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Reference 12887

Title Colton's Persia, Arabia, Et cetera

Date(s) 1855 (CE, Gregorian)

Written in English in Latin

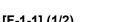
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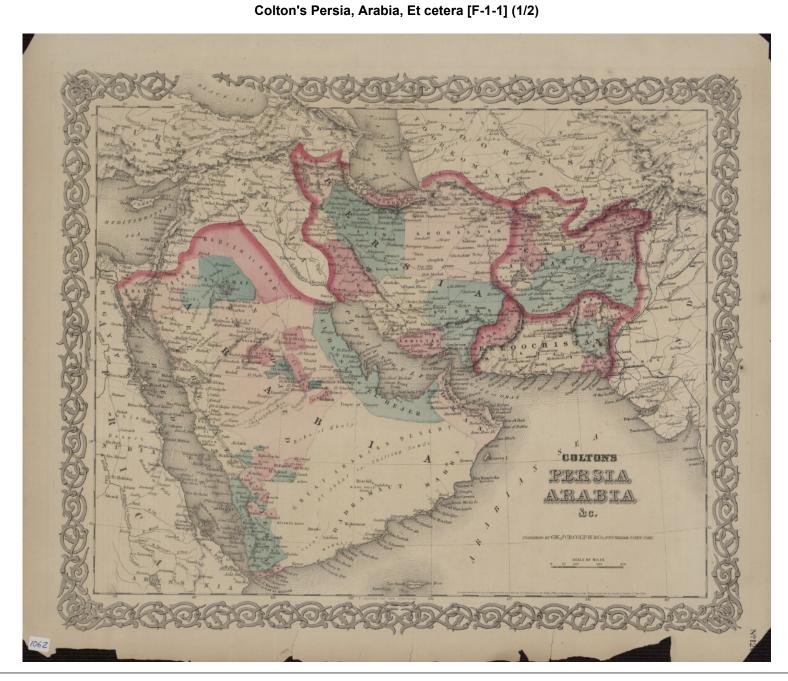
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About this record

This map showing the Arabian Peninsula, Persia (present-day Iran), Afghanistan, and Baluchistan (present-day Iran and Pakistan) was published in 1855 by the G.W. and C.B. Colton and Company of New York. Coloring is used to indicate borders and certain provinces or settled areas. The map shows cities, mountains, and roads, and includes some notes on topographical features. The old Qatari city of Al Zabara is shown. The map is accompanied by a one-page summary of the geography, people, principal places, and recent history of Afghanistan and Baluchistan. The map later appeared in the 1865 edition of Colton's General Atlas and reflects the general level of geographic knowledge of the Middle East in mid-19th-century America. J.H. Colton & Company was founded in New York City, most likely in 1831, by Joseph Hutchins Colton (1800–93), a Massachusetts native who had only a basic education and little or no formal training in geography or cartography. Colton built the firm into a major publisher of maps and atlases by purchasing the copyrights to and republishing other maps before it began creating its own maps and atlases. In the 1850s, the firm became the G.W. & C.B. Colton Company, after Colton brought his sons, George Woolworth Colton (1827–1901) and Charles B. Colton (1832–1916), into the business. As in this example, virtually all Colton maps were framed in decorative borders of intertwining vines, flowers, or geometric shapes.









AFFGHANISTAN AND BELOOCHISTAN.

AFFGHANISTAN.

ASTRONOMICAL POSITION.—Between latitudes 270 16' and 360 22' north and longitudes 590 19' and 720 8' cost from Greenwich, or 1360 21 and 149 10' cast from Washington.

BOYNDARES.—Porthern: I urkestan or independent larkary;—castern: the Punjab country;—southern: Beloochistan; and—neestern: Persia. Dimensions.—The average extent of the country, north and south, is 500 miles, and east and west 580 miles. Area 297,157 square miles.

in the control of the control of the control of a triples and a covered as the control of the co

desert, as is likewise a large portion of the south and south-west district. Mixakaix—Afghanistan is a rich mineral country. Gold is from din the streams flowing from the Hindoo-Koosh, and in some of the valleys asliver, and there are silver mines in the Huzarah Mountains. Copper abounds in many places, but the releast mines of this metal are those bounds of the stream of the releast mines of the metal are those bound valley and in the lower part of the Hindoo-Koosh; the latter exists also in the Khyber range. Iron ore occurs in great abundance throughout the Hindoo-Koosh; and only is found in several districts.

2.IMMER—This, depending more on elevation than latitude, is various the cold being severe in the high regions, and the heat extreme in the low lands. These extremes are strikingly illustrated by the presence or sown on the mountains while the heat of the planis is all but intolerable. The south-cast is the hottest region, and at Kandahar even sign summer heat often marks 110° Palar, in the shade, and at Cabool the temperature in winter is frequently 5° or 6° below zero. But when the vernal equit note in particularly, the cold suddenly subsides and a warm spring overer the plains with grass and flowers. The climate in the whole, however, it formed the table and income are thinkly at the summer of the contract of the contract

Detant—The most common trees in the mountains are pine, oak, and wild clive, and intermingfed with these are the eypress, which attains a great size, wainut, birch, and heily. On the lower offsets of the Hiffedkoech the indigo plant grows spontaneously. On the plains are found the mulberry, tamarisk, acecias, date-palms, willow, pane, and poplar. The rose, jeasmains, poppy, rancirus, hyacinth, etc., are found in gardens, and some of them grow wild. Esculent vegetables are in general of inferior quality; those cultivated are ababages, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuse, onions, garlic, beets, sic. But it is in the production of ruits that Affighanistian excels, few other places supplying such great

Koctoor —Wild animals are neither numerous in species nor formidable, A small species of lion inhalist the hilly country about Dahool, and a degenerate tiper is found in the castern districts. Hyenas, wolves, packals, and fores are everywhere, and bears in the wcoded mountains. The other wild animals are the greithar or ass, the hog, the porcupine, various kinds of deer and goats, the dog, the ferret, and the hare. Elephants and rhinoseroese, once numerous, are not now found in a wild vaite. Of brids the number and variety are considerable, including several kinds of cagles, hawis, etc., with herons, storks, cranes, etc.; and partridges and qualis shound. Cuckoos and magpies, unknown in India, are numerous in the colder regions. The only reptiles requiring notice are snakes and scorpions; and turtles and tortoises are common. Among the insects may be mentioned locusts and mosquitoes—the latter formidable pests in the hot plains; the former on several occasions have laid

Tar. Proviz.—The population is composed of a great number of different aces and tribes, the principal of which are the Booraunees, the Ber dooraunees, the Ghillies, and the Ganiter tribes, all of which are statubilitied into numerous smaller families or class. The Booraunee are the most influential on account of the extent of territory they occupy. They inhabit the central portion of west Affighanistan, and are partly pastoral and partly agricultural and are very peaceable. Their appear ance is preposessing and their demeaner at once modest and manly. The Berdooraunees occupy the north-east districts and the hill country. They are said to be extremely quarrelense and of a awage disposition but are withal brave and hospitable, active, acute, and industrious The Ghillies are, after the Documees, the most eminent of the tribes. The Caulker tribe inhabits the south part of the Khakas country, north west of Sewestan. The total population is estimated, but from uncer

Rections.—The Afghans are mostly Mohammedian Sconnees, but all the Persians in the country are Sheeabs, and between these two sects the hitterest animosity prevails. Besides these there are numerous offersets, such as Fooffees, Subsec, Roushamska, etc. The first are rather seeds, and a Fooffees, Subsec, Roushamska, etc. The first are rather nothing exists but God, all the rest being illusion. No people can be more regular in the performance of their devotions than the Affghans. The molithis or pricets are numerous. They are an influential being and being composed mostly of active and intelligent men, have acquired an almost unlimited power and authority in the country. The education of pattern and active production of pattern and entire the production of patterns of the production of the produ

SOCIASMART, RTG.—Alfghanistan was formerly a hereditary monarchy bet is now divided into three ciclehips—Hera, Cabool, and Kandahar Tha revenue of the first is about a million dollan a year—half in meyer and half in produce. Cabool is believed to have yielded, under a sout of grinding taxation, about \$1,000,000, and Kandahar about \$400,000 Heaving Martin and the state of the stat

flocks and herds. The disproportionate amount of tillable land to the

whole surface is toe apparent, and as a consequence agricultural pursits are essentially local, but as there are two harvests in most parts of the country, a sufficiency is unually produced. One harvest is sown in the country, a sufficiency is unually produced. One harvest is sown in the case, and the other, sown in the end of spring and reaped in antumn about the country of the second produced in the country of the country. In the country of the country. The land is always irrigated before being proughed, etc., are also raised, and lobaces is produced in many parts of the country. The land is always irrigated before being proughed, and the ploughing is deeper than in India.

All seed is sown broadcast.

At Cabool and Kandahar woolen goods, chiefly shawis, are manufactured, but they are inferior to those of Cashiners. The woolen fabries of the country are rarely exported, demand, there are not enough produced to supply the home market. At Penhavura coarse kind of cotton loonge is manufactured, which is a Penhavura coarse kind of cotton loonge is manufactured.

ported to the distribution of the country being but ill adapted to whole carriages, commerce is generally carried on by beast of the de, chiefly camels, formed into exarans. The principal foreign tradi with India, Periss, and Turkestan, and consists almost wholly of an interchange of the products of those countries for those of Affighanistan Slaves are also imported from Arabia and Abysains. The internal trade slaves are also imported from Arabia and Abysains. The internal trade is chiefly proceedically the Schalansee, a patient of the whole country can be also should be a supported from Arabia and Abysain the whole country can be a supported from Arabia and Abysain the whole country can be a supported from Arabia and Bernat. The carrying trade is chiefly proceedied by the Schalansee, a panietar the who coupt the country castward from Ghuzni to the Indua. Many of these are opicial they count about 100,000 persons, and take with them 24,000 cannels.

sincerary. Pacers.—Gibbod. Is fortified city and capital of northern Afghanistan, is situated on the Cabool River, in lat. 247–30° and long. 69° 6"—elevation 6,306 feet. It is inclosed on the north, west, and south by hills, along which run some weak ramparts, and at its cast end is the Bala-Hissar (palaces of the kings), a citadel comprising the residence of the chief, various government elies, the royal gardens, an inner fortunities in circuit, is entered by four gates, and has two principal thorough faces ranning parallel to each other, the northern of which led to the magnificent bazar destroyed by the British in 1942. The city is subdivided into districts, each inclosed by walls, and capable of being shut off from the rest so as to form a separate fortress, and in the south-wast district in a period by states, and capable of being shut off from the rest so as to form a separate fortress, and in the south-wast district in a period by states, and the south-wast of the states of

ance. It formerly contained 120,000 annotations; now account support.

Kandskar, the capital of central Afghanistan, is built on a fertile
plain, in lat. 329 37 and long. 66° 20°—200 miles south-west Cabeel.

It is inclosed by bassioned mad waits, four miles in circuit, and by a
ditch; and it has a citated on the north side. To the state of the south of years be interested and the south of years be interested in the south of years be interested in the south of years be interested in the south of years be interested and public wells. The
monutes are mean, and aimout the only public building worthy of notice
is the tomb of Almed Shah, the founder of the modera town. Various
manufactures are carried on in Kandahar, and its transit trade is considerable. Population 60.009, mostly Affhans, but take perisan, Tarsiderable. Population 60.009, mostly Affhans, but take perisan, Tar-

Heret, the capital of north-western Affehanistan, in situated on the Hurri-Rocal, Omities west Gabo, in lat. 340 75 and long, 652 28°; and is a post of great military as well as commercial importance. It is result; brittled, and has withoot overal sieges by the Persians, but in 1855 was captured. The city is stated to contain 4,000 dwelling houses, 1,200 shops, 17 caravanances, 20 public baths, some fine reservoirs and numerous mosques, the principal of which is a large structure of the thirteenth entitury. Population about 40,000. The vicinity is very beautiful and irrigated by annearing the state, and a great central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Affghanistan and Persia. It has also manufactures of carpets, sheepskin caps and cloaks, sheep, cit. Most of the wealthy merchants are Bindoon.

BELOOCHISTAN

ASTRONOMICAL POSITION.—Between latitudes 24° 12' and 30° 24' north and longitudes 58° 12' and 69° 38' east from Greenwich. or 135° 11 and 116° 40' and 60° 38' east from Greenwich.

OUNDABIES.—Northern: Allghanistan;—eathern: the province of Sennes;
—southerns: the Arabian Sea; and—western: the kingdom of Persia.

MERSIONS.—The greatest length, east and west, is about 600 miles; and

PRINSICAL ASPECT.—The sea-coast from Cape Menze to Cape Jask is of emarkable uniform outline, about 620 miles in extent, and has several well-sheltered roadsteads, particularly the bays Soumeance and Chap, the most possible of the principal reads and mountainous, with some extensive the property of the principal ranges is remarkable, one system having a north and count inclination more palpably an east and west direction. Of the latter, one vast chain stretches along the coast, and is apparently a continuation of the great mountain systems of Armenia, Azerbian, Kurdistan, and Larstan, which, untiles and Shizk, lod on their coarse in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel, and at a distance in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel, and at a distance in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel, and at a distance in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel, and at a distance in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel, and at a distance of the property of the contribution of the property of the contribution of the property of the contribution of the property of the principal state of the north boundary. The other more remarkable chains are the Bush-wide parallel property of the property

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of the same names, leading from the valley of the Indûs.

LUMAIT, SOIL, PADDECTS, ETC.—The climate in the higher parts in extremely cold, particularly in winter; while in the higher parts in extremely cold, particularly in winter; while in the south-west are said;
to be the hottest localities in Asi. Soow falls from October to the end
of February; and in some parts remains continuously on the ground for
two months. In February and March a good deal of rain falls; from
the latter month to September is the dry season. The soil is not in
east; and in the partner industry has remeded the plate compared
der and various kinds of pulse and oil seeds. Cotton is grown in the
east; and in the low lands and hot regions rice, mains, indige, and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables are abundant, and the gardens and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables are abundant, and the gardens and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables are abundant, and the gardens and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables are abundant, and the gardens and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables are abundant, and the gardens and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables, and the regions rice, mains, indige, and
tobacco. Esculent vegetables, and not promote the control of the mountains, and in the jungles which garden's
cellent vegetables, and and force are found in the
jungles; but, except on the east borders, lions and digers are sellows
escaled, in great and inects are not very command, but livide and
and ance; camels and demodraries; sheep, goats, cowe, and buffallous,
and ance; camels and demodraries; sheep, goats, cowe, and buffallous,
and ance; camels and demodraries; sheep, goats, cowe, and buffallous;
and ance; camels and demodraries; sheep, goats, cowe, and buffallous;
and ance; camels and demodraries; sheep, goats, cowe, and buffallous;
and ance; camels and demodraries; sheep, goats, cowe, and buffallous;
and ance; camels and create are of the country being held by tribes whe
having unlimited power over life, person, and property. He manufellous and ance;
are avoid in the country.

having unlimited power over life, person, and property. He usually resides at Kala, but his rule is almost confined to the immediate province around it, the greater part of the country being held by tribes whe acknowhedge subjection only to their own orbibing, held by tribes whe acknowhedge subjection only to their own chiefs. He has no standing army, but all the heads of tribes are bound to furnish contingents of men in case of war as well as to pay tribute.

TRIES, MANNERS, CUTTOMS, ETC.—The inhabitants are divided into twe great branches, called Belooches and Brahoos, differing in their language,

figure, and manners, and each subdivided into a number of minor tribus. The Belooches are tail and well-formed, and have small beness, long faces with prominent features, a dark complexion, and black hair. They are indolent, dissolutes, and windletiev. The Belooches, so-called from the words, and have found to the words, and the state of the

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Kelat, the capital, is a walled town on a hill 600 feet above sea-level, in lat. 280 - 321 and long, 609 - 337, can with its suburbs contains 12,000 inhabitants. It is fortilled and commanded by a large stradel. As a town it is ill-built, but is well supplied with were said proposed to the strategy of the strategy o

HISTORIGE. SERTER.—About the middle of the last century Belocohistan was made tributary by Nadis Shah, who bestewed it on Nasir Khan with the title of Beglerber. The laster greatly extended the Belocation dominions, and on his death, 1795, the country was left in a comparatively prosperous condition. Similarly was left in the same data was taken by the British and Mehrah, the khan, slain and his army captured. In 1840 the Beloches recaptured Kelat; just in the same year the capital was again occupied by British forces, and in 1841 Mir Nasir the son of Mahrah was recognized as rules.

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