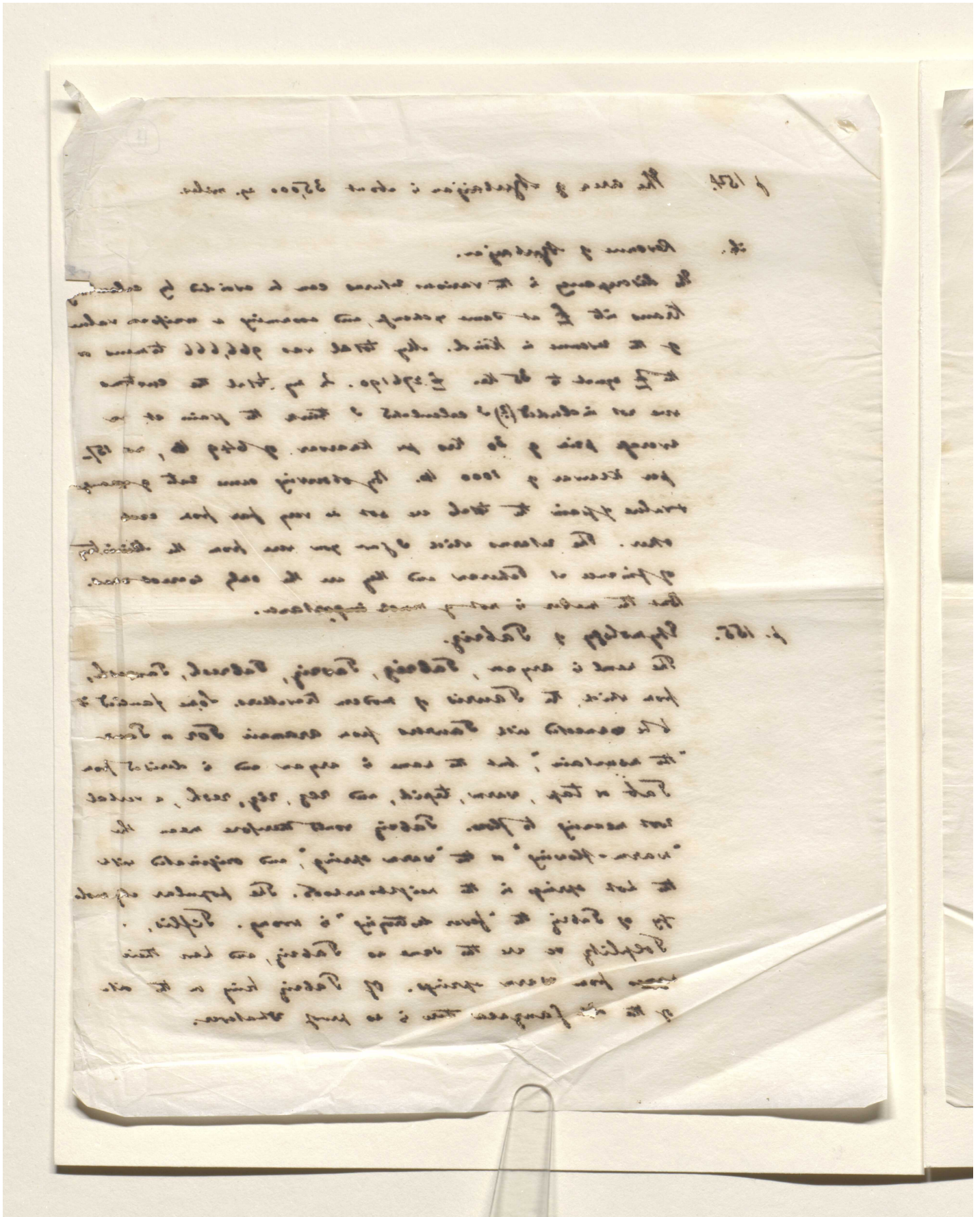
p. 154. The area of Afghanistan is about 35,000 sq. miles.

2. Revenue of Afghanistan.

The discrepancy in the various returns can be avoided by calculating them into £ at some exchange, and assuming a uniform value of the revenue in kind. My total was 966,666 toman or the £ equal to 25 ten £276190. In my total the customs were not included (?) & calculated I think the gain at an average price of 20 ten per toman of 649 lb, or 15% per toman of 1000 lb. By observing some rate of exchange & value of gain the totals are not so very far from each other. The returns since I gave you were from the Secretary of Finance at Cabul and they are the only correct ones. But the value is not of much importance.

p. 155. Etymology of Fābriz.

The root is aryan, Fābriz, Fābriz, Fābrish, Fābrish, from which the Fābris of modern travellers. Some fancied to be connected with Fābris from arāman for a Fābris "the mountain", but the root is aryan and is derived from Fāb or tap, warm, tepid, and rez, rez, resh, a verbal root meaning to flow. Fābriz would therefore mean the "warm-flowing" or the "warm spring", and originated with the hot springs in the neighbourhood. The popular etymology of Fābriz the "furnace-making" is wrong. Fāpliz, Fāpliz or are the same as Fābriz, and have their name from warm springs. Of Fābriz being on the site of the old Sangzān there is no proof whatever.



12
p. 156. My enumeration of 316 mosques at Tabriz included over 200 so-called "Tekieh's", mosques consisting of one bare room in many cases, open to the street. These tekieh's are places for prayer, put apart for the public and make no pretence of being mosques, since we covered buildings with endowments and preachers.

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

p. 161 Marble quarries near Maragha at village Dashkisen. Similar quarries exporting same kind of fine transparent marble at Farumpunkt to furnish for Qazvin. The latter quarries provided marble for Afghanistan & Central Asia.

p. 162 ~~General~~ Khasa according to history died February 1265 and was buried on a hill of the Khasa peninsula. The so-called Bahatur Khan's grave at Maragha is probably the grave of one of his wives, his mother-in-law also buried at Maragha.

p. 160 The height of Mount Dasaleh is 15791 feet.

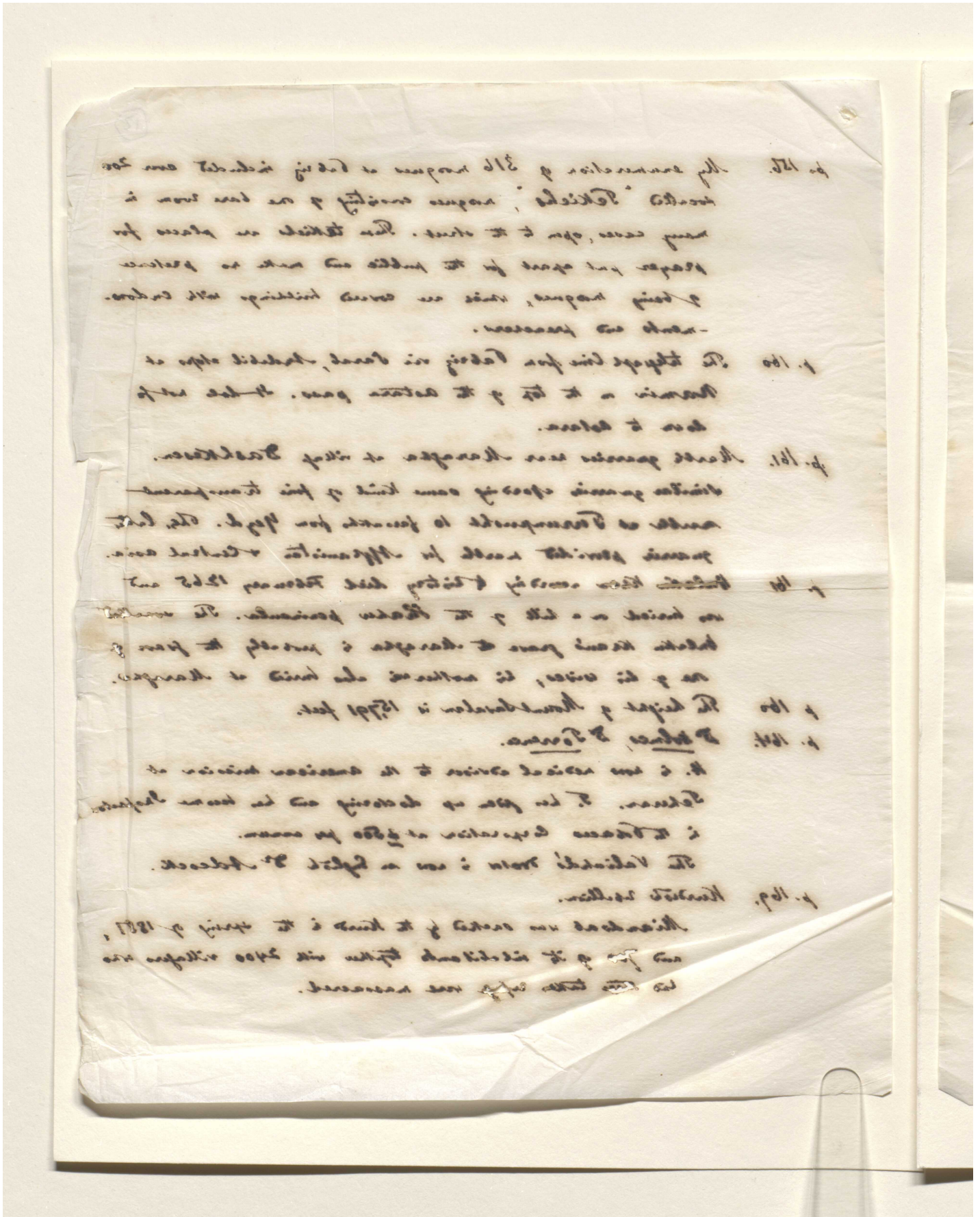
p. 164. D. Holmes, & T. Torrens.

H. is now medical adviser to the American mission at Tehran. T. has given up doctoring and has become Inspector of the Tobacco Corporation at \$500 per annum.

The Valiabad's Mosque is now in English Dr. Adcock's.

p. 169. Kurdish rebellion.

Miandoab was sacked by the Kurds in the spring of 1887, and 700 of its inhabitants together with 2400 villagers who had been taken captive were massacred.



13

Mishmet ad Dowleh then left Seiran, in command of an army of 20000 men. He died on the way at Seiran tepleh.

The Kurds did not occupy Maraghat.

When the Persian troops arrived the Kurds had left; their chiefs quarrelled, the force became divided, and prudence dictated them to retire.

Mirza Mirza Khasem Khan, Mushir ad Dowleh, Sadr Azem in 1872 & 1873, the Sepah Salar, was sent to Tabriz, as Governor, after the Kurdish revolt. After his death at Meshed, Yehya Khan his brother succeeded the title of Mushir ad Dowleh.

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

p. 173 For a collection of Persian European inscriptions with translations see

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

p. 177 Justus Riederer when knighted by Austria took the Ritter (Knight) von Bachersberg, but his name remained Riederer.

p. 179 A toman in 1871 (10 Kams) = $5/11\frac{1}{2}$ to $6/10\frac{3}{4}$ at the rate of $32\frac{1}{2}$ Kms to $33\frac{1}{2}$ Kams = $\frac{1}{2}$.

- p. 160. Arumiah Lake. The Kapanta of Strabo. Kapanta is the Persian Kabuda, meaning blue.
- p. 182. Considering that Persia & French delegations occasionally do business with the Bank & are charged "and by all foreign governments... except the French," to: "and by most foreign governments?"
- p. 187. Shushtar - Teheran road. Won't you refer to Col. Bell's paper in McMillan'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 Khorasand is barely 5000, yet your list gives 3000 Jews as existing at Khorasand. In 1877 I was told that there were 100 Jews ~~possibly~~ existing there. In Soltanabad there are ~~1000~~ 200 souls of Jews. The figures for Susianah, Kaspasah, Khosrain, Sulpaizan and Khorasand are preposterous; divide them by ten and they will be about right. Teheran, Isfahan, Hamadan are about right, for all other towns the numbers are greatly exaggerated. The population of Sarak is about 4000 and I was only 8 Jews there, the list gives 4000. Herind is a small village of about 150 families, how can it have 2500 Jews? Bijar has about 100 Jews not 1500, Khorasand is 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."

180. Persian...
181. Persian...
182. Persian...
183. Persian...
184. Persian...
185. Persian...
186. Persian...
187. Persian...
188. Persian...
189. Persian...
190. Persian...

p. 134.

Kab Abdul Aziz.

The kitab: Majlisi says that Sheikh Najashi gave Barak
to the effect that Abu'l Kasseem Abd al azim ibn Abdullah
ibn Ali ibn Hassan ibn Zeid ibn Hassan ibn Ali
Amir al Momenin, fled from the Khalif Mutawakkil in
came to Ray, then he hid himself in a Sardab of a town
belonging to a Shiak and situated in the Takhet al
mas'ali quarter. He seldom left his hiding place and then
only in his garden and to go to pray at Imamzadeh Ham-
zah's tomb. (Najashi was a son of Imam Musa). He finally
fell ill and died in the latter part of Mutawakkil's reign. A
tradition passing his descent was found in him when he was
wanted before burial.

His burial date & his death is not stated, but was probably
about A.D. 861.

p. 132.

Shahryar.

Shahryar was the son, ~~father~~ (?) of present Shah
Shahryar.

p. 132

Shahryar was not related to the Shah, he is Hujum al-Mulk

who is a grandson of Shihab al-Mulk, Hujum al-Mulk
was your prime minister after Amir Hujum, who was
killed by Rabi' wife of the son, see Karim.

p. 132

Shimran. "The light of Iran" is another vernacular translation

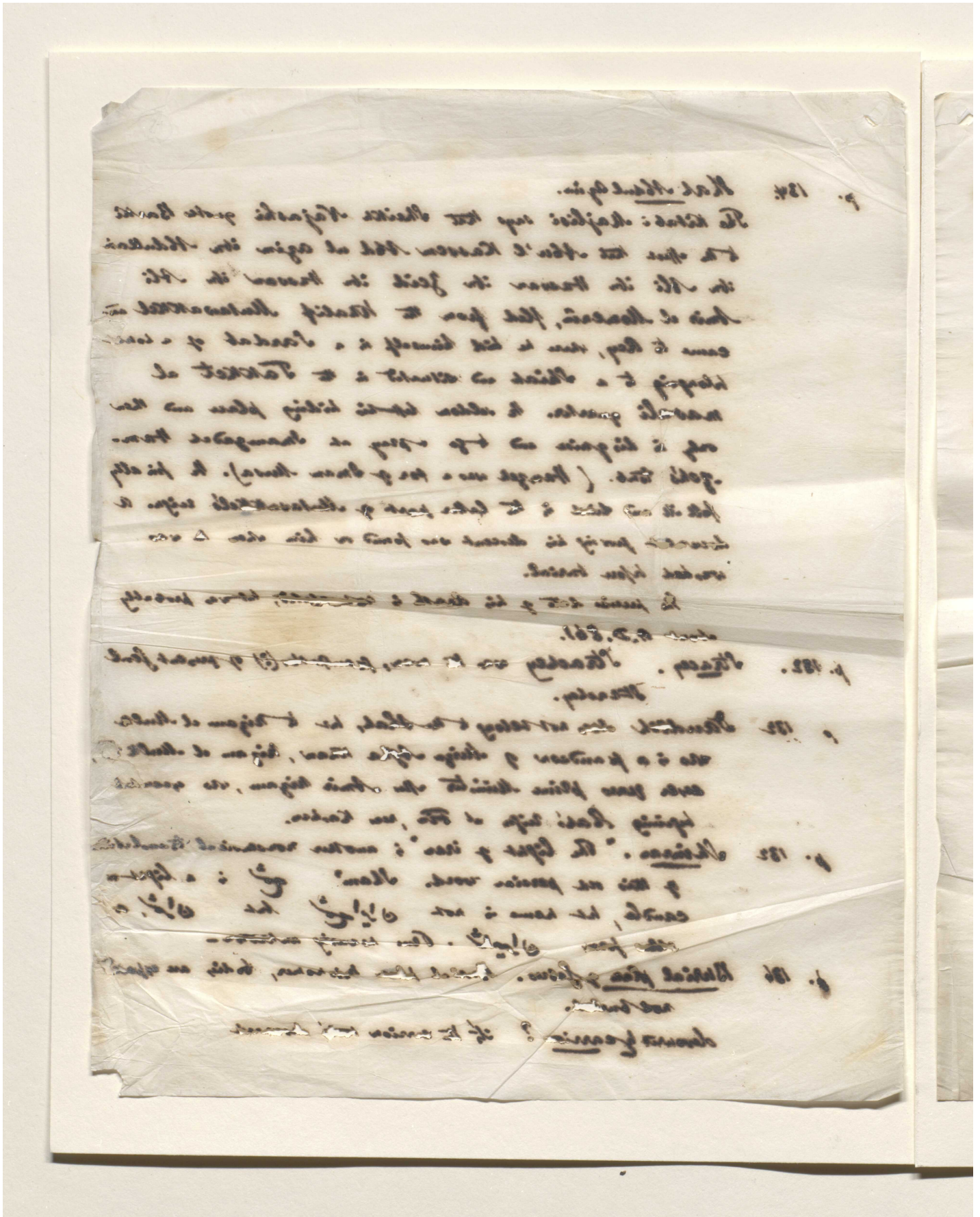
of this as Persian word. Sham' شام' is a light or
candle, the name is not شام' ايران' but شام' ايران'.

See meaning elsewhere.

p. 136

Shirvan Shirvan Shirvan. Shirvan Shirvan, Shirvan, an official
not known.

Shirvan Shirvan? If the Shirvan Shirvan Shirvan



p. 116 continued. The Tabara of the Theodosian table stood in Tazora. It was situated in the neighbourhood of a bridge, west of the Median Rhaps or Key. The former bridge was now gone, and Tazora being the old Persian Tachara = temple, was probably the present Meibad.
When the Theodosian table compiled Key was, probably, European, this had shifted its life under the Crocians.

p. 122. The globe in the Museum

was made by the Chief goldsmith of Persia.

75 lbs of pure gold, and 51,366 precious stones weighing 3656.12 grammes. Total value £ 947,000. ~~The weight is particularly fine.~~ (Value is not to be regarded).

123. Diamonds in regalia.

See description of 2 large ones in history of Kolybat's travels.

Engl. ed. London 1819 p. 299

Frans. ed. Paris 1819 p. 262, with description.

129. English set of musical instruments presented by Engl. post was put into Persia. Persian band targeted to play these instruments with an in different key or pitch.

130. Representatives Persia 1891

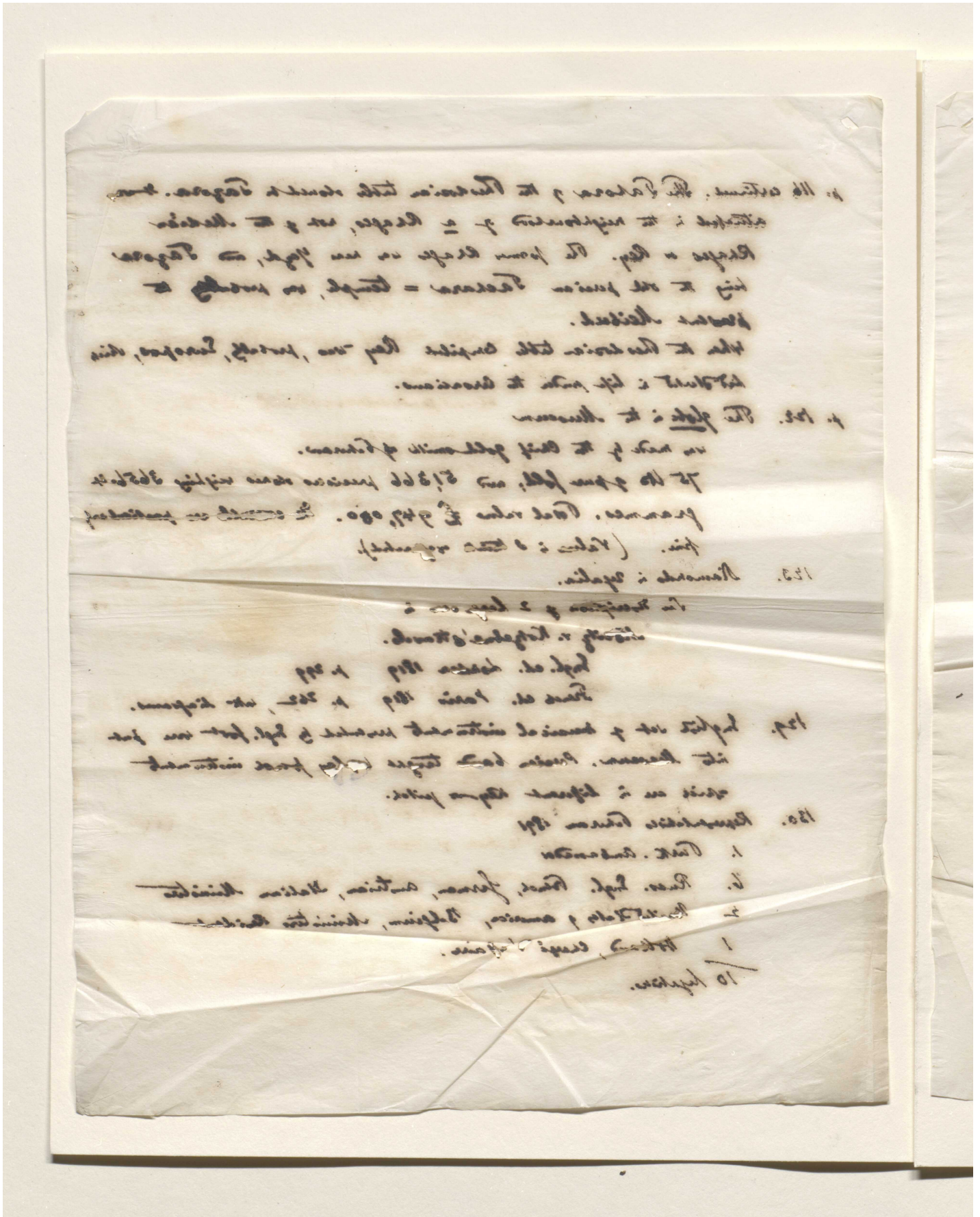
1. Turk. Ambassadors

6. Russ. Engl. Pruss, German, Austrian, Italian Ministers

2. United States of America, Belgium, Ministers Resident

1. Holland, Consuls of Persia.

10 Negatives.



p 106 Kashmiri goz = tamarisk spring, with pool.
p 108 birds or nat.

The eagle; pers. Kabk, *caccabis chukor*

The scree or sand partridge; pers. Tchuw, *ammodendris bonhami*

The bush partridge; pers. jirufti, *ortygornis pondicoriana*

The common francolin; pers. durraf; *francolinus vulgaris*.

The grey partridge; pers. Kabk: chil; *perdix cinerea*

The sand grouse; pers. p. bakher, ghirreh and bakhris.

Kara, *pteroctes arcinarius*.

109. Bozlan, does not mean garden. A garden is Bastan: Bozlan, the town is called Bastan & Bostan: Bozlan.

Bastan is a magisterial proper name. Various castles of the family of King Kabus were called Bastan.

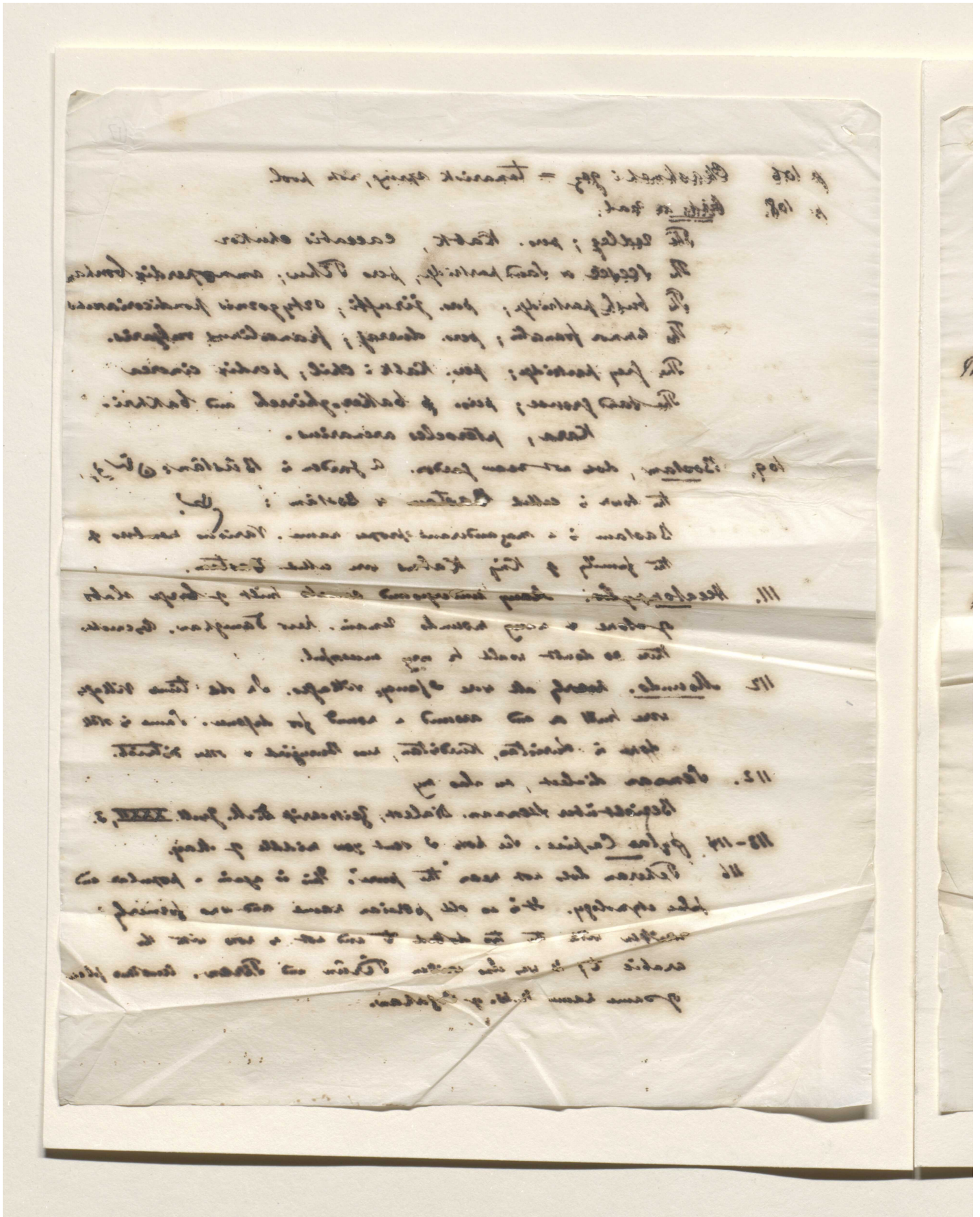
111. Heatonpylos: Large underground cavities built of large slabs of stone & very round in plan. Near Tanghan, Azerbaïdjan. There is doubt as to its use.

112. Mounts. Nearly all were of simple villages. In the time of the Persians were built on and around a mound for defence. Some is still seen in Kurdistan, Kurdistan, near Shirvan & some districts.

112. Sennan dialect, see also my Bericht über Sennan. Dialect, Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Iran, 3.

113-114. pylos Caspian. See how I sent you middle of map.

116. Tehran does not mean 'the pure'. This is again a popular and false etymology. It is an old Persian name and was formerly written te to the te which is te and te is now with the Arabic ty to the te which is Tehran and Tehran. Another place of same name te of Tehran.



p. 68. The ~~expeditions~~ invasions of Russians into Persia see:
B. Dorn, Caspica
St. Petersburg 1875.

(Very interesting book, containing many hist. & arch. notes on the
northern provinces of Persia).

There is some inconsistency in the transliteration of Persian names. You write
Turbans and Kerdinjah, but Turan, Kerdum, Kuchan, Nishapur. In the
former two books it stands for a, in the latter four books for u, long &
short. I have therefore altered many words, putting a for the long vowel
Italian a sound, u for the long vowel Italian u sound, thus for
Tabbas, Kadangah, Rostam, Jazak or Jama, etc.

p. 87. History of Seistan. Author Raja Khati Khan died many years ago.
See Churchill's note. Raja Khati Kh. is R. A. S. Journal.

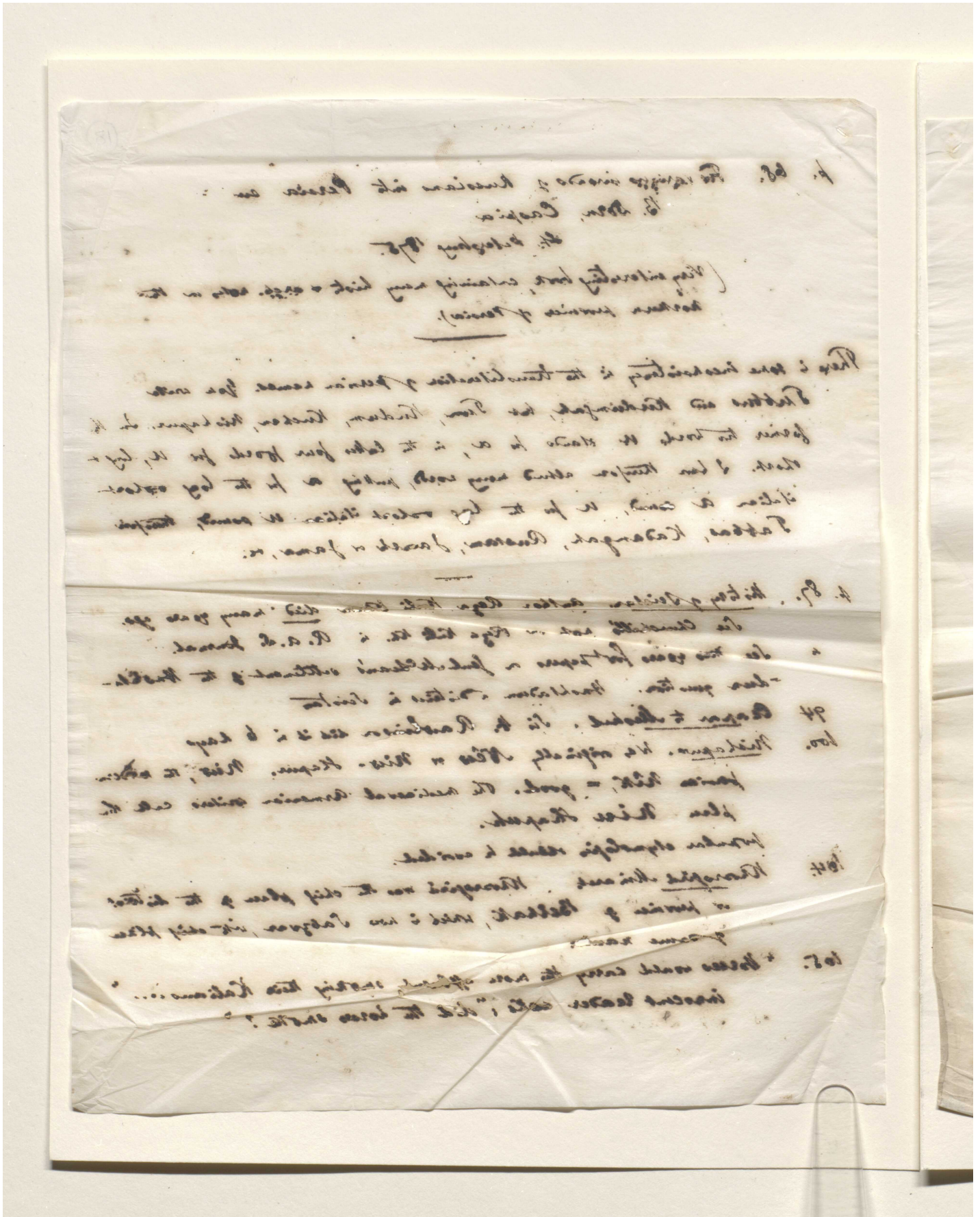
" See two years past papers on Jankel Khan's settlement of the Kachka-
dar question. Kachkadum a district in Seistan

94 Caspian to Meshed. See Dr. Rawlinson's list it is 6 days
100. Nishapur. We originally Nish or Nish-Kapur. Nish, the modern
Persian Nish, = goods. The medical Arabic Persian call the
place Nish Kapush.

Popular etymology should be avoided.

104. Microspira Minaret. Microspira was the chief place of the district
in province of Belhuk, which is now Sabzwar, its chief place
of same name.

105. "Horses would carry the men off, smoking their Kalians...."
"innocent leader asks: "did the horses smoke?"



p. 54 Gas-lamps, Meshed.

Without a remark that petroleum lamps or candles put into them readers may fancy that gas is burnt at Meshed.

p. 57 Keshaf Rud = the tortoise river. old pers Kashf = tortoise.

For various other names & legends of Mesopotamia see

my two papers on Nomenclature of Mesopotamia & Academy 1885?

p. 59 Kakkarch is right, not Kk.

p. 60 temporary marriages, Meshed. Temporary wife is a Sighah; they are married for any period from a day to 99 years. Ladies prefer being a sighah for 99 years & being an akdi or real wife. The akdi can be divorced at any time, the sighah not before the stipulated time unless she misconducts herself. Short-period sighahs as found in all capitals, but principally at Meshed, are quasi-prostitutes.

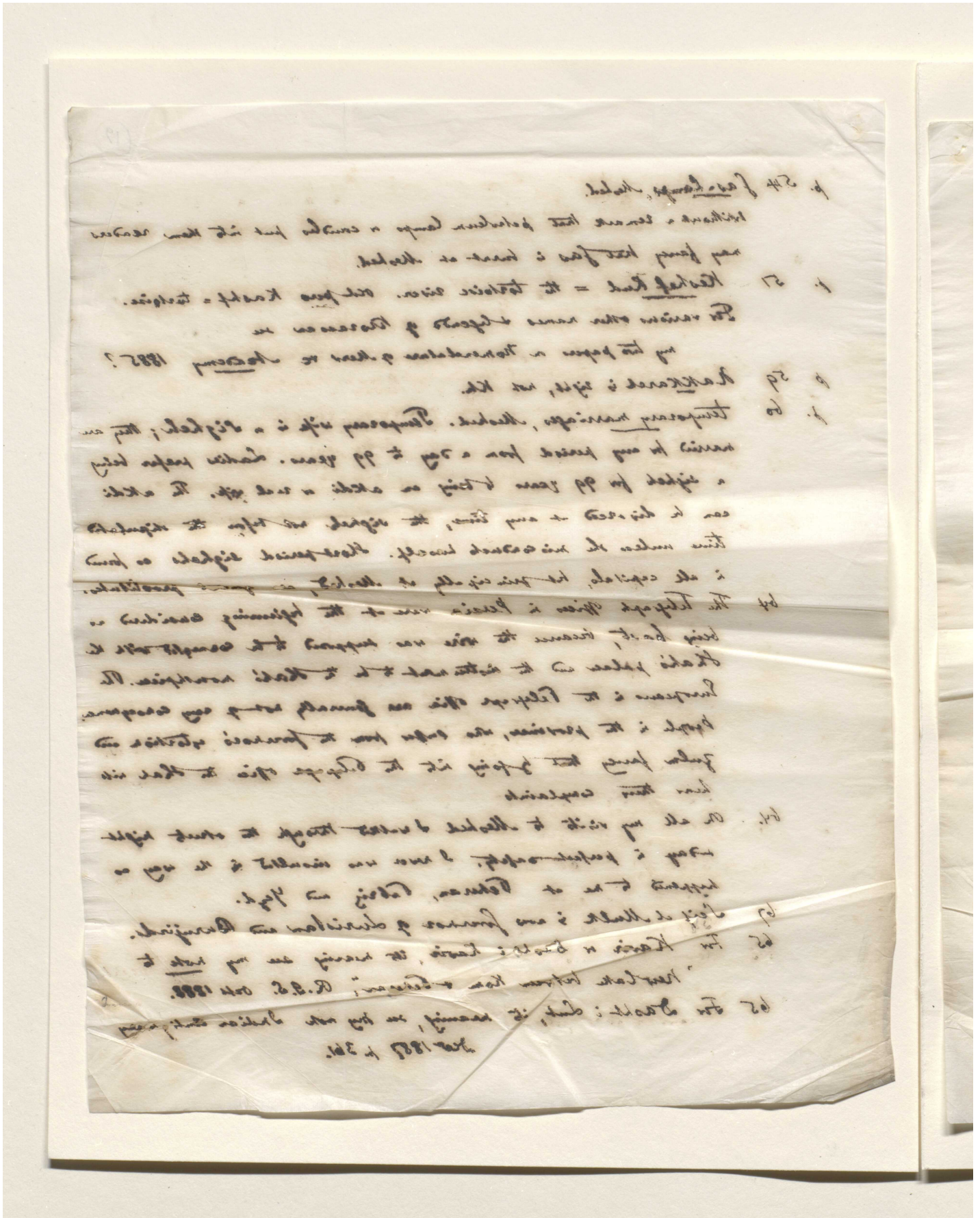
64 The Telegraph Office in Persia now at the beginning considered as being lost, because the wire was supposed to be brought with the Shah's palace and the instrument to be the Shah's mouthpiece. The Europeans in the Telegraph office are generally not of any consequence. People in the provinces, who suffer from the monarch's extortion and zulum fancy that by going into the Telegraph office to the Shah will have their complaints

64. On all my visits to Meshed I walked through the streets night & day in perfect safety. I never was insulted in the way as happened to me at Teheran, Tabriz and Yazd.

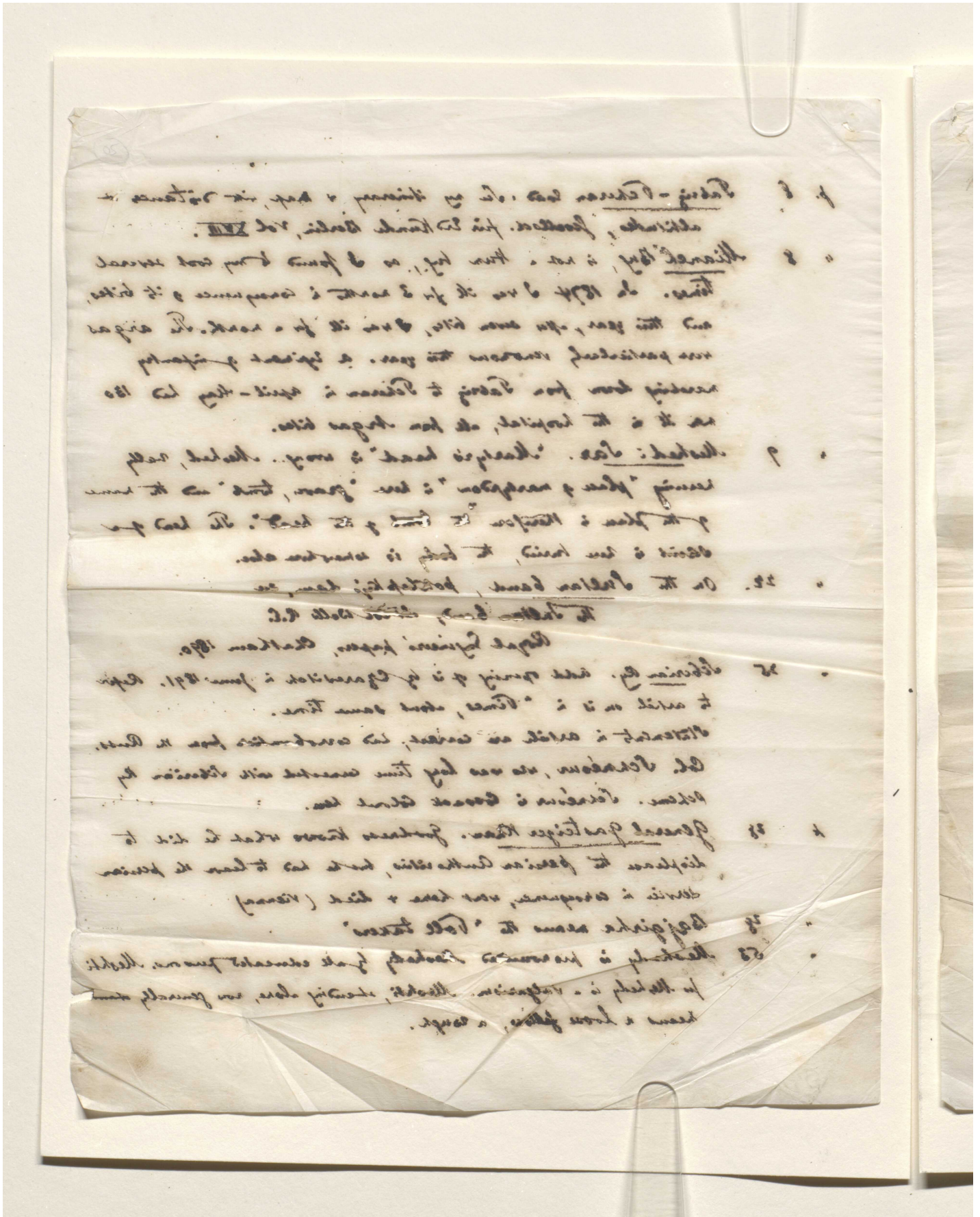
67 Seif ul Mulk is now Governor of Luristan and Burujird.

65 For Kasir or Asad's Kasir, see nearly see my note to "New Lake between them & Teheran", R.I.S. Oct 1888.

65 For Dasht-i-Lut, its meaning, see my note Indian Antiquary Dec 1887 p. 361.



- 20
- p. 8 Fabriz - Tehran road. In my itinerary & map, its distance & altitudes, footnotes. fin Ed Kunda Berlin, Vol VIII.
- " 8 Mianeh 'bug', is not. Hun bug., as I found to my cost several times. In 1874 I was ill for 3 weeks in consequence of its bites, and this year, after seven bites, I was ill for a month. The argas were particularly venomous this year. a regiment of infantry marching down from Fabriz to Tehran in April-May had 180 men ill in the hospital, all from Argas bites.
- " 9 Mashed: Sar. 'Martyr's head' is wrong. Mashed, really meaning 'place of martyrdom' is here 'grave, tomb' and the name of the place is therefore 'tomb of the head'. The head of a saint is here buried, the body is elsewhere also.
- " 22. On the Sultan band, postleptaji ham, see
The Sultan Band, Edinburgh R.L.
Royal Engineers' papers, Chatham 1870.
- " 25 Siberian Ry. add opening of it by Czarsitch in June 1891. Refer to article on it in "Times", about same time.
Statements in article are correct, had corroboration from the Russ. Col. Schabour, who was long time connected with Siberian Ry scheme. Tchernia is Grand Colonel here.
- " 28 General Gasteiger Khan. Goodness knows what he did to displease the Persian Authorities, but he had to leave the Persian service in consequence, went home & died (Vienna).
- " 29 Bajgirha means the 'Toll taxers'
- " 53 Meshki is pronounced Meshki by all educated persons. Meshki for Meshki is a vulgarism. Meshki, standing alone, was generally used means a loose fellow, a rough.



page 2. Mention Shah's small steam yacht "Nasr ed din", paddle steamer given to Shah by Russia. So generally inside Enzeli or Mardab. Has been several times to Baku for repairs.

2. Pir-i-Bazar is not "old man's village". I fancy the original name was "Pileh Bazar", i.e. the Cocoon Market; pileh is the cocoon of the silk worm. But if the name is Pir-i-Bazar, then it can only mean the "Saint of the Bazar". Pir stands for a Saint, ascetic, dervish chief. The various orders of dervishes have each a pir.

3. Kandun, better Kukhdun.

4. Recht road see my description a map, Vol III, Zeitschrift für Geographie für Erdkunde Berlin.

5. Pa-i-chinar river. Just above the Marzil bridge the Bahran joins the Kizil Uzun and the two form the Sapid end. The road from Marzil to the Loshan bridge, 3 miles before reaching Pa-i-chinar goes along the Shahrud. This river is crossed by the Loshan bridge and the road then goes along the Pa-i-chinar river, which is called "Yuzbashi-cho" and rises at the top of the Mullak Ali valley, west of Pa-i-chinar.

5. History of Kazvin.

Descript. Hist. de la ville de Kazvin, Paris 1867

Barbier de Meynard.

5. "Old Man of the Mountain" is not altogether a mistranslation for Sheikh el Jebel. Sheikh is an old man, chief of tribe, or same as pir.

6. and description. Jumma Khosjid should be Marzil-i-Jamch.

6. Sulcinanish is said to have been built one of funds supplied by one of Fakh Ali Shah's sons after a successful raid into the Kurdish districts of Sulcinanish.

Page 21 verso
The name of the place is Persia. It is a large country in the East. It is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the north, the Persian Gulf to the south, and the Arabian Sea to the south-west. It is a very fertile country and produces many valuable commodities. The climate is very hot in the summer and very cold in the winter. The people are very industrious and have a great deal of skill in the arts and sciences. The language is Persian and the religion is Mahomedanism. The capital is Isfahan. The king is the Shah. The country is very large and has many cities and towns. It is a very important country and has a great influence on the world.

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'Persia' [35r] (69/90)

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EKLY EDITION.

(DECEMBER 6, 1889.

deavour is made, as will be in this case, to regard it, not from any narrow or selfish, but from an Imperial standpoint, and in its due relations to the broader question of Asiatic politics as a whole, of which it constitutes no unimportant part.

Persia, though remote, is very far from being inaccessible, and is easily approached by any one of many routes either from the north or south. In the one case Teheran is the immediate objective; in the other case Bushire, on the Persian Gulf. The latter place is ordinarily reached by steamers of the British India Company from Kurrachee, English passengers transhipping for the purpose at Bombay. The journey from England occupies nearly five weeks. Occasionally boats run direct from London to Bushire, and vice versa. From Bushire Teheran is a ride almost due north of 750 miles, in the course of which are visited the important towns of Shiraz, Isfahan, and Kium. This is the principal entry from the south. The northern approaches fall under two heads—those which reach Teheran by overland routes, and those which employ the waterway of the Caspian. Of the former the most commonly used is the route via Tauriz, the largest city of Persia and the capital of the province of Azerbaidjan, from the north-west, the starting point being the Russian town of Tiflis, in the Caucasus, or more frequently Akstafa, a station a little further to the east on the Transcaucasian railway. The commercial caravan routes approach Tauriz from a point further to the west, starting from the Turkish port of Trabzon, on the Black Sea, since and in consequence of the abolition of the transit trade across the Caucasus by Russia in 1853. The second overland route is that via Hermauh and Hamadan from Bagdad to Teheran, a distance of 600 miles; Bagdad being reached by one of three routes—either from Teheran, via Diar Bekr, Mosul, and the Tigris; or from the Mediterranean, via Alexandria and Aleppo, or by road and by camel, or, lastly, by the Persian Gulf. Finally there is the route most frequently adopted, from the port of Astrakhan on the Caspian, or rather from the coast-head of Enzelli, where the steamers anchor outside the Bay of Resht, Teheran being reached by a road of 210 miles over the mountains. Bagdad is served by steamers starting from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, and touching at the important port of Baku on the way down coast. English travellers either strike the Volga by rail-way at Teeritsin, in connexion with the main European system, then turn inland to Astrakhan, and then take the Caspian steamer; or they go direct to Baku, either overland from the Caucasus, or by the Caspian, and thence on by train; or by Odessa or Constantinople and the Black Sea service to Batoum, whence the railway runs to Baku. These are the most familiar avenues of approach to Persia. By the two latter, which are the shortest of the eastern routes, Teheran can be reached in about three weeks from leaving London.

The route which I have adopted followed the second of these northern lines, as far as Baku, but from that point made an important diversion. Owing to the courtesy of the Russian Government, set on foot by the kindly offices of the Russian ambassador in London, I have received permission to travel over the Transcaucasian Railway from the east along the Caspian as far as Ashakid, diverging thence across the Persian frontier into Khorsan. This permission will enable me both to gratify my own wishes, and to observe Persia, province by province by the most expeditious routes, and also to travel by a line interesting in itself, and still more interesting from the fact that it is not open to the bulk of travellers and has been seen by but few Englishmen. I was on the Transcaucasian Railway last year, and journeyed by it from starting point to terminus—viz. from Uzun Ada to Samarsand. Had the leisure and time accorded to me will be valuable as enabling me to observe what progress has been made in the space of a year, and, secondly, to see Khorsan by the little known Ashakid-Khuran line, which, when completed, is destined to be the main line of Russian entry, commercial, political, or, if the need arises, military, into Eastern Persia.

I left Paris by the new Orient express which, after leaving Pesh, runs via Belgrade, Sofia, and Adrianople to Constantinople. In Servia a bridge had broken in a few days before, and an engine broke down now. Through Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey the pace was little better than a crawl, but nevertheless Constantinople was reached in time. There can be no doubt that the journey, which now takes 69 hours, could without difficulty be accelerated by at least six or eight hours, a suggestion which I commend to the directors of the lines concerned. The discomforts of arrival at Constantinople and departure therefrom are well known, and have tested the patience of many travellers. But the horrors of the boat-landing, which could be assuaged by inches, are as nothing compared with those of the Onians examination, which is now pursued with a merciless intensity that only Turkish officials can display, at the new proposed railway station at Ashakid. I was the bearer of a courier's passport, and was met by an "inbasy" harness at the station. But notwithstanding these evidences of respectability I was detained there for an hour and a quarter, my boxes were ruthlessly overhauled, my steamer, accumulated and carefully packed for Persian travel, were broken into, and a box, containing a few watches which I was taking out as small gifts in return for civilities in Persia, having been pounced upon, was hailed as triumphant evidence of a sinister disguise, and was immediately melted by a duty. If this system, or rather the manner in which it is enforced, be maintained, travellers are sure to be repelled from Constantinople, attracted to it by the overland routes.

It being necessary for me to reach Batoum by a certain day in order to make the desired connexion with my steamer at Baku, and no passenger boat being about to leave the Golden Horn for that destination, I procured a passenger boat, beating the English flag and belonging to Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of Newcastle, one of that new class of steamers of which several are now being built in England, and over 20 are in English hands, and which ply between Batoum and London, Liverpool, Venice, Trieste, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and other ports of the Continent. To India, China, and Japan,

with which a large export trade has suddenly sprung up, the oil is carried, not in tank steamers, but in cases ready for distribution throughout the country. The tank steamer consists of a series of detached iron tanks, into which the oil is pumped straight from the reservoirs at Batoum, whether it has been conveyed in tank-cars by the railway from Baku. Certain of these are old cargo boats converted; but every day-improvements are being effected in the designs of new vessels, some of which, to hold 4,000 tons, have lately been built out of which larger types may be expected in the future. The *Lux*, in which I was a passenger, was now empty, but was making her way to Batoum to take on board a new cargo, of which she could accommodate over 2,000 tons. These boats, though not constructed for passenger traffic, present this advantage to the traveller in a hurry, that they do not touch, as do nearly all the passenger steamers, at the Turkish posts of Traboli, Sinope, Samson, and Trabzon, but ply direct to Batoum, which at the easy rate of nine knots can be reached in less than three days from Constantinople.

I was at Batoum for five days about a year ago, detained by one of those tremendous storms for which the Euxine has always been famous, but little expected so soon again to behold its beautiful but unattractive features. In the year's interval I found that immense progress had been made by the Russians in the development and strengthening of the place. It is only 11 years since, by the Treaty of Berlin, they first gained a footing in Batoum; and only 31 years since, in violation of that instrument, they unceremoniously annexed what had till then been nominally a free port. Batoum is now a large and increasing town, with an estimated population (though accurate statistics, as is to be expected from a port not forthcoming) of 15,000 persons, of whom probably one-third are Russians, and the remainder a motley congeries of Turks, Georgians, Circassians, Mingrelians, Persians, Armenians, Greeks, Levantines, Jews, English, Germans, French, Austrians, and, indeed, every nationality in Europe. The town has that inchoate and adventitious appearance which is ordinarily associated with a new American settlement in the Far West. Palatial buildings alternate with hovels, and broad streets terminate in quagmires and dust heaps. Military necessities dictated to Russia the occupation of the only decent port on the eastern coast of the Black Sea; but petroleum has made Batoum, and petroleum is its life blood. All along the recesses of the bay, and on the flat and fertile fringe of soil which separates it from the splendid wooded background of hills, are to be seen the clustered reservoirs and premises of the various firms engaged in this lucrative trade. Over 5,000 tank cars run between Baku and Trabochelli, the former of whom, with the enterprises for which they have long been notorious, have procured a concession for a pipe line over the difficult Suram mountain on the railway line near Tiflis; so that their tank cars, bringing the oil to similar cars waiting to transport it to Batoum, thereby occupying the extra mileage, the wear and tear of rolling stock, and the consumption of fuel on the extraordinarily steep gradients between Batoum and Trabochelli, have been able to reduce the cost of the oil wells at Baku a few months ago, and one of my first inquiries was as to the truth of this rumor. I was informed at Batoum that for a time serious apprehensions had been entertained; that the price of refined naphtha had, however, had risen 20 per cent. at Batoum, and of crude naphtha 200 per cent.; that the number of wells giving oil at Baku had, previous to the concession, been steadily increasing, and that the security of employment at Batoum tank steamers engaged in the export trade had been compelled to cross to America to get cargoes there. The Russian Government, with a keen eye to saving had placed a duty, or more strictly speaking had sought to give the excise on petroleum exported to Persia, the only country with which, owing to their monopoly of the oil, foreign competition is impossible. With other countries American competition would render a resource both impulsive and unavailing. More minute and much less dependent information about the question I subsequently obtained at Baku.

The extent of the foreign trade which is now conducted with Batoum may be judged by the fact that in 1887 437 foreigners—i. e. non-Russian steamers, entered the port, of which 180 were British, representing a registered tonnage of 210,433 out of 455,981 tons. The total of petroleum exported in 1888 was 450,226 tons, with a value of £1,724,445, as compared with 263,000 tons, with a value of £1,002,900, in the preceding year. In 1888 the export to India, China, and Japan, of which I have spoken, and the figures of which were infinitesimal in 1887, rose to 239,900, a total which suggests to England the urgent necessity of developing, if possible, her own sources of supply in Bolocheistan, India, and Borneo. In Russian hands the trade of Batoum, hitherto not a particularly good one, except for the great depth of water close up to the shore, is being rapidly improved. A pier had been built on the inner side of the north breakwater during the past year, piles were being sunk all round the shore line, which is to be fitted with a stone quay, and it is ultimately intended to carry forward an additional breakwater from the light-house on the south till it overlaps the pier on the north. Batoum will then present a commodious, secure, and serviceable harbour, of immense commercial and strategic value to Russia in the future.

Strategical requirements are indeed far from being neglected at Batoum. They are being anticipated with a strenuousness and a purpose that sufficiently indicate the value set by Russia upon this maritime key to her Caucasian base. Five large forts, some of them not yet completed, command the shore line, and are already mounted with over 20 guns of heavy calibre. The principal battery, in the centre of the town immediately overlooking the harbour, contains 12 guns of 12 in. calibre, from 18 to 22 tons each. All strangers, and even Russian civilians, are strictly excluded from its precincts. Practice was proceeding on the shore of that I fell at canvas targets mounted out at sea. Higher up on the side or summit of the first range of hills, behind the harbour front, there batteries are being or have been constructed, armed for the most part with mortars. The permanent garrison of Batoum is three battalions, kept at their mobilized strength of 1,000

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

EN ROUTE: BATOUM.

BAKOU, Oct. 7.

The recent visit of the Shah of Persia to England and the official and public reception accorded to him throughout the country have reawakened that interest in Persia and the Persian question which the remoteness of his dominions and the increasing indifference of the English public to anything lying outside their immediate ken had allowed in recent years to languish. The attentions paid to the distinguished visitor by all ranks, from the Sovereign downwards, and the efforts made to impress him both with the resources and with the friendly consideration of Great Britain were evidence that the Shah was regarded as much more than an interesting Oriental potentate afflicted with a taste for foreign travel, and deserving to run after and cheered as the latest social lion. The public was dimly aware that motives of higher policy were at work, and that the monarch who was brought in State up the Thames and *fed* at the Guildhall and conducted on a businesslike progress through the principal manufacturing centres of the kingdom was both an ally of the British nation and an important factor in the determination of our policy in the East. Even those who knew or cared little for Imperial politics were conscious that Persia is a country providing an extensive and profitable market for English and Anglo-Indian trade, and that on the most mercenary grounds, if on no other, a good understanding with its ruler was in the highest degree desirable. At the same time, in spite of the general recognition of the unimportant significance of the visit and of the practical expediency of a hearty welcome, there were not wanting symptoms both in the Press and in the House of Commons that there were many who, notwithstanding, could not read the signs of the times; and it was more than hinted that there was something ridiculous in making such a lively fuss about a monarch who probably despised these tokens of interested attachment, and from whom nothing could be expected in return. The true bearing in its many and momentous ramifications of the Persian question was but imperfectly grasped; and what it really is, a problem of the most abstruse statesmanship was discussed as though it were a casual obligation to be decently discharged and then conveniently forgotten.

It is in the belief that such an impression exists, and with the conviction that it is both mistaken and disastrous, that I propose in this series of letters to describe, from the character of my own eyes in Persia, the character and dimensions of the Persian problem, and to indicate to English readers what is their stake in that distant country; why they are compelled to regard its policy and development with such acute concern; what is the meaning and what may be the results of a strong Persian alliance; and why it is so impossible to treat either the ruler or his people with polite indifference. There are many questions which in the course of my narrative will, I hope, come under examination. Such will be the present policy of the Shah's Government, the character, quality, virtues, or vices of the Persian Administration, the likelihood of reforms resulting from the European form of the Sovereign, the question of the accession to the throne, the strength and possible utility of the army, the opening for national enterprise in Persia, the political sympathies of the people, the relative degrees of influence possessed by Russia and Great Britain, the designs and ambitions of the two Powers, the meaning and significance of the Khorsan question, and the alleged danger to British commercial competition in the different provinces of the Shah's dominions. The late Sir G. MacGregor, when travelling in Persia in 1875, soon after the Shah's first visit to Europe, left on record this opinion:—

I do not think our reception of the Shah has proved at all a good impression. The Persians know that it is a purely political matter; and while the enthusiastic reception their Shah met with in London adds much to his importance in their eyes, it has not in any way improved our position. The only thing that we are very anxious for Persia to be on our side when the struggle with Russia comes, and that we will say extravagantly for her assistance. This is certainly help regarding a great city.

I shall endeavour to ascertain whether such an impression still exists among the subjects of the Shah, or how far their animating in the movements of politics has progressed in the last 16 years. In due, Persia from an Englishman's point of view, and from the point of view more particularly of an English politician, will be the subject of my communications. Long residents in the country usually undertake, and are incomparably better qualified for, the task of describing local customs and manners, of which a passing traveller can form but a very imperfect judgment. But a political problem may fairly be consigned to the rougher safety if an honest con-

DECEMBER 6, 1889.]

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the National League was held this afternoon, Mr. Alfred Webb presiding.

The acting treasurer, on behalf of Dr. Kenny, M.P., stated that since the last meeting the sum of £750 18s. had been subscribed to the funds, of which £200 has come from America. Out of their funds sums amounting in all to £211 10s. had been voted for the assistance of the evicted tenants.

The chairman congratulated the meeting on the progress of the movement, and their knowledge that the funds were beginning to come in to aid the Tenants' Defence Fund. Afterwards speaking in reference to the manner in which the country was governed, he said that one of the gravest scandals ever perpetrated was the elevation of Mr. Peter O'Brien to the Bench as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. This man had rendered himself hateful to the overwhelming number of people here on account of his juries in Marlborough.

Dec. 4.

Castleland still maintains its notoriety as a centre of moonlighting and outrage. One of the most daring crimes which have given the evil reputation to the district is reported to have been committed to-day under the following circumstances:—Two men, named John Bourke and Luke O'Sullivan, were charged yesterday, before a special Court held in Castleland, before having attacked a house and sworn a tenant who lived in it not to pay rent. Three witnesses identified the prisoners, and they were returned for trial at the winter assizes, which will be opened in Nougha on Friday next. They left Castleland this morning, and the three witnesses were to have proceeded to-norrow morning to attend the assizes, but this evening they were freed at, and are stated to have been slightly wounded.

COEK, Dec. 2.

A statutory meeting of the Town Council of Coek was held to-day for the purpose of electing a mayor for the ensuing year. Dr. Tanner, M.P., was unanimously selected for the position at a caucus meeting held on Saturday. Dr. Tanner had left for France previously to his election to the council on November 25, and had not signed the council roll, and is consequently technically ineligible for the position. On the party discovering this to-day a hasty meeting was called, and it was decided to fill the vacancy by some other member of council until Dr. Tanner's return, on the understanding that the person selected should surrender the seat on the 31st of December. The present mayor, Alderman Ryan, refused to accept this condition, and Alderman Horgan was chosen in open council. Subsequently both candidates were proposed, and Alderman Horgan was elected mayor by 34 to nine votes. This is the first time for many years that the Conservative members here had a chance to record their votes in the election of mayor. The vote voted to-day in the majority. Importance is attached to the election of Alderman Horgan, inasmuch as he has hitherto been bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy because he is a publican and connected with the Gaelic Association. Though he is bound to surrender the position in a month in favour of Dr. Tanner, it is believed the latter will not consent to accept the position.

Dec. 3.

Last night a murder of a mysterious character occurred outside the town of Bally, the victim being Denis Heenan, who up to 12 months ago acted as sheriff's officer. From the latest accounts it appears that the deceased and his son left Bally fair late in the evening much the worse for drink. They were on horseback, and about 10 o'clock that night the father was found on the roadside in an unconscious state, covered with blood, his skull being fractured in two places. There were several deep wounds on the face, and the left leg was broken. He was conveyed to the hospital, but died soon afterwards. The son, Thomas Heenan, was arrested, and stated that he and his father were attacked in consequence of an old spite arising out of his father's dismissal as sheriff's officer. To-day he gives a different account of the affair, and has been remanded in custody. The police arrested other persons who were discharged. There is no reason to believe that the murder is of an agrarian character. The deceased was not unpopular, though his son, who is in custody, occupies a farm from which another tenant was evicted.

Dec. 4.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Denis Heenan, ex-sheriff's bailiff for the county of Wick. The evidence went to show that the deceased fell off his horse, and while on the ground in an almost unconscious state he was kicked and beaten by his son in presence of one of the witnesses. It was also proved that the son was under the influence of drink. The jury brought in a verdict "That deceased died from effects of blood on the brain, caused by injuries inflicted on him by his son, Thomas Heenan." The latter is in custody and will be charged next Monday with the murder.

A cowardly outrage is reported from the Newmarket, county Cork, district. While a farmer's daughter named Murphy was milking a cow three men pounced upon her measures and cut her hair. One of the assaults has been arrested and returned for trial at the winter assizes. The other two are in hiding.

At a Criminal Court held at Waterford on Friday, presided over by Messrs. Connelley and Irwin, resident magistrates, Mr. C. P. Redmond, proprietor and editor of the *Waterford News*, was sentenced to an additional term of three months' imprisonment for publishing in his newspaper articles calculated to intimidate persons carrying on business in Dungarvan from supplying certain persons known as landgrabbers with provisions and articles of clothing. The defendant was first sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour for publishing in his newspaper reports of suppressed branches of the National League.

On Monday a convention of the clergy and delegates of the National League branches of county Leitrim was held at Carrick-on-Shannon in furtherance of the Tenants' Defence Association, and was attended by Messrs. E. Harrington, Swift MacNeill, W. Cilly, Luke P. Hayden, and Michael Conway, members of the Parliament, as representatives of the Irish party. Mr. Edward Harrington, who presided, alluded to the proposed land purchase scheme, and advised them to sustain their evicted neighbors. The Government measures when they saw a united combination of the tenants of Ireland. Mr. Hayden, M.P., said that 12 months ago Leitrim attended to the call of William O'Brien, who then asked them to meet in Carrick not in order that the tenants of the neighboring might be benefited, but in order that the tenants of Leitrim might be benefited. They had not responded to that call, and Mr. O'Brien's words in prison to him within the last few days were the first he had in Carrick expedition, and not for anything he did in the South, that he was in prison. Mr. MacNeill, M.P., said they were assembled in the most holy of all causes—to relieve the oppressed, to defend those who were wronged, and to help those to their rights who

suffered wrong. He counselled them to use every means in their power to prevent the Government, act in the interests of the landlords, from perpetrating a gross, palpable, demerited, and illegal wrong. The Irish tenants and the British taxpayer. The members of the Tenants' Defence Association were going to pledge themselves by every means in their power to prevent the Government and the landlords from forcing the price of land and compelling the occupiers to buy their farms at an inflated and artificial value. Mr. Michael Conway, M.P., Mr. Daniel Cilly, M.P., and others also addressed the convention.

Six foxhounds belonging to the Carlow and Isle Hunt Club have been poisoned at the Aqueduct cove near Tallon. Three of the dogs are dead, and the master has laid a claim for compensation.

The outgoing Mayor of Sligo, Mr. John Connolly was on Monday re-elected for the ensuing year.

A cow, the property of a widow named Geragh was frightfully mutilated during Monday night in which it was kept in the centre of the town of Galway. Mrs. Geragh's niece, who is the holder of the property with her, had served notice of eviction on some tenants on Monday.

Monignor Satali, the Papal delegate to the recent Roman Catholic Conference in Baltimore, landed Queenstown on Tuesday from the Inman steamer *Cit Paris*, and proceeded at once to Cork. He was accompanied by his secretary.

In Waterford City Court on Tuesday, before resident magistrates, Mr. C. P. Redmond, proprietor of the *Waterford News*, was sentenced to a further term of two months' imprisonment, making a total of seven months and 14 days, for publishing articles of intimidating nature, calculated to prevent dealers from buying cattle from a landlord, Mr. T. McElroy, because he had evicted tenants for non-payment of rents. Mr. Redmond was escorted by a police military to the district goal. There was no demonstration.

Catherine Maloney, wife of a farmer, was on Tuesday sentenced to a further term of two months' imprisonment, for failing to furnish possession of a cow, which was a holding from which her husband and family had been evicted.

Evictions were begun on Monday on the Smith-Barry estate in Tipperary. Michael O'Brien, of Dalton, was the first man removed from his holding, and the sheriff then proceeded to Roseborough with a large force of police, to evict Laurence O'Brien, Laurence Hayes and Matthew Maher. Business in Tipperary is supposed to be at a standstill. No rent is being received, and persons are removing their goods and furniture. The town is filled with police, but although immense excitement exists, there has been no disturbance up to the present time. Colonel Caddell, resident magistrate, is in command.

The evictions on the Smith-Barry estate in Tipperary were continued on Wednesday. The persons who were evicted were the following shopkeepers in the town:—Henry Ryan, J.C. (provision merchant); John John Godfrey, grocer; H. Hill, jeweller; John Bourke, gas director; Miss King, stationer; and Jeremiah Davison, town clerk. No rent is being offered. Other shopkeepers are abandoning their homes in the town and taking their property here.

At Waterford on Wednesday Mr. H. D. Fisher, printer, publisher, and manager of the *Waterford Express*, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour for having published a report of a meeting of the former branch of the National League, at which certain persons were pointed out as obnoxious, and traders were told to have nothing to do with them. Four other persons have been issued against Mr. Fisher for like offences.

At Salford Police-court on Wednesday, J. Ballou, 45, and Thomas Fitzgerald, 38, described as Irish farmers, the former giving his address as Water-combe, Dooe, Louth, and the latter as Longhar, Herbertstown, Limerick, were brought up in custody, having been apprehended under a warrant at the Salford cattle market on Tuesday, charged with intimidation and boycotting. They were remanded for two weeks.

THE PAINTS EXHIBITION.—In connection with the British Section of the Paris Exhibition, the executive committee, headed by Lord Brassey, are arranging for the presentation of a suitably selected group of paintings to the exhibition. Mr. J. P. Pollock, secretary, has been selected to be the artist in charge of the section. Involving donations Lord Brassey states that all the artists know in their own hearts that they are invited to the duties of the presidency, and appreciating, as they do, the prominent place which they occupy in the important charge which he undertook, they desired that the occasion should pass off in some permanent testimony being conveyed to him of the regard in which he was held by those with whom he had been associated in a task of especial delicacy and difficulty. Mr. R. B. Martin, banker, of 68, Lombard-street, is the treasurer, and Mr. Fisher for like offences.

THE HOWARD MEMORIAL.—The proposal to erect a memorial in celebration of the centenary of John Howard, the philanthropist in the town of Bedford, near to which the prison reformer was born, is meeting with a liberal support. Mr. J. H. B. Martin, M.P. for Bedford, has given £300; Earl Cowper, G.C.B., the Lord Lieutenant, has given £100; Mr. Thomas Barnard, £100; Mr. Frederick Howard, £100; Lord Charles J. F. Russell, £20; Mr. Cyril Fowler, M.P., £10 10s.; Mr. Guy Fyfe, the Conservative candidate for the borough, £10 10s.; and the Mayor of Bedford, £10 10s.

LORD ROSEBERRY AND DISMEMBERMENT.—The Disestablishment Committee of the United Presbyterian Church has issued a statement with reference to Lord Roseberry's remarks on disestablishment in Scotland in his recent speech at Glasgow. After quoting from the speech several utterances of which the committee express cordial approval, and recognizing with satisfaction the conspicuous place which the subject held in it, the statement goes on as follows:—"While thankfully recognizing in Lord Roseberry's utterance, coming as they do after Mr. Gladstone's significant St. Austell speech, the evidence that disestablishment in Scotland has now secured that prominent place in the Liberal programme to which it has long been entitled, the Synod's committee marks with regret the absence from his lordship's speech of any recognition of religious equality as a principle of legislation, and that, falling short of the repeated language of Mr. Gladstone himself, he fails to admit any existing grievance of non-established Churches and citizens remaining redress. It also feels constrained to express its disapproval of various principles enunciated in the speech, as claiming rights for the State which cannot be conceded, and taking away rights from the Church which it cannot yield; and, in particular, that the establishment of the Church is not a national injury and a national injustice; that the State itself should be the sole judge; and that the State itself is bound to decorate and to endorse it, and to preserve it, if it has a party to do so." The Utilitarian theory of the relation between the Church and the State underlying these statements would, if carried out, reduce the Church to a mere department of the State. The committee, in this respect of the question, the statement thus continues:—"The supporters of disestablishment are not fighting merely through jealousy to strip a sister Church of her goods, but to secure the practical expression of Episcopal Church principles, which, when duly recognized, will be the best guarantee for the Church's stability and its freedom from State control that cannot be acquired in any other manner. Disestablishment, that disbands the Church, and cuts the chain has the right, if it should choose, at any time to reimpose it. It would be a great gain to civil and religious liberty were statements to be made that State would get most good from the Church when it sets it at naught to do its duty by its institutions, without being influenced either by the State's money or the State's control."

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in 1810, and was educated at the University of Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, M.A. in 1836, and D.C.L. in 1847. At obtaining his degree, Mr. Tupper entered him as a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1835, but never practised as a barrister. 1836 appeared his first work, "Gerardine and of Poems," which is now only sought by the curious and the same year the first half of his famous "Familiar Philosophy" was written in his chambers at 21, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn. This production, notwithstanding the onslaughts of critics, is recognized by some as a work of originality; merit, and it is slowly but surely begun to achieve popularity for its author. The original edition attained a moderate amount of success, while its first appearance in America was almost a failure, as it is by no means in estimation the demand increased year by year so that in 25 years there were never sold less than 5,000 copies annually. The "Preverbal Philosophy" was lengthened into four series (1839-57), some of which went through more than 50 editions. An illustrated edition of the whole work was published a few years ago. It was compiled, that in less than a quarter of a century the circulation of this extraordinary work was upwards of one hundred thousand copies in England, and nearly half a million in America, but it was also translated into several foreign languages. Among other early works by Mr. Tupper may be mentioned "A Septennial of Words in the English Language," published in 1833, and consisting of sonnets and epigrams on 70 famous men and women; "An Author's Minstrel," containing sketches of 30 unpublished ballads; "The Crack of Gold," "Heart," and "Fair three tales on convalescence, &c., all of which were published in 1844, and went through numerous editions. They followed in rapid succession "Faintness" and "A Thousand Lines," 1848; "Sure being a rapid review of the principal personages of the 18th century, and "King Alfred's Poems in English Metres," 1850; "Farley Heath," a record of remains, and the "Hymn for All Nations, in the Exhibition in Hyde Park, 1851; "Ballads for Times and other Poems," 1852; "Probabilities of Aid to Faith," 1854; "Church Ballads," "Amor can Ballads," "White Slavery Ballads," "In Ballads," "Lyrics," and a picturesque biography novel entitled "Stephen Langton," which was serialised as a perfect pre-Raphaelite reproduction of Old English in the "King of the Sea." In 1857 appeared "Paterfamilias's Tale of Everybody Tour," and in 1861 the "Rides and Reverses of J. B. Smith," edited by Peter Gupper, Esq., which was a vigorous and inspiring criticism upon "which waxes, had servants, dull persons, hypocritical men, mongers, and political critics." Mr. Tupper was a man of a cheerful nature, and his feelings soon found an easy way with his judgment; but it ought to be stated that he led the forlorn hope in many people which have since achieved success. "Zouge Smith for example, assisted in the divorce reform, as an American Ballad" tended to promote the national kindness between England and the United States. Mr. Tupper was an early friend to colonization of Liberia, and he also gave a good deal for the encouragement of African literature while as regards the Rifle Volunteer movement was one of its earliest and warmest supporters. His prose and verse he urged upon his countrymen duty of national defence. Many of his suggestions were adopted by the authorities.

Mr. Tupper early received distinctions from foreign sovereigns, and he was likewise awarded Prussian Gold Medal for Science and Art. In 1853 he married Isabella, only daughter of A. W. Davis, by whom he had a large family. In 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His later publications included "The Hundred Sonnets," 1850; "Githra Lyrics," 1854; "Raleigh, his Life and Death," an historical play, 1866; "Washington," a drama, 1876; "A Cellaneous Poems," 1880 and "My Life as an Author," 1886, together with many articles, reviews and fugitive pieces in prose and verse. In 1883 was presented with public testimonials. As a poet Mr. Tupper enjoyed more favour with general public than with the critics. His peculiar verse has been a frequent theme for the satirists, yet the attacks upon him only seemed to confirm hold over the masses. He lacked genius and inspiration, but there was a kind of oracular air and to preserve it, it has a party to do so." The Utilitarian theory of the relation between the Church and the State underlying these statements would, if carried out, reduce the Church to a mere department of the State. The committee, in this respect of the question, the statement thus continues:—"The supporters of disestablishment are not fighting merely through jealousy to strip a sister Church of her goods, but to secure the practical expression of Episcopal Church principles, which, when duly recognized, will be the best guarantee for the Church's stability and its freedom from State control that cannot be acquired in any other manner. Disestablishment, that disbands the Church, and cuts the chain has the right, if it should choose, at any time to reimpose it. It would be a great gain to civil and religious liberty were statements to be made that State would get most good from the Church when it sets it at naught to do its duty by its institutions, without being influenced either by the State's money or the State's control."

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GENERAL JOHN STAFFORD PALTON.
By the death of General John Stafford Palton, O.M. which occurred on the 29th ult. at his residence, Oxford-terrace, London, the Army has lost an officer who had seen a great deal of service in India. Gen Palton was born in 1821, and entering the Army

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rarely sees or handles the weapons which it would require to use in time of war, I leave my readers conjecture.

It remains only to add that of army administration there is practically none. Arrangements for commissariat or transport do not exist; there is no ambulance corps; contracts for clothing are sold to the highest bidder, and the last thing in which there is any uniformity is uniform. In fact, a more irregular army, in the most literal sense of the word, does not exist on the face of the globe. Irregular in its enlistment, dress, arms, ammunition, discipline, and service, it would be strange if its conduct were not irregular also. The annual cost of the army in cash and grain is said to be between £700,000 and £800,000.

From the description which I have given it will be seen that the Persian army at the present time as an offensive weapon is worthless, and as a defensive weapon of very precarious value. Notwithstanding the experience, the experiments, and the expense of 70 years, it is an incomparably inferior fighting force to what it was in the reign of Fath Ali Shah and in the Russian campaigns that preceded the appearance of Paskievitch upon the scene in 1827. In the hands of Christie, Lindsay (afterwards Sir H. Bethune), Hart, Passmore, Sheil, and Rawlinson, the Persian army learned to drill well, to march well, and to fight well. There is no reason for doubting that in similar hands the same result might again be produced. The tinkering of French, Italian, German, and Austrian amateurs has impaired rather than improved the material committed to their charge. It is beyond all things to be regretted that the last appeal made by the Shah for the loan of British officers about 1861 was refused upon a beggarly plea of expense. If the stout peasants of Azerbaijan and the hardy Kurds of the Turcoman frontier are no longer likely to pass through the hands of a British drill sergeant, the day may yet come when the Ilyats of the south-west shall, under British supervision, be consolidated into one of the most formidable bodies of light cavalry in the East. For these reasons, while appraising the present fighting force of Persia at its proper worth, it is advisable not to ignore the potential value of its material in the future.

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889, vice D. Webb, seconded; C. E. Cox, to Dec. 1, 1889, to complete establishment.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Supernumerary Capt. Edward William Mills to be Captain, vice E. L. Herapath, who has resigned his combatant commission.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. Douglas P. S. Reid to be Captain, vice H. S. Goodlake, retired; Second Lieut. S. E. Orr to be Lieutenant, vice D. P. S. Reid.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—William Beadon, vice P. Wildman-Whittington, promoted; A. C. Going, to complete establishment.

The Camerouians (Scottish Rifles).—Lieut. Robert Black Fell to be Captain, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. F. Wilson, retired.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Capt. Arthur Edward Couper has been seconded for service as Adjutant of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Second Lieut. S. H. Bradford to be Lieutenant, vice E. S. Burder, appointed Adjutant.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Supernumerary Capt. Stewart J. Trench to be Captain, vice P. B. Smythe, appointed Adjutant 3d and 4th Battalions. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—William E. White, Richard George Bagley.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Capt. George C. P. Williams-Freeman retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Second Lieut. William G. L. Beynon has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.—Second Lieut. D. R. L. Ricketts to be Lieutenant, vice H. B. Tomkyn, resigned.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Second Lieut. Sir C. Cuyler, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice A. B. Thruston, seconded; Lieut. Redmond Edward Watt, from the 3d Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sir C. Cuyler, Bart.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).—Capt. William Bicknell Coney to be Major, vice T. M. Maxwell, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Lieut. George H. C. de Crespigny resigns his commission.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Supernumerary Capt. A. Montgomery-Campbell to be Captain, vice F. A. M. Arnold, who has resigned his combatant commission.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Second Lieut. W. T. Potts to be Lieutenant, vice F. L. Lloyd-Jones, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—Supernumerary Major Henry T. Hughes-Hallett to be Major, vice G. Fenton, retired.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Capt. John Rose to be Major, vice C. W. R. Ford, retired; Lieut. Arthur Steuart Palmer to be Captain, vice J. Rose. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A. G. Burt, vice W. M'G. Armstrong, seconded; W. F. Clemson, vice A. S. Palmer.

The Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut. S. William Serase-Dickins to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. G. C. I. Stockwell, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Capt. Alexander M'D. Moore has been seconded for service with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Supernumerary Major D. J. MacG. MacDonald to be Major, vice J. L. O. St. Clair, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Capt. Godfrey D. Collings resigns his combatant commission on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Lieut. C. S. B. Evans-Lombe to be Captain, in succession to Major E. W. Murphy, who holds an extra-regimental appointment.

The West India Regiment.—Capt. Frank Ernest S. Claridge to be Major, vice S. F. Foster, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Supernumerary Capt. Percy O'Brien to be Captain, in succession to Major W. A. J. Murray, removed from the Army; Capt. George P. Hatch has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Hugh Charles Buck, vice G. P. Hatch, and Stephen Walter, vice W. O. Minchin, who has resigned his combatant commission. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R. Loveband, vice H. C. Buck, and J. H. F. H. Cloran, vice S. Walter.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Frederick Amelius Le Poer Trench to be Major, upon the Supernumerary List, in succession to Lieut.-Col. N. Ronald-Taylor, retired; Lieut. and temporary Capt. George

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substitution of Trebizond for Turkey, the Trebizond figures being only about one-third of the above total, and no mention being made of the trade *via* Bagdad. Apart from this error, I cannot but think that both tables are very much exaggerated. Let me apply a double test. Goods imported or exported *via* the Persian Gulf must almost of necessity pass through the ports of Bushire, Lingah, or Bender Abbas, the remaining Persian ports along the coast—Mohammerah, Dilam, Righ, Khamer, Minau, and Jask, doing, as their customs returns show, a relatively very small amount of business (and that for the most part with goods already in transit to or from the three larger ports), which is incapable of appreciably affecting the totals. In 1888 the total of exports from Bushire, Lingah, and Bender Abbas combined was £1,347,053; the total of imports into the three same ports, £1,645,385, figures which, even if they were not exaggerated, as I shall show them in my next letter to be, are absolutely irreconcilable with those given above. In other words, the total volume of the Gulf trade was £2,992,438, instead of £5,471,432, as given in the "Statesman's Year Book," it being impossible that the trade of the six minor ports should amount to more than an infinitesimal fraction of the difference. The second test that I would apply is that of the import trade into Persia from Turkey, returned above as £1,841,678. Almost the sole avenues through which this trade passes on any appreciable scale are from Trebizond, *via* Tabriz, and from Bagdad, *via* Khanakui and Kermanshah. The latest figures of the Trebizond transit trade that I have with me—viz., for 1887—give the total value of goods passing through that port *en route* for Tabriz as £610,490. At Bagdad I have ascertained that the approximate annual value of goods imported from or *via* that place into Persia, is £270,000. Adding these figures, we get a total of about £900,000 for the whole import trade from Turkey—again a serious divergence from the returns before quoted. My reduced estimates in these cases, if applied in a similar or even inferior ratio elsewhere, incline me to believe that the total commerce of Persia at the present time does not exceed at the most from £7,000,000 to £7,500,000—an estimate which was given to me by two independent authorities—of which the imports constitute about two-thirds and the exports the remainder.

